J. Jackson pinxit 1811.

H. Meyer sculp.t

JOHN NICHOLS, F.S.A. ÆTAT. LXVI.

THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

COMPILED FROM THE BEST AND MOST ANTIENT HISTORIANS;
INQUISITIONES POST MORTEM, AND OTHER VALUABLE RECORDS,
IN THE TOWER, ROLLS, EXCHEQUER, DUTCHY, AND AUGMENTATION OFFICES;
THE REGISTERS OF THE DIOCESE OF LINCOLN;
THE CHARTULARIES AND REGISTERS OF RELIGIOUS HOUSES;
THE COLLEGE OF ARMS; THE BRITISH MUSEUM;
THE LIBRARIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE;
AND OTHER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE REPOSITORIES.

INCLUDING ALSO
MR. BURTON'S DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTY, PUBLISHED IN 1622;

AND THE LATER COLLECTIONS OF
MR. STAVELEY, MR. CARTE, MR. PECK, AND SIR THOMAS CAVE.

BY JOHN NICHOLS, F.S.A. EDINB. & PERTH.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

LABOR IPSE VOLUPTAS
Schnebbelie del.
Basire sc.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY AND FOR JOHN NICHOLS,
PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.
MDCCXCV.

BRITISH MUSEUM

TO

HIS MOST SACRED MAJESTY

GEORGE THE THIRD,

PATRON OF THE ARTS AND SCIENCES,

AND FATHER OF HIS PEOPLE,

THIS INVESTIGATION OF THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF A LARGE PORTION OF HIS EXTENSIVE MERCIAN DEMESNE

IS WITH ALL HUMILITY DEDICATED,

BY A MEMBER OF THE CORPORATION OF LONDON,

A MOST GRATEFUL AND DUTIFUL SUBJECT,

JOHN NICHOLS.

PREFACE.

FULLY ſenſible of the magnitude and extent of the taſk in which I am engaged, this portion of the History of Leicestershire is ſubmitted to public inſpection at a much earlier period than was at firſt intended[1]. When I reflect, however, that ſome merit might be claimed, if it were only for bringing to light the profound reſearches of my coadjutors; and am alſo conſcious that in all caſes endeavours have been uſed to obtain correctneſs, and to guard againſt miſrepreſentation; I look forward with confidence to ſome ſmall degree of honeſt fame.

The moſt material of the many reaſons which might be aſſigned for publiſhing a part only of ſo large a Work is, that the nature of the plan may be more diſtinctly underſtood. For this purpoſe, a complete Hundred is given, as a ſpecimen of the Five which remain; which, it is hoped, will receive conſiderable improvement, as well from the merits as the defects of that now exhibited; ſince it muſt be in the power of gentlemen in every particular diſtrict to point out corrections and improvements[2].

Acknowledgements to individuals, too numerous to be here ſpecified, will appear in their reſpective places: yet many of them, even in this curſory notice, it would be unpardonable to ſuppreſs; particularly ſo, were not the Rev. Sir Charles Cave to be diſtinguiſhed, from whom the ground-work of this undertaking was obtained; the Collections formed by his father in the courſe of many years, in addition to the labours of Mr. Burton; augmented by copious tranſcripts from the Chetwynd library, the MSS. of Mr. Roper[3], Mr. Palmer, Mr. Wadland[4], Mr. Sanderſon, and ſeveral other antiquaries, eſpecially thoſe of the Rev. Francis Peck[5], including the regiſters of Croxton abbey and Belvoir priory; and ſome few fragments of ſir W. Dugdale[6].

The Collections of Thomas Staveley, eſq. and the Rev. Samuel Carte, with ſeveral original MSS.[7] and ſome engraved plates, were the gift of a learned Dignitary of the Church, from whom the publick long expected a Hiſtory of his native town of Leiceſter; and the handſome manner in which this has been publicly noticed is an inducement for wiſhing to deſerve the compliment which Dr. Farmer has beſtowed[8].

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[1] "Many leave the labours of half their life to their executors and to chance, becauſe they will not ſend them abroad unfiniſhed, and are unable to finiſh them, having preſcribed to themſelves ſuch a degree of exactneſs as human diligence can ſcarcely attain. 'Lloyd,' ſays Burnet, 'did not lay out his learning with the ſame diligence as he laid it in.' He was always heſitating and enquiring, raiſing objections and removing them, and waiting for clearer light and fuller diſcovery. Baker, after many years paſſed in biography, left his manuſcripts to be buried in a library, becauſe that was imperfect which could never be perfected. Of theſe learned men, let thoſe who aſpire to the ſame praiſe, imitate the diligence, and avoid the ſcrupuloſity." Dr. Johnson.

[2] "Errors in a work of this nature will unavoidably attend the moſt laborious, exact, and ſkilful collector of the remains of Antiquity. Much more, therefore, are my endeavours ſubject to ſuch misfortunes, which, I hope, are the more venial, as my zeal to preſerve and (to the beſt of my knowledge) digeſt a more particular and full account of the ſituation and circumſtance of this county in former ages than has yet appeared, and thereby oblige the curious who are proprietors of lands, or at leaſt bear ſome filial regard to that county which gave them birth, is the ſpring that has urged my endeavours. Indulgence will ſurely be allowed alſo for many accounts that are given to a compiler, which, though to be ranked under the title of falſe intelligence, are not diſcernible from real and true relation, till the weight of the preſs has given ſuch paragraphs a ſtamp too heavy to be eraſed; and to this I may add the contrary diſpoſition of many perſons, who, though requeſted to beſtow information, are ſo incommunicative as not to throw the leaſt mite into theſe collections. In caſes of deficiency, therefore, gentlemen may thank themſelves for not informing." Sir T. Cave.

[3] "From a printed copy of Mr. Burton's, embelliſhed with many additions in MS. by Samuel Roper, eſq. a member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, I have received great aſſiſtance, particularly with regard to antient deeds and evidences. Mr. Roper was contemporary with ſir William Dugdale, Mr. Burton, Mr. Gaſcoigne, and many other learned Antiquaries of the laſt century." Sir T. Cave.

[4] Father of the firſt wife of the elder Lawrence Carter, eſq. (whoſe ſon was three times one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the borough of Leiceſter, recorder there 1696, and afterward one of the barons of the Exchequer). Mr. Wadland's copy of Burton came into the poſſeſſion of Mr. Thomas Peck, ſome time clerk of the peace for the county.

[5] Whoſe copy of Burton, with MS notes, I have ſince purchaſed.

[6] "Such ſcraps as theſe are the materials out of which a book of Antiquities muſt be compoſed; and, however contemptible they may appear in the eyes of a faſtidious critic, *aliter non fit liber*," ſays my friend Mr. Gifford.

[7] Amongſt theſe is a curious volume extracted from antient records, with this title: "Labore & ſtudio Thomæ Jakes factus eſt hic liber, continens Feoda domini Haſtings, ratione Mariæ uxoris ejus, dominæ Botreaux, Hungerford, Molins, & Moyles, anno quinto Henrici Septimi regis Angliæ, 1489."

[8] "This work was juſt begun at the preſs, when the writer was called to the ſuperintendance of a large college, and was obliged to decline the undertaking. The plates, however, and ſome of the materials, have been long ago put into the hands of a gentleman who is every way qualified to make a proper uſe of them." Eſſay on the Learning of Shakeſpeare, 1789, p. 95.

Another friend has expreſſed an unwillingneſs that his name ſhould be mentioned. He had employed a large portion of an active life in a ſtudy very little underſtood, the early conſtitution of this kingdom; but, being accidentally drawn from the metropolis, about ten years ago, to the tranquillity of a rectory in the county of Leiceſter, his intention on this ſubject had remained ſuſpended till I announced my intention of publiſhing this Hiſtory of the County; when, with the utmoſt frankneſs and alacrity, he extracted for me the quinteſſence of his labours; which I ſhall have the pleaſure of laying before the publick as Memoirs of the Earls of Leiceſter. The Rev. Sambrook Nicholas Ruſſell will be readily diſcovered by every antiquary; and I cannot deny myſelf the ſatisfaction I feel in expreſſing my obligations to him.

The Rev. William Peters has favoured me with drawings of Wolſthorp ruined church and of his delightful parſonage at Knipton, and with a liſt of the pictures at Belvoir. From the minority of the noble Duke who owns this princely domain, I have hitherto been deprived of an opportunity of ſoliciting for plates of the elegant tombs of eight ſucceſſive earls of Rutland which grace the church of Bottesford, or of their portraits which adorn the gallery at Belvoir; but have prepared the way for it, by engraving the tombs, whereſoever diſperſed, of the lords Ros, predeceſſors of the earlieſt earl, and have taken ſome pains to elucidate the hiſtory of the family from the Conqueſt to the preſent day.

The earl of Harborough has communicated a ſplendid pedigree of the Sherards; and enriched the work with eight fine plates of the memorials of his anceſtors at Stapleford, and of their monuments in the church rebuilt by his munificence.

Earl Ferrers has perſonally condeſcended to alleviate my labours, by extracts from the original regiſter of Bredon priory, by copies of deeds and ſeals in his own archives, and from the moſt copious pedigree I have ever yet ſeen. His lordſhip has alſo directed two beautiful views of his noble houſe at Staunton Harold, and another of his old manſion at Ragdale, to be engraved at his expence.

The earl of Stamford has honoured me with ſeveral communications; amongſt which are the MS notes from a copy of Burton which was Mr. W. Staveley's; and, under his lordſhip's patronage, are engraved three views of Bradgate, the favourite reſidence of lady Jane Grey, both in its original and preſent ſtate.

The earl of Denbigh has had the condeſcenſion to ſupply a good account of the Feilding family, from an original MS. of great authenticity; and under the pariſh of Lutterworth will be ſeen ſome engraved proofs of his lordſhip's generoſity.

The earl of Leiceſter allows me to inſcribe to him that part of the work which contains the ſeries of his illuſtrious predeceſſors; and has indulged me with a tranſcript of ſo much of the original Regiſter of Tutbury priory as relates to this county.

Under Nether Broughton, Old Dalby, and Tilton, I have received ſome material aſſiſtance from the earl of Radnor.

The beauties of Caſtle Donington, and the fine remains at Aſhby, will be capital embelliſhments under the auſpices of their noble owner, earl Moira; whoſe muniments will furniſh many intereſting particulars of the antient family of Haſtings, which this gallant peer ſo worthily repreſents.

To ſuppoſe that the patronage of lord viſcount Wentworth with reſpect to Kirkby Malory can be withheld, would be an inſult to his lordſhip's known benevolence.

Lord viſcount Melbourne, and the late lord Sondes, in a moſt obliging manner, anſwered ſeveral applications to them.

By the marquis of Lanſdowne, whoſe library contains ineſtimable treaſures, I have been favoured with a Regiſter of the Abbey of Gerendon; and by Craven Ord, eſq. with an original Chartulary of the ſame abbey, and a tranſcript of the Teſta de Nevill.

From the Rev. T. Boſville I have an excellent account of Ulveſcroft priory; and from the Rev. James Naſmith a good epitome of the Regiſter of Ouſton Abbey.

Dr. Bennet, when biſhop of Cork and Roſs[1], with that liberality which marks his character, contributed a plate of the church of St. Nicholas at Leiceſter; and, what is ſtill more acceptable, his lordſhip and the Rev. Thomas Leman have united in favouring me with an account of the Roman roads in Leiceſterſhire, which they had attentively explored. On this ſubject muſt neceſſarily be noticed the friendſhip of the Rev. Thomas Reynolds; and a valuable eſſay on the Roman Milliary at Leiceſter, by the Rev. George Aſhby, who has alſo given me a tranſcript of Mr. Thomas Martin's notes on Burton, with ſeveral pertinent obſervations by himſelf.

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[1] His lordſhip has ſince been tranſlated to the biſhoprick of Cloyne.

The late lamented Mr. Southgate, whoſe numiſmatic knowledge is acknowledged, drew up a liſt of the coins minted at Leiceſter, from the reign of Æthelſtan to that of Henry II. illuſtrated by a plate from undoubted originals; which may be conſidered as a ſmall ſpecimen of a work the progreſs of which was retarded only by his diffidence, an elaborate treatiſe on the Saxon coinage, long anxiouſly expected from him.

Dr. Pulteney, who in the Philoſophical Tranſactions, XLIX. 803. gave a ſcientific account of the plants growing in the neighbourhood of Leiceſter, has compiled that liſt anew, with all the advantages which the improved ſtate of botany can afford.

In the ſame elegant and faſhionable ſcience, the Rev. George Crabbe's "Natural Hiſtory of the Vale of Belvoir" is a happy omen of his exertions towards a ſimilar illuſtration of the county.

My friend Mr. Gough allows me only to ſay, that from his incomparable topographical library he has communicated the MS notes in the late Mr. Weſt's copy of Burton; that he has indulged me with ſeveral of his own obſervations on monuments connected with this county, and the unreſerved uſe of them, from the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain;" and, by accompanying ſeveral of my viſitations in Leiceſterſhire, has ſuggeſted hints for improving the deſcription of many of the churches and monuments.

Dr. Pegge, the venerable rector of Whittington, has not withheld his MSS. from my full and free inſpection; and, at the advanced age of ninety, has himſelf given ſome excellent additions.

The Rev. Richard Gifford, of Duffield, Derbyſhire, beſides contributing good engraved portraits of our common relations Mr. and Mrs. Staveley, has taken on himſelf the taſk of tranſlating the Domeſday-Book for this county; whence ~~Mr.~~ Raſpe has deduced ſome valuable tables.

Of the Rev. John Pridden, whoſe diſpoſition to ſerve his friends is well known, more ought to be ſaid, and certainly ſhould be, were he not ſo nearly related to me. I cannot, however, but obſerve that, by his affectionate attention, the fatigue of many a long journey has been agreeably relieved; and that the neatneſs and fidelity of his numerous drawings will appear throughout the work.

Dr. Hurd, the good biſhop of Worceſter (whoſe uniform patronage through life I have happily experienced), has contributed a view of Thurcaſton, the church which for twenty years was honoured by his paſtoral labours; and a portrait of biſhop Latimer, a native of that village.

Dr. Watſon, biſhop of Landaff, has permitted me to inſcribe to him views of the dilapidated church and manſion-houſe of Knaptoft; and of the chapels of Moſeley and Shearſby, appendages to his lordſhip's rectory.

I am happy to have this opportunity to acknowledge the kindneſs of the biſhop of Dromore, who, though not eccleſiaſtically connected with Leiceſterſhire, has, from a natural intereſt in the county as a landholder, contributed a plate of Belgrave and its dependent chapels. Biſhop Percy derives his deſcent from Mr. Cleiveland, vicar of Hinckley, father to the well-known poet. An intermarriage with this family was my firſt inducement to viſit the county of Leiceſter, and by degrees led to the arduous taſk of publiſhing its hiſtory; a taſk which, notwithſtanding all its unforeſeen difficulties, animated by the cordial and reſpectable aſſiſtance that has been given, I have chearfully preſumed to encounter.

Mr. Price and Mr. Gutch have been particularly kind in facilitating my reſearches at Oxford, and in ſuperintending ſome difficult tranſcripts from the old Regiſter of Leiceſter abbey. Similar acknowledgements I owe to the late Dr. Coleman, and to Dr. Wood, at Cambridge; and to the Maſter and Fellows of Caius College, for the loan of a valuable copy of the Viſitation of 1619. Sir Thomas Cave had before tranſcribed the MS notes from a famous copy of Burton[1] in the library of Jeſus

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[1] "I have made many additions and alterations from the MS notes of Mr. Gaſcoigne, which he has entered in a printed copy of Mr. Burton's Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire, now (1767) in the library of Jeſus College in Cambridge, who was a celebrated antiquary and genealogiſt; in which latter ſcience his additions, in giving the collateral branches to the lineal deſcents of many families, are ſo large, that, were they to be printed as he has given them, the work would have enormouſly conſiſted of many large volumes; to avoid which, I have inſerted only ſuch articles where the particular eminence of any collateral deſcendant induced me to tranſmit his memory to poſterity. Of Mr. Gaſcoigne, Mr. Wood, in his Faſti Oxonienſes, vol. II. p. 9. edit. 1721, ſays, "Mr. Richard Gaſcoigne was a Yorkſhire gentleman, much affected to the ſtudy of Antiquity, but eſpecially as to matter of pedigree; and was a great friend to ſir William Dugdale, with whom he firſt contracted an acquaintance about the year 1638." Sir T. CAVE, MS.

Gascoigne

College, in the hand-writing of Mr. Gaſcoigne, who had drawn the greater part of his remarks from Burton's own copy, "which he had in his cuſtody at the beginning of the war, 1640;" and preſented his book to that college in 1700.

To Thomas Aſtle, eſq. keeper of the Records in the Tower, I am indebted for much valuable matter, from the abundant information which his public ſituation and private treaſures enable him, and inclination prompts him, to beſtow.

John Bacon, eſq of the Firſt-Fruits Office, and John Caley, eſq. keeper of the Augmentation Office, have anticipated my intention of ſearching their records, by furniſhing ſpontaneouſly the neceſſary extracts.

The Prerogative Office has furniſhed ſome curious articles. The difficulty of making extracts, where it is not very eaſy for the ſuperintendants to diſtinguiſh between intereſted motives of ſearching and thoſe merely hiſtorical, is well known: yet even here I have met with indulgences which do credit to all the gentlemen who have ſituations in that uſeful and important office.

To the Officers of the College of Arms in general I am much indebted; more eſpecially to Ralph Bigland, eſq. Richmond Herald. In this rich repoſitory is Vincent's copy of the Viſitation of 1619; that of 1683, of which no other copy is ſuppoſed to exiſt; and the original church-notes of William Wyrley[1], about 1591.

To the Curators of the Britiſh Muſeum I am to expreſs my beſt acknowledgements for admiſſion to their archives; and to the ſeveral officers of that magnificent national eſtabliſhment, particularly the Rev. Samuel Ayſcough, for an unwearied attention to my enquiries. In this grand ſtore-houſe of national treaſure, beſides the Viſitations of the County and many other articles to my purpoſe, I found the Regiſter of Burton Lazars, the Chartularies of the Berkeleys and John of Woodford; a continuation of the Monaſticon, in five volumes 4to, purchaſed, with Mr. Peck's MSS, by ſir Thomas Cave, who gave it to the Muſeum; and Peter Le Neve's and Humfrey Wanley's[2] notes on Burton.

John Fardell, eſq. has been as communicative as the inceſſant toils which attend his office of regiſtrar of the church of Lincoln would permit; but I have to lament that want of leiſure has deprived me of ſome of that aſſiſtance, in completing the liſt of incumbents, which his ardent deſire of promoting every work of public utility would otherwiſe, I am confident, have afforded. I am the more obliged to him, however, for what has been done; and, in ſome inſtances, had before received ſimilar favours from his predeceſſor, Mr. Bradley.

Mr. Coltman of Leiceſter has generouſly preſented me with an heraldic MS; and Samuel Lyſons, eſq. has lent me a curious hiſtory of Lindley; both in the hand-writing of Mr. Burton.

The late ſir William Fitzherbert very handſomely entruſted me with a MS volume of records; the Rev. Rogers Ruding, with three others; John Merrick, eſq. with an interleaved copy of Burton, formerly biſhop Kennet's, afterwards ſucceſſively Dr. Vernon's and Dr. Ducarel's; and the Literary Society at Peterborough, with another copy, enriched by the notes of the Rev. Robert Smyth of Woodſton, whoſe tranſcript of ſeveral epitaphs in this and the adjoining counties I had before purchaſed in London.

The information on all hiſtorical ſubjects, which Iſaac Reed, eſq. of Staple-Inn is ſo well able and ſo ready to give, I have ſteadily experienced in this and every publication in which I have been engaged for more than five and twenty years.

The Rev. Aulay Macaulay's "Hiſtory of Claybrook" will be of material ſervice; and his other communications have been numerous.

The Rev. Dr. Ford, in addition to a charming plate of the church at Melton Mowbray, has afforded ſome eſſential literary aid in his own and ſeveral ſurrounding pariſhes.

The Rev. James Douglas has given a view of Coſton, charmingly finiſhed in his happieſt ſtyle of aquatint.

Joſeph Cradock, eſq. of Gumley, has favoured me with a beautiful plate of Bow-bridge, memorable for its traditional connexion with Richard III. after the battle of Boſworth-field; engraved from a drawing taken by the late Mr. Schnebbelie in 1791, a ſhort time before its accidental demolition.

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[1] Son of Auguſtine Wyrley, of Nether Seile in this county, where an account of him will be found.

[2] "I took the following writing out of Burton's Deſcription of Leiceſterſhire, gloſſed in ſeveral places by ſome nameleſs gentleman, which I have tranſcribed, and directed you to the page and line in Burton; where you may (if you pleaſe) inſert what I found written in the margin, and here tranſcribed: *Prior numerus paginam; ſecundus lineam indicat.* HUMFREY WANLEY, *Auguſt* 3, 1694." Harl. MSS. 6466. p. 10.

The Corporation of Leiceſter, when they perceive the magnitude of my plan, will doubtleſs contribute towards the embelliſhment of ſo copious a Hiſtory of their antient town. The charters, remarkable deeds, and other particulars of their early hiſtory, are among the tranſcripts of Mr. Staveley, Mr. Carte, and Mr. Palmer. To John Herrick, eſq. their late worthy town-clerk, and to T. Pares, jun. eſq. I have many obligations.

The Rev. William Mounſey, whoſe exertions in the Hundred of Framland have been highly uſeful, has my beſt thanks; as have the Rev. G. S. Abbott, the Rev. Dr. Adamthwaite, Thomas Blore, eſq. Mr. Buckley of Thornton, the Rev. Stanley Burrough, the Rev. Charles Burton, the Rev. John Butt, the Rev. John Cleathing, Henry Colman, eſq. the Rev. John Cooper of Stony Staunton, the Rev. John Davenport, the Rev. Samuel Denne, the Rev. J. Goodman, the Rev. John Gregory, the Rev. T. Greſley, John Herrick, eſq. of Beaumanor, the Rev. Thomas Hoe, Mr. Jee of Peckleton, the Rev. Thomas Martyn (Regius Profeſſor of Botany at Cambridge), Henry Maſon, eſq. the Rev. Dr. Orme, the Rev. George Oſborne, the Rev. John Owſley, Samuel Steele Perkins[1], eſq. the Rev. J. Prior, the Rev. Thomas Robinſon, Mr. Rowland Rouſe, the Rev. Stebbing Shaw, jun. the Rev. N. Trotter, the Rev. Edward Williams, the Rev. Dr. Woodcock, and Adam Woolley, junior, eſq. In printing the other Hundreds, this liſt of literary friends will be exceedingly enlarged.

It is no diſparagement to the talents of a very ingenious draughtſman to ſay, that the "Leiceſterſhire Views" and "Excurſions" of Mr. John Throſby are on a plan ſo totally different from that of a regular County Hiſtory, that we ſcarcely interfere. On the contrary, it has conſtantly been my wiſh to aſſiſt his reſearches, and promote the circulation of his pictureſque volumes; and I have experienced from him every grateful and reciprocal return.

Beſides the plates already mentioned, others have been handſomely contributed by William Pochin, eſq. and the honourable Mr. Curzon, members for the county; ſir William Skeffington and ſir William Manners, baronets; the Rev. Henry Green; the Rev. Stephen Greenaway; the Rev. Francis Wilcocks; William Herrick, eſq. of Beaumanor, and John Herrick, eſq. his brother; John Frewen-Turner, eſq.; Mr. George Leigh, &c. &c. Such other plates as the gentlemen of the county may think proper to add to its embelliſhment will be thankfully and regularly acknowledged.

Not to treſpaſs longer on the patience of the reader, it only remains to obſerve, that the HISTORY OF LEICESTERSHIRE unavoidably extends to FOUR Volumes; of which the FIRST contains the various articles of Prolegomena; ſuch as Domeſday, with a Tranſlation; the Teſta de Nevill, and other Records; Liſts of Lord Mayors who have been natives of this county, Baronets, Sheriffs, Members of Parliament, &c.; Diſſertations on the Mint at Leiceſter, the Roman Roads and Milliary, Navigations, Plants, Natural Hiſtory, &c.; with a copy of the Returns made to Parliament, in 1786, in anſwer to the enquiry after charitable benefactions throughout the kingdom, as far as relates to this county, which has been procured at a conſiderable expence, and of which no part has before been printed. In this volume will alſo be placed the antient and modern Hiſtory of the TOWN OF LEICESTER.

The Six Hundreds of the County divide themſelves naturally into the other Three Volumes; and the Hundred of FRAMLAND is now ſubmitted to the publick. The other FIVE Hundreds ſhall be delivered as ſoon as they can be printed; the plates for the whole work being almoſt all engraved. The ſubjects of theſe plates were for the moſt part drawn by Mr. Schnebbelie, the Rev. John Pridden, the Rev. John Griffith, the Rev. Robert Throſby, Mr. James Baſire, Mr. Malcolm, and Mr. Longmate.

With every ſubſequent delivery ſome farther portion of the Introductory Volume will be given; and whatever future additions may be made, the prices now fixed ſhall be religiouſly adhered to, and no money accepted till the delivery of each part.

June 24, 1795. JOHN NICHOLS.

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[1] From this gentleman (amongſt many other communications) I had a few notes written in a copy of Burton by Chriſtopher Baſſano, well known among the heralds of the laſt century, and whoſe copy of Wright's Rutland is in my poſſeſſion.

DEDICATION and PREFACE to "The DESCRIPTION of LEICESTERSHIRE; containing Matters of Antiquity, History, Armory, and Genealogy. Written by William Burton, Eſq." and publiſhed in 1622.

To the Illuſtrious and Right Honourable George Villiers, Marquis and Earl of Buckingham, Viſcount Villiers, Baron Whaddon, Lord High Admiral of England, Ireland, and the Principality of Wales; Great Maſter of his Majeſty's Horſe, Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter, and one of the Lords of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council.

My Lord,

HAVING undertaken to remove an Eclipſe from the Sun, without Art or Aſtronomical calculation, to give light to the County of Leicester, whoſe beauty has long been ſhaded and obſcured; I have ventured to ſubmit the work to your Lordſhip's patronage: for, by the brightneſs of thoſe rays, Truth will be diſcovered, againſt which many adverſaries will riſe up; and, becauſe ſhe appears naked and unarmed, and of herſelf unable to reſiſt the violence of their furious encounters; be pleaſed, therefore, my Lord, to grant a protection to her, and to the County, and take them both under your Lordſhip's patronage, ſince by birth they of right belong to you; and no other is equally able to afford a ſecure defence, whoſe word alone can calm the moſt malicious aſſault. Thus will their glorious beams reflect upon yourſelf, and make your merit ſhine with additional luſtre; and, in gratitude for ſo diſtinguiſhed a favour, I ſhall ever remain, with the greateſt reſpect,

My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's
Moſt obedient and devoted humble Servant,
William Burton.

TO THE CANDID READER.

AMONGST the multitude of writers that have preſented themſelves to the view of the publick, I have now ventured myſelf amidſt the crowd, to write upon a ſubject hitherto not treated of by any; not through any ſelf-conceit or vain deſire of glory; for, I am one of thoſe who hold, that

"Gloria totius res vaniſſima mundi."

Not that I entertain ſo high an opinion of my own knowledge or ability, or think myſelf able or fit to handle a ſubject which requires a moſt learned and judicious head to digeſt it in proper order; but ſincerely confeſs myſelf altogether unfit and unfurniſhed for ſo great an undertaking. Unfit, as being confined to another ſtudy, which is jealous, and will admit of no partner; for, all the time that could be poſſibly employed therein was not ſufficient for ſo laborious a ſtudy, by reaſon of the difficulty of acquiring, and the various kinds of learning requiſite therein. Yet, if a partner might be allowed or admitted therein, there is no ſtudy or learning ſo fit and neceſſary for a Lawyer as the ſtudy of Antiquity and Hiſtory, which muſt appear obvious in many reſpects; and, indeed, I was even impelled to the ſtudy of Antiquity by a natural genius, as thoſe two learned writers, Georgius Brunius and Hieronimus Hennings (the one the author of "Theatrum Urbium," the other of "Theatrum Genealogicum[1]") affirm of themſelves, that, though by profeſſion they were Divines, yet, being induced by a natural inclination, the one to the love of pictures, perſpective, maps, and other geographical deſcriptions; the other to the ſtudy of genealogies; therefore no man ſhould caſt any imputation upon them for thoſe their labours; ſeeing that St. Hierom, Bede, Iſidore, Oroſius, Æneas Sylvius, Rodericus Toletanus, and many Fathers of the Church, amuſed themſelves with human learning, and each of them publiſhed Hiſtories, or ſome other treatiſes, expreſſing the variety of their ſtudies therein[1]. The like I may ſay for myſelf; I gave way in ſome meaſure to my own inclination, chuſing rather to recreate myſelf in this way of writing, than either to be miſemployed, or altogether idle; having ever adhered to the truth of that excellent proverb, "Otium ſine literis mors eſt;" contrary to the vain and idle humour of ſome illiterate fops, who hold all Learning baſe, and the lovers thereof equally contemptible; and remembering that old Caſtilian proverb, "Mas vale ſaber que aver," that knowledge is ſuperior to wealth. Unfurniſhed, becauſe, labouring under a weak conſtitution of body, and not being able to make that application which my buſineſs required, I have now retired myſelf to a private country life, and may, with a conceited but ingenious Poet, ſay

"Et quoniam mea ſit quâ ſcribo penna badilus,
"Et faciam druſias foſſa cavando manus[2]."

I am not therefore maſter of ſuch language as the dignity of the ſubject requires, being thereby deſtitute of thoſe helps which the City affords; yet, notwithſtanding, rather than my native country ſhould any longer remain obſcured with darkneſs, I have ventured in a ſmall degree to reſtore it to its proper dignity, being animated thereto by the examples of many judicious and worthy men. As that moſt learned and juſtly-admired Antiquary, William Camden, Eſq. Clarencieux King at Arms, who has compiled a general account of this Iſland; and that induſtrious and very worthy Mr. John Speed, who, in his large and elaborate Hiſtory of England, has given a detail of every Shire; and, by his great travel and expence, has, by way of ornament thereto, added the maps of each Shire, with the plan of every City and great Town inſerted therein, never before performed by any other. And by many more who have illuſtrated ſeveral counties; as that grave and ſage Lawyer William Lambarde, Eſq. of Lincoln's Inn, who from the depth of antiquity has reſtored the county of Kent; that eloquent and noble Gentleman Richard Carew, Eſq. who has very accurately ſurveyed all Cornwall; and that excellent ſurveyor John Norden, Gentleman, who has briefly deſcribed the counties of Middleſex and Hertford; and, ſince that time, has made chorographical tables of ſome Weſtern ſhires, and a fine perſpective of the City of London.

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[1] Prefat. in tom. iii. Theatri Urbium Regni, 2, 3, in 4 Monarchiæ parte priori Theatr. Geneal. Epiſt.

[2] Merl. Coccaio, Sonol. 1. de Zantonella.

Being alſo encouraged by many worthy friends, among whom I cannot paſs over unremembered (without acknowledgement,) the kind aſſiſtance and direction of my antient and much-reſpected friend and kinſman John Beaumont, Eſq. of Gracedieu, in the county of Leiceſter; as alſo of that expert genealogiſt, my friend and kinſman Mr. Auguſtine Vincent [1], by his office Rouge-Croix officer at arms; who very kindly, from the Tower, has imparted to me many uſeful notes, not elſewhere to be had or found; whoſe labours alſo in this kind for the county of Northampton ere long will come to light [2].

In this Deſcription I have run through, in every Town (as occaſion offered), the four ſections above mentioned in the title-page. As for the Topography of this county, at the requeſt of a friend of mine, I rectified (ſome years ago) Chriſtopher Saxton's map of this county with an addition of 80 towns; which was engraved at Amſterdam by Jocodos Hodius in 1602, and ſince imitated by M. Speed in his elaborate Hiſtory of Britain, with an enlargement of the plan of the Town of Leiceſter, which is reduced into a leſſer form, and here inſerted; and of thoſe places which are more eminent by their ſituation I have briefly ſpoken ſomething throughout the whole. Where any paſſage naturally offered itſelf to be ſpoken of, I have there a little digreſſed, and written what I conceived proper, not thinking it altogether foreign to my purpoſe to give ſatisfaction to the Reader in this reſpect. And to the end likewiſe that this narration might give ſatisfaction in ſome ſort to each, I have induſtriouſly uſed ſuch hiſtorical digreſſions (where it could be done with propriety) as ſeemed ſuitably connected with the preſent Treatiſe; like unto thoſe artificial cooks and confectioners, who, in ſetting forth a feaſt or banquet, adapt ſeveral diſhes and dainties to different palates. I have remarked, as near as I could aſcertain, the times of the foundation of all Monaſteries, Abbeys, Religious Houſes, Churches, Chapels, Houſes of Nobility, or other memorable places of note, which hereafter may give light to ſome other paſſages. Concerning the titles of land herein expreſſed, where manors, lands, or tenements, did deſcend, or were granted by the king's letters patent, or by any ſuch eminent grant, I have there made bold to ſet down the ſame, which was done for this purpoſe; that the antiquity of the continuance of them in one name or family might be diſcovered, and the antient owner (ſo far as could be found) might be known; not intending to derogate any thing from any man's right or title, or to move any doubts or queſtions touching the ſame. In ſetting down of tenures I have been very cautious, leſt, by being too poſitive, I might be juſtly cenſured. The ſocage-tenure I have deſcribed, but have ſpoke of no other with certainty, being unwilling to give any cauſe of offence; for, I well know there are more differences and more ſtrange proceedings in theſe affairs than in any one thing of ſo common a nature; yet, no doubt, they might be rectified, if the trueſt and moſt probable records and evidences were admitted. Offices and Inquiſitions are very uncertain, ſometimes quite contrary to truth, which are paſſed and concluded with ſuch proofs as for that time are delivered. Thoſe caſes of law, which of later times have happened within the Shire, I have briefly recorded; in ſome, ſhewing the arguments and reaſons of the judgement. As touching the genealogies and arms of the Gentry, I have omitted to ſpeak of the modern, only ſpeaking of the old and antient, whoſe families are now extinct; leſt, perhaps, by not giving to each one now living a due ſatisfaction, I might innocently be blamed; only ſome few of my friends I have remembered, upon whoſe kindneſs I have preſumed that they will accept in good part whatſoever I have delivered.

Reſpecting the ſtate of the Church, I thought proper to ſet it down in the ſame manner as I find it expreſſed in an old manuſcript, made anno 1220, in the fifth year of Henry III. whence may be learned what Churches were Rectories, what were appropriate. If Rectories, who was patron, who the incumbent, what Chapels belonged to them, and how they were to be ſerved: whether by a Chaplain reſident, or on certain days, or *ex gratiâ*. If appropriate, to what Monaſtery or Religious houſe belonging: and in ſome, how the vicar was endowed, and with what, and to whom the tithes were to be paid. I have farther added out of the Records of the Office of the Auditors of the Preſs, by the means and help of ſir Francis Goſton, knt. one of the Auditors, what value they are now of in the King's books. And farther, I have ſhewn who are now Patrons of every Church.

Concerning the Roman Antiquities, or any other memoirs of Note, I have briefly touched upon all that have come to my knowledge.

Laſtly, I have added the Arms in all the Church-windows in the Shire, and the inſcriptions of the Tombs; which (for the moſt part) I have taken by my own view and travel; with this deſign, that perhaps they may rectify Armories and Genealogies, and may give teſtimony, proof, and alſo terminate many differences. From my own knowledge, I can affirm that the antiquity of a Church-window, for the proof of a match and iſſue had, has been delivered to a Jury at an aſſize, and accepted. I have alſo added the names to moſt of the Coats, for which I had any proof or probable conjecture. If the blazon do not give ſatisfaction, I muſt confeſs, I have not followed that conceited blazon of Gerard Leigh, or others of later times; but have delivered them in ſuch terms as I was beſt acquainted with, and ſuch as are adapted to the capacities of all.

Thus, candid Reader, I have explained my whole intention in the following Treatiſe, and earneſtly requeſt a favourable acceptance of theſe my labours [3] [and well-deſigned endeavours; which (ſuch as they are) I humbly ſubmit myſelf and them to the peruſal and cenſure of the publick.]

From Falde, near Tutbury, co. Stafford, **William Burton.**

October 30, 1622.

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[1] Of whom ſee a particular account in Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p 312.

[2] In Gaſcoigne's copy this paragraph is thus altered: "And by that painful and true lover of Antiquities John Stowe, who not manie yeares ſince made an accurate Survey of the City of London, ſetting downe the worthyneſſe and ancient and memorable Antiquities of that famous Cittie, imitating therein the labours of Leonecesan Sanſerino, who in that kinde hath excellentlie deſcribed the Citty of Venice."—There probably was ſome decay of friendſhip. Brooke by Vincent came out in 1622, the ſame year as Burton's Deſcription of Leiceſterſhire. G. A.

[3] In Gaſcoigne's copy, tranſcribed from Burton's, all the words in hooks are croſſed out, and theſe ſubſtituted: "Had they been of more worth, the tender would have been otherwiſe."

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The Exchange and other Public Buildings.
Portrait and Seals of Dudley earl of Leiceſter.
View of Bow Bridge, from a Drawing by Schnebbelie.
Painted Glaſs from Mr. Stephens's Houſe.
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Traders' Tokens of Leiceſter.
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⁂ A GENERAL MAP of the COUNTY will be given with the Concluſion of the Work.

DIRECTIONS to the BINDER, 1795.

The ſheets of the INTRODUCTORY VOLUME, in the Part now publiſhed, are TITLE, DEDICATION, PREFACE, and LIST OF PLATES, p. i—xiv; a ſecond TITLE and DEDICATION, marked C; [*a*]—[*o*], p. i—liv; ſix ſheets of Tables, A—F; [*l*] [*m*] [*m* 2] [*m* 3], p. xli—xlviii; [*n*]—[*xx*], p. xlvii—clxxii; (there is no *yy*); [*zz*]—[*ccc*], p. clxxvii—cxc; [**A*—**Ll*], Charitable Benefactions, p. 1—134.—Then follows the HISTORY of the Town of LEICESTER; viz. TITLE and DEDICATION; [B]—p. 1—4; [B 3], p. *4, *5; [C]—[Sss], p. 5—250; Appendix and Index, B—O, p. 1—51.

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Accurate Plan of Charnwood Foreſt.
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Coſſington Church, Parſonage, and Monuments.
South Croxton Church, &c.
Dalby Magna and Friſby Churches, &c.
Dalby on the Woulds Church, Monuments, &c.
Hoby, Hoton, and Humberſtone Churches.
Hungarton Church.
Quenby and Bagrave Halls.
Laund Abbey and Monuments.
Lodington and Loſeby Churches.
Preſtwould Church and Monuments.
Three other Monuments at Preſtwould.
Queniborough Church and Monuments.
The old Manſion-houſe at Ragdale.
Ragdale Church, with the Modern Houſe.
Ratcliffe on the Wreke Church and Monument.
Rereſby and Rotherby Churches.
Saxulby Church and Monuments.
Segrave and Sileby Churches.
Skeffington Church, and the Hall-houſe.
Monuments at Skeffington.
Syſton and Thruſſington Churches, &c.
Tilton Church and Monuments.
Twyford and Thorpe-Sachvile Churches.
Tugby and Eaſt Norton Churches, &c.
Walton and Wymeſwould Churches, &c.

Map of WEST GOSCOTE HUNDRED.
Various Views of Aſhby Caſtle.
Aſhby Church, Monuments, Portraits, &c.
Blackfordby Chapel; old Coins from Aſhby, &c.
Two Views of Belton, with Lady Roeſia Verdun.
Three Views of Bradgate Houſe.
Lady Jane Grey, Monument at Bradgate, &c.
Bredon, Staunton, and Worthington Churches.
View of Bredon Hill, antient Carvings, &c.
Monuments at Bredon and Staunton-Harold.
Modern View of Staunton-Harold.
Another View, from the Park, at a Diſtance.
Fac Simile of a Letter from King Charles I.
Old Houſe, and other Views at Caſtle-Donington.
Caſtle-Donington Church, Caſtle, and Hoſpital.
Monuments at Caſtle-Donington.
Cavendiſh Bridge, Zouch Bridge, &c.
Cole-orton, Beaumont Monument, Hoſpital, &c.
Diſeworth and Diſhley Churches, &c.
Gerendon Monks and Seals.
Two Views of Gracedieu, with Seals, &c.
Nuns of Gracedieu and Langley.
Hathern Church, &c.
Kegworth and Walton-Iſley Churches.
Lockington and Hemington Churches, &c.
Lockington Hall, View of Hemington, &c.
Loughborough Church, Parſonage Houſe, &c.
Braſs Monuments, &c. at Loughborough.
Oſgathorpe and Packington Churches.
Ravenſton Church, Hoſpital, &c.
Rodeley Temple, Rodeley Church, &c.
The Will of Bartholomew Kingſton, from his Tomb.
Other Monuments in Rodeley Church.
Two Views of Gaddeſby, Monuments, &c.
Caldwell, Grimſton, Kyme, and Wartnaby Churches.
Seile Church, Hall, Monuments, &c.
Shepeſhed Church and Monuments.
Snareſton Church.
Snibſton Church and Monument.
Stretton Church, Hall, Monuments, &c.
Swebſton Church, Monuments, &c.
Swithland Church, Monuments, and Views.
Thurcaſton and Anſtey Churches, &c.
Portrait of Biſhop Latimer.
Ulveſcroft Abbey, an Eremite Monk and Nun.
Another View of Ulveſcroft, with Seals, &c.
Wanlip Church, Monuments, and Arms.
Whatton Church, Arms, and Seals.
Whitwick Church, Monuments, and Arms.

Map of GUTHLAXTON HUNDRED.
Ten Plates of the Legend of St. Guthlac.
Arnſby and Great and Little Aſhby Churches.
Aylſtone Church, and Lubbeſthorpe Ruins.
Monument of William Heathcot.
Bitteſwell Church, Monument, &c.
Blaby and Counteſsthorpe Churches.
Bruntingthorpe and Broughton-Aſtley Churches.
Catthorpe and Cleybrook Churches.
Wibtoft and Little Wigſton Chapels.
Dr. Stukeley's View of *Bennonis*.
Antient and Modern High Croſs.
Coſby, Cotteſbach, and Dunton Baſſett Churches.
Foſton, Froleſworth, and Gilmorton Churches.
North and South Kilworth Churches.
Kimcote and Knighton Churches.
Knaptoſt Church, Manor-houſe, &c.
Mouſley and Shearſby Churches.
Leir Church.
Lutterworth Church and Monuments.
Braſs Figures, &c. from Lutterworth Church.
Miſterton Church and Monuments of the Poultneys.
Seals of the Hardreſhull Family, &c.
Oadby Church and Stalls.
Great Peatling Church and Monuments.
Little Peatling Church and Monuments.
Shawell, Stanford, and Swinford Churches.
The Churches at Wigſton Two-Steeples.
Willoughby Waterleſs Church.

Map of SPARKENHOE HUNDRED.
Appleby Church, Religious Houſe, &c.
Monuments, &c. from Appleby Church.
Aſton and Burbach Churches.
View of Burbach Houſe.
St. Peter, and other Painted Glaſs, from Burbach.
Monuments, &c. from Burbach.
Barwell, Potter's Marſton, and Stapleton Churches.
Barwell Monuments, Capt. Shenton's Tree, &c.
Market Boſworth Church, Hall, &c.
Plan of Boſworth Field.
Barleſton, Carlton, Oſbaſton, Shenton, &c.
Shenſton and Sutton Halls, Cadeby Church, &c.
Congeſton and Croft Churches, Arms, &c.
Deſford Church.
Drayton (Fenny) Church and Monument.
Elmeſthorpe Church and Arms.
Enderby and Whetſtone Churches.
Glenfield Church, &c.
Braunſton Church, Hall, &c.
Braunſton, Kirby Muxloe, and Kirby Ruin.
Hether Church and Monument.
Two Views of Higham Church, &c.
Lindley Old Chapel, &c.
Portraits of William and Robert Burton.
View of the Modern Houſe at Lindley.
Hinckley, Stoke, and Dadlington Churches.
Various Views, Antiquities, &c. at Hinckley.
Ibſtock and Huggleſcote Churches; Dunnington Houſe.
Kirkby Malory and Earl's Shilton Churches.
Lord Wentworth's Houſe, Monuments, &c.
Markfield Church.
Nailſton Church, Barton in Fabis, and Normanton.
Narborough and Newbold Verdon Churches.
Norton Church.
Orton on the Hill Church, Hall, &c.
Monuments from Orton Church.
Twycroſs Church, Monuments, &c.
Elevation of Gopſall Houſe.
Peckleton Church, Monuments, &c.
Ratby and Newton-Linford Churches, &c.
Sapcote, Shakerſton, Sharnford, Churches.
Shepey and Ratcliff-Culey Churches.
Shepey Foſſils.
Sibbeſton Church, Monuments, &c.
Stony-Staunton Church, Saxon Door, &c.
Thornton and Bagworth Churches, Bardon, &c.
Thurleſton Church.
Two other Views of Thurleſton.
Monuments from Thurleſton Church.
Witherley, *Manduеſſedum*, &c.

THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

VOLUME I. PART I.

CONTAINING

INTRODUCTORY RECORDS, ILLUSTRATIONS, &c. &c.

AND

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF LEICESTER.

LONDON, MDCCXCV.

TO

THE REVEREND SIR CHARLES CAVE, BARONET,

THIS INTRODUCTION TO A COUNTY HISTORY,

OF WHICH A CONSIDERABLE PART IS FORMED

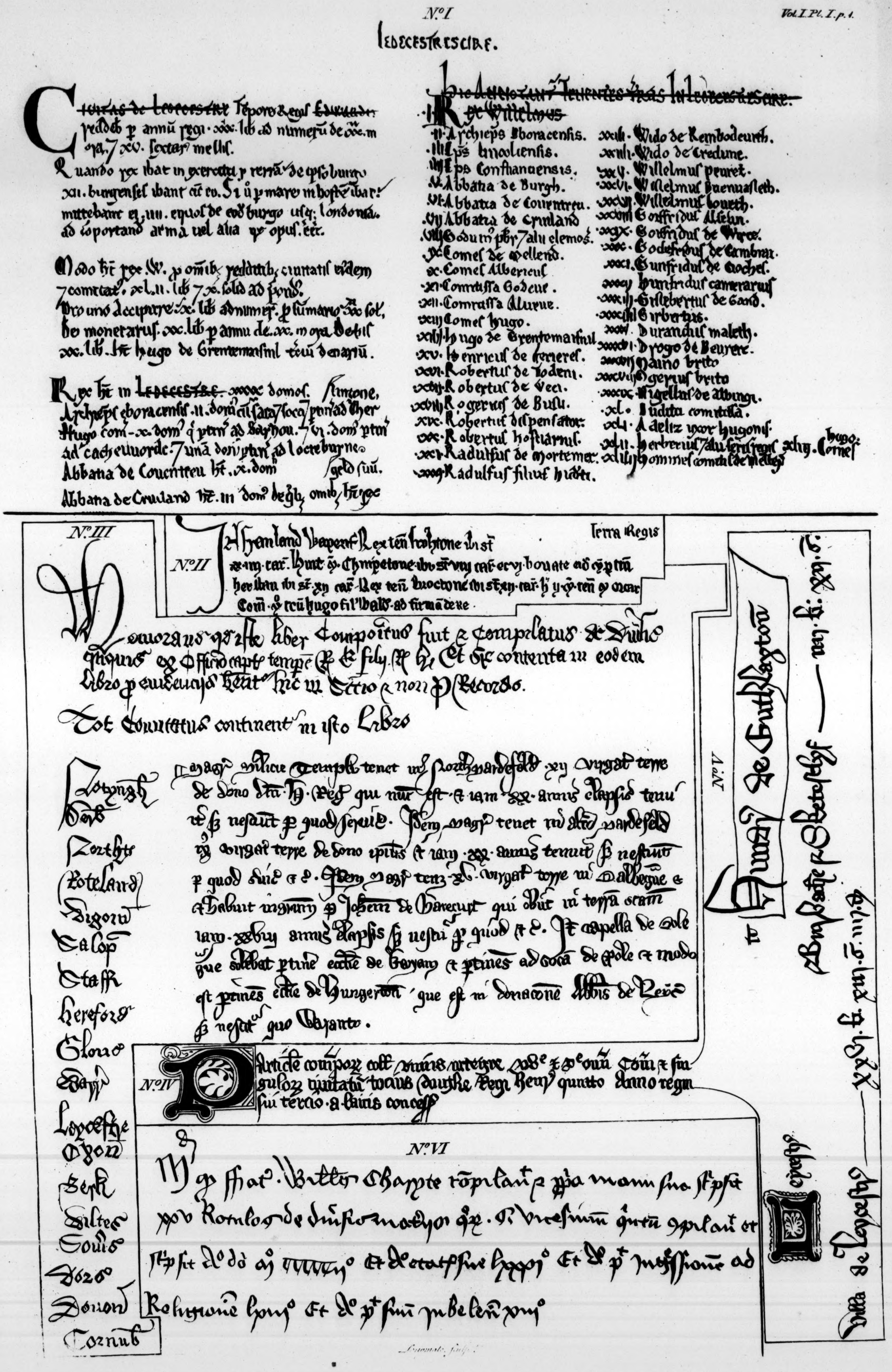
FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF HIS FATHER,

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED

BY HIS MUCH OBLIGED FRIEND AND SERVANT,

St. George's Day, 1795. J. NICHOLS.

BRITISH
12 JN '23
MUSEUM



N°I

LEDECESTRESCIRE.

~~Civitas de Ledecestre~~ tempore Regis ~~Edwardi~~ reddeb' p annu regi · xxx · lib ad numeru de xx · in ora, 7 xv · sextar' mellis.

Quando rex ibat in exercitu p terra de ipso burgo xii · burgenses ibant cu eo. Si u' p mare in hoste ibat: mittebant ei iiii · equos de eod burgo usq; Londonia. ad portand arma uel alia que opus eet.

Modo ht rex W · p omib; redditib; ciuitatis eidem 7 comitat' · xl · ii · lib 7 x · solid ad pond'. Pro uno accipitre · x · lib ad numer'. p sumario · xx · sol. De monetariis · xx · lib p annu de · xx · in ora. De his xx · lib · ht hugo de Grentemaisnil tciu denariu.

Rex ht in ~~Ledecestre~~ · xxxx · domos. Simone. Archieps eboracensis · ii · dom' cu saca 7 soca 7 ptin ad Ther. Hugo com · xx · dom' q ptin ad Bagwou. 7 vi · dom' ptin ad cacheuuorde. 7 una dom' ptin ad locteburne. Abbatia de Couentreu ht · x · dom. geld suu. Abbatia de Cruiland ht · iii · dom' degl; omib; hugo

~~Hic annotantur tenentes tras in Ledecestrescire.~~

- ·I· ~~Rex Willelmus~~
- ·II· Archieps Eboracensis.
- ·III· Eps Lincoliensis.
- ·IIII· Eps Constantiensis.
- ·V· Abbatia de Burgh.
- ·VI· Abbatia de Couentreu.
- ·VII· Abbatia de Cruiland
- ·VIII· Goduin' pbr 7 alii elemos.
- ·IX· Comes de Mellend.
- ·X· Comes Albericus
- ·XI· Comitissa Godeue.
- ·XII· Comitissa Aluiue.
- ·XIII· Comes hugo.
- ·XIIII· hugo de Grentemaisnil
- ·XV· henricus de ferieres.
- ·XVI· Robertus de Todeni.
- ·XVII· Robertus de Veci.
- ·XVIII· Rogerius de Busli.
- ·XIX· Robertus dispensator.
- ·XX· Robertus hostiarius.
- ·XXI· Radulfus de Mortemer.
- ·XXII· Radulfus filius hubti.
- ·XXIII· Wido de Rembodcurth.
- ·XXIIII· Wido de Credune.
- ·XXV· Willelmus peuret.
- ·XXVI· Willelmus Buenuasleth.
- ·XXVII· Willelmus Loueth.
- ·XXVIII· Goisfridus Alselin.
- ·XXIX· Goisfridus de Wirce.
- ·XXX· Godefridus de Cambrai.
- ·XXXI· Gunfridus de Cioches.
- ·XXXII· humfridus camerarius
- ·XXXIII· Gislebertus de Gand.
- ·XXXIIII· Girbertus.
- ·XXXV· Durandus maleth.
- ·XXXVI· Drogo de Beurere.
- ·XXXVII· Maino brito
- ·XXXVIII· Ogerius brito
- ·XXXIX· Nigellus de Albingi.
- ·XL· Iudita comitissa.
- ·XLI· Adeliz uxor hugonis.
- ·XLII· herbertus 7 alii servientes regis. xliii · Comes hugo.
- ·XLIIII· homines comitis de Melleg.

N°II

Terra Regis

In Hemland Wapent' Rex ten' Rothone ibi st xiii · car'. hunt 7 Chimpetone ibi st viii car' 7 vi · bouate ad ... heribau ibi st · xii car'. Rex ten' Broctone ibi st xii · car' ... Com' ... teu hugo fil' Baldr ad firma de re.

N°III

Memorandum quod iste liber compositus fuit & compilatus de diuersis Inquis ex officio capt' tempore R. E. filii R. H. Et sic contenta in eodem Libro p euidencia habent' hic in Sccio & non p Recordo.

Tot Comitatus continent in isto Libro

Notyngh	Magister milicie Templi tenet in Northwardesfeld xii virgat terre de dono dni H. Regis qui nunc est & iam xx annis elapsis tenuit & nesciunt p quod seruic. Idem mag' tenet in alio Wardesfeld iii virgat terre de dono ipius & iam xx annis tenuit & nesciunt p quod seruic &c. Idem mag' ten' · xl · virgat terre in Dalbeque & habuit ingressum p Johem de Harecurt qui obiit in terra scam iam xxviii annis elapsis & nesciunt p quod &c. It capella de Cole que solebat ptinere ecclie de Geryam & ptines ad soca de Cole & modo est ptines ecclie de Hungerton que est in donacone Abbis de Leic' & nesciunt quo Waranto.
Derb	
Northt	
Roteland	
Wigorn	
Salop	
Staff	
Hereford	
Glouc	
Warr	
Leycestre	
Oxon	
Berk	
Wiltes	
Soms	
Dors	
Deuon	
Cornub	

N°IV

Particule compoti coll' nuncii vicesime & decime de toto comitatu & singulis ciuitatibus tocius Comitatus Regi Henrico quinto anno regni sui tercio a laicis concess

N°V

In Hundr' de Guthlaxton

Anylbache p Oketeshyf — xvi. li. xxi. s.

Leycestre

Villa de Leycestre — xxvi. li. xiii. s. iiii. d.

N°VI

Memorandum quod frater Willm Chappe cirographum p ppa manu sua scripsit xx Rotulos de diuersis materiis ... Et ... viceslum quartum complevit et scripsit Ao do ao ... Et de etate sue lxxx ... Et de p' messione ad Religione ... Et de p' sue iubelenxm ...

[illegible] sculp.

LEICESTERSHIRE, extracted from DOMESDAY BOOK.

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION.

[Orig. p. 230. a. col. 1.]

LEDECESTRESCIRE.

C*IVITAS de* L*EDECESTRE* Tẽpore Regis EDWARDI.
reddeƀ p̱ annũ regi . xxx . liƀ ad numerũ de . $\overset{ti}{xx}$. in
ora . 7 xv . ſextar mellis.

ando rex ibat in exercitu p̱ terrã: de ipſo burgo
. burgenſes ibant cũ eo . Si ũ p̱ mare in hoſtẽ ibat:
tebant ei . IIII . equos de eođ burgo uſq; Londoniã.
cõportanđ arma uel alia quæ opus . eet.

odo ht̄ Rex . W . p̱ omibʒ redditibʒ ciuitatis ejꝰdem
comitatꝰ . XL.II . liƀ 7 x . ſolid ad pond.

o uno accipitre: x . liƀ ad numer̄ . p̱ ſũmario: $\overset{ti}{xx}$. ſol.

e monetarijs . xx . liƀ p̱ annũ de . xx . in ora . De his
. liƀ . ht̄ Hugo de Grentemaiſnil tciũ denariũ.
ex ht̄ in L*EDECESTRE* . XXXIX . domos. ⌈lintone.
chieps eboracenſis . II . domꝰ cũ ſaca 7 ſoca 7 ptin ad Cher
go com . x . domꝰ . q̃ ptin ad Barħou . 7 VI . domꝰ ptin
Cacheuuorde . 7 unã dom̃ ptin ad Locteburne.

batia de Couentreu ht̄ . x . dom.

atia de Cruiland ht̄ . III . domꝰ. De q̃bʒ omibʒ ht̄ rex
⌈geld ſuũ.

go de Grentemaiſnil ht̄ . c 7 x . domos . 7 II . æccl̄as.
ter has ht̄ in cõmune cũ rege . XXIIII . domꝰ in eođ
ceptis his ht̄ iđ Hugo in Ledeceſtre ⌈burgo.
IIII . burg̃ſes ptinent ad Hanſtigie . 7 XIII . burg̃ſes
inent ad Sigleſbie . 7 III . domos ptin ad Inuuareſbie.
x . domos ptin ad Merdegraue . 7 IIII . domꝰ ptin ad
ohtone . 7 IX . domꝰ ptin ad Stotone . 7 IIII . domꝰ ptin
Wichingeſtone . 7 VII . domꝰ ptin ad Andreteſbie . 7 III . domꝰ
ad Sceltone . 7 x . domꝰ ptin ad Burſtelle . 7 III . domꝰ
ad Burtone . 7 unã dom̃ ptin ad Bruneſtineſtorp.
. domꝰ ptin ad Diresford . 7 III . domꝰ ptin ad Leghã . quas
de Osƀno . 7 unã dom̃ ptin ad Letitone . 7 I . dom̃ ptin
Turchiteleſtone.

eođ burgo ht̄ iđ Hugo . II . æccl̄as 7 II . domꝰ . 7 IIII . domꝰ
⌈uaſtas.

ugo de Wituile ten de ipſo Hug̃ . v . domꝰ cũ ſaca 7 ſoca
e ſunt de mutuatione de Wadford.
ƀtꝰ de Veci ht̄ . VI . domꝰ cũ ſaca 7 ſoca ptin ad Niuuetone.
II . alias cũ ſaca 7 ſoca ptin ad Chiborne. ⌈Picheuuelle.
iſfridꝰ de Wirce . I . dom̃ ptin ad Dalbi . 7 aliã ptin ad

Ledeceſtre ſt̄ . IIII . domꝰ ptin ad Scepehefde . 7 I ptin
Sadintone . 7 una ptin ad Torp.
ipſo burgo ht̄ Henricꝰ de Fereires 7 $\overset{dispẽsator}{Robt}$ꝰ . I . burg̃ſẽ.
DITA comitiſſa ht̄ in eođ burgo . XXVIII . domos.
medietate molini . v . ſoliđ 7 IIII . denar.
burgũ ht̄ ipſa . VI . caruc træ ptin ad burgũ.
7 ibi ht̄ . I . car . 7 hões ejꝰ . III . car . Ibi . VIII . ac pti . Silua
. q̃rent lg̃ . 7 III . q̃z lat̄ . Valet . XL . ſoliđ . totũ.
ilua totiꝰ Vicecomitat H*ERESWODE* uocat ht̄ IIII leu
lg 7 . I . lev in lat.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The City of Leiceſter, in the time of king Edward, paid yearly to the king thirty pounds by tale (every *ore* of the value of twenty-pence), and fifteen ſextaries of honey [1].

When the king marched with his army through the land, twelve burgeſſes of that borough attended him. If the king went over ſea againſt the enemy, they ſent four horſes from that borough, as far as London, to carry arms, or ſuch other things as circumſtances required.

At this time king William has, for all rents from that city and county, forty-two pounds and ten ſhillings in weight.

Inſtead of one hawk he has ten pounds by tale; and, inſtead of a baggage or ſumpter horſe, twenty ſhillings [2].

Of the mint-maſters he has yearly twenty pounds, every ore of the value of twenty pence. Of this twenty pounds Hugo de Grentemaiſnil has the third penny.

The king has in Leiceſter thirty-nine houſes.

The archbiſhop of York two houſes with ſac and ſoc; and they belong to *Cherlintone*.

Earl Hugh has ten houſes, which belong to Barhou, and ſix belonging to *Cacheworde*, and one houſe belonging to *Locteburne*.

The abbey of *Coventreu* has ten houſes.

The abbey of *Cruiland* has three houſes. From all which the king has his *geld*.

Hugh de Grentemaiſnil has a hundred and ten houſes and two churches; beſides theſe he has in common with the king twenty-four houſes in the ſame borough. Over and above theſe the ſame Hugh has in Leiceſter twenty-four burgeſſes, who belong to *Hanſtigie*; and thirteen burgeſſes, who belong to *Sigleſbie*; and three houſes belonging to *Inwareſbie*; and ten houſes belonging to *Merdegrave*; and four houſes belonging to *Brohtone*; and nine houſes belonging to *Stotone*; and four houſes belonging to *Wichingeſtone*; and ſeven houſes belonging to *Andreteſbie*; and three houſes belonging to *Sceltone*; and ten houſes belonging to *Burſtelle*; and three houſes belonging to *Burtone*; and one houſe belonging to *Bruneſtineſtorp*; and two houſes belonging to *Diresford*; and three houſes belonging to *Legham*, which he bought of Oſbern; and one houſe belonging to *Letitone*; and one houſe belonging to *Turchiteleſtone*.

In the ſame borough has the ſame Hugh two churches, and two houſes, and four houſes decayed.

Hugh de Witwile holds of the ſaid Hugh five houſes with ſac and ſoc.

Theſe are in exchange for *Wadford*.

Robert de Veci has ſix houſes with ſac and ſoc, belonging to *Niwetone*; and three others with ſac and ſoc, belonging to *Chiborne*.

Goisfrid de Wirce has one houſe belonging to *Dalbi*; and another belonging to *Pichewelle*.

In Leiceſter are four houſes belonging to *Scepehefde*; and one belonging to *Sadintone*; and one belonging to *Torp*.

In the ſame borough Henry de Fereires and Robert the king's ſteward have one burgeſs.

The counteſs Judith has in the ſame borough twenty-eight houſes; and from the moiety of a mill ſhe has five ſhillings and four-pence. Without the borough ſhe has ſix ploughlands belonging to the borough; and ſhe has there one plough, and her homagers [3] three ploughs. There are eight acres of meadow, and a wood ſix furlongs long, and three broad. The whole is worth forty ſhillings.

The wood of the whole ſheriffwick, called *Hereſwode*, is four miles [4] long and one broad.

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[1] See the Diſſertation on Domeſday Book annexed to the preſent tranſlation.

[2] See the Diſſertation.

[3] *Homage* was done to a Lord in this form, "Devenio *Homo* veſter de tenemento quod de vobis teneo," &c. Bracton de Leg. Angl. Lib. II. 5. ſect. 8.

[4] Mr. Wyndham tranſlates *leuca*, a mile and half; but, on the authority of one who wrote ſoon after this ſurvey was made, I have ventured tranſlate it a mile. "Scire debetis Anglos ſub dominio Normannorum tranſiſſe in multis ad mores Francorum, & ideo loco milliarium *leucas* ſſe, ſed milliaria intellexiſſe, (Ingulphi Hiſt. p. 910. ed. Saville). If, after all, a diſpute ſhould ariſe about the length of miles in England he time of William I. as it will reſt entirely on conjecture, I will have nothing to ſay to it. I will add, however, that Ingulphus ſays, ngli utuntur, terram metiendo, milliaribus: et dicitur milliare, quia conſtat de mille paſſibus."

[Orig. p. 230. a. col. b.]

HIC ANNOTANT̄ TENENTES T̄RAS IN LEDECESƗESCIRE.

.I. REX WILLELMVS.
.II. Archieр̄s Eboracenſis.
.III. Eр̄s Lincolienſis.
.IIII. Eр̄s Conſtantienſis.
.V. Abbatia de Burgh.
.VI. Abbatia de Couentreu.
.VII. Abbatia de Cruiland.
.VIII. Goduin̄ pb̄r 7 al̄ij elemos̄.
.IX. Comes de Mellend.
.X. Comes Albericus.
.XI. Comitiſſa Godeue.
.XII. Comitiſſa Alueue.
.XIII. Comes Hugo.
.XIIII. Hugo de Grentemaiſnil.
.XV. Henricus de Ferieres.
.XVI. Robertus de Todeni.
.XVII. Robertus de Veci.
.XVIII. Rogerius de Buſli.
.XIX. Robertus diſpenſator.
.XX. Robertus Hoſtiarius.
.XXI. Radulfus de Mortemer.
.XXII. Radulfus filius Hub̄ti.
.XXIII. Wido de Reinbodcurth.
.XXIIII. Wido de Credune.
.XXV. Willelmus Peurel.
.XXVI. Willelmus Buenuaſleth.
.XXVII. Willelmus Loueth.
.XXVIII. Goisfridus Alſelin.
.XXIX. Goisfridus de Wirce.
.XXX. Godefridus de Cambrai.
.XXXI. Gunfridus de Cioches.
.XXXII. Hunfridus camerarius.
.XXXIII. Giſlebertus de Gand.
.XXXIIII. Girbertus.
.XXXV. Durandus Maleth.
.XXXVI. Drogo de Beurere.
.XXXVII. Maino Brito.
XXXVIII. Ogerius Brito.
.XXXIX. Nigellus de Albingi.
.XL. Judita comitiſſa.
.XLI. Adeliz uxor Hugonis.
.XLII. Herbertus 7 alii ſeru̇ regis.
XLIII. Comes Hugo.
.XLIIII. Homines comitis̄ de MelleN̄.

The Land-Owners in Leiceſterſhire are,
I. King William.
II. The Archbiſhop of York.
III. The Biſhop of Lincoln.
IV. The Biſhop of Coutance.
V. The Abbey of Peterborough.
VI. The Abbey of Coventry.
VII. The Abbey of Croyland.
VIII. Godvin the prieſt and other almſmen.
IX. The Earl of Mellend.
X. Earl Aubrey.
XI. The Counteſs Godeva.
XII. The Counteſs Alveve.
XIII. Earl Hugh.
XIV. Hugh de Grentemaiſnil.
XV. Henry de Ferieres.
XVI. Robert de Todeni.
XVII. Robert de Veci.
XVIII. Roger de Buſli [1].
XIX. Robert the King's Steward.
XX. Robert Hoſtiarius.
XXI. Ralph de Mortemer.
XXII. Ralph, ſon of Hubert.
XXIII. Wido de Reinbodcurth [2];
XXIV. Wido de Credune.
XXV. William Pevrel.
XXVI. William Buenuaſleth.
XXVII. William Loueth.
XXVIII. Geoffrey Alſelin.
XXIX. Geoffrey de Wirce.
XXX. Godfrey de Cambrai.
XXXI. Gunfrid de Cioches.
XXXII. Humphrey the Chamberlain.
XXXIII. Gilbert de Gand.
XXXIIII. Girbert.
XXXV. Durandus Maleth.
XXXVI. Drogo de Beurere.
XXXVII. Maino the Briton.
XXXVIII. Oger the Briton.
XXXIX. Nigell of Albingi.
XL. The Counteſs Judith.
XLI. Adeliza the wife of Hugh.
XLII. Herbert, and others, ſervants of the King.
XLIII. Earl Hugh.
XLIIII. The Homagers of the Earl of Mellent.

I. TERRA REGIS. *IN FRANLAND WAPENT̄.*

Rex tenet CROHTONE. Ibi sī XXIIII. carc̄ t̄ræ. In dn̄io ſunt. II. car̄. 7 v. ſerui. 7 XXII. uill̄i cū. II. bord̄ hn̄t. II. car̄ to 7 dimid̄. 7 XXX. ſoc̄hi hn̄t. VIII. car̄. Ibi. XXX. ac̄ p̄ti. 7 II. molini de. VIII. sol.

Huic ꝏ ptin̄ CNIPETONE. Ibi. sī. VIII. car̄e t̄ræ 7 VI. bouatæ. In dn̄io sī. II. car̄. 7 IIII. ſerui. 7 X. uill̄i cū. IIII. bord 7 X. ſoc̄his. hn̄t. IIII. car̄. Ibi. VI. molini de. XIII. ſolid̄ 7 IIII. den̄. 7 XIII. ac̄ p̄ti.

Eid̄ ꝏ ptin̄ HERSTAN. Ibi sī. XII. caruc̄ t̄ræ. Ibi. XX. ſoc̄hi cū. V. uill̄is 7 I bord̄ hn̄t. VI. car̄ 7 dim̄. Ibi. XVII. ac̄ p̄ti. Tot̄ valuit. X. lib̄. Modo. XVII. lib̄.

Rex ten̄ BROCTONE. Ibi sī. XII. caruc̄ t̄ræ. In dn̄io. ē una car̄. 7 XXIIII. ſoc̄hi cū. IX. uill̄is 7 II. bord̄ hn̄t. XII. car̄. Ibi. C. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit. III. lib̄. Modo. VIII. lib̄. H. II. ꝏ tenuit com Morcar. Modo ten̄ Hugo f. Bald. ad firmā de rege.

Rex ten̄ RODOLEI. Rex. E. tenuit. Ibi sī. V. car̄ t̄ræ. In dn̄io sī. II. de his. 7 ibi. II. car̄. 7 XXIX. uill̄i cū pb̄ro 7 XVIII. bord̄ hn̄t. VI. car̄. Ibi molin̄ de. IIII. ſolid̄. 7 XXX. VII. ac̄ p̄ti. Silua dn̄ica. I. leū lḡ. 7 dim̄ leū lat̄. Silua uillanoꝝ. IIII. q̄rent̄ lḡ. 7 III. q̄rent̄ lat̄. H uilla ualet p annū. LXII. ſolid̄. Huic ꝏ ptin̄ ſubſequentia mēbra.

I. The Land of the KING. In FRANLAND WAPENT.

The king holds *Crohtone*. There are twenty-four ploughlands. Two ploughs are in the demeſne and five bondmen; and twenty-two villans, with two bordars, have two ploughs and a half [3]; and thirty ſocmen have eight ploughs. There are thirty acres of meadow, and two mills of eight ſhillings value.

To this manor belongs *Cnipetone*. There are eight ploughlands and ſix oxgangs. In the demeſne are two ploughs and four bondmen; and ten villans, with four bordars and ten ſocmen, have four ploughs. There are ſix mills of thirteen ſhillings and four-pence value, and thirteen acres of meadow.

To the ſame manor belongs *Herſtan*. There are twelve ploughlands. Twenty ſocmen, with five villans and one bordar, have here ſix ploughs and a half. There are ſeventeen acres of meadow. The whole was valued at ten pounds; now it is worth ſeventeen pounds.

The king holds *Broctone*. There are twelve ploughlands. One plough is in the demeſne; and twenty-four ſocmen, with nine villans and four bordars, have twelve ploughs. There are a hundred acres of meadow. It was valued at three pounds; it is now at eight pounds. Earl Morcar held theſe two manors. They are now held by Hugh, the ſon of Baldwin, who farms them under the king.

The king holds *Rodolei*. King Edward held it. There are five ploughlands; two of theſe are in the demeſne, and there are two ploughs; and twenty-nine villans, with one prieſt and eighteen bordars, have ſix ploughs. There is a mill of four ſhillings value; and there are thirty-ſeven acres of meadow. The demeſne wood is a mile long, and half one broad. The wood of the villans is four furlongs long and three broad. This manor is worth ſixty-two ſhillings; and to it belong the following members.

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[1] This name afterwards occurs "Buci."

[2] Afterwards 'Renbudcurt,' and 'Reinbudcurt.'

[3] That is, they had arable land ſufficient to employ two ploughs, and half enough to employ a third. See the Diſſertation.

[Orig. p. 230. b. col. 1.]

In *ADELACHESTONE* . ſt̄ . VI . bouatæ Træ . Vaſta . ẽ.

In Barneſbi . V . car træ . I . bouata min . 7 XV . ac p̄ti.

In Setgraue . VI . car træ . 7 III . qz p̄ti in lḡ . 7 I . qz 7 dim lat.

In Seglebi . II . car træ 7 II . bouatæ . 7 X . ac p̄ti.

In Tochebi . VI . car træ . 7 X . ac p̄ti . Silua . II . qz lḡ . 7 I . qz lat.

In Sciftitone . XII . car træ 7 molin̄ de . XII . den̄ . Siluā . III . qz lḡ . 7 II . qz lat.

In Merdefelde . III . car træ . 7 VIII . ac p̄ti.

In alia Merdefelde . III . car træ . 7 VIII . ac p̄ti.

In Elſtede . III . car træ . II . bouat min . 7 I . ac p̄ti . Silua . I . qz lḡ . 7 alia lat.

In Caldeuuelle 7 Wiche . IIII . car træ . 7 II . molini de . II . ſol.

In Tiletone . II . car træ 7 IIII . ac p̄ti . 7 V . ac ſiluæ.

In Offerdebie . XII . car træ . 7 II . molini de . VIII . ſol . 7 XX . ac p̄ti.

In Caihā . IIII . car træ . 7 VIII . ac p̄ti.

In Worcnodebie . VI . car træ . 7 X . ac p̄ti.

In Tuiuorde . IIII . car træ 7 dimid . 7 VIII . ac p̄ti.

In Sumerlidebie . I . car træ 7 dimid . 7 VI . ac p̄ti.

In Friſebie . VIII . car træ . IIII . ac p̄ti . 7 de parte molini II . ſol.

In Saxelbie . I . car træ . 7 . V . ac p̄ti.

In Grimeſtone . III . car træ . una bouata 7 dim min.

In Badegraue . VI . car træ . III . bouat min . 7 X . ac p̄ti.

In Gadeſbie . VIII . car træ 7 III . bouatæ . 7 XII . ac p̄ti.

In his ſunt . CC . 7 IIII . ſochi cū . CLVII . uillis 7 nonaginta IIII . bord . hn̄tes . qt . XX . car 7 II . 7 reddt int om̄s XXXI . lib 7 VIII . ſol . 7 . I . den.

Rex ten̄ *BVGEDONE* Rex . E . tenuit . Ibi ſt̄ . IX . car træ 7 dim . In dn̄io ſt̄ . II . car . 7 XIII . ſochi cū . VIII . uillis 7 XVI . bord hn̄t . XIII . car . dim . 7 reddt . XXX . ſol p annū . Ibi p̄ti acræ   Dn̄ium ualet . XL . ſol p annū.

In Medburne ſunt . II . car træ . 7 VI . ac p̄ti 7 dimid.

In Graueho . I   træ . In Santone . II . car træ.

In Carletone . V . . atæ træ . In Nelueſtone . II . bouatæ træ.

In Galbi una car træ 7 dim . 7 IIII . ac p̄ti.

In Nortone . III . car træ . 7 V . ac p̄ti . træ . 7 II . bouatæ.

In Stratone . IX . car træ . 7 X . ac p̄ti . In Smitone . I . car

In Foxeſtone . II . car træ . 7 V . ac p̄ti.

In his ſunt . LX . ſochi cū . II . uillis 7 XVI . bord hn̄tes . XIII . car 7 reddt . CL . ſol . 7 XVIII . den.

Rex hr̄ Socā . II . carucatarū in Blaueſtone 7 ptin ad Bugedone . Robt de Todeni ten hanc trā . Val . Soca iſta XI . ſol 7 obolū

Hunfrid camerari ten ad firmā de ſoca regis . II . car træ in *ABEGRAVE* . 7 ibi hr̄ . I . car cū . IIII . uillis 7 II . bord . q hn̄t unā car . Ibi . VI . ac p̄ti . Valuit . XII . den . Modo . XX . ſol.

IN GERETREV WAP.

Rex ten *SETINTONE* . Ibi . ẽ unā hida . I . carucata min. In dn̄io . ẽ . I . car . 7 XI . ſochi 7 XVII . uilli cū . V . bord hn̄tes . VIII . car . Ibi molin̄ de . II . ſolid . 7 . X . ac p̄ti. Valuit . IIII . lib . Modo . IX . lib.

In *WETBERGE* . ſt̄ . III . car træ . In dn̄io . ẽ dimid car. 7 III . uilli cū . I . ſocho 7 XI . bord hn̄t . IIII . car . p̄tū una qrent lḡ . 7 una lat . Silua . V . qz lḡ . 7 III . qz lat. Valuit . X . ſolid . Modo . XL . ſolid.

In *Adelacheſtone* are ſix oxgangs. It lies waſte.

In *Barneſbi* are five ploughlands, all but one oxgang, and fifteen acres of meadow.

In *Setgrave* are ſix ploughlands, and a meadow three furlongs long, and one and a half broad.

In *Seglebi* are two ploughlands, and ten acres of meadow.

In *Tochebi* are ſix ploughlands, ten acres of meadow, and a wood two furlongs long, and one broad.

In *Sciftitone* are twelve ploughlands, a mill of twelve pence value, and a wood, three furlongs long, and one broad.

In *Merdefelde* are three ploughlands, and 8 acres of meadow.

In another *Merdefelde* are three ploughlands and eight acres of meadow.

In *Elſtede* are three ploughlands, all but two oxgangs; one acre of meadow, and a wood, a furlong long, and the ſame broad.

In *Caldewelle* and *Wiche* are four ploughlands, and two mills of two ſhillings value.

In *Tiletone* are two ploughlands, four acres of meadow, and five acres of wood.

In *Offerdebie* are twelve ploughlands, two mills of eight ſhillings value, and twenty acres of meadow.

In *Caibam* are four ploughlands, and eight acres of meadow.

In *Worcnodebie* are ſix ploughlands, and ten acres of meadow.

In *Tuivorde* are four ploughlands and a half, and eight acres of meadow.

In *Sumerlidebie* is one ploughland and a half, and ſix acres of meadow.

In *Friſbie* are eight ploughlands, and four acres of meadow, and two ſhillings are paid from part of a mill.

In *Saxelbie* is one ploughland, and five acres of meadow.

In *Grimeſtone* are three ploughlands, all but one oxgang and a half.

In *Badegrave* are ſix ploughlands, all but three oxgangs, and ten acres of meadow.

In *Gadeſbie* are eight ploughlands, and three oxgangs, and twelve acres of meadow.

In theſe are two hundred and four ſocmen, with a hundred and fifty-ſeven villans and ninety-four bordars, who have eighty-two ploughs; and they pay among them all thirty-one pounds, eight ſhillings, and a penny.

The King holds *Bugedone*. King Edward held it. There are nine ploughlands and a half. Two are in demeſne; and thirteen ſocmen, with eight villans and ſixteen bordars, have thirteen ploughs and a half, and pay thirty ſhillings a year. There are   acres of meadow. The demeſne is worth forty ſhillings a year.

In *Medburne* are two ploughlands, and ſix acres and a half of meadow.

In *Gravebo* is one   of land. In *Santone* are two ploughlands.

In *Carletone* are five oxgangs. In *Nelveſtone* two oxgangs.

In *Galbi* one ploughland and a half, and four acres of meadow.

In *Nortone* three ploughlands, and five acres of meadow.

In *Stratone* nine ploughlands and ten acres of meadow.

In *Smitone* one ploughland and two oxgangs.

In *Foxeſtone* two ploughlands and five acres of meadow.

In theſe are ſixty ſocmen, with two villans and ſixteen bordars, who have thirteen ploughs, and pay a hundred and fifty-one ſhillings and ſixpence.

The King has the ſoc of two ploughlands in *Blaveſtone*. and they belong to *Bugedone*. Robert de Todeni holds this land. This ſoc is worth eleven ſhillings and a halfpenny.

Humphrey, the chamberlain, holds in farm two ploughlands of the king's ſoc in *Abegrave*; and has there one plough, with four villans and two bordars, who have one plough. There are ſix acres of meadow. It was valued at twelve-pence; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

IN GERETREV WAP.

The King holds *Setintone*. There is one hide, all but one ploughland. One plough land is in demeſne; and eleven ſocmen and ſeventeen villans, with five bordars, having eight ploughs. There is a mill of two ſhillings value, and there are ten acres of meadow. It was valued at four pounds; it is now at nine pounds.

In *Wetberge* are three ploughlands. Half a ploughland is in the demeſne; and three villans, with one ſocman and eleven bordars, have four ploughs. There is a meadow, one furlong long, and one broad; and a wood five furlongs long, and three broad. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

[Orig. p. 230. b. col. 2.]

Ad Wetberga ꝑtin . i . car træ 7 dim in Burgo . 7 ibi . ē . i . car

In *Torp* sť . v . car træ . Ibi . xvi . uitti ⸢cū . i . uitto. cū . iii . sochis 7 viii . borđ hn̄t . vi . car . Ibi . xxx . ac pti. Valuit . iii . lib . Modo . vii . lib.

In *Dislea* est . i . hida . Ibi . xvi . uitti 7 xvi . sochi cū . i . borđ hn̄t . viii . car . Ibi . ii . molini redđt . v . sol . 7 x . ac pti . Silua . iiii . q̃z lḡ . 7 tntđ lat . Vasta fuit . m̄ ual . xl . sol. Has tras tenuit Edid regina . Modo hť Goduin de rege ad firmā . *Dislea* ů ten de rege in feudo.

Idē Goduin ten de rege in feudo . ii . hiđ 7 dim in *Scepeshefde* . 7 iiii . car træ Osgot tenuit cū saca 7 soca. In dn̄io hť . ii . car . 7 ii . seruos . 7 xxx uitti cū . xii . borđ hn̄t . xv . car . 7 xx . sochi cū . ii . militib 7 vi . uittis 7 iiii . borđ hn̄t . xxi . car . Ibi molin̄ đe . v . soliđ . 7 l . ac pti. Silua . i . leu lḡ . 7 iiii . q̃z lat . Hanc trā uastā inuenit. De hac tra exeunt . vi . lib ad firmā pcepto epi baiocsis. ꝑ seruitio insulæ de With.

In *Nossitone* sť . iii . car træ ꝑtin ad socā de *Ochehā*. Ibi . xvii . sochi cū . vi . borđ hn̄t . vi . car . 7 ibi . i q̃z siluæ in lḡ . 7 dim q̃z lat . Valet . xx . soliđ . Rex hť in dn̄io.

In Gutlacis Wapent.

Rex ten *Bichesbie* . Leuuin teneb T.R.E. Ibi sť . v . car træ. Tra . iiii . car . In dn̄io . ē una car . 7 x . uitti cū . iiii . borđ hn̄t . ii . car Ibi . xx . ac pti . Valuit . xxx . sol . Modo . xl . soliđ.

.II. TERRA EPI EBORACENSIS. *IN GERTREV WAPENT.*

Archieps Eboracensis ten *Terlintone* . 7 Walchelin de eo . Ibi sunt . xiii . car træ . cū *Lagintone* . q̃ ibi ꝑtin. In dn̄io sunt . iii . car . 7 iiii . serui . 7 ii . ancillæ . 7 xx . uitti cū iiii . borđ hn̄t . vi . car . Ibi . xx . ac pti . Silua . iii . q̃z lḡ . 7 ii . q̃z lat ⸢ In eađ uitta ten Herbt de . W . iii . car træ. 7 ibi hť . i . car in dn̄io . 7 v . uitti 7 ii . sochi cū . ii . borđ hn̄t . iii . car . Ibi . xii . ac pti . Tot ualuit . xx . sol . Modo . lx . sol.

Idē Walchel ten de Archiepo *Lubanhā* . 7 Robt de eo. Ibi sť . viii . car træ . In dn̄io sť . ii . car . 7 ii . serui 7 . ii . ancillæ . 7 vi . uitti cū . iiii . borđ hn̄t . iii . car.

In eađ uilla ten un miles de Robto . iii . car træ . 7 ibi hť . i . car in dn̄io . 7 v . uitti cū . i . borđ hn̄t . i . car 7 dimiđ. Ibi . xxxvi . ac pti . Tot ualuit . xx . sol . Modo . xl . soliđ Archil 7 Osmund 7 Oslac tenuer cū saca 7 soca.

Osbn ten de Arch in *Walehā* . ii . car træ . In dn̄io . ē una car 7 iii . serui . 7 iiii . uitt cū . i . borđ hn̄t . ii . car. Ibi . xviii . ac pti . Valuit . iiii . sol . Modo . xx . sol . Archil tenuit.

Idē . O . ten de Arch in *Caitorp* ii . car træ . In dn̄io hť . i . car cū . i . seruo . 7 i . francig cū . ii . uittis 7 ii . borđ hn̄t . i . car . Ibi . xl . ac nemoris . Valuit . iiii . sol . Modo . xii . sol . Archil tenuit cū saca 7 soca

Hugo ten de Arch in *Tillintone* . i . car træ . 7 Friendai de eo. Ibi . ē una car cū . iiii uittis 7 ii . borđ . Valuit 7 ual . x . soliđ. H̃ tra . ē de elemosina S̃ Mariæ de Sudwelle. Getda tenuit T.R.E.

.III. TERRA EPI LINCOLIENSIS.

Ep̃ Lincoliensis ten in *Ledecestre* . x . car tre . In dn̄io hť ibi . v . car . 7 molin̄ 7 dimiđ de . x . sol 7 viii . den . 7 ii . æcctas de . xv . sol . 7 xvii . burgses . xxxii . denar ꝑ ann̄ reddtes. De una parte træ ext murū hť . v . sol 7 iiii . den . 7 iii . uilli cū pbro 7 xii . bord hn̄t . iiii . car . Ibi . xxti . ac pti.

To *Wetberge* belongs one ploughland and a half in *Burg*; and there is one plough with one villan.

In *Torp* are five ploughlands. There ſixteen villans, with three ſocmen and eight bordars, have ſix ploughs. There are thirty acres of meadow. It was valued at three pounds; it is now at ſeven pounds.

In *Diſlea* is one hide. There ſixteen villans and ſixteen ſocmen, with one bordar, have eight ploughs. Two mills pay five ſhillings, and there are ten acres of meadow. There is a wood four furlongs long, and as much broad. It lay waſte; now it is worth forty ſhillings. Theſe lands Queen Edid held. Now Godvin farms them of the king. But *Diſlea* is held of the King in fee.

The ſame Godvin holds of the King in fee two hides and a half in *Scepeſhefde*, and four ploughlands; Oſgot held them with ſac and ſoc. He has two ploughlands in demeſne and two bondmen; and thirty villans with twelve bordars have fifteen ploughs; and twenty ſocmen, with two knights, and ſix villans, and four bordars, have twenty-one ploughs. There is a mill of five ſhillings value; there are fifty acres of meadow, and a wood a mile long, and four furlongs broad. He found this land lying waſte. Out of this land ſix pounds are paid, by order of the Biſhop of Baieux, for the ſervice of the Iſle of *With*.

In *Noſſitone* are three ploughlands belonging to the ſoc of *Ochebam*. There ſeventeen ſocmen, with ſix bordars, have ſix ploughs; and there is a wood, one furlong long, and half one broad. It is worth twenty ſhillings. The King has it in demeſne.

In GUTLACIS WAPENT.

The King holds *Bicheſbie*. Lewin held it in the time of King Edward. There are five ploughlands. The land is equal to four ploughs. There is one ploughland in demeſne; and ten villans, with four bordars, have two ploughs. There are twenty acres of meadow. It was valued at thirty ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

II. The Land of the BISHOP OF YORK. In GERTREV WAPENT.

The Archbiſhop of York holds *Terlintone*; and Walchelin holds it of him. There are thirteen ploughlands, with *Lagintone*, which belongs thereto. Three ploughlands are in demeſne, and four bondmen and two bondwomen; and twenty villans, with four bordars, have ſix ploughs. There are twenty acres of meadow, and a wood, three furlongs long, and two broad. In the ſame manor Herbert holds of W. three ploughlands. He has one ploughland in demeſne; and five villans and two ſocmen, with two bordars, have three ploughs. There are twelve acres of meadow. The whole was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings.

The ſame Walchelin holds of the Archbiſhop *Lubanham*, and Robert holds it of him. There are eight ploughlands. Two are in demeſne, and two bondmen and two bondwomen; and ſix villans, with four bordars, have three ploughs.

In the ſame manor a knight holds of Robert three ploughlands. He has one ploughland in demeſne; and five villans, with one bordar, have one plough and a half. There are thirty-ſix acres of meadow. The whole was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings. Archil, Oſmund, and Oſlac, held it with ſac and ſoc.

Oſbern holds of the Archbiſhop two ploughlands in *Waleham*. One ploughland is in demeſne and three bondmen; and four villans, with one bordar, have two ploughs. There are eighteen acres of meadow. It was valued at four ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings. Archil held it.

The ſame Oſbern holds of the Archbiſhop two ploughlands in *Caitorp*. One ploughland is in demeſne with one bondman; and one foreigner, with two villans and two bordars, have one plough. There are forty acres of wood. It was valued at four ſhillings; it is now at twelve ſhillings. Archil held it with ſac and ſoc.

Hugh holds of the Archbiſhop one ploughland in *Tillintone*, and Friendai holds it of him. There is one plough, with four villans and two bordars. It was valued at, and is now worth, ten ſhillings. This is elemoſynary land of St. Mary of *Sudwelle*. Getda held it in the time of king Edward.

III. The Land of the BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

The Biſhop of Lincoln holds ten ploughlands in Leiceſter. He has five ploughlands in demeſne, and a mill and half of two ſhillings and eight pence value; and two churches of the value of fifteen ſhillings; and ſeventeen burgeſſes, who pay thirty-two pence yearly. From one part of the land without the wall he has five ſhillings and four-pence; and three villans, with a prieſt and twelve borders, have four ploughs. There are twenty acres of meadow.

[Orig. p. 231. a. col. 1.]

Idem eps ten *CNIHTETONE*. Ib. ſt. II. partes I. hidæ. Tra. ē VI. car. Ibi. XX. uilli cū. IIII. ſochis hn̄t. VI. car. Ibi. XXX. ac pti.

Idē eps ten in *LEGRE*. I. car træ. Ibi ſt. II. ſochi cū. I. bord hn̄tes dim car.

Hæ træ S MARIE Lincoliæ ualent. VI. lib 7 II. ſol. 7 IIII. den.

Robꝰt ten de epo in *SCERNEFORDE*. I. car træ. Vna car poteſt ee. Ibi ſt. II. bord. Valet. IIII. ſol.

Radulfꝰ ten de epo. II. car træ in *TONISCOTE*. Duæ car poſſ. ee. 7 ibi ſunt cū. IIII. ſochis Valuit XX. den. M. X. ſolid.

Idē Rad ten de epo. IIII. car træ in *PONTENEI*. Tra. ē. IIII. car. In dn̄io ſt. II. 7 IIII. ſerui. 7 I. ancilla. 7 IX. uilli 7 IX. burgſes in ciuitate cū. V. bord hn̄t. II. car. Ibi. II. ac pti. Valuit. XX. ſol. Modo. XXX. ſolid.

Idē ten de epo in *MINISTONE*. III. car træ. 7 dimid 7 unā car træ q redd ſocā. Tra. ē. III. car. Ibi. IIII. uilli cū. II. ſochis 7 I. uillo 7 I. bord hn̄t. II. car. Ibi. VI. ac pti. Valuit. XI. ſol. m̄. X. ſol.

Idē ten de epo in *WALECOTE*. IIII. car træ. 7 II. car tre q reddt ſocā. Tra. ē. III. car. In dn̄io. ē una cū. I. ſeruo. 7 III. uilli cū. I. bord hn̄t. I. car. 7 II. ſochi hn̄t. I. car. Ibi molin̄ de. X. den. 7 XII. ac pti. Valuit. X. ſolid. Modo. XX. ſolid.

Idē ten de epo in *CHENEMUNDESCOTE*. XIII. car træ 7 dim. Tra. ē. VIII. car. Iu dn̄io. ē una. 7 VI. ſochi 7 VI. uilli cū. VII. bord hn̄t. IIII. car. Ibi. X. ac pti. Valuit. XXX. ſol. m̄. XL. ſol.

Vlf ten de eod Rad. II. bouatas træ. in *SVINEFORD*. 7 ualet XII. den. Has tras Radulfi tenuit Godric T.R.E.

Rannulfꝰ ten de epo in *HALIACH* *IN GERETREV WAP*. III. car træ. In dn̄io ſt. II. car. cū. I. ſeruo. 7 IIII. uilli cū. II. bord hn̄t. I. car. Ibi molin̄ de. V. ſol 7 IIII. den. Silua. IIII. qrent lḡ. 7 III. qz lat. Valuit 7 ual. XX. ſol. Bardi tenuit

Godefridꝰ ten de epo. VIII. car træ in *DALBI*. *IN GOSECOT WAP*. Tra. ē. VI. car. In dn̄io ſt. III. car. 7 II. ſerui. 7 VII. uilli 7 XVI. ſochi hn̄t. VI. car. Ibi. VI. qrent pti in lḡ 7 in lat. Valuit. LX. ſol. Modo. LXX. Godric tenuit cū ſaca 7 ſoca. In ipſa uilla ten unꝰ miles. I. car træ. 7 ual. X. ſol.

Rogerꝰ ten de epo. IIII. car træ. in *CROCHESTONE*. In dn̄io ē. I. car. 7 IIII. uilli cū. II. bord hn̄t. I. car. Ibi molin̄ de. XII. den. 7 VI. ac pti. Valuit. V. ſol. Modo. XX. ſol. Godric tenuit

Radulfꝰ ten de epo in *BRANTESTONE* *IN FRANDONE WAP*. VII. car træ 7 dimid. In dn̄io ſt. II. car 7 IIII. ſerui. 7 X. uilli cū. I. bord 7 VI. ſochis hn̄t. IIII. car Ibi. II. molini de. VIII. ſol. 7 XVI. ac pti. Valuit. XX. ſol. Modo. L. ſol. Leuenot tenuit.

R   filiꝰ Walterii ten de epo in *BUCHEMINSTRE*. IX. car træ 7 dimid. Tra. ē. VIII. car. In dn̄io ſt. II. 7 VIII. uilli 7 XX. ſochi cū. III. bord hn̄t. VIII. car. Ibi. LII. ac pti. Valuit. IIII. ſol. Modo. IIII. lib. Alden tenuit cū ſaca 7 ſoca.

Chetelbern ten de epo. car træ in *HOLEWELLE*. Tra. ē. I. car. Hanc hn̄t ibi. III. uilli cū. II. bord. Ibi. X. ac pti. Valuit. V. ſol. Modo. VI. ſol. Vlfiet tenuit cū ſaca 7 ſoca.

IIII. TERRA EPI CONSTANTIENS *IN GUTLACISTAN WAP*.

Eps Conſtantienſis ten in *ERENDESBERIE*. II car træ 7 dimid. 7 unā bouat. Vlfric ten de eo. Tra. ē. II. car 7 dimid. In dn̄io. ē. una. cū. I. ſeruo. 7 III. uilli 7 II bord hn̄t. I. car. Valet. XX. ſolid.

The ſame biſhop holds *Cnihtetone*. There are two parts of one hide[1]. The land is equal to ſix ploughs; and twenty villans, with four ſocmen, have ſix ploughs. There are thirty acres of meadow.

The ſame biſhop holds one ploughland in *Legre*. There are two ſocmen, with one bordar, who have half a plough.

Theſe lands of St. Mary of Lincoln are worth ſix pounds, two ſhillings, and four pence.

Robert holds of the biſhop one ploughland in *Scerneforde*. One plough may be employed. There are two bordars. It is worth four ſhillings.

Ralph holds of the biſhop two ploughlands in *Toniſcote*. Two ploughs may be, and are, employed, with four ſocmen. It was valued at twenty pence; it is now at ten ſhillings.

The ſame Ralph holds of the biſhop four ploughlands in *Pontenei*. The land is equal to four ploughs. Two are in the demeſne, and four bondmen and one bondwoman; and nine villans and nine burgeſſes in the city, with five bordars, have two ploughs. There are two acres of meadow. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at thirty ſhillings.

The ſame holds of the biſhop in *Miniſtone* three ploughlands and a half, and one ploughland which pays a rent. The land is equal to three ploughs. Four villans with two ſocmen, and one villan and one bordar, have there two ploughs. There are ſix acres of meadow. It was valued at eleven ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings.

The ſame holds of the biſhop four ploughlands in *Walecote*, and two ploughlands there, which pay a rent. The land is equal to three ploughs; one is in the demeſne with one bondman; and three villans with one bordar have one plough; and two ſocmen have one plough. There is a mill of tenpence value; and there are twelve acres of meadow. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

The ſame holds of the biſhop thirteen ploughlands and a half in *Chenemundeſcote*. The land is equal to eight ploughs; one is in the demeſne; and ſix ſocmen and ſix villans, with ſeven bordars, have four ploughs. There are ten acres of meadow. It was valued at thirty ſhillings; it is now at forty.

Ulf holds of the ſame Ralf two oxgangs of land in *Svineford*; they are worth twelve-pence.

Theſe lands of Ralph Godric held in the time of king Edward.

IN GERETREV WAP. Rannulph holds of the biſhop three ploughlands in *Haliach*. Two ploughlands are in demeſne, with one bondman; and three villans, with two bordars, have one ploughland. There is a mill of five ſhillings and fourpence value; and a wood four furlongs long, and three broad. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings. Bardi held it.

IN GOSECOT WAP. Godefrid holds of the biſhop eight ploughlands in *Dalbi*. The land is equal to ſix ploughs. In the demeſne are three ploughs and two bondmen; and ſeven villans and ſixteen ſocmen have ſix ploughs. There is a meadow, ſix furlongs long, and ſix broad. It was valued at ſixty ſhillings; it is now at ſeventy. Godric held it with ſac and ſoc. In the manor one knight holds one ploughland; it is worth ten ſhillings.

Roger holds of the biſhop four ploughlands in *Crocheſtone*. One plough is in the demeſne; and four villans, with two bordars, have one plough. There is a mill of twelve-pence value; and there are ſix acres of meadow. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at twenty. Godric held it.

IN FRANDONE WAP. Ralf holds of the biſhop ſeven ploughlands and a half in *Branteſtone*. In the demeſne are two ploughs and four bond-men; and ten villans, with one bordar and ſix ſocmen, have four ploughs. There are two mills of eight ſhillings value; and ſixteen acres of meadow. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at fifty ſhillings. Levenot held it.

R   ſon of Walter holds of the biſhop nine ploughlands and a half in *Bucheminſtre*. The land is equal to eight ploughs. In the demeſne are two; and eight villans and twenty ſocmen, with three bordars, have eight ploughs. There are fifty-two acres of meadow. It was valued at four ſhillings; it is now at four pounds. Alden held it with ſac and ſoc.

Chetelbern holds of the biſhop one ploughland in *Holewelle*. The land is equal to one plough; and this three villans have there, with two bordars. There are ten acres of meadow. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at ſix ſhillings. Ulfiet held it with ſac and ſoc.

IIII. The Land of the Biſhop of Coutance. IN GUTLACISTAN WAP. The biſhop of Coutance holds two ploughlands and a half and one oxgang in *Erendeſberie*. Ulfric holds it of him. The land is equal to two ploughs and an half; one is in the demeſne, with one bondman; and three villans, with two bordars, have one plough. It is worth twenty ſhillings.

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[1] With reſpect to certain paſſages in this ſurvey, we may juſtly ſay with the judges, who were directed by the King's writ to ſearch Domeſday-Book, "Neſcimus interpretationem facere niſi quatenus verba inde ſonant." Kelham, p. 235. The difficulty in this particular inſtance is, however, cleared up in another place, "Here are two parts of one hide, that is, *twelve* ploughlands." (Lands of the Homagers of the Earl of Mellent.)

.V.TERRA SC̄I PETRI DE BVRG. [Orig. p. 231. a. col. 2.]

ABBATIA DE BVRCH ten in *LANGETONE*. v. car træ
II. bouatas min. Tra. ē. v. car. In dn̄io. ē una. 7 IX. uilli
cū. II. bord hn̄t. III. car. Ibi. VIII ac p̄ti. 7 v. ac ſiluæ
Valuit. x. ſol. Modo. XL. ſolid. Ailmar lib̄e tenuit. T.R.E.

Ipſa abbatia ten in *ESTONE*. XII. car træ. Tra. ē. XVI. car.
In dn̄io ſt. II. car. 7 x. uilli cū. v. bord 7 XII. ſochis hn̄t
VIII. car. Silua ibi dim leu lḡ. 7 IIII. q̄rent lat. Ibi. XXX.
ac p̄ti. Valuit. VI. lib̄. Modo. c. ſolid. Radulf comes
dedit S̄ PETRO.

Duo milites ten in hac uilla. II. car træ de abb̄e. Ibi. x. uilli
hn̄t. II. car. 7 x. acs p̄ti. Valuit. XL. ſol. Modo. c. ſol.

.VI.TERRA S̄ MARIE DE CONVENTREV. IN [GVTLACISTAN WAP.

ABBATIA DE COVENTREV ten *BVRBECE*. Ibi. ē. I. hida. 7 IIII.ta
pars. I. hidæ. Ibi ſt. XXII. car træ 7 dimid. In dn̄io ſt. II. car.
7 XX. uilli cū. II. bord 7 II. ſeruis hn̄t. VIII. car. Ibi. p̄tū
una q̄rent lḡ. 7 tn̄td lat. Silua dim leu lḡ. 7 IIII. q̄z lat.
Valuit. II. ſolid q̄do abb̄ recepit. Modo. IIII. lib̄.

Ipſa abbatia ten. III. car træ in *MERSITONE*. Tra. ē. II. car.
Has hn̄t ibi. III. ſochi cū. v. bord. Ibi. VIII. ac p̄ti.
Valuit. XII. den. Modo. x. ſolid.

Ipſa abbatia ten. IIII. car træ in *BAREWELLE*. Valet. XXX. ſol.
In dn̄io. ē. I. car. 7 XIIII. uilli cū p̄bro 7 III. bord hn̄t. II. car.
Ibi p̄tū. I. q̄rent lḡ. 7 tn̄td lat. Silua. I. leu lḡ. 7 III. q̄z lat.
In ipſa uilla ſt. VIII. ſochi hn̄tes. v. car.
Ad hanc uillā ptin. I. car træ in *STAPLETONE*. cuj pecunia [hic. ē ſupſcripta.

Ipſa abbatia ten *SCRAPENTOT*. *IN GERETREV WAPENT*.
Ibi ſt. XII. car træ. In dn̄io ſt. II. car. 7 IIII. ſerui. 7 VII. uilli
cū. VI. ſochis 7 III. bord hn̄t. v. car. Ibi. x. ac p̄ti.
Valuit. II. ſolid. Modo. XL. ſolid. *IN GOSENCOTE WAPENT*.

Ipſa abbatia ten. VIII. car træ 7 dim in *PACHINTONE*.
In dn̄io. ē. I. car. 7 III. uilli cū p̄bro 7 I. bord 7 v. ſochis hn̄t
III. car. Ibi molin̄ de. XII. den. 7 III. ac p̄ti. Valet. XX. ſol.

In *CHERCHEBI* ten Hugo. I. car træ 7 dim de abb̄e.
Valet. II. ſolid. [*CISTAN WAP*.

.VII.TERRA ÆCCLÆ DE CRVILAND. *IN GVTLA*

ABBATIA DE CRVILAND ten. II. car træ in *SVTONE*.
7 II. car træ in *STAPLETONE*. Tra. ē. v. car. Ibi. VI. uilli
cū. II. bord hn̄t. I. car 7 dimid. Valuit. XXIIII. ſol. M. XX. ſol.

Ipſa abbatia ten in *BEBI*. x. car træ 7 dimid. Tra. ē. VII
car. In dn̄io. ē una. 7 II. ſerui. 7 XXI. uills cū. v. ſochis
7 III. bord hn̄t. VI. car. Ibi. XXX. ac p̄ti.
Valuit. LX. ſol. Modo. XL. ſolid.

.VIII. ELEMOSINÆ REGIS.

GODVINVS p̄br ten de rege in *PETLINGE* dim car træ. 7 ibi
ht̄ dim car. 7 I. ac̄m p̄ti 7 dim. Valuit 7 ual. v. ſolid.

Vxor q̄ntini ten de rege. II. car træ in *SVESBI*. 7 alias. II in *SVTON*
In his ht̄. II. bord. Tra. ē. II. car. Valb̄. XV. ſol. modo. III. ſol.

Ingald ten de rege in *ELVESTONE*. II. car træ 7 unā v. Ibi ht̄. I. car.
7 II. uilli cū. I. ſocho hn̄t dim car. Valuit. x. ſolid. Modo. v. ſolid.

Ernebern p̄br ten de rege. II. car træ 7 dim in *SVINFORD*
7 ibi ht̄. I. car cū. II. bord. 7 III. acs p̄ti. Valet. v. ſolid.

Aluric p̄br ten de rege in *WICESTAN*. II. car tre. ptin ad *SCENEFORD*. Ibi ht̄. I. car. 7 v. bord ej hn̄t aliā. Ibi. IIII. ac p̄ti.
Valuit 7 ual. XX. ſolid.

V. The Land of ST. PETER DE BURG.

The abbey of [Peter]borough holds five ploughlands, wanting two oxgangs, in *Langetone*. The land is equal to five ploughs; one is in the demeſne; and nine villans, with two bordars, have three ploughs. There are eight acres of meadow, and five acres of wood. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings. Ailmar held it freely in the time of king Edward.

The ſame abbey holds twelve ploughlands in *Eſtone*. The land is equal to ſixteen ploughs; two ploughs are in the demeſne; and ten villans, with five bordars and twelve ſocmen, have eight ploughs. There is a wood, half a mile long, and four furlongs broad; and here are thirty acres of meadow. It was valued at ſix pounds; it is now at one hundred ſhillings. Earl Ralf gave it to [the abbey of] St. Peter.

Two knights hold of the abbot two ploughlands in this manor. There ten villans have two ploughs and ten acres of meadow. It was valued at forty ſhillings; it is now at a hundred ſhillings.

VI. The Land of ST. MARY OF COVENTRY. In GUTLA[CISTAN WAP.

The abbey of Coventry holds *Burbece*. There is one hide and the fourth part of a hide. There are twenty-two ploughlands and a half. In the demeſne are two ploughs; and twenty villans, with two bordars and two bondmen, have eight ploughs. There is a meadow, a furlong long, and as much broad; and a wood, half a mile long, and four furlongs broad. It was valued at two ſhillings when the abbey entered on it; it is now at four pounds.

The ſame abbey holds three ploughlands in *Merſitone*. The land is equal to two ploughs; and there three ſocmen, with five bordars, have theſe. There are eight acres of meadow. It was valued at twelve pence; it is now at ten ſhillings.

The ſame abbey holds four ploughlands in *Barewelle*[2]. In the demeſne is one plough; and fourteen villans, with a prieſt and three bordars, have two ploughs. There is a meadow, one furlong long, and as much broad; and a wood, a mile long, and three furlongs broad. It is worth thirty ſhillings. In this manor are eight ſocmen, who have five ploughs; and to this manor belongs one ploughland in *Stapletone*, the value of which is here above written.

The ſame abbey holds *Scrapentot*. In GERETREV WAPENT. There are twelve ploughlands. In the demeſne are two ploughs and four bondmen; and ſeven villans, with ſix ſocmen and three bordars, have five ploughs. There are ten acres of meadow. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings. In GOSENCOTE WAPENT.

The ſame abbey holds eight ploughlands and a half in *Pachintone*. In the demeſne is one plough; and three villans, with a prieſt and one bordar and five ſocmen, have three ploughs. There is a mill of twelve-pence value; and there are three acres of meadow. It is worth twenty ſhillings.

In *Cherchebi* Hugh holds one ploughland and a half of the abbot. It is worth two ſhillings.

VII. The Land of the Church of CRUILAND. In GUTLA[CISTAN WAPENT.

The abbey of Cruiland holds two ploughlands in *Sutone*, and two ploughlands in *Stapletone*. The land is equal to five ploughs. There ſix villans, with two bordars, have one plough and a half. It was valued at twenty-four ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

The ſame abbey holds ten ploughlands and a half in *Bebi*. The land is equal to *ſeven* ploughs[3]; one is in the demeſne, and two bondmen; and twenty-one villans, with five ſocmen and three bordars, have ſix ploughs. There are thirty acres of meadow. It was valued at ſixty ſhillings; it is now at forty.

VIII. The KING's Elemoſynary Lands.

Godvin, a prieſt, holds of the king half a ploughland in *Petlinge*; and he has there half a plough, and one acre and half of meadow. It was, and is, worth five ſhillings.

The wife of Quintin holds of the king two ploughlands in *Sveſbi*, and other two in *Suton*. In theſe ſhe has two bordars. The land is equal to two ploughs. It was valued at fifteen ſhillings; it is now at three ſhillings.

Ingald holds of the king two ploughlands and one yardland in *Elveſtone*. He has there one plough; and two villans, with one ſocman, have half a plough. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at five ſhillings.

Ernebern, a prieſt, holds of the king two ploughlands and a half in *Svinford*; and he has there one plough with two bordars, and three acres of meadow. It is worth five ſhillings.

Aluric, a prieſt, holds of the king in *Wiceſtan* two ploughlands that belong to *Sceneford*. He has there one plough; and five bordars of his have another. There are four acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings.

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[2] “This manor (long before the Conqueſt) was antient demeſne, as it appeareth by the Book of Domeſday, and is there called *Beryall.*” Burton's Leiceſterſhire, p. 33. It appears from this paſſage that Burton never ſaw Domeſday-Book.

[3] Ingulphus, who has given us, p. 909, a tranſcript from Domeſday-Book, is not in this inſtance very exact. Item, in Leiſterſhire, in Goſcote Warp, in Bebi Sanctus Guthlacus habuit & habet decem carucatas terræ & dimidiam; terra eſt *octo* carucat. in dominio eſt una carucat. & duo ſervi, & 21 villani cum quinque ſockm. & tres bordarii habent 6 carucatas: ibi 30 acræ prati. Valent tempore regis Edwardi 60 ſolidis, modo 40 ſolidis. But this variation may be accounted for, by the inaccuracy of a tranſcriber writing VIII for VII.

[Orig. p. 232. b. col. 1.]

IX. TERRA COMITIS DE MELLEND.

IN GVTLACISTAN WAP.

COMES DE MELLEND tenet de rege *AILESTONE*. Ibi . ē . I . hida . 7 VI . pars . I . hidæ . Ibi fuer . XIIII . car. T.R.E. In dn̄io st̄ . II . car . 7 I . ancilla . 7 XXIIII . uilli cū . V . bord hn̄t . V . car . Ibi . IIII . molini de . XLVIII . ſol. 7 LV . ac p̄ti . Valuit . III . lib . Modo . IIII . lib. Saxi tenuit . 7 Leuuin de eo trā . VI . car ita qd de . IIII . ex his poterat facere qd uoleb . De . II . non ita.

Ipſe com ten *FRELLESWORDE* . Ibi . ē . dim car træ . Ibi II . ſochi hn̄t dimid car . Valuit . II . ſol . Modo . V . ſolid.

Idē . Co . ten . VI . car træ in *HVNECOTE*. Tra . ē . VI . car. In dn̄io st̄ . III . 7 II . ſerui 7 I . ancilla . 7 XX . uilli cū . VIII . bord hn̄t . III . car . 7 II . ſochi . cū pbro st̄ ibi . 7 molinū de . X . ſol . 7 XV . ac p̄ti . Silua dim leu lḡ . 7 IIII . qz lat. Valuit . XV . ſol . Modo . IIII . lib.

In *COSBI* . ē . una car tre . quæ jacet in *HVNECOTE*.

Idē . Co . ten . VI . car træ in *BOSEWORDE* . In dn̄io st̄ III . car . 7 II . ſerui . 7 VII . ſochi cū . X . uillis 7 VII . bord hn̄t . II . car . Silua . I . leu lḡ . 7 dim leu lat. Valuit . IIII . lib . Modo . L . ſolid.

Has tras om̄s tenuit Saxi . 7 potuit ire quò uoluit.

WAP.

X. TERRA ALBERICI COMITIS. *IN GVTLACISTAN*

COMES ALBERICVS tenuit *CNAPETOT* . Ibi st̄ II . partes uni hidæ . Tra . ē . VI . car . In dn̄io . ē una. 7 III . ſerui . 7 X . uilli cū pbro 7 II . ſochis 7 VI . bord hn̄t . V . car. Ibi p̄tū . III . qrent lḡ . 7 II . qz lat . Valuit . XX . ſolid. Modo . L . ſolid.

Idē tenuit *SCEPECOTE* . Ibi . ē . I . car træ 7 dim . Ibi ē una car 7 dim cū . II . ſochis 7 II . bord . Vluric tenet. Valuit . II . ſol . Modo . X . ſolid.

Idē . Co . tenuit *HINCHELIE* . Ibi st̄ . XIIII . car træ . In dn̄io st̄ . IIII . car . 7 VIII . ſerui . 7 XLII . uilli cū . XVI . bord 7 III . ſochis hn̄t . IX . car 7 dim . Ibi p̄tū . VI . qz in lḡ. 7 III . qz lat . Silua . I . leu lḡ . 7 III . qz lat. Valuit . VI . lib . Modo . X . lib.

Idē . Co . tenuit . IX . car træ in *SIBETESDONE* . In dn̄io st̄ . II . car . 7 I . ancilla . 7 XXX . uilli 7 XVII . bord hn̄t . VII . car . p̄tu . III . qz lḡ . 7 II . qz lat . In ead uilla st̄ adhuc II . car træ . Tot ualuit . LX . ſolid . Modo . C . ſolid.

Idē . Co . tenuit . I . car træ in *SCENTONE* . Ibi st̄ . III . bord. Valuit . XII . den . Modo . III . ſolid . Harding tenuit has tras.

Normann ten . IIII . car træ 7 dim in *SVEVESBI* . In dn̄io st̄ . II . car . 7 IIII . uilli cū . II . ſochis 7 III . bord hn̄t . II . car. p̄tū . IIII . qz lḡ . 7 II . qz lat . Valuit . XV . ſol . Modo . XL . ſol.

Radulf ten in *CREBRE* . IIII . car tre 7 dim . 7 I . bouatā. In dn̄io . ē . I . car . 7 II . ſerui . 7 VIII . uilli cū . I . ſocho 7 IIII . bord hn̄t . II . car . Ibi molin de . IIII . ſol . 7 XII . ac p̄ti. Valuit . LXVIII . denar . Modo . XL . ſolid. Huic M ptin . I . car træ . Pars ej in Brotone 7 pars in Sutone . Vaſta fuit . Modo ual . V . ſolid.

IX. The Lands of the Earl of MELLEND.

In GVTLACISTAN WAP.

The earl of Mellend holds *Aileſtone* of the king. There is one hide and the ſixth part of a hide. There were fourteen ploughs in the time of king Edward. In the demeſne are two ploughs and one bondwoman; and twenty-four villans, with five bordars, have five ploughs. There are four mills of forty-eight ſhillings value; and fifty-five acres of meadow. It was valued at three pounds; it is now at four pounds. Saxi held it; and Lewin held of him land for ſix ploughs: ſo that with four of theſe he might do what he pleaſed; with two not ſo.

The ſame earl holds *Frelleſworde*[4]. There is half a ploughland; and two ſocmen have there half a plough. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at five ſhillings.

The ſame earl holds ſix ploughlands in *Hunecote*. The land is equal to ſix ploughs. In the demeſne are three, and two bondmen and one bondwoman; and twenty villans, with eight bordars, have three ploughs; and there are two ſocmen with a prieſt; and a mill of ten ſhillings value; and fifteen acres of meadow. There is a wood, half a mile long, and four furlongs broad. It was valued at fifteen ſhillings; it is now at four pounds.

In *Coſbi* is one ploughland, which belongs to *Hunecote*.

The ſame earl holds ſix ploughlands in *Boſeworde*. In the demeſne are three ploughs and two bondmen; and ſeven ſocmen, with ten villans and ſeven bordars, have two ploughs. There is a wood, one mile long, and half one broad. It was valued at four pounds; it is now at fifty ſhillings. All theſe lands Saxi held; and might go whitherſoever he pleaſed[5].

X. The Land of Earl AUBREY. In GUTLACISTAN WAP.

Earl Aubrey held *Cnapetot*. There are two parts of an hide. The land is equal to ſix ploughs; one is in the demeſne, and three bondmen; and ten villans, with a prieſt and two ſocmen and ſix bordars, have five ploughs. There is a meadow, three furlongs long, and two broad. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at fifty ſhillings.

The ſame held *Scepecote*. There is one ploughland and a half; and there is one plough and a half, with two ſocmen and two bordars. Uluric holds it. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings.

The ſame earl held *Hinchelie*. There are fourteen ploughlands. In the demeſne are four ploughs and eight bondmen; and forty-two villans, with ſixteen bordars and three ſocmen, have nine ploughs and a half. There is a meadow, ſix furlongs long, and three broad; and a wood, one mile long, and three furlongs broad. It was valued at ſix pounds; it is now at ten pounds.

The ſame earl held nine ploughlands in *Sibeteſdone*. In the demeſne are two ploughs and one bondwoman; and thirty villans and ſeventeen bordars have ſeven ploughs. There is a meadow, three furlongs long, and two broad. There are in the ſame manor two more ploughlands. The whole was valued at ſixty ſhillings; it is now at an hundred ſhillings.

The ſame earl held one ploughland in *Scenetone*. There are three bordars. It was valued at twelve-pence; it is now at three ſhillings. Harding held theſe lands.

Norman holds four ploughlands and a half in *Sveveſbi*. In the demeſne are two ploughs; and four villans, with two ſocmen and three bordars, have two ploughs. There is a meadow, four furlongs long, and two broad. It was valued at fifteen ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

Ralf holds four ploughlands and a half, and one oxgang in *Crebre*. One plough is in the demeſne, and two bondmen; and eight villans, with one ſocman and four bordars, have two ploughs. There is a mill of four ſhillings value; and there are twelve acres of meadow. It was valued at ſixty-eight pence; it is now at forty ſhillings. To this manor belongs one ploughland. Part of it is in *Brotone*; and part in *Sutone*. It lay waſte: It is now worth five ſhillings.

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[4] That the commiſſioners employed in this ſurvey, and their clerks, were *Normans*, would have appeared highly probable, if we had no authority for aſſerting they were ſo. But all the names of places that end in *worth* are an undeniable proof of it. The Normans were at that time as incapable of pronouncing the Saxon ð as they are at this day; and were neceſſitated to make a *d* of it.

[5] "Qui ire poterant quo volebant;" Men attached to no lord in a ſeignorial, but to the King alone in a political, capacity. Dalrymple's Eſſay on Feudal Property, 2d Ed. p. 11.—See the annexed Diſſertation.

[Orig. p. 213. b. col. 2.]

Almar̄ ten̄. v. car̄ t̄re 7 dim̄ in *Draitone*. T̄ra. ē. v. car̄. In dñio st̄. ii. 7 xiiii. uiłłi cū. viii. bord̄ hn̄t. iiii. car̄. Valuit. xxx. solid̄. Modo. xl. soł.

Rob̄t ten̄. viii. car̄ t̄ræ 7 dim̄ in *Betmeswel*. T̄ra. ē vi. car̄. In dñio. ē una. 7 ii. uiłłi cū p̄bro 7 xiiii. bord̄ hn̄t iii. car̄. p̄tū. iiii. q̄z lḡ. 7 una q̄z laŧ. Valuit. x. soł. m̄. xl. soł.

Idē ten̄. i. car̄ t̄ræ 7 dimid̄ in *Svinford*. T̄ra. ē. ii. car̄. Ibi. ē molin̄ de. iiii. soł. cū. i. seruo. 7 iii. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit. ii. soł. Modo. v. solid̄.

Normann̄ ten̄. iiii. car̄ t̄re 7 dim̄ in *Waltone*. T̄ra. ē ii. car̄. Has hn̄t ibi. x. sochi. p̄tū. i. q̄z lḡ. 7 una laŧ. Valuit. x. soł. Modo. xxv. solid̄.

Idē ten̄. vi. car̄ t̄ræ 7 dim̄ in *Tevlingorde*. T̄ra. ē. vi. car̄. In dñio st̄. ii. 7 viii. uiłłi cū. x. bord̄ hn̄t. ii. car̄. Ibi molin̄ de. ii. solid̄. Valuit. xx. soł. Modo. xl. soł.

Idē ten̄. iii. car̄ t̄ræ 7 ii. bouat̄ in *Tevlingorde*. T̄ra. ē iii. car̄. Ibi. vii. sochi hn̄t. i. car̄ 7 dimid̄. Valuit. x. soł. Modo. xx. solid̄.

Radulf̄ ten̄. ii. car̄ t̄ræ in *Torp*. T̄ra. ē. ii. car̄. Has hn̄t ibi. ii. uiłłi cū. i. bord̄. 7 molin̄ ibi de. ii. solid̄. Valuit. x. soł. Modo. xx. solid̄.

Radulf̄ Carnot ten̄. iiii. car̄ t̄ræ in *Anelepe*. T̄ra. ē. iiii. car̄. In dñio. ē una. 7 viii. uiłłi cū. iii. bord̄ hn̄t. iii. car̄. Ibi molin̄ de. viii. solid̄. 7 xxii. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit. x. soł. Modo. xxv. solid̄.

Idē ten̄. xi. car̄ t̄ræ in *Seoldesberie*. T̄ra. ē. xi. car̄. In dñio. ē una. 7 iiii. uiłłi 7 viii. sochi cū. ii. bord̄ hn̄t ix. car̄. p̄tū. v. q̄rent̄ lḡ. 7 iii. q̄z laŧ. Valuit. xx. solid̄. Modo. xxx. soł.

Idē ten̄. vii. car̄ t̄ræ in *Waletone*. In dñio. ē una car̄. 7 vii. sochi cū. ii. uiłłis 7 i. bord̄ hn̄t iiii. car̄. Ibi. xxx. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit. xxxii. den̄. M̊. xxx. soł. Has t̄ras tenuit om̄s Harding cū hōibz suis. 7 Alb̄icus postea habuit. Modo st̄ in manu regis.

.XI. TERRA GODEVÆ COMITISSÆ.

Comitissa Godeva tenuit *Nortone*. Ibi. vi. car̄ t̄ræ T̄ra. ē. vii. car̄. In dñio st̄. iii. car̄. Ibi p̄br cū. i. uiłło 7 ii. bord̄ hn̄t. i. car̄. Ibi. viii. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit. v. soł. M̊. vi. soł.

Ipsa. Co. tenuit. iii. car̄ t̄ræ in *Aplebi*. T̄ra. ē. iii. car̄. In dñio st̄. ii. car̄. 7 viii. uiłłi cū. vi. bord̄ hn̄t. ii. car̄. Valuit 7 ualet. xx. solid̄.

Ipsa. Co. teuuit. i. car̄ t̄ræ 7 dim̄ in *Bildestone*. Ibi sunt. iii. sochi cū. i. car̄. T.R.E. erant. ii. car̄ ibi. Valuit 7 uał. v. solid̄.

.XII. TERRA ALVEVE COMITISSÆ.

Comitissa Alveva tenuit. v. car̄ t̄ræ in *Ailestone*. T.R.E. erant ibi. xii. car̄. In dñio st̄ m̊. ii. cū. i. seruo. 7 xviii. uiłłi cū. i. socho 7 viii. bord̄ hn̄t. vi. car̄. Valuit 7 uał. c. 7 x. soł.

In Gosecote Wapent̄.

Ipsa. Co. tenuit *Dvnitone*. Ibi xxii. car̄ t̄ræ 7 dimid̄. T.R.E. erant xx. car̄ ibi. Modo in dñio st̄. iii. 7 xxx. uiłłi cū p̄bro 7 v. sochis 7 xi. bord̄ hn̄t. xii. car̄. Ibi molin̄ de x. soł 7 viii. den̄. Silua. xii. q̄z lḡ. viii. lar̄. Valuit. c. soł. Modo. xi. lib̄.

Almar holds five ploughlands and a half in *Draitone*. The land is equal to five ploughs, Two are in demeſne; and fourteen villans, with eight bordars, have four ploughs. It was valued at thirty ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

Robert holds eight ploughlands and a half in *Betmeſwel*. The land is equal to ſix ploughs. One is in the demeſne; and two villans, with a prieſt and fourteen bordars, have three ploughs, There is a meadow, four furlongs long, and one broad. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

The ſame holds one ploughland and a half in *Svinford*. The land is equal to two ploughs. There is a mill of four ſhillings value, with one bondman; and there are three acres of meadow. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at five ſhillings.

Norman holds four ploughlands and a half in *Waltone*. The land there is equal to two ploughs, and ten ſocmen have theſe there. There is a meadow, one furlong long, and one broad. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at twenty-five ſhillings.

The ſame holds ſix ploughlands and a half in *Tevlingorde*. The land is equal to ſix ploughs. Two are in the demeſne; and eight villans, with ten bordars, have two ploughs. There is a mill of two ſhillings value. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

The ſame holds three ploughlands and two oxgangs in *Tevlingorde*. The land is equal to three ploughs. There ſeven ſocmen have one plough and a half. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

Ralf holds two ploughlands in *Torp*. The land is equal to two ploughs; and two villans, with one bordar, have theſe there. There is a mill of two ſhillings value. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

Radulf Carnot holds four ploughlands in *Anelepe*. The land is equal to four ploughs. One is in the demeſne; and eight villans, with three bordars, have three ploughs. There is a mill of eight ſhillings value; and there are twenty-two acres of meadow. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at twenty-five ſhillings.

The ſame holds eleven ploughlands in *Seoldeſberie*. The land is equal to eleven ploughs. One is in the demeſne; and four villans and eight ſocmen, with two bordars, have nine ploughs. There is a meadow, five furlongs long, and three broad. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at thirty ſhillings.

The ſame holds ſeven ploughlands in *Waletone*. In the demeſne is one plough; and ſeven ſocmen, with two villans and one bordar, have four ploughs. There are thirty acres of meadow. It was valued at thirty-two pence; it is now at thirty ſhillings. Harding, with his homagers, held all theſe lands. Afterwards earl Aubrey had them. Now they are in the hands of the king.

XI. The Land of the Counteſs Godeva.

The counteſs Godeva held *Nortone*. There are ſix ploughlands. The land is equal to ſeven ploughs. In the demeſne are three ploughs; and a prieſt, one villan, and two bordars, have one plough. There are eight acres of meadow. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at ſix ſhillings.

The ſame counteſs held three ploughlands in *Aplebi*. The land is equal to three ploughs. In the demeſne are two ploughs; and eight villans, with ſix bordars, have two ploughs. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings.

The ſame counteſs held one ploughland and a half in *Bildeſtone*. There are three ſocmen, with one plough. In the time of king Edward there were two ploughs. It was, and is, worth five ſhillings.

XII. The Land of the Counteſs Alveva.

The counteſs Alveva held five ploughlands in *Aileſtone*. In the time of king Edward there were twelve ploughs. There are now two in the demeſne, with one bondman; and eighteen villans, with one ſocman and eight bordars, have ſix ploughs. It was, and is, worth a hundred and ten ſhillings.

In Goscote Wapent.

The ſame counteſs held *Dunitone*. There were twenty-two ploughlands and a half. In the time of king Edward there were twenty ploughs. Now in the demeſne are three; and thirty villans, with a prieſt, and five ſocmen, and eleven bordars, have twelve ploughs. There is a mill of ten ſhillings and eight pence value; and a wood, twelve furlongs long, and eight broad. It was valued at an hundred ſhillings; it is now at eleven pounds.

[Orig. p. 232. a. col. 1.]

IN GVTLACISTAN WAP.

XIII. TERRA HVGON DE GRENTEMAISNIL.

HVGO De Grentemaiſnil ten de rege *WICHINGESTONE*. Ibi. ē. I. hida 7 tcia pars. I. hidæ. Tra. ē. XVI. car. De hac tra. ē in dn̄io tcia pars. I. hidæ. 7 ibi. IIII. car. 7 II ſerui 7 una ancilla. 7 XXXII. uill̄i cū p̄bro 7 XII. bord hn̄t. V. car. Ibi. XXXI. ſoch̄ cū. I. clerico 7 II. militib 7 IIII. francig hoīb hn̄t. VIII. car. Ibi. L. ac p̄ti. Valuit 7 ual. VIII. lib. Radulf comes tenuit.

Idē ten. I. car træ in *SAPECOTE*. Tra. ē. II. car. In dn̄io ē una. 7 III. uill̄i cū. III. ſoch̄ 7 II. bord hn̄t dim car. Ibi. II. ac p̄ti. Valet. X. ſol.

Ibi ptin. I. car træ in *FRELESWORDE*. Tra. ē dim car. Ibi ſt. III. bord. Vat. V. ſol.

Idē ten de feudo reginæ ut dicit. II. car træ in *SCERNEFORD*. Tra. ē. I. car. Ibi. I. ſochs cū. III. bord ht dim car. Valuit XII. den. Modo. X. ſolid. Aluuin tenuit cū ſaca 7 ſoca.

Idē ten. V. car træ in *SCELTONE*. In dn̄io ſt. III. car. cū. I. ſeruo. 7 X. uill̄i cū p̄bro 7 IIII. ſoch̄ 7 V. bord hn̄t. III. car. Ibi. XII. ac p̄ti. 7 molin̄ de. XVI. den. Silua. VIII. qrent lg. 7 III. lat. Valuit. V. ſol. Modo. LXX. ſolid.

Idē ten in *ROTEBIE*. VI. car træ. III. bouat min. Tra. ē. VI. car. In dn̄io ſt. II. car cū. I. ſeruo. 7 X. uill̄i cū p̄bro. 7 V. bord hn̄t. IIII. car. Ibi molin̄ de. XXVIII. den. Valuit. XX. ſol. Modo. LX. ſolid.

De ſoca har. II. car træ ſt in Brunechineſtorp. 7 III. in Deresford. 7 dimid in Clanefelde. 7 dim in Branteſtone.

Idē ten in *GROBI*. VI. car træ. III. bouat min. Tra. ē. IIII. car. In dn̄io ſt. II. 7 X. uill̄i cū. I. ſochō 7 V. bord hn̄t. III. car. Silua ibi. II. leu lg. 7 dim leu lat. Valuit. XX. ſol. Modo. LX. ſolid. Vlf tenuit has. II. tras cū ſaca 7 ſoca.

Idē ten in *CHEREBI*. II. car træ. Tra. ē. I. car. Hec ibi. ē in dn̄io cū. I. uillō 7 V. bord. 7 IIII. ac p̄ti. Valuit. V. ſol. Modo. X. ſol.

Idem ten. III. car træ in *DERESFORD*. III. bouat min. Tra. ē. IIII. car. Ibi. I. uills ht. I. car. 7 IIII. ac p̄ti ibi. Silua dimid leu lg. 7 tntd lat. Valuit. V. ſolid. modo. XX. ſol.

Idē ten in *STAPLETONE*. I. car træ. Tra. ē. I. car. Ibi. II. uill̄i cū. III. bord hn̄t dim car. Valuit. V. ſol. m̄. X. ſol.

Idē ten. II. car træ 7 dim in *CHERCHEBI*. Tra. ē. I. car. Ibi. II. uill̄i 7 II. ſochi hn̄t. I. car 7 dim. Valuit. XII. den. Modo. X. ſol.

Idē ten de feudo reginæ. II. car træ in *NIWEBOLD* 7 *BROCARDESCOTE*. Tra. ē. III. car. Ibi. III. uill̄i hn̄t. I. car. Valuit. V. ſol. Modo. XX. ſolid.

Idē ten. VI. car træ in *PECHINTONE*. Tra. ē. IIII. car. In dn̄io ē una cū. I. ſeruo 7 III. bord. Valuit. V. ſol. Modo. LX. ſolid.

IN GERETREV WAP.

Idē ten in *ELVESTONE*. IX. car træ una v min. Træ. ē. VI. car. Ibi. XIII. ſochi cū. I. uillō 7 II. bord hn̄t. IIII. car. Ibi. XX. ac p̄ti. Valuit. XX. ſol. Modo. XXX. ſolid.

Idē ten in *TORP* dim car træ. Tra. ē dim car. Ibi ſt. II. hōes. Vat. III. ſol.

Ide ten *STOCTONE*. Ibi ſt. XXVIII. car træ. Tra. ē. XXII. car. In dn̄io ſt. III. car. 7 IIII. ſerui. 7 XIX. uill̄i 7 XXXIII. ſochi cū. V. bord hn̄t. XXII. car. Ibi. LX. ac p̄ti. Valuit. VIII. lib. Modo. IX. lib. Radulf comes tenuit.

IN GUTLACISTAN WAP.

XIII. The Land of HUGO DE GRENTEMAISNIL.

Hugh de Grentemaiſnil holds of the king *Wichingeſtone.* There is one hide and the third part of a hide. The land is equal to ſixteen ploughs. Of this land the third part of a hide is in demeſne; and there are four ploughs and two bondmen and one bondwoman; and thirty-two villans, with a prieſt and twelve bordars, have five ploughs. There thirty-one ſocmen, with one clerk, and two knights and four foreigners, have eight ploughs. There are fifty acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth eight pounds. Earl Ralph held it.

The ſame holds one ploughland in *Sapecote.* The land is equal to two ploughs. One is in the demeſne; and three villans, with three ſocmen and two bordars, have half a plough. There are two acres of meadow. It is worth ten ſhillings. To this place belongs one ploughland in *Freleſworde.* The land is equal to half a plough. There are three bordars. It is worth five ſhillings.

The ſame holds of the queen's fee, as is ſaid, two ploughlands in *Scerneford.* The land is equal to one plough. One ſocman, with three bordars, have there half a plough. It was valued at twelve pence; it is now at ten ſhillings. Alwinus held it with ſac and ſoc.

The ſame holds five ploughlands in *Sceltone.* Three ploughs are in the demeſne, with one bondman; and ten villans, with a prieſt and four ſocmen and five bordars, have three ploughs. There are twelve acres of meadow, a mill of ſixteen pence value, and a wood eight furlongs long and three broad. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at ſeventy ſhillings.

The ſame holds in *Rotebie* ſix ploughlands, all but three oxgangs. The land is equal to ſix ploughs. Two ploughs are in the demeſne, with one bondman; and ten villans, with a prieſt and five bordars, have four ploughs. There is a mill of twenty-eight pence value. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings. Of the ſoc of theſe lands are two ploughlands in *Brunechineſtorp,* three in *Deresford,* half one in *Clanefelde,* and half one in *Branteſtone.*

The ſame holds in *Grobi* ſix ploughlands, all but three oxgangs. The land is equal to four ploughs. Two are in the demeſne; and ten villans, with one ſocman and five bordars, have three ploughs. There is a wood, two miles long, and half a mile broad. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings. Ulf held theſe two lands with ſac and ſoc.

The ſame holds two ploughlands in *Cherebi.* The land is equal to one plough; and it is there in the demeſne, with one villan and five bordars, and four acres of meadow. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings.

The ſame holds in *Deresford* three ploughlands, all but three oxgangs. The land is equal to four ploughs. There one villan has one plough; and there are four acres of meadow there, and a wood half a mile long and as much broad. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

The ſame holds one ploughland in *Stapletone.* The land is equal to one plough. There two villans, with three bordars, have half a plough. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings.

The ſame holds two ploughlands and a half in *Cherchebi.* The land is equal to one plough. There two villans and two ſocmen have one plough and a half. It was valued at twelve pence; it is now at ten ſhillings.

The ſame holds of the queen's fee two ploughlands in *Niwebold* and *Brocardeſcote.* The land is equal to three ploughs. There three villans have one plough. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

The ſame holds ſix ploughlands in *Peckintone.* The land is equal to four ploughs. In the demeſne is one, with one bondman and three bordars. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings.

In GERETREV WAP. The ſame holds nine ploughlands, all but one yardland, in *Elveſtone.* The land is equal to ſix ploughs. There thirteen ſocmen, with one villan and two bordars, have four ploughs. There are twenty acres of meadow. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at thirty ſhillings.

The ſame holds in *Torp* half a ploughland. The land is equal to half a plough. There are two homagers. It is worth three ſhillings.

The ſame holds *Stoctone.* There are twenty-eight ploughlands. The land is equal to twenty-two ploughs. Three ploughs and four bondmen are in the demeſne; and nineteen villans and thirty-three ſocmen, with five bordars, have twenty-two ploughs. There are ſixty acres of meadow. It was valued at eight pounds; it is now at nine pounds. Earl Ralph held it.

[Orig. p. 232. a. col. 2.]

Idē Hugo ten.xii.car træ in *Bvrtone*. Tra.ē.viii.car. In dn̄io ſt.iii.car.7 viii.ſerui.7 xv.uill̄i 7 vi.ſochi cū.v. bord hn̄t,vi.car.Ibi.xiiii.ac p̄ti.Valuit.iiii.lib.m̊.vi.lib.

Idē ten.xi.car træ 7 unā bouat in *Carlintone*.Tra.ē vii.car.In dn̄io ſt.iii.car.7 v.ſerui.7 ix.uill̄i cū pbro 7 viii.bord 7 i.francig hn̄t.v.car.Ibi.xvi.ac p̄ti. Valuit.iii.lib.Modo.iiii.lib.

Idē ten.xii.car træ in *Noveslei*.Tra.ē.viii.car. In dn̄io ſt.ii.7 iii.ſerui.7 xvi.uill̄i cū pbro 7 viii. bord hn̄t.vi.car.Ibi.xx.ac broce.Valuit xxx.ſol.Modo.lx.ſol.

In Gosecote Wapent.

Idē ten.ix.car træ in *Tvrchitelestone*.Tra.ē.iiii.car. In dn̄io ſt.ii 7 iiii.ſerui.7 xxii.uill̄i cū.iiii.bord.hn̄t.vi. car.Ibi molin̄ de.iii.ſol.Silua.ii.leu lḡ.7 dim leu lat. Valuit.xxx.ſol.Modo.iiii.lib.Leuuin libe tenuit.

Idē ten.vii.car træ in *Merdegrave*.Tra.ē.vi.car. In dn̄io ſt.iii.car.7 iii.ſerui.7 viii.uill̄i cū.v.bord 7 vii. ſoch hn̄t.iiii.car.Ibi molin̄ de.xii.ſol.7 xxiiii.ac p̄ti. Silua.v.q̄rent lḡ.7 iii.q̄z lat.Valuit.lx.ſol.M̊.c.ſolid.

Idē ten.vi.car træ in *Bvrstelle*.Tra.ē.v.car.In dn̄io.ē una.cū.i.ſeruo.7 iii.uill̄i 7 ix.ſoch cū.xi.bord hn̄t.iii.car.Ibi molin̄ de.x.ſol.7 xxx.vi.ac p̄ti.Silua iii.q̄z lḡ.7 ii.q̄z lat.Valuit.xl.ſol.M̊.v.uncias auri. Aluuin Pbocheſtan teneb.ſ; Hugo dic q̄a rex ſibi ded.

Idē ten.ii.car træ in *Anstige*.Tra.ē.iiii.car.In dn̄io ē una.7 iiii.ſerui.7 xiii.uill̄i cū.iiii.bord hn̄t.ii.car. Ibi.viii.ac p̄ti.Silua.i.leu lḡ.7 dim leu lat.7 alia Silua ii.q̄z lḡ.7.i.q̄z lat.Valuit.x.ſol.Modo.xl.ſolid.

Idē ten.x.car træ in *Tvrmodestone*.Tra.ē.vii.car. Ibi dn̄io ſt.iii.car.7 v.ſerui.7 xv.uill̄i cū.ii.ſoch 7 vii.bord hn̄t.iiii.car 7 dimid.Ibi molin̄ de.vi.ſol 7 viii.den.7 xxiiii. ac p̄ti.Valuit 7 ual.lx.ſolid.Hanc ht̄.H.p uno ϖ.ſed ſcira negat.

Idē ten.ix.car træ in *Hvmerstane*.Soca ptin ad Sceltone.Tra.ē.vi.car.Ibi.xiiii.ſochi cū.vi.bord hn̄t vii.car 7 dim.Ibi.xii.ac p̄ti.Valuit.xx.ſol.Modo.xl.ſol.

Idē ten.v.bouat træ in *Svinford*.Tra.ē.dim car.Hanc ht̄ ibi.i.uill̄s cū.ii.bord.Valuit.v.ſol.Modo.x.ſol.

Idē ten.vi.car træ in *Brvnestanestorp*.Tra.ē.iiii.car. In dn̄io.ē una.7 iii.ſerui.7 vi.uill̄i cū.iii.bord hn̄t.ii.car. Ibi molin̄ de.xx.ſol. Ad hoc ϖ ptin.iiii.ſochi in *Smitetone*. Hi hn̄t.i.car.7 viii.acs p̄ti.Silua.iii.q̄z lḡ.7 iii.q̄z lat. Valuit.xx.ſolid.Modo.xl.ſolid.H̄ tra jac ad Ledeceſtre. cū omib; ↄ̄ſuetudinib; ſuis.

Rotbt de Buci ten de Hugone.vi.car træ in *Lestone*. Tra.ē.iiii.car.In dn̄io.ē.i.car.cū.i.ſeruo.7 ix.uill̄i cū.i. bord hn̄t.iii.car.Valuit.xx.ſol.Modo.xl.ſolid.

Idē Ro.ten.vi.car træ in ead uilla.Tra.ē.iiii.car. In dn̄io.ē una.cū.i.ſeruo.7 vi.uill̄i hn̄t.ii.car.Ibi.xx. ac p̄ti.Valuit 7 ual.xx.ſolid.Balduin 7 Aluuin tenuer̄.

Idē ten.v.car træ una bouata min in *Smitone*.Tra.ē iii.car.In dn̄io.ē.i.car.7 ii.ſoch cū.i.uill̄o 7 iii.bord hn̄t. i.car.Valuit 7 ual.xx.ſol.

The ſame Hugh holds twelve ploughlands in *Burtone*. The land is equal to eight ploughs. Three ploughs and eight bondmen are in the demeſne; and fifteen villans and ſix ſocmen, with five bordars, have ſix ploughs. There are fourteen acres of meadow. It was valued at four pounds; it is now at ſix pounds.

The ſame holds eleven ploughlands and one oxgang in *Carlintone*. The land is equal to ſeven ploughs. Three ploughs and five bondmen are in the demeſne; and nine villans, with a prieſt and eight bordars, and one foreigner, have five ploughs. There are ſixteen acres of meadow. It was valued at three pounds; it is now at four pounds.

The ſame holds twelve ploughlands in *Noveſlei*. The land is equal to eight ploughs. Two, with three bondmen, are in the demeſne; and ſixteen villans, with a prieſt and eight bordars, have ſix ploughs. There are twenty acres of bruſhwood. It was valued at thirty ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings.

In Gosecote Wapent.

The ſame holds nine ploughlands in *Turchiteleſtone*. The land is equal to four ploughs. Two are in the demeſne, and four bondmen; and twenty-two villans, with four bordars, have ſix ploughs. There is a mill of four ſhillings value, and a wood two miles long and half a mile broad. It was valued at thirty ſhillings; it is now at four pounds. Lewin held it freely.

The ſame holds ſeven ploughlands in *Merdegrave*. The land is equal to ſix ploughs. Three are in the demeſne and three bondmen; and eight villans, with five bordars and ſeven ſocmen, have four ploughs. There is a mill of twelve ſhillings value. There are twenty-four acres of meadow, and a wood five furlongs long and three broad. It was valued at ſixty ſhillings; it is now at a hundred ſhillings.

The ſame holds ſix ploughlands in *Burſtelle*. The land is equal to five ploughs. One is in the demeſne, with one bondman; and three villans and nine ſocmen, with eleven bordars, have three ploughs. There is a mill of ten ſhillings value. There are thirty-ſix acres of meadow, and a wood three furlongs long and two broad. It was valued at forty ſhillings; it is now at five ounces of gold. Alwin Pbocheſtan held it; but Hugh ſays the king gave it to him.

The ſame holds two ploughlands in *Anſtige*. The land is equal to four ploughs. One is in the demeſne, and four bondmen; and thirteen villans, with three bordars, have two ploughs. There are eight acres of meadow, a wood one mile long and half a mile broad, and another wood two furlongs long and one broad. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

The ſame holds ten ploughlands in *Turmodeſtone*. The land is equal to ſeven ploughs. In the demeſne are three ploughs and five bondmen; and fifteen villans, with two ſocmen and ſeven bordars, have four ploughs and a half. There is a mill of ſix ſhillings and eight pence value; and there are twenty-four acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth ſixty ſhillings. Hugh holds this as one manor, but the jury denies it.

The ſame holds nine ploughlands in *Humerſtane*. The ſoc belongs to *Sceltone*. The land is equal to ſix ploughs. There fourteen ſocmen, with ſix bordars, have ſeven ploughs and a half. There are twelve acres of meadow. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

The ſame holds five oxgangs in *Svinford*. The land is equal to half a plough. One villan, with two bordars, have this. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings.

The ſame holds ſix ploughlands in *Bruneſtaneſtorp*. The land is equal to four ploughs. One is in the demeſne, and three bondmen; and ſix villans, with three bordars, have two ploughs. There is a mill of twenty ſhillings value. Four ſocmen in *Smitetone* belong to this manor. Theſe have one plough, and eight acres of meadow, and a wood three furlongs long and three broad. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings. This land belongs to *Leiceſter*, with all its cuſtomary payments.

Rotbert de Buci holds of Hugh ſix ploughlands in *Leſtone*. The land is equal to four ploughs. In the demeſne is one plough, with one bondman; and nine villans, with one bordar, have three ploughs. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

The ſame Rotbert holds ſix ploughlands in the ſame manor. The land is equal to four ploughs. In the demeſne is one plough, with one bondman; and ſix villans have two ploughs. There are twenty acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings. Baldwin and Alwin held it.

The ſame holds five ploughlands, all but one oxgang, in *Smitone*. The land is equal to three ploughs. In the demeſne is one plough; and two ſocmen, with one villan and three bordars, have one plough. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings.

[Orig. p. 232. b. col. 1.]

Idē Robt ten̄ de Hugone . ii . car træ in *TAIWORDE*. Tra . ē . i . car . Hæc ibi . ē in dn̄io cū iii . bord . 7 v . ac pti. Valuit . v . ſol . 7 iiii . den̄ . Modo . xx . ſolid.

Roger ten̄ de . H . in *OLDEBI* . i . car træ 7 dim . Tra . ē . i . car . Valuit 7 ual . v . ſolid.

Huard ten̄ de . H . in alia *PETLINGE* . iii . car træ 7 dimid Tra . ē . ii . car . In dn̄io . ē una . 7 viii . uilli cū . ii . bord hn̄t aliā . Ibi molin̄ de . xvi . denar . 7 ii . ſochi cū dim car . 7 v . ac pti . Valuit 7 ual xx . ſolid.

Idē . H . ten̄ . i . car træ in *SEVESBI* de elemoſina regis q ht in uadimonio. Tra . ē dimid car̄ . Hanc ht ibi un miles Valuit 7 ual . v . ſolid.

Fulbt ten̄ . ii . car træ in *SAPECOTE* . de . H . Tra . ē . ii . car . In dn̄io . ē una . 7 ii . uilli cū . ii . bord . 7 ii . ſochis hn̄t car 7 dim . Ibi molin̄ de . iii . ſol . 7 xvi . ac pti. Valuit . v . ſolid . Modo . xxv . ſolid.

Iuo ten̄ de . H . in *WILEBI* . iii . car træ . Tra . ē . i . car 7 dim . In dn̄io . ē . i . car̄ . 7 iii . ſochi cū . i . uillo 7 iiii . bord 7 i . ſeruo hn̄t . i . car̄ . Valuit . lxiiii . den̄ . Modo xx . ſolid.

Vlf ten̄ de . H . i . car træ in eađ uilla. Tra . ē . dim car . Valuit . iii . ſol . Modo . v . ſolid.

Uxor Robti ten̄ de . H . in *CREG* . v . car træ 7 dimid una bouata min . Tra . ē . iii . car 7 dim . In dn̄io . ē . i . car . cū . i . ſeruo . 7 iiii . uilli 7 iiii . bord 7 iii . ſoch cū . iii . francig hn̄t . iii . car . Ibi molin̄ de . iii . ſolid . Valuit . v . ſol . Modo xl . ſolid.

Oſbn ten̄ de . H . iii . car træ in *BROSTONE* Tra . ē . iii . car . In dn̄io ſt . ii . 7 vi . uilli cū . ii . bord hn̄t i . car̄ . Ibi molin̄ de . ii . ſolid . 7 vii . ac pti . Valuit . x . ſolid . Modo . xxx . ſolid.

Vlf ten̄ de . H . in *ENDREBIE* . vi . car træ . iii . bouat min . Tra . ē . iiii . car . In dn̄io ſt . ii . cū . i . ſeruo . 7 x . uilli cū . i . bord hn̄t . ii . car̄ . Ibi molin̄ de . v . ſol . 7 xx . ac pti. Silua . vi . q̃z lg . 7 iiii . q̃z lat . Valuit . xx . ſol . m̃ . lv . ſol.

Erneiſus ten̄ de . H . in *CLANEFELDE* . vi . car træ . iii . bouat min . Tra . ē . iiii . car . In dn̄io ſt . ii . 7 ii . ſerui . 7 iii . uilli cū pbro 7 ii . bord 7 iiii . ſoch hn̄t . iii . car̄ . Ibi molin̄ de . xvi . den . 7 viii . ac pti . Silua . viii . q̃z lg . 7 iiii . q̃z lat . Valuit . x . ſol . Modo . xl . ſolid.

Filius Robti Burdel ten̄ de . H . in *BRANTESTONE*. vi . car træ . v . bouat min . Tra . ē . iiii . car . In dn̄io . ē una . 7 iiii . ſerui . 7 ii . ſochi 7 iiii . uilli . cū . i . bord hn̄t ii . car . Ibi . v . ac pti . Silua . v . q̃z lg . 7 iii . q̃z lat. Valuit . xx . ſol . Modo . lx . ſolid.

Serlo ten̄ de . H . v . bouat tre in *CHEREBI* . Tra . ē dim car̄ . Ibi . ē . i . bord . Silua . dim leu lg . 7 iii . q̃z lat. Valuit . ii . ſol . Modo . iii . ſolid.

Ernald ten̄ de . H . i . car træ in *SVTONE* . Tra . ē . dim car. Hæc ibi . ē in dn̄io . Valuit . iii . ſol . Modo . x . ſolid.

Iuo ten̄ de . H . ii . car træ in *CATEBI* . Tra . ē . i . car . In dn̄io tam̄ . ē . i . car . 7 vii . uilli cū pbro 7 iii . bord hn̄t . i . car . Silua ibi . iii . q̃z lg . 7 ii . q̃z lat . Valuit . v . ſol . M . xx . ſolid.

Ernald ten̄ de . H . i . car træ in *NEVLEBI* . 7 eſt de feudo reginæ . Tra . ē . dim car . Ibi ſt . iii . uilli . Silua iii . q̃rent lg . 7 ii . q̃z lat . Valuit . ii . ſol . Modo . x . ſol.

Radulf 7 Ernald ten̄ de . H . in *BERVLVESTONE* . iii . car træ . una v min . Tra . ē . ii . car . Has hn̄t ibi . vi . uilli cū iiii . bord . Silua . iii . q̃z lg . 7 ii . q̃z lat . Valuit . x . ſolid . Modo . xl . ſol.

The ſame Robert holds of Hugh two ploughlands in *Taiworde*. The land is equal to one plough. This is there in the demeſne, with three bordars and five acres of meadow. It was valued at five ſhillings and four pence; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

Roger holds of Hugh one ploughland and a half in *Oldebi*. The land is equal to one plough. It was, and is, worth five ſhillings.

Huard holds of Hugh in another *Petlinge* three ploughlands and a half. The land is equal to two ploughs. In the demeſne is one; and eight villans, with two bordars, have another. There is a mill of ſixteen pence value, and two ſocmen, with half a plough, and five acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings.

The ſame Huard holds one ploughland in *Seveſbi*, of the king's elemoſynary land, which he has in mortgage. The land is equal to half a plough. One knight there has this. It was, and is, worth five ſhillings.

Fulbert holds of Hugh two ploughlands in *Sapecote*. The land is equal to two ploughs. In the demeſne is one; and two villans, with two bordars and two ſocmen, have a plough and half. There is a mill of three ſhillings value, with ſixteen acres of meadow. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at twenty-five ſhillings.

Ivo holds of Hugh three ploughlands in *Wilebi*. The land is equal to one plough and a half. In the demeſne is one plough; and three ſocmen, with one villan, and four bordars and one bondman, have one plough. It was valued at ſixty-four pence; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

Ulf holds of Hugh one ploughland in the ſame manor. The land is equal to half a plough. It was valued at three ſhillings; it is now at five ſhillings.

The wife of Robert holds of Hugh five ploughlands and a half, all but one oxgang, in *Creg*. The land is equal to three ploughs and a half. In the demeſne is one plough, with one bondman; and four villans, and four bordars, and three ſocmen, with three foreigners, have three ploughs. There is a mill of three ſhillings value. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

Oſbern holds of Hugh three ploughlands in *Broſtone*. The land is equal to three ploughs. In the demeſne are two; and ſix villans, with two bordars, have one plough. There is a mill of two ſhillings value; and there are ſeven acres of meadow. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at thirty ſhillings.

Ulf holds of Hugh ſix ploughlands, all but three oxgangs, in *Endrebie*. The land is equal to four ploughs. Two are in the demeſne, with one bondman; and ten villans, with one bordar, have two ploughs. There is a mill of five ſhillings value. There are twenty acres of meadow, and a wood ſix furlongs long and four broad. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at fifty-five ſhillings.

Erneiſus holds of Hugh in *Clanefelde* ſix ploughlands, all but three oxgangs. The land is equal to four ploughs. Two are in the demeſne, and two bondmen; and three villans, with a prieſt and two bordars, and four ſocmen, have three ploughs. There is a mill of ſixteen pence value. There are eight acres of meadow, and a wood eight furlongs long and four broad. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

The ſon of Robert Burdel[1] holds of Hugh ſix ploughlands, all but five oxgangs, in *Branteſtone*. The land is equal to four ploughs. One is in the demeſne, and four bondmen; and two ſocmen and four villans, with one bordar, have two ploughs. There are five acres of meadow, and a wood five furlongs long and three broad. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings.

Serlo holds of Hugh five oxgangs in *Cherebi*. The land is equal to half a plough. There is one bordar, and a wood half a mile long and three furlongs broad. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at three ſhillings.

Ernald holds of Hugh one ploughland in *Sutone*. The land is equal to half a plough. This is there in the demeſne. It was valued at three ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings.

Ivo holds of Hugh two ploughlands in *Catebi*. The land is equal to one plough; yet there is one plough in the demeſne; and ſeven villans, with a prieſt and three bordars, have one plough. There is a wood three furlongs long and two broad. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

Ernald holds of Hugh one ploughland in *Nevlebi*. It is of the queen's fee. The land is equal to half a plough. There are three villans; and there is a wood three furlongs long and two broad. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings.

Ralf and Ernald held of Hugh three ploughlands, all but one yardland, in *Berulveſtone*. The land is equal to two ploughs. Six villans, with three bordars, have theſe. There is a wood three furlongs long and two broad. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

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[1] There can be no doubt but it ſhould be *Burdet*.

[Orig. p. 232. b. col. 2.]

Walter ten de . H . i . car træ in *SCEPEHE* . Tra . ē . i . car.
In dn̄io . ē una . 7 iii . uiłłi cū . ii . bord hn̄t . i . car̄ . Ibi moliñ
de . x . ſol . Valuit . ii . ſol . Modo . xx . ſolid.

Gulbt ten de . H . ix . car træ in *COTESBECE* . Tra . ē
vi . car . In dn̄io . ē . i . 7 x . uiłłi cū . ii . bord hn̄t . iiii . car.
Ibi moliñ de . iii . ſol . Valuit . xx . ſol . Modo . xxx . ſol.

Eduin ten de . H . in ead uilla . i . car træ 7 dim . Tra . ē . i . car̄.
Ibi . ii . hoēs hn̄t dim car . Valet . x . ſol. *IN GERTREV WAP.*
Iuo ten de H . in *AVINTONE* . x . car træ 7 dim . Tra . ē . vii . car.
In dn̄io ſt̄ . iii . car̄ . 7 vi . ſerui . 7 xxv . uiłłi cū . ii . bord hn̄t . v .
car 7 dim . Ibi moliñ de . ii . ſol . 7 xx . ac p̄ti . Valuit . xl . ſolid
Modo . c . ſol.

Idem ten de . H . in *GERBERIE* . xii . car træ.
Tra . ē . viii . car . In dn̄io ſt̄ . ii . 7 iiii . ſerui . 7 i . ancilla . 7 xvi .
uiłłi cū . vii . bord 7 . i . miles cū . iii . francig hn̄t . v . car.
Ibi moliñ de . iiii . ſol . Valuit . xl . ſol . Modo . iiii . lib.

Huard 7 Erneis ten de . H . iiii . car træ in *STOCTONE*.
Tra . ē . ii . car . Ibi . ſt̄ . ii . car 7 dim . Valuit . xv . ſol . Modo
xx . ſolid.

Filius Robti Burdet ten de . H . in *GALBI*
xiii . car træ 7 ii . bouat . Tra . ē . x . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē . i . car.
7 v . ſerui . 7 ii . ancillæ . 7 xiiii . uiłłi cū . ii . bord 7 xi . ſoch
hn̄t . vii . car . 7 i . francig cū . i . car̄ . Ibi moliñ de . ii . ſol.
7 xxx . ac p̄ti . Valuit 7 ual . iii . lib.
De hac tra ten . ii . milites . i . car træ 7 iii . bouat . 7 ibi
hn̄t . i . car 7 dim . Valet . xx . ſolid.

Fulco ten de . H . ii . car træ in *FRISEBI* . Tra . ē . i . car.
In dn̄io . ē una . cū . i . ſeruo . 7 ii . uiłłi cū . i . ſoch 7 iii . bord
hn̄t . i . car̄ . Ibi . v . ac . p̄ti . Valuit . x . ſol . Modo . xx . ſolid.

Hugo ten de . H . iiii . car træ in *SANCTONE* . Tra . ē . iii .
car . In dn̄io ſt̄ . ii . cū . i . ſeruo . 7 iiii . uiłłi 7 iiii . bord cū . ii . ſoch
hn̄t . i . car 7 dim . Ibi . x . ac p̄ti . Valuit . xvi . ſol . M . xl . ſol.

Idē ten de . H . vi . car træ in *STANTONE* . Tra . ē . iiii . car̄.
In dn̄io ſt̄ . ii . 7 ii . ſerui . 7 xv . uiłłi cū p̄bro 7 ii . bord
hn̄t . iiii . car̄ . Ibi . ii . molini de . v . ſol 7 iiii . den . 7 viii .
ac p̄ti . Silua . vi . q̃rent lḡ . 7 iiii . q̃z lat̄ . Valuit . xl . ſol.
Modo . lx . ſol.

Osbn ten de . H . xi . car træ in *LANGTONE*.
Tra . ē . viii . car . In dn̄io ſt̄ . ii . 7 iii . ſerui . 7 xii . uiłłi cū
p̄bro 7 i . milite 7 v . bord 7 i . ſoch hn̄t . vii . car̄ . Ibi
moliñ de . ii . ſol . 7 xii . ac p̄ti . Valuit 7 ual . xl . ſol.

Louet ten de . H . in *GLEN* . xvii . car træ 7 ii . bouat.
Tra . ē . xii . car . In dn̄io ſt̄ . iii . car . 7 ii . ſerui 7 iii . ancillæ .
7 xii . uiłłi cū . vi . bord 7 xx . ſochis hn̄t . vi . car̄ . Ibi mo
linū de . iii . ſol . 7 xxx . ac p̄ti . Valuit 7 ual . vi . lib.

Aluuin ten de . H . i . car træ in ead uilla . Tra . ē . dim car.
H ibi . ē cū . ii . uiłłis . Valuit . ii . ſol . Modo . v . ſol.
Suain ten de . H . in *SITESTONE* *IN GOSECOTE WAPENT*.
ix . car træ . Tra . ē . vi . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē una . 7 . xvii . uiłłi
cū p̄bro 7 i . bord 7 xi . ſochis hn̄t . vi . car̄ . Ibi molinū
de . viii . ſol . 7 xxx . ac p̄ti . Valuit . xxx . ſol . Modo . xl . ſol.
Widard ten de . H . ii . car træ in *BVRSTELE* . Tra . ē . i . car.
In dn̄io . ē una . 7 ii . ſerui . 7 viii . uiłłi cū . iiii . bord hn̄t . i . car.
Ibi moliñ de . xii . den . 7 xvi . ac p̄ti . Valuit . x . ſol . Modo
iii . uncias auri.

Wills ten de . H . in *TVRMODESTONE*
iii . car træ 7 dim . Tra . ē . ii . car 7 dim . In dn̄io . ē una .
7 iii . uiłłi hn̄t aliā . Ibi . vii . ac p̄ti . Valuit . x . ſol . M . xl . ſolid.

Robt 7 Serlo ten de . H . ix . car tre 7 v . bouat
in *WIMVNDEWALLE* . Tra . ē . vi . car̄ . In dn̄io ſt̄ . ii . car̄.
cū . i . ſeruo . 7 xl . uiłłi 7 iiii . ſochi cū . iiii . bord 7 ix . francig

Walter holds of Hugh one ploughland in *Scepehe*. The land is equal to one plough. In the demeſne is one; and three villans, with two bordars, have one plough. There is a mill of ten ſhillings value. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

Gulbert holds of Hugh nine ploughlands in *Coteſbece*. The land is equal to ſix ploughs. One is in the demeſne; and ten villans, with two bordars, have four ploughs. There is a mill of three ſhillings value. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at thirty ſhillings

Edwin holds of Hugh in the ſame manor one ploughland and a half. The land is equal to one plough. There two homagers have half a plough. It is worth ten ſhillings. In GERTREV WAP.

Ivo holds of Hugh in *Avintone* ten ploughlands and a half. The land is equal to ſeven ploughs. In the demeſne are three ploughs and ſix bondmen; and twenty-five villans, with two bordars, have five ploughs and a half. There is a mill of two ſhillings value; and there are twenty acres of meadow. It was valued at forty ſhillings; it is now at a hundred ſhillings.

The ſame holds of Hugh twelve ploughlands in *Gerberie*. The land is equal to eight ploughs. In the demeſne are two, and four bondmen and one bondwoman; and ſixteen villans, with ſeven bordars, and one knight with three foreigners, have five ploughs. There is a mill of four ſhillings value. It was valued at forty ſhillings; it is now at four pounds.

Huard and Erneis hold of Hugh four ploughlands in *Stoctone*. The land is equal to two ploughs. There are two ploughs and a half. It was valued at fifteen ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

The ſon of Robert Burdet holds of Hugh twelve ploughlands and two oxgangs in *Galbi*. The land is equal to ten ploughs. In the demeſne is one plough, and five bondmen and two bondwomen; and fourteen villans, with two bordars and eleven ſocmen, have ſeven ploughs; and there is one foreigner with one plough. There is a mill of two ſhillings value; and there are thirty acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth three pounds. Of this land two knights have one ploughland and three oxgangs; and they have there one plough and a half. It is worth twenty ſhillings.

Fulco holds of Hugh two ploughlands in *Friſebi*. The land is equal to one plough. In the demeſne is one, with one bondman; and two villans, with one ſocman and three bordars, have one plough. There are five acres of meadow. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

Hugh holds of Hugh four ploughlands in *Sanctone*. The land is equal to three ploughs. In the demeſne are two, with one bondman; and four villans and four bordars, with two ſocmen, have one plough and a half. There are ten acres of meadow. It was valued at ſixteen ſhillings; it is now at forty.

The ſame holds of Hugh ſix ploughlands in *Stantone*. The land is equal to four ploughs. Two are in the demeſne, and two bondmen; and fifteen villans, with a prieſt and two bordars, have four ploughs. There are two mills of five ſhillings and four pence value; and eight acres of meadow; and a wood ſix furlongs long and four broad. It was valued at forty ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings.

Oſbern holds of Hugh eleven ploughlands in *Langtone*. The land is equal to eight ploughs. Two are in the demeſne, and three bondmen; and twelve villans, with a prieſt and one knight, and five bordars and one ſocman, have ſeven ploughs. There is a mill of two ſhillings value; and there are twelve acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth forty ſhillings.

Lovet holds of Hugh in *Glen* ſeventeen ploughlands and two oxgangs. The land is equal to twelve ploughs. Three ploughs, two bondmen, and three bondwomen, are in the demeſne; and twelve villans, with ſix bordars and twenty ſocmen, have ſix ploughs. There is a mill of three ſhillings value; and there are thirty acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth ſix pounds.

Alwin holds of Hugh one ploughland in the ſame manor. The land is equal to half a plough. This is there with two villans. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at five ſhillings.

Suain holds of Hugh nine ploughlands in *Siteſtone*. In GOSECOTE WAPENT. The land is equal to ſix ploughs. One is in the demeſne; and ſeventeen villans, with a prieſt, and one bordar and eleven ſocmen, have ſix ploughs. There is a mill of eight ſhillings value; and there are thirty acres of meadow. It was valued at thirty ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

Widard holds of Hugh two ploughlands in *Burſtelle*. The land is equal to one plough. One is in the demeſne, and two bondmen; and eight villans, with four bordars, have one plough. There is a mill of twelve pence value; and there are ſixteen acres of meadow. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at three ounces of gold.

William holds of Hugh three ploughlands and a half in *Turmodeſtone*. The land is equal to two ploughs and a half. One is in the demeſne; and three villans have another. There are ſeven acres of meadow. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

Robert and Serlo hold of Hugh nine ploughlands and five oxgangs in *Wimundewalle*. The land is equal to ſix ploughs. In the demeſne are two ploughs, with one bondman; and eleven villans and four ſocmen, with four bordars and nine foreigners,

[Orig. p. 233. a. col. 1.]

ſeruientib̄ hn̄t . x . car int om̄s . Ibi . xv . ac̄ p̄ti.
Valuit . xx . ſol . Modo . c . ſolid . Hanc trā tenuer̄ . ii . fr̄s
ꝑ . ii . m̄ 7 poſtea emit alter ab altero partē ſuā . 7 fecit
unū m̄ de duob; . T.R.E.

Ernald ten de . H . in *SIGLEBI* . viii . car træ 7 dimid.
Tra . ē . v . car . In dn̄io ſt . iii . car . 7 iiii . ſerui . 7 xviii.
uitti cū . iiii . ſoch 7 iiii . bord hn̄t . vi . car . Ibi . ii . molini
de . xxx . ſol . 7 LX . ac̄ p̄ti . Valuit . LX . ſol . Modo . cx . ſol.

Iuo ten de . H . xiiii . car træ in *ASCEBI* . Tra . ē . x . car.
In dn̄io . ē una . 7 ii . ſerui . 7 viii . uitti cū pb̄ro 7 vi . ſochis
7 iiii . bord hn̄t . vi . car . Silua . i . leu lḡ . 7 iiii . q̄z lat.
ad . c . porc . Valuit . x . ſolid . Modo . XL . ſolid.

Ernald ten de . H . vi . car træ 7 dim in *HELETONE*.
Tra . ē . iiii . car . In dn̄io ſt . ii . 7 iiii . ſerui . 7 xxv . uitti
cū . i . milite 7 iiii . bord hn̄t . viii . car . Ibi molin
de . ii . ſol . 7 iiii . ac̄ p̄ti . Silua . i . leu lḡ . 7 dim leu lat
Valuit . x . ſolid . Modo . LX . ſolid.

Idē ten . ii . car træ de . H . in *STANTONE* . Tra . ē . i . car.
In dn̄io . ē una . 7 vi . uitti cū . i . bord hn̄t . i . car . Silua
v . q̄z lḡ . 7 iii . q̄z lat . 7 ex altera parte . iiii . ac̄ ſiluæ.
Valuit . ii . ſol . Modo . x . ſolid . He . ii . træ Ernaldi ſt
de feudo . W . comitis . Suain utraſq; libē tenuit . T.R.E.

Hugo ten de . H . dimid car træ in *WITEWIC* . Tra.
ē dimid car . Ibi . ē . i . bord Silua . i . q̄z lḡ . 7 dim q̄z lat.
Valet . ii . ſol.

Walter ten de . H . xvi . car træ
7 dim in *WALTHĀ* . Tra . ē . xi . car . In dn̄io ſt . ii . car.
7 xxiiii . ſochi cū . i . uitto 7 i . bord hn̄t . vi . car.
Ibi . i . miles cū . vii . bord 7 iii . ſeruis 7 i . ancilla h̄t . i.
car 7 dimid . Ibi . c . ac̄ p̄ti . Valuit . iii . lib̄ . Modo . vi . lib̄.

Idē ten de . H . in *TORP* . xv . car træ . Tra . ē . x . car.
In dn̄io ſt . v . car 7 ii . ſerui . 7 xvi . uitti cū . xi . ſochis
7 viii . bord hn̄t . vii . car . Ibi molin̄ de . v . ſol 7 iiii.
denar . p̄tū . iiii . q̄z lḡ . 7 tntd lat . Valuit . xx . ſolid.
Modo . vii . lib̄.

Idē ten de . H . iii . car træ in ead uilla.
Tra . ē . ii . car . Has hn̄t ibi . viii . uitti cū . iii . bord
Valuit . iii . ſol . Modo . xx . ſolid.

Hugo ten de . H . ii . car træ in *BOSEWORDE* . Tra . ē
. i . car . Hanc hn̄t ibi pb̄r cū diacono 7 iiii . bord 7 ii.
ſeruis . Ibi . xii . ac̄ p̄ti . Silua . i . q̄z lḡ . 7 dim q̄z lat.
Valuit . x . ſolid . Modo . xx . ſolid.

Idē ten de . H . tciā partē . i . car træ in *BARTONE*.
Tra . ē . dim̄ car . Hanc h̄t ibi cū . i . uitto 7 ii . bord.
Ibi . ii . ac̄ p̄ti . Valuit . xii . den . Modo . iii . ſolid.
Hæ . ii . træ ſt de feudo reginæ . Aluuin libē tenuit T.R.E.

Huard ten in *NIWEBOLD* . ii . car træ . Tra . ē . ii . car.
Nc ibi . i . car in dn̄io cū . ii . bord . Val . x . ſol.

rendering ſervice, have ten ploughs among them all. There are fifteen acres of meadow. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at a hundred ſhillings. Two brothers held this land as two manors; and afterwards one of them bought the other's part, and made one manor of the two, in the time of king Edward.

Ernald holds of Hugh eight ploughlands and a half in *Siglebi*. The land is equal to five ploughs; in the demeſne are three ploughs and four bondmen; and eighteen villans, with four ſocmen and four bordars, have ſix ploughs. There are two mills of thirty ſhillings value; and ſixty acres of meadow. It was valued at ſixty ſhillings; it is now at an hundred and ten ſhillings.

Ivo holds of Hugh fourteen ploughlands in *Aſcebi*. The land is equal to ten ploughs; one is in the demeſne, and two bondmen; and eight villans, with a prieſt, and ſix ſocmen, and four bordars, have ſix ploughs. There is a wood a mile long and four furlongs broad, ſufficient for an hundred hogs. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

Ernald holds of Hugh ſix ploughlands and a half in *Heletone*. The land is equal to four ploughs; two are in the demeſne, and four bondmen; and twenty-five villans, with one knight and four bordars, have eight ploughs. There is a mill of two ſhillings value; there are four acres of meadow; and a wood one mile long and half a mile broad. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings.

The ſame holds of Hugh two ploughlands in *Stantone*. The land is equal to one plough; one is in the demeſne; and ſix villans, with one bordar, have one plough. There is a wood five furlongs long and three broad; and in another part are four acres of wood. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings. Theſe two lands of Ernald's belong to the fee of earl W. Suain held them both freely in the time of king Edward.

Hugh holds of Hugh half a ploughland in *Witewic*. The land is equal to half a plough. There is one bordar; and a wood one furlong long and half a furlong broad. It is worth two ſhillings.

Walter holds of Hugh fixteen ploughlands and a half in *Waltham*. The land is equal to eleven ploughs; two ploughs are in the demeſne; and twenty-four ſocmen, with one villan and one bordar, have ſix ploughs. There one knight, with ſeven bordars and three bondmen and one bondwoman, have one plough and a half. There are a hundred acres of meadow. It was valued at three pounds; it is now at ſix pounds.

The ſame holds of Hugh fifteen ploughlands in *Torp*. The land is equal to ten ploughs; in the demeſne are five ploughs and two bondmen; and fixteen villans, with eleven ſocmen and eight bordars, have ſeven ploughs. There is a mill of five ſhillings and four pence value; and a meadow four furlongs long and as much broad. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at ſeven pounds.

The ſame holds of Hugh three ploughlands in the ſame manor. The land is equal to two ploughs. There eight villans, with three bordars, have theſe. It was valued at three ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

Hugh holds of Hugh two ploughlands in *Boſeworde*. The land is equal to one plough. There a prieſt, with a deacon, and four bordars and two bondmen, have this. There are twelve acres of meadow; and a wood one furlong long and half a furlong broad. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

The ſame holds of Hugh the third part of a ploughland in *Bartone*. The land is equal to half a plough. He has this here, with one villan and two bordars. There are two acres of meadow. It was valued at twelve pence; it is now at three ſhillings. Theſe two lands are of the queen's fee. Alwin held them freely in the time of king Edward.

Huard holds two ploughlands in *Niwebold*. The land is equal to two ploughs. Now there is one plough in the demeſne, with two bordars. It is worth ten ſhillings.

[Orig. p. 233. a. col. 2.]

.XIIII. TERRA HENRICI DE FERIERES.

HENRICVS De Fereires ten̕ de rege *STAPEFORD*. Ibi . xiiii . car̄ tr̕æ . T.R.E. erant ibi . xvii . car̕. De hac tr̕a st̄ . iiii . carucatæ in dn̄io . 7 ibi . v . car̄ . 7 iiii . ſerui. Ibi . xxiii . uiłłi cū . iiii . borđ 7 xxiii . ſoch̄ hn̄t . xiii . car̕. Ibi . ii . molini de . viii . ſoliđ . 7 c.xxx. ac̄ p̃ti. Valuit . iiii . lib̄ . Modo . x . lib̄.

Idē . H . ten̕ *TVNGE* . cū om̄ib; appendic̕ . Ibi st̄ . xxi . car̕ tr̕æ 7 dim̕ . T.R.E. erant ibi . xi . car̕ . De hac tr̕a st̄ in dn̄io iii . carucatæ. Ibi . xx.vii . uiłłi cū . ii . ſoch̄is 7 viii . borđ hn̄t . xiii . car̕ . Ibi . vi . ac̄ p̃ti . Silua . i . leu̕ lḡ . 7 dimiđ leu̕ lat̕ . Valuit . v . ſoliđ . Modo . vi . lib̄.

In *WERDITONE* st̄ . iiii . car̕ tr̕æ . T.R.E. fuer̄ ibi . v . car̕. Ibi . iiii . ſoch̄i cū . vi . uiłłis 7 ii . borđ hn̄t . iii . car̕. Silua . iiii . q̃rent lḡ . 7 una q̃z lat̄ . Valuit . xii . den̕. Modo . xx . ſoł . Aluuin calūniat̄ Socā uniꝰ carucatæ hujꝰ tr̕æ . dicens eā ad *SCEPESHEFDE* regis ꝑtinere.

In *SAXEBI* st̄ . v . car̄ tr̕æ ꝑtinent̕ ad *STAPEFORD*. Ibi . ix . uiłłi hn̄t . iii . car̄ . 7 molin̄ de . ii . ſoł . 7 lx . ac̄s p̃ti. ꝑciū ejꝰ in *STAPEFORD*.

Idē . H . ten̕ . ix . car̕ tr̕æ in *CASTONE* . T.R.E . erant ibi . x . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē . i . car̕ . 7 dim̕ . 7 ii . ſerui . 7 xii . ſoch̄i 7 x . uiłłi cū . i . borđ hn̄t . vii . car̄ . Ibi molin̄ de . x . ſoliđ. 7 c . ac̄ p̃ti . Valuit . xl . ſoł . Modo . vii . lib̄.

Idē . H . ten̕ *EDMERESTORP* 7 *WITMEHĀ* . Ibi st̄ . xxvii . car̕ tr̕æ 7 dimiđ . T.R.E . erant ibi . xvi . car̕ . De hac tr̕a st̄ . ii . car. | In dominio 7 ibi . vii . car̕ . 7 . iiii . ſerui . 7 xxviii . uiłłi cū ꝑbro 7 xv . ſoch̄is 7 iiii . borđ hn̄t . xiiii . car̕ . Ibi . ccc . ac̄ p̃ti . Valuit . iiii . lib̄ . Modo . xiii . lib̄.

In *SATGRAVE* . ē dim̕ car̕ tr̕æ . Ibi unꝰ uiłłs cū . i . borđ hn̄t . i . car̕ . 7 iiii . ac̄ p̃ti . Valuit . vi . den̕ . Modo . ii ſoliđ.

In *WERDEBI* . ē dim̕ car̕ tr̕æ vaſta . Tam̄ uał . viii . denar̕.

Idē . H . ten̕ . vi . car̕ tr̕æ in *WORTONE*. T.R.E . fuer̄ ibi . vi . car̕ . In dn̄io st̄ . iiii . car̕ . cū . i . ſeruo. 7 xv . uiłłi cū . xiii . borđ hn̄t . v . car̕ . Valuit . xl . ſoł . Modo c . ſoliđ.

NIGELLVS ten̕ de Henrico . vi . car̕ tr̕æ in *TVICROS* . T.R.E. erant ibi . vi . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē . i . car̕ . cū . i . ſeruo . 7 xi . uiłłi cū . vi . borđ hn̄t . vi . car̕ . Valuit . iii . ſoł . Modo . xl . ſoł.

Roaldꝰ ten̕ de Henrico . iii . car̕ tr̕æ in *GOPESHILLE* . T.R.E . erant . iii . car̕ ibi . In dn̄io . ē . i . car̄ . 7 viii . uiłłi cū . v . borđ hn̄t . ii . car̕. Valuit . xii . denar̕ . Modo xxx . ſoliđ.

Ipſe . H . ten̕ . ii . car̕ tr̕æ in *SCEPA* . T.R.E . erant ibi . iii . car̕. Has hn̄t ibi . viii . uiłłi cū . vi . borđ . Ibi molin̄ de . ii . ſoliđ. 7 vi . ac̄ p̃ti . Valuit . iiᵒˢ . ſoliđ . Modo . xxx . ſoliđ.

Rogerꝰ ten̕ de . H . in *CVNINGESTONE* . ii . car̕ tr̕æ . T.R.E. erant ibi . ii . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē . i . car̄ . 7 x . uiłłi cū . vi . borđ hn̄t . ii . car̄ . Ibi molin̄ 7 iii . ac̄ p̃ti . Valuit . ii . ſoł . M̊ . xx . ſoł.

Wazelinꝰ ten̕ in *SNOCHANTONE* . i . car̕ tr̕æ 7 dim̕ de . H. T.R.E . erant ibi . ii . car̕ . In dn̄io . ē una car̄ cū . i . ſeruo. 7 vi . uiłłi cū . ii . borđ hn̄t . ii . car̄ . Ibi . iiii . ac̄ p̃ti. Valuit . ii . ſoł . Modo . xx . ſoliđ.

Rogerꝰ ten̕ de . H . in *SCENTONE* . ii . bouat̕ tr̕æ . Ibi . ē . unꝰ uiłłs . Valet . ii . ſoliđ.

IN GERETREVVES WAPENT.

Godricꝰ ten̕ de . H . ix . car̕ tr̕æ in *HOHTONE* . T.R.E . erant ibi . v . car̕ . In dn̄io . ē dimiđ car̕ . 7 ii . ſerui . 7 v . uiłłi cū . iii . borđ hn̄t . iii . car̕ 7 dimiđ . Ibi . xx . ac̄ p̃ti . Valuit 7 uał xx . ſoliđ . Wallef com̄ tenuit . Judita comiſ calūniat̄.

Hugo ten̕ de . H . i . car̕ tr̕æ in *ASCBI* . 7 ꝑtin̕ ad Niuuebold. T.R.E . erat ibi . i . car̄ . Ibi st̄ . ii . uiłłi . Valuit 7 uał . iii . ſoliđ.

XIIII. The Land of HENRY DE FERIERES.

Henry de Ferieres holds *Stapeford* of the king. There are fourteen ploughlands; and there were in the time of king Edward ſeventeen ploughs. Of this land four ploughlands are in demeſne; and there are five ploughs and four bondmen; twenty-three villans, with four bordars and twenty-three ſocmen, have there thirteen ploughs. There are two mills of eight ſhillings value; and an hundred and thirty acres of meadow. It was valued at four pounds; it is now at ten pounds.

The ſame Henry holds *Tunge*, with all its appendages. There are twenty-one ploughlands and a half. In the time of king Edward there were eleven ploughs. Of this land three ploughlands are in demeſne. Twenty-ſeven villans, with two ſocmen and eight bordars, have there thirteen ploughs. There are ſix acres of meadow; and a wood one mile long and half a mile broad. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at ſix pounds.

In *Werditone* are four ploughlands. In the time of king Edward there were five ploughs; four ſocmen, with ſix villans and two bordars, have there three ploughs. There is a wood four furlongs long and three broad. It was valued at twelve pence; it is now at twenty ſhillings. Of this land Alwin claimed the ſoc of one ploughland, affirming, that it belonged to *Scepeſhefde*[1].

In *Saxebi* are five ploughlands belonging to *Stapeford*. There nine villans have three ploughs; and a mill of two ſhillings value; and ſixty acres of meadow. Its valuation is in *Stapeford*.

The ſame Henry holds nine ploughlands in *Caſtone*. In the time of king Edward there were ten ploughs; in the demeſne is one plough and a half and two bondmen; and twelve ſocmen and ten villans, with one bordar, have ſeven ploughs. There is a mill of ten ſhillings value; and there are an hundred acres of meadow. It was valued at forty ſhillings; it is now at ſeven pounds.

The ſame Henry holds *Edmereſtorp* and *Witmeham*. There are twenty-ſeven ploughlands and a half. In the time of king Edward there were ſixteen ploughs; of this land two ploughlands are in demeſne; and there are ſeven ploughs and four bondmen; and twenty-eight villans, with a prieſt and fifteen ſocmen and four bordars, have fourteen ploughs. There are three hundred acres of meadow. It was valued at four pounds; it is now at thirteen pounds.

In *Satgrave* is half a ploughland. There one villan and one bordar have one plough, and four acres of meadow. It was valued at ſix pence; it is now at two ſhillings.

In *Werdebi* is half a ploughland that lies waſte, and yet is worth eight pence.

The ſame Henry holds ſix ploughlands in *Wortone*. In the time of king Edward there were ſix ploughs; in the demeſne are four ploughs with one bondman; and fifteen villans, with thirteen bordars, have five ploughs. It was valued at forty ſhillings; it is now at a hundred ſhillings.

Nigell holds of Henry ſix ploughlands in *Tuicros*. There were ſix ploughs in the time of king Edward. There is one plough in the demeſne, with one bondman; and eleven villans, with ſix bordars, have ſix ploughs. It was valued at three ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

Roald holds of Henry three ploughlands in *Gopeſhille*. In the time of king Edward there were two ploughs; one plough is in the demeſne; and eight villans, with five bordars, have two ploughs. It was valued at twelve pence; it is now at thirty ſhillings.

The ſame Henry holds two ploughlands in *Scepa*. In the time of king Edward there were three ploughs; eight villans, with ſix bordars, have theſe. There is a mill of two ſhillings value; and there are ſix acres of meadow. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at thirty ſhillings.

Roger holds of Henry two ploughlands in *Cuningeſtone*. In the time of king Edward there were two ploughs; in the demeſne is one plough; and ten villans, with ſix bordars, have two ploughs. There is a mill; and there are three acres of meadow. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

Wazelin holds of Henry one ploughland and a half in *Snochantone*. In the time of king Edward there were two ploughs; in the demeſne is one plough, with one bondman; and ſix villans, with two bordars, have two ploughs. There are four acres of meadow. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at twenty.

Roger holds of Henry two oxgangs in *Scentone*. There is one villan. It is worth two ſhillings.

IN GERETREVVES WAPENT.

Godric holds of Henry nine ploughlands in *Hohtone*. In the time of king Edward there were five ploughs; one plough is in the demeſne, and two bondmen; and five villans, with three bordars, have three ploughs and a half. There are twenty acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings. Earl Wallef held it; the counteſs Judith claimed it.

Hugh holds of Henry one ploughland in *Aſcbi*. It belongs to *Niwebold*. In the time of king Edward there was one plough. There are two villans. It was, and is, worth three ſhillings.

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[1] Over the word *pertinere* we find the word *regis*; and we are, I ſuppoſe, to underſtand, that it was part of the king's land in *Scepeſhefde*. Godvin. ten. de rege in feudo ii hid. 7 dim. in *Scepeſhefde* 7 iiii car. træ.

[Orig. p. 233. b. col. 1.]

Mechenta ten de . H . in *OVERTONE* . I . car træ . Ibi ht̄ . I . car cū . I . uillo 7 II . bord Silua . I . q̃z lḡ . 7 altera in lat. Valuit . VI . den . Modo . V . sol.

Robt ten *SCELLA* . de . H . Ibi st̄ . VII . car træ . T.R.E . erant ibi . V . car̄ . Ibi . IIII . sochi cū . II . uillis hn̄t . II . car . Silua VI . q̃rent lḡ . 7 IIII . q̃z lat̄ . Valuit 7 ual . XX . solid.

Idē ten de . H . aliā *SCELA* . Ibi st̄ . VI . car træ . T.R.E . erant . ibi . III . car . In dn̄io st̄ . III . car . 7 XXI . uills cū . XII . bord hn̄t . III . car̄ . Ibi molin̄ de . V . solid . 7 XII . ac p̃ti. Valuit . XX . solid . Modo . LX . solid.

Idē ten de . H . I . car træ in *BORTROD* . Ibi . un uills ht̄ unā car̄ . Valuit . VIII . denar . Modo . IIII . solid.

Idē ten de . H . I . car træ in *APLEBERIE* . Ibi . IIII . sochi hn̄t . II . car̄ . 7 III . acs p̃ti . Valuit . XII . den . Modo . X . sol.

Nigell ten de . H . X . car træ in *SCOPESTONE*. T.R.E . erant ibi . X . car . In dn̄io st̄ . II . car . 7 XV . uilli cū p̄bro 7 III . bord hn̄t . VI . car̄ . Ibi . XII . ac p̃ti. Valuit . XII . den . Modo . XL . solid. De hac tra T.R.E . tenuit Sbern . II . car træ . 7 q̊ uoluit ire potuit. Reliq trā tenuit Leuric . cuj trā ten Osmund eps de rege.

Gleduin ten de . H . in *NEVTONE* dimid car træ In dn̄io . ē . I . car̄ . cū . bord . 7 II . acs p̃ti.

Roger ten de . H . I . car træ in ead uilla . Valet . II . sol.

Johs ten de . H . in *VDECOTE* . II . car træ . T.R.E . erant ibi . II . car . In dn̄io . ē una . Silua . III . q̃rent lḡ . 7 III . lat. Valuit . XII . den . Modo . X . solid.

Ardulf ten de . H . I . car træ in *OSGODTORP* . In dn̄io ht̄ dimid car . 7 III . uilli cū . V . bord hn̄t . I . car̄. Valuit . XII . den . Modo . V . solid.

Roger ten de . H . in *STRETONE* . I . car træ uastā . 7 aliā in *DVRANDESTORP* similit uastā . 7 tciā in *OVRETONE* similit uastā . Valent tam̄ . II . sol . Aluric 7 Leuenot libe tenuer̄ . duas har̄ . tciā tenuit Cari . sed cū ea discede n̄ potuit.

Robt ten de . H . I . car træ 7 unā bouatā in *BVRTONE* . Ibi . ē . I . car̄ in dn̄io 7 un̄ uillm cū dimid car . Ibi . II . ac p̃ti . Valuit . V . sol . Modo . X . solid.

Nigell ten de . H . in *WINDESERS* . III . car træ uastas. T.R.E . erant ibi . II . car . Aluric libe tenuit.

Roger ten de . H . in *SVMERDEBI* . III . car træ 7 II . bouat . T.R.E . erant ibi . IIII . car . In dn̄io . ē una . 7 V . uilli cū p̄bro 7 II . bord hn̄t . II . car . Ibi . XX . ac p̃ti. Valuit . XV . solid . Modo . XL . solid.

Huic ꝏ ptin . V . car træ in *DALBI* . T.R.E . erant ibi IIII . car̄ . Ibi . XVI . sochi cū p̄bro hn̄t . VI . car . Ibi . XL . ac p̃ti . Valuit . X . solid . Modo . XX . solid . Aluuold libe tenuit.

Idē . R . ten de . H . in *BVRC* . II . car træ 7 III . bouat . T.R.E . erant ibi . IIII . car . In dn̄io . ē . I . car̄ . 7 IIII . uilli hn̄t . I . car̄ . cū . I . bord . Ibi . XX . ac p̃ti. Valuit . V . solid . Modo . XX . solid . Aluuold libe tenuit.

Hugo ten de . H . III . car træ in *NEVBOLD* . T.R.E . erant ibi . IIII . car . In dn̄io . ē una car 7 dim . 7 IIII . uilli hn̄t III . car̄ . Ibi . VIII . ac p̃ti . 7 molin̄ de . XII . denar. Valuit . III . solid . Modo . X . solid . Game libe tenuit.

Nigell ten de . H . in *LINTONE* . I . car træ uastā.

Mechenta holds of Henry one ploughland in *Overtone*; and he has there one plough, with one villan and two bordars. There is a wood one furlong long and another broad. It was valued at ſix pence; it is now at five ſhillings.

Robert holds *Scella* of Henry. There are ſeven ploughlands. In the time of king Edward there were five ploughs. Four ſocmen, with two villans, have here two ploughs. There is a wood ſix furlongs long and four broad. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings.

The ſame holds of Henry another *Scela*. There are ſix ploughlands. In the time of king Edward there were three ploughs, Three ploughs are in the demeſne; and twenty-one villans, with twelve bordars, have three ploughs. There is a mill of five ſhillings value; and there are twelve acres of meadow. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings.

The ſame holds of Henry one ploughland in *Bortrod*. There one villan has one plough. It was valued at eight pence; it is now at four ſhillings.

The ſame holds of Henry one ploughland in *Apleberie*. There four ſocmen have two ploughs, and three acres of meadow. It was valued at twelve pence; it is now at ten ſhillings.

Nigell holds of Henry ten ploughlands in *Scopeſtone*. In the time of king Edward there were ten ploughs. In the demeſne are two ploughs; and fifteen villans, with a prieſt and three bordars, have ſix ploughs. There are twelve acres of meadow. It was valued at twelve pence; it is now at forty ſhillings. Of this land, in the time of king Edward, Sbern held two ploughlands; and might remove where he pleaſed without alienating the land. The reſt of the land Leuric held; and his land Oſmund, the biſhop, holds of the king.

Gledwin holds of Henry half a ploughland in *Nevtone*. One plough is in the demeſne, with one bordar, and two acres of meadow.

Roger holds of Henry one ploughland in the ſame manor. It is worth two ſhillings.

John holds of Henry two ploughlands in *Udecote*. In the time of king Edward there were two ploughs. One is in the demeſne; and there is a wood three furlongs long and three broad. It was valued at twelve pence; it is now at ten ſhillings.

Ardulf holds of Henry one ploughland in *Oſgodtorp*. In the demeſne he has one plough; and three villans, with five bordars, have one plough. It was valued at twelve pence; it is now at five ſhillings.

Roger holds of Henry in *Stretone* one ploughland, that lies waſte; and another in *Durandeſtorp*, that in like manner is waſte; and a third in *Ovretone*, that alſo is waſte. They are, however, worth two ſhillings. Aluric and Levenot held two of theſe freely; the third Cari held; but he could not leave the land and diſpoſe of it.

Robert holds of Henry one ploughland and one oxgang in *Burtone*. There is one plough in the demeſne; and one villan with half a plough. There are two acres of meadow. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings

Nigell holds of Henry in *Windeſers* three ploughlands that lie waſte. In the time of king Edward there were two ploughs. Aluric held them freely.

Roger holds of Henry in *Summerdebi* three ploughlands and two oxgangs. In the time of king Edward there were four ploughs. One is in the demeſne; and five villans, with a prieſt and two bordars, have two ploughs. There are twenty acres of meadow. It was valued at fifteen ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings. To this manor belong five ploughlands in *Dalbi*. In the time of king Edward there were four ploughs. Sixteen ſocmen, with a prieſt, have there ſix ploughs. There are forty acres of meadow. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings. Alwold held it freely.

The ſame Roger holds of Henry two ploughlands and three oxgangs in *Burc*. In the time of king Edward there were four ploughs. One plough is in the demeſne; and four villans have one plough, with one bordar. There are twenty acres of meadow. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings. Alwold held it freely.

Hugh holds of Henry three ploughlands in *Nevbold*. In the time of king Edward there were four ploughs. One plough and a half is in the demeſne; and four villans have three ploughs. There are eight acres of meadow, and a mill of twelve pence value. It was valued at three ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings. Game held it freely.

Nigell holds of Henry in *Lintone* one ploughland, that lies waſte.

[Orig. p. 233. b. col. 2.]

XV. TERRA ROBERTI DE TODENI.

IN GERETREV WAPENT.

ROTBERT DE TODENI ten de rege in *HORNIWALE* III.car træ.T.R.E.erant ibi.V.car.In dn̄io ſunt.II.car̄. Ibi.VIII.uill̄i 7 III.ſochi cū.II.borđ hn̄t.III.car̄.Ibi.XII. ac̄ p̃ti.Silua.II.q̃z lḡ.7 una q̃z lat.Valuit.X.ſol.M.XXX.ſoliđ.

Idem.R.ten.IIII.car træ in *METORNE*. T.R.E.erant ibi.VIII.car.In dn̄io ſt.III.car.7 III.ſerui. 7 XIII.uill̄i cū.VI.borđ hn̄t.IIII.car̄. ⁊ hn̄t.III.car̄. Huic m̄ ptin.II.car træ in *BLASTONE*.Ibi.XV.ſochi In m̄ ſt XX.ac̄ p̃ti.Silua.III.q̃z lḡ.7 II.q̃z lat. Valuit.XXX.ſoliđ.Modo.IIII.lib.

Idē.R.ten.XVII.car træ in *HERDEBI*.T.R.E.erant ibi XIIII.car.In dn̄io ſt.III.7 VIII.ſerui.7 XXIIII.ſochi cū VII.uill̄is 7 III.borđ hn̄t.XIII.car.Ibi p̃tū.V.q̃rent lḡ. 7 IIII.q̃rent lat.Valuit.IIII.lib.Modo.C.ſoliđ.

Idē.R.ten.XV.car træ in *BARCHESTONE*.T.R.E.erant ibi.XV.car̄.In dn̄io ſt.III.car̄.7 VII.ſerui.7 XIIII.uill̄i cū.II.borđ 7 pb̄ro 7 aliis.IIII.uill̄is 7 XXV.ſochis hn̄t.XI. car̄.Valuit.IIII.lib.Modo.C.ſoliđ.

Idē.R.ten.IX.car træ in *BOTESFORD*.T.R.E.erant ibi XXV.car̄.In dn̄io ſt.V.car̄.7 VI.ſerui.7 XII.uill̄i 7 LX. ſochi cū~~.V.bor~~đ hn̄t.XV.car̄.Ibi pb̄r cū.I.car̄. Ibi.IIII.molini de.XL.ſol.Valuit.XII.lib.m̊.XV.lib.

Idē.R.ten.III.car træ in *REDMELDE*.T.R.E.erant ibi.IIII.car̄.H̄ ptin ad Botesford.Ibi.II.ſochi cū.II. borđ hn̄t dimiđ.car̄.Valuit 7 ual.XX.ſoliđ.

Eiđ m̄ Botesford ptin.III.car træ 7 II.bouatæ in *GNIPTONE*.T.R.E.erant ibi.III.car̄.Ibi.V.ſochi hn̄t II.car̄.7 moliñ de.V.ſoliđ.7 IIII.ac̄s p̃ti.Valet.XX.ſol. Has tras tenuer̄.IIII.taini Oſulf Oſmund Roulf 7 Leuric 7 quo uoluer̄ cū eis ire potuer̄.

Walter ten.II.car træ de Rob̄to in *LACHESTONE*. T.R.E.erant ibi.III.car̄.In dn̄io.ē una car̄.7 II.ſerui. 7 III.uill̄i cū.II.borđ hn̄t.I.car̄.Ibi.VIII.ac̄ p̃ti. Valuit.VI.ſol.Modo.XX.ſoliđ.

Oſb̄n ten de.R.II.car̄ træ in *LVBEHĀ*.Tra.ē.III.car̄. In dn̄io.ē.I.car 7 dim.7 VI.uill̄i cū.II.borđ hn̄t.I.car̄. Ibi.X.ac̄ p̃ti.Valuit.X.ſol.Modo.XX.ſol.

Wills ten de.R.XVIII.car træ in *BARCHEBERIE*. Tra.ē.XVI.car.In dn̄io ſt.III.car̄.7 III.ſerui.7 VII. uill̄i cū.III.borđ 7 X.ſochis 7 IIII.francig hn̄t.X.car. De hac tra.VI.carucat ten un miles in *HVNGRETONE*. 7 ibi hť.I.car in dn̄io.7 II.ſeruos.7 VII.ſoch cū.III.car̄. Ibi.XVI.ac̄ p̃ti.Valuit.XXX.ſoliđ.Modo.IIII.lib.

Roger ten de Willo.V.car træ in *CROPTONE*.7 Walter II.car træ 7 dimiđ in *QVENEBERIE*.7 in dn̄io hn̄t.III.car̄. 7 IIII.ſeruos.7 VII.uillos cū.IIII.borđ hn̄tes.I.car̄. Ibi.XXIIII.ac̄ p̃ti.Valuit.XV.ſol.Modo.XXX.ſoliđ.

In eađ uilla ten un francig trā.I.car̄.Valet.V.ſoliđ.

Iuo ten de.R.XVII.car̄ træ *IN FRANELVND WAPENT.* III.bouat 7 dimiđ min in *CLACHESTONE*.Tra.ē.XVII.car. In dn̄io ſt.IIII.car̄.7 XII.ſerui.7 XIIII.uill̄i cū.II.borđ 7 XXX.ſochis hn̄t.XII.car̄.Ibi.XX.ac̄ p̃ti.Valuit 7 uał ⁊ VI.lib.

Giſleb̄t ten.VI.car̄ træ de.R.in *HOCHES*. Tra.ē.VII.car̄.In dn̄io ſt.II.car̄.7 II.ſerui.7 V.uill̄i 7 VIII.ſochi cū.I.francig hn̄t.II.car 7 dim.Ibi.XVIII. ac̄ p̃ti.Valuit 7 uał.XL.ſoliđ.

XV. The Land of ROBERT DE TODENI.

IN GERETREV WAPENT.

Robert de Todeni holds of the king three ploughlands in *Horniwalle*. In the time of king Edward there were five ploughs. Two ploughs are in the demeſne. Eight villans and three ſocmen, with two bordars, have there three ploughs. There are twelve acres of meadow; and a wood two furlongs long and one broad. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at thirty.

The ſame Robert holds four ploughlands in *Metorne*. In the time of king Edward there were eight ploughs. In the demeſne are three ploughs and three bondmen; and twelve villans, with ſix bordars, have four ploughs. To this manor belong two ploughlands in *Blaſtone*. Fifteen ſocmen have there three ploughs. In this manor are twenty acres of meadow; and a wood three furlongs long and two broad. It was valued at thirty ſhillings; it is now at four pounds.

The ſame Robert holds ſeventeen ploughlands in *Herdebi*. In the time of king Edward there were fourteen ploughs. Three are in the demeſne and eight bondmen; and twenty-four ſocmen, with ſeven villans and three bordars, have thirteen ploughs. There is a meadow five furlongs long and four broad. It was valued at four pounds; it is now at an hundred.

The ſame Robert holds fifteen ploughlands in *Barcheſtone*. In the time of king Edward there were fifteen ploughs. Three ploughs are in the demeſne and ſeven bondmen; and fourteen villans, with two bordars and a prieſt, and other four villans, and twenty-five ſocmen, have eleven ploughs. It was valued at four pounds; it is now at a hundred ſhillings.

The ſame Robert holds nine ploughlands in *Botesford*. In the time of king Edward there were twenty-five ploughs. Five ploughs are in the demeſne and ſix bondmen; and twelve villans and ſixty ſocmen, with five bordars, have fifteen ploughs. A prieſt is there with one plough. There are four mills of forty ſhillings value. It was valued at twelve pounds; it is now at fifteen pounds.

The ſame Robert holds four ploughlands in *Redmelde*. In the time of king Edward there were four ploughs. This belongs to *Botesford*. Two ſocmen, with two bordars, have half a plough. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings.

To the ſame manor of *Botesford* belong three ploughlands and two oxgangs in *Gniptone*. In the time of king Edward there were three ploughs. There five ſocmen have two ploughs; and a mill of five ſhillings value; and four acres of meadow. It is worth twenty ſhillings. Four Thanes, Oſulf, Oſmund, Roulf, and Leuric, held theſe lands, and might remove where they pleaſed without alienating them.

Walter holds of Robert two ploughlands in *Lacheſtone*. In the time of king Edward there were three ploughs. One plough is in the demeſne and two bondmen; and three villans, with two bordars, have one plough. There are eight acres of meadow. It was valued at ſix ſhillings; it is now at twenty.

Oſbern holds of Robert two ploughlands in *Lubeham*. The land is equal to three ploughs. One plough and a half is in the demeſne; and ſix villans, with two bordars, have one plough. There are ten acres of meadow. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

William holds of Robert eighteen ploughlands in *Barcheberie*. The land is equal to ſixteen ploughs. Three ploughs are in the demeſne and three bondmen; and ſeven villans, with three bordars, and ten ſocmen, and four foreigners, have ten ploughs. Of this land a knight in *Hungretone* holds ſix ploughlands; and he has there in the demeſne one plough and two bondmen, and ſeven ſocmen with three ploughs. There are ſixteen acres of meadow. It was valued at thirty ſhillings; it is now at four pounds.

Roger holds of William five ploughlands in *Croptone*; and Walter two ploughlands and a half in *Queneberie*; and in the demeſne they have three ploughs and four bondmen, and ſeven villans, with four bordars, who have one plough. There are twenty-four acres of meadow. It was valued at fifteen ſhillings; it is now at thirty ſhillings.

In the ſame manor one foreigner holds land ſufficient for one plough. It is worth five ſhillings.

IN FRANELVND WAPENT. Ivo holds of Robert in *Clacheſtone* ſeventeen ploughlands all but three oxgangs and a half. The land is equal to ſeventeen ploughs. In the demeſne are four ploughs and twelve bondmen; and fourteen villans, with two bordars and thirty ſocmen, have twelve ploughs. There are thirty acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth twelve pounds.

Giſlebert holds of Robert ſix ploughlands in *Hoches*. The land is equal to ſeven ploughs. Two ploughs are in the demeſne and two bondmen; and five villans and eight ſocmen, with one foreigner, have two ploughs and a half. There are eighteen acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth forty ſhillings.

[Orig. p. 234. a. col. 1.]

Oſmund 7 Roger ten de . R . IIII . car træ.
Tra . ē . IIII . car̄ . In dn̄io st̄ . III . car . 7 IIII . ſerui . 7 IIII . uilli
cū III . bord hn̄t dimid car̄ . Valuit 7 ual . XL . ſolid.

Odard ten de . R . I . car træ in *BOTHESFORD* 7 Baldricus
II . car træ . 7 Clarebald . II . car træ . 7 Robt . I . car træ.
Helduin . I . car træ 7 dim . Giſlebt . I . car træ . 7 alii . IIII.
francig . III . car træ 7 dimid . Int tot . XII . car træ.
Tra . ē . XII . car . In dn̄io st̄ . IX . car . 7 . IIII . ſerui . 7 VII . ſochi
cū . II . uillis 7 XIII . bord hn̄tes . II . car int om̄s . Aliq nil hn̄t.
Ibi . II . molini 7 dim de . v . ſol . VI . denar.
Totū valuit . VI . lib qdo recepunt . Modo . XVI . lib.
Leuric tenuit 7 q̊ uoluit ire potuit.

In *STACHEDIRNE* ten Wills de . R . IIII . car tre 7 dim 7 III . bo.
7 Roger . IIII . car træ 7 VII . bouat . Tra . ē . IX . car.
In dn̄io st̄ . II . car̄ . 7 XII . ſochi cū . II . uillis 7 III . bord hn̄t . v.
car . Ibi . XL . ac pti . Valuit . XL . ſol . Modo . L . ſolid . p̄dict
Leuric libe tenuit Soca 7 ſaca ptin ad *HOLESFORD*.

XVI TERRA ROBERTI DE VECI.

IN GVTLACISTAN WAPENT.

ROTBERT de VECI ten de rege *MORTONE* 7 Godefrid
de eo . Ibi st̄ . XIIII . car træ . T.R.E . erant ibi . IX . car̄.
In dn̄io st̄ . II . car̄ . cū . I . ſeruo . 7 XXIIII . ſochi 7 IIII . francig
hn̄t . V . car . Valuit . X . ſol . modo . XL . ſolid.
Norman ten de . R . VI . car træ . II . bouat min in
SCENTONE . T.R.E . erant ibi . V . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē una.
7 VII . uilli cū . III . bord hn̄t . II . car . Valuit . XII . den . M
xxx . ſolid.

Durand ten de . R . IIII . car træ in *CLEVE
LIORDE* . T.R.E . erant ibi . v . car̄ . In dn̄io st̄ . III . car̄ . 7 II.
ſerui . 7 v . uilli cū . III . bord hn̄t . I . car̄ . Ibi . XII . ac pti.
Valuit . VI . ſolid . Modo . xxx . ſolid.

IN GERTREV WAPENT.

Goisfrid ten de . R . IIII . car træ in *GODMVNDELAI*.
T.R.E . erant ibi . II . car . In dn̄io . ē una . 7 II . ſerui . 7 III.
ſochi hn̄t aliā . Ibi . VIII . ac pti . Valuit . XII . den̄ . Modo
x . ſolid.

Goisfrid ten de . R . II . car træ in *SANCTONE*.
Tra . ē . I . car̄ . quæ ibi . ē in dn̄io cū . II . ſeruis . Valuit XII . den.
Modo . v . ſol.

Moriland ten de . R . III . car træ 7 VI . bouat
in *TORP* . T.R.E . erant ibi . IIII . car . In dn̄io st̄ . II . car.
7 VI . ſerui . 7 VII . uilli cū . III . bord hn̄t . I . car̄ 7 dimid.
Ibi . III . ac pti . Valuit . IIII . ſolid . Modo . xx . ſolid.

Ipſe Rotbt ten de rege . IIII . car træ . 7 Laurenti de eo.
in *BASVRDE* . T.R.E . erant ibi . III . car . In dn̄io st̄ . III . car.
7 III . ſerui . 7 IIII . uilli cū . I . bord . hn̄t . I . car . Ibi molin̄
de . III . ſolid . 7 XVI . ac pti . Valuit . IIII . ſol . Modo . xxx . ſol
In ipſa uilla . xx . ſochi cū . v . bord hn̄t . VI . car̄ . 7 xx . acs
pti . Val . xx . ſolid.

Ipſe . R . ten . XII . car træ in *CLIBORNE* . T.R.E . erant ibi . x.
car . In dn̄io st̄ . III . car . 7 VI . ſerui . 7 x . uilli cū . VI . ſochis
7 VI . bord 7 I . francig hn̄t . v . car̄ . Ibi . XVI . ac pti.
Valuit . XL . ſolid . Modo . LX . ſolid.

Ipſe . R . ten *NEVTONE* . Ibi st̄ . x . car træ.
In dn̄io st̄ . III . car̄ . 7 XI . uilli cū . VIII . ſochis | 7 pr̄ſb 7 v . bord 7 VI . ſeru
hn̄t . v . car̄ . De hac tra ht̄ un miles . II . car̄ træ . 7 ibi ht̄ . I.
car̄ . Ibi . XII . ac pti . 7 molin̄ de . II . ſolid.
Valuit . xxx . ſolid . Modo . LX . ſolid.
Has tras Robti . tenuit Æilric fili Meriet T.R.E . 7 lib hō fuit.

Oſmund and Roger hold of Robert four ploughlands. The land is equal to four ploughs. In the demeſne are three ploughs and four bondmen; and four villans, with three bordars, have half a plough. It was, and is, worth forty ſhillings.

Odard holds of Robert one ploughland in *Bothesford*; and Baldric two ploughlands; and Clarebald two ploughlands; and Robert one ploughland; Heldwin one ploughland and an half; Giſlebert one ploughland; and four others, foreigners, three ploughlands and an half: amongſt them all twelve plonghlands. The land is equal to twelve ploughs. Nine ploughs are in the demeſne and four bondmen; and ſeven ſocmen, with two villans and thirteen bordars, who have two ploughs among them all. Some have nothing [1]. Here are two mills and a half of five ſhillings and ſix pence value. The whole was valued at ſix pounds when they entered upon it; it is now worth ſixteen pounds. Leuric held it; and might remove where he pleaſed without alienating the land.

In *Stachedirne* William holds of Robert four ploughlands and a half and three oxgangs; and Roger four ploughlands and ſeven oxgangs. The land is equal to nine ploughs. Two ploughs are in the demeſne; and twelve ſocmen, with two villans and three bordars, have five ploughs. There are forty acres of meadow. It was valued at forty ſhillings; it is now at fifty ſhillings. The aforeſaid Leuric held it freely. The ſoc and ſac belong to *Holesford*.

XVI. The Land of ROBERT DE VECI.

In GVTLACISTAN WAPENT.

Robert de Veci holds of the king *Mortone*; and Godefrid holds it of him. There are fourteen ploughlands. In the time of king Edward there were nine ploughs. In the demeſne are two ploughs with one bondman; and twenty-four ſocmen and four foreigners have five ploughs. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings. Norman holds of Robert ſix ploughlands, all but two oxgangs, in *Scentone*. In the time of king Edward there were five ploughs. One is in the demeſne; and ſeven villans, with three bordars, have two ploughs. It was valued at twelve pence; it is now at thirty ſhillings.

Durand holds of Robert four ploughs in *Cleveliorde*. In the time of king Edward there were five ploughs. In the demeſne are three ploughs and two bondmen; and ſeven villans, with three bordars, have one plough. There are twelve acres of meadow. It was valued at ſix ſhillings; it is now at thirty ſhillings.

In GERTREV WAPENT.

Goisfrid holds of Robert four ploughlands in *Godmundelai*. In the time of king Edward there were two ploughs. One is in the demeſne and two bondmen; and three ſocmen have another. There are eight acres of meadow. It was valued at twelve pence; it is now at ten ſhillings.

Goisfrid holds of Robert two ploughlands in *Sanctone*. The land is equal to one plough, which is there in the demeſne, with two bondmen. It was valued at twelve pence; it is now at five ſhillings.

Moriland holds of Robert three ploughlands and ſix oxgangs in *Torp*. In the time of king Edward there were four ploughs. In the demeſne are two ploughs and ſix bondmen; and ſeven villans, with three bordars, have one plough and a half. There are three acres of meadow. It was valued at four ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

The ſame Robert holds of the king four ploughlands in *Baſurde*; and Laurence holds them of him. In the time of king Edward there were three ploughs. In the demeſne are three ploughs and three bondmen; and four villans, with one bordar, have one plough. There is a mill of three ſhillings value; and there are ſixteen acres of meadow. It was valued at four ſhillings; it is now at thirty ſhillings. In the ſame manor twenty ſocmen, with five bordars, have ſix ploughs and twenty acres of meadow. It is worth twenty ſhillings.

The ſame Robert holds twelve ploughlands in *Cliborne*. In the time of king Edward there were ten ploughs. In the demeſne are three ploughs and ſix bondmen; and ten villans, with ſix ſocmen and ſix bordars and one foreigner, have five ploughs. There are ſixteen acres of meadow. It was valued at forty ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings.

The ſame Robert holds *Nevtone*. There are ten ploughlands. In the demeſne are three ploughs; and eleven villans, with eight ſocmen, and a prieſt, and five bordars, and ſix bondmen, have five ploughs. Of this land one knight hath two ploughlands, and he hath there one plough. There are twelve acres of meadow, and a mill of two ſhillings value. It was valued at thirty ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings. Theſe lands of Robert were held by Æilric, the ſon of Meriet, in the time of king Edward, and he was a freeman.

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[1] This, I ſuppoſe, means, they had no part of the land, they held, in tillage.

[Orig. p. 234. a. col. 2.]

.XVII. TERRA ROBTI DE BVCI. *IN GVTLACISTAN WAPENT.*

ROTBERT᾽ de BVCI ten̄ de rege . III . car̄ træ in *PETLINGE* . Tra . ē . II . car̄ . Ibi . ē . I . uillš . 7 VIII . ac̄ p̄ti . Valuit . II . ſolid . Modo . v . ſolid .

Idē . R . ten̄ . II . car̄ træ in *LEGRE* . Tra . ē . II . car̄ . Has hn̄t ibi . VIII . uillī cū . I . bord . Valuit . II . ſol . m̊ . XV . ſol .

Idem . R . ten̄ dim̄ car̄ træ in *FRELESWORDE* . Tra . ē dim̄ car̄ . Ibi . ē . I . bord . Valuit . XII . den̄ . Modo . II . ſolid . Has tras tenuit lib̄e Aluuin᾽ T.R.E.

Idē . R . ten̄ . VII . car̄ træ 7 dimid in *DONITONE* . T.R.E. erant ibi . VI . car̄ . In dn̄io ſt . II . 7 VII . uillī 7 IX . ſochi cū . IIII . bord hn̄t . IIII . car̄ 7 dimid . Ibi . XVI . ac̄ p̄ti . Valuit . XX . ſolid . Modo . LX . ſolid . Leuuin᾽ lib̄e tenuit.

Idē . R . ten̄ . II . car̄ træ in parua *ESSEBI* . T.R.E . erant ibi . II . car̄ 7 dim̄ . Ibi . VI . uillī cū . I . bord hn̄t . I . car̄ Ibi . VIII . ac̄ p̄ti . Valuit . VI . ſol . Modo . x . ſolid . Goduin᾽ lib̄e tenuit. *IN GERETREV WAPENT.*

Idē . R . ten̄ . I . car̄ træ in *AVINTONE* . Ibi h̄t dim̄ car̄ . in dn̄io . 7 IIII . uillī hn̄t . I . car̄ . Valuit 7 ual . v . ſolid .

Hugo ten̄ de . Robto . II . car̄ træ . *IN GVTLACISTAN WAP.* 7 dim̄ in *SVINFORD* . In dn̄io . ē ibi . I . car̄ . 7 uillī hn̄t dim̄ car̄ . Valuit . VI . ſolid . Modo . x . ſolid .

Idē . H . ten̄ de . R . in *WALECOTE* . II . car̄ træ . Tra . ē . II . car̄ In dn̄io . ē una . 7 Vlf cū ſuis hōib̄ h̄t aliā . Valuit . XX . den̄ . Modo . VI . ſolid . Oſlac lib̄e tenuit has . II . tras

Rotbt᾽ ten̄ de . R . III . car̄ træ in *COSSEBI* . Tra . ē . III . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē una . cū . I . ſeruo . 7 III . uillī cū . III . francig 7 v . bord hn̄t . II . car̄ . Valuit . v . ſol . Modo . XX . ſolid .

Goisfrid᾽ ten̄ de . R . unā car̄ træ 7 unā virg in *BERVLVESTONE* . Tra . ē . I . car̄ 7 dimid . Ibi ſt . II . uillī cū . III . bord hn̄tes . I . car̄ . Valuit . VIII . ſol . Modo . x . ſolid .

Warin᾽ ten̄ de R . III . car̄ træ 7 dim̄ in *SVINESFORD* . T.R.E . erant ibi . IIII . car̄ 7 dim̄ . Ibi . II . hōes ej᾽ hn̄t . II . car̄ . Valuit . XXI . ſolid . Modo . XX . ſol . Tres taini tenuer̄ .

Hugo ten̄ de R . III . car̄ træ 7 dim̄ . una virg min̄ . T.R.E . erant ibi . v . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē una car̄ cū . I . ſeruo . 7 III . uillī cū . III . bord hn̄t . I . car̄ . Valuit . x . ſol . Modo . XX . ſolid .

Lanbt᾽ ten̄ de . R . in ead uilla . III . car̄ træ 7 IIII . partē uni᾽ v̄ . T.R.E . erant ibi . III . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē . I . car̄ . 7 III . uillī cū . III . bord hn̄t . I . car̄ . Valuit . II . ſol . Modo . XX . ſolid .

De p̄dictis . VIII . car̄ træ ten̄ Alſi . I . car̄ træ 7 dimid . 7 IIII . partē uni᾽ v̄ . In dn̄io . ē una car̄ . cū . I . uillo 7 I . bord . Ibi . XV . ac̄ p̄ti . Valet . v . ſolid .

Suauis ten̄ de . R . II . car̄ træ 7 II . bouat in *BARESWERDE* . Tra . ē . II . car̄ . Ibi h̄t . I . uillm 7 II . bord cū . I . car̄ . Valuit . II . ſolid . Valet . v . ſolid .

Ingeld᾽ ten̄ de . R . dim̄ car̄ træ in *NELVESTONE* . Ibi . ē una car̄ cū . I . ſocho 7 II . bord . Ibi . II . ac̄ p̄ti . Valuit . II . ſol Modo . v . ſolid .

Idē ten̄ de . R . in *SLAGESTONE* . I . v̄ træ uaſtā . Valuit . IIII . denar̄ . 7 ualet .

Roger᾽ ten̄ de . R . III . car̄ træ 7 II . bouat in *TORP* . T.R.E . erant ibi . III . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē una car̄ cū . I . ſeruo . 7 II . uillī cū . VIII . bord hn̄t . II . car̄ . Ibi . IIII . ac̄ p̄ti . Valuit . VIII . ſol . M̊ . x . ſol .

G bt᾽ ten̄ de . VI . car̄ træ de . R . in *WALENDEHĀ* . T.R.E . erant ibi . v . car̄ . In dn̄io ſt . II . 7 VII . uillī cū p̄bro hn̄t . II . car̄ . Ibi molin̄ de . III . ſolid . 7 XLII . ac̄ p̄ti . Valuit . III . ſol Modo . XXV . ſolid . Radulf᾽ comes tenuit.

Goduin᾽ 7 Frano ten̄ . II . car̄ træ 7 dim̄ in *SLACHESTONE* . T.R.E . erant ibi . v . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē una . 7 IIII . uillī cū . IIII . bord hn̄t . I . car̄ . Valuit . III . ſol . M̊ . XVI .

XVII. The Land of ROBERT DE BUCI. In GUTLACISTAN WAPENT.

Robert de Buci holds of the king three ploughlands in *Petlinge*. The land is equal to two ploughs. There is one villan; and there are eight acres of meadow. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at five ſhillings.

The ſame Robert holds two ploughlands in *Legre*. The land is equal to two ploughs. There eight villans, with one bordar, have theſe. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at fifteen.

The ſame Robert holds half a ploughland in *Freleſworde*. The land is equal to half a plough. There is one bordar. It was valued at twelve pence; it is now at two ſhillings. Theſe lands Alwin held freely in the time of king Edward.

The ſame Robert holds ſeven ploughlands and an half in *Donitone*. In the time of king Edward there were ſix ploughs. Two are in the demeſne; and ſeven villans and nine ſocmen, with four bordars, have four ploughs and an half. There are ſixteen acres of meadow. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings. Lewin held it freely.

The ſame Robert holds two ploughlands in *Little Eſſebi*. In the time of king Edward there were two ploughs and an half. Six villans, with one bordar, have there one plough. There are eight acres of meadow. It was valued at ſix ſhillings; it is now at two ſhillings. Godvin held it freely. In GERETREV WAP.

The ſame Robert holds one ploughland in *Avintone*. He has there half a plough in the demeſne; and four villans have one plough. It was, and is, worth five ſhillings.

In GUTLACISTAN WAP. Hugh holds of Robert two ploughlands and an half in *Svinford*. One plough is there in the demeſne; and the villans have half a plough. It was valued at ſix ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings.

The ſame Hugh holds of Robert two ploughlands in *Walecote*. The land is equal to two ploughs. One is in the demeſne; and Ulf, with his homagers, have another. It was valued at twenty pence; it is now at ſix ſhillings. Oſlac held theſe two lands freely.

Robert holds of the king three ploughlands in *Coſſebi*. The land is equal to three ploughs. One is in the demeſne with one bondman; and three villans, with three foreigners and five bordars, have two ploughs. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

Goisfrid holds of Robert one ploughland and one yardland in *Berulveſtone*. The land is equal to one plough and an half. There are two villans, with three bordars, who have one plough. It was valued at eight ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings.

Warin holds of Robert three ploughlands and an half in *Svinesford*. In the time of king Edward there were four ploughs and an half. Two of his homagers have two ploughs there. It was valued at twenty-one ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings. Three thanes held it.

Hugh holds of Robert three ploughlands and a half, all but one yardland. In the time of king Edward there were five ploughs. One plough is in the demeſne with one bondman; and three villans, with three bordars, have one plough. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

Lanbert holds of Robert, in the ſame townſhip, three ploughlands and the fourth part of one yardland. In the time of king Edward there were three ploughs. One plough is in the demeſne; and three villans, with three bordars, have one plough. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

Of the aforeſaid eight ploughlands Alſi holds one ploughland and a half and the fourth part of one yardland. One plough is in the demeſne, with one villan and one bordar. There are fifteen acres of meadow. It is worth five ſhillings.

Suavis holds of Robert two ploughlands and two oxgangs in *Bareſwerde*. The land is equal to two ploughs. He has there one villan and two bordars, with one plough. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at five ſhillings.

Ingeld holds of Robert half a ploughland in *Nelveſtone*. There is one plough, with one ſocman and two bordars. There are two acres of meadow. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at five ſhillings.

The ſame holds of Robert in *Slageſtone* one yardland that lies waſte. It was, and is, worth four pence.

Roger holds of Robert three ploughlands and two oxgangs in *Torp*. In the time of king Edward there were three ploughs. One plough is in the demeſne, with one bondman; and two villans, with eight bordars, have two ploughs. There are four acres of meadow. It was valued at eight ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings.

Giſlebert holds of Robert ſix ploughlands in *Walendeham*. In the time of king Edward there were five ploughs. Two are in the demeſne; and eight villans, with a prieſt, have two ploughs. There is a mill of three ſhillings value; and there are forty-two acres of meadow. It was valued at three ſhillings; it is now at twenty-five ſhillings. Earl Radulf held it.

Godvin and Frano hold two ploughlands and a half in *Slacheſtone*. In the time of king Edward there were five ploughs. One is in the demeſne; and four villans, with four bordars, have one plough. It was valued at three ſhillings; it is now at ſixteen.

[Orig. p. 234. b. col. 1.]

IN GOSECOTE WAPENT.

Ingald ten de . R . in *RERESBI* . II . car
træ . II . bouat min . T.R.E. erant . II . car̄ ibi.
In dn̄io . ē una . 7 dimid parte molini
de . II . ſolid . 7 VIII . ac p̄ti . Valuit . III . ſolid.
Modo . X . ſolid . Alnod tenuit cū ſaca 7 ſoca.

Gerard ten de . R . III . car̄ træ in *GRIMESTONE* . T.R.E.
erant ibi . III . car 7 dimid . In dn̄io . ē una car̄ . 7 V . uitti
cū . II . ſochis hn̄t . III . car̄ . Valuit . III . ſol . Modo . X . ſol.

Robt ten de . R . II . car træ in *SEGRAVE* . T.R.E. erant
ibi . II . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē una . 7 III . uitti cū . III . bord.
Ibi . VII . ac p̄ti . Valuit . XII . den . Modo . V . ſolid.

Idē ten de . R . XII . car træ in *LVDINTONE* . T.R.E. erant
ibi . XII . car . In dn̄io . ē una . 7 V . ſochi cū . III . uittis
7 III . bord hn̄t . I . car 7 dimid . Ibi molin̄ de . XVI . den.
De hac tra ten Gerard medietatē . 7 ibi ht . I . car in dn̄io.
7 IIII . ſochi 7 IIII . uitti cū . IIII . bord hn̄t . II . car 7 dimid.
Ibi . XX . ac p̄ti . Silua dimid leu lḡ . 7 IIII . q̄rent lat.
Valuit . V . ſolid . Modo . XX . ſolid.

Ansfrid ten . I . car træ in *DALBI* de . R . Tra . ē . I . car.
Ibi ſt̄ . III . uitti cū . I . bord . 7 X . ac p̄ti . Valuit . XII . den
Modo . III . ſol.

Hugo ten de . R . VI . car træ in *RAGENDELE*
T.R.E. erant ibi . VI . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē una . 7 IIII . ſochi hn̄t
aliā . Ibi . XXX . ac p̄ti . Valuit . XVI . den . Modo . XX . ſol.

Idē . H . ten . II . car̄ træ in *WILGES* . Vaſtæ ſt̄ . 7 tam̄ ual
XII . den.

Warin ten de . R . IIII . car træ in *OVRETONE*
T.R.E. erant ibi . VI . car . In dn̄io . ē una 7 II . uitti cū . I . bord
hn̄t . I . car̄ . Silua . II . q̄rent lḡ . 7 una q̄z lat.
Valuit . XII . den . Modo . IIII . ſolid.

Vxor Robti burdet ten de . R . II . car træ in *RADE*
CLIVE . T.R.E. erant ibi . IIII . car . Ibi . III . uitti cū . II . bord
hn̄t . I . car̄ . Ibi molin̄ de . III . ſol . 7 XII . ac p̄ti.

IN FRANELVND WAPENT.

Girard ten de . R . V . car træ
in *HOLEWELLE* . 7 in *CHETELBI* . VI . car træ . T.R.E. erant
ibi . X . car̄ . In dn̄io ſt̄ . II . car . 7 VII . uitti cū . IIII . bord
cū pbro 7 VI . ſochis hn̄t . V . car . p̄tū ibi . III . q̄z lḡ.
7 dimid q̄z lat . Valuit . VIII . ſol . Modo . LX . ſolid.

Idē . G . ten de . R . in *HERTEBI* . I . car træ . Tra . ē . I . car.
Hanc hn̄t ibi . II . ſochi cū . III . bord . Val . V . ſol.

Ansfrid ten de . R . III . car træ 7 dim in *WIMVNDESHĀ*.
T.R.E. erant ibi . III . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē una . 7 V . uitti 7 IIII.
ſochi cū . II . bord hn̄t . III . car̄ . Ibi . XXX . ac p̄ti.
Valuit . II . ſolid . Modo . XXX . ſolid.

Radulf pipin ten de . R . VI . car træ . in *GOLTEBI* . 7 dim car
træ in *SCALDEFORD* . T.R.E. erant ibi . VI . car̄ 7 dimid.
In dn̄io . ē una car̄ . 7 VI . ſochi cū . I . bord hn̄t . II . car.
Valuit . VI . ſol . Modo . XXII . ſolid . Ibi . XX.VI . ac p̄ti.
Has tras q̄ tenuer̄ T.R.E . quo uoluer̄ ire potuer̄ . p̄ter un̄
Seric uocat̄ . q̄ in Ragendel tenuit . III . car træ . ſed non
poterat cū ea alicubi recedere.

.XVIII. TERRA ROGERIJ DE BVSLI.

IN GERETREV WAPENT.

ROGERIVS DE BVSLI ten de rege . II . car træ in *CLOSINTONE*.
T.R.E. erant ibi . II . car̄ . Ibi . IIII . ſochi cū . II . uittis 7 II . bord.
hn̄t . II . car̄ . Ibi . IIII . ac p̄ti . Silua . II . q̄rent lḡ . 7 I . q̄z lat.
Huj ſiluæ . IIII^ta . pars . ē . cujdā ſochi regis . Valuit . X . ſol.
Modo . VIII . ſolid.

IN GOSECOTE WAPENT.

Rogeri ten de . R . II . car træ in *WIMVNDESWALD* . T.R.E.
erant ibi . III . car.

IN GOSCOTE WAPENT.

Ingald holds of Robert two ploughlands, all but two oxgangs, in *Rereſbi*. In the time of king Edward there were two ploughs. In the demeſne is one; and half a mill of two ſhillings value; and there are eight acres of meadow. It was valued at three ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings. Alnod held it with ſac and ſoc.

Gerard holds of Robert three ploughlands in *Grimeſtone*. In the time of king Edward there were three ploughs and a half. In the demeſne is one plough; and five villans, with two ſocmen, have three ploughs. It was valued at three ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings.

Robert holds of Robert two ploughlands in *Segrave*. In the time of king Edward there were two ploughs. One is in the demeſne; and there are three villans with three bordars. There are ſeven acres of meadow. It was valued at twelve pence; it is now at five ſhillings.

The ſame holds of Robert twelve ploughlands in *Ludintone*. In the time of king Edward there were twelve ploughs. One is in the demeſne; and five ſocmen, with three villans and three bordars, have one plough and a half. There is a mill of ſixteen pence value. Gerard holds a moiety of this land, and has there one plough in the demeſne; and four ſocmen and four villans, with four bordars, have two ploughs and a half. There are twenty acres of meadow, and a wood half a mile long and four furlongs broad. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

Ansfrid holds of Robert one ploughland in *Dalby*. The land is equal to one plough. There are three villans with one bordar; and there are ten acres of meadow. It was valued at twelve pence; it is now at three ſhillings.

Hugh holds of Robert ſix ploughlands in *Ragendele*. In the time of king Edward there were ſix ploughs. One is in the demeſne; and four ſocmen have another. There are thirty acres of meadow. It was valued at ſixteen pence; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

The ſame Hugh holds two ploughlands in *Wilges*[1]. They lie waſte, and yet are worth twelve pence.

Warin holds of Robert four ploughlands in *Ovretone*. In the time of king Edward there were ſix ploughs. One is in the demeſne; and two villans, with one bordar, have one plough. There is a wood two furlongs long and one broad. It was valued at twelve pence; it is now at four ſhillings.

The wiſe of Robert Burdet holds of Robert two ploughlands in *Radeclive*. In the time of king Edward there were four ploughs. Three villans, with two bordars, have there one plough. There is a mill of three ſhillings value; and there are twelve acres of meadow.

IN FRANELVND WAPENT.

Girard holds of Robert five ploughlands in *Holewelle*, and ſix ploughlands in *Chetelbi*. In the time of king Edward there were ten ploughs. Two ploughs are in the demeſne; and ſeven villans, with four bordars, with a prieſt and ſix ſocmen, have five ploughs. There is a meadow three furlongs long and half one broad. It was valued at eight ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings.

The ſame Girard holds of Robert one ploughland in *Hertebi*. The land is equal to one plough. This two ſocmen, with three bordars, have there. It is worth five ſhillings.

Ansfrid holds of Robert three ploughlands and a half in *Wimundeſham*. In the time of king Edward there were three ploughs. One is in the demeſne; and five villans and four ſocmen, with two bordars, have three ploughs. There are thirty acres of meadow. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at thirty ſhillings.

Radulf Pipin holds of Robert two ploughlands in *Goltebi*, and half a ploughland in *Scaldeford*. In the time of king Edward there were ſix ploughs and a half. One plough is in the demeſne; and ſix ſocmen, with one bordar, have two ploughs. It was valued at ſix ſhillings; it is now at twenty-two ſhillings. There are twenty-ſix acres of meadow. Thoſe who held theſe lands in the time of king Edward might remove where they pleaſed without alienating; one, named Seric, excepted, who held three ploughlands in *Ragendel*, but could not remove elſewhere without parting with the land.

XVIII. The Land of ROGER DE BUSLI.

IN GERETREV WAPENT.

Roger de Buſli holds of the king two ploughlands in *Cloſintone*. In the time of king Edward there were two ploughs. There four ſocmen, with two villans and two bordars, have two ploughs. There are four acres of meadow, and a wood two furlongs long and one broad. The fourth part of this wood belongs to a ſocman of the king. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at eight ſhillings.

IN GOSECOTE WAPENT.

Roger holds of the king two ploughlands in *Wimundeſwald*. In the time of king Edward there were three ploughs.

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[1] *Willoughes*, or *The Willows*. *Wilig*, ſalix. Benſon's Saxon Vocabulary.

[Orig. p. 234. b. col. 2.]

Has hn̄t ibi . vi . uilli cū . ii . francig . Ibi . xxx . ac p̄ti . Valet x . ſolid.

Ipſe Rogeri ten *SALTEBI*. Ibi ſt̄ *IN FRANLVND WAPENT.* .ii. hidæ 7 iii . car træ . T.R.E. erant ibi . xxviii . car̄ . In dn̄io ſt̄ . vi . car . 7 xvi . ſerui . 7 xxiiii . uilli . 7 xxiii . ſoch cū . xiiii . bord hn̄t . xx . car̄ . Ibi . ii . molini de . viii . ſolid . 7 xl ac p̄ti . Valuit . ix . lib . Modo . x . lib . Morcar tenuit.

Ricard ten de Rog *WIVORDEBIE* . Ibi ſt̄ . v . car træ 7 iiii . bouatæ 7 dimid . T.R.E . erant ibi . v . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē una . 7 vii . ſerui . 7 xii . uilli cū . viii . bord hn̄t v . car̄ 7 dimid . Ibi . xiiii . ac p̄ti . 7 ii . molini de . x . ſol. Valuit 7 ual . xl . ſolid.

Idē ten de . R . iii . car træ in *BVRTONE* . T.R.E . erant ibi iiii . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē una . 7 v . uilli cū . iiii . bord hn̄t . ii . car . Ibi . iii . ac p̄ti . Valuit 7 ual . xx . ſolid.

.XIX. TERRA ROBERTI DISPENSATOR.

IN GVTLACISTAN WAPENT.

ROTBERTVS Diſpenſator ten de rege . v . car træ in *LEGRE*. Tra . ē . iii . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē una 7 dim . 7 iiii . uilli cū p̄bro 7 ii . bord hn̄t . i . car 7 dimid . Ibi . xl.viii . ac p̄ti . Valuit 7 ual xx . ſol.

Idē ten . vi . car træ in *STANTONE*. Tra . ē Ibi . vii . uilli cū . iii . bord . hn̄t . iii . car̄ . 7 ibi ſt̄ . iiii . libi hoēs . 7 xii . ac p̄ti . Silua . iii . q̄z lḡ . 7 i . q̄z lat. Valuit 7 ual . xx . ſol.

Idē ten . i . car træ in *TORP*. Tra . ē . i . car̄ . Ibi . iii . uilli cū . iii . bord hn̄t dimid car̄. Ibi . vi . ac p̄ti . Valuit 7 ual . v . ſolid . Æilmar libe tenuit.

Idē ten . i . car træ in *SVTONE* . Tra . ē . Ibi . ii . ſochi hn̄t dim car . Silua . iii . q̄rent lḡ . 7 ii . q̄z lat . Valuit 7 ual . ii . ſol.

Idē ten . ii . car træ in *REDECLIVE*. Tra . ē In dn̄io . ē una . 7 ii . ſerui . 7 vi . uilli cū . ii . bord hn̄t . i . car̄ . Valuit 7 ual . xx . ſolid.

Idē ten . i . car træ 7 dim in *SACRESTONE* . Tra . ē Ibi . v . uilli hn̄t . i . car̄ . Ibi ſaiſiuit Robt . i . car træ . 7 dimid . Henric fereires calūniat ſup eū . Ibi . x . ac p̄ti . Valuit 7 ual . v . ſolid.

Idē ten dim car træ in *CVNINGESTONE* . Ibi . un uills cū . i . bord hr̄ dimid car̄ . Valuit 7 ual . ii . ſolid.

Ide ten . i . car træ in *SNARCHETONE* . H̄ uaſta . ē.

Idē ten . i . car̄ træ in *ODESTONE* . Tra . ē Ibi . iii . ſochi hn̄t . i . car̄ . Ibi . vi . ac p̄ti . Valuit 7 ual . x . ſol. Hanc trā calūniat . H . de fereires . Soca . ii . car har̄ jacet ad ſupſcriptā uillā.

Idē ten . i . car træ in *FLECHENIE* . Vaſta . ē . 7 tam ual xii . den.

Idē ten . iii . car̄ træ in *ESMEDITONE* . Tra . ē In dn̄io . ē . i . car̄ . 7 iii . ſochi cū . ii . uillis 7 i . bord hn̄t . i . car̄ . Ibi . i . ac p̄ti . Valuit 7 ual . x . ſolid. *IN GERTREV WAP.*

Idē ten . iii . car træ in *FLECHENIO* . Tra . ē In dn̄io ē una car̄ . 7 ii uilli cū . i . bord hn̄t . i . car̄ . P̄tū ibi . ii . q̄rent lḡ . 7 i . q̄z lat . Valet . xx . ſol.

Idē ten . xi . car̄ træ 7 iii . bouat in *WISTANESTOV*. T.R.E . erant ibi . viii . car̄ . In dn̄io ſt̄ . ii . cū . i . ſeruo. 7 v . uilli cū . v . bord 7 ix . ſochis hn̄t . iiii . car̄ . 7 ii . francig ſt̄ ibi . 7 molin̄ de . ii . ſolid . 7 x . ac p̄ti . Valuit . xx . ſol. Modo . l . ſol.

Idē ten . v . car træ 7 . vi . bouat in *CHIBVRDE*. T.R.E . erant ibi . v . car̄ . Ibi . viii . uilli cū . vi . bord hn̄t . ii . car̄ . Ibi . xii . ac p̄ti . Valuit . x . ſol . Modo . xxx . ſolid. Has . iii . tras tenuit libe Eduin Alferd cū ſaca 7 ſoca.

Six villans, with two foreigners, have theſe. There are thirty acres of meadow. It is worth ten ſhillings.

In FRANLUND WAPENT. The ſame Roger holds *Saltebi*. There are two hides and three ploughlands. In the time of king Edward there were twenty eight ploughs. Six ploughs are in the demeſne and ſixteen bondmen; and twenty-four villans and twenty-three ſocmen, with fourteen bordars, have twenty ploughs. There are two mills of eight pence value, and forty acres of meadow. It was valued at nine pounds; it is now at ten pounds. Morcar held it.

Richard holds of Roger *Wivordebie*. There are five ploughlands and four oxgangs and a half. In the time of king Edward there were five ploughs. One is in the demeſne and ſeven bondmen; and twelve villans, with eight bordars, have five ploughs and a half. There are fourteen acres of meadow, and there are two mills of ten ſhillings value. It was, and is, worth forty ſhillings.

The ſame holds of Roger three ploughlands in *Burtone*. In the time of king Edward there were four ploughs. One is in the demeſne; and five villans, with four bordars, have two ploughs. There are three acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings.

XIX. The Land of ROBERT DISPENSER.

In GUTLACISTAN WAPENT.

Robert Diſpenſer holds of the king five ploughlands in *Legre*. The land is equal to three ploughs. In the demeſne is one and a half; and four villans, with a prieſt and two bordars, have one plough and a half. There are forty-eight acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings.

The ſame holds ſix ploughlands in *Stantone*. The land is . . . . There ſeven villans, with three bordars, have three ploughs. There are four freemen, twelve acres of meadow, and a wood three furlongs long and one broad. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings.

The ſame holds one ploughland in *Torp*. The land is equal to one plough. Three villans, with three bordars, have there half a plough. There are ſix acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth five ſhillings. Æilmar held it freely.

The ſame holds one ploughland in *Sutone*. The land is . . . . There two ſocmen have half a plough. There is a wood three furlongs long and two broad. It was, and is, worth two ſhillings.

The ſame holds two ploughlands in *Redeclive*. The land is . . . . One is in the demeſne and two bondmen; and ſix villans, with two bordars, have one plough. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings.

The ſame holds one ploughland and a half in *Sacreſtone*. The land is . . . . There five villans have one plough. Robert had ſeiſin of one ploughland and a half there. Henry Fereires claimed it. There are ten acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth five ſhillings.

The ſame holds half a ploughland in *Cuningeſtone*. There one villan, with one bordar, has half a plough. It was, and is, worth two ſhillings.

The ſame holds one ploughland in *Snarchetone*. This lies waſte.

The ſame holds one ploughland in *Odeſtone*. The land is . . . . There three ſocmen have one plough. There are ſix acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth ten ſhillings. This land Henry de Fereires claimed. The ſoc of theſe two ploughlands belongs to the above-written manor.

The ſame holds one ploughland in *Flechenie*. It lies waſte, and yet is worth twelve pence.

The ſame holds three ploughlands in *Eſmeditone*. The land is . . . . One plough is in the demeſne; and three ſocmen, with two villans and one bordar, have one plough. There is one acre of meadow. It was, and is, worth ten ſhillings. IN GERETREV WAP.

The ſame holds three ploughlands in *Flechenio*. The land is . . . . In the demeſne is one plough; and two villans, with one bordar, have one plough. There is a meadow two furlongs long and one broad. It is worth twenty ſhillings.

The ſame holds eleven ploughlands and three oxgangs in *Wiſtaneſtov*. In the time of king Edward there were eight ploughs. In the demeſne are two with one bondman; and five villans, with five bordars and nine ſocmen, have four ploughs. There are two foreigners, and a mill of two ſhillings value, and ten acres of meadow. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at fifty ſhillings,

The ſame holds five ploughlands and ſix oxgangs in *Chiburde*. In the time of king Edward there were five ploughs. Eight villans, with ſix bordars, have there two ploughs. There are twelve acres of meadow. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at thirty ſhillings. Theſe three lands Edwin Alferd held freely with ſac and ſoc.

[Orig. p. 235. a. col. 1.]

Idē Robt ten̄ .vi. car̄ træ in *CHIBVRDE*. T.R.E. erant ibi .iii. car̄. In dn̄io st̄ .ii. car̄ 7 dim̄ .7 iii. ſerui .7 ix. uiłłi cū .ii. bord̄ hn̄t .ii. car̄ 7 dim̄. Ibi .xii. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit .xxx. ſolid̄. Modo .xl. ſol̄.

Idē ten̄ .i. car̄ træ 7 ii. bouat̄ in *WITENESTO* Vaſta .ē. 7 tam̄ ualet .ii. ſolid̄.

Idē ten̄ .iii. car̄ tre in *TILETONE*. In dn̄io st̄ ibi .ii. car̄. 7 xiii. uiłłi cū pb̄ro 7 i. bord̄ hn̄t .iii. car̄. Ibi .viii. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit 7 ual̄ .xx. ſolid̄. Has tras tenuit Ælmar cū ſaca 7 ſoca.

Idē ten̄ in *NORTONE* .iiii. car̄ træ 7 dim̄. In dn̄io .ē .i. car̄ .7 vi. uiłłi cū .ii. ſochis 7 iii. bord̄ hn̄t .ii. car̄ 7 dimid̄. Ibi molin̄ de .ii. ſol̄ .7 ii. ac̄ p̄ti .7 iii. ac̄ ſiluæ. Valuit 7 ual̄ .xx. ſolid̄.

IN FRANLVND WAP.

Idē ten̄ .v. car̄ træ 7 iii. bouat̄ in *SVMERDEBERIE*. In dn̄io .ē una car̄ .7 vi. uiłłi cū .iii. bord̄ hn̄t .i. car̄. Ibi .x. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit 7 ual̄ .x. ſol̄. Vlnod libe tenuit.

Idē ten̄ in *WICOTE* .i. car̄ træ 7 dim̄ .H̄ uaſta .ē. Ibi .ii. ac̄ p̄ti. Silua .i. q̄rent 7 dim̄ lḡ .7 una q̄z lat̄. Val̄ .xii. den̄.

.XX. TERRA ROBERTI HOSTIARIJ.

ROTBERT Hoſtiarius ten̄ de rege .ii. car̄ træ. in *HOWES*. Tra .ē .iii. car̄. In dn̄io .ē .i. car̄ .7 iii. ſerui .7 viii. uiłłi cū .ii. bord̄ hn̄t .ii. car̄. Ibi .vii. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit 7 ual̄ .xx. ſol̄.

Turſtin ten̄ de .R .ii. car̄ træ 7 dim̄ in *HOWES*. Tra .ē .ii. car̄. In dn̄io .ē una .7 ii. ſerui .7 vi. uiłłi cū .ii. bord̄ hn̄t .i. car̄ 7 dim̄. Ibi .ix. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit 7 ual̄ .xx. ſolid̄.

Idē ten̄ de .R .iiii. car̄ træ in *CLACHESTONE*. Tra .ē .ii. car̄. Has hn̄t ibi .iii. ſochi cū .ii. uiłłis .7 ii. bord̄. Ibi .viii. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit 7 ual̄ .x. ſolid̄.

Tetbald ten̄ de .R. ii. car̄ tre in *CLACHESTONE*. In dn̄io .ē .i. car̄. cū .i. ſeruo .7 iii. uiłłi cū .i. bord̄ hn̄t .i. car̄. Ibi .vi. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit 7 ual̄ .x. ſolid̄.

.XXI. TERRA RADVLFI DE MORTEMER.

RADVLFVS De Mortemer ten̄ de rege *SBERNESTVN*. 7 Rogeri de eo. Ibi st̄ .iiii. car̄ træ. Tra .iiii. car̄. In dn̄io .ē una .7 ii. ſerui .7 x. uiłłi cū .ii. car̄. Silua .vii. q̄z lḡ .7 iii. q̄z lat̄. Valuit .xxx. ſol̄. Modo .xl. ſolid̄.

Idē Rog̃ ten̄ de .R. *WESTONE*. Ibi st̄ .v. car̄ træ 7 dimid̄. Tra .ē .v. car̄. In dn̄io st̄ .ii. 7 iiii. ſerui .7 xii. uiłłi cū .i. ſocho hn̄t .iii. car̄ 7 dimid̄. Valet .lxx. ſol̄. Vaſta fuit. Edric 7 Edged has .ii. tras libe tenuer̄.

.XXII. TERRA RADVLFI FILIJ HUB̄TI.

IN GOSECOTE WAPENT.

RADVLFVS filius Hub̄ti ten̄ de rege .ix. car̄ træ in *DALBI* .7 Robt de eo. Tra .ē .xii. car̄. In dn̄io .ē una. 7 unus miles cū .ii. ſochis 7 xiii. uiłłis 7 viii. bord̄ hn̄t vii. car̄. Pratū ibi .i. leuū lḡ .7 dim̄ leu lat̄. Spinetū ii. q̄rent lḡ .7 una q̄z lat̄. Valuit .iii. lib̄. Modo .iiii. lib̄.

.XXIII. TERRA WIDON RENBVDCVRT.

IN GOSECOTE WAPENT.

WIDO de Reinbudcurt ten̄ de rege .xviii. car̄ træ in *TVRSTANESTONE*. Tra .ē .xii. car̄. In dn̄io st̄ .ii. car̄. 7 xxx. ſochi cū .iiii. uiłłis 7 iii bord̄ hn̄t .xi. car. Ibi molin̄ de .viii. ſolid̄ .7 xvi. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit .xx. ſol̄. Modo .iiii. lib̄.

IN GVTLACISTAN WAP.

Benedict ab̄b ten̄ de Widone .ix. car. træ in *STORMEORDE*. Tra .ē .vi. car̄. Ibi .xii. ſochi hn̄t .ii. car̄.

The ſame Robert holds ſix ploughlands in *Chiburde*. In the time of king Edward there were three ploughs. In the demeſne are two ploughs and a half, and three bondmen; and nine villans, with two bordars, have two ploughs and a half. There are twelve acres of meadow. It was valued at thirty ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

The ſame holds one ploughland and two oxgangs in *Witeneſto*. It lies waſte; and yet is worth two ſhillings.

The ſame holds three ploughlands in *Tiletone*. Two ploughs are in the demeſne; and thirteen villans, with a prieſt and one bordar, have three ploughs. There are eight acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings. Thoſe lands Ælmar held with ſac and ſoc.

The ſame holds four ploughlands and a half in *Nortone*. One plough is in the demeſne; and ſix villans, with two ſocmen and three bordars, have two ploughs and a half. There is a mill of two ſhillings value; there are two acres of meadow, and three acres of wood. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings.

In FRANLUND WAP.

The ſame holds five ploughlands and three oxgangs in *Sumerdeberie*. One plough is in the demeſne; and ſix villans, with three bordars, have one plough. There are ten acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth ten ſhillings. Ulnod held it freely.

The ſame holds one ploughland and a half in *Wicote*. This lies waſte. There are two acres of meadow; and a wood one furlong and a half iong and one furlong broad. It is worth twelve pence.

XX. The Land of ROBERT USHER.

Robert Uſher holds of the king two ploughlands in *Howes*. The land is equal to three ploughs. In the demeſne is one plough and three bondmen; and eight villans, with two bordars, have two ploughs. There are ſeven acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings.

Turſtin holds of Robert two ploughlands and a half in *Howes*. The land is equal to two ploughs. One is in the demeſne and two bondmen; and ſix villans, with two bordars, have one plough and a half. There are nine acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings.

The ſame holds of Robert four ploughlands in *Clacheſtone*. The land is equal to two ploughs. There three ſocmen have theſe, with two villans and two bordars. There are eight acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth ten ſhillings.

Tetbald holds of Robert two ploughlands in *Clacheſtone*. In the demeſne is one plough with one bondman; and three villans, with one bordar, have one plough. There are ſix acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth ten ſhillings.

XXI. The Land of RADULPH DE MORTEMER.

Ralph de Mortemer holds of the king *Sberneſtun*, and Roger holds it of him. There are four ploughlands. The land is equal to four ploughs. One is in the demeſne, and two bondmen; and ten villans with two ploughs. There is a wood ſeven furlongs long and three broad. It was valued at thirty ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

The ſame Roger holds *Weſton* of Ralph. There are five ploughlands and a half. The land is equal to five ploughs. Two are in the demeſne and four bondmen; and twelve villans, with one ſocman, have three ploughs and a half. It is worth ſeventy ſhillings. It lay waſte. Edric and Edged held theſe two lands freely.

XXII. The Land of RALPH, the ſon of HUBERT.

In GOSCOTE WAPENT.

Ralph, the ſon of Hubert, holds of the king nine ploughlands in *Dalbi*, and Robert holds them of him. The land is equal to twelve ploughs. One is in the demeſne; and one knight, with two ſocmen and thirteen villans and eight bordars, have ſeven ploughs. There is a meadow one mile long and half one broad; and a ſpinney[1] two furlongs long and one broad. It was valued at three pounds; it is now at four pounds.

XXIII. The Land of WIDO DE RENBUDCURT.

In GOSECOTE WAPENT.

Wido de Reinbudcurt holds of the king eighteen ploughlands in *Turſtaneſtone*. The land is equal to twelve ploughs. Two ploughs are in the demeſne; and thirty ſocmen, with four villans and three bordars, have eleven ploughs. There is a mill of eight ſhillings value; and there are ſixteen acres of meadow. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at four pounds.

In GUTLACISTAN WAP.

Benedict, the abbot, holds of Wido nine ploughlands in *Stormeorde*. The land is equal to ſix ploughs. There twelve ſocmen have two ploughs.

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[1] The term is ſtill uſed in this county for a young plantation of wood.

[Orig. p. 235. a. col. 2.]

H̄ tra ptin ad *STANFORD* in Nordhantoneſcire. Valuit xxx. ſolid. Modo. LX. ſolid. Leuric tenuit T.R.E.

Idē abb ten de. W. I. car træ in *MENSTRETONE*. Tra. ē. I. car 7 dimid. Vaſta. ē. Val tam̄. II. ſolid.

IN GERTREV WAPENT.

Idē abb ten. II. car træ 7 II. bouat in *BARREHORDE* de Widone. Tra. ē. I. car̄. In dn̄io tam̄. ē una. 7 IIII. uilli cū. III. bord hn̄t. I. car̄. Ibi. VIII. ac pti. Valuit. VI. ſol. Modo. xx. ſolid. Has tras emit abb Bened à Widone.

Robt ten de. W. II. car træ 7 dim in *CLEVELIORDE*. Tra. ē. I. car 7 dim. Ibi. VII. ſochi cū. IIII. bord hn̄t. II. car. Ibi. VI. ac pti. Valuit. V. ſol. Modo. x. ſol.

Idē ten de. W. XI. car træ 7 dimid in *BARESWORDE*. Tra. ē. XII. car̄. Ibi. xx. ſochi cū. V. bord hn̄t. VI. car. Ibi. xx. ac pti. Valuit. xxx. ſol. Modo. xx. ſolid. He. II. træ ptin ad *STANFORD*. Leuric tenuit.

.XXIIII. TERRA WIDON DE CREDVN.

IN FRANELVN WAPENT.

WIDO DE CREDVN ten de rege. VIII. car træ in *STOVENEBI*. T.R.E. fuer ibi. VIII. car̄. In dn̄io ſt. III. car̄. 7 VII. ſerui. 7 IIII. uilli cū. V. bord 7 XI. ſochis hn̄t. VI. car̄. Ibi. LX. ac pti. Valuit. xx. ſolid. Modo. LX. ſolid.

Idē. ten in Waltham. II. car tre 7 dimid. cū ſaca 7 ſoca. 7 dim car̄ træ ſine ſoca 7 ſaca. Huj træ pecunia ſupius. ē annumerata.

Warin ten de. W. in *SPROTONE*. III. car træ. Tra. ē III. car̄. In dn̄io. ē una. 7 II. ſerui. 7 VII. ſochi cū. I. uillo hn̄t. II. car. Ibi molin de. IIII. ſol. 7 XV. ac pti. Valuit. xx. ſol. Modo. XL. ſolid.

.XXV. TERRA WILLI PEVREL.

IN GVTLACISTAN WAPENT.

WILLELM PEVREL ten de rege *FOSTONE*. Ibi. ē dimid hida. Tra. ē. V. car̄. In dn̄io ſt. II. 7 II. ſerui. 7 I. ancilla. 7 XI. ſochi cū. VIII. uillis 7 IIII. bord hn̄t. V. car̄. Ibi. XVI. ac pti. Valuit. XL. ſolid. Modo. L. ſolid.

Idē. W. ten dimid hid 7 III. bouat træ in *ERENDESBI*. Tra. ē. VII. car̄. Ibi. II. hoēs Willi cū XIIII. uillis 7 III. bord hn̄t. VII. car̄. ptū ibi. IIII. qrent lḡ. 7 tntd lat. Valuit. xx. ſolid. Modo. L. ſolid. In Ledeceſtre. ē un burgſis ptin ad hanc uillā.

Pagen ten de. W. VI. car træ 7 V. bouat in *LVPESTOR*. Tra. ē. IIII. car. In dn̄io ſt. II. 7 X. uilli 7 VI. bord q cū. II. ſochis in Brandeſtorp manentib. II. car 7 V. boues hn̄t arantes. Hi. II. ſochi hn̄t. V. bouat træ. Ibi. XL. ac pti. Silua infructuoſa. VI. q̄z lḡ. 7 una q̄z lat.

Valuit. L. ſol. Modo. IIII. lib.

Ricolf ten de. W. in *CARBI*. III. car træ. III. bouat min. 7 ptin ad Lupeſtorp. Tra. ē. II. car̄. In dn̄io. ē una. 7 VI. uilli cū. II. bord hn̄t. I. car̄. Ibi. VIII. ac pti. Silua. IIII. qrent lḡ. 7 II. q̄z lat. Valuit. V. ſol. Modo. xxx. ſol.

Saſfrid ten de. W. in *ESSEBI*. XVI. car tre. II. bouat min. Tra. ē. VII. car̄. In dn̄io ſt. III. car̄ 7 II. ſerui. 7 XIII. ſochi cū. I. uillo 7 X. bord hn̄t. IIII. car. 7 dim. Ibi. XL. ac pti. Valuit. xx. ſol. Modo. LX. ſolid.

.XXVI. TERRA WILLI BVENVASLET.

IN GOSECOT WAPENT.

Wills buenuaſlet ten. II. car træ in *RAVENESTORP*. Vaſta fuit 7 eſt.

This land belongs to *Stanford* in *Nordhantoneſcyre*. It was valued at thirty ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings. Leuric held it in the time of king Edward.

The ſame abbot holds of Wido one ploughland in *Menſtretone*. The land is equal to one plough and a half. It lies waſte; yet it is worth two ſhillings.

IN GERETREV WAPENT.

The ſame abbot holds of Wido two ploughlands and two oxgangs in *Barreborde*. The land is equal to one plough. Yet in the demeſne is one; and four villans, with three bordars, have one plough. There are eight acres of meadow. It was valued at ſix ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings. Theſe lands the abbot, Benedict, bought of Wido.

Robert holds of Wido two ploughlands and a half in *Cleveliorde*. The land is equal to one plough and a half. Seven ſocmen, with four bordars, have there two ploughs. There are ſix acres of meadow. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings.

The ſame holds of Wido eleven ploughlands and a half in *Bareſworde*. The land is equal to twelve ploughs. Twenty ſocmen, with five bordars, have there ſix ploughs. There are twenty acres of meadow. It was valued at thirty ſhillings; it now at twenty ſhillings. Theſe two lands belong to *Stanford*. Leuric held them.

XXIV. The Land of WIDO DE CREDUN.

IN FRANELVN WAPENT.

Wido de Credun holds of the king eight ploughlands in *Stovenebi*. In the time of king Edward there were eight ploughs. In the demeſne are three ploughs and ſeven bondmen; and four villans, with five bordars and eleven ſocmen, have ſix ploughs. There are ſixty acres of meadow. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings.

The ſame holds two ploughlands and a half in *Waltham* with ſac and ſoc, and half a ploughland without the ſoc and ſac. The ſtock of this land is enumerated above.

Warin holds of Wido three ploughlands in *Sprotone*. The land is equal to three ploughs. One is in the demeſne, and two bondmen; and ſeven ſocmen, with one villan, have two ploughs. There is a mill of four ſhillings value; and there are fifteen acres of meadow. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

XXV. The Land of WILLIAM PEVREL.

IN GUTLACISTAN WAPENT.

William Pevrel holds *Foſtone* of the king. There is half a hide. The land is equal to five ploughs. Two are in the demeſne, and two bondmen and one bondwoman; and eleven ſocmen, with eight villans and four bordars, have five ploughs. There are ſixteen acres of meadow. It was valued at forty ſhillings; it is now at fifty ſhillings.

The ſame William holds half a hide and three oxgangs in *Erendeſbi*. The land is equal to ſeven ploughs. There two homagers of William, with fourteen villans and three bordars, have ſeven ploughs. There is a meadow four furlongs long and as much broad. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at fifty ſhillings. In Leiceſter is one burgeſs who belongs to this manor.

Pagen holds of William ſix ploughlands and five oxgangs in *Lupeſtor*. The land is equal to four ploughs. In the demeſne are two; and ten villans and ſix bordars, with two ſocmen, abiding in *Brandeſtorp*, have two ploughs and five oxen ploughing. Theſe two ſocmen have five oxgangs. There are forty acres of meadow; and a wood, without pannage, ſix furlongs long and one broad. It was valued at fifty ſhillings; it is now at four pounds.

Ricolf holds of William in *Carbi* three ploughlands, all but three oxgangs, and they belong to *Lupeſtorp*. The land is equal to two ploughs. One is in the demeſne; and ſix villans, with two bordars, have one plough. There are eight acres of meadow; and a wood four furlongs long and two broad. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at thirty ſhillings.

Saſfrid holds of William ſixteen ploughlands, all but two oxgangs, in *Eſſebi*. The land is equal to ſeven ploughs. Three ploughs and two bondmen are in the demeſne; and thirteen ſocmen, with one villan and ten bordars, have four ploughs and a half. There are forty acres of meadow. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings.

XXVI. The Land of WILLIAM BUENVASLET.

IN GOSECOT WAPENT.

William Buenvaſlet holds two ploughlands in *Raveneſtorp*. It lay waſte, and ſtill does ſo.

[Orig. p. 235. b. col. 1.]

.XXVII. TERRA WILLI LOVETH.

WILLELM Loveth ten de rege . III . car træ de *DIVVORT*. Tra . ē . III . car̄ . In dñio . ē una . 7 VI . uitti cū . VI . bord hñt . II . car̄ . Valuit . x . ſol . Modo . xxx . ſolid.

Idē . W . ten *TEDIWORDE* . Ibi erant T.R.E . II . car̄ . Ibi . II . ſochi cū alijs . II . hõibȝ hñt . I . car . Ibi . x . ac p̃ti . Valuit . III . ſolid. Modo . x . ſol.

Huj træ Soca jacet ad Bugedone ꝯ regis.

Idē . W . ten . V . car træ in *SEWESTEN* . T.R.E . erant ibi . V . car. In dñio . ē . I . car . 7 VI . uitti . cū . I . ſochi hñt . I . car 7 dimid. Valuit . III . ſolid . Modo . x . ſolid . H tra . ē *IN FRANELVN WAP*.

.XX. TERRA GOISFRIDI ALSELIN.

.VIII.

IN GEREKEV WAPENT.

GOISFRID ALSELIN ten de rege . VI . car træ in *ALCTONE*. 7 Normann de eo . T.R.E . erant ibi . VIII . car̄ . In dñio ſt̃ . II . car. 7 II . ſerui . 7 XIX . uitti cū . I . ſocho 7 I . libo hoē 7 III . bord hñt VI . car . Silua ibi . IIII . q̃rent lḡ . 7 II . q̃ȝ lat. Valuit . LX . ſolid . Modo . C . ſolid.

Idē . N . ten de . G . in *GOVTEBI* . III . car træ . T.R.E . erant ibi . II . car . In dñio . ē dimid car cū . I . ſeruo . 7 IIII . uitti cū . II . bord hñt . I . car . Silua . IIII . q̃rent lḡ . 7 II . q̃ȝ lat̃. Valuit 7 ual . XX . ſolid.

Idē . N . ten de . G . in *CHEITORP* . I . car træ . Ibi fuit . I . car̄ . T.R.E. Ibi . I . ſochs cū . II . uittis 7 I . bord hñt . I . car . Ibi . X . ac ſiluæ. Valuit . V . ſol . Modo . VI . ſolid.

Idē . N . ten de . G . XII . car træ in *BILLESDONE* . T.R.E . erant ibi . XII . car̄ . In dñio nil fuit nec . ē . Ibi . IIII . ſochi cū . III . uittis 7 II . bord hñt . II . car . Ibi . X . ac p̃ti. De hac tra ten . III . milites . VII . carucat 7 dim . 7 in dñio hñt . III . car . 7 XI . uittos cū . II . bord hñtes . II . car 7 dimid. Totū ualuit . LV . ſolid . Modo . LX . ſolid.

Idē . N . ten de . G . X . car træ in *ROVESTONE* . T.R.E . erant ibi . VI . car̄ . In dñio . ē . I . car̄ . 7 un miles cū . VII . uittis 7 I . bord hñt . III . car̄ . Ibi . VIII . ac p̃ti . Valuit . XX . ſol . Modo . XXV . ſolid. Hanc trā totā tenuit Tochi cū ſaca 7 ſoca.

.XXIX. TERRA GOISFRIDI DE WIRCE.

GOISFRID DE WIRCE ten de rege . III . car træ in *STANTONE* . T.R.E . erant ibi . IIII . car̄ . In dñio . ē . I . car . 7 XIII . uitti cū . V . bord hñt . III . car . Silua ibi . I . leuu lḡ . 7 dim leu lat . Valuit 7 ual . XX . ſol . Hanc trā ded rex . W . Goiſfrido ꝓ cõmutatione uittæ q̃ uocat Turchileſtone . 7 hanc ſimilit ſequentē

Idē . G . ten . IIII . car træ 7 dim in *NORTONE* . T.R.E . erant ibi . III . car . In dñio . ē . I . car 7 dim . 7 III . uitti cū . I . ſocho 7 I . bord hñt . I . car . Ibi molin de . II . ſolid . 7 III . ac p̃ti 7 III . ac ſiluæ. Valuit 7 ual . X . ſol . Aluuin 7 Vlf libe ten

IN FRANELVND WAPENT.

Ipſe . G . ten *MEDELTONE* . Ibi ſt̃ . VII . hidæ 7 una car træ 7 una bouata . In una q̃q; hida ſt̃ . XIIII . car træ 7 dimid. In dñio ſt̃ . IIII . car̄ . 7 IIII . ſerui . 7 XX . uitti cū . II . p̃bris 7 XIIII . bord hñt . VI . car 7 dim Mercat redd . XX . ſol . 7 II . molini XXV . ſolid . Ibi . XX . ac p̃ti . Silua . I . q̃rent lḡ . 7 I . q̃ȝ lat. Valuit . C . ſolid . Modo . VIII . lib . Huic ꝯ adjac h̃ mēbra.

In Fredebi . X . car træ . 7 XXX . ac p̃ti.

In Wordebi . I . car træ 7 dim 7 dimid bouata 7 VI . ac p̃ti.

In Burtone . XII . car træ . I . bouata min . 7 XII . ac p̃ti.

In Chitebie . VIII . car træ . 7 VI . ac p̃ti.

In Chirchebi . XVII . car̄ træ.

In Siſtenebi . II . car træ 7 dimid.

In Eſteuuelle . VI . car træ . 7 X . ac p̃ti.

In Goutebi . VI . car træ 7 XX . ac p̃ti.

In his tris . T.R.E . fuer̄ . XLVIII . car̄.

Modo ſt̃ ibi . C . ſochi cū . X . uittis 7 XIII . bord hñtes . XL . III . car.

Valuit tot̃ q̃do recep̃ . IIII . lib 7 X . ſol . Modo . XV . lib 7 X . ſol.

Hanc trā tenuit Leuric . f . Leuuini T.R.E . cū ſaca 7 ſoca.

XXVII. The Land of WILLAM LOVETH.

William Loveth holds of the king three ploughlands in *Divvort*. The land is equal to three ploughs. One is in the demeſne; and ſix villans, with ſix bordars, have two ploughs. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at thirty ſhillings.

The ſame William holds *Tediworde*. In the time of king Edward there were two ploughs. There two ſocmen, with two others, homagers, have one plough. There are ten acres of meadow. It was valued at three ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings. The ſoc of this land belongs to *Bugedone*, one of the king's manors.

The ſame William holds five ploughlands in *Seweſten*. In the time of king Edward there were five ploughs. One plough is in the demeſne; and ſix villans, with one ſocman, have one plough and a half. It was valued at three ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings. This land is in *Franelun* Wapentake.

XXVIII. The Land of GOISFRID ALSELIN.

In GERETREV WAPENT.

Goisfrid Alſelin holds of the king ſix ploughlands in *Alctone*, and Norman holds it of him. In the time of king Edward there were eight ploughs. In the demeſne are two ploughs and two bondmen; and nineteen villans, with one ſocman, and one freeman, and three bordars, have ſix ploughs. There is a wood four furlongs long and two broad. It was valued at ſixty ſhillings; it is now at a hundred ſhillings.

The ſame Norman holds of Goisfrid three ploughlands in *Goutebi*. In the time of king Edward there were two ploughs. In the demeſne is half a plough with one bondman; and four villans, with two bordars, have one plough. There is a wood four furlongs long and two broad. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings.

The ſame Norman holds of Goisfrid one ploughland in *Cheitorp*. In the time of king Edward there was one plough. One ſocman, with two villans and one bordar, have there one plough. There are ten acres of wood. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at ſix ſhillings.

The ſame Norman holds of Goisfrid twelve ploughlands in *Billeſdone*. In the time of king Edward there were twelve ploughs. Of the demeſne no part has been, or is, in tillage. There four ſocmen, with three villans and two bordars, have two ploughs. There are ten acres of meadow. Of this land three knights hold ſeven ploughlands and a half. In the demeſne they have three ploughs; and eleven villans, with two bordars, who have two ploughs and a half. The whole was valued at fifty-five ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings.

The ſame Norman holds of Goisfrid ten ploughlands in *Roveſtone*. In the time of king Edward there were ſix ploughs. One plough is in the demeſne; and one knight, with ſeven villans and one bordar, have three ploughs. There are eight acres of meadow. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at twenty-five. All this land Tochi held with ſac and ſoc.

XXIX. The Land of GOISFRID DE WIRCE.

Gosfrid de Wirce holds of the king three ploughlands in *Stantone*. In the time of king Edward there were four ploughs. One plough is in the demeſne; and thirteen villans, with five bordars, have three ploughs. There is a wood a mile long and half a mile broad. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings. King William gave this land to Goisfrid in exchange for the manor called *Turchileſtone*; and the following likewiſe.

The ſame Goisfrid holds four ploughlands and a half in *Nortone*. In the time of king Edward there were three ploughs. In the demeſne is one plough and a half; and three villans, with one ſocman and one bordar, have one plough. There is a mill of two ſhillings value; and there are three acres of meadow and three acres of wood. It was, and is, worth ten ſhillings. Alwin and Vlf hold it freely. In FRANELUND WAP.

The ſame Goisfrid holds *Medeltone*. There are ſeven hides, and one ploughland, and one oxgang. In every hide are fourteen ploughlands and a half. In the demeſne are four ploughs and four bondmen; and twenty villans, with two prieſts and fourteen bordars, have ſix ploughs and a half. The market yields twenty ſhillings; and two mills twenty-five ſhillings. There are twenty acres of meadow; and a wood one furlong long and one broad. It was valued at a hundred ſhillings; it is now at eight pounds. To this manor belong theſe members:

In *Fredebi* are ten ploughlands, and thirty acres of meadow.

In *Wordebi* is one ploughland and a half and half an oxgang, and ſix acres of meadow.

In *Burtone* are twelve ploughlands, all but one oxgang; and twelve acres of meadow.

In *Chitebie* are eight ploughlands; and ſix acres of meadow.

In *Chirchebi* are ſeventeen ploughlands.

In *Siſtenebi* are two ploughlands and a half.

In *Eſtewelle* are ſix ploughlands and ten acres of meadow.

In *Goutebi* are ſix ploughlands and twenty acres of meadow.

In the time of king Edward there were forty-eight ploughs in theſe lands. Now there are there a hundred ſocmen, with ten villans and thirteen bordars, who have forty-three ploughs.

The whole was valued at four pounds ten ſhillings when they entered upon it; it is now at fifteen pounds and ten ſhillings.

This land Leuric, the ſon of Leuin, held in the time of king Edward, with ſac and ſoc.

[Orig. p. 235. b. col. 2.]

In *ALEBIE* ſt̄.viii.car træ.ii.bouat min.q p̄tin ad Medeltone. Ibi fuer.v.car.Modo.xvi.ſochi hn̄t ibi.v.car.7 vi.acs p̄ti.Valuit.x.ſolid.Modo.xl.ſolid.

IN GVTLACISTAN WAP.

Walter ten de.G.viii.car træ in *VLESTORP*.Ibi fuer.vi.car.In dn̄io ſt̄.ii.7 iiii.ſerui.7 ix.uilli 7 iiii.bord cū.ii.car.Ibi molin̄ de.xvi.den.7 xvi.ac p̄ti.Valuit.x.ſol.m̄.xxx.ſol.

Alfrid ten de.G.ii.car træ in *LILINGE*.Ibi fuer.iiii.car.In dn̄io.ē.i.car.7 ii.ſerui.7 ix.uilli cū.iii.bord hn̄t.ii.car.Valuit.x.ſol.Modo.xx.ſolid.

Robt ten de.G.in *BETMESWELLE*.i.car træ.Ibi.ē.i.bord.Valuit 7 ual.xii.denar.

Aluuin ten de.G.in *STORMODE*.i.car træ.Ibi fuit.i.car.7 modo ſimilit.ē cū.ii.uillis 7 i.bord.Valuit 7 ual.v.ſolid.

Aluuin ten de.G.in *SVINFORD*.i.car træ.Vaſta.ē.Val tam ii.ſol.

IN GERETREV WAPENT.

Buterus ten de.G.xiii.car træ in *PICHEWELLE* 7 *LVVESTORP*.Ibi fuer.x.car.In dn̄io ſt̄.iiii.car.7 xiiii.ſerui.7 vii.uilli cū p̄bro 7 xxvi.ſochis 7 ix.bord hn̄t.xiii.car.Ibi molin̄ de.iiii.den.7 l.ac p̄ti.Valuit.xl.ſolid.Modo.iiii.lib̄.Ordmar lib̄e tenuit.T.R.E.

IN FRANLVND WA.

In Godtorp ſt̄.iii.car træ 7 dim.Soca de Picheuuelle 7 de Sūmerdebie.Ibi fuer.iii.car.Ibi.ē m̄.i.car cū.ii.bord.7 iii.ac p̄ti.Valuit 7 ual.x.ſolid.

In Burgo.ē.i.car træ.Ibi fuit.i.car.Soca de Picheuuelle.Valuit 7 ual.v.ſolid.

IN GOSECOTE WAPENT.

Wills ten de.G.in *CVNIBVRG*.ix.car træ.Ibi fuer.viii.car.In dn̄io ſt̄.ii.7 xxviii.uilli cū.vii.bord hn̄t.vii.car.Ibi molin̄ de.x.ſol.7 xl.ac p̄ti.Valuit.iii.lib̄.Modo.iiii.lib̄.

Idem ten de.G.*BVRtone* cū ſoca 7 ſaca.Ibi ſt̄.v.car træ.Ibi fuer.iii.car.Ibi.ix.ſochi hn̄t.iiii.car.Ibi.xl.ac p̄ti.Valuit.v.ſol.Modo.xx.ſol.Leuuin lib̄e tenuit.

Albicus ten de.G.in *NIWETONE*.vi.car træ.Ibi fuer.iiii.car.In dn̄io.ē una.7 v.ſochi cū.ii.uillis 7 ii.bord hn̄t.iii.car.Ibi.xvi.ac p̄ti.Valuit.xii.ſol.Modo.xx.ſolid.

H̄ qq tra.ē de cōmutatione Turchileſtone.

Radulf ten de.G.in *CHERCHEBI*.vii.car træ 7 hr̄ in dn̄io iii.car.7 vi.uillos cū.iiii.bord hn̄tes.i.car.Ibi.xx.ac p̄ti.Valet.vii.lib̄.

Rainer ten de.G.in *SISTENEBI*.ii.car træ 7 hr̄ in dn̄io.i.car 7 dim.7 ii.ſochi cū.iiii.uillis hn̄t.i.car 7 dim.Ibi.x.ac p̄ti.Valet.xx.ſolid.

Wills 7 Roger ten de.G.viii.car træ 7 ii.bouat in *STACHETONE* 7 jac ad Medeltone.Ibi fuer.v.car.In dn̄io.ē dim car.7 xvi.ſochi cū.ii.bord hn̄t.v.car.Ibi.xxx.ac p̄ti.Valuit.xxx.ſol.Modo.xl.ſolid.Leuric.f.Leuuini lib̄e tenuit.

IN FRANLVND WAPENT.

Robt ten de.G.in *DALBI*.iiii.car træ 7 dim.Ibi fuer.iii..car 7 dim.In dn̄io.ē.i.car.7 iiii.ſochi cū.v.uillis 7 i.bord hn̄t.ii.car.Ibi.x.ac p̄ti.Valuit.v.ſol.m̄.xx.ſolid.

Aluuold ten de.G.in *WICOC*.i.car træ 7 dimid.Ibi fuit.i.car.Modo.ē ibi.i.uills 7 ii.ac p̄ti.7 v.ac ſiluæ.Valuit 7 ual.v.ſol.Hæ.ii.træ ſt̄ de cōmutatione Turchileſtone.ut hōes.G.dicunt.Aluuold lib̄e tenuit.

In *DALBI* ſt̄.ii.car træ 7 dim.7 ibi.iii.ſochi.Soca de Picheuuelle.Valet.x.ſol.

.XXX. TERRA GODEFRIDI DE CĀBRAI

IN FRANLVND WAPENT.

GODEFRID De Cambrai.ten de rege.ii.car træ in *SPROTONE*.Ibi fuer.ii.car.Ibi.vii.ſochi cū.i.uillo 7 i.bord hn̄t.i.car.Ibi molin̄ de.v.ſol 7 iiii.den.7 iiii.ac p̄ti.Valuit.viii.ſol.m̄.xii.ſol.

.XXXI. TERRA GVNFRIDI DE CIOCHES.

IN GERETREV WAPENT.

GVNFRID De Cioches ten de rege.iii.car træ in *MVSELAI*.Ibi hn̄t.i.car in dn̄io cū.i.ſeruo.7 iiii.uilli cū.ii.bord hn̄t.i.car.Ibi.viii.ac p̄ti.Valet.xx.ſolid.Vaſta fuit.Tedbt ten de Gunfr.

In *Alebi* are eight ploughlands, all but two oxgangs; they belong to *Medeltone*. There were five ploughs. Now ſixteen ſocmen have here five ploughs, and ſix acres of meadow. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

In GUTLACISTAN WAP.

Walter holds of Goisfrid eight ploughlands in *Uleſtorp*. There were ſix ploughs. Two are in the demeſne and four bondmen; and nine villans and four bordars, with two ploughs. There is a mill of ſixteen pence value, and there are ſixteen acres of meadow. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at thirty ſhillings.

Alfrid holds of Goisfrid two ploughlands in *Libinge*. There were four ploughs. One plough is in the demeſne and two bondmen; and nine villans, with three bordars, have two ploughs. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

Robert holds of Goisfrid one ploughland in *Betmeſwelle*. There is one bordar. It was, and is, worth twelve pence.

Alwin holds of Goisfrid one ploughland in *Stormode*. There was one plough; and there is one at this time, with two villans and one bordar. It was, and is, worth five ſhillings.

Alwin holds of Goisfrid one ploughland in *Svinford*. It lies waſte; and yet is werth two ſhillings.

In GERETREV WAPENT.

Buter holds of Goisfrid fourteen ploughlands in *Pichewelle* and *Luveſtorp*. There were ten ploughs. In the demeſne are four ploughs and fourteen bondmen; and ſeven villans, with a prieſt and twenty-ſix ſocmen and nine bordars, have thirteen ploughs. There is a mill of four pence value, and there are fifty acres of meadow. It was valued at forty ſhillings; it is now at four pounds. In the time of king Edward Ordmar held it freely.

In FRANLUND WAP. In *Godtorp* are three ploughlands and a half, of the ſoc of *Pichewelle* and of *Summerdebie*. There were three ploughs. Now there is one plough, with two bordars, and three acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth ten ſhillings.

In *Burgo* is one ploughland. There was one plough. It is of the ſoc of *Pichewelle*. It was, and is, worth five ſhillings.

In GOSECOTE WAPENT.

William holds of Goisfrid nine ploughlands in *Cuniburg*. There were eight ploughs. In the demeſne are two; and twenty-eight villans, with ſeven bordars, have ſeven ploughs. There is a mill of ten ſhillings value; and there are forty acres of meadow. It was valued at three pounds; it is now at four poonds.

The ſame holds *Burtone* of Goisfrid with ſoc and ſac. There are five ploughlands. There were three ploughs. Nine ſocmen have there four ploughs. There are forty acres of meadow. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings. Lewin held it freely.

Alberic holds of Goisfrid ſix ploughlands in *Niwetone*. There were four ploughs. In the demeſne is one; and five ſocmen, with two villans and two bordars, have three ploughs. There are ſixteen acres of meadow. It was valued at twelve ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings. This land is likewiſe in exchange for *Turchileſtone*.

Radulf holds of Goisfrid ſeven ploughlands in *Cherchebi*; and he has in the demeſne three ploughs; and ſix villans, with four bordars, who have one plough. There are twenty acres of meadow. It is worth ſeven pounds.

Rainer holds of Goisfrid two ploughlands in *Siſtenebi*; and he has one plough and a half in the demeſne; and two ſocmen, with four villans, have one plough and a half. There are ten acres of meadow. It is worth twenty ſhillings.

William and Roger hold of Goisfrid eight ploughlands and two oxgangs in *Stachetone*. They belong to *Medeltone*. There were five ploughs. In the demeſne is half a plough; and ſixteen ſocmen, with two bordars, have five ploughs. There are thirty acres of meadow. It was valued at thirty ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings. Leuric, the ſon of Lewin, held it freely.

In FRANLUND WAPENT.

Robert holds of Goisfrid four ploughlands and a half in *Dalbi*. There were three ploughs and a half. In the demeſne is one plough; and four ſocmen, with five villans and one bordar, have two ploughs. Therc are ten acres of meadow. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

Alwold holds of Goisfrid one ploughland and a half in *Wicoc*. There was one plough. Now there is one villan, and there are two acres of meadow, and five acres of wood. It was, and is, worth five ſhillings. Theſe two lands are exchanged for *Turchileſtone*, as the homagers of Goisfrid ſay. Alwold held them freely.

In *Dalbi* are two ploughlands and a half; and there are three ſocmen. The ſoc belongs to *Pichewelle*. It is worth ten ſhillings.

XXX. The Land of GODEFRID DE CAMBRAI.

In FRANLUND WAPENT.

Godefrid de Cambrai holds of the king two ploughlands in *Sprotone*. There were two ploughs. Seven ſocmen, with one villan and one bordar, have there one plough. There is a mill of five ſhillings and four pence value; and there are four acres of meadow. It was valued at eight ſhillings; it is now at twelve ſhillings.

XXXI. The Land of GUNFRID DE CIOCHES.

In GERETREV WAPENT.

Gunfrid de Cioches holds of the king three ploughlands in *Muſelai*. He has there one plough in the demeſne, with one bondman; and four villans, with two bordars, have one plough. There are eight acres of meadow. It is worth twenty ſhillings. It lay waſte. Tedbert holds it of Gunfrid.

[Orig. p. 236. a. col. 1.]

.XXXII. TERRA HVNFRIDI CAMERARIJ.

IN GOSECOT WAPENT.

Hvnfrid Camerarius ten̄ de rege in *Dalbi* . i . car̄ træ. Ibi fuer̄ . ii . car̄ 7 dimid̄ . In dn̄io . ē una . 7 iii . uiƚƚi hn̄t dim̄ car̄. Ibi . vi . ac̄ p̄ti.

Idē ten̄ in *Barnesbi* . i . car̄ træ . Ibi fuer̄ ii . car̄ 7 dimid̄ . In dn̄io . ē una . 7 iii . uiƚƚi hn̄t dim̄ car̄ . Ibi . vi . ac̄ p̄ti. Hæ . ii . træ ualeur̄ . viii . sol̄ . Modo . xx . solid̄ . Aluuin lib̄e tenuit.

XXXIII. TERRA GISLEBERTI DE GAND.

IN GERETREV WAP.

Gislebertvs De Gand ten̄ de rege . v . car̄ træ in *Bares werde* . 7 Wiƚƚs peurel de eo . Ibi fuer̄ . iii . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē una car̄ . 7 un̄ uiƚƚs cū . ii . bord̄ . Ibi . xvi . ac̄ p̄ti . Valuit . vi . den̄ q̄do recep̄ . Modo . xx . solid̄.

.XXXIIII. TERRA GIRBERTI *IN GVTLACIST WAP.*

Girbertvs ten̄ de rege . iiii . car̄ træ 7 dim̄ in *Essebi*. Ibi fuer̄ . iii . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē una car̄ . cū . iii . uiƚƚis ibi mantib̄. Valuit . xv . sol̄ . Modo . x . solid̄.

Idē ten̄ . iiii . car̄ træ in *Mvselai* . Ibi fuer̄ . iii . car̄ . Ibi . ē m̄ un̄ uiƚƚs 7 x . ac̄ p̄ti . Valuit . v . sol̄ . Modo . xii . denar̄.

XXXV. TERRA DVRANDI MALET.

Dvrand Malet ten̄ de rege in *Bvrtone* . v . car̄ træ. Ibi fuer̄ . iiii . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē . i . car̄ . 7 ii . sochi cū . ii . uiƚƚis 7 i . bord̄ hn̄t . i . car̄ . Ibi . xl . ac̄ p̄ti . Valuit . iii . sol̄ . Modo x . solid̄.

Huic træ p̄tin̄ . i . car̄ træ 7 dim̄ . una bouata min̄ in *Prestewolde* . Ibi fuit dim̄ car̄ . Ibi . ē . i . sochs . Val̄ . ii . sol̄.

Idem . D . ten̄ . i . car̄ træ in *Wimvndeswale* . Vasta . ē. Ibi sē . v . ac̄ p̄ti . Roulf 7 Eduin tenuer̄.

.XXXVI. TERRA DROGON DE BEVRERE.

IN FRANLVND WAPENT.

Drogo de Beurere ten̄ de rege . xii . car̄ træ in *Ovretone*. 7 Fulco de eo . Ibi fuer̄ . xii . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē . i . car̄ . 7 viii . uiƚƚi cū p̄bro 7 iiii . soch̄ 7 iiii . bord̄ hn̄t . v . car̄ . Ibi . xxx . ac̄ p̄ti. 7 totid̄ nemoris . Valuit 7 ual̄ . l . solid̄. *IN GOSECOT WAPENT.*

Adelelm ten̄ de Droḡ . iiii . car̄ træ 7 ii . bouat in *Hobie*. Ibi fuer̄ . iiii . car̄ . In dn̄io . ē . i . car̄ . 7 viii . uiƚƚi cū . iiii . bord̄ hn̄t . i . car̄ . Ibi . vi . ac̄ p̄ti . Valuit . ii . sol̄ . Modo . xx . solid̄. Vlf tenuit cū soca 7 saca.

.XXXVII. TERRA MAINNON BRITONIS.

Maino Brito ten̄ de rege *Lvtresvrde* . Ibi sē . xiii . car̄ træ . Ibi fuer̄ . ix . car̄ . In dn̄io sē . iii . car̄ . 7 ii . serui . 7 i . ancilla 7 vi . uiƚƚi cū . vii . bord̄ 7 xii . sochi hn̄t . iiii . car̄ . Ibi . xii . ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit 7 ual̄ . vii . lib̄ . Radulf com̄ tenuit has . iii . tras.

Idē ten̄ . ii . car̄ træ in *Minstretone* . Ibi fuer̄ . ii . car̄ . Nc̄ un̄ sochs cū . i . bord̄ hē ibi . i . car̄ . Valuit 7 ual̄ . xx . solid̄.

Idē ten̄ in *Torp* . ii . car̄ træ . Ibi fuer̄ . ii . car̄ . Nc̄ in dn̄io hē . i . car̄ 7 dim̄ 7 molin̄ de . ii . solid̄ . Valuit 7 ual̄ . xx . solid̄.

.XXXVIII. TERRA OGERIJ BRITONIS.

IN GVTLAGISTAN WAP.

Ogervs Brito ten̄ in Cilebi de rege . ii . partes unī hidæ . id est xii . car̄ træ . Ibi fuer̄ . viii . car̄ . In dn̄io sē . ii . car̄ . 7 ii . serui. 7 ix . uiƚƚi cū . vii . bord̄ 7 x . sochis hn̄t . iiii . car̄ . Ibi molin̄ de . ii . solid̄ . 7 xii . ac̄ p̄ti . Valuit 7 ual̄ . xl . solid̄ . Eur lib̄e tenuit T.R.E

.XXXIX. TERRA NIGELLI DE ALBINGI.

IN GOSECOT WAPENTAC.

Nigellvs de Albingi ten̄ de rege in *Sela* . ii . car̄ træ. 7 Hunfrid̄ de eo . Ibi . i . car̄ in dn̄io . ē . Valuit . xii . den̄ . M̊ . v . solid̄.

Turchil ten̄ de Nigello in *Dvntone* . iii . hid̄. Tra . vi . car̄ . Ibi . ē un̄ uiƚƚs 7 iiii . ac̄ p̄ti . Silua dim̄ leū lḡ . 7 iiii . q̄rent̄ lat̄ . Valuit . xx . sol̄ . Modo . ii . sol̄ . Vastā recep̄.

XXXII. The Land of HUNFRIDUS THE CHAMBERLAIN.

In GOSECOT WAPENT.

Hunfrid, the chamberlain, holds of the king one ploughland in *Dalbi*. There were two ploughs and a half. One is in the demeſne; and three villans have half a plough. There are ſix acres of meadow.

The ſame holds one ploughland in *Barneſbi*. There were two ploughs and a half. One is in the demeſne; and three villans have half a plough. There are ſix acres of meadow. Theſe two lands were valued at eight ſhillings; they are now at twenty ſhillings. Alwin held them freely.

XXXIII. The Land of GISLEBERT DE GAND.

In GERETREV WAP.

Giſlebert de Gand holds of the king five ploughlands in *Bareſwerde*, and William Pevrel holds them of him. There were three ploughs. One plough is in the demeſne; and one villan with two bordars. There are ſixteen acres of meadow. It was valued at ſix pence when they entered upon it; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

XXXIV. The Land of GIRBERT. In GUTLACIST' WAP.

Girbert holds of the king four ploughlands and a half in *Eſſebi*. There were three ploughs. In the demeſne is one plough, with three villans abiding there. It was valued at fifteen ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings.

The ſame holds four ploughlands in *Muſelai*. There were three ploughs. There is now one villan; and there are ten acres of meadow. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at twelve pence.

XXXV. The Land of DURAND MALET.

Durand Malet holds of the king five ploughlands in *Burtone*. There were four ploughs. One plough is in the demeſne; and two ſocmen, with two villans and one bordar, have one plough. There are forty acres of meadow. It was valued at three ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings.

To this belongs one ploughland and a half, all but one oxgang, in *Preſtewolde*. There was half a plough, and there is one ſocman. It is worth two ſhillings.

The ſame holds one ploughland in *Wimundeſwale*. It lies waſte. There are five acres of meadow. Roulf and Edwin held it.

XXXVI. The Land of DROGO DE BEVRERE.

In FRANLVND WAPENT.

Drogo de Bevrere holds of the king twelve ploughlands in *Ovrctone*, and Fulco holds them of him. There were twelve ploughs. One plough is in the demeſne; and eight villans, with a prieſt and four ſocmen and four bordars, have five ploughs. There are thirty acres of meadow, and as many of wood. It was, and is, worth fifty ſhillings. In GOSECOT WAPENT.

Adelelm holds of Drogo four ploughlands and two oxgangs in *Hobie*. There were four ploughs. In the demeſne is one plough; and eight villans, with four bordars, have one plough. There are ſix acres of meadow. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings. Ulf held it with ſoc and ſac.

XXXVII. The Land of MAINO THE BRITON.

Maino the Briton holds *Lutreſurde* of the king. There are thirteen ploughlands. There were nine ploughs. In the demeſne are three ploughs, and two bondmen and one bondwoman; and ſix villans, with ſeven bordars and twelve ſocmen, have four ploughs. There are twelve acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth ſeven pounds. Earl Radulf held theſe three lands.

The ſame holds two ploughlands in *Minſtretone*. There were two ploughs. Now one ſocman, with one bordar, has there one plough. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings.

The ſame holds in *Thorp* two ploughlands. There were two ploughs. One plough and a half, and a mill of two ſhillings, are held in demeſne. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings.

XXXVIII. The Land of OGER THE BRITON.

In GUTLAGISTAN WAP.

Oger the Briton holds of the king in *Cilebi* two parts of one hide, that is, twelve ploughlands. There were eight ploughs. In the demeſne are two ploughs and two bondmen; and nine villans, with ſeven bordars and ten ſocmen, have four ploughs. There is a mill of two ſhillings value; and there are twelve acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth forty ſhillings. Eur held it freely in the time of king Edward.

XXXIX. The Land of NIGELL DE ALBINGI.

In GOSECOT WAPENTAC.

Nigell de Albingi holds of the king two ploughlands in *Sela*, and Hunfrid holds them of him. There is one plough in the demeſne. It was valued at twelve pence; it is now at five ſhillings.

Turchil holds of Nigell three hides in *Duntone*. The land is equal to ſix ploughs. There is one villan, and there are four acres of meadow, and a wood half a mile long and four furlongs broad. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at two ſhillings. It was waſte when he entered upon it.

[Orig. p. 236. a, col. 2.]

.XL. TERRA JVDITÆ COMITISSE.

IN GVTLACISTAN WAPʼ.

JVDITA Comitiſſa tenʼ in *OLDEBI* . ix . carʼ tʼre .7 ii bouatʼ. Ibi fuer̄ . ix . carʼ .7 tot car̄ hn̄t ibi . xlvi . ſochi cū xi. bord .7 iii . ſervis. Ibi . xxx . ac̄ p̄ti . Valuit . xl . ſol . mͦ . lx . ſol.

Ead comitʼ tenʼ in *PETLINGE* . iiii . carʼ tʼræ . Ibi fuer̄ . ii . car̄. Nc̄ . iiii . ſochi cū . ii . bord hn̄t ibi . i . car̄ . Ibi . viii . ac̄ p̄ti.

Ead comitʼ tenʼ in *COSSEBI* . viii . carʼ tʼræ . Ibi fuer̄ . vi . carʼ. Nc̄ . xxvi . ſochi hn̄t ibi . v . carʼ . Ibi . xx . ac̄ p̄ti . Valuit . xxx . ſol. Modo ual hæ . iiͤ . tʼræ . c . ſolid.

In *FRELLESWORDE* . tenʼ comitʼ . vi . carʼ tʼræ . Ibi . vi . car̄ fuer̄. Nc̄ . xiiii . ſochi hn̄t ibi . v . car̄ .7 viii . ac̄s p̄ti . Val . xl . ſol.

In *SCERNEFORD* . tenʼ . Co . i . carʼ tʼræ . Valuit 7 ual xxxii . denʼ.

In *WILECHEBI* . tenʼ . Co . v . carʼ tʼræ una vʼ minʼ . Ibi . v . car̄. fuer̄ . Nc̄ xiii . ſochi hn̄t ibi . iii . carʼ .7 xii . ac̄s p̄ti. Valuit . xxx . ſolid . Modo . xl . ſolid.

In *HADRE* . tenʼ . Co . iiii . carʼ tʼræ . Ibi . ii . carʼ fuer̄ . Nc̄ . iiiiͦʳ. uiłłi hn̄t ibi . i . car̄ . Valuit . xvi . denʼ . Modo . xx . ſolid. Hanc tʼrā totā Wallef com̄ tenuit .7 Sbern . iꝰ . lib̄ hō.

IN GVTLACISTAN WAPʼ.

HVGO de Grentemaiſnil tenʼ de Judita comitiſſa . iiii . carʼ tʼræ in *BROCTONE* . Ibi . ii . car̄ fuer̄ . Nc̄ . viii . ſochi cū . ii . bord hn̄t ibi . iii . car̄ . Valuit . x . ſol . Modo . xx . ſolid.

Idē tenʼ . ii . carʼ tʼræ in *MERCHENEFELD* . Ibi . ii . car̄ fuer̄. Nc̄ ſt̄ ibi . ii . bord . Silua . vi . q̄rentʼ lḡ .7 iiii . q̄rentʼ lat̄. Valuit tot̄ . ii . ſol . Modo . x . ſol . Vlf tenuit lib̄e T.R.E.

Idē . H . tenʼ . ii . carʼ tʼræ in *ELVELEGE* . Ibi . ii . carʼ fuer̄ Nc̄ in dn̄io hr̄ . i . carʼ . cū . ii . ſeruis .7 ibi ſt̄ . ii . uiłłi. Silua . iiii . q̄ꝫ lḡ .7 ii . q̄ꝫ latʼ . Valuit . ii . ſolid . Modo . x . ſol.

Idē . H . tenʼ in *RICOLTORP* . ii . carʼ tʼræ 7 ii . bouatʼ . Ibi . iiͣ. carʼ fuer̄ . Nc̄ . ii . uiłłi ibi .7 molin̄ de . iiii . ſol̄ .7 viiiͭͦ . ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit 7 ual . x . ſolid.

Hugo burdet tenʼ de comitiſſa . ii . carʼ tʼræ 7 dimid in *RERESBI* . Ibi . ē . i . carʼ in dn̄io .7 p̄b̄r cū . i . uiłło 7 iii . bord .7 molin̄ de . ii . ſolid .7 x . ac̄ p̄ti . Valuit . x . ſol. Modo . xx . ſol.

Idē tenʼ . vi . carʼ tʼræ 7 dimid in *ALEBI*. Ibi . iiii . carʼ fuer̄ . Nc̄ in dn̄io . ē . i . carʼ 7 dimʼ .7 vii . uiłłi cū . ii . ſochis 7 iii . bord hn̄t . i . carʼ 7 dimʼ . De parte molini . iii . ſolid .7 xii . ac̄ p̄ti . Valuit . x . ſol . Modo . xx . ſol.

Idē tenʼ dimid carʼ tʼræ in *SIXTENEBI* . Ibi . i . ſochs hr̄ . i . carʼ . Valuit . viii . denʼ . Modo . ii . ſolid . Alden lib̄e tenuit.

Robtͦ de Buci tenʼ de Comitiſſa *IN GERETREV WAPʼ*. vii . carʼ tʼræ in *LOBENHO* . Ibi . vi . carʼ fuer̄ . Nc̄ . iiͤ . car̄ ſt̄ in dn̄io .7 iii . ſerui .7 viii . uiłłi cū . iii . bord 7 ii . francigʼ hn̄t . iiii . carʼ . Ibi . xx . ac̄ p̄ti . Valuit . x . ſol . Modo . lx . ſol.

Idē . R . tenʼ . vii . carʼ tʼræ 7 dimid in *FOXTONE* . Ibi . vi . carʼ fuer̄ . Nc̄ ſt̄ . iiͤ . carʼ in dn̄io 7 v . ſerui 7 i . ancilla .7 iii . ſochi cū p̄b̄ro 7 xviii . uiłłis 7 iii . bord hn̄t . ix . carʼ . Ibi . xx . ac̄ p̄ti . Valuit . xx . ſolid . Modo . iiii . lib̄.

Idē tenʼ . ix . carʼ tʼræ in *GVTMVNDESLEA* . Ibi . vi . carʼ fuer̄. Nc̄ . ē in dn̄io . i . carʼ .7 iiͦ . ſerui 7 vi . uiłłi cū p̄b̄ro 7 . v . bord 7 uno lib̄o hōē hn̄t . v . carʼ . Ibi . xx . ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit . x . ſolid . Modo . xl . ſolid . Tres taini lib̄e tenuer̄.

Ide tenʼ . iii . carʼ tʼræ in *BVGEDONE* . Ibi . iiii . car̄ . fuer̄. Nc̄ in dn̄io . i . car̄ .7 iiii . uiłłi cū . viiiͭͦ . bord hn̄t . ii . carʼ. Ibi . xv . ac̄ p̄ti . Valuit . x . ſol . Modo . xx . ſolid.

Idē tenʼ . ii . carʼ tʼræ 7 dimid in *ACTORP* . Ibi . iii . carʼ fuer̄. Nc̄ in dn̄io ſt̄ . iiͤ . car̄ .7 viii . uiłłi cū . ii . ſochis 7 iiii . bord hn̄t . ii . carʼ.

XL. The Land of the Counteſs JUDITH.

In GUTLACISTAN WAP.

The counteſs Judith holds nine ploughlands and two oxgangs in *Oldebi*. There were nine ploughs; and ſo many ploughs forty-ſix ſocmen, with eleven bordars and three bondmen, have there. There are thirty acres of meadow. It was valued at forty ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings.

The ſame counteſs holds four ploughlands in *Petlinge*. There were two ploughs. Now four ſocmen, with two bordars, have there one plough. There are eight acres of meadow.

The ſame counteſs holds eight ploughlands in *Coſſebi*. There were ſix ploughs. Now twenty-ſix ſocmen have there five ploughs. There are twenty acres of meadow. It was valued at thirty ſhillings; now theſe two lands are worth a hundred.

The counteſs holds ſix ploughlands in *Frelleſworde*. There were ſix ploughs. Now fourteen ſocmen have there five ploughs, and eight acres of meadow. It is worth forty ſhillings.

The counteſs holds one ploughland in *Scerneford*. It was, and is, worth thirty-two pence.

The counteſs holds five ploughlands, all but one yardland, in *Wilechebi*. There were five ploughs. Now thirteen ſocmen have there three ploughs, and twelve acres of meadow. It was valued at thirty ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

The counteſs holds four ploughlands in *Hadre*. There were two ploughs. Now four villans have one plough. It was valued at ſixteen pence; it is now at twenty ſhillings. All this land earl Wallef held, and Sbern a freeman.

In GUTLACISTAN WAP.

Hugo de Grentemaiſnil holds of the counteſs Judith four ploughlands in *Broctone*. There were two ploughs. Now eight ſocmen, with two bordars, have there three ploughs. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

The ſame holds two ploughlands in *Merchenefeld*. There were two ploughs. Now there are two bordars there. There is a wood ſix furlongs long and four broad. The whole was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings. Ulf held it freely in the time of king Edward.

The ſame Hugo holds two ploughlands in *Elvelege*. There were two ploughs. Now he has in the demeſne one plough with two bondmen; and there are two villans, and a wood four furlongs long and two broad. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings.

The ſame Hugo holds two ploughlands and two oxgangs in *Ricoltorp*. There were two ploughs. Now there are two villans, and a mill of four ſhillings value, and eight acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth ten ſhillings.

Hugo Burdet holds of the counteſs two ploughlands and a half in *Rereſbi*. There is one plough in the demeſne; and a prieſt, with one villan and three bordars, and a mill of two ſhillings value; and there are ten acres of meadow. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

The ſame holds ſix ploughlands and a half in *Alebi*. There were four ploughs. Now in the demeſne is one plough and a half; and ſeven villans, with two ſocmen and three bordars, have one plough and a half. A part of a mill yields three ſhillings; and there are twelve acres of meadow. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

The ſame holds half a ploughland in *Sixtenebi*. There one ſocman has one plough. It was valued at eight pence; it is now at two ſhillings. Alden held it freely.

In GERETREV WAP. Robert de Buci holds of the counteſs ſeven ploughlands in *Lobenho*. There were ſix ploughs. Now in the demeſne are two ploughs and three bondmen; and eight villans, with three bordars and two foreigners, have four ploughs. There are twenty acres of meadow. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings.

The ſame Robert holds ſeven ploughlands and a half in *Foxtone*. There were ſix ploughs. Now in the demeſne are two ploughs, and five bondmen and one bondwoman; and three ſocmen, with a prieſt, and eighteen villans and three bordars, have nine ploughs. There are twenty acres of meadow. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at four pounds.

The ſame holds nine ploughlands in *Gutmundeſlea*. There were ſix ploughs. Now there is in the demeſne one plough and two bondmen; and ſix villans, with a prieſt and five bordars, and one freeman, have five ploughs. There are twenty acres of meadow. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings. Three Thanes held it freely.

The ſame holds three ploughlands in *Bugedone*. There were four ploughs. Now in the demeſne is one plough; and four villans, with eight bordars, have two ploughs. There are fifteen acres of meadow. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

The ſame holds two ploughlands and a half in *Actorp*. There were three ploughs. Now in the demeſne are two ploughs; and eight villans, with two ſocmen and four bordars, have two ploughs.

[Orig. p. 236. b. col. 1.]

Ibi . ix . ac̄ p̃ti . Silua . ii . q̃ʒ lḡ . 7 una q̃ʒ lat̉ . Valuit . viii.
⌈ ſoł . m̊ . xl . ſoł.

Idē Robꝰt ten̉ de Comitiſſa . i . car̉ tr̉æ
in *BLADESTONE* . Ibi . ē unꝰ uiłłs . Valuit . x . den̉ . Mͦ . ii . ſoł.
Socā hujꝰ tr̉æ hť Robꝰt de Todeni.

Idē ten̉ . iii . car̉ tr̉æ in *STOCTONE* . Ibi . iiii . car̉ fuer̃.
Nc̄ in dn̄io . i . car̉ . 7 ii . uiłłi cū . i . ſochō hn̄t . i . car̃ . Ibi molinū de . ii . ſoł . 7 viii . ac̄ p̃ti . Silua . v . q̃rent̉ lḡ . 7 ii . q̃ʒ lat̉.
Valuit . vii . ſoliđ . Modo . xx . ſoliđ.

Hugo de Grentem̉ ten̉ de Comitiſſa . iii . car̉ tr̉æ in *GLORSTONE* . Ibi . iii . car̉ fuer̃ . Nc̄ in dn̄io . i . car̃ . 7 vi . uiłłi cū . ii . borđ hn̄t . ii . car̉ . Ibi . iiii . ac̄ p̃ti . Silua . iii . q̃rent̉ lḡ . 7 una q̃ʒ lat̉ . Valuit . iii . ſoł . Modo . xxx . ſoliđ.

Robꝰt ten̉ de . Co . xi . car̉ tr̉æ in *SCALDEFORD* . Ibi . xii . car̉ fuer̃ . Nc̄ in dn̄io . i . car̃ 7 dim̉ . 7 v . uiłłi cū . xi . ſochis 7 xiii . borđ hn̄t . vi . car̉ . Ibi . xxx . ac̄ p̃ti . Valuit . x . ſoł.
Modo . lx . ſoliđ . Quinq; taini libē tenuer̃ . T.R.E.

Hugo burdet ten̉ de Comitiſſa . ix . car̉ tr̉æ in *GLOWESBI*.
Ibi . vi . car̉ fuer̃ . Nc̄ in dn̄io . ii . car̃ . 7 vii . ſochi cū p̄bro 7 vi . uiłłis 7 v . borđ hn̄t . v . car̉ . Ibi molin̄ de . ii . ſoliđ.
7 xxiiii . ac̄ p̃ti . Silua . i . q̃rent̉ lḡ . 7 i . lat̉ . Valuit 7 uał
⌈ xl . ſoliđ.

Robꝰt ten̉ de . Co . ii . car̉ tr̉æ . ii . bouat̉ minꝰ
in *OLDEBI* 7 *WICHINGESTONE* . ~~Ibi fuit~~ . i . car̉ 7 dimiđ.
Nc̄ . ē ibi . i . borđ . Valuit 7 uał . ii . ſoliđ.

Grimbaldꝰ ten̉ de . Co . vii . car̉ tr̉æ in *OSULVESTONE*.
Ibi . xii . car̉ fuer̃ . Nc̄ in dn̄io . ii . car̉ . 7 xv . uiłłi cū . iii . borđ hn̄t . vi . car̃ . Ibi . i . francig̉ hť . i . car̉ cū . iii . borđ.
Ibi . xxx . ac̄ p̃ti . Silua . v . q̃rent̉ lḡ . 7 una q̃ʒ lat̃.
Valuit . l . ſoł . Modo . iii . lib̄ . Turchil tenuit cū ſaca 7 ſoca.

Grimbaldꝰ ten̉ de . Co . v . car̉ tr̉æ in *ADELACHESTONE*.
Ibi . v . car̉ fuer̃ . Nc̄ in dn̄io . i . car̉ . 7 iiii . uiłłi cū . iiii . borđ hn̄t . i . car̃ . Ibi molin̄ de . ii . ſoliđ . Valuit . x . ſoliđ.
⌈ Modo . xx . ſoł.

Osbꝰn ten̉ de . Co . ii . car̉ tr̉æ in *STANTONE*.
Ibi . i . car̃ fuit . Nc̄ in dn̄io dim̉ car̉ 7 x . ac̄ p̃ti . Vał . ii . ſoł.

Azo ten̉ de . Co . ii . car̉ tr̉æ in *CRAWEHO* . Ibi . iii . car̉ fuer̃.
Nc̄ in dn̄io . i . car̉ . 7 iiii . uiłłi hn̄t aliā . Ibi . iiii . ac̄ p̃ti.
Silua . iiii . q̃rent̉ lḡ . 7 ii . q̃ʒ lat̉ . Valuit . viii . ſoł . Mͦ . xxͭͥ.

Giſlebꝰt ten̉ . i . car̉ tr̉æ in *WELEHĀ* . Vaſta . ē . 7 tam̄ uał
⌈ iii . ſoliđ.

Gunduinꝰ ten̉ . ii . car̉ tr̉æ in *DEDIGWORDE*.
Ibi . i . car̉ fuit . Nc̄ . i . uiłłs ibi hť dim̉ car̃ . Ibi . ii . ac̄ p̃ti 7 dimiđ . Valuit . xii . den̉ . Modo . x . ſoliđ.

Radulꝰf ten̉ de . Co . iiii . car̉ tr̉æ in *ASCBI* . Ibi . viii . car̉ fuer̃ . Nc̄ in dn̄io . ii . car̉ . 7 ii . ſerui . 7 xxiiii . uiłłi cū p̄bro 7 iii . borđ hn̄t . vi . car̃ . Ibi molin̄ de . iiii . ſoł . 7 xl . ac̄ p̃ti.
Spinetū . i . q̃ʒ lḡ . 7 i . lat̉ . Valuit 7 uał . iiii . lib̄.

Ide ten̉ de . Co . i . car̉ tr̉æ 7 dim̉ in *NIWEBOLD* . Ibi . i . car̉ fuit . Nc̄ in dn̄io . i . car̃ . 7 unꝰ uiłłs cū . iiii . borđ hť aliā.
Ibi . iii . ac̄ p̃ti . Valuit 7 uał . xx . ſoliđ.

Feggo ten̉ de . Co . i . car̉ tr̉e 7 dim̉ in *GADESBI* . Ibi . i . car̉ fuit . Nc̄ in dn̄io . i . car̉ cū . i . borđ . Ibi molin̄ de . xii . den̉.
7 iii . ac̄ p̃ti . Valuit 7 uał . v . ſoliđ.

Othingarꝰ ten̉ de . Co . dim̉ car̉ tr̉æ in *GADESBI* . Ibi fuit dimiđ car̉ . 7 m̊ eſt . 7 ii . ac̄ p̃ti . 7 dimiđ pars molini . de . ii . ſoł.
⌈ Valuit 7 uał . v . ſoł.

Wlſi ten̉ de . Co . in *BROCHESBI*
vi . bouat̉ tr̉æ . Ibi . i . car̉ fuit . Nc̄ in dn̄io . i . car̃ cū . ii . borđ.
7 iiii . ac̄ p̃ti . Valuit 7 uał . iiii . ſoł.

Goduinꝰ ten̉ . i . car̉ tr̉æ 7 ii . bouat̉ in *ALEBI* . Vaſta . ē . Tam̄
⌈ ualet . iii . ſoł.

Here are nine acres of meadow, and a wood two furlongs long and one broad. It was valued at eight ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings.

The ſame Robert holds of the counteſs one ploughland in *Bladeſtone*. There is one villan. It was valued at ten pence; it is now at two ſhillings. Robert de Todeni has the ſoc of this land.

The ſame holds three ploughlands in *Stoctone*. There were four ploughs. Now in the demeſne is one plough; and two villans, with one ſocman, have one plough. There is a mill of two ſhillings value; and there are eight acres of meadow; and a wood five furlongs long and two broad. It was valued at ſeven ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

Hugh de Grentemaiſnil holds of the counteſs three ploughlands in *Glorſtone*. There were three ploughs. Now in the demeſne is one plough; and ſix villans, with two bordars, have two ploughs. There are four acres of meadow, and a wood three furlongs long and one broad. It was valued at three ſhillings; it is now at thirty ſhillings.

Robert holds of the counteſs eleven ploughlands in *Scaldeford*. There were twelve ploughs. Now in the demeſne is one plough and a half; and five villans, with eleven ſocmen and thirteen bordars, have ſix ploughs. There are thirty acres of meadow. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings. Five Thanes held it freely in the time of king Edward.

Hugo Burdet holds of the counteſs nine ploughlands in *Gloweſbi*. There were ſix ploughs. Now in the demeſne are two ploughs; and ſeven ſocmen, with a prieſt, and ſix villans and five bordars, have five ploughs. There is a mill of two ſhillings value. There are twenty-four acres of meadow, and a wood one furlong long and one broad. It was, and is, worth forty ſhillings.

Robert holds of the counteſs two ploughlands, all but two oxgangs, in *Oldebi* and *Wichingeſtone*. There was one plough and a half. Now there is there one bordar. It was, and is, worth two ſhillings.

Grimbald holds of the counteſs ſeven ploughlands in *Oſulveſtone*. There were twelve ploughs. Now in the demeſne are two ploughs; and fifteen villans, with three bordars, have ſix ploughs. There one foreigner has one plough, with three bordars. There are thirty acres of meadow, and a wood five furlongs long and one broad. It was valued at fifty ſhillings; it is now at three pounds. Turchil held it with ſac and ſoc.

Grimbald holds of the counteſs five ploughlands in *Adelacheſtone*. There were five ploughs. Now in the demeſne is one plough; and four villans, with four bordars, have one plough. There is a mill of two ſhillings value. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

Oſbern holds of the counteſs two ploughlands in *Stantone*. There was one plough. Now in the demeſne is half a plough, and there are ten acres of meadow. It is worth two ſhillings.

Azo holds of the counteſs two ploughlands in *Craweho*. There were three ploughs. Now in the demeſne is one plough; and four villans have another. There are four acres of meadow, and a wood four furlongs long and two broad. It was valued at eight ſhillings; it is now at twenty.

Giſlebert holds one ploughland in *Welcham*. It lies waſte, and yet is worth three ſhillings.

Gundvin holds two ploughlands in *Dedigworde*. There was one plough. Now one villan has there half a plough. There are two acres and a half of meadow. It was valued at twelve pence; it is now at ten ſhillings.

Ralph holds of the counteſs four ploughlands in *Aſcbi*. There were eight ploughs. Now in the demeſne are two ploughs and two bondmen; and twenty-four villans, with a prieſt and three bordars, have ſix ploughs. There is a mill of four ſhillings value. There are forty acres of meadow, and a ſpinney one furlong long and one broad. It was, and is, worth four pounds.

The ſame holds of the counteſs one ploughland and a half in *Niwebold*. There was one plough. Now in the demeſne is one plough; and one villan, with four bordars, have another. There are three acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings.

Feggo holds of the counteſs one ploughland and a half in *Gadeſbi*. There was one plough. Now in the demeſne is one with one bordar. There is a mill of twelve pence value; and there are three acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth five ſhillings.

Othingar holds of the counteſs half a ploughland in *Gadeſbi*. There was, and now is, half a plough; and there are two acres of meadow, and half a mill of two ſhillings value. It was, and is, worth five ſhillings.

Wlſi holds of the counteſs ſix oxgangs in *Brocheſbi*. There was one plough. Now in the demeſne is one plough with two bordars, and four acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth four ſhillings.

Godvin holds one ploughland and two oxgangs in *Alebi*. It lies waſte, and yet is worth two ſhillings.

[Orig p. 236. b. col. 2.]

Radulf ten̄ de Comitiſſa dimid̄ car træ in *Alebi*. Vaſta .ē Valet tam̄ . ii . ſolid̄. *In Gosecote Wapent.*

Grimbald ten̄ de . Co . dim̄ car træ in *Adelachestone*. In dn̄io . ē ibi dim car̄ ,7 molin̄ de . xvi . den̄ . Valet . v . ſolid̄.

Hugo muſard ten̄ de . Co . v . car *In Franlvnd Wapent.* træ in *Saxebi*. Ibi . vi . car fuer̄ . Nc̄ in dn̄io . i . car . 7 ii . uitti cū . vi . ſochis hn̄t . iii . car̄ . Ibi . lx . ac p̄ti . 7 molin̄ de . iiii . ſol. Valuit 7 ual . xx . ſolid̄.

Idē ten̄ de . Co . viii . car træ in *Sprotone* . Ibi . vi . car erant. Nc̄ in dn̄io . i . car . 7 xvi . ſochi cū . v . uittis 7 p̄bro hn̄t . iiii . car̄ . Ibi molin̄ de . iiii . ſolid̄ . 7 p̄tū . ii . q̄z lḡ . 7 tn̄td lat̄. Valuit . xx . ſol . Modo . l . ſol . Algar tenuit cū ſoca 7 ſaca.

XLI.

TERRA ADELIZ VXORIS HVGONIS DE GRENTM.

Adeliz uxor Hugonis ten̄ de rege . i . car træ in *Merdegrave* . Tra . ē dim̄ car. Hanc hn̄t ibi . iii . uitti . Valuit . v . ſol. Modo . iiii . ſol.

Leuric ten̄ de ea . viii . car træ 7 dimid̄ in alia *Petlinge* . Tra . ē . iiii . car̄ . Nc̄ in dn̄io . i . car̄ . 7 ix . uitti cū p̄bro 7 iiii . ſoch 7 vii . bord̄ hn̄t . iiii . car 7 dimid̄. Ibi molin̄ de . xvi . den̄ . 7 x . ac p̄ti . Valuit 7 ual xl . ſolid̄.

Idē ten̄ de ead̄ in *Barchebi* . i . car træ 7 dim̄ . Tra . ē . ii . car. Nc̄ in dn̄io . i . car̄ . cū . i . ſeruo . 7 vi . uitti cū . v . bord̄ hn̄t. ii . car . Ibi molin̄ . xii . den̄ . 7 v . ac p̄ti . Valuit 7 ual . xxx . ſol. Siuuard libe tenuit.

XLII.

TERRE SERVIENT REGIS. *In Geretrev Wapent.*

Herbert ten̄ de rege . iiii . car træ in *Bvrc* . Ibi . v . car fuer̄ . Nc̄ in dn̄io . i . car̄ 7 dim̄ . 7 iiii . ſerui . 7 vi . bord̄ cū . i . ſoch hn̄t . iii . car . Ibi . xx . ac p̄ti . Silua . xiii . q̄rent lḡ . 7 iiii . lat̄. Valuit . x . ſol . Modo . xxx . ſol.

Idē ten̄ dimid̄ car træ in *Niwetone* . In dn̄io hr̄ ibi dim̄ car 7 ii . uittos . 7 ii . ac̄s p̄ti . Valuit . ii . ſol , Modo . v . ſol.

Idē ten̄ . iii . car træ in *Netone* . Ibi fuer̄ . iii . car 7 dimid̄. Nc̄ in dn̄io . ii . car . 7 fr̄ . H . hr̄ ibi . ii . car̄ . cū . i . ſeruo . 7 ix . uitti hn̄t . ii . car . Ibi . viii . ac p̄ti . Valuit . v . ſol . Modo . xx . ſol.

In Franlvnd Wap.

Idē ten̄ de ſoca . vi . bouat træ in *Bvrg* . Vaſta . ē . Valuit 7 ual . ii . ſolid̄.

Robertvs de Lorz ten̄ de rege . v . car træ in *Holetone* . Ibi . iiii . car fuer̄ . Ibi nc̄ . ii . uitti 7 p̄tū . i . q̄z lḡ . 7 dim̄ q̄z lat̄. Robt ui poſſidet.

Idē ten̄ . ii . car træ in *Wimvndeswale* . Nc̄ ibi . i . uitts cū . i . bord̄ hr̄ dim̄ car̄ Ibi . v . ac p̄ti . Hæ . ii . træ ualent . vii . ſol.

Aschil ten̄ de rege in *Estwelle* . v . car træ 7 ii . bouat. Tra . ē . iiii . car . Nc̄ in dn̄io . i . car . 7 vii . uitti cū . iii . bord̄ hn̄t . iii . car̄ . Ibi . xx . ac p̄ti . Valuit 7 ual . xxiiii . ſol.

Raven ten̄ de rege in *Ricoltorp* . ii . car træ . ii . bouat min . Tra . ē . ii . car . Ibi . i . uitts cū . i . bord̄ hn̄t dim̄ car. Ibi . vi . ac p̄ti . Valuit . viii . ſol . Modo . x . ſolid̄.

Radvlfvs framen ten̄ de rege in cōmdatione . iii . car træ 7 dim̄ in Esseberie. Ibi ſt̄ . ii . uitti hn̄tes . vi . car̄ . 7 xii . ac p̄ti. Val . x . ſolid̄.

Turchil ten̄ de rege dimid̄ car træ in *Scerneford* . Ibi ſt̄ . iii . bord̄ hn̄tes . vi . āalia . ual . iiii . ſolid̄.

Ralph holds of the counteſs half a ploughland in *Alebi*. It lies waſte, and yet is worth two ſhillings.

In Gosecote Wapent.

Grimbald holds of the counteſs half a ploughland in *Adelacheſtone*. There is in the demeſne half a plough, and a mill of ſixteen pence value. It is worth five ſhillings.

In Franlund Wapent.

Hugo Muſard holds of the counteſs five ploughlands in *Saxebi* There were ſix ploughs. Now in the demeſne is one plough; and two villans, with ſix ſocmen, have three ploughs. There are ſixty acres of meadow, and a mill of four ſhillings value. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings.

The ſame holds of the counteſs eight ploughlands in *Sprotone*. There were ſix ploughs. Now in the demeſne is one plough; and ſixteen ſocmen, with five villans and a prieſt, have four ploughs. There is a mill of four ſhillings value, and a meadow two furlongs long and as much broad. It was valued at twenty ſhillings; it is now at fifty ſhillings. Algar held it with ſoc and ſac.

XLI.

The Land of Adeliz, the Wife of Hugo de Grentemaisnil.

Adeliz, the wife of Hugo, holds of the king one ploughland in *Merdegrave*. The land is equal to half a plough. There three villans have this. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at four ſhillings.

Leuric holds of her eight ploughlands and a half in another *Petlinge*. The land is equal to four ploughs. Now in the demeſne is one plough; and nine villans, with a prieſt and four ſocmen, and ſeven bordars, have four ploughs and a half. There is a mill of ſixteen pence value; and there are ten acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth forty ſhillings.

The ſame holds of the ſame one ploughland and a half in *Barchebi*. The land is equal to two ploughs. Now in the demeſne is one plough with one bondman; and ſix villans, with five bordars, have two ploughs. There is a mill of twelve pence value, and there are five acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth thirty ſhillings. Siward held it freely.

XLII.

The Land of the King's Servants. In Geretrev Wapent.

Herbert holds of the king four ploughlands in *Burc*. There were five ploughs. Now in the demeſne is one plough and a half and four bondmen; and ſix bordars, with one ſocman, have three ploughs. There are twenty acres of meadow, and a wood thirteen furlongs long and four broad. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at thirty ſhillings.

The ſame holds half a ploughland in *Niwetone*. In the demeſne he has there half a plough, and two villans, and two acres of meadow. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at five ſhillings.

The ſame holds three ploughlands in *Netone*. There were three ploughs and a half. Now in the demeſne are two ploughs; and a brother of Herbert has there two ploughs with one bondman; and nine villans have two ploughs. There are eight acres of meadow. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at twenty ſhillings.

In Franlund Wap.

The ſame has the ſoc of ſix oxgangs in *Burg*. It lies waſte. It was, and is, worth two ſhillings.

Robert de Lorz holds of the king five ploughlands in *Holetone*. There were four ploughs. There are now two villans, and a meadow one furlong long and half a furlong broad. Robert has poſſeſſion by force.

The ſame holds two ploughlands . . . . in *Wimundeſwale*. There one villan, with one border, has half a plough. There are five acres of meadow. Theſe two lands are worth ſeven ſhillings.

Aſchil holds of the king five ploughlands and two oxgangs in *Eſtwelle*. The land is equal to four ploughs. Now in the demeſne is one plough; and ſeven villans, with three bordars, have three ploughs. There are twenty acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth twenty-four ſhillings.

Raven holds of the king two ploughlands, all but two oxgangs, in *Ricoltorp*. The land is equal to two ploughs. One villan, with one bordar, have there half a plough. There are ſix acres of meadow. It was valued at eight ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings.

Ralph Framen holds of the king, for his protection, three ploughlands and a half in *Eſſeberie*. There are two villans, who have ſix ploughs and twelve acres of meadow. It is worth ten ſhillings.

Turchil holds of the king half a ploughland in *Scerneford*. There are three bordars, who have ſix head of cattle. It is worth five ſhillings.

[Orig. p. 237. a. col. 1.]

.XLIII. TERRA HVGONIS COMITIS.

IN GVTLACISTAN WAP.

COMES HVGO teñ de rege *BARHOV*. Ibi ſt̄. xv. car træ. In dñio ht̄. IIII. car 7 dimid̄. 7 II. ſeruos cū. I. ancilla. 7 XL. uiłłi. cū. XIII. bord̄ hñt. XI. car̄. Ibi. III. molini de. XXX. ſolid̄. Silua. I. leu lḡ. 7 IIII. q̄rent lat. q̄ redd̄. v. ſolid̄. Hoc m̄ tenuit Herald comes. cū append̄ infraſcriptis.

In Dvnintone. v. car træ 7 III. q̄z p̄ti lḡ. 7 I. q̄z lat.

In Coſintone. VI. car træ. In Hohtone. VI. car træ

In Setgraue. II. car træ 7 X. ac̄ p̄ti. In Siglebi. I. car træ.

In Redreſbi. II. car træ. I. bouata min. 7 VIII. ac̄ p̄ti.

In Brocheſbi. II. car træ. 7 VII. ac̄ p̄ti. 7 Molin̄. v. ſolid̄.

In Friſebi. I. car træ 7 dim. 7 IIII. ac̄ p̄ti.

In Preſteuuald. II. car træ. p̄tū. III. q̄z lḡ. 7 I. q̄z lat̄. Silua. VI. q̄z lḡ. 7 v. q̄z lat̄.

In Cernelega. IIII. car træ. Vaſta. ē. rq p̄ciū.

In Gadeſbi. I. car træ. 7 IIII. ac̄ p̄ti. 7 molin̄. III. ſolid̄.

In Redebi. III. car træ. 7 II. bouat min. 7 III. ac̄ p̄ti.

In Friſebi. I. car træ 7 dimid̄. 7 IIII. ac̄ p̄ti. 7 molin̄. XXVIII. den.

De his tris ten. IIII. milites de comite. XII. carucatas træ. In his ht̄ ipſe com̄ in dñio. IIII. car 7 dim. 7 XXX. ſochos. 7 XX. V. uiłłos 7 XIII. bord̄ hñtes XV. car 7 dimid̄. cū. I. ſeruo. Milites ej hñt in dñio. III. car. 7 XII. uiłłos cū. I. ſocho 7 II. bord̄ hñtes. III. car̄.

In *LVCTEBVRNE* ten Rogeri de comite. VIII. car træ. Radulf. III. car træ 7 dim. Hugo. III. car træ 7 dimid̄. ⊙ Godric. III. car træ 7 dim. Rogeri dimid̄ car træ. In dñio ſt̄. v. car̄. 7 VIII. uiłłi cū. XV. ſochis 7 XVI. bord̄. hñt XII. car 7 dimid̄. Ibi. II. molini de. X. ſolid̄. 7 XLV. ac̄ p̄ti. Silua. VII. q̄rent lḡ. 7 III. q̄z lat̄. Quinq; taini libe tenuer̄.

Leuuin ten de comite. I. hid̄ in *BVRTONE*. Soca p̄tin ad Lucteburne. In dñio. ē. I. car. 7 un uiłłs cū. II. bord̄. 7 XX ac̄ p̄ti.

In ead̄ uilla ten Godric de Comite. II. car træ. 7 ibi ht̄. I. car in dñio. 7 XX. acs p̄ti. Huj træ ſocā reclamat. H. de Grentemaiſn.

Roger ten. v. car træ de. $\overset{com}{H}$. in *TEDINGESWORDE*. Ibi ht̄. I. car in dñio 7 IIII. uiłłi cū. IIII. bord̄ hñt. II. car. Ibi molin̄. VI. denar 7 VI. ac̄ p̄ti. H̄ tra. ē in calūnia regis. Herald com tenuit.

Robt ten de comite. H. XV. car træ in *COGEWORDE*. Ibi ht̄. v. car in dñio. cū. I. ſeruo 7 II. anciłł. 7 XXV. uiłłi cū XIII. bord̄ hñt. X. car̄. Herald com tenuit.

Huic m̄ p̄tin. III. car træ in *AVEDERNE* 7 in *DEXLEIA*. Ibi ſt̄ XX. ac̄ p̄ti. Silua. I. q̄z 7 dim in lḡ. 7 una q̄z lat.

In his omib; p̄ſcriptis tris fuer̄. q̄t XX. car. T.R.E.

Tot̄ Valuit 7 uał. XL. lib. Q̄do recep̄ com̄ ualb̄. X. lib

In *BORTONE* ten Hugo de comite. II. car træ. I. bouata min. Vaſta. ē. H̄ cōputat cū ſupiorib;.

Rogeri buſli ten de comite. H. in . . . . Ibi. ē dimid̄ car . . . . . 7 IIII. uiłłi cū. II. bord̄ hñt . . . . dimid̄. Alnod tenuit.

ROBERTVS filius. W. hoſtiarij ten de rege in *HOWES*. II. car træ Ibi ht̄. I. car in dñio 7 III. ſeru 7 VIII. uiłłi cū. I. bord̄ hñtes. II. car̄. Ibi. VII. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit 7 uał. XX. ſolid̄.

Turſtin ten de. Ro. in *HOWES*. II. car træ 7 dim. Ibi ht̄. I. car̄. 7 II. ſeru. 7 VI. uiłł 7 II. bord̄ cū. I. car 7 dimid̄. Ibi. IX. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit 7 uał. XX. ſol.

Idē Turſtin ten de. Ro. In *CLACHESTONE*. IIII. car træ. 7 Tetbald. II. car træ. Ibi. ē in dñio. I. car. 7 III. ſochi 7 v. uiłłi 7 IIII. bord̄ cū. III. car̄. 7 I. ſeruo. Ibi. XIIII. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit 7 uał totū. XX. ſolid̄.

Has tras tenuer̄ T.R.E. Outi 7 Arnui cū ſaca 7 ſoca.

XLIII. The Land of Earl Hugo.

In Gutlacistan Wap.

Earl Hugo holds *Barhow* of the king. There are fifteen ploughlands. In the demeſne he has four ploughs and a half, and two bondmen with one bondwoman; and forty villans, with thirteen bordars, have eleven ploughs. There are three mills of thirty ſhillings value; and a wood one mile long and four furlongs broad, which yields five ſhillings. This manor earl Herald held, with the under written appendages.

In *Dunintone* five ploughlands, and a meadow three furlongs long and one broad.

In *Coſintone* ſix ploughlands. In *Hohtone* ſix ploughlands.

In *Setgrave* two ploughlands and ten acres of meadow. In *Seglebi* one plougland.

In *Redreſbi* two ploughlands, all but one oxgang, and eight acres of meadow.

In *Brocheſbi* two ploughlands, ſeven acres of meadow, and a mill of five ſhillings value.

In *Friſebi* one ploughland and a half, and four acres of meadow.

In *Preſtwald* two ploughlands, a meadow three furlongs long and one broad, and a wood ſix furlongs long and five broad.

In *Cernelega* four ploughlands. It lies waſte. The value is unknown.

In *Gadeſbi* one ploughland, four acres of meadow, and a mill of three ſhillings value.

In *Redebi* three ploughlands, all but two oxgangs, and three acres of meadow.

In *Friſebi* one ploughland and a half, four acres of meadow, and a mill of twenty-eight pence value.

Of theſe lands four of the earl's knights hold twelve ploughlands. In theſe the earl himſelf hath four ploughs and a half in the demeſne, and thirty ſocmen, and twenty-five villans, and thirteen bordars, who have fifteen ploughs and a half with one bondman.

His knights have in the demeſne three ploughs and twelve villans, with one ſocman and two bordars, who have three ploughs.

In *Lucteburne* Roger holds of the earl eight ploughlands; Ralph three ploughlands and a half; Hugo three ploughlands and a half; Godric three ploughlands and a half; Roger half a ploughland. In the demeſne are five ploughs; and eight villans, with fifteen ſocmen and ſixteen bordars, have twelve ploughs and a half. There are two mills of ten ſhillings value, and forty-five acres of meadow, and a wood ſeven furlongs long, and three broad. Five Thanes held it freely.

Lewin holds of the earl one hide in *Burtone*. The ſoc belongs to *Lucteburne*. One plough is in the demeſne, and one villan with two bordars; and there are twenty acres of meadow.

In the ſame manor Godric holds of the earl two ploughlands; and he has there one plough in the demeſne, and twenty acres of meadow. Hugo de Grentemaiſnil claims the ſoc of this land.

Roger holds of the earl five ploughlands in *Tedingeſworde*. He has there one plough in the demeſne; and four villans with four bordars have two ploughs. There is a mill of ſixpence value, and there are ſix acres of meadow. This land is now in diſpute with the king. Earl Herald held it.

Robert holds of earl Hugo fifteen ploughlands in *Cogeworde*. He has there five ploughs in the demeſne, with one bondman and two bondwomen; and twenty-five villans, with thirteen bordars, have ten ploughs. Earl Herald held it.

To this manor belong three ploughlands in *Avederne* and in *Dexleia*. There are twenty acres of meadow, and a wood one furlong and a half long and one broad.

In all theſe lands before-mentioned were eighty ploughs in the time of king Edward. The whole was, and is, worth forty pounds. When the earl entered upon it, it was valued at ten pounds.

Hugh holds of the earl two ploughlands, all but one oxgang, in *Bortone*. It lies waſte. This is reckoned with the above.

Roger Buſli holds of earl Hugo in . . . Here is half a plough . . . . . and four villans, with two bordars . . . . . half. Alnod held it.

Robert, ſon of William Uſher, holds of the king two ploughlands in *Howes*. He has there one plough in the demeſne and three bondmen; and eight villans, with one bordar, have two ploughs. There are ſeven acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings.

Turſtin holds of Robert two ploughlands and a half in *Howes*. He has there one plough, and two bondmen, and ſix villans, and two bordars, with one plough and a half. There are nine acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings.

The ſame Turſtin holds of Robert four ploughlands in *Clacheſtone*, and Tetbald two ploughlands. One plough is there in the demeſne; and three ſocmen, and five villans, and four bordars, with three ploughs and one bondman. There are fourteen acres of meadow. The whole was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings. Outi and Arnui held theſe lands, with ſac and ſoe, in the time of king Edward.

[Orig. p. 237. a. col. 2.]

.XL$^{\text{II}}$II. TERRA HOMINV̄ De Mellent COMITIS.

IN GVTLACISTAN WAP.

DE COMITE DE MELLENT.ten̄ Turald trā.IIII.uiłłoꝝ 7 ibi hт̄ in dn̄io trā.I.car̄.7 V.ſochos cū.I.uiłło 7 II.bord̄ hn̄tes.II.car̄.Ibi.V.ac̄ p̄ti.Valet.XX.ſol.H̄ tra jacet in AILESTONE.

Vlnod ten̄ de com̄.IIII.car̄ træ ptin̄ ad AILESTONE. In dn̄io hт̄.I.car̄.7 II.uiłłi cū.III.bord̄ hn̄t.I.car̄.Ibi.II.ac̄ brocæ de qbꝫ hт̄ Wiłłs peurel ſocā.II.den̄ p ann̄.Tot̄ ual.XX.ſol. Leuuin tenuit T.R.E.

Wiłłs ten̄ de com̄ dimid̄ hid̄.7 unā car̄ træ 7 dimid̄.in BLADI Ibi fuer̄.IX.car̄.Nc̄ in dn̄io.I.car̄ cū.I.ſeruo.7 XXVIII. ſochi 7 IIII.uiłłi cū.IIII.bord̄ hn̄t.VI.car̄.Ibi molin̄ de.II.ſol.7 XXX.ac̄ p̄ti.Valuit.XXX.ſol.Modo.L.ſolid̄. Bricmar 7 Vlf tenuer̄.

Radulf ten̄ de.Co.WESTHĀ.Ibi.dimid̄ hida 7 I.car̄ træ. Ibi fuer̄.VI.car̄.Nc̄ in dn̄io.II.car̄.7 II.ſerui.7 XXIIII. ſochi 7 XI.uiłłi cū.V.bord̄ hn̄t.V.car̄.Ibi.ē un miles. 7 molin̄ de.II.ſolid̄.7 XVI.ac̄ p̄ti.Valuit.XXV.ſol.M̊.LX.ſol.

Robт̄ ten̄ de.Co.IIII.car̄ træ 7 dim̄ in PETLINGE.Ibi fuit una car̄.Ibi.III.ſochi hn̄t dim̄ car̄.Ibi.X.ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit.IIII.ſol.Modo.V.ſolid̄.Oſmar libe tenuit.

Idē ten̄ de.co.BRANDINESTOR.Ibi ſт̄.II.partes uni hidæ. ideſt.XII.car̄ træ.Ibi fuer̄.VI.car̄.Nc̄ in dn̄io.II.car̄. 7 II.ſerui.7 IX.ſochi 7 III.uiłłi cū.VI.bord̄ hn̄t.III.car̄. Ibi.XVI.ac̄ p̄ti.De hac tra ten̄ Oſbn̄.III.car̄ træ.7 ibi hт̄.I.car̄. Valuit.XXX.ſolid̄.Modo.XL.ſolid̄.Boui libe tenuit.

Fulco ten̄ de.Co.VIII.car̄ træ in CLAIBROC.Ibi fuer̄.IX.car̄. Nc̄ in dn̄io.I.car̄.7 II.ſerui.7 IX.ſochi 7 IX.uiłłi 7 II.milit̄ cū.VI.bord̄ hn̄t.V.car̄.Valuit.X.ſol.Modo.LV.ſolid̄.

Robт̄ ten̄ de.Co.SAWELLE.Ibi ſт̄.IX.car̄ træ.Ibi fuer̄ VII.car̄.7 VI.ſerui.7 XXIII.uiłłi cū.XI.bord̄ hn̄t.VI.car̄. Ibi molin̄ de.II.ſol.7 LX.ac̄ p̄ti.Valuit.XL.ſol.M̊.LX.ſol. Saxi libe tenuit T.R.E.

Robт̄ ten̄ de.Co. In PLOTELEI IIII.car̄ træ.Ibi fuer̄.IIII.car̄.Nc̄ in dn̄io .II.car̄.7 II.ſerui.7 IIII.uiłłi cū.I.~~bord̄~~ hn̄t.I.car̄.Ibi.ē.II. ac̄ p̄ti.Valuit.X.ſolid̄.Modo.XXX.ſolid̄.Leuric tenuit.

Radulf ten̄ de.co.IX.car̄ træ in BAGEWORDE.Ibi fuer̄ VII.car̄.Nc̄ in dn̄io ſт̄.II.cū.I.ſeruo.7 XXIIII.uiłłi 7 III. ſochi cū.VII.bord̄ hn̄t.V.car̄.Silua.I.leu̅ lg̅.7 dim̄ leū lat̄. Valuit.XL.ſol.Modo.IIII.lib̄.Saxi libe tenuit.

Ingenulf ten̄ de Co.VI.car̄ træ in IBESTOCHE.Ibi fuer̄ IIII.car̄.Nc̄ in dn̄io.I.car̄.7 X.ſochi cū.XI.bord̄ hn̄t.III. car̄.Valuit.V.ſol.M̊.XL.ſol.Soca jac̄ ad ſupiorē uillā.Bag̃

Radulf ten̄ de.Co.II.car̄ træ 7 dim̄ in CHIVELESWORDE. Ibi fuer̄.II.car̄.Nc̄.I.car̄ in dn̄io cū.I.ſeruo.7 II.uiłłi cū.V. bord̄ hn̄t.I.car̄.Ibi.VIII.ac̄ p̄ti.Valuit 7 ual.XX.ſol.Vlchetel libe tenuit.

Idē ten̄ de Co... car̄ træ 7 II.bouat̄ in ead̄ uilla. Ibi fuit dim̄ car̄.7 tant̄ ibi.ē in dn̄io.cū.I.ſocho 7 II.bord̄ 7 una ancilla.Ibi molin̄ de.II.ſol.7 IIII.ac̄ p̄ti.Valuit.II.ſol.m̊.X.ſolid̄. Idē Vlchetel tenuit.

XLIV. The Land of the Homagers of the Earl of MELLENT.

In GUTLACISTAN WAP.

Of the earl of Mellent Turald holds the land of four villans, and he has there in the demeſne land equal to one plough, and five ſocmen, with one villan and two bordars, who have two ploughs. There are five acres of meadow. It is worth twenty ſhillings. This land lies in *Aileſton*.

Ulnod holds of the earl four ploughlands belonging to *Aileſtone*. In the demeſne he has one plough; and two villans, with three bordars, have one plough. There are two acres of bruſhwood, of which William Pevrel has the ſoc and two-pence a-year. The whole is worth ten ſhillings. Lewin held it in the time of king Edward.

William holds of the earl half a hide and one ploughland and a half in *Bladi*. There were nine ploughs. Now in the demeſne is one plough with one bondman; and twenty-eight ſocmen and four villans, with four bordars, have ſix ploughs. There is a mill of two ſhillings value, and there are thirty acres of meadow. It was valued at thirty ſhillings; it is now at fifty ſhillings. Bricman and Ulf held it.

Ralph holds *Weſtham* of the earl. There is half a hide and one ploughland. There were ſix ploughs. Now in the demeſne are two ploughs and two bondmen; and twenty-four ſocmen and eleven villans, with five bordars, have five ploughs. There is one knight, and a mill of two ſhillings value, and there are ſixteen acres of meadow. It was valued at twenty-five ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings.

Robert holds of the earl four ploughlands and a half in *Petlinge*. There was one plough. Three ſocmen have there half a plough. There are ten acres of meadow. It was valued at four ſhillings; it is now at five ſhillings. Oſmar held it freely.

The ſame holds of the earl *Brandineſtor*. There are two parts of one hide, that is, twelve ploughlands. There were ſix ploughs. Now in the demeſne are two ploughs and two bondmen; and nine ſocmen and three villans, with ſix bordars, have three ploughs. There are ſixteen acres of meadow. Of this land Oſbern holds three ploughlands, and he has there one plough. It was valued at thirty ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings. Boui held it freely.

Fulco holds of the earl eight ploughlands in *Claibroc*. There were nine ploughs. One plough is now in the demeſne and two bondmen; and nine ſocmen, and nine villans, and two knights, with ſix bordars, have five ploughs. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at fifty-five ſhillings.

Robert holds of the earl *Sawelle*. There are nine ploughlands. There were ſeven ploughs and ſix bondmen; and twenty-three villans, with eleven bordars, have ſix ploughs. There is a mill of two ſhillings value, and there are ſixty acres of meadow. It was valued at forty ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings. Saxi held it freely in the time of king Edward.

Robert holds of the earl four ploughlands in *Plotelei*. There were four ploughs. Now in the demeſne are two ploughs and two bondmen; and four villans, with one bordar, have one plough. There are two acres of meadow. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at thirty ſhillings. Leuric held it.

Ralph holds of the earl nine ploughlands in *Bageworde*. There were ſeven ploughs. Now in the demeſne are two, with one bondman; and twenty-four villans and three ſocmen, with ſeven bordars, have five ploughs. There is a wood a mile long and half one broad. It was valued at forty ſhillings; it is now at four pounds. Saxi held it freely.

Ingenulf holds of the earl ſix ploughlands in *Ibeſtoche*. There were four ploughs. Now in the demeſne is one plough; and ten ſocmen, with eleven bordars, have three ploughs. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings. The ſoc belongs to *Bageworde*.

Ralph holds of the earl two ploughlands and a half in *Chiveleſworde*. There were two ploughs. There is one now in the demeſne, with one bondman; and two villans, with five bordars, have one plough. There are eight acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings. Ulchetel held it freely.

The ſame holds of the earl ..... plouglands and two oxgangs in the ſame manor. There was half a plough; and as much is now in the demeſne, with one ſocman, and two bordars, and one bondwoman. There is a mill of two ſhillings value, and there are four acres of meadow. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings. The ſame Ulchetel held it.

A DISSERTATION ON DOMESDAY-BOOK.

> "Are we concerned to know the manners and cuſtoms which were in uſe amongſt the Grecians and Romans many ages ago, and not concerned to know the cuſtoms and manners of our own anceſtors at a far leſs diſtance of time? Do we think it beneficial to be verſed in the hiſtory, both ancient and modern, of foreign nations; and are we at the ſame time content to deſpiſe or neglect the ancient hiſtory of our own?"
>
> MADOX, Pref. Ep. to Hiſtory of the Exchequer.

DOMESDAY-BOOK, the moſt antient and valuable record that exiſts in the archives of this or any other kingdom, takes its name from *Dom*, i. e. *cenſus*, *æſtimatio*, and *Boc*, *book*; quaſi *Liber Judicii*, the regiſter from which the value of eſtates might be aſcertained, and ſentence and judgement might be given as to the tenure of them. The addition of *dey* or *day* does not augment, but only confirms the ſenſe, ſignifying not only the *meaſure of time*, but the *adminiſtration of juſtice*[1]. It ſtill continues in ſo great credit, that if a queſtion ariſes at this day, whether a manor, pariſh, or lands, be *antient demeſne*, the iſſue muſt be tried by this book, whence there is no appeal, nor is any averment to be made againſt it. To its authority even the Conqueror[2] himſelf ſubmitted in caſes wherein he was concerned. If the land in queſtion be found under the title of *Terra Regis*, it is and ought to be judged *antient demeſne*; and, on the other hand, if it be ſet down under the name of ſome private lord or ſubject, it is determined not to have been the king's[3]. And at this day, what manor is antient demeſne, and what not, is determinable by Domeſday alone.

The author of the Dialogus de Scaccario[4] ſays, the Survey was called *Domeſday* by the Engliſh, becauſe a ſentence, ariſing from the evidence there contained, admitted neither of appeal nor evaſion, any more than the final doom at the day of judgement.

An inſtance however occurs, ſo early as 1377, in the firſt year of the reign of king Richard the Second, in which the Commons of England at large remonſtrate to the king and the great council of the nation againſt ſome irregular practices that had crept into uſe from a perverſion of the privileges enjoyed under the ſanction of this record[5].

Our anceſtors had many *Dome-books*. A ſurvey of this kind had been taken before by Alfred[6], who about the year 893, as Ingulphus[7] and other hiſtorians tell us, divided England into counties[8], hundreds, and tithings[9]. Previous to this he took a ſurvey of

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[1] Gloſſary to Kennet's Parochial Antiquities, in voce.

We ſee the *Dome Bôc* often referred to in the laws of the Saxon kings, as a book of laws, or ſtatute-book; and king Edward the Elder commands all his judges to give right judgements to all the people of England, to the beſt of their ſkill and underſtanding, as it ſtands in the *Dome Bôc*, or book of laws, "ut in judiciali libro ſcriptum habetur;" Lambarde. And the word *Domas* plainly ſignifies *Laws*, in the preamble to the laws of Ina. Whence we may fairly ſuppoſe, that the word *Dome*, in William the Firſt's time, meant *Law*. We are certain it had much the ſame ſignification ſome centuries after; for we read in Lydgate, Hiſtorie of the Deſtruction of the Citie of Thebes, 2d part,

——In a porche, bilte of ſquare ſtones,
Full mightily in arched environ,
Where the *domes* and pleas of the town
Were executed, and laws of the king, &c.

And we are told by Fabian, vol. II. p. 1. ed. 1559, that the citizens of London had formerly an old regiſter, wherein were recorded the names of the portreeves, together with the *laws* and cuſtoms of that city, which in the Saxon tongue was called *Domeſday*. That the word *day* formerly ſignified *judgement*, *determination*, as it does at preſent all over Germany, we may farther prove from Spenſer's Fairy Queen, B. II. C. VIII. 28.

——What art thou
That mak'ſt thyſelf his *dayeſman* to prolong
The vengeance preſt?

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Som'ſſ^r ſs. Rob'tus Bathon' & Wellen' ep'us, &c. ad hanc notam Δ ſic continetur ut ſequitur. Et quoad maneria de Kingſbury & Pokeleſcherche & Cerde, quæ d'nus rex aſſerit de antiquo dominico coronæ ſuæ, Dicit, quòd alias coram d'no rege dicebat quòd in libro de Domeſday ad ſcaccarium compertum eſt, quòd nec Kingſberi nec manerium de Cerde ſunt de antiquo dominico coronæ d'ni regis. Ideò prædictus ep'us quoad hoc inde ſine die.

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In placita pro revocatione finis pro terris in manerio de Dymmock, quod aſſeritur eſſe antiquum d'nicum; ſcrutato libro de Domeſday ita compertum. Conſideratum eſt quòd prædictus finis admittetur, &c.

Placita coram d'no rege Trin. 6 Hen. IV. South't. Rot. 54.

Elizabeth Julers comitiſſa Canciæ, d'na manerii de Aulton, quod manerium dicit eſſe de antiquo d'nico coronæ, ſupplicat quòd finis levatur & annulletur. Et ſuper hoc venerabilis clericus Thomas Langley, d'ni regis cancellarius, per manus ſuas proprias liberavit quoddam breve d'ni regis delerc' Theſ' & Canc' ar', &c. cum certificat' libri de Domeſdei eidem brevi annex' ad certificand', &c.

Collegit hæc Jo. Bradſhaw, deputat' un' camerar' Scacc'ii, 30 Oct. 1618."

[4] Lib. I. c. 16.

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[9] Of the diviſion of England into pariſhes, about the year 636, ſee under *Abkettleby*, p. 16.

[Orig. p. 237. a. col. 2.]

.XLII. TERRA HOMINV̄ De Mellent COMITIS.

IN GVTLACISTAN WAP̄.

DE COMITE DE MELLENT. ten̄ Turald trā. IIII. uilloꝝ 7 ibi hƚ in dn̄io trā. I. car̄. 7 V. sochos cū. I. uillo 7 II. borđ hn̄tes. II. car̄. Ibi. V. ac̄ p̄ti. Valet. xx. sol̄. H̄ tra jacet in AILESTONE.

Vlnod ten̄ de com̄. IIII. car̄ træ ptin̄ ad AILESTONE. In dn̄io hƚ. I. car̄. 7 II. uilli cū. III. borđ hn̄t. I. car̄. Ibi. II. ac̄ brocæ de q̄bꝫ hƚ Wills peurel socā. II. den̄ p ann̄. Tot̄ ual. xx. sol̄. Leuuin tenuit T.R.E.

Wills ten̄ de com̄ dimiđ hiđ. 7 unā car̄ træ 7 dimiđ. in BLADI Ibi fuer̄. IX. car̄. Nc̄ in dn̄io. I. car̄ cū. I. seruo. 7 XXVIII. sochi 7 IIII. uilli cū. IIII. borđ hn̄t. VI. car̄. Ibi molin̄ de. II. sol̄. 7 XXX. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit. XXX. sol̄. Modo. L. soliđ. Bricmar 7 Vlf tenuer̄.

Radulf ten̄ de. Co. WESTHĀ. Ibi. dimiđ hida 7 I. car̄ træ. Ibi fuer̄. VI. car̄. Nc̄ in dn̄io. II. car̄. 7 II. serui. 7 XXIIII. sochi 7 XI. uilli cū. V. borđ hn̄t. V. car̄. Ibi. ē un̄ miles. 7 molin̄ de. II. soliđ. 7 XVI. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit. XXV. sol̄. M̊. LX. sol̄.

Robt̄ ten̄ de. Co. IIII. car̄ træ 7 dim̄ in PETLINGE. Ibi fuit una car̄. Ibi. III. sochi hn̄t dim̄ car̄. Ibi. X. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit. IIII. sol̄. Modo. V. soliđ. Osmar libē tenuit.

Idē ten̄ de. co. BRANDINESTOR. Ibi sƚ. II. partes uni hidæ. ideſt. XII. car̄ træ. Ibi fuer̄. VI. car̄. Nc̄ in dn̄io. II. car̄. 7 II. serui. 7 IX. sochi 7 III. uilli cū. VI. borđ hn̄t. III. car̄. Ibi. XVI. ac̄ p̄ti. De hac tra ten̄ Osbn̄. III. car̄ træ. 7 ibi hƚ. I. car̄. Valuit. XXX. soliđ. Modo. XL. soliđ. Boui libē tenuit.

Fulco ten̄ de. Co. VIII. car̄ træ in CLAIBROC. Ibi fuer̄. IX. car̄. Nc̄ in dn̄io. I. car̄. 7 II. serui. 7 IX. sochi 7 IX. uilli 7 II. milit cū. VI. borđ hn̄t. V. car̄. Valuit. X. sol̄. Modo. LV. soliđ.

Robt̄ ten̄ de. Co. SAWELLE. Ibi sƚ. IX. car̄ træ. Ibi fuer̄ VII. car̄. 7 VI. serui. 7 XXIII. uilli cū. XI. borđ hn̄t. VI. car̄. Ibi molin̄ de. II. sol̄. 7 LX. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit. XL. sol̄. M̊. LX. sol̄. Saxi libē tenuit T.R.E.

Robt̄ ten̄ de. Co. In PLOTELEI IIII. car̄ træ. Ibi fuer̄. IIII. car̄. Nc̄ in dn̄io. II. car̄. 7 II. serui. 7 IIII. uilli cū. I. borđ hn̄t. I. car̄. Ibi. II. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit. X. soliđ. Modo. XXX. soliđ. Leuric tenuit.

Radulf ten̄ de. co. IX. car̄ træ in BAGEWORDE. Ibi fuer̄ VII. car̄. Nc̄ in dn̄io sƚ. II. cū. I. seruo. 7 XXIIII. uilli 7 III. sochi cū. VII. borđ hn̄t. V. car̄. Silua. I. leu lḡ. 7 dim̄ leū lat. Valuit. XL. sol̄. Modo. IIII. lib̄. Saxi libē tenuit.

Ingenulf ten̄ de Co. VI. car̄ træ in IBESTOCHE. Ibi fuer̄ IIII. car̄. Nc̄ in dn̄io. I. car̄. 7 X. sochi cū. XI. borđ hn̄t. III. car̄. Valuit. V. sol̄. M̊. XL. sol̄. Soca jac̄ ad ſupiorē uillā. Bag

Radulf ten̄ de. Co. II. car̄ træ 7 dim̄ in CHIVELESWORDE. Ibi fuer̄. II. car̄. Nc̄. I. car̄ in dn̄io cū. I. seruo. 7 II. uilli cū. V. borđ hn̄t. I. car̄. Ibi. VIII. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit 7 ual. XX. sol̄. Vlchetel libē tenuit.

Idē ten̄ de Co ... car̄ træ 7 II. bouat̄ in eađ uilla. Ibi fuit dim̄ car̄. 7 tant̄ ibi. ē in dn̄io. cū. I. socho 7 II. borđ 7 una ancilla. Ibi molin̄ de. II. sol̄. 7 IIII. ac̄ p̄ti. Valuit. II. sol̄. m̊. X. soliđ. Idē Vlchetel tenuit.

XLIV. The Land of the Homagers of the Earl of MELLENT.

In GUTLACISTAN WAP.

Of the earl of Mellent Turald holds the land of four villans, and he has there in the demeſne land equal to one plough, and five ſocmen, with one villan and two bordars, who have two ploughs. There are five acres of meadow. It is worth twenty ſhillings. This land lies in *Aileſton*.

Ulnod holds of the earl four ploughlands belonging to *Aileſtone*. In the demeſne he has one plough; and two villans, with three bordars, have one plough. There are two acres of bruſhwood, of which William Pevrel has the ſoc and two-pence a-year. The whole is worth ten ſhillings. Lewin held it in the time of king Edward.

William holds of the earl half a hide and one ploughland and a half in *Bladi*. There were nine ploughs. Now in the demeſne is one plough with one bondman; and twenty-eight ſocmen and four villans, with four bordars, have ſix ploughs. There is a mill of two ſhillings value, and there are thirty acres of meadow. It was valued at thirty ſhillings; it is now at fifty ſhillings. Bricman and Ulf held it.

Ralph holds *Weſtham* of the earl. There is half a hide and one ploughland. There were ſix ploughs. Now in the demeſne are two ploughs and two bondmen; and twenty-four ſocmen and eleven villans, with five bordars, have five ploughs. There is one knight, and a mill of two ſhillings value, and there are ſixteen acres of meadow. It was valued at twenty-five ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings.

Robert holds of the earl four ploughlands and a half in *Petlinge*. There was one plough. Three ſocmen have there half a plough. There are ten acres of meadow. It was valued at four ſhillings; it is now at five ſhillings. Oſmar held it freely.

The ſame holds of the earl *Brandineſtor*. There are two parts of one hide, that is, twelve ploughlands. There were ſix ploughs. Now in the demeſne are two ploughs and two bondmen; and nine ſocmen and three villans, with ſix bordars, have three ploughs. There are ſixteen acres of meadow. Of this land Oſbern holds three ploughlands, and he has there one plough. It was valued at thirty ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings. Boui held it freely.

Fulco holds of the earl eight ploughlands in *Claibroc*. There were nine ploughs. One plough is now in the demeſne and two bondmen; and nine ſocmen, and nine villans, and two knights, with ſix bordars, have five ploughs. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at fifty-five ſhillings.

Robert holds of the earl *Sawelle*. There are nine ploughlands. There were ſeven ploughs and ſix bondmen; and twenty-three villans, with eleven bordars, have ſix ploughs. There is a mill of two ſhillings value, and there are ſixty acres of meadow. It was valued at forty ſhillings; it is now at ſixty ſhillings. Saxi held it freely in the time of king Edward.

Robert holds of the earl four ploughlands in *Plotelei*. There were four ploughs. Now in the demeſne are two ploughs and two bondmen; and four villans, with one bordar, have one plough. There are two acres of meadow. It was valued at ten ſhillings; it is now at thirty ſhillings. Leuric held it.

Ralph holds of the earl nine ploughlands in *Bageworde*. There were ſeven ploughs. Now in the demeſne are two, with one bondman; and twenty-four villans and three ſocmen, with ſeven bordars, have five ploughs. There is a wood a mile long and half one broad. It was valued at forty ſhillings; it is now at four pounds. Saxi held it freely.

Ingenulf holds of the earl ſix ploughlands in *Ibeſtoche*. There were four ploughs. Now in the demeſne is one plough; and ten ſocmen, with eleven bordars, have three ploughs. It was valued at five ſhillings; it is now at forty ſhillings. The ſoc belongs to *Bageworde*.

Ralph holds of the earl two ploughlands and a half in *Chiveleſworde*. There were two ploughs. There is one now in the demeſne, with one bondman; and two villans, with five bordars, have one plough. There are eight acres of meadow. It was, and is, worth twenty ſhillings. Ulchetel held it freely.

The ſame holds of the earl ..... plouglands and two oxgangs in the ſame manor. There was half a plough; and as much is now in the demeſne, with one ſocman, and two bordars, and one bondwoman. There is a mill of two ſhillings value, and there are four acres of meadow. It was valued at two ſhillings; it is now at ten ſhillings. The ſame Ulchetel held it.

A DIS-

A DISSERTATION ON DOMESDAY-BOOK.

> "Are we concerned to know the manners and cuſtoms which were in uſe amongſt the Grecians and Romans many ages ago, and not concerned to know the cuſtoms and manners of our own anceſtors at a far leſs diſtance of time? Do we think it beneficial to be verſed in the hiſtory, both ancient and modern, of foreign nations; and are we at the ſame time content to deſpiſe or neglect the ancient hiſtory of our own?" MADOX, Pref. Ep. to Hiſtory of the Exchequer.

DOMESDAY-BOOK, the moſt antient and valuable record that exiſts in the archives of this or any other kingdom, takes its name from *Dom*, i. e. *cenſus*, *æſtimatio*, and *Boc*, *book*; quaſi *Liber Judicii*, the regiſter from which the value of eſtates might be aſcertained, and ſentence and judgement might be given as to the tenure of them. The addition of *dey* or *day* does not augment, but only confirms the ſenſe, ſignifying not only the *meaſure of time*, but the *adminiſtration of juſtice*[1]. It ſtill continues in ſo great credit, that if a queſtion ariſes at this day, whether a manor, pariſh, or lands, be *antient demeſne*, the iſſue muſt be tried by this book, whence there is no appeal, nor is any averment to be made againſt it. To its authority even the Conqueror[2] himſelf ſubmitted in caſes wherein he was concerned. If the land in queſtion be found under the title of *Terra Regis*, it is and ought to be judged *antient demeſne*; and, on the other hand, if it be ſet down under the name of ſome private lord or ſubject, it is determined not to have been the king's[3]. And at this day, what manor is antient demeſne, and what not, is determinable by Domeſday alone.

The author of the Dialogus de Scaccario[4] ſays, the Survey was called *Domeſday* by the Engliſh, becauſe a ſentence, ariſing from the evidence there contained, admitted neither of appeal nor evaſion, any more than the final doom at the day of judgement.

An inſtance however occurs, ſo early as 1377, in the firſt year of the reign of king Richard the Second, in which the Commons of England at large remonſtrate to the king and the great council of the nation againſt ſome irregular practices that had crept into uſe from a perverſion of the privileges enjoyed under the ſanction of this record[5].

Our anceſtors had many *Dome-books*. A ſurvey of this kind had been taken before by Alfred[6], who about the year 893, as Ingulphus[7] and other hiſtorians tell us, divided England into counties[8], hundreds, and tithings[9]. Previous to this he took a ſurvey of all the manors and hides in his dominions, which was digeſted into a regiſter, called *Domboc*, q. d. the judgement-book, and depoſited among the archives of the church of Wincheſter, the reſidence of the Weſt Saxon kings; whence it is alſo called the *Wincheſter book*[1], and *Rotulus Winton*. This *Domeboc* of Alfred ſeems to have been uſed by ſucceeding princes, eſpecially when Danegeld was impoſed by Edward the Confeſſor, whoſe ſurvey is often referred to in Domeſday-Book[2]. It was perhaps the model of the Conqueror's, as it could not but be extant in his time; at which period "the whole lands of England, excluſive of thoſe of the church, were poſſeſſed by 700 immediate vaſſals of the crown, &c.; and as all who held of the king *in capite* ſat in parliament, the nation was at that time *repreſented* by a body as numerous as at preſent, and by the proprietors of almoſt the whole land in the kingdom, if one can apply the word *repreſentation* to men who ſat in parliament, not as *repreſenting* others, an idea at that time unknown, but in their own right, not to protect the people againſt ſlavery, but to preſerve themſelves againſt tyranny[3]."

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[1] Gloſſary to Kennet's Parochial Antiquities, in voce.

We ſee the *Dome Bôc* often referred to in the laws of the Saxon kings, as a book of laws, or ſtatute-book; and king Edward the Elder commands all his judges to give right judgements to all the people of England, to the beſt of their ſkill and underſtanding, as it ſtands in the *Dome Bôc*, or book of laws, "ut in judiciali libro ſcriptum habetur;" Lambarde. And the word *Domas* plainly ſignifies *Laws*, in the preamble to the laws of Ina. Whence we may fairly ſuppoſe, that the word *Dome*, in William the Firſt's time, meant *Law*. We are certain it had much the ſame ſignification ſome centuries after; for we read in Lydgate, Hiſtorie of the Deſtruction of the Citie of Thebes, 2d part,

——In a porche, bilte of ſquare ſtones,
Full mightily in arched environ,
Where the *domes* and pleas of the town
Were executed, and laws of the king, &c.

And we are told by Fabian, vol. II. p. 1. ed. 1559, that the citizens of London had formerly an old regiſter, wherein were recorded the names of the portreeves, together with the *laws* and cuſtoms of that city, which in the Saxon tongue was called *Domeſday*. That the word *day* formerly ſignified *judgement*, *determination*, as it does at preſent all over Germany, we may farther prove from Spenſer's Fairy Queen, B. II. C. VIII. 28.

——What art thou
That mak'ſt thyſelf his *dayeſman* to prolong
The vengeance preſt?

We find the word uſed in the ſame ſenſe in our verſion of the book of Job, ix. 33. "Neither is there any *dayeſman* betwixt us, that might lay his hand on us both." The word is likewiſe to be found in archbiſhop Cranmer's tranſlation. It is even uſed in a ſimilar manner in Burton's Anatomie of Melancholie, 2d edit. p. 4. "They had wont heretofore, ſaith Auſtin, to end matters *per communes arbitros*; and ſo in Switzerland, we are informed by Simlerus, they had ſome common *arbitrator* or *dayeſman*, in every town, that made a friendly compoſition betwixt man and man; and he much wonders at their honeſt ſimplicity, that could keep peace ſo well, and end ſuch great cauſes by that means."

[2] On this appellation, here uſed in conformity to general uſage, ſee an excellent remark in p. l.

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Som'ſſr ſs. Rob'tus Bathon' & Wellen' ep'us, &c. ad hanc notam Δ ſic continetur ut ſequitur. Et quoad maneria de Kingſbury & Pokeleſcherche & Cerde, quæ d'nus rex aſſerit de antiquo dominico coronæ ſuæ, Dicit, quòd alias coram d'no rege dicebat quòd in libro de Domeſday ad ſcaccarium compertum eſt, quòd nec Kingſberi nec manerium de Cerde ſunt de antiquo dominico coronæ d'ni regis. Ideò predictus ep'us quoad hoc inde ſine die.

Placita coram rege Trin. 13 E. III. Glouc. Rot. 78.

In placita pro revocatione finis pro terris in manerio de Dymmock, quod aſſeritur eſſe antiquum d'nicum; ſcrutato libro de Domeſday ita compertum. Conſideratum eſt quòd predictus finis admittetur, &c.

Placita coram d'no rege Trin. 6 Hen. IV. South't. Rot. 54.

Elizabeth Julers comitiſſa Canciæ, d'na manerii de Aulton, quod manerium dicit eſſe de antiquo d'nico coronæ, ſupplicat quòd finis levatur & annulletur. Et ſuper hoc venerabilis clericus Thomas Langley, d'ni regis cancellarius, per manus ſuas proprias liberavit quoddam breve d'ni regis delerc' Theſ' & Canc' ar', &c. cum certificat' libri de Domeſdei eidem brevi annex' ad certificand', &c.

Collegit hæc Jo. Bradſhaw, deputat' un' camerar' Scacc'ii, 30 Oct. 1618."

[4] Lib. I. c. 16.

[5] See the complaint and anſwer, from Rot. Parl. vol. III. p. 21, at the end of this Diſſertation, p. liv.

[6] Alfred's referred to the time of king Ethelred; and the Conqueror's to that of Edward the Confeſſor; the entries being thus made in the latter: "Rex tenet *Rodolei*; rex E. tenuit." Again, at *Duntone*, "T. R. E. valuit c ſol;" it was worth ſo much *tempore regis Edwardi*, in the time of king Edward; "modo xi lib';" i. e. when the ſurvey was taken.

[7] P. 870. Edit. Gale, vol. I. p. 79.

[8] "The diviſion of the kingdom into parts, muſt be coeval with the eſtabliſhment of a regular government throughout the whole kingdom, or the provinces into which it was divided under the Heptarchy. As the latter was more perfect, the former would be more accurate. Alfred then was not the firſt who divided England into diſtricts or counties, mention being made of ſuch diviſion in the laws of Ina and in other places. He only revived what had been done before, making many alterations and improvements, and cauſing a general ſurvey of his dominions to be taken in what is called the Roll of Wincheſter, perhaps from its being kept in the monaſtery of his foundation there, or from his making that city his favourite reſidence. This ſurvey being loſt, or, by the change of diviſions, tenures, or property, ſuperſeded, William the Conqueror made a ſecond very accurate ſurvey." Dr. Naſh, Obſervations on Domeſday, p. 1.

[9] Of the diviſion of England into pariſhes, about the year 636, ſee under *Abkettleby*, p. 16.

The following lines of Robert of Glouceſter contain, perhaps, the oldeſt deſcription of Domeſday-book:

"The king Wyllam vor to wyte the wurth of lond,
Let enquiry ſtreythlyche thorou al Engelond,
Hou mony plou lond, and hou mony hyden al ſo,
Were in everyche ſhyre, and wat hii were wurth therto.
And rentys of ech toun, and the wateres eſchone
That wurth, and of wodes ek, that ther ne bylevede none,
That he wuſte wat hii were worth, and ſo underſtonde
And wyte al clene y nou, and that wryt dude ywys
In the treſorye at Weſtmynſtre, there as yt gut ys.
So that oure kynges ſuththe wanne hii ranſom toke,
Iredy wat folc mygte gyve hii founde ther in her boke."

The four laſt lines are thus read in another MS. in the Heralds College:

"And lete hit write in a boke, and dude the boke i wys
In the treſoury of Weſtmynſtre as hit put ther is.
So that other kynges ſuthe taillage whanne they toke
Hii founde what folke myght yeve redy in thuſke boke."

The deſign of the book was, to ſerve as a regiſter; by which ſentence was to be given in the tenures of eſtates. This is ſummed up in theſe verſes:

"Quid deberetur fiſco, quæ, quanta tributa,
Nomine quid cenſus, quæ vectigalia, quantum
Quiſque teneretur feodali ſolvere jure,
Qui ſint exempti, vel quos angaria damnet,
Qui ſint vel glebæ ſervi, vel conditionis,
Quove manumiſſus patrono jure ligetur[4]."

The ſurvey was executed by Norman commiſſioners[5], nobility, and biſhops, appointed by the king, who were empowered to enquire upon view, and upon the oath of a jury ſummoned and impanneled in each hundred out of all orders of freemen, from barons down to the loweſt farmers, to give in upon oath to the commiſſioners, by verdict or preſentment, due information, for the faithful and impartial execution of it. The number of jurors in each county differed according to its extent. In ſome, as Selden ſays[6], it did not exceed eight or nine; in others more.

The following paſſage, cited by ſir William Dugdale[7] from the Leidger-book of Worceſter, in the Cotton Library, illuſtrates the mode in which the returns were made:

"In vicecomitatu *Wiraceaſtre* habet S. Maria de *Wiraceaſtre* unum hundredum, quod vocatur *Oſvaldeſlau*, in quo jacent 300 hidæ, &c. Hoc teſtimonium totus vicecomitatus *Wiraceaſtre*, dato ſacramento jusjurandi, firmavit, exhortante et adlaborante piiſſimo & prudentiſſimo patre D. Wolſtano epiſcopo tempore regis Willielmi ſenioris, coram principibus ejuſdem regis, Remigio ſcilicet Lincolnienſi epiſcopo, & comite Waltero Giffardo, & Henrico de Feriers, & Adâ fratre Eudonis dapiferi regis, qui ad inquirendas & deſcribendas poſſeſſiones & conſuetudines tam regis quam principum ſuorum, in hâc provinciâ, & in plurimis aliis, ab ipſo rege deſtinati ſunt eo tempore quo totam Angliam rex deſcribi fecit," &c.

All who were capable of ſervice were obliged to attend; and they were to make a preſentment, or verdict, to the commiſſioners. This contained a general ſurvey of every county, and of the ſeveral hundreds, rapes, laths, wapentakes, cities, towns, boroughs, manors, vills, caſtles, &c. how many hides, carucates, virgates, half-hides, bovates, oxgangs, *leucæ*, *quarentenæ*, were in each manor, and their value; an account of what paſture, meadow, wood, foreſts, commons, parks, farm-houſes, demeſne tenements, houſes, burgeſſes, and the names of their owners; how many men, of what condition, whether free-men, ſoc-men, bordars, villans, cottagers, ſlaves, merchants, workmen, aliens [*Francigenæ*], and Normans; what goods and chattels, treaſure and ready money, each perſon had; how much he owed, and what was owing to him; rents, tribute, tax [*cenſus*], ſervices, tolls, cuſtoms, homage where due, and what works were to be done for the lords of the manor; what beaſts, as ſheep, hogs, goats, load-horſes[8], cart-horſes[9], working-horſes[10], colts, aſſes, oxen, cows, calves, ſtocks of bees, were in every manor; what mills, rivers, fiſheries, fiſhponds, marſhes, vineyards; and their value then, and in the time of Edward the Confeſſor.

One would have expected that the order to make the ſurvey with all poſſible exactneſs ſhould have been punctually executed; the commiſſioners, as well as the jury, having juſt reaſon, from the king's known character and imperious temper, to dread his anger and ſevere puniſhment, in caſe of the leaſt fraud and connivance. The author of the Saxon Chronicle ſays, "The king held a grand council, and deliberated with his nobles in what manner and by whom this land ſhould be inhabited; for this purpoſe he ſent his ſervants throughout all England, and into every county, with power to enquire how many hundreds were contained in each county, what lands and flocks in it belonged to the king, and what ſubſidy it ought to pay yearly. He alſo authorized them to take an account how much land belonged to the archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, and earls, and in ſhort what lands and flocks belonged to each Engliſhman, and the value thereof in money. He ordered them to ſurvey the lands ſo diligently, that there ſhould not be a hide, nor even a yard of land, nor indeed, which is ſhameful to mention, though he was not aſhamed to cauſe it to be done, an ox, or a cow, or a hog omitted, but what ſhould be brought into the account, and delivered to him in writing[11]." *Ne quidem bos aut vacca aut porcus prætermittebatur*, are the words of the Saxon Chronicle; *quot animalia*, ſay Roger de Hoveden and Henry de Huntingdon; *what number of men and of beaſts*, ſays Fabian.

In ſome counties the king's orders, we have reaſon to think, were duly obſerved: but, if the inſtructions were general, it is certain that the mandate was in many caſes very negligently obeyed.

In Leiceſterſhire, five oxen for the plough are introduced at *Lubbeſthorp*[12], and a wood with 100 hogs at *Aſbby-Folvile*[13]: but theſe inſtances ſtand almoſt ſingly; and, in general, as little attention is paid to this ſpecies of enquiry throughout the whole ſurvey.

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[1] The Hiſtory of Burton Abbey, in the Monaſticon, I. p. 272, mentions Domeſday-Book *apud Wintoniam & Weſtmonaſterium*, as if there were two authentic copies of the ſame record. Hence, and from its reſemblance to the older one, it is ſometimes called *Rotulus* and *Liber Wintoniæ*. Spelman, Gloſſ. in v. DOMESDAY.

[2] Carte, I. 315, ſays it was preſerved till the reign of Edward IV; but for this he gives no authority.

[3] Dalrymple's Feudal Tenures, ch 8.

[4] From Du Freſne's Gloſſary; who ſays, he uſes the words Willelmi Britonis, lib. iv. Philipp. p. 145.

[5] Juſtices [*Juſticiarii*], five in each county. Annal. Waverlienſ. apud Spelman in voce. Their number is omitted in Gale's edition of thoſe Annals. There were four in Worceſterſhire, called *principes regis*, as appears in the extract given above.

[6] Pref. to Eadmer. [7] Baronage, vol. I. p. 257. [8] *Runcini*. [9] *Afri*. [10] *Averiæ*.

[11] Spa ſpyðe nearpelice he hit lett ut aſpirian ꝥ næſ an ælpig hide ne an gyrde landeſ, ne furðon hit iſ ſceame to tellanne, ac hit ne þuhte him nan ſceame to donne, an oxe ne an cu ne an ſpin neaſ belyfon ꝥ neaſ geſæt on hiſ geprite: p. 186.

[12] P. 235. a. col. 2. [13] P. 233. a. col. 1.

By this ſurvey, however, the Conqueror was enabled to fix the proportion of *Dane-geld* on the property of each land-holder[1]. This tax, called alſo *Hide-geld*, or *Hidage*, and *Carucage*, *Here-geld*, or *Tributum Militare* vel *Navale*, was a kind of land-tax, which began to be collected by king Æthelred about the year 1002, to raiſe a ſubſidiary tribute for the Danes, after they had ravaged this kingdom. It was originally an annual land-tax of two ſhillings generally on every hide of arable land; was the firſt ſtated tax of that kind; and though called *Dane-geld*, becauſe paid to the Danes, retained that name long after, when it was appropriated to different uſes. Edward the Confeſſor ſuſpended the payment of this tax during part of his time. William levied it in the ſecond year of his reign; how often afterwards does not appear. But in 1084 or 1086 he increaſed it to 6*s.*[2] an hide, which was three times more than it ever appears to have been before. In the reign of William Rufus it was 4*s.*; 7 Henry I. 3*s.*; in the reign of Stephen 2*s.* an hide. It continued to be collected to 21 Hen. II. and probably later[3]. Perhaps the rate varied according to the exigence of affairs, or the avaricious humour of the prince; and it is ſingular, that the *geld* is never once mentioned in the county of Northampton.

Some articles the jury were charged to enquire of were thought unneceſſary to be inſerted in the original framed out of the returns: which will account for the different deſcriptions different writers give of it; ſome ſaying it contained an account of every particular the jury were charged to enquire of; others, more correctly, confining it to ſuch only as were extracted from the returns, and tranſcribed into the work.

The following extract from ſir William Blackſtone's Commentaries on the Laws of England explains the motives for the ſurvey being originally taken.

"An invaſion from Denmark being apprehended "19 W. I. and the military conſtitution of the Saxons being then laid aſide, and no other introduced "in its ſtead, the kingdom was wholly defenceleſs; "which occaſioned the king to bring over a large "army of Normans and Bretons, who were quartered "upon every landholder, and greatly oppreſſed the "people. This apparent weakneſs, together with "the grievances occaſioned by a foreign force, might "co-operate with the king's remonſtrances, and the "better incline the nobility to liſten to his propoſals "for putting them in a poſture of defence. For, as "ſoon as the danger was over, the king held a great "council, to enquire into the ſtate of the nation; the "immediate conſequence of which was the compiling "of the great ſurvey called *Domeſday-book*, which "was finiſhed in the next year: and in the latter "end of that very year the king was attended by all "his nobility at Sarum, where all the principal landholders ſubmitted their lands to the yoke of military tenure, became the king's vaſſals, and did homage and fealty to his perſon. This ſeems to have "been the æra of formally introducing feudal tenures by law in England[4]."

Accordingly Mr. Madox obſerves[5], that in 1086, as appears by Domeſday-book, the Norman lords and knights were in actual ſeiſin of ſeveral fiefs, which the Conqueror conferred upon them. And ſir Martin Wright[6] is of opinion, that this ſurvey was taken upon, or ſoon after, our anceſtors' conſent to tenures; in order to diſcover the quantity of every man's fee, and to fix his homage. The ſtrength of the nation could alſo be aſcertained by it[7].

At the time of this ſurvey, indeed, if we are diſpoſed to give entire credit to our old hiſtorians, not only all the baronies and great military fiefs, but all civil and eccleſiaſtical poſts of honour or profit were in the hands of foreigners. Eadmer informs us, that William I. diſplaced the Engliſh from all poſts of government, both in church and ſtate[8]: that the biſhopricks and abbacies, the earldoms and baronies, were diſtributed among his Normans[9]." Ingulphus ſays, "Comitatus & baronias, epiſcopatus & prælatias totius terre ſuis Normannis rex diſtribuit, & *vix* aliquem Anglicum ad honoris ſtatum, vel alicujus dominii principatum aſcendere permiſit[10]." And Henry of Huntingdon aſſures us that, in the 21ſt year of William I, "*Vix* aliquis princeps de progenie Anglorum erat in Angliâ[11]."

Theſe writers, however, uſe the word *vix*, and therefore cannot be charged with a want of exactneſs in this inſtance; but William of Malmeſbury[12] poſitively ſays, "Anglia facta eſt externorum habitatio & alienigenorum dominatio. *Nullus* hodie *Anglus* vel dux, vel pontifex, vel abbas." And yet it is clear, from the charter of Henry I, that there were in his time ſome Engliſh barons in Worceſterſhire, who held of the crown; and, as lord Lyttelton obſerves, it cannot be ſuppoſed that they were confined only to that county.

The inquiſitions being taken, they were tranſmitted to Wincheſter, and the ſubſtance of them was methodized, and formed into the record now called Domeſday; the extracting and claſſing the ſubſtance of the returns under the general heads of *Terra Regis*, &c. being a ſubſequent work, collected after the original *rotuli* were returned into the Exchequer. When Domeſday-Book was compiled, they were probably thrown by or deſtroyed; but ſome copies of them might be taken. Sir Henry Spelman was of opinion that theſe inquiſitions, or, as he calls them, *Comitatuum Enarrationes*, were all loſt. Mr. Selden[13] gives the names of the jury in ſeveral of the hundreds in Cambridgeſhire, which he found in a MS. belonging to the church of Ely, coæval, as he thinks, with Domeſday itſelf. This is probably the manuſcript in vellum, bound up with the Liber Elienſis, marked Tiberius A. VI. 4. in the Cottonian library, which contains a copy of the inquiſition of the juries for moſt of the hundreds of that county, in a fair antient character, of about the time of Henry II.[14] The Exeter manuſcript[15] of Domeſday is thought to be one of theſe returns; and ſome have ſuppoſed the leaſt of the two volumes in the Chapter-houſe to be of the ſame kind.

This ſurvey was begun, according to the annals of Waverley, A. D. 1083, 17 William I; according to the Saxon Chronicle 1085; but the Red Book of the Exchequer ſtates it in 14 William I. 1080, and finiſhed in the 20th year of his reign, 1086. The mode in which the queen is mentioned[16], who died Nov. 2, 1083, ſhews that it was begun before that period. The date of its concluſion is confirmed by the concurrent teſtimony of ancient writers, and by the following entry, written in a coæval hand, in capitals, at the end of the ſecond volume of the manuſcript:

> *ANNO MILLESIMO OCTOGESIMO SEXTO AB INCARNATIONE DOMINI, VIGESIMO VERO REGNI WILLELMI, FACTA EST ISTA DESCRIPTIO, NON SOLUM PER HOS TRES COMITATUS, SED ETIAM PER ALIOS.*

The Conqueror conſidered the completion of this ſurvey as an event of great importance, and deſigned it ſhould be the commencement of a new æra; a donation made by him ſoon after to the abbey of St.

[1] "Cum rex Willielmus illud (Danegelt) aliquando majoris, aliquando minoris emolumenti eſſe in comperto habuiſſet, optimum eſſe duxit, ut inquiſitio per totum regnum haberetur, qua dignoſceret quantum ſingula oppida, villæ, & hamlettæ numerare tenerentur." Append. Hon. Richm. p. 3.—*Geldum* and *Geldare* come from the Saxon ᵹelꝺan, or ᵹẏlꝺan, *to pay*; and from this word, by turning the ᵹ into a *y*, we have the verb to *yield*.—Of *Danegeld* ſee hereafter, p. 216.

[2] Or, as the Saxon Chronicle expreſſes it, ꞇƿa ⁊ hunꝺ ꞅeoꝼenꞇi penniᵹa, 72 pence.

[3] Webb on Danegeld, p. 2. 16. The terms for making this payment in this record are *ſe defendebat* and *geldabat*, q. d. anſwered for or was rated at, as *in geldo* means ſubject to this tax. Ᵹilꝺ, Tributum.

[4] Blackſtone's Comment. II. p. 49. ex Chron. Sax.

[5] Bar. Ang. p. 25, 26.

[6] Wright's Introduction to the Law of Tenures, p. 52—57. Carte, vol. I. p. 444.

[7] "Quot milites eſſent in unoquoque comitatu, ut ſciret quo numero virorum poſſet, ſi tanta neceſſitas emergeret, confidere." Matth. Weſt. 229.

[8] The church lands, however, by the mediation of archbiſhop Lanfranc, were moſtly reſtored.

[9] Collier's Eccleſ. Hiſt. vol. I. p. 238.

[10] Edit. Gale, vol. I. p. 70.

[11] VII. p. 212.

[12] Cited by Lord Lyttelton, Hiſtory of Henry II. vol. I. p. 415.

[13] Pref. de Eadmer, p. 15.

[14] Webb on Danegeld, p. 26. Brit. Top. vol. I. p. 191.

[15] An extract from this MS. is prefixed to Mr. Hutchins's Hiſtory of Dorſetſhire.

[16] See hereafter, p. li.

Peter at Weſtminſter, of eight hides of lands in Windſor Foreſt, having this remarkable date, *Poſt deſcriptionem totius Angliæ*; and the lands were to be *quietæ à modo ſemper & liberæ à ſcoto & ab omni med conſuetudine, & cenſu pecuniæ quæ* Geld *vocatur Angliæ*[1].

A tax of 6*s*. was raiſed upon every ploughland, to defray the expences the king had been at in compiling the ſurvey, which was three times more than Danegeld appears to have been aſſeſſed at before[2].

The original conſiſts of two volumes, a greater and a leſs, called Great and Little Domeſday-book, both written in a fair legible hand, nearly pure Roman, with a mixture of Saxon; and contains the greateſt part of England and part of Wales, Hereford being then eſteemed a Welſh county; but all the reſt of Wales is omitted. Theſe famous volumes were conſtantly kept with the king's ſeal in the repoſitory by the ſide of the Tally-Court in the Exchequer, under three locks and keys, in the charge of the auditor, the chamberlains and deputy-chamberlains of the Exchequer; till in 1696 they were removed, with a great number of books, rolls, deeds, &c. in that treaſury, and depoſited, with the other records, in the Chapter-houſe at Weſtminſter; where they now remain in the cuſtody of a keeper or inſpector of the records in the Receipt of the Exchequer[3]. And it is not leſs extraordinary than true, that, notwithſtanding the great diſproportion in the value of money two centuries ago and at this preſent time, the fees of 6*s*. 8*d*. for ſearching and 4*d*. a line for tranſcribing from Domeſday-book remain invariably the ſame, as appears from an inquiſition of Exchequer fees taken in the reign of queen Elizabeth; and they were then denominated *antient fees*. It is worthy alſo of remark, that not the ſmalleſt ſpark of jealouſy has appeared in the gentlemen of the office, who muſt have experienced a ſenſible diminution of their fees from the publication of the book.

The firſt and largeſt volume, finely written on both ſides of 382 leaves of vellum, in a ſmall, but plain character, in double columns on each page, contains theſe counties in the following order:

Chenth, Kent.	fol. 1
Sudſexe, Suſſex.	16
Sudrie, Surry.	30
Ханteſcire, Hants.	37 b.
In nova Foreſta, et circa eam, In the new Foreſt, and about it,	51
Inſula de With, Iſle of Wight,	52
Berrocheſcire, Berkſhire.	56
Wilteſcire, Wilts.	64 b.
Dorſete, Dorſetſhire,	75
Sumerſete, Somerſetſhire.	86
Deveneſcire, Devonſhire.	100
Cornvalgie, Cornwall,	120
Midelſexe, Middleſex.	126 b.
Herfordſcire, Hertfordſhire.	132
Bochingha'ſcire, Buckinghamſhire.	143
Oxenefordſcire, Oxfordſhire.	154
Glowceſt'ſcire, Glouceſterſhire.	162
Wireceſtreſcire, Worceſterſhire.	172
Herefordſcire, Herefordſhire.	179
Grentebr'ſcire, Cambridgeſhire.	189
Huntedunſcire, Huntingdonſhire.	203
Bedefordſcire, Bedfordſhire.	209
Northampt'ſcire, Northamptonſhire.	219
Ledeceſtreſcire, Leiceſterſhire.	230
Warwicſcire, Warwickſhire.	238
Statfordſcire, Staffordſhire.	246
Sciropeſcire, Shropſhire.	252
Ceſtreſcire, Cheſhire,	262 b.
Inter Ripā et Merſhā, Between the Ribble and the Merſey.	269 b.
Derbyſcire, Derbyſhire.	272
Snotingh'ſcire, Nottinghamſhire.	280
Roteland, Rutland.	293. 367 b.
Evrviſcire, Yorkſhire.	298. 379
Lincolia, Lincoln.	336
Lincoleſcire, *Lindeſig*, Lincolnſhire.	337
Clamores de Evrvicſcire in Nortreding, Claims in the North Riding of Yorkſhire.	373
Æſtreding, Eaſt Riding,	373
Weſtreding, Weſt Riding,	373 b.
Clamores in Sudtreding Lincoliæ, Claims in the South Riding of Lincolnſhire.	375
Nort Reding, North Riding.	375 b.
Weſtreding, Weſt Riding.	376
Chetſteven, Keſteven,	376 b.

The ſecond volume is in quarto, written on 450 leaves of vellum, in ſingle columns, in a fair character, ſomewhat larger than that of the other volume; and contains three counties:

Exſeſſa, Eſſex,	fol. 1
Norfulc, Nordfolc, Norfolk.	109
Sudfulc, Suffolk.	281

The counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Weſtmoreland, are omitted in the grand ſurvey. It is probable, the king's commiſſioners might find it impoſſible to take any exact ſurvey of thoſe counties, as they had ſuffered ſo much by the ravages of war; or they might be at that time in the hands of the Scots, or elſe in ſuch condition as no commiſſioners dared adventure into them, to take the returns of juries, and make the ſurvey[4].

Part of the county of Rutland is included in Nottinghamſhire, p. 293; and part in Lincolnſhire, p. 367.

Lancaſhire does not occur; but that part which lies between the rivers Ribble [*Ripa*] and Merſey [*Merſa*] is ſurveyed in Yorkſhire or Cheſhire. The reſt might be omitted, either by the king's death, or by the debateable lands being then ſubject to inroads.

As to the biſhoprick of Durham, which is likewiſe wholly omitted, all the country between the Teis and Tine had been conferred by Alfred on the biſhop of this ſee; who, at the coming in of the Conqueror, was reputed a count palatine.

The Eaſt-Riding and the moſt Southerly parts of Yorkſhire were made a perfect deſart, in 1069, to cruſh an inſurrection in the North; and in 1070, the king laid waſte the counties North of the Humber, particularly all between York and Durham, for ſixty miles.

Mr. Selden, in his preface to Eadmer, p. iv, ſpeaking of Domeſday, ſays, he does not think that in the whole Chriſtian world there is any public record of authority but what is ſome ages later than this.

Mr. Hearne, after inſerting a table of the abbreviations uſed in this ſurvey, in page 122 of the preface to a Collection of Diſcourſes of ſeveral learned Engliſh Antiquaries[5], adds, "He hath often wiſhed this record was printed entirely, there being no ſurvey of any other country equal to it. The antient Roman Itineraries have been always valued, and that deſervedly; yet they are trifles in compariſon with this moſt admirable ſurvey, done with ſuch exactneſs and ſo much diligence as would be hardly credible, were it not certain that the Normans were reſolved to make the beſt uſe of their conqueſt, and to ſecure every inch of ground to themſelves."

Nothing, however, was done towards ſuch a publication till the Houſe of Lords, in the year 1767, determined to print their Journals and other Parliamentary Records; when the publiſhing of Domeſday-book was ſtrongly urged by ſeveral gentlemen, anxious that ſo valuable a record ſhould not be entirely loſt in caſe of any accident happening to the original; and deſirous alſo that the publick ſhould be made acquainted with a book of much curioſity and of ſome uſe, hitherto known only to a few. In conſequence of which, the Board of Treaſury referred the matter to the Society of Antiquaries, to conſider whether it would be moſt adviſeable to have it printed with types, or to have a *fac-ſimile* copy engraved from the original. Upon enquiry of many eminent printers, it was urged that the combining and ſhifting types of a great variety of characters, with very minute differences, would be attended with many more errors than are met with in common books, and that a careful tracing of the original engraved on copper-plates would give the moſt faithful and exact copy that could be obtained. This opinion being ſtated to the Board of Treaſury, their lordſhips ordered an eſtimate to be made of the expence of engraving the book; and one was accordingly given in, amounting to upwards of £20,000. which, though far from being an extravagant price when the expence of engraving and rolling off 1250 copies of 1664 plates is conſidered, was thought much too large a ſum for ſuch a buſineſs. A reſolution was therefore taken to print it at the public expence with types; which the Editor of this work had the honour to project, and the late Mr. Joſeph Jackſon[1] the ſkill to execute; and with which, by the munificence of Parliament, under the auſpices of a Sovereign who is the univerſal Patron of the Arts, the two volumes of this noble ſurvey were in 1783 completed at the preſs, under the immediate inſpection of a very able officer, the late Abraham Farley, eſq. F. A. S. whoſe induſtry and abilities are well known, and who had been familiar with this and other records for more than 50 years. But it is to be regretted that no *title-page* has been provided for it[2]; nor is it accompanied either with an Introduction, a Gloſſary, or an Index.

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[1] See Madox, Formulare Anglic. p. 238. N° 396; Kelham, p. 8. It is atteſted by William de Kairleſo biſhop of Durham, who was lord chief juſtice; and by J. Taileſboc.

[2] Kelham, p. 6.

[3] There is kept in the Exchequer another book called Domeſday, with many pictures and gilt letters in the beginning, and referring to the time of the Confeſſor; which has led ſome into a miſtake that it was compoſed by his order. From the ſpecimen of this record, engraved in our Plate I. N° II. it will appear that it is only an epitome of the Norman Survey.—Another abridgement is kept in the Remembrancer's office; which is of a quarto ſize, and differs from the folio kept in the Chapter-houſe, the words being more abbreviated, and an account is given of the lands only; whereas the larger one deſcribes the lands, together with the villans and ſtock upon the ſame. A ſpecimen of this Domeſday is engraved in Dr. Naſh's Worceſterſhire.—Of the other fac-ſimiles in plate I. N° III. is from the Teſta de Nevill; IV. and V. from a Subſidy Roll of 1416; and VI. from Charyte's Rentale of Leiceſter Abbey.

[4] Brady, Introd. Append. 17.

[5] Alſo in his Gloſſary to Peter Langtoft's Chronicle. This is now the leſs neceſſary, ſince Mr. Kelham's very uſeful illuſtration of this antient Record is itſelf one entire table of its abbreviations.

A ſpecimen of the original Domeſday[3] for Leiceſterſhire is exhibited in plate I; and the county at large is annexed, in the types above alluded to.

That part of the ſurvey which relates to Dorſetſhire, was prefixed to Mr. Hutchins's excellent Hiſtory of that county in the ſame types[4].

The firſt fac-ſimile copy of a whole county was engraved for Mr. Manning's Hiſtory of Surrey; but the firſt copy of a whole county ſo engraved, that has actually been publiſhed, is annexed to Dr. Naſh's Parochial Collections for Worceſterſhire.

Other engraved ſpecimens may be ſeen in Gale's Regiſtrum Honoris de Richmond, p. 238; in Morant's Eſſex; a ſmall one in Groſe's Antiquities; and a very bad one in Hickes's Theſaurus, vol. I. p. 144.

The order generally obſerved in writing the ſurvey is to ſet down in the firſt place at the head of every county (except Cheſter[5] and Rutland[6]) the king's name, *Rex Willelmus*; and then a liſt of the biſhops, religious houſes, churches, and great men, according to their rank[7], that held of the king *in capite*[8], in that county; likewiſe of his thanes, miniſters, and ſervants; with a numerical figure in red ink before them, for the better finding them in the book. In ſome counties, the cities and capital boroughs are taken notice of, before the liſt of the great tenants is entered, with the particular laws or cuſtoms of each; and, in others, they are inſerted promiſcuouſly[9].

This is a very valuable part of Domeſday, though hitherto unnoticed; and fully confirms to us, that William the Conqueror made but little alteration in the antient cuſtoms which prevailed in the time of Edward the Confeſſor[10]. Among the cities and boroughs whoſe cuſtoms are noticed, we have in this county only the town of Leiceſter, p. 230. a. 1.

Conſuetudo is elſewhere uſed in the ſenſe of an old rent, ſervice, or cuſtom. Thus, under *Bruneſtaneſtorp*, p. 232. a. 2. we learn that *Hec terra jacet ad Ledeceſtre, cum omnibus conſuetudinibus ſuis.*

In this ſurvey, p. 230. a. 1. "*civitas* de *Ledeceſtre*—XXIV domos in eodem *burgo*," are both applied to *Leiceſter*; and in the Anglo-Saxon books, *civitates* are rendered by burghs, and burghs are latinized by *civitates*. After the Conqueſt, however, there ſeems to be a notion of ſome difference, by the general uſe of both words with the diſcriminative article *and* between them; yet, in charters much later than that period, particularly in that of *Leiceſter*, *city*[11] is uſed promiſcuouſly with *burgh*; which ſhews that lord Coke's obſervation, that every city is, or was, *a biſhop's ſee*[12], is generally exact[13].

After the liſt of the tenants, the manors and poſſeſſions themſelves which belong to the king, and alſo to each owner throughout the whole county, whether they lie in the ſame or different hundreds, are collected, and minutely noted, with their under-tenants[14].

The king's demeſnes, under the title *Terra regis*, always ſtand firſt, as *Rex Willelmus*, *Rex W. Will. Rex Anglorum*, or *Rex*, *tenet* or *habet*. Then the lands which belong to ſome biſhop, religious houſe, or great tenant, as *Terra Archiep'i*, &c.[15]

In the ſmaller volume, under Eſſex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, the *liberi homines* are ranked ſeparate; and there is alſo a title for *Invaſiones ſuper regem*[16].

The deſcription is generally thus: how many hides, or carucates, the land is gelded or taxed at; whoſe it was in the time of king Edward; who the preſent owner, and the ſub-tenants; what and how much arable land, meadow, paſture, and wood, there is; how much in demeſne, how much in tenancy, and what number of ploughs it will keep; what mills and fiſhings, how many freemen, ſocmen, *coliberti*, *cotarii*, *bordarii*, *radmanni*, *radcheniſtres*, villans, maid-ſervants, and bondmen, there are; in ſome counties, what young cattle, ſheep, working-horſes, &c. are upon the land; and how many hogs the woods will ſupport; ſometimes what churches there are, and how many prieſts or parſons[17]; what cuſtomary rents, preſtations, and ſervices, are to be paid and rendered out of the lands; what has been added to the manor, what with-held from it, and by whom; what land is waſte; what the whole was let for in the time of king Edward; and what the net rent, whether it was too high rented, or whether it might be improved. But all entries in it are not alike, they being more or leſs exact and particular in ſome counties than others, according to the care, diligence, and induſtry, of the commiſſioners and ſcribes[1].

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[1] A letter-founder of the firſt eminence in his profeſſion, who died Jan. 14, 1792. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXII. p. 92.

[2] The title intended for it was "DOMESDAY BOOK: Seu, Liber Cenſualis Willielmi Primi Regis Angliæ. Inter archivos regni in domo capitulari Weſtmonaſterii aſſervatus. Jubente Rege auguſtiſſimo Georgio Tertio prelo mandatus, 1783."

[3] A complete copy of the whole book, in two volumes; one, containing Norfolk, Suffolk, and Richmondſhire; the other, all the reſt; was collated by that honourable and learned Antiquary and Lover of all learning the lord William Howard, younger ſon of Thomas duke of Norfolk; and was long preſerved in the library of that noble family at Naworth Caſtle in Cumberland. Cat. Manuſcriptor. Angliæ, vol. II. p. 14. His lordſhip was a Leiceſterſhire landholder; as will be ſeen under *Narborough*. A fac-ſimile copy for Norfolk, taken for Thomas Howard earl of Arundel, by ſerjeant Gibbon Goddard, recorder of Lynne 1650, was ſucceſſively in the hands of Peter Le Neve, Thomas Martin, John Ives, and now of Mr. Gough.

[4] Parts of Domeſday for the counties of Hertford, Northampton, Eſſex, and Cheſter, are given in the hiſtories of the reſpective counties, by Chauncey, Salmon, Morton, Morant, and ſir Peter Leiceſter; and in Hearne's edition of Heming's Chartulary, as much as relates to the church of Worceſter; but none of them perfectly correct.

[5] Cheſter was a county palatine; and earl Hugo held the whole of it of the king, except what belonged to the biſhop of Lichfield; who was alſo called biſhop of Cheſter, from his reſiding there.

[6] The landholders in this county being few, the king's land, and that of the reſt of the owners, is not diſtinguiſhed by titles and numbers, although they are ſeparately ſet down.

[7] "In eo ſcribuntur omnes nobiles ſecundum ordinis ſui dignitatem." Reg. Hon. Richmond, Appendix, p. 5.

[8] The whole number of tenants *in capite* (beſides biſhops, abbots, priors, and church-men, and the king's thanes, eleemoſinaries, miniſters, and ſervants), who held all the lands in England of the Conqueror, was about 420. All others that had any eſtates held of the great tenants by meſne tenure; and each of theſe had a few ſocmen, and an infinite number of men of ſlaviſh condition, called *ſervi*, *villani*, *bordarii*, and *cotarii*, under them. [9] Kelham, p. 3. 6, 7, 8. [10] Ibid. p. 16.

[11] "In the time of the Saxons, all cities and great towns were called by the name of Buꞃᵹ, or Bẏꞃiᵹ, i. e. *Burg*, or *Borough*; and even the great city of London was called by the name of Buꞃᵹ." Forteſcue, of Abſolute and Limited Monarchy, p. 65. See, under the Hiſtory of Leiceſter, p. 112, a ſatisfactory elucidation of this ſubject.

[12] That Leiceſter was a biſhop's ſee, is proved in Dr. Pegge's Diſſertation, Appendix to the Hiſtory of Leiceſter, p. 1.

[13] Glouceſter is one exception, which is called *civitas* in Domeſday, though it had then no biſhop.

[14] Kelham, p. 4. [15] Ibid. [16] Ibid. [17] *Perſonæ*.

It is certain, that all lands, both of the laity and clergy, were at the Survey held of the king directly *in capite*; no land whatever, or townſhip, being excepted from the account then taken; and thoſe towns which are not mentioned in Domeſday[2], as having no manor in them, are accounted for in ſome neighbouring lordſhips and towns where the manors ſtood, and are there aſſeſſed. However, we are told in the Survey itſelf, that 7 hundreds out of 12, in Worceſterſhire, are omitted in that county, they being ſo quiet and free, that the ſheriff had nothing to do with them; and it is often ſaid, that ſuch land was never *hideted*, and that the hundred can give no account of it; therefore the conjecture of Camden, that many parts are left out of Domeſday, "quia penſitationibus liberæ," may ſtill be well founded[3].

Among the antient demeſne lands in this county, ſtyled *Terra Regis*, the places of moſt note were *Bowden* and *Rodeley*[4]. Both theſe had been held by king Edward the Confeſſor, and both were retained by the Conqueror. Under Bowden, ten other lordſhips were ſubordinate; and under the ſoke of Rodeley twenty-three, ſix of which ſtill continue annexed to it, independent of all eccleſiaſtical viſitation.

Two other inſtances of a dependance of ſeveral lordſhips on one paramount manor occur in this county. One under the lands of Goiſfrid de Wirce; whoſe lordſhip of *Melton Mowbray*[5] compriſed ten other townſhips, five of which are ſtill hamlets to that pariſh. The other, under earl Hugo, to whoſe manor of *Barrow*[6] twelve lordſhips were appended.

Out of land held under the king at *Shepeſhed*[7], ſix pounds were paid, by order of the biſhop of Baieux, for the ſervice of the Iſle of Wight.

Thurleſton[8], one of the manors which was held by the king, was obtained by exchange with Goiſfrid de Wirce; who received inſtead of it *Norton* and *Staunton Wyvile*, with ſix ploughlands in *Newton*, and (as the commiſſioners were informed by the homagers of Goiſfrid) a ploughland and a half in *Withcoc*.

The names of the hundreds in many counties have undergone a great change. Lincolnſhire is divided into 30 wapentakes or hundreds; yet there are only about 19 which bear any thing like the ſame name in Domeſday as they do at preſent; and in Warwickſhire there is not now one remaining out of the ten there ſet down[9]. In Leiceſterſhire they have continued the ſame; except only that Sparkenhoe has been taken out of Guthlaxton, and Goſcote divided into Eaſt and Weſt.

The antient demeſne of the crown, as recorded in this Survey, conſiſted of 1422 manors in different counties, beſides ſome ſcattered lands and farms not comprehended therein, and quit-rents paid out of ſeveral other manors[10].

Mr. Webb's[11] ſuppoſition, "that the demeſne lands belonging to the king and queen, and thoſe in the hands of their immediate tenants and farmers, though aſſeſſed, did not pay the tax of Danegeld, becauſe that would have been paying with one hand what they were to receive with the other," is probably unfounded; "de quibus omnibus (domibus) *habet rex geldum ſuum*" appearing to be language rather too ſtrong for a bare aſſeſſment. The houſes were in Leiceſter (fol. 230. a.); and they belonged to the *king*, the archbiſhop of York, earl Hugo, and the abbeys of Coventry and Croyland. The fact is, the antient demeſne was aſſeſſed by the king's prerogative[12], and the talliage and aid paid to his uſe, in virtue of that prerogative, as often as his neceſſities required; but no tax could be laid upon the lands of others without the authority of parliament.

Cities and towns which had no arable land paid *geld* in proportion to a certain number of hides. In Leiceſterſhire the king had forty-two pounds ten ſhillings as a compoſition for all rents from the city and county.

The demeſne lands of the great lords, and thoſe who held by military ſervice, were probably exempt, becauſe it was unreaſonable that thoſe whoſe perſons were by tenure obliged to ſerve in the wars ſhould be doubly charged for their lands for the ſame ſervice. The eſtates of many other perſons alſo were originally, or in a courſe of years, exempted.

As the demeſne lands of churches and religious houſes were excuſed in conſequence of their eleemoſinary grants antecedent to the commencement of this tax, the clergy claimed an exemption from it as an original right; but it extended only to their demeſne lands, not to their other eſtates. They were indeed ſometimes exempted by writ, or by the king's particular order. The barons of the Exchequer and ſheriffs of counties, aſſeſſors and collectors of this tax, were alſo exempted. By means of theſe exemptions the produce of the tax was greatly diminiſhed in the Conqueror's time[13]. The rectifying of this abuſe, and the additional hidage that might reaſonably be expected from the improvement and increaſe of arable lands ſubſequent to A. D. 1013, were probably farther reaſons for making the ſurvey[14].

The diſagreement between the ſum total in the time of Edward the Confeſſor and William the Conqueror is ſometimes very great; owing perhaps to improvements during that interval, or want of exactneſs in the firſt of theſe ſurveys. Thus *Sceltone*[15], which at the firſt period was valued at five ſhillings, was increaſed to ſeventy ſhillings. *Croft*, from ſixty-eight pence, was advanced to forty ſhillings; one ploughland there, which had been entirely waſte, was ſo improved as to produce a rent of five ſhillings[16]; and *Burſtall*, formerly worth 40 ſhillings, was increaſed to five ounces of gold[17]. Material alterations alſo are elſewhere perceivable; though in ſeveral places the lands remained at the ſame value, and in ſome few were become worſe; as at *Stapleton*[18], where they were lowered from 34 ſhillings to 20; and at *Bebi* from 60 ſhillings to 40[19].

Fleckney, *Witeneſto*, *Welham*, and *Aleby*, are all deſcribed as waſte; yet the firſt is returned as worth 12*d*.; the ſecond at 2*s*.; the other two at 3*s*. each[20].

Claxton and *Howes* are twice entered; p. 235. a. 1. and p. 237. a. 1; in nearly the ſame words.

Under *Burbach*, p. 231, a. 2. it is particularly pointed out that land which had been given to the abbot of Coventry in 1043, when worth only two ſhillings a year, had been advanced, in leſs than 40 years, to four pounds. "*Valuit* II *ſolidos quando abbas recepit, modo* IIII *libras*."

Originally, when lands were given to the church they were burdened with military ſervice; but when the neceſſity of it became leſs, people in giving lands to the church exacted no other return than *prayers* and ſuch religious exerciſes[21].

The payments which occur in Domeſday-Book, in this county, were made *ad numerum*[22], or *ad pondus*[23]; that is, by tale, or by weight.

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[1] Kelham, p. 4, 5. [2] Plungar, for example, in this county, was attached to Barkſton; Muſton and Stathern to Bottesford.

[3] Kelham, p. 17. [4] P. 230. a. 2. b. 1. [5] P. 235. b. 1. [6] P. 237. a. 1. [7] P. 230. b. 2. [8] P. 235. b. 1.

[9] See this exemplified in Warner's Hampſhire Domeſday, p. 237; and in the review of it in Gent. Mag. vol. LX. p. 55.

[10] Lord Lyttelton's Life of Henry II. vol. II. p. 237. His lordſhip, it may be added, queſtions the truth of Ordericus Vitalis's account of the daily revenue of William I; vol. III. 454—458.

[11] Short Account of Danegeld, p. 21. [12] For the manner in which this talliage was levied, ſee under *Nether Broughton*, p. 112.

[13] See the Exeter manuſcript. Webb on Danegeld, p. 21—23.

[14] Webb on Danegeld, p. 24. Guthrie, Hiſt. of England, vol. V. b. i. p. 384, 385. [15] P. 232. a. col. 1.

[16] P. 231. b. col. 1. [17] P. 232. a. 2. [18] P. 231. a. col. 2. [19] Ibid. [20] Pp. 234. b. 2; 235. a. 1; 336. b. 1.

[21] Dalrymple, Feudal Tenures, ch. II. ſect. 1. And ſee note 4. p. xli.

[22] At Leiceſter the king had, inſtead of a hawk, "x libras ad numerum." P. 230. a. 1.

[23] The king had at Leiceſter, for all rents from the city and county, "XLII lib. & x ſolidos ad pondus." Ibid.—In ſome parts of the ſurvey this is expreſſed by *ad penſum*, or *penſam*, weight; and in others the payments were in bullion *(ad arſuram)*, refined ſilver or gold, which had paſſed the fire, and was without alloy.—When Domeſday-book was compiled, there was always a fire ready in the Exchequer; and if they liked not the alloy of the money, they burnt it, and then weighed it. Brady's Hiſtory.—If the tenant would not have his money melted, he was to pay 12*d*. in the pound over. Kelham, p. 254.—The pound of ſilver here mentioned weighed 12 ounces, and was equal to 72 *ſolidi* of our preſent money; the *ſolidus* conſiſted of 12*d*. and was equal in weight to three of our preſent ſhillings. Clarke on Coins, p. 345.

Pecunia[1], in p. 235. a. 2. under *Waltham*, means that its value had been before given, p. 233. a. 1. The *pecunia*, or valuation, of *Stapleton*, p. 231. a. 2. is included in that of *Barwell*.

It is fortunate for my readers that there was a *monetarius* at Leiceſter when this ſurvey was taken; as it gives an opportunity of introducing a regular ſeries of the productions of that mint, delineated and engraved by an artiſt of much merit, Mr. James Baſire, the younger, under the immediate direction of my late excellent friend Mr. Southgate, whoſe valuable cabinet furniſhed a large proportion of the originals[2], and who kindly illuſtrated the whole by an eſſay, for which his profound ſkill in that particular ſcience moſt eminently qualified him. The *monetarii* were entitled to conſiderable privileges and exemptions[3].

Ad numerum de viginti in ora, is a phraſe which occurs in the ſecond line of the ſurvey for this county; and on the true value of the *ora* ſome difficulties have ariſen. Mr. Camden, with a freedom and openneſs of mind equal to his other abilities, very honeſtly confeſſed that he knew not what to make of it. "The Danes brought in a reckoning of money by ores *(per oras)*, which is mentioned in Domeſday-book, whether it were as ſeveral coins, or a certain ſum, I know not; but I collect out of the abbey-book of Burton, that 20 *oræ* were ratable to *two marks of ſilver*[4]." Mr. Lambarde ſuppoſed it a braſs coin; Mr. Somner, that no ſuch coin exiſted; but that it always ſignified an ounce, of which there were two ſorts, the one of ſixteen, the other of twenty pence. Dr. Hickes was uncertain whether it was a coin, or only money of account. And biſhop Fleetwood[5] obſerves, "There is alſo ſome diſpute whether the pound was made up of 12 or of 15 ounces. In the 30th of king Etheldred's laws (as they are in J. Brompton) you will find theſe words: "Let thoſe who overlook the ports ſee that every weight at the market be the weight by which my money is received, and let each of them be marked, ſo that 15 *oræ* make a pound." And in Sir Henry Spelman's Gloſſary you will find that *ora* ſignifies *uncia*; and ſo in other learned authors. But the ſame moſt learned knight tell us, that *ora* was alſo a piece of money, valued at 15*d*. for which he quotes this paſſage: Plac. coram Rege, Term. Mich. 37 Hen. III. Rot. 4. "The men of Berkeholt, com. Suffolk, ſay, that in the time of king Henry they had a cuſtom, that when they would marry out their daughters, they were wont to pay, for leave ſo to do, 2 *oræ*, which are valued at 32*d*. Now 15 *oræ* make juſt a Saxon pound; 48*s*. or 15 times 16 *oræ* make 240*d*."

Mr. Clarke ſays, the leſſer *ora* ſeems to have been worth 18 *denarii*, the greater 20[6].

The *ora* was the 8th part of a mark, or twelve pence, and the twentieth part of the pound ſterling[7].

A fine on the perſon in whoſe houſe a fire broke out in the city of Cheſter was 4 *oræ denar'*.[8]

In Domeſday-book, indeed, the *ora* is regularly uſed for the ounce, or twelfth part of the nummulary pound, and its perpetual valuation is twenty-pence[9]; an abundant proof, as Dufreſne has well obſerved[10], that there were, or had been, ſeveral ſorts of *oræ* then in uſe; and therefore, to prevent all ambiguity or diſpute between the crown and the ſubject, the ſums payable to the Exchequer were fixed at a certain value in their current caſh[11].

Quando moneta vertebatur, in Worceſterſhire and ſome other parts of Domeſday, is equivalent to *mutabatur*; implying perhaps a *new* coinage, for which the dies were brought from London[12].

The *libra*, or *pound* of ſilver, often mentioned in Domeſday, weighed 12 ounces, and was equal in weight to 72 *ſolidi*, or 3*l*. 12*s*. of our preſent money. The ſame weight in gold is now worth 48*l*.[13]

The *ſolidus* conſiſted of 12 pence, and was equal in weight to three of our preſent ſhillings[14].

At *Burſtall*, as already noticed, the annual value of the lordſhip is ſtated to be v *unciæ auri*[15].

The *mark* of *ſilver* was the Flemiſh or German mark, value 13*s*. 4*d*. or two thirds of a pound; introduced into France about the cloſe of the eleventh century, but known to the Saxons in England before that time[16]. The *mark* of *gold*, if it be the ſame with the Saxon *mancus*, was equal to thirty ſhillings.

A pound in that age contained three times the weight of ſilver that it does at preſent; and the ſame weight of ſilver, by the moſt probable computation, would purchaſe ten times more of the neceſſaries of life. Ten pounds, therefore, were equivalent to three hundred. To apply this, we may obſerve, that a hawk was valued at ten pounds; a baggage or ſumpter horſe at twenty ſhillings; and there is nothing ſingular in that valuation. The city of Worceſter was to pay either x *libras denariorum de* xx *in ora*, or *accipitrem Norreſc'*, a Norway hawk; & xx *ſolidos pro ſummario*. And we find the ſame in Wiltſhire: "De Wilteſcire habet Rex 10 libras pro accipitre, & 20 ſolidos pro ſummario." Now, ſuppoſing a baggage-horſe at this time to be worth thirty pounds, the price the hawk was valued at is equal to *three hundred pounds* of our money! But, as we cannot be ſure but what was conſidered as a good and ſufficient baggage-horſe in the eleventh century might be much inferior in real worth to one at this time, we muſt think of ſome other mode of eſtimating the ſum at which the horſe was valued; and this Mr. Wyndham (in the Preface to his tranſlation of the Wiltſhire part of Domeſday-book) has happily ſuggeſted: for, finding in Biſhop Fleetwood's Chronicon Pretioſum, that the price of labour was nine-pence a week in 1351, and thinking it highly probable that it was at that time double what it had been at the time of this ſurvey, he concludes that we muſt multiply the valuations in Domeſday-book by twenty-two and a half: and, in this way of eſtimating, the ſum at which the hawk was valued will be equal to at leaſt two hundred and twenty-five pounds! Hawks, eſpecially thoſe from Norway, were in high eſtimation. Ten pounds, it appears, was an optional payment for one hawk. In Oxfordſhire we have heard that a large manor and eſtate was given for a ſingle bird. And, as the rage for the ſports of the field was ſuch as to lead to an expence ſo enormous, we muſt ceaſe to wonder that the New Foreſt in Hampſhire was made by the deſtruction of twenty pariſh-churches, many chapels and religious houſes, and twenty-ſix towns; and that the whole country was laid waſte for thirty miles together.

Mr. Warner ſays, the lands held by William I. appear, from their low valuation in the time of the Confeſſor, to have been always unproductive, in compariſon with other parts of the kingdom. But he ſhould have conſidered, that the ſurvey was made by commiſſioners appointed by the Deſpot; and as we know, from the frank confeſſion of Ingulphus, that theſe commiſſioners impoſed on their employer in the account they gave of the lands belonging to his abbey, we cannot ſuppoſe they would make any difficulty of giving in a falſe account of the value of a tract of land in which their employer was intereſted. Beſides, the valuation does not ſeem low when compared with that of other counties, nor yet when compared with other parts of the ſame county.

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[1] *Pecunia* is applied to ſtock of cattle, but never of men. See Du Cange in voce.

[2] See Mr. Southgate's Eſſay, with the plate it deſcribes, p. xli. xlii.

[3] Thoſe of York were not included among the men of that city who were aſſeſſed by the king's juſtices for the *donum* of it, Mag. Rot. 33 Hen. II. Rot. 7. b. Euervicſcire.

[4] Remains, p. 235; and again, in his Britannia, in Belgis, "Quod vel quale nummi genus ora illa fuerit, mihi planè ignotum."

[5] Chronicon Pretioſum.

[6] Note on the coins prefixed to Spelman's Life of Alfred.

[7] Clarke on Coins, pp. 312. 315. 316.

[8] Camden, Brit. vol. II. p. 431.

[9] Ora reddit x lib' denarior de xx in—redd' c ſol' de xx in—& redd' LX lib' ad numerum de xx in—redd' XL lib' albor' nummorum de xx in. See Kelham, p. 286; and the payment to be made by the city of Worceſter, cited hereafter.

[10] Gloſſar. in voce.

[11] Clarke, p. 316.

[12] Naſh, p. 6; and Du Cange, voce VERTERE.

[13] Atkins, Glouceſterſhire, p. 4. Clarke, p. 81.

[14] Clarke, p. 345.

[15] P. 232. b. 2. The Saxon money-pound conſiſted of 12 ounces. Clarke, p. 14.

[16] Clarke, pp. 320. 332.

A few inſtances from Mr. Warner will ſhew this; and we will take them fairly as the book opens. P. 83, five hides at ſixty ſhillings; two hides and an half at four pounds; p. 83, 85, above 141 hides at ninety pounds; p. 85, ſeven hides at ſix pounds ten ſhillings; p. 87, five hides at ſeven pounds. Without needleſsly multiplying citation, we ſee plainly that the lands not in the foreſt are much oftener valued at leſs than two pounds per hide, than they are at above that ſum. In the foreſt, p. 271, one hide ſet at forty ſhillings; ibid. three yardlands at forty ſhillings; ibid. one hide, except two acres of meadow, at ten pounds; ibid. five hides, except two acres of meadow, at eight pounds; p. 273, two hides, except four acres of meadow, at three pounds; ibid. half a hide at twenty ſhillings; ibid. two yardlands and a half, except one acre of meadow, at twenty ſhillings; ibid. three yardlands at three pounds; p. 275, half a hide in the foreſt at twenty ſhillings; ibid. a hide, except fifteen acres of meadow, at forty ſhillings.

Beſides the rents which were paid in money, we meet with ſeveral other ſpecies of acknowledgement.

In Leiceſterſhire, the king had 15 ſextaries[1] of honey; from the city of Glouceſter 12. In Dorſetſhire, he had in one place 1000 eels[2], in another a right of demanding entertainment for one night[3].

In the county of Hertford (under Widehale, &c. p. 52, and in many other towns), "Hi per annum inveniebant vicecomiti IX denarios, vel duas averias & tertiam partem averiæ; reddent vicecomiti V denarios, & tertiam partem unius averiæ." Q. if horſes were not originally to be found in kind for this compoſition with the ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire? By an inquiſition taken after the death of Robert Swillington, in 1420, it appeared that, *inter alia*, he poſſeſſed a certain annual rent of £4. called *Palfrey-ſilver*[4].

The ſame compoſition for finding one *averia* for the ſheriff of Berks was 4*d*.

At *Melton*, p. 235, a. col. 1. the market is particularly noticed, as producing a rent of twenty ſhillings. Hence probably the cuſtom of merchants paying a ſum to the lord, for licence to trade in his manor[5].

At Nottingham, where the burgeſſes had been accuſtomed to enjoy the fiſhery, complaint was made of their being deprived of that privilege: "In aquâ Trente ſoliti erant piſcare; & modo querelam faciunt quod piſcare prohibentur."

De mutuatione is applied to the exchange of ſome houſes in Leiceſter[6], four of which are deſcribed as decayed *(vaſtas)*, and five others as held *cum ſaca & ſoca*; a kind of tenure which carried with it great privileges and immunities[7].

Dugdale obſerves, that although the ſurvey here and there takes notice of a church being in ſuch a vill in Warwickſhire, there were many more at that time which were not ſet down. Mr. Denne therefore juſtly remarks, that only ſuch churches as were appendant to manors were recorded; or, if the churches were not ſo cloſely connected, and the prieſt only held lands that were dependant on the manor, this circumſtance would not paſs unnoticed[8].

The word *eccleſia* occurs once only in Leiceſterſhire. In ſpeaking of the county-town, where Hugo de Grentemaiſnell is ſaid to have had *four* churches, and the biſhop of Lincoln *two*, the latter are ſaid to be of fifteen ſhillings value. Are we to ſuppoſe there were no more *churches* in Leiceſterſhire at that time? or rather are we not to ſuppoſe there was a *church* in almoſt every place where we meet with the word *preſbyter*; as at *Rodelei*, *Pachintone*, *Huncecote*, *Cnapetot*, *Betmeſwell*, *Barewell*, *Nortone*, *Dunitone*, *Sceltone*, *Rotebie*, *Carlintone*, *Noveſlei*, *Clanefelde*, *Catebie*, *Stantone*, *Langtone*, *Siteſtone*, *Aſcebi*, *Edmerſthop* & *Witham*, *Scopeſtone*, *Summerdebie*, *Dalbi*, *Barcheſtone*, *Botesford*, *Walendeham*, *Holwell* & *Chetelbi*, *Legre*, *Tiletone*, *Pichwell* & *Lubeſtorp*, *Ovretone*, *Rereſbi*, *Foxtone*, *Gutmundeſlea*, *Gloweſbi*, *Aſcbi*, and *Sprotone*.

At *Medeltone* two *prieſts* are mentioned; at *Wichingeſtone* two, a *clericus* diſtinct from the *preſbyter*; and at *Boſeworde* two, a *preſbyter* and a *deacon*.

We may perhaps fairly conclude, that, as the two churches in Leiceſter belonging to the biſhop of Lincoln were valued at fifteen ſhillings, they had at that time no other certain revenue; and that thoſe who officiated at them depended on voluntary oblations, maſſes, and ſurplice-fees, for their ſupport. And as the word *decima* is never once to be found in this part of Domeſday-book, and the occaſional emoluments cannot be ſuppoſed to have been a ſufficient maintenance for the miniſters of the villages of a county ſo well-peopled as Leiceſterſhire ſeems to have been in William the Firſt's time, we are naturally led to infer, that the clergy had *glebe-lands* annexed to their churches, which they let out, or cultivated by their bondmen, though there is not a ſingle inſtance of the quantum belonging to any particular clergyman, conſidered as the pariſh-prieſt. *Godvin*, *Ernebern*, and *Aluric*, the prieſts, who held lands of the king at *Petlinge*, *Svinford*, and *Wiceſtan*, under the title of *Elemoſinæ Regis*, p. 231. a. 2. it ſeems highly probable, held them as eſtates of inheritance, or at leaſt not merely in their clerical capacity; though, to ſpeak ingenuouſly, we know not well what idea to annex to the words *de elemoſinâ Regis*; but it is clear, that of whatever kind thoſe eſtates were, they might be mortgaged. From the Survey, p. 232, a. 1. Huardus had *Seveſbi*, which is ſaid to be *de elemoſinâ Regis*, in mortgage *(in vadimonio)*, and a knight held it. Perhaps theſe livings were a kind of *donative* from the king, or lord of the manor; or the lands might be penſions from the crown.

It ſeems probable indeed that the clergy of this county did not rank high in the eſtimation of the Norman commiſſioners or their clerks; for we often ſee them very rudely placed between the *villani* and the *bordarii*. But it is no wonder: they ſeem to have been very indifferently provided for; and wherever that is the caſe, the degree of eſtimation they will have with inſolence of rank, or inſolence of office, will, in general, be accordingly.

We do not find any notice of *tithes* in Leiceſterſhire; and had they never been mentioned in any other part of this ſurvey, "it might have been thought," as Mr. Selden obſerves, "that they had been omitted, as a more ſacred profit than was fit to be taxed in ſuch a deſcription." But at Boſeham in *Suſſex* (Terr. Oſberni Epiſcopi), we have, "Decimam eccleſiæ clerici tenent, & valet XL*s*." In *Hampſhire* we find "(Terr. ejuſd. Epiſcopi), Eccleſia Sancti Michaelis de Monte tenet de rege, in *Baſingeſtockes* hundred, unam eccleſiam cum unâ hidâ & decimam de manerio de *Baſingeſtockes*. Ibi eſt Preſbyter." And again in the ſame county "(Terr. Regis), Rex tenet *Wallope*. Ibi eccleſia, cui pertinet una hida, & medietas decimæ manerii, & totam *Cirſet* (i. e. *Cyrkſceat*, church-rent), & decima villanorum 46 denarii, medietas agrorum. Ibi eſt adhuc eccleſiola ad quam pertinent 7 acræ de decimâ." And there are other inſtances of the payment of tithes to the pariſh-prieſts in the ſame county.

The mention of tithes in this ſurvey is, however, very rare, even when churches are mentioned.

"In ſome counties, as Somerſet, Devon, Cornwall, and ſome few others, you ſhall rarely have a pariſh-church noted; but in others very often churches are; but very few examples of their having tithes. Sometimes alſo grants of tithes by large owners are there mentioned, out of which it may be well thought that the moieties or third parts of tithes belonging to this or that *church* had their beginning[9]."

The truth ſeems to be, that the cuſtom of paying tithes to the pariſh-prieſt was not, at the time of this ſurvey, generally eſtabliſhed[10]; and Leiceſterſhire, as far as appears, it was no where the uſage; but the occupier of the land might pay his tithe to what church he pleaſed[1]. In the ſurvey of Derbyſhire, p. 280, we read, "De *Stori* anteceſſore Walteri de Aincurt dicunt, quod ſine alicujus licentiâ potuit facere ſibi eccleſiam in ſuâ terrâ & in ſuâ ſocâ, *& ſuam decimam mittere quo vellet.*" It was under this idea, that the great owners of lands thought themſelves authorized to grant the tithes of their demeſnes to religious houſes. Innumerable inſtances of ſuch grants may be found in Dugdale's Monaſticon; and ſo the practice, it may reaſonably be ſuppoſed, continued for ſome centuries after this ſurvey was made; "for, it is reported by ſome antients of good credit, that ſufficient remedy was not provided againſt that practice of the former courſe of arbitrary diſpoſition of tithes, till the general council of Lyons, held under pope Gregorie the Tenth, in the year 1274, in which it was conſtituted, 'ut nulli hominum deinceps liceat decimas ſuas ad libitum, *ut antea,* ubi vellet aſſignare, ſed matrici eccleſiæ omnes decimas perſolverent.' So Randal Higden, the monk of Cheſter, Henry Knighton, abbot of Leiceſter, and Thomas of Walſingham, a monk of St. Alban's, tell us; and all three of them lived about one hundred years from the time of that council, and ſo perhaps might have had for it ſome antienter authority from ſome now loſt muniments.

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[1] In Worceſterſhire the rent of one manor was 83*l*. and 50 ſextaries of honey.

[2] Eels were, in Dorſetſhire, and ſome other counties, one of the principal rents in kind; and were ſometimes reckoned by the *ſtica*, a number of 25 hung upon a ſtick, at others by the thouſand. Naſh, p. 11.

[3] *Firma noctis*.

[4] See under Framland Hundred, p. 8.

[5] Chauncey, Hertfordſhire.

[6] P. 230. a. 1.

[7] See hereafter, p. xlvi.

[8] Archæologia, vol. VIII. p. 227.

[9] Selden's Hiſtory of Tithes, chap. x.

[10] See more on this ſubject under *Abkettleby*, p. 16.

"After this eſtabliſhment of parochial right, new arbitrary conveyances out of lands lying in any pariſh were not permitted; but antient conſecrations were ſtill retained, and had confirmation either from preſcription or papal privilege, which were, by the canons, ſufficient titles to be pleaded againſt the common right claimed by pariſh rectors[2]."

The learned Mr. Wharton (chaplain to archbiſhop Sancroft), it muſt be obſerved, was of opinion, that "the payment of tithes had been fully ſettled in the Saxon times; but the Norman Conqueſt, for a time, broke down all order in this kind, and invaded the propriety of the pariſh-prieſts: for the great Normans, in ſharing for themſelves the poſſeſſions of the ancient Engliſh, dealt as rudely with the clergy as with the laity; not only ſeized the lands of manors, biſhopricks, and abbeys (which were ſoon regained by the intereſt of Norman biſhops[3] and abbots advanced to thoſe dignities), but alſo uſurped to themſelves the tithes of the parochial clergy, as appendices of their manors and poſſeſſions in thoſe places, or refuſed to pay tithes of their ſeveral manors; but detained them with a high hand; gave them away to their ſervants or dependants; gave them in dowry with their daughters; or diſpoſed of them as they thought fit; acknowledged indeed all this while that they of right belonged to God and his church; but contented themſelves and their conſciences, either with a vow of entering into the holy war, or with a charge given to their heirs upon their death-beds to reſtore the patrimony of the church detained by them; which heirs, in like manner, ſatisfied themſelves with a like vow or charge given to their heirs. Or, if any of thoſe Normans had better conſcience and more devotion than the reſt, they ſtill thought it ſufficient to give the tithes detained by them, either to ſome clerk or perſon in holy orders related to them, or depending on them[4]; or to ſettle them on ſome monaſtery, or other religious foundation; and this either in whole or in part; and would change, and transfer, or revoke their gifts as they pleaſed[5]. All which they continued to do for ſome time, *notwithſtanding the many canons and laws made againſt all or any of theſe practices in favour of the church.*" We muſt add, however, that he has produced no proof of any of theſe aſſertions; and yet he ſays, "This is a *full anſwer* to all the authorities and inſtances concerning the arbitrary and irregular donations of tithes made in thoſe days, which Selden hath introduced in his Hiſtory of Tithes, as if they had been the firſt donations of them to the church, and not rather imperfect reſtitutions of them." The reader will, we apprehend, on the contrary, be rather of opinion, that it is *a full confirmation* of them[6].

Burton, p. 33, under *Barwell*, ſays, "This manor (long before the Conqueſt) was antient demeſne[7], as it appeareth by the Book of Domeſday, and is there called *Beryall.*" From this paſſage it ſeems probable that Burton had never ſeen Domeſday Book.

All who held under the immediate title of *Terra Regis* were the ordinary tenants of the king's demeſnes; and where it is ſaid the king held ſuch a vill, &c. he held it in his own hands, and managed it by his *præpoſitus* or bailiff; and ſo of the other great tenants *in capite*, where it is ſaid they held ſuch a vill, &c. without mentioning any of their under tenants, they held by a *præpoſitus*, and their land is ſaid to be *in dominico*, i. e. in demeſne[8].

Hugh, the ſon of Baldwin, held the manors of *Herſtan* and *Broctone* in farm under the king *(ad firmam de rege)*; and Humphrey, the chamberlain, held in farm two ploughlands of the king's fee in *Abegrave*[9].

In *Scerneford*, *Niwebold*, *Brocardeſcote*, &c. lands were held *de feudo reginæ*[10].

After the enumeration of the lands of Robert de Todeni, p. 231. a. col. 1. and again under thoſe held by Saxi under the earl of Mellent, p. 232, b. col. 1. it follows, *& potuit ire quò voluit*[11]; a phraſe equivalent to *et liber fuit*. Perſons under this deſcription were attached to no lord in a ſeignorial, but to the king alone in a political capicity. They might remove to any other part of the kingdom without alienating the poſſeſſions they quitted; or they were at liberty to part with their land, or put themſelves and their property under a different ſeignorial protection. This was termed *commendare ſe*, to recommend or ſubmit themſelves to ſuch a protection.

At *Eſſeberie*, p. 236. b. 2. lands were held of the king for his protection *(in commendatione)*.

Tedingeſworde, p. 237. a. 1. was in diſpute with the king, or claimed by him *(in calumniâ regis)*.

In lands at *Aileſton*, held alſo of the earl of Mellent by Saxi, and by him again demiſed to Lewin, p. 231, b. 1. there were ſix ploughs held under ſuch a mixed ſort of tenure, that *de quatuor ex his poterat facere quod volebat; de duabus non ita.* At the end of the lordſhips belonging to Robert de Buci, p. 234. a. 1. it is ſtated that thoſe who held theſe lands in the time of king Edward might remove whitherſoever they pleaſed without alienating; one, named Seric, excepted, who held three ploughlands in *Ragendal*; *ſed non poterat cum eâ alicubi recedere.*

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[1] They often paid tithes to the place they had a mind to be buried at; and ſuch had been the cuſtom to pay them where they pleaſed, that pope Innocent, 1199, wrote to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, "ut eccleſiis parochialibus juſtæ decimæ perſolvantur." Dugdale, Warw. p. 11.—Notwithſtanding his holineſs's letter and his grace's interference, the order has not been obſerved in all places; for there are frequent inſtances of lands being ſituated in one pariſh, which are now rated in the books of another, to the parſon or impropriator of which the tithes of thoſe lands are alſo paid. In the maps of counties we often ſee large portions of land laying in one, and belonging to another county.

[2] Selden's Hiſtory of Tithes, chap. vii. and xi.

[3] Thus the church of Lincoln obtained from Robert Boſſu earl of Leiceſter ten burgeſſes within the walls of Leiceſter, as a ſatisfaction for wrongs done to the church by himſelf or his predeceſſors. See Appendix to the Town of Leiceſter, p. 15.

[4] It remaineth upon record, that lands at Cunſton, in the county of Leiceſter, were given by king Henry II. to *Aylene Pauke*, to hold *in capite*, by the ſervice of ſaying the *Pater noſter* five times daily; and a poor widow woman, *quædam vidua paupercula*, held a meſſuage on the ſervice of ſaying alſo daily the Pater noſter five times. Robert le Stepe held another meſſuage there by the ſervice of a pair of white gloves. See the Teſta de Nevill for Leiceſterſhire, p. xlviii. By inquiſition 27 Edward III. it appears that Thomas Winchard held Pauke's land under its original tenure. Camden's Remains, 7th edit. p. 170.

[5] Defence of Pluralities, 2d edit. p. 104.

[6] It ſeems Mr. Wharton did not reliſh Selden's Hiſtory of Tithes; and yet he muſt undoubtedly have read the book Dr. Johnſon ſpeaks highly of, preferring it to all the books in *Ana*, *Selden's Table-Talk*; where this truly great man ſays, "They conſulted in Oxford, where they might find the beſt argument for their tithes, ſetting aſide the *Jus divinum*; they were adviſed to my Hiſtory of Tithes; a book ſo much cried down by them formerly (in which I dare boldly ſay, there are more arguments for them than are extant together any where): upon which one writ me word, that my Hiſtory of Tithes was become *Peleus's Haſta*, to wound and to heal; I told him in my anſwer, I thought I could fit him with a better inſtance. 'Twas poſſible it might undergo the ſame fate that *Ariſtotle*, *Avicen*, and *Averroes*, did in France ſome five hundred years ago; which were excommunicated by *Stephen* biſhop of *Paris* (by that very name *excommunicated)*, becauſe that kind of learning puzzled and troubled their divinity. But finding themſelves at a loſs ſome forty years after (which is much about the time ſince I writ my Hiſtory), they were called in again, and ſo have continued ever ſince."

[7] See, in p. l. a liſt of theſe lordſhips in Leiceſterſhire.

[8] See the different tenures by which theſe crown lands were held ſtated in Blackſtone, II. 93.

[9] P. 230. a. 2. b. 1.

[10] P. 232. a. 1.

[11] Thus in Dorſetſhire, under Cnolle, "Unus tainue tenuit T. R. E. & liber erat cum hac terra;" and in Exeter Domeſday Book, "Dodo tenuit Medeſham T. R. E. *& potuit ire cum terra ſua ad quemlibet dominum.*" So could Saul at Hame.

At *Bottesford*, p. 234. a. 1. after ſeveral deſcriptions of perſons have been enumerated, with their poſſeſſions, it is added, *Aliqui nil habent*; that is, probably, they had no part of the lands, they held, in tillage.

At four places in this county, there appear to have been ſomewhat like a diſputed title to the lordſhips. The manor of *Burſtall* was held by Alwin Phocheſtan[1]; but Hugo de Grentemaiſnell ſaid, the king had given it to him; p. 232. a. 2. The ſame Hugo held *Thurmaſton* alſo as one manor; but the jury of the county denied it *(ſed ſcira negat)*[2]; ibid. *Houghton*, held by earl Wallef, was claimed by the counteſs Judith; p. 233. a. 2. And *Sacreſtan*, held by Robert Deſpenſer, was claimed by Henry de Fereires; p. 234. b. 2.

All landholders were not diſpoſſeſſed at the Conqueſt. Under Worceſterſhire *pater ejus tenuit* occurs.

At *Wimeſwold*, p. 233. a. 1. two brothers had held the land as two manors; but one of them bought the other's part in the time of king Edward, and made one manor of the two.

Where land is ſurveyed in different parcels, there were ſo many manors as anſwered thoſe parcels. And it is matter of ſurprize often to find that great men have *very ſmall parcels* of land of little value at a great diſtance from their other lands. Perhaps they wanted information of their real worth, when they petitioned for, or accepted of them; or they might think ſome little things convenient or improveable; or afterwards they might ſerve to gratify ſome of their little retainers with what was not worth their own keeping[3]. It appears from ſome writers or old deeds, that this was occaſionally for the ſake of fiſhing amid ſome royalty on river ſides.

Tainland or *Teinland* was land held by thanes by inheritance, and not charged with ſervice[4].

Teini or Thanes [Sax. Ðeᵹn], called in Latin *miniſtri Regis*, were the Saxon nobility[5], the chief of whom were the king's feudal thanes, or tenants in grand ſerjeanty. In Berkſhire Domeſday we have *Thanus* vel *miles regis dominicus*. Theſe *milites* held by knight's ſervice, to attend the king in his wars, being moſtly ſoldiers, and frequently had other *milites* under them, who were alſo called *liberi homines regis*, *thani liberi*, and *liberi & legales homines* (perſons poſſeſſed of lands or tenements in their own demeſne); and were ſaid to hold *liberè*, in oppoſition to the ſervile tenures of the villans, &c. They were divided into *thani Regis mediocres & inferiores.* The firſt in the Saxon times were equal to the barons in the Norman, as the *thani mediocres* were the leſſer barons or lords of manors, and the *inferiores* made up the loweſt degree of freeholders[6]. Thanes are rarely noticed in Leiceſterſhire; yet three occur under *Gutmundeſlea*, p. 236. a. 1. *tres taini liberè tenuerunt*; five others under *Scalford*, p. 236. b. 1; and five at *Lucteburg*, p. 237. a. 1.

Nineteen different perſons occur in this county under the title of knights *(milites)*; and we have a diſtinct head of *Servientes Regis*[7], p. 236. b. 2.

The *homines*, ſimply expreſſed, are homagers to the lord[8]. We find a ſeparate title of *Terra hominum comitis de Mellent*, p. 237. a. 2. Under *Waletone*, p. 231. b. 2. *Harding* is mentioned *cum hominibus ſuis*; under *Withcote*, p. 236. b. 2. are the *homines Goisfridi*; and under *Hadre*, p. 236. a. 2. is *Shern, unus liber homo.*

It is ſaid in this ſurvey, that Hugo de Grenteſmaiſnell had 24 burgeſſes in *Leiceſter*, who belonged to *Hanſtigie*, and 13 belonging to *Sigleſbie* (p. 230. a. 1.); that the biſhop of Lincoln had 17 burgeſſes in *Leiceſter* (p. 230. b. 2.); that 9 burgeſſes in the *City* [of *Leiceſter*] had two ploughs at *Pontenei*, which was held by Ralph under the biſhop (p. 231. a. 1.); and that there was one burgeſs in *Leiceſter*, who belonged to the manor of *Erendeſbi* (p. 235. a. 2.). And all this cannot, we apprehend, be better explained than in the words of Blackſtone[9]: "Tenure in *burgage* is deſcribed by Glanvil[10], and is expreſsly ſaid by Littleton[11] to be but tenure in ſocage; and it is where the king or other perſon is lord of an antient borough, in which the tenements are held by a rent certain. It is indeed only a kind of town ſocage; as common ſocage, by which other lands are holden, is uſually of a rural nature. A borough is diſtinguiſhed from other towns by the right of ſending members to parliament; and, where the right of election is by burgage tenure, that alone is a proof of the antiquity of the borough. Tenure in burgage therefore, or burgage tenure, is where houſes, or lands which were formerly the ſite of houſes in an antient borough, are held of ſome lord in common ſocage by a certain eſtabliſhed rent. And theſe ſeem to have withſtood the ſhock of the Norman Conqueror's encroachments, principally on account of their inſignificancy, which made it not worth while to compel them to an alteration of tenure, as 100 of them put together would ſcarce have amounted to a knight's fee. Beſides, the owners of them, being chiefly artificers and perſons engaged in trade, could not with any tolerable propriety be put on ſuch a military eſtabliſhment as the tenure in chivalry was. The free ſocage, therefore, in which theſe tenements were held, ſeems to be plainly a remnant of Saxon liberty; which may alſo account for the great variety of cuſtoms affecting many of their tenants ſo held in antient burgage."

Terra is always underſtood to mean arable land, in contradiſtinction to paſture, meadow, wood, &c. whoſe contents are not expreſſed in hides, but in *leucæ, quadragenariæ*, &c. which were not charged with the tax of Dane-geld, or conſidered as part of the geldable or arable land[12]. The number of hides is ſaid in ſome few eſtates not to be known, and that they never paid Dane-geld, thoſe lands probably not having been converted to tillage before Ethelred's time; but in general the number of hides belonging to the king and queen and their tenants are enumerated as well as thoſe of their other ſubjects[13].

There are ſome inſtances wherein the value of the land decreaſed between the two ſurveys, and one inſtance occurs in Dorſetſhire of concealment[14].

The general face of the county at this time was divided into arable, expreſſed by the carucates and the number of *carucæ*, or ploughs, meadow [*pratum*], paſturage [*paſtura*], and woodland [*ſilva*][15].

In this part of the ſurvey the *Woods* are frequently, perhaps always, taken into the account; not that the timber was at that time of great value, but principally on account of the *acorns* and *beech-maſt*, which, when the country was in a very imperfect ſtate of cultivation, had a degree of importance, of which we can form a very inadequate idea at this time. Our hogs are reared with whey or with milk, with the refuſe of our gardens, with grains, and the waſh of our kitchens, and they are fed with potatoes, or with barley-flour: but the hogs of thoſe times were generally kept in the woods, and it is probable were always fatted there[1]. In many places of this ſurvey, and once in this county under *Aſcebi*[2], the value of a wood is aſcertained by the number of hogs it would ſupport. Pic-bꞃed (*porcellorum panis*) is one of the Saxon words for *acorn*[3]; and it was in a great meaſure for the ſake of a food of ſuch importance to them, that new ſevere laws were made by our Saxon anceſtors for the preſervation of timber[4]. They even eſtimated the value of a tree by the number of hogs that could lie under it: "Arborem cujus rami 30 porcis umbraculo eſſe poſſent proſtraviſſe convictus 60 ſolidis noxiam ſarcito[5]." The fines for treſpaſſes in woods were not trivial: "Si quis in querceto ſuo porcos glandes devorantes (bonâ veniâ domini non prius conceſſâ) invenerit, pigneretur primo quod ſex ſolidorum æſtimabitur. Et ſi illuc jam primo ingreſſi ſunt porci, damnum ſolido uno dominus reſarcito, & præterea (pro eo ac fuerit æſtimatio porcorum) confirmato non intrâſſe ſæpius: ſin ſæpius irrupiſſe conſtabit, duos ſolidos pendito[6]. Qui nemori alterius flammam injecerit, aut citra bonam domini veniam ſylvam alterius ceciderit, pro quâque arbore majori quinque ſolvat ſolidos, & pro ſingulis quibuſque minoribus denarios quinque, ac præterea 30 ſolidis mulctator[7]."

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[1] Sic.

[2] In other places it is ſaid, *hoc atteſtatur totus comitatus*, and *ſicut ſcira dicit*, both which phraſes mean the jury empanneled from the body of the county; elſewhere called *meliores homines totius comitatus*; which jury heard and determined all diſputes. The form of their inquiſition may be ſeen in the Cotton Library, Tib. A. VI. *Inquiſitio per ſacramentum vicecomitis ſcire & omnium baronum & eorum francigenarum & totius comitatus.* It concludes thus, *& alii omnes Franci & Angli de hoc hundredo juraverunt.*

[3] Salmon, Hertfordſhire, p. 329. Chauncey, ib.

[4] Selden ad Eadm. p. 170. See the diſtinction there made, in a writ of William Rufus, between the demeſne lands of an abbey which paid rent, and *teinland* held only by bare acknowledgement of tenure, *fundus tainis peculiaris*, whence the phraſe in Cheſhire Domeſday, *clamare ad teinland.*

[5] See Brady, p. 70. Selden, Titles of Honour, p. 507, 508. 687. Somner, Gloſſ. ad X Scriptores. Clarke on Coins, p. 445, 454.

[6] Tyrrel, Introd. to Hiſt. of England, p. lxxvi. And ſee this ſubject illuſtrated hereafter, p. 77.

[7] Theſe were the king's *Vaſſals*; not abject dependants, but uſually perſons of rank, tenants of a fief, held by knight's ſervice, or barony *in capite.* See this explained, hereafter, p. 77.—In 12 and 13 John, an inquiſition was taken of the ſerjancies in every county. They were petit ſerjancies; and theſe ſerjeants, or ſervants, were the ſame with the Thanes, and their lands of the ſame nature. Red Book of the Exchequer, p. 137.

[8] *Homage* to a lord was thus expreſſed: "Devenio *homo* veſter de tenemento quod de vobis teneo." Bracton, lib. ii, c. 35. § 8.

[9] II. c. 6.

[10] VII. c. 3.

[11] § 162.

[12] Webb on Danegeld, p. 19.

[13] Ib. p. 21.

[14] Art. CATESCLIVE. *Ibi eſt una virgata de qua celatum eſt geldum* T. R. W.

[15] Tillage land is commonly meaſured by carucates; a farm of tillage and paſture by hides; and meadow by acres. Dr. Naſh.

The laws of *Hoel Dha*, which were written not long before the time of this ſurvey, ſeem to have been made with the ſame view: "Pretium quercûs cxx denarii.—Rami tranſverſi e mediâ arbore provenientes xxx denarios ſinguli valent.—Ob quercum perforatam xxiv denarii debentur poſſeſſori ſilvæ & multa privata regi.—Coryletum xxiv denarios valet. Quævis alia arbor *fructuoſa* ejuſdem erit pretii ac coryletum, quercu & pomo exceptis.—Arbor quælibet *infructuoſa* iv denarios valet, fraxinus v gr. vel alnus, vel ſalix[8]."

Even the terms on which hogs might be agiſted are ſettled in the Saxon laws: "Qui volens porcos ſaginandi gratiâ ad glandes devorandas in quercetum admiſerit ſuum, ex iis qui ad trium digitorum latitudinem pingueverint, ſumito ſibi tertium quemque: ex iis qui ad duorum digitorum craſſitudinem ſaginati fuerint, quartum; ex iis qui ad pollicis latitudinem excreverint pinguedine, quini ſinguli ſui ſunto[9]." Hence we have good reaſon to conclude, that the donation *decimarum pannagii*[10], made by the old barons to the religious houſes they favoured, were extremely acceptable.

A wood that yielded neither acorns nor beach-maſt is in this (under *Lupeſtor*, p. 235. a. 2.) and other parts of the ſurvey, called "ſilva *infructuoſa*," as affording nothing that would, comparatively ſpeaking, be an object of attention.

Under the article of woods, we find *ſpinetum*[11] at *Dalbi*, p. 235, a. 1. for a ſpinney, or young plantation.

At Noſeley, p. 232, a. 2. were 20 acres of bruſhwood (*broce*); and ſee under *Aileſtone*, p. 237. a. 2.

The firſt general diviſions of this county in the ſurvey were into hundreds, or, as they are ſtyled in Leiceſterſhire, *wapentakes*; a term which has been thus explained: "In conſiliis rex vel princeps, prout ætas cuique, prout nobilitas, prout decus bellorum, prout facundia eſt, audiuntur, auctoritate ſuadendi magis quam jubendi poteſtate. *Si diſplicuit ſententia, fremitu aſpernantur. Sin placuit*, frameas *concutiunt*. Honoratiſſimum aſſenſus genus eſt *armis laudare*. Hinc forſitan *wapentachiorum* vetuſtum jus[12]. Obſerva *takan* in Argenteo codice paſſim accipi pro *tangere, attingere*; adeo ut Angli non modo ſuum *take*, verum etiam *touch* ab hoc verbo etiamnum retinuerint[13]."

With this laſt ſenſe agrees the etymology of the word *wapentake* in the laws of Edward the Confeſſor: "Quod Angli vocant *hundredum* ſupradicti comitatus (Yorkſhire[14], Lincolnſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Leiceſterſhire, and Northamptonſhire), vocant wapentachium. Et non ſine cauſâ: cum quis enim accipiebat præfecturam *wapentachii*, die ſtatuto in loco ubi conſueverant congregari, omnes majores natu contra (verſus) eum conveniebant, & deſcendenti eo de equo ſuo omnes aſſurgebant ei. Ipſe vero erectâ lanceâ ſuâ ab omnibus ſecundum morem fœdus accipiebat. *Omnes enim quotquot veniſſent cum lanceis ſuis ipſius haſtam tangebant*, & ita ſe confirmabant *per contactum armorum*, pace palam conceſſâ. Anglicè enim *arma* vocantur *wæpnu*, & *taccare* confirmare; quaſi armorum confirmatio, vel ut magis expreſſe ſecundum linguam Anglicam dicamus *wapentac*, *armorum tactus eſt*. *Wæpnu* enim *arma* ſonat, *tac tactus* eſt. Quamobrem poteſt cognoſci, quod hac de cauſâ totus ille conventus dicitur *wapentac*, eo quod *per tactum armorum ſuorum* ad invicem confederati ſunt[15]."

The reader will probably think it ſomewhat extraordinary, that, notwithſtanding what is ſaid above, the word *wapentake* never once occurs in Warwickſhire; that in Northamptonſhire there are only two *wapentakes*, and that even thoſe two are ſometimes called *hundreds*; and that though there are many *wapentakes* in Lincolnſhire, there are alſo ſome *hundreds*.

Dr. Gilbert Stuart ſeems to have diſcovered in Tacitus the true origin of the word *hundred*: "Definitur & numerus. *Centeni* ex ſingulis pagis ſunt, idque ipſum inter ſuos vocantur, & quod primo numerus fuit, jam nomen & honor eſt[16]." The *pagus* or diſtrict furniſhed an *hundred* warriors.

In many caſes the *Servus* ſeems to have been like a bailiff, or ſteward, to direct the reſt of the tenants, farmers, and labourers. There is frequently no more than one at a place, and he is then always named before the *villani* and *bordarii*.

The *Servi* among the ancient Germans or Saxons were of the kind called *prædiales*, who, without any determined tenure of land, were at the arbitrary pleaſure of their lord appointed to ſervile works, and received their wages and maintenance at the diſcretion of the lord. In our tranſlation of the record they are called *bondmen*[17]; and the *Ancillæ*, who appear to have been women-ſervants under circumſtances nearly ſimilar, *bondwomen*[18].

We have the authority of Bracton[19] for aſſerting, that, however unhappy the condition of the *ſervi* of thoſe times was in other reſpects, yet their lives and their limbs were under the protection of the laws; ſo that, if the maſter killed his *bondman*, he was ſubject to the ſame puniſhment as if he had killed any other perſon. The laws in like manner protected the chaſtity of the *Ancillæ*; they could not be violated even by their owners with impunity.

The monks were forbid by an antient canon to manumiſe their ſlaves: "Abbati vel monacho non licet facere liberum; impium eſt, qui res eccleſiæ non contulerit, dampnum inferat." And this unhappy race of men ſeems to have been longer perpetuated on the eſtates of the monaſteries than elſewhere[1]; for, in the ſurvey of Glaſtonbury, taken after its diſſolution, there is mention of "271 bondmen, whoſe bodies and goods are at the king's highneſs's pleaſure[2]."

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[1] *Bacon*, of the beechen tree, antiently called *Bucon*; it was applied at firſt unto ſuch hogs as were fatted with *Bucon* or *Beech-maſt*. Verſtegan, p. 295.

[2] P. 233. a. 1.

[3] Manning's Saxon Dictionary, *in voce*.

[4] Leg. Inæ. 43.

[5] Leg. Inæ, 44. Edit. Lambarde.

[6] Ibid. 50.

[7] Leg. Aluredi, Ed. Lambarde, p. 32.

[8] Leg. Walliæ, lib. III. cap. 5. ſect. 13.

[9] Leg. Inæ, 50.

[10] "Quiſque villanus habens x porcos dat unum porcum de paſnagio." Domeſday, Herefordſcire, p. 180. a. 1. Pannage or pawnage ſignifies the fruit growing on foreſt-trees, ſuch as oak, beech, and cheſnut; which was proper food for pigs. It ſignifies ſometimes the rent paid for ſuch food either in money or in kind. See Manwood's Foreſt Laws, p. 227—229.

[11] *Spinetum*, ſtrictly ſpeaking, is a place where thorns grow; and *Spinney* is ſtill a provincial term for a young plantation.

[12] Seldeni Janus Angl. lib. I. 25.

[13] Junii Etymol. Angl. ſub voce *take*.

[14] In Lambarde it is *Ewerwickſhire*, which he interprets Warwickſhire; but probably by miſtake; for it does not appear that the diviſions of Warwickſhire were ever called Wapentakes. Yorkſhire, in Domeſday, is *Evrvicſcire*, and its diviſions are Wapentakes.

[15] Clauſ. 33.

[16] De Mor. Germ. c. 6.

[17] Spelm. in voce; Coke, Inſt. part I. fol. 5, 6. Harl. MSS. 1129. Brady, Hiſt. p. 206. Morant, I. 27.

[18] April 3, 1576, queen Elizabeth granted a commiſſion to lord Burghley and ſir Walter Mildmay, to maintain and enfranchiſe bondmen and bondwomen, regardant and appertaining to the royal manors and poſſeſſions, within the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Somerſet, and Glouceſter. Rymer's Fœdera, tom. XV. p. 731.

[19] Lib. I. c. 9.

The *Coliberti* were a middle rank between *Servi* and *Liberi*, doing the work of the firſt, but holding by the tenure of the laſt. They were tenants in ſocage, and manumitted *villans*, but not abſolutely free[3]. No perſons of this deſcription occur in Leiceſterſhire; nor are there any of the *Cotarii*, or cottagers, who paid a certain rent for very ſmall parcels of land, ſuch as gardens. Theſe latter occur in Dorſetſhire under the name of *Coſcet* or *Coſcez*[4].

Radmanni[5], the "liberi tenentes, qui arabant & herciabant ad curiam domini, ſeu falcabant aut metebant[6]," are entirely unnoticed in Leiceſterſhire.

The *Bordarii* have received, at various times, a great variety of interpretation. By lord Coke they are called *boors* or huſbandmen; by Spelman, cottagers who reſided on the *borders* of the village. Brady ſays, "they were drudges, and performed vile ſervices, which were reſerved by the lord upon a poor little houſe, and a ſmall parcel of land, and might perhaps be domeſtic works, ſuch as grinding, threſhing, drawing water, cutting wood," &c. Mr. Cunningham, that "they are by ſome eſteemed to be *born* huſbandmen, or cottagers;" Mr. Wyndham, "that the name ſeems to indicate an obligation to ſupply the lord with proviſions of ſome kind or other."

Mr. Cowell diſtinguiſhed them from the *ſervi* and *villani*, as of a leſs ſervile condition, who had a bord or cottage, with a ſmall parcel of land, allowed them.

An anonymous writer obſerves, that "the demeſnes were ſometimes greatly too extenſive, and too much intermixed with other lands that were remote from the manſion-houſe; for, they were not always laid out like a park, nor had every lord ſuch a predilection for huſbandry. Care was uſually taken to reſerve a ſufficient quantity of land, ſo as amply to ſupply the houſe with proviſions, out of which very conſiderable portions were not unfrequently let off to tenants at an annual rent, and were then, agreeable to their original appropriation, ſtyled *bordlands*, the occupiers *bordarii*, and the rents *bordland* rents, and ſometimes *table* rents; for, whether we conſtrue the Saxon *bord*, or *bordè*, by *domus* with ſome, or by *menſa* with others, is not very material, ſince to ſupply the houſe or the table with proviſions conveys preciſely the ſame idea." From the various opinions already cited, "confuſed and deſultory as they are, it ſeems pretty evident, that the *bordarii* occupied a part of the lord's demeſnes purpoſely reſerved to furniſh proviſions for his houſe. But, as ſome of the barons then lived as luxuriouſly as they now do, it is not eaſily to be believed that a little poultry, or a few eggs, would add much to the ſplendor of their entertainments; or that ſuch large eſtates as the *bordarii* occupied (which muſt occur to every one who has but juſt looked into Domeſday) would have been granted to them for ſuch a very inconſiderable return. I have ſome minutes of a rather extraordinary ſuit, inſtituted in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by a leſſee under the crown, to recover the demeſnes from the copyholders, who, it was ſuppoſed, had unjuſtly uſurped them. The defendants pleaded, that the lands, which he ſtyled *demeſnes*, had always been called and known by the name of *bordlands*; and that the demeſnes, properly ſo called, were in leaſe to others. This cauſe was tried firſt at *Niſi Prius*, where the defendants gained a verdict. It was then removed into the Exchequer, where judgement was alſo given in favour of the copyholders. Still diſſatisfied, the leſſee had the reſolution and addreſs to bring it before her majeſty in council, where the whole underwent a minute reviſion, before ſir William Cecil, lord Burleigh, ſir Walter Mildmay, ſir Roger Manwood, chief baron, and the reſt of the barons, who paſſed a decree in favour of the copyhold tenants, in which the leaſe granted by her majeſty was declared to be void; 'for that the bordlands, though antiently demeſne, had been divided among the copyholders, and had, for the laſt 60 years, been granted by copies of court-rolls together with their antient copyholds[7].' From the preceding opinions and circumſtances, I have been led to conclude, that the *bordarii* were not of that inferior caſt which moſt writers ſuppoſe, and far removed from that diſreſpectable claſs in which they are uſually ranked[8]. In my humble opinion, they appear to have been huſbandmen or farmers who occupied part of the lord's demeſnes, and paid their rent (*reditus* or return) principally, if not entirely, in proviſions; but were of ſomewhat leſs elevated rank than the *villani*[9]."

Villa, in Domeſday-book, ſignifies a manor[10], lordſhip, or ſingle hamlet[11], two or more of which were uſually united to form a *villata*, though in ſome few caſes a *villa* was ſufficiently large to ſtand ſingle, when it was ſaid to anſwer *pro villa integrâ*; and when two were joined together, each was called *dimidia villatæ*[1].

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[1] Sir Thomas Smith, who was ſecretary to Edward VI. ſays, that in all his time he never knew any villein in groſs throughout the kingdom, and the few villeins regardant that were remaining were ſuch as belonged to biſhops, monaſteries, or other eccleſiaſtical corporations in the preceding reign. 2d Blackſt. p. 96.

[2] Hearne's Langtoft, p. 381. Naſmith's Preface to his edition of Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica.

[3] Spelman, in voce. Brady, Pref. p. lvii. Du Cange, v. *Coliberti*, gives a full account of them.

[4] Spelman, & Du Cange, in voce. Brady, Pref. p. lvii.

[5] Coke's Inſt. part I. fol. 5.

[6] Tenants of this deſcription will be found, however, under our account of the Abbey of Leiceſter.

[7] The principal plea alleged by the appellant was, that *demeſne* lands were not demiſable by copy of court-roll. But Manwood and the other barons overruled it, by obſerving, that "the allegation of the ſaid bordlands, otherwiſe demeſne lands, not to be demiſable by copy, was untrue, for the name of demeſne lands is not any proof thereof; becauſe all cuſtomary and copyhold lands were ſometimes demeſne lands, and may retain the name of demeſne lands, and nevertheleſs be in truth cuſtomary and copyhold lands." I was favoured with a ſight of the decree, which is long, as it recites the whole proceedings from the commencement of the ſuit, which laſted ſeven years; and I could not help remarking, that the phraſe "Bordlands, otherwiſe demeſne lands," runs all through it. Theſe bordlands (to which extenſive rights of common belong) were almoſt 500 acres, and lay diſperſed in ſmall parcels, over ſeveral large common fields and meadows, that are ſtill unincloſed. In the reign of king Edward I, before they were granted by copy, they were let to various tenants for about £.12. a year; they are now worth £.100. a-year. One eſtate, containing $46\frac{1}{2}$ acres, was then valued at 14*s.* $2\frac{3}{4}$*d.* a-year; it is now worth ſo much *per* acre. The meadow was valued at 1*s.* an acre; and now it lets for 40.—The demeſne (properly ſo called) ſtill granted by leaſe for lives, are worth but little more than one-third of the bordlands, and, like them, were laid out in a very disjointed or unconnected manner, and, what is not a little remarkable, with a redundant portion of the leaſt fertile land in the pariſh. Taking the demeſnes and bordlands together at 550*l.* a-year, ſuch an appropriation for proviſions muſt have been conſidered as ſomething handſome: for, as the lands always were and ſtill are open in common, no partial improvement worth notice can have taken place; conſequently no objection can be made to my uſing the preſent inſtead of the antient valuation, ſince the proportional values, compared with the produce, would in fact amount to the ſame. I would juſt beg leave to add, that the lands in this manor which are granted by copies of court-roll (excluſive of the demeſnes and bordlands) are computed to be worth 1000*l.* a-year, provided they were let at an annual rent. The proprietor of theſe eſtates, who is deſcended from an antient and noble family, has two other manors in the ſame county, where the demeſnes were laid out in the ſame intermixed ſtate, and with an adequate ſhare of the poor lands; and as my reſearches and enquiries have been extended to ſome other manors, I think that the additions made to Cowell (edit. 1701, voc. *Inland*, by which he meant the demeſnes) ſeem to have been written with too little knowledge of the ſubject; the author ſays, "it was that which lay next or moſt convenient for the lord's manſion-houſe, as within view thereof: and therefore they kept that part in their own hands for ſupportation of the family and hoſpitality."

[8] In extracts from Domeſday, in Kelham, p. 164, mention is made of bordars who have no land of their own, but are reſident on twenty acres, part of the land before mentioned; and of 480 bordars, who, on account of their poverty, pay no cuſtomary taxes: hence it appears that they were of different deſcriptions; though ſome occupied farms, others were of the condition of our pooreſt day-labourers.

[9] Gent. Mag. vol. LXII. p. 1188—1190.

[10] "Manſio poterit eſſe conſtructa ex pluribus domibus, vel unâ quæ erit habitatio una & ſola ſine vicinio; etiam etſi alia manſio fuerit vicinata non erit villa, quia villa eſt ex pluribus manſionibus vicinata & collata ex pluribus vicinis. Manerium autem fieri poterit ex pluribus villis vel unâ. Plures enim villæ poſſint eſſe in corpore manerii ſicut & una; & ad unam manſionem pertinere poterint plura tenementa." Bracton, cap. 28. p. 434.

[11] *Hamel*, or *hamleta*, is a ſubdiviſion mentioned in the Statute of Exeter, 14 Edw. I; requiring the names *de toutes les villes* & *hamlets* qui ſont en ſon *wapentake*, *hundred*, ou *franchiſe*; and the attendance of eight men from each *ville entiere*, ſix from each *demie ville*, and four from each *hamlette*. Entire villages ſir Henry Spelman, in his excellent Gloſſary, conjectures to have conſiſted of ten freemen or frankpledges, demi-villages of five, and hamlets of leſs than five. Blackſtone, Introd. § 4. I. 115.

The *Villani*, often named in this ſurvey, having their name *de villis* becauſe they had fermes[2], were the lord's tenants of a ſomewhat ſuperior order; but burthened with ſuch ſtated ſervile works as had been annexed to their lands and tenements[3].

Some judgement may be formed of their condition by a reference to Plac. coram Rege apud Porteſmuth, Trin. 7 John, Rot. 6. where the abbot of Waltham maintains, "that John le Tanur is his villan, having been purchaſed by Walter his predeceſſor for ſixty ſhillings." In another caſe, "Defend' dicit, quod non debet facere dotem, &c. quia ipſe tenet in villenagio ad furcam & flagellum[4] de domino ſuo, Rico de Canvill[5]. And, in a third inſtance, "Juratores dicunt, quod Thomas de Routhelaund eſt villanus Johannis Folyott, & quod ipſum poſſet talliare de alto & baſſo pro voluntate ſuâ; & quod faciet merchetum carnis & ſanguinis[6]." *Villani* were formerly very common both in England and other countries, and were of two ſorts, *Villans regardant* and *villans in groſs*. *Villans regardant*, in the civil law called *vernæ*, were ſuch as had long appertained to a manor, the lords whereof had been ſeiſed of them and their anceſtors time out of mind; and they accordingly paſſed with the eſtate in which they were ſettled. A *villan in groſs*, or at large, was a *villan regardant*, granted and transferrable from one manor to another; and might be ſold without the eſtate, as ſlaves are at this day. Theſe were the *adſcriptitii glebæ*, or *agri conſiti*, often mentioned in the Codes and Digeſts of Juſtinian; they could not leave their lord without his permiſſion; but, if they ran away, or were purloined from him, they might be claimed and recovered by action like beaſts or other chattels. They held incloſed ſmall portions of land by way of ſuſtaining themſelves and families; but it was at the mere will of the lord, who might diſpoſſeſs them whenever he pleaſed; and it was upon villan ſervices, that is, to carry out dung, to hedge and ditch the lord's demeſnes, and any other the meaneſt offices; and their ſervices were not only baſe, but uncertain both as to time and quantity[7]. A villan, in ſhort, was in much the ſame ſtate as lord Moleſworth[8] deſcribes to be that of the boors in Denmark; and Stiernhook[9] the *neals* or ſlaves in Sweden; which confirms the probability of their being in ſome degree monuments of the Daniſh tyranny. A villan could acquire no property in lands or goods; or, if he purchaſed either, the lord might enter upon them, ouſt the villan, and ſeize them to his own uſe, unleſs he contrived to diſpoſe of them again before the lord had ſecured them; for then the lord had loſt his opportunity[10]. In many places alſo a fine was payable to the lord if the villan preſumed to marry his daughter without leave from his lord[11]. This was a tenure in the manor of Temple Balſall, co. Warwick; and a circumſtance of the lord's leave being aſked for marriage happened within the laſt 20 years; and by the common law the lord might alſo bring an action againſt the huſband for damages in thus purloining his property[12]. For the children of villans were alſo in the ſame ſtate of bondage with their parents; whence they were called in Latin *Nativi*[13], which gave riſe to the feminine appellation of a villan, who was called a *neiſe*[14]. "The law protected the perſons of *villeins*, as the king's ſubjects, againſt atrocious injuries of the lord: for he might not kill or maim his *villein*, though he might beat him with impunity, ſince the *villein* had no action or remedy againſt his lord, but in caſe of the murder of his anceſtor, or the maim of his own perſon. *Neiſes*, indeed, had alſo an appeal of rape in caſe the lord violated them by force[15]."

And here it may not be improper to notice the falſe delicacy of rendering *villani* "villagers," and *ſervi* "ſervants[16]." Have we not reaſon to glory in our forefathers having ſhaken off the yoke of vaſſalage[17]? And do the words *villagers* and *ſervants* give any adequate idea of the ſtate ninety-nine in a hundred were in at the time immediately ſubſequent to the Norman invaſion? It is evident that the old Norman barons, whoſe deeds in arms were ſolely calculated to preſerve themſelves from tyranny, not to protect the people againſt ſlavery, ranked their *villani* and *ſervi* little higher than their hogs, their ploughs, or any other part of their live or dead ſtock; and it muſt be confeſſed, that the Great Charter (which indeed manumitted in ſome degree the principal land-owners[18];

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[1] The "Nomina Villarum in comitatu Leiceſtriæ, quæ pro Villatâ in Itinere reſpondent," will be found hereafter among the Introductory Records, p. xlviii.

A *Villa* was a town of any magnitude: *Villata*, the people, or rather the chief men or community of the *villa*. By both was meant an aſſemblage of ordinary people, inhabiting contiguous manſions. (Vide Ingulphi Hiſtoriam, apud. Gall. p. 14 & p. 53; & Dugdale, Mon. I. p. 287; & Fleta, lib. vi. c. 51; & Bracton, fol. 312, 434; & Spelmanni Gloſſarium.) A *villa* ſingly, if it were conſiderable enough, or, if ſmall, with ſome others adjoining, compoſed a diſtrict or tything. Auxiliar *villæ* were members or appendages to the chief *villa*, called the *caput*. Theſe diſtricts were diviſions of the hundred, as hundreds were diviſions of ſhires or provinces. Each diſtrict was adminiſtered by a reeve and four men; the latter were free tenants, or tenants in villenage, as it happened. They ſeem to have been choſen yearly by the *villata*; it was their office to ſuperintend weights and meaſures, and aſſize of ale; to apprehend for murder; to let no perſon who was of free condition, but without maſter or property, live in the diſtrict without pledges or bondſmen, who ſhould be reſponſible for his behaviour to the diſtrict, as the diſtrict was to the king, for the good behaviour of all perſons within the ſame. Many other branches of ſubordinate police belonged to the officers and men of the diſtrict. They collected alſo the hidage and other talliages for the king, and compoſed a juriſdiction. When the king's juſtices, or barons, made their *iters* throughout the realm, the reeve and his four aſſociates of each *villa* were ſummoned to attend them at the place appointed, and anſwered to ſuch things as the juſtices charged them with. (See Hoveden, pp. 549. 784; & Capitula Itinerum in Cronicis, Fleta, Bracton, &c.; & Spelmanni Gloſſarium in vocibus *Taxa*, *Villata*, *Decenna*, *Francipledgium*, &c) For neglects charged upon *villatæ*, and puniſhed, ſee Madox, Hiſt. of Exchequer, in *Amerciaments*.—Du Cange quotes Fleta, VI. c. 51. ſaying, "*villa* ex pluribus manſionibus eſt vicinata, & *villata* ex pluribus vicinis." Chron. Joh. Whethamſtedii, p. 383, edit. Hearne. A bill preſented to the king by the commons in parliament, ſays, "Ac etiam quod omnes honores caſtra, dominia, *villæ*, *villatæ*, maneria, terræ, &c." where Hearne's note is, "*Villa* ex multis conſtat manſionibus vicinis, *villata* ex multis villis itidem vicinis: ita ut *villata* propriè ſit *villa major*—villarum plurium adunatio."—Biſhop Kennet defines it only, "a ſmall village, oppoſed to *burgus*, a larger town;" and ſo it is named in a charter of Edward I. 1288, cited by him, Parochial Antiquities, p. 301, "in omnibus *burgis* & *villatis* noſtris." Gent. Mag. LXI. 727.

[2] Coke's Inſt. part I. fol. 5. b.

[3] Brady, Pref. p. lxvi. Morant, I. 27. And ſee hereafter, under the pariſh of *Houghton on the Hill*.

[4] I very much doubt whether this is to be underſtood ſo rigorouſly as if the lord could hang or flay the villan, and not rather that the villan was to perform the ſervice of upholding gallows and whipping-poſt. *Merchetum carnis et ſanguinis* is a *fleſh-market of cattle*, not of men, nor a commutation of capital puniſhments. The famous *mercheta mulierum* was groſsly miſunderſtood till lord Hailes explained it. At Waltham on the Woulds (ſee under that pariſh) all the women in villanage paid to the abbot of Croxton *Merchet* & *Lotherwit*.

[5] Plac. coram Rege, Term. Mich. 2. Johannis.

[6] Ibid. Term. Trin. 18 Edw. I. Rot. 12.

[7] Bracton, vol. IV. tr. 1. c. 28.

[8] C. 8.

[9] De jure Sueonum, vol. II. c. 4.

[10] Littleton, § 177.

[11] Coke on Littleton, p. 140.

[12] Litt. § 202.

[13] The Regiſter of Leiceſter Abbey, under the head "De Nativis," has a regular entry of all the townſhips "in quibus infra breve Nativos habuimus, ſicut patet in rotulis noſtris temporalibus; in quibus cujus preſentationis ſint, ubi tunc manſerunt, diverſi Nativi noſtri."

[14] Litt. § 187.

[15] Blackſtone, book II. c. 6.

[16] See Wyndham, Pref. ix—x.

[17] What gave the finiſhing ſtroke to ſervitude, were the confuſions occaſioned by the two contending houſes of York and Lancaſter, when the whole kingdom was divided, and every lord obliged, even for his own ſecurity, to take part with one ſide or the other; and, when once engaged, neceſſitated to ſupport his party with his whole force. Villeins were therefore emancipated in prodigious numbers, in order to their becoming ſoldiers. Sullivan's Lectures, p. 258, 259.

[18] "Cuſtos terre hujuſmodi heredis, qui infra etatem fuerit, non capiet de terrâ heredis niſi rationabiles exitus & rationabiles conſuetudines & rationabilia ſervitia, & *hec ſine deſtructione & vaſto hominum & rerum*." Cap. 4. Such was their humanity!

——— "Man, proud man!
Dreſt in a little brief authority,
Moſt ignorant of what he's moſt aſſur'd;
His glaſſy eſſence, like an angry ape,
Plays ſuch fantaſtic tricks before high Reaſon,
As makes the angels weep, who with our ſpleens
Would all themſelves laugh mortal."

Shakeſpeare's Meaſure for Meaſure.

but left the bulk of the people ſlaves as it found them) conſiders them in the ſame light as mere goods and chattels.

We have obſerved, that there were *villans* in groſs, and *villans* regardant; but there muſt likewiſe have been *villans* of another kind: how elſe can we underſtand one of the laws of William I. which ſays that a *villan* ſhall pay for his *relief* "melius animal quod habuerit, ſive equa ſit, ſive bos, ſive vacca[1];" more eſpecially as the ſame law ſays, "& poſtea ſint omnes *villani* in *franco plegio?*" Such villans, as lord Lyttelton has juſtly remarked, muſt have been *freemen*. They muſt have been in a different ſtate from the two other ſpecies of *villani*, though it may be difficult to determine what it was. It is poſſible they were tenants at the will of their lord; and yet they might have an advantage which the others had not; they might have the land they occupied, though they could not diſpoſe of it; and in this caſe they did not at all differ from tenants at will at this day.

It cannot be ſuppoſed, that perſons in ſuch circumſtances, as the *villans in groſs* and the *villans regardant* could ever have been conſidered, in ſuch times, as members of the commonwealth, or as having any other intereſt in the ſtate than the title they had to the protection of their perſons. We may be ſure they had no ſhare in the legiſlature; for, thoſe who enjoy the lands thoſe villans occupied, have none at this time, copyholders not being allowed to vote at the election of members of parliament, not even when their *copyholds* are at a fine certain; which makes them as independent of their lord as a freehold could have done.

From ſuch an antient houſe, as ſir Edward Coke obſerves[2], though very meanly deſcended, come Copyhold tenures.

It will ſeem very ſurprizing to thoſe who do not conſider the ſpirit of the times, that a law of Edward the Confeſſor ſhould put an equal valuation on the life of a *ſocman* and a *villan*; *Manbote de villano* & *ſochmanno* 12 *oras*. But Mr. Dalrymple[3] juſtly attributes this to the contempt which in thoſe martial ages was entertained for every man who was not a ſoldier.

The *Socmanni*[4] were thoſe inferior land-owners, who had lands in the *ſoc* or franchiſe of a great baron; privileged villans, who, though their *tenures* be abſolutely copyhold, yet have an *intereſt* equal to a freehold; their ſervices were fixed and determinate; they could not be compelled to relinquiſh theſe tenements at their lord's will, nor againſt their own: *& ideo*, ſays Bracton, *denominantur liberi*. It ſeems idle to ſuppoſe that they took their name from the *ſoca* or plough; for it no where appears that they held by plough-ſervice. Such men were actual *freeholders*, and a certain number of them were neceſſary in every manor to hold the pleas of the manor-court. Socmen were of conſequence thoſe who owed ſuit and ſervice to the lord's court[5]; and it is from the word *ſoc*, which gave them their name, that we muſt derive our tenures in free and common *ſocage*.

Many of the lordſhips in this and other counties are ſaid to be held with *ſac* and *ſoc*.

Both *ſoca* and *ſaca* were conſidered as obſolete words in the time of the Confeſſor, and are thus explained in a charter from him to the abbot of Weſtminſter: "Sokene aver fraunche curt; ſoka, quite de medlee[6]."

Sac was the power and privilege of hearing and determining cauſes and diſputes, levying forfeitures and fines, executing laws, and adminiſtering juſtice within a certain precinct.

Soc was the territory or precinct in which the *ſaca* and other privileges were exerciſed.

At *Walecote*, p. 231. a. 1. were four ploughlands held under the biſhop of Lincoln, and ten others which paid a rent *(que reddunt ſocam)*.

At *Burtone*, p. 237. a. 1. *Hugo reclamat terræ ſocam.*

Francigena, a general name, ſignifying aliens in contradiſtinction to Engliſhmen, was given by the Engliſh to all ſtrangers, known or unknown, unleſs they could prove themſelves Engliſh. The proof of the latter was, till it was taken away by the Stat. 14 Edward, chap. 4. by *Engleſcire* or *Englecerrie*, i. e. the evidence of the parents before the king's juſtices. Canute the Dane, having peaceably ſettled himſelf in the kingdom, at the requeſt of his lords diſcharged his army, upon condition, that whoſoever ſhould kill an alien ſhould be liable to juſtice; and if the manſlayer eſcaped, the town where the man was killed ſhould forfeit 66 marcs to the king; but, if it was not able to pay the fine, it ſhould be levied on the hundred: and farther, that every man murthered ſhould be counted *francigena*, except before the coroner he could be proved to be an Engliſhman.

In this record, *Francigenæ* were in general Norman ſub-tenants, under the followers of the Conqueror, who had lordſhips aſſigned to them.

There were ſixty-one in the different parts of Leiceſterſhire; nine of whom, in *Wimundewalle*, p. 233. a. 1, were *Francigenæ ſervientes.*

Though ſurnames were not very common at the period of the ſurvey, we find ſeveral in this county. Amongſt theſe the *Burdetts* (anceſtors of the preſent ſir *Robert Burdett*, of Foremark, in Derbyſhire) are particularly to be noticed.

Hugo Burdett, as a ſub-tenant, held *Rereſbi*, p. 236. a. 2; and *Gloweſbi*, p. 236. b. 1.

Radeclive, p. 234. b. 1. was held by the wife of *Robert Burdett*; whoſe ſon poſſeſſed property at *Branteſtone*, p. 232. b. 1; and at *Galbi*, p. 232. b. 2.

William Peverel, *William Loveth*, *Goisfrid Alſclin*, *Durand Malet*, *Ralph Camit*, *Hugo Muſard*, *Ralph Framen*, *Adam Pbeceſtan*, and *Ralph Pipin*, occur in other parts of the county.

Robert Diſpenſer (Diſpenſator), *Robert Uſher* (Hoſtiarius), and *Humfrid Chamberlain* (Camerarius), are names derived from office.

The meaſures in this ſurvey are,

1. The *hide*, *manſe*[7], or *family* of the Saxons. Agriculture is the foundation of towns, pariſhes, and of the whole kingdom; and hence all meaſures have been taken from the earlieſt antiquity.

The hide is eſteemed to contain 100 acres[8], and ſometimes 120[9]; but both certainly differed according to the lightneſs or ſtiffneſs of the ſoil, whereof a plough might diſpatch more or leſs[10]. Some hides even conſiſted of 240 acres[11]. Selden, in his notes upon *Hengham*, proves the hide conſiſted of that number till 9 Rich. I. when in the five-ſhilling aid it was fixed at 100 acres, perhaps the common hundred, which was 120 acres[1]; yet, in his Titles of Honor, p. 622, he ſays, the juſt value of a hide that might fit the whole kingdom never appears in Domeſday, and was ever of an uncertain quantity. From this ſurvey of Leiceſterſhire it is evident that it was not certain even in a ſingle county.

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[1] Leg. 22.

[2] Manors and Copyholds, § 32.

[3] Feudal Tenures, cap. II. ſect. 2.

[4] *Soke* ſignificat libertatem curiam tenentium, quam ſocam appellamus. Fleta, lib. I. c. 47. It was a free court, where pleas of debt, covenant, treſpaſs, detinue, &c. were held. Dugdale, Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 3.

[5] The *Radcheniſters*, mentioned in p. xxxvii, but of which none occur in this county, were a ſpecies of ſocmen. What degree of freedom they enjoyed is not now diſcoverable: it is not improbable, however, they might be *ſervi*, who had redeemed themſelves with money; I am led to conjecture ſo from the French word, whence *Radcheniſter* is derived, viz. *racheter*, which is the ſame with the Latin one, *redimere*, to ranſom or redeem. Warner's Gloſſary.

Radcheniſters were a kind of ſocmen, ſome being leſs free than others. There are 19 freemen radcheniſters, who have 48 carucates with their men.—Six *radcheniſters*, who could not be ſeparated from the manor.—Theſe *radcheniſters* ploughed and harrowed at the lord's manor. Extracts from Domeſday-book, Kelham, p. 308.

[6] In the Quo Warranto Roll, North'ton, 3 Edw. III. they are explained in manner following: "Dicit quod ratione de Sok intendit habere ſectam omnium tenentium ſuorum tam liberorum quam villanorum; et ratione de Sak intendit habere emend' omnium delictorum." Richard I. in a charter to the abbot of St. Alban's, recited in the Quo Warranto Roll, Kent, 21 Edw. I. grants to him and the monks, among other privileges and immunities, Saka and Soka on ſtraunde and ſtreame, on wude and felde.

[7] *Domus* and *manſio* (ſee p. xliv) ſeem to be diſtinguiſhed; but wherein the difference conſiſted is not eaſy to ſay. Spelman explains *manſio* both by *hida* and *hoſpitium*, Du Cange by *contignatio*, or ſtory. Was it then larger than *domus?* In Exeter Domeſday-book it is uſed for *manerium:* In the Inquiſitio Gheldi for Dorſet (Hund. de Lodre), and in the charter of Groſmont priory, Yorkſhire, (Mon. Ang. III. 16.) it is a certain quantity of ground. In Leiceſterſhire, *domus* is uſed only for a dwelling.

[8] *Hida à primitiva inſtitutione ex* 100 *acris conſtat.* Liber Niger.

[9] When the realm was firſt divided into hides, a hide contained 100 acres, i. e. 120 acres to Engliſh meaſure. Kelham, p. 231. Dugdale, Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 65, ſays, four yardlands make a hide in Lancaſhire; every hide contained 6 carucates. An old book, intituled *Reſtauratio eccleſiæ de Ely*, quoted by Mr. Agarde, has *una hida per* ſexies xx *acras & 2 hidas* duodecies xx *acras* before the Conqueſt, and the ſame in an inquiſition 14 E. I. there recorded. Antiq. Diſc. I. p. 47.

[10] Thoroton's Nottinghamſhire.

[11] Lib. Elienſ. l. I. c. 14.

Roger himſelf holds *Saltby*. There are two hides and three carucates of land. In the time of king Edward there were 28 ploughs. Land of Roger de Buſli; p. 234. b. 2.

William Peverel holds of the king *Foſton*. There is half a hide. It is land for 5 ploughs; p. 235. a. 2.

Oger the Briton holds of the king, in *Kilby*, two parts of one hide, that is, twelve carucates of land. There were 8 ploughs; p. 236. a. 1.

William holds of the earl of Mellent half a hide and one carucate and a half of land in *Blaby*. There were 9 ploughs under the ſame earl.

Robert holds in *Brandineſtor* two parts of one hide, that is, 12 ploughlands; p. 237. a. 2.

At *Melton*, p. 235. b. 1. every hide contained xiv carucates and a half; at *Knighton*, p. 232. a. 1. two parts of one hide are mentioned, without explanation.

Mr. Agarde thinks the carucate when mentioned alone was equal to the hide; but when mentioned with the hide, as in Dorſetſhire, it contained only about 60 acres[2]. Yet he was himſelf unable to reduce the queſtion of meaſurement of land to any certainty[3].

The *hide* was the meaſure of land in the Confeſſor's reign, the *carucate* that to which it was reduced by the Conqueror's new ſtandard. Thus every place is ſaid to have paid geld for ſo many hides T. R. E. and then follows its preſent meaſure of ſo many carucates; *eſt* ix *carucatarum*[4].

The *carucate* of the Normans is what we call a *plough-land*[5], as much arable as could be tilled and managed by one *caruca*[6], or plough, and the beaſts belonging thereto, in a year; having meadow, paſture, and houſes, for the houſeholders and cattle belonging to it[7]. This is the great meaſure of Domeſday-book in moſt counties; for, in thoſe of Nottingham, Derby, and Lincoln, only carucates are mentioned.

In Leiceſterſhire we have both hides and carucates.

At *Sadington*, p. 230. b. 1. "Eſt i hida i carucata minus;" and at *Shepeſhed*, p. 230. b. 2. "Godvin ten' de rege in feudo ii hid' & dim' & iv car' terræ."

The meaſurement of the *carucata* is ſomewhat arbitrary, and differs conſiderably, not only in different counties, but even in different diſtricts of the ſame county. In ſome pariſhes it is no more than 100 acres; while in others it may be 140[8].

It ſeems clear that the commiſſioners in the ſurvey of this county (whatever may have been the caſe elſewhere) have, from the conviction that hides and carucates were of no certain meaſure, and that they differed ſtill more in quality than they did in meaſure, adopted the very rational mode of determining the value of the land by the number of ploughs that were actually employed, or, in their judgement, might be employed on it. We ſometimes find, that the number of ploughlands is the ſame with the number of ploughs at that time in actual employment; but much oftener, that the number of ploughs is conſiderably leſs than the number of ploughlands; and ſometimes the commiſſioners tell us, that the land would admit of more ploughs than were then in actual uſe. And it is but reaſonable to conclude, that certain lands had been in a better ſtate in the time of king Edward than they were in the reign of William I. from their having more ploughs at work on them; and, on the contrary, that other lands were much improved at the time of the ſurvey, as they had more ploughs at work than had been employed in the days of the Confeſſor. There are few paſſages in the ſurvey of this county that can be made intelligible in any other way of interpretation.

After comparing the antient and modern meaſures, and how many carucates were royal demeſne, the record ſtates how many *carucæ* were employed on each parcel of land. But we are not always to conclude that there were as many ploughs on it as it was capable of working. In ſome inſtances there were more, and we find it obſerved that the land was half a carucate, and *yet* there was *one* plough on it; and that though the land was but one carucate and a half, *tamen ibi ſunt* ii *carucæ*; and under *Croxton*, p. 230. a. 2. *two ploughs and a half* to two carucates; that is, there was arable land enough to employ two ploughs and half a third[9]. Where Exchequer Domeſday ſays *terra eſt* i *car. et dimid.* Exeter Domeſday has *poteſt arari cum caruca & dimidia.*

We ſhall ſoon ſee what ſtrange inconſiſtencies have ariſen from the ſuppoſition, that the abbreviation *car.* always means *carucata terræ*. "Terra eſt 40 carucatæ. In dominio ſunt 6 carucatæ & 24 ſervi & 13 porcarii. Ibi 15 villani & 8 cozets & 14 coliberti, cum 36 carucatis," (Wiltſhire, p. 22.); which is thus tranſlated: "There are forty ploughlands; ſix of which, with twenty-four ſervants, and thirteen hog-keepers, are in demeſne. Fifteen villagers, eight cottagers, and fourteen coliberts, occupy *the reſt*." And the laſt words of the ſentence fortunately hide the contradiction; which is, however, ſelf-evident in the text, as the tranſcriber has copied it; for 6 *carucatæ* & 36 *carucatæ* certainly make 42; whereas it is poſitively ſaid there were but *forty carucatæ*. The paſſage that follows exhibits a ſtill more ſtriking contradiction. There are 100 ploughlands; 16 in demeſne, and 66 in the hands of the villani, in all 82. But tranſlate 16 *ploughs* in the demeſne, and 66 employed by the villani, and all is conſiſtent. There were a hundred *carucatæ*; but, on actual menſuration, the land did not amount to ſo much; or the quality of the land was ſuch as to admit of no more than 82 ploughs. In the next paſſage but one we find the ploughlands are *forty*; *nine* in the demeſne, and *eighteen* occupied by the villani; that is, thirteen ſhort of the firſt number.

I ſtop here, as there would be no end of ſuch obſervations; and ſhall only add, that a good judge ſaid long ago, that "when *car.* or *caruc.* follows *villani* or *bordarii*, it often ſignifies the number of ploughs they kept, and not the land or quantity of it." Brady's Preface.—He might with equal juſtneſs have ſaid, that it muſt always ſignify the number of ploughs, whenever the nature of the paſſage is ſuch as to admit of no other ſignification.

The abbreviation *caruc'* uſually ſtands for *carucatæ*, and *car'* for *caruca*. Thus, p. 230, col. 1. a. *Extra burgum habet ipſa* vi *caruc' terræ pertin' ad burgum; & ibi habet* i *car'*. But in ſome caſes *car'* is indiſcriminately uſed for either; which now and then occaſions ambiguity[10].

If any juſtification were neceſſary for differing from Mr. Wyndham in this interpretation, let the following paſſages be produced: "De his habet archiepiſcopu. vi carucatas quas poſſunt arare iii carucæ, fol. 298, a. 2; de vi carucatis ubi poſſunt eſſe iii carucæs ibid.; iii carucate ubi poſſunt eſſe i caruca & dim', ibid.; manerium de vi caruc' terræ q̃ iii carucæ poſſunt arare, ibid.; manerium de x caruc' terræ, ibi poſſunt eſſe v carucæ," ibid. &c. &c. &c.

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[1] Carte, vol. I. p. 363.

[2] Antiq. Diſc. I. p. 46, 47.

[3] Appendix to Reg. Hon. Richmond, p. 8.

[4] Kelham, p. 168.

[5] Lord Coke explains *jugum terræ* half a ploughland.

[6] The French *Charrue*, in Latin *caruca*, ſignified a plough; which ſome ſay was peculiar to that country; but others, that it came from the Celtic or old Britiſh word *carr*, ſtill in uſe both here and in Ireland, for a carriage with two wheels; whence the words *charl*, *churl*, *carl*, or *karl*, for a clown, ploughman, or countryman, are derived.

[7] Kelham, p. 168.

[8] Wyndham, Pref. p. viii.—"12 carucates of land make one hide." Kelham, p. 169.—"A carucate of land contains 100 acres; 8 oxgangs make a carucate; and every oxgang contains 15 acres." Ibid.—"Sciendum quod magnum feodum militis conſtat ex *quatuor hidis*, & una hida ex quatuor virgatis, & una virgata ex quatuor forlingis, & una forlinga ex decem acris; ita ut feodum militis magnum conſtat ex 680 acris." Ex initio Lib. Rubr. in Scacc.

[9] In two inſtances, in Dorſetſhire, for ploughs we meet with oxen; *terra eſt* iii *boum.*

[10] Mr. Warner ſtands not quite clear of miſtake in this reſpect, (Hampſhire, p. 75). "On this yardland are three villagers and five borderers, *who occupy two ploughlands.*" Surely he ſhould have ſaid, *who employ two ploughs.*

2. A *virgate*. Four[1] of theſe made a hide[2]. The Chronicle of Battle Abbey[3] reckons eight to one hide, and four virgates to one *wiſta*. This laſt name is derived from the Saxon ƿiſτa, and in the Regiſtrum Honoris de Richmond, App. p. 44. is made ſynonymous with a virgate. A MS. quoted by Du Cange, makes a virgate conſiſt of 24 acres, and an hide of four virgates. In a regiſter book of Ely, quoted by Mr. Agarde, its contents are from 20 to 60 acres. It differed, as the *yard land* at preſent, in the ſame manor.

3. A *bovate* or *oxgang*. Eight of theſe commonly went to the hide or carucate; ſome contained 12, 16, 18, or 20[4] acres, more or leſs, in different counties.

4. The *acre* was not equal, for the ſame reaſon that the virgate and bovate were unequal. An acre was 40 perches in length, and four in breadth: or if but 20 perches in length, then eight in breadth[5]; 16, 18, 20, or more feet went to the perch.

5. *Arpenna*, or *arpent*, plur. *arpenz*, a meaſure of land introduced from Normandy, an acre or furlong of ground, is often applied to vineyards. Du Cange quotes a MS gloſſary, which fixes it at 120 by 170 feet; and adds, that two arpennies made a *jugerum*. Spelman obſerves, that in later ages this name was appropriated to meadows and vineyards. In Leiceſterſhire, not a vineyard being mentioned, the *arpenna* is of courſe not found.

The meaſures of woodland, meadow, and paſture, are,

1. *Leuca*, *leuga*, *leva*, or *leuva*. *Leuga Anglica conſtat* XII *quaranteinis*, ſays Battle-abbey Chronicle. Ingulphus and Spelman aſſert it was but one mile, and the *quarentein* a furlong; for the foot was cuſtomarily in ſome places 12 or 18 inches, more or leſs. But the quantity of both theſe meaſures is not to be too peremptorily determined. Sir William Dugdale ſays, "In Domeſday-book, this which the French call league [*lieue*] ſignifies a mile, or 1000 paces, not a French league, which was twice as much[6]." In the Monaſticon it is 480 perches. Du Cange, however, ſays, the French league was 1500 paces. Ingulphus informs us, that the Engliſh under the Normans followed the French cuſtoms as to the name, but by *leuca* intended a mile, and in this ſurvey always expreſs the meaſure rather more than leſs than what it really was[7]. The *leuca* or *leuga* is by Mr. Blomefield rendered *league*, by which he does not mean the common league of three miles, but the diſtance of two or thereabouts, which anſwered in the generality of the places he examined as to their extent, which ſeems the beſt way of judging[8]. In our tranſlation, as noticed in a remark on the firſt page, we have generally taken it for a mile; but the wood at Hinckley, which is ſaid to be one *leuva* in length, is believed to have been three miles long, which is the extent of that pariſh on the South ſide, that is, from the Watling-ſtreet to the Lutterworth road[9].

2. *Quarentena* (Exeter Domeſday-book, *quadragenaria*), *nemoris*, *paſcuæ*, a fortylong, or furlong, a meaſure of forty perches, the perch being 20 feet[10]. In Domeſday-book it was the uſual meaſure of woodland. The charter of Witlaf, king of Mercia, applies it to arable[11]. Could the quantity of the *leuca* and *quarentena* be aſcertained, and a method found to reduce them into hides, it would be uſeful to determine the antient extent of pariſhes.

3. *Pertica*, or *perticata*, a perch, a meaſure of 20 feet. The Chronicle of Battle Abbey ſays only 16 feet; and 40 ſuch perches in length and four in breadth made an acre. The *pertica regis*, in the Cloſe Rolls 11 Hen. III. m. 6. was 24 feet[12].

The only liquid meaſure that we meet with is a *Sextarium*; which was an antient meaſure, varying with reſpect to the articles that were to be meaſured. From a quotation in Du Cange's Gloſſary, it ſeems, when applied to honey, to have been about four pounds weight[13]. Dr. Brady interprets it to be a *gallon*. Spelman makes it a *quart*[14].

The *mills*, where they occur, are regularly mentioned, and ſometimes half a mill. They were of different values; none in this county being reckoned to be worth more than eight ſhillings a year, and none leſs than one ſhilling.

It no where appears that any perſon had given himſelf the trouble of taking an account of the inhabitants of England, as mentioned in Domeſday-Book, till, in the progreſs of that noble record through the preſs, Dr. Morton, the preſent principal librarian of the Britiſh Muſeum, aſſiſted by Mr. Raſpe, well known by his curious reſearches into mineralogy, after patiently inveſtigating ſeveral of the counties, ſtruck out the idea on which the ſpecimen here annexed is founded. And no one can go attentively through this part of the ſurvey without concluding that, however ſmall the number of inhabitants of this kingdom may have been in other diſtricts, and however indifferently the lands which had ſo few inhabitants may have been cultivated, the county of Leiceſter had, even then, a conſiderable number of inhabitants; which may be diſtinguiſhed into the following claſſes;

The tenants *in capite*,	44
Sub-tenants of various deſcriptions, *de firmâ*, *in feudo*, or otherwiſe, who were almoſt univerſally foreigners,	232
Thanes, or knights,	19
Preſbyters,	41
Burgeſſes,	65
Villans,	2635
Socmen, homagers, and other tenants of a nearly ſimilar deſcription,	1938
Bordars,	1375
Bondmen,	387
Bondwomen,	23
Francigenæ,	61
	6820

Taking the families of theſe ſeveral deſcriptions of people at an average to contain five perſons, it will give the whole number to be about 34,000. Sir Matthew Hale, if we remember right, ſomewhere ſays, that within ſix hundred years from the time of this ſurvey, the number of inhabitants was increaſed in above a twenty-fold proportion. Though he has certainly laid this abundantly too high; yet no man, who has gone through this part of the ſurvey, and has ſeen the populous villages that catch the eye, to the right and to the left, as he paſſes through this county from Harborough to Cavendiſh-Bridge, can avoid concluding, that the inhabitants of Leiceſterſhire have increaſed conſiderably from the time of the ſurvey; though we have here the moſt demonſtrable proof that the increaſe is not greater than the proportion of 2 to 5; that is, from 34,000 to 85,000, which, on the moſt accurate calculation, is believed to be nearly the preſent number.

"The fatal rage of building monaſteries, and crowding them with uſeleſs monks and nuns; this rage, I ſay, which ſeized the kings and nobility of England, after the eſtabliſhment of the Engliſh monarchy, contributed not a little to impede the increaſe of people in that period. The very imperfect ſtate of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, which occaſioned frequent and deſtructive famines, is at once an evidence and a cauſe of a ſcanty population in theſe times. As a farther evidence of this, it may be obſerved, that there were very few cities or towns in Britain in this period, and theſe few were ſmall and thinly peopled. In Scotland there was not perhaps ſo much as a place that deſerved the name of a city; and in South-Britain, where the Romans had built ſo great a number of towns, we are told by Nennius, there were only twenty-eight remaining in the ſeventh century. There is the cleareſt evidence from Domeſday-book, that not one of theſe cities, even at the end of this period (*London* and *Wincheſter* perhaps excepted) contained ten thouſand inhabitants; and the greateſt part of them contained only a few hundreds. *York*, which is the greateſt city mentioned in that famous record, contained only 1418 houſes, of which there were 540 uninhabited. In *Leiceſter* there were only 322 houſes; in *Exeter* 315; and in *Warwick* 223. Upon the whole, it ſeems very probable, that Britain was not much more populous in the times of the Heptarchy than it had been in the antient Britiſh times before the firſt Roman invaſion; not half ſo populous as in the flouriſhing times of the Roman government[1]; and that, from the eſtabliſhment of the Engliſh monarchy to the Conqueſt, it did not at any time contain above one million and a half of people; ſo fatal was the fall of the Roman Empire to the populouſneſs of its provinces, and ſo ſlowly was the loſs repaired[2]."

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[1] Q. *Six* in New Foreſt, Hants?

[2] See Webb's farther account of Domeſday Book, at the end of his account of Danegeld, p. 27. In the Cuſtomary of the manor of Milton abbey, t. E. II. mention is made of *virgatarii* & *ſemivirgatarii*, or tenants of virgates and half virgates. Theſe terms have eſcaped the Gloſſographers.

[3] Mon. Ang. I. p. 313.

[4] Ib. I. p. 657.

[5] Ib. I. p. 313.

[6] Dugdale, Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 46.

[7] Fol. 117.

[8] Hiſtory of Norfolk, v. I. p. 2. note *.

[9] See more of this under the article *Hinckley*.

[10] In the charter of Groſmund abbey, Yorkſhire, it is directed that the *quarentenæ* ſhould be meaſured by a rod of 20 feet. Mon. Ang. III. p. 16.

[11] Ib. I. p. 166, 168. See Du Cange, *in voce*.

[12] Spelman, in voce.

[13] Du Cange, in voce.

[14] Spelman, in voce.

It is remarked by Verſtegan, that of the three or four hundred gentlemen who came over with the Conqueror, ſcarcely one quarter of their names or families now remain[3]; and that families are in general compoſed of the Engliſh-Saxons, Danes, and Normans; though the firſt are not only the far greater number, as being and having remained the corps and body of the realm, but alſo may be reputed the antienteſt and mereſt Engliſhmen[4].

Though this ſurvey in general was made with exactneſs, yet the greatneſs of the deſign occaſioned many omiſſions, and prevented it from being ſo exact as ſome hiſtorians repreſent it. The king's view was, to form a judgement of his own lands and demeſnes, and thoſe of his capital tenants. Hence the *ſubfeudatarii*, or under-tenants, in ſome counties, were not particularly marked; and many cities and towns, now conſiderable for wealth and commerce, are omitted, as not being held by the king or his tenants *in capite*, but by their *feudatarii* and under-tenants. Many places are not mentioned which were then waſte ground, or might be included in the ſurvey of other pariſhes, eſpecially if, with the addition of ſuch vills, ſo much land as is ſpecified cannot be found. Another inaccuracy aroſe from the partiality of the commiſſioners in favour of religious houſes. Ingulphus owns, the inqueſt was very favourable to his abbey of Croyland; and, leſt it ſhould be oppreſſed by future exactions, did not return the exact ſurvey of it either with regard to the value or extent of the lands; and no doubt but other monaſteries, biſhops, and nobility, found the ſame favour. But with all its defects, it was a noble and uſeful deſign, both for the prince and ſubject, to prevent the encroachments of the one, and to aſcertain the lands and taxations of the other[5].

The looſe manner of ſpelling Engliſh places in Domeſday cannot be wondered at, when we conſider, that England was then newly acquired by the Normans, who had the chief hand in compiling the returns; and to whom probably the Anglo-Saxon language was as hard to be pronounced as the language of Indoſtan is now to its Engliſh conquerors. In the orthography of names and places the ſcribes were often miſtaken, as they ſeldom copied them from writings, but took them down from the mouth of the Saxon informer, whoſe pronunciation was different, and in general more eaſy and ſoft than the original word[6]. The Normans too might purpoſely deprave and contract Saxon words, out of a deteſtation of that language, in which they would not ſuffer the lawyers to plead, nor children to be inſtructed; ſo that this antient record cannot now with certainty be appealed to for the true and proper names of places. No tolerable etymology can be given of many names of places in this county from the Saxon, and there are ſcarcely any veſtiges of the Britiſh language. Alfred's Domeſday-book might have been preſerved, had the Norman ignorance of, and averſion to, the Saxon language allowed them to make uſe of it. Hence ariſes the impoſſibility of aſcertaining many places mentioned in the ſurvey; not to mention that in ſucceeding ages the ſeveral places of the ſame name were diſtinguiſhed by that of their owners, or by other circumſtances. This inconvenience, however, is as little felt in Leiceſterſhire as in any other county whatever; there being very few places indeed in it which cannot at this moment be clearly identified[7].

The Statute 4 Edward I. intituled *Extenta Manerii*, has ſo much the appearance of an order for another Domeſday-book, that it becomes a matter of curioſity to enquire whether any thing was done in conſequence of it; and, if ſo, whether there is any record relative to it. Mr. Barrington obſerves on this ſtatute, that it is moſt certainly no act of parliament in any ſenſe of the word, but merely a ſet of inſtructions to the king's *Extender*, with regard to what he ſhall enquire into, and upon what heads and particulars he is to make his report[8]. The articles of enquiry relate to moſt minute particulars with regard to every man's eſtate: "*De pannagio, & herbagio, melle, oleribus, & omnibus aliis exitibus vivariorum, mariſcorum, morarum, bruerarum, turbariorum, & vaſtorum, quantum valeant per annum.*"

9 Edward II. a mandate was iſſued by the king, to the ſeveral ſheriffs of the kingdom, to return the names of the hundreds in every county, and of the ſeveral burghs and townſhips in each. Returns were in conſequence made from ſeveral counties; but none, that we have ſeen, from Leiceſterſhire[9].

"In the reign of Henry VIII. a general ſurvey was made of the whole kingdom, and of the number of the inhabitants, their ages, profeſſions, wealth, income, and every other particular that a ſtateſman could wiſh to be acquainted with. The ſurvey is unfortunately loſt; and the only information which it contained, at preſent known, is, that the income of the whole kingdom was eſtimated at four millions *per annum*[10]." One of the warrants for this ſurvey, to a high conſtable in Eſſex, is preſerved by Stow, under the year 1522, ſo ſimilar to that of the Norman Conqueror, that a copy of it in this place may not be unacceptable to the reader; though none of our public records have as yet furniſhed a copy of any return.

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[1] Roman Britain muſt of conſequence have become extremely populous when compared with former times. From the abdication of their government in 446 to the Conqueſt commenced a war of 600 years continuance; which induced lord chief juſtice Hale and Mr. Gregory King to agree in aſſerting that the people of England, at the arrival of the Normans, might be ſomewhat more than two millions. In England and Wales, in the year 1588, there were five millions; in 1688, ſix millions and an half; and at this time there are upwards of eight millions. Chalmers' Eſtimate, *paſſim*.

[2] Henry's Hiſt. of Great Britain, vol. II. p. 226. [3] P. 183. [4] P. 278. [5] Guthrie, b. v. p. 384, 385.

[6] Kennet, Paroch. Antiq. p. 64. If we had no other proof of the commiſſioners and their ſcribes being all Normans, the names of all places that end in *worth* would confirm it. The Normans were as incapable of pronouncing the Saxon ð, as they are at this day; and were neceſſitated to make *d* of it. With reſpect indeed to ſeveral paſſages in the ſurvey, we may juſtly ſay with the judges, who, in 12 Edw. III, were directed by the king's writ to ſearch Domeſday Book, "Neſcimus interpretationem facere niſi quatenus verba inde ſonant."

[7] The greateſt difficulty that occurs in this county is to aſcertain the numerous places called *Thorpe*. Theſe it ſhall be our endeavours to diſtinguiſh in a future index. See ſome corrections in p. liv.

[8] The learned author of the Obſervations on the Statutes is of opinion, p. 103, that this enquiry was never made, as the complaints occaſioned by it muſt otherwiſe have appeared in ſome of the monkiſh hiſtorians. In the *Inquiſitiones poſt mortem*, it is, at leaſt in one inſtance, conſidered as an act of parliament; or perhaps, I ſhould ſay, it operated with the full force of ſuch an act. "It is alſo to be enquired of churches of the lord's gift, how many there be, and what, and where, and how much every church is worth by the year, after the true eſtimation of the ſame." And accordingly an inquiſition (poſt mortem Edmundi de Lancaſter, 25 Edw. I.) ſays, "Eccleſia de Duffeld valet £5. per annum."

[9] The returns for ſix counties may be ſeen in Harl. MSS. 2195.

[10] Sir John Sinclair's Hiſtory of the Public Revenue of the Britiſh Empire, 2d Edit. p. 115.

" This yeere betweene Eaſter and Michaelmas was made a generall proſcription of all the realme of England by taking of muſters, and otherwiſe in every countrey, as may appeare by the charge ſent to a chiefe conſtable. William Fitz Williams, knight, Richard Fitz Lewes, knight, Robert Norwich, ſerjeant at the law, and John Tirell, eſquire, commiſſioners aſſigned for our ſoveraigne lord the king, to the baily and chiefe conſtable of the halfe hundred of W. greeting. Where afore this we the ſaid William, Richard, Robert, and John Tirell, by our late precept to you directed, charged you the high conſtables of the ſame hundred, to give monition and charge to all conſtables of every hamlet, pariſh, and village, within the ſaid hundred, perſonally to appeare afore us the ſaid commiſſioners on Monday next comming, the laſt day of the moneth of March, at Waltham Holy Croſſe, and there to bring with them a certificate in writing of the names of all manner of men above the age of 16 years, dwelling within every towne, hamlet, and village within the ſaid hundred, and to do further as by the ſame precept more plainly doth appeare. We nowe eftſoones, in the behalfe of the king our ſoveraigne lord, will and command you, that you duly execute the ſaid precept; and alſo that yee give knowledge, warning, and commandement to all manner of temporall men dwelling, inhabiting, or abiding within any towne, hamlet, pariſh, or village, within the ſame halfe hundred, perſonally to appeare before us the king's ſaid commiſſioners at Waltham Holy Croſſe aforeſayd, the ſaid Munday next comming, furniſhed and apparelled in their beſt array for the war, that is to ſay, with bowes, arrowes, bils, harneſſe, or any other weapons, artillery, or harneſſe for the war, which they or any of them have within the townes and hamlets of the ſaid hundred and every of them. And that they alſo the ſayd laſt day of this preſent moneth of March do certifie us in writing, at Waltham Holy Croſſe aforeſaid, of all their names, and to whom they belong unto. Alſo who is lord of every towne or hamlet within the ſaid hundred, and who bee ſtewards. Item, who be parſons of the ſame townes, and what the benefices bee woorth by yeere. Alſo who bee owners of every parcell of land within any towne, hamlet, pariſh, or village, within the ſaid hundred, with the yeerely value of every mannes lande within the ſame townes, hamlets, pariſhes, and villages. And of every ſtocke and ſtockes of cattell, or other things that he occupyed upon any farme within the ſaid townes, hamlets, and pariſhes, and who be owners of them. And what aliants or ſtrangers dwell in any towne, hamlet, or pariſh, within the ſaid hundred, and where they were borne, and under whoſe dominion. Item, what occupation, miſtery, or ſubſtance they be of. Item, the value and ſubſtance of every perſon, being of 16 yeers and above, dwelling within your ſaid hundred, hamlets, and pariſhes, as well ſpiritual as temporall. Alſo what penſions goeth out of any lands there to any religious or ſpirituall men; and that ye fayle not this to doe, as ye tender the king's pleaſure, and will avoid the contrary. At Brentwood the 27th of March, in the 13th yeer of the raign of king Henry the Eighth[1]."

" During Cromwell's adminiſtration, it was propoſed to take a general ſurvey of the whole kingdom, in imitation of that taken in the reign of Henry VIII. It was begun in London, and in the neighbourhood; and certain committees were appointed, *to inquire upon oath, and certify the improved value of every man's eſtate, both real and perſonal.* But the attempt was after all given up Indeed, when thoſe who were in power exacted what money they thought proper under any pretence, however frivolous, as delinquency, malignancy, &c. it was unneceſſary to be at the trouble of inveſtigating the wealth and ability of individuals, for the ſake of any regular ſyſtem of taxation[2]."

To the Reader who has not already been much converſant in antiquarian reſearch, theſe obſervations on Domeſday will at leaſt have the merit of novelty. By thoſe who have peruſed the works of my predeceſſors in this line it will be perceived that the ground-work of the preſent eſſay is taken from Mr. Hutchins; and that the later remarks of Dr. Naſh, Mr. Roſe, Mr. Kelham, Mr. Wyndham, Mr. Warner, &c. have not been neglected.

Of ſuch parts as are original, it may be proper to obſerve, that much of the merit is due to my learned Friend the Rev. Richard Gifford, of Duffield, in Derbyſhire, who kindly took upon himſelf the taſk of furniſhing a tranſlation of that part of the ſurvey which deſcribes the county of Leiceſter.

" RES ARDUA VETUSTIS NOVITATEM DARE, NOVIS AUTORITATEM, OBSOLETIS NITOREM, OBSCURIS LUCEM, FASTIDITIS GRATIAM, DUBIIS FIDEM, OMNIBUS VERO NATURAM, ET NATURÆ SUÆ OMNIA. ITAQUE ETIAM NON ASSECUTIS VOLUISSE ABUNDE PULCHRUM ATQUE MAGNIFICUM EST. EQUIDEM ITA SENTIO, PECULIAREM IN STUDIIS CAUSAM EORUM ESSE, QUI, DIFFICULTATIBUS VICTIS, UTILITATEM JUVANDI PRÆTULERUNT GRATIÆ PLACENDI." Plinii Præfatio.

Of the ſeveral Land-owners in this county, ſome account ſhall here be given. The contents, however, in the original record, p. 230. a. 2. do not exactly correſpond with the following liſt; Earl *Hugo* being erroneouſly placed as N° XIII, who afterwards occurs properly at N° XLIII; and " inſtead of N° XVII, *Roger de Buſli*," it ſhould be (as in the deſcription) " XVII, *Robert de Buci*; XVIII. *Roger de Buſli*."

I. King WILLIAM the Firſt, more commonly denominated the Conqueror[3], held 39 houſes in the town of Leiceſter, and received annually 42*l.* 10*s.* for all rents from that city and county, beſides 20*l.* a year from the mint-maſter of Leiceſter. The lordſhips which he held in this county, which of courſe are now ANTIENT DEMESNE, were CROXTON (which then included *Knipton* and *Hareſton)*; BROUGHTON (in Framland); RODELEY (including the following members, *Allexton*, *Bareſton*, *Segrave*, *Sileby*, *Tugby*, *Skeffington*, the two *Markfields*, *Halſted*, *Caudwell*, *Wykeham*, *Tilton*, *Aſfordby*, *Wartnaby*, *Twiford*, *Somerby*, *Friſby*, *Saxulby*, *Grimſton*, *Bagrave*, and *Gaddeſby)*; BOWDEN (including *Medburn*, *Cranhoe*, *Carlton*, *Galby*, *Norton*, *Stretton*, *Smeton*, *Foxton*, part of *Blaſton*, and *Abegrave*; SADINGTON; WETBERGE (with part of *Barrow)*; THORPE ACRE; DISHLEY; SHEPISHED; and KNOSSINGTON (which laſt lordſhip, though within the county of Leiceſter, belonged to the royal ſoke of OKEHAM in Rutland). Only two of theſe manors had been held by Edward the Confeſſor, one by queen Edred, and two by earl Morcar.

King William is ſuppoſed to have poſſeſſed, in the whole of the kingdom included in this ſurvey, 1442 manors[4] or lordſhips, beſides eſcheated lands; and his daily revenue is ſtated by Ordericus Vitalis to have amounted to 1060*l.* 30*ſ.* 1½*d.* over and above free gifts, fines, and amerciaments for offences[1]. He had alſo 60,000 horſemen at his command, to be employed in defence of the realm, without any expence or charge iſſuing out of his Exchequer[2].

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[1] Stow's Annals, p. 516.

[2] Sir John Sinclair, on the Public Revenue, p. 178.

[3] " To the glory of William the Firſt, that legitimate monarch had, by advice of the grandees of the realm, iſſued commiſſions through the ſeveral counties of England, ordering ſtrict inquiſitions to be made by the community of each county aſſembled in the county court, to collect and inrol the antient uſages of their reſpective counties; which inrolments were preſented to the king, who, by the aſſent of his grandees aſſembled in his parliament, therefrom made a digeſt of national or common law, ſtyled the laws of Edward the Confeſſor, that is, the Anglo-Saxon cuſtoms and conſtitutions; which digeſt the Conqueror (a term of vulgar invention, in no reſpect applicable to this king, who, like the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick, acquired the crown by regular and lawful entail) ratified by his own, and general adjuration, and bound upon his own people under the ſevereſt penalties. This conſtitution the Engliſh were zealous to uphold, and made it the baſis, when they elected their kings, of their elevation." I here anticipate ſentiments which the reader will find enlarged upon in the Hiſtory of Leiceſter, p. 144.

[4] " Antiqua maneria, vel jura coronæ annexa regi, non licebit alienare." Fleta, lib. I. c. 8. See hereafter, p. 258.

The Queen, **Matilda**, does not occur among the land-owners in Leiceſterſhire; but certain townſhips (ſee p. xli.) were *de feudo Reginæ*. She died Nov. 2, 1083; whence it is evident that the compilation of Domeſday-book was begun before her death, though not finiſhed till 1086. In Dorſetſhire, p. 75. a. 2. and in Glouceſterſhire, p. 163. b. 2. it is ſaid Matilda *tenuit*, and not *tenet*, Litelfrome, Turneberie, Fareforde, &c. The ſurvey of thoſe counties, therefore, was not taken till after her death.

II. **Thomas**, a Norman, archbiſhop of **York** from 1070 till 1100, was and had been a canon of Baieux. He had lands alſo given to him in Glouceſterſhire, Hampſhire, and in Yorkſhire. His manors in Leiceſterſhire were *Tur Langton* (to which parts of the other *Langtons* were then appendant), *Lubbenham*, *Welbam*, *Keytborp*, and *Tilton*.

III. **Remigius**, biſhop of **Lincoln**, was a Norman by birth, of the blood of the Deincourts, who were allied to the Conqueror, and a monk of Feſcamp. He held the ſee of Lincoln from 1070 to 1092; and, beſides his property in Leiceſterſhire[3], had lands in the counties of Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Lincoln, Northampton, and Nottingham.

William of Malmeſbury's deſcription of the perſon of Remigius is too ſtriking to be paſſed over in ſilence: "Quia ipſe pro exiguitate corporis penè portentum hominis videbatur; luctabatur excellere & foris eminere animus, eratque

Gratior exiguo veniens è corpore virtus.

Quem ideo Natura compegiſſe videtur, ut ſciratur beatiſſimum ingenium in miſerrimo corpore habitare poſſe[4]." To the ſhortneſs of his figure biſhop Fuller alludes in theſe verſes, which he cauſed to be engraven on the tablet over his tomb:

"Hujus Fundator templi Remigius urnâ
Hâc jacet, atque *brevi* ſit ſatis ampla viro."

I could enlarge on the hiſtory and character of this prelate; but am unwilling to anticipate a memoir, compiled by my venerable friend Dr. Pegge, now actually in the preſs.—From a valuable regiſter of this biſhop, recovered by biſhop Green from the MSS. of archbiſhop Wake[5], and now preſerved amongſt the archives of the dean and chapter of Lincoln, I have been favoured with ſome extracts by John Fardell, eſq. their very intelligent Regiſtrar.

IV. **Geoffrey**, biſhop of **Coutance**[6], a noble Norman, was elected to the ſee (which is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Rouen) in 1048. He had a diſtinguiſhed command at the battle of Haſtings; and for his ſervices was rewarded with 280 lordſhips, amongſt which was that of *Arnſby* in this county; and was conſtituted chief juſticiary of Ireland. He preſided alſo at a great trial in the county-court held at Tenterden in Kent, between Lanfranc archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Odo biſhop of Baieux. In 1070 he is called by Ordericus Vitalis *magiſter militum*; and, in 1074, accompanied biſhop Odo to ſuppreſs a rebellion under the earls of Hereford and Norfolk; and from this prelate the Weſt Saxons, who had aſſaulted Montacute, received a ſevere check. He aſſiſted at a council at St. Paul's 1079; and, after having been preſent at the Conqueror's funeral, joined the biſhop of Baieux in the rebellion againſt Rufus; and died in 1093[7].

V. The abbey of **Peterborough**, one of the moſt antient of our mitred abbeys, had been founded ſo early as 655 by Peada, king of the Mercians. The chief of this houſe at the time of the ſurvey was Thorold, who is repreſented as a man of boundleſs profuſion. At his entrance into office, in the year 1069, the goods of the abbey were eſtimated at £.1500; which he reduced to one third of that ſum. Being weary of his government at Peterborough, he obtained the biſhoprick of Beauvois in France, whither he tranſported many of the goods of the Engliſh church. But, being expelled thence in the ſhort time of four days, he gave the Conqueror a large ſum of money to be re-eſtabliſhed at Peterborough; where he continued till his death in 1089 or 1100[8]. He had in Leiceſterſhire the manor of *Eaſton*, with lands in one of the *Langtons*.

VI. The abbey of **Coventry** was another of our mitred abbeys, and had been then but lately founded by Leofric earl of Leiceſter. The abbot of this period is believed to have been Leofric II. who died a little before the year 1095. The abbot was lord of *Burbach*, *Barwell*, *Marſton*, and part of *Stapleton*.

VII. The abbey of **Croyland** was a very early foundation, by Ethelbald king of Mercia, in 716. The abbot when the ſurvey was taken was Ingulphus, who became the hiſtoriographer of his abbey, after he had ſkreened it from ſevere taxation. He was abbot from 1076 till his death in 1109. His property in Leiceſterſhire was at *Beby*, *Sutton*, and *Stapleton*.

VIII. The **King's Eleemosinary Lands** in this county were ſituated at *Peatling*, *Sveſbi*, *Sutton*, *Elveſtone*, *Swinford*, *Wiceſtan*, and *Sceneſord*. What the exact nature of their tenure was we cannot readily define. They were held by five ſub-tenants; three of whom *Godvin*, *Ernebern*, and *Aluric*, were prieſts; the other two were *Ingald* and the wife of *Quintin*. A conjecture on this ſubject has been hazarded in p. xl.

IX. The earl of **Mellent** was Robert de Bellomont, a firm adherent to the Conqueror. In 1107 he obtained the earldom of Leiceſter; and died in 1118. His lordſhips in the county were, *Aylſton*, *Froleſworth*, *Huncote*, and *Boſworth*. Of this nobleman and his deſcendants a full account is given in the early part of the Hiſtory of Leiceſter, p. 22—98.

X. Earl **Aubrey** poſſeſſed ſixteen lordſhips in Leiceſterſhire, ten in Northamptonſhire[9], ſix in Warwickſhire, two in Oxfordſhire, and ten in Wiltſhire, in which laſt county he had property in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor; which ſhews that he was an Engliſhman; but whence he derived his title of earl has not been diſcovered[10]. He is a different perſon from Aubrey de Vere, anceſtor of the earls of Oxford; who married Beatrix, neice and heireſs of Manaſſes earl of Guiſnes, whence he is ſuppoſed to have been earl of Guiſnes, not allowed by Dugdale. He was father of Alberic, the great chamberlain to Henry I, and grandfather to Alberic, who was by the empreſs Maud created earl of Oxford. Four of the nine manors in Northamptonſhire are expreſsly ſaid to be held by Alberic the chamberlain, which was in the reign of Henry II; the other ſix by Alberic ſimply; and a virgate in Clapton by Alberic the monk.

XI. Counteſs **Godiva**. Of this devout lady, who was ſiſter to Thorold ſheriff of Lincolnſhire, and from the year 1057 had continued the widow of Leofric, ſixth earl of Leiceſter, a full account is given in the Hiſtory of Leiceſter, p. 17. She poſſeſſed three lordſhips in this county, *Norton*, *Appleby*, and *Bilſton*.

XII. Counteſs **Alveva** was wife to Algar the ſeventh earl of Leiceſter; and mother of Edwin the eighth earl, and of Morcar earl of Northumberland. She poſſeſſed ſome property at *Ayleſton*.

XIII. **Hugo de Grentemaisnell**, a companion of the Conqueror into England, and one of his barons, obtained ſixty-ſeven lordſhips in Leiceſterſhire, twenty in Northamptonſhire, and ſeveral in other counties; and is memorable for having been appointed hereditary lord high ſteward of England. In the cloſe of life he embraced the monaſtic habit at St. Ebrulf in Normandy, where he died in 1094. See a full account of this earl and his deſcendants in the Hiſtory of Leiceſter, p. 20, 21.

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[1] Lord Lyttelton queſtions the truth of this ſtatement. See before, note 10, p. xxxviii. [2] Brady, Hiſt. pp. 210, 211.

[3] Which is particularly ſpecified in the Hiſtory of the Town of Leiceſter, pp. 19, 20. [4] De Geſtis Pont. Angl. lib. IV.

[5] Who had been biſhop of Lincoln, and gave his library to Chriſt Church, Oxford.

[6] Coutance, called by older writers *Caſtra Conſtantia*, and in this record *Conſtantia*, is the capital of a little country in Lower Normandy, two leagues from the Britiſh Channel, called the *Cotentin*, or *L'Iſle Coſtentia*. It was mortgaged when Robert duke of Normandy undertook his voyage to the Holy Land.

[7] Neuſtria Pia, p. 561. [8] Willis, Mitred Abbeys, vol. I. p. 145.

[9] Brackley, Evenle, Farningho, Lilburn, Twywell, Scaldwell, Adington Magna, Iſlip, Drayton, Wadenho; the four laſt by Aubrey the chamberlain. His three hides in Farningho were held of the fee of Leiceſter in the reign of Hen. II. Bridges, I. 169.

[10] Dugdale, Bar. vol. I. p. 188.

XIV. **Henry de Ferieres**, or **de Ferrariis**, ſon to Gualcheline de Ferieres, a Norman, either accompanied the Conqueror, or followed him before the general ſurvey; in which great ſervice, as has been already ſtated, p. xxxiv. he was one of the commiſſioners. He had thirty-five lordſhips in Leiceſterſhire; one hundred and fourteen in Derbyſhire, with many in the counties of Derby, Oxford, Wells, Lincoln, Bucks, and Glouceſter. He was the founder of Tutbury priory; father to Robert the firſt earl of Derby; anceſtor to the lords Ferrers of Chartley, Groby, and Oakham; and conſequently to the preſent earl of Stamford, earl Ferrers, and earl of Leiceſter. A full account of the family of Ferrers will be ſeen under Wymondham, Groby, Bredon, Leiceſter, &c.

XV. **Robert de Todeni**, another noble Norman, and ſtandard-bearer to the Conqueror, was the founder of Belvoir Caſtle, where his poſterity have ever ſince been honourably ſeated; John-Henry, the preſent duke of Rutland, between whom and the founder there have been but twenty-two generations, being his immediate deſcendant; as is ſhewn under the Hiſtory of Belvoir, p. 66. Robert de Todeni died in 1088; and was buried in the priory which he had himſelf founded; and in the ruins of which in 1793 his coffin was examined, as deſcribed in p. 79. His property in Leiceſterſhire was at *Horningbold, Medburn, Blaſton, Harby, Barkſton* (and *Plungar*), *Bottesford, Redmile* (and *Muſton*), *Knipton, Laughton, Lubbenham, Barkby, Hungarton, Cropſton, Queniborough, Claxton, Howes,* and *Stathern.* The lordſhip of *Belvoir*, not mentioned in the record, was probably included in that of *Wolſthorpe.* For a full account of this illuſtrious family, ſee p. 23—68.

XVI. **Robert de Veci**, another of the Normans who aſſiſted William the Conqueror in his expedition, was rewarded with the lordſhips of *Morton, Scentone,* part of *Cleveliorde, Gumley, Shankton, Thorpe, Baſurde, Cliborne,* and *Newton,* in Leiceſterſhire; and with other great eſtates in the counties of Northampton, Warwick, and Lincoln. From Ivo, called alſo John de Veſci, a great baron, either brother or nearly allied to Robert, the preſent lord Veſci claims his deſcent by the female line.

XVII. **Robert de Buci** poſſeſſed thirty lordſhips in this county.

XVIII. **Roger de Busli** had five lordſhips in Leiceſterſhire; *Cloſintone, Wimeſwould, Saltby, Wyfordby,* and *Burton.* He had one lordſhip alſo in Devonſhire, eight in Derbyſhire, 49 in Yorkſhire, and 86 in Nottinghamſhire. His principal reſidences were at Tickill Caſtle, Yorkſhire; at Hougham, Lincolnſhire; and at Blithe (near Tickhill) on the confines of Nottinghamſhire, where he had alſo another caſtle. In 2 William Rufus, he founded a priory for Benedictine monks, which he annexed as a cell to the abbey of St. Catharine's on the Mount near Roan, in Normandy. He gave alſo to the monks of St. Peter's in Glouceſter his lordſhip of Clifford; and, ſurviving king Henry I, ſtood firm to his daughter Maud the Empreſs; on which account, king Stephen ſeized upon his caſtle of Tickhill and the whole honour of Blithe, and gave them to Ranulph then earl of Cheſter. The barony terminated in John his grandſon, who left one daughter and heir, married to Robert de Vipont, a great baron of that time.

XIX. **Robert Despenser** was ſteward to the Conqueror; one of his barons; and had ſeventeen lordſhips in Leiceſterſhire, fifteen in Lincolnſhire, with ſeveral others in the counties of Warwick and Glouceſter. He was brother to the earl of Montgomery, and to Urſo D'Abetot, hereditary ſheriff of Worceſterſhire; father to William le Deſpenſer, who was ſteward to king Henry I; and progenitor to the noble family of Spenſer, now duke of Marlborough.

XX. **Robert the Usher** (*Hoſtiarius*) poſſeſſed lands in two lordſhips in this county, *Claxton* and *Howes.* He was the ſon of *William* the Uſher; and his lordſhips devolved to *Roger de Buſli.*

XXI. **Ralph de Mortimer** was allied by the mother's ſide to the Conqueror, accompanied him into England, and was one of the chiefeſt commanders in his victorious army. He was afterward ſent to encounter Edric, earl of Shrewſbury, whom he ſubdued, and delivered captive to the king; whereupon he enjoyed Wigmore caſtle, and all the other lands of that earl. He had only two lordſhips in Leiceſterſhire, *Sherneſton* and *Weſtone*; but had large poſſeſſions in many other counties.

XXII. **Ralph Fitz Hubert** held nine ploughlands at *Dalby*; and had property alſo in Derbyſhire.

XXIII. **Wido de Renbudcurt** had the lordſhips of *Thurſtanton, Stormſworth, Miſterton, Barreſhorde,* part of *Cleveliorde,* and *Bareſworde,* in Leiceſterſhire; and others in Oxfordſhire, Cambridgeſhire, Northamptonſhire, and Lincolnſhire.

XXIV. **Wido**, or **Guy, de Credun** came in with the Conqueror, and obtained the lordſhips of *Stoneſby, Waltham,* and *Sproxton,* in this county, and about 60 in Lincolnſhire. He fixed the chief ſeat of his barony at Freſton, in the diviſion of Holland; where Alan his ſon afterward founded a priory of Benedictine monks, which he gave as a cell to Croyland, and ſettled on them the church of Stoneſby. His inheritance paſſed by a female to the family of Vaux; and afterward by another female into that of the lords Ros, anceſtors to the preſent duke of Rutland. See the pedigrees of Creon and Vaux, under Belvoir, p. 28.

XXV. **William Peverell** was a natural ſon of the Conqueror, by a concubine, afterwards the wife of Ranulph Peverell. William had the cuſtody of the caſtle of Nottingham; with five lordſhips in Leiceſterſhire (*Foſton, Erendeſbi, Lubbeſthorpe, Carbi,* and *Eſſebi*), and others in various parts of the kingdom, to the number of 162.

XXVI. **William Buenvaleth** is mentioned only as holding two ploughlands in *Ravenſton*; which lay waſte in the time of the Confeſſor, and continued ſo. He had other lands, at the time of the ſurvey, in Warwickſhire.

XXVII. **William Loveth**, or **Levet**, had three lordſhips in this county, *Diſworth, Thedingworth,* and *Sewſtern,* and others in Berks and Bedfordſhire. He had lands alſo in Northamptonſhire, where we find his poſterity ſeated at Welford, from the reign of Henry III. to that of Edward III, on a manor called *Lovet's Manor*[1].

XXVIII. **Geoffrey Alselin** had the lordſhips of *Alton, Godeby, Keythorpe, Billeſdon,* and *Roleſton,* in Leiceſterſhire, and a conſiderable barony in the counties of Nottingham, Derby, and Lincoln; but great part of his eſtates, after two generations, went by a daughter to the Bardolphs[2].

XXIX. **Geoffrey de Wirce**, of a noble family in Bretaigne, came over with the Conqueror; who rewarded him with twenty-ſeven lordſhips, amongſt which was the paramount manor of Melton[3]. He had alſo large poſſeſſions in the counties of Warwick, Northampton, Nottingham, and Lincoln.

XXX. **Geoffrey de Cambrai** was a land-owner at *Sproxton* in this county, and had poſſeſſions alſo in Lincolnſhire.

XXXI. **Gunfrid de Cioches** poſſeſſed three ploughlands in *Moſcley*; a lordſhip which, at the time of the ſurvey, is deſcribed as lying waſte. He had fixteen lordſhips in Northamptonſhire, and others in the counties of Berks, Bedford, and Nottingham.

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[1] On the pannel of a pew adjoining to the wall of the North aile of Welford church is carved Williã Lovet, 1452; and on each ſide upon the head of the pew a wolf paſſant. On another pannel of the ſame ſeat, Alicia uxor ejus; and at the head of the pew, in an eſcutcheon, three cinquefoils, and within a wolf paſſant. Bridges, vol. II. p. 274. The firſt of theſe inſcriptions is given in plate VI. p. cliv; but the writing on the other is hid by a new pew being nailed againſt it.

[2] Thoroton, Nottinghamſhire, p. 279.

[3] See under Framland Hundred, pp. 222. 230.

XXXII. **Humphrey the Chamberlain**[1] had two lordſhips in this county, *Dalby* and *Barneſbi*; and ſome others in Surrey, Hants, Berks, Wilts, Dorſetſhire, Glouceſterſhire, and Suffolk.

XXXIII. **Gilbert de Gaunt**, ſon of Baldwin earl of Flanders, and nephew to the Conqueror, married Alice, daughter and heir of Robert, ſon of Hugh Montfort. In Leiceſterſhire he had only five ploughlands at *Bareſworth*; but poſſeſſed ſeveral lordſhips in different counties. He fixed his ſeat at Folkingham, co. Lincoln, which he made the head of his barony. Gilbert V. was ſummoned to parliament 26 Edward I; but, having no iſſue, conſtituted the king heir to all the lands of his barony, and the others went to his heirs female.

XXXIV. **Girbert** had two lordſhips in this county, *Aſhby* and *Moſeley*.

XXXV. **Durandus Malet** is ſuppoſed to have been nearly allied to the great baron Robert Malet. He had property at *Burton*, *Preſtwould*, and *Wimeſwould*, in this county; and divers lordſhips in Nottinghamſhire and Yorkſhire.

XXXVI. **Drogo de Bevrere** was a noble Fleming, who attended the Conqueror on the invaſion, and was rewarded with the lordſhips of *Orton* and *Hoby* in Leiceſterſhire; and ſeveral others in the counties of Northampton, York, Lincoln, Norfolk, and Suffolk. He probably was anceſtor of William de Briwere, who ſtood in great favour with the kings Henry II, Richard I, John, and Henry III, and had large property in Somerſetſhire, where he founded ſeveral religious houſes[2]. William his ſon died without iſſue 16 Henry III. leaving his five ſiſters his heirs.

XXXVII. **Maino the Briton** had in Leiceſterſhire the lordſhip of *Lutterworth*, with lands at *Miſterton* and *Thorpe*; and other lordſhips in the counties of Hertford and Northampton.

XXXVIII. **Oger the Briton** had the lordſhip of *Sileby* in Leiceſterſhire; and others in the counties of Lincoln and Northamptonſhire. Theſe are two exceptions to the general ſuppoſition that the baronies were all given by the Conqueror to his followers; and that ſuch Engliſhmen as were favoured with their own lands again were contented to hold them as tenants to Norman lords, and under ſuch compoſitions, rents, and ſervices, as they put upon them[3]. *Maino* and *Oger* were certainly themſelves barons, and tenants of the king *in capite*; as all thoſe were who are enumerated at the head of every county, and not mentioned as earls or ſpiritual perſons, *thani*, *miniſtri*, or *ſervientes regis*[4].

XXXIX. **Nigell de Albini** (a younger brother to William de Albini Pincerna, anceſtor to the earls of Arundel) was of noble extraction, and by the mother's ſide a Mowbray. He came into England with the Conqueror, who rewarded him with the lordſhips of *Seile* and *Dunton* in Leiceſterſhire, and ſeveral large poſſeſſions in the counties of Bucks, Bedford, and Warwick. He was afterward bow-bearer to William Rufus; who, for his aſſiſtance in ſome martial expeditions, gave him the caſtles of Bayeux and Mowbray, with all the lands forfeited by Robert de Mowbray earl of Northumberland. He obtained alſo all the vaſt poſſeſſions already enumerated of Geffrey de Wirce; and thus poſſeſſed 120 knights' fees in Normandy, and 140 in England. He founded a priory at Axholme; aſſumed in his latter days the habit of a monk; died at an advanced age at Rouen; and was buried in the abbey of Bec. See a fuller account of him, and of his family, under Burton Lazars, p. 272.

XL. **Judith the Countess** had 42 lordſhips in Leiceſterſhire, and others in the counties of Middleſex, Oxford, Bedford, Northampton, and Rutland. She was daughter of Lambert de Lens, by Maud counteſs of Albemarle (ſiſter to the Conqueror's wife); and by him was given in marriage to Waltheof, ſon of Richard, the great earl of Northumberland, Huntingdon, and Northampton, beheaded at Wincheſter[5] for rebellion againſt the king who had raiſed him to ſuch elevated rank; or, as ſome ſay, by procurement of his wife; and left iſſue three daughters: Maud, married to Simon St. Liz, earl of Huntingdon and Northampton; Alice, by ſome called Judith, wife of Ralph de Toeni; and . . . ., married to Robert, fifth ſon of Richard de Tonebrugge[6]. After the death of earl Waltheof, king William offered Judith, his widow, in marriage unto Simon de S. Liz, a noble Norman; but ſhe refuſing him, in regard he was lame on one of his legs, the king, in much wrath, diſpoſed of the earldom of Huntingdon to that Simon. Whereupon, being extremely terrified, ſhe fled away with her three daughters, and lurked in ſeveral places; and became ſo ſenſible of her guilt in promoting her huſband's death, that in great penitence ſhe continued all the days of her life a widow[7]. This Judith founded the priory of Helenſtow in Berkſhire; and procured from king William a charter of divers immunities and privileges for the monks of Saltry in Huntingdonſhire, of the Ciſtercian order; which religious houſe ſhe much frequented in her time.

XLI. **Adeliza**, wife to **Hugo de Grentesmainell**, was lady of Brokeſburne, Herts, and the inheritrix of a noble family. She had three manors in Leiceſterſhire (*Mardegrave*, *Peatling*, and *Barkby*); three in Warwickſhire, and four in Bedfordſhire; died about 1091; and was buried in the monaſtery founded by her huſband at St. Evrauld[8].

XLII. **The King's Servants** (*Servientes Regis*) were the king's ordinary miniſters, or ſervants, whom he employed in his country affairs and buſineſs, in managing and looking after his manors and lands, his foreſts, his fiſhings, &c. his deer, his beeves, his dairies, cows, horſes, ſheep, hogs, corn in the granaries, &c. Some others were employed in hunting, hawking, &c. Some were bowyers, carpenters, and other mechanicks and artificers; and many were ſmall officers in the court, thoſe eſpecially that had lands given them, which they nor their fathers held in the time of Edward the Confeſſor; others in cities and great towns; nor could any but Saxons be well employed in theſe ſervices, as the Normans knew not the country, nor underſtood the lands, and were incapable of many of the ſervices[9]. The perſons under this deſcription in Leiceſterſhire held ſmall portions of lands at *Barrow*, *Newton*, *Holeton*, *Wymeſwold*, *Eaſtwell*, *Ricoltorp*, *Eſſeberie*, and *Sharnford*.

XLIII. Earl **Hugo de Abrincis**, ſurnamed Lupus, earl of Cheſter, the Conqueror's ſiſter's ſon by Richard Goz, had 24 lordſhips in this county. He was a perſon of great note among the Norman nobility, and a very expert ſoldier, for which reaſon he was placed ſo near the unconquered Welſh, to reſtrain their excurſions; and his earldom was given him to hold as free by the ſword, as the king held England by the crown. He adhered firmly to Rufus in the revolt of biſhop Odo; was in high favour with Henry I; died about 1101, leaving Richard his ſon and heir; and was buried in the chapter-houſe at Cheſter.

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[1] *Herbert* the chamberlain, *Turſtin* the chamberlain, and *Geffrey* chamberlain to the king's daughter, occur alſo under Hants; and *William* the chamberlain, under the counties of Bucks, Glouceſter, and Bedford.

[2] Dugdale, Bar. vol. I. p. 700.

[3] Kelham, p. 143.

[4] Selden, Tit. Hon. p. 694. 695.

[5] He was brought to the place of execution in his conſular robes; whereupon his body was firſt there interred upon the meeting of two highways, but afterwards tranſlated to Croyland, and buried in the chapter-houſe of that monaſtery, by Wulkitel, the then abbot; whereunto he had formerly given the lordſhip of Bernak, in Northamptonſhire, wherein there is a famous quarry of ſtone, of great uſe to that religious houſe. It is reported by one of the monks of that place, that, not long after his ſepulture there, the counteſs Judith, his widow, becoming very penitent for her former miſcarriage towards him, brought a pall of ſilk, and laid it on his tomb; which, being too ſhort, by a divine power, ſtretched itſelf forth to a fit length; and that, when abbot Ingulphus tranſlated his corpſe out of the chapter-houſe into the choir, he found it perfect in all parts, and not corrupted with any putrefaction; moreover, that being laid near the high altar, many infirm people, who came out of devotion thither, were miraculouſly cured by his merits. Abbot Henry cauſed a tomb of marble, with his effigies thereon, to be erected near the ſteps aſcending towards the high altar, on the left hand; and thither removed his relicks with great ſolemnity and devotion in 1219. Dugdale, Bar. vol. I. p. 55; where ſee his epitaph, and a farther account of his miracles.

[6] MS. Fragment. Chetwynd.

[7] Dugdale, Bar. vol. I. p. 56, from Ingulphus.

[8] Neuſtria Pia, p. 119.

[9] Kelham, p. 37; from Selden's Not. ad Eadm. p. 170. Brady, Introd. p. 283.

XLIV. The **Homagers** (or *Homines)* of the earl of **Mellent** held twelve lordſhips in this county. Of theſe *homagers* ſomething has been ſaid, p. xlii. But the term *Homines* ſeems to have been applied in various ſenſes in different parts of the record; and in ſome places to mean literally either what we ſhould now call "the *good men* of the county," or a jury of tenants aſſembled at the lord's court; with which latter interpretation the "*Homines Goisfridi de Wirce,*" p. 235. b. 2. exactly correſponds.

The names of ſome few of the places mentioned in the ſurvey of Leiceſterſhire having appeared doubtful, they have been attentively re-examined with the original MS; the reſult of which is, that in the copy publiſhed by authority, there appear to be but three errors, only one of which is of any conſequence.

P. 230. b. 1. for "*Off*erdebie," r. "*Osf*erdebie;" p. 232. b. 1. for "Creg," r. "Cre*c*;" and p. 234. a. 1. for "*Hol*esford," r. *Both*esford."

The following *apparent* ſlips of the original ſcribe agree with the book:

P. 230. b. 1. "G*rau*eho," r. "*C*ra*n*eho."
——— b. 2. "Bi*ch*eſbie," r. "Bi*t*eſbie."
P. 231. a. 1. "Po*n*tenei," r. Po*u*tenei."
P. 234. b. 1. "Roveſtone," r. "Ro*l*eſtone."
P. 235. b. 1. "Chitebie," r. "Chite*l*bie."
P. 236. b. 1. "Cra*w*ehoe," r. "Cra*n*ehoe."
P. 237. a. 2. "Bla*di*," r. "Bla*bi*."

Complaint, from the Commons of England, to the king and council, 1377; ſee p. xxxiii.

"A ñre Sr̃ le Roi, & a conſail du Parlement, monſtrent la Commune du Roialme, q'en pluſours parties de roialme d'Engleterre les Villeyns, & terre tenauntz en Villenage, qi devont ſervices & cuſtumes as Seigñrs par quelconq̃e cauſe deins diverſes Seigneuries, ſi bien de Seint Eſgliſe come des Laies Seigneuries, ount par conſeil, procurement, meyntenance, & abettement de certeines perſones, pur profit pris des Villeyns & terre-tenauntz juſditz, purchacent en Court le Roi Exemplifications de le Livre de Domeſday, des Manoirs & Villes deins queux les ditz Villeyns & Terretenauntz ſont demourantz; par colour deſqueux Exemplifications, par mal entendement de ycels, & par mavoiſe interpretacion faites par les ditz conſaillers, procurours, maintenours, & abettours, ils ount retret & retreount lour cuſtumes & ſervices dues a lours Seigneurs, entendauntz q'ils ſont quitement deſchargeez de toute manere ſervage due ſi bien de lour corps come de lour tenures juſditz, et ount denoi as miniſtres des ditz Seigneurs de les deſtreindre pur les cuſtumes & ſervices ſuſditz, & ſont confedres & entrealies de countreſtere lour ditz Seigneurs & lour miniſtres a fort mayn: et q̃ cheſcun ſerra eidant a autre a quele heure q'ils ſoient deſtreinez par celle cauſe; & manacent les miniſtres lour ditz Seigneurs de les tuer ſi les deſtreinount pur les cuſtumes & ſervices ſuſditz, iſſint q̃ les Seigneurs & lour miniſtres ne les deſtreinent pas pur lour cuſtumes & ſervices, pur doute le mort de homme q̃ de leger purroit avener par lour rebellion & reſiſtence. Et iſſint les ditz Seig' ꝑdount & ount ꝑdu graunt profit de lour Seignories, a tres-graunde diſhereticion & anientiſement de lour eſtat, & les blees des pluſours parties du Roialme demurount nient ſcies, & ſont peris pur touz jours a la cauſe juſdit, a graunt damage de toute la comune; iſſint q̃ l'ein doute, q̃ ſi haſtive remedie ne ſoit mis, q̃ de leger gere purroit jourder deins meſme le Roialme a cauſe de lour rebellion ſuſdit, ou q'ils ſoy aherderont as enemys de delaa pur ſoy venger de lours Seigneurs, ſi ſodeyne venue des ditz enemys y fuiſt. Et pur ſuſtenaunce deſqueuz errours & rebellions y ount coilles entre eux grauntz ſumez de deniers, pur mettre coſtages & deſpences. Et ſont venuz ſi a court ore a preſent pluſours d'eux, pur avoir counfort de lour purpos ſuſdit. Par qoy pleſe a ñre dit Sr̃ le Roi & au conſeil, de ent ordeigner due & haſtive remedie, auxi bien devers les ditz conſeillers, procurours, meyntenours, & abettours, come devers les dits villeins & terre-tenauntz, & nomement devers eux qi ſont venuz a preſent, come dit eſt. Iſſint q̃ les demourantz a l'hoſtel puiſſent avoir coniſſance de lour chaſtmement; et pur eſchuere tiel peril come nadgairs ſourdy en la Roialme de Fraunce par tiel rebellioun & entre-aliaunce des Villeins encontre lour Seigneurs."

To the foregoing complaint this anſwer was given:

"Quant as Exemplifications grauntez & faites en la Chauncellerie eſt declaree eu Parlement, q̃ celles ne lour poent ou doivent valer ou lieu tenir quant a la fraunchiſe le lour corps, ne a chaunger la condition de lour tenure & cuſtumes ancienement dues, ne fairẽ prejudice as Seigñrs, d'avoir lour ſervices & cuſtumes come ils ſoloient d'ancien temps: Et ent aient les Seigñrs patentes ſouz le graunt ſeal faites ſur ceſte declaration, s'ils les verront avoir. Et quant al remenant del dit article, eint les Sr̃s q̃ ſe ſentent grevez commiſſions eſpecialx ſouz le graunt ſeal as juſtices de la Pays, ou a autres perſones ſuffiſantz, d'enquerre de touz tieles rebelx, & de lour conſeillours, procurours, meyntenours, & abettours: Et de ceux qi ent ſerront enditez devaunt eux, ſi bien pur le temps paſſez come a venir, empriſoner, ſanz eſtre deliverez hors de priſon par maynpriſe, bail, n'autrement, ſanz aſſent de lour Sr̃s, tan q̃ ils ſoient atteintez ou acquitez. Et s'ils ſoient de ceo atteintz, ne ſoient aucunement deliverez les ditz tenantz rebelx, tan q̃ ils aient fait fyn au Roi, & aient l'aſſent de lour ditz Sr̃s; ſauvant tutdys quant as ditz fyns les fraunchiſes & libertees des Sr̃s q'ount fyns & amerciamentz de lour tenauntz. Et quant as conſeillours, procurours, meyntenours, & abettours, ſoit autiel proces, & ſemblablement fait, & qu'ils ne ſoient nullement deliverez tan q̃ ils eient fait ſyn au Roi & gree as Sr̃s enſi grevez ſolonc lour eſtatz, & la quantite de lour treſpas, ſi meſmes les Sr̃s veullent ſuire envers eux par brief ou par bille. Sauvant les franchiſes & libertees des Sr̃s, come deſus eſt dit."

P. iv. l. penult. r. "bordars."
P. xvi. l. 36. for "four," r. "three."
P. vii. l. 1. r. "p. 231. b. col. 1."
P. xxiv. l. 11. r. "Lilinge."
P. viii. l. 1. r. "p. 231. b. col. 2."
P. xxvii. l. ult. for "two," r. "three."

Conſpectus

Conſpectus Tabellaris Deſcriptionis LEDECESTRESCIRÆ factæ ſub Willelmo I. Conqueſtore circa 1086:

Ex Apographo Typis vulgato redigente et computante R. E. RASPE, Jan. 2, 1792, Londini.

	Dominus in Capite.	Tenent. à Domino.	Villæ ſeu Maneria.	Terra.																	Append. man. cenſual.						Valor Manerii.							
							Eſt.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tenent. cond. lib.					Prat.	Sylva.												
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord.	Serv.	Anc.	Socm.	Car.	Eccleſ.	Preſb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Porc.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.			T. Recept.	T. R. W.			
																											l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.	
Tab. I.		1			6			1							3	4				38	8				½	322	30	0	0		75	0	0	
II.	1	1			108	17	61	7		232	123	9		288	121		1				336			5	14		13	0	0		59	10	1	
III.		3		4½	37½	2	25½	11		113	85	2		141	97½			2			156½				4		9	1	0		25	12	7	
IV.	2	13		½	66	2	51	24		107	49	18	5	38	49	2	1		1	26	172			40	4½		10	15	8		25	19	8	
V.	5	12		1¼	83	1	83	18½		126	43	13		66	60		2				185½			5	3		16	16	0		33	16	0	
VI	2	8		$1\frac{4}{6}$	81½	3	89	26		180	110	18	3	62	68½		3				137		3½		10		25	5	4		46	18	0	
VII.	3			$1\frac{2}{6}$	164	1	131½	37		215	105	30	1	103	24		8	2	5		148			20	4		42	12	0		70	9	0	
VIII		12			97½	10	71	24		100	64	27		54	46		1	1	3		184				9		19	12	0		34	18	0	5unc.auri
IX.		20			114½	7	76½	21½		161	47	26	6	46	56		4	2	4		178				11		23	13	0		36	5	0	3unc.auri
X.	1	10			173½	5	147	45		226	84	30	1	105	113½		3	2	9		793	100			8		22	11	0		75	17	0	
XI		17			64	5	48½	13		89	47	3		24	37		3				124				3		5	11	0		17	13	0	
XII.	1	23			134	15	61	48		116	53	57		208	90½		2	1	16		210				8		44	14	0		70	5	0	
XIII.	2	10			71½	6	42	25½		74	41	29		70	40½		1	1	8		119				2		7	13	8		22	8	0	
XIV.		20			75	2	29	17		58	45	1		28	30		2				178				3½		3	16	8		14	4	4	
XV.	2	2		2	69	13½	9	18		101	55	29		50	52		1		8		234				5		20	8	0		23	13	0	
XVI	6			1	126½	15	90	26½		129	66	25	1	121	75		1	1	2	1	281			3	2		23	6	0		44	16	0	
XVII.	4	6		7	142	1½	4	19		126	59	13		126	81½		2	4	1		147			3	4		18	18	0		52	19	0	
XVIII.	6	10			92	2		16		71	33	15		75	41½		1				316			5	3		10	11	0		27	5	0	
XIX.	5	7		3½	118	6	19	17		74	52	15	2	144	57½		3		2		212				4½		23	11	8		37	11	8	
XX.		16			71	8		19		87	58	4		21	39½		3		2		200½				5½		13	13	10		24	6	0	
XXI	3	11			76	8	27½	16		89	39	8	1	27	40		2				169				9		8	16	0		13	4	0	
XXII.		18		1	77½			21½		98	57	8	2	49	49½						152				5		43	0	0		43	0	0	
XXIII.	1	12		1½	40½	2	21	14½		83	63	17	2	22	39½			3			151			2	4		10	16	0		24	10	0	
	44	232		25¼	2088½	132	1026½	486		2655	1378	387	23	1938	1382½	6	41	19	61	65	4791½	100		83	126½	322	448	11	10		900	0	4	8unc.auri

LEDECESTRESCIRE. TABELLA I.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino.	Villa seu Manerium.	Terra.																	Append. man. censual.						Valor Manerii.		
							Est.	Dominica.		Villanorum.					Tenent. cond. lib.						Prat.	Sylva.							
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord.	Serv.	Anc.	Soc.	Car.	Ecclef.	Prefb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Port.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.	T. Recept.	T. R. W.
230ʳ	Rex.		Ledecestr. civ. et comitatus																								30. lib. ad num. 15. fext. mellis 12. burgenfes in exped. bell. 4. equos.		42 lib. 10s. ad pondus. 10 lib. ad num. pro accipitre. 0 10 fol. pro fumario. 20 lib. ad num. de monetariis.
	Rex.		Ibid.																							39			
	Arch. Eboracenfis.		Ibid.	Gel- dant Regi.																						2			
	Hugo Com.		Ibid.																							17			
	Ab. de Coventreu.		Ibid.																							10			
	Ab. de Cruilant.		Ibid.																							3			
	Hugo de Grentemaifnil.		Ibid.													2										110			
	Idem.		Ibid. in commune cum Rege.																							24			
	Idem.		Ibid.																	24 pert. ad Hanftigie.									
	Idem.		Ibid.																	33 — — Siglebie.									
	Idem.		Ibid.																							61 pert. ad Inuuaresbi aliafque villas et maneria.			
	Idem.		Ibid.													2½										6	Vaftæ funt	4.	
		Hugo de Witvile.	Ibid.																							5			
	Rob. de Veci.		Ibid.																							9 — — Niuuetone.			
	Goisfr. de Wirce.		Ibid.																							2			
			Ibid.																							4 — — Seepehefde.			
			Ibid.																							1 — — Sadintone.			
			Ibid.																							1 — — Torp.			
	Hen. de Fereires et Rob. Difpenfator.		Ibid.																	1									
	Juditha Comitiffa.		Ibid.		6			1							3						8		$\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$		¼	28			0 40 0
					6			1							3	4½				38	8				½	322	30 lib.		75 0 0

LEDECESTRESCIRE. Tabella II.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino.	Villa ſeu Manerium.				Terra.														Append. man. cenſual.						Valor Manerii.			
							Eſt.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tenend. cond. lib.					Prat.	Sylva.								
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord	Serv.	Anc.	Soc.	Car.	Eccleſ.	Preſb.	Mil.	Franc	Burg.	Acr.	Port.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.	T. Recept.	T. R. W.	
230^2	Rex.	Hugo fil. Balduini ad firmam.	Crohtone:				24	2		22	2	5			2½						30				2		l. s. d.			
			huc pertinent											30	8															
			Cnipetone.		8	6	8	2		10	4	4		10	4						13				6		10 0 0		17 0 0	
			Herſtan.				12			5	1			20	6½						17									
	Rex		Broctque.				12	1		9	14			24	12						100						3 0 0		8 0 0	
			Rodolei:				5	2		29	18				6		1				37		1¼	5/4	1				0 62 0	
			huc pertinent																											Vaſt.
			Adclacheſtone			6																								
			Barneſbi.		5																15									
			Setgrave.		6																									
			Seglebi.		2	2															10									
			Tochebi.		6																10		¾	¼						
			Sciftitone.		12																		¾	2/4	1					
			Merdefelde.		3																8									
			Merdefelde.		3																8									
			Elſtede.		3					157	94			204	82						1		¼	¼					31 8 1	
			Caldewelle		4																				2					
			Tiletone.		2																4			5						
			Offerdebie.		12																20				2					
			Caiham.		4																8									
			Worcnodebie.		6																10									
			Tuiuorde.		4½																8									
			Sumerlidebie.		1½																6									
			Friſebie.		8																4									
			Saxelbie.		1																5									
			Grimeſtone.		3																									
			Badegraue.		6																10									
			Gadeſbie.		8	3															12									
					108	17	61	7		232	123	9		288	121		1				336			5	14		13 0 0		59 10 1	

LEDECESTRESCIRE. TABELLA III.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino.	Villa seu Manerium.	Terra.																	Append. man. censual.						Valor Manerii.			
							Est.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tenend. cond. lib.					Prat.		Sylva.							
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord.	Serv.	Anc.	Soc.	Car.	Eccles.	Presb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Port.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.	T. Recept.	T. R. W.	
																											l. s. d.		l. s. d.	
230³	Rex.		Bugedone.				9½	2		8	16			13	13½														0 70 0	
	Id.		Medburne.		2																6½									
			Craneho.		5																									
			Nelvestone.			2																								
			Galbi.		1½																4									
			Nortone.		3																5									
			Stratone.		9					2	16			60	13						10								0 150 18	
			Smitone.		1																									
			Foxestone.		2																5									
		Rob. de Todeni.	Blauestone		2																								0 11 1	
		Hunfridus.	Abegraue.		2			1		4	2				1						6						0 0 12		0 20 0	
			Setintone.	1				1		17	5			11	8						10				1		4 0 0		9 0 0	
			Wetberge: eo pertin.				3	½		3	11			1	4								¾ ¾				0 10 0		0 40 0	
230⁴			in Burgo		1		1			1																				
			Torp.				5			16	8			3	6						30						3 0 0		7 0 0	
		Godwinus ad firmam.	Dislea; feudum.	1						16	1			16	8						10		¼ ¼		2				0 40 0	
		Godwinus in feudo.	Scepeshefde.	2½	4			2		30	12	2			15															
										6	4			20	21			2			50		1 ¼		1					hinc 61. exeunt pro servitio insulæ de With.
	Rex.		Nossitone.				3	3			6			17	6								¼ ½						0 20 0	
	Id.		Bichesbie.		5		4	1½		10	4				2						20						0 30 0		0 40 0	
				4½	37½	2	25½	11		113	85	2		141	97½			2			156½				4		9 1 0		25 12 7	

L E D E C E S T R E S C I R E. Tabella IV.

Fol.	Domi-nus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino	Villa ſeu Ma-nerium.	Terra.																	Append. man. cenſual.						Valor Manerii.						
							Eſt.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tenend. cond. lib.					Prat.		Slyva.				T. R. E.			T. Recept.	T. R. W.		
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord.	Serv.	Anc.	Soc.	Car.	Eccleſ.	Preſb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Port.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.
230'		Walche-	Terlintone et																														
		ling.	Lagintone.				13	3		20	4	4	2		6						20		¾ 2/4										
		ab illo																															
		Herbertus			3			1		5	2			2	3						12						0	20	0		0	60	0
	Arch.	Walcheling.	Lubanham.				8	2		6	4	2	2		3																		
	Ebora-	ab illo																									0	20	0		40	0	0
	cenſis.	Robertus.																															
		1 Miles.	Ibid.		3			1		5	1				1½						36												
		Oſbernus.	Waleham		2			1		4	1	3			2						18						0	4	0		0	20	0
		Idem.	Caitorp.		2			1		2	2	1			1				1					40			0	4	0		0	12	0
		Hugo.	Tillintone.		1					4	2				1												0	10	0		0	10	0
			Ledeceſtre.		10			5		3	12				4	2	1			17	20				1½						0	30	4
231'			Cnihtetone	½			6			20				4	6						30										6	2	4
			Legre.		1						1			2	½																		
		Robertus.	Scerneford.		1		1				2																				0	4	0
		Radulfus.	Toniſcote.		2		2	4						4	2												0	0	20		0	10	0
		Idem.	Pontenei.		4		4	2		9	5	4	1		2					9							0	20	0		0	30	0
	E'us	Idem.	Miniſtone.		3½		3			5	1			2	2						2						0	11	0		0	10	0
	Lincol-	Idem.	Walecote.		6			1		3	1	1		2	2						6						0	10	0		0	20	0
	nienſis.	Idem.	Chenemun-																		12				1		0	30	0				
		ab illo	deſcote.		13½		8	1		6	7			6	4						10										0	40	0
		Ulf.	Svineford.			2																			1		0	20	0		0	0	12
		Ranulfus.	Haliach.		3			2		4	2	1			1								4/4 3/4				0	60	0		0	20	0
		Godefridus.	Dalbi.		8			3		7		2		16	6								6/4 6/4								0	70	0
		1 Miles.	Ibid.		1		6								1																0	10	0
		Rogerus.	Crochenſtone.		4			1		4	2				1						6				1		0	5	0		0	20	0
				½	66	2	51	24		107	49	18	5	38	49	2	1		1	26	172			40	4½		10	15	8		25	19	8

LEDECESTRESCIRE. TABELLA V.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino.	Villa ſeu Manerium.	Terra.																	Append. man. cenſual.						Valor Manerii.		
							Eſt.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tene t. cond. lib.					Prat.	Sylva.							
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord.	Serv.	Anc.	Soc.	Car.	Eccleſ.	Preſb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Port.	Leuc.	Acr	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.	T. Recept.	T. R. W.
																											l. s. d.		l. s. d.
231^{1}	Ep'us Lincolnienſis.	Radulfus.	Branteſtone.		7½			2		10	1	4		6	4						16				2		0 20 0		0 50 0
		R. fil. Walteri.	Bucheminſtre.		9½		8	2		8	3			20	8						52						0 4 0		4 0 0
		Chetelbern.	Hollewelle.		1		1			3	2				1						10						0 5 0		0 6 0
	Ep'us Conſtantienſis.	Vlfricus.	Erendeſberie		2½	1	2½	1		3	2	1			1														0 20 0
231^{2}	Abb. de Burg.		Langetone.		5		5	1		9	2				3						8			5			0 10 0		0 40 0
			Eſtone.		12		16	2		10	5			12	8						30		½ 4/4				6 0 0		0 100 0
		2 Milites.			2					10					2						10						0 40 0		0 100 0
	Abb. de Coventreu.		Burbece.	1¼			22½	2		20	2	2			8								½ 4/4					0 2 0	4 0 0
			Merſitone.		3		2				5			3	2						8						0 0 12		0 10 0
			Barewelle.		4			1		14	3				2		1						¼ ¼				0 0 0		0 30 0
			Ibid.											8	5														
			Stapletone.		1																								
			Scrapetot.				12	2		7	3	4		6	5						10						0 2 0		0 40 0
			Pachintone.		8½			1		3	1			5	3		1				3				1				0 20 0
		Hugo.	Cherchebi.		1½																								0 2 0
	Abb. de Cruilant.		Sutone.		2		5			6	2				1½												0 24 0		0 20 0
			Stapletone.		2																								
			Bebi.		10½		7	1		21	3	2		5	6						30						0 60 0		0 40 0
	Elemoſynæ Regis.	Godving Pr.	Petlinge.		½			½													1½						0 5 0		0 5 0
		Vxor Quintini.	Sveſbi et Sutone.		4		2				2																0 15 0		0 3 0
		Ingaldus.	Elueſtone.		2			1		2				1	½												0 10 0		0 5 0
		Ernebernus.	Svinford.		2½			1			2										3								0 5 0
		Aluricus Pr.	Wigeſtan.		2			2			5				1						4						0 20 0		0 20 0
				1¼	83	1	83	18½		126	43	13		66	60		2				185½			5	3		16 16 0		33 16 0

LEDECESTRESCIRE. TABELLA VI.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino.	Villa ſeu Manerium.				Terra.														Append. man. cenſual.						Valor Manerii.			
							Eſt.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tenend. cond. lib.					Prat.	Sylva.								
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord	Serv.	Anc.	Soc.	Car.	Eccleſ.	Preſb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Port.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.	T. Recept.	T. R. W.	De Firma.
																											l. s. d.			
230³	Comes de Mellend.		Aileſtone.	1 1/6				2		24	5		1		5						55				4		3 0 0		4 0 0	
			Frelleſworde				1/2							2	1/2												0 2 0		0 5 0	
			Hunecote:		6		6	3		20	8	2	1	2	3		1				15		1/2		1		0 15 0		4 0 0	
			huic pertinet																											
			Coſbi.				1																							
			Boſeworde.		6		6	3		10	7	2		7	2								1 1/2				4 0 0		0 50 0	
	Comes Albericus tenuit, jam in manu Regis.	Uluricus.	Cnapetot.	1/2			6	1		10	6	3		11	5		1										0 20 0		0 50 0	
			Scepecote.				1 1/2				2			2	1 1/2												0 2 0		0 10 0	
			Hinchelie.				14	4		42	16	8		3	9 1/2								1 1/4				6 0 0		10 0 0	
			Sibeteſdone.		9		9	2		30	17		1		7											}	6 0 0		0 100 0	
							2																							
			Scentone.		1		1				3																0 0 12		0 3 0	
		Normannus.	Sveveſbi.		4 1/2			2		4	3			2	2												0 15 0		0 40 0	
		Radulfus.	Crebre:		4 1/2	1		1			4	2		1	2						12				1		0 0 68		0 40 0	
			huic pert.																											
			in Brotone.				1																				0 0 0		0 5 0	
231⁴		Almarus.	Draitone.		5 1/2		5	2		14	8				4												0 30 0		0 40 0	
		Robertus.	Betmeſwel.		8 1/2		6	1		2	14				3		1										0 10 0		0 40 0	
		Idem.	Svinford.		1 1/2		2					1									3				1		0 2 0		0 5 0	
		Normannus.	Waltone.		4 1/2		2							10	4 1/2												0 10 0		0 25 0	
		Idem.	Teulingordo		6 1/2		6	2		8	10				2										1		0 20 0		0 40 0	
		Idem.	Ibid.		2	2	3							7	1 1/2												0 10 0		0 20 0	
		Radulfus.	Torp.		2		2			2	1														1		0 10 0		0 20 0	
		Radulfus Carnotenſis.	Anelepe.		4		4	1		8	3				3						22				1		0 10 0		0 25 0	
		Idem.	Scoldeſberie.		11		11	1		4	2			8	9												0 20 0		0 30 0	
		Idem.	Waltone.		7			1		2	1			7	4						30						0 0 32		0 30 0	
	2	8		1 4/6	81 1/2	3	89	26		180	110	18	3	62	68 1/2		3				137		3 3/4		10		25 5 4		46 18 0	

LEDECESTRESCIRE. TABELLA VII.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite	Tenent. à Domino.	Villæ ſeu Maneria.				Terra.														Append. man. cenſual.						Valor Manerii.							
							Eſt.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tenent. cond. lib.					Prat.	Sylva.												
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord.	Serv.	Anc.	Socm.	Car.	Eccleſ.	Preſb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Porc.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.			T. Recept.	T. R. W.			De Firma.
																											l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.	
231^4	Godeva Comitiſſa.		Nortone.		6		7	3		1	2				1		1				8						0	5	0		0	6	0	
			Aplebi.		3		3	2		8	6				2												0	20	0		0	20	0	
			Bildeſtone.		1½									3	1												0	5	0		0	5	0	
	Aleuna Comitiſſa.		Aileſtone.		12			2		18	8	1		1	6												0	110	0		0	110	0	
			Dunitone.		22½		22½	3		30	11			5	12		1										0	100	0		11	0	0	
232^1	Hugo de Grentemaiſnil.		Wichinges.	1⅓			16	4		32	12	2	1	31	8		2	2	4		8				1		8	0	0		8	0	0	
			Sapecote: huic pert. in		1		2	1		3	2			3	½						2										0	10	0	
			Freleſworde.		1		½				3																				0	5	0	
			Scerneford.		2		1				3			1	½												0	0	12		0	10	0	
			Sceltone.		5			3		10	5	1		4	3		1				12		8/4 3/4		1		0	5	0		0	70	0	
			Rotebi.		6		6	2		10	5	1			4		1								1		0	20	0		0	60	0	
			Grobi.		6		4	2		10	5			1	3								2 ½				0	20	0		0	60	0	
			Cherebi.		2		1	1		1	5										4						0	5	0		0	10	0	
			Deresford.		3		4			1					1						4		½ ½				0	5	0		0	10	0	
			Stapletone.		1		1			2	3				½												0	5	0		0	10	0	
			Cherchebi.		2½		1			2				2	1½												0	0	12		0	10	0	
			Niwebold et Brocardeſtote.		2		3			3					1												0	5	0		0	20	0	
			Pechintone.		6		4	1			3	1															0	5	0		0	60	0	
			Elveſtone.		9		6			1	2			13	4						20						0	20	0		0	30	0	
			Torp.		½		½			2																					0	3	0	
			Stoctone.		28		22	3		19	5	4		33	22						60						8	0	0		9	0	0	
			Burtone.		12		8	3		15	5	8		6	6						14						4	0	0		6	0	0	
			Carlintone.		11	1	7	3		9	8	5			5		1		1		16						3	0	0		4	0	0	
232^2			Noveſlie.		12		8	2		16	8	3			6		1										0	30	0		0	60	0	
			Turchitelſtone.		9		4	2		22	4	4		-	6								2 ½	20	1		0	30	0		4	0	0	
2				1⅓	164	1	131½	37		215	105	30	1	103	94		8	2	5		148			20	4		42	12	0		70	9	0	

L E D E C E S T R E S C I R E. TABELLA VIII.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino.	Villa ſeu Maneria.	Terra.																	Append. man. cenſual.						Valor Manerii.			
							Eſt.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tenent. cond. lib.					Prat.	Sylva.								
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord.	Serv.	Anc.	Socm.	Car.	Ecclef.	Preſb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Porc.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.	T. Recept.	T. R. W.	De Firma.
																											l. s. d.		l. s. d.	
232^{2}	Hugo de Grente-maiſnil.		Merdegrave.		7		6	3		8	5	3		7	4						34		5/4 3/4		1		0 60 0		0 100 0	
			Burſtelle.		6		5	1		3	11	1		9	3						36		3/4 2/4		1		0 40 0		5 unc' auri.	
			Anſtige.		2		4	1		13	4	4			2						8		1 ½				0 10 0		0 40 0	
			Turmodeſtone.		10		7	3		15	7	5		2	4½												0 60 0		0 60 0	Scira negat eſſe manerium.
			Humerſtane.		9		6				6			14	7½						12						0 20 0		0 40 0	
			Svinford.			5	½			1	2				½												0 5 0		0 10 0	
			Bruneſtaneſtorp: eo pert'		6		4	1		6	3	3			2										1		0 20 0		0 40 0	
			Smitetone.											4	1						8		¾ ¾							
		Robertus de Buci.	Leſtone.		6		4	1		9	1	1			3												0 20 0		0 40 0	
		Idem.	Ibid.		6		4	1		6		1			2						20						0 20 0		0 20 0	
		Idem.	Smitone.		5		3	1		1	3			2	1												0 20 0		0 20 0	
232^{3}		Idem.	Taiworde.		2		1	1			3										5						0 5 4		0 20 0	
		Rogerus.	Oldebi.		1½		1																				0 5 0		0 5 0	
		Huardus.	Petlinge.		3½		2	1		8	2			2	1½						5						0 20 0		0 20 0	
		Idem.	Seueſbi.		1		½								½			1							1		0 5 0		0 5 0	
		Fulbertus.	Sapeſcote.		2		2	1		2	2			2	1½						16				1		0 5 0		0 25 0	
		Ivo.	Wilebi.		3		1½	1		1	4	1		3	1												0 0 64		0 20 0	
		Vlf.	Ibid.		1		½																				0 3 0		0 5 0	
		Roberti Uxor.	Crec.		5½		3½	1		4	4	1		3	3				3						1		0 5 0		0 40 0	
		Oſbernus.	Broſtone.		3		3	2		6	2				1						7				1		0 10 0		0 30 0	
		Vlf.	Endrebie.		6		4	2		10	1	1			2						20		6/4 4/4		1		0 20 0		0 55 0	
		Erneiſus.	Clanefelde.		6		4	2		3	2	2		4	3		1				8		8/4 4/4		1		0 10 0		0 40 0	
		Filius Roberti Burdet.	Branteſtone.		6		4	1		4	1	4		2	2						5		5/4 3/4				0 20 0		0 60 0	
		Serlo.	Cherebi.			5	½				1												½ ¾				0 2 0		0 3 0	
		12			97½	10	71	24		100	64	27		54	46		1	1	3		184				9		19 12 8		34 18 0	& 5 unc' auri.

LEDECESTRESCIRE. TABELLA IX.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino.	Villa ſeu Manerium.	Terra.																	Append. man. cenſual.						Valor Manerii.			
							Eſt.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tenent. cond. lib.					Prat.	Sylva.								
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord.	Serv.	Anc.	Soc.	Car.	Eccleſ.	Preſb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Port.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.	T. Recept.	T. R. W.	De Firma.
																											l. s. d.		l. s. d.	
232^3	Hugo de Grentemaiſnil.	Ernaldus.	Sutone.		1		½	½																			0 3 0		0 10 0	
		Ivo.	Catebi.		2		1	1		7	3				1		1						¾ ²⁄₄				0 5 0		0 20 0	
		Ernaldus	Nevlebi.		1		½			3													¾ ²⁄₄				0 2 0		0 10 0	
		Radulfus et Ernaldus.	Berulveſtone.		3		2			6	4				2								¾ ²⁄₄				0 10 0		0 40 0	
232^4		Walterus.	Scepehe.		1		1	1		3	2				1									1			0 2 0		0 20 0	
		Gulbertus.	Coteſbece.		9		6	1		10	2				4									1			0 20 0		0 30 0	
		Edwinus.	Ibid.		1½		1			2					½														0 10 0	
		Ivo.	Avintone.		10½		7	3		25	2	6			5½						20			1			0 40 0		0 100 0	
		Idem.	Gerterie.		12		8	2		16	7	4	1		5			1	3					1			0 40 0		4 0 0	
		Huardus et Erneis.	Stoctone.		4		2½																				0 15 0		0 20 0	
		Filius Roberti Burdet.	Galbi.		13	2	10	1		14	2	5	2	11	8				1		30			1			3 0 0		3 0 0	
			Ibid.		1	3									1½														0 20 0	
		Fulco.	Friſebi.		2		1	1		2	3	1		1	1						5						0 10 0		0 20 0	
		Hugo.	Sanctone.		4		3	1		4	4	1		2	1½						10						0 16 0		0 40 0	
		Idem.	Stantone.		6		4	2		15	2	2			4		1				8		⁶⁄₄ ⁴⁄₄	2			0 40 0		0 60 0	
		Oſbernus.	Laugtone.		11		8	2		12	5	3		1	7		1	1			12			1			0 40 0		0 40 0	
		Lovet.	Glen.		17	2	12	3		12	6	2	3	20	6						30			1			6 0 0		6 0 0	
		Alwinus.	Ibid.		1		½			2																	0 2 0		0 5 0	
		Suain.	Siteſtone.		9		6	1		17	1			11	6		1				30			1			0 30 0		0 40 0	
		Widardus.	Burſtele.		2		1	1		8	4	2			1						16			1			0 10 0		3 unc' auri.	
		Willelmus.	Turmodeſtone.		3½		2½	1		3					1						7						0 10 0		0 40 0	
					114½	7	76½	21½		161	47	26	6	46	56		4	2	4		178			11			23 13 0		36 5 0 & 3 unc' auri.	

L E D E C E S T R E S C I R E. TABELLA X.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino.	Villa seu Manerium.	Terra.																	Append. man. cenſual.						Valor Manerii.			
							Eſt.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tenent. cond. lib.					Prat.	Sylva.								
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord.	Serv.	Acn.	Soc.	Car.	Eccleſ.	Preſb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Port.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.	T. Recept.	T. R. W.	De Firma.
																											l. s. d.			
233^{1}	Hugo de Greintemaiſnil.	Robertus et Serlo.	Wimundewalle.		9	5	6	2		11	4	1		4	10				9		15						0 20 0		0 100 0	
		Ernaldus.	Siglebi.		8½		5	3		18	4	4		4	6						60				2		0 60 0		0 110 0	
		Ivo.	Alcebi.		14		10	1		8	4	2		6	6		1					100	1 4/4				0 10 0		0 40 0	
		Ernaldus.	Heletone.		6½		4	2		25	4	4			8			1			4		1 ½		1		0 10 0		0 60 0	Hæ duæ terræ ſunt de feudo Comitis.
		Idem.	Stantone.		2		1	1		6	1				1								5/4 ¾	4			0 2 0		0 10 0	
		Hugo.	Witewig.		½		½				1												¼ ½						0 2 0	
		Walterus	Waltham.		16½		11	2		1	8	3	1	24	7½			1			.00						3 0 0		6 0 0	
		Idem.	Torp.		15		10	5		16	8	2		11	7										1		0 20 0		7 0 0	
		Idem.	Ibid.		3		2			8	3				2												0 3 0		0 20 0	
		Hugo.	Boleworde.		2		1				4	2			1		1				12		¼ ½				0 10 0		0 20 0	Hæ duæ terræ ſunt de feudo Reginæ.
		Idem.	Bartone.		⅓		½	½		1	2										2						0 0 12		0 3 0	
		Huardus.	Niwebold.		2		2	1			2																		0 10 0	
233^{2}	Henricus de Ferrieres.		Stapeford.		14		14	9		23	4	4		23	13						130				2		4 0 0		10 0 0	
			Tunge.		21½		21½	3		27	8			2	13						6		1 ½				0 5 0		6 0 0	
			Werditone.		4		4			6	2			4	3								4/4 ¼				0 0 12		0 20 0	
			Saxebi.		5		5			11					3						60				1					Prec. in Stapeford.
			Caſtone.		9		9	1½		10	1	2		12	7						100				1		0 40 0		7 0 0	
			Edmireſtorpe et Witmeham		27½		27½	9		28	4	4		15	14		1				300						4 0 0		13 0 0	
			Satgrave.		½		½			1	1				1						4						0 6 0		0 2 0	
			Werdebi.		½		½																							
			Wortone.		6		6	4		15	13	1			5												0 40 0		0 100 0	
		Nigellus.	Tvicros.		6		6	1		11	6	1			6												0 3 0		0 40 0	
		10			173½	5	147	45		226	84	30	1	105	113½		3	2	9		793	100		4	8		22 11 0		75 17 0	

LEDECESTRESCIRE. TABELLA XI.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino	Villa ſeu Manerium.	Terra.																	Append. man. cenſual.						Valor Manerii.			
							Eſt.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tenend. cond. lib.					Prat.		Sylva.							
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord.	Serv.	Anc.	Soc.	Car.	Eccleſ.	Preſb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Port.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.	T. Recept.	T. R. W.	De Firma.
																											l. s. d.		l. s. d.	
233²	Henricus de Ferrieres.	Roaldus.	Gopeſhille.		3		3	1		8	5				2												0 0 12		0 30 0	
			Scepa.		2		2			8	6				2						6				1		0 2 0		0 30 0	
		Rogerus.	Cuningeſtone.		2		2	1		10	6				2						3				1		0 2 0		0 20 0	
		Wazelingus.	Snochantone.		1½		1½	1		6	2	1			2						4						0 2 0		0 20 0	
		Rogerus.	Scentone.			2				1																			0 2 0	
		Godricus.	Hohtone.		9		9	½		5	3	2			3½						20						0 20 0		0 20 0	
		Hugo.	Aſebi.		1		1			2					1												0 3 0		0 3 0	
233³		Mechenta.	Overtone.		1		1			1	2				1								¼ ¼				0 6 0		0 5 0	
		Robertus.	Scella.		7		7			2				4	2								6/4 4/4				0 20 0		0 20 0	
		Idem.	Scella.		6		6	3		21	12				3						12				1		0 20 0		0 60 0	
		Idem.	Bortrot.		1					1					1												0 0 12		0 4 0	
		Idem.	Apleberie.		1		1							4	2						3						0 0 12		0 10 0	
		Nigellus.	Scopeſtone.		10		10	2		15	3				6		1				12						0 0 12		0 40 0	
		Gledvinus.	Nevtone.		½			1			1										2									
		Rogerus.	Ibid.		1																								0 2 0	
		Johannes.	Vdecote.		2		2	1															¾ ¾				0 0 12		0 10 0	
		Ardulfus.	Oſgodtorp.		1			½		3	5				1												0 0 12		0 5 0	
		Rogerus.	Stretone.		1	Vaſt.																								
			Durandeſtorp.		1																								0 2 0	
			Ovretone.		1																									
		Robertus.	Burtone.		1	1		1		1					½						2						0 5 0		0 10 0	
		Nigellus.	Windeſeres.		3																									
		Rogerus.	Sumerdebi : huic pert'		3	2	3	1		5	2				2		1				20						0 15 0		0 40 0	
			Dalbi.		5									16	6		1				40						0 10 0		0 20 0	
		17			64	5	48½	13		89	47	3		24	37		3				124				3		5 11 0		17 13 0	

LEDECESTRESCIRE. TABELLA XII.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino.	Villa ſeu Manerium.	Terra.																	Append. man. cenſual.						Valor Manerii.			
							Eſt.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tenent. cond. lib.					Prat.	Sylva.								
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord.	Serv.	Acn.	Soc.	Car.	Eccleſ.	Preſb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Port.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E. l. s. d.	T. Recept.	T. R. W.	De Firma.
	Henr. de Ferrieres.	Idem.	Burc.		2	3		1		4	1				1						20						0 10 0		0 20 0	
		Hugo.	Neubold.		3			1½		4					3						8				1		0 3 0		0 10 0	
		Nigellus.	Lintone.		1	Vaſt.																								Vaſt.
233^{4}	Robertus de Todeni.		Horniwale.		3			2		8	2			3	3						12		$\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$				0 10 0		0 30 0	
			Metorne: huic pert'		4			3		13	6	3																		
			Blaſtone.		2									15	3						20		$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$				0 30 0		4 0 0	
			Herdebi.		17			3		7	3	8		24	13												4 0 0		0 100 0	
			Barcheſtone.		15			3		18	2	7		25	11		1										4 0 0		0 100 0	
			Botesford.		9			5		12	5	6		60	16		1								4		12 0 0		15 0 0	
			Redmelde: huic pert'		3						2			2	½												0 20 0		0 20 0	
			Gniptone.		3	2								5	2						4				1				0 20 0	
		Walterus.	Lacheſtone.		2			1		3	2	2			1						8						0 6 0		0 20 0	
		Oſbernus.	Lubeham.		2			1½		6	2				1						10						0 10 0		0 20 0	
		Willelmus.	Barcheberie: huic pert'		18		16	3		7	3	3		10	10				4		10						0 30 0		4 0 0	
			Hungretone.		6			1				2		7	3			1			16									
		Rogerus.	Croptone.		5																									
		Walterus.	Queneberie.		2½			3		7	4	4			1						24						0 15 0		0 30 0	
			Ibid.		1														1										0 5 0	
		Ivo.	Clacheſtone.		17		17	4		14	2	12		30	12						20						6 0 0		6 0 0	
		Giſlebertus.	Hoches.		6		7	2		5		2		8	2½				1		18						0 40 0		0 40 0	
234^{1}		Oſmundus et Rogerus			4			3		4	3	4			½												0 40 0		0 40 0	
		Odardus & alii 9.	Bothesford.				12	9		2	13	4		7	2				10						2		6 0 0		16 0 0	
		Willelmus.	Stachedirne.		4½	3	9	2		2	3			12	5						40						0 40 0		0 50 0	
		Rogerus.	Ibid.		4	7																								
		23			134	15	61	48		116	53	57		208	90½		2	1	16		210				8		44 14 0		70 5 0	

LEDECESTRESCIRE. TABELLA XIII.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino.	Villa seu Manerium.	Terra.																	Append. man. censual.						Valor Manerii.							
							Eſt.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tenend. cond. lib.					Prat.	Sylva.												
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord.	Serv.	Anc.	Soc.	Car.	Eccleſ.	Preſb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Port.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.			T. Recept.	T. R. W.			De Firma.
																											l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.	
234¹	Robertus de Veci.	Godefridus.	Mortone.				14	2				1		24	5				4								0	10	0		0	40	0	
		Normannus.	Scentone.		6		6	1		6	3				2												0	0	12		0	30	0	
		Durandus.	Cleveliorde.		4			3		5	3	2			1						12						0	6	0		0	30	0	
		Goisfridus.	Godmundelai.		4			1				2		3	1						8						0	0	12		0	10	0	
		Goisfridus.	Sanctone.		2		1	1				2															0	0	12		0	5	0	
		Morilan.	Torp.		3	6		2		7	3	6			1½						3						0	4	0		0	20	0	
		Laurentius.	Baſurde.		4			3		4	1	3			1						16				1		0	4	0		0	30	0	
			Ibid.								5			20	6						20										0	20	0	
			Cliborne.		12			3		10	6	6		6	5				1		16						0	40	0		0	60	0	
			Neutone.		10		10	3		11	5	6		8	5		1									}	0	30	0		0	60	0	
					2			1										1			12				1									
234²	Robertus de Buci.		Petlinge.		3		2			1											8						0	2	0		0	5	0	
			Legre.		2		2			8	1				2												0	2	0		0	15	0	
			Freleſworde.		½		½				1																0	0	12		0	2	0	
			Doniton.		7½			2		7	4			9	4½						16						0	20	0		0	60	0	
			Eſebi.		2					6	1				1						8						0	6	0		0	10	0	
			Avintone.		1			½		4					1												0	5	0		0	5	0	
		Hugo.	Svinford.		2½			1							½												0	6	0		0	10	0	
		Idem.	Walecot.		2		2	1							1												0	0	20		0	6	0	
		Robertus.	Coſſebi.		3		3	1		3	5	1			2				3								0	5	0		0	20	0	
		Goisfridus.	Berulveſtone.		1		1½			2	3				1												0	8	0		0	10	0	
	2	10			71½	6	42	25½		74	41	29		70	40½		1	1	8		119				2		7	13	8		22	8	0	

LEDECESTRESCIRE. TABELLA XIV.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino.	Villa ſeu Maneria.	Terra.																	Append. man. cenſual.						Valor Manerii.							
							Eſt.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tenent. cond. lib.					Prat.	Sylva.												
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord.	Serv.	Anc.	Socm.	Car.	Eccleſ.	Preſb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Porc.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.			T. Recept.	T. R. W.			De Firma.
																											l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.	
234^{2}	Robertus de Buci.	Warinus.	Svinesford.		3½		3½			2?					2												0	21	0		0	20	0	
		Hugo.			3½		3½	1		3	3	1			1												0	10	0		0	20	0	
		Lambertus.	Ibid.		3		3	1		3	3				1												0	2	0		0	20	0	
		Alſi.			1½			1		1	1										15										0	5	0	
		Suavis.	Bareſwerde.		2	2	2			1	2				1												0	2	0		0	5	0	
		Ingoldus.	Nelveſtone.		½						2			1	1												0	2	0		0	5	0	
		Idem.	Slageſtone.			1 virg.																					0	0	4		0	0	4	
		Rogerus.	Torp.		3	2	3	1		2	8			1	2						4						0	8	0		0	10	0	
		Giſlebertus.	Walendeham.		6			2		7					2		1				42				1		0	3	0		0	15	0	
234^{3}		Goduinus et Frano.	Slacheſtone.		2½			1		4	4				1												0	3	0		0	16	0	
		Ingoldus.	Rereſbi.		2			1													8				½		0	3	0		0	10	0	
		Gerardus.	Grimeſtone.		3			1		5				2	3												0	3	0		0	10	0	
		Rotbertus	Segrave.		2			1		3	3										7						0	0	12		0	5	0	
		Idem.	Ludintone.		12		12	1		3	3			5	1½										1	}	0	5	0		0	20	0	
		Gerardus.	Ibid.					1		4	4			4	2½						20		½ ¾											
		Ansfridus.	Dalbi.		1		1			3	1										10						0	0	12		0	3	0	
		Hugo.	Ragendele.		6			1						4	1						30						0	0	16		0	20	0	
		Idem.	Wilges.		2																										0	0	12	
		Waring.	Ovretone.		4			1'		2	1				1								2/4 ¼				0	0	12		0	4	0	
		VxorRob Burdet.	Radeclive.		2					3	2				1						12				1									
		Girardus.	Holewelle et Chetelbi.		11			2		7	3			6	5		1										0	8	0		0	60	0	
		Idem.	Hertebi.		1		1				3			1	1																0	5	0	
		Ansfridus.	Wimundeſham.		3½			1		5	2			4	3						30						0	2	0		0	30	0	
		20			75	5	29	17		58	45	1		28	30		2				178				3½		3	16	8		14	4	4	

LEDECESTRESCIRE. TABELLA XV.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino.	Villa ſeu Manerium.	Terra.																	Append. man. centual.						Valor Manerii.							
							Eſt.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tenent. cond. lib.					Prat.	Sylva.												
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord.	Serv.	Anc.	Soc.	Car.	Eccleſ.	Preſb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Port.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.			T. Recept.	T. R. W.			De Firma.
																											l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.	
	Robertus de Buci.	Radulfus Pipinus.	Goltebi.		6			1			1			6	2						26						0	6	0		0	22	0	
			Scaldeford.		½																													
	Rogerus de Buſli.		Cloſintone.		2					2	2			4	2						4		2/4 2/4				0	8	0		0	6	0	
			Wimundeſwald.		2					6					2				2		30						0	0	0		0	10	0	
234^4			Saltebie.	2	3			6		24	14	16		23	20						40				2		9	0	0		10	0	0	
		Ricardus.	Wivordebie.		5	4½	5	1		12	8	7			5½						14				2		0	40	0		0	40	0	
		Idem.	Burtone.		3			1		5	4				2						3						0	20	0		0	20	0	
	Robertus Diſpenſator.		Legre.		5		3	1½		4	2				1½		1				48						0	20	0		0	20	0	
			Stantone.		6					7	3				3				4?		12		¾ ¼				0	20	0		0	20	0	
			Torp.		1		1			3	3				½						6						0	5	0		0	5	0	
			Sutone.		1							2		2	½								¾ 2/4				0	2	0		0	2	0	
			Redeclive.		2			1		6	2																0	20	0		0	20	0	
			Sagreſtone.		1½					5					1						10						0	5	0		0	5	0	
			Cuningeſtone.							1	1				½												0	2	0		0	2	0	
			Snarchetone.		1																													Vaſta.
			Odeſtone.		1									3	1						6						0	10	0		0	10	0	
			Flechenie.		1																										0	0	12	Vaſta.
			Eſmeditone.		3			1		2	1			3	1						1						0	10	0		0	10	0	
			Flechenie.		3			1		2	1				1																0	20	0	
			Wiſtaneſtov.		11	3		2		5	5	1		9	4				2		10				1		0	20	0		0	50	0	
			Chiburde.		5	6				8	6				2						12						0	10	0		0	30	0	
235^1			Ibid.		6			2½		9	2	3			2½						12						0	30	0		0	40	0	
	2	2		2	69	13½	9	18		101	55	29		50	52		1		8 lib. hom.		234				5		20	8	0		23	13	0	

LEDECESTRESCIRE. TABELLA XVI.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino.	Villa seu Manerium.	Terra.																	Append. man. cenfual.						Valor Manerii.			
							Eſt.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tenent. cond. lib.					Prat.	Sylva.								
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord.	Serv.	Acn.	Soc.	Car.	Eccleſ.	Preſb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Port.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.	T. Recept.	T. R. W.	De Firma.
																											l. s. d.			
235^1	Robertus Diſpenſator.		Witeneſto.		1	2																							0 2 0	Vaſta.
			Tiletone.		3			2		13	1				3		1				8						0 20 0		0 20 0	
			Nortone.		4½			1		6	3			2	2½						2			3	1		0 20 0		0 20 0	
			Sumerdeberie.		5	3		1		6	3				1						10						0 10 0		0 10 0	
			Wicote.		1½																2		1¼ ¼						0 0 12	Vaſta.
	Robertus Hoſtiarius.		Howes.		2		3	1		8	1	3			2						7						0 20 0		0 20 0	
		Turſtinus.	Ibid.		2½		2	1		6	2	2			1½						9						0 20 0		0 20 0	
		Idem.	Clacheſtone.		4		2			2	2			3	2						8						0 10 0		0 10 0	
		Tetbaldus.	Ibid.		2			1		3	1	1			1						6						0 10 0		0 10 0	
	Radulfus de Mortimer.	Rogerius.	Sberneſtun.		4		4	1		10		2			2								¼ ¾				0 30 0		0 40 0	
		Idem.	Weſtone.		5½		5	2		10		4		1	3½														0 70 0	
	Radulfus fil. Huberti.	Robertus.	Dalbi.		9		12	1		13	8			2	7			1									3 0 0		4 0 0	
235^2	Wido de Renbudcurt.		Turſtaneſtone.		18		12	2		4	3			30	11						16				1		0 20 0		4 0 0	
		Benedictus Abbas.	Stormeorde.		9		6							12	2												0 30 0		0 60 0	
		Idem.	Menſtretone.		1		1½																						0 3 0	Vaſta. Benedictus Abbas emit.
		Idem.	Barrehorde.		2	2	1	1		4	3				1						8						0 6 0		0 20 0	
		Robertus.	Cleveliorde.		2½		1½				4			7	2						6						0 5 0		0 10 0	
		Idem.	Bareſworde.		11½		12				5			20	6						20						0 30 0		0 20 0	
	Wido de Credun.		Stovenebi.		8			3		4	5	7		11	6						60						0 20 0		0 60 0	
			Waltham.		2½			½																					Superius annumerata.	
		Warinus.	Sprotone.		3		3	1		1		2		7	2						15				1		0 20 0		0 40 0	
	Willelmus Pevrel.		Foſtone.	½			5	2		8	4	2	1	11	5						16						0 40 0		0 50 0	
			Erendeſbie.	½		3	7			14	3				7				2?	1							0 20 0		0 50 0	
		Pagenus.	Lupeſtor.		6	5	4	2		10	6			2	2						40		$\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$				0 50 0		4 0 0	
		Ricolfus.	Carbi.		3		2	1		6	2				1						8		$\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$				0 5 0		0 30 0	
		Saſfridus.	Eſſebi.		16		7	3		1	10	2		13	4½						40						0 20 0		0 60 0	
	6	10		1	126½	15	90	26½		129	66	25	1	121	75		1	1	2	1	281			3	3		23 6 0		44 6 0	

LEDECESTRESCIRE. TABELLA XVII.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino.	Villa seu Manerium.	Terra.																	Append. man. censual.						Valor Manerii.							
							Est.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tenend. cond. lib.					Prat.	Sylva.												
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord.	Serv.	Anc.	Soc.	Car.	Eccles.	Presb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Port.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.			T. Recept.	T. R. W.			De Firma.
																											l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d	
235^{2}	Will. Buenvaslet.		Ravenestorp.		2																						Vasta fuit.				Vasta est.			
235^{3}	Willelmus Loveth.		Divvort.		3		3	1		6	6				2												0	10	0		0	30	0	
			Tediworde.							2				2	1						10						0	3	0		0	10	0	
			Sewesten.		5			1		6				1	1½												0	3	0		0	10	0	
	Goisfridus Alselin.	Normannus.	Alctone.		6			2		19	3	2		1	6				1				4/4 2/4				0	6	0		0	100	0	
		Idem.	Goutebi.		3			1½		4	2	1			1								4/4 2/4				0	20	0		0	20	0	
		Idem.	Cheitorp.		1					2	1			1	1						10						0	5	0		0	6	0	
		Idem.	Billesdone.		12					3	2			4	2						10					}	0	55	0		0	60	0	
					7½			3		11	2				2½			3																
		Idem.	Rovestone.		10			1		7	1				3			1			8						0	20	0		0	25	0	
	Goisfridus de Wirce.		Stantone.		3			1		13	5				3								1 ½				0	20	0		0	20	0	
			Nortone.		4½			1½		3	1			1	1						3			3	1		0	10	0		0	10	0	
			Medeltone: huic pert.	7	1	1		4		20	14	4			6½		2				20		¼ ¼		2		0	100	0		8	0	0	Mercatus 20 s.
			Fredebi.		10																30													
			Wordebi.		1½	½															6													
			Burtone.		12																12													
			Chitebie.		8																6													
			Chirchebi.		17		—	—	—	10	13	—	—	100	43	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 10 0	15	10	0	
			Sistenebi.		2½																													
			Estewelle.		6																10													
			Goutebi.		6																													
235^{4}			Alebie.		8									16	5						6						0	10	0		0	40	0	
		Walterus.	Vlestorp.		8			2		9	4	4			2						16				1		0	10	0		0	30	0	
		Alfridus.	Lilinge.		2			1		9	3	2			2												0	10	0		0	20	0	
		Robertus.	Betmeswelle.		1						1																0	0	12		0	0	12	
		Alwinus.	Stormode.		1		1			2	1																0	5	0		0	5	0	
		Alwinus.	Svinford.		1																										0	2	0	Vasta.
	4	6		7	142	1½	4	19		126	59	13		126	81½		2	4	1 lib. ha.		147			3	4		18	18	0		52	19	0	

LEDECESTRESCIRE. TABELLA XVIII.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino.	Villa ſeu Maneria.	Terra.																	Append. man. cenſual.						Valor Manerii.							
							Eſt.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tenent. cond. lib.					Prat.	Sylva.												
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord.	Serv.	Anc.	Socm.	Car.	Eccleſ.	Preſb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Porc.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.			T. Recept.	T. R. W.			De Firma.
																											l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.	
235^4	Goisfridus de Wirce.	Buterus.	Pichewelle & Luveſtorp.		14			4		7	9	14		26	13		1				50				1		0	40	0		4	0	0	
			Godtorp.		3½						2				1						3						0	10	0		0	10	0	
			In Burgo.		1																						0	5	0		0	5	0	
		Willelmus.	Cuniburg.		9			2		28	7				7						40				1		3	0	0		4	0	0	
		Idem.	Burtone.		5									9	4						40						0	5	0		0	20	0	
		Albericus.	Niwetone.		6			1		2	2			5	3						16						0	12	0		0	20	0	
		Radulfus.	Cherchebi.		7			3		6	4				1						20						0	0	0		7	0	0	
		Rainerus.	Siftenebi.		2			1½		4				2	1½						10										0	20	0	
		Will. et Rogerus.	Stachetone.		8	2		½			2			16	5						30						0	30	0		0	40	0	
		Robertus.	Dalbi.		4½			1		5	1			4	2						10						0	5	0		0	20	0	
		Aluuoldus.	Wicoc.		1½					1											2			5			0	5	0		0	5	0	
			Dalbi.		2½									3																	0	10	0	
	Godefridus de Cambriai.		Sprotone.		2					1	1			7	1						4				1		0	8	0		0	12	0	
	Gunfridus de Cioches.		Muſelai.		3			1		4	2	1			1						8										0	20	0	
236^1	Hunfridus Camerarius.		Dalbi.		1			1		3					½						6						0	8	0		0	20	0	
			Barneſbi.		1			1		3					½						6													
	Giſlebertus de Gand. Girberti.	Will. Pleurel.	Bareſwerde.		5			1		1	2										16									0 0 6	0	20	0	
			Eſſebi.		4½			1		3																	0	15	0		0	10	0	
			Muſelai.		4					1											10						0	5	0		0	0	12	
			Burtone: huic pert.		5			1		2	1			2	1						40						0	3	0		0	10	0	
	Durandus Malet.		Preſtewolde.		1½									1																	0	2	0	
			Wimundeſwale.		1																5													Vaſta.
	6	10			92	2		16		71	33	15		75	41½		1				316			5	3		10	11	0		27	5	0	

LEDECESTRESCIRE. TABELLA XIX.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino.	Villa ſeu Manerium.	Terra.																	Append. man. cenſual.						Valor Manerii.							
							Eſt.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tenent. cond. lib.					Prat.	Sylva.												
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord.	Serv.	Anc.	Soc.	Car.	Eccleſ.	Preſb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Port.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.			T. Recept.	T. R. W.			De Firma.
																											l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.	
236¹	Drogo de	Fulco.	Ovretone.		12			1		8	4			4	5		1				30			30			0	50	0		0	50	0	
	Bevrere.	Adelelmus.	Hobie.		4	2		1		8	4				1						6						0	2	0		0	20	0	
	Mainno.		Lutreſurde.		13		13	3		6	7	2	1	12	4						12						7	0	0		7	0	0	
	Brito.		Minſtretone.		2						1			1	1												0	20	0		0	20	0	
			Torp.		2			1½																	1		0	20	0		0	20	0	
	Ogerius. Brito.		Cilebi.	½	12			2		9	7	2		10	4						12				1		0	40	0		0	40	0	
	Nigellus de	Hunfridus.	Sela.		2			1																			0	0	12		0	5	0	
	Albingi.	Turchil.	Duntone.	3			6			1											4		½ 4/4				0	20	0	Vaſta.	0	2	0	
236²			Oldebi.		9	2					11	3		46	9						30						0	40	0		0	60	0	
			Petlinge.		4						2			4	1						8					}	0	30	0		0	100	0	
			Coſſebi.		8									26	5						20													
			Frelleſworde.		6									14	5						8										0	40	0	
			Scerneford.		1																						0	0	32		0	0	32	
			Wilechebi.		5									13	3						12						0	30	0		0	40	0	
			Hadre.		4					4					1												0	0	16		0	20	0	
	Juditha	Hugo de Grentemaiſnil.	Broctone.		4						2			8	3												0	10	0		0	20	0	
	Comi-	Idem.	Merchenefeld		2						2												6/4 4/4				0	2	0		0	10	0	
	tiſſa.	Idem.	Elvelege.		2			1		2		2											6/4 2/4				0	2	0		0	10	0	
		Idem.	Ricoltorp.		2	2				2											8				1		0	10	0		0	10	0	
		Hugo Burdet.	Rereſbi.		2½			1		1	3						1				10				1		0	10	0		0	20	0	
		Idem.	Alebi.		6½			1½		7	3			2	1½						12				½		0	10	0		0	20	0	
		Idem.	Sixtenebi.		½									1	1												0	0	8		0	2	0	
		Robertus de Buci.	Lobenho.		7			2		8	3	3			4				2		20						0	10	0		0	60	0	
		Idem.	Foxtone.		7½			2		18	3	5	1	1	9		1				20						0	20	0		4	0	0	
	5	7		3½	118	6	19	17		74	52	15	2	144	57½		3		2		212			30	4½		23	11	8		37	11	8	

LEDECESTRESCIRE. TABELLA XX.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino.	Villa ſeu Manerium.	Terra.																	Append. man. cenſual.						Valor Manerii.			
							Eſt.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tenent. cond. lib.					Prat.	Sylva.								
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord	Serv.	Acn.	Soc.	Car.	Eccleſ.	Preſb.	Mil.	Franc	Burg.	Acr.	Port.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.	T. Recept.	T. R. W.	De Firma.
																											l. s. d.		l. s. d.	
236^2	Juditha Comitiſſa.	Rob. de Buci.	Gutmundeſlea.		9			1		6	5	2			5		1		1		20						0 10 0		0 40 0	
		Idem.	Bugedone.		3			1		4	8				2						15						0 10 0		0 20 0	
		Idem.	Actorp.		2½			2		8	4			2	2						9		$\frac{2}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$				0 8 0		0 40 0	
236^1		Idem.	Bladeſtone.		1					1																	0 0 10		0 2 0	
		Idem.	Stoctone.		3			1		2				1	1								$\frac{5}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$		1		0 7 0		0 20 0	
		Hugo de Grentem'.	Glorſtone.		3			1		6	2				2						4		$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$				0 3 0		0 30 0	
		Robertus.	Scaldeford.		11			1½		5	13			11	6						30						0 10 0		0 60 0	
		Hugo Burdet.	Gloweſbi.		9			2		6	5			7	5		1				24		$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$		1		0 40 0		0 40 0	
		Robertus.	Oldebi et Wichingeſtone.		2					15	1												$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$				0 2 0		0 2 0	
		Grimbaldus.	Oſulveſtone.		7			2			3				6						30					}	0 50 0		3 0 0	
										4	3				1				1											
		Grimbaldus.	Adelacheſtone.		5			1			4				1										1		0 10 0		0 20 0	
		Oſbernus.	Stantone.		2			½		4											10		$\frac{4}{4}$ $\frac{2}{4}$						0 2 0	
		Azo.	Craweho.		2			1							1						4						0 8 0		0 20 0	
		Giſlebertus.	Weleham.		1					1																			0 3 0	Vaſta.
		Gunduinus.	Dedigworde.		2					24					½		1				2½		$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{4}$				0 0 12		0 10 0	
		Radulfus.	Aſcbi.		4			2		1	3	2			6						40				1		4 0 0		4 0 0	
		Idem.	Niwebold.		1½			1			4				1						3						0 20 0		0 20 0	
		Feggo.	Gadeſbi.		1½			1			1										3				1		0 5 0		0 5 0	
		Othingar.	Gadeſbi.		½																2				½		0 5 0		0 5 0	
		Wlſi.	Brocheſbi.			6		1			2										4						0 4 0		0 4 0	
		Godwinus.	Alebi.		1	2																							0 3 0	Vaſta.
										87				21																
		16			71	8		19			58	4			39½		3		2		200½				5½		13 13 10		24 6 0	

L E D E C E S T R E S C I R E. Tabella XXI.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino.	Villa ſeu Maneria.	Terra.																	Append. man. cenſual.						Valor Manerii.							
							Eſt.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tenent. cond. lib.					Prat.	Sylva.												
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord.	Serv.	Anc.	Socm.	Car.	Eccleſ.	Preſb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Porc.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.			T. Recept.	T. R. W.			De Firma.
																											l.	s.	d.		l.	s.	d.	
236 a	Juditha Comitiſſa.	Radulfus.	Alebi.		½																										0	2	0	Vaſta.
		Grimbaldus.	Adelacheſtone.		½			½																	1						0	5	0	
		Hugo Muſardus.	Saxebi.		5			1		2				6	3						60				1		0	20	0		0	20	0	
		Idem.	Sprotone.		8			1		5				16	4		1								1		0	20	0		0	50	0	
	Adeliz' uxor Hugonis de Grentemen'.		Merdegrave.		1		½			3					½												0	5	0		0	4	0	
		Leuric.	Petlinge.		8½		4	1		9	7			4	4½		1				10				1		0	40	0		0	40	0	
		Idem.	Barchebi.		1½		2	1		6	5	1			2						5				1		0	30	0		0	30	0	
	Servientes Regis.	Herbertus.	Burc.		4			1½			6	4		1	3						20		1¾ 4/4				0	10	0		0	30	0	
		Idem.	Niwetone.		½			½		2											2						0	2	0		0	5	0	
		Idem.	Netone.		3			2																		}	0	5	0		0	20	0	
		Fr. Herberti.	Ibid.					2		9		1			2																			
		Idem.	Burc.			6																					0	2	0		0	2	0	Vaſta.
		Robertus de Lorz.	Holetone.		5					2																}					0	7	0	
		Idem.	Wimundeſwale.		2					1	1				½						5													
		Aſchil.	Eſtwelle.		5	2	4	1		7	3				3						20						0	24	0		0	24	0	
		Raven.	Riccoltorp.		2		2			1	1				½						6						0	8	0		0	10	0	
		Radulfus Framen.	Eſſleberie.		3½					2					6						12										0	10	0	
		Turchil.	Scerneford.		½						1																				0	5	0	
237 a	Hugo Comes.		Barhov.				15	4½		40	13	2	1		11								1 4/4		3									
			Dunintone.		5																													
			Coſintone.		6																													
			Holtone.		6																													
			Setgrave.		2																10													
			Siglebi.		1																													
			Redreſbi.		2																8													
			Brocheſbi.		2																7				1									
			Friſebi.		1½																4													
		11			76	8	27½	16		89	39	8	1	27	40		2				169				9		8	16	0		13	4	0	

LEDECESTRESCIRE. TABELLA XXII.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino	Villa ſeu Manerium.				Terra.														Append. man. cenſual.						Valor Manerii.			
							Eſt.	Dominica.		Villanorum.						Tenend. cond. lib.					Prat.	Sylva.								
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord.	Serv.	Anc.	Soc.	Car.	Eccleſ.	Preſb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Port.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.	T. Recept.	T. R. W.	De Firma.
																											l. s. d.		l. s. d.	
237¹	Hugo Comes.		Preſtewald.		2																		$\frac{6}{4}$ $\frac{5}{4}$							Vaſta.
			Cernelega.		4																									
			Gadeſbi.		1																4				1					
			Redebi.		3																3									
			Friſebi.		1½																4			1						
		Ipſe Comes	de his terris.					4½		25	13	1		30	15½															
		4 Milites.	Ibid.		12			3		12	2			1	3															
		Rogerius.	Lucteburne.		8																									
		Radulfus.	Ibid.		3½																									
		Hugo.	Ibid.		3½			5		8	16			15	12½						45		$\frac{7}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$	2						
		Godricus.	Ibid.		3½																									
		Rogerius.	Ibid.		½																									
		Lewinus.	Burtone.	1				1		1	2																			
		Godricus.	Ibid.		2			1													20									
		Rogerius.	Tedingeſworde.		5			1		4	4				2						20									
		Robertus.	Cogeworde: huic pert.		15			5		25	13	1	2		10						6			1						
			Avederne & Dixleia.																		20		$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$		Totum		40 0 0	10 0 0	40 0 0	
		Hugo.	Burtone.		2																									
		Rogerius Buſſi.			½					4	2																			Vaſta.
		Robertus fil. W. hoſtiarii.	Howes.		2			1		8	1	3			2						7						0 20 0		0 20 0	
		Turſtinus.	Ibid.		2½			1		6		2			1½						9						0 20 0		0 20 0	
		Idem.	Clacheſtone.		4																									
		Tetbaldus.	Ibid.		2			1		5	4	1		3	3						14						0 20 0		0 20 0	
		18		1	77½			21½		98	57	8	2	49	49½						152			5			43 0 0		43 0 0	

LEDECESTRESCIRE. TABELLA XXIII.

Fol.	Dominus in Capite.	Tenens à Domino.	Villa ſeu Manerium.				Terra.														Append. man. cenſual.						Valor Manerii.			
							Eſt.	Dominica,		Villanorum.						Tenent. cond. lib.					Prat,	Sylva,								
				Hid.	Car.	Bov.	Car.	Car.	Bov.	Vill.	Bord.	Serv.	Anc.	Soc.	Car.	Eccleſ.	Preſb.	Mil.	Franc.	Burg.	Acr.	Port.	Leuc.	Acr.	Mol.	Dom.	T. R. E.	T. Recept.	T. R. W.	De Firma.
																											l. s. d.		l. s. d.	
237^4	Homines Comitis de Mellent.	Turaldus.	Aileſtone.					1		1	2			5	3						5								0 20 0	
		Ulnodus.	Aileſtone.		4			1		2	3				1									2					0 20 0	broca.
		Willelmus.	Bladi.	½	1½			1		4	4	1		28	6						30				1		0 30 0		0 50 0	
		Radulfus.	Weſtham.	½	1			2		11	5	2		24	5			1			16				1		0 25 0		0 60 0	
		Robertus.	Petlinge.		4½									3	½						10						0 4 0		0 5 0	
		Idem.	Brandineſtor.	½			12	2		3	6	2		9	3						16						0 30 0		0 40 0	
		Fulco.	Claibroc.		8			1		9	6	2		9	5			2									0 10 0		0 55 0	
		Robertus.	Sawelle.				9			23	11	6			6						60				1		0 40 0		0 60 0	
		Robertus.	Plotelei.		4			2		4	1	2			1						2						0 10 0		0 30 0	
		Radulfus.	Bageworde.		9			2		24	7	1		3	5								1 ½				0 40 0		4 0 0	
		Ingenulf.	Ibeſtoche.		6			1			11			10	3												0 5 0		0 40 0	
		Radulfus.	Chiveleſworde.		2			1		2	5	1			1						8						0 20 0		0 20 0	
		Idem.	Ibid.			2		½			2		1	1							4				1		0 2 0		0 10 0	
	1	12		1½	40½	2	21	14½		83	63	17	1	92	39½			3			151			2	4		10 16 0		24 10 0	

ESSAY ON THE MINT AT LEICESTER.

THFRE is no reaſon to think that any place in LEICESTERSHIRE was of ſufficient importance to enjoy the privilege of a mint [1], either in the Anglo-Saxon or Norman times, except the town of LEICESTER. Nor is there any written record remaining of the eſtabliſhment of a mint in that place before the Conqueror's ſurvey, which is deſcribed in Domeſday-book, unleſs we ſuppoſe this place to be included in that general expreſſion in king Athelſtan's regulation, A. 929. *in aliis caſtellis* [*burgis*, as Leland has it, Coll. vol. III. 2d edit. p. 213.] *unus*.

In that curious and well-known regiſter, Domeſday, we are informed, that at Leiceſter, called in that ſurvey *Ledeceſtre*, the moneyers paid twenty pounds every year, which were to conſiſt of pennies, twenty of which weighed one *ora*, or ounce. If theſe pennies weighed, one with another, twenty-two grains, the number of grains in the ounce would be 440; if they weighed 22½, it would be 450: and even then would fall ſhort of the legal ſtandard, which was that of 480 grains to the ounce. But as many pennies of Edward the Confeſſor (who coined a great deal of money, which muſt have been the chief currency at this time, and ſtill remains in large quantities) are ſeven or eight grains under this weight, if the payment was made in theſe, there muſt have been a conſiderable *incrementum* in an additional number of pennies, which was called making payments *ad ſcalam*. Two thirds of this ſum were paid to the king, as the lord paramount of the right of coinage; the other third, or the third penny, as it is called in the record, belonged to Hugh de Grentemaiſnil, the *vicecomes*, which was the common proportion.

The number of moneyers is ſometimes ſpecified in this record, though not noticed in this county. It is not therefore certain how many were eſtabliſhed in Leiceſter in the reign of William I. But their profits muſt have been conſiderable, or their privileges great, to have compenſated for the payment of ſo large a ſum. The mint, it may here in general be obſerved, was a privileged place in towns where coining was allowed; and the *monetarii* ſeem to have been tenants of the king *in capite*, and to have had the privileges of *ſaca & ſoca* [2].

As we receive ſo little information from Domeſday-book relative to the mint at Leiceſter [3], the defect is to be made up from the coins themſelves. Before the time of Athelſtan, only two or three places of mintage appear upon the Saxon coins, expreſſed upon ſome of the types of Egbert, Ethelwulph, and Alfred. Theſe are chiefly preſented in the form of monograms. And though the types of Edward the Elder are numerous, no coin of that king has yet occurred with the place of mintage. But during the reign of his ſon Athelſtan, and particularly after the time of his taking upon himſelf the title of BRIT. TO. REX, many places of mintage appear upon his coins: and it is certain that ſeveral moneyers were fixed at Leiceſter during his reign. Indeed, it is very probable there was a mint at this place long before; yet no coins can be aſcertained as belonging to Leiceſter till that period. Very few towns are impreſſed upon the coins of his two immediate ſucceſſors, Edmund and Edred, and, I may add, thoſe of the unfortunate Edwy. But in the laſt coinage of Edgar [4] they begin to be numerous. However, I have not had the good fortune hitherto to ſee one coin certainly ſtruck at Leiceſter during his reign, and only one has occurred to me belonging to his ſon Edward the Martyr, which carries with it the leaſt probability of having been ſtruck at Leiceſter. The legend on the head ſide is EEADǷEA. REX ANꝽLO; on the reverſe, ǷANꝽRIM MO. LIE. But as I am inclined to think the inſcription is blundered for LINE, and that the coin was ſtruck at Lincoln, I have not engraved it. But after Ethelred the Second coins of the Leiceſter mint are very common; and I have engraved one or more of each reign, to the time of Henry the Second incluſive. Here the ſeries of Leiceſter coins muſt be cloſed; at leaſt, none have fallen under the notice of the Antiquary after this period; and it is probable that the mintage ceaſed with the demolition of the caſtle in 1175 or 1176.

In the early period of the Saxon mintage, it is difficult to diſtinguiſh the coins of Leiceſter from thoſe of Cheſter, as the names of both places were then nearly ſimilar. In this uncertainty, I have given thoſe of LIEꝽE, LEꝽER, LEHER, &c. to Leiceſter, as Cheſter is generally *Legeceſter*, without the I or the R. However, I am not certain that I have always been right, as ſome of the inſcriptions with LEꝽ or LEꝽE may have belonged to Leiceſter. After the time of Canute, there is no difficulty.

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[1] "The *jus cudendi* being a royal right, properly belonging to ſovereigns only, has ever been thought to do honour to the places where it was exerciſed, as well as to be of profit to them. It was therefore eſteemed and deſired by the Colonies, and indulged to them by the Roman emperors." Maurice Johnſon, on the Roman Mint at Lincoln, Bibl. Brit. N° XX. p. 56; who has given us alſo, the ſeal from an inſtrument of William Fitz Otho, dated 1302, on which are his inſignia as *monetarius* or maſter of the mint, the coining hammer in his right, and ſword in his left. He is ſeated on a throne or large circular ſeat of judicature, as *Cuneator*; whoſe buſineſs it was to ſee that the coins, though minted in different towns, bore the ſame impreſs, for which reaſon all the dies were made in London under his inſpection; and it appears from Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, that the *Cuneator* preſented the makers and cutters of the dies for the approval of the barons." Ibid. p. 63.

[2] Theſe privileges are already explained in the Diſſertation on Domeſday.

[3] That the mint was ſituated near the North-bridge, appears from an enumeration of the poſſeſſions of the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis: "Dedit nobis Fundator noſter, apud pontem de North, carucatam terre, que jacebat olim ad Cuneos monete." See Dugd. Mon. vol. II. p. 308.

[4] There is a coin of Edgar in the cabinet of Mr. Southgate, which reads on the obverſe EADꝽAR; on the reverſe, MELÐVSAN LE. There are three other in the Britiſh Muſeum with the ſame obverſe; the reverſes of which are ÆLFSTAN LE. FROÐRE MO. LE; and ÐVRMOD LE. All of which moneyers ſtruck money at the ſame place, which might be Cheſter as well as Leiceſter. The type of theſe pennies is the ſame, with the ſmall croſs on one ſide, and on the other a croſs and two annulets.

The Legends of the Coins engraved in Plate I.

ATHELSTAN.

1.

Obv. +ÆÐELSTAN REX TO . BR.
Rev. +FRÆRD M̄O. LEICECE.

EDMUND I.

2.

+EADMVND REX.
+VLF MON LEIEFI.

ETHELRED II.

3.

+EÐELRÆD REX ANGLO.
+ÆLFǷINE M̄O. LEIC.

4.

+ÆÐELRED REX ANGL.
+LEOFǷINE ON LEIC.

5.

+ÆÐELRÆD REX ANGI.
+ÐVRVLF MO LEHRE.

CANUTE.

6.

+CNVT REC.
+PVLSTAN ON LEHR.

7.

+CNVT REX ANGLORV.
+ÆLFNOÐ ON LEI.

8.

+CNT REX ANGLORVM.
+ÆLFSI ON LEI.

9.

+CNVT REX AN.
+CROC ON LEICES.

HAROLD I.

10.

+HAROLD REX.
+LEOFNOÐ ON LEIC.

HARDYCANUTE.

11.

+HARÐCNV. RE.
+LEFENOOÐ ON LERE.

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.

12.

+EDǷIRD REX.
+ELFSIE ON LEICEST.

13.

+EDǷERD REX.
+ELFSIE ON LEICEST.

14.

+EDǷERD REX.
+ǷARǷIN ON LEICEI.

15.

+EADǷAR RX ANGLO.
+ÆLFSIE ONN LEICE.

16.

+EADǷARRD RE·
+ELRIC ON LEÐRECES.

17.

+EADǷARD RE.
+ALGRIC ON LEHR.

18.

+EDǷERD REX.
+GODRIC ON LEHER.

HAROLD II.

19.

+HAROLD REX AN.
+GODRIC ON LEHRE.

WILLIAM I.

20.

+ǷILLEMV REX.
+LIERIE ON LERECE.

21.

+ǷILLELM REX.
+IEGELǷINE ON LEH.

WILLIAM II.

22.

+ǷILLEM REX AN.
+SIGHERIÐ ON LIC.

HENRY I.

23.

+HENRI R.
+ǷVLǷINE ON LEI.

STEPHEN.

24.

+STIEF ENE.
+TOMAS ON LEIRE.

HENRY II.

25.

+HENRI REX ANGL.
+RODBERT ON LERC.

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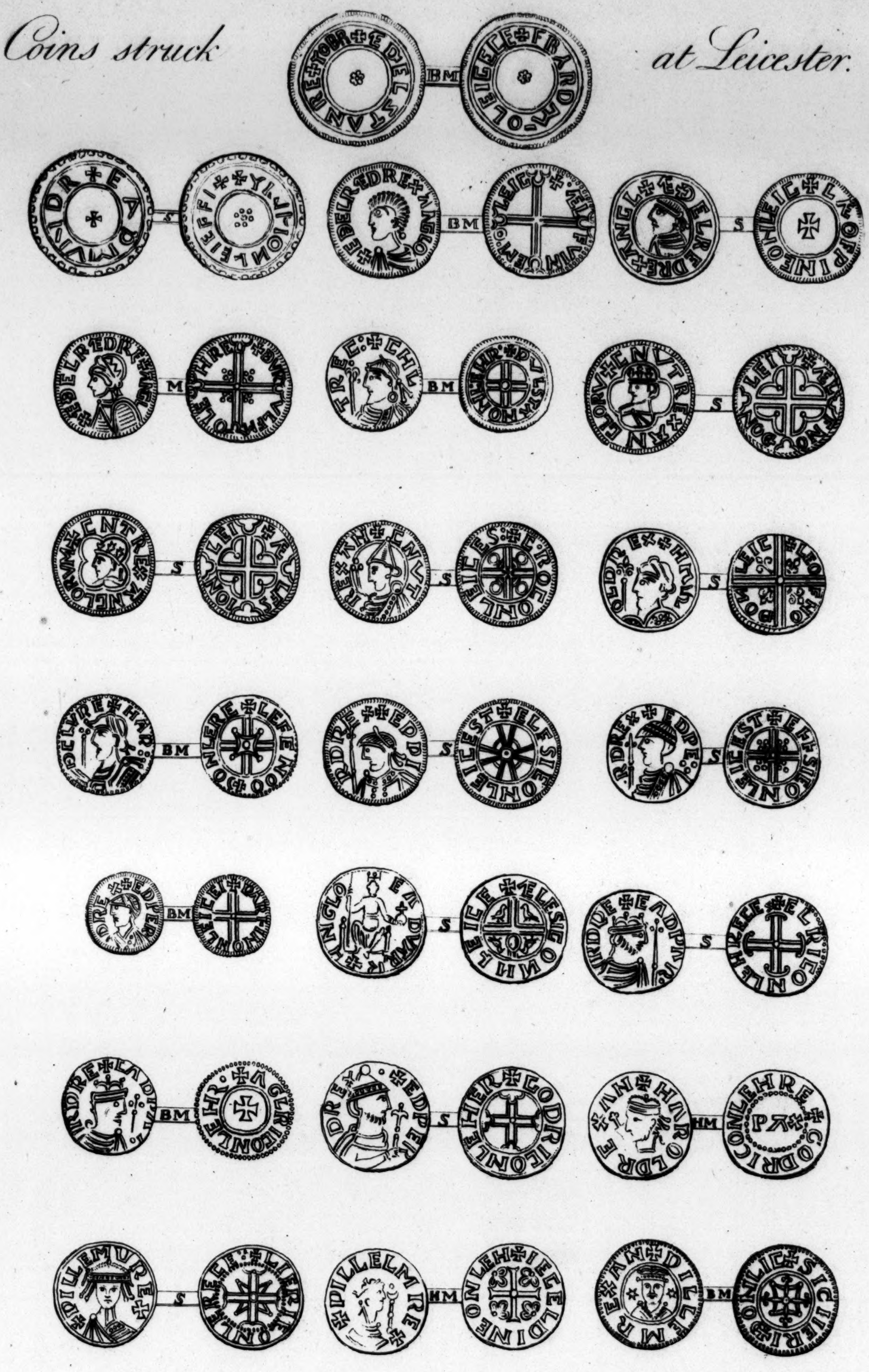
Coins struck at Leicester.



Basire sc.

To the Rev.^d Richard Southgate, Rector of Warsop, this Plate,
arranged under his Directions, is respectfully inscribed,
by his much obliged Friend J. Nichols.

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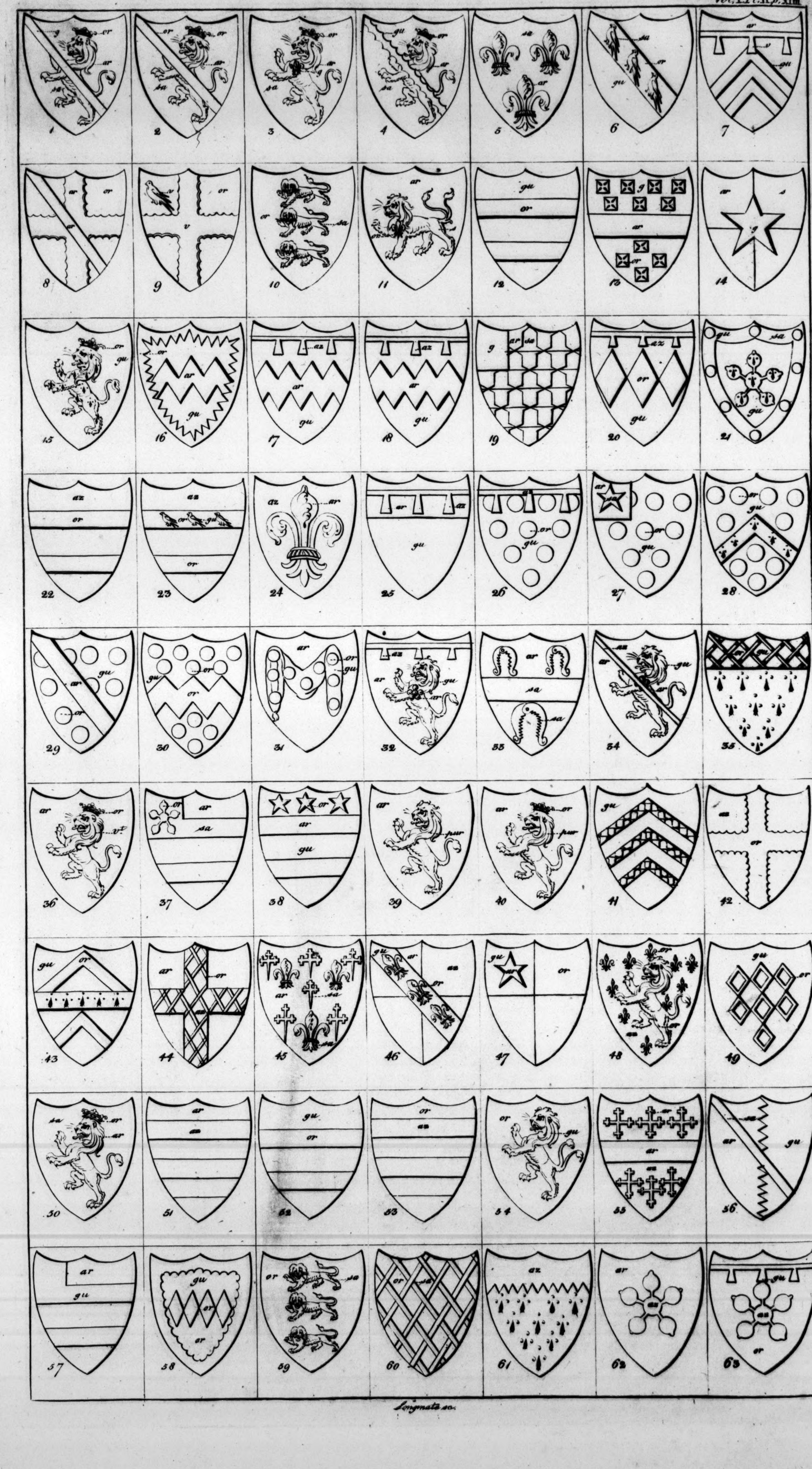
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Longmate sc.

The Names and Arms of ſuch KNIGHTS in the County of LEICESTER which ſerved under King EDWARD I. in his Wars, taken out of the original Book of that time, whilſt in the Cuſtody of Sir WILLIAM LE NEVE, Knight, Clarenceux King of Arms.

Au temps de Edouard le primer roy d'Angleterre de nome.

S'enſuyt les noms des arms & bannieres que lont portent per hors en Engleterre.

LEYCESTERSHYER.

[See PLATE II.]

1. Syr *Henry Seg^{a}ve*,	De Sable, à ung lion rampand de Argent, coroné de Or, e ung baſton de Goulz.
2. Syr *Symon de Seg^{a}ve*,	Meſme les armes, le baſton de Or.
3. Syr *Eſtienne de Seg^{a}ve*,	De Sables ung lion coroné de Or ; en leſpaule du lyon une fleuret de Goulez.
4. Syr *John de Seg ve*,	De Sables, à ung lion de Argent, coroné de Or, & ung baſton engrele Goulez.
5. Syr *Alexander Artas*,	De Sables, à 3 fleures Argent.
6. Syr *Roger Brabazon*,	De Goulz, à ung bend de Or, en la bend 3 merletts de Sable.
7. Syr *Robert de Grandone*,	De Argent, à 2 chevrons de Goulez, et ung labell de Vert.
8. Sire *Nycholas Triminell*,	De Or, ung crois engreylez & ung baſton de Argent.
9. Syr *Wyll^{a}m Hardiſhull*,	De Or, à ung crois engreylez, & ung q̃t' & ung merlet de Vert.
10. Syr *Petes Maloure*,	De Or, à 3 lupards paſſaunt de Sable.
11. Syr *Phelip de Barington*,	De Argent, & ung lion de Sable, ad la cowe forche, en le eſpaul ung flure de Or.
12. Syr *John de Harcourt*,	De Goulz, & 2 bares de Or.
13. Syr *Robert Peuerell*,	De Goulez les croſulee pates de Or, ung feſſe de Argent.
14. Syr *Rychard Pereyes*,	Q'tily de Argent & Sable, à ung molet de Goulez.
15. Syr *John Hamelyn*,	De Goulz, à ung lion rampand de Ermyne, coroné de Or.
16. Syr *Robert Nevyle*,	De Goulz, & ung feſſe endente de Argent, le bordur endenté de Or.
17. Syr *Phelip Nevyle*,	De Goulez, ung feſſe endente de Argent, ung labyll de Aſure.
18. Syr *Richard de Nevyle*,	De Goulez, à ung feſſe endente de Argent, à ung labyll de Aſure [1].
19. Syr *Wyll m de Eſtanton*,	Verrée de Argent, & de Sable, & ung q̃t' de Goulez.
20. Syr *Roger de Seint Andreu*,	De Goulez, à 3 loſenges de Or, & ung label de Azure.
21. Syr *John Dangervyle*,	De Goulez, à ung cinquefolle de Ermyne, bordur Sabel, beſaunté.
22. Syr *Wyll^{a}m Bordet*,	De Aſur, à 2 bares de Or.
23. Syr *Robert Bordet*,	Meſmes les armes, en le ſov'rayn bare 3 merlets de Goulz.
24. Syr *John Digby*,	De Aſur, ung flure de liz de Argent.
25. Syr *Hugh de Hercy*,	De Goulz, od le cheff de Argent, & ung labell de Azure.
26. Syr *Wyll^{a}m la Suche*,	De Goules, bezaunté, & ung labell de Azure.
27. Syr *Thomas la Souche*,	De Goulez beſanté, & ung q̃t' de Argent, une mollet Sable.
28. Syr *Olyver la Sougche*,	De Goulz, bezanté, & ung chevron de Ermyne.
29. Syr *Amory la Souche*,	De Goulez baſſaunté, & ung bend de Argent.
30. Syr *Roger le Brea*,	De Goulez, beſſanté, ung dancé de Or.
31. Syr *Roger Flamvile*,	De Argent, ung manche de Geuls beſſanté.
32. Syr *Giles de Eſtle*,	De Argent, ung lion de Goulz, en eſpault de lion ung cincfoil de Argent, une labell de Azure.
33. Syr *Will^{a}m Barnakes*,	De Argent, ung feſſe, & 3 barnaks Sable.
34. Syr *Richard Eſcholaſton*,	De Argent, & ung lion de Geulz, en le eſpanle de lion une cyncfoil de Argent, une baſton Azure.
35. Syr *Henry Ribbesford*,	De Ermine, le cheff de Goulz, fretté de Or.
36. Syr *Will^{a}m Marmyon*,	De Or, ung lion rampand, de Vert coroné de Or.
37. Syr *John Enysforde*,	De Argent, 2 bares une q̃t' Sable, en le quarter ung cyncfole de Or.
38. Syr *John Cantone*,	De Goulz, 2 barres de Argent, en le cheff 2 moletts de Argent.
39. Syr *John de Dene*,	De Argent, ung lion rampand de Purper.
40. Syr *John de Clemſby*,	Meiſme les armes, c̃roné de Or.

To the above liſt Mr. BURTON adds,

41. *Richard de Turvile*,	Gules, 3 chevrons Vaire.
42. *George de Charnels*,	Azure, a croſs engrailed Or.
43. *John de Charnels*,	Gules, a feſs Ermine, between 2 chevronels Or.
44. *Robert de Verdon*,	Argent, a croſs Azure, fretty Or.
45. *Simon de Bereford*,	Argent, cruſuly fitché 3 fleur de liz Sable.
46. *Thomas de Garſhull*,	Quarterly, Argent and Azure, on a bend Gules, three fleurs de liz Or.

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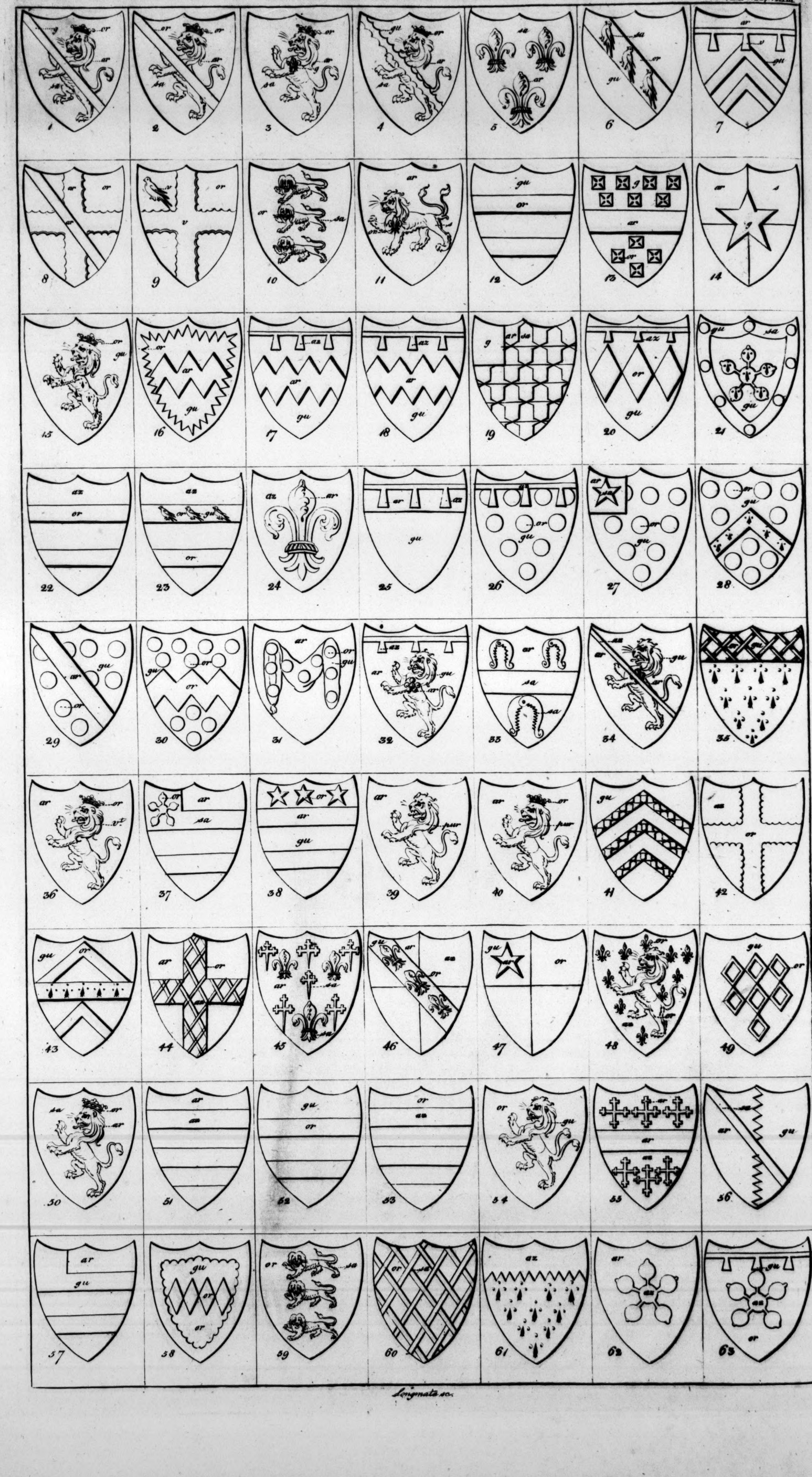
[1] This was intended for *Nevill* of Enderby ; 4 fuſils was the coat.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54 or gu
55 ar ar az
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57 ar gu
58 gu or or
59 or sa
60 or sa
61 az
62 ar az
63 gu az or

Longmate sc.

The Names and Arms of ſuch KNIGHTS in the County of LEICESTER which ſerved under King EDWARD I. in his Wars, taken out of the original Book of that time, whilſt in the Cuſtody of Sir WILLIAM LE NEVE, Knight, Clarenceux King of Arms.

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1.	Syr *Henry Seg^{a}ve*,	De Sable, à ung lion rampand de Argent, coroné de Or, e ung baſton de Goulz.
2.	Syr *Symon de Seg^{a}ve*,	Meſme les armes, le baſton de Or.
3.	Syr *Eſtienne de Seg^{a}ve*,	De Sables ung lion coroné de Or; en leſpaule du lyon une fleuret de Goulez.
4.	Syr *John de Seg ve*,	De Sables, à ung lion de Argent, coroné de Or, & ung baſton engrelé Goulez.
5.	Syr *Alexander Artas*,	De Sables, à 3 fleures Argent.
6.	Syr *Roger Brabazon*,	De Goulz, à ung bend de Or, en la bend 3 merletts de Sable.
7.	Syr *Robert de Grandone*,	De Argent, à 2 chevrons de Goulez, et ung labell de Vert.
8.	Sire *Nycholas Triminell*,	De Or, ung crois engreylez & ung baſton de Argent.
9.	Syr *Wyll^{a}m Hardiſhull*,	De Or, à ung crois engreylez, & ung q̃t' & ung merlet de Vert.
10.	Syr *Petes Maloure*,	De Or, à 3 lupards paſſaunt de Sable.
11.	Syr *Phelip de Barington*,	De Argent, & ung lion de Sable, ad la cowe forche, en le eſpaul ung flure de Or.
12.	Syr *John de Harcourt*,	De Goulz, & 2 bares de Or.
13.	Syr *Robert Peuerell*,	De Goulez les croſulee pates de Or, ung feſſe de Argent.
14.	Syr *Rychard Pereyes*,	Q'tily de Argent & Sable, à ung molet de Goulez.
15.	Syr *John Hamelyn*,	De Goulz, à ung lion rampand de Ermyne, coroné de Or.
16.	Syr *Robert Nevyle*,	De Goulz, & ung feſſe endente de Argent, le bordur endenté de Or.
17.	Syr *Phelip Nevyle*,	De Goulez, ung feſſe endente de Argent, ung labyll de Aſure.
18.	Syr *Richard de Nevyle*,	De Goulez, à ung feſſe endente de Argent, à ung labyll de Aſure[1].
19.	Syr *Wyll m de Eſtanton*,	Verrée de Argent, & de Sable, & ung q̃t' de Goulez.
20.	Syr *Roger de Seint Andreu*,	De Goulez, à 3 loſenges de Or, & ung label de Azure.
21.	Syr *John Dangervyle*,	De Goulez, à ung cinquefolle de Ermyne, bordur Sabel, beſaunté.
22.	Syr *Wyll^{a}m Bordet*,	De Aſur, à 2 bares de Or.
23.	Syr *Robert Bordet*,	Meſmes les atmes, en le ſov'rayn bare 3 merlets de Goulz.
24.	Syr *John Digby*,	De Aſur, ung flure de liz de Argent.
25.	Syr *Hugh de Hercy*,	De Goulz, od le cheff de Argent, & ung labell de Azure.
26.	Syr *Wyll^{a}m la Suche*,	De Goules, bezaunté, & ung labell de Azure.
27.	Syr *Thomas la Souche*,	De Goulez beſanté, & ung q̃t' de Argent, une mollet Sable.
28.	Syr *Olyver la Sougche*,	De Goulz, bezanté, & ung chevron de Ermyne.
29.	Syr *Amory la Souche*,	De Goulez baſſaunté, & ung bend de Argent.
30.	Syr *Roger le Bred*,	De Goulez, beſſanté, ung dancé de Or.
31.	Syr *Roger Flamvile*,	De Argent, ung manche de Geuls beſſanté.
32.	Syr *Giles de Eſtle*,	De Argent, ung lion de Goulz, en eſpault de lion ung cincfoil de Argent, une labell de Azure.
33.	Syr *Will^{a}m Barnakes*,	De Argent, ung feſſe, & 3 barnaks Sable.
34.	Syr *Richard Eſcholaſton*,	De Argent, & ung lion de Geulz, en le eſpanle de lion une cyncfoil de Argent, une baſton Azure.
35.	Syr *Henry Ribbesford*,	De Ermine, le cheff de Goulz, fretté de Or.
36.	Syr *Will^{a}m Marmyon*,	De Or, ung lion rampand, de Vert coroné de Or.
37.	Syr *John Enysforde*,	De Argent, 2 bares une q̃t' Sable, en le quarter ung cyncfole de Or.
38.	Syr *John Cantone*,	De Goulz, 2 barres de Argent, en le cheff 2 moletts de Argent.
39.	Syr *John de Dene*,	De Argent, ung lion rampand de Purper.
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To the above liſt Mr. BURTON adds,

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46.	*Thomas de Garſhull*,	Quarterly, Argent and Azure, on a bend Gules, three fleurs de liz Or.

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[1] This was intended for *Nevill* of Enderby; 4 fuſils was the coat.

A Catalogue of the Knights and principal Perſons of the County of LEICESTER, living in the latter end of the Reign of King EDWARD the Second; to which are added their ſeveral Arms, taken out of old Windows, Rolls, Seals, and Monuments.

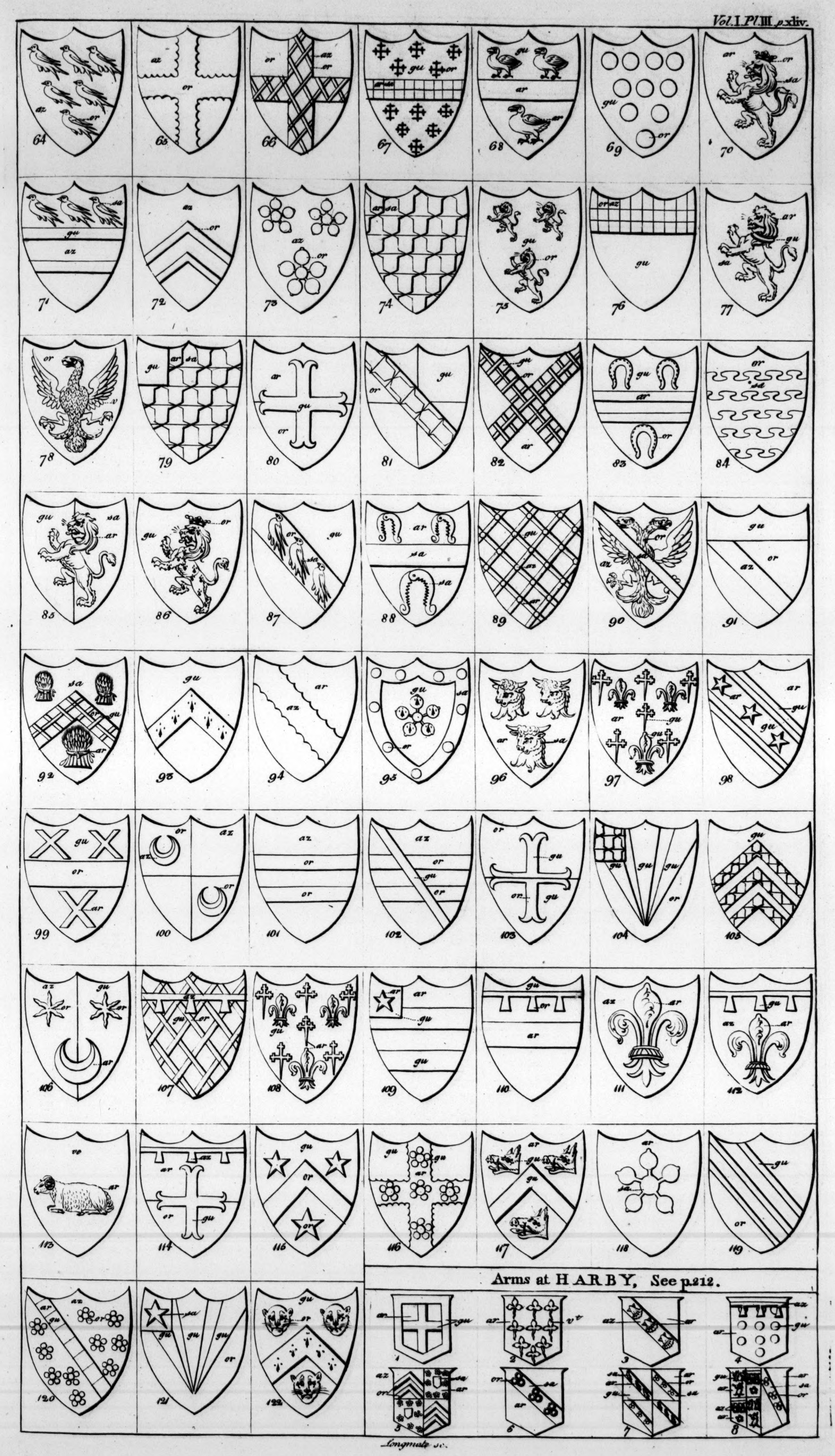
47. *Robertus de Veer, Comes Oxon,*	Quarterlè, de Gules & de Or, un mullet de Argent.
48. *Henricus de Bello Monte,*	Azure, ſemé de fleures de liz, un leon rampant de Or. Obiit 14 E. III.
49. *Willimus de Ferrariis,*	Gules, ſept maſcles de Or. Obiit 18 E. II.
50. *Joh'es de Segrave,*	Sable, un leon rampant de Argent, coroné de Or. Obiit 19 E. II.
51. *Ric'us le Grey,*	Barry de ſiz, Argent & Azure.
52. *Joh'es de Harecourt,*	Gules, deux barres de Or. Obiit 4 E. III.
53. . . . . *de Penebrigg,*	Barry de ſiz, Or & de Azure.
54. *Petrus D'ns Mallere,*	Or, un leon rampant queue fourche Guelles.
55. *Joh'es de Olney,*	Azure, un barre & 6 croſſelets de Argent. Superſtes 18 E. II.
56. . . . *tus de Egebaſton,*	Indenté per pale, Argent & Gules, un baſton Sable.
57. *Rogerus Corbett,*	Argent, deux barres & un canton Gules.
58. *Philipus Neville,*	Gules, quatre fuſils Argent, un border engraile de Or.
59. . . . *dus Malory,*	Or, trois leopards paſſaunt de Sable,
60. . . . . *de Campania,*	Or, fretty de Sable.
61. *Willi'mus de Neville,*	Ermine, un cheif indenté de Azure.
62. *Willi'mus Moton,* ſenior,	Argent, un cinquefoile de Azure. Superſtes 10 E. II.
63. *Willi'mus Moton,* junior,	Meſme les armes, un labell de Gules.

[See PLATE III.]

64. *Edmundus de Appilby,*	Azure, ſiz marlets Or. Superſtes 17 E. III.
65. . . . . *de Charnell,*	Azure, un crois ingrayle de Or.
66. . . . . *de Verdon,*	Argent, un crois de Azure, fretty de Or.
67. . . . . *le Boteler,*	Gueulles, ſemé crois croſlets de Or, un barre compouné de Argent & Sable.
68. *Willi'mus de Herle,*	Gueulles, 1 barre & trois ſhovelers de Argent.
69. . . . . *la Zouche,*	Gueulles, diz bezauntes.
70. . . . . *de Stanlawe,*	Argent, un leon rampant queue forché Sable, coronné de Or.
71. . . . . *de Wedon,*	Argent, deux barres Gulles, trois merletts in cheif Sable.
72. *Thom' de Chaworth,*	Azure, deux cheverons de Or.
73. *Tho' Bardolfe,*	Azure, trois cinquefoiles de Or. Obiit 3 E. III.
74. *Hugo de Meynell,*	Veirrè Argent & Sable. Obiit 7 E. III.
75. *Reginaldus Fitz Reginald,*	Gules, trois leons rampant de Or.
76. *Robert' de Hauſted,*	Gules, un cheif checky Or & Azure.
77. *Willi'mus Waſtneis,*	Sable, un leon rampant Argent, coloré de Gules.
78. *Rad'us de Mount Hermer,*	Or, un egle diſplayé Vert. Obiit 17 E. II.
79. *Willi'mus de Staunton,*	Veirré de Argent & Sable, un canton Gules.
80. *Joh'es de Folvile, de Aſhby,*	Party per feſſe Argent & Or, un crois molni de Gules.
81. *Rad'us de Sacca Villa,*	Quarterlè de Or & Gules un batonde vaire.
82. *Rad'us de Cropbull,*	Argent, un ſalter de Guelles, fretté de Or. Superſtes 1 E. II.
83. *Joh'es de Bakepuis,*	Gules, deux barres de Argent, trois ferres de chivall Or.
84. *Willi'mus de Blunt,*	Ondé, de Or & Sable.
85. *Rogerus de Belere,*	Party per pale de Gules & de Sable un leon rampant Argent. Obiit 19 E. II.
86. *Joh'es Hamelin,*	Gules, un leon rampant de Ermine coroné de Or.
87. *Willi'mus Brabazon,*	Gules, un bend Or, trois mertlettes Sable.
88. *Willi'mus Bernak,*	Argent, un barre & trois bernaks de Sable.
89. *Robertus de Wyville,*	Gules, fretty de Argent, en cheſcun joint un rondell de Azure.
90. *Joh'es de Langton,*	Azure, un egle diſplayé, ove double teſtes de Or, un baſton Sable.
91. *Joh'es de Harington,*	Or, un chief de Gules, un bend Azure.
92. *Hugo de Preſtwould,*	Sable, un cheveron Or, fretty Gules, trois garbes Argent.
93. *Hugo de Nevill.*	Gules, un chevron de Ermine.

Hic incipiunt Nomina Armigerorum ad Arma de Com' Leic'.

94. *Robertus de Reygate,*	Argent, un bend ingrailé de Azure.
95. *Joh'es de Angervile,*	Gueulles, un cinquefoile de Ermine, un border Sable bizaunté.
96. *Galfridus de Skeffington.*	Argent, trois teſtes de touaeau erasè de Sable.
97. *Joh'es de Talbot,*	Argent, cruſule fitché trois fleurs de liz de Gueulles.
98. *Joh'es Hauclut,*	Argent, un bend cotiſe de Gueulles, trois molets de Argent. Superſtes 20 E. III.
99. *Joh'es de Boivile,*	Gueulles, un feſſe de Or, trois ſalltores humés Argent. Superſtes 20 E. III.
100. *Robertus de Farnham,*	Quarterly, de Or & Azure, deux creſſants counterchangé. Superſtes 10 E. III.
101. *Edmundus Burdett,*	Azure, deux barres de Or.
102. *Robertus Burdett,*	Azure, deux barres de Or, un baſton Gueulles.
103. *Philippus de Columbers,*	Parte per feſſe Or & Gueulles, un crois molin counterchangé.
104. . . . . *Simon Baſſet,*	Or, trois piles Gueulles, un canton de Veiré. Superſtes 20 E. II.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105. *Rad's de Tourville,*	Gueulles, trois cheverons de veiré.
106. *Rad's Maleverers, de Lobenham,*	Per pale de Azure, & de Gueulles, deux eſtoiles, in chieſe Or, un creſcant in baſe Argent.
107. *Jacobus de Audeley,*	Gules, fretté Or, un lable de Azure.
108. *Will' de Nevill, de Wimondeſwould,*	Gueulles, cruſulé fitchés trois fleures de liz Argent.
109. *Nich'us de Novery,*	Argent, 2 barres un canton Gueulles, en le canton un mullet Argent.
110. *Joh'es Maunſell, de Tirlington,*	Gueulles, un feſſe de Argent, un lable de Or.
111. *Joh'es de Diggeby,*	Azure, un fleure de liz de Argent. Superſtes 9 E. II.
112. *Robertus frater ejus,*	Meſme les armes, ove un labell Gueulles.
113. *Ric'us Ram [Q. Pain] de Thorpe,*	Vert, un belier couchant Argent. Superſtes 9 E. III.
114. *Philippus de Folvile,*	Party per feſſe Argent & Or, un crois molin Gueulles, un lable Az.
115. *Henricus Danvers,*	Gules, un cheveron, trois mollets Gueulles.
116. *Joh'es Damory,*	Gueulles, un crois engrailé de Arg. 5 cinqueſoiles de Gu. Ob. 15 E. III.
117. *Tho' de Thorpe,*	Argent, un cheveron & trois teſtes de ſenglier de Gueules.
118. *Ankitel de Martivaus,*	Argent, un cinquefoile Sable.
119. *Albertus de Crele,*	Gueulles, trois bendes de Or.
120. *Joh'es de Linley,*	Azure, ſemé de cinquefoiles de Or, un baſton gobouné Arg. & Gueulles.
121. *Thomas de Welleſburgh,*	Or, trois piles Gueulles, un canton un molett Sable.
122. *Edmundus de Shirforde,*	Gules, un cheveron de Erm. trois treſtes de leopard de Or. Superſt. 15 E. III.
123. *Willi'mus Rodrik de Cotes.*	Superſtes 15 E. II. Arms unknown.
124. *Willi'mus L . . . . . .*	
125. *Ranulfus de Weer.*	
126. *Willi'mus de Mouſele.*	
127. *Rad's Grim.*	
128. *Robertus de Doſville.*	
129. *Ric'us de Shelton.*	
130. *Will' filius Stephani de Cotes.*	
131. *Elias de Revede.*	
132. *Joh'es de Overton.*	
133. *Rob'tus de Halleforde.*	

*** Harl. MSS. 1192, p. 56. adds to the Knights *Nich's le Grey*; arms, Pl. II. N° 51; and ſupplies the following corrections: P. xliii. l. 12. "Mallore;" l. 29. q. "Sainlowe;" l. 43. "Blount;" l. 59. q. "Hamlut."

Value of ſeveral Eſtates in the County of Leiceſter in the Reign of EDWARD II.

(From Harl. MSS. N° 1192, p. 59. b.)

Robtus de Merſton, 20*l.* terr'.
Willus de Harecourte, 60*l.*
Ricus Gryffin, 20*l.*
Henricus le Forcer, 15*l.*
Willus le Charnel, 15*l.*
Walterus de Tateſhall, 100*l.*
Phus de Staunton, 15*l.*
Henricus de Somvill, 15*l.*
Johes le Deſpenſer, 60*l.*
Willus le Walleys, 20*l.*

Willus Marmyon, 15*l.*
Willus fil' Everardi, 15*l.*
Henricus de Notyngham, 15*l.*
Johes de Diggeby 15*l.*
Robtus de Martivaus, 20*l.*
Petrus fil' Rogeri, 30*l.*
Willus Beler, 30*l.*
Simon de Pereres, 20*l.*
Robtus Paynel, 20*l.*

Willus Clarel, 20*l.*
Willus Hamelyn, 20*l.*
Ricus de Ceſterton, 20*l.*
Robtus le Botiller, 15*l.*
Thomas de la Beauneſm', 15*l.*
Johes le Foleville, 15*l.*
Johes le Wynebys, 15*l.*
Rogerus de Buckminſter, 20*l.* terr'.

Explicit.

The Names and Arms of thoſe KNIGHTS of the GARTER, which were of the County of LEICESTER, either by Title of Honour, Birth, or Dwelling.

1. John Lord Beaumont, elected 1393.	Azure, ſemé de France a lion rampant Or. See Plate IV. fig. 1.
2. William Lord Ros of Hamlak, elected 1411.	Gules, three water-bougets Arg. fig. 2.
3. John Viſcount Beaumont, elected 1435.	Arms as fig. 1.
4. Sir John Grey, the ſon and heir of Reginald Earl of Kent, elected 1435.	Barry of 6, Argent and Azure, three torteauxes, in chief a label Ermine; fig. 6.
5. William Lord Haſtings, elected 1463.	Argent, a maunch Sable; fig. 3.
6. Sir Robert Harecourt, elected 1463.	Gules, two bars Or; fig. 4.
7. Sir John de Aſteley, elected 1463.	Azure, a cinquefoil and a label of three points Ermine; fig. 5.
8. Thomas Marquis Dorſet, elected 1475.	Arms as fig. 6.
9. Thomas Marquis Dorſet, elected 1486.	
10. Thomas Earl of Rutland, elected 1516.	Arms: See under Bottesford, vol. I. pl. XV. fig. 1.
11. Richard de Grey, E. of Kent, elected 1525.	Arms: fig. 8.
12. Sir William Kyngſton, elected 1539.	Az. a plain croſs between four leopards heads Or; fig. 7.
13. Henry Duke of Suffolk, elected 1547.	Arms as fig. 2.
14. Francis Earl of Huntington, 1547.	Arms as fig. 3.
15. Edward Lord Haſtings of Loughborough, elected 1554.	Arms as fig. 3, with a creſcent for diſtinction.
16. Henry Earl of Rutland, elected 1554.	Arms: See under Bottesford, vol. I. pl. XV. fig. 1.
17. Robert Earl of Leiceſter, elected 1559.	Or, a lion rampant queue forche Vert; fig. 9.
18. Henry Earl of Huntington, elected 1568.	Arms as fig. 3.
19. Edward Earl of Rutland, elected 1584.	Arms: See under Bottesford, vol. I. pl. XV. fig. 1.
20. Robert Earl of Leiceſter, elected 1616.	Or, a pheon Azure; fig. 10.
21. George Marquis of Buckingham, elected 1622.	Argent, on a croſs Gules, five ſcallops Or; fig. 11.
22. John ſecond Duke of Rutland, elected 1714.	Arms: See under Bottesford, vol. I. Plate XV. fig. 2.
23. John third Duke of Rutland, elected 1721.	

LORD MAYORS OF LONDON, NATIVES OR RESIDENTS IN LEICESTERSHIRE.

Name.	Fathers.	Place.	Company.	Date.
1. Sir Geffrey Fielding [1],	William Fielding,	Lutterworth,	Mercer,	1452.
2. Sir William Hariot [2],	John Hariot,	Segrave,	Draper,	1481.
3. Sir Robert Billeſdon [3],	Alexander Billeſdon,	Quenyborough,	Haberdaſher,	1483.
4. Sir John Winger [4],	William Winger,	Leiceſter,	Grocer,	1504.
5. Sir Chriſtopher Draper [5],	John Draper,	Melton Mowbray,	Ironmonger,	1566.
6. Sir Wolſtan Dixie [6],	Thomas Dixie [7],	Market Boſworth,	Skinner,	1585.
7. Sir George Bolles [8],	Thomas Bolles,	Newbold,	Grocer,	1617.
8. Sir Chriſtopher Packe [9],	Chriſtopher Packe,	Cotes,	Draper,	1655.
9. Sir John Robinſon [10], Bart.	Rev. W. Robinſon, D.D.	Long Whatton,	Clothworker,	1663.
10. Sir John Moore [11],	Charles Moore,	Norton by Twycroſs,	Grocer,	1682.

[1] He was privy counſellor to king Henry VI. and king Edward IV. Arms: Argent, on a feſs Azure, three lozenges Or. See Plate IV. fig. 12.

[2] Arms: Party per pale, Ermine and Erminois, three creſcents counterchanged; fig. 13.

[3] Arms: Azure, a bend cottiſed Or; in the ſiniſter chief an eagle's head eraſed of the ſecond; fig. 14.

[4] Arms: Arg. on a chevron between three maſcles Sable as many bezants; fig. 43.

[5] Arms: Arg. on two chevrons between three eſcallops Sable, ſix martlets Or; fig. 15.

[6] Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4. Azure, a lion rampant and a chief Or; 2. and 3. Argent, a ſaltire engrailed between four eſcallops Sable; fig. 16.

[7] Of Calworth, Huntingdonſhire.

[8] Arms: Eight coats, 1. Az. three cups Or, in each a boar's head erect Arg. in chief a fleur de lis of the ſecond; 2 Ermine, a milrind purpure pierced; 3. Arg. three thiſtles ſeeding proper; 4. Arg. two bars Gules, on a chief Vert three bezants; 5. Arg. a Chevron between two eſcallops in chief, and a croſs croſlet fitchy in baſe Gules; 6. Arg. a chevron between ten croſs croſlets Gules; 7. Sable, a chevron between three bells Arg.; 8. Per pale indented Or and Gules; fig. 17.

[9] Of Finchley, Middleſex, merchant of London. Arms: Arg. on a chief Az. three anchors erect Or; fig. 18.

[10] Arms: Quarterly, crenelle, Gules and Vert; in the firſt and fourth quarters, on a tower Argent, a lion of England, being an augmentation granted to the above Sir John Robinſon for the ſervices he did king Charles the Second towards his Reſtoration; in the ſecond and third, a buck tripping, within an orle of trefoils Or, his paternal coat; fig. 19.

[11] Of Stretton in the Field, in the counties of Leiceſter and Derby. Arms: Ermine, three greyhounds currant in pale Sable; in a canton Gules; a lion of England; an augmentation; fig. 20.

BARONETS OF LEICESTERSHIRE.

1. George Shirley, of Staunton-Harold, Eſq. created a Baronet, May 22, 1611; was the fourth in the earlieſt liſt of that honourable order. Sir Robert Shirley, his great grandſon, was created Earl Ferrers. Arms, Paly of ſix, Or and Azure, a canton Ermine. See Plate IV. fig. 21.

2. Henry Berkeley, of Wymondham, Eſq. created June 29, 1611. Extinct. Arms, Gules, a chevron between ten cinquefoils Argent; fig. 22.

3. Sir William Villiers, of Brokeſby, Knt. eldeſt brother of George Villiers, duke of Buckingham; created July 19, 1619. Extinct. Arms, Argent, on a croſs Gules, five eſcallops Or; fig. 23.

4. Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Cole Orton, Knight, created September 16, 1619; Iriſh Peer, viz. Viſcount Beaumont. Extinct. Arms, Azure, ſemé of fleurs de lis a lion rampant Or; fig. 24.

5. Edward Hartopp, of Freathby, Eſq. created Dec. 3, 1619. Extinct. Arms, Sable, a chevron Ermine between three otters paſſant Argent; fig. 25.

6. Sir Thomas Haſelrigge, of Noſeley, Knight, created July 21, 1622. Arms, Argent, a chevron between three hazle-leaves erect Vert; fig. 26.

7. Sir Thomas Burton, of Stockerſton, Knight, created July 22, 1622. Arms, Sable, a chevron between three owls Argent, ducally crowned Or, a creſcent for difference; fig. 27.

8. Sir Henry Skipwith, of Preſtwould, Knight, created Dec. 20, 1622. Extinct. Arms, Argent, three bars Gules, in chief a greyhound currant Sable, collared Or; fig. 28.

9. John Beaumont, of Gracedieu, Eſq. created June 29, 1626. Extinct. Arms, Azure, ſemé of fleurs de lis a lion rampant Or; fig. 24.

10. Sir Thomas Cave, jun. Knight, of Stanford Hall, in the counties of Leiceſter and Northampton; June 30, 1641. Arms, Azure, fretté Argent; fig. 29.

11. Richard Halford, of Wiſtow, Eſq. created Dec. 18, 1641. Arms, Argent, a greyhound paſſant Sable, on a chief of the ſecond, three fleurs de lis Or; fig. 30.

12. John Pate, of Syſonby, Eſq. created Oct. 28, 1643. Extinct. Arms, Argent, three text 𝔱's Sable; fig. 31.

13. John Bale, of Carlton-Curlew, Eſq. created Nov. 9, 1643. Extinct. Arms, Per pale Vert and Gules, an eagle diſplayed Argent, beaked and membered Or; fig. 32.

14. Sir John Robinſon, Knight, of Long Whatton, an alderman (and afterwards lord mayor) of London. He was alſo lieutenant of the Tower; and had an augmentation granted to his arms; created June 22, 1660. Arms; ſee above, among the Lord Mayors, fig. 19. He was deſcribed in the patent as of London.

15. Henry Hudſon, of Melton Mowbray, Eſq. created July 3, 1660. Arms, Per chevron embattled Argent and Gules three eſcallops counterchanged; fig. 33.

16. Verney Noel, Eſq. of Kirkby-Malory, created July 6, 1660. Sir Edward Noel, Bart. Lord Wentworth of Nettleſted, was created Viſcount Wentworth of Welleſborough, May 4, 1762. Arms, Or, fretté Gules, a canton Ermine, a creſcent for difference; fig. 34.

17. Wolſtan Dixie, of Market-Boſworth, Eſq. created July 14, 1660. Arms, ſee, under the Lord Mayors, fig. 16.

18. Henry Gifford, of Burſtall, Eſq. created Nov. 21, 1660. Extinct. Arms; Gules, three lions paſſant in pale Argent; fig. 35.

19. Thomas Beaumont, of Stoughton Grange, Eſq. created Feb. 21, 1660-1. Arms, Azure, ſemé of fleurs de lis a lion rampant Or; fig. 24.

20.

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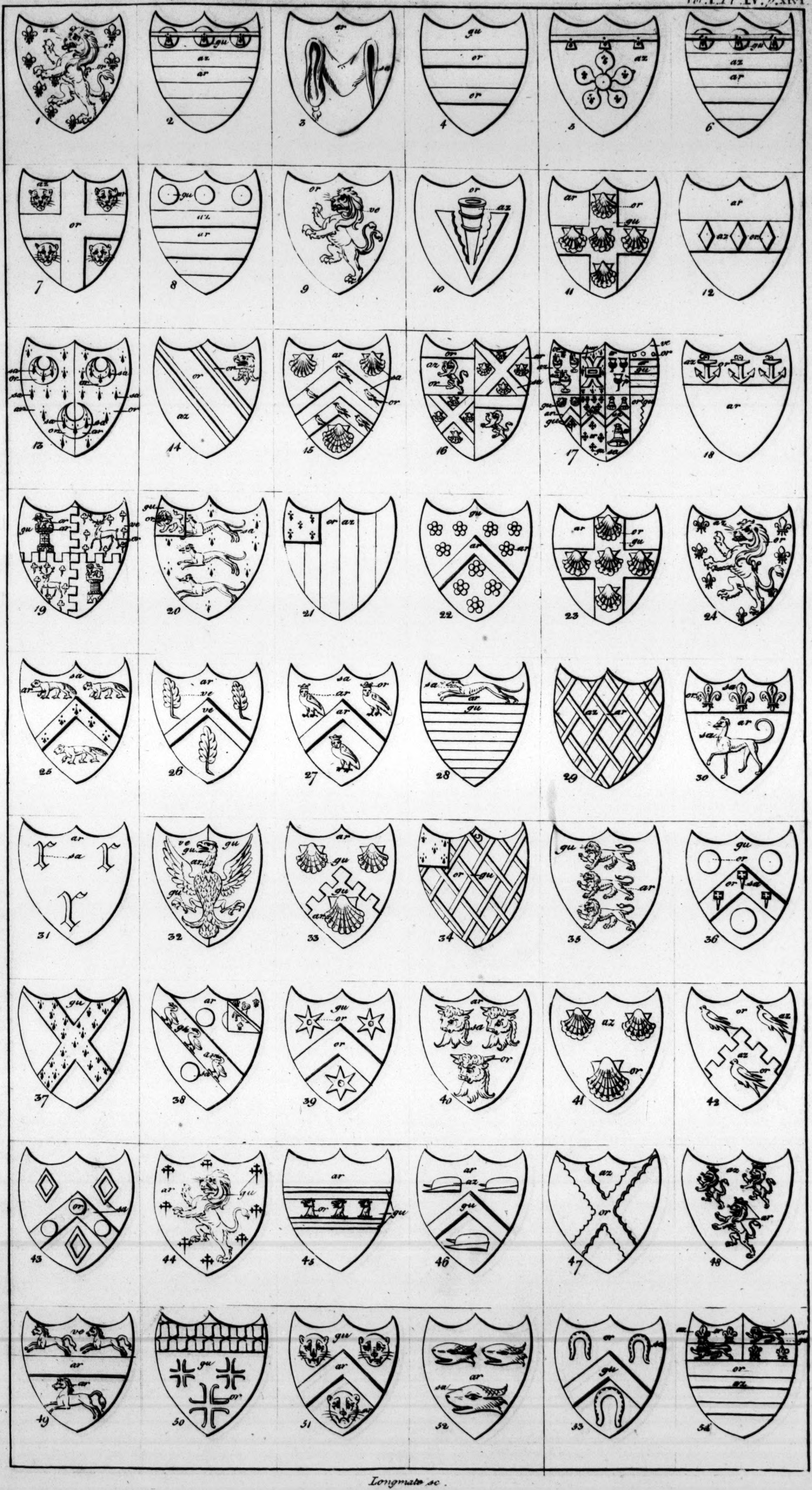
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20. Edward Smith, of Edmundthorp, Eſq. created March 20, 1660-1. Extinct Arms, Gules, on a chevron Or, between three bezants, as many croſſes patté fitché Sable; fig. 36.

21. Thomas Nevil, of Holt, Eſq. created May 25, 1661. Extinct. Arms, Gules, a ſaltire Ermine; fig. 37.

22. Clement Clarke, of Laund Abbey, Eſq. created June 18, 1661. Extinct. Arms, Argent, on a bend Gules, between three pellets, as many ſwans Argent; fig. 38.

23. Sir William Halford, of Welham, Knight, created June 27, 1706. Extinct. Arms, as in fig. 30.

24. Joſeph Danvers, of Swithland, Eſq. created July 4, 1746. Arms, Gules, a chevron between three rowels Or; fig. 39.

25. William Charles Farrel Skeffington, of Skeffington Hall, Eſq.; created June 10, 1786. Arms, Argent, three bulls heads eraſed Sable, armed Or; fig. 40.

26. Charles-Warre Malet, of Theaſon (now reſident at Poonah in the Eaſt Indies); created Feb. 12, 1791. Arms, Azure, three eſcallops Or; *Malet*. 2. Gules, a lion rampant Or, debruſed by a bendlet Ermine; *Fitchet*. 3. Argent, a chevron Sable, between three lions couchant guardant Gules; *Hull*. 4. Azure, three cinquefoils and a canton Azure; *Cliffe*. 5. Bendy of ſix, Argent and Gules, within a bordure Sable, bezanté; *Valetort*. 9. Gules, two demi-lions paſſant guardant in bend Or; *Hammond*. 7. Sable, ſemé of mullets, and three eagles heads eraſed, Argent. 8. Vert, a ſaltire between four eagles diſplayed Or; *Leigh*. 9. Or, a fret Sable; *Mardake*. 10. Gules, a fret Or, and a mullet for difference; *Audley*. 11. Gules, a fret engrailed Erminois, a pale engrailed Ermine. 12. Azure, ſix maſcles, 3 and 3, bar-ways, and a lable of three points Or; *Creddy*. 13. Azure, on a chief Argent, a demi lion iſſuant Gules; *Markham*. 14. Argent, two chevronels Sable; *Aſhe*. 15. *Malet*.—Creſt, out of a coronet, Or, a tiger's head Ermine. Fig. 41.

27. Charles-Grave Hudſon, of Wanlip, Eſq. created June 21, 1791. Arms, Per chevron embattled Or and Azure three martlets counterchanged; fig. 42.

28. William Manners, of Buckminſter, Eſq. (in the patent called of Hanby Hall, in Lincolnſhire), created Jan. 5, 1793. Arms, Barry of ſix, Or and Azure, a chief quarterly Azure and Gules; in each piece of the firſt two fleurs de lis of France, and in each of the laſt a lion of England. Fig. 54.

INTENDED KNIGHTS OF THE ROYAL OAK.

(From a MS. of PETER LE NEVE, Eſq. Norroy King of Arms.)

King Charles the Second, after his Reſtoration, had a deſign of creating a new order of knighthood, in honorary reward of ſeveral of his followers. The knights were to have worn a ſilver medal (pendant to a ribband about their necks), on which was to have been expreſſed the figure of the king in the oak, and their title was to have been that of KNIGHTS OF THE ROYAL OAK; but this deſign was laid aſide, leſt it ſhould occaſion new heats and animoſities, and open afreſh thoſe wounds which it was moſt prudent ſhould be healed. The following is a liſt of ſuch gentlemen of the county of Leiceſter as were deemed fit and qualified to have been of this order, with the value of their reſpective eſtates in 1660:

		£.
Sir Edward Smith[1], of Edmundthorp, Kt.	—	800 per ann.
Sir George Faunt[2], of Foſton, Kt.	—	2000
George Daſhwood[3], Eſq.	—	1000
Major Richard Brudenell[4], of Stanton Wyvile;	—	1000
Robert Tyringham[5], of the borough of Leiceſter, Eſq.		1000
William Lawford[6], Eſq.	—	1000
William Street[7], of Halloughton, Eſq.	—	1000
Richard Verney[8], of Allexton, Eſq.	—	1000
Colonel Thomas Nevil[9], of Holt;	—	2000
Captain William Cole[10], of Laughton,	—	600
William Skeffington[11], of Skeffington, Eſq.	—	1000
William Whalley[12], of Norton, Eſq.	—	1000
Thomas Pochin[13], of Barkby, Eſq.	—	1000

[1] Arms. See, among the Baronets, fig. 36.

[2] Arms: Arg. cruſuly fitchée, a lion rampant Gules. Creſt, a boy proper, in his dexter hand a toy (or paper windmill) Or; fig. 44.

[3] Arms: Arg. on a feſs double cotiſed Gules, three griffins' heads eraſed Or. Creſt, a griffin's head Or, eraſed Gules; fig. 45.

[4] Arms: Argent, a chevron Gules, between three morions (or ſteel caps) Az. the points of the caps to the dexter ſide. This family has three creſts; 1. an arm embowed, covered with leaves Vert, in the hand proper, a ſpiked club Or, ſlung to the arm with a line Or. 2. a talbot paſſant Arg. ducally gorged Gules. 3. a ſea-horſe naiant, proper. Fig 46.

[5] Arms: Azure, a ſaltire engrailed Or. Creſt, a talbot's head couped Gules, billetty Or; fig. 47.

[6] Arms: Azure, three lioncels rampant Argent, crowned with a ducal coronet of the laſt. Creſt, a lion, ſame as in the field, on a wreath; fig. 48.

[7] Arms: Vert, a feſs between three horſes current Arg. Creſt, an arm embowed, veſted . . . . , holding a bell pendant . . . . fig. 49.

[8] Arms: Gules, three croſſes recercele Or, a chief vaire Ermine and Ermines, and a creſcent for difference; fig. 50.

[9] Arms. See, among the Baronets, fig. 37.

[10] Arms: Gules, a chevron between three leopards' heads Arg. Creſt, an eagle diſplayed Or; fig. 51.

[11] Arms. See, among the Baronets, fig. 40.

[12] Arms: Argent, three whales' heads eraſed, lying feſs-ways, Sable, 2 and 1. Creſt, a whale's head eraſed feſs-ways Sable; fig. 52.

[13] Arms: Or, a chevron Gules, between three horſeſhoes Sable. Creſt, a harpy, with wings indorſed Or, face proper; fig. 53.

Nomina Villarum in comitatu Leicest. quæ pro Villatis in Itinere reſpondent; viz. Hundredo de Goscote, Hundredo de Guthlaxton, Hundredo de Framlant, & Hundredo de Geretre.

(Ex veteri Rotulo facto temp. Edw. I. in cuſtodiâ mei W. Burton, 1624[1].)

Nomina Villarum[2] Hundredi de Goscote.

Scheylle cum Hyda reſpondet pro villâ integrâ.
Caſtle Donyngton, cum Hemington, Lokington, & Diſeworth, reſpondent pro villâ.
Aſhby de la Zouch, Blakfordby, Alton, Overton Sauſe, Overton Quatirmers, reſpondent pro eadem.
Swepſton cum Newton Nethercote reſpondent pro eadem.
Pakyngton de parcellâ que eſt in com' Leic' una cum Snypſton reſpondent pro eadem.
Witewik, cum Threngſton, Swanynton & Oſglethorpe, reſpondent pro eadem.
Bredon, cum Tong, Wylſton, viz. cum parcellâ que eſt in com' Leic', Andyrchirch, Stanton Harald, Worthington, & Newbold, reſpondent pro eadem.
Walton & Belton reſpondent pro eadem.
Shepeſheved cum Hathern reſpondent pro unâ villâ integrâ.
Kegworth & Iſley Walton reſpondent pro eadem.
Lughtuburg cum Thorpe reſpondent pro eadem.
Preſtwold, Burton, Houton, & Cotes, reſpondent pro eadem.
Walton, Segrave, Sileby, Coſington, reſpondent pro eadem.
Barwe, Querndon, Wodehous.
Mountſorrell per ſe reſpondet pro 1 villâ integrâ.
Rotheley, Swithland, Haneſty, Bradegate, Cropſton, Newton.
Thurkeſton, Hanlep, Burſtall, Abbeygate.
Thurſtinton, Houby, Rakedale, Wilghes, Radclive.
Dalby, Asfordby, Saxelby, Siwoldby.
Grimſton, Warknomby, Caldwell, Wicham.
Segrave, Humberſton, Thurmeſton, Belgrave-gate.
Wimondſwould reſpondet per ſe pro 1 villâ integrâ.
Barkby, Thorpe, Hamelton.
Quenburrow reſpondet per ſe pro 1 villâ integrâ.
Beby, Cayham, Hungerton, Queneby.
Louſeby, Newton, Croxton.
Tilton, Halleſted, Watebergh.
Skeffington & Tokeby.
Lodinton, Alokeſton, Norton, cum Laund.
Dalby Chaucombe, Aſheby Folvill, Bareſby.
Thorpe, Twyford.
Sitheſton, Gaddeſby, Rereſby.
Freſeby, Rotherby, Brokeſby, reſpondent pro eadem.

Framlaund.

Overton, Somerby, Dalby Parva, Burgh, Wythcok, Newbould, reſp.
Melton, Burton, Wyvordeby, r.
Kirkeby, Ketelby, Sixtenby, Olaby[3], r.
Abketilby, Holwell, Skaldford, r.
Gouteby[4], Eſtwell, Eyton, Braundeſton, r.
Croxton, Knipton, Harſton, r.
Saltby, Stouneſby, Beſcaldby, Sproxton, r.
Bokeminſter, Sewſtern, Coſton, Garthorpe, r.
Stapleford, Saxelby, Frethby, r.
Wimondham, Thorp-Edmere[5], r.
Waltham, Thorpe[6], Brentingby, r.
Broughton, Claxton, Howes, r.
Herdby, Statherne, Plungar, r.
Barkſton, Redmild, Muſton, r.
Buttlesford, Normanton, r.

Gertre.

Drayton, Bringhurſt, Preſtgrave, Halioc, r.
Medburn, Blaſton, Stocfaſton, Holt, r.
Halughton, Horningwold, Slauſton, Hocthorpe, r.
Stouton, Gloſton, Cravenhou, Welham, Keythorpe, r.
Bowden, Harbergh, r.
Lubbenham, Foxton, Gurmondele, r.
Boſworth, Thedingworth, Laughton, Mouſle, r.
Sadinton, Flekeneye, Wiſtoue, & Newton, r.
Glen, Burton, Norton, Stretton, r.
Ilveſton, Nouſle, Carleton, Shanketon, Galby, r.
Langton Eſt, Langton Weſt, Kirke Langton, Tyrlinton, Thorpe, r.
Kibworth - Harecourt, Kibworth - Beauchampe, Smethton, Weſterby, r.
Stoghton, Evynton, Thurneby, Buſſeby, r.
Houghton, Billeſdon, Rolliſton, Gouteby, Parva Stretton, & Freſeby, r.
Scraptoft, Babbegrave, Ingwardby, MardefeldNorth, Mardefeld Sud, & Suburb. Leiceſtre, reſpondent.
Picwell, Leeſthorpe, pars de Erdebergh, Newbold, Oſeleſton, & Cnoſſinton, r.

Gudlacston.

Wikingeſton per ſe reſpondet pro 1 villâ integrâ.
Ayleſton, Parva Glen, reſpondent pro 1 villâ integrâ.
Foſton, Erneſby, r.
Blaby, Wheſton, Cuntaſthorpe, r.
Knaptoft, Sheveſby, Brantingthorpe, ParvaPetling, r.
Magna Petling, Wiloughby, Coſſeby, Thorpe.
Broughton, Sutton, Thorpe, r.
Magna Aſheby, Dounton, r.
Magna Cleybroc, Parva Cleybroc, Oleſthorpe, Bitteſby.
Lutterworth, Coteſbache, Bitmeſwell.
Swinford, Shatewell, Catthorpe, r.
North Kenelingworth, Sud Kenelingworth, Stormworth, r.
Norton, Walton, Kynemundecot, r.
Froleſworth, Aſheby, Leyre, r.
Miſterton, Walcote, Pulteneye, reſpondent.
Otheby, Knighton, Kelby, r.
Overton, Congeſton, Bildeſton, Twycros, Gоppeſhull, reſpondent.
Shakeriſton, Norton, Appleby Parva, Oddiſton, Snarkeſton, reſpondent.
Magna Shepey, Radclive, Linley, Shepey Parva, r.
Sibbeſdon, Temple, Welleſberwe.
Hegham, Stoke, Upton, reſpondent.
Wytherdele, Drayton, Atterton, r.
Boſworth, Coton, Carleton, Shenketon, r.
Nayleſton, Hethere, Barton, Normanton ſuper Bruer, r.
Barwell, Stapelton, Merſhton, Dadlinton, r.
Ibſtock, Hucleſcote, Doninton, Staunton ſub Bardon, reſpondent.
Groby, Roteby, Merkfeld, Wytindon, r.
Bagworth, Thornton, Bocharſton, r.
Desford, Kerby, Glenfield, Newton, r.
Newbold, Brocardeſcote, Naneby, Berleſton, reſp.
Kirkby, Oſberſton, Kateby, reſpondent.
Peghtilton, Shulton Heath, reſpondent.
Thurleſton, Craft, Normanton, r.
Braundeſton, Lobeſtorpe, Bruntingthorpe, r.
Norborou, Enderby, Huncot, r.
Sapcote, Stanton, Aylmerſthorp, r.
Sharneford, Wygeſton, Sutton juxta Boſworth, Anebein.
Burbache, Aſton, Sketiſclive, r.
Hynkele, cum Wykene, reſpondet pro 1 villâ integrâ.

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[1] From Burton's Collections relative to Leiceſterſhire, Bibl. Bodl. MS. 1350, fol. 1. & ſeqq.
[2] For the diſtinction between *Villa* and *Villata*, ſee the Diſſertation on Domeſday.
[3] Hodie Welby. [4] Hodie Godeby. [5] Edmundthorpe. [6] Thorpe Ernald.

A Copy of Inrollments of Inquiſitions taken in the Time of King EDWARD the Firſt, touching Lands held of the Crown *in Capite*, or by Knight's Service, ſo far as relates to the County of LEICESTER; communicated by CRAVEN ORD, Eſq. F. R. and A. SS. from a very ancient Record in the King's Remembrancer's Office in the Court of Exchequer, compiled by JOHN NEVILL, a Juſtice Itinerant, 19 and 24 HEN. III; and known by the Name of TESTA DE NEVILL[1].

Memorand' q̄d iſte liber compoſtus fuit & compilatus de div̄ſis Inquiſ' ex officio capt' tempe R. E. filii R. H. Et ſic contenta in eodem libro ꝑ Evidenciis ħentʳ hic in Sc̄c̄io, & non ꝑ Recordo.

Tot Comitatus continentʳ in iſto Libro.

Notyngħ, Derƀ, Nortħt', Roteland', Wigorn', Salop', Staff', Hereford', Glouc', Warr', Leyceſtre, Oxon', Berk', Wilteſ', Som̄ſ', Dorſ', Devon', Cornub'.

LEYCESTR'[2].

FRAMELUND.

DE TESTA DE NEVILL.

De Overton 12 caruc'.
De Sum̄deby Tatiſale 3 caruc', min' 2 bovat'.
De feodo Quatremars 1 caruc' & 6 bovat'.
De Bovre 2 caruc'. De feodo de Tattiſale ibidē 1 caruc'.
De Dauby Tatiſſale 4 caruc'.
Ibidem de feodo Paynel 2 caruc'.
De Sixtenby Perer, & de Dauby Perer, 3 caruc' & 2 bovat'.
De Burton de feodo de Tatiſhale 1 car'.
Ibidem Petrus Burdet 1 caruc'.
It' ibidem Wiłłus Aumari 6 bovat'.
De Kettelby Beler 5 caruc'.
In Kirkeby Prioris 4 caruc' & dimid'.
De feodo Nevill 1 caruc'.
De Aleby 2 caruc'.
De Kettelby & Holewell 7 caruc', & unā caruc' in Herdeby.
De Stakethirne 4 caruc'.
De Eſtwell Edmeſhoue 4 caruc'.
Ibidem de feodo Arraby 3 caruc'.
De Gouteby Quatremars 9 caruc'.
De Eyton 4 caruc' & dim' de feodo Aubelmar'.
De Brandeſton de feodo Ep̄i 7 caruc' & di'.
Ibidem de feodo de Wandevill 4 caruc'.
De Berſtaldeby 2 caruc'.
De Sauteby 2 caruc' & 6 bovat'.
De Sproxton Boby 4 caruc'.
De Caſton 7 caruc' & 2 bovat'.
De Bukemenſtr' & de Seueſterne de feodo Ep̄i 7 car' & dimid'.
Ibidem Wiłłus 1 caruc' & dimid'.
De Garthorp 7 caruc' & 7 bovat'.
De Wymundħm Ric̄s le Moyne 3 caruc' & di'.
Rad̄s Hamelin 4 caruc'.
Hugo Purlēs & Wiłłs Charneles 3 caruc'.
Regin' Pepin 9 bovat'.
De Reg' de Thorp 1 caruc' & 3 bovat'.
De feodo Henr' de Tybetoft de Thorp & de Wimundħm 9 caruc'.
De Wiłło de Chawars de Thorp 5 car'.
De Stapilford 10 car'.
De Wivordeby 1 caruc' & di'.
De Melton 6 caruc' & di' de feodo Templi, & Steph̄' de Seg̃ve 3 carucat'.

GOSEKOTE.

In Sceile 2 caruc'. Neuton Botiler una caruc'.
In Neubolt Butiler 1 caruc'.
In Wodeſcote & Bothorp dimid' caruc'.
In Houton Quatremars 1 caruc'.
In Houton Saucee 1 caruc'.
In Wor̄inton 3 caruc'.
In Staunton Harel dimid' caruc'.
In Bredon 5 caruc'.
In Swainton Arraby 1 caruc'.
In eadem Hug' de Dyſeworth 2 caruc'.
In Kegworth 6 caruc'.
In Hocton Putrel 4 caruc'.
In eadem Sampſon de Leke 1 car'.
Item in eadem Ivo de Preſtwoud di' car'.
In Preſtwoud 1 caruc'.
In Wymundwaud 2 caruc' & di'.
In Grimſton 3 caruc'.
In Radeclive en Wyluwis 6 car'.
In Thurſtinton 6 caruc'.
In Coſinton 2 caruc'.
In Radeclive Burdet 1 car'.
In Houby Gilebert 7 caruc' 2 bovat'.
In eadem Truſſebot 2 caruc'.
In eadem Deivill' 2 caruc'.
In Friſeby Hervis 1 caruc'.
In eadem Pħus de Staunton 1 caruc'.
In eadem Henr' Murdac 1 caruc'.
In Rethirby 2 carucat'.
In Brokeſby 2 caruc'.
In Reriſby Chaubleing 4 caruc'.
In eadem Hugo de Nevill 1 caruc'.
In Querngborc 8 caruc'.
In Barkeſby cum ſoka 7 car'.
In Thorp & Twyford 2 caruc'.
In Tilton Diggeby 3 caruc'.
In Neuton Burdet 4 caruc'.
In eadem Joħes Koldelove 3 car' 3 bov'.
In Sceftinton Dam' 1 caruc' & dim'.
In Norton Picard' 2 caruc'.
In Lodinton 1 caruc'.
Thorp de feodo Baſſet 3 caruc' & 2 bovat'.
Welleħm de eodem feodo 6 caruc'.
Slaweſton de eodem feodo 2 caruc' & dim'.
Medburn Slaweſton de feodo Dauby 5 car' & dim'.
Ilveſton 2 caruc'. Caythorp 2 caruc'. Bourt 1 car'.
Neubold 1 caruc'.
Stonoſinton 2 caruc'.
Picwel de feodo Morwyk 10 caruc'.
Hocton de feodo de Feres 9 caruc'.

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[1] 30 Hen. II. the king conſtituted Henry de Wyngham (afterwards chancellor of England and biſhop of London) with one knight in every county from Trent Southwards, to have cuſtody of his eſcheats in the ſaid ſeveral ſhires; as alſo to enquire of all ſerjeanties, ſo as to certify in whoſe tenure they then were, to diſcover by whom, and to whom any alienations were made: by virtue of which commiſſion, they had power to call before them 24 or 12 of the moſt ancient lawful and diſcreet knights in each partioular county, who, being ſworn, were to enquire upon ſuch articles as ſhould be exhibited to them touching the ſaid eſcheats and ſerjeanties, the certificates whereof are recorded in the Exchequer in that known volume called Teſta de Neville, under the title, De Serjeantiis arentatis. Dugd. Warw. I. 353.

[2] The counties of Warwick and Leiceſter being at that period under the government of one and the ſame ſheriff, the return of the two counties are in many parts blended in the original. We have taken LEICESTERSHIRE ſingly, wherever it was practicable to ſeparate the two counties.

GERTRE.

Lobehou de feodo Truſſel 8 car' in eadem.
De feodo de Aubeny 4 caruc'.
Thedingworth 8 caruc'.
Bareſworth 10 caruc'.
Muſle 3 caruc'.
Gomũdeleg' 3 caruc' de feodo Harecurt.
Sadinton 12 caruc'.
Fleckeneye 7 caruc' 7 bovat'.
In eadem de feodo Haſtingis 4 caruc'.
Wiſteneſtowe de feodo Haſtinges 8 caruc'.
De Neuton de feodo de Harecurt 8 caruc'.
Kibbeworth Harecurt 8 caruc'.
Carleton 12 caruc'.
Glen de feodo de Warewyk 2 caruc'.
Kybeworth de feodo Baſſet 1 caruc'.

Recept' de auxilio đni reg' in Com' Leyc' ꝑ đnm Welton de Ludinton & Ric̃us Peuh de Nr̃mano s̃ci Mich' & Paſch'.

Auxilia Vic' de FRAMELUND.

De Overton 5 ſol' 8 den'.
De Sum̃dby Quatremars 14đ.
De Sumerdby Tateſhal 22đ. Neubold 4 den'.
Burgh 2 ſol'. Dauby Tateſhale 32đ.
Dauby Paynel 16đ. Dauby Perer 4 den'.
De Burton Pantouf 8 den'.
Burton Burdet 14 den'.
Ketilby Beler 44 den'.
Kirkeby Prioris 3 ſol' 6 den'.
Kyrkeby de Anvill 18 den'.
De eadem Waſteneys 18 den'.
De Sc̃o Amante 18 den'.
De eadem de Fouker 16 den'.
De Sixteneby Perer 14 den'.
De Sixteneby Joh̃na 8 den'.
De Aleby 17đ. De Holewell & Ketilby 4s̃. 7 den'.
De Gouteby 6s̃. Herdeby 8 den'.
Stakethirne 32 den'. De Eſtwell Edemſhoue 32đ.
De Eſtwell Arraby 2s̃. 6đ.
De Brandiſton 4s̃. 10 den'.
De Brandiſton Wandevill 2s̃. 6 den'.
De Berſtaldeby 15 den'.
Sauteby 2s̃. 6 den'. Sproxton Boby 32đ.
Caſton 4s̃. 10đ. Garthorp 5s̃. 3đ.
Bukeminſtr' 5s̃. Seuesт̃ne 12 den'.
De Wymũdh̃m de Rađo Hamelin 32đ.
De Ric̃o Monacho 2s̃.
De Hug' de Pley 25 den.
Thorp Chavars 40 den'.
Thorp Tybetoft 6 ſol'.
De Reg' de Thorp 11 den'.
Stapilford 6 ſol' 8đ.
Wivordeby 12 den'.
Picwell 18 den'.
Neuton 4s̃.

Sum' 110 ſol'.

SECTA Oṽton 2 ſol'.
Sumerdby 3 den'.
Kyrkeby 2 ſol'.
Holewelle & Kettilby 2s̃.
Brandeſton 2 ſol'.
Caſton 2 ſol'.
Wimundh̃m 12 den'.
Seueſtern 6 den'.
Sum̃dby & Burgh Tateſhal 12đ.
Dauby 12 den'.
Burton 6 den'.
Gouteby 2 ſol'.
Salteby Beſtaldeby 12 den'.
Garthorp 2 ſol'.
Stapelford 12 den'.
Eſtwell 12đ.

Sum' 30 ſol' 3 den'.

FRANCIPLEG' 2 ſol'.
Bourt & Wivordeby 12đ.
Ketilby 12 den'.
Sixteneby & Aleby 12đ.
Gouteby 4 ſol'.
Brandiſton 6s̃.
Sproxton 12đ.
Garthorp 5s̃.
Stapilford 7 ſol'.
Sum̃deby 12 den'.
Dauby 3 ſol'.
Kirkeby 3 ſol'.
Holewell & Kettilby 2s̃.
Eſtewell 2 ſol'.
Sauteby & Berſcaldeby 2s̃.
Caſton 5 ſol'.
Seuesт̃ne & Bukemenst̃r 2s̃.
Neuton 4 ſol'.

De Serjantiis arentatis ꝑ Rob̃tum Paſſelewe, tempe H. Reg'[1] filii Reg' J.

LEYCESTR'.

Mag̃r milicie Templi tenet in North mardefeld 12 virgat' terre de dono đni H. Reg' qui nũc eſt; & jam 20 annis elapſis tenuit, s̃d neſciũt ꝑ quod ſervic'. Idem mag̃r tenet in alio Mardefeld 9 virgat' terre de dono ip̃ius, & jam 20 annis tenuit, ſed neſciũt ꝑ quod s̃vic', &c. Idem mag̃r ten' 15 virgat' terre in Balbegᵃue, & habuit ing̃rum ꝑ Joh̃em de Harecurt, qui obiit in terrã s̃cam jam 28 annis elapſis, ſed neſcit' ꝑ quod, &c. It' capella de Bolegᵃve ſolebat ꝑtiñe ecc̃lie de Kayam, & pertinẽs ad ſocã de Role; & modo eſt ꝑtinẽs ecc̃lie de Hungerton, que eſt in donac̃one abb̃is de Leyc', ſed neſcitʳ quo waranto.

Dicũt q̃d Erndesby eſt de feodo Peṽel, & eſchaeta đni reg' ſeñis[2] & ꝓavi reg' H. qui nũc eſt, qui feoff' Hug' de Bello Campo ꝑ s̃vic' feodi unius milit'. It' idem Hugo feoff' Elyam Diſpenſatorẽ de 15 virgat' terre ꝑ ſervic' forinſecũ faciend'. It' idem Hugo feoff' Hug' de Alneto de 6 virgat' per ſervic' forinſecũ faciend'. It' idem Hugo feoff' Rađm de la mare de 15 virgat' terre ꝑ ſervic' forinſecũ fac'. It' idẽ Hugo dedit abbatiſſe de Alneſtowe[3] 10 virgat' t̃re et di' in lib' elem'. Item eadem ecc̃lia dotata eſt de quadam virgat' terre; valor ejuſdem vill' ꝑ annũ 24 li̅. It' in eadem villa ſunt 6 virgate terre, quas Hug' de Alneto tenuit, & poſtea eas dedit hoſpit' Jer̃lm in lib̃am elemoſ'.

Foſton. Dicũt q̃d Foſton eſt de honore Peṽel, eſchaet' đni reg' ſeñis, ꝓavi reg' H. qui nũc eſt, qui feoff' Hammonẽ le Eſtᵃnge, ño poteſt inq̃ri per quod ſervic'. It' idem Hamo & heredes ſui eam tenuerũt uſq̃ it̃rum decidit in manũ đni reg', qui feoff' Wit̃tm Bruere, nõ poteſt inq̃ri ꝑ quod ſerviciũ. It' idem Wit̃ts feoff' Wit̃tm de ꝑcy cũ quadã filia ſua in lib̃um maritag' cũ tota villa. It' idẽ Wit̃ts de Percy dedit cũ uxore ſua mortua 7 virgat' terre in Sandon. Deinde idẽ Wit̃ts de Percy dedit Euſtach' de Balul cũ quadã filia ſua in lib̃um maritag' 17 virgat' terre, & Rad' fil' Ranulphi cũ quadã alt̃a filia ſua 7 virgat' terre. Unde Wit̃tus Em̃y ten' dĩam virgat' terre de eodẽ Rađo ꝓ 6đ. ꝑ anũ. Quelibet virgat' tere val' ꝑ annũ s̃cđm quod extenditʳ 20 ſol'.

Conewejton. Dicũt q̃d ſunt ibi 4 virgat' terre de đnico đni reg' H. ſeñis, ꝓavi đni Reg' H. qui feoff' quendã hõiem qui vocabatʳ Ayline Pauke de hiis quatuor virgat' ꝑ ſervic' 5 Pat' dicend' ꝑ diem. Itẽ deſtendit đcã terrã Rađo de Ravers, qui eas vendidit Nich̃o Wyſchard & Cecil' uxori ſue. Deinde obiit Nich̃s Wychard. Et Nich̃s de Ingnarby & Cecilia uxor ſua tenẽt 3 virgat' cũ quodã tofto per ſerviciũ 3 den' ꝑ añũ. Et Ric̃us Cocus de Freſeleye ten' q̃rtã virgatã tere ꝑ 1 đ. ꝓ annu'. Et quedã vidua pauꝑcula ten' quoddã meſ', ꝓ quo facit ſervic' 5 Pat' ñr dicend' ꝑ diem. Et Rob̃tus le Stepe tenet unũ meſ' ꝑ ſervic' ꝑis albar' cirotec'[4] ꝑ ann'. Et ꝑdc̃e 4 virgat' terre cũ ꝑtin' valent per annum 40 ſol'.

Hundr' de FRAMALIND.

Villata de Normanton. Dic' q̃d Wit̃ts s̃cđs de Colevill feoff' Petr' Humor de terra Normannor' in Normanton de 4ᵃ ꝑte feodi unius milit'; & de illo Petro deſtendit Wit̃to menidurant, & alia medietas Rob̃to de Eſtre & Jordano fr' ſuo; & Rob̃tus & Jordanus vendiderũt ꝑtem ſuam Templar', qui modo tenent. It' q̃ndo Normanni ꝑdiderunt terras ſuas venit Wit̃ts de Colevill ſenex, et fecit talem pacem cũ rege, q̃d reſeyſivit ip̃m Wit̃tm de terra ſua; & ipſe confirmavit Templar', qui modo tenẽt.

It' abbas de Leyc' tenet advocac̃oem ecc̃lie de Harſtan, & ño poteſt inquiri ꝑ quẽ habuit advocac̃oem.

It' Stapelford fuit terra Norm': q̃ndo Normanni ꝑdiderũt terras ſuas, venit Comes de Ferrerers, & ſeiſivit maner' de Stapelford; & val' per annũ 20 lib'.

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[1] In the time of Henry III. ſon of king John.

[2] Henry II. great grandfather of Henry III.

[3] The abbeſs of Elneſtow, in Bedfordſhire, had ten yard lands in Arneſby, of the fee of the earl Ferrers. BURTON.

[4] Q. a pair of white gloves?

Hundredũ de GOSEKOTE.

In villa de Sceftinton ſunt 15 virgat' terre de ſerjant' đni reg' de feodo Rob̄ti filii David; & heredes pro dc̃a terra debent đno regi unũ nunciũ ad cuſtum eor' per 40 dies infra Angl'; unde heredes dc̃i Rob̄ti filii David habuit [1] in đnico 8 virgat' terre & unã bovatã; magr̃ Godefric̃us de Lucteburgh, Thom' de Thokeby, & Bartħus Picout. It' Prior de Landa tenet 3 bovat' & 5 acras. It' Xp̃iana que fuit uxor Joħnis de Mardefeld tenet 1 virgat'. It' Stepħs Jocelin 1 bovat'. It' Wiłłs de Buodon 1 bovat'. It' abbas de Croxton 2 bovat' 22 acras & di'. It' Petrus ad Fontẽ di' acr'. It' Nicħs Baret 3 rodas. It' Rob̄tus de Ilmeſton 3 rodas, p̃c' cujl̄b^{t} virgat' 10s̃. p̃t' cujlibet acr' 5 den'. It' Ranulph' de Jors tenet de ſerjantia đni reg' in villa de Wymundwold & Houton 32 virg' terre, unde idem Ranulphus tenet unã virgat' in đnico. It' Wiłłs Warin de eadem 1 virgat'. It' Petrus de Nevill iii acras. It' Wic̃e Tregot 1 bovat'. It' Hug' fil' Elye 1 bovat'. It' Nicħs Quenburc 5 bovat'. It' Godefr̃us, Hugo, & Rog̃us 2 bovat'. Rob̄tus Gernũ 1 bovat'. Joħes de Pec 2 bovat'. Petrus de Nevill 4 bov'. Galfr̃us Blundel 1 bovat'. Alicia, Marg̃ia, & Matill' 1 virgat'. It' Iſabella, Marg̃ia, & Iſouda 2 bovat'. Thom' filius Thom' 1 bovat'. Rob̄tus Arnad 6 bovat'. It' Rob̄tus de Jors 6 bovat'. It' abbas de Gerewedon 3 culturas. Steph' Reſtold 2 acras p̃ciũ cuj'libet bovate 6s̃. 8 den', p̃t' cuj'libet acre 5 den'.

In villa de Houton de dc̃a ſerjantia Hugo de Waleton tenet 8 bovat'; Ivo de Preſtwold 4 bovat'; Anketilus fil' Petri 2 bovat'; Thom' de Putel' 4 bovat', unde Rađs de Bredon ħt wardam. It' Rađs de Bredon 4 bovat'. It' Petrus fil' Wiłłi 2 bovat'. Gilb̄tus de Seg̃ue 2 bovat'. It' Joħes Karcolf 2 bovat', p̃t' cuj'libet bovate 5s̃.

Abbas de Gerewedon tenet unã vicariã, cũ quodã p̃vo boſco & appellat^{r} Haliwelle Hawe, de dc̃o feodo, & valet p̱ annũ 2 virgatas terre.

De terris Normannor' in villa de Cropſton ſunt 7 virgate t̃re, p̃ciũ virgate 10 ſol'; unde comes Winton' habet 5 virgat', & prior de Ulnecroft 1 virgat', & Ernoldus de Boſho 1 virgat'. It' Sydeſton eſt terra Normannor' in manu comitis Winton', p̃t' 30 libr'. It' Syleby & Burſtel ſunt de terra Norm', & date fuerũt Simon' de Monte Forti, p̃ciũ 30 libr'. De đnico đni reg' maneriũ de Rolle, cũ tota ſoca & advocac̄one eccłie; & datũ eſt Templar'; p̃ciũ 60 lib̄r'; ſed neſcit^{r}, &c.

Wiłłs de Lodinton & Ric̃us Peche colłtores redd' c̃pot' de auxilio conceſſo đno regi ad maritand' ſororẽ ſuã Rom' Imperatori [2], videłt de quolibit feodo 2 mar'.

Com' Warr' & Leyc'.

Abbas de Leyc' r̃ c̃p' de 10 marc' de eodẽ auxil' p̃lator' conceſſo đno reg' ad maritand' ſororẽ ſuam Rom' imperatori. In tħo lib'. Et quietus eſt.

Prior de Kyrkeby 5 marc' de eodem.

Prior de Landa r̃ c̃p' de 100s̃. de eodem. In tħo lib'. Et quietus eſt.

Prior de Hynkeleye r̃ c̃p' de 20s̃. de eodẽ. In tħo lib'. Et q̃et' eſt.

Abb' de Oſelveſton r̃ c̃p' de 40s̃. de eodẽ. In tħo lib'. Et quiet' eſt.

De feod' Hugon' Daubeny.

De feod' un' milit' quod Henr' de Haſtinges tenet in Nayleſton 2 mar'.

De 12^{ma} p̱te milit' quã Wiłłs de Waſteneys ten' in Hoſegotetorp 2s̃. 3đ.

De uno feodo quod Hugo de Dycheſworth ten' in Dycheſwurth 2 m̃r'.

De uno feodo quod Hug' Diſpenſ' ten' in Lucteburgh 2 m̃r'.

De 4^{ta} p̱te milit' quã Hug' Diſpenſ' ten' in Hocleſcote 5s̃. Et deb' 20đ.

De t̃cia p̱te milit' quã Pħs de Gortingſtorp ten' in Torp Muſord 8s̃. 10đ.

De 5^{ta} p̱te milit' quã Hug' Cantator ten' in Querdon 4s̃. 5đ.

De 5^{ta} p̱te milit' quã Stepħs de Seg̃ue ten' in Munſorell 4s̃. 5đ.

De dĩo feodo milit' quod Ric̃s Putrell tenet in Houton 1 marc'.

De dĩo feod' milit' quod Wiłłs fil' Herb̄ti tenet in P'ſtwold 1 marc'.

De 4^{ta} pte milit' quã Hug' de Nevill ten' in Rereſby dĩ marc'.

De dĩo feodo quod Rob̄tus le Bret ten' in Rotherby 1 mar'.

De 20^{ma} p̱te milit' quã Wiłłs de Beringhurſt ten' in Friſeby 16đ.

Sum' feodor̃ Hug' Daubeny 7ł. 17s̃. 4 den'.

De feod' Hug' Wak'.

De uno feodo quod Wiłłs de Kyleby ten' in Kyleby 20 ſol' 8đ.

De uno feodo quod Hug' de Boby ten' in Sproxton 1 marc'.

Sum' Hug' Wac'' 34s.

De Honore Lancaſtr'.

De dim' feodo quod Rob̄tus de Hareſtan ten' in Hareſton & in Gnipton 1 marc'.

De uno feodo quod Rad' de la mare ten' in Brocton 2 marc'.

Sum' 3 marc'.

De feod' Comitiſſe Ceſtr'.

De dim' feodo quod Alex' de Vilers tenet in Brokeſb' 1 marc'. Sm^{a} 1 marc'.

De feod' de Tikehul.

De uno feod' quod Rad' de Jors tenet in Wimũdewad 2 marc'.

De Bernardo de Cheũcurt de Wivordeſb' 30s̃.

Sm^{a} 2ł. 17s̃. 8đ.

De feod' Andr' Lut̃ell.

De uno feodo quod Pħus de Gaunt & Stepħs de Gaunt tenet in Berſtandeby & in Sauteby 2 marc'.

Sm^{a} 2 marc'.

De feod' Wiłłi Daubeny de vet̃i feoff' đni Reg'.

De feodo unius milit' & di' & 8^{va} p̱te uni' milit' q̃d Thom' Deincott ten' in Barkeb', & in Queneb', & in Hungreton, & in Croxton, & in Hamed', & in Thorp, & in Hovefie, & in Cumpton [3] 43s̃. 4đ.

De 1 feodo quod Simõ de Roppele tenet in Claxton 26s̃. 8đ.

De feodo 1 milit' quod Rob̄tus le Bret ten' in Herdeby & in Stadern 26 ſol' 8 den'.

De 3 p̱tibus feodi uni' milit' quas Galfr̃s de Fanecurt ten' in Herdeb' 20s̃.

De 16^{a} p̱te unius milit' quã Wiłłs fil' Rađi tenet in Herdeby 20đ.

De uno feodo quod Ordnellus Daubeny tenet in Barkeſton & Plungarth 2 m̃r'.

De uno feodo milit' quod Joħes de Chaney tenet in Barkeſton & ĩ Plungarth 2 m̃r'.

De 16^{ma} p̱te uni' milit' quã Cecilia de Hunt tenet in Barkeſton 20đ.

De đĩo feodo quod Simõ Borhard ten' in Statchurna 1 marc'.

De 16^{a} p̱te milit' quã Bartħs de Sc̃o Hillar' ten' in Redmild 20đ.

De 16^{ma} parte 1 milit' quã Rob̄tus de Offinton ten' in Redmild 20đ.

De 60^{ma} parte 1 milit' quã Alanus de Scarvill ten' in Redmuld 5đ.

De 60^{ma} parte 1 milit' quã Stepħs de la Tour ten' in Redmild 5đ.

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[1] Sic.

[2] Iſabel, daughter of king John and ſiſter to Henry the Third, married to the emperor Frederick July 20, 1235, and had to her fortune 30,000 marcs, which was levied by an aid from the people.

[3] Q. Evington?

D

De 30^{ma} parte 1 milit' quã Ric̃s le Porter ten' in Redmild 10đ.

De 8^{ma} p̱te 1 milit' quã Thom' de Winebiſe ten' Botlesford 40đ.

De 4^{ta} p̱te milit' quã Rog̃s de Hottoft ten' in Bottlesford đi' m̃r'.

De 30^{ma} p̱te milit' quã Wiłłs de Haw tenet in Bottlesford 10đ.

De 60^{ma} p̱te 1 milit' quã Fulco de Hottoft ten' in Bottlesford 5đ.

De 35 parte 1 milit' quã Rog̃s Wade tenet in Bottleford 7đ.

De 40 p̱te 1 milit' quam Hug' de Wotton tenet in Bottlesford 8 đn'.

De 30^{ma} p̱te 1 milit' quã Wiłłs de Huntĩd' ten' in Bottlesford 10đ.

De 8^{a} p̱te 1 milit' quã Joħes de Saxendale ten' in Bottlesford 40đ.

De 8^{a} parte quã Henr' de Colevill tenet in Bottlesford 40đ.

De 8^{a} p̱te quã Andr' de Moſton tenet in Moſton 40 den'.

De uno feodo quod Wiłłs de Chawrtis tenet in Medburn 2 marc'.

De dĩo feodo militis & 8^{ta} p̱te milit' & 16^{ma} p̱te milit' 18s̃. 4đ.

Sm^a 13 libr'.

Com' Leyceſtr'.

De feod' Com' Ceſtrie Honoris de Huntĩdon.

De 2 feod' que Joħes de Sproxton ten' in Sproxton, & in Saxeby, & ĩ Torp, 4 m̃r'.

De 2 feod' que Wiłłs de Folevill ten' in Heſſeby & in Neubold 4 m̃r'.

De uno feodo & dĩo quod Wiłłs Burdet tenet in Louſeby, & in Rereſby, & in Sixteneby, & in Brokesby, & in Aleby, 3 m̃r'.

De uno feodo quod Rob̃s de Grendon & Sibill' de Chauz tenẽt in Outheby 2 m̃r'.

De dĩo feodo quod lib̃i hões de Coſſeby tenẽt in eadẽ villa 1 m̃r'.

De dĩo feodo quod Iſabell' de Eſtleya tenet in Wyleweby.

De 1 feodo quod Rob̃s de Beuviſevera & prior Sc̃i Andr' de Norħt' tenẽt in Scaudeford 2 m̃r'.

De uno feodo quod Joħes de Bakepus ten' in Hathelokeſton 2 m̃r'.

De uno feodo quod Alan' Baſſet in Foxton & in Wimũdeħm & in Torp 2 m̃r'.

De feod' Wiłłi de Fereres.

De uno feodo quod Wiłłs de Fereres tenet in Stapelford, & in Wimũdeħm, & in Torp, 2 m̃r'.

Sm^a 2 m̃r'.

De feod' R. Moubray.

De uno feodo quod Wiłłs ten' de Kedlesby 2 marc'.

De dĩo feodo quod Joħes de Stacthur' ten' in eadẽ villa 1 m̃r'.

De uno feodo quod Jacobus de Byſecht tenet in Haleſtorp.

De dĩo feodo quod Thom' de Wappinbur' t' in Thurſtant' 1 m̃r'.

De uno feodo quod Gilb̃tus de Houby ten' in eadẽ villa 2 m̃r'.

De uno feodo quod Hug' de Pereres ten' in Sixteneby & in Aleby 2 m̃r'.

De dĩo feodo quod Wiłłs de Rodevill ten' in Lindle 1 m̃r'.

De 1 feodo quod Ric̃us de Curcũ tenet in Querngburgh 2 m̃r'.

De dĩo feodo quod Bernardus de Chev̄curt ten' in Wyfordeby 1 m̃r'.

De dĩo feodo quod Ad' de Qutremars tenet in Gouteby 1 m̃r'.

De dĩo feodo quod Thom' de Hendeſoue ten' in Eſtwell dĩ m̃r'; & đt dĩ m̃r'.

De dĩo feodo quod Rob̃s de Nevill ten' in Kyrkeby 2 marc'.

De uno feodo quod Steph̃s de Sedg̃ue & Hug' Diſpenſator tenẽt in Fretheby & in Aleby 12 ſolid'.

De 1 feodo quod prior de Kyrkeby tenet in Kirkeby 12s̃.

De uno feodo quod Wiłłs Burdet tenet in Neuton 22s̃. 8đ.

De 2 feod' quod Joħes de Sproxton ten' in Pĩwell 4 marc'.

De dĩo feodo quod Ric̃s de Norton ten' in Norton 1 marc'.

De uno feodo quod Hugo de Morewyk ten' in villa de Piwell 24s̃. 4đ.

S^a de Bello Campo 3 m̃r' & di'.

De feod' Wiłłi de Beuchamp.

De uno feodo quod Joħes de Neuton ten' in Neuton 2 m̃r'.

De Alano Caſteyn di' m̃r' de 4^{ta} p̱te milit' quã ten' in Norton.

De dĩo feodo quod Rob̃tus de Diggeby tenet in Tilton 1 m̃r'.

De dĩo feodo quod Rog̃s de Somervill tenet in Coſinton unã medietatẽ de comite de Ferrar, & aliã medietatẽ de Seneſcallo de Mouhaut 1 m̃r'.

Sm^a de Mohaut 33s̃. 4đ.

De dĩo feodo quod Nich̃s de Cardel tenet in Cuſinton, unã videłt med' de com' de Ferr', & aliam med' de Seneſcallo de Mohaut, 1 m̃r'.

De dĩo feodo quod Ric̃s Corbit ten' in Houton đi' m̃r'; & deb' đi' m̃r'.

De feodo Pev̄ell.

De uno feodo quod Ric̃s de Martivaus tenet in Halueton 24s̃. 10đ. ob'.

De 2 feod' que Ham̃ndus Crevequer tenet in Bileſđ 3 m̃r' 8s̃. 8đ.

De uno feodo quod Rad' fil' Nich̃i ten' in Heſſeby 9 m̃r'.

De uno feodo quod Wiłłs de Medburn ten' in Boreſw'rth 2 m̃r'.

De 1 feodo in Kerby, quod Rog̃s Venator tenet mediet', & Pakemõ & monachi de Gerudon aliã med', 1 marc'; & debet 1 m̃r'.

De 4^{ta} p̱te milit' quã Galfr̃us Diſpenſ' ten' in Hernesb' di' m̃r'.

De dĩo feodo & 8^{ta} p̱te milit' quã Euſtachius Baret in Lobeſtorp 16s̃. 6đ.

De 1 feodo quod Euſtach' de Gremvill ten' in Haulet' 12s̃. 10đ. & 11s̃. 11đ.

De dĩo feodo qnod Rad' de Torp ten' in Tuyford 9s̃. 4đ.

De quĩta p̱te 1 milit' quã Nich̃s de Nevill ten' in Cnoſſinton 5 ſol'.

Sm^a 10ł. 2s̃. 4đ. ob'.

De feod' Com' Winton'.

De feodo com' de Winceſtr' 38ł.

De feod' Com' Warr'.

De dĩo feod' milit' quod Hub̃tus ten' in Norburgh 1 m̃r'.

De 2 feod' que Ric̃s de Harecurt tenet in Kibbeworth, & in Boreſwrth, in Morton, & in Steyton, 4 marc'.

De 2 feod' & di' que Royſe de Verdon tenet in Brentingeſtorp & in Stachewell 2 marc' & di'; & deb' 2 m̃r' & di'.

De dĩo feodo quod Roes de Verdon ten' in Hibeſtok 1 marc'.

De 2 feodo & 4^{ta} p̱te milit' que Henr' de Haſtinges tenet in Lorre, & in Wiſtaneſton, Stac^eſton, & in Addeſton, 4 m̃r' & di'.

Sm^a 8ł. 13s̃. 4đ.

De dimiđ quod Roes de Verdun ten' in Cotesbac' 1 m̃r'. S^a 1 m̃r'. De feod' Roes de Verdun.

De 1 feodo quod Roes de Verdun ten' in Lutte-w'rth 2 m̃r'. S^a 2 m̃r'. De feod' Wiłłi fil' Ham̃nd.

De 7 feod' & di' 15 marc', except' 4đ. Ind' 10 lĩ 4 den' min'. De feod' Rađi Baſſet de Weldon.

De 4^{ta} p̱te uni' milit' & de dimid' q̃rte p̱tis de Alda de Q^atremars 10s̃. de feod' Marmiũ.

Đe Henr' Harent de Radeclive, 14s̃. 8đ.

Smᵃ 24s̃. 8đ.

De 6 feod' & de trib' ꝑtib' uni' milit' 9ł. 10s̃. De feod' com' de Ferr'.

De 3 feod' & 3 ꝑtib' unius feod' 7 marc' & dĩ.

Smᵃ 5ł.—De com' Albemarl'.

De Teſta de Nevill.

Wapent' de Gertre.

Eccłia de Buggedon eſt de donacōe đni R'; Daniel de Nunchamp eam tenet de dono đni Reg'.

Eccłia de Medburn eſt de donacōne đni R'; Nicħs de Breauce tenet eam ꝑ legatũ Wales.

Buggedon Haverbergh ſũt de đnico đni Reg'; Wiłłs de Cantilupo eas teñ de dono J. R', & valent 17 lĩ 10s̃.

Strattoñ cũ ſoca ſimilʳ de đnico Reg'; Ricĩs de Harecurt ten' eam; val' 16 lĩ.

Wiłłs le Eſtraunge tenet 2 caruc' terre in Medburn ꝑ đñm Regẽ, & valent ꝑ annũ 46 ſol' 9 den'.

Rad' de Nevill tenet 110 ſol' terre in Bladeſton, & val' ꝑ Hug' de Nevill.

Babbegᵃue eſt de donacōe đni Reg'. Templar' eam tenentʳ, & val' ꝑ annũ 65 ſolid' 11đ.

Mardefel Lutel, membrũ de Reelegh, eſt de donacōe đni Reg', & valet ꝑ añũ 38s̃, & 10đ. Andr' Lutel tenet eam ꝑ đñm Regem.

Lewelinus tenet in Mardefeld, membr' de Reelegh, 63s̃. t̃re, & 5đ. ꝑ R'.

Patinton eſt de don' đni R', & val' ꝑ annũ 15 lib'. Rog̃s de Akaſtr' eam tenet ex dono đni Reg'.

Ilveſton eſt de don' đni R', & val' ꝑ annũ 10 m̃r'. Walt̃s de s̃co Audoeno eam tenet.

Idẽ Walt̃s tenet 1 caruc' terre in Turneby de dono ej'dem, & val' ꝑ annũ 48s̃. 4đ. ob'.

Wapp̃n' de Framelund.

Kirkeby eſt eſcaeta đni Regis, & val' ꝑ annũ 45 ſol' 9đ. & unã libram cimini. Rog̃s de Akaſtr' tenet eam ꝑ đñm Regem.

Garthorp eſt eſcaeta đni Reg', & val' ꝑ annũ 12 lĩ. Wiłłs de Gañs eam tenet.

Com' Warr' & Leyc'.

Auxil' p̃lator' conceſſum đno Regi cont' tũſſer in Vaſcon' anno regni ſui 26ᵗᵒ.

Prior de La Launde. De 100 ſol' de eodem.

Serjantie đni Reg' in Leyc' in Teſta de Nevill.

In Houton & Wymundewald Wiłłs de Gors ten' de s̃jant' hoſtiar' đni R' Warg' 3 car' & dĩ. Et due domine ſunt dotate de terra illa, ſciłt, Emma de Jors & Alic' de Bert, & val' terra illa 20s̃. Et t̃ra quã Wiłłs de Jors ten' qui eſt in cuſtodia Petri de Alakeſton val' 24s̃. Et David de Scheſtiñton ten' in Scheſtinton & in Merdefeld Wargnag' 4 car' & 1 virg'. Et val' terra illa 51s̃. Et debet eſſe nuncius đni Regis.

Leycestr'.

Wiłłs Burdet & Ph' de Gaunt coll' auxil' conceſſi đno R' in com' Leyc', ad maritand' ſororẽ ſuam Rom' Impatori, videl' de quolibet feodo militis 2 m̃r'.

Iidem r̃ c̄p' de 38 li' de 28 feod' & dĩ comitis Winton' in hoc com'. In tħo 152 lib' 7s̃. 2đ. Et habent de ſurplus 114 li' 7 ſol' 2đ. quod totũ allocatʳ infra.

Iidem r̃ c̄p' de 2 m̃r' de uno feodo Henr̃ de Haſting de Baronia Hug' Daubeny. Et de 2s̃. 3đ. de 12ᵃ ꝑte uni' feodi Wiłłi de Waſteneys de eadẽ. Et de 2 m̃r' de uno feodo Hug' de Dineſwrth de eadẽ. Et de 2 m̃r' de uno feodo Hug' le Deſpenſ' de eadẽ. Et de dĩ m̃r' de 4ᵗᵃ ꝑte uni' feodi Hug̃ le Deſpenſ' de eadẽ, & 20đ. Et de 8s̃. 10đ. de t̃cia ꝑte uni' feodi Pħi de Cortinſtorp de eadẽ. Et de 4s̃. 5đ. de q̃nta ꝑte uni' feodi Hug' le Chauntour de eadẽ. Et de 4s̃. 5đ. de 5ᵗᵃ ꝑte 1 feodi Rog̃i fil' Ervit de eadem. Et de 4s̃. 5đ. de 5ᵗᵃ ꝑte 1 feodi Stepħi de Seg̃ue de eadẽ. Et de 1 m̃r' de dĩo feodo Ricĩ Putel de eadẽ. Et de 1 m̃r' de dĩo feodo Wiłłi fil' Hereƀti de eadẽ. Et de di' m̃r' de 4ᵗᵃ ꝑte 1 feodi Hug' de Nevill de eadẽ. Et de 1 m̃r' de dĩo feodo Roƀti le Bret de eadem. Et de 16đ. de 20ᵐᵃ ꝑte uni' feodi Wiłłi de Breñgthurſt de eadem. Smᵃ 7 li' 19s̃.

In tħo nicħ. Et in p̃dc̄o s̃rplus 7 li' 19s̃.

Iidẽ r̃ c̄p' de 43s̃. 4đ. de feodo 1 mil' & di' & 8 ꝑte Thome de Linc' de Baron' Wiłłi Daubeny. Et de 2 m̃r' de 1 feodo Sim' de Roppeleg de eadẽ. Et de 2 m̃r' de 1 feodo Roƀti le Bret de eadẽ. Et de 20s̃. de triƀs ꝑtibus 1 feodi Galfr̃i de Fanecurt de eadẽ. Et de 20đ. de 16ᵃ ꝑte uni' feodi Wiłłi fil' Radi de eadẽ. Et de 2 m̃r' de 1 feodo Odmell Dauƀ de eadẽ. Et de 2 m̃r' de 1 feodo Joħis de Chauency de eadẽ. Et de 20đ. de 16ᵐᵃ ꝑte uni' feodi Cecil de Huntindon de eadẽ. Et de 1 m̃r' de dĩo feodo Sim' Berard de eadem. Et de 20đ. de 16ᵐᵃ ꝑte 1 feod' Barth' de S̃co Hillar' de eadẽ. Et de 20đ. de 16ᵐᵃ ꝑte 1 feodi Rob' de Offinton de eadem. Et de 5đ. de 64ᵗᵃ ꝑte 1 feodi Alani de Scarevill de eadẽ. Et de 5đ. de 64ᵗᵃ ꝑte 1 feodi Steph' de Turri de eadẽ. Et de 10đ. de 32ᵗᵃ ꝑte feodi uni' mil' Ricĩ le Porter de eadẽ. Et de 40đ. de 8ᵃ ꝑte 1 feodi Thome de Wyneb' de eadẽ. Et de di' m̃r' de 4ᵗᵃ ꝑte 1 feodi Rog̃i de Hotot de eadem. Et de 10đ. de 32 ꝑte 1 feod' Wiłłi de Hauf' de eadem. Et de 5đ. de 64ᵗᵃ ꝑte 1 feodi Fulcon' de Hotot de eadem. Et de 7đ. de 35 ꝑte 1 feodi Rog̃i Wade de eadem. Et de 8đ. de 40 ꝑte 1 feodi Hug' de Wotton de eadem. Et de 10đ. de 32 ꝑte uni' feodi Wiłłi de Huntindon de eadem. Et de 40đ. de 8ᵃ ꝑte 1 feodi Joh' de Saxedale de eadem. Et de 40đ. de 8ᵃ ꝑte uni' feodi Henr' de Colevill de eadẽ. Et de 40đ. de 8ᵃ ꝑte uni' feodi Andr' de Muſton de eadẽ. Et de 2 m̃r' de 1 feodo Wiłłi de Chaurtes de eadẽ. Et de 18s̃. 4đ. de dĩo feodo 8 ꝑte & 16ᵃ uni' mil' Henr' de Braunton de eadẽ.

Smᵃ 13 li'. In tħo nich'. Et in p̃dc̄o s̃rplus 13 li'.

Iidem r̃ c̄p' de 4ᵒʳ marc' de 2 feod' Joh' de Sprokeſton de feodo comitis Ceſtr'. Et de 4ᵒʳ m̃r' de 2 feod' Wiłłi de Colevill de eodẽ. Et de 3 m̃r' de feodo Wiłłi Burdet de eodẽ. Et de 2 m̃r' de 1 feodo Roƀti de Grendoñ & Sibille de Chaurtes de eodẽ. Et de 1 m̃r' de dĩo feodo hōum de Eſſeby de eodẽ. Et de 1 m̃r' de dĩo feodo Iſabelle de Edleḡ' de eodẽ. Et de 2 m̃r' de 1 feodo Roƀi de la Bennerſmere & Prioris S̃ci Andr' de eodẽ. Et de 2 m̃r' de 1 feodo Joħis Joh' de Bakepus de eodem. Et de 3 m̃r' de 1 feodo & di' Allani Baſſet de eodẽ.

Smᵃ 14 li' 1 m̃r'. In tħo nich'. Et in p̃dc̄o s̃rplus 14 li' 1 m̃r'.

Iidem r̃ c̄p' de 2 m̃r' de 1 feodo Ricĩ de Martivans de hon' Pevell & 3s̃. 9đ. ob. Iidem r̃ c̄p' de 4ᵒʳ marc' de 2 feod' Ham' de Crevequer de eodẽ, & 4s̃. 8đ. Et de 2 marc' de 1 feodo Radi fil' Nicħi de eodẽ. Et de 2 m̃r' de 1 feodo Wiłłi de Medburn de eodẽ. Et de 2 marc' de 1 feodo Rog̃i Venatoris & Abb' de Gyneredoye de eodẽ & 1 m̃r'. Et de di' m̃r' de 4ᵗᵃ ꝑte unius Galfr̃i Diſpenſatoris de eodẽ. Et de 16s̃. 6đ. de di' & 8ᵃ ꝑte uni' feodi Euſtach' Baret de eodẽ. Et de 2 m̃r' de 1 feodo Euſtach' de Gremvill de eodẽ & 23đ. Et de 1 m̃r' de di' feodo Radi de Torp de eodem & 4s̃. Et de 5s̃. de 5ᵗᵃ ꝑte uni' feodi Nicħi de Cnoſſinton de eodẽ.

Smᵃ 11 li' 8s̃ 2đ.

In tħo nich'. Et in p̃dc̄o ſurplus 11 li' 8s̃. 2đ.

Iidem r̃ c̄p' de 1 m̃r' de dĩo feodo Huƀti Hoſe de feodo com' Warr'. Et de 5 m̃r' de 2 feod' & di' Ricĩ de Harecurt de eodẽ & 1 m̃r'. Et de 5 m̃r' de 2 feod' & di' Ambroſii de Verdoñ de eodẽ & 2 m̃r' & di'. Et de 1 m̃r' de dĩo feodo Roes de Verdun de eodẽ. Et de 4 m̃r' & di' de 2 feod' & 4ᵗᵃ ꝑte uni' feodi Henr' de Haſtinges de eodẽ.

Smᵃ 11 li'. In tħo nich'. Et in p̃dc̄o s̃rplus 11 li'.

Iidem r̃ c̄p' de 2 m̃r' de 1 feodo Joh' de Neuton de baronia W. de Bello Campo in hoc com'.

Et de 1 m̄r' de dĩo feodo Rob̄ti de Digeby de eadem. Et de di' m̄r' de 4ta ꝑte uni' feodi Allani Coſteyn de eadẽ. Et de 1 m̄r' de dĩo feodo Rog̃i de Sumerevill de feodo Com' de Ferar'. Et de 1 m̄r' de dĩo feodo Nich̄i Karl' de eodẽ. Et de 1 m̄r' de dĩo feodo Ric̃i Corbet de eodẽ & di' m̄r'. Et de 1 m̄r' de dĩo feodo Roes de Verdun. Et de 2 m̄r' de 1 feodo Roes de Verdun de feodo Will̄i fil' Hamon'. Et de 15 m̄rc' de 7 feod' & di' de feodo Rad̄i Baſſet & 4d̄. Et de 10s̄. de 4ta & 8 ꝑte 1 feodi Alde de Quatremars de feodo Marmiun. Et de 14s̄. 8d̄. de dĩo feodo & ꝑte 1 feodi Henr' Harengs de eodem.

Smª 17 li' 11s̄. 4d̄.

In th̄o nich'. Et in p̃dc̃o ſupplus 17 li' 11s̄. 4d̄.

Iidem r̃ c̃p' de 12 m̄r' 10s̄. de 6 feod' 4ta & 8ª uni' feodi de feodo com' de Ferar' in hoc com'. Et de 7 m̄r' de 3 feod' & trib̄s ꝑtib̄s uni' feodi Com' Aubemar'. Et de 2 m̄r' de 1 feodo Will̄i de Ferar'. Et de 2 m̄r' de 1 feodo Will̄i de Kyleby de baronia Hug' Wak & 6s̄. Et de 2 m̄r' de uno feodo Hug' de Boby de eodẽ. Et de 1 m̄r' de dĩo feodo Rob̄ti de Hareſtan de honore Lancaſtr'. Et de 2 m̄r' de 1 feodo Rad̄i de Mora de eodem. Et de 1 m̄r' de dĩo feodo Alex̃i de Vilers de feodo comitiſſe Ceſtr'. Et de 2 m̄r' de 1 feodo Ran' de Jorſte de honore de Tykehull. Et de 30s̄. de 1 feodo & 8 ꝑte 1 feodi Bernardi de Cheucurt. Et de 2 m̄r' de 1 feodo Ph̄i de Gaunt de baron' Andr' Lut̃el.

Smª 24 li' 6s̄. 8d̄. In th̄o nich'. Et in p̃dc̃o s̃rplus 24 li' 6s̄. 8d̄.

Smª toti' ſurplus st ꝑ ſũmas allocat' 119 li' 18s̄. 6d̄. Et deb' 110 li' 16d̄. Qui debent requiri a ſubſc̃ptis; videl̃t, de Baronia Hug' Daubeny. De Hug' le Deſpenſ' 20d̄. Et de Baronia de Moubray. De Thom' de Endeſoue di' m̄r'. De Hug' le Deſpenſ' & Steph̄o de Seg̃ue 14s̄. 8d̄. De Priore de Kirkeby 16d̄. De Will̄o Burdet 4s̄. De Hug' de Morewyk 4s̄. 4d̄. De honore Pev̄ell. De Ric̃o de Martivaus 3s̄. 9d̄. ob'. De Hamone de Crevequer 4s̄. 8d. De Euſtach' de Greinvill 23d̄. De Rog̃o Venatore & Abb̄te de Guerewedon 1 m̄r'. De Rad̄o de Thorp 4s̄. De feodo Comitis Warr'. De Ric̃o de Harecurt 1 m̄r'. De Roes de Verdun 2 m̄r' & dĩ. De Baron' W. de Bello Campo. De Ric̃o de Corbet di' m̄r'. De baron' Rad̄i Baſſet de eodem 4d̄. De feodo Hug' Wak. De Will̄o de Kyrkeby 6s̄.

Smª 106s̄. 8d̄. ob'. Et deb' Coll' p̃dc̃i 4s̄. 7d̄. ob'.

Warr'. Rev̄entiſſimo d̄no ſuo Dei gr̃a Regi Angl' d̄no Hib̄n', Duci Norm', Aquit', & Com' Andeg', devotus ſuus R. humil' Prior Coventr' ſal̃tm & devotũ debite s̃vitutis obſeq̃ũ. Mandatũ ṽr̃m ea qua decuit rev̄entia ſuſcepim'. In quo c̃tinebatr q̃d ꝑ l̃ras ṽras patentes Baron' de Sc̃c̃io directas vob' ſignificarem' de q̊t feod' ṽris vet̃ibus & de quot novis auxil' ad maritand' ſororẽ ṽram p̃miſſũ vob' fuit ſolutũ. Ad q̊d excellentiė ṽre ſignificam', qd ñll̃m feod' tenem' niſi de vet̃i feoff' unde reſp̃õdem' de octo feod' & auxil' p̃miſſũ ſcil̃t de quolibet feodo 2 m̄r' ꝑ 8 feod' plene ꝑſolvim'. Quor̃m quidẽ feodor' ꝑtic̃las, & qui illas de nob' tenent, & in quib̄s com', jux' form' precepti ṽri d̄nator' ṽre duxim' ſignificand'. In com' Warr' ap̄d Greneberg' d̄na Alic' de Harecurt ten' di' feod', & d̄na Joh̄na ſoror' ej' di' feod' ap̄d Sthukeberg. Will̄s de Leninton di' feod' & Simo de Bercheſton di' feod' apud Leninton juxª Warr'. Prior de Kenilworth dĩ feod' ap̄d Gobinton. Simo de Gubinton di' feod' ap̄d Napton. Rob' de Alneto di' feod' in vet̃i Fillingel. Gerard' de Alleſpade ten' 4tam ꝑtẽ 1 feodi in Cherlecote. Petr' de Monte forti 4 ꝑtẽ in Merſton. Thom' de Aula 10am ꝑtẽ; & in eadẽ villa Galfr' de Gignes 10am ꝑtẽ in Suh̄m. Joh̄es fil' Will̄i decimã ꝑtẽ in Offechir'. Galfr' de Wilnhal dec̃iam ꝑtẽ in Honiton. Pet°nilla de Tymmor 10mam ꝑtẽ in com' Leyc' ap̄d Burbach, Barewell, Sekeiteſcline, Stapelton, Eſton cum ꝑtnĩ. Henr' de Haſtinges ten' duo feoda in com' Norh̄t ap̄d Haddon & Elby. Joh̄es le Poer unũ feodũ. Quod quidẽ feod' Abb' de Pipwell & Prior de Davintr' tenẽt in com' Glouc' apud Druemeſton. Will̄s de Bello C̃apo di' feodũ.

Leyc'. Jordanus de Fontibus tenuit 20 m̄r' t̃re in Melton, quas Joh̄es fil' Will̄i & Will̄s Orgar tenent.

Warr' & Leic'.

Nomina eor' qui tenent feoda militaria in com' Warr' & Leyc', & de quibus ip̃i tenent.

Warr' & Leyc'. Feoda comitis de Ferariis.

In ꝑva Eſſeby dim' feod' quod Will̄us de Leyre tenet de Will̄mo de Greſet, & ip̃e de comite de Ferariis.

In Cungeſton unũ feodũ quod Rob̄tus M̃utun ten' de Henr' de Haſtengs, & ip̃e de eodem comite.

In Bildiſton tertia pars uni' feodi quam Rad̄us Grym ten' de Will̄mo de Greſl', & ip̃e de eodem comite.

In Norton due ꝑtes unius feodi quas idem Will̄us de Greſl' tenet de eodem comite.

In Appelb' 4ª ꝑs uni' feodi quã Ric̃us de Vernun ten' de eodem comite.

In Markeſton 4ta ꝑs feodi quam Simo de Bereford ten' de Rob̄to de Tateſhal, & ip̃e de eodem comite.

In Twycros dim' feod' quod Thomas Herebert ten' de Iſſabella de Albiniaco, & ip̃a de eodem comite.

In Gopſhull dim' feodũ quod Rob̄tus de Grendon & Walt̃us de S̃tton ten' de Rob̄to de Curzun, & ip̃e de eodem comite.

In Dicheſwurth tres ꝑtes feodi quas Gilb̄tus de Segªve ten' de eodem com'.

In Binªcote Neuton & Durandeſtorp dim' feodũ quod Will̄s de Binªcot tenet de Ric̃o de Kanvill, & ip̃e de eodem comite.

In eadem villa de Binªcot t̃ciã ꝑs feodi quã Henr' de Haſteng ten' de eodem comite.

In Swannĩton Will̄us Bretun dat 33 denar' ad ſcutũ 40s̄. & tenet de Will̄mo de Greſel, & ip̃e de eodem comite.

In eadem Ric̃s de Appelb' dat' 8 den' ad ſcutũ 40s̄. & ten' de Will° de Picheford, & ip̃e de eodem comite.

In Bredon, Tunge, Wyveleſton, & Andrechirch, ter̃a ꝑs feodi quã Rob̄tus de Tateſhal tenet de eodem comite.

In Wurthinton unũ feodũ quod Simon de Ropel ten' de Roes de V'dun, & ip̃a de eodem comite.

In Stanton Haraut & Wurthinton 4ª ꝑs feodi quã Ph̄o de Stanton tenet de eadem Roes, & ip̃a de eodem comite.

In Ov̄ton Sauce & Swannĩton 8ta ꝑs feodi quã heres Rob̄ti de la Sauce ten' de Ph̄o de Stanton, & ip̃e de Will̄mo de Picheford, & ip̃e de eod' com'.

In Scheles dim' feodũ quod Will̄us de Rideware tenet de eodem com'.

In Parva Scheyl dimid' feodũ quod Abbas de Mirivall tenet de Will̄mo de Mersh̄m, & ip̃e de eodem mite.

In M'tton 8 ꝑs feodi quam Walt̃s de Sterton ten' de Rob̄to de Curzun, & ip̃e de eodem com'.

In Coſinton dimid' feodũ quod Rog̃us de Sum̃vill ſeneſcall' de mõte alto & Will̄us de Mersh̄m tenent de eodem comite.

In Howchton dim' feodũ quod Ric̃s Corbet ten' de Ernaldo de Boſco, & ip̃e de eodem com'.

In Newbolt dim' feodũ quod heres Rob̄ti de la Sauce ten' de Will̄o Waukelin, & ip̃e de eodem com'.

In Sum̃edeby & Parva Daleby 3 ꝑs feod' quam Rob̄tus de Tateſhal tenet de eodem com'.

In Caſton dimid' feod' quod idẽ Rob̄tus de Tateſhal ten' de eod' com'.

In Wymũdeh̃ã & Torp dim' feod' quod Rob̄s de Tybetoft ten' de eod' com'.

In eiſdẽ dim' feod' quod heres Will̄i de Charnel ten' de eodem com'.

In eiſdẽ 10ma ꝑs feod' quã heres Reginaldi de Torp ten' de eodẽ com'.

In eiſdẽ dim' feod' quod Rad̄us Hamelin tenet de eodem com'.

In eiſdem 5ta ꝑs feodi quam Hugo de Purle ten' de eodẽ com'.

In eiſdm 10ma ꝑs feodi quam Will̄us de Charnel ten' de eodẽ com'.

In Etindon unũ feodũ quod Sewall' de Etindon ten' de eodem com'.

In Aldolveſtr' dim' feodũ quod Walt̃us de Ottel ten' de eodem com'.

In Grendon & Wytinton unũ feod' quod Rob̃s de Grendon ten' de Ric̃o de Kamull, & ip̃e de eodem com'.

In Herberbur' unũ feodũ quod Odo de Herberbur' ten' de Rad̃o de Picheford, & ip̃e de eodem com'.

In Burchton & Schireford unũ feodũ quod Henricus de Haſteng tenet de eodem comite.

In Shepeya dim' feodũ quod Galfr̃s de Shepeya ten' de Ric̃o de Harecurt, & ip̃e de eodem comite.

In Thorindon tres ꝑtes feod' quas Will̃us de Biſſopeſdon ten' de Sewal' de Etindon, & ip̃e de p̃dc̃o comite.

In Fulri dimid' feod' & 6^{ta} ꝑs feodi que Rog̃us de Fulri ten' de eodẽ Sewal', & ip̃e de eodem com'.

In ſupiori Etindon 7^{ma} ꝑs feodi quam heres Thome de Etindon tenet de eodem Sewal', & ip̃e de eodem comite.

In Eſtwell dim' feodũ quod Will̃s le Bretun ten' de eodem com'.

In Appelb' 4^{ta} ꝑs feodi quã Will̃s de Appelby tenet de eodem comite.

Feoda Radulphi Baſſet de Weledon.

In Rakedale & Wylus dimid' feodi quod Rad̃s Baſſet de Matton ten' de eodem R. Baſſet de Weled'.

In Dunton due ꝑtes uni' feodi quas idem R. Baſſet de Matton ten' de eodẽ R. Baſſet de Weled'.

In Weleh̃m tertia ꝑs unius feodi quã idem Rad̃s Baſſet de Weled' ten' de R'.

In Slawſton q̃rta ꝑs unius feodi quam Hugo de Pevill ten' de Rob̃to de Tateſhal, & ip̃e de eodem R. de Weledon.

In eadem & in Ilveſton 12^{ma} ꝑs uni' feodi quam Ivo le Chaumberleyn ten' de Rad̃o le Chaumberleyn, & ip̃e de eodem R. de Weledon.

In Thorp 4^{ta} ꝑs uni' feodi quã Joh̃es de Halſted ten' de Rob̃to de Tateſhal, & ip̃e de eodem R. de Weledon.

In Holewell & Ketelby dim' feodũ quod Rob̃tus de Tateſhal ten' de eodem R. de Weledon.

In Rereſby t̃cia ꝑs uni' feodi quã Rad̃us le Chamberleyn ten' de Rad̃o Baſſet de Drayton, & ip̃e de eodem R. de Weledon.

In Ilveſton & Acthorp 6^{ta} ꝑs unius feodi quã idem R. le Chaumberleyn ten' de eodem R. Baſſet de Drayton, & ip̃e de R. Baſſet de Weled'.

In Flekeneye q̃rta ꝑs uni' feodi quã heres Ivonis de Fleken' tenet de Burg de Bendens, & ip̃a de Rob̃to de Tateſhal, & ip̃e de eod' R. de Wel'.

In Parva Eſsheby 8^{va} ꝑs uni' feodi quam Rob̃tus de Folevill tenet de Roes de Verdun, & ip̃a de eodem R. de Wel'.

In Parva Pedling 4^{ta} ꝑs uni' feodi quam Abbas de M'rivall ten' de Will̃mo de Pedling, & ip̃e de eodem R. de Wel'.

In Coſſeby, Leyre, & Frolleſwurth, tres ꝑtes dimid' milit' quas Stephs Danvers ten' de Rob̃to de Tateſhal, & ip̃e de eodem R. de Weledon.

In Overton Quatermars 8 ꝑs uni' feodi quam Galfridus Maurewart tenet de Rad̃o Baſſet de Drayton, & ip̃e de p̃dc̃o R. de Wel'.

In Flekeneye 6^{ta} ꝑs uni' feodi quam Roes de Verdun ten' de eodem R. de Weledon.

In eadem 8^{va} ꝑs uni' feodi quam Marg̃ia de Charnel ten' de Rob̃to de Grendon, & ip̃e de eodem R. de Wel'.

In eadem 12 ꝑs uni' feodi quam Hugo Peverel & Ric̃us le Venur tenent de eodem R. de Weledon.

In Gouteby dim' feodũ quod Rad̃s Baſſet de Drayton ten' de eod' R. de Wel'.

In Wymũdeh̃m 4^{ta} ꝑs feodi quam Ric̃us le Mure ten' de eod' R. de Wel'.

In Herdeby & Fakethirne 12^{ma} ꝑs feodi quam Will̃us filius Rad̃i ten' de Rob̃to de Hotoft, & ip̃e de Will̃mo de Aleby, & ip̃e de Rob̃to de Tateſhal, & ip̃e de eodem R. de Weledon.

In Swyneford & Walecote tertia ꝑs feodi quam Hoſpit' Jer̃lm ten' de eodem R. de Weledon.

In Magna Petling Adam Muſchet dat 3s̃. ad ſcutũ 40s̃. & tenet de eodem R. de Weledon.

Feoda Johannis filii Alani.

In Lalleford Heyrun unũ feodũ quod Rog̃s Heyrun ten' de eodẽ Joh̃e.

In Wulfritheſton unũ feod' quod Agatha Exnei & Sibilla ſoror ejus ten' de eodem Joh̃ne.

In Stretton dim' feodũ quod heres Rad̃i Exnei ten' de eodem Joh̃ne.

Feod' Will̃i filii Hamund'.

In Lutterwurth, Minſtreton, & Thorp, unũ feodũ quod Roes de Verdun tenet de eodem Will̃mo.

Feod' Will̃i de Bruer.

In Twyford & Thorp dim' feodũ quod Rad̃us de Secchevill ten' de Will̃mo de Bruere.

Feod' Abbatis de Seleby.

In Stormwurth tres ꝑtes uni' feod' quas Abbas de Seleby ten' de Rege.

Feod' Rad̃i de Tormey.

In Stretton dim' feodũ quod heres Will̃i le Bretun ten' de p̃dc̃o Rad̃o de T.

Feod' Roger̃i de Moubray.

In Oleſtorp, Bidmeſwell, & Wauton, unũ feodũ quod Jacob' de Biſeck ten' de p̃dc̃o Rogero.

In Linle 4^{ta} ꝑs uni' feodi quam Will̃s de Rudevill ten' de p̃dc̃o Rogero.

In Queniburgh & Burton unũ feodũ quod Ric̃us le Curzũ ten' de p̃dc̃o R.

In Picwell & Litheſtorp 3 feoda que Hug' de Morwy, Joh̃es de Sꝓxton, & heres Henrici de Setg'ue, ten' de p̃dc̃o Rog̃o.

In Kirkeby 3 ꝑtes uni' feodi quas Prior de Kirkeby ten' de p̃dc̃o Rog̃o.

In Oleby 8 ꝑs uni' feodi quã Rob̃tus de Deyvill ten' de p̃dc̃o Rog̃o.

In Guoteby dim' feod' quod Rob̃s de Veer ten' de p̃dc̃o Rog̃o.

In Ivſtoke unũ feodũ quod heredes Rog̃i de Kamul ten' de p̃dc̃o Rog̃o.

In Hapsford 4 ꝑs uni' feodi & 20 ꝑs 1 feodi quas Rob̃s Haſtens tenet de p̃dc̃o Rog̃o.

In Newham unũ feod' quod Ric' de Curzun ten' de p̃dc̃o Rog̃o.

In Cetreſtwau' unũ feodũ quod Rob̃tus de Wau' ten' de Ric̃o le Curzun, & ip̃e de p̃dc̃o Rogero.

In Ketelby & Burton dim' feodũ quod Will̃s Beler ten' de p̃dc̃o Rogero.

In Norton dim' feodũ quod Ric̃us de Norton ten' de p̃dc̃o Rogero.

In Neuton 3 ꝑtes unius feodi & 8 ꝑs unius feodi quas Will̃s Burdet ten' de Will̃mo de Eſsheby, & ip̃e de p̃dc̃o Rog̃o.

In Kirkeby ſuꝑ Wreyt 3 ꝑtes uni' feodi quas Rob̃tus de Dayvill ten' de p̃dc̃o R.

In Aſton Perer 7 ꝑs feodi quam Hug' de Pirar ten' de p̃dc̃o Rog̃o.

In Friſeby dim' feodũ quod Hugo Diſpenſator ten' de eodem Rogero.

Feod' Hugonis Wack.

In Kileby dim' feodũ quod Will̃us de Kileby ten' de herede Hug' Wack.

In Sꝓxton 4^{ta} ꝑs feodi quã Hug' de Boby ten' de eodem herede.

Feod' Iſabelle de Brus.

In Eſſeby Folevill 2 feod' que Euſtachius de Folevill ten' de p̃dc̃a Iſab'.

In Sꝓxton dim' feodũ quod Joh̃es de Sꝓxton ten' de p̃dc̃a Iſabella.

In Sixtenby & Aleby 3 ꝑtes uni' feodi & 8 ꝑs uni' feodi quas Hug' de Pirariis ten' de p̃dc̃a Iſabella.

Feod' de Hotham.

In Knoſſinton 4^{or} ꝑtes dim' milit' quas Rob̃tus de Tateſhal tenet de d̃na de Hotham.

Feod' Will̃i de Bello Campo.

In Norton dim' feod' quod Alanus filius Henr' ten' de p̃dc̃o Will̃mo.

In Tilton dim' feodũ quod Anna que fuit ux' Rob̃ti de Digeby ten' de p̃dc̃o Will̃mo.

In Neuton & Muſelee dim' feodũ & 5 ꝑs uni' feodi quas Joh̃es de Neuton tenet de p̃dc̃o Will̃mo.

In Ilveſton 5 ꝑs uni' feodi quam heres Joh̃is de Neuton ten' de p̃dc̃o W.

Feod' de Lancaſtr'.

In Hareſtan unũ feodũ quod Rob̃tus de Hareſtan ten' de honore de Lanc'.

In Brotton unũ feodũ quod Petrus de Mora ten' de eodem honore.

Feod' de Beuver.

In Markeby, Hungreton, Croxton, Hamelton, Queneby, & Thorp, 3 ꝑtes unius feodi quas Petrus de Linc' ten' de herede de Beuver.

In Lulehow dim' feodũ quod Ric̃us de Bᵃmton ten' de p̃dc̃o herede.

In Normanton 4ᵗᵃ ꝑs uni' feodi quam Will̃s de Colevill ten' de Walt̃o de Colevill, & ip̃e de p̃dc̃o herede.

In Muſton unũ feodũ quod Will̃s de Colevill ten' de Walt̃o de Colevill, & ip̃e de p̃dc̃o herede.

In eadem 40 ꝑs unius feodi quã Rad̃us de Charnel ten' de p̃dc̃o hered'.

In eadem 4 ꝑs unius feodi quam Andr' de Muſton ten' de p̃dc̃o h̃ede.

In Botlesford 4ᵗᵃ ꝑs unius feodi quã Will̃s de Wymby ten' de p̃dc̃o herede.

In eadem 16 ꝑs uni' feodi quam Will̃us filius Warini ten' de p̃dc̃o herede.

In eadem Muſton, Redmild, & Plungar, dim' feodũ quod Will̃s de Hotoft ten' de p̃dc̃o herede.

In eadem 32 ꝑs 1 feodi quam Rad̃s de Karleton ten' de p̃dc̃o herede.

In eadem 40 ꝑs uni' feodi quam Rog̃us Wade ten' de p̃dc̃o herede.

In Redmilde 8 ꝑs uni' feodi quã Petrus de Harepoll ten' de p̃dc̃o her'.

In eadem 16 ꝑs unius feodi quam Rob̃tus de Offinton ten' de p̃dc̃o her'.

In eadem 32 ꝑs uni' feodi quam Rob̃tus filius Ric̃i ten' de p̃dc̃o herede.

In eadem 32 ꝑs uni' feodi quã Rob̃tus filius Will̃i ten' de p̃dc̃o herede.

In eadem 32 ꝑs uni' feodi quam Osb̃tus de Kaynowe ten' de p̃dc̃o her'.

In eadem 22d̃. õ. ad ſcutũ 40s̃. quod Will̃s Chapeleyn, Alan' de Scarvil, & Steph̃us Staker, ten' de p̃dc̃o herede.

In Barkeſton & Plungar tres ꝑtes feodi quas heres Odinell' de Albiniaco ten' de p̃dc̃o herede.

In eiſdem 1 feodũ quod Theobaldus de Bellehus ten' de eodem herede.

In Stackethirne dim' feod' & 60 ꝑs uni' feodi que Simon Borart ten' de eodem herede.

In Gnipton & Redmilde 4ᵗᵃ ꝑs uni' feodi quã Joh̃es de Gnipton ten' de Simone de Roppel, & ip̃e de eodem herede.

In eiſdem 8 ꝑs feodi quam Thomas de Bracy ten' de Rob̃to de Bacy, & ip̃e de Petro de Linc', & ip̃e Petrus de eodem herede.

In eadem vill' de Redmilde 10 ꝑs uni' feodi quã Rob̃tus Dive ten' de eodem her'.

In Herdeby & Stakethirne unũ feodũ quod Rob̃tus le Bret ten' de eod' her'.

In eadem villa de Herdeby 3 ꝑtes uni' feodi quas Gerardus de Fanecurt ten' de p̃dc̃o herede.

In Howes 8 pars uni' feodi quam Rad̃s de Charnel ten' de Petᵒ de Linc', & ip̃e de p̃dc̃o herede.

In Claxſton unũ feod' quod Simõ de Roppel' ten' de eodem herede.

In Botlesford 8 ꝑs feodi quam Ric̃s de Maxindal ten' de eod' her'.

In eadem & Barkeſton 4 ꝑs feodi & 40 ꝑs feodi quas Will̃s de Huntedon ten' de eodem herede.

In Medburn & Slawſton 1 feodũ quod heres Will̃i de Chaurs ten' de eodem herede.

Feod' Prioris de Coventr'.

In Burbache, Barewell, Sheteſtline, & Burthinbir', 2 feod' que Henr' de Haſtens ten' de Priore de Coventr'.

Idem Prior de Coventr' reſpondet de d̃nico ſuo ꝓ tribus ꝑtibus dim' mil'; vid̃z, in Merſhton, Waſꝑton, Coventr', Scᵃpetoft, Pakinton, & Suhã.

Feod' d̃ni Regis.

In Kegwurth dim' feodũ quod Rob̃tus Patrik ten' de d̃no R. ĩ capite.

Feod' comitis Warr'.

In Brentingeſtorp 2 feod' que Will̃s de Brentingeſtorp & Abbas de Mirivale ten' de Will̃o Fitun, & ip̃e de Roes de Verdoun, & ip̃a de p̃dc̃o com'.

In Wyleby 5 ꝑs feodi quam Thom' de Arden ten' de p̃dc̃o com'.

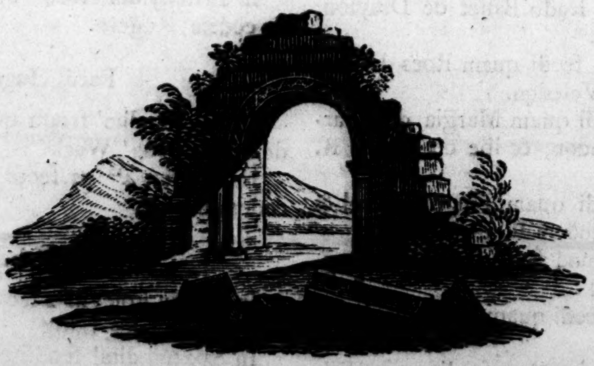
In Walecote 5 ꝑs feodi quã Warinus de Walecote ten' de p̃dc̃o Thom', & ip̃e de eodem com'.

In Wyleby dim' feod' quod Will̃us le Yreis ten' de p̃dc̃o com'.

In Bedewurth Wyke cũ 10 virg' t̃rre in Scharneford, & 2ᵇˢ virg' terre in Frolleſwurth, unũ feodũ quod Thomas de Bedewurth ten' de Rog̃o de Craft & Joh̃ne Marce, & ip̃i de p̃dc̃o com' Warr'.

In Chelmundecote dim' feodũ quod p̃dc̃i Rog̃s & Joh̃es ten' de eodẽ com'.

In Parva Glen 4 ꝑs feodi quam Rob̃tus de Karentep ten' de Ric̃o de Harecurt, & ip̃e de eodem comite.



Incipit Matriculus Domini H.[1] Epiſcopi LINCOLN' de omnibus Eccleſiis in Archidiaconatu LEYCESTRIÆ, anno Domini M^{o}cc^{mo}xx^{mo}, 5 Hen. III.

(From the Cotton MSS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, Nero D. X.)

In Civitate LEYC'.

ECCLESIÆ *Sanctæ Mariæ de Caſtello* patronus abbas Sanctæ Mariæ de Pratis, habens eam in proprios uſus, a fundatione canonicorum, totam exceptis oblationibus et obventionibus altaris, quæ deputatæ ſunt VII clericis deſervientibus in eadem in propriis perſonis, qui etiam debent de ſuis portionibus duos capellanos miniſtrantes exhibere in eadem, et exceptâ tertiâ parte garbarum de tribus carucatis terræ quas percipit abbas Sancti Ebrulfi ab antiquo. Portio abbatis valet circiter LX ſolid'.

Eccleſiæ *Sancti Nicholai* patronus idem abbas, habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo; et valet II marc'.

Eccleſiæ *Sancti Clementis* patronus idem abbas, quæ vix ſufficit ad ſuſtentationem capellani.

Eccleſiæ *Sancti Leonardi* patronus idem abbas, habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo; et valet II marc'.

Eccleſiæ *Omnium Sanctorum* patronus idem abbas, habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ *Sancti Michaelis* patronus idem abbas, habens eam, &c.

Eccleſiæ *Sancti Martini* patronus idem abbas, habens eam, &c.

Eccleſiæ *Sancti Petri* patronus idem abbas, habens eam, &c.

Capella *Sancti Sepulchri* extra muros ſpectat ad eccleſiam Sanctæ Mariæ de Caſtello, et eſt propriè canonicorum ibidem, et debet deſerviri per capellanum eorundem.

Eccleſiæ *Sanctæ Margaretæ* extra muros patronus Dominus [epiſc'] Lincoln', et eſt præbenda Lincoln'.

In Decanatu de GOUTHLASTON.

Eccleſiæ de *Outheby* patronus prior de Landa; perſona D. offic. inſtitutus per H. epiſcopum; vicarius Rogerus, percipiens totum præter garbas nomine vicariæ ſuæ, inſtitutus per epiſcopum, et ſolvit I marc' canonicis de Landa ab antiquo. Monachi de Sancto Ebrulfo habent ibi duas partes omnium decimarum de dominico abbatis, quas Ro. tenet ad firmam pro IIII ſolidis annuis.

Eccleſiæ de *Wykinggeſton* patronus prior de Lenton; A. perſona inſtitutus per H. epiſcopum, ſolvens monachis de Lenton XL ſolidos nomine penſionis ab antiquo, et XL s. nomine procurationis de novo. Monachi de Sancto Ebrulfo percipiunt tres ſolidos pro duabus partibus decimarum de dominico canonicorum ibidem per manus canonicorum Leyc', qui eas dimiſerunt ad firmam perſonæ pro duabus marcis annuis.

Eccleſiæ de *Foſton* patronus prior de Lenton; perſona Will' de Hingleſham inſtitutus per H.[2] bonæ memoriæ Lincoln', ſolvens monachis de Lenton X s. nomine penſionis ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Erneſby* patronus prior de Caldewell; perſona Simon capellanus inſtitutus per C. archid' loci vacante ſede; et ſolvit dicto priori duas marc' et dimid' nomine ab antiquo penſionis; et de eadem eccleſiâ ſolvit idem prior I marc' eccleſiæ de *Cnapetoft*, per quandam compoſitionem anteſtante judicum delegatorum initam. Monachi de Lenton percipiunt ibidem decimas de dominicis Jacobi de Mara et Galfr' Diſpenſat', et de I virgata terræ de feodo Hugonis de Alneo ab antiquo. Item moniales de Havieſtowe retinent decimas de quinque virgatis terræ quas habent in dominico ab antiquo, & dimiſerunt eas ad firmam Simoni perſonæ XVII ſol' annuis.

Eccleſiæ de *Cnapetoft* patronus Rogerus de Merley; perſona nepos G. legati anteſtante ejuſdem. Monachi de Sancto Ebrulfo percipiunt ibidem quaſdam decimas de dominico Willi de Charneles. Et habet capellam de *Shevyſby*, habentem ſepulturam et capellanum continuè reſidentem, et omnia ſacramentalia excepto criſmate.

Eccleſiæ de *Brentingeſthorp* patronus Wills filius Dinæ; perſona Will' inſtitutus per H. quondam Linc'.

Eccleſiæ de *Parva Petlyng* patronus prior de Landa; perſona magiſter Walterus de Taney inſtitutus per H. Lincoln', et conſuevit recipere de eadem II ſol' nomine penſionis; dubitatur tamen.

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[1] Hugh Wallys, or de Welles, archdeacon of Wells 1204; lord chancellor the ſame year; conſecrated biſhop of Lincoln December 21, 1209. He died February 8, 1234, and was buried under a grave-ſtone in his cathedral. Having rendered himſelf infamous by adhering to the ſeditious Barons and the Dauphin of France againſt the King; and being thereupon excommunicated by the Pope, he was forced to buy the cenſure off with a thouſand marks. In conjunction with Joceline Biſhop of Wells, he founded an hoſpital at Wells; and is ſaid to have founded a chantry in his cathedral to pray for his ſoul; and to have left 5000 marks in pious uſes, beſides various legacies to his friends and relations. Godwin de Præſ. ed. Richardſon, p. 288, 289. Willis, Cathedrals, II. 50.

[2] Hugh, biſhop of Lincoln 1186—1200. "As this biſhop was a perſon of ſingular reputation, and exemplary integrity, ſome of my readers may not be diſpleaſed if I give them a ſhort account of the life of ſo good a man, eſpecially as the mere peruſal of affairs tranſacted many centuries paſt may be tedious to ſome of them, unleſs variegated with ſome amuſing digreſſions of another kind. This Hugh was the firſt prior of the Carthuſian monks at Witteham, in the county of Somerſet. Grenoble, a city of Burgundy [*Dauphiné*], was his birth-place. At the requeſt of his father, he took on him the profeſſion of religion, and ſoon after became a moſt rigorous Carthuſian, even exceeding the auſtere rules of that order farther than was incumbent on him to do. At the inſtance of King Henry the Second, who had heard of his great virtues and piety, he left his own country, very unwillingly, notwithſtanding he was to enjoy the preferment of being made prior of Whitteham, a foundation that king had lately made. This monarch often called him to his moſt private conferences; and ſuch was his regard for him, that he procured him to be elected biſhop of Lincoln (which ſee had been vacant about two years), before Hugh himſelf knew any thing of the king's deſign; and, by giving the ſee ſo good a prelate at laſt, made ample amends for having ſo long ſuffered a vacancy in the epiſcopal chair. He was elected Auguſt 10, 1186, and conſecrated September 21 following. He was a moſt ſtrict diſciplinarian in his dioceſe, yet was he more beloved than feared. His cathedral church of Lincoln he entirely rebuilt from the foundation, a very memorable and coſtly work. He muſt have been rich in treaſure as well as good works; for, beſides the expence above mentioned, he gave the king 100 marks to acquit himſelf and ſucceſſors from the payment of a mantle of ſable, with which the biſhops of this ſee had been accuſtomed to preſent the king every new year's day. In the year 1200 his reſolution carried him to viſit the Chartreuſe, the firſt and principal houſe of his order; and he died at London, of a quartan ague, on his return, Nov. 17, 1200. His body was ſoon conveyed to Lincoln, at which city the two kings of England and Scotland happened to be then on an interview with each other, attended by a great concourſe of nobility of each kingdom. So great was the veneration each of them bore to this prelate, that they gave an inſtance of their great regard for him, which in theſe days would not be thought altogether in character; they both actually aſſiſted in carrying his body on their ſhoulders from the gates of the city to the church door. What reſemblance of this have we in more modern monarchs? The royal diadem ſhould indeed ſupport the mitre, or both muſt fall; but later practice has been of a different nature. In the year 1220, this Hugh was cononized at Rome in the papacy of Honorius III; and in 1282 his remains were taken up and placed in a ſilver ſhrine, at which innumerable miracles are ſaid to have been performed. See Matt. Paris, ſub ann. 1200. This Biſhop ſeeing the hearſe of fair Roſamond adorned with ſilk, and illuminated with tapers, in the choir of the nunnery at Godſtow, near Oxford, was ſo offended at the poſthumous ſtate of that royal concubine, that he ordered her body to be directly moved into the church-yard, ſaying, the other place was too good for a harlot; and all women ſhould be terrified by this example from following her ſteps. The anniverſary of St. Hugh had uſed to be obſerved with great ſolemnity, and particularly at Leiceſter." This note is Sir Thomas Cave's; from Godwyn's Catalogue of Biſhops, 1615, p. 295.

Eccleſiæ *Magnæ Petlyng* patronus abbas de Sancto Ebrulfo, et habet eam in proprios uſus anteſtante; Alanus vicarius inſtitutus per H. epiſcopum in regiſtro vicar'.

Eccleſiæ de *Wellekby* patronus Robertus de Angervile; perſona magiſter Rob' inſtitutus per D. archidiac' vacante ſede. Monachi de Sancto Ebrulfo percipiunt ibi duas partes decimarum de garbis de dominico de Angervile. Eccleſia *Parva Petlyng* percipit tertiam partem garbarum recept' de dominico Walteri de Eſtley. Abbas Leyc' percipit duas partes decimarum blad' de feodo Hugonis de Ripariis, et hæc omnia ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Blaby* [1] patronus abbas Leyc'; perſona Joh̃es de Humerſton, nepos archid' Stow, inſtitutus per H. epiſcopum, percipiens unum aureum nomine penſionis; vicarius Joh. de Gynges inſtitutus per H. epiſcopum auctoritate concilii, percipiens totum reſiduum, et ſolvens abbati Leyc' LX s. [2] nomine penſionis, et unam petram ceræ ab antiquo ut dicitur; et debentur exhibere inſtrumenta ſua ſuper hoc.

Eccleſiæ de *Eyleſton* patronus Ric̃us de Harencort; perſona Ph̃s de Cunſton inſtitutus per epiſcopum H.; et habet duas capellas, *Lobiſthorp* habentem capellanum reſidentem, et *Glen* quæ debet deſerviri per matricem eccleſiam III diebus in ſeptimanâ.

Eccleſiæ *Coſſeby* patronus abbas Leyc', habens eam totam in proprios uſus ab antiquo; et habet capellam *Thorp*, quæ debet deſerviri per matricem eccleſiam III diebus in ſeptimanâ; Robertus vicarius.

Eccleſiæ *Brouſton* patronus Walterus de Eſtleg; perſona Wil̃ls de Eſtleg inſtitutus per archid' loci ſede vacante; et ſolvit monachis de Sancto Ebrulfo II' ſol annuos pro duabus garbis decimarum de dominico Thomæ de Eſtleg; et habet capellam de *Sutton*, quæ non conſuevit deſerviri niſi de gratiâ; vicarius Hugo inſtitutus per H. epiſcopum.

Eccleſiæ de *Leyra* patronus Willielmus Wylenges; inſtitutus per H. epiſcopum Lincoln.

Eccleſiæ de *Froliſworth* patronus prior de Chacumba; perſona Walterus de Sancto Albano inſtitutus per Hug' epiſcopum.

Eccleſiæ de *Claybroke* patronæ moniales de Eton; perſona Petrus inſtitutus per Hug' quondam Lincoln'; et ſolvit dictis monialibus VI marc' nomine penſionis, per quandam compoſitionem judicum de lege [3] auctoritate initam. Monachi de Kyrkeby percipiunt decimas de dominico Jacobi Viſeg' [4]; et ſolvunt matrici eccleſiæ XI s. annuos; et habent duas capellas, *Wyginton* et *Wybetoft*, quæ debent deſerviri per I capellanum quælibet III diebus in ſeptimanâ.

Eccleſiæ de *Dunton* patronus prior de Kanewell, habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo; Hug' vicarius inſtitutus per H. epiſcopum.

Eccleſiæ *Magnæ Eſſeby* patronæ moniales de Cateſby, habentes eam in proprios uſus; Wil̃ls vicarius inſtitutus per H. epiſcopum.

Eccleſiæ de *Morton* Ric̃us de Harecourt; perſona Leodegar' inſtitutus per H. epiſcopum.

Eccleſiæ de *Kylmundekote* patronus Hug' de Dyngeſton; perſona Adam capellanus inſtitutus per H. epiſcopum. Et habet duas capellas; *Cotes*, quæ habet capellanum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam; et *Walton*, quæ debet deſerviri per matricem eccleſiam III diebus in ſeptimanâ.

Eccleſiæ de *Kinelingworth-Rabas* patronus abbas de Leyc', percipiens IIII marcas nomine penſionis ab antiquo, ut dicitur; et debet abbas exhibere inſtrumenta ſua. Perſona Hug' de Barre inſtitutus per H. Lincoln' epiſcopum.

Eccleſiæ alterius *Kinelingworth* patronus Rogerus; perſona Willielmus de Akerville inſtitutus per H. quondam Lincoln', percipiens IIII marc' nomine penſionis. Magiſter le Beneveys vicarius inſtitutus per H. quondam Lincoln' epiſcopum, et percipit totum reſiduum.

Eccleſiæ *Swyneford* patroni hoſpitallarii; percipiunt C ſolid' nomine penſionis ab antiquo. Wil̃ls vicarius percipit totum reſiduum; inſtitutus per H. quondam Lincoln'.

Eccleſiæ de *Thorp* patronus Ricardus Chaynnel; perſona Thom' inſtitutus per H. quondam Linc'.

Eccleſiæ de *Stawell* patronus R'cus Fytun; perſona Joh̃es inſtitutus per H. quondam Lincoln'.

Eccleſiæ de *Codeſb'* patronus [Nich̃us] de Verdon; perſona * * *

Eccleſiæ de *Muneſterton* patronus unius medietatis Ric̃us Sylveyn; perſona ejuſdem medietatis Warinus inſtitutus per G. quondam archid. vacante ſede. Patronus alterius medietatis Ad' de Clipſton ratione uxoris ſuæ. Perſona ejuſdem ...... Et habet duas capellas, *Pulteney* et *Walecote*, quæ debent deſerviri III diebus in ſeptimanâ per alterum capellanum matricis eccleſiæ.

Eccleſiæ de *Lutterworth* patronus J. de Verdon; perſona mag' Simon inſtitutus per H. epiſcopum, reddens hoſpitali ejuſdem villæ quartam partem XVI marcarum, quæ eſt eſtimatio eccleſiæ.

Eccleſiæ de *Butneſwelle* patronus abbas Leyc', habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo ut dicitur; vicarius Jordan' inſtitutus per H. epiſcopum.

Eccleſiæ *Parvæ Eſſeby* patroni Hoſpitallarii; perſona Thom. inſtitutus per H. epiſcopum; et ſolvit ſex ſolid' Hoſpit', de quibus ipſi ſolvunt IIII ſol' monachis de Chanewell, auctoritate judicum delegatorum; et ſequeſtrati ſunt IIII s. qui adalienati ſunt tempore iſtius perſonæ.

Eccleſiæ de *Endredeby* patronus abbas Leyc', habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo; et habet capellam *Wetſton*, habentem capellanum reſidentem, et omnia jura parochialia et ſacramentalia; ſed non ſolvit ſynodalia.

Eccleſiæ de *Northburg* patronatus eſt in contentione inter abbatem Leyc' et Fulconem filium Waryn. Joh' de Walvamton perſona inſtitutus per H. Lincoln' epiſcopum; et ſolvit eccleſia penſionem XX s. per confirmationem epiſcopi et capituli Lincoln' prædicto abbati; et habet capellam *Honecote*, quæ conſuevit deſerviri III diebus in ſeptimanâ per matricem eccleſiam.

Eccleſiæ de *Crafte* patronus abbas Leyc'; Petrus perſona inſtitutus per H. quondam Lincoln'. De penſione III marcarum et unius petræ ceræ plenius eſt inquirendum. Et pertinent ad eccleſiam de *Craft* omnes decimæ garbarum et lini de feodo Rad̃i de Turville in *Craft*, *Thurleſton*, *Normanton*; et percipit [medietatem] omnium minutarum decimarum et aliorum proventuum in prædictis villis; et eccleſia de *Thurleſton* aliam medietatem.

Eccleſiæ de *Thurleſton* patronus Robertus de Campana; perſona Henr' inſtitutus per H. quondam Lincoln'; et pertinent ad illam eccleſiam omnes decimæ garbarum et lini de feodo Roberti de Campana in ſupradictis villis, de minutis decimis, et aliis pertinentibus ut ſupra. Monachi de Sancto Ebrulfo percipiunt ibi duos ſolidos pro decimis de dominico comitis.

Eccleſiæ de *Staunton* patronus Will' Baſſet; perſona Galfr' Baſſet inſtitutus per W. quondam archid.' De præſentatione dimid' marcæ dubitatur an debeat ſolvi abbati Leyc' vel eccleſiæ de Craft; ſed bene ſcit capellanus, quod tranſactis fere XL annis ſoluti erant IIII ſol' eccleſiæ de Craft; et poſtea, abbate Leyc' patrono eccleſiæ de Craft movente controverſiam verſus eccleſiam de Staunton, adducta fuit illa præfat' uſque ad dimid' marc', tranſactis circiter XX annis. Monachi de Tamworth percipiunt ibi decimas bladi de antiquo dominico Wil̃lmi Baſſet.

Eccleſiæ de *Sapecote* patronus Wil̃lmus Baſſet; perſona Thom' inſtitutus per H. quondam Lincoln'. Monachi de Sancto Ebrulfo habent duas partes decimarum bladi de unâ carucatâ terræ de feodo de Leyc'.

Eccleſiæ de *Aylmerſthorp* patronus Wil̃lmus de Charneles; perſona Wil̃ls inſtitutus per C. tunc archid' vacante ſede.

Eccleſiæ de *Desford* patronus abbas de Sancto Ebrulfo; perſona * * * *

Eccleſiæ de *Clenefelde* patronus abbas Sancti Ebrulfi; perſona Math' inſtitutus per H. Lincoln'; et habet capellam *Brantiſton*, habentem capellanum reſidentem. Item *Kerby*, quæ debet deſerviri tribus diebus in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam. Dictus abbas habet decimas bladi de dominico comitis in *Brantiſton* et in *Kereby*.

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[1] This church is repeated elſewhere in the original Matriculus, with the addition of a chapel at *Thorp*. See p. lvii.

[2] LX s. written on an eraſure after the original writing.

[3] Sic. Q. *delegatorum*?

[4] Sic. Q. *uxoriſque*?

Eccleſiæ de *Sarneford* patronus prior de Kyrkeby; perſona Nich' inſtitutus per H. Lincoln' tunc ſolvens dicto priori IIII marc' nomine penſionis ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Aſton* patronus Will̄s de Haſting; perſona Hutb' inſtitutus per G. quondam leg'; et habet capellam *Burbach*, habentem capellanum reſidentem; et *Scitediſly*, quæ debet deſerviri III diebus in ſeptimanâ per capellanum de *Burbach*. Mag' Robertus de Swepſton inſtitutus per archid' vacante ſede.

Eccleſiæ de *Roteby* patronæ moniales de Eton, habentes eam in proprios uſus; vicarius Thom' percipiens omnes minutas decimas, oblationes, et obventiones altaris; et quinque ſolid', et unam virgat' terræ.

Eccleſiæ de *Blaby* patronus abbas Leyc'; perſona mag' Will̄s; et habet capellam *Thorp*, quæ conſuevit deſerviri III diebus in ebdomadâ; modo habet capellanum reſidentem. Eccleſia ſolvit penſionem abbati Leyc', ſcil. LX s̄. et unam petram ceræ.

In Decanatu de SPARKENO præeſt SIMON[1] perſona de *Cateby*.

Eccleſiæ de *Barewell* patrona Abbatiſſa de Polleſworth; perſona Will' inſtitutus per archid' vacante ſede; et ſolvit prædictæ abbatiſſæ II marc' nomine penſionis. Et habet duas capellas, *Stapilton* et *Merſton*, quarum utraque debet deſerviri III diebus in ſeptimanâ per matricem eccleſiam.

Eccleſiæ de *Kirkeby* patronus P̄hs de Kinton, de dono Ric̄i Mallor'. Modo abbas Leyceſtriæ. Perſona * * *. Et habet capellam de *Peclynton*, de quâ contentio eſt de advocatione, habentem omnia ſacramenta, et ſolventem ſynodalia ſicut matrix eccleſia; & habet capellanum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam quamdiu parochiani ſolverint ei XV ſol'. Item habet aliam capellam *Sulton*, habentem capellanum de novo reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam. Monachi Sancti Ebrulfi percipiunt duas garbas decimarum de antiquo dominico comitis Leyc' apud *Sulton*, et totam decimam garbarum de aſſartis novis ibidem.

Eccleſiæ de *Newbolte* patronus Nic̄hs de Verdon; perſona Elyas inſtitutus per W. archid' vacante ſede.

Eccleſiæ de *Cateby* patronus prior de Dunſtapil; perſona Simon inſtitutus per W. quondam archid' vacante ſede, ſolvens dicto priori III ſolid' nomine penſionis ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Boſeworth* patronus Nich' de Verdon; perſona Will̄s inſtitutus per H. tunc epiſcopum, ſolvens II marc' monachis Sanctæ Mariæ apud Ebor' ab antiquo. Et habet capellam *Berliſton*, habentem capellanum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam, et omnia ſacramenta ſicut matrix eccleſia, et ſolvit ſynodal' II s. Item capellam de *Karleton*, quæ debet deſerviri III diebus in ſeptimanâ per matricem eccleſiam, et habet ſepulturam. Item capellam de *Sutton*, quæ debet deſerviri III diebus in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam, ſed de gratiâ. Item capellam de *Cotis*, quæ debet deſerviri ſemel in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam. Item *Menkenton*[2], quæ ſimiliter debet deſerviri III diebus in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam, et habet ſepulturam.

Eccleſiæ de *Neiliſton* patron' Matild' Banaſtr'; perſona Nich' inſtitutus per H. quondam Lincoln'. Et habet II capellas; *Normenton*, habentem capellanum reſidentem et ſepulturam per matricem eccleſiam. Item *Barton*, quæ debet deſerviri ſemel in anno per matricem eccleſiam.

Eccleſiæ de *Thornton* patronus abbas Leyc' habens eam in proprios uſus auctoritate quondam Linc' et capituli. Et habet duas capellas, *Bagworth* et *Staunton*, quarum utraque debet deſerviri III diebus in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam; et habet ſepulturam. Vicarius Ric̄us per H. nunc epiſcopum inſtitutus.

Eccleſiæ de *Merkinfelde* patronus comes Wynton'; perſona Will̄s inſtitutus per H. nunc Lincoln', ſolvens eccleſiæ de *Rotheby* XII s̄. die Sancti Gregorii ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Ybeſtok* patronus hæres Henr' de Burton; perſona Thom' inſtitutus per H. nunc epiſcopum Lincoln'. Et habet duas capellas, *Hucliſcote* et *Dunton*, quæ reddunt XII đ. quarum utraque debet deſerviri III diebus in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam. Et percipit perſona de *Ibeſtoke*, nomine decimarum, de duobus grangiis de *Gerldin'* ſitis infra limites parochiæ ſuæ, XL ſolid' annuos ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Hebtre* patron' Hoſpitalarii; perſona mag' Thom' inſtitutus per W.[3] quondam Lincoln', Hoſpitalariis retinentibus omnes decimas de dominico ſuo propriâ auctoritate circiter XVI annos, et decimas cujuſdam molendini jam ferè per duos annos.

Eccleſiæ de *Kongeſton* patronus Will̄mus; perſona . . . . inſtitutus per H. tunc Lincoln'.

Eccleſiæ de *Hinkel* patronus abbas de Lyre, habens eam in proprios uſus de dono Will̄i filii Osb̄ti ab antiquo. Et habet tres capellas, *Stoke*, *Dadelington*, et *Wychen*. Capella de *Stokys* II s̄.[4] libera eſt, habens omnia ſacramentalia, et reddit ſynodalia ut matrix eccleſia III s̄. VI đ.; et habet capellanum reſidentem per priorem miniſtrantem ei neceſſaria. Capella de *Dadelington* debet deſerviri III diebus in ebdomadâ per proviſionem prioris. Capella de *Wychen* non niſi ſemel in anno. Et *debent omnia bona illius eccleſiæ expendi apud Hynkel, ad ſuſtentationem duorum monachorum ibidem reſidentium, et miniſtrorum eccleſiæ, et hoſpitalitatis faciendæ. Vicarius Robertus inſtitutus per H. tunc epiſcopum*[5].

Eccleſiæ de *Hecham* patronus abbas de Lira; perſona Ric̄us inſtitutus per Will' quondam Lincoln', et ſolvit penſionem III marc' ab antiquo. Et habet capellam *Lindle*, habentem capellanum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam et omnia ſacramentalia, et ſolvit ſynodalia ſicut matrix eccleſia III s̄. VI đ.

Eccleſiæ de *Drayton* patronus abbas de Lira; perſona mag' W. de Langeton inſtitutus per H. nunc epiſcopum, ſolvens dicto abbati VII s̄. ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Wytdel* patronus abbas de Lyra; perſona Rogerus inſtitutus per H. nunc epiſcopum. Et habet capellam *Attreton*, quæ debet deſerviri ſemel in ebdomadâ. Idem abbas percipit de iſtâ eccleſiâ XX s̄. ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Sibbeſdon* patronus abbas de Lyra; perſona . . . . inſtitutus per H. nunc epiſcopum, ſolvens dicto abbati ſex marcas ab antiquo. Et habet duas capellas; *Upton*, quæ debet deſerviri II diebus in ebdomadâ, et *Whechelesbr'*, quæ debet deſerviri III diebus in ebdomadâ. Et debent earum parochiani in omnibus præcipuis ſolempnibus viſitare matricem eccleſiam.

Eccleſiæ de *Shepe* patronus W. de Harecourt unius medietatis; perſona Will̄mus illius medietatis inſtitutus per H. tunc Linc'. Patronus alterius medietatis Will̄mus filius Will̄i; perſona Henricus filius Walkelini inſtitutus per H. quondam Linc'. Et habet III capellas; *Raddecleve*, liberè habentem omnia ſacramenta præter ſepulturam, et capellanum reſidentem [per matricem] eccleſiam; et ſolvit ſynodalia II s̄. Item *Parvam Shepe*, quæ debet deſerviri ſemel in anno. Monachi Sancti Ebrulfi percipiunt duas partes decimarum garbarum bladi de dominico Johannis le Power in *Parvâ Shepe* ab antiquo. Et capellam [*Mythe*], quæ debet deſerviri ſemel in anno.

Eccleſiæ de *Weſton* non eſt patronus neque perſona; ſed monachi Mirival faciunt eam deſerviri III diebus in ſeptimanâ per aliquem de monachis, et ſolvunt ſynodalia pro eâ II s̄. q^r eccleſiis omnibus parochianis totam terram parochiæ occupaverunt.

Eccleſiæ de *Ov'ton* patronus abbas de Mirival; perſona P̄hus inſtitutus per H. nunc epiſcopum; et habet II capellas, ſcil' *Twycros* et *Gepekull*. *Twycros* habet capellanum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam; habens et omnia ſacramentalia; ſolvit ſynodalia ſicut matrix eccleſia iii s̄. vi đ. Canonici de Oſeneye percipiunt ii partes decimarum de dominico Willi filii Herberti. Et *Gepul*, quæ debet deſerviri iii diebus in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam.

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[1] Simon was at that time the Rural Dean, or "Archdeacon," as he is here called, an officer then of no ſmall importance. In Bp. Atterbury's "Miſcellanies" is a "Charge" delivered to the archdeaconry of Totneſs, which contains much curious information relative to this office.

[2] Sic. In Burton it is printed "capellam de *Shenton*."

[3] William de Bleys. He was biſhop in the ſmall interval between the two Hughs, being elected in 1201, though not conſecrated till Aug. 24, 1204. He died May 11, 1206; and, after his death, the ſee was again vacant for another three years. This accounts for the various inſtitutions in this liſt by the Rural Dean, *ſede vacante*.

[4] Sic.

[5] In the MS. what is here printed in Italic has been inſerted upon an eraſure; and the laſt ſentence "Vicarius Robertus," &c. is written twice.

Eccleſiæ de *Norton* patronus prior de Belvero; perſona .... inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc', ſolvens dictis monachis xx s̄. auctoritate H. quondam Linc'; et habet capellam *Bildeſdon*, quæ non habet ſervitium niſi de graciâ perſonæ.

Eccleſiæ de *Apulby* patronus hæres Rici filii Rogeri; perſona Ricus Middi inſtitutus per H. quondam Linc'. Monachi de Burton percipiunt ii garbas de tenementis ſuis de dominico ab antiquo, et retinent totam decimam.

Eccleſiæ de *Sakeſton* patronus Oliv' Saracen'; perſona Ric' inſtitutus per D. archid' vacante ſede; et habet capellam *Oddiſton*, quæ conſuevit ante concilium Rading'[1] deſerviri ii diebus in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam.

Eccleſia de *Snarkoſton*, quæ eſt capella de *Swepſton*, in decanatu de Cateby[2]; et ſolvit decano de Cateby ſynodalia ii s̄. ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis; et habet capellanum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam, et habet criſma et oleum pro dec' de Sparkeno; et habet omnia ſacramentalia et ſepulturam.

In Decanatu de ACLE, cui præeſt GYLBERTUS Decanus.

Eccleſiæ de *Sheyle* patronatus eſt in contentione[3]; perſona Willmus capellanus inſtitutus per W. quondam archid' ad præſentationem Radi de Scheyle tunc patroni, ſolvens priori de Wenlok viii s̄. iiii đ. a tempore concilii Lat' primi[4], per quandam compoſitionem factam coram judicibus delegatis. Et habet capellam in *Minori Sheyle*, quæ debet deſerviri iii diebus in ebdomadâ. Monachi de Mirivale ſolvunt eccleſiæ i marc' annuam pro decim' de grangiâ ſuâ quam habent in illâ parochiâ auctoritate Willmi[5] de Conſt' quondam Lincoln'. Item x s̄. pro decimâ v virgatarum terræ quas habent ibidem per quandam compoſitionem perpetualem initam inter eos et W. perſonam.

Eccleſiæ de *Swepſton* patronus Wills de Charnell; perſona W. de London' inſtitutus per D. archid' vacante ſede. Et habet capellam de *Snarkiſton*, ut ſupra. Mag' Robtus de Swepſton inſtitutus vicarius in eadem per D. archid' vacante ſede, reddens matrici eccleſiæ i libram incenſi nomine penſionis, ad inſtantiam et præſentationem dicti W. patroni.

Eccleſiæ de *Pakenton* patronus prior de Coventry; perſona W. de Caſtell inſtitutus per H. quondam Linc', ſolvens dicto priori x s̄. ab antiquo. Et habet capellam *Snipeſton*, habentem capellanum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam.

Eccleſiæ de *Eſſeb'* patronus abbas Lilliſhull, habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo. Et habet capellam *Blakfordby*, quæ debet deſerviri iii diebus in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam. Rogerus vicarius inſtitutus per H. nunc Lincoln'.

Eccleſiæ de *Ov'ton* patronus Will' de Quatermars; perſona Robtus de Landa inſtitutus per H. nunc epiſcopum.

Eccleſiæ de *Wytewyk* patronus Thom' Maunſell; perſona Radus Taleboys inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc'. Vicarius Willmus de Scawell, percipiens medietatem omnium proventuum illius eccleſiæ nomine vicariæ ſuæ, inſtitutus per dominum archid' vacante ſede; et ſolvit perſonæ i libram incenſi annuatim. Et habet capellam *Angodeſton*, habentem capellanum reſidentem. Will' capellanus inſtitutus perſona in eadem per H. quondam Lincoln'; & percipit nomine vicariæ ſuæ omnes decimas, oblationes, et obventiones, tam in garbis quam in aliis, de viii virgatis terræ, præter principale teſtamentum quod ſpectat ad matricem eccleſiam ſimul cum corporibus.

Eccleſiæ de *Belenton* patronus Nichus de Verdon; perſona .... inſtitutus per H. Linc' epiſcopum.

Eccleſiæ de *Diſworth* patrona prioriſſa de Langel de dono Benedicti, habens eam in proprios uſus de permiſſione H. nunc Linc'. Alex' vicarius.

Eccleſiæ de *Bredon* patronus prior de Sancto Oſwaldo, de dono R.[6] comitis Notingham, habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo. Et habet capellas *Staunton* et *W'rthenton*, habentes capellanos reſidentes continuè per matricem eccleſiam; et debent omnia bona memoratæ eccleſiæ expendi apud Bredon, ad ſuſtentationem v canonicorum ibidem reſidentium, et miniſtrorum eccleſiæ, et hoſpitalitatis faciendæ. Joh' vicarius.

Eccleſiæ de *Duninton* patronus prior de Norton; perſona .... inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc', ſolvens iiii marc' dicto priori auctoritate ejuſdem et capituli Linc'. Et habet capellam in caſtro ibidem, quæ conſuevit deſerviri per aliquem canonicorum de Norton reſidentium ibidem, qui percipit medietatem omnium decimarum de dominico domini conſtabularii Ceſtriæ a xxx annis, et decimas de quodam molendino ab antiquo, et omnes decimas de *Wanecroft* de permiſſione perſonarum a xx annis. Et eſt ibi quoddam hoſpitale erectum per J. quondam conſtabellarium Ceſtriæ, ſalvis decimis et juribus paroch' matrici eccleſiæ de eodem hoſpitali, cui præeſt Umfridus capellanus. Et debent ibi eſſe xiii fratres cum ſororibus; ſed nullum habent habitum regularem, nec obſervant aliquam regulam. Et percipiunt iidem fratres decimam garbarum ſecundam prout decimas eccleſiæ de dominico dicti Conſtabellarii; item totam decimam feni de eodem.

Eccleſiæ de *Thurkaſton* patronus abbas Sancti Ebrulfi; perſona Ric' de Staunton, inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc'. Vicarius Gilbtus inſtitutus per D. archid' vacante ſede. Et habet duas virgatas terræ, et omnes proventus altaris nomine vicariæ ſuæ. Et ſolvit perſonæ xx s̄. qui ſolvit prædicto abbati xxviii s̄. ab antiquo. Et habet capellam de *Aneſy*, quæ debet deſerviri iii diebus in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam.

Eccleſiæ de *Rotheley* patronus dominus rex; perſona Johes nepos G. quondam legati inſtitutus per eundem.

Capellæ de *Anlep* patronus abbas Leyc'; perſona Walterus clericus inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc', ſolvens eccleſiæ de *Rotheley* dimidiam marcam ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Barowe* patronus abbas Leyc', habens eam in proprios uſus ex conceſſione W. quondam Linc'. Vicarius Will' inſtitutus per H. nunc Lincoln'; et percipit nomine vicariæ ſuæ medietatem omnium proventuum altaris et tertiam partem decimarum garbarum, et facit deſervire eccleſiam ipſam. Et ſuſtinebit pro ea onera epiſcopalia et archidiaconalia. Et habet capellam *Querdon*, quæ debet deſerviri iii diebus in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam. Monachi de Sancto Severo percipiunt ab antiquo iii partem decimarum bladi de dominico comitis Ceſtriæ in *Barwe*, cum omnibus minutis decimis provenientibus de curiâ dicti comitis. Item percipiunt duas partes bladi de terra W. Blundel et Hugonis Cantoris, et de novis bondis comitis in Barwe. Item totam decimam garbarum de novis aſſartis de *Munſteel'*, unde non debent percipere niſi tertiam partem. Iidem percipiunt omnem decimam garbarum et minutarum decimarum de *Wodehouſes*, exceptis oblationibus in diebus feſtivis, et denariis beati Petri, et cirag'.[7]

Eccleſiæ de *Luttebur'* patronus Hugo Diſpenſar' pro iiii partibus ejuſdem; Phs de Corlynſtog pro v parte p^i iiii portionum. R. de Verdon inſtitutus per W. quondam archid'. Vicar' earundem ex illis percipit nomine vicariæ ſuæ omnes proventus illarum IIII portionum, ſolvens dicto R. octo marcas nomine penſionis. Perſona V portionis & de Corlinſtog inſtitutus per H. quondam Lincoln'.

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[1] This ſeems to be the Council of Nobles and Prelates held at Reading in the year 1214, 16 John, to reſtore peace between the king and clergy; and particularly the abbot of Glaſtonbury and biſhop of Lincoln. Wilkins's Concil. I. 546.

[2] Simon, then rector of Cateby, was the rural dean of Sparkenhoe.

[3] "Contentio erat inter Walterum de Ridware & priorem de Sudleghe." Bracton, lib. iv. p. 246. b.

[4] The firſt Lateran council was held in the year 1123.

[5] Walter de Conſtantiis, conſecrated biſhop of Lincoln June 25, 1183; and tranſlated the next year to Rouen in Normandy.

[6] Robert de Ferrars, earl of Nottingham 1141. He married Margaret, daughter of William Peverel.

[7] Q. *Cyricſcet*: a Saxon word ſignifying *primitiæ ſeminum*, *vectigal eccleſiaſticum*.

Eccleſiæ de *Dixley* patronus abbas Leyc'; perſona Ric. inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc', ſolvens dicto abbati dĩ marc' ab antiquo. Et percipit eccleſia de *Dixley* duas marcas de domo de Gereldon, pro quibuſdam decimis, ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Hatherne* patronus abbas Leyc'; perſona Ric' inſtitutus per Hug' nunc Lincoln', ſolvens dicto abbati III marcas et I petram ceræ ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Watton* patronus abbas Leyc'; perſona Leodeg' inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc', ſolvens dicto abbati XX s̃. ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Kegworth* patronus Stepħs de Seggrave, inſtitutus per H. nunc Lincoln'; et habet capellam de *Donynton*, quæ habet capellanum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam. Item capellam de *Walton*, quæ conſuevit deſerviri II diebus in ebdom aâ per matricem eccleſiam.

Eccleſiæ de *Schepeſhed* patronus abbas Leyc', habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo; [1][Gilb' vic' inſtitutus per H. Linc'.

Eccleſiæ de *Lokynton* patronus abbas Leyc', habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo;] et habet capellam *Hemyngton* quæ non [debet] deſerviri niſi de gratiâ; Nicħus vicar' inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc', et reddit IIII marcas ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Swythelond* patronus abbas Sancti Ebrulfi; Rogerus perſona inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc', et ſolvit dicto abbati unam marcam de novo.

Abbathiæ de *Gereldon*, Ciſtertienſis ordinis, patronus comes Wynton'.

Prioratûs monialium de *Langel* patronus Roƀtus de Tateſhal.

Aldermanhawe in diſpoſitione prioris de Bermundiſey, qui conſuevit habere ibi III monachos.

Charley, I heremitor'; patronus comes Wynton'; ibi ſolent manere III fratres.

Ulviſcroft, heremitorum, patronus comes Wynton'; ibi ſolent tres fratres ſacerdotes.

GOSECOTE.

Acta apud *Thurſtinton*, in decanatu de Goſecote, cui præeſt Galfr' perſona de *Rereſby*.

Eccleſiæ de *Wymundewolde* patronus comes Wynton', abbas de Bello Campo habens eam in proprios uſus de đone Roƀti filii Rađi per confirmationem H. quondam Lincoln' epiſcopi, ut dicunt, a XXXV annis; et exhibere debent inſtrumenta ſua citra feſtum beati Petri ad vincula. Vicarius Joħes, inſtitutus per B. quondam arch', percipiens nomine vicariæ omnes proventus illius eccleſiæ, exceptis decimis tam garbarum quam minut' et principalibus legatis; et ſolvit perſonæ unam libram incenſi auctoritate ejuſdem B. Monachi de Sancto Ebrulfo percipiunt ibidem duas garbas decimarum de XII virgatis terræ et dimid' ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Preſtwold* patronus prior Bolyngton; perſona . . . . inſtitutus per H. nunc epiſcopum. Et habet capellam *Cotes*, liberam, habentem omnia ſacramentalia et ſepulturam, et capellanum reſidentem, qui debet præſentari per Roƀtum Furmentyn, advocatum ejuſdem eccleſiæ; et ſolvit matrici eccleſiæ duos cereos, VIIIđ. et unam libram incenſi illa capella; et totum reſiduum habet Alanus vicarius. Item habet capellam de *Houton*, liberam, habentem capellanum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam; et habet omnia ſacramentalia et ſepulturam, et ſolvit ſynodalia XII đ. Item *Burton*, quæ debet ſemel deſerviri in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam. Dictus prior Bolyngton percipit ibidem duas garbas decimarum de dominico Roƀti Putrel de Cotes et Elyæ de Preſtwolde, ſolvens abbati de Sancto Severo unam marcam annuatim per quandam compoſitionem factam inter ipſos. Item ibidem percipiunt duas garbas decimarum de feodo Randul' de Jorz, in Houton, ſolvens priori de Lenton IIII ſolid' annuatim, qui eas habet de antiquo. Monachi de Gerndon ſolvunt perſonæ de Preſtwold III marc' pro decimis terrarum ſuarum ibidem quas propriis ſumptibus excolunt, ſcil' VIII carucat', per quandam compoſitionem inter ipſos.

Eccleſiæ de *Dalby* patroni Hoſpitalarii, habentes eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Saxeleby* patronus Rađ' . . . . .

Eccleſiæ de *Beby* patronus abbas Croyland; perſona mag' H. de Stanford, inſtitutus per H. nunc Lincoln', ſolvens ſacriſtæ Croylond ab antiquo I marcam. Abbas Croylond retinet ibidem decimam de dominico ſuo ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Croxſton* patronus unius medietatis abbas de Croxſton; perſona ejuſdem Th' de Northampton, inſtitutus per W. archid' vacante ſede; patronus alterius medietatis prior de Melton, habens eos in proprios uſus a XXX annis, et dicit capitulum quod debet eſſe capella de *Eſſeby*. Abbas de Evyſham percipit ibidem duas garbas decimarum de dominico Henr' Foliot ab antiquo, quas prior de Chacumb habet pro III ſol'.

Eccleſiæ de *Asfordeby* patronus dominus Linc'; perſona . . . . .; et ſolvit R. de Iwardby XX s̃. auctoritate W. quondam Linc'.

Eccleſiæ de *Humberſton* patronus abbas Leyc'; perſona Ric' de Glowceſt', inſtitutus per H. Lincoln', ſolvens abbati dimidiam marcam ab antiquo. Monachi de Sancto Ebrulfo percipiunt duas garbas de dominico Joh' de Humaz ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Belgrave* patronus abbas Sancti Ebrulfi; perſona R. inſtitutus per H. epiſcopum ſolvens dicto abbati X marc'. Et habet capellam de *Thurmed-ſton* ſitam in feodo comitis Wynton', et capellam apud *Bruſtall*, quarum utraque debet deſerviri per capellanum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam. Eccleſia de *Sileby* percipit ibi duas garbas de dominico Joħis de Harecurt.

Eccleſiæ de *Sipeſton* patronus Roƀtus de Thebaldeull; perſona Gilb' Mallor inſtitutus per H. Linc'.

Eccleſiæ de *Barkeby* patronus abbas Leyc', de dono Roƀti le Poer, habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo, ſolvens canonicis de Trentham VIII marcas et dimid' auctoritate cujus neſcit capitulum. Et habet capellam *Thurmedeſton* in feodo comitis Leyc', quæ debet deſerviri per matricem eccleſiam tribus diebus; Reginaldus vicarius. [Item capellam de *Hameld'*, quæ ſimiliter debet deſerviri per matricem eccleſiam III diebus; Reginaldus vicarius[2].]

Eccleſiæ de *Queniburgh* patronus abbas Leyc', habens eam in proprius uſus, et ſolvens capitulo Ebor' IIII marc' ab antiquo; Roƀtus vicarius.

Eccleſiæ de *Retherby* patronus prior de Landa; perſona Herimbertus ſolvens dicto priori duas marc' et dimidiam ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Rereſby* patronus unius medietatis Rad' de Coleville; patronus alterius medietatis Rađus Camerarius. Perſona Galfr' Baſſet inſtitutus . . . . Monachi Sancti Nicholai Andegav' percipiunt duas garbas de unâ carucatâ terræ de feodo Simonis de Neval ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Brokeſby* patronus Wills de Sagio; perſona Walterus de Sagio inſtitutus . . . . . . Monachi de Sancto Severo percipiunt tertiam partem garbarum de dominico ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Hungerton* patronus abbas Leyc'; perſona Wills inſtitutus . . . . ſolvens dicto abbati XX s̃. annuos et unam petram ceræ ab antiquo. Et habet capellam de *Ingwardby*, quæ conſuevit deſerviri per III dies in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam. Monachi de Sancto Ebrulfo percipiunt ibi duas garbas de dominico Roƀti Angvill ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Aſtlakeſton* patronus Joħes de Bakepus; perſona Petrus frater ejus inſtitutus per H. quondam Linc', percipiens III marc' nomine penſionis a Willo vicar' inſtituto per archid' vacante ſede, qui percipit totum reſiduum nomine vicariæ.

Eccleſiæ de *Ludinton* patronus prior de Landa, habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo.

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[1] The words printed in hooks were omitted in the MS. and afterwards added in the margin and between the lines.

[2] The words in hooks have been inſerted after the original writing.

Eccleſiæ de *Tokeby* abbas de Croxdon patronus, habens eam in proprios uſus. Et habet capellam *Norton*, habentem capellanum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam, et habet omnia ſacramenta et jura paroch' ſolvens xviii d. pro ſynodal'. Item *Kaythorp*, quæ conſuevit deſerviri tribus diebus in ebdomadâ; vic' . . . . . .

Eccleſiæ de *Tylton* patronus prior de Landa, habens eam in proprios uſus. Et habet capellam *Watheberge* et *Merdeſeude*, quæ debent deſerviri tribus diebus in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam. Henr' vicar'.

Eccleſiæ de *Eſſeby* patronus prior de Landa; perſona G. Baſſet. Et habet capellam *Hernyſby*, quæ debet deſerviri per tres dies.

Eccleſiæ de *Louſeby* patroni fratres Sancti Lazari, habentes eam in proprios uſus vicar'. Habet capellam de *Newton*, quæ ſingulis diebus debet deſerviri per matricem eccleſiam.

Eccleſiæ de *Skeſynton* patronus J. de Verdon; perſona Rob' ſolvens eccleſiæ de *Role* x s̃. ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Twyford* patronus Radus de Schevill; perſona Wills inſtitutus per concord'. Et habet capellam in *Thorp*, quæ debet deſerviri per iiii dies per matricem eccleſiam.

Eccleſiæ de *Daleby-Chacumbe* patronus prior de Chacumbe, eam habens in proprios uſus. Vicar', &c.

Eccleſiæ de *Friſeby* patronus prior de Landa, habens eam in proprios uſus vicar' a fundatione domûs; et ſolvit monachis Sancti Severi iii ſol' pro tertiâ parte decimarum garbarum de dominico comitis Ceſtriæ. W. vicarius.

Eccleſiæ de *Thurſtaneſtoun* patronus prior de Sempringham; perſona inſtitutus . . . . . . et prior habet in eadem villâ ii bovatas terræ in eadem villâ[1] pertinentes ad dictam eccleſiam, et auctoritate judicum delegatorum ſolvet prior decimas ibi quas excolit nonobſtante privilegio.

Eccleſiæ de *L. Heby* patronus Wills de Ros; perſona G. inſtitutus per quondam legatum. *Gadeſby* eſt capella de *Role*, habens capellanum ſuum reſidentem, et omnia quæ matrix eccleſia habet, et reſpondet pro omnibus ſynodalibus. Idem eſt de capellis *Gormeton*, *Cayham*, et *Caddeſwelle*. Idem eſt de *Warkeneteb*, ſed non reſpondet de ſynodalibus.

Eccleſiæ de *Radeclive* patronus prior de Charley; W. vicarius inſtitutus per H. nunc, habens totum præter garbas de dominico, quas idem percipit ab antiquo, ſolvendo eidem priori iii ſol' nomine penſionis ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Coſington* Hugo Diſpenſator patronus; perſona W. Diſpenſator. Et eccleſia ſolvit abbati de Sancto Severo x ſolid' nomine penſionis.

Eccleſiæ de *Sileby* patronus Ric' de Harecort; perſona . . . . . . Monachi de Sancto Ebrulfo percipiunt ibi decimas de vi virgatis terræ ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ *Segrave* patronus S. Segrave; perſona Philippus inſtitutus per H. Vicarius R. percipiens alteragium cum terrâ; et ſolvit ſynodalia.

Eccleſiæ de *Waleton* Hugo de Thurvill patronus; perſona . . . . Et ſunt ibi duo vicarii qui percipiunt totum.

Eccleſiæ de *Rakedale* patronus prior de Bakenewell; perſona Ric' Baſſet ſolvens dicto priori iii marcas et unam petram ceræ ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Siwoldeby* patronus prior de Landa; perſona . . . . ſolvens dicto priori ii s̃. nomine penſionis.

In Decanatu de GERTRE, cui præeſt Theobaldus de *Pikewell.*

Eccleſiæ de *Brungahurſt* patronus abbas de Burgo; perſona R. Bacuin ſolvens eidem abbati dimidiam marcam ab antiquo ut dicitur; et habet capellam *Eſton*, habentem capellanum ſuum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam. Item *Drayton*, quæ conſuevit deſerviri per iii dies in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam. Dictus abbas tenet decimas de dominico ſuo ibidem.

Eccleſiæ de *Medburna* patronus abbas de Oſolveſtoun de dono H. quondam regis; perſona N. de Brente inſtitutus per G. quondam legatum. Et habet capellam *Holt*, habentem proprium capellanum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam. Item capellam de *Blatheſton*, qui ſpectat ad prædictam eccleſiam. Patronus E. de Nevallis; perſona, &c. omnes proventus illius capellæ tam in garbis quam in aliis percipiens. Solvit matrici eccleſiæ v s̃. annuos.

Eccleſiæ de *Slauſton* patronus abbas de Oſelveſtoun; ex dono Rob' filii Yvonis; perſona . . . . . inſtitutus . . . . ſolvens eidem abbati ii ſolidos annuatim; et habet capellam *Akethorpe*, quæ conſuevit iii diebus in ebdomadâ deſerviri per matricem eccleſiam.

Eccleſiæ de *Welham* patronus prior de Landa, habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo; et percipit apud *Gloviſton* et *Craunhou* corpora mortuorum et medietatem principalis legati ab antiquo. Vicarius eſt ibi ordinatus per epiſcopum, totum percipiens exceptis garbis feni et decimâ molendinorum.

Eccleſiæ de *Stocfaſton* patronus R. Sampſon; perſona . . . . . inſtitutus per epiſcopum.

Eccleſiæ de *Horingwade* patronus prior de Belvero, habens eam, &c. Vicarius inſtitutus, &c.

Eccleſiæ de *Haleton* patronus unius medietatis prior de Ledis de dono Robti Crevequere; perſona . . . . inſtitutus, &c. Patronus alterius medietatis hæres Walti de Martivaſt; perſona ejuſdem, &c. et dividunt perſonæ omnes proventus illius eccleſiæ equalibus portionibus inter ſe. Et habet capellam in *Blaſton* in feodo Robti filii Walti ibidem, quæ conſuevit tribus diebus deſerviri in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam; et unus de rectoribus ſolvit de portione ſua iiii ſol' priori de Ledis auctoritate quondam H. Lincoln', ut dicitur.

Eccleſiæ de *Craunhou* patronus Sampſon; perſona G. inſtitutus per H. quondam Lincoln'; et habet ſepulturam apud *Welham*.

Eccleſiæ de *Stanton* patronus Robtus de Wivil; perſona Johes inſtitutus, &c. Monachi Sancti Ebrulfi percipiunt ii partes de decimis garbarum de dominico ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Gleuſton* patronus Hugo de Harington; perſona . . . . inſtitutus per epiſcopum; et habet ſepulturam apud *Welham* ut ſupra.

Eccleſiæ de *Budon* patronus dominus rex ut dicitur; ſed contulit illud manerium domino W. de Cantilupo, neſcitur tamen an cum advocatione; perſona . . . . . . Camiel inſtitutus, &c. Item eſt ibi quædam capella ſine eccleſiâ in eadem feodo, quæ eſt ejuſdem C.; et habet capellanum ſuum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam.

Eccleſiæ de *Lubinhou* patroni hæredes Radi Truſſel; perſona . . . . inſtitutus, &c. Monachi de Daventre percipiunt ibi decimam garbarum de feodo Johis le Poer ab antiquo, quas dimiſerunt dicto perſonæ ad firmam pro vi marcis et dimid'. Monachi de Sancto Albano percipiunt ibi duas partes decimarum de dominico Henr' de Brampton ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Foxton* patronus prior de Daventre, habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo. Vicarius . . . . per epiſcopum inſtitutus, &c.

Eccleſiæ de *Pikkewell* patroni Rogerus de Camvill & Johes de Sproxtoun; et debent ſucceſſivè præſentare ad eandem cum vacaverit, videlicet, Rog' primò et Joh' ſecundò. Perſona . . . . inſtitutus. Monachi de Kirkby percipiunt iii garbas de dominico dicti J. ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Oſelveſton* patronus abbas de Oſelveſton, habens eam in proprios uſus, &c.; & habet capellam, quæ conſuevit iii diebus in ebdomadâ deſerviri per matricem eccleſiam. Vicarius ord' per epiſcopum.

Eccleſiæ de *Billeſdon* patronus abbas Leyc', habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo. Et habet capellam *Gouteby*, quæ libera eſt, habens capellanum reſidentem et omnia jura parochialia, ſed non ſolvit ſynodalia; item *Rolinſton*, quæ conſuevit iii diebus in ebdomadâ deſerviri, ſcilicet, per matricem eccleſiam. Vicarius inſtitutus per epiſcopum.

Eccleſiæ de *Nowſley* patronus abbas Sancti Ebrulfi; perſona . . . . inſtitutus per epiſcopum; et habet capellam *Ylvyſton*, cujus medietas ſpectat ad eccleſiam de *Nowſley*, et altera medietas ad eccleſiam de [1] [*Carlton*; et conſuevit deſerviri III diebus in ebdomadâ, et uno anno per *Nowſley*, et alio anno per *Carleton*. Idem abbas percipit XXVIII s̄. de eadem eccleſiâ ab antiquo.]

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[1] Sic.

Eccleſiæ de *Cknoſſinton* patronatus eſt in contentione; G. perſona inſtitutus per W. Linc', auctoritate conc' Lat'. Eccleſia de Ocham percipit de tribus vill. ſc. de decimis cujuſlibet virgatæ unam thravam frumenti et aliam aven', et de omnibus terram illam tenentibus totam decimam de agnis, vitulis, pullis, porcellis, et cerag', et panem ter annuatim, ſcilicet, ad feſtum Omnium Sanctorum et ad Purificationem beatæ Mariæ et ad Paſcham. Abbas de Oſelveſton percipit de tertiâ parte ſc. de VIII virgatis terræ totam decimam garbarum, cum ſepulturâ mortuorum, et principali legato.

Eccleſiæ de *Charleton* patronus abbas Sancti Ebrulfi; perſona . . . . inſtitutus per epiſcopum, ſolvens eidem abbati IIII marcas ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Thurneby* patronus abbas Leyc', habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo. Et habet capellam *Stotton*, habentem capellanum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam. Monachi Sancti Ebrulfi percipiunt ibi duas partes decimarum garbarum de dominico abbatis Leyc', et Joh̄is Friday. Item iidem monachi percipiunt in *Buſſeby*, quæ eſt de parochiâ de *Thurneby*, II garbas unius virgatæ terræ. Vicarius inſtitutus Philipp' per H. epiſcopum Linc'.

Eccleſiæ de *Scrapetoft* patronus prior Coventr'; perſona Petrus inſtitutus per W. quondam Linc', ſolvens dicto priori I marcam auctoritate . . . . . . Idem prior retinet decimas de dominico ſuo ibidem ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Evynton* patronus abbas Leyc', habens eam, &c. ex conceſſione nunc Linc'. Vicarius Will' capellanus inſtitutus percipiens nomine vicariæ ſuæ omnes proventus altaris, et redditum terræ pertinentes ad eccleſiam, et decimam bladi de unâ carucatâ terræ. Monachi Sancti Ebrulfi percipiunt duas partes decimarum garbarum de dominico Joh̄is de Humet.

Eccleſiæ de *Galby* patroni fratres Sancti Lazari; perſona Rog' inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc'. Et habet capellam *Friſby*, quæ conſuevit deſerviri III diebus per matricem eccleſiam per ebdomadam. Monachi Sancti Ebrulfi percipiunt ibi duas garbas decimæ de dominico W. Burdet.

Eccleſiæ de *Norton* patronus abbas de Oſelveſtoun; perſona Will' de Kibworth inſtitutus per H. quondam Linc', ſolvens abbati II marc' et dim' petram ceræ auctoritate ejuſdem H. Et habet capellam *Stretton*, quæ conſuevit deſerviri III diebus in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam.

Eccleſiæ de *Burton* patronus abbas Sancti Ebrulfi; perſona Rad' inſtitutus per B. quondam archid', ſolvens abbati IIII marcas ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Langeton* patronus abbas Leyc'; perſona G. nepos quondam legati inſtitutus per eundem. Et habet capellas *Thorp* et *Thurlington*, habentes capellanos reſidentes per matricem eccleſiam. Item abbas percipit de eadem eccleſiâ dimidiam marcam ab antiquo. Item habet capellam *Langeton*, quæ conſuevit deſerviri III diebus in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam. Monachi Sancti Ebrulfi percipiunt ibi duas partes decimarum garbarum de dominico H. de Braybroke & Rob' de Langeton.

Eccleſiæ de *Kilbeworth* patronus Will' de Bello Campo; perſona H. de Mortuo Mari per H. Lincoln'. Vicarius Will' inſtitutus per H. quondam Linc', percipiens totum, et ſolvens dicto H. XX marcas nomine penſionis. Monachi de Sancto Ebrulfo percipiunt de dominico W. de Harecurt.

Eccleſiæ de *Glen* patronus abbas Alenceſtr'; perſona magiſter Thom' inſtitutus per H. nunc epiſcopum. Ph' vicarius inſtitutus per archid' R. vacante ſede, ſolvens perſonæ VI marcas nomine penſionis, et percipiens totum reſiduum nomine vicariæ ſuæ. Perſona ſolvit monachis Alenceſtr' II marcas ab antiquo. Et habet capellam de *Stretton*, quæ conſuevit deſerviri III diebus in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam. Monachi Sancti Ebrulfi percipiunt duas partes decimarum garbarum de dominico Eudonis Martell in eadem villâ.

Eccleſiæ de *Wiſtonſtow* patronus W. de Haſting; perſona Thom' de Flamvill inſtitutus per H. Linc'. Et habet III capellas; *Flekney* habentem capellanum reſidentem, et ſolvit ſynodalia integra, et habet omnia jura parochialia ut matrix eccleſia. Item *Kyleby*, habentem capellanum reſidentem, et ſolvit ſynodalia, ſc. XVIII d̄. Parochiani illius viſitabunt matricem eccleſiam quater in anno. Item capellam de *Newton*, quæ conſuevit deſerviri III diebus per ebdomadam per matricem eccleſiam.

Eccleſiæ de *Sadyngton* patronus abbas Sanctæ Agathæ; perſona magiſter L. inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc', ſolvens dicto abbati I marcam ex conceſſione H. quondam Linc'.

Eccleſiæ de *Lawton* patronus comes Winton' [2] [modo eſt inde patronus Tho' Cotton]. Monachi Sancti Ebrulfi percipiunt II partes decimarum garbarum de dominico Thomæ Maleſmenio. Modò Gregor' de Fornivere et G. de Crauford [2] [de quibus perſona inde eſt firmarius patrono prædicto.]

Eccleſiæ de *Gurmundel* patronus prior de Daventr'; perſona . . . . inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc', ſolvens eidem priori I marcam annuatim.

Eccleſiæ de *Theingworth* patronus abbas Leyc', habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo; Will' vicarius inſtitutus per H. Linc'.

Eccleſiæ de *Boreſworth* patronus abbas Leyc'; perſona . . . . ſolvens dicto abbati LX s̄. ab antiquo. Monachi de Lenton percipiunt II partes decimarum garbarum de dominico R. de Halegat ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Howton* patronus abbas Sancti Petri de Dina; perſona Petrus inſtitutus per H. nunc epiſcopum.

Eccleſiæ de *Sanketon* patronus abbas de Lilleſhull.

Item patronus abbatiæ de *Oſolviſton* Rob' Grymbalde; de *Landa* Ric' Baſſet.

In Decanatu de FRAMELUNDE, præeſt H. perſona de *Brantiſton*.

Eccleſiæ de *Harſtan* patronus abbas Leyc'; perſona P. Conſtein inſtitutus per H. epiſcopum Lincoln', ſolvens dicto abbati V s̄. et I petram ceræ ab antiquo. Monachi de Belvero percipiunt II garbas decimarum de dominico ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Gnipton* patronus Willmus Avonel; perſona Reginaldus de Caham inſtitutus per H. quondam Linc', ſolvens abbati Croyland II s̄. VI d̄.

Eccleſiæ de *Croxton* patronus abbas Croxton, habens eam in proprios uſus a fundatione domûs illius.

Eccleſiæ de *Sauteby* patronus prior de Draxis; perſona . . . . inſtitutus per H. nunc epiſcopum, ſolvens dicto priori auctoritate H. quondam Linc' III marcas ut dicitur. Monachi de Blida percipiunt ibidem duas garbas decimarum de dominico Steph̄i de Gant ab antiquo. Et habet capellam de *Bertſandeby*, quæ debet deſerviri III diebus in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam; et præterea, per compoſitionem, debet capella deſerviri ſingulis diebus per capellanum reſidentem.

Eccleſiæ de *Sproxton* patronus abbas de Croxton, habens tertiam partem in proprios uſus ab antiquo; perſona Will' inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc' percipiens duas partes integras. Monachi de Sancto Andreâ de Northamtonâ percipiunt ibi duas garbas decimarum de dominico Joh' de Sproxton ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Bukeminſtr'* patroni Hoſpitalarii; perſona Waldricus inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc'; vicarius Galfr' inſtitutus per H. quondam archid' vacante ſede; et percipit perſona duas partes decimarum bladi, et vicarius tertiam, cum omnibus proventibus altaris. Monachi de Valle Dei retinent ibidem decimam XIX bovat' terræ per quandam compoſitionem perſonalem ſolvendo matrici eccleſiæ II marcas annuatim. Et habet capellam *Seuſterne*, quæ debet deſerviri III diebus in ebdomadâ

Eccleſiæ de *Coſton* patronus prior de Tuttenburi; perſona . . . . inſtitutus per H. nunc epiſcopum; dictus prior percipit ibi V garbas decimarum de dominico, et omnes minutas decimas ab eodem.

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[1] The words in hooks are written upon an eraſure, and partly on the margin.

[2] The two clauſes in hooks are interlined in MS. in a comparatively modern hand.

Eccleſiæ de *Garthorp* patronus prior de Drakes; perſona Mauric' inſtitutus per H. nunc epiſcopum, ſolvens dicto priori tres marcas auctoritate W. quondam Linc'. Monachi de Blida percipiunt ibi duas partes decimarum bladi de dominico W. de Gangi ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Sexeby* patronus Joħes; perſona Clemens inſtitutus per H. nunc epiſcopum Linc'.

Eccleſiar' de *Wymunddeham* et de *Thorp* patronus prior de Tutteburi. Perſona de *Wymunddeham* Roƀtus inſtitutus per R. archid' vacante ſede; perſona de *Thorp* Roƀtus de la mar inſtitutus per dictum archid'. Vicarius Wilł. de Ancunuall inſtitutus per eundem, ſolvens perſonis xx s̃. Et dividunt perſonæ decimas garbarum utriuſque villæ inter ſe equalibus portionibus, dictus autem prior percipit ii partes decimarum bladi de dominico *Wymundham* et *Thorp* ab antiquo. Nec ſunt aliqui certi limites diſtincti inter iſtas duas parochias: fuerunt tamen diſtincti ante compoſitionem quandam initam inter rectores eccleſiarum auctoritate judicum delegatorum.

Eccleſiæ de *Stapilford* patronus prior de Tuttenebyr; perſona . . . . . . de Derby inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc', ſolvens dicto priori iii marcas de novo qui ab antiquo ſolvit unam libram incenſi. Et habet capellam *Sexeby*, quæ conſuevit deſerviri iii diebus in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam; dictus autem [prior] percipit ibi duas garbas decimarum de dominico ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Wyfordby* patronus Roƀtus de Chevercurth; perſona Rob' inſtitutus per H. Linc'.

Eccleſiæ de *Wydecoc* patronus unius medietatis abbas de Oſelveſton, patronus alterius medietatis prior de Landa; perſona Hugo inſtitutus [per H.] quondam Lincoln', non habet ſepulturam, et ſolvit pro ſynodalibus per annum xiii đ.

Eccleſiæ de *Caudoverton* patronus prior de Kyrch; perſona Romanus quidam inſtitutus . . . . . .

Eccleſiæ de *Somerdeby* patronæ Moniales de Langeley, habentes eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo. Vicarius Will' nunc per H. epiſcopum. Canonici de Tamworth percipiunt ibidem duas partes decimarum bladi de dominico W. Panton ab antiquo, quas prædictæ moniales tenent pro v ſol'.

Eccleſiæ de *Burgo* patronus abbas de Oſelveſton; perſona G. inſtitutus per H. nunc epiſcopum. Canonici de Tamworth percipiunt ibidem ii partes decimarum bladi de omnibus dominicis in eadem parochiâ ab antiquo; prædictus abbas percipit de ipſâ eccleſiâ unam libram incenſi annuatim.

Eccleſiæ de *Dalby* patronæ moniales de Langeley; perſona R. capellanus inſtitutus per H. nunc epiſcopum ſolvens dictis monialibus ii s. de novo, eo tum volente et ſciente.

Eccleſiæ de *Kyrkeby* patroni P. de Waſteney et Joħes de Daniel; perſona Wilł de Pratis inſtitutus per H. nunc epiſcopum ad præſentationem Joħis, et modo debet P. præſentare.

Eccleſiæ de *Melton* patronus prior de Lewys; perſona unius medietatis Walt' de Menton inſtitutus per W. quondam Linc', ſolvens dicto priori xii marcas ab antiquo; perſona alterius medietatis Joħes Space inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc' epiſcopum, ſolvens priori xiii marcas nomine penſionis ab antiquo. Prior de Kyrkeby percipit ii partes decimarum bladi et omnes minutas decimas ab antiquo dominico. Et habet capellas *Burton*, *Ketylby*, et *Fretheby*, quarum quælibet habet capellanum ſuum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam. Item *Sixteneby* et *Aleby*, quarum quælibet conſuevit deſerviri per ii dies in ebdomadâ.

Eccleſiæ de *Brobcton* patronus prior de Lenton; perſona Joħes de Bradley, inſtitutus per H. nunc epiſcopum Linc', ſolvens priori xxx s̃. qui prius conſuevit percipere [1] . . . x s̃.

Eccleſiæ de *Claxton* patronus prior de Belvero, habens eam in proprios uſus ad antiquo. Vicarius Baldevinus inſtitutus per H. nunc Lincoln'.

Eccleſiæ de *Howis* patronus idem prior, habens eam in proprios uſus. Vicarius Elyas inſtitutus per H. nunc Lincoln' epiſcopum.

Eccleſiæ de *Hardeby* patronus W. de Albaniaco; perſona mag' Roƀtus inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc'.

Eccleſiæ de *Stacletburn* patronus Simon Berard; perſona mag' Rob' inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc'.

Eccleſiæ de *Plungare* patronus prior de Belvero, habens eam in proprios uſus; vicarius Roƀtus inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc'.

Eccleſiæ de *Barkynſton* patronus prior de Belvero, habens eam in proprios uſus; vicarius R. inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc'.

Eccleſiæ de *Reddemilde* patronus prior de Belvero; perſona Rog' inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc', ſolvens dicto priori ii marcas, qui prius conſuevit percipere i marcam. Sacriſta de Belvero percipit ibi decimas unius carucat' terræ de feodo Hugonis de Pikewell.

Eccleſiæ de *Botillisforde* patronus Wilłmus de Albaniaco; perſona Rad' inſtitutus per H. nunc epiſcopum; vicarius . . . . . . inſtitutus per eundem, et percipit nomine vicariæ ſuæ omnes proventus alteragii. Et habet capellam de *Normanton*, quæ conſuevit deſerviri iii diebus in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam. Monachi de Belvero percipiunt ii partes garbarum in villa de *Bottilford* de dominico W. de Albanico et Will' de Stodham ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Muſton* patronæ moniales de Saliſwald; perſona magiſter W. inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc'. Monachi de Belvero percipiunt ii partes garbarum de dominico H. de Charnel ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Brantiſton* patronus Euſtachius de Mortayn; perſona Hugo inſtitutus per H. nunc epiſc' Linc'.

Eccleſiæ de *Eyton* patronus abbas Leyc', habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo. Ric' vicarius [inſtitutus] per H. nunc Lincoln'.

Eccleſiæ de *Eſtewell* patronus abbas Leyc'; perſona Petrus inſtitutus per Hug' nunc Linc', percipiens integrè garbarum decimas de ii carucat' terræ, et tertiam partem de ii carucat', Thom' de Endeſoue et eccleſia de *Melton* ii; et de xxxii bovat' terræ percipit eadem eccleſia xxxii thrav', ſcil. xvi thrav' de frumento et xvi de avenâ. Monachi de Gerndon habent iiii carucat' terræ ibidem, et non dant aliquam decimam. Perſona ſolvit abbati Leyc' unam marcam et i petram ceræ.

Eccleſiæ de *Gowtheby* patronus W. de iiii marc'; perſona Adam inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc'. Eccleſia de *Melton* percipit xlviii thravas bladi, ſcil. xxiiii thravas de invernag' et xxiiii thravas de avenâ. Item habet principale legatum de hominibus in feodo W. de Mubray et ſepulturam mortuorum. Monachi de Gerndon percipiunt decimam garbarum unius carucatæ terræ de feodo W. de Mubray; et ſolvunt matrici eccleſiæ ii s̃. et eccleſiæ de *Melton* iiii thravas de invernagio, et iiii thravas de avenâ.

Eccleſiæ de *Schaldeforde* patronus prior de Daventr'; perſona quidam Romanus. Monachi de Daventre percipiunt de eccleſiâ ipſâ xx s̃. a tempore Hereƀti quondam perſonæ.

Eccleſiæ de *Ketilby* patronus prior de Landa; perſona Alanus inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc', ſolvens dicto priori ab antiquo xx s̃. Et habet capellam de *Holewell*, quæ conſuevit deſerviri iii diebus in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam.

Eccleſiæ de *Thorp* patronus abbas Leyc', habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo. Et habet capellam *Brantyngthorp*, quæ conſuevit deſerviri iii diebus in ebdomadâ per matricem eccleſiam. Monachi Sancti Ebrulfi percipiunt ii partes decimarum garbarum de dominico Ernaldi de Boſco, Vicarius . . . . . inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc', et ſolvit iiii s̃. ab antiquo.

Eccleſiæ de *Waltham* patronæ moniales de Eton; perſona . . . . . de Ginges inſtitutus per H. nunc Linc'. Monachi Sancti Ebrulfi percipiunt medietatem decimarum garbarum de dominico abbatis de Croxton in eadem villâ.

Eccleſiæ de *Stoneſby* patronus prior de Freſtoun, habens eam in proprios uſus ex conceſſione ex H. quondam Linc'. Vicarius Andreas, inſtitutus per eundem, percipit nomine vicariæ ſuæ totum alteragium et decimam decimæ præter terram eccleſiæ, ſolvens dicto priori ii s̃.

Patronus Abbathiæ de *Croxton* dominus rex; quæ devoluta eſt ad ipſum advocatio.

Patronus prioratus de *Belvero* W. de Albaniaco.

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[1] Here is a ſmall eraſure.

Rotula

Rotula ECCLESIARUM intra Comitat' LEICESTR', 18 Edw. III. 1344.

(Harl. MSS. N° 6700.)

GOOTHLAXTON DECANAT'.

Loca.	Procurat'.		Taxat'.	Denar' S'c̃ti Petri.		Patroni.	Penſiones.
	s.	d.		s.	d.		
Outheby,	7	6¾	20 marc.	4	0	Prior de Launda, et habet	1 marc.
Wykingeſton,	7	6¾	—	4	0	Prior de Lenton, et habet in eadem	100s.
Foſton,	7	6¾	—	2	0	Prior de Lenton, et habet	10 s.
Erneſby,	7	6¾	—	2	0	Prior de Caldwell, et habet	40s.
Knaptoft,	7	6¾	40 marc.	4	10	Dñs Jh̃es Paynell.	
Bruntingthorp,	5	0	10 marc.	1	4		
Peatling Parva,	5	0	8 marc.	1	4	Prior de Launda, et habet	1 marc.
Peatling Magna,	7	6¾	18 marc.	3	0	Abbas de Sc̃o Ebrulfo habet in proprios uſus.	
Willoughby,	5	0	8 marc.	1	4	Rogerus de Angervile.	
Blaby, Counteſthorp,	7	6¾	30 marc.	3	0	Abbas de Leic', et habet in eodem	60s. & petram ceræ.
Aileſton, Glen Parva, Lobeſthorp,	7	6¾	50 marc.	3	0	Fulco de Penbrigge.	
Enderby, Wheſton,	7	6¾	—	2	0	Abbas Leic', et habet in proprios uſus.	
Coſby, Thorp,	7	6¾	12 marc.	2	0	Abbas Leic', et habet in proprios uſus.	
Broughton, Sutton,	7	6¾	24 marc.	3	0	Thomas de Aſtley.	
Leire,	7	6¾	12 marc.	1	0	Comes de Pembroke.	
Froleſworth,	7	6¾	14 marc.	2	0	Dominus Ville.	
Cleybroke, Wibeſtoft, Wigeſton, Oleſthorpe,	7	6¾	30 marc. Vicar. 16 mar.	5	0	Moniales de Eyton habent in prop' uſus.	
Dunton,	7	6¾	13 marc.	2	0	Prior de Canwell habet in prop' uſus.	
Aſhby Magna,	7	6¾	16 marc.	2	0	Moniales de Cateſby habent in prop' uſus.	
Morton,	7	6¾	17 marc.	2	0		
Kilmondcote, Watton, Cotes,	7	6¾	22 marc.	5	0	Rogerus Rohaud.	
Killingworth Rabaz,	7	6¾	12 marc.	2	0	Abbas de Leic', et habet in eadem	4 marc.
Killingworth Roger,	7	6¾	15 marc.	2	0	Abbas de Sulby.	
Swinford, Stormeſworth,	7	6¾	—	1	8	Prior Hoſpitii de Jeruſalem.	
Thorp Thomas,	2	0	7 marc.	0	9	Dominus Ville.	
Shawell,	7	6¾	12 marc.	2	0	Johannes Poultney.	
Coteſbache,	7	6¾	12 marc.	2	0	Her. Theobaldi de Verdon.	
Minſterton, Poultney, Walcote,	7	6¾	35 marc.	4	0	Johannes Poultney, unius partis. ——— Browne, alterius partis.	
Lutterworth,	7	6¾	30 marc.	3	0	Her. Theobaldi de Verdon.	
Bitteſwell,	7	6¾	8 marc.	2	0	Abbas Leic' habet in proprios uſus.	
Aſhby Parva,	7	6¾	7 marc.	2	0	Prior Hoſp' Jeruſalem.	
Northburgh, Huncote,	7	6¾	24 marc.	3	0	Willielmus Boteler.	
Croft,	7	6¾	16 marc.	2	0	Abbas de Leic', et habet in eadem	40s. et unã petrã cere.
Thurleſton,	7	6¾	14 marc.	2	0	Ric̃us de Campania.	
Stanton,	7	6¾	9 marc.	2	0	Rađus dñs Baſſett de Sapcote.	
Sapcote,	7	6¾	15 marc.	1	0	Rađus dñs Baſſett de Sapcote.	
Ailmerſthorpe,	7	6¾	10 marc.	2	0	Nic̃us de Charnells.	
Desford,	7	6¾	10 marc.	1	0	Abbas de Sc̃o Ebrulfo, habens in eadem	portionem.
Glenfeild, Brauntiſton, Kerby,	7	6¾	25 marc.	3	0	Abbas de Sc̃o Ebrulfo.	
Scharneford,	7	6¾	14 marc.	1	8	Prior de Kirkby habet in eâdem,	4 marc.
Aſton Flamvile, Burbach, Sketeſcliffe, Stormeſworth,	7	6¾	25 marc.	4	0	Laurencius de Haſtings comes de Pembroke.	
Roteby, Bochardeſton,	7	6¾	20 marc. Vicar. 8 marc.	2	0	Moniales de Eyton habent eam in proprios uſus.	

Sciendum eſt, quod omnes ecclefie in decanatu de Goothlaxton predicto ſolvunt plenè procurationes ſecundum novam taxationem; viz. pro qualibet ecclefia 7 s̃. 6¾ đ. exceptis Willoughby, Peatling Parva, et Bruntingthorp, quarum quelibet ſolvit 5 s̃. et Thorp Thomas 2 s̃.

Item, ſciendum eſt, quod omnes ecc̃le dicti decanatus ſolvunt plena ſynodalia, viz. pro qualibet ecc̃lia 3 s̃. 6 đ.

Item, ſciendum eſt, qđ den' Sc̃i Petri dc̃i decanatus ſolvuntur ꝑut ſuperius continetur cum Stormeſworth, qui tantum ſolvit pro dictis denariis 2 s̃.; et dicti denarii ſolvuntur ad feſtum S^ti^ Petri ad vincula.

Sum̃a eccleſiarum dicti decanatus 42 — Sum̃a capelł ejuſdem 21.
Sum̃a procurationum dict' 15ł. 4s̃. 4½ đ. — Sum̃a denarior' S^ti^ Petri, 5ł. 3s̃. 2đ.

SPARKENHOWE DECANATUS.

Loca.	Procurat'. s.	Procurat'. d.	Taxat'.	Denar' S'c̄ti Petri. s.	Denar' S'c̄ti Petri. d.	Patroni.	Pensiones.
Barwell, Stapleton, Merſton,	7	6¾	36 marc.	2	6	Abbatiſſa de Poleſworth habet in eadem	2 marc.
Kirkby Mallory, Shelton,	7	6¾	32 marc.	2	1		
Pethlington,	5	0	12 marc.	1	0	Dominus Willielmus Moton.	
Newbold,	7	6¾	15 marc.	1	0	Her. Theobaldi de Verdon.	
Cateby,	5	0	8 marc.	0	8	Prior de Dunſtable habet	3 s̄.
Boſworth, Berlaſton, Carlton, Sutton, Coton, Naneby, Shenton,	7	6¾	90 marc.	8	0	Her. Theobaldi de Verdon.	
Naileſton, Normanton, Barton,	7	6¾	40 marc.	2	0	Laurentius de Haſtings, Comes Pembroke.	
Thornton, Bagworth, Stanton,	7	6¾	24 marc.	3	0	Abbas de Leic. habet in proprios uſus.	
Markenfeild,	12 s̄. vel petrã cerei		6 marc.	1	0	Domina de Holland.	
Ibſtock, Huckleſcote, Donnington,	7	6¾	35 marc.	2	0	Laur. de Haſtings, Comes de Pembroke.	
Hether,	5	0	7 marc. & dim.	1	0	Prior Hoſpitii de Jeruſalem.	
Congeſton,	5	0	6 marc.	—		Johannes Maureward.	
Hinckley, Dadlington, Wiken,	7	6¾	63 marc. Vicaria 9 marc.	5	0	Abbas de Lyra habet in proprios uſus.	
Higham, Lindley,	7	6¾	25 marc.	2	0	Abbas de Lyra habet de eadem	40 s̄.
Drayton,	7	6¾	10 marc.	1	0	Abbas de Lyra habet de eadem	7 s̄.
Witherdeley,	7	6¾	20 marc.	2	0	Abbas de Lyra habet de eadem	20 s̄.
Sibbeſdon, Whelleſburgh, Upton,	7	6¾	50 marc.	6	6	Abbas de Lyra habet de eadem	6 marc.
Shepey, Radcliffe, Shepey Parva,	7	6¾	30 marc.	2	0	Willielmus de Harecourt unnus medietat'. Ric̄us Burdett alterius medietat. eccleſie.	
Appleby,	7	6¾	25 marc.	1	0	Prior de Lenton, Eborum dioceſis; abbas de Burton ſup' Trent habet decimas parochiales in eadem.	
Overton ſub Ardena, Twicroſſe, Gobeſhull,	7	6¾	32 marc.	3	0	Abbas de Merivall.	
Norton, Bildeſton,	7	6¾	18 marc.	2	0	Prior de Belvero habet de eadem	20 s̄.
Shakeſton, Oddeſton,	7	6¾	32 marc.	2	0	Laur. de Haſtings, Comes de Pembroke.	
Snarkeſton,	Iſta eſt capella de Swepſton, ſed eſt in Decan' pred'		—	1	0		

Sciendum eſt, quod omnes ecclesie in decanatu de Sparkenowe ſolvunt plenè procurationes Dño Archidiacono ſecundum novam taxationem, (viz.) pro qualibet eccleſia 7 s̄. 6¾ d̄.; exceptis Pethlington, Cateby, Congeſton, & Hether, quarum quelibet ſolvit 5 s̄.; et Merkenfeild, que ſolvit 12 s̄. vel unam petram cerei.

Item, ſciendum eſt quod omnes eccleſie dicti decanatus ſolvunt plena ſynodalia, viz. 3 s̄. 4 d̄.; & quatuor capelle dict' decanatus, viz. Barleſton, Stoke, Linley, & Twycroſs, ſolvunt propter ſynodalia.

Item, ſciendum eſt quod denarii S^ti^ Petri ſolvuntur ad feſtum S^ti^ Petri ad vincula; ſed quedam eccleſie de novo ſubtrahuntur de dictis denariis, viz. Naleſton, 6 d̄. Weſton, que quondam fuit capella, nunc vero manerium ſive grangium, 2 s̄. et Norton 12 d̄.

Sum̄a eccleſiarum iſtius decanatus 22. — Summa capell' 28.
Sum̄a procurat' dicti decanatus 7 l̄. 9 s̄. 6¾. Sum̄a denar̄ Sc̄i Petri 2 l̄. 9 s̄. 9 d̄.

AKELE

AKELE DECANATUS.

Loca.	Procurat'. s.	d.	Taxat'.	Denar' S'cti Petri s.	d.	Patroni.	Penſiones.
Seheile Major, Seheile Minor,	7	6¾	26 marc.	4	0		
Swepſon, Snarkeſton,	7	6¾	22 marc.	2	6		
Pakington, Snibſton,	7 Vicar. 6 m. & dim.	6¾	18 marc.	2	0	Prior de Coventry archidat' habet dimid' marc ad feſtū S^{ti} Micħs.	
Aſhby de la Zouch, Wodicote, Blakefordby,	7 Vicar. 7 m. & dim.	6¾	30 marc.	3	0	Abbas de Lilleſhull habet in prop' uſus.	
Overton Quartermers,	7	6¾	16 marc.	1	0	Dñus Joħes de Maureward.	
Whitwick, Oſgathorpe,	7 ſolebat eſſe	6¾	20 marc. capella, nunc	4 vero Eccle	0	Prior de . . . . . . ſia parochialis, et non taxatur.	
Belton, Vicaria	7 ejuſdem	6¾	13 marc. 4 marc.	2 0	0 11	Prioriſſa de Gracia Dei habet in prop' uſus.	
Bredon, Worthington, Tong, Staunton, Andrechurch,	7	6¾	50 marc.	Dimiđ merc'		Prior de S^t Oſwald habet in prop' uſus.	
Diſeworth,	7	6¾	8 marc.	1	0	Prioriſſa de Langley habet in prop' uſus.	
Donnyton,	7	6¾	30 marc.	5	0		
Thurcaſton, Aneſty,	7	6¾	40 marc.	2	0	Abbas de S^{to} Ebrulfo habet de eadem	10 marc.
Anelep,	7	6¾	10 marc. & dimiđ.	1	4	Joħes Welſh.	
Rothley, Capell' S^t Nicholas in Montſorrell,	7 Vicaria,	6¾	100 marc. 20 marc.	1	6	Prior Hoſpitii Jeruſalem.	
Swithland,	7	6¾	12 marc.	1	4	Abbas S^{ti} Ebrulfi habet de eadem	1 marc.
Barrow ſup Sore Woodhouſe, Querndon, Cap' S^{ci} Joħis Bap' in Montſorrell,	7	6¾	40 marc.	3	0	Abbas de Leic' habet in proprios uſus.	
Lughteburgh,	7	6¾	44 marc.	3	0	Heres dñi Henrici de Beaumont.	
Dixley,	nichil.		4 marc.	1	0	Abbas de Leic' habet de eccleſia	dimiđ marc.
Hatherne,	7	6¾	18 marc.	2	0	Abbas de Leic' habens de eadem,	40 s̄. et petram cere.
Whatton,	7	6¾	18 marc.	1	6	Abbas de Leic', habet de eadem	20 s̄.
Kegworth, Walton,	7	6¾	50 marc.	4	0	Joħes dominus de Segrave.	
Shepeſheved,	7 Vicaria	6¾	12 marc. 6 marc.	2	0	Abbas Leic' habet in proprios uſus, et habet.	. . . . . .
Lokington, Hemington,	7 Vicaria	6¾	24 marc. 15 marc.	2	0	Abbas Leic' habet in proprios uſus, et habet in eadem	4 marc.

Sciendum eſt, quod omnes eccleſie in dicto decanatu de Akile ſolvunt plenè procurationes, viz. 7 s̄. 6¾ đ. et ſynodalia 3 s̄. 6 đ. preter Dixley, que nihil ſolvit.

Item, ſciendum eſt quod denarii S^{ti} Petri ſolvuntur ad feſtum S^{ti} Petri ad vincula, ut ſuperius continetur.

Summa eccleſiarum iſtius decanatus 22.
Sūma capellarum 16.
Summa procurationum dicti decanatus 7 l̄. 18 s̄. 9¾ đ.
Summa denar̄ S^{ti} Petri 2 l̄. 16 s̄. 10 đ.

GERTRE DECANATUS.

Loca.	Procurat'.		Taxat'.	Denar'. Scti Petri.		Patroni.	Penſiones.
	s.	d.		s.	d.		
Bringhurſt, Eaſton, Drayton,	7 Vicaria	6¾	36 marc. 7 marc.	6	0	Abbas de Burgh.	
Medburne, Holt,	7	6¾	32 marc.	3	4	Heres Galfridi le Scrope.	
Blathſton,			7 marc.	2	0	Heres Hugh de Nottingham.	
Slauſton, Owthorp,	7	6¾	15 marc.	2	0	Abbas de Oſolveſton, habens de eadem	2s̃.
Welham,	5	0	11 marc.	1	0	Prior de Landa habet in prop' uſus.	
Stokfaſton,	3	0	7 marc.	1	0	Johannes de Boyvile.	
Horniwold,	7	6¾	7 marc.	1	8	Prior de Belvoir.	
Cranehowe,	5	0	8 marc. & dimiđ.	1	0	Johannes de Boyvile.	
Gloreſton,	5	0	7 marc. & dimiđ.	1	0	Heres Willielm de Harington.	
Boudon Magna, Harberburgh,	7	6¾	56 marc.	Dimiđ mar̃		Dominus Rex.	
Lobenham,	7	6¾	30 marc.	3	4	Johannes Truſſell.	
Foxton,	7	6¾	18 marc.	3	0	Prior de Daventry habet in prop' uſus.	
Pikewell, Leeſthorp,	7	6¾	20 marc.	2	0		
Stanton Wivile,	7	6¾	12 marc.	2	0	Heres Roberti de Wiville.	
Oſolveſton, Mardfeid North,	7	6¾	22 marc.	3	4	Abbas de Oſolveſton habet in prop' uſus.	
Newbolt, Billeſdon, Goutebey, Rolleſton,	7	6¾	34 marc.	4	0	Abbas de Leic' habet in proprios uſus.	
Noveſley, Ilveſton,	7	6¾	18 marc.	2	0		
Carlton Curley,	7	6¾	30 marc.	3	0	Abbas de Sto Ebrulfo, habens de eadem	4 marc.
Knoſſington,	5	0	7 marc. & dimiđ.	1	2	. . . . Mountgomery.	
Thurnby, Stocton, Buſſeby,	7	6¾	27 marc.	3	4	Abbas de Leic' habet in proprios uſus.	
Scraptoft,	7 Manerium Archidiac	6¾	30 marc. ejuſdem onus habet	2 valet 30ł. inde ad	6	Prior de Coventry habet in proprios uſus. feſtum Sancti Michaelis	 Dimiđ marc.
Evington,	7	6¾	20 marc.	1	6	Abbas de Leiceſt' habet in proprios uſus.	
Gaulby, Friſby,	7	6¾	24 marc.	2	0	Fratres Sti Lazari.	
Norton, Stretton,	7	6¾	20 marc.	2	0	Abbas de Oſolveſton habet in prop' uſus.	
Burton Novery,	7	6¾	20 marc.	2	6	Abbas de Sto Ebrulfo, habens de eadem	1 marc.
Langton, Thorp, Turlangton,	7	6¾	70 marc.	6	0	Dux Lancaſtr' . . . . Le Latimer.	
Glen, Stretton Magna,	7	6¾	20 marc.	3	0		
Kibworth,	7	6¾	56 marc.	10	0	Comes de Warr'.	
Wiſtou, Fleckney, Kilbey, Newton,	7	6¾	65 marc.	6	0	Radus de Haſtings.	
Sadington,	7	6¾	16 marc.	3	0	Abbas St Agathe, habens de eadem	1 marc.
Laughton,	7	6¾	2 marc.	4	0	Domina de Holland.	
Gomondeley,	7	6¾	2 marc.	1	6	Prior de Daventry.	
Thedingworth,	7	6¾	15 marc.	4	0	Abbas de Leiceſt' habet in prop' uſus.	
Boreſworth,	7	6¾	33 marc.	3	4	Abbas de Leiceſt', habens de eadem	2ł. 10s̃.
Houghton,	7	6¾	18 marc.	2	6	Prior de Wolrycheton.	
Schanketon,	3	0	8 marc.	1	1	Thomas de Drakelow.	

Sciendum eſt, quod omnes eccleſie de decanatu de Gertre ſolvunt plenè procurationes; exceptis Knoſſington, Cranehow, Gloreſton, et Wellham, quarum quelibet ſolvit 5s̃.; & Stokefaſton et Shankton, quarum quelibet ſolvit 3s̃.

Item, ſecundum eſt, quod omnes eccleſie dict' decanatus ſolvunt plena ſynodalia, videlicet, quelibet eccleſia 3s̃. 6đ.; preter Cranehow & Glowſton, quarum quelibet ſolvit per annum 21 denarios.

Denarii Sti Petri ſolvuntur prout ſuperius contineter; videlicet in feſto quod dicitur, Ad vincula Sti Petri.

Summa eccleſiarum iſtius decanat' 37. Summa capellarum 20.
Summa procurat' dicti decanatus 12ł. 12s̃. 10½đ. Summa denar' Sti Petri 5ł. 10s̃. 9đ.

GOSCOTE

GOSCOTE DECANATUS.

Loca.	Procurat'. s.	Procurat'. d.	Taxat'.	Denar'. S'cti Petri. s.	Denar'. S'cti Petri. d.	Patroni.	Pensiones.
Wymondſwould,	7	6¾	40 marc.	4	0	Abbas de Beaucheif habet in prop' uſus.	
Preſtwould, Burton on the Would, Howton,	7	6¾	65 marc.	5	0	Prior de Bolington.	
Cotes,	7	6¾		1	6	Prior Hoſpit' Jeruſalm habet in prop' uſus.	
Dalby Hoſp.	Vicaria,		5 marc.				
Saxilby,	7	6¾	12 marc.	1	6		
Beby,	7	6¾	24 marc.	2	0	Abbas de Crowland, habens de eadem	1 marc.
South Croxton,	7	6¾	16 marc.	2	0	Abbas de Crowland, habens un' medietatem Prior habet alteram medietatem,	in prop' uſus.
Aſfordby,	7	6¾	28 marc.	2	0	Epiſcopus Lincoln.	
Belgrave, Thurmaſton, Burſtall,	7	6¾	70 marc.	6	0	Abbas de S^to^ Ebrulfo habet de eadem	10 marc.
Sitheſton,	7	6¾	18 marc.	2	6	Prior de Ulleſcroft.	
Barkby, Hamilton, Thorpe,	7	6¾	30 marc.	3	0	Abbas de Leiceſt' habet in prop' uſus.	
Humberſton,	7	6¾	25 marc.	3	0	Abbas Leic', habens propter porc' garbar'	dimid marc.
Queniburgh,	7	6¾	24 marc. & dimid.	2	6	Abbas Leic' habens in prop' uſus, et habet	2 marc. & di.
Vicaria ejuſdem,			7 marc.	1	0		
Rotherby,	5	0	7 marc.	1	0	Prior de Launda habet de eadem	2 marc. & di.
Reiſby,	7	6¾	12 marc.	2	0		
Brokeſby,	5	0	6 marc. & dimid.	1	0	Galfridus Villiers.	
Hungerton, Quenby, Ingwarby, Babegrave,	7	6¾	35 marc.	1	0	Abbas de Leic' habet de eadem	20s. et 1 petram cere.
Atheloxton,	5	0	7 marc. & dimid.	1	0	Johannes Bakepuis.	
Lodington,	7	6¾	10 marc.	2	0	Prior de Launda habet in proprios uſus.	
Tilton, Watburgh, Mardefeild,	7	6¾	32 marc.	5	0	Prior de Launda habet in proprios uſus.	
Vicaria ejuſdem,			8 marc.				
Louſebey, Newton,	7	6¾	32 marc.	2	0	Fratres S^ti^ Lazari habent in proprios uſus.	
Vicaria ejuſdem,			7 marc.				
Tokeby, Norton, Caythorp,	7	6¾	35 marc.	1	6	Abbas de Croxton habet in prop' uſus.	
Skeffington,	7	6¾	20 marc.	2	6	Heres Theobaldi de Verdon.	
Twiford, Thorp,	7	6¾	25 marc.	2	6		
Aſhby Folvile, Barneſby,	7	6¾	30 marc.	3	0	Prior de Launda.	
Dalby Chacombe,	7	6¾	16 marc.	2	0	Prior de Chacombe habet in prop' uſus.	
Vicaria ejuſdem,			4 marc.				
Thurſtanton,	7	6¾	20 marc.	2	0	Prior de Sempringham habet in prop' uſus.	
Houby,	7	6¾	20 marc.	3	0	Johannes de Segrave.	
Gaddeſby,				2	0	Prior Hoſpitii S^ti^ Jo͞his de Jeruſalem.	
Grimſton,				1	0		
Cayham,				1	0		
Caldwell,				2	0		
Warkenaby,				1	0		
Radeclive,	5	0	2 marc.	1	0	Prior de Cherley habet in prop' uſus.	
Vicaria ejuſdem,			40 s.				
Coſington,	7	6¾	16 marc.	2	0	Heres D͞ni Henrici de Beaumont.	
Sileby,	7	6¾	27 marc.	2	0	Jo͞hes de Segrave.	
Segrave,	7	6¾	20 marc.	2	0	Jo͞hes de Segrave.	
Walton,	7	6¾	17 marc.	2	0	Heres D͞ni Henrici de Beaumont.	
Rakedale,	7	6¾	15 marc.	2	0	Radulfus Baſſett.	
Siwouldby,	5	0	6 marc.	1	0	Prior de Launda habet de eadem	2s̄.

Sciendum eſt, quod omnes eccleſie in decanatu de Goſcote ſolvunt plenè procurationes (viz.) 7s̄. 6¾d̄. exceptis Sywouldeby, Rotherby, Brokeſby, Radcliffe, & Atheloxton, quorum quelibet ſolvit 5s̄.

Denarii S^ti^ Petri ſolvuntur prout ſuperius continetur, excepta Inwardby que de novo ſubtrahit 12d̄.

Sciendum eſt, quod omnes eccleſie dicti decanatus ſolvunt plenas ſynodales, videlicet, quelibet eccleſia 3s̄. 6d̄. una cum capellis, viz. Gaddeſby, Grimſton, Cayham, & Caldewell.

Summa eccleſiarum iſtius decanat' 35.
Summa procurationum 12l̄. 11s̄. 10½d̄.

Summa capellarum iſtius decanat' 22.
Summa denar' S^ti^ Petri 4l̄. 7s̄. 6d̄.

FRAMLAND DECANATUS.

Loca.	Procurat'.		Taxat'.	Denar' S'cti Petri.		Patroni.	Pensiones.
	s.	d.		s.	d.		
Hareston,	7	6¾	10 marc.	1	4	Abbas de Leic' habet de eadem	5 s. & 1 petrā cere.
Gnipton,	7	6¾	14 marc.	2	0	Willimus Avenell abb' de Crowland habet	2 s. 6d.
Croxton,	7	6¾	12 marc.	2	0	Abbas de Croxton habet in proprios usus.	
Saltby, Bescoldby,	7	6¾	24 marc.	3	0	Prior de Drax ad nominationem ep' Linc' Archidiaconus habet de ead ad fest' S^ti^ Michaelis	4 s.
Sproxton,	7	6¾	8 marc.	2	0	Abbas de Croxton habet ter' partem in prop' usus.	
Bukeminster, Seusterne,						Prior Hospitii Jerusalem.	
Coston,	7	6¾	23 marc.	2	0	Dominus de Berkeley.	
Garthorp,	7	6¾	23 marc.	2	0	Prior de Drax habet de eadem	3 marc.
Wimanham,	7	6¾	16 marc.	2	6	Comes de Lancaster.	
Saxeby,	3	0	7 marc.	0	8	Multone & Cultoft, alternatim.	
Thorp Edmund,	7	6¾	35 marc.	2	6	Comes de Lancaster. *	
Stapulford,	7	6¾	32 marc.	3	0	Prior de Kerbey habet in prop' usus.	
Wifordby,	5	0	9 marc.	0	9	R. de Chevercourt.	
Withcok,	non solvit nisi 2s. 3d. in toto,		6 marc.	0	8	Abbas de Osolveston 1 medietatis. Prior de Launda alterius medietatis.	
Cold Overton,	7	6¾	25 marc.	3	4	Dominus de Segrave.	
Somerdeby,	7	6¾	18 marc.	3	0	Priorissa de Langley habet in prop' usus.	
Burgh,	5	0	10 marc.	0	8	Abbas de Osolveston habet de eadem 1 lib' incensi.	
Kerkby Belere,	7	6¾	30 marc.	3	4	Gardianus de Kerkby habet in prop' usus.	
Dalby Parva,	7	6¾	22 marc.	2	0	Priorissa de Langley habet de eadem	2s.
Melton, Kettleby, Burton S^ti^ Lazari, Frethby, Syxeby, Olaby,	7	6¾	100 libr.	10	0	Prior de Lewes habet in proprios usus. Archid' habet annuatim fest' S^ti^ Jo. Bapt.	
Brouton,	7	6¾	20 marc.	2	0	Prior de Lenton habet de eadem	2s. 6d.
Claxton,	7	6¾	28 marc.	4	0	Prior de Belvero habet in prop' usus.	
Howes,	7	6¾	8 marc.	1	8	Prior de Belvero habet in prop' usus.	
Herdeby,	7	6¾	30 marc.	2	0	W. de Ros.	
Statherne,	7	6¾	14 marc.	2	0	S. de Borard.	
Plungarth,	7	6¾	5 marc.	1	4	Prior de Belvero habet in prop' usus.	
Barkeston,	7	6¾	11 marc.	2	0	Prior de Belvero habet in prop' usus.	
Redmilde,	7	6¾	16 marc.	1	8	Prior de Belvero habet de eadem	3 marc.
Botesford, Normanton,	7	6¾	70 marc.	5	0	W. de Ros.	
Muston,	7	6¾	17 marc.	2	0	Priorissa de Stikiswould.	
Braundeston,	7	6¾	30 marc.	2	0	Nicholas de Crophull.	
Eyton,	7	6¾	12 marc.	2	0	Abbas de Leic' habet in prop' usus.	
Estwell,	5	0	12 marc.	1	0	Abbas de Leic' habet de eadem	1 marc. 1 petrā cere.
Goudeby,	7	6¾	18 marc.	2	0	Johes Maureward.	
Scaldeford,	7	6¾	25 marc.	2	0	Prior de Daventry habet in prop' usus Archidiac' habet ad fest' S^ti^ Mich de eadem	5s.
Abkettleby, Holwell,	7	6¾	30 marc.	2	0	Prior de Launda habet de eadem	20s.
Thorp Ernald,	7	6¾	15 marc.	2	0	Abbas de Leic' habet in prop' usus.	
Waltham,	7	6¾	14 marc.	2	0	Priorissa de Eyton.	
Stonesby,	7	6¾	20 marc.	2	6	Prior de Freston habet in prop' usus.	

Sciendum est, quod omnes ecclesie dict' decanatus de Framland solvunt plenè procurationes 7 s̄. 6¾ d̄. exceptis Wifordeby, Burgh, Estwell, quorum quelibet solvit 5 s̄. preter Saxeby, que solvit 3 s̄.

Denarii S^ti^ Petri solvuntur ut supra.

Sum̄a ecclesiarum istius decanatus 39. — Summa capellarum 10.
Sum̄a procurationum 13 l̄. 16 s̄. 1½ d̄. — Summa capellarum 4 l̄. 11 s̄.

LEICESTER DECANATUS.

Loca.	Procurat'. s. d.	Taxat'.	Denar' S'cti Petri. s. d.	Patroni.	Pensiones.
Ecclesia S^te^ Marie de Caſtello,	7 6¼	12 marc.	1 6	Abbas de Leiceſter.	1 s̃.
S^ti^ Nicholai,	7 6¼	nichil.	1 0		1 s̃.
S^ti^ Sepulchri,	nichil.				
S^ti^ Leonardi,	7 6¼	2 l. 10s.	1 4		1 s̃.
Omnium Sanctorum,	7 6¼	nichil.	nichil.		1 s̃.
S^ti^ Michaelis,	7 6¼	nichil.	nichil.		1 s̃.
S^ti^ Petri,	7 6¼	nichil.	1 4		1 s̃.
S^ti^ Martini,	7 6¼	11 marc.	1 4		1 s̃.
Vicaria ejuſdem,	7 6¼	7 marc.			

	£.	s.	d.
Summa procurationum dicti decanatus de Leiceſter, — — —	2	12	11¼
Summa denariorum S^ti^ Petri, — — —	0	8	2

		£.	s.	d.
Summa eccleſiarum parochialium totius archidiaconatus Leiceſter,	206			
Summa capellarum ejuſdem archidiaconatus, — —	117			
Summa procurationum totius archidiaconatus Leiceſter, — —		72	5	6¼
Summa denariorum S^ti^ Petri, — — — —		25	7	11
Summa ſynodalium ejuſdem, — —		35	13	3
Summa penſionum pertinentium archidiacono, — — —		7	12	4
Summa totalis omnium, (viz.) procurat', denar' S^ti^ Petri, ſynodal', et penſ', —		140	19	0¼

TAXATIO BENEFICIORUM ECCLESIASTICORUM, juxta vetus Exemplar MS. in Bibliotheca Eccleſiæ Cathedralis Lichfield.

Dioceſ. LINCOLNIÆ. Archidiaconat' LEICESTRIÆ.

DECANAT' DE GUDLAXTON.

Eccleſia de

Outeby, preter penſionem,	19 marc.
Penſio prioris de Launda in eadem,	1 marc.
Wykynſton, preter penſionem,	48 marc. & dimid.
Penſio prioris de Lenton in eadem,	100 ſol.
Foſton, preter penſ',	15 marc. 3s. 4d.
Penſio prioris de Lenton in eadem,	10s.
Erneſby, preter penſ',	15 marc.
Penſ' prioris de Caldwell in eadem,	3 marc.
Knaptoft,	40 marc.
Bruntingthorp,	10 marc.
Peteling Parva, preter penſ',	7 marc.
Penſio prioris de Launda in eadem,	1 marc.
Peatling Magna,	18 marc.
Wyluby, portio rectoris,	3 marc.
Item, in eadem, portio prioris de Ware,	dimid. marc.
Item, in eadem, portio abbatis de Leiceſtr',	dimid. marc.
Blaby,	30 marc.
De quibus abbas Leyceſt^{r} percipit nomine penſionis unam petram cere &	3 marc.
Ayleſton,	50 marc.
Coſſeby,	12 marc.
Brockton,	24 marc.
Leyre, cum vicaria conſolidata,	12 marc.
Frolleſworth,	14 marc.
Claybroke, portio rectoris, pret' penſ',	25 marc.
Penſ' prioris de Kyrkby in eadem,	5 marc.
Item, portio vicarii in eadem eccleſia,	15 marc.
Dunton,	14 marc.
Eſſby Magna,	16 marc.
Vicar' ejuſdem, in pecunia numerata,	11 marc.
Morton,	17 marc.
Kynemondecote,	22 marc.
Kynelyngwurth Rabaz, pret' penſ',	8 marc.
Penſ' abb' Leyceſt' in eadem,	4 marc.
Kynelyngwurth Roger,	16 marc.
Scaldewell,	12 marc.
Coteſbech,	14 marc.
Minſterton, portio unius rectoris,	17 marc. & dimid.
Item, portio alterius rectoris,	17 marc. & dimid.
Lutterwurth, preter penſ' indecimabilem,	30 marc. & dimid.
Bitueſwell,	8 marc.
Eſſeby Parva, pret' penſ' Mr̄i hoſpital' indecimab', & pret' penſ' ſubſcript',	6 marc. 7s. 4d.
Penſ' prior de Canewell in eadem,	7s.
Enderby,	24 marc.
Penſ' abb' Leyceſt^{r} in vicaria ejuſdem indecimab',	dimid. marc.
Northburgh,	24 marc.
Croft,	16 marc.
De quibus abbas Leiceſt^{r} percipit unam petram cere nomine penſ', et	3 marc.
Thurleſton,	14 marc.
Staunton,	9 marc.
Sapcote, pret' penſ',	14 marc. & dimid.
Penſio prioris de Ware in eadem,	dimid. marc.
Aylmerſtorp,	10 marc.
Desford, pret' penſiones,	10 marc.
Portio prioris de Ware in eadem in dec' garb',	4 marc.
Portio Will' de Havering in dec' garbarum,	3 marc.
Clenefeild, pret' penſ' & portionem,	24 marc. 12s. 4d.
Penſio prioris de Ware in eadem,	12d.
Portio abbat' Leiceſt^{r} in eadem,	5 marc.
Sharneforde, pret' penſionem,	10 marc.
Penſio prioris de Kirkby in eadem,	4 marc.
Aſton,	25 marc.
Roteby,	20 marc.
Vicaria ejuſdem,	8 marc.
Summa	£. 548. 4*s*. 8*d*.

DECANAT'

DECANAT' DE GOSCOTE.

Ecclesia de

Brokeſby, pret' penſ',	6 marc. 5s. 8d
Penſio prioris de Lagham in eadem,	12 d.
Rakedale,	15 marc.
Barkby, pret' penſ',	26 marc. & dimid.
Penſio prioris de Trentham in eadem,	8 marc. & dimid.
Penſ' abbat' Leic' in vicar' ejuſđ indecimab',	20 s.
Syleby,	27 marc.
Portio prioris de Ware in eađ in dec' garb',	20 s.
Adelakſton,	7 marc. & dimid.
Queniburgh, preter penſion',	20 marc.
Penſio capit' Ebor' in eadem,	4 marc.
Item, penſ' abb' Leic' in vicar' ejuſđ indecimab',	2 marc. & dimid.
Saxelby,	12 marc.
Wymundwold, cū vicar' in manu rector',	38 marc. & dimid.
Penſio prioris de Ware in eadem,	20 s.
Segrave,	20 marc.
Preſtwold,	65 marc.
Walton,	27 marc.
Rotherby,	7 marc. & dimid.
Sydeſtane,	18 marc.
Tokeby,	35 marc.
Vicaria ejuſdem,	7 marc. & dimid.
Lodington,	10 marc.
Coſyngton, pret' penſ',	15 marc. 3s. 4 d.
Penſio prioris de Hagmon in eadem,	10 s.
Rereſby,	12 marc.
Eſſeby Folvile, pret' penſ',	27 marc.
Penſ' prioris de Launda in eadem,	3 marc.
Hungerton,	35 marc.
Penſio prioris de Ware in ead' in dec' garb',	2 s.
Twiford,	25 marc.
Thurſtanton,	20 marc.
Louſeby appropriata eſt hoſpitio S^{ci} Lazari de Burton,	22 marc.
Vicaria ejuſdem,	7 marc.
Tilton,	32 marc.
Vicaria ejuſdem,	8 marc.
Howeby,	20 marc.
Dalby Chaucomb,	16 marc.
Penſio prioris de Landa in eccleſia de Sywaldeby indecimabilis,	2 s.
Skeffington, preter penſ',	19 marc. 3s. 4 d.
Penſio rectoris eccleſie de Rotele in eadem,	10 s.
Beby, preter penſ',	22 marc.
Penſio abb' de Croyland in eadem,	2 marc.
Humberſton, preter penſion',	24 marc. & dimid.
Penſio prioris de Ware, quam ꝑcipit de Leic^{r} in eadem,	20 s.
Belgrava, preter penſ',	60 marc.
Penſio prioris de Ware in eadem,	10 marc.
Radcleve,	2 marc.
Croxton, portio rectoris,	8 marc. & dimid.
Portio prioris de Malton in eađ in decim' dominic',	7 marc. & dimid.
Friſeby,	18 marc.
Asfordby, preter penſ' indecimalib',	18 marc.
Summa	£.527. 15s. 4d.

DECANAT' DE GARTRE.

Eccleſia de	Thedingworth,	15 marc.
	Penſ' abb' de Leyc' in vicar' ejuſdem indecimab',	1 marc.
	Thurneby,	27 marc.
	Penſ' abb' de Leyc' in vicar' ejuſdem indecimab',	30 marc.
	Evington,	20 marc.
	Billeſdon,	24 marc.
	Vicaria ejuſdem,	7 marc. & dimid.
	Oſleſton,	22 marc.
	Slauſton, pret' penſ' pueror' chori Linc' indecimab',	13 marc.
	Glen Magna, preter penſ',	17 marc.
	Penſio abb' de Oſleſton,	3 marc.
	Vicaria ejuſdem,	12 marc.
	Scraptoft, preter penſ' pueror' chori Linc' indecimab',	20 marc.
	Vicaria ejuſdem,	6 marc. & dimid.
	Horingwold,	7 marc.
	Welham,	11 marc.
	Foxton,	18 marc.
	Vicaria ejuſdem,	7 marc.
	Brentinghurſt, preter penſ',	39 marc.
	Penſ' abb' de Burgo in eadem,	3 s.
	Medbourne, preter portionem,	32 marc.
	Portio prioris de Belvero in eadem in decim' garbarum,	1 marc.
	Capella de Blakecheſton, pret' penſ',	7 marc. 8 s. 4 d.
	Penſ' rectoris de Medbourne in eadem,	5 s.
	Halveton, portio unius rectoris,	20 marc.
	Portio alterius rectoris, viz. Ade, pret' penſ',	19 marc. & dimid.
	Penſ' prioris de Ledes in eadem portione,	dim. marc.
	Stocfaſt,	7 marc. & dimid.
	Cravenhow,	7 marc. & dimid.
	Gloſton,	7 marc. & dimid.
	Staunton, pret' portionem,	12 marc.
	Portio prioris de Ware in eadem in dec' garb',	2 marc.
	Langton,	70 marc.
	Gomundeleye, pret' penſ' pueror' chori Linc' indecimab',	8 marc.
	Bowdon,	56 marc.
	Lubenham, preter penſ' & port',	27 marc.
	Penſio prioris de Daventry in eadem,	3 marc.
	Item, preter hoc, abb' Sc̄i Albani percipit in eadem in decimis,	2 marc. & dimid.
	Boreſworth, pret' penſ' & portiones,	28 marc. & dimid.
	Penſio abb' Leic' in eadem,	4 marc. & dimid.
	Portio ejuſdem abb' in ead' in dec' garb',	1 marc.
	Portio prioris de Lenton in ead' dec' garb',	2 marc. & dimid.
	Laughton, preter portionem,	9 marc.
	Portio prioris de Ware in eadem in dec' garb',	16 s.
	Sadyngton, preter penſ',	17 marc.
	Penſ' abb' Sc̄e Agathe in eadem,	1 marc.
	Woſtowe,	70 marc.
	Kibworth, preter portiones,	56 marc.
	Portio prioris de Ware in eadem in dec' garb',	20 s.
	Portio rectoris de Sadyngton in eadem,	1 marc.
	Carleton, preter penſ',	26 marc.
	Penſio prioris de Ware in eadem,	4 marc.
	Skankton, preter port',	8 marc.
	Portio prioris de Ware in eadem in decimis,	30 s.
	Burton, preter penſ',	16 marc.
	Penſ' prior' de Ware in eadem,	4 marc.
	Norton, preter penſionem,	18 marc.
	Penſ' abb' de Oſleſton in eadem,	2 marc.
	Portio rectoris eccleſie de Galby in eadem,	3 marc. & dimid.
	Galby, preter portionem,	24 marc.
	Portio prioris de Ware in eadem in dec' garb',	10 s.
	Noweſley, pret' penſ',	15 marc. 12 s.
	Penſ' prioris de Ware in eadem,	28 s.
	Howton, pret' portion',	18 marc.
	Portio prioris de Ware in eadem in dec',	6 marc.
	Pykewell,	20 marc.
	Knoſſyngton,	6 marc.
	Summa	£.618. 6 s. 0 d.

DECANAT' DE AKLEE.

Eccleſia de

Scheyle,	26 marc.
Swepeſton,	22 marc.
Pakynton,	18 marc.
Vicaria ejuſdem,	6 marc. & dimid.
Eſſeby,	30 marc.
Vicaria ejuſdem,	7 marc. & dimid.
Overton,	16 marc.
Wytewick,	20 marc.
Bredon, cum capell' de Staunton et Wirthington,	50 marc.
Vicaria ejuſdem,	15 marc.
Belton,	13 marc.
Dyſewurth,	8 marc.
Amington, pret' penſ',	26 marc.
Penſ' prioris de Norton in eadem,	4 marc.
Lokington,	24 marc.
Penſ' abb' Leic' in vicar' ejuſdem indecimab',	4 marc.
Kegwurth,	50 marc.
Nec plus valet his diebus pro capella de Bonyngton, nuper pertinent' ad eandem, nunc matrix eccleſia effecta eſt in dioceſ' Ebor', et ibi taxatur in archidiaconat' Nottingham' in decanatu de Bingham.	
Whacton, pret' penſ',	16 marc. & dimid.
Penſ' abb' Leic' in eadem,	20 s.
Schepeſheved,	12 marc.
Penſ' abb' Leic' in vicar' ejuſdem indecimab'	2 marc.
Hawethirne,	18 marc.
Penſ' abb' Leyc' in eccleſia de Dixele indecimab',	dimid marc.
Luthburg,	44 marc.
Barowe, pret' penſ',	35 marc.
Penſ' prioris de Haghmon in eadem,	4 marc. & dimid.
Vicar' ejuſdem,	18 marc.
Swythland, pret' penſ',	11 marc.
Penſ' prioris de Ware in eadem,	1 marc.
Vicaria de Rotele,	20 marc.
Anelep, pret' penſ',	10 marc.
Penſio vicarii de Rotele in eadem,	dimid. marc.
Thurkeſton, pret' penſ',	30 marc.
Penſio prioris de Ware in eadem,	10 marc.
	£.383. 6 s. 8 d.

DECANAT' DE SPARKENHOU.

Eccleſia de

Barewell, pret' penſ',	35 marc.
Penſ' abbatiſſe de Polleſwurth in eadem,	1 marc.
Kirkby,	32 marc.
Pecklington, pret' penſ',	9 marc. 6 s.
Portio prioris de Ware in eadem,	34 s.
Newbold,	15 marc.
Cateby, pret' penſ',	7 marc. & dimid.
Penſ' prioris de Dunſtable in eadem,	dimid. marc.
Boſewurth, pret' penſ',	88 marc.
Penſ' abb' Ebor' in eadem,	2 marc.
Nayleſton,	40 marc.
Thornton,	24 marc.
Penſ' abb' Leic' in vicar' ejuſdem indecimabil',	2 marc.
Penſ' rectoris de Roteby in eccleſia de Markfeild indecimabil',	2 s.
Ibbeſtock,	35 marc.
Hethre,	7 marc. & dimid.
Hynklee,	63 marc.
Vicaria ejuſdem,	9 marc.
Heyham, pret' penſ',	22 marc.
Penſ' abb' de Lyra in eadem,	3 marc.
Drayton, preter penſ',	9 marc. 6 s. 4 d.
Penſ' abb' de Lyra in eadem,	7 s.
Wytherdele, preter penſ',	18 marc. & dimid.
Penſ' abb' de Lyra in eadem,	20 s.
Sybbeſdon, pret' penſ',	44 marc.
Penſ' abb' de Lyra in eadem,	6 marc.
Schepeye Magna,	30 marc.
Overton, pret' penſ',	29 marc.
Penſ' abb' de Miravalle in eadem,	40 s.
Norton, pret' penſ',	16 marc. & dimid.
Penſ' prioris de Belvero in eadem,	20 s.
Appleby, pret' penſ',	25 marc. 6 s. 4 d.
Penſ' abb' de Burton in eadem pro decimis,	7 s.
Shakerſton,	32 marc.
Summa	£. 411. 2 s.

DECANAT'

DECANAT' DE LEYCESTER.

Eccleſia de	Sc̄i Leonardi, preter vicariam,	50 s.
	S^{ce} Marie de Caſtro,	12 marc.
	S^{ci} Martini,	11 marc.
	Vicaria ejuſdem,	7 marc.
	Eſtimatio obventionum S^{ce} Crucis de eadem eccleſia,	10 marc.
	Summa	£.29. 3 s. 4d.

DECANAT' DE FRAMLAND.

Eccleſia de	Bokeminſtre, cum duabus marcis receptis de Valle Dei pro dec',	24 marc.
	Croxton, pret' penſ',	13 marc. & dimid.
	Penſ' abb' de Croyland in eadem,	dimid. marc.
	Sproxton, portio rectoris,	8 marc.
	Portio abb' de Croxton in eadem,	4 marc.
	Hareſtan,	10 marc.
	De quibus, abb' Leyceſtrie percipit nomine penſionis unam petram cere; &	5 s.
	Item, preter hoc, prior de Belvero percipit in eadem	1 marc.
	Muſton, preter penſ',	16 marc. 11 s. 4d.
	Penſio prioris de Belvero in eadem pro decimis,	2 s.
	Boklesford, preter portionem,	70 marc.
	Portio prioris de Belvero in eadem in decimis,	1 marc.
	Redmild, preter penſ' & portionem,	14 marc.
	Penſ' prioris de Belvero in eadem,	2 marc.
	Portio ejuſdem prioris in eadem decimis,	5 s.
	Stacktherne, preter portionem,	14 marc.
	Portio prioris de Belvero in eadem in decimis,	6 s.
	Garthorp, cũ portione 2 marcarum, quam prior de Blida ſolebat percipere in eadem de decimis, & preter penſ',	32 marc.
	Penſ' prioris de Drax in eadem,	3 marc.
	Saxeby,	7 marc. & dimid.
	Eſtwell,	12 marc.
	De quibus, abb' Leiceſt' percipit nomine penſionis unam petram cere, &	1 marc.
	Waltham, pret' penſ' et portiones,	23 marc. 9 s. 4d.
	Penſ' prioriſſe de Eton in eadem,	4 s.
	Portio prioris de Ware in eadem in decimis,	40 s.
	Portio prioris de Freſton in eadem in decimis garbarum,	12d.
	Stoneſby,	20 marc.
	Portio prioris de Freſton in vicar' ejuſdem indecimabil',	2 s.
	Braundeſton,	30 marc.
	Barkeſton,	11 marc.
	Plungarth,	5 marc.
	Herdeby,	30 marc.
	Howes,	8 marc.
	Claxton,	28 marc.
	Vicaria ejuſdem,	8 marc.
	Brocton, pret' penſ',	17 marc. 10 s.
	Penſ' prioris de Lenton in eadem,	30 s.
	Schalford, preter penſ' vicariorum Lincolnienſis eccleſiæ indecimab',	10 marc.
	Vicaria ejuſdem,	16 marc.
	Saltby, pret' portionem,	25 marc.
	Port' abb' de Valle Dei in eadem in decimis de dominico,	1 marc.
	Coſton, pret' portionem,	24 marc.
	Portio dec' decimarum de dominico quam prior de Tuttebur' percipere ſolebat in eadem,	2 marc.
	Gnypton,	14 marc.
	Eyton,	12 marc.
	Thorp Ernold, pret' portionem,	15 marc.
	Portio prioris de Ware in decimis,	5 marc.
	Vicar' ejuſdem,	100 marc.
	Wimondham,	16 marc.
	Thorp Edmere,	25 marc.
	Portio prioris de Tuttebur,	40 s.
	Thomas de Brabazon, quia non eſt alibi beneficiatus,	5 marc.
	De quibus ecclis de Wimondham & Thorpe Edmere prior de Tutteſbur percipit nomine penſionis,	2 marc. & dimid.
	Goudeby,	18 marc.
	Abbekettelby, pret' penſ',	28 marc.
	Penſ' prioris de Landa in eadem,	20 s.
	Stapelford, pret' penſ' et portionem,	29 marc.
	Penſio quam prior de Tutteſbur percipere ſolebat in eadem,	3 marc.
	Item, portio quam idem prior percipere ſolebat in eadem in decimis garbar',	2 marc. 3 s. 4d.
	Melton cum vicaria, pret' penſ' vicarior' ecclie Lincoln' indecimab' debitam ab ead', et preter penſ' et portiones ſubſcriptas,	100 lib.
	Penſ' archidiac' Leyceſt' in eadem,	2 marc.
	Portio prior' de Kirkby Monachorum in eadem in decimis de dominico,	5 marc.
	Portio prioris S^{ci} Leonardi Ebor' in eadem in decimis de dominico,	3 marc.

Eccleſia de	Portio rectoris dicte eccleſie de Melton, quam percipit de abbate de Gerudon pro immunitate decimarum,	30 s.
	Dalby Parva, preter penſ',	19 marc.
	Penſ' prioriſſe de Langley in eadem,	3 marc.
	Kyrkby,	30 marc.
	Overton, cum penſ' dim' marc', quam prior de Trentham ſolebat percipere in eadem,	3 marc.
	Somereteby,	18 marc.
	Vicaria ejuſdem,	100 s.
	Burgo,	10 marc.
	Wyvordeby,	9 marc.
	Summa	£.646. 0 s. 8 d.

De quibus ſubtrahantur 8 marc. pro portione que dicebatur conſolidata eccleſie de Thorpe Edmere, & ſic eſt vera ſumma poſt ſubtractionem preſcriptam,	£.640. 13 s.

EX EODEM MS.

		£.	s.	d.
Abbas de Valle Dei habet in				
Decanat'	Goſcote,	6	2	0
	Framlond,	57	9	3
Abbas de Miravalle habet in				
Decanat'	Akelee,	34	7	0
	Sparkenhou,	66	5	10
	Gudlakſton,	32	12	2
Abbas de Gerudone habet in				
Decanat'	Goſcote,	17	19	0
	Framlond,	28	3	4
	Akelee,	53	4	4
	Sparkenhou,	11	6	4
	Gudlakſton,	7	16	5
Abbas de Croyland habet in				
Decanat'	Leyceſter,	0	4	10
	Goſcote,	19	2	4
	Framlond,	0	6	0
	Sparkenhou,	0	10	0
Abb' de Burgo S^{ti} Petri habet in				
Decanat'	Gertre,	27	4	9¾
Per Rob' Hunt pro bonis abb' de Leyceſt' in	Aſfordby,	1	0	0
	Framlond,	2	18	6
	Akelee,	9	17	8
	Sparkenhou,	6	16	0
	Gudlakſton,	20	19	9
Per Rob' Hunt pro bonis abb' de Leyc' apud Bruntingthorp,	—	5	11	10½
Prior de Landa habet in				
Decanat'	Leyceſter,	0	4	6
	Gertre,	5	12	8
	Goſcote,	6	18	8
	Framlond,	8	5	1
	Gudlakſton,	0	4	0
Prior de Belvero habet in				
Decanat'	Gertre,	7	0	0
	Framlond,	4	10	4
Prior de Ware habet in				
Decanat'	Leyceſter,	0	12	0
	Gertre,	0	10	0
	Sparkenhou,	1	7	8
Abbas de Leyceſt' habet in				
Decanat'	Leyceſter,	28	0	8½
	Gertre,	43	0	8½
	Goſcote,	42	18	8
Prior de Ulveſcroft habet in				
Decanat'	Gertre,	0	8	9
	Goſcote,	6	13	4
	Akelee,	4	18	0
	Sparkenhou,	0	10	6
	Gudlakſton,	1	2	10
Prior de Charley habet in				
Decanat'	Goſcote,	0	7	8
	Akelee,	3	15	0
	Sparkenhou,	5	0	1¼

		£.	s.	d.
Abbas de Croxton habet in				
Decanat'	Leyceſter,	0	12	6
	Gertre,	0	12	0
	Goſcote,	13	7	4
	Framlond,	89	14	2½
	Gudlakſton,	1	17	4
Abbas de Sulby habet in				
Decanat'	Leyceſter,	0	3	6
	Goſcote,	1	15	0
	Gudlakſton,	10	14	4
Prior de Hinkeley habet in				
Decanat'	Leyceſter,	0	3	0
	Akelee,	0	13	4
Prior de Chaucomb habet in				
Decanat'	Goſcote,	24	17	8
	Gudlaxton,	2	13	8
Prior de Drax habet in				
Decanat'	Framlond,	3	19	8
	Goſcote,	0	10	0
Abbas de Croyland habet in				
Decanat'	Goſcote,	24	11	6
	Gudlakſton,	0	12	0
Abbas de Pipewell habet in				
Decanat'	Gudlakſton,	1	0	0
Abbas de Creke habet in				
Decanat'	Gertre,	19	0	0
Prior de Daventre habet in				
Decanat'	Gertre,	2	5	4
Prior de Bradeley habet in				
Decanat'	Gertre,	4	5	9
Abbas de Bello Capite habet in				
	Gudlakſton,	11	11	7
	Gertre,	14	3	11½
Abbas de Sulby habet in				
Decanat'	Gertre,	1	0	0
	Goſcote,	37	0	7½
	Gudlakſton,	0	2	0
Abbas de Oſeleſton habet in				
Decanat'	Leyceſter,	0	5	7
	Gertre,	29	13	4
	Goſcote,	11	7	3¼
	Framlond,	6	2	10
	Gudlakſton,	0	4	2
Prior de Sempringham habet in				
Decanat'	Goſcote,	12	10	1
Prior de Haverholm habet in				
Decanat'	Framland,	12	0	4
Prior de Bolyngton habet in				
Decanat'	Goſcote,	1	17	5
Magiſtri S^{ti} Lazari de Burthon habet in				
Decanat'	Leyceſter,	0	10	0
	Gertre,	2	6	7
	Goſcote,	14	2	8
Decanat'	Goſcote,	13	2	4

		£.	s.	d.
Abbas S^{ti} Jacobi extra Northton habet in				
Decanat'	Goſcote,	8	0	0
Prior de Bredon habet in				
Decanat'	Framlond,	3	12	0
	Akelee,	3	0	0
Abbas de Kirkby Monachorum habet in				
Decanat'	Framlond,	6	15	2
Prior de Repyngdon habet in				
Decanat'	Akelee,	0	9	0
Prior de Greſeley habet in				
Decanat'	Akelee,	1	16	0
Abbas de Lilleſhull habet in				
Decanat'	Akelee,	8	15	10
Prior de Okeburn habet in				
Decanat'	Sparkenhou,	1	0	0
Prior de Rampton habet in				
Decanat'	Sparkenhou,	6	13	4
Prior de Dunſtaple habet in				
Decanat'	Sparkenhou,	3	0	0
Prior de Kenilworth habet in				
Decanat'	Gudlakſton,	4	16	0
	Framlond,	14	3	6
	Gutlakſton,	0	14	0
Prior de Brock habet in				
Decanat'	Gertre,	5	0	0
	Goſcote,	0	1	0
	Framlond,	2	16	8
Prior de Malton habet in				
Decanat'	Goſcote,	4	19	4
Prior S^{ti} Andree extra Northton habet in				
Decanat'	Gertre,	0	3	0
	Framlond,	6	3	1
Prior de Wroxton habet in				
Decanat'	Goſcote,	0	10	0
	Gudlakſton,	0	5	0
Prior de Tutteſburia habet in				
Decanat'	Framlond,	3	0	0
	Akelee,	0	10	0
	Sparkenhou,	0	2	3
Prior de Coventre habet in				
Decanat'	Leyceſter,	0	7	5½
	Gertre,	16	10	0
	Akelee,	11	13	10
	Gudlakſton,	0	3	0
	Sparkenhou,	3	9	4
Prior de Erdeburg habet in				
Decanat'	Gudlakſton,	0	4	0
Abbas de Radyng habet in				
Decanat'	Gudlakſton,	6	4	0
Abbas de Rouceſtr' habet in				
Decanat'	Gudlakſton,	1	6	8
Prioriſſa de Stykeſwold habet in				
Decanat'	Framlond,	6	0	0
Prioriſſa de Hynyng habet in				
Decanat'	Framlond,	6	8	8
Prioriſſa de Gratia Dei habet in				
Decanat'	Goſcote,	8	12	2
	Akelee,	12	16	4¾
Prioriſſa de Langley habet in				
Decanat'	Leyceſter,	0	2	9
	Goſcote,	9	7	4
	Framlond,	2	5	0
	Akelee,	4	10	8
	Sparkenhou,	1	3	0

		£.	s.	d.
Prioriſſa de Eton habet in				
Decanat'	Goſcote,	0	5	0
	Framlond,	2	13	4
	Sparkenhou,	12	9	6
	Gudlaxton,	6	13	8
Abbatiſſa Beate Marie de Pratis extra Northampton habet in				
Decanat'	Goſcote,	0	16	0
	Framlond,	1	15	0
	Gudlakſton,	0	14	0
Abbatiſſa de Poleſworth habet in				
Decanat'	Leyceſter,	0	7	0
	Sparkenhou,	8	19	11
Prioriſſa de Cateſby habet in				
Decanat'	Gertre,	2	17	0
	Gudlakſton,	6	6	0
Prioriſſa de Pinley habet in				
Decanat'	Gudlakſton,	1	4	0
Prior de Lenton habet in				
Decanat'	Gertre,	0	1	0
	Framlond,	0	18	0
Prior de Farle habet in				
Decanat'	Framlond,	0	5	0
Abbas de S^{co} Severo habet in				
Decanat'	Akelee,	3	0	1
Prior de Wulricheton habet in				
Decanat'	Leyceſter,	0	7	0
	Gertre,	10	10	3
Prior de Trentham habet in				
Decanat'	Gertre,	6	0	0
	Goſcote,	0	18	3
Canonici ſeculares de Suthwell habent in				
Decanat'	Goſcote,	1	1	0
Prior de Caldwell habet in				
Decanat'	Goſcote,	3	0	0
	Gudlakſton,	0	10	2
Decanus & capitul' Leyceſter habent in				
Decanat'	Goſcote,	0	2	6
Abbas de la Dale habet in				
Decanat'	Framlond,	0	6	0
Abbas de Wenlock habet in				
Decanat'	Framlond,	0	13	4
Prior S^{ci} Jacobi de Derby habet in				
Decanat'	Akelee,	5	18	4
Abbas de Burthon habet in				
Decanat'	Sparkenhou,	21	0	0
Prior de Avecote habet in				
Decanat'	Sparkenhou,	0	3	0
	Gudlakſton,	0	5	0
Prior de Canewell habet in				
Decanat'	Gudlakſton,	9	8	0
Prior de Wiremington habet in				
Decanat'	Gudlakſton,	1	0	0
Prior de Barcley habet in				
Decanat'	Gudlakſton,	0	3	0
Prior de Kyrkeley habet in				
Decanat'	Gudlakſton,	0	2	0
Abbatiſſa de Elneſtowe habet in				
Decanat'	Gudlakſton,	2	3	0
Prioriſſa de Workeſhall habet in				
Decanat'	Leyceſter,	0	10	0
Prioriſſa de Stodeley habet in				
Decanat'	Goſcote,	0	12	0
Magiſter hoſpitalis de Buñigtun habet in				
Decanat'	Akelee,	2	11	6
Prior & conventus de S^{co} Edmundo habent in Decanat'	Gertre,	1	6	8

Abbates

Abbates et Priores intra Archadiaconatum de Leiceſter, Proprietarii Eccleſiarum ſubſcriptarum per Inquiſitionem factam 1534, 26 Hen. VIII.

Abbas et conventus Beate Marie de Pratis in Leiceſter, proprietarii harum eccleſiarum infra archidiaconatum Leiceſtriæ.	S^{t} Martini, B. Marie, Omn. Sanctorum, S^{t} Petri, S^{t} Leonardi, S^{t} Nicholai, Eccleſiæ in villa Leiceſter. Barkby. Barrow. Bitteſwell. Coſby. Eyton. Enderby. Evington. Humberſton. Hungarton. Lokenton. Queniborough. Shepeſhead. Stoughton. Thornton. Thedingworth. Thurnby.
Abbas de Oſelveſton,	Oſolveſton. Slauſton. Norton. Gaulby.
Abbas de Croxton,	Croxton. Sproxton.
Abbas de Gerendon,	Diſhley.
Prior de Laund,	Abkettleby. Aſhby Folvile. Friſby. Lodington. Oudeby. Tilton. Welham.
Prior de Uleſthorp,	Ratcliff. Sileſton.
Prior de Kirkby Bellere,	Buckminſter. Garthorp. Kirkby Bellere. Stapleford. Twiford.
Prior de Bredon,	Bredon.
Prioriſſa de Langley,	Dalby. Diſeworth. Somerby.
Mag' Hoſp' de Burton Lazers,	Louſeby.
Prioriſſa de Gracedieu,	Belton.

Abbates et Priores Proprietarii extra Archidiaconatum Leiceſter, qui habent Eccleſias eis appropriatas intra Archidiaconatum Leiceſtriæ.

Abbas Burgi S^{ti} Petri,	Bringhurſt.
Abbas de Lilleſhull,	Aſhby de la Zouch.
Prior de Coventre,	Packington. Scraptoft.
Prior de Norton,	Caſtle Donington.
Abbas de Crowland,	Whitwick.
Dom̄ S^{ti} Johan de Jeruſalem,	Rothley. Swinford.
Prior de Montgrace,	Hinckley.
Abbas de Miravall,	Orton juxta Norton.
Prioriſſa de Harwolde,	Shakerſton.
Prioriſſa de Nuneaton,	Cleybrook. Ratby.
Prior de Lenton,	Wigſton.
Prior de Cawdwell,	Erneſby.
Prior de Shene,	Peatling Magna.
Prior de Canwell,	Dunton.
Prioriſſa de Cateſby,	Aſhby Magna.
Prior de Eveſham,	Glen Magna.
Abbas de Sulby,	Lubbenham. Wiſtow.
Prior de Daventre,	Foxton. Scalford.
Decanus et capitulum B. Marie Novi Operis Leiceſtr,	Eccleſiæ S^{ti} Johan' in Leic^{r} nunc vocat' Hoſpitale S^{ti} Johannis.
Prior de Drax,	Saltby.
Prior de Lewes.	Melton.
Prior de Freſton,	Stoneſby.
Abbas de Croxden,	Tugby.
Prior de Sempringham,	Thruſſington.
Prior de Chacombe,	Dalby Chacombe.
Prior de Canwell,	Ragdale.
Prior de Bolinton,	Preſtwould.
Prior de Axholme,	Sileby.
Prior de Bever,	Barkeſton. Claxton. Horningwould. Howes. Plungar.
Abbas de Beauchief,	Wimeſwould.

A

A Table of all the Churches that were formerly appropriate; ſhewing alphabetically to what Monaſteries they were appropriated.

Alceſter abbey, com. Warw.	Glen Magna.
Belvoir priory, com. Leiceſt^r,	Barkſton. Clauſton. Horninghold. Howes. Norton juxta Galby. Plungar.
Bolington priory, com. Linc.	Preſtwould.
Bredon priory, com. Leiceſter,	Bredon.
Burton Lazars Hoſpital, com. Leic.	Louſeby.
Canwell priory, com. Staff.	Dunton-Baſſet. Ragdale.
Cateſby nunnery, co. Northampton,	Aſhby Magna.
Caudwell priory, com. Bedf.	Arneſby.
Chacombe priory, com. Northton,	Dalby Magna.
Charley priory, com. Leiceſter,	Ratcliffe on Wreke.
Coventry priory,	Packington. Scraptoft.
Croxton abbey, com. Leic.	Croxton. Sproxton.
Croxden abbey, com. Staff.	Tugby.
Croyland abbey, com. Linc.	Whitwick.
Daventry priory, com. Northton,	Foxton. Scalford.
Drax priory, com. York,	Garthorpe. Saltby.
S^t Ebrulfe abbey, alien in Normandy,	Oudeby, after appropriated to Laund priory. Peatling Magna, after appropriated to the priory of Shene, in Surrey. Sileby, after appropriated to the priory of Carthuſians of S^t Mary in Epworth, in the Iſle of Axholme, com. Linc.
Eveſham, co. Worceſt.	Glen Magna.
Freſton priory, com. Linc.	Stoneſby.
Gerendon abbey, com. Leic.	Diſhley.
Gracedieu nunnery, com. Leic.	Belton.
Harwolde nunnery, in the county of Bedford,	Shakerſton.
Hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem,	Buckminſter. Dalby on the Woulds. Rodeley. Swinford.
Kirkby Belars priory, com. Leic.	Buckminſter. Garthorpe. Kirkby Belars. Stapleford. Twyford.
Langley nunnery, com. Leiceſter,	Dalby Parva. Diſeworth. Somerby.
Laund priory, com. Leiceſter,	Abkettleby. Aſhby Folvile. Friſby. Loddington. Tilton. Oudeby. Welham.
Leiceſter, abbey of S^t Mary,	All Saints, S^t Clement, S^t Leonard, S^t Martin, S^t Mary, S^t Michael, S^t Nicholas, S^t Peter, in Leiceſter. Barkby. Barrow. Billeſdon. Bitteſwell. Coſby. Eaton. Enderby. Evington. Humberſton. Hungarton. Lockington. Queniborough. Shepeſhead. Thedingworth. Thornton. Thorpe Ernald. Thurnby.
Lenton priory, com. Nottingham,	Wigſton.
Lewes priory, com. Suſſex,	Melton.
Lilleſhull abbey, co. Salop,	Aſhby de la Zouch.
Lira abbey, alien in Normandy,	Hinckley, after appropriated to the abbey of Montgrace, in the county of York.
Miravall, in com. Warwick,	Orton under Arden.
Newark College in Leic.	The church of S^t John in Leiceſter, called S^t John's hoſpital.
Montgrace.	See Lira.
Norton priory, co. Cheſhire,	Caſtle Donington.
Nuneaton, com. Warwick.	Claybrook. Ratby.
Oweſton abbey, co. Leic.	Oweſton. Slauſton.
Peterborough abbey, com. Northampton,	Bringhurſt.
Sempringham priory, in the county of Lincoln,	Thruſſington,
Sulby abbey, in the county of Northampton,	Lubbenham. Wiſtow.
Tutbury priory, co. Stafford,	Stapleford.
Ulveſcroft priory, in the county of Leiceſter,	Ratcliffe. Syſton.

Valor Eccleſiarum, cum Penſionibus, Synodalibus, et Incumbentibus, infra Archidiaconatum de Leiceſtria, per Inquiſitionem factam 1534, 26 Hen. VIII.

	£.	s.	d.
Archidiaconus Leiceſter, Mr Edward Foxe archidiaconus,	540	0	0
Inde, Preſtationibus,	29	6	8
Inde, Receptori de caſu decimarum,	3	6	8

Gartre Decanatus.

	£.	s.	d.
Gumley, Dn̄s Tho' Floud rector ibidem,	9	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	0
Penſio capitulo Lincoln',	0	13	4
Thedingworth, Dn̄s Tho' Richardſon vicarius,	8	6	8
Horninghold, Dn̄s Tho' Hand vicarius,	7	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1
Prior de Belvero,	0	10	0
Evington, Dn̄s Joħes Butler vicarius,	6	13	4
Synod',	0	2	8
Shankton, Dn̄s Wilłus Haukerig rector,	10	6	0
Synod',	0	10	6
Penſio rectori de Carleton,	1	6	8
Halloughton Dn̄s Hugo Mathew 1 medietatis rector,	13	6	8
Prox' et Synod',	0	7	6
Diacono,	0	13	4
Collegio de Nouſely,	0	6	8
Dn̄s Joħes Boſtock alterius medietatis rector,	13	6	8
Prox' et Synod',	0	6	6
Diacono,	0	13	4
Norton, Dn̄s Tho' Burg vicarius,	6	13	4
Synod' et prox' archidiac' Leiceſtrie,	0	5	6
Boſworth, Dn̄s Ric̄us Hayes rector,	26	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	0	11¾
Penſio abbati Leiceſtrie,	3	6	0
Knoſſington, Dn̄s Tho' Veſey rector,	7	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	9	8
Vicaria de Oukeham,	0	13	4
Lubbenham, Dn̄s Rob̄tus Thornton vicarius,	8	0	0
Nouſeley, Dn̄s Dioniſius Morriſon Gardianus,	31	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	8	2½
Duobus diaconis,	3	3	4
Duobus organiſtis,	4	0	0
Wiſtow, Dn̄s Joħes Baynes vicarius,	8	13	4
Burton Overey, Mr Rad̄us Burton rector,	20	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1½
Shene monaſterio penſio,	2	13	4
Diacono,	0	12	0
Houghton, Mr Thomas Wigſton rector,	18	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1½
Priori de Coventre penſio,	0	4	0
Sadington, Mr Joħes Sylveſter rector,	19	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1½
Glen Magna, Dn̄s Tho' Thorpe vicarius,	8	13	4
Abbati de Oſelveſton penſio,	0	5	0
Kibworth, Mr Ricardus Pate rector,	39	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1½
Priori de Shene penſio,	0	13	4
Diacono Laico,	2	13	4
Rectori de Sadington,	0	14	4
M. Villiers,	0	13	4
Foxton, Dn̄s Wilłus Dale vicarius,	6	13	4
Loughton, Dn̄s Wilłus Hynde rector,	8	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1
Inde, Preſtationibus,	29	6	8
Inde, Receptori de caſu decimarum,	3	6	8
Priori de Shene,	0	3	4
Bowden Magna, Mr Dr Chambers rector,	37	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1½
M. Nevile pro redditu,	0	2	4
Church Langton, Mr Polidorus Vergilius rector,	32	0	0
Gloreſton, Dn̄s Tho' Burleigh rector,	6	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	7	0
Stanton Wiville, Dn̄s Rob̄tus Hodgekinſon rector,	8	6	8
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1
Slawſton, Dn̄s Tho' Ellis vicarius,	4	13	4
Synod',	0	3	0
Cranehow, Dn̄s Chriſtoph' Capenhurſt rector,	6	0	0
Synod',	0	3	6
Medburne, Dn̄s Chriſtop̄ Metcalffe rector,	28	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1½
Monaſterio de Burgo penſio,	1	0	0
Welham, Dn̄s Wilłus Foſter vicarius,	4	13	4
Bringhurſt, Dn̄s Edmundus Edward vicarius,	11	6	8
Synod',	0	3	6
Stokerſton, Dn̄s Benedictus David rector,	12	16	8
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1½
Dn̄o Roberto Goodwin cant',	5	0	0
Dn̄o Wilło Warton cant',	10	0	0
Tribus pauperibus,	4	11	0
Priori de Broke,	0	5	0
Hoſpit' de Dingley,	0	4	2
Dn̄o Scrope pro redditu,	0	0	9
Bradley, Prior et conventus habent ſpiritualia et temporalia,	0	15	0
Mra Norwich pro redditu,	0	3	7
Abbati de Burgo,	0	2	0
Mr Villiers,	0	6	8
Billeſdon, Dn̄s Wilłus Clarke vicarius,	12	14	8
Prox' et Synod',	0	7	6
Gaulby, Mr Gerardus Croft rector,	16	0	0
Mro de Burton penſio,	3	6	8
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1½
Carleton, Mr Wilłus Weſton rector,	16	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1½
Priori de Shene penſio,	2	13	4
Thurnby, Dn̄s Tho' Summer vicarius,	5	13	4
Synodalia,	0	3	6
Scraptoft, Dn̄s Petrus Kilboni vicarius,	8	0	0
Pykwell, Dn̄s Edmundus Stretchey rector,	10	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1

Sparkenhoe Decanatus.

	£.	s.	d.
Hinckley, Dn̄s Joħes Porter vicarius,	6	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	7	0
Newbold, Dn̄s Robertus Barwell rector,	5	6	8
Higham, Dn̄s Joħes Wilſon rector,	10	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1
Priori de Shene penſio,	2	0	0
Fenny Drayton, Dn̄s Tho' King rector,	10	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	0	11¾
Witherley, Mr Wilłus Marſhall rector,	17	13	4
Prox' et Synod',	0	0	11¾
Priori Shene penſio,	1	0	0
Sibbeſdon, Dn̄s Joħes Oſborne rector,	20	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	0	11¾
Priori de Shene penſio,	4	0	0
Norton, Mr Joħes Byard rector,	11	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1½
Priori de Belvero penſio,	1	0	0
Overton, Dn̄s Joħes Harding vicarius,	6	13	4
Shepey, Dn̄s Hugo Aſtley unius medietat' rector,	13	6	8
Prox' et Synod,	0	5	6½
Mr Joħes Vincent alterius medietat' rector,	13	6	8
Prox' et Synod',	0	5	6½
Appleby, Dn̄s Chriſtopherus Fowler rector,	17	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	0½
Eccleſie de Seile penſio,	2	0	0
Prior de Lith̄ penſio,	0	13	4

	£.	s.	d.
Shakerſton, Dn̄s Joh̄es Belton vicarius,	7	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	3	6
Cunſton, Dn̄s Wilłus Calcroft rector,	5	0	0
Boſworth, Mr Rob̄tus Broke rector,	44	0	0
Cateby, Dn̄s Joh̄es Ball rector,	5	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	3	6
Priori de Dunſtable penſio,	0	6	8
Kirkby Malory, Mr Rob̄tus Patchet rector,	15	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	0¾
Peckleton, Dn̄s Tho' Gregory rector,	8	13	4
Prox' et Synod',	0	8	6
Priori de Shene penſio,	0	13	4
Barwell, Dn̄s Tho' Angell rector,	13	6	8
Nailſton, Dn̄s Tho' Hudſon rector,	19	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	0¾
Diacono Laico,	1	6	3
Ibſtock, Dn̄s Wilłus Watſon rector,	20	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	0¾
Hether, Dn̄s Wilłus Jarram rector,	10	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	6
Thornton, Dn̄s Wilłus Bolton vicarius,	6	13	4
Synod',	0	3	6
Dño Henrico Milling penſio,	4	0	0
Markefeild, Dn̄s Tho' Whalley rector,	4	0	0
Synod',	0	4	6
Priori de Shene penſio,	0	6	8
Vicario de Rotheley penſio,	0	2	0
Dño Marchioni Dorſett red',	0	0	10

ACLE DECANATUS.

	£.	s.	d.
Swepſton, Dn̄s Joh̄es Hamond rector,	18	13	4
Prox' et Synod',	0	9	7
Seile, Mr Wilłus Atkinſon rector,	13	6	8
Aſhby de la Zouch, Mr Wilłus Shelton vicarius,	13	3	6
Synod',	0	3	0
Pakinton, Dn̄s Rob̄tus Dixley vicarius,	5	6	8
Cole Overton, Mr Joh̄es Beaumont rector,	10	10	0
Procuration' et Synod',	0	10	7
Dño Edward Ethwett cant',	4	13	4
Long Whatton, Mr Wilłus Ireland rector,	8	0	0
Shepeſhead, Dn̄s Joh̄es Hochinſon vicarius,	10	0	0
Synod',	0	3	6
Abbati de Leiceſter penſio,	1	6	8
Loughborough, Mr Dr Adiſon rector,	26	0	0
Belton, Dn̄s Tho' Pratt vicarius,	9	0	0
Dño Rob̄to Prowdept penſio,	2	13	4
Lokinton, Dño Rob̄to Stalley vicarius,	6	0	0
Onlip, Dn̄s Joh̄es Thruham rector,	15	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	10	7
Vicario Rotheley penſio,	0	6	8
Oſgathorp, Dn̄s Joh̄es Benſalem rector,	6	13	4
Caſtle Donington, Mr George Birkell vicarius,	8	0	0
Dño Joh̄es Humberſton cant',	6	0	0
Diſeworth, Dn̄s Tho' Hurt vicarius,	4	0	0
Whitwick, Dn̄s Petrus Finch vicarius,	10	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	8
Diacono ibidem,	1	6	8
Dño Rob̄to Smyth penſio,	3	6	8
Barrow ſuper Sore, Mr Wilłus Gillott vicarius,	12	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	10	0
Quorne, Dn̄s Rađus Coſby cant',	4	6	8
Bredon, Dn̄s Rob̄tus Sherard vicarius,	6	13	4
Inde Penticoſtalibus,	0	2	0
Hatherne, Mr Wilłus Gillott rector,	18	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	0¾
Abbati Leiceſter penſio,	2	4	0
Ecleſie de Kegworth,	0	13	4
Thurcaſton, Mr Wilłus Chaundler rector,	14	0	0
Synod',	0	9	0
Mro Dole penſio,	8	0	0
Priori de Shene penſio,	1	7	0
Swithland, Mr Wilłus Hebbe rector rect',	10	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	10	7
Kegworth, Mr Tho' Leeſon rector,	22	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1
Rotheley, Dn̄s Hugo Woodcock vicarius,	10	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	1	8	6¾
Mro Rob̄to Duckett penſio,	1	0	0

FRAMLAND DECANATUS.

	£.	s.	d.
Burrow, Dn̄s Wilłus Witherly rector,	12	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	9	1
Eſtwell, Dn̄s Tho' Caſlon rector,	10	6	8
Prox' et Synod',	0	8	0
Abbati Leiceſter penſio,	1	0	0
Abkettleby, Dn̄s	8	0	0
Wimondham, Dn̄s Rob̄tus Ames rector,	11	6	8
Prox' et Synod',	0	13	7
Abbati de Tutbury penſio,	0	8	0
Dño Rob̄to Hall cant',	4	13	4
Dalby Parva, Dn̄s Joh̄es Clemint vicarius,	8	0	0
Stapleford, Dn̄s Tho' Hertford vicarius,	12	13	4
Synod',	0	5	0
Scalford, Dn̄s Joh̄es Oneley vicarius,	8	0	0
Wifordby, Dn̄s Jacobus Willen rector,	6	0	0
Thorpe Ernald, Idem eſt vicarius ibidem,	8	0	0
Synod',	0	5	0
Abbati Leiceſter penſio,	1	6	8
Saxeby, Dn̄s Rađus Batty rector,	5	0	0
Synod',	0	5	3
Garthorp, Dn̄s Ric̄us Croſſe vicarius,	6	13	4
Synod',	0	3	6
Diſtributionibus,	0	4	0
Coſton, Dn̄s Wilłus Marſhall rector,	14	6	8
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	0
Sproxton, Dn̄s Ric̄us Law vicarius,	6	13	4
Synod',	0	3	6
Croxton, Dn̄s Ric̄us Ward vicarius,	6	13	4
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	0
Abbati de Drax,	0	13	4
Bukminſter, Mr Joh̄es Cleyton vicarius,	8	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	6
Somerby, Dn̄s Rogerus Wright vicarius,	6	13	4
Synod',	0	3	6
Melton Mowbray, Mr Barth' Innſtone vicarius,	6	13	4
Broughton, Mr Wilłus Pierpoint rector,	13	13	4
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	0
Priori de Lenton,	1	10	0
Claxton, Dn̄s Tho' Goodwin vicarius,	8	13	4
Synod',	0	3	6
Priori de Belvaro penſio,	2	0	0
Hoſe, Dn̄s Joh̄es Milner vicarius,	6	13	4
Synod',	0	3	6
Harby, Mr Rob̄tus Carleton rector,	20	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	0
Eyton, Dn̄s Joh̄es Burton vicarius,	6	13	4
Synod',	0	3	6
Statherne, Mr . . . . rector,	16	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	0
Priori de Belvero,	0	13	4
Caſtello de Belvero,	0	2	6
Dño Joh̄i Johnſon cant',	3	8	4
Bottisford, Mr Wilłus Conſtable rector,	46	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	15	1
Priori de Belvero,	1	12	4
Dño Rob̄to . . . . . . cant',	4	13	4
Dño Ric̄o Browne cant',	4	13	4
Muſton, Dn̄s Joh̄es Robinſon rector,	13	6	8
Prox' et Synod',	0	9	6
Priori de Belvero,	0	13	4
Harſton, Dn̄s Joh̄es Shore rector,	13	6	8
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1
Abbati Leiceſter,	0	11	0
Knipton, Mr. Thomas Neville rector,	9	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	0
Braunſton, Dn̄s Joh̄es Mandefeild rector,	13	0	0
Prox et Synod',	0	11	0
Waltham ſuper le Would, Mr Mich' Carpenter rector,	18	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1
Priori de Freſton penſio,	1	0	0
Prioriſſe de Melton,	0	4	0
Stoneſby, Dn̄s Elias Amiſon vicarius,	4	14	4
Prox' et Synod',	0	3	6
Priori de Freſton penſio,	0	2	0

	£.	s.	d.
Berkeſton, Dñs Nich. Hutchinſon vicarius,	6	0	0
Synod',	0	3	6
Godeby, Dñs Joh̃es Smyth rector,	16	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	0
Mro Doctori Baſſett penſio,	8	0	0
Redmill, Mr Edw' Burton rector,	8	0	0
Withcok, Dñs Martinus Foliot rector,	6	13	4
Prox' et Synod',	0	2	6
Priori de Launda penſio,	0	2	8
Cold Orton, Dñs Joh̃es Parre rector,	18	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	15	0
Edmond Thorp, Dñs Tho' Darnley rector,	13	6	4
Prox' et Synod',	0	13	4
Priori de Tutbury,	0	8	4

GUTHLAKESTON DECANATUS.

	£.	s.	d.
Stony Stanton, Dñs Chriſtoph' Fowler rector,	9	13	4
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	11
Norborough, Dñs Joh̃es Talentine rector,	22	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1
Huncote Capella, Dñs Rob̃tus Pegget cant',	4	6	8
Thurleſton, Dñs Elias Turvile rector,	10	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	0¾
Sapcote, Dñs Richardus Framton rector,	11	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	3
Priori de Shene,	0	9	8
Dñs Ric̃us Framton gardianus,	15	0	0
Liber redditus,	0	2	0
Croft, Dñs Joh̃es Buttler rector,	10	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	7
Abbati Leiceſter penſio,	2	4	0
Aſton Flamvile, Mr Dr Witter rector,	22	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1
Oudeby, Dñs Rogerus Maſſy vicarius,	8	0	0
Erneſby, Dñs Ric̃us Paybody vicarius,	5	0	0
Synod',	0	3	6
Wigſton, Dñs Joh̃es Ramſhaw vicarius,	9	0	0
Pethling Magna, Dñs Wil̃tus Hawes vicarius,	5	6	8
Synod',	0	3	8
Peatling Parva, Dñs Rob̃tus Blackburne rector,	9	13	4
Bruntingthorp, Dñs Edw' Barton rector,	10	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	8	6
Gilmorton, Dñs Rob̃tus Haret rector,	17	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1
Kimcote, Dñs Robertus Joſeph rector,	21	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1
Knaptoft, Mr Joh̃es Neville rector,	33	3	4
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	2
Coſby, Dñs Tho' Patchett vicarius,	4	13	4
Synod',	0	5	6
Froleſworth, Dñs Ric̃us Cleybroke rector,	10	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1
North Kilworth, Dñs Rob̃tus Morley rector,	18	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	0½
Abbati Leiceſt' penſio,	2	13	4
South Kilworth, Dñs Wil̃tus Chaundler rector,	10	13	4
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1
Wheſton cum Enderby, Dñs Rogerus Millington vicarius,	9	6	8
Prox' et Synod',	0	3	1
Cleybroke, Dñs Thomas Morris vicarius,	30	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1
Sherneford, Dñs Tho' Stonis rector,	13	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	6
Priori de Axholme,	2	13	4
Leire, Dñs Wil̃tus Bell rector,	10	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	0¾
Mo Grey penſio,	4	6	8
Lutterworth, Mr Anthon' Skevington rector,	24	13	4
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1
Lutterworth Hoſpitale, Dñs Humfrid Knottisford magiſter,	26	13	4
Priori de Dunſtable,	0	2	0
Marchioni Dorſett redditus,	0	2	5½
Pauperibus,	6	0	0
Coteſbach, Dñs Joh̃es Root rector,	10	11	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	0¾
Swinford, Dñs Tho' Wilſon vicarius,	4	0	0
Dño Joh̃i Symon cant',	6	13	4
Pro obitu annuali,	1	6	8
Aſhby Magna, Dñs Chriſtof' Grover vicarius,	7	6	8
Prox et Synod',	0	3	6
Miſterton, Dñs Rob̃tus Douſeis 1 partis rector,	6	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	5	6½
Dñs Hen' Biſhop, alterius partis rector,	6	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	5	6½
Dunton, Dñs Edw' Watkin vicarius,	4	13	4
Broughton Aſtley, Mr Joh̃es Rouſſon rector,	18	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1
Rectori de Croft penſio,	1	0	8
Rectori de Thurleſton,	0	13	4
Thorp Thomas, Dñs Edw' Dowere rector,	5	6	8
Prox' et Synod',	0	6	3
Shawell, Dñs Ric̃us Coyt rector,	8	13	4
Prox' et Synod,	0	11	1
Aſhby Parva, Dñs Geo. Braiham rector,	6	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	13	1
Priori Sti Joh̃is,	0	6	0
Blaby, Dñs Tho' Skaunden rector,	16	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	0¾
Abbati Leiceſter,	2	4	0
Willoughby Waterleſs, Dñs Rob̃tus Browne rector,	12	10	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	9	10
Abbati Leiceſter,	0	3	4
Priori de Shene,	0	3	4
Rectori de Peatling,	0	3	4
Bitteſwell, Dñs Rob̃tus Douſſe vicarius,	3	6	8
Foſton, Mr Wil̃tus Moke rector,	14	13	4
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	0¾
Glenfeild, Dñs Rob̃tus Duckett rector,	16	13	4
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	0¾
Priori de Shene,	0	1	0
Rectori de Aleſton,	1	0	0
Ayleſton, Dñs Tho' Wigſton rector,	37	6	8
Prox' et Synod',	0	0	11¾
Diacono Laico,	1	6	8
Ratby, Dñs Hugo Parſons vicarius,	5	6	8
Prox' et Synod',	0	5	6
Desford, Dñs Henricus Smyth rector,	8	11	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	0	11¾
Dño Tho' Lindon penſio,	2	0	0

GOSCOTE DECANATUS.

	£.	s.	d.
Walton, Dñus Rad̃us Howett rector,	13	6	8
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1
Sitheſton, Dñs Joh̃es Parſons vicarius,	7	6	8
Prox' et Synod',	0	13	4
Dño Joh̃i Benſkin cant',	3	9	0
Humbeſton, Dñs Tho' Male vicarius,	5	6	8
Synod',	0	5	10
Coſinton, Mr Dr Knightly rector,	16	0	0
Dño Beaumont,	1	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	13	4¾
Belgrave, Mr Petrus Swillington rector,	31	13	4
Wimeſwould, Mr Dr Worth vicarius,	8	0	0
Synod',	0	5	0
Houby, Mr Geo. Heneage rector,	31	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	10	8
Dño Tho' Bingham cant',	5	6	8
Rereſby, Mr Joh̃es Carter rector,	15	6	8
Prox' et Synod',	0	13	4
Rotherby, Dñs Wil̃tus Prowedfote rector,	8	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	9	6
Priori de Laund penſio,	0	6	8

Friſby,

	£.	s.	d.
Friſby, Dñs Ric̄us Hawkins vicarius,	8	0	0
Synod',	0	3	6
Brokeſby, Dñs Tho' Bingham rector,	5	6	8
Prox' et Synod',	0	9	6
Radclife, Dñs Tho' Whalley vicarius,	8	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	9	6
Priori de Ulſcroft,	0	13	4
Hungerton, Dñs Joh̄es Kemp vicarius,	9	6	8
Saxby, Mr Ric̄us Brokeſby rector,	8	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	11	1
Ragdale, Dñs Ric̄us Weſt vicarius,	6	13	4
Prox' et Synod',	0	13	4
Epiſcopo Linc' penſio,	0	13	4
Collegio Frideſwide,	1	13	4
Asfordby, Mr Ric̄us Brokeſby rector,	20	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	14	0
Cantarie in eccleſia Lincoln',	4	0	0
Segrave, Dñs Joh̄es Bernard rector,	13	6	8
Prox' et Synod',	0	8	2
South Croxton, Dñs Tho' Key rector,	11	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	8	2
Priori de Maulton penſio,	2	6	8
Priori de Chacombe,	0	10	0
Sileby, Mr Tho' Ward vicarius,	8	13	4
Prox' et Synod',	0	7	6
Thruſſington, Dñs Joh̄es Taylor vicarius,	5	6	8
Louſeby, Dñs Gilbertus Sturgis vicarius,	6	13	4
Dño Tho' Dicons penſio,	0	6	8
Tilton, Dñs Tho' Wale vicarius,	12	0	0
Synod',	0	3	6
Abbati de Oſolveſton,	0	13	4
Tugby, Dñs Joh̄es Henley vicarius,	8	0	0
Synod',	0	3	6
Skevinton, Dñs Joh̄es Hamphall rector,	12	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	10	7
Alexton, Dñs Joh̄es Browne rector,	6	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	12	0
Twiford, Dñs Joh̄es Nathull vicarius,	8	0	0
Synod',	0	3	6
Dño Joh̄i Coke penſio,	2	3	4
Dalby Chacomb, Dñs Hugo Swinton vicarius,	8	0	0
Synod',	0	3	8
Aſhby Folvile, Dñs Wilł̄us Bernard vicarius,	8	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	14	0¾
Beby, Dñs Joh̄es Brewery rector,	15	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	10	1
Abbati de Crowland penſio,	1	6	8
Queniborough, Dñs Chriſtof' Miller vicarius,	6	0	0
Synod',	0	3	6
Barkeby, Dñs Wilł̄us Watſon vicarius,	10	0	0
Synod',	0	3	6
Abbati Leiceſtr' penſio,	1	0	0

LEICESTER, CHRISTIANITATIS DECANATUS.

	£.	s.	d.
Ste Margarette, Mr Dr Dudley prebendarius,	33	0	0
Vicario chor' Linc',	2	0	0
Mr Tho' Neſſon vicario,	17	0	0
Dño Regi,	0	2	10½
Omnium Sanctorum, Dñs Tho' Walſh vicarius,	8	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	9	11
St Martini, Mr Wilł̄us Bradeley vicarius,	6	13	4
Duobus clericis parochialibus,	0	10	0
Sti Nicholai, Dñs Ric̄us Watworth vicarius,	4	0	0
Prox' et Synod',	0	9	9½
Sti Petri, Dñs Joh̄es Ward vicarius,	2	4	4
Hoſpitalis, Mr Wilł̄us Fiſher magiſter,	6	0	0
Colleg' Bte Marie, Dñs Ric̄us Fowler decanus,	13	0	0
Priori de Shene,	0	1	6
Dño Regi,	1	12	0
Dño Joh̄i Park vicarius,	4	0	0
Dño Joh̄i Brewer prebend',	2	0	0

LOCA RELIGIOSA IN ARCHIDIACONAT' LEYCESTR'.

	£.	s.	d.
Leiceſtrie Collegium Novis Operis,			
Mr Rob̄tus Bone decanus ib̄m,	40	0	0
Prebendarii ibidem 13, quilibet	13	6	8
Vicarii ibidem 13, quilibet	6	0	0
Cantariſte 7, quilibet	6	13	4
Provoſtus receptorum collegii,	10	0	0
Theſaurarius collegii,	1	0	0
Cantor collegii,	2	0	0

			£.	s.	d.
Leiceſter.	Abbas et conventus monaſterii B. Marie in Pratis habent in	Spiritualibus,	247	7	8¾
		Temporabilibus et dominicalibus,	538	0	0
	Summa		785	7	8¾

Inde ſolvunt in Temporalibus & Spiritualibus ut infra.

SPIRITUALIBUS.

		£.	s.	d.
Epiſcopo Lincoln',		2	0	0
Capitulo Lincoln',		5	0	0
Archdiacono Leiceſtrie,		8	13	4
Archidiacono	Northampton,	0	7	5¾
	Coventry,	1	2	11¼
	Derby,	0	12	7¾
	Bedford,	0	7	7¾
	Buckingham,	0	2	9¾
	Richmond,	0	7	7¾
Eccleſie cathedrali Eboraci,		2	13	4
Abbati de	Olveſton,	0	1	4
	Miravall,	0	1	0
	Sulby,	0	3	4
Priori de	Shene,	12	14	0
	Trentham,	5	13	4
	Clerkenwell,	0	13	4
	Sti Joh̄is de Jeruſalem,	0	4	0
	Lenton,	0	3	0
Eccleſie cathedrali Lichfield,		106	13	4
In augmentationes vicar' de	Coſby,	0	8	0
	Thurnby,	3	0	0
	Gaulby,	1	6	8
	Hungerton,	3	0	0
	Bitteſwell,			
	B. Marie juxta Caſtrum,	4	0	0
	Melton,	5	0	0
	Quenborough,	5	6	8
	Sti Leonardi,	5	6	8
	Billeſdon,	3	0	0
	Shernebroke,	1	0	0
	Thorneton,	3	0	0
	Yalgrave,	5	0	0
	Weſton,	1	0	0
	Brackley,	5	4	4

	£.	s.	d.
Langley prioriſſa & conventus habent in Spiritualibus,	17	0	0
Temporalibus & dominicalibus,	11	13	4
Sum̄a	28	13	4
Et inde ſolvunt:			
Epiſcopo Lincoln',	0	10	0
Capitulo Lincoln',	0	3	4
Archidiacono,	0	11	1
Priori de Tutbury,	0	5	0
Johanni Villiers Militi feod',	0	13	4

	£.	s.	d.
Gracedieu prioriſſa et conventus habent in Spiritualibus,	5	0	0
Temporalibus et dominicalibus,	79	8	4¼
Summa	84	8	4¼
Et inde ſolvunt:			
Archidiacono Leiceſtrie,	0	11	0
Reddit' dño Regi,	0	10	0
Henrico Grily,	0	5	0

TEMPORALIBUS.

	£.	s.	d.
In redditu reſoluto Dño Regi,	0	5	0
Comiti Leiceſtrie,	1	4	0
Comiti Oxon,	1	0	0

			£.	s.	d.
Gardiano de Sapcote,			5	6	8
M^{o} S^{ti} Egidii London',			0	6	8
Domino de	Laware,		0	0	9
	Groby,		0	1	1
	Louſeby,		0	1	2
	Froleſworth,		0	0	3
	Northampton,		0	1	2
	Dalby,		0	0	3
	Middleton,		0	4	0
	Lovell,		0	2	0
Hoſpitali S^{ti} David de Northampton,			2	0	0
Feodario Regis,			1	10	0
Collegio Novi Operis Leiceſtrie,			0	1	0
Johi Draper,			0	4	0
Gerardo Dannett,			0	3	10
In feodis Seneſchallo dñi de Huntingdon,			3	6	8
Dño Fitzwilliam,			2	0	0
M^{o} Wiggſton,			1	0	0
M^{o} Montague,			1	0	0
Dño abbati penſio,			130	0	0

			£.	s.	d.
Burton S^{t} Lazari	M^{r} et fratres habent in	Spiritualibus,	60	0	0
		Temporalibus,	83	5	7
		Dominicalibus,	2	0	0
Summa			145	5	7
Et inde ſolvunt:					
	Vicario de Louſeby,		6	13	4
	Archidiacono Leiceſtr',		0	13	4
	Vicario de Thrikington,		2	13	4
	Curato de Tutbury,		2	13	4

			£.	s.	d.
Kirby Bellere,	Prior et conventus habent in	Spiritualibus,	59	8	10
		Temporalibus,	63	15	4
		Dominicalibus,	6	0	0
Summa			129	4	2
Et inde ſolvunt:					
	Epiſcopo Lincoln',		2	10	0
	Decano Lincoln',		1	0	0
	Archidiacono Leiceſtr',				
	Abbati de Croxton,		0	7	0
	Abbati de Bello,		13	6	8
	Abbati de Leiceſtr',		0	8	0
	Priori de Axholme,		10	0	0
	Priori de Landa,		9	10	0½
Magiſtro	S^{ti} Johis de Jeruſalem,		1	10	0
	Burton S^{ti} Lazari,		2	0	0
	Dño de Grampton,		0	17	0
	Seneſchallo pro feodis,		2	0	0

			£.	s.	d.
Bredon,	Prior et conventus habent in	Spiritualibus,	25	6	0
		Temporalibus,	7	14	0
		Dominicalibus,	6	0	0
Summa			39	0	0
Et inde ſolvunt:					
	Vicario de Bredon,		1	6	8
	Anthon' Babington ꝑ reddit',		0	13	4
	Synod' et prox',		0	11	1

			£.	s.	d.
Garadon,	Abbas et conventus habent in	Spiritualibus,	19	0	0
		Temporalibus et Dominicalibus,	120	0	0
Summa			139	0	0
Et inde ſolvunt:					
	Epiſcopo Linc',		0	3	0
	Abbati Leiceſtrie,		2	0	0
	Archidiac' Leiceſtr',		0	1	0
	Marchion' Dorſett,		0	1	0
	Dño Berkley,		1	4	8
	Duci Lancaſtrie,		0	1	0
	...... de Sutton,		0	0	4
	...... de Clifton,		0	6	8
	Dño Digby,		0	5	0
	.... Babington,		1	0	0
	.... Digby,		1	0	0
	Epiſcopo Ely,		0	16	0
	Eccleſie S^{ti} Pauli London,		0	8	0
	Seneſchallo pro feodis,		1	6	8
	Subſeneſcullo pro feodis,		1	0	0
Summa			9	13	4
Et inde ſolvunt:					

			£.	s.	d.
Ulveſcroft,	Prior & conventus habent in	Spiritualibus,	25	0	0
		Temporalibus,	47	14	8¾
		Dominicalibus,	26	13	4
Summa			99	11	4¾
Et inde ſolvunt:					
	Epiſcopo Lincoln',		26	8	0
	Priori de Shene,		3	12	0
	Archidiacono Leiceſt',		0	3	4
	Vicario de Sitheſton,		7	6	8
	Secundario de Bonney,		5	0	0
	Dño de Groby,		0	6	8
	Dño de Ulneſor,		1	9	7½
Summa			39	16	3½
Et inde ſolvunt:					

			£.	s.	d.
Croxton,	Abbas et conventus habent in	Spiritualibus,	86	13	0
		Temporalibus,	201	7	2
		Dominicalibus,	24	0	0
Summa			312	0	2
Et inde ſolvunt:					
	Epiſcopo Lincoln',		2	0	0
	Abbati Leiceſtr',		1	0	0
	Abbati de Crowland,		0	6	8
	Abbati de Cokerſand,		0	4	0
	Abbati de Newbo,		0	3	6
	Priori S^{ti} Andree,		1	0	0
	Priori de Shene,		1	6	8
	Priori de Belvero,		0	5	0
	Prioriſſe de Melton,		0	7	4
	Archidiacono pro prox',		0	15	0
	Priori S^{ti} Johis de Jeruſalem,		0	8	6¼
	Dño Regi redditus,		0	18	4
	Dñe Regine,		0	18	4
	Duci Lancaſtr',		0	7	0
	Comiti Winton',		0	8	0
	Dño Ros,		0	8	11½
	.... Broughton,		0	5	4
	Johi Thimolby,		1	1	4
	Dño de Stoke,		0	0	1½
	Tho' de La Land,		0	5	4
	Dño de Penten,		0	8	0
	In feodo Digby,		1	0	0
	M^{o} Villiers,		0	15	4
	M^{o} Mountague,		1	0	0
	Willo Wigſton,		1	0	0
	M^{ro} Cromwell,		4	0	0
Summa			18	12	9¼

			£.	s.	d.
Olveſton,	Abbas et conventus habent in	Spiritualibus,	30	15	10
		Temporalibus,	124	13	4
		Dominicabilus,	6	0	0
Summa			161	9	2
Et inde ſolvunt:					
	Epiſcopo Lincoln',		1	2	0
	Capitulo Lincoln',		0	10	8
	Choriſtis ibidem,		1	0	0
	Archidiacono Lincoln',		1	6	8
	In porcionibus de Glen,		0	5	0
	de Milſen,		0	1	8
	Dño de	Belvero,	0	16	0
		Launda,	0	6	8
	Dño Regi redditus,		0	2	0
	Magiſtratibus de Stanford,		0	13	4
	Dño de	Stapleford,	0	0	8
		Okeham,	0	2	8½
	Dño de	Bredon,	0	1	8
		Bever,	0	0	7¼
		Rotherby,	2	11	0

Tho'

		£.	s.	d.
	Tho' Allen,	2	6	8
	Philippo Villers,	1	0	0
	Nich̄o Cowper,	0	1	0
	Petenc' in Launda,	0	2	6
	Ric̄o Clark,	1	1	0
	Villers pro feodo,	1	0	0
Summa		14	11	2
Laund, prior et conventus habent in	Spiritualibus,	189	0	0
	Temporalibus,	222	1	2
	Dominicalibus,	40	0	0
Summa		451	15	9¾
Et inde ſolvunt :				
	Epiſcopo Lincoln',	0	2	0
	Capitulo Lincoln',	6	13	4
	Epiſcopo Lincoln',	5	0	0
	Capitulo Linc',	5	0	0
	Archidiacono,	1	8	10
Archidiacon'	Northton,	1	0	3¼
	Stafford,	0	13	6
	Nottingham,	0	7	7¾

		£.	s.	d.
Abbati de	S^{ti} Jacobi Northton,	2	6	8
	Oulveſton,	1	0	0
Priori de	Coventry,	1	0	0
	Brecknock,	1	10	0
	Shene,	1	6	8
Collegio	Southwell,	1	0	0
	Omnium Animarū Oxon',	8	0	0
Cantarie	Ceddæ,	8	0	0
	Tilton,	1	6	8
	Friſby,	2	0	0
	Kettleby,	0	6	8
	Oudeby,	1	6	8
	Whetſtone,	1	0	0
	Welham,	1	6	8
	Patingham,	2	0	0
	Rotheſthome,	3	6	8
Summa		57	2	3

State of the Archdeaconry of LEICESTER, in the Dioceſe of Lincoln, 1564.

(From the Harl. MSS. 618.)

L E I C E S T R E.

Magiſter Ric̃us BARBER [a], Archidiaconus Archidiaconatûs illius, habet ſub juriſdictione ſuâ eccleſiaſticâ 7 Decanatus; viz.

AKELEYE Decanat'; in quo ſolæ ſunt parochiæ de

	Familiæ.	Capell' annex'.	Hamlett'.	Familiæ in Hamelett'.
Aſhby de la Souche, vicaria,	64	Blatherley,	Blatherley,	13
Belton, vicaria,	50	null'	null'	null'
Caſtell Donington, vicaria,	70	null'	null'	null'
Colde Overtone, rectoria,	62	null'	null'	null'
Deyſworth, v.	33	null'	null'	null'
Dixleye, quæ tant' habet curat',	4	Thorpe cur',	Thorpe,	18
Hatherne, r.	42	null'	null'	null'
Kegworth, r.	68	Walton,	Walton,	7
Lockington, v.	38	null'	Hemintone,	27
Loughborow, r.	256	null'	Bothorpe, Woodthorpe, Lougheborow parke, Burley parke,	6 14 1 1
Markefelde, r. habet	39	null'	null'	null'
Onelipp, r.	12	null'	null'	null'
Oſgerthorpe, r.	12	null'	null'	null'
Packington, r.	38	Snybſton,	Snybſton,	7
Sheale, r.	62	null'	null'	null'
Shepeſhed, v.	103	null'	null'	null'
Swepſton, r.	24	Snarſton,	Snarſton, Nethercote, Newton,	15 18
Swithland, r. quæ tant' curat',	29	null'	null'	null'
Thurcaſtone, r.	25	Anſley,	Anſtey, Cropſton,	35 14
Whattone Longe, r.	40	null'	null'	null'

GARTREE Decanat'; in quo ſolæ ſunt parochiæ de

Allexſtone, r.	17	null'	null'	null'
Billeſden, v.	38	Rolſtone, Godbye,	Rolſtone, Godbye,	24
Boriſworth, r.	72	null'	null'	null'
Bringhurſt, v.	70	Eaſtone,	Eaſtone, Drayton,	21
Burton Overey, r.	32	null'	null'	null'
Carltone Curlieu, r.	25	Golte, Ilſtone,	Golte, Ilſtone, Shankton,	14 12 4
Craynhooe, r.	8	null'	null'	null'
Foxtonne, v.	48	null'	null'	null'
Gloweſtone, r.	9	null'	null'	null'
Galbie, r.	14	null'	Frieſbie,	8
Glen Magna, r.	20	Stretton,	Stretton,	15
Gumbley, r.	20	null'	null'	null'
Hallertone, r.	40	Hallertone,	Hallertone,	7
Houghton, r.	32	null'	null'	null'
Knoſſington, r.	22	null'	null'	null'
Kybworth, r.	82	null'	null'	null'
Church Langhtone, r.	50	Thorpe Langton, Turlington,	Thorpe Langton, Turlington, Church Towne, Eſt Towne, Weſte Towne,	55 56
Laughtone, r.	13	null'	null'	null'
Lubbenham, v.	60	null'	null'	null'
Medborne, r.	42	null'	null'	null'
Norton, v.	12	Stretton Parva,	Stretton Parva,	6
Noveſeleye, r.	8	Ilſtone,	Ilſtone,	7
Owſelweſton, als Oulſton, v.	31	null'	null'	null'
Pyckwell, r.	26	null'	null'	null'
Saddingtone, r.	23	null'	null'	null'
Scrapetofte, v.	22	null'	null'	null'
Shanktone, r.	13	null'	null'	null'
Slaweſtone, v.	21	null'	null'	null'
Stanton Wyvel, r.	15	null'	null'	null'
Stokerſtone, r.	16	null'	null'	null'
Strettone Parva, v.	13	null'	null'	null'
Thedingworth, r.	40		Houeſthorp,	9
Thurnebye, v.	40	Stoughton,	Stoughton,	7
Wellham, v.	23	null'	null'	null'
Wiſtowe, v.	16	Newton Harcote, Flekney, Kelbye,	Newton Harcote,	12

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[a] Archdeacon of Leiceſter 1560—1588.

Goscote Decanat'; in quo ſolæ ſunt parochiæ de

	Familiæ.	Capell' annex'.	Hamlett'.	Familiæ in Hamlett'
Aſfordbie, r.	48	null'	null'	null'
Aſhbie Folwell, v.	27	null'	Gadeſbye,	28
Bareſbye, r.	25	null'	null'	null'
Barkebye, v.	44	null'	Thorpe,	12
Barrowe, v.	64	Quorndon,	Quorndon,	60
		Monſorell,	Monſorell,	40
		Woodhouſe,	Woodhouſe,	44
Bebye, r.	19	null'	null'	null'
Belgrave, r.	42	Burſtall,	Burſtall,	26
		Thurmaſton,	Thurmaſton,	25
Bredon, vicaria; quæ habet tant' curat',	32	Stanton,	Tounge,	24
			Wylton,	10
			Worthingtone Newbolte,	34
			Stanton Harolde,	9
Coſington, r.	30	null'	null'	null'
Croxton South, r.	32	null'	null'	null'
Dalbye Chaucombe, v.	48	null'	null'	null'
Frieſbye ſuper Wreake, v.	32	null'	null'	null'
Hobye, r.	37	null'	null'	null'
Hongarton, v.	27	null'	Baggrave,	2
			Ingerſbye,	1
			Queneby,	1
Humberſtone, v.	24	null'	null'	null'
Lodington, quæ tant' habet curat',	22	null'	null'	null'
Potheſbye, v.	4	Newton Burdet,	Newton Burdet,	15
Preſtwold, in quâ	14	Houghton,	Houghton,	9
		Cotes,	Cotes,	23
			Burton,	33
Quenigborow, v.	48	null'	null'	null'
Ragdayle, quæ tant' habet curat',	8	null'	null'	null'
Ratcliff ſuper Wreake, v.	14	null'	null'	null'
Ratherbye, r.	13	null'	null'	null'
Saxilbie, r.	15	null'	null'	null'
Segrave, r.	46	null'	null'	null'
Seylbye, v.	78	null'	null'	null'
Seyſtone, v.	55	null'	null'	null'
Skevington, r.	13	null'	null'	null'
Thruſſington, v.	26	null'	null'	null'
Tugbye, v.	28	null'	null'	null'
Tylton, v.	28	null'	Haweſtede,	16
			Markfelde,	6
			Whatborowe,	1
Twyforde, v.	26	null'	Thorpe Sachville,	15
Waltone, r.	36	null'	Thrinkſtone,	20
			Swannyton,	25
Whytwick, v. quæ tant' curat',	17	null'	null'	null'
Wymeſwold, v.	79	null'	null'	null'

Goodlaxtone Decanat'; in quo ſolæ ſunt parochiæ de

Aſhbie Magna, v.	30	null'	null'	null'
Aſton Flavell, r.	17	Burbage,	Burbage,	57
			Sketchley,	6
Aylſtone, r.	40	null'	Lytle Glen,	10
Bitteſwell, v.	38	null'	null'	null'
Blabye, r.	20	Counteſthorpe,	Counteſthorpe,	18
Brentingthorpe, r.	24	null'	null'	null'
Broughton Aſtley, r.	34	null'	Thorpe,	10
			Sutton,	6
Cleybrooke, v.	36		Huleſthorpe,	21
		Wybtofte,	Wybtofte,	12
		Wyxtone,	Wyxtone,	4
Coſbye, v.	24	null'	null'	null'
Coteſbych, r.	19	null'	null'	null'
Craft, r.	13	null'	null'	null'
Desforde, r.	40	null'	null'	null'
Duntone Baſſet, v.	24	null'	null'	null'
Earneſbie, v.	30	null'	null'	null'
Enderbye cum Weſton, v.		null'	null'	null'
Eſbie Parva, r.	14	null'	null'	null'
Foſton, r.	21	null'	null'	null'
Froleſworth, r.	32	null'	null'	null'
Gelmorton, r.	26	null'	null'	null'
Glenfelde, r.	15	Kyrkbie,	Kirkbie,	27
		Brandeſton,	Brandeſton,	24
Knaptoft cum Walton, r.	13	Shereſbye,	Shereſbye,	18
		Moweſlye,	Moweſlye,	20
Kyleworth South, r.	23	null'	null'	null'
Kyleworth North,	41	null'	null'	null'
Kymcote, r.	13	null'	Waltonne,	17
Leyre, r.	23	null'	null'	null'
Lutterworth, r.	106	null'	null'	null'
Miſtertone, r.	3	null'	Miſtertone,	27

Norboroughe,

	Familiæ.	Capell' annex'.	Hamlett'.	Familiæ in Hamelett'.
Norboroughe, r.	38	null'	Huncote, Thorpe, Coſbye,	24
Owdebye, v.	40	null'	null'	null'
Petelinge, r.	14	null'	null'	null'
Petelinge Magna, v.	32	null'	null'	null'
Ratbye, v.	66	null'	null'	null'
Sabcote, r.	34	null'	null'	null'
Sharneforde, r.	32	null'	null'	null'
Shawell, r.	20	null'	null'	null'
Stonie Stanton, r.	28	null'	null'	null'
Swynforde, v.	27	null'	null'	null'
Thorpe Thomas, r.	15	null'	null'	null'
Thurleſtone, r.	17	null'	Normanton Turvell,	6
Weſtonne, v.	82	null'	null'	null'
Willowbye Waterleſſe, r.	18	null'	null'	null'
Wixtonne, v.	80	null'	null'	null'
LEICESTR' Decanat', in quo ſitæ ſunt parochiæ				
Sc̄i Leonardi juxta Leic', v.	32	null'	null'	null'
Sc̄e Margarete, r.	164	Knighton,	Knighton,	17
Sc̄e Marie, in quâ eſt tantum curat',	120	null'	null'	null'
Sc̄i Martini, v. que habet	160	null'	null'	null'
Sc̄i Nicholai, v.	22	null'	null'	null'
Sc̄i Petri, v. habet	27	null'	null'	null'
Omnium Sanctorum Leiceſtr', v.	66	null'	null'	null'
SPARKENHOE Decanat'; in quo ſitæ ſunt parochiæ de				
Barwell, r.	48	Stapelton,	Stapelton,	15
Boſworth, r.	59		Cottone, Oſborſtone, Naynebye, Shentone,	41
		Barleſtone,	Barleſtone,	26
		Carletone,	Carletone,	13
		Sutton Cheyneye,	Sutton Cheyneye,	25
Catebye, r.	12	null'	Eſte Oſborſtone,	5
Cungeſton, r.	11	null'	null'	null'
Fenny Draughton, r.	21	null'	null'	null'
Heither, r.	20	null'	null'	null'
Higham, r.	29	Lynley,	Lynley,	2
Hinckley, v.	100	Stoke Chappel, Dadlingtone,	Stoke, Dadlingtone,	33
Ibſtock, r.	29	Hockelſcote,	Hockelſcote, Donington,	35
Kirkbye Mallerye, r.	25	Shyltone,	Shyltone,	10
Nayleſtone, r.	33	Normanton,	Normanton, Barton,	12 8
Newbold Verdun, r.	16	null'	Braytote,	2
Nortone juxta Twycroſſe,	16	Bylſton,	Bylſton,	5
Overton under Arden, r.	31	null'	null'	null'
Peckletone, r.	16	null'	null'	null'
Shepeye Magna, r.	40	Ratclyff Culeye,	Ratclyff,	16
Shakerſton, v.	41	null'	null'	null'
Sybbeſtone, r.	40	null'	null'	null'
Thornetone, v.	42	Bagworth, Stanton,	Bagworth, Stanton,	34 15
Twycroſſe, que tant' curat'	28	null'	null'	null'
Wytherley, r.	30	Attertone,	Attertone,	7
FRAMELANDE Decanat'; in quo ſitæ ſunt parochiæ de				
Abbey Kettlebye, v.	20	Hollowell,	Hollowell,	14
Bareſtone cum Plungar, v.	31	Plungar,	Plungar,	26
Borrowe, r.	23	null'	null'	null'
Bottisforde, r. que habet	70	Normanton, Eſthorpe,	Normanton, Eſthorpe,	16 35
Braunſton, Kyrall, r.	26	null'	null'	null'
Broughton, Nether, r.	24	null'	null'	null'
Buckminſter, v.	35	null'	null'	null'
Claxton Longe, v.	57	null'	null'	null'
Coldovertone, r.	31	null'	null'	null'
Coſtone, r.	26	null'	null'	null'
Croxtone Kiriall, v.	50	null'	null'	null'
Dalbye Parva, v.	29	null'	null'	null'
Eaton, v.	31	null'	null'	null'
Edmonthorpe, r.	44	null'	null'	null'
Eſtwell, r.	15	null'	null'	null'
Garthorpe, v.	24	null'	null'	null'
Gawdebye, r.	33	null'	null'	null'
Harebye, r.	33	null'	null'	null'

	Familiæ.	Capell' annex'.	Hamlett'.	Familiæ in Hamelett'.
Hareſtone, r.	11	null'	null'	null'
Hoſe, v.	24	null'	null'	null'
Kirby Bellers, que habet tant' curat'	57	null'	null'	null'
Knyptone, r.	30	null'	null'	null'
Melton Mobrey, v.	80	Freybye, Burton, Syſonby, Kettleby,	Freſbye, Burton, Syſonby, Kettleby,	86
Muſtone,	34	null'	null'	null'
Reddmyll, r.	33	null'	null'	null'
Saltbye, v.	22	null'	null'	null'
Saxbye, r.	17	Stapelforde *,	Stapleforde,	11
Stapleforde, v.	24	Saxbye *,	Saxbye,	3
Scalforde, v.	46	null'	null'	null'
Somerbye, v.	38	null'	null'	null'
Sproxtone, v.	30	null'	null'	null'
Statherne, r.	53	null'	null'	null'
Stoneſbye,		null'	null'	null'
Thorpe Arnolde, v.	31	Brintingthorpe,	Brintingthorpe,	8
Waltham, r.	44	null'	null'	null'
Withcock, r.	1	null'	null'	null'
Wymondham, r.	43	null'	null'	null'
Wyvorbie, r.	4	null'	null'	null'

Quædam peculiares & exemptæ Juriſdictiones in Archidiaconatu Leiceſtriæ †.

Growbye,	Dñus Robertus Grace, vicarius de Whitwyck, habet juriſdictionem peculiarem ejuſdem, et eſt manerium conſiſtens de	parochiâ de Rotbie, in quâ ſunt familiæ	21
Rotbie,	Dñs Edmundus Woollaſton, vicarius inſtitutus ibidem, non reſidet;	in quâ parochiâ ſunt familiæ	27
	et dc̃a parochia conſiſtit de	hamlet' de Bocheſton, in quâ ſunt familiæ	5
		Newton Parvâ hamlet', in quâ ſunt	4
		Capellâ de Newton Lynford, in quâ ſunt familiæ	27
Swythland,	. . . .	in quâ ſunt familiæ	30
Thurcaſton,	. . . .	Anſtye capella, in quâ ſunt familiæ	24
		hamlet' de Croxton, in quâ ſunt familiæ	13
		hamlet' de Stanton, in quâ ſunt familiæ	14
Evingtone vicar',	Dñus Joħes Standiſhe, vicarius inſtitutus, habet juriſdictionem ibidem,	in quâ ſunt familiæ	31
Bowden Magna,	Eſt impropriatio pertinens eccleſie Chriſti, Oxon';	ſunt familiæ in dc̃a parochia	81
	et habent eidem annex', in villâ de Bowden Parva et Harborow,	vicariam Beatæ Mariæ, in quâ ſunt	30
		capellam de Harborow, in quâ ſunt familiæ	78
Rothley vic',	Dñus Haroldus Pachet, vicarius inſtitutus ibidem, habet juriſdictionem ejuſdem; et habet eidem annex',	hamlet' cum capellâ, et continet in ſe familias	26
Newtonne Lilford,	Conſiſtit in manerio de Growbie, Howlgates, et Helgatewarde,	in quâ ſunt familiæ preter manerium đne regine.	47

The names of Rectors that ought to pay Penſion to the Biſhop of Lincoln, and when they are to be paid ‡.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Barkſton and *Plungar*, ad feſtum natalis Dñi,	0	16	8	*Bringhurſt*, Micħis, —	0	13	4
Shackerſton, natalis Dñi & Baptiſtæ,	1	6	8	*Thingdon*, in com. Nortħton, Micħis,	2	0	0
Owdeby, natalis Dñi,	0	6	8	*Twyford*, Micħis, —	0	10	0
Higham, *Erenceſter*, *Raunds*, in com. Nortħton, Annunc' & Baptiſtæ,	5	0	0	*Loddington*, Micħis, —	0	2	0
Dixley, Annunc', —	0	3	0	Hoſpitii Sc̃i *Johannis Leiceſtr'*, Sc̃i Micħis,	0	10	0
Earneſby, Annunc', —	0	13	4	*Cranſby*, com. Nortħton, Sc̃i Micħis,	0	13	4
Wiggeſton, Annunc', —	0	13	4	*Humberſton*, *Hungarton*, Sc̃i Micħis,	2	0	0
Buckminſter et *Twyford*, Paſchæ,	1	0	0	*Sileby*, Sc̃i Micħis, —	0	3	4
Ragdale, Paſchæ, Micħis,	0	13	4	*Overton*, Sc̃i Micħis, —	1	0	0
Dalby Parva, Paſchæ,	0	10	0	*Lubbenham*, Sc̃i Micħis, —	0	10	0
Caſtle Donnington, Paſchæ, Micħis,	2	10	0	*Wiſtowe*, Sc̃i Micħis, —	0	6	8
Norton et *Oſelveſton*, Baptiſtæ,	1	2	0	Summa totalis,	23	10	4
Cherley, Baptiſtæ, —	0	6	8				

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* It is a little remarkable, that Saxbye is entered as a rectory, having within it the chapelry of Stapleford; and Stapleford as a vicarage, with the chapel of Saxby annexed.

† From the Harl. MSS. 618.

‡ From Mr. Carte's MSS.

Henricus

(From Harl. MSS. 543. f. 175.)

Henricus Beamont & Thomas Ardington milites, nuper milites pro com' Leyceſter ad parliamentum dñi regis Henrici Sexti, tent' apud Weſtmonaſterium, anno regni ſui 24, per communitatem ejuſdem comitatus electi, ad commiſſionarios dñi regis ad quandam deductionem in com' Leic' £.574. 13*s.* 7¼*d.* faciend' et apportionand' de pauperibus burgis & villis infra eundem comitatum, vaſtatis, deſtructis, ſive nimium depauperatis, aut ad 15^{am} & 10^{am} nimium gravibus oneratis, de parte £.6000. de integra 15^{ma} & 10^{ma}, £.3000. de medietate 15^{me} & 10^{me}, & deductis pro toto regno Anglie, & pro al' fac' predict' in converſione unius 15^{me} & 10^{me}, ac medietatis unius 15^{me} & 10^{me}, dicto domino regi ſolvend'; una viz. medietas 15^{me} & 10^{me} predict', exceptis preexceptis, de feſto Sci Martini in hyeme proxime futuro poſt datum hujus ſcripti, & alia medietas inde, exceptis preexceptis, de feſto Sci Martini in hyeme proxime ſequente, et reſiduum, viz. alia medietas inde, exceptis preexceptis, ad feſtum S. Martini in hyeme extunc proxime ſequente, aſſignatis & deputatis collectoribus 15^{me} & 10^{me}, ac medietatis 15^{me} & 10^{me} predict', in dicto com' Leiceſtrie habitis. Ex parte dñi regis, vobis & cuilibet veſtrum mandamus, quod de burgis & villis ſubſcriptis, de predicta 15^{ma} & 10^{ma}, & medietate 15^{me} & 10^{me}, taxat' ſecundum ſubſcriptum terrare dimittatis burgis & villis illis de ſumm' ill' totaliter exonerand' per preſentes, &c. In cujus rei teſtimonium, predicti Henricus Beamont & Thomas Ardington milites ſigilla ſua appoſuerunt. Datum 16 die Octobris, anno dicti regis Henrici Sexti poſt conqueſtum Anglie 24°, 1445.

	£.	s.	d.
Hundreda de Guthlaxton & Sparkenow exonerantur ad quindenam & decimam,	60	17	6¾
Hundredum de Gartre exon' ad 15^{am} & 10^{am},	34	19	9
Hundredum de Framland exon' ad 15^{am} & 10^{am},	29	18	9
Hundredum de Goſcot exon' ad 15^{am} & 10^{am},	52	4	9½
Summa deduct' ad integram 15^{am} & 10^{am}, ac medietat' 15^{me} & 10^{me}, in com' Leic', juxta ratas £.6000.	*178	13	7¼

Et ſic ſumma de claro pro tribus vicibus £.900; £.14. 16*s.* 9*d.*
Antonius Malory debet ſolvere pro hundredo de Framland, £.54. 18*s.* 2*d.*
Et idem Antonius debet ſolvere pro hundredo de Goſcot, £.809. 17*s.* 2*d.*
Et idem Antonius debet ſolvere pro hundredo de Gartre, £.608. 0*s* 4¼*d.*
Et Ricardus Palmer debet ſolvere pro hundredis de Guthlaxton & Sparkenhow, £.102. 13*s.* 1*d.*
Summa totalis *, £.324. 0*s.* 11¼*d.*

GUTHLAXTON.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Villa Leiceſtrie reſpond' dño regi,	26	13	6	exon'	5	13	4
Broughton Aſtell, Sutton, Thorp,	4	12	0	——	0	12	0
Leyre,	1	13	0	——	0	8	0
Ollaſthrop,	1	15	0	——	0	5	0
Wheſton,	3	14	0	——	0	13	0
Cotteſbach,	2	6	0	——	0	3	0
Shattowel,	2	0	8	——	0	2	0
Kylbie,	2	11	0	——	0	17	0
Miſterton,	2	2	6	——	0	2	6
Bittleſbie,	1	14	6	——	0	1	0
Aſheby Magna,	2	13	0	——	0	6	6
Petelyng Parva,	1	10	6	——	0	1	6
Stormeſworth,	1	11	0	——	0	3	4
Coſbye & Thorp,	2	9	0	——	0	6	0
Walcoth,	1	3	0	——	0	1	0
Gildmorton,	2	4	0	——	0	1	0
Swinford,	1	19	0	——	0	1	0
Peteling Magna,	2	15	0	——	0	2	0
Brantingthorp,	0	17	0	——	null'.		
Claybroke & Claybroke,	2	14	0	——	0	4	0
Bitteſwell,	1	17	0	——	0	7	0
Dunton,	1	18	0	——	0	2	0
Outheby,	3	2	0	——	0	6	0
Wiggeſton,	1	5	0	——	0	1	0
Aſheby Parva,	2	0	0	——	0	2	0
Blaby,	2	16	4	——	1	6	0
Sheveſby,	2	6	0	——	0	2	0
Countinggeſthorp,	1	10	0	——	0	4	0
Frolleſworth,	2	12	0	——	0	7	8
Lutterworth,	4	13	2	——	0	10	0
Glen Parva,	1	13	0	——	0	9	8
Knaptoft,	2	12	0	——	0	6	8
North Kilworth,	1	5	0	exon'	0	3	0
Cattethorpe juxta Lilborne,	1	2	0	——	0	1	0
South Kilworth,	1	3	0	——	0	1	0
Willoughby,	1	7	4	——	null'.		
Bileſton,	2	12	0	——	0	4	4
Kimcotte & Walton,	3	2	4	——	0	16	0
Pultney,	0	15	4	——	0	2	0
Wiggenſton,	8	8	0	——	3	8	0
Foſton,	3	5	0	——	0	11	3
Erndeſby,	3	6	8	——	0	10	0
Knighton,	3	2	4	——	0	10	0
Newton Harecourte,	2	9	0	——	0	5	0

SPARKENOW.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Burbege & Sketeclif,	4	12	0	——	0	12	0
Appilby Parva,	1	11	0	——	0	3	4
Wytherdel,	2	10	0	——	0	1	0
Whittington,	0	10	0	——	0	2	0
Barton,	1	15	4	——	0	8	0
Oſberſton,	1	0	6	——	0	10	6
Sadington,	1	4	2	——	0	3	2
Hethere,	1	13	0	——	0	5	0
Potter Marſton,	0	17	6	——	0	4	6
Nalſton,	2	15	5½	——	0	8	3½
Newbold & Brokerſton,	1	17	6	——	0	6	6
Staunton juxta Sapcote,	1	10	0	——	0	3	4
Barwel,	3	6	8	——	0	5	0
Naneby,	0	10	6	——	0	1	0
Thornton,	1	1	0	——	0	3	0
Bagworth,	1	7	0	——	0	4	6
Lynlee,	1	18	0	——	0	11	4
Kirkbe Malore,	1	14	0	——	0	6	0
Pakulton,	0	18	6	——	0	4	0
Glenfild,	1	3	0	——	0	4	0
Ibbeſtok,	3	0	0	——	0	9	6
Fenne Drayton,	2	0	8	——	0	8	0
Sharnford,	2	4	0	——	0	1	0
Northburghe,	3	5	0	——	0	6	8
Whenleborgh,	1	3	0	——	0	9	0
Higham,	2	1	0	——	0	6	0
Stoke,	1	5	0	——	0	5	0
Staunton ſub Barendon,	0	15	0	——	0	6	0
Sapcote,	2	10	0	——	0	12	0
Snarſton,	2	0	0	——	0	7	0
Twycroſſe,	1	10	0	——	0	4	0
Gophul,	0	18	0	——	0	5	0
Cunſton,	1	14	8	——	0	4	0
Cotton juxta Boſeworth,	1	14	6	——	0	8	8
Endirbury,	4	0	0	——	0	11	8
Byrdſtow,	0	18	0	——	0	5	0
Shepey Parva,	0	14	6	——	0	2	6
Templum,	0	5	6	——	0	1	0
Overton ſub Ardern,	2	9	0	——	0	8	0
Aſton,	1	7	0	——	0	1	0
Norton,	1	13	6	——	0	6	8
Lubbeſthorp,	1	1	0	——	0	6	8

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* There is a diſagreement between the particulars and the ſums total; but the copy, which is written by Stow in his worſt manner, is here printed as exactly as it could be traced.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Markingfilde,	0	13	6	exon'	null'.		
Shelton,	1	17	6	——	0	6	6
Normanton Turvile,	1	4	0	——	0	4	0
Upton,	1	18	6	——	0	8	6
Crafte,	1	13	0	——	0	5	6
Sibbeſdon,	2	3	0	——	0	13	6
Kereby,	0	15	6	——	0	6	0
Borlerſton,	1	10	0	——	0	12	0
Normanton ſuper le Heath,	1	19	4	——	0	6	0
Cateby,	0	14	3	——	0	3	3
Carleton juxta Boſeworth,	0	14	6	——	0	6	0
Shakerſton,	1	8	0	——	0	2	0
Stapulton,	1	15	0	——	0	7	8
Sheepey Magna,	2	1	0	——	0	5	0
Sutton juxta Boſeworthe,	2	15	0	——	0	17	4
Shangton,	2	5	6	——	0	5	0
Brunkingthorpe,	0	15	0	——	0	2	0
Brandeſton,	1	3	0	——	0	3	0
Ratclife,	1	5	0	——	0	3	0
Huncote,	0	16	0	——	0	2	0
Bocherdſton & Newbould,	0	16	6	——	0	3	6
Hocleſcote & Donyngton,	2	8	0	——	0	5	0
Aylmeſthorpe,	1	19	0	——	0	17	0
Rotby,	1	5	0	——	0	5	0
Wikene,	0	17	0	——	null'.		
Hinkley bonde,	1	12	1	——	0	3	7
Desford,	1	1	6	——	0	4	6
Odſton,	1	12	0	——	0	4	0
Boſworthe,	2	17	0	——	0	7	0
Hinkley burgh,	2	8	0	——	0	4	9
Pulney de Willielmo Owen nuper taxatore,	1	0	6	——	null'.		
Groby,	0	15	6	——	0	3	6

Goscoth.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Sheil cum Hida.	5	17	0	——	1	9	4
Aſheby de la Zouche,	7	5	0	——	0	10	0
Pakyngton,	3	1	10	——	0	7	8
Wodcote,	0	10	0	——	0	1	0
Overton Sauce,	1	9	0	——	0	14	0
Overton Quatermare,	1	5	0	——	0	8	0
Snipton,	1	5	0	——	0	5	4
Ravenſtone,	0	9	0	——	null'.		
Whitwick,	0	17	6	——	null'.		
Swepſton,	2	11	0	——	0	5	4
Newton Bottiller,	1	2	10	——	0	4	0
Swanington,	2	2	10	——	null'.		
Thringſton & Oſgarthorpe,	2	12	0	——	0	12	0
Belton,	1	19	0	——	0	2	0
Staunton Harold,	0	15	0	——	0	1	0
Rotherby,	0	13	0	——	0	4	0
Shepeſhed,	3	14	0	——	0	15	0
Worthington & Newbolde,	2	8	0	——	0	5	0
Bredon, Andarchyrch, Tungge, & Wenalſton,	2	8	0	——	0	5	0
Walton Iſly,	1	8	6	——	0	8	10
Diſeworthe,	3	0	0	——	0	7	0
Hemington,	1	19	6	——	null'.		
Lockington,	1	11	6¼	——	0	2	8½
Caſtar Donington,	3	10	0	——	null'.		
Kegworth,	5	2	0	——	0	17	4
Dalbe Chaucombe,	2	9	0	——	null'.		
Aſhby Fulwall,	3	3	0	——	0	7	4
Bareſby,	2	9	0	——	0	3	0
Thorpe Schavile,	1	7	6	——	0	2	6
Rearſby,	1	12	0	——	0	2	0
Brokeſby,	1	1	0	——	0	7	8
Gaddeſby,	3	18	0	——	0	9	0
Friſby,	2	19	6	——	0	5	0
Cayham,	1	14	0	——	0	4	4
Barkby,	3	5	0	——	0	7	8
Beby,	3	12	4	——	0	16	8
Hungarton,	0	19	0	exon'	null'.		
Thorpe juxta Barkby,	1	5	0	——	0	3	0
Queneburgh,	2	14	0	——	0	5	0
Sythſton,	2	16	0	——	0	3	0
Thurmaſton,	2	5	0	——	0	2	0
Humberſtone,	4	9	6	——	4 marc.		
Hamelton,	0	12	6	——	0	1	0
Onlep,	1	10	6	——	0	7	6
Burſtall,	1	14	0	——	0	2	0
Abbegate,	0	4	0	——	null'.		
Belgrave ex Rogero de Belgrave nuper taxatore,	2	2	6	——	0	7	0
De eodem Rogero de Belgrave nuper taxatore,	0	10	0	——	0	0	11½
Grimſton,	1	14	0	——	0	2	0
Asfordby,	3	15	0	——	0	16	0
Warkneby,	2	4	0	——	0	4	0
Caldwell & Wikham,	1	15	0	——	0	2	0
Rothley,	4	11	5	——	0	8	6
Swithland,	0	17	0	——	0	1	0
Cropſton & Bradgate,	1	11	0	——	0	3	0
Thurkaſton,	1	6	8	——	0	3	8
Anſty,	1	7	0	——	0	4	0
Newton Lynford,							
Adlakeſton,	1	9	0	——	0	6	8
Knighthorpe,	0	15	0	——	null'.		
South Croxton,	1	6	0	——	0	3	4
Tokeby,	2	2	0	——	0	4	0
Cold Newton,	1	9	3½	——	0	4	3½
Tilton,	3	3	0	——	0	13	0
Whatteburg,	0	5	6	——	0	2	6
Eſte Norton,	1	8	0	——	0	4	0
Lodington cum Landa,	2	13	4	——	0	8	4
Ouenby,	0	18	6	——	0	2	6
Louſeby,	1	15	0	——	0	8	4
Halleſted,	1	17	0	——	0	5	0
Skeffington,	1	12	6	——	0	1	6
Twiford,	2	11	0	——	0	2	0
Saxilby,	1	5	0	——	0	1	0
Hathern,	4	17	0	——	2	12	0
Loughburgh,	6	10	0	——	0	3	4
Serlethorp & Woodthorp,	1	1	6	——	0	4	6
Thorp Hanker,	0	15	0	——	0	1	0
Wimondeſwold,	4	5	0	——	0	3	0
Horton,	1	17	0	——	0	6	0
Cootes,	1	18	0	——	0	8	8
Preſtwolde,	1	3	0	——	0	5	0
Burton,	2	1	0	——	0	1	0
Walton ſuper Wold,	1	16	0	——	0	4	4
Barow,	6	16	0	——	3	4	0
Beamount de Priore Hoſpitalis S. Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ,	0	6	8	——	null'.		
Templum de Rothley de eodem Priore,	0	10	6	——	null'.		
Quarendon,	2	0	0	——	0	10	0
Wodhouſe,	2	0	0	——	0	6	0
Mountſorell burghe,	3	0	0	——	0	5	0
Sileby,	2	15	0	——	0	1	0
Coſington,	1	11	0	——	0	3	0
Seigrave,	2	6	0	——	0	4	4
Ratcliff,	1	2	0	——	0	6	0
Rakedale, Wilughis,	0	19	6	——	0	3	0
Houby,	2	5	10	——	0	9	0
Truſington,	1	1	0	——	0	2	0
Dalby ſuper le Wold,	2	10	0	——	0	3	0
Siwelby,	0	19	0	——	0	2	0
Lindesforth,	0	8	0	——	0	1	0
Blakfordy & Alton,	1	0	0	——	null'.		
Whatton,	3	12	6	——	0	10	6

Framland.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Melton Mowbray,	14	0	0	—	4 marc.		
Howes,	2	4	0	—	0	4	0
Bukminſter & Sewſtern,	3	14	0	—	0	3	0
Normanton,	1	14	0	—	0	2	0
Muſton,	2	15	0	exon'	0	1	8
Radmild,	2	14	0	—	0	4	8
Stathern,	1	18	0	—	null'.		
Hardby,	2	0	6	—	0	3	6
Cooſton,	2	6	6	—	0	3	6
Crouxton Kyriel,	3	12	0	—	0	6	0
Barſton,	1	16	0	—	0	1	6
Bottlesford,	8	5	0	—	1	0	0
Harſton,	1	10	6	—	0	2	2
Gnipton,	1	6	0	—	0	2	2
Burton Sc̃i Lazari,	2	1	0	—	0	1	0
Dalby Parva,	1	19	6	—	0	2	8
Somarby,	2	9	0	—	0	3	0
Saxby,	2	9	0	—	0	5	0
Cold Ovarton,	1	11	10	—	0	2	0
Withcock,	0	17	0	—	0	3	4
Kirkby Bellars,	5	11	4	—	0	16	8
Wymendham & Thorpe,	9	6	0	—	1	12	0
Thorpe Ernale,	3	4	0	—	0	18	8
Stapelford,	3	16	0	—	0	15	0
Eaſtwell,	2	8	0	—	0	9	6
Wivordby,	1	3	0	—	0	3	0
Brentingby,	1	12	0	—	0	8	8
Scalford,	4	5	0	—	0	19	4
Siſonby,	2	12	0	—	0	14	4
Oleby,	1	6	8	—	0	6	4
Frethby,	2	11	0	—	0	6	8
Broughton in Val,	1	14	6	—	null'.		
Goadby,	1	16	6	—	0	7	0
Garthorp,	2	12	0	—	0	5	8
Cattulby,	1	5	0	—	0	8	8
Eiton,	2	14	4	—	0	4	4
Plungar,	1	3	0	—	null'.		
Abbe Cattulby,	1	8	0	—	0	3	4
Holwell,	1	14	0	—	0	8	0
Stoneſby,	1	10	0	—	0	4	0
Sallby,	1	9	0	—	0	3	0
Claxton in le Vale,	4	6	0	—	0	6	8
Braunſton,	1	10	0	—	0	3	0
Waltham,	3	8	0	—	0	12	0
Beſcolby,	1	0	0	—	null'.		
Sproxton,	2	0	6	—	0	5	6
Burton Graunge,	2	13	0	—	null'.		

Gartre.

	.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Foſton,	2	10	0	—	0	4	4
Houghton extra Rog̃o de Belgrave nuper taxatore,	1	17	0	—	0	9	0
De eodem Rogero de Belgrave nuper taxatore,	0	10	0	—	null'.		
Billiſdon,	2	17	0	—	0	4	0
Evington,	5	16	0	—	2	0	0
Ilveſton,	1	10	0	—	0	0	8
Slauſton & Outhorp,	2	10	0	—	0	12	0
Burton Novery,	2	13	0	exon	0	3	0
Friſby,	0	8	0	—	null'.		
Boreſworth,	3	18	0	—	0	12	0
Horningwold,	2	15	0	—	0	8	8
Norton juxta Galby,	0	16	0	—	0	1	0
Staunton Wivill,	1	18	0	—	0	10	0
Stratton Parva,	1	18	0	—	0	12	0
Stratton Magna,	1	9	0	—	0	9	0
Wiſtow,	1	11	6	—	0	5	6
Flekney,	1	18	6	—	0	5	10
Halſoe,	1	8	0	—	0	5	0
Langſton,	2	5	0	—	0	4	8
Eaſt Langſton,	2	0	0	—	0	2	0
Weſt Langton,	1	19	0	—	0	3	0
Thorpe juxta Lancton,	2	0	0	—	0	3	0
Eſton cum Hoca,	6	14	0	—	1	4	0
Ingwarby,	0	9	0	—	null'.		
Thurnby & Buſby,	4	3	0	—	0	9	8
Baggrave,	1	12	0	—	0	6	6
Kibworth Beauchamp,	2	8	0	—	0	8	4
Thedingworth,	3	0	0	—	0	7	8
Haloughton,	7	2	0	—	1	10	0
Medbourn,	5	7	0	—	1	1	0
Knoſſington,	1	4	6	—	0	7	6
Newbold,	0	19	6	—	0	2	0
Oſlelveſton,	1	13	6	—	0	6	0
Mouſeley,	2	13	0	—	0	3	0
Kibworth Harcourt,	2	12	0	—	0	4	0
Holt,	2	8	0	—	0	10	0
Gloyſton,	1	6	0	—	0	3	4
Sadington,	2	7	0	—	0	6	6
Shankſton,	1	19	0	—	0	6	0
Carlton Curlury,	2	4	0	—	0	3	6
Smeton & Weſterby,	2	12	0	—	0	8	4
Gauteby,	1	17	6	—	0	7	7
Foxton,	4	1	0	—	0	6	4
Rolleſton,	2	18	0	—	0	7	0
Welham,	2	2	0	—	0	3	4
Glen Marcel,	4	2	0	—	0	9	0
Blaſton,	2	2	6	—	0	6	0
Galby,	2	8	0	—	0	6	0
Erdburgh,	2	0	0	—	0	8	0
Mouſley,	3	3	0	—	0	14	0
Gumley,	2	5	0	—	0	6	0
Keithorp,	1	10	0	—	0	10	0
Lubenham,	4	14	0	—	0	12	0
Pikwell & Layſthorp,	2	2	0	—	0	1	0
Marfield South, Marfield North,	2	14	0	—	0	5	0
Bowden,	7	13	4	—	0	6	8
Haverburgh,	6	8	0	—	0	6	8
Scraptoft,	2	12	0	—	0	18	0
Stocraſton,	1	4	0	—	0	6	0
Tyrlington,	1	12	0	—	0	1	0
Cranow,	1	7	6	—	0	2	6
Suburb' Leiceſtr',	1	16	0	—	null'.		

The FREEHOLDERS BOOK for the County of LEICESTER, in Mr. WOLLASTON his Sheriffealty in the Year of Charles I. anno 1630.

(From Carte's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, F. F. F. N° 1.)

Hundred of SPARKENHOE.

Sapcoate.

Thomas Orton.
Richard Hickſon.
Richard Bent.
Thomas Greene.
Robert Copſon.
Richard Meſſenger.

Sharnford.

Robert Bray.
John Ta leton.
John Dawes.
John Bent.
William Biggs.

Stony Stanton.

John Cooper, cap. conſtabul.
William Wright.
William Clarke.
William Bent, ſen.
William Bent, jun.
William Pegge.
Thomas Reade.
William Mea.
William Parkins.
——— Newton.

Crofte.

Nicholas Armſon.
William Flude.
John Lucas.

Enderby.

George Quarles, miles.
William Bent, gent.
John Avery.
Thomas Bent.
John Tilley, ſen.
Thomas Goddard.
Edmund Tilley.
William Willmore.

Burbage.

George Morris, gent.
George Boddington, gent.

Narborowe.

Henrie Meades, gent.
Arden Bent.
Thomas Reaner.
Henrie Turvile.
Thomas Bent.

Stapleton.

Thomas Reade.
Thomas Pinſon.
William Armſon.
William Blackley.
William Smith.
Robert Breywood.

Barwell.

Edward Dilkes, gent. no freehold.
Humfrey Patchett, gent.
George Sommersfield.
Francis Shenton.

Dadlington.

John Everett.
George Bredford.

Stoke Goldinge.

Francis Brookſby.
Oliver Smyth.
William Crooke.
William Bradford.

Witherley.

Hugh Riſe.
Chriſtopher Riſe.
Richard Thomas.
Nic. Doowell.

Ratcliffe Culey.

John Farmer, cap. conſt.
Thomas Richardſon.
John Farmer.
Richard Farmer.
William Farmer.

Sheepy Parva.

Thomas Goodall, gent.
William Powltney.
John Myren.
William Bond.

Sheepy Magna.

John Vinſon, ſen. gent.
John Vinces, gent.

Twycroſs.

Michael Orton.
William Cheſhire.
William Brightman.

Norton juxta Twycroſs.

Thomas Croxſall.
John Cooper.
William Hill, alloc. brē.

Bilſton.

John Geery.
John Oken.
Francis Ball.

Congeſton.

John Geery, ſen.
Arden Plant, alloc. brē.
John Geery, jun.
Robert Choyce.
William Forraine.

Snareſton.

William Biddle, brē de non po.
John Sharpe.
John Orton.

Shakerſton.

John Bond.
Arthur Moore.
William Greene.
William Hall.

Appleby Parva.

Thomas Wright.
William Stanton.
Charles Moore.

Huggleſcote.

Thomas Wright.
John Somerfeild.
John Weſſon.
William Southerwood.
Thomas Pickering.
Gregory Heycocke.

Donington ſuper Heath.

Thomas Dilk, gent.
Thomas Farmer.

Heather.

Thomas Everard, gent.
Edward Moore.
Thomas Hall.

Markfeilde.

Humfrey Alſopp.
Robert Sikes.

Welleſborrowe.

Peter Temple, Eſq;

Ley Graunge.

Richard Orton, gent.

Market Boſworth.

Wolſtan Dixie, knight.

Sutton Cheney.

William Roberts, knight.
Richard May, cap. conſtabul.
William Drakeley.
John Swinfen, gent.

Kirkby.

William Noell, eſq.

Huggleſcote Grange.

James Beverley, gent.

Newbold Verdon.

William Mountney, gent.
John Chapman.
John Houcke.
Robert Atterton.

Oſbarſtone.

Abraham Wright, gent.
William Ball.

Braunſton.

Henry Haſtings, knight.
George Bennett.
Robert Price.
Walter Gilbert.

Kirbey Muckles.

Thomas Somerfield, gent.

Brunkinſthorpe.

Walter Rudings, arm.

Glenfield.

Henry Shan, cap. conſtab.
John Steadman.
James Steadman.
James Tom . . .

Desford.

Thomas Grace.
William Grace.

Peekleton.

Thomas Wightman.
Henry Dan.
Tobias Pickering.

Earleſhilton.

Richard Churchman, gent.
Richard Veaſey.
Samuel Wightman.
Samſon Goodall, br. de non po.

Marſton.

Thomas Plumbe, arm.

Aſton Flamvile.

Henry Turvile, eſq.

Barton in le Beans.

Thomas Gardner.
John Aldridge.
John Holmes.
Paul Avil.

Shenton.

Robert Turleton.

Hinckley.

Robert Paule.
Richard Ward.
John Armſon.
James Lee.
Richard Woodland.
Thomas Morrys.
Thomas Smith, jun.
Thomas Sampſon.
Edward Hurſt, ſenex.
John Vennables, paup.
William Brookes, ſenex.
John Hurſt.
John Robinſon.
Alford Wightman.
William Reine.

Newtownejuxta Botcheſton.

Thomas Hunt.
William Freer.
——— Chamberlaine.

Botcheſton.

Stephen Ward.
John Farmer.

Braſcot.

Ralph Gray, gent.

Normanton.

John Roe, gent.

Thurlſton.

Henrie Turvile.

Normonton ſuper Heath.

Laurencius Farmer.
Robert Bakewell.
Richard Middleton.

Hundred of FRAMLAND.

Stableford.

Edward Baſſe.

Brentingby.

Chriſtopher Morryſon.

Cold Overton.

William Raven.

Somerby.

Thomas Greene.
George Trigg.
Leonard Greene.

Dalby Parva.

John Muſſon.

Kirby Bellers.

Randolph Foſter.
John Barnard.

Melton Mowbray.

William Trigg.
Thomas Cloudeſley, gent.
John Lorrington.
James Levitt, gent.
William Gulſon, gent.
Anthonie Greene.
Henrie Spencer.

Kettleby.
Robert Blankley.

Freeby.
Sir Edward Hartop.

Hollowell.
William Hurſt, gent.
John Hurſt, gent.
Charles Moulton.
John Coley.

Claxton.
John Wright.
John Faukes.
Edward Moore.
Edward Hickling.
Robert Wright.

Barſton.
William Towers.
Richard Hickſon.
Matheus Dixon.

Redmile.
Richard Greene.
Thomas Roberts.
Chriſtopher Handley.
Thomas Greene.
Henry Bend.
Richard Sharpe.

Harby.
Thomas Armſtrong, gent.
James Holmes.
Thomas Groococke.

Statherne.
Richard Rouſe.
James Rouſe.
William Camite.
Gabriel Camite.

Bottesford.
William Vincent.
William Colecrafte.
Thomas Vincent.

Harſton.
William Coleby, gent.
Robert Croſſe.

Eyton.
Robert Simpſon.

Scalford.
Edward Darker, gent.
Thomas Howet, gent.
William Gralllthorpe.

William Francis.
Rodger Waldron.

Nether Broughton.
Thomas Brockeſby, gent.
John Watkin.

Sewſtern.
William Jenkinſon, gent.
James Aſken, gent.
Henry Reddiſh.

John Brewſter.
Richard Topper, gent.

Buckminſter.
John Parleby.
Barth'us Storer.
Richard Bridges.
Edward Cam.

Sproxton.
Robert Amys.
William Hubberd.

Stoneſby.
Henry Whiting.
Thomas Dudler.
Lawrence Newton.
Edw. Carter, cap. conſtab.

Hundred of GARTRE.

Slaughton.
Henricus Beaumont, miles.

Evington.
Comes Devon.

Noſely.
Arthur Haſſelrigg, baronet.

Stanton Vievell et Cranoe.
Dñus Brudnell.

Stockerſton.
Thomas Burton, miles et baronettus.

Ingarſby.
Rob̃tus Banniſter, miles.

Hoult.
Thomas Nevell, miles et baronet.

Oweſton et Newbold.
Dominus Bruce.

Pickwell.
William Cave, arm.

Wellham.
William Halford, arm.

Shancton.
Franciſcus Saunders, arm.

Carleton Curlieue.
Joh̃es Bale, miles.
Rob̃tus Browne.

Leyſthorpe.
Henricus Mackworth, miles.
Kenelme Digby, miles.

Borrough.
Will. Borrough, arm.

Houghton ſuper Montem.
Brian Houghton, gent.
Joh̃es Newton, cap. conſtabul.
Will. Barows.
Joh̃es Herrick.
Thomas Croſon.
John Perrin.
Franciſcus Walton.

Buſhby.
Whalley White, gent.
Thomas Davenport.
Joh̃es Foſter.
Jacobus Sherwood.

Thurnby.
Joh̃es Hall, gent.
Thomas Reade.
Michael Dawkin.

Glowſton, alias *Gloreſton.*
Arthur Colley, miles.

Rowlſton.
William Sharpe, gent.

Billeſdon.
William Bent, gent. coron.
Wiltus Saunderſon, gent.
Thomas Rinke.
Chriſtopher Ogden.
Robert Tomkin.

Norton juxta Gaulby.
Will. Whalley, arm.
Rad̃us Whalley, gent.

Gaulby.
Joh̃es Danne, alloc. br̃e.
Georgius Goodman.

Friſbey juxta Gaulbey.

Goadſby.
Will. Woodcock.
Kenelmus Reynould.

Halloughton.
Will. Street, arm. councellor.
Leonardus Vowe, gent.
Brian Scatertwhaite.
Henricus Burneby.
Ric̃us Goodman.
Thomas Johnſon.

Horningold.
Edr̃us Horſepoole, gent.
Joh̃es Palmer.
Joh̃es Horſepoole.
Joh̃es Pridmore.
Will. Chanlers.

Blaſton.
Everardus Goodman, gent.
Will. Goodman, gent.
John Goodman, gent.

Medborne.
Rob̃tus Paine, gent.
Joh̃es Paine.
Thomas Bowman.

Slawſton.
William Marſton, gent.
Clements Paine, gent.
Will. Marſhall.

Thorpe Langhton.
Thomas Jervis, gent.
Ric̃us Mattock.
William Smith, ſen.
William Smith, jun.

Eaſt Langhton.
Thomas Andrewes.
Thomas Clarke.
Lawrence Paine.
John Foxe.

Weſt Langhton.
Thomas Stanley, arm.
Ellias Strelley, gent.
William Hopkins.

Ilſton.
Joh̃es Needham, gent.
Phillip Gueſt, gent.

Foxton.
Thomas Chapman, gent.
Edward Paulmer.
Thomas Sprigge.
Dioniſius Raven.
Andreas Jennings.
Joh̃es Sprigge.

Lubenham.
Job Royce, cap. caſtab.
Edr̃us Cotton, gent.
William Sprigg, gent.
Rob̃tus Coop, gent.
Will. Hartſhorne.
Olliverus Sprigg.
Rob̃tus Willford.
Henricus Neale.

Theildingworth.

Huſband's Boſworth.
David Papillon, gent.
Joſeph Cradock, gent. attorney.
William Ward, jun.
Joh̃es Allin.
Henricus Palmer.
Lawrence Sturges.
William Freeman.
Thomas Burdet.

Turlangton.
Thomas Smith, gent.
Thomas Watts.

Thomas Burgis.
Henricus Coleman.
Rob̃t Imings.

Laughton.
Will. Cotton, gent. alloc. br̃e.
Thomas Riddington.

Mouſley.
Ric̃us Horton.
Joh̃es Burditt.
Ric̃us Burditt.
Will. Horton.

Newton Harcourte.
Fran. Chamberlaine, alloc. br̃e.
Will. Bright.
Joh̃es Gilbert.
Will. Dawes.

Gumley.
Will. Collins.
Ric̃us Kerby.
Thomas Bent.

Saddington.
Edr̃us Bale, arm.
Thomas Paulmer.
Ric̃us Johnſon.
Will. Miller.
Henricus Clark.
Will. Durrand.
Will. Johnſon.

Fleckney.
Will. Coultman.
Hall Coultman.
Will. Dorman.

Kibworth Becham.
Will. Ward, gent.
Will. Innocent.
Ric̃us Clarke.
Thomas Parſons.
John Storer, gent.

Smeeton Weſterbey.
Ric̃us Bent, gent.
Ric̃us Brian.
Thomas Leddington.
Will. Foſter.
Rob̃t Baſely.

Burton Overy.
Joh̃es Needham, gent.
Will. Woodward.
Nathaniel Weſton.
Edr̃us Burditt.
Henricus Moore.

Will. Jefrey.
Zachar. Moore.
Will. Judd.
Rob̄tus Freeman.

Glen Magna.
Gregorius Neale, gen. alloc. br̄e.
Will. Hallock, gent.
Rob̄tus Greene.

Thomas Hobſon.
Will. Bate.
Edm. Beamount.
Edward Woodward.

Stretton Parva.
Thomas Coleman, cap. conſtabul.
Anth̄us Androwes, gent.
Rob̄t Bate.

Will. Freer.
Will. Coleman.

Knoſſington.
Ric̄us Willcocks, gent.
Joh̄es Peck.

Scraptoft.
Henricus Wigley, gent.
Thomas Wigley, gen. alloc. br̄e.

Biſhop's Fee.
Edward Dent, gent.
Rob̄tus Greene.
Chriſtopher Sutton.

Harborrow et Bowden Magna.
Auguſtin Fiſh, gent.
Ric̄us Reſtian, } alloc.
Will. Johnſon, gent.

Hundred of GOODLAXTON.

Knighton.
Richard Foſter.
Anth̄us Foſter.
William Wells.
Francis Pole.
John Baker.
Thomas Allin.
Thomas Hinde.
William Pippin.
William Ringe.
Francis Inge.

Wigſton Magna.
William Lawe, gent.
Ric̄us Freer.
Joh̄es Waldram, gent.
Joh̄es Davenport.
Ric̄us Davenport.
Rob̄tus Clarke.
Will. Abbott.
Henricus Foxe.
Joh̄es Dan.
Will. Pinder.
Will. Noone.
Rob̄t Brabſon.
Franc̄us Smith.
Thomas Coltman.
Henricus White.
Will. Evans.

Glen Parva.
Will. Steven, gent.
Thomas Simpkin.
Ric̄us Facomb, gent.
Ric̄us Gregory.
Will. Brookes.

Foſton.
Will. Faunt, miles.

Odeby.
Joh̄es Waldram, gent.
Gregory Waldram, gent.
Thomas Tooley, gent.
Rogerus Noone.
Will. Clarke.
Will. Plumer.
Joh̄es Norman.
Thomas Weſt.

Kilbey.
Jacobus Floud.
Ric̄us Farmer.
Will. Tomſon.
Jacobus Earle.
Will. Coleman.

Peatling Magna.
Ric̄us Roberts, miles.
Thomas Faldo, gent.

Elſton.
Joh̄es Coles.
Will. Palmer.

Blabye.
Humfrey Kendal, gent.
Clemence Brookes.
Thomas Coltman.
Will. Foxon.
Clemence Clarke.

Whetſtone.
Thomas Ward, gent. coron.
Thomas Allen.
John Merten.

Countiſthorpe.
Franc̄us Gillam, cap. conſtab.
Thomas Cave.
Will. Chapman.
Thomas Lord.
Thomas Jackſon.
John Gillam.

Willoughby Waterles.
Thomas Reyner.
Thomas Welley.

Aſhby Magna.
Hugo Muſſon.
Joh̄es Cooper.
Edr̄us Wood.
Chriſtopher Frone.

Coſby.
Will. Yard, gent.
Ric̄us Bent, gent.
Joh̄es Armſon, jun.
Will. Bent, jun.

Broughton Aſhley.

Princethorpe.
Rob̄tus Bent.

Sutton.
Edr̄us Wright, gent.
Edr̄us Reade.

Frolleſworth.
Henricus Stareſmore, arm.
Thomas Towneſend.

Leare.
Edr̄us Clarke.
Joh̄es Higginſon.

Aſhby Parva.
Phill̄us Wale, cap. conſt.
Joh̄es Paybodie.
Thomas Beale, jun.
Richard Beale.
Joh̄es Paule.

Ulleſthorpe.
Thomas Gore, gent.
George Garrett.
Will. Garret.
Thomas Rinne.
Michael Poole.
——— Bradgate.

Cleybrook Parva.
Anth̄us Faunt, arm.
Will. Page.

Cleybrook Magna.
Joh̄es Thorpe.
Will. Thornton.
Rob̄t Short.
Joh̄es Goodard.
Silveſter Nichols.

Bitteſwell.
Will. Vincent, cap. conſt.
Edr̄us Dillingham, gent.
Rob̄t Lord.
Thomas Lord.
Joh̄es Dawes.
Joh̄es Hardiman.
Andrew Almey.

Lutterworth.
Thomas Gore, gent.
Thomas Kerbey.
Thomas Juſvey.

Dunton.
Will. Hewet, gent.
Will. Flude.
Ric̄us Kickſon.
Ric̄us Hunt.
Will̄us Almey.

Gilmorton.
Ric̄us Bradgate.
Ric̄us Burditt.
Humfr̄us David.
Joh̄es Chapman.

Kimcott.
Fulco Button.

Walcott.
Will. Turner.
Humfr̄us Parker.
Georgius Wale. jun.

Cotteſbitch.
Georgius Bennett.

Shawell.
Nicholas Benſon, eſq.
Thomas Elkinton, gent.
Will. Hall.

Catthorpe.
Thomas Calcott, eſq.
Thomas Kerbey.

Swinford.
Thomas Floxon.
Richard Wood.
Joh̄es Flude.
Joh̄es Powers.

North Killworth.
Thomas Belgrave, gen. alloc. br̄e.
——— Parker, gent.
Rob̄tus Hill.
Rob̄t Watkin.
Will. Hall.

South Killworth.
Will. Paule.

Bruntingſthorpe.
Thomas Bradgate, gent. alloc. br̄e.
Will. Borrowes.
Will. Mawſon.
Will. Clarke, br̄e de non po.

Peatling Parva.
Will. Bradgate, gent. alloc. br̄e.
Thomas Goddard.
Rob̄t Bradgate, gent.

Hundred of WEST GOSCOTT.

Shepſhed.
William Namitill.
Ric̄us Peale.
Will. Aulſop.
Ric̄us Michell.
Will̄us Boyer.

Belton.
Rob̄t Leavſbey.
Thomas Mitchell.
George Roulſton.
Joh̄es Errington.
William Pickering.
—— Griſpe, non alloc.

Oſgathorpe.
Jacobus Marſhall.
Thomas Parſons.
Will. Robbins.

Whitwick.
Georgius Mare.
Thomas Moore.
Joh̄es Colton.

Swannington.
Ric̄us Burgeſſe.
Ed̄us Litherland.

Ravenſton.
Thomas Elliot.
Jonathan Barwell.

Aſhby de la Zouch.
Joſephus Tomlinſon.
Nathaniel Aſk.
Thomas Sherwood.

Worthington.
——— Boothby, gent.
Giles Jaques.
Franciſcus Dolemon.
William Dexter.

Bredon.
Edr̄us Bodell.

Tongue.
Joh̄es Sherwood.
Joh̄es Swindale.

Newbold.
Thomas Cotton.

Mountſorrel.
Georgius Thornton.
Joh̄es Allen.
Francis Smalley, alloc. br̄e.

Thomas Knight.
Rob̄tus Scampton.
Will. Thorman.

Rothley.
Rogerus Walker.
Joh̄es Parker.
Rob̄tus Paget.

Anſtey.
Thomas Martin.
Rob̄t Bradſhaw.
Will. Glover.
Joh̄es Corbett.
Rob̄t Browne.

Cropſon.
Ric̄us Corbett.
Ric̄us Thornton.
Rad̄us Allen.
Thomas Shotton.

Thurkeſton.
Ric̄us Northan.
Ric̄us Boyer.
Ewſtas Fielding.

Swepſton.
Dioniſius Dudley.

Newton Burguland.
George Clare.
Thomas Alney, gent.
Henricus Biddle.

Switbland.
David Blankley.

Stretton.
Rich. Stretton.

Appleby.
Matthew Swaine.

Caſtle Donnington.
Joh̄es Dalvey.
Thomas Foxe, gent.
Geo. Campton.

Hemmington.
John Fulwood.
Henricus Vinſon.
Joh̄es Cotton.

Kegworth.
Lawrence Hartſhorne, alloc. br̄e.
Joh̄es Smith.
Rob̄t Jowell.
Joh̄es Olderſhaw.

Will. Randen.
Will. Olderſhaw.
Rob̄t Sutton.

Diſeworth.
Georgius Marſhall.
Georgius Souter.
Robert Lilley.

Whatton Longe.
Thomas Lawrence.
Michaell Cheatle.
Will. Wilde.
Joh̄es Shilcock.
Will. Parſons.
Ric̄us Weight.
John Smith, gent.
Will. Ainſworth.
Rob̄t Middleton.
Rob̄t Parſons.

Hatherne.
Simon Walmſley.
Thomas Chawner.
Ric̄us Palmer.
Edr̄us Hatherby.

Loughborrow.
Joh̄es Dixon.
Ed̄us Hinkley.

Joh̄es Stocken.
Joh̄es Lawrence.
Valentine Pemblebury.
Thomas Hebb, ſen.

Quarndon.
Adrian Farnham, arm.
John Morton, gent.
Thomas Farnham.
Humfrey Greaſely.
Wil̄lus Brandon.
Richard Blount.

Blackforby.
Will. Joyce.
Gilbert Cuxley.
Rad̄us Joyce.

Boothorpe.
Henricus French.
William Beck.

Lokington.
John Bainbridge, eſq.
Robert Smith.

Burſtall.
Gregory Brookeſby, gent.

Langley.
Thomes Gray, gent.

Hundred of EAST GOSCOTT.

Allexton.
Dom̄us Monjoye.
Loddington.
Eaſt Norton.
Jacobus Oliver, gent.
Tugby.
Ric̄us Browne.
Ric̄us Weſſon.
Skeffington.
Sir John Skeffington, knt.
Will. Nutt.
Rob̄t Allen, alloc. br̄e.
Could Newton.
Humfridus Stiles, miles.
Quenby.
Georgius Aſhby, arm.
Hungerton.
Henricus Kempe.
Thomas Maſon.
John Clarke.
Will. Ratcliffe.
Keyham.
Rad̄us Woodcock, gent.
Thomas Davye.
Thomas Neale.
Thomas Reade, gent.
Will. Woodcock.
Beeby.
Thomas Bickerton, arm.
Tilton cum *Halſted.*
M^{ris} Nicholls.
Twiford.
William Tyers.
John Reeve.
John Day.
Ric̄us Reeve.
Joh̄es Hollowell.
William Lowth.
Thorpe Sachvile.
Joh̄es Cave, gent.
Ric̄us Chiſſledine.
Robert Scarborough.
Will. Bareſby.
Joh̄es Brittaine.
George Willyamſon.
Robert Duckett.
Bareſby.
Andr̄us Picke.
Ric̄us Cooke.
Arthus Woodford.
Wil̄lus Gillſon.

South Croxton.
Will. Goodard, gent.
Thomas Allen, gent.
Robert Pauley, cap. conſt.
Will. Palmer.
Mathew Plummer.
Will. Steevenſon.
Xp̄oferus Matt.
Gaddeſby.
Henricus Pilkinton, gent.
Chriſtopher Black.
Will. Beeby.
Joh̄es Dann.
Queniboroughe.
Georgius Smith, arm.
Thomas Bennett, gent.
Will. Thorpe.
Thomas Wilkinſon.
Siſton.
Nicholas Fletcher.
John Pollard.
Robert Adcock, jun.
Ric̄us Fukes.
Joh̄es Lacer.
William Lewin.
Thomas North.
Barkeby.
Thomas Stanford, arm.
Georgius Pochin, arm.
Barkby Thorpe.
Joh̄es Johnſon.
Hugo Maſon.
Will. Staford.
Humberſton.
Joh̄es Thiſſletwayte, arm.
Valentine Bale, arm.
Thomas Harris, gent. alloc. br̄e.
Robert Wilſon.
Will. Dawes.
Belgrave.
George Belgrave, miles.
Joh̄es Tomſon.
Thomas Barfoote.
Thurmaſton.
Rad̄us Wells, cap. conſt.
Thomas Wells, gent.
Thomas Wyat.
Thomas Cooper.
Thomas Duckett.
William Herbert.

Cuſſington.
Joh̄es Webſter.
Will. Wild.
Joh̄es Marſhall.
Robert Reeve.
Sileby.
George Barnard.
Hugo King.
Joh̄es Gibſon.
Joh̄es Dawſon.
Barrow ſuper Sore.
Theophilus Cave, gent. alloc. br̄e.
William Love.
William Lilley.
Arnoldus Hill.
Robert Barnard.
Coates.
The Lady Skipwith.
Preſtbolde.
Sir Henry Skipworth.
Hoton.
Joh̄es Burrowes.
Thomas Rendall.
Henry Whitworth.
Thomas Lacye.
Wymeſwould.
Will. Barratt, gent. jun.
William Blount.
Thomas Foxe.
John Franke.
Burton ſuper Oulds.
Mrs. Ironmonger.
John Kirke, cap. conſtab.
Thomas Wildman.
William Henton.
Joh̄es Fiſher.
Walton ſuper Oulds.
Georgius Savage, arm.
William Noone.
Scagrave.
Georgius Dn̄s Berkley.
Ratcliffe ſup. Wreak.
Joh̄es Burbage.
William Kilbey.
Thruſſington.
Joh̄es Davers, arm.
William Wells, gent.
Will. Gilbert, alloc. br̄e.

Reareſby.
Thomas Watts, cap. conſt.
Georgius Noble, gent.
Georgius Hubbard.
Thomas Miller.
William Moleſworth.
Will. Gilbert, alloc. br̄e.
Rotherby.
Sampſon Wayes, gen.
Wil̄lus Muſſon.
Ragdale.
Henry Shirley, baronet.
Friſbey ſuper Wreak.
Robert Sharpe, gent.
Ric̄us Steele, al̄s Kitchin.
Ric̄us Sharpe.
Asfordbye.
William Gregory, gent.
John Morrice.
William Humberſton.
Thomas Walton.
Martinus Allet.
John Silverwood.
Thomas Gamble.
Henry Auſtin.
Grimſton.
Sir Francis Inglefeild.
Saxalbye.
Nathaniel Needham.
Dalby ſup. Oulds.
Thomas Sheldon, arm.
Wartnabye.
William Noble, gent.
John Wartnabye.
William Stokes.
John Pares.
Wickham et Cawdwell.
Chriſtopher Smith.
Robert Stokes.
Dalby Jacombe.
Thomas Offley, arm.
Abraham Cooke.
Arth̄us Franke.
William Palmer.
Hoby.
The Lady Villars.
Aſby Folwell.
Sir Charles Smith.

A Survey of the Churches and Incumbents within the County of LEICESTER[1].

(From CARTE's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, EEE. Nº 43.)

This County hath ſix Deanries:

1. FRAMLAND, 2. GOSCOTE, 3. AKELEY, 4. SPARKINHOE, 5. GOODLAXTON, 6. GARTREE.

Framland Deanry.

The town.	The ſtate and valuation per ann.	The quality of the Incumbent.
Burrowe,	40l.	ſufficient.
Eaſtwell,	40l.	negligent[2].
Apkettlebee, improp.	r. 40l. v. 30l.	no preacher.
Wymandham,	60l.	ſufficient.
Dalby Parva,	imp. r. 40l. v. 30l.	no preacher.
Skalford,	imp. r. 40l. v. 30l.	ſufficient.
Wiforby,	20l.	no preacher.
Thorp Arnald,	imp. r. 40l. v. 30l.	no preacher.
Stapleford,	imp. r. 70l. v. 20l.	ſufficient.
Shakkeſby,	30l.	ſufficient.
Garthrop,	imp. r. 60l. v. 10l.	no preacher.
Coſton,	60l.	no preacher.
Sprockſton,	imp. r. 40l. v. 20l.	ſufficient.
Croxton,	imp. r. 60l. v. 40l.	ſufficient.
Buckminſter,	imp. r. 60l. v. 30l.	negligent and ſcandalous.
Summerſbye,	imp. r. 40l. v. 30l.	no preacher.
Melton Mowbery,	imp. r. 200l. v. 40l.	ſufficient.
Nether Browghton,	60l.	no preacher and a pluralitan.
Claxton,	imp. r. 120l. v. 20l.	ſufficient.
Hoſe,	imp. r. 60l. v. 10l.	no preacher.
Harby,	200l.	r. pluralitan and non reſident; curate ſufficient.
Stathern,	60l.	negligent.
Eyton,	imp. r. 60l. v. 13l.	ſufficient.
Bottesford,	200l.	a pluralitan.
Muſton,	40l.	no preacher, and ſcandalous.
Hareſtone,	40l.	no preacher, and ſcandalous.
Knipton,	50l.	negligent, and ſuſpected of popery.
Braunſtone,	50l.	a pluralitan.
Walton on the Olds,	100l.	no preacher.
Stoneſby,	imp. r. 50l. v. 8l.	no preacher, and ſcandalous.
Barſton,	imp. r. 50l. v. 20l.	no preacher.
Gawdby,	40l.	ſufficient.
Redmilde,	70l.	ſufficient.
Withcock,	15l.	ſufficient.
Cold Overton,	55l.	ſufficient, but a pluralitan.
Edmundthorp,	55l.	a pluralitan, and corrupt in doctrine.
Saltby,	imp. r. 40l. v. 20l.	no preacher.
Lodington,		no preacher.
Caldwell,	imp. r. 30l. v. 10l.	

Goscote Deanry.

The town.	The ſtate and valuation per ann.	The quality of the Incumbent.
Walton,	60l.	ſufficient, but negligent.
Siſton,	imp. r. 120l. v. a ſtipend of money 20l.	ſufficient.
Humberſton,	imp. r. 100l v. 30l.	no preacher.
Cuſſington,	100l.	arbiter of the civil law, a chancellor, no preacher, non-reſident.
Belgrave, with two chapels Burſtall, Thrumſton,	imp. 120l.	ſerved by 2 curates, the one ſufficient, the other altogether inſufficient, which have not above 22l. ſtipend between them.
Wimſwold,	imp. r. 120l. v. 16l.	weak.
Hoaby,	100l.	ſufficient.
Reerſby,	60l.	ſufficient.
Rotherby,	30l.	ſufficient, but a pluralitan.
Friſby,	imp. r. 100l. v. 13l.	no preacher.
Brookſby, a decayed town, a church remaining, and a ſtipend of 10l.		ſufficient, but a pluralitan.
Ratcliffe,	imp. r. 40l. v. 30l.	no preacher.
Hungerton,	imp. r. 100l. v. 90.	no preacher.
Sackfalby,	100l.	no preacher.
Aſſerby,	50l.	ſufficient.
Seagrave,	100l.	ſufficient, but a pluralitan.
Southcroſton,	20l.	ſufficient.
Seilby,	imp. 120l. the curate hath a ſtipend of 10l.	ſufficient.
Thruſſington,	imp. r. 80l. v. 13l.	weak and negligent.
Loaſby,	all incloſed, a ſtipend of 6l. 13s. 4d.	ſufficient.
Tilton,	imp. r. 100l. v. 40l.	no preacher, and a pluralitan.
Tugbie,	imp. r. 70l. v. 40l.	no preacher.
Skeffington,	100l.	ſufficient, but a pluralitan and non-reſident.
Alaxton,	20l.	ſufficient.
Twiford,	imp. r. 100l. v. 10l.	negligent.
Dalby Chacomb,	imp. r. v. 20l.	ſufficient.
Aſhby Foldwell,	imp. r. 100l v. 30l.	no preacher.
Beeby,	60l.	
Quinniborrow,	imp. r. 100l. v. 16l.	ſufficient.
Barkby,	imp. r. 160l. v. 30l.	no preacher.
Preſtwould,	imp. r. 120l. curate penſion 13l. 13s. 4d.	weak.

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[1] Made by the Parliamentary Viſitors in or about the year 1650.

[2] "That it might appear that what was done *within* the houſes was agreeable to thoſe who were *without*; and that the ſame ſpirit reigned in parliament and people; all poſſible licence was exerciſed in preaching, and printing any old ſcandalous pamphlets, and adding new to them againſt the Church: petitions preſented by many pariſhioners againſt their paſtors, with articles of their miſdemeanors and behaviours; moſt whereof conſiſted in 'their bowing at the name of JESUS, and obliging the communicants to come up to the altar,' (as they enviouſly called it), that is, to the rails which incloſed the communion-table, 'to receive the ſacrament.' All which petitions were read with great delight, and preſently referred to the committee about Religion; where Mr. WHITE, a grave lawyer, but notoriouſly diſaffected to the Church, ſat in the chair; and then both petition and articles were ſuffered to be printed and publiſhed (a licence never practiſed before), that the people might be inflamed againſt the Clergy; who were quickly taught to call all thoſe againſt whom ſuch petitions and articles were exhibited (which were frequently done by a few of the rabble, and meaneſt of the people, againſt the ſenſe and judgement of the pariſh), the SCANDALOUS CLERGY; which appellation was frequently applied to men of great gravity and learning, and the moſt unblemiſhed lives." CLARENDON, vol. I. 8vo. p. 198.

AKELY DEANRY.

The town.	The ſtate and valuation per ann.	The quality of the Incumbent.
Swepſton,	80l.	ſufficient.
Nether Sheal,	100l.	weak.
Aſhby de la Zouch,	imp. r. 40l. v. 30l.	ſufficient.
Blackfordby capella,		ſufficient.
Packinton,	imp. r. 30l. v. 60l.	ſufficient.
Snibſton capella,		ſerved by the ſame man.
Cole-orton,	30l.	ſufficient.
Loughborrow,	140l.	ſufficient.
Long Whatton,	100l.	ſufficient.
Shepſhead,	imp. r. 50l. v. 20l.	no preacher, and ſcandalous.
Lockington,	imp. r. 80l. v. 10l.	ſufficient, double beneficed.
Onelip,	66l. 13s. 4d.	weak and negligent.
Belton,	imp. r. 26l. v. 40l.	weak and negligent.
Oſgathorp,	30l.	ſufficient.
Caſtle Donnington,	imp. 100l. v. 26l. 13s. 4d.	ſufficient.
Whitwick,	imp. r. 60l. v. 30l.	weak and ſcandalous.
Barrow,	imp. r. 200l. v. 80l.	ſufficient, but a pluralitan.
Mountſorrell capella,		ſufficient, but maintained by the town.
Quorndon capella,		no preacher.
Woodhouſe capella,		no preacher.
Diſeworth,	imp. r. 66l. 13s. 4d. v. 8l.	no preacher.
Breedon,	imp. r. 50l. v. 8l.	ſufficient.
Worthington capella,	imp. r. 60l. curate 13l. 13s. 4d.	ſufficient.
Stanton capella,	imp. r. 20l. v. 4l.	the ſame with Breedon.
Hathern,	66l.	ſufficient.
Thurcaſton,	120l.	ſufficient, but a pluralitan, and non-reſident.
Anſty capella,	curate's maintenance 5l.	no preacher.
Swithland,	40l.	ſufficient.
Kegworth,	200l.	ſufficient.
Iſly Walton capella,		no preacher.
Rodeley,	imp. r. 80l. v. 50l.	no preacher.
Grimſton, Caldwell, Gadſby, Came,	capellæ.	
Diſhly,	6l. 13s. 4d.	no preacher, and ſcandalous.

SPARKENHOE DEANERY.

The town.	The ſtate and valuation per ann.	The quality of the Incumbent.
Newbold,	40l.	weak and ſcandalous.
Hinckley,	imp. r. 100l. v. 50l.	unſound and unprofitable in teaching, and non-reſident.
Stoke capella,		weak.
Dadlington,	imp. r. 30l. curate's ſtipend 3l. 6s. 8d.	no preacher.
Higham,	50l.	ſufficient.
Wytherly,	60l.	ſufficient, but ſcandalous.
Market Boſworth,	200l.	ſufficient.
Sutton capella, Shenton capella,		ſufficient.
Barlſton, Carlton,		ignorant and ſcandalous.
Norton,	70l.	ſufficient.
Kirkby Mallory,	60l.	ſufficient.
Earl Shilton capella;	partly imp. 30l.	no preacher, and ſcandalous.
Sibſdon,	120l.	unſound in doctrine.
Thornton,	imp. r. 66l. 6s. 8d. v. 20l.	no preacher.
Bagworth capella,		no preacher.
Stanton capella,		ſufficient.
Ibſtock,	100l.	ſufficient.
Huckleſcote capella, Donnington capella,		weak.
Heather,	30l.	ſufficient.
Conningſton,	30l.	weak.
Nelſton,	100l.	ſufficient, but a pluralitan.
Normanton capella,		no preacher, and ſcandalous.
Appleby,	80l.	ſufficient.
Markfeild,	30l.	no preacher.
Shakerſton,	imp. r. 50l. v. 30l.	no preacher.
Orton on the Hill,	imp. r. 50l. v. 20l.	no preacher, and ſcandalous.
Peckleton,	40l.	ſufficient.
Shepy, cum Ratcliff, two parſonages, ſerved *alternis vicibus* by the incumbents.	100l.	1. ſufficient, but ſcandalous; pluralitan and non-reſident; the other no preacher.
Barwell,	100l.	ſufficient.
Stapelton capella,		a taylor reads ſervice here.
Fenny Drayton,	40l.	ſufficient.
Cadeby	30l.	ſufficient.
Twycroſs,	imp. r. 50l. curate's ſtipend 7l.	no preacher, and ſcandalous.

GOODLAXTON DEANRY.

Stony Stanton,	50l.	weak and negligent.
Narborrow	100l.	no preacher; unſound in religion; pluralitan, and non-reſident.
Thurlſton,	50l.	ſufficient.
Sapcote,	50l.	weak.
Croft,	60l.	weak.
Odeby,	imp. r. 60l. v. 20l.	ſufficient.
Wigſton,	imp. r. 120l. curate's ſtipend 13l. 13s. 4d.	ſufficient.
Ernſby,	imp. r. 66l. v. 20l.	no preacher.
Peatling Magna,	imp. 60l. v. 20l.	ſufficient.
Peatling Parva,	50l.	ſufficient, but much reſident at Cambridge upon his fellowſhip.
Bruntingthorp,	40l.	weak, negligent, and worldly.
Gilmorton,	60l.	no preacher, and ſcandalous.
Kilmecote,	60l.	ſufficient, pluralitan, non-reſident; his curate ſufficient.
Knaptoft, with two chapels, Mouſley, Shereſby,	100l.	the miniſter both ſufficient and diligent, one curate, a bare reader, no miniſter.
Coſbie,	imp. r. 80l. v. 13l. 6s. 8d.	inſufficient and ſcandalous.
Aſton Flamvile, with a chapel, Burbage,	100l.	miniſter ſufficient; curate weak.
Frowleſworth,	60l.	altogether inſufficient.
North Kilworth,	100l.	ſufficient, but non-reſident.
South Kilworth,	50l.	no preacher.
Whettſton, with a chapel, Enderby,	imp. 100l. v. 30l.	no preacher, and yet ſerveth both places.
Claybrook, with two chapels, Ulſtrop, Wigſton,	partly imp. 60l. v. 60l.	ſuffici. no cur.
Sharneford,	40l.	ſufficient.
Layer,	50l.	ſufficient, pluralitan, non-reſident, curate inſufficient and ſcandalous.
Cotſbich,	40l.	ſufficient.
Swinford,	imp. r. 50l. v. 20l.	inſufficient.
Aſhby Magna,	imp. r. 50l. v. 20l.	weak.
Aſhby Parva,	40l.	weak.
Lutterworth,	100l.	ſufficient.
Miſterton,	100l.	weak, pluralitan, non-reſident, altogether negligent and ſcandalous; curate ſufficient.

Dunton,

The town.	The ſtate and valuation per ann.	The quality of the Incumbent.
Dunton,	imp { r. 50l. v. 20l. }	very inſufficient.
Broughton Aſtley,	100l.	ſufficient.
Blaby, with a chapel, Countiſthorp,	100l.	ſufficient, pluralitan, non-reſident; curate inſufficient.
Bittſwell, imp.	{ r. 60l. v. 13l. 6s. 8d. }	altogether inſufficient and unlettered.
Foſton,	50l.	ſufficient.
Desford,	partly imp. yet worth 40l.	a preacher, but negligent.
Eilſton,	100l.	ſufficient.
Glenfeild, with two chapels, { Kirby, Braunſton, }	100l.	weak, negligent, pluralitan, and ſcandalous. one curate, inſufficient and ſcandalous.
Ratby,	imp. { r. 50l. v. 20l. }	inſufficient.
Shawell,	80l.	decrepit. curate inſufficient.
Willowby Waterleſſe,	50l.	altogether inſufficient and ſcandalous.
Elmeſthorpe,	decayed, but one family, worth 40l.	inſufficient, and negligent.

GARTRE DEANRY.

The town.	The ſtate and valuation per ann.	The quality of the Incumbent.
Gumley,	70l.	ſufficient.
Bowden Magna,	imp. 200l. hereunto belong three cures, and are all three diſcharged with the ſtipend of 28l.	1. negligent. 2. weak. 3. very inſufficient and ſcandalous.
Lubbenham, imp.	{ 130l. v. a ſtipend of 12l. }	inſufficient.
Foxton,	imp. { r. 50l. v. 20l. }	altogether inſufficient.
Wellham,	imp. { r. 40l. v. 30l. }	negligent and ſcandalous.
Cranoe,	30l.	negligent.
Slawſon,	imp. { r. 40l. v. 20l. }	negligent, unſound, and ſcandalous.
Glawſon,	30l.	inſufficient and ſcandalous.
Stanton Wyvel,	40l.	negligent.
Wyſtowe,	imp. { r. 120l. v. a ſtipend of 13l. 6s. 8d. }	inſufficient.
Stockerſton,	30l.	ſufficient.
Church Langhton, with divers chapels,	100l.	miniſter ſufficient; 1 curate inſufficient.
Knoſſington,	30l.	ſufficient.
Bringhurſt,	imp. { r. 40l. v. 20l. }	inſufficient and ſcandalous.
Medburne,	100l.	ſufficient, pluralitan, non-reſident.
Bilſdone,	40l.	ſufficient.
Pickwell,	50l.	ſufficient.
Huſbands Boſworth,	140l.	ſufficient, pluralitan, and non-reſident; curate inſufficient.
Hallowton, a double benefice, and hath two incumbents,	100l.	1. ſufficient; 2. inſufficient, and notoriouſly ſcandalous.
Blaſon,	20l.	negligent.
Howghton on the Hill,	40l.	weak and ſcandalous.
Theddingworth,	imp. { r. 80l. v. 20l. }	inſufficient, non-reſident, and ſcandalous.
Carleton,	70l.	inſufficient, unſound in religion, a pluralitan.
Laughton,	30l.	ſufficient.
Burton Overy,	50l.	weak.
Kibworth,	200l.	non-reſident, his curate weak.
Saddington,	50l.	weak and negligent.
Horningold,	imp. { r. v. 20l. }	inſufficient and ſcandalous.
Shankton,	30l.	ſufficient, but negligent.
Glen Magna,		weak.
Stretton Magna.		
Ebington,		inſufficient, non-reſident, a preacher hired at the charges of divers.
Norton juxta Galbee,		weak.
Thurnbee, with Stoughton,		ſufficient.
Galby,	80l.	ſufficient.
Scraptoft,	imp. { r. 60l. v. 30l. }	inſufficient.

LEICESTER TOWN.

This town hath in it ſix churches.

St. Martin's per ann. 26l.		the miniſter ſufficient.
St. Mary's per ann. 13l. 6s. 8d.		the miniſter altogether inſufficient, ſcandalous, and a pluralitan.
All Souls per ann. 20l.		weak and a pluralitan.
St. Margarite, with a chapel, Knighton,	40l.	the ſame man that hath ————
St. Leonard,		the ſame man that hath All Souls.
St. Nicholas,		the ſame man that hath St. Martin's.

The ſum of all the Shire.

The county of Leiceſter hath

- churches and chapels 240 at the leaſt, whereof 154 have competent maintenance; the other 86 want competent maintenance,
  - partly through impropriations, which are 81 at the leaſt.
  - partly through the covetouſneſs of them that are
    - pluralitans and non-reſidents, and they are 24.
    - incumbents of ſome churches that have chapels annexed.
- miniſters of three ſorts, —
  - 1. preachers.
    - 1. ſufficient 102.
    - 2. weak and unprofitable 25.
    - 3. careleſs and negligent 20.
    - 4. corrupt and unſound 6.
  - 2. no preachers, and they are 76.
  - 3. ſcandalous of both the former ſorts, and they 32

The ſum of the ſurvey of the county of LEICESTER.

Churches and chapels,	240	Miniſters of infamous and ſcandalous life,	32
Competent livings,	86	Miniſters corrupt and unſound in religion,	6
Impropriations,	81	Pluralitans and non-reſidents,	24
Preachers ſufficient,	102	Preachers unprovided for,	
Preachers weak in gifts, and unprofitable,	25	Churches wherein the ceremonies have been diſuſed,	56
Preachers careleſs and negligent,	20		
Unpreaching and dumb miniſters,	76		

An Account of ſuch VICARAGES in LEICESTERSHIRE whoſe Inſtitution or Ordination is extant among the Records at LINCOLN.

(Tranſcribed by Mr. CARTE from Mr. TYRINGHAM STEPHENS's Book.)

LEICESTRIÆ Archidiaconatus.

Abbekettleby. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Aſfordbie. Eccleſia oneratur in penſione 10s. marc', ſolvend' Eccl' Cath' Lincoln'.

Aſfordby & *Sywoldſby.* Eccleſiarium unio.

Aſhby. Vide in *Eſſebie* in hoc archiadiaconatu.

Barkby. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Barkſton. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Barrow. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Belton. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Beru. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Billeſdon. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Blaſton. Capella libera, proceſſus habitus ſuper libertatem ejuſdem.

Botelesford. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Botensford. Eccleſiæ appropriatio [1].

Bredon, cum capellis. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Bringhurſt. Eccleſiæ appropriatio.

Buckminſter. Eccleſiæ appropriatio.

Buckmynſtre. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Burghkirke, capella extra *Wymondham.* Cantariæ ordinatio.

Bytenſwell. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Caſtle Donington. Vide in *Donington.*

Charley Priorat'. Unio prioratui de *Ulveſcrofte.*

Claxton. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Claybrooke. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Coſſeby. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Croxton. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Dalby. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Dalby Parva. Eccleſiæ appropriatio, & vicariæ ordinatio.

Dixlee. Eccleſiæ appropriatio.

Donington, alias *Caſtle Donington.* Eccleſiæ appropriatio, & ordinatio vicariæ in eadem.

Dunton. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Dyxworth. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Eaton. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Enderby. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Erneſbie. Eccleſiæ appropriatio, & ejuſdem vicariæ portionis declaratio.

Eſſeby. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Evyngton. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Freſebie. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Frethbie. Capella hamelettæ infra parochiam de *Melton Mowbray.*

Galby. Liberæ rectoriæ eccleſiæ ibidem debetur annua penſio 45s. 8d. de abbate & conventu monaſterii de *Oſelveſton*, ratione eccleſiæ de *Norton* eis appropriatæ.

Gaudby, alias *Galby.* Vicariæ ordinatio.

Haloughton. Eccleſiæ utriuſque medietatis appropriatio.

Horningwould. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Howes. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Hungarton. Conventio ſuper exhibitionem unius capellani in capellâ hamlettæ de *Ingarſby.*

Hungarton. Compoſitio realis ſuper portione vicarii ibidem, inter epiſcopum, vicarium, et abbatem et conventum monaſterii Sanctæ Mariæ de Pratis Leiceſtriæ, proprietarios ibidem.

Hynkley. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Keggeworth. Compoſitio inter rectorem eccleſiæ ibidem ꝑoch' et rectorem eccleſiæ ꝑoch' de *Radclive ſup' Soram*, Ebor' dioc', ſup' quibuſdam decimis, &c.

Kirkeby ſuper Wretbek. Cantariæ fundatio per Rogerum Beler. Ejuſdem cantariæ et ſtatutorum ejuſdem regia confirmatio.

Idem. Eccleſiæ appropriatio, et unio ad cantariam prædictam.

Idem. Compoſitio realis inter cuſtodem et capellanos cantariæ ibidem ac ꝑochianos ibidem, de modo percipiendi et ſolvendi mortuaria.

Idem. Capellæ collegiatæ beati Petri erectio in eccleſiam conventualem, una cum præfectione prioris.

Idem. Conceſſio cantariæ duorum laicorum in domo conventuali ibidem, pro animâ Johannis Guiesford, cum obitu ejuſdem.

Kirkby Malory. Dedicatio capellæ de *Shylton*, et conceſſa ſepulturæ ibidem infra parochiam de *Kirkby* prædicta.

Leic' Archidiacon'. Compoſitio inter Archidiaconum ib̄m et ep̄um Lincoln', ſuper inſinuationem teſtamentorum, cartarum, et munimentorum copia, ꝓ jure ep̄i Lincoln' in terris ſuis ib̄m.

Leiceſtr', Sancti Clementis. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Leiceſtr', Sanctæ Margaretæ. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Leiceſtr', Sanctæ Mariæ de Caſtro. Portionis permutatio; et ibi adverte inquiſitionem quæ videtur facere ꝑ juriſdictionem abbatis monaſterii de Pratis Leic' in dictam eccleſiam et præbendarios ejuſdem.

Leiceſtre. Hoſpitalis *Beatæ Mariæ* ordinatio, et cantariæ mutatio in eccleſiâ conventuali ꝓ animâ d̄ni Roberti Byrd ordinatæ.

Leiceſtr', Sancti Leonardi. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Leiceſtr', Sancti Martini. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Leiceſtr', Sancti Michaelis. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Leiceſtr', Sancti Nicholai. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Leic', eccl' colleg' Novi operis. Novi collegii ordinationes et ſtatuta.

Leic', eccl' colleg' Novi operis. Ratificatio cujuſdam compoſitionis factæ inter decanos et canonicos ecc̄liar' collegiatar', viz. beatæ Mariæ juxta caſtrum et Novi operis.

Leic', Novi operis. Cantariæ ordinatio in ecc̄liâ novâ collegiatâ ibidem ꝑ Mariam Herney.

Leic', Novi operis. Ordinatio quædam in ecc̄liâ novâ collegiatâ ibidem ꝑ Simonem Synden.

Leiceſtr', Omnium Sanctorum. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Leiceſtr', Sancti Petri. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Leic', Omnium Sanctorum,
Leic', Sancti Petri,
Unio vicariæ Sancti Petri Leic' ecc̄liæ Omnium Sanctorum ibidem.

Leyre. Ordinatio.

Lockington. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Lodington. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Louſbie. Vicariæ ordinatio, et acta ſuper condemnationem vicariæ ib̄m ad exhibendum unum capellanum continuo miniſtrantem in capellâ de *Newton* ab ecc̄liâ prædictâ de *Louſbie* dependentem.

Loughburgh. Ordinatio.

Lutterworth Hoſpitale. Regula data ꝑ d̄num Johannem D'Alderby, quondam ep̄um Lincoln', magiſtro et fratribus ib̄m.

Launde Priorat. Eccleſiarum de *Lodington*, *Tilton*, *Friſbie*, *Melton*, *Weſton*, *Welham*, et *Eſſebie* alias *Aſhby.*

Lubbenham et Wiſtow. Eccleſiarum appropriatio.

Lubbenham. Compoſitio inter rectorem ib̄m et abbatem et conventum monaſterii Sancti Albani ſuper quibuſdam decimis.

Melton Mowbray. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Idem. Vicariæ augmentatio; et vide adhuc commiſſionem ad inquirend' ſuper exilitate proventuum ejuſdem vicariæ etiam poſt prædictam augmentationem factam, et deinde vide citationem coram proprietarios ib̄m ꝓ ſecundâ augmentatione fienda ib̄m.

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[1] This was the appropriation of Bottesford, in the county of Lincoln, and archdeaconry of Stow, and has no relation to the county of Leiceſter. J. FARDELL.

Idem. Ordinatio inter Nicholam Hamlette de *Frethbie*, infra parochiam ibidem, prætextu dedicationis cemeterii capellæ de *Frethbie*.

Idem. Sequeſtratio fructuum eccleſiæ parochialis ib̄m ꝑ non ſolutione annuitatis vicariorum choralium Lincoln'.

Miſterton. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Muſton. Pro jure prioriſſæ et conventu de *Styxwold* in pr̄tando eccleſia ibidem.

Norton juxta Galby. Eccleſiæ appropriatio.

Idem. Habet capellam de *Stretton* annexam, in quâ abbas et conventus de Oſelveſton tenentur exhibere capellanum perpetuum ad celebrandum ꝑ animabus Johannis at Halle et aliorum.

Idem. Conſecratio capellæ de *Stretton* Sancti Michaelis infra parochiam ib̄m, abſque prejudicio eccleſiæ parochialis.

Nouſele. Collegii fundatio.

Idem. Eccleſiæ appropriatio.

Oſelveſton. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Oſelveſton. Abbas et conventus ib̄m adſtringuntur ad ſuſtentand' quaſdam cantarias pro animabus Roberti Colville mil', d̄ni de Bythem, et aliorum, ſub certis pœnis pecuniariis elemoſinæ ep̄i applicandis.

Overton Quatermars. Cantariæ ordinatio in eccleſiâ paroch' ib̄m.

Overton ſub Ardenâ. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Packington. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Peightilton. Sententia ep̄i ſuper jure ꝑcipiendi quaſdam decimas, lata inter rectorem ib̄m ac abb̄em et conventum monaſterii Sanct' Ele, Lexion' dioceſ'.

Petlinge. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Plungarth. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Quenyburgh. Concordia inter vic' ib̄m et abb̄em et conventum monaſterii de *Selby*, ſuper quibuſdam decimis.

Idem. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Radcliffe. Vicariæ portionis mentio. Compoſitio inter vic' ib̄m ac priorem et conventum de *Charley*, proprietarios ib̄m, ſuper quibuſdam decimis.

Rakedale. Conceſſio penſionis annuæ 13s. 4d. ꝑ indemnitate ep̄i ratione appropriationis eccleſiæ ib̄m.

Idem. Appropriationem hujus eccl̄iæ vide.

Rateby. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Roleya. Vicariæ ordinatio; et vide latius tam ꝑ approbatione eccleſie ib̄m quam ꝑ dotatione vicariæ in eadem.

Saltby. *Scalford.* *Scraptoft.* *Shepſhead.* *Somerdby.* *Swinford.*	Vicariarum ordinationes.

Sapcote. Cantariæ duorum capellanorum in eccl̄ia ꝑoch' ib̄m. Ejuſdem cantariæ ordinationem et confirmationem vide.

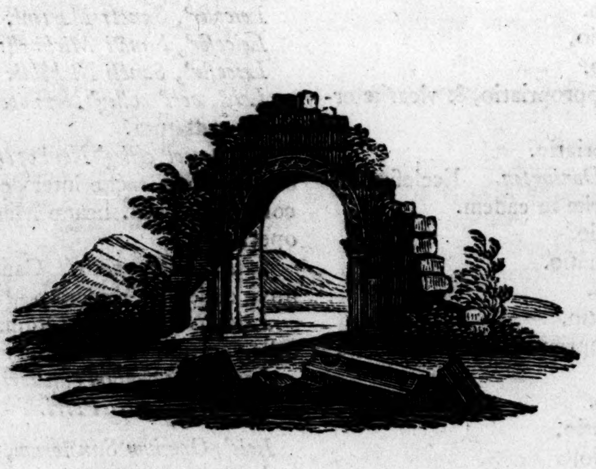
Sproxton. Eccl̄iæ appropriatio et vicariæ ordinatio in eadem.

Statbyrne. Cantariæ ordinatio.

Stretton Magna. Cantariæ ordinatio.

Thurcaſton.

Twyford. Vicariæ ordinatio.



Rotulus de valore terrarum Normanorum, de anno ſexto regis Johannis.

From Carte's Catalogue des Rolles Normans, I. 244.

LEICESTRE.

Ingardby & *Wileby*, terra Roberti de Angerville.
Eſſeby la Zouche, terra Rogeri la Zouche.
Ilveſton, terra Johannis le Joy.
Dithiſton [Syſton], terra Roberti de Tibonville.
Roeleg, terra que fuit Johannis de Harecourt eſt dominicum domini regis.
Silleby, terra Roberti de Harecourt.
Burſtall, terra ejuſdem Roberti.

Extracts from DODSWORTH'S Collections, in the Bodleian Library, vol. XLVIII.

Scutagia incipientia anno 2° regis Johis, completa in 13°.

WARR' & LEIC', fol. lxxvii.

Oſbertus de Clinton, 1 m.
Johes de Limſye, 2 m.
Mauld de Cauz, 2 m.
Rob' Marmyon, 11 m. quartam & quintam.
Willus de Albeny, 33 m. de veteri.

Inquiſitiones factæ ꝑ Angliam de ſervitiis tenentium in capite, an. 12° & an. 13° reg' Johan', &c. &c. quæ omnia in LIBRO RUBRO SCACCARII reperiuntur, &c. &c.

De FEODO LEICESTR', de parte Regis.

Willus de Cranford, & Leodegarius de Dynâ, 1 m.
Hugo de Dinâ, 7 m. & dim' de feod' Mort'.
Thomas de Eſtleg, 1 m.
Willus de Turevill, 19 m.
Johes Humet, 2 m. & dimid'.
Lucas Sorell, dimid' m.
Ricus, filius Wale, 1 m.
Radus le Butiler, 2 m.

De SERJANTIIS.

Ric' Engaine, Witteſleg & Lapton, ꝑ ſervic' venandi lupum.
Rogerus de Kaes, 1 hid' in Duſton de honore Peverell, ꝑ ſervic' mutandi falconem.
Rob', fil' Alani, tertiam partem unius hide in Hale, ꝑ ſervic' archerie.

Terre quorum ſervicia ignorantur.

Gerardus de Haunvill 50l. in Sutton.
Rob' de Balewe & Willus Comyn, 15l.
Baldwinus de Betum, 14l.
Comes David', 30l.
Willus Daubeny, 14l.
Walter de Preſton, Gretton, dimid' m. & ꝑ 25l.
Gilbtus de Monte 15l.
Henricus de Hanvill, Gerondon.
Regin' de Welleford, 60s. in Finden, in eſcambium pro Salvatâ & Withcot.
Simon de Lindon ff. 2 militum, quæ fuerunt Willmi de Humez, ꝑ finem fcam cum rege.
Phus de Wigorn', 18 lib' terre, quæ fuerunt ejuſdem Willi, & 12l. quæ fuerunt Robti de Harecourt.
Adam Keret, 20 lib' terre, quæ fuerunt trium militum Willmi de Humez, & 4 virgatas terre, quæ fuerunt Eudonis Pincerne.
Galfridus, filius Petri, 50 ſol' in terrâ ejuſdem, de honore de Berkhamſtud.

Hugo de Neville 10 m. terre, quæ fuit Aſelini de Fontibus.
Willus Briwera, Stokes & Siteleſhangr', quæ fuerunt Gerardi de Manqueund.

LEYCESTR'.

Archiepus Ebor', 3 mil' & dim'.
Epus Linc', 9 mil'; de quibus comes Leiceſtr' 1 mil' in Knigton.
Johannes de Olius, dim'.
Rob' de Chaucumb, 1.
Ric' Selvein, 1.
Adam de Bukemenſtre, 2.
Elyas de Rinkedon, 2.
Hæred' Rad' Truſſel, 1.
Robertus Maunſell, 1.
Hug' Pepin, quartam.
Abbas de Burgo, 2 m. & dim'; de quibus Rob' de Langeton 1, Rob' de Bruninghiſte 1, Petrus de Aſelakeſton dim'.
Comes de Ferrar', 12 m. & 4^{am}.
Comes David, 13. & dim' & quartam.
Comes Albemarl', 4 m. & dim'.
Comes Ceſtrie, 5 m.
Willus de Mumbray, 16 m.
Warinus filius Geroldi, 2.
Willus de Albanico, 32 m.
Ricus Baſſet, 7 m.
Rob' de Ros, dimid' m.
Rob' de Mortuo Mari, 2 m.
Fulco, filius Warini, dimid' m.
Rob' de Gaugi, 1 m. de feodo Fulconis Pagnell.
Willus de Laſce, & Rogerus de Murbray, 1. de feodo Rici de Rolles.
Will' de Gautre, 1 m. in Sadinton.
Fratres Templi, dim', de feod' Wydonis de Gron'.
Radus de Sechevill, 2 m. de feodo Rici de Rolles.

Honor Com' LEYCESTRIE.

Radus Pincerna, 8 m.
Johes de Humet, 5 m. & dim'.
Rob' de Wyville, 2 m. & dim'.
Willus Danet, dimid'.
Amicia Baſſet, & Aleis de Campania, 3 m.
Tho' de Eſtlege, 4 & quartam.
Willus de Turevill, 19, unde quatuor de parvis.
Hugo, 7 & dimid' de parvis.
Willus de Mumbray, 2 m.
Henricus de Peke, 1 m.
Lucas Sorell, 1 m.
Petrus de Malo Lacu, 1.
Willus Mutun, 1 m.
Gilbertus de Wanton, & Rogerus & Ric' de Kenelingeworthe, 1 m. & 1 quart'.

Idem. Ordinatio inter Nicholam Hamlette de *Frethbie*, infra parochiam ibidem, prætextu dedicationis cemeterii capellæ de *Frethbie*.

Idem. Sequeſtratio fructuum eccleſiæ parochialis ib̄m ꝑ non ſolutione annuitatis vicariorum choralium Lincoln'.

Miſterton. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Muſton. Pro jure prioriſſæ et conventu de *Styxwold* in p̄tando eccleſia ibidem.

Norton juxta Galby. Eccleſiæ appropriatio.

Idem. Habet capellam de *Stretton* annexam, in quâ abbas et conventus de Oſelveſton tenentur exhibere capellanum perpetuum ad celebrandum ꝑ animabus Johannis at Halle et aliorum.

Idem. Conſecratio capellæ de *Stretton* Sancti Michaelis infra parochiam ib̄m, abſque prejudicio eccleſiæ parochialis.

Nouſele. Collegii fundatio.

Idem. Eccleſiæ appropriatio.

Oſelveſton. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Oſelveſton. Abbas et conventus ib̄m adſtringuntur ad ſuſtentand' quaſdam cantarias pro animabus Roberti Colville mil', d̄ni de Bythem, et aliorum, ſub certis pœnis pecuniariis elemoſinæ ep̄i applicandis.

Overton Quatermars. Cantariæ ordinatio in eccleſiâ paroch' ib̄m.

Overton ſub Ardenâ. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Packington. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Peightilton. Sententia ep̄i ſuper jure ꝑcipiendi quaſdam decimas, lata inter rectorem ib̄m ac abb̄em et conventum monaſterii Sanct' Ele, Lexion' dioceſ'.

Petlinge. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Plungarth. Vicariæ ordinatio.

Quenyburgh. Concordia inter vic' ib̄m et abb̄em et conventum monaſterii de *Selby*, ſuper quibuſdam decimis.

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Hug' Pepin, quartam.
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Hugo, 7 & dimid' de parvis.
Willus de Mumbray, 2 m.
Henricus de Peke, 1 m.
Lucas Sorell, 1 m.
Petrus de Malo Lacu, 1.
Willus Mutun, 1 m.
Gilbertus de Wanton, & Rogerus & Ric' de Kenelingeworthe, 1 m. & 1 quart'.

Wilłus de Folevill, 3 q.
Rob' de Braybroc, dimid'.
Wilłus de Haſtinges, 2 q.
Henricus le Chat, dim' m.
Rađus de Turevile, 4 m.
Rob' de Campania, dim'.
Petrus de Cleybroc, 1 q.
Hugo de Dunham, 20.
Wilłus de Campania, dim' m.
Rađus de Campania, dim' m.
Rađus de Sepwik, 2 partes.
Matheus de Poteria, dim'.
Gilbertus de Dertenhames, 1 m.
Wilłus de la Ferte, 1.
Ric̃us Malhore, dim'.
Henricus Malhore, 1 q.
Gregorius, fil' Gregorii, 1 q.
Wilłus fil' Rob̃ti, 1 m.
Waleranus de Bigore, 1 q.
Rogerus de Merlai, 1 m.
Oliverus Daubeny, 2 q.
Ric̃us, fil' Wilłmi, 1 m.
Rađus Baſſet, 4 partes.
Ric̃us Baſſet, 2 m.
Tho' de Arderne, 1 m.
Rob' Noell, dimid' m.
Warinus de Baſſevill, 1 q.
Ivo de Veteri Ponte, 1 m.

Inquiſitiones, factæ anno 13° Regis Johannis, de honoribus regi aliquo tempore eſcaetis vel forisfactis, & de ſervitiis militum tenentium de eiſdem honoribus; quæ omnia reperiuntur in Libro Rubro Scaccarii, & apprimè conducunt, cum ad ſtemmatum familiarumque ſeries enucleandas, tum ad illuſtrandam regni Angliæ chorographiam.

Inquiſitiones de honoribus eſcaetis aliquo tempore, factæ anno regis Johan', de ſervitiis militum eorundem.

In Leicestrescire.

Rob' de Hareſtan, 1 m.
Henricus Falconarius, 1 m. in Brocton.

Warwyke & Leycestr'.

Jacobus de Biſeg, 1 feod'.
Willielmus de Rudevill, dim' feod'.
Ricardus de Curcun, 1 feod'.
Heredes Rogeri de Kamwill, 4 feod' & dim'.
Pryor de Kirkeby ſuper Wrythek, 1 feod'.
Rob̃tus de Deyvill, 2 feod'.
Rob̃tus de Mumbray, 1 feod'.
Wilłus Beler, 1 feod'.
Thomas Wapenbyre, 2 feod' & dimid'.
Heredes Rogeri de Kamvill, 1 feod' in Sutherek vel Suthetok.
Rob̃tus Haſteng, quartam partem & 20 partem Hapsford.
Idem, quintam partem in Hutehyrat.
Rogerus de Neuham, 1 feod' in eadem.
Rob̃tus de Waure, 1 feod' in eadem.
Hugo de Arderne, 1 feod' in Hampton.
Petrus de Montefort, quartam partem in Hampton.
Idem Petrus, octavam partem in Chadekwye.

Nomina illorum qui ad quintam decimam colligendam anno 3 Ed. I. aſſignati erant.

Leic' & War'.

Henr' de Notingham, Oſbernus de Bereford.

A true Copie of an old Book, indorſed, "A Copie of the Booke of Knights' Fees within the Countie of LEICESTER, anno regni Regis Ewardi Tertii 20°, Anno Domini 1347."

[From Harl. MSS. 6700.]

Computus Johannis Saunderſtedd, vicecomitis Leiceſtrenſis, Philippi Polwill, et Willielmi Nevill de Reareſbie, collectorum rationabilis auxilii in comitatu prædicto, domino regi Edwardo tertio conceſſi, ad primogenitum filium ſuum militem faciendum, anno regni ejuſdem regis viceſimo, viz. 40s. de ſingulis feodis militis in comitatu predicto.

Hundreda de FRAMLAND.

De Johanne Dribie, Adamo de Clyfton, et Adamo de Grymſclarke, pro tertiâ parte unius feodi in Somerby, Parva Dalby, et Erdeburgh, de feodo Ceſtrenſi, 13s. 4d.

De Henrico Moton, pro dimidio feodi in Stapleford, Saxbye, Wymondham, et Thorpe, de feod' Tutbury et Baſſett, 1l.

De priore de Bredon, pro 40^{a} parte unius feodi in Saxbie, de feod' Tutbury et Baſſett, 12d.

De Johanne Tybtoft, Galfrido de Caſterton, et Johanne de Berkeley, pro tribus partibus unius feodi in Wymondham et Thorpe, de feodo de Tutburye, 30s.

De Johanne Barkelye, pro 12^{a} parte unius feodi in eiſdem, de feodo de Tutburye, 3s. 4d.

De Willielmo Tott, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in eiſdem, de feodo de Tutburie, 2s.

De priore hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de feodo de Tutburye, 2s.

De Johanne Berkeley, pro dimidio feodi in Coſton, de feod' Tutbury et Baſſett, 20s.

De Willielmo Wayte et Margeriâ de Blaſton, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in Sewſterne, de feodo Baſſett, 2s.

De Johanne Dribie et Johanne Orbie, pro dimidio feodi in Abketilby, Holwell, et Herdebie, de feodo Baſſett, 20s.

De Thomâ Brabazon, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Eſtwell, de feodo Baſſett, 10s.

De abbate de Garendon, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de feodo Baſſett, 3s. 4d.

De Rogero le Warde, pro dimidio feodi in Frethby, de feodo Mowbrey, 20s.

De Willielmo Maurewarde, pro dimidio feodi in Gowdebye, de feodo Baſſett, 20s.

De prioriſſâ de Stikkeſwold, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in Wymondham et Thorpe, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de feodo Tutbury, 5s.

De Aliciâ Beler et Rogero Fouche, pro dimidio feodi in Kirkeby ſuper Wreke, de feodo Mowbray, 20s.

De cuſtode capellæ beati Petri in Kirkeby, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de feodo Mowbraye, 5s.

De priore hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de feodo Mowbraye, 2s.

De Johanne de Segrave, Jacobo Beler, et Johanne Souche, pro dimidio feodi in Olebie et Sixtenbye, de feodo Hunt', 20s.

De Agatha Beler, pro dimidio feodi in Ketilbie et Burton, de feodo Mowbraye, 20s.

De Roberto Chevercourte, pro dimidio feodi in Freathbye & Wyvordbie, unde Wyverby, de honore de Tykhill, et Burton & Frethbie de feodo Mowbraye, et quod eſt parcella illorum duorum feodorum militis quæ Johannes de Chevercorte quondam tenuit, 20s.

De Johanne Paynill de Bothbie, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Sproxton, de honore Huntingdon, 10s.

De Johanne Brabazon, pro dimidio feod' in eadem, de honore Huntingdon. 20s.

De Johanne Catofte et Johanne Cuſthorpe, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Saxbie, de honore Huntingdon, 10s.

De Edwardo Hillarey, et Willielmo filio Willielmi Avenelle, pro dimidio feodi in Hareſton et Knipton, de honore Leiceſter, 20s.

De abbate de Croxton, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Broughton, de honore Leiceſter, 10s.

De priore de Lenton, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 5s.

De priore Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ, pro 16^{ta} parte unius feodi in eadem, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore Leiceſter, 2s. 6d.

De Willielmo Arrebie, pro 6^{ta} parte unius feodi in Scaldforde, de honore Huntingdon, 6s. 8d.

De priore hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in eadem, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore Huntingdon, 10s.

De priore Sancti Andreæ, Northamton, pro 6^{ta} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Huntingdon, 6s. 8d.

De abbate de Garendon, pro 40^{a} parte unius feodi, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore Huntingdon, 12d.

De Johanne Segrave, pro dimidio feodi in Coldoverton, de feodo Roos, 20s.

De Willielmo de Roos, infra etatem, et in cuſtodiâ regis exiſtente, in cuſtodiâ Radulfi de Nevill ex dimiſſione regis, et pro 3^{bus} partibus unius feodi in Botlesforde, Normanton, Redmylde, et Berkeſton, Plungar, et Herdebye, de feodo Roos, 30s.

De Roberto de Colvile, pro tribus partibus unius feodi in Muſton et Normanton, de feodo de Roos, 30s.

De Johanne Charnells, pro 40^{a} parte unius feodi in Muſton, de feodo de Roos, 12d.

De Johanne filio Richardi, Willielmo Wynbyſhe, Johanne Charnells, et Roberto le Vowe, pro 10^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo de Roos, 4s.

De Ricardo Belhous, pro dimidio feodi in Berkeſton et Plungar, de feodo de Roos, 20s.

De Johanne Barnake et Hugone Charnells, pro dimidio feodi in eiſdem, de feodo de Roos, 20s.

De Willielmo Wynbyſhe, Nicolao Wynbysſhe, Willielmi Bathon', Johanne de Wynbysſhe, et Willielmo filio Ricardi Wynbysſhe, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in Bottelsford, de feodo de Roos, 5s.

De Roberto de Saxindale, pro 16^{ta} parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo de Roos, 2s. 6d.

De Johanne Burton, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Bottelsford, Redmylde, Muſton, et Plunger, de feodo Roos, 10s.

De Thomâ de Ferrariis, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in Redmyle, de feodo Roos, 5s.

De Joannâ quæ fuit uxor Johannis de la Warr, pro dimidio feodi in Herdeby & Statherne, de feodo Roos, 20s.

De Thomâ Reynes, pro dimidio feodi in Statherne, de feodo Roos, 20s.

De Adamo de Steynegrave, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo Roos, 10s.

De priore de Haverholme, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo Roos, 10s.

De Johanne Charnells, pro ſexageſimâ parte unius feodi in Howes, de feodo Roos, 8d.

De priore Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de feodo Roos, 2s.

De Johanne de Willughbie, Johanne Baſton, Alano Rehaut, pro dimidio feodi in Claxton, de feodo Roos, 20s.

De Willielmo Lazouche, pro dimidio feodi in Brentingby et Thorpe Ernold, de honore Leiceſter, 20s.

De Andreâ Lutterell, pro dimidio feodi in Saltby et Beſcolbye, de feodo Gaunt, 20s.

Summa denariorum 31l. 0s. 4d.

Summa feodorum 15 feod' dimid' & tertia pars unius feodi militis.

This was taken out of an olde note pynned to the booke, whereof this is a true copie.

Manerium de Broughton tenetur de rege in capite per 20^{am} partem feodi militis.

Stoneſbye tenetur de dominicâ regis in capite per 20^{am} partem feodi, et per redditum 32s. 10d. ob.

Hundreda de GOSCOTT.

De Johanne Verdon, pro quintâ parte unius feodi in Hemington, de honore Leiceſter, 8s.

De Johanne Laughton, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 2s.

De abbate Leiceſter, pro tertiâ parte unius feodi in Lockington, de honore Wynton, 13s. 4d.

De Radulfo Baſſett de Drayton, pro dimidio feodi in Whatton, de honore Wynton, 20s.

De Thomâ de Thorpe, pro 10^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 4s.

De Willielmo de Bredon, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 10s.

De Roberto del Hay et Johanne Hotoft, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in Hatherne, de feodo Wynton, 5s.

De Thomâ de Thorpe, pro 40^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 12d.

De Johanne Segrave et Johanne Nauncell, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi, in eadem de honore Wynton, 5s.

De Thomâ de Schulton, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 2s.

De abbate de Garondon, pro 40^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore Wynton, 12d.

De Aliciâ de Bellomonte, pro medietate et quintâ parte et 40^{a} parte unius feodi in Whitwicke et Shepyſhead, de honore Wynton, 29s.

De Matildâ que fuit uxor Roberti de Holland, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in Shepiſheved, de honore Wynton, 3s. 4d.

De abbate de Garendon, pro 40^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore Wynton, 12d.

De Hugone filio Alani la Zouch, pro uno feodo & dimidio, & quartâ parte unius feodi, in Aſheby la Zouch, cum membris, de honore Wynton, 70s.

De abbate de Lilleſhull, pro quintâ parte unius feodi in Blackefordby et Aſhbye, de honore Wynton, 8s.

De priore de Charley, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in Charley, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore Wynton, 5s.

De abbate de Gerendon, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in Halton & Aſheby, in puram & perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore Wynton, 2s.

De Aliciâ comitiſſâ de Kent, pro 3^{bus} partibus unius feodi in Caſtell Donington, de feodo Ceſter & Huntingdon, 30s.

De priore de Norton, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in Wartoft juxta Donington, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore Ceſter & Huntingdon, 5s.

De priore Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in Walton Yſley, de feodo Ceſter & Huntingdon, 5s.

De Roberto Patrick, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Kegworth, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 10s.

De Johanne de Segrave, pro quartâ et 5^{ta} parte unius feodi in Dyſworth, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 18s.

De prioriſſâ de Langley, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore Ceſter et Huntingdon, 2s.

De prioriſſâ de Gratiâ Dei, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Belton, Whatton, et Diſworth, de honore Leiceſter, 10s.

De Tho. Waſtneyſe, pro 16^{ta} parte unius feodi in Oſgathorpe, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 2s. 6d.

De priore Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ, pro 40^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 12d.

De Johanne Talbott, pro 6^{ta} parte unius feodi in Swanyngton, de feodo Lancaſter, 6s. 8d.

De Ivone de Preſtwold, pro 40^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Lancaſter, 12d.

De abbate de Garendon, pro 30^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore Lancaſter, 16d.

De Willielmo Maurwarde, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Overton Quatermars, de feodo Ceſter, 10s.

De Johanne Lather, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in Overton Sawcye et Swanington, de feodo Lancaſter, 5s.

De Nicholao Charnells, pro dimidio feodi in Swepſton, de feodo Ceſter, 20s.

De Johanne Burgelon et Radulfo le Butler, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Newton Botiller, de feodo Tutburye, 10s.

De priore de Coventrie, pro uno feodo in Packington et Snipſton, in Snypſton, pro 3^{a} parte de feodo Ceſter, 40s.

De Jacobo de Stafforde, pro dimidio feodi in Netherſheale, de feodo Tutburye, 20s.

De abbate de Miravelle, pro dimidio feodi in Spittellſheale, de feodo Tutburye, 20s.

De Thomâ Cooke, pro dimidio feodi in Stanton Harawld, de feodo Tutburye, 20s.

De Johanne Orreby, pro 3^{a} parte unius feodi in Bredon, cum membris, de feodo Tutburye, 13s. 4d.

De Rogero Rohand, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi et 60^{a} parte unius feodi in Worthington et Newbold, de feodo Tutburye, 10s. 8d.

De abbate de Garendon, pro 40^{a} parte unius feodi in eiſdem, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore de Tutburye, 12d.

De abbate de Burton, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Okethorpe, de feodo de Tutburye, 10s.

De priore de Greſeley, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in Baxthorpe, de feodo Tutburye, 2s.

De Ricardo Attehalle, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in Duranteſthorpe, de feodo Tutburye, 2s.

De Johanne Bakepuys, pro tertiâ parte unius feodi in Adlaxton, de feodo Huntington, 13s. 4d.

De Roberto le Breuſter, pro 6^{ta} parte unius feodi in Eaſt Norton, de feodo de Huntington, 6s. 8d.

De Galfrido de Bene, pro ſextâ parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo Huntingdon, 6s. 8d.

De abbate de Croxton, pro 12^{a} parte unius feodi in Tokebye, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de feodo de Verdone, 3s. 4d.

De Willielmo Stanſton et Thomas de Chaworth, pro 12^{a} parte unius feodi, de feodo Verdon, 4s.

De Johanne Digbye, pro 6^{ta} parte unius feodi in Tylton, de comitatu Warwicke, 13s. 4d.

De abbate Sancti Jacobi extra Northampton, pro 10^{a} parte unius feodi in Halleſted, de comitatu Warwicke, 4s.

De priore grandi montis de Alberbury, pro dimidio feodi in Whatbergh, de honore Huntingdon, 20s.

De Willielmo Marmyon, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Cold Newton et Loſebye, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 10s.

De Johanne Burdett, pro 3^{a} parte unius feodi in Loſeby, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 13s. 4d.

De Johanne Segrave et Roberto Maule, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Twyforde et Thorpe, de feodo Sechvile, 10s.

De abbate de Valle Dei et abbate de Oſleveſton, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in eiſdem, de feodo Okeham, 10s.

De Johanne Segrave, pro dimidio feodi in Dalby Jacombe et South Croxton, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 20s.

De magiſtro de Burton Sancti Lazari, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in Dalby Chacombe, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 2s.

De Johanne Folvill, pro 3^{bus} partibus unius feodi in Aſheby Folvill et Newbold, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 30s.

De Roberto Holwell, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Aſheby Folvill, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 10s.

De Willielmo de Aſhebye, pro 12^{a} parte unius feodi in Quenby, de feodo Roos, 3s. 4d.

De Willielmo Boteler, pro 12^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo Roos, 3s. 4d.

De abbate de Oſeleſton, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in Hungerton, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 5s.

De abbate Leiceſter, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de ſeodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 5s.

De Magiſtro Sancti Johannis Leiceſter, pro 30^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 16d.

De Tho. Faukener, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in Cayham, de ſeodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 2s.

De Johanne Seiton, pro ſextadecimâ parte unius feodi in eadem de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 2s. 6d.

De Rogero de Willoughby, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Barkeby Thorpe et Hamyiton, de feodo Roos et Huntingdon, 10s.

De abbate Leiceſter, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de feodo Roos et Wynton, 2s.

De magiſtro de Merton-halle, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Barkeby, de feodo de Roos, 10s.

De Johanne Mallore, pro 16^{ta} parte unius feodi in Hamelton, de feodo Roos et Wynton, 2s. 6d.

De Johanne de Aſhebye, pro 10^{a} parte unius feodi in South Croxton, de feodo Roos et Wynton, 4s.

De abbate de Selby, pro dimidio feodi in Queinbroughe, de feodo Huntingdon, 20s.

De priore hoſpitalis Sancti Jeruſalem in Angliâ, pro 40^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de feodo de Huntingdon, 12d.

De magiſtro de Burton Sancti Lazari, pro 30^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo Tutburye, 16d.

De magiſtro Sancti Johannis Leiceſter, pro 30^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo Tutburye, 16d.

De Johanne Hotoft de Humbſton, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in Humbſton, de honore Leiceſter, 5s.

De Roberto de Saddington, pro 10^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 4s.

De Roberto de Hay, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 2s.

De Roberto de Evington, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 2s.

De Johanne de Glen, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 2s.

De Johanne de Layton, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 5s.

De priore de Ware, Edmundo de Belgrave, et Willielmo Penſax, pro 6^{ta} parte unius feodi in Belgrave, de honore Leiceſter, unde dictus prior tenet 30^{am} partem unius feodi, 6s. 8d.

De Lawrencio de Belgrave, pro 12^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 3s. 4d.

De prioriſſâ de Gratiâ Dei, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore Wynton, 2s.

De Johanne de Blabye, pro 30^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 16d.

De Willielmo le Taylor, et Joanna ſorore Petri de Glen, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 2s.

De abbate de Garendon, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in Belgrave, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore Leiceſter, 2s.

De cuſtode capelle de Kirkeby, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in Belgrave, de honore Leiceſter, 2s.

De Ricardo de Blaby, pro 30^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 16d.

De epiſcopo de Lincoln, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Thurmaſton, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore Wynton, 10s.

De abbate Leiceſter, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore Wynton, 5s.

De priore de Cold Newton, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 5s.

De abbate de Garendon, pro 40^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 12d.

De Radulfo de Neville, pro 12^{a} parte unius feodi in Sithſton, de honore Wynton, de herede de Roos, infra etatem, et in cuſtodia regis exiſtente, 3s. 4d.

De Johanne de Saundreſted, pro 24^{ta} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 20d.

De Johanne Walſhe et Nicolao Glenfeld, pro 10^{a} parte, et 60^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 3s. 8d.

De priore de Wolveſcroft, pro 30^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 16d.

De Roberto de Sitheſton capellâ, pro 40^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 12d.

De Philippo de Follvill, pro 10^{a} parte unius feodi in Rearſby, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 4s.

De Radulfo Chamberlyne, pro ſextâ parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo Ceſter de Huntingdon, 6s. 8d.

De Willielmo de Nevill, pro 12^{a} parte unius feodi in Rereſby, de feodo Ceſter & Huntingdon, 3s. 4d.

De Galfrido de Villers, pro 10^{a} parte unius feodi in Brokeſby, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 4s.

De Radulfo le Brett, pro 10^{a} parte unius feodi in Rotherbye, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 4s.

De priore de Chacombe, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 10s.

De Johanne Twicroſſe, et aliis liberis tenentibus de feodo Baſſett, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in Fryſbye, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 5s.

De priore de Trentham, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in Gaddeſby, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 2s.

De Willielmo la Zouch de Harringworth, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in Barneſby, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 2s.

De priore de Chacombe, pro 18^{a} parte unius feodi in Dalby Jacombe, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 4s.

De Aliciâ de Bellomont, pro tribus partibus unius feodi in Loughburghe, cum membris, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 30s.

De Ricardo filio Serlonis de Thorpe Hanker, pro 10^{a} parte unius feodi in Thorpe Anker, de feodo Ceſter & Huntingdon, 4s.

De Egidio Erdington, pro dimidio feodi in Barrowe, Quarndon, et Wodhouſe, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 20s.

De Aliciâ de Bellomonte, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in Quardon et Wodhouſe, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 5s.

De Roberto Farneham, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in eiſdem, de feodo Ceſter & Huntingdon, 2s.

De Radulfo Baſſett de Drayton, pro 3^{bus} partibus dimidii feodi in eiſdem, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 15s.

De Johanne Seagrave, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Silebye et Thurneby, de honore Leiceſter, 10s.

De eodem Johanne, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in Mownt Sorrell et Weſton, de feodo Winton, 5s.

Deo eodem Johanne, pro 4^{a} parte unius feodi in Segrave, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 10s.

De Loretâ Somervile, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Coſington, de feodo Huntingdon, 10s.

De Symone Germayne, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo de Huntingdon, 10s.

De Radulfo de Baſſett de Drayton, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Radeclyffe, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 10s.

De Henrico Nottingham, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Thruſſyngton, Radeclyffe, et Hobye, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 10s.

De Waltero de Howbye, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in Hobye, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 5s.

De Johanne Multon, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 5s.

De Hugone Maygnill, pro 3^{a} parte unius feodi in Rakedale et Wyllwys, de feodo Ceſter et Huntingdon, 13s. 4d.

De Philippo de Folvill, pro 12^{a} parte unius feodi in Sywaldbie, de honore Leiceſter, 3s. 4d.

De Johanne Bluett, pro 12^{a} parte unius feodi in Saxilby, de honore Leiceſter. 3s. 4d.

De Ricardo Willughbie, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in Wymeſwold, de honore Leiceſter, 2s.

De Roberto Pontrell, pro 10^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 4s.

De Johanne de Nevill, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Preſtwold, Wymeſwold, Burton, et Coots, de honore Leiceſter, 10s.

De Johanne Pontrell, pro 4^{ta} parte unius feodi in Howton et Coots, de feodo Ceſter, 10s.

De Roberto Pontrell, pro 12^{a} parte unius feodi in Preſtwold et Burton, de feodo Ceſter, 3s. 4d.

De Johanne Mallore, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Walton, de honore Leiceſter, 10s.

De Roberto Tyrvile, pro 8a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 5s.

De Johanne Walſhe, pro 3a parte unius feodi in Anlepp, de honore Leiceſter, 13s. 4d.

De Thomâ de Faukener, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Thurkeſtone, de honore Leiceſter, 10s.

De Willielmo Cooke, Thomâ de Thurmaſton, et Roberto Attehall, pro 6ta parte unius feodi in Burſtall, de honore Leiceſter, 6s. 8d.

De Johanne de la Warre, pro 3a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 13s. 4d.

De Johanne Waleys, pro 20a parte unius feodi in Swythland, de honore Wynton, 2s.

De Johanne Walſhe, pro 10a parte unius feodi in Cropſton, de honore Wynton, 4s.

De abbate Leiceſter, et Marmaduco de Grendalle, pro 6ta parte unius feodi in Anſtye, de honore Wynton, 6s. 8d.

De priore hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Beamond, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore Leiceſter, 10s.

De eodem priore, pro dimidio feodi in Dalbye et Saxelby, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore Leiceſter, 20s.

De priore de Sempringham, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Thruſtington, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de domino de Segrave, 10s.

De abbate de Bellocapite, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Wymondſwold, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore Leiceſter, 10s.

De abbate de Gerendon, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Burton, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore Leiceſter, 10s.

25to Hen. 6ti, Hugo Willoughby tenuit manerium de Coſington, cum pertinentiis, comitatu Leiceſter, ut de ducatu ſuo Lancaſter, honoris ſui Leiceſter, per ſervitium 4te partis unius feodi millitis.

Sum̃a denariorum, 58l. 12s. 2d.

Sum̃a feodorum 49 feodi, & 4a pars, 40e partes, & 12a pars 40e partis unius feodi militis.

This note of the manor of Dalbie was taken out of an old note pynned to the booke, whereof this is a true copie.

Manerium de Dalbye tenetur de dominâ reginâ in capite per ſervitium 10e partis feodi millitis, et per redditum 19s. 8d.

Hundreda de GERTREY.

De Ricardo Corbett, pro medietate unius feodi in Houghton, de honore Wynton, 20s.

De hæredibus Johannis de Digbie, Galfridi de Skeftington, hæred' Johannis Child, et Johannis Sherford, pro dimidio feodi in Bilſden, de honore Peverell, 20s.

De Johanne de Gray, pro dimidio feodi in Evington, de honore Leiceſter, 20s.

De hæredibus Johannis Buſſy, pro 20a parte unius feodi in eadem, de comitatu Wynton, 2s.

De abbate de Creke, pro 10a parte unius feodi in Ilveſton, de honore Leiceſter, 4s.

De Johanne Boyville, pro 12a parte unius feodi in Slawſton, de feodo de Roos, 3s. 4d.

De Radulfo Chamberlyne, pro 12a parte unius feodi in Owthorpe, de feodo Baſſett, 3s. 4d.

De Rogero Pikeringe, juniore, pro 16ta parte unius feodi in Slawſton, de feodo Baſſett, 2s. 6d.

De Egidio Maygnill, et hæredibus Simonis Norton, pro dimidio feodi in Burton Novery, de honore Wynton, 20s.

De Roberto Burdett, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Fryſbie, de honore Wynton, 10s.

De capellâ de Marſton Truſſell, pro 8a parte unius feodi in Boreſworth de honore Wynton, 5s.

De Johanne Stoke, pro 8a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 5s.

De Henrico Mallorie, pro 8a parte unius feodi in Norton juxta Galby, de honore Wynton, 5s.

De Aliciâ Willoughbie, pro dimidio feodi in Shankeſton et Herdewycke, de honore Leiceſter, 20s.

De Roberto Wyvell, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Staunton, de honore Leiceſter, 10s.

De Radulfo Haſtings, pro 8a parte unius feodi in Wyſtowe, de feodo Haſtings, 5s.

De Willielmo Truſſell et Radulfo Haſtings, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Flecknye, de feodo de Haſtings, 10s.

De Johanne Clarke, pro 8a parte unius feodi in Hallioke, de epiſcopo Lincoln, 5s.

De Johanne Haſtewyke, pro 8a parte unius feodi in Eaſton, de abbate de Burgo Sancti Petri, 5s.

De Symone de Northwich, et hæredibus de Kirkebye, pro tertiâ parte unius feodi in Bringhurſt, Drayton, et Preſtgrave, de abbate de Burgo Sancti Petri, 8s. 4d.

De Johanne Payneby, pro 5ta parte unius feodi in Laughton, de honore Wynton, 6s. 8d.

De Galfrido Skeftington, pro 12a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 3s. 4d.

De Roberto de Sadington, pro 8a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 5s.

De Johanne de Segrave, pro 8a parte unius feodi in Thurnebye et Buſhby, de honore Wynton, 5s.

De Willielmo la Zouch, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Buſheby, de honore Wynton, 10s.

De Edmundo Truſſell, pro 16a parte unius feodi in Thedingworth, de honore Leiceſter, 2s. 6d.

De Alano Seint Clere, pro 8a parte unius feodi in Thedingworth, de comitiſſâ de Penbrooke, et de honore Huntingdon, 5s.

De Willielmo de Graunforde, pro 8a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 5s.

De Johanne de Towres, pro 16ta parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 2s. 6d.

De Johanne Daynegaine, Johanne Bardulf, et Johanne Hackett, pro 3bus partibus unius feodi in Hallaughton, de honore Peverell, 30s.

De Tho. Chadworth, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Medburne, de feodo Roos, 10s.

De Egidio Edington, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Knoſſington, de honore Tickhull, 10s.

De Hugone Newbold, pro 12a parte unius feodi in Newbold Sawcye, de feodo Harcourt, 3s. 4d.

De Tho. Curſonne et Tho. Brabaſon, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Mowſley, de honore Leiceſter, 10s.

De Guidone Briton, et Waltero Crooke de Leiceſter, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 10s.

De Aliciâ Herezarde, Edmondo Truſſell, et Johanne de Howbye, pro 3a parte unius feodi in Holte, de feodo Baſſett, 13s. 4d.

De Henrico filio Rogeri, pro 3a parte unius feodi in Carleton Curlue, de honore Wynton, 13s. 4d.

De Johanne Latymer et Warino Latymer, pro dimidio feodi in Smethton et Weſterby, de honore Leiceſter, 20s.

De Johanne de Myddelton, pro 8a parte unius feodi in Foxton, de comitiſſâ de Penbrooke, et de honore Huntingdon, 5s.

De Waltero de Thorpe, pro 8a parte unius feodi in eadem, de comitiſſâ de Penbrooke, et de honore Huntingdon, 5s.

De Margaretâ de Thorpe, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Thorpe juxta Langeton, de comitiſſâ de Penbrooke, et de honore de Huntingdon, 10s.

De Radulfo Baſſett de Weldon, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in eadem, de comitiſſâ de Penbrooke, et de honore de Huntingdon, 10s.

De Thomâ Baſſett de Welham, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Welham, de feodo Baſſett, 10s.

De priore de Lawnd, pro 8a parte unius feodi in eadem, de archiepiſcopo Eboracenſi, 5s.

De Henrico filio Rogeri, pro dimidio feodi in Glen Marcell, de honore Wynton, 20s.

De Roberto Blaſton, pro 8a parte unius feodi in Blaſton, de abbate de Burgo Sancti Petri, 5s.

De Julianâ de Nottingham, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in eadem, de abbate de Burgo Sancti Petri, 10s.

De Willielmo Marmyon, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Galbye, de honore Wynton, 10s.

De hæredibus Johannis Latymer, et Warino Latymer, pro dimidio feodi in Eaſt Langton et Weſt

Langeton, de honore Leiceſter, 20s.

De Roberto de Weſt Langton, pro dimidio feodi in eiſdem, de honore Leiceſter, 20s.

De Roberto de Stokedon, Willielmo de Burgh, et Radulfo de Gaddeſbie, pro 10a parte unius feodi in Erdeburgh, de Anketillo Mallorye, 4s.

De epiſcopo Lincolnienſi, pro dimidio feodi in ſuburbio Leiceſter, de rege, 20s,

De Roberto de Saddington, pro 4a parte unius feodi in Noſeley, de honore Leiceſter, 10s.

De Warino de Latymer, et Thomas de Bootheby, pro 4a parte unius feodi in Guthmondele, de comitiſſâ Penbrooke, et de honore Huntingdon, 10s.

De Johanne Gryffine, pro 8a parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo comitis Warwick, 5s.

De hæredibus Johannis Baude, Johanne de Waldegrave, et Alicia Broune, pro 3a parte unius feodi in eadem, de archiepiſcopo Eboracenſi, 13s. 4d.

De Tho. Baleſoveriſe, pro 8a parte unius feodi in Lubbenham, de comitiſſâ Penbrooke, & honore Huntingdon, 5s.

De Willielmo Curſon, pro uno feodo de Pickwell, de Leveſthorpe, de feodo Mowbraye, 40s.

De Rogero Aungerville, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Ingwardbye, de honore Leiceſter, 10s.

De Tho. de Thurmaſton, Willielmo de Babegrave, et Roberto de Gaddeſbie, pro 12a parte unius feodi in Babegrave, de honore Wynton, 3s. 4d.

De Johanne de Myddelton, et Adam Mautravers, pro 8a parte unius feodi in Bowden Magna, de comitiſſâ Penbrooke, et de honore Huntingdon, 5s.

De Johanne de Boyvell, pro 6ta parte unius feodi in Stokefaſton, de honore Leiceſter, 6s. 8d.

De Johanne de Boyvell, pro 12a parte unius feodi in Branouthe, de honore Leiceſter, 3s. 4d.

De Iſabella Maunſell, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Tirlington, de archiepiſcopo Ebor' 10s.

De Willielmo de Sauſton, et Willielmo de Trylton, pro 20a parte unius feodi in Keythorpe, de archiepiſcopo Ebor', 2s.

De Johanne Seyton, et Willielmo de Sauſton, pro 16a parte unius feodi in Gouthbie, de honore Peverell, 2s. 6d.

De Radulfo de Woden, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Roleſton, de honore Peverell, 10s.

De Henrico de la Hye, pro 8a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Peverell, 5s.

Summa denariorum 33l. 2s. 0d.

Summa feodorum 16 feodi, dimidium & 20a pars unius feodi.

Hundred' de SPERKENHO.

De Johanne de Grey, pro uno feodo militis in Boſeworth, Carleton, Coton, et Sheynton, de honore Wynton, 40s.

De Elizabeth' de Burgh, et tenentibus ejus, pro 3a parte unius feodi in Bocherdeſton, Wobold, et Naneby, de feodo Verdon, 13s. 4d.

De eadem Elizabetha, Anketino Hobye, et hærede Henrici de Ferar, pro tertiâ parte unius feodi in Berleſton, de Verdon et Wynton, unde dictus hæres infra etatem, et in cuſtodiâ Philippæ reginæ, ex dimiſſione regis, tenet 3am partem dictæ 3e partis, 13s. 4d.

De Anketino Malore, et tenentibus ſuis, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Kirkebye Mallorye, de honore Leiceſter, 10s.

De Tho. Wichard, et aliis liberis tenentibus ſuis de feodo Pippard, pro 8a parte unius feodi in Oſberſton, de feodo Pippard, 5s.

De Radulfo de Kateby, et aliis liberis tenentibus ſuis, pro 10a parte unius feodi in Cateby, de honore Leiceſter, 4s.

De tenente feodi Leiceſter in eadem villâ de Oſberſton, pro 12a parte unius feodi, de honore Leiceſter, 3s. 4d.

De Matildâ de Holland, pro dimidio feodi in Bagworth et Thorneton, de honore Leiceſter, 20s.

De comite de Penbrooke, et tenentibus ſuis, pro 3a parte unius feodi in Neyleſton, de rege, 13s. 4d.

De abbate de Miravall, pro 2bus partibus unius feodi in Lecheberne, Overton, Weſton, Morebarne, Pynwell, de honore Tutburye, 26s. 8d.

De abbate de Garendon, pro 6ta parte unius feodi in Staunton ſubter Bardon, Swynfen grange, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore Wynton, 6s. 8d.

De Iſabellâ de Stapulton, et tenentibus ſuis, pro 8a parte unius feodi, in Normanton ſuper le Heath, de feodo Haſtings, 5s.

De Elizabethâ de Wardon, Alexandro de Novers, et comite de Penbroke, et tenentibus ſuis, pro 10a parte unius feodi in Barton, de feodo Haſtings, 4s.

De priore hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ, pro dimidio feodi in Hether, de feodo Dalbye, 20s.

De Johanne Charnells et Radulfo Turvile, et aliis tenentibus ſuis, pro 3bus partibus unius feodi in Thurleſton, Craft, & Normanton, de honore Leiceſter, 30s.

De Philippo de Nevell, pro 4a parte unius feodi in Enderby, de honore Leiceſter, 10s.

De Johanne Boteler, pro 3a parte unius feodi in Northburghe, de com' Warr', 13s. 4d.

De Roberto Burdett, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Huncote, de honore Leiceſter, 10s.

De Simone Baſſett & Willielmo Marſhall, & tenentibus eorum, pro tribus partibus unius feodi in Sapcote, de honore Leiceſter & Wynton, 30s.

De Simone Baſſett, pro tertiâ parte unius feodi in Staunton, de honore Leiceſter, 13s 4d.

De Rogero Cuilly, pro 6a parte unius feodi in Branſton, de honore Wynton & Peverell, 6s. 8d.

De Nicholao Charnells, et tenentibus ſuis, pro dimidio feodi in Almeſthorpe, de honore Wynton, 20s.

De Rogero Souche, & tenentibus ſuis, & Roberto Herle, pro 6ta parte unius feodi in Braunſton & Lubſthorpe, de honore Peverell, 6s. 8d.

De Johanne Walſhe & Tho. Danett, pro 12a parte unius feodi in Brontingthorpe, de abbate de Miravell, de feodo Verdon, 3s. 4d.

De Johanne Wardon et Roberto Burdett, pro dimidio feodi in Ibſtocke, de feodo de Haſtings, 20s.

De Johanne filio Huberti, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Twicroſſe, de feodo Tutburye, 10s.

De Willielmo Moton, & parcenariis ſuis, pro 6ta parte unius feodi in Congeſton, de honore Leiceſter, 6s. 8d.

De Roberto de Grendon, pro 6ta parte unius feodi in Gopeſhale, de honore de Tutburye, 6s. 8d.

De Johanne Grym, pro 6ta parte unius feodi in Billeſdon, de feodo Verdon, 6s. 8d.

De Henrico de Danvers, et hæredibus Willielmi Waſtrey et Willielmi Manſell, pro 3a parte unius feodi in Congeſton & Shakeſton, de feodo Haſtings, 13s. 4d.

De Johanne Greſley, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Appelby, de feodo Tutburye, 10s.

De comite Penbrooke, & Edwardo de Berford, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Snarkeſton, de feodo de Tutburye, 10s.

De Rogero Cuilly, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Radclyffe, de Ballenpar, 10s.

De Willielmo Harecourte, pro 4a parte unius feodi in Magna Shepy, de feodo Tutburye, 10s.

De Johanne de Herdewyke, et Johanne de Lynley, pro 8a parte unius feodi in Lynley, de feodo Mowbraye, 5s.

De abbate de Miravalle, Johanne de Shepey, et Ricardo del Temple, pro 6ta parte unius feodi in Parva Shepey, de honore Wynton, 6s. 8d.

De Rogero Corbett, pro dimidio feodi in Sibbeſdon, de feodo Wynton, 20s.

De Tho. de Willeſburghe, pro 3te parte unius feodi in Wellſburghe, de honore Wynton, 13s. 4d.

De Tho. de Aſtley, Willielmo de Hondeſacre, Willielmo Baſy, et Johanne Bate, pro 3a parte unius feodi in Heigham et Wyken, de honore Leiceſter & Wynton, 13s. 4d.

De Roberto Champaigne, Egidio Meygnell, Johanne Marchall, et Johanne Bate, pro dimidio feodi in Upton et Stoke, de honore Leiceſter & Wynton, 20s.

De Aliciâ de Beamonde, et tenentibus ſuis, et Roberto Herle, pro 3a parte unius feodi in Donington, de feodo Ceſtr', 13s. 4d.

De Johanne de Segrave, Johanne de Appelbye, et aliis tenentibus, pro 2bus partibus unius feodi in Wytherley Atterton, de honore Leiceſter, 20s.

De Hugone de Haſſe et Tho. de Welſburgh, pro 3a parte unius feodi in Drayton, de honore Wynton, 13s. 4d.

De comite Leiceſter, pro 12a parte unius feodi in Hinckley & Wyken, de honore Leiceſter, 3s. 4d.

De Johanne Turvile, pro 10a parte unius feodi in eadem villâ, de honore Leiceſter, 4s.

De comite de Penbrooke, pro 3bus partibus unius feodi in Burbage, Aſton, et Sketilclyffe, de priore de Coventrie, 30s.

De Willielmo Machett et Jacobo Spygornell, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Sadlington, de feodo de Haſtings, 10s.

De priore de Coventrie, pro 10a parte unius feodi in Marſton, de rege, 4s.

De Elizabethâ de Burgo, pro 10a parte unius feodi in Sharneforde, de feodo Verdon, 4s.

De aliis tenentibus in eadem, pro 20a parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo Marmion, 2s.

De aliis tenentibus, pro 20a parte unius feodi in eadem, de comite Warwick, 2s.

De aliis tenentibus, pro 20a parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo epiſcopi Lincoln', 2s.

De Anketino de Howbie, pro 10a parte unius feodi in Sutton juxta Boſworth, de feodo Haſtings, 4s.

De Elizabethâ de Burgo, pro 12a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 3s. 4d.

De Willielmo Moton, pro 8a parte unius feodi in Peygilton & Stapylton, de honore Leiceſter, 5s.

De Symone Pagman, Roberto Herle, & Tho. de Shulton, pro 10a parte unius feodi in Kirkebie, de honore Peverell, 4s.

De Henrico de Ferrers, pro dimidio feodi in Groby cum membris, de feodo Wynton, 20s.

De Nicolao de Glenfeilde, pro 6ta parte unius feodi in Glenfeilde, de honore Wynton, 6s. 8d.

De Johanne Blount, pro 12a parte unius feodi in Barforde, de honore Wynton, 3s. 4s.

Sum̄a denariorum, 34l.
Sum̄a feodorum 17 militum.

Hundred' de GUTHLAXTON.

De epiſcopo Lincoln, pro dimidio feodi in Knighton, et alias Knighton, de rege, 20s.

De tenentibus de feodo Wynton, pro 40a parte unius feodi in eiſdem, de honore Wynton, 12d.

De Johanne de Digbye et priore de Kenell, pro 6ta parte unius feodi in Outebye, de feodo Huntingdon, 6s. 8d.

De Ricardo Abbott, pro 40a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 12d.

De Johanne Buſſy et Willielmo Syſna, pro 40ta parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 12d.

De Roberto de Penbrooke, pro dimidio feodi in Aylſton, de honore Wynton, 20s.

De Ricardo Blabie, pro 8ta parte unius feodi in Blabie, de honore Leiceſter, 5s.

De aliis tenentibus, pro 8a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 5s.

De Thomâ Jacob, pro 2ca parte unius feodi in Whetſton, de honore Leiceſter, 2s.

De abbate de Gerondon, pro 20a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 2s.

De priore hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ, pro 40a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 12d.

De Stephano de Segrave, pro 16ta parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 2s. 6d.

De Roberto Mullwell, et Nicolao Glenfeild, pro 6ta parte unius feodi in Parva Glen, de honore Wynton, 6s. 8d.

De comite Oxon', pro uno feodo in Wikingſton, de honore Wynton, 40s.

De aliis tenentibus in eadem, pro 8a parte unius feodi de honore Leiceſter, 5s.

De aliis tenentibus in eadem, pro 20a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 2s.

De Guidone Martell & Johanne Saddington, pro 6ta parte unius feodi in Kelby, de Will' la Zouch de Haringworth, 6s. 8d.

De abbate Leiceſter, pro 4a parte unius feodi in eadem, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de Willielmo la Zouch de Hareingworth, 12d.

De priore hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ, pro 12a parte unius feodi in eadem, de Willo la Zouch de Hareingworth, 3s. 4d.

De Thomâ de Shulton, pro 3a parte unius feodi in Counteſthorpe, de honore Leiceſter, 13s. 4d.

De Henrico Percy, pro 10a parte unius feodi in Foſton, de rege, 4s.

De Johanne de Ripon, pro 20a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Percy, 2s.

De priore de Sandon, pro 12a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Percye, 3s. 4d.

De Roberto Saltmarſhe, pro 6ta parte unius feodi in Erneſbie, de hæredibus Johannis Beamonde, 6s. 8d.

De abbatiſſâ de Edneſtowe, pro 40a parte unius feodi in eadem, de hæredibus Johannis Beamonde, 12d.

De priore de Warwick, pro dimidio feodi in Magna Peatelinge, de honore Wynton, 20s.

De Aliciâ Truſſell, pro 40a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 12d.

De Thomâ Machett et Thomâ Jacob, pro 40a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 12d.

De Thomâ de Aſtley, pro 6ta parte unius feodi in Willoghbie, de honore Huntingdon, 6s. 8d.

De Rogero Daungervile, pro 8a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 5s.

De Thomâ Rix, pro 20a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 2s.

De priore de Chaucombe, tenente de feodo Tumpeton, pro 6ta parte unius feodi in Sheveſbye, de honore Wynton, 6s. 8d.

De Willielmo Charnells, pro 12a parte unius feodi in eadem, de Nicolao Charnells, 3s. 4d.

De priore de Warwick, pro 20a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Wynton, 2s.

De Johanne de Richar', pro 6ta parte unius feodi in Knaptoft, de honore Leiceſter, 6s. 8d.

De abbate de Miravalle, pro medietate unius feodi in Braunchingthorpe, de hæredibus Theobaldi Verdon, 20s.

De eodem abbate, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Peatelinge, de hæredibus Theobaldi Verdon, 10s.

De priore hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in eadem, de hæredibus Theobaldi Verdone, 10s.

De Roberto Saddington & Johanne Truſſell, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Morton, de feodo de Harecourte, 10s.

De Johanne Cotes, pro 16ta parte unius feodi in Cots Deyvill, de epiſcopo Lincoln', 2s. 6d.

De Alionarâ Rohande, pro 3bus partibus in Kynemondeſcott, de epiſcopo Lincoln', 30s.

De Aliciâ de Wen, pro 20a parte unius feodi in Walton, de honore Leiceſter, 2s.

De abbate Leiceſter, pro 40a parte unius feodi in eadem, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore Leiceſter, 12d.

De Thomâ Payne, pro 20a parte unius feodi in North Kilworth, de feodo Harecourte, 2s.

De Nicholao Lucells, pro 40a parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo Harecourte, 12d.

De Radulfo le Butler, pro 30a parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo Harecourte, 16d.

De Roberto de Belgrave, pro 10a parte unius feodi in South Kilworth, de honore Leiceſter, 4s.

De Johanne Franketon, pro 20a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 2s.

De Roberto de Newengham, pro 20a parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 2s.

De abbate de Sollebie, pro 3a parte unius feodi in Stormeſworth, 13s. 4d.

De priore hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ, pro 8a parte unius feodi in eadem, de rege, 5s.

De Margareta Handelley, pro medietate unius feodi in Aſheby Magna, de honore Peverell, 20s.

De Thomâ de Moreton, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in Aſheby Parva, de honore Peverell, 2s.

De Roberto Herle, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Peverell, 5s.

De Johanne Folvill, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Peverell, 2s.

De Stephano Mallorie, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in Swynford, de honore Wynton, 2s.

De priore hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ, pro 3^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de rege, 13s. 4d.

De Johanne Chaynell, pro 16^{a} parte unius feodi in Thorpe Cat, de feodo Theobaldi Verdon, 2s. 6d.

De Thomâ Hawkyn, pro 16ta parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 2s. 6d.

De priore hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi in Shathwell, de hæredibus Theobaldi Verdon, 5s.

De Adamo Cooke, et aliis tenentibus, pro 10^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de hæredibus Theobaldi Verdon, 4s.

De Radulfo de Stanlowe et Johanne de Powltney, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Myſterton, de honore Wynton, et de epiſcopo Lincoln, 10s.

De magiſtro de Lutterworth, pro 30^{a} parte unius feodi in Lutterworth, de feodo Verdon, 16d.

De Nicolao Lucells, pro 30^{a} parte unius feodi in Walcott & Mynſterton, de epiſcopo Lincoln, 16d.

De Thomâ Bayliſe, pro 40^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de rege, 12d.

De priore hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ, pro 40^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de rege, 12d.

De Johanne Pultney, pro 3^{a} parte unius feodi in Pultny, de epiſcopo Lincoln, 13s. 4d.

De Elizabethâ de Burgo, pro uno feodo militis in Lutterworth, de rege, 40s.

De eadem Elizabethâ, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Goteſbiche, de Rege, 10s.

Re Ricardo de Shulton, Johanne Hotoft, & Roberto de Uppingham, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Bitmeſwell, de honore Leiceſter, 10s.

De Nicolao de Burnebie & Johanne de Langeton, pro 3^{tia} parte unius feodi in Olesthorpe, de domino de Mowbraye, 13s. 4d.

De Willielmo la Zouch, ratione junioris ætatis filii & hæredis Willielmi de la Plaunche, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Cleybrooke Magna, de honore Winton, 10s.

De Thomâ la Zouch, pro 6ta parte unius feodi in Cleybrooke, de honore Wynton, 6s. 8d.

De Thomâ Furnivall, pro medietate unius feodi in Buttelſbie, de honore Wynton, 20s.

De abbate de Redings, pro 3^{ia} parte unius feodi in Wiggeſton, de Rege, 13s. 4d.

De Edwardo Damory, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Froleſworth, de honore Leiceſter, 10s.

De Radulfo Baſſett, pro 10^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de honore Leiceſter, 4s.

De aliis tenentibus, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo Marmion, 2s.

De comite de Penbrooke, pro 6ta parte unius feodi in Leyre, de feodo Haſtings, 6s. 8d.

De priore hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Jeruſalem in Angliâ, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo de Haſtings, 2s.

De Edwardo Damory, pro 12^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo de Haſtings, 3s. 4d.

De priore de Canwell, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi in eadem, de feodo Haſtings, 2s.

De Thomâ de Aſtley, pro dimidio feodi in Broughton, Sutton, & Thorpe, de honore Leiceſter, 20s.

De abbate Leiceſter, pro 40^{a} parte unius feodi in eiſdem, in puram et perpetuam elemoſinam, de honore Leiceſter, 12d.

De Radulfo de Baſſett de Drayton, infra ætatem & in cuſtodiâ comitis Warwick, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Dunton, de feodo Baſſett, 10s.

De Alicia Burdett de Shulton & Willielmo Foyke, pro 4ta parte unius feodi in Coſſebie, de honore Huntingdon, 10s.

De Willielmo Lewen, magiſtro de Dalbie, et Willielmo Truſſell, pro 6ta parte unius feodi in Thorpe juxta Coſſebye, de honore Huntingdon, 6s. 8d.

Sum̃a denariorum, 30l. 18s. 8d.

Feodorum 15 feodi, 3^{tia} pars, 12^{a} pars, & 40^{a} pars unius feodi militis.

Onerantur ſuper computum per evidenciam releviorum ſuper ad ſcaccarium oner' de tempore regis, et patris et avi et proavi regis hujus.

De tenentibus terrarum & tenementorum que fuerunt Johannis de Mardfeild, filii & heredis Henrici Mardefeld, pro 12^{a} parte unius feodi militis, quam tenet de rege in capite, viz. de 6 bovatis terre quas predictus Henricus tenuit de ſerjantiâ Wallewini de Skeftington; unde Adam de Colſton & Alicia uxor ejus, tertia ſororum & heredum Agnetis de Seint Piere, poſtmodo tenuerunt 10 acras terre in South-Merfeild, & alie due ſorores tenuerunt alias duas partes ejuſdem 12^{e} partis per ſervicium 3s. 4d. per annum, per manus vicecomitis Leiceſter, ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis.

De tenentibus terrarum & tenementorum que fuerunt Willielmi de Kirkebie, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi militis in Medburne, que quidam Willielmus tenuit de rege in capite, et que Walterus Doſnell & Margareta uxor ejus, una ſoror et hered' Petri Prilley & Alic' uxor ejus, alter' ſoror & hered' Matild' Houby, tertie ſoror' & hered' Matild', que fuit uxor Wilł Grimbaud, quart' ſoror' & hered' pred' Wilł de Kirkeby, et Walter de Houbye, quondam tenuere in eadem villa, 2s.

De tenentibus terrarum & tenementorum que fuerunt Henrici Percy, heredis Ingram de Wallicke, de denariis defie de tertiâ parte unius feodi militis, quam idem Henricus tenuit in Foſton, ultra 10^{am} partem quam Henricus Percy, 10^{am} partem quam Johannes Rixon, & 10^{am} partem quam prior de Sandon, ten' in eadem villâ, 3s. 8d.

De tenentibus terrarum & tenementorum que fuerunt Simonis Pakeman, pro 3^{tia} parte dimidii feodi militis, quam idem Simon quondam tenuit in villâ de Briebye, ultra 3^{am} partem unius feodi militis, quam Simon Pakeman, Robertus de Herle, & Thomas de Shulton, tenuerunt in eadem villa, 6s. 8d.

De tenentibus terrarum & tenementorum Johannis de Wheſton, et Anne uxoris ejus, pro 4ta parte unius feodi militis, viz. de 6 virgatis terre & tribus partibus unius virgate terr', 7s. 1d. redditus in Kirebie, que Johannes de Anſtye, et Margeria uxor ejus, ſoror & heres Roberti le Vender, quondam ten', 10s.

De Johanne Folvill, pro uno feodo militis, de illis duobus feodis militis, que Johannes de Folvill quondam tenuit in manerio de Aſhebie Follvill, quod quidem manerium tenetur de rege in capite, per ſervicium duorum feodor' militis, prout Johannes filius Johannis Follville recognovit, ſicut continetur in memorandis de anno 11° regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi, termini Hillarii, et ſicut continetur in certificatione eſcaetarum de ſecuritate releviorum, 40s.

De tenentibus terrarum & tenementorum que fuerunt Thome Okingham, pro 3^{a} parte unius feodi militis, quam idem Thomas quondam tenuit in Garthorpe, 13s. 4d.

De tenentibus terrarum & tenementorum que fuerunt Hugonis Menill, & Joanne uxoris ejus, primogenite filie & unius heredum Roberti de la Warde, & aliorum tenentium, terrarum, & tenementorum, que fuerunt ipſius Roberti, pro 4ta parte unius feodi militis, quam idem Robertus tenuit in villâ de Melton Mowbray, prout Johannes de la Warde, attornatus ipſius Hugonis, recognovit.

De tenentibus terrarum & tenementorum que fuerunt Willielmi Shellelwicke, pro 12^{a} parte, 8^{e} partis, 16^{a} parte, 120^{e} partis unius feodi militis, quas dictus Willielmus tenuit in Qwytington, 5d.

De Iſabellâ reginâ Anglie, tenente terrarum & tenementorum, que fuerunt Thome de Warwyke, pro 2^{bus} feodis militis in Coventry, que idem Thomas quondam tenuit de terris que fuerunt R. comitis Ceſtr' & Lincoln, que quidam villa de Coventrye fuit in manu regis proavi regis hujus, cum cuſtodiâ Hugonis de Albini unius heredum dicti comitis, cui manerium de Coventrye, de terris que fuerunt predicti comitis aſſignat pro capit' meſſ'.

De tenentibus terrarum & tenementorum, que fuerunt Johannis de Chencourte, pro uno feodo & dimidio feodi militis in Wyndbye & Burton Sancti Lazari, de aliis 2^{bus} feodis militis, que idem Johannes quondam tenuit in eiſdem villis, 40s.

Sum̄a 11l. 9s. 5¼d. pro 5 feodis & dimidio 5ta parte, 40^{a} parte, 12^{a} parte, 8^{e} partis, & 16ta parte, 120^{e} partis unius feodi militis.

Sum̄a totalis denariorum c$\overset{xx}{iiii}$xix^{li}. xv$^{s.}$ vii^{d}. ob. feodorum 99 feodi, dimidium, 3^{a} parte, 2^{a} parte, 160^{a} parte, et 16^{a} parte 120^{e} patris unius feodi militis.

This which followeth was contayned in a lyttell ſcripp, as I take yt, of Mr. Brabam's owne wrightinge, and pynned to the booke, wherof this is a true copye.

Manerium de Dalbie tenetur de dominâ reginâ in capite, per ſervicium 10^{e} partis feodi militis & per redditum, 19s. 8d.

Terre perquiſite de Tho. Babington in Dalby, Terre perquiſite de Wiggeſton milite in Dalbie,	tenentur de rege in capite per 20^{am} partem feodi militis.
Manerium de Broughton et manerium de Stoñeſbie,	tenentur de dominâ reginâ in capite, per 20^{am} partem feodi militis, & redditum 22s. 10½d.

Feoda in comitatu LEYC', anno 7 Edwardi I; ſcripta ex originali rotulo membranaceo veteri per me W. BURTON, Julii 15, 1615.

(From BURTON's MS Collections for LEICESTERSHIRE; Rawlinſon's MSS. in Bodl. Lib. Oxon. N° 135.)

Inquiſitio facta apud Leic' per duodecim juratores ſubſcriptos; viz. Alexandrum de Harecourt, Rob̄tum Burdet, Hugonem Burdet, Wil̄lum de Calcote, Joh̄nem de Shepey, Wil̄lum de Scote, Reginaldum de Ibbeſtoke, Rob̄tum de Bruntingthorpe, Rob̄tum Ulphe de Oudeby, Rađum de Merton, Rob̄tum de Walcote, Wil̄lum de Doninton, coram Hen' de Nottingham, Hen' de Sheldon, et Johanne de Arundell, inquiſitoribus đni regis, 7 Edw. I.

Qui dicunt quod *Eyleſton* eſt de feodo com' Winton; et Fulco de Penebruge, qui eſt in cuſtodiâ Thome, tenet dictum villam et Parvam Glen hamelettam, per feodum unius militis, de Ric̃o de Harecourt, et dictus Ric̄us de com' de Boughan, et dictus com' de dño rege; et ſunt in eadem LX virgate terre. Et idem Fulco tenet octo virgatas terre in dominico, cum advocatione ejuſdem eccleſie, et unum molendinum aquaticum. In villenagio ſeptendecim virgate terre, quas triginta et tres ſervi tenent. Item dictus Fulco habet . . . . voc' Aileſgate; et piſcariam liberam in Sore ad . . . . . tenementum ſuum. Non habet warrenam, nec habet . . . . .; et dat ſcutagium pro ſe et tenentibus ſuis Ric̃o de Harecourt. Item de dicto feodo habet regale, quo warranto neſcitur.

Glen Parva eſt de feodo com' Winton', eſt . . . . de Eyleſton in eadem per feodum militis . . . . . Wil̄lus . . . . . . qui eſt in cuſtodiâ Simonis de Eyleſton, habet in dominico duas virgatas terre, quas tenet de Fulcone de Pembruge cum toto feodo, et dictus Fulco de Ric̃o de Harecourt, et dictus Ric̄us de Helenâ la Zouch, et dicta Helena de rege. Item, dictus Wil̄lus tenet in villenagio ſex virgatas terre et dimidiam, quas tres ſervi tenent. Item, in liberâ tenurâ undecim virgatas terre et dimidiam, quas quinque liberi tenentes tenent de dicto Wil̄lo; et dat ſcutagium pro tenentibus ſuis pro parte ſuâ . . . . cum *Ailſton.* Ric̄us Harecourt non habet warrenam.

Erneſby eſt de duobus feodis, viz. Peverell et Ferrers. De feodo Peverell Hugo Diſpenſator, qui eſt in cuſtodiâ dñi regis, habet in dominico octo virgatas terre, et tenet de rege in capite per dimidium feodi unius militis; et in villenagio novem virgate terre et quartam partem unius virgate terre, quas duodecim ſervi tenent. Item, in liberâ tenurâ ſeptem virgatas terre . . . . quas novem liberi tenentes tenent de dicto Hugone. Item, Hoſpitale de Jeruſalem habet in eadem in liberâ tenurâ, de eodem feodo, novem virgatas terre, quas duodecim liberi tenentes tenent de eodem. Item, prior de Caldwell habet in liberâ tenurâ in eadem, de eodem feodo, tres virgatas terre, quas ſex liberi tenentes tenent de eodem; et dictus Hugo dat ſcutagium pro ſe et tenentibus ſuis ad regem pro dimidio feodi unius militis. De feodo Ferrers, abbatiſſa de Helmeſtowe tenet in eadem in liberâ tenurâ novem virgatas terre, quas duodecim liberi tenentes tenent de eodem. Item, habet warrenam; nec . . . . nec piſcariam, nec boſcum, nec mercatum, nec feriam. Dictus etiam Hugo et Hoſpitale habent viſum francipleg' in eadem de rege, ut dicitur.

Knaptoft eſt de feodo com' Leic'; et Ric̄us Gobion tenet in eadem tres carucatas terre, cum advocatione eccleſie; et dictus Ric̄us tenet in eadem quatuor virgatas terre. Item, in villenagio viginti et due virgate terre, quas viginti et duo ſervi tenent. Item, in liberâ tenurâ tres virgate terre, quas duo liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Ric̄us reſpondet pro ſe et tenentibus ſuis in ſcutagio et ſervicio com' Leic', pro dimidio feod'. Dictus etiam Ric̄us tenet predictum tenementum de Rob̄to Sovervile, et Rob̄tus de com' Leic', et com' de rege in capite. Et dictus Ric̄us habet . . . . Habet etiam warrenam, quo warranto neſcitur, et de aliis capitulis nihil.

Aſhby Magna eſt de feodo Peverell; et Wil̄lus tenet duas carucatas terre in dominico in eadem, & unum molendinum ventriticum. Item, in villenagio decem virgate terre, quas undecim ſervi tenent de eodem. Item, in liberâ tenurâ, abbas de Mirivall tenet unam carucatam terre de eodem, in puram eleemoſynam. Item, prioriſſa de Cateby tenent unam carucatam terre et unam virgatam terre de eodem, cum advocatione eccleſie, et unum molendinum aquaticum. Item, in liberâ tenurâ, tenet duas virgatas terre de eodem. Et dictus Wil̄lus tenet dictam tenuram de com' Leic' pro feodo unius militis, exceptâ octavâ partâ pro ſcutagio et ſervicio, et dictus com' de rege in capite. Habet etiam warrenam, quo warranto neſcitur; non habet boſcum nec piſcariam.

Sheveſby eſt de duobis feodis, Winton' et Marmion. De feodo Winton' Rogerus filius Rogeri de Trumpinton habet undecim virgatas terre et dimidiam in villenagio, quas duodecim ſervi tenent, et unum molendinum ventriticum. Item, in liberâ tenurâ, tres virgatas terre et dimidiam, quas tres tenentes tenent de eodem. Et dictus Rogerus tenet de Rogero patre ſuo, et Rogerus pater de comitiſſâ Groby, & comit' de rege in capite. Item, dicunt quod prior de Ware habet in eadem octo virgatas terre de eodem feodo, que tenentur in villenagio per octo ſervos. Item, Rogerus Hi . . tenet in eadem unam carucatam terre de eodem feodo de priore de Ware, per ſervicium 10*s.* per ann', et prior de heredibus com' Winton', et heredes de rege in capite. Unde totum feodum, cum omnibus tenentibus prenominatis, reſpondet in ſcutagiis et omnibus ſerviciis heredibus Winton' pro quartâ parte unius feodi, una cum ſex virgatis terre in *Wheſton,* quas Serlo de Trumpeton tenuit. Item, de feodo Marmion, Wiłłus Charnels tenet in eadem decem virgatas terre in dominico. Item in villenagio ſex virgatas terre, quas ſex ſervi tenent. Item in libero tenemento unam virgatam terre et dimidiam, quas ſex liberi tenentes tenent de eodem, et duo . . . Item, Wiłłus filius Petri tenet in eadem unam virgatam terre de eodem feodo de hoſpitale de Jeruſalem, et dictus hoſpitalis de dicto Wiłło, et Wiłłus de Nicholao de Charnels, et Nicholaus de Wiłło Maureward, et Wiłłus de Phylippo Marmion, et Phylip' de rege in capite. Et dictus Wiłłus reſpondet pro ſe et tenentibus ſuis in ſcutagio et ſervicio pro quartâ parte unius feodi, una cum unâ carucatâ terre in *Mouſele*, et unâ carucatâ in *Ailmeſthorpe*, cum quodam molendino ventritico Ric̄us Gobion tenet in eadem de dicto Wiłło. Non habet warrenam, nec piſcariam, nec boſcum, nec feriam, &c. Et eſt ibi capella pendens ad eccleſiam de *Knaptoft*, et dotata eſt de duabus virgatis terre.

Willoughby eſt de duobus feodis, viz. Huntington et Leic'. De honore Huntington, Editha uxor dñi Thome de Eſteley tenet in eadem, nomine dotis, in dominico ſex virgatas terre et unum molendinum ventriticum. Item in villenagio undecim virgatas terre, quas undecim ſervi tenent. Item in libero tenemento unam virgatam terre et dimidiam, quam Johannes le Eſitour tenet de Andreâ de Eſteley, et unum cottagium. Et dña Editha tenet dictum tenementum de Andreâ de Eſteley, nomine dotis, pro dimidio feodi, et dat ſcutagium dicto Andree, et Andreas de Simone Baſſet de Sapecote, et dictus Simon de Rađo Baſſet de Weldon, et Rađus de Dervogillâ de Bailioll, et Dervogilla de rege in capite. Item, de honore Leic', Johannes de Angerville tenet in eodem duas virgatas terre in dominico. Item in villenagio quatuor virgatas terre, quas quatuor ſervi tenent de eodem. Item in liberâ tenurâ unam virgatam terre, quam Emma Mochel tenet de eodem per ſervicium quarte partis feodi militis. Et dictus Johannes tenet dictum tenementum de Andreâ de Eſteley, et dictus Andreas de Nicholao de Hingareſby, et dictus Nic' de Hen' de Graye, et Hen' de com' Leic', et com' de rege in capite. Item, Johannes de Hingareſby tenet in eadem unam virgatam terre de eodem feodo, cum advocatione eccleſie; & unum cottagium. Item, Henricus tenet quinque virgatas terre de eodem feodo de dicto Johanne de Hingareſby in dominico; et dictus Johannes tenet dictum tenementum de Hen' de Grey in ſcutagio et ſervicio pro tertiâ parte unius feodi, et dictus Hen' de dicto com', et com' de rege in capite. Item, Martinus de Ripariis tenet in eadem unam virgatam terre et dimidiam in dominico de eodem feodo. Item in liberâ tenurâ duas virgatas terre et dimidiam, quas quatuor liberi tenentes tenent; et dictus Martinus tenet dictum tenementum de Rob̄to de Ripariis pro decimâ parte feodi unius militis in ſcutagio et ſervicio, et Rob̄tus de com' Leic', et com' de rege in capite. Non habet warrenam, boſcum, mercatam, feriam, nec ripariam.

Dunton eſt de feodo Baſſet et Weldon; et Rađus Baſſet de Drayton habet in eadem quindecim virgatas terre in villenagio, quas quindecim ſervi tenent. Item, domina Geva Ridely feoffavit priorem de Canwell in eadem de quinque virgatis terre et dimid' in dominico, cum advocatione eccleſie, in purâ eleemoſynâ. Item in cotariis tria cottagia et duo molendina aquatica. Item in liberâ tenurâ unam virgatam terre, quam Ric̄us de Orpede tenet per ſervicium tertium. Et dictus prior tenet duas virgatas terre, quas Ric̄us Nolherbe tenet; que terra eſt geldabilis, et obtenta eſt per dictum priorem de ſecto hundredi; et non habet warrenam. Et dictus prior tenet de Rađo Baſſet de Drayton, et Rađus de Rađo Baſſet de Weldon, et Rađus de rege in capite. Item, Hen' de Ses habet in villenagio ſex virgatas terre in eadem, et quartam quas novem ſervi tenent. Item habet duo cotaria. Item liberam tenuram in ſcutagio. Et dictus Hen' tenet dictam tenuram de feodo Baſſet de Drayton, et Rađus de Rađo Baſſet de Weldon, et Rađus de rege; et tenet dictam tenuram in ſcutagio et ſervicio pro dimidio feod'. Habet warrenam, quo warranto ignorant. De aliis capitulis nihil.

Donington eſt de feodo Ceſtrie; et Hugo Diſpenſator, qui eſt in cuſtodiâ comitiſſe Mareſcalle matris ſue, tenet dictam villam hamelettam pro uno feodo militis, una cum *Brekeſby*, in ſcutagio et ſervicio. Et idem Hugo habet in eadem novemdecim virgatas terre & dimidiam in villenagio, quas novemdecim ſervi tenent, et unum molendinum aquaticum. Item, Wiłłus le Mey de Donington tenet in eadem tres virgatas terre de priore de Cherley de eodem feodo. Et Ric' de Cherley tenet duas virgatas terre in eadem de dicto priore de eodem feod'. Et dictus prior feoffatus eſt de dictis quatuor virgatis terre de Wiłło de Ses. Dicunt etiam quod dicta hameletta fuit geldabilis; et obtracta eſt per Hugonem Diſpenſatorem, patrem dicti Hugonis, quo warranto ignorant; et dictus Hugo Diſpenſator emit dictam hamelettam de Julianâ de Ses; ſi de ipſâ tenuit, ignorant. Non eſt ibi boſcum, chacea, warrena. Item, ... de Ibesſtoke dotata eſt de unâ virgatâ terre in Donington.

Endreby eſt de feodo Leic'; et Rob̄tus de Nevile dñus ejuſdem tenet in eadem octo virgatas terre, cum dote noverce, in dominico, & unum molendinum ventriticum, et aliud aquaticum. Item in villenagio ſeptendecim virgatas terre, quas triginta et unus ſervi tenent. Item habet tria cotaria. Item, abbas de Croxton habet in eadem unam virgatam terre et dimidiam, in purâ eleemoſynâ, quam quidam liber tenet de eodem abbate. Item, abbas Leic' habet unam virgatam terre in eadem, in purâ eleemoſynâ, quam duo liberi tenentes tenent de eodem. Dictus etiam Rob̄tus habet boſcum in eadem, que voc' *Tlue*, et eſt in foreſtâ Leic'. Et tenet dictam villam de com' Leic' pro quartâ parte unius feodi militis in ſcutagio et ſervicio, et dictus com' de rege. Et dictus com' habet in eadem viſum franciplegii et regale. Non eſt warrena ibidem, nec chacea, &c.

Norton eſt de feodo de Ferrer; et Galfr̄us de Greiſly eſt đnus ejuſdem ville, et habet in dominico ſeptem virgatas terre. Item in villenagio ſeptem, quas ſex ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ ſeptendecim virgatas terre et dimidiam, quas tres liberi tenentes tenent de dicto Galfr̄o de eodem feodo. Item, abbatiſſa de Polleſworth tenet in eadem decem virgatas terre de dicto Galfr̄o, de quibus habet in dominico quinque virgatas terre et dimidiam. Et in villenagio duas virgatas terre, quas duo ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ duas virgatas et dimid', quas Rogerus Freman tenet de dictâ abbatiſſâ, et dicta abbatiſſa tenet de dicto Galfr̄o; et dictus Galfr̄us tenet totam dictam villam de com' de Ferrer pro duobus partibus feodi unius militis in ſcutagio et ſervicio, & dictus com' de rege in capite. Et dicunt quod tota villa eſt geldabilis propter decem virgatas terre quas dicta abbatiſſa ſubſtraxit in libertatem, et ſolebat eſſe geldabilis, quo warranto ignorant. Non habet warrenam, nec boſcum, &c.

Shakerſton eſt de feodo Marmion; et Johannes de Shepey et Walterus Danvers tenent in eadem dimidium feodi militis in ſcutagio et ſervicio de Johanne de Haſtinges, qui eſt in cuſtodiâ regis, et dictus Johannes de Philippo Marmion, et Philippus de abbate de Burg, et dictus abbas de dñio rege in capite. Et dicunt quod dicti Johannes et Walterus tenent in dominico duas carucatas terre, cum advocatione eccleſie. Et dictus Johannes habet unum molendinum aquaticum; et dictus Walterus Danvers et heres de Hoddiſton tenent unum molendinum aquaticum in eadem. Item, dicti Johannes et Walterus tenent in villenagio novem virgatas terre et dimidiam, quas decem ſervi tenent. Et dicti Johannes et Walterus habent in liberâ tenurâ undecim virgatas terre, quas ſeptem liberi tenentes tenent. Item, Johannes Sarozin habet unum molendinum aquaticum, et quoddam ſtagnum, in quo clamat habere liberam piſcariam, quo warranto ignorant. Dicunt etiam quod dicti Johannes et Walterus habent regale per palefridum. De warrenâ & aliis capitulis nihil.

Stormeſworth eſt de duobus feodis, viz. đni regis et Moubray. De feodo regis, abbas de Selebey tenet in eadem viginti et ſex virgatas terre et dimidiam in villenagio, quas viginti et ſex ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ tredecim virgatas terre, quas novem liberi tenentes tenent; et dictus abbas tenet dictam tenuram de rege in puram et perpetuam eleemoſynam; nec dat ſcutagium; nec ſcitur pro quanto tenet feodo tenuram; et appropriavit ſibi piſcariam in Avone, quo warranto ignorant. Dictus etiam abbas habet advocationem eccleſie ejuſdem, et unum molendinum aquaticum. De feodo de Moubray, hoſpitalis de Jeruſalem tenet in eadem unam carucatam terre, que fuit geldab', quam liberi tenentes tenent totaliter; et unum cottagium. Et dictus hoſpitalis feoffatus eſt in puram eleemoſynam de Willmo de Eſhby; et non dat ſcutagium, nec reſpondet pro aliquo feodo. De warrenâ et aliis capitulis nihil.

Swinford eſt de tribus feodis, viz. Winton', Warr', et Baſſet. De feodo Winton', Rogerus Malore tenet duas virgatas terre in dominico. Item in liberâ tenurâ quinque virgatas terre, quas quinque liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Rogerus tenet totam tenuram predictam in ſcutagio et ſervicio per quartam partem feodi unius militis de heredibus Winton', et heredes de rege in capite. De feod' Warr', Rogerus Malore tenet quatuor virgatas terre in dominico. Item, prior hoſpitalis Jeruſalem in Angliâ tenet quatuor virgatas terre in eadem de dicto Rogero in puram eleemoſynam; et predictus Rogerus reſpondet in ſcutagio et ſervicio pro tertiâ parte octave partis unius militis Robto de Navere, et Robtus de com' Warr', et com' de Rogero. De feodo Baſſet, prior hoſpitalis de Jeruſalem tenet quatuor virgatas terre et dimidiam in dominico, et unum molendinum ventriticum. Item in villenagio tres virgatas terre, quas tres ſervi tenent de dicto priore. Item in liberâ tenurâ tres virgatas terre, et duo . . . . liberi tenentes tenent. Item prior habet regale, et non dat ſcutagium; et predicta terra fuit geldabilis, et eſt in libertate, quo warranto ignorant. Et dictus prior predict' tenet de Rado Baſſet, et Radus de rege. De warrenâ et aliis capitulis nihil.

Wigſton eſt de feodo Redinges; et abbas de Redinges habet in eadem viginti et unam virgatas terre in villenagio, quas ſedecim ſervi tenent, et unum molendinum ventrit'; et dictus abbas tenet de dno rege in capite. Habet regale, non dat ſcutagium; quo warranto ignorant. De warrenâ et aliis capitulis nihil.

Eſhby Parva eſt de quatuor feodis, viz. Ferrers, Peverell, Verdon, et epiſc' Linc'. De feodo de Ferrers, Willus de Aſhby habet in eadem duodecim virgatas terre in villenagio, quas octo ſervi tenent Item in liberâ tenurâ duas virgatas terre de eodem feodo, quas tres liberi tenentes tenent. Item prior hoſpitalis Jeruſalem in Angliâ habet advocationem eccleſie, et regale de dicto tenemento, quo warranto ignorant. Item, dictus Willus tenet dictam tenuram de Galfro de Griſley in ſcutagio et ſervicio pro feodo unius militis, et dictus Galfrus de com' de Ferrer, et com' de rege. Item, de feodo Verdon, Johannes de Folville habet in eadem quatuor virgatas terre in villenagio, quas quinque ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ unam virgatam terre, quam quidem . . . . . . tenet. Et dictus Johannes reſpondet in ſcutagio et ſervicio Theobaldo de Verdon pro octavâ parte feodi unius militis, et dictus Theobaldus Rado Baſſet de Weldon, et dictus Radus de rege. Et dicta terra dicti Johannis de Folville eſt geldabilis. De feodo de Peverell, Nicholaus de Eſheby tenet in eadem duas virgatas terre et dimidiam, quas duo liberi tenentes tenent. Item in villenagio quatuor virgatas terre, quas quatuor ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ unam virgatam terre et dimidiam, quas duo liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Nicholaus tenet dictam tenuram per ſcutagium et ſervicium pro octavâ parte feodi unius militis de Willo Bagod, et dictus Willus de com' Leic', et com' de rege. De feodo epiſcopi Linc', Robtus Hole tenet in eadem unam virgatam terre in dominico de Willo de Bois, et Willus de Alano filio Roaldi, et dictus Alanus de epiſc' Linc', et epiſc' de rege. De warennâ et aliis capitulis nihil.

Glenfeild eſt de duobus feodis, viz. Winton' et Leic'. De feodo Winton', Petrus filius Rogeri tenet in eadem in dominico tres virgatas terre, et unum molendinum ventriticum. Item in villenagio duas virgatas terre, quas novem ſervi tenent. Item habet liberam piſcariam in aquâ que vocatur *Hathb* . . . ad longitudinem tenementi ſui. Item, Ricus Dantville habet in dominico quinque virgatas terre de eodem feodo, et unum molendinum aquaticum. Item in liberâ tenurâ tres virgatas terre, quas tres liberi tenentes tenent de eodem feodo; unde dicti Petrus et Henricus tenent dictam tenuram de Willo de Ferrer per feod' unius militis in ſcutagio et ſervicio, qui viſum franciplegii habet et regale; et dictus Willus tenet de rege. De feodo Leic', duo liberi tenentes tenent duas virgatas terre de com' Leic'. Item, Petrus filius Rogeri tenet unam virgatam terre de eodem feodo de heredibus Galfri de Craunford, et dicti heredes de com' Leic', et com' de rege. Non dant ſcutagium. De warrenâ et aliis capitulis nihil.

Thurleſton eſt de feodo Leic'; et Robtus de Champaine tenet in eadem in dominico quatuor virgatas terre, cum advocatione eccleſie ejuſdem. Item in villenagio duas virgatas terre et dimidiam, quas tres ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ unam virgatam terre. Item, Robtus de Scheffington tenet in eadem de eodem feodo, nomine dotis uxoris ſue, tres virgatas terre, et unum molendinum ventriticum, in dominico. Item in liberâ tenurâ novem virgatas terre, quas quinque liberi tenentes tenent de dicto Robto. Item, Radus Turville tenet in eadem tres virgatas terre, quas tres liberi tenentes tenent. Et dicti Robtus de Champaine et Radus tenent tenuram dictam de com' Leic', et com' de rege. Et emit ſcutagium dicto com' quantum pertinet ad dictum tenementum.

Normanton Turvile eſt de feodo Leic'; et Radus Turville, qui eſt in cuſtodiâ dicti comitis, habet in eadem quinque virgatas terre in dominico, et duo molendina, ventriticum et aquaticum. Item in villenagio tres virgatas terre et dimidiam, quas ſervi ſui tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ duas virgatas terre, quas duo liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Radus habet quinque cottagia, et quinque cottarii tenent. Habet etiam parcum, qui vocatur *Brokenſale*. Et dictus Radus tenet dictam tenuram de com' Leic', et com' de rege. Item, Robtus de Champaine habet in eadem ſex virgatas terre in villenagio, quas octo ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ quatuor virgatas terre, quas tres liberi tenentes tenent de dicto Robto, et unum cotagium. Et dictus Robtus tenet dictam tenuram de com' Leic', et com' ut ſupra. Item, Johannes de Ses habet in eadem quatuor virgatas terre in libero tenemento, quas tres liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Johannes tenet dictam tenuram de Willo Waleys, et dictus Willus de Rado Turvile, et dictus Radus de com' Leic', et com' de rege. Et ſciendum quod predictus Radus Turvile, Robtus Champaine, et Johannes de Ses, tenent dictam tenuram de ſcutagio et ſervicio pro duabus partibus unius feodi militis de dicto com'. De warrenâ et chaceâ, et aliis capitulis, nihil.

Nayleſton eſt de feodi Ceſtr'; et Johannes de Haſtinges, qui eſt in cuſtodiâ dni regis, habet in eadem duas carucatas terre in dominico, cum advocatione eccleſie. Item, dom' Eleanora de Harecourt habet in eadem, de eodem feod', triginta et tres virgatas terre in villenagio, quas triginta et tres ſervi tenent, et unum molendinum ventriticum. Item in liberâ tenurâ tres virgatas terre, quas tres liberi tenentes tenent de dicto Johanne, et unum cottagium. Et dictus Johannes tenet predictam tenuram pro feodo unius militis de honore de Ceſtr'; et habet regale per palfridum, et dat ſcutagium predicto feodo; et clamat habere ibi warrenam, quo warranto ignorant. De chaceâ et aliis capitulis nihil.

Normanton ſuper le Heth eſt de feodo de Haſtinges; et Robtus de Melburne tenet in eadem quinque virgatas terre in dominico. Item in villenagio octodecim virgatas terre, quas undeviginti ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ quatuor virgatas terre, quas quatuor liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Robtus tenet predictam tenuram pro quartâ parte feodi unius militis in ſcutagio et ſervicio de Johanne de Haſtinges, et dictus Johannes de rege in capite. Dictus etiam Robtus habet viſum franciplegium et regale per palfridum. De warrenâ et aliis capitulis nihil.

Dadelington eſt de feodo com' Winton'; et Remigius de Montinges tenet in eadem ſex virgatas terre in dominico, et in villenagio octo virgatas terre, quas octo ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ quinque virgatas terre, quas quatuor liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Remigius tenet dictam tenuram in ſcutagio et ſervicio de Johanne de Haſtinges pro quartâ parte feodi unius militis; et dictus Johannes tenet de heredibus Winton', et heredes de rege; et dictus Johannes habet viſum franciplegii et regale. Item, Johannes Spigornell tenet tres virgatas terre in eadem, et tres virgatas terre in Oldbury, de com' Winton', pro ſeptendecimâ parte feodi unius militis. Item, Willus Dypot tenet in eadem unam virgatam terre de eodem feodo de Johanne Benet, et Johannes de Johanne de Haſtinges, et Johannes de heredibus com' Winton', et heredes de rege in capite. De warrenâ, chaceâ, et aliis capitulis, nihil.

Heigham eſt de duobus feodis, Leic' et Winton'; et Editha de Eſteley tenet de Andreâ de Eſteley in dote octodecim virgatas terre et dimidiam in villenagio, quas octodecim ſervi tenent. Et dictus Andreas tenet de com' Leic', et dat ei ſcutagium pro quartâ parte feodi unius militis; et habet regale, quo warranto ignorant. Item, Gilbertus de Baſvile tenet in eadem quinque virgatas terre in dominico de eodem feodo. Item in villenagio tres virgatas terre, quas tres ſervi tenent faciendo ſervicium com' Leic' pro quartâ parte feodi unius militis, cum quatuor virgatis terre in *Wikin*. De feodo Winton', Johannes Danel tenet in eadem ſex virgatas terre et dimidiam de Johanne de Haſtinges, et dictus Johannes de Willo de Ferrer, et Willus de rege in capite. Et dictus Johannes dat ſcutagium de predictâ tenurâ pro viceſimâ parte feodi unius militis. Item, Willus de Hondiſacre tenet in eadem de eodem feodo quinque virgatas terre in dominico de Tho' de Karvile in ſcutagio et ſervicio pro quartâ parte feodi unius militis; et dictus Tho' de Willo de Ferrer, et Willus de rege in capite. Item, abbas de Lyrâ habet advocationem eccleſie ejuſdem. De warrenâ et aliis capitulis nihil.

Drayton eſt de feodo Winton'; et Johannes Huſe tenet in eadem tres virgatas terre in dominico. Item in villenagio quinque virgatas terre et dimidiam, quas decem ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ unam virgatam terre, quam duo liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Johannes tenet dictam tenuram de Willo de Ferrer, et dat ei ſcutagium quantum pertinet ad dictam tenuram; et dictus Willus tenet de rege. Item, Margareta relicta Radi de Idington tenet in eadem quatuor virgatas terre in dominico de eodem feodo. Item in villenagio quinque virgatas terre et dimidiam, quas decem ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ quatuor virgatas terre et dimidiam, & . . . . . . unam virgatam terre, quas octavi liberi tenentes tenent; & dicta Margareta tenet dictam tenuram de Willmo de Ferrer, et reſpondet ei in ſcutagio et ſervicio quantum pertinet ad dictam tenuram; & dictus Willus tenet de rege in capite. Dictus etiam Willus habet viſum francipleg' et regale. Item, abbas de Lirâ habet advocationem ejuſdem eccleſie. De warrenâ et aliis capitulis nihil.

Shepey Parva eſt de feodo Winton'; & Ricus de Temple habet in eadem in dominico quinque virgatas terre, & unum molendinum aquaticum. Item in villenagio duas virgatas terre, quas tres ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ duodecim virgate terre, quas quatuor liberi tenentes tenent de eodem; & dictus Ricus tenet dictam tenuram de Tho' de Kamvile de Sekendon ſcutagio & ſervicio pro dimidio feodi militis, et dictus Thomas de heredibus Winton', & heredes de rege. Dicti tamen heredes habent viſum franciplegii & regale. De warrenâ et aliis capitulis nihil.

Templum eſt de feodo Winton'; & Hen' de Templo tenet in eadem tres virgatas terre in dominico. Item in villenagio tres virgatas terre, quas quatuor ſervi tenent de eodem. Item in liberâ tenurâ tres virgatas terre, quas Willus de Temple tenet de eodem, una cum quâdam culturâ que vocatur *Hongebur*. Et dictus Henricus tenet dictam tenuram de Templariis de Balſall, & dicti Templarii de heredibus Winton', & heredes de rege. Dicti tamen Templarii tenent in purâ eleemoſynâ, et habent viſum franciplegii & regale, & non dant ſcutagium. De warrenâ & aliis capitulis nihil.

Ailmeſthorpe eſt de duobus feodis, viz. Winton' & Leic'. De feodo Winton', Nicholaus de Charnels tenet in eadem ſex virgatas terre & boſcum in dominico, & advocationem eccleſie ejuſdem, de Johanne de Boys, & Johannes de heredibus Winton', & heredes de rege, per ſervicium unius feodi militis in ſervicio & ſcutagio. De feodo Leic', dictus Nicholaus tenet in eadem tres virgatas terre in dominico, & unam culturam de Rado de Simone Baſſet. Item, dictus Nicholaus tenet in eadem ſedecim virgatas terre in villenagio, quas triginta & duo ſervi tenent; & habet duo cottagia, & duo cotarii tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ quatuor virgatas terre, quas ſex liberi tenentes tenent. Item, dictus Nicholaus tenet in eadem tres virgatas terre et dimidiam de Willo Maureward in villenagio, quas ſeptem ſervi tenent. Item, dictus Nicholaus tenet in eadem unam . . . . liberè, cum quodam libero tenemento, faciendo ſervicia . . . in ſcutagio . . . . dicto Willo Maureward. Et dictus Willus tenet dictum tenementum de Philippo de Marmion, & Philippus de rege in capite. Dictus Nicholaus tenet dictam tenuram pro viceſimâ parte feodi unius militis in ſcutagio et ſervicio; et habet regale, quo warranto ignorant. De warrenâ et aliis capitulis nihil.

Sibeſdon eſt de feodo Winton'; et Philippus le Poter tenet in dominico tres carucatas terre, & unum molendinum aquaticum. Item in villenagio viginti & quinque virgatas terre, quas viginti et quinque ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ unam virgatam terre, quam quidam liber tenens tenet. Item, dictus Philippus tenet dictam tenuram de Thomâ de Camvile pro uno feodo militis in ſcutagio et ſervicio; & dictus Thomas de heredibus Winton', et heredes de rege in capite. Item dictus Philippus habet regale, quo warranto ignorant. Item, Henricus de Templo tenet in eadem duas virgatas terre in villenagio, quas duo ſervi tenent; & dictus Henricus tenet de Templariis de Balſall, et dicti Templarii de heredibus Winton', & heredes de rege in capite. Item, abbas de Lira habet advocationem eccleſie ejuſdem. De warrenâ nihil.

Appelby Parva eſt de feodo Ferrer; et Ricus de Vernon, qui eſt in cuſtodiâ dni Edmundi fratris regis, habet in dominico quatuor virgatas terre. Item in villenagio duodecim virgatas terre, quas duodecim ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ quatuor virgatas terre, quas quidam liber tenens tenet. Item dictus Ricus tenet dictam tenuram de dno Edmundo com' de Ferrer in ſcutagio & ſervicio pro dimidio feodi unius militis. Item, liber tenens ad francipleg' veniet bis per ann' ad turmam vicecom'. Et dictus Ricus habet regale in omnibus aliis liberab, ... quo warranto ignorant. De warrenâ et aliis capitulis nihil.

Witherdele eſt de feodo Leic'; et Baldwinus Wake habet in eadem in villenagio decem virgatas terre, quas decem ſervi tenent. Item, Johannes Somevill tenet in eadem undeviginti virgatas terre in villenagio, quas undeviginti ſervi tenent de dicto Johanne, & dictus Johannes de Nicholao de Segrave, & Nicholaus de dicto Baldwino, & Baldwinus de com' Leic', & com' de rege. Item dicunt quod Simon filius Radi de Thorpe tenet ſeptem virgatas terre in eadem, & unum molendinum aquaticum de dicto Baldwino. Et alii duo liberi tenentes, qui tenent ſex virgatas terre de dicto Baldwino, et dictus Baldwinus de com' Leic', & com' de rege; & reſpondet in omnibus com' Leic'. De warrenâ & aliis capitulis nihil.

Atterton eſt de feodo Leic'; & Baldwinus le Wake habet in eadem ſedecim virgatas terre in villenagio, quas ſedecim ſervi tenent de eodem, et unum molendinum ventriticum. Item in liberâ tenurâ tres virgatas terre, quas tres liberi tenentes tenent de eodem; & dictus Baldwinus tenet dictum tenementum in ſcutagio & ſervicio de com' Leic' pro feodo unius militis, & dictus comes de dno rege. De warrenâ, chaceâ, & aliis capitulis, nihil.

Wheleſburou eſt de feodo Leic'; & Adam de Wheleſburou tenet in eadem in dominico tredecim virgatas terre, & unum molendinum aquaticum, & unum cottagium. Item in villenagio quatuor virgatas terre, quas quatuor ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ quatuordecim virgatas terre, quas octo liberi tenentes tenent de eodem feodo; quarum Adam rector eccleſie Wheleſborou tenet ſex virgatas terre, & ille ſex virgatas terre tenet in villenagio de ipſo . . . Unde dictus Adam de Welleſberou tenet dictum tenementum de Hugone de Henbury in ſcutagio & ſervicio per medietatem unius feodi militis; & dictus Hugo de com' Leic', et com' de rege. Dictus etiam comes habet viſum francipleg' et regale. De warrenâ & aliis capitulis nihil.

Staunton ſub Bardonâ eſt de feodo com' Winton'; et prior de Cherley tenet in eadem duas carucatas terre in dominico. Item in villenagio ſex virgatas terre, quas ſex ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ quinque virgatas terre & dimidiam, quas tres liberi tenentes tenent. Item abbas Leic' et Ric̃us filius Rob̃ti tenent in eodem tres virgatas terre de Will̃o le Ferrer, que ſunt in eodem feodo; unde dictus prior & ſui tenentes, et abbas Leic', & dictus Rađus, tenent dicta tenementa de heredibus Winton', & heredes de rege. Dicti tamen heredes Winton' habent regale, & dant ſcutagium. Item, Galfridus Blanchard & Thomas de Swepſton tenent duas virgatas terre in eadem de hoſpitale Jeruſalem in Angliâ; & hoſpitalis habet regale de eiſdem, & non dat ſcutagium; quo warranto ignorant. De warrenâ & aliis capitulis nihil.

Bagworth eſt de feodo Leic'; & Anthonius le Bek tenet octo virgatas terre in dominico. Item in villenagio octodecim virgatas terre, quas viginti & tres ſervi tenent, preter decem virgatas terre de . . . . . quas dicti ſervi colunt, et preter viginti . . . . . de novo. Item in liberâ tenurâ duas virgatas terre, quas quatuor liberi tenentes tenent. Dictus etiam Anthonius habet ibi parcum, et duo ſtagna, & unum molendinum aquaticum, et molendinum ventriticum; et habet regale, et non dat ſcutagium, quo warranto ignorant. De warrenâ, & chaceâ, & aliis capitulis, nihil.

Thornton eſt de feodo Leic'; et Anthonius le Bek habet in eadem ſedecim virgatas terre, que tenentur ab ipſo in villenagio, quas quindecim ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ unam virgatam terre et dimidiam, quas duo liberi tenentes tenent de dicto Anthonio; & habet regale, & non dat ſcutagium; & tenet dictam tenuram de com' Leic', & com' de rege in capite.

Wheſton eſt de duobus feodis, viz. Leic' & Winton'. De feodo Winton', Nicholaus de Segrave habet in eadem ſedecim virgatas terre in villenagio, quas ſedecim ſervi tenent; & dictus Nicolaus tenet in ſcutagio & ſervicio per quartam partem feodi unius militis de com' de Boughan, & com' de rege in capite. Item, abbas de Gerendon tenet in eadem tres virgatas terre in eodem feodo in purâ eleemoſynâ. Item, Will̃mus de Endreby tenet in eadem unam virgatam terre liberè de dicto abbate. Item, abbas Leic' tenet in eadem tres virgatas terre in dominico in purâ eleemoſynâ; & dictus abbas tenet de com', & comes ut ſupra. Item, octo liberi tenentes tenent quindecim virgatas terre et quart' de com' de Boughan per viceſimam partem unius feodi militis, in ſcutagio & ſervicio, & com' de rege in capite. Item, de feodo Leic', Walterus Jacob tenet in eadem duas virgatas terre in dominico, & in villenagio unam virgatam terre, quam duo ſervi tenent. Item in libero tenemento quinque virgatas terre, quas quinque liberi tenentes tenent; & dictus Walterus tenet de Rađo Danel, & dictus Rađus de com' Leic', & com' de rege in capite. Item, Johanna le Botiler habet in eadem dimid' virgatas terre in villenagio, quam unus ſervus tenet. Item in liberâ tenurâ duas virgatas terre, dimidiam & quart', quas quatuor liberi tenentes tenent de dictâ Johannâ, & Johanna de Rađo le Bonk, & Rađus de com' Leic', & com' de rege in capite. Non reſpondet pro quo feodo militis, quia non dat ſcutagium. Item, hoſpital' de Daulby tenet unam virgatam terre, in eadem in villenagio de feodo Leic' in purâ eleemoſynâ. Non habet warrenam nec chaceam. De aliis capitulis nihil.

Munſterton eſt de duobus feodis, viz. de feod' Winton', & epiſc' Linc'. De feodo Winton', Adam de Napton habet in dominico duas carucatas terre, & unum molendinum ventriticum, & molendinum aquaticum, cum advocatione eccleſie; & in villenagio quatuor virgatas terre, quas quatuor ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ octo virgatas terre, quas ſex liberi tenentes tenent; & dictus Adam tenet predictam tenuram in ſcutagio & ſervicio de com' de Boughan pro quartâ parte feodi unius militis, & dictus com' de rege. Item de feod' Linc', Will̃us de Okeover habet in eadem duas carucatas terre in dominico; & in villenagio tres virgatas terre, quas tres ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ quatuor virgatas terre, quas quatuor liberi tenentes tenent de dicto Will̃o; & dictus Will̃us tenet dictam tenuram in ſcutagio & ſervicio pro dimidio feodi militis de epiſcopo Linc', & epiſcopus de rege in capite. Item, magiſter hoſpitalis de Lutterworth tenet in dominico in eadem quatuor virgatas terre in purâ eleemoſynâ. Item, Tho' le Free tenet quatuor virgatas terre in dominico de eodem feodo, pro . . . . per dimidium feodi ut ſupra. Predictus prior de Coventry habet in eadem in liberâ tenurâ unam virgatam terre, quam quidem liber tenens tenet de eodem; & dictus prior feoffatus eſt in perpetuam eleemoſynam.

Cleybroc Magna eſt de feodo Winton'; & heredes Nicholai de Haverſham tenent in dominico quatuor virgatas terre, cum advocatione eccleſie ejuſdem, & duo molendina aquatica & ventritica. Item in villenagio viginti & ſeptem virgatas terre, quas viginti & ſeptem ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ quatuor virgatas terre, quas tres liberi tenentes tenent. Item, Johannes Lovel tenet in eadem ſex virgatas terre; & heredes dicti Nicholai et dictus Johannes tenent dictam tenuram de Johanne de Boſcho, et Johannes de heridibus Winton', et heredes de rege in capite. Et reſpondet dicta villa in ſcutagio & ſervicio heredibus com' Winton' pro duabus partibus unius feodi militis. De warrenâ, chaceâ, & aliis capitulis, nihil.

Cleybroc Parva eſt de feodo Winton'; et Johannes Lovel tenet in eadem ſeptem virgatas terre in dominico. Item in villenagio ſex virgatas, quas ſex ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ duo virgatas terre, quas quatuor liberi tenentes tenent. Item, Johannes de Belgrave habet in eadem quinque virgatas terre in villenagio, quas quinque ſervi tenent de eodem; & dictus Johannes tenet de Johanne Lovel, & ipſe de Johanne de Bois, per tertiam partem feodi unius militis. Non habet warrenam, nec chaceam, nec boſcum.

Poultney eſt de duobus feodis, viz. epiſc' Linc' et Winton'. De feodo epiſc' Linc', Ric̃us de Bois tenet quatuor virgatas terre in dominico, & duo molendina, aquat' & ventrit'. Item in villenagio decem virgatas terre, quas decem ſervi tenent. Item, Margareta de Hardeſhill tenet duas virgatas terre in eadem in dominico, nomine dotis. Item in villenagio quatuor virgatas terre, quas quatuor ſervi tenent. Item, prior hoſpitalis Jeruſalem tenet quartam partem unius meſſuagii, que ſolet eſſe geldab', & modo ſubtracta eſt in libertate, quo warranto ignorant. Item, Johannes . . . . . tenet . . . . . de Adâ de Kelnemundeſcod. Item, Will̃us de Kerkeby tenet unam virgatam terre de dicto Ric̃o. Item, Adam diaconus tenet de predicto Ric̃o duas virgatas terre in eadem de eodem feodo in dominico; & dictus Ric̃us de Boſcho tenet predictam tenuram de feodo epiſc' Linc' de Will̃o de Mortein, & dictus Will̃us de epiſc' Linc', & epiſc' de rege; & dat ſcutagium epiſcopo pro medietate feodi unius militis. De feodo de Winton', Adam de Napton tenet in eadem octo virgatas terre in villenagio, quas ſex ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ novem virgatas terre, quas quatuor liberi tenentes tenent. Item, Elias ad viri dimid' tenet duas virgatas terre de abbate de Crokeſdon ex anteceſſoribus dicti Ade; & dictus Adam reſpondet pro ſe & tenentibus ſuis in ſcutagio & ſervicio Helene la Zouch pro medietate feodi unius militis, & Helena de rege in capite. Non habet warrenam, nec chaceam, nec boſcum.

Bitteſwell eſt de feodo Leic' & Moubray. De feodo Leic', Hen' de Hotoſt tenet octo virgatas terre in villenagio, quas octo ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ ſeptem virgatas terre & dimid', quas ſex liberi tenentes tenent. Item abbas Leic' tenet duas virgatas terre in dominico, & unum molendinum ventrit' in perpetuâ eleemoſynâ. Item in villenagio duas virgatas terre, quas duo ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ duas virgatas terre, quas duo liberi tenentes tenent de dicto feodo. Item Galfridus le Bond tenet dimidiam virgate terre liberè de Waltero le Bond, & dictus Walterus de Adâ de Derling, & Adam de Hen' de Hotoft. Item Petrus de Uppingham tenet unam virgatam terre in dominico & dimid' de eodem feodo. Item in villenagio duas virgatas terre et dimid', quas tres ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ duas virgatas terre, quas duo liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Petrus tenet dictum tenementum de abbate de Pettleſdon, & abbas de Hen' de Hotoft, & Hen' de com' Leic' et com' de rege in capite. Et dicti Petrus & Henricus dant ſcutagium dicto com'. Item abbas de Suleby tenet in eadem de eodem feodo in liberâ tenurâ tres virgatas terre, quas tres liberi tenentes tenent. Item magiſter hoſpitalis de Dauby habet in eadem de eodem feodo in liberâ tenurâ duodecim virgatas terre, quas quatuordecim liberi tenentes tenent, & unum cotarium; & dictus magiſter tenet dictam tenuram de dicto Hen' de Hotoft, et Hen' de com' Leic' in ſcutagio & ſervicio pro feodo unius militis, & dictus comes de rege. De feodo Moubray, Petrus Sherman tenet in eadam duas virgatas terre de magiſtro hoſpitalis de Lutterworth, & dictus magiſter de Johanne de Clinton in perpetuam eleemoſynam; & non dat ſcutagium. De warrenâ, &c. nihil.

Huncote eſt de feodo Winton'; & Robtus Burdet tenet dictam villam pro feodo unius militis de dñâ Helenâ la Zouch, & dicta Helena de rege. Item idem Robertus tenet in dominico quinque virgatas terre, & duo molendina aquat' & ventrit'. Item in villenagio viginti virgatas terre, quas viginti & quatuor ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ quatuor virgatas terre, quas quinque liberi tenentes tenent, & tria cotaria, & boſcum in foreſtâ Leic', & liberam piſcariam in Sore; & reſpondent pro ſe & tenentibus ſuis in ſcutagio & ſervicio dicte Helene pro dicto feodo unius militis. De aliis capitulis nihil.

Shulton eſt de feodo Leic'; & dñus Edmundus com' Leic' habet in eadem octo virgatas terre in dominico, & duo molendina, aquat' & ventrit'. Item in villenagio ſedecim virgatas terre, quas triginta ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ quatuor virgatas terre & dimid', quas quinque liberi tenentes tenent de dicto com'. Item prior de Ware tenet tres virgatas terre de eodem feodo in perpetuam eleemoſynam. Et dictus comes tenet predictum tenementum de rege in capite, & non dat ſcutagium. Pro quanto feodo militis tenetur ignorant. Item dictus comes habet ibi boſcum, & liberam chaceam, & parcum qui vocatur *Tholowd*. Habet viſum franciplegii, & totum regale.

Lubeſthorpe eſt de feodo Peverell; & dña Milecenta de Mohaul habet in eadem duodecim virgatas terre in dominico, & unum molendinum ventriticum. Item in villenagio quindecim virgatas terre, quas quindecim ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ quatuor virgatas terre, quas tres liberi tenentes tenent. Item magiſter hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Leic' tenet in eadem octo virgatas terre de eodem feodo in perpetuam eleemoſynam; & habet boſcum. Et dicta dña tenet dictam villam in ſcutagio & ſervicio pro duabus partibus feodi unius militis de rege in capite. Non habet warrenam nec chaceam; dicta dña & tenentes ſui liberi faciunt duos adventus per ann' ad curiam de Peverell in Leic'.

Lutterworth eſt de feodo de Verdon; & Theobaldus de Verdon tenet dictam villam, cum membris, pro feodo unius militis de rege in capite. Item in dominico tres virgatas terre & dimid', & unum molendinum aquat'. Item in villenagio quadraginta virgatas terre, quas triginta & ſex ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ ſedecim virgatas terre, quas ſex liberi tenentes tenent. Item prior hoſpitalis de Jeruſalem tenet in eadem quinque virgatas terre in perpetuam eleemoſynam, quo warranto ignorant. Item viginti & quinque burgenſes tenent quadraginta & tria burg' in eadem. Item Willus de Walcote tenet in eadem unum toftum cum advocatione eccleſie ꝑ termino vite Eleanore de Verdon. Et dictus Theobaldus habet ſex virgatas, warrenam in campo, & forum, & nundinas; & predicti tenentes non dant ſcutagium; & habet regale & alias libertates predictas, quo warranto ignorant.

Ibeſtoke eſt de feodo Warr'; & Robtus de Verdon & Thomas de Garſale ſunt dñi ejuſdem ville; unde Robtus de Verdon habet in dominico tres virgatas terre & dimid', cum advocatione eccleſie ejuſdem. Item in villenagio quatuordecim virgatas terre, quas quindecim ſervi tenent, et unum molendinum ventrit'. Item Thomas de Garſale habet in dominico quatuor virgatas terre de eodem feodo. Item in villenagio quindecim virgatas terre & dimid' & quart', quas octodecim ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ viginti & quatuor virgatas terre, quas undecim liberi tenentes tenent. Item in cotariis ſex cotagia, que ſex cotarii tenent de dictis Robto & Thomâ. Et dicti Robtus & Thomas tenent tenementum predictum in ſcutagio & ſervicio pro feodo unius militis de heredibus Hen' de Haſtinges, & illi de com' Warr', & com' de rege in capite; & ſolet eſſe geldabilis, & ſubtracta eſt in libertate a tempore Henrici ſenioris de Haſtinges, quo warranto ignorant. Non habet warrenam, &c.

Hucleſcote eſt de feodo Ceſtr'; & Hugo Diſpenſator, qui eſt in cuſtodiâ comitiſſe Mareſcalle matris ſue, habet in dominico quinque virgatas terre, & unum molendinum aquaticum. Item in villenagio novem virgatas terre, quas novem ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ quinque virgatas terre, quas decem liberi tenentes tenent; & habet unum vivarium. Et eſt ibi quedam aqua, que vocatur *Shepey*, & ſolebat eſſe . . . . . . ibi piſcere voluerit; & modo tenet in defenſione, quo warranto ignorant. Item abbatiſſa de Langeley tenet in eadem duas virgatas terre, in perpetuam eleemoſynam, de dono Thome Diſpenſer. Et dictus Hugo tenet de rege in capite, ſed utrum tenet dictam hamelettam de rege necne ignorant. Et non dat ſcutagium; & habet ibi regale & furcas, quo warranto ignorant. Non habet boſcum, nec warrenam, nec chaceam, &c. Pro quanto feodo tenet ignorant.

Butleſby eſt de feodo Winton'; & Theobaldus de Verdon tenet in eadem viginti & tres virgatas terre in villenagio, quas viginti & tres ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ unam virgatam terre, quam duo liberi tenentes tenent. Dictus etiam Theobaldus tenet dictam tenuram pro feodo unius militis in ſcutagio & ſervicio de Helenâ la Zouche; & dicta Helena de rege. Et dictus etiam Theobaldus clamat habere warrenam, quo warranto ignorant. De aliis capitulis nihil.

Radeclive eſt de duobus feodis, viz. Marmion & Ceſtr'. De feodo Marmion, Hugo de Cule tenet in eadem duas carucatas terre in dominico, cum duabus dotibus. Item in villenagio octo virgatas terre, quas octo ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ ſeptem virgatas terre, quas quinque liberi tenentes tenent una cum ſervis; de quibus due virgate ſolebant eſſe geldab', & ſubſtracte ſunt in libertate per abbatem de Miravallâ tempore regis . . . . quo warranto ignorant. Et dictus Hugo tenet dictam tenuram in ſcutagio et ſervicio pro feodo medietatis unius militis de Philippo Marmion, & Philippus de rege. De feodo Ceſtr', Tho' de Hardreſhull tenet in eadem quatuor virgatas terre liberè de heredibus de Hardreſhull, & heredes de Simone Baſſet, & Simon de Johanne filio Alani, & Johannes de rege. Item abbas de Miravallâ tenet in eadem duas virgatas terre de eodem feodo in perpetuam eleemoſynam de Willo de Shepey, & Willus de abbate de Bek. Item Johannes King tenet in eadem duas virgatas terre de eodem feodo; & . . . . Bale de Stoke duas virgatas terre de eodem feodo. Et Johannes de Pipe tenet unam dimidiam virgatam terre de dicto Willo de Shepey; & dictus Willus tenet dictum tenementum de abbate de Beke Harlewine; & non dat ſcutagium, quo warranto ignorant. De warrenâ, chaceâ, & aliis capinihil.

Braunſton eſt de feodis Winton' & Peverell; & Philippus le Polers tenet in eadem ſeptem virgatas terre in dominico de feodo Winton'. Item in villenagio undecim virgatas terre, quas undecim ſervi tenent, & quinque cotaria. Et habet boſcum in foreſtâ Leic'. Item in liberâ tenurâ quinque virgatas terre, & dimid' & quart', quas quatuor liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Philippus tenet dictam tenuram in ſcutagio et ſervicio per dimid' feod' unius militis de Ric̄o de Harecourt, & Ric̄us de Rob̄to Burdet, & Rob̄tus de Margaretâ comitiſſâ de Ferrers, et comitiſſa de rege in capite. De feodo Peverell, mag' Henricus tenet in eadem tres virgatas terre in dominico & ſex cotaria. Item habet boſcum in foreſtâ Leic'. Et dictus Hen' tenet de d̄na Millecentâ de Cantelon, & dicta d̄na de Rogero de Mohaul, & dictus Rog' de rege. Non dat ſcutagium. De warrenâ et aliis capitulis nihil.

Cadeby eſt de feodo Leic'; & prior de Dunſtaple tenet in eadem tres virgatas terre in dominico, cum advocatione eccleſie. Item in liberâ tenurâ ſex virgatas terre, quas quinque liberi tenentes tenent in perpetuam eleemoſynam de com' Leic', & comes de rege. Item Ric̄us de Cateby tenet in eadem quinque virgatas terre de Nicholao de Segrave in dominico. Item in liberâ tenurâ ſex virgatas terre, quas quinque liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Ric̄us tenet dictum tenementum in ſcutagio et ſervicio de Nicholao de Segrave pro ſextâ parte unius feodi, & dictus Nicholaus de com' Leic', & com' de rege. De warrenâ, & aliis capitulis nihil. Eccleſia dotata eſt de unâ virgatâ terre.

Coteſbache eſt de baroniâ de Aulton; & Theobald' de Verdon tenet in eadem unam carucatam terre & dimid', in dominico cum advocatione eccleſie ejuſdem. Item in villenagio triginta et tres virgatas terre, quas triginta et tres ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ ſex virgatas terre et dimid', & duodecim acras terre, quas ſex liberi tenentes tenent. Item habet viſum franciplegii, & regale, & warrenam.

Northburg eſt de feodo Warr'; & Wil̄lus le Botiler tenet in eadem quatuor virgatas terre & dimid' in dominico, cum advocatione eccleſie, & cum duobus boſcis, & duobus molendinis aquaticis. Item in villenagio octo virgatas terre, quas octo ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ quatuor virgatas terre, quas quatuor liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Wil̄lus tenet dictum tenementum in ſcutagio in ſervicio, per dimid' feod' unius militis de Rad̄o le Botiler, & Rad̄us de com' Warr', & com' de rege. De warrenâ & aliis capitulis nihil.

Oleſthorpe eſt de feodo Winton' & Moubray; & Johannes de Clinton tenet de feodo de Moubray octo virgatas terre in dominico. Item in villenagio quindecim virgatas terre, quas quindecim ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ octo virgatas terre & dimid', quas novem liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Johannes tenet dictum tenementum ex dono Tho' de Clinton & Margerie uxoris ejus in ſcutagio & ſervicio pro dimid' feod' militis de Rogero de Moubraye, & Rog' de rege. Et dicta terra eſt geldabilis. De feodo Winton', in liberâ tenurâ tredecim virgatas terre, quas octo liberi tenentes tenent. Et predicti tenentes tenent dictum tenementum de Johanne de Clinton pro quartâ parte feodi unius militis, & Johannes de Johanne de Clinton nepote, & Johannes de heredibus Winton', & heredes de rege. De warrenâ, chaceâ, & aliis capitulis, nihil. Heredes Winton' habent regale de dicto feodo; & predicti tenentes dant ſcutagium per dictas quatuor partes feodi unius militis de heredibus Winton'.

Boſworth, *Coton*, & *Karleton*, ſunt de feodo Winton'; & Ric̄us de Harecourt tenet in eadem duas carucatas terre in dominico, & tria parca, et duo molendina aquat' & ventrit'. Habet etiam in eadem mercatum, & cap' tholemen', quo warranto ignorant. Item Ric̄us habet in villenagio in eiſdem viginti et tres virgatas terre, quas viginti & quinque ſervi tenent; & dictus Ric̄us habet novem cotaria. Item in liberâ tenurâ in *Boſworth* decem virgatas terre, quas ſeptem liberi tenentes tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ in *Coton* ſex virgatas terre, quas quatuor liberi tenentes tenent, & unum cotarium. Item in liberâ tenurâ in *Karleton* ſedecim virgatas terre, quas ſex liberi tenentes tenent. Item dicunt quod Theobaldus de Verdon habet advocationem eccleſie. Et ſciendum eſt quod dictus Ric̄us tenet dicta tenementa in ſcutagio & ſervicio pro dimid' feodi unius militis de heredibus Winton', & heredes de rege in capite. Habet ibi viſum francipleg', & regale, adeo plene ſicut heredes Winton'. De warrenâ, chaceâ, &c. nihil.

Oſberſton eſt de duobus feodis, Pipard & Leic'. Et Nicholaus Wichard tenet in eadem de feodo Pipard unam carucatam terre in dominico, & duo molendina aquat' et ventrit', & unum boſcum vocatum *le Linde*. Item in liberâ tenurâ tenet quatuordecim virgatas terre & dimid', quas duodecim liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Nicholaus tenet dictum ten' in ſcutagio & ſervicio pro quartâ parte feodi unius militis de Rad̄o Pipard, & Rad̄us de rege; & habet viſum francipleg', per Rad̄um Pipard. Item de feodo Leic', in liberâ tenurâ quinque virgatas terre, quas quinque liberi tenentes tenent; & tenentur in ſcutagio & ſervicio pro octavâ parte feodi unius militis de com' Leic', & com' de rege in capite. De warrenâ, chaceâ, et aliis capitulis, nihil.

Groby eſt de feodo Winton', que eſt pars Leic'; & d̄nus Wil̄lus de Ferrer tenet manerium de Groby, & habet in dominico tres carucatas terre in eadem, & duo molendina aquat', & duo vivaria, & quatuor parca. Item in villenagio quatuordecim virgatas terre, quas ſedecim ſervi tenent. Item in libero tenemento duodecim virgatas terre & dimid' & ſex acras, quas quatuordecim liberi tenentes tenent. Item dictus Wil̄lus habet quindecim cottagia, que tres liberi tenentes tenent. Item habet partem boſci de Chernewode, in quo eſt libera chacea. Et dictus Wil̄lus tenet dictum ten' de dono Margarete de Ferrer, comitiſſe de Ferrer, faciendo inde ſervicium debitum & conſuetum. Habet etiam viſum francipleg' pertinens ad regale, retorna brevium, & omnes alias libertates, ſicut & comes Leiceſtr'.

Rateby eſt de feodo Winton', que eſt pars Leic'. Et Wil̄lus de Ferrer habet in eadem tredecim virgatas terre in villenagio, quas tredecim ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ ſex virgatas terre, quas ſex liberi tenentes tenent. Et ſunt ibi quatuor cottagia, que Rob̄tus de Gerendon tenet per cartam. Item Alexander comes de Boughan & Eliz' uxor ejus habent in eadem duodecim virgatas terre et dimid' in villenagio, quas quindecim ſervi tenent. Habet etiam viſum francipleg', & regale, & omnes alias libertates dominicas, ſicut Wil̄lus de Ferrer habet.

Bocherdeſton eſt de feodo Winton', que eſt pars Leic'; & Alexander Comin & Eliz' uxor ejus tenent in eadem viginti virgatas terre & dimid' in villenagio, quas viginti & tres ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ decem virgatas terre, quas tres liberi tenentes tenent. Item habent unum molendinum ventrit', & omnes alias libertates ſuperſcriptas.

Markefield eſt de feodo Winton'; & Alexander Comin & Elizab' uxor ejus habent in eadem quindecim virgatas terre in villenagio, & . . . . . acras, quas duodecim ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ decem virgatas terre & . . . . acras, quas decem liberi tenentes tenent. Habent etiam omnes libertates ſuperſcriptas. Sciendum eſt quod Elena la Zouch habet advocationem eccleſie ejuſdem.

Thorpe Cat eſt de duobus feodis, viz. Leic' & Verdon. De feodo Leic', Roger Malore junior tenet in eadem duas virgatas terre in dominico. Item tenet in libero tenemento decem virgatas terre, quas decem liberi tenentes tenent. Item Rog' Malore ſenior tenet unum molendinum aquat' de Hugone de Lilleburne, & dictus Hugo de rege. Item dictus Roger' Malore junior tenet dictum tenementum una cum molendino predicto in ſcutagio & ſervicio per feod' unius militis de com' Leic', & com' de rege. De feodo Verdon, Petrus Chayne tenet in eadem ſex virgatas terre in dominico de Theobaldo de Verdon per octavam partem feodi unius militis de Johanne filio Alani, & Johannes de rege in capite. Item in liberâ tenurâ quatuor virgatas terre, quas quatuor liberi tenentes tenent. Item dictus mag' Petrus tenet tenementum predictum in ſcutagio & ſervicio pro octavâ parte feodi unius militis de Theobaldo de Verdon, & Theob' ut ſupra. Item Petrus de Uppingham

ham tenet tres virgatas terre in eadem de Galfr̄o Burgiloun, & Galfr̄us de Theobaldo de Verdon, & Theobald' de com' Warr', & com' de rege. De warrenâ & aliis capitulis nihil.

Overton eſt de feodo de Ferrer; & abbas de Miravall tenet predictum feodum unius militis in perpetuam eleemoſynam de com' de Ferrer, & com' de rege. Item dictus abbas tenet in dominico quinque carucatas terre cum advocatione eccleſie, & octo cottagia. Item in liberâ tenurâ duas virgatas terre, & viginti & duas acras, quas duo liberi tenentes tenent. Item Johannes de Overton tenet duas carucatas terre in dominico, & unum molendinum ventrit'. Item in villenagio octodecim virgatas terre, quas octodecim ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ novem virgatas terre & dimid', quas ſex liberi tenentes tenent. Item duo liberi tenentes tenent duas virgatas terre de priore de Totebury & priore de Bredon. Et dictus Johannes tenet dictum tenementum in libero ſcutagio de heredibus de Pery . . . . & heredes de dicto abbate.

Leleborne. Item dictus abbas tenet ſeptem carucatas terre & unam grangiam in perpetuam eleemoſynam de dicto com'. Non habet warrenam, nec chaceam; clamat regale, quo warranto ignorant.

Shathewell eſt de feodo Verdon; & Wil̄lus Fyton tenet in eadem quartam partem unius feodi militis de Theob' de Verdon, & Theobaldus de com' Warr', & com' de rege. Et dictus Wil̄lus tenet . . . terre in dominico. Item in liberâ tenurâ duodecim virgatas terre, quas duodecim liberi tenentes tenent. Item Johannes le Sigornell tenet duos rodos terre, cum advocatione eccleſie, de dicto Wil̄lmo. Item hoſpitalis Jeruſalem tenet in perpetuam eleemoſynam duas carucatas terre, quo warranto ignorant. Item prior de Holywell & abbas de Croxton tenent duas virgatas terre in perpetuam eleemoſynam, quo warranto ignorant. Et dictus Wil̄lus & dicti religioſi non habent warrenam, nec chaceam; & dant ſcutagium Theobaldo de Verdon pro quartâ parte feodi unius militis; & dictus Theobaldus habet regale pro palefrido.

Barton eſt de tribus feodis, viz. Marmion, Verdon, & Haſtinges. De feodo Marmion, Elias de Oddeſton habet in eadem quatuor virgatas terre in liberâ tenurâ, quas quatuor liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Elias tenet de đno de Sughton in ſcutagio et ſervicio pro triceſimâ & nonâ parte unius feodi, & dictus đus de Philippo Marmion, & Philippus de abbate de Crowland, & abbas de rege in capite. Item de feodo Verdon, Alexander de Nowers tenet quatuor virgatas terre in eadem de Theobaldo de Verdon, & Theob' de rege; pro quantâ parte feodi ignorant. De feodo Haſtinges, Johannes de Haſtinges habet in eadem in liberâ tenurâ viginti & unam virgatas terre, quas ſeptem liberi tenentes tenent. Item in villenagio duas virgatas terre, quas unus ſervus tenet. Item dicunt quod Johannes tenet dictum tenementum in ſcutagio et ſervicio pro quartâ parte feodi unius militis de com' Ceſtr'; & habet viſum franciplegii et regale per palefridum. De warrenâ, chaceâ, & aliis capitulis, nihil.

Blaby eſt de feodo Leic'; & Nicholaus de Blaby tenet dictam villam pro dimidio feodi unius militis in ſcutagio & ſervicio de Johanne de Lodebroke, & Johannes de Tho' de Harderin, & Tho' de com' Leic', & com' de rege. Et dictus Nicholaus tenet tres virgatas terre & dimid' in dominico ex dote matris ſue. Item in villenagio novem virgatas terre & dimid' & quart', cum dote, quas octodecim ſervi tenent. Item in cotario octo cotagia, que octo cotarii tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ quinque virgatas terre & dimid' quart', quas novem liberi tenentes tenent. Item abbas Leic' tenet in eadem duas virgatas terre in dominico, cum advocatione eccleſie. Item in liberâ tenurâ quatuor virgate terre & dimid', quas tres liberi tenentes tenent de dicto abbate. Item Johannes de Lodebroke tenet in eadem in liberâ tenurâ duas virgatas terre, quas tres liberi tenentes tenent. Item magiſter hoſpitalis de Dauby habet in eadem in liberâ tenurâ unam virgatam terre, quam quatuor liberi tenentes tenent. Item Simon filius Petri tenet in eadem quatuor virgatas terre in dominico de Petro filio Rogeri; & com' Leic' habet regale. Non habet warrenam nec chaceam.

Thorpe Countaſe eſt de feodo Leic', tota villa, exceptis duabus virgatis terre, que ſunt in honore de Verdon. Quieti ſunt de palefrido.

Coſby eſt de duobus feodis, viz. Huntington & Warr'. De feodo Huntington, Ric̄us Burdet tenet quartam partem feodi unius militis de Johanne de Haſtings, & Johannes de rege. Item dictus Ric̄us tenet in eadem tres virgatas terre & dimid' in dominico, & unum molendinum ventrit'. Item in villenagio duas virgatas terre, quas quatuor ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ ſeptem virgate terre, quas ſeptem liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Ric̄us habet regale per antiquum conqueſtum; & ſolvit ſcutagium dicto Johanni de Haſtinges. De feodo Warr', Wil̄lus Foukes tenet in eadem quartam partem unius feodi de đnâ Dervorgillâ de Bailioll, & dicta đna de rege in capite. Non habet ſervos. Item in liberâ tenurâ novem virgatas terre, quas undecim liberi tenentes tenent. Item undecim cottagia tenentur de Ric̄o Burdet, & Wil̄lus Foukes habet ibi regale per antiquum conqueſtum. Et dicti tenentes dant ſcutagium Dervorgille. Rađus Davers tenet in eadem quartam partem unius feodi de Rob̄to de Tateſhall, & Rob̄tus de Rađo Baſſet de Weldon, & Rađus de rege. Item Wil̄lus de Northburgh tenet in eadem tres virgatas terre. Item dictus Rađus Davers habet in liberâ tenurâ novem virgatas terre, quas quinque liberi tenentes tenent, & faciunt ſectam ad hundred' & dimid' . . . regale de quartâ parte feodi militis; & ſolvit ſcutagium Rob̄to de Tateſhall pro alterâ dictâ quartâ parte.

Thorp Parva eſt de honore de Huntington; & Rađus de Thorp tenet in eadem quartam partem unius feodi militis de Wil̄lmo de Kateby, & Wil̄lus de Rob̄to de Brus, & Rob̄tus de rege. Item dictus Rob̄tus tenet unam virgatam terre in dominico. Et Letic' de Thorpe tenet in eadem dimid' virgatam terre. Item dictus Rob̄tus tenet in liberâ tenurâ ſeptem virgatas terre, quas duodecim liberi tenentes tenent, & octo cotagia; & dant ſcutagium dicto Willo de Kateby; & dictus Rob̄tus habet regale. Item Wil̄lus Luwin tenet in eadem unam virgatam terre in dominico de feodo geldab' de abbate Leic'. Item magiſter hoſpitalis de Dalby habet in eadem in liberâ tenurâ tres virgatas terre, quas ſex liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus magiſter habet regale, quo warranto ignorant.

Eſton eſt de duobus feodis, viz. Haſtinges & Moubraye. De feodo de Haſtinges, Rob̄tus de Flamvile tenet in eadem unum dimid' feodi unius militis de Johanne de Haſtinges, & Johannes de priore de Coventre, & priore de rege. Et dictus Rob̄tus tenet in eadem tres virgatas terre in dominico, & unum molendinum aquat'. Item in villenagib duas virgatas terre & dimid', quas duo ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ novem virgatas terre & dimid', quas novem liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Rob̄tus ſolvit ſcutagium pro ſe & tenentibus ſuis dicto Johanni de Haſtinges. Item Johannes habet regale pro palefrido. De feodo Moubray, Elizab' de Sextenby tenet in eadem quartam partem feodi unius militis de Rogero de Moubray, & dictus Rogerus de rege. Item dicta Elizab' tenet in eadem tres virgatas terre & dimid' in dominico. Item in villenagio quatuor virgatas, quas quatuor ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ quinque virgatas terre & dimid', quas duo liberi tenentes tenent; & predicta terra eſt geldabilis, & habet regale; & dicti tenentes dant ſcutagium Rogero de Moubray pro dictâ quartâ parte.

Leire eſt de tribus feodis, Marmion, epiſc' Linc', & Baſſet. De feodo de Marmion, Johannes filius Wil̄lmi de Leire tenet in eadem duas virgatas terre in dominico, cum advocatione eccleſie. Item in liberâ tenurâ ſeptendecim virgatas terre, quas octodecim liberi tenentes tenent. Item Nicholaus de Burbache & Ric̄us de Eſhby tenent in eadem duo molendina aquat'. Et dictus Johannes de Leire tenet dictum tenementum de Johanne de Haſtinges, & Johannes de Philippo Marmion, & Philippus de abbate de Burgh, et abbas de rege. Et dictus Johannes habet regale pro palefrido, & eidem dat ſcutagium pro dictâ quartâ parte. De feodo epiſc' Linc', dictus epiſcopus tenet in eadem tredecimam partem unius feodi. Item Hugo Diſpenſer habet in eadem in liberâ tenurâ quatuor virgatas terre, quas quatuor liberi tenentes tenent; & dictus Hugo habet regale, & ſcutagium de dictis tenentibus. De feodo Baſſet de Weldon, prior de Canewell tenet in eadem duas virgatas terre, quas duo ſervi tenent in villenagio. Item in liberâ tenurâ ſex virgatas terre, quas quatuor liberi tenentes tenent. Et predictâ tenurâ tenet partem quarte partis unius feodi de Rado Davers, & Radus de Robto de Tateſhall, & Robtus de Rado Baſſet de Weldon, & Radus de rege. Et dicta terra eſt geldabilis, et facit ſectam hundredo, & dat ſcutagium ſicut ſolent.

Sughton eſt de tribus feodis, viz. Verdon, Haſtinges, & Crowland. De feod' Verdon, Theobaldus de Preſton tenet in eadem quartam partem feodi unius militis de rege. Item in villenagio ſex virgatas terre, quas octo ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ ſex virgatas terre, quas quatuor liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Theobaldus habet regale per palefridum, & dicti tenentes ei dant ſcutagium. De feodo Haſtinges, Gilbert' de Huoby tenet in eadem quartam partem feodi unius militis de Johanne de Haſtinges, & dat ei ſcutagium, & dictus Johannes de rege. Et dictus Gilbertus tenet in dominico tres virgatas terre. Item in villenagio quatuor virgatas terre, quas quatuor ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ undecim virgatas terre, quas novem liberi tenentes tenent. Item Radus filius . . . . tenet in eadem tres virgatas terre in dominico, & unum molendinum ventrit'. Item in villenagio ſex virgatas terre, quas ſex ſervi tenent. Item dictus Gilbertus habet in eadem in liberâ tenurâ decem virgatas terre & dimid', quas quinque liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Gilbertus tenet dictum tenementum de abbate de Croland & Johanne de Haſtinges per medietatem feodi unius militis. Habet regale; & predicti tenentes dant ſcutagium dicto Johanni de Verdon. Non habent warrenam nec chaceam, &c.

Linley eſt de feodo Moubray, & eſt geldabilis. Et Willus Hardwic tenet pro quartâ parte feodi unius militis de Rogero de Moubray, & dictus Rogerus de rege. Item dictus Willus tenet in eadem duas virgatas terre & dimid' in dominico, & tertiam partem unius virgate terre. Item in villenagio tres virgatas terre, quas quatuor ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ novem virgatas terre, quas ſex liberi tenentes tenent. Item Nicholaus Linle & Petronella habent in dominico quinque virgatas terre, & duas partes unius virgate terre. Et in villenagio octo virgatas terre, quas novem ſervi tenent. Item Templarii de Baleſhall tenent in eadem duas virgatas terre; & non faciunt ſectam ad hundredum, nec ad turmam vicecomitis, unde dicta terra fuit geldabilis tempore Henrici patris dicti Edmundi; & habent regale. Non dant ſcutagium, unde rex eſt prudens. Et predicti tenentes dant ſcutagium pro predicto tenemento Rogero de Moubray.

Shepey Magna eſt de feodo Ferrers; & Ricus de Harecourt tenet pro tertiâ parte feodi unius militis de Galfrido de Camvile, & Galfrus de com' de Ferrer, & com' de rege. Item dictus Ricus tenet unum cotagium, cum advocatione medietatis eccleſie. Non habet ſervos, nec warrenam, nec chaceam; & habet regale de dictâ villâ & *Muthâ*. Item Willus Burdet tenet unam carucatam terre in eadem in dominico, & habet liberam piſcariam in Shepey, & medietatem eccleſie ejuſdem. Item in villenagio ſeptem virgatas terre, quas ſeptem ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ tres virgatas terre & dimid', quas quatuor liberi tenentes tenent. Item Galfridus de Shepey tenet in eadem unam virgatam terre & dimid', & unum molendinum aquat' de dicto Willo Burdet. Item duo liberi tenentes tenent duas virgatas terre in eadem de dicto Willmo. Et dictus Willus tenet totum dictum tenementum in libero ſcutagio de Johanne de Brun, & Johannes de Nicholao de Penver, & Nicholaus de Rico de Harecourt. Prior de Ranton tenet novem virgatas terre in villenagio, quas novem ſervi tenent, & dictus prior tenet in perpetuam eleemoſynam de dicto Rico. Item Galfridus de Shepey tenet in eadem unam virgatam terre & dimid', & medietatem molendini aquat', in dominico de Rico de Harecourt. Item Willus de Shepey & quatuor liberi tenentes tenent in eadem tres virgatas terre, & tres culturas, & dimid' acram prati, de dicto Galfrido. Item idem Willus tenet in dominico tres virgatas terre, quarum unam de dñâ de Muthâ, & unam de Henrico le Walleis & Rico Shageline, & unam de Tho' Moliſele. Item abbas de Miravalle tenet unum pratum liberè de Rico Shageline in perpetuam eleemoſynam. Item Tho' Turgys tenet unam virgatam terre & dimid' de Rico de Harecourt.

Mutha eſt de eodem feodo; & Sewale Tuchet tenet unam carucatam terre, & unum molendinum aquat' in dominico; & habet liberam piſcariam in aquis pertinentem ad dictam Mutham; & non habet ſervos, nec warrenam, nec chaceam. Et dictus Ricus habet regale per palefridum.

Hethere eſt de feodo de Ferrer. Et prior hoſpitalis Jeruſalem tenet unam medietatem unius feodi militis de Galfro de Griſley, & Galfrus de com' de Ferrer, & com' de rege. Item dictus prior habet unam carucatam terre in dominico, cum advocatione eccleſie, & duo molendina aquat'. Item in villenagio quindecim virgatas terre & dimid', quas decem ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ decem virgatas terre, quas ſex liberi tenentes tenent, item duo cottagia. Et dictus prior . . . . . in ſe liberam piſcariam in aquis de Shepey, & non warrenam. Et habet regale, & non ſolvit ſcutagium, quo warranto ignorant. Dicta eccleſia dotata eſt de unâ virgatâ terre.

Sharneford eſt de quatuor feodis, viz. Verdon, Marmion, Warr', & epiſc' Linc'. De feodo Verdon, Theob' de Verdon tenet in feodo octodecim virgatas terre de rege. Item prioriſſa de Pinley habet in eadem quinque virgatas terre in villenagio, quas ſex ſervi tenent. Item Robtus de Knitle tenet in eadem ſex virgatas terre in villenagio, quas ſex ſervi tenent. Item abbas de Croxton tenet in eadem de eodem feodo quatuor virgatas terre in villenagio, quas quatuor ſervi tenent. Item Tho' Molend' tenet ibidem unum molendinum aquat'. Item Ricus de Flamvile tenet in eadem tres virgatas terre in dominico de dicto Theobaldo, qui Theobald' habet regale & ſcutagium per palefridum. De feodo Marmion, Philippus Marmion tenet feodum in eadem de ſeptem virgatis terre de terrâ geldab' de rege. Item in liberâ tenurâ ſex virgatas terre, quas tres liberi tenentes tenent. Item Tho' Molendin' tenet unum molendinum ventrit' de Rico Eſhby. Item Ricus de Eſhby tenet in eadem duas virgatas terre in villenagio, quas duo ſervi tenent, unde dicta tenura fuit geldab' ſubtracta eſt per dictum hoſpital'; & habet regale. De feodo Warr', prioriſſa de Cateby tenet in eadem duas virgatas terre, unde duo ſervi Tho' Molend' tenent dimid' virgate terre in villenagio de Robto de Mallebre. Item Rogerus filius Rici tenet in eadem unam virgatam terre liberè de dicto Robto. Item Robtus Toke tenet in eadem liberè tres virgatas terre de hoſpitale Jeruſalem, que terra ſolet eſſe geldabilis, & ſubtracta eſt predicto hoſpital', quo warranto ignorant. Item Radus de Eſton tenet in eadem duas virgatas terre liberè de Willo Hayre de Eſton, & predicti tenentes faciunt ſectam hundredo, & dant ſcutagium, ſicut ſolent, extra dictam virgatam terre. Hoſpitalis habet regale. De feodo epiſc' Linc', Willus Truſſell tenet in eadem tres virgatas terre in dominico; non habet ſervos. Item in liberâ tenurâ unam virgatam terre, quam duo liberi tenentes tenent. Item prior de Kirkeby habet in eadem unum cottagium, cum advocatione eccleſie. Item Willus Bollok tenet in eadem duas virgatas terre de Rico de Eſheby. Item Willus frater rectoris tenet in eadem unam virgatam terre de priore de Brakele, & predicti tenentes tenent de epiſcopo, & epiſc' de rege; & dicti dant ſcutagium, ſicut ſolent, pro quartâ parte feodi unius militis, & faciunt ſectam hundredo. De feodo Winton', Willus Brown & Johannes tenent unam virgatam terre de Johanne de Dorſet, & Johannes de Robto de Flamvile, & Robtus de Willo de Ferrer, & Willus de rege in capite. Willus habet regale.

Kenemundeſcote eſt de feodo epiſc' Linc'; & Alanus filius Rualdi tenet unum feodum militis & dimid', cum membris, de David de Flewike, & David de epiſc' Linc', & epiſc' de rege. Item dictus Alanus tenet in eadem quindecim virgatas terre in dominico, cum advocatione eccleſie ejuſdem. Item in villenagio decem virgatas terre, quas tres ſervi tenent, item unum cottagium. Item in liberâ tenurâ decem virgatas terre, quas octo liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Alanus clamat habere warrenam & liberam piſcariam in aquâ, quo warranto ignorant; & habet regale pro duarum marcarum ſervitio.

Walton eſt de duobus feodis, viz. Leic' & epiſc' Linc'. Unde Alanus filius Rualdi habet in eadem quindecim virgatas terre in villenagio, quas novem ſervi tenent. Item in liberâ tenurâ quindecim virgatas terre, quas ſeptem liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Alanus tenet in eadem unum molendinum ventrit'; et habet regale; & dat ſcutagium pro *Kenemundeſcote* & *Walton* Davidi de Fletwick, ſicut ſolent. De feodo Leic', Willus de Dewe tenet dimid' feodi militis de com' Leic', & com' de rege. Item dictus Willus tenet in eadem duas virgatas terre & dimid' in dominico; non habet ſervos. Item in liberâ tenurâ viginti & unam virgatas terre & dimid', quas ſedecim liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Willus dat ſcutagium pro ſe & tenentibus ſuis com' Leic'. Et comes habet regale & alias libertates per antiquum conqueſtum.

Walcote eſt de duobus feodis; viz. epiſc' Linc' & Baſſet. Unde Rogerus de Luſſell tenet in eadem quatuor virgatas terre in dominico. Item in liberâ tenurâ quatuor virgatas terre, quas quinque liberi tenentes tenent. Et dictus Rogerus tenet dictum tenementum de Rogero de Mortein, & dictus Rogerus de epiſcopo, & epiſc' de rege in capite. Non habet ſervos; & reſpondet epiſc' Linc', una cum quatuor virgatis terre in *Minſtreton*, quas Tho' le Fre tenet liberè de dicto Rogero per ſervicium unius piperis per ann', pro quartâ parte feodi unius militis. Item Tho' Wirgon tenet in eadem unam virgatam terre & dimid' in dominico. Item in liberâ tenurâ quatuor virgatas terre, quas tres liberi tenentes tenent de eodem. Et dictus Tho' tenet dictum tenementum de Rogero de Mortein pro octavâ parte feodi unius militis. De feodo Baſſet prior hoſpitalis Jeruſalem habet in eadem in liberâ tenurâ quatuor virgatas terre, quas quatuor liberi tenentes tenent. Item in villenagio ſeptem virgatas terre, quas ſeptem ſervi tenent. Et dictus prior predictum tenementum tenet de Rađo Baſſet de Weldon in perpetuam eleemoſynam; & dictus prior habet regale, quo warranto ignorant. Non habet warrenam nec chaceam.

Cotes Deyville eſt de feodo epiſc' Linc'. Et Rogerus de Honingham tenet tres virgatas terre & dimid' in dominico; non habet ſervos. Et dictus Rogerus tenet dictum tenementum de Alano filio Rualdi, & Alanus de David' de Fletwik, & David' de epiſc' Linc', & epiſc' de rege. Item Hugo Burdet tenet in eadem tres virgatas terre & dimid' in dominico, & non habet ſervos; & tenet dictam terram in libero ſcutagio. Et dictus Hugo tenet dictum tenementum de Rađo Aurifabro, & Rađus de Rogero de Honingham, & Rogerus ut ſupradictum. Rogerus & Hugo dant ſcutagium pro octavâ parte feodi unius militis; & faciunt viſum ad *Kenemundeſcote*.

Gopſhull eſt de feodo Ferrer; & Scholaſtica, quæ fuit uxor Rob̄ti de Grendon, tenet nomine dotis dictam hamelettam per dimid' feodi unius militis de Ric̄o de Grendon, & Ric̄us de Walt' de Stretton, & Walt' de Ric̄o . . . ., & Ric̄us de com' de Ferrer, & com' de rege. Item dicta Scholaſtica tenet octodecim virgatas terre in dominico; non habet ſervos. Item in liberâ tenurâ unam virgatam terre, quam duo liberi tenentes tenent. Item Iſabella de Mortivâ habet in eadem quatuor virgatas terre in villenagio, quas quatuor ſervi tenent. Item Adam de Aulâ tenet duas virgatas terre in dominico. Item Ric̄us Eſteles & Rob̄tus Brun tenent unam virgatam terre et tres virgatas terre in dominico. Item magiſter de Dauby tenet quartam partem unius virgate; & dicta terra dicti hoſpital' fuit geldabilis, & nunc eſt in libertate, quo warranto ignorant. Unde dicti tenentes faciunt ſectam hundredo, & dant ſcutagium Waltero de Stretton, extra terram hoſpitalis de . . . .

Staunton eſt de feod' Marmion; & Simon Baſſet tenet dictam villam de Philippo de Marmion per feodum unius militis, & Philippus de rege. Item dictus Simon habet in eadem duas carucatas terre in dominico, cum advocatione eccleſie, & unum molendinum ventriticum. Item in villenagio viginti & quinque virgatas terre, quas viginti et ſeptem ſervi tenent. Item quatuor cotagia. Item in liberâ tenurâ tredecim virgatas terre, quas quinque liberi tenentes tenent de dicto Simone. Et habet regale, quo warranto ignorant. Dat ſcutagium Philippo Marmion, ſicut ſolet. Non habet warrenam, nec chaceam.

Sapcote eſt de feodis Leic' & Winton. De feodo Leic', Simon Baſſet tenet feodum unius militis in eadem de com' Leic', & comes de rege. Item dictus Simon tenet in eadem ſeptem virgatas terre in dominico, cum advocatione eccleſie, & unum molendinum ventriticum. Item in villenagio viginti virgatas terre, quas viginti ſervi tenent. Item quatuor cottagia. Item in liberâ tenurâ quatuor virgatas terre, quas tres liberi tenentes tenent de com' Leic'. Habet regale per conqueſtum. De feodo Winton', Thomas de Stapelton tenet in eadem quartam partem feodi unius militis de heredibus com' Winton', & heredes de rege in capite in dominico villenagio. Item dictus Thomas habet in eadem unam virgatam terre. Item in liberâ tenurâ undecim virgatas terre, quas octo liberi tenentes tenent de heredibus Winton'. Habet regale pro antiquo conqueſto.

Burbache eſt de feod' Coventry; & Johannes de Haſtings tenet dictam villam, una cum *Sheteſclive*, per dimid' feodi unius militis de priore de Coventre, & prior de rege. Item dictus Johannes habet in eadem decem virgatas terre in dominico, cum advocatione eccleſie. Item tenet in villenagio ſeptendecim virgatas terre, quas octo liberi tenentes tenent; & dictus Johannes habet regale, quo warranto ignorant.

Sketeſclive eſt membrum de *Burbache*; & Johannes de Haſtinges tenet in eadem octo virgatas terre in villenagio, quas octo ſervi tenent. Et reſpondet etiam cum Burbache priori de Coventre in ſcutagio pro dimid' feodi militis.

Barwelle, eodem modo, &c.

Hæc quæ ſequuntur recentiore charactere ſcripta fuerunt.

Anno regni Edwardi regis ſeptimo facta eſt inquiſitio per dominum Hen' de Nottingham & Johannem de Arundell, inquiſitores per preceptum đni regis, per duodecim juratores, per Rob̄tum de Wivile, Johannem de Burneby, Tho' de Langton, Rogerum de Foxton, Philippus Breton, Johannem de Houle, Ric̄um de Kent, Johannem de Reytho, Wilł Murdake milit', Tho' Baſſet, Wilłm de Houghton, Walt' . . . . .

Qui dicunt, quod in *Langton* ſunt viginti & octo virgatas terre, quas Brianus de Crumbis & Galf̄fus de Skeffington tenent de Rob̄to Defflet, & dictus Rob̄tus ult' heres de com' . . . .; comes de hered' Winton', & heres de rege. Et dat ſcutagium heredi com' Winton' pro uno feodo. Walterus . . . . . . tenet viginti virgatas terre de com' Leic', & dat ei ſcutagium pro quartâ parte unius feodi. Item heres Galf̄fi de Caunford tenet decem virgatas terre per ſervicium, & partes viginti; & aliquo tempore ſolebant dare ſcutagium, & non nunc.

In *Boreſworth* ſunt viginti & quatuor carucate terre. Willus de Lodebroke tenet duas carucatas in dominico, & unam virgatam terre de abbate de Suleby; abbas Leic' & rector eccleſie de eadem ſex virgatas terre; Rogerus filius Rogeri tres virgatas terre; Johanna filia Willmi de Lodebroke unam virgatam terre. Et idem Willus tenet de đno Willmo Harecourt, & dictus Ric̄us de com' Winton', & com' de rege in capite; & dat ſcutagium dicto Ric̄o Harecourt pro tertiâ parte unius feodi. Et dictus Willus tenet dictam carucatam terre & dimidiam in eadem; de quibus in dominico duas virgatas terre & dimid'; Philippus Brereton novem virgatas terre; abbas de Suleby quinque virgatas terre & dimid'; Rogerus filius Rogeri unam virgatam terre & dimid'; Tho' capellanus dimidiam virgate; Adam ad Fontem unam virgatam; Elias Nobill unam virgatam; Tho' Carites unam virgatam; Rob̄tus . . . . . . unam virgatam; Willus filius Fabri unam virgatam; Tho' Coles unam virgatam; Willus Serjant unam virgatam; Hen' Reynold unam virgatam; Hen' Franceis & Simon Cocus unam virgatam; Alanus Bondame unam virgatam; Willus de Walton unam virgatam; Walterus de Wit . . . . unam virgatam; Rob̄tus Wind unam virgatam; Rob̄tus Ruffus unam virgatam; Rogerus Robert unam virgatam; Johannes Lovet unam virgatam; Johannes Dakeman, Rob̄tus Hatonn, unam virgatam; rector de eadem unam virgatam; Rob̄tus Julian dimidiam virgate; abbas Leic' unam carucatam; Hen' filius Willi dimidiam virgate. Et ſunt in eadem due carucate terre & una virgata terre de feodo Baſſet; unde abbas de Suleby habet ſex virgatas terre; Rob̄tus Wind, Galf̄rus de Smilton, Martha Aboveton, duas virgatas terre; abbas Leic' unam virgatam terre. Et tenet de Willmo & Aliciâ uxore ſuâ, & ipſe de Rob̄to Baſſet; & dat ei pro dimidio ad wardam caſtri de Rokingham. Item ſunt in eadem quinque carucate terre, quas Beatrix de Lotrington tenet de Willmo Truſſell, & duo dimidia de Petro de Goldington, & duo dimidia de đno rege. Item de feodo Foliot novem virgate terre, de quibus Elias Nobill unam virgatam; Adam Nobill unam virgatam; Tho' P . . . unam virgatam; Tho' Caſitas, Philippus Breton, unam virgatam terre; Alexander Francis, Hen' Francis, Hen' Ellis, tres virgatas terre; Alanus Poris dimidiam virgate terre, Hen' filius Willi unam virgatam. Iſti tenent de abbate de Suleby per liberum ſervicium.

In *Glen Marcell* ſunt ſedecim carucate terre, de quibus R. Marcell tenet in dominico duas carucatas & dimid', & in villenagio ſeptem carucatas & unam carucatam & dimid'. In eadem tenet liberè Roger' Jo . . unam virgatam; Willus Milleroux tenet unam virgatam; Alanus Pole unam virgatam; Alex' R . . . . dimid' virgate; Alanus de Swathorpe, Galf̄rus filius Willmi . . . . . . unam virgatam; mag' Rob̄tus dimid' virgate. Et dictus Rob̄tus Marcell tenet de R. Delazouch; & R. Souch de heredibus Winton', & heredes de com' Leic', & com' de rege. Et dat ſcutagium R. Souch per dimid' feodi. Sunt in eadem de feodo . . due carucate, quas Alanus Dain, Johannes ad molendinum . . . . . Willus Cyſel, Rob̄tus filius Willi, Rob̄tus Aleni & ſui participes tenent; & dat ſcutagium Ric̄o de . . . . per dimid' feodi, & Ric̄us de com' Warr', & com' de rege in capite.

In *Carleton* ſunt undecim carucate terre, de quibus Petrus de Weſton tenet in dominico unam carucatam, in villenagio unam carucatam; Theobaldus Nevill tres virgatas & dimid'; in villenagio decem & dimid'; Rob̄tus Serjant unam carucatam de ſerjantiâ com' Leic'; Rob̄tus filius Johannis unam virgatam terre; Rob̄tus de Medburne unam carucatam & dimid' virgate; Ric̄us de Humpt dimid' virgate; Hen' Dure unam virgatam & dimid'; Johannes Curley dimid' virgate; Rob̄tus de Foxton unam virgatam; Walterus de Berford unam virgatam & dimid'; rector eccleſie unam carucatam; Willus . . . unam virgatam; de quibus novem carucatas terre tenent de Rogero Martell, & ipſe de Rogero Souch, & Rogerus de com' Winton', & com' de rege in capite; & dant ſcutagium pro tertiâ parte unius feod' militis. Sunt in eadem tres virgate terre, quas Galf̄rus Barton & ſui participes tenent de feodo Ric̄i Harecourt, & non dant ſcutagium.

In *Galby* ſunt ſex carucate terre, de quibus una carucata & dimid' de . . . . & tenet de Ric̄o Harecourt, & Ric̄us de rege in capite, & non dant ſcutagium; & Maulerus Marmion habet in eadem in dote matris . . . ſedecim virgate terre, que tenentur in villenagio. Et in liberâ tenurâ due virgate terre, quas Ric̄us . . . . & Rogerus de Rolleſton tenent. Et dictus Maulerus tenet de Rob̄to Burdet, Rob̄tus de heredibus Winton'; & heredes de rege in capite pro dimidio feodi.

In *Fretheby* ſunt ſex carucate terre, de quibus magiſter Dominus Sancti Hoſpitalis Leic' tenet unam carucatam terre in dominico, in villenagio unam carucatam terre; tenet libere Elias Aſhbroke dimid' carucate; Rob̄tus de Malburne unam carucatam; Rob̄tus Carpenter ad . . . Hugo Cyret, Herbertus de Stretton, unam carucatam; Walterus de Plumton unam carucatam ad habend'; & Radulfus de Frитheſby, Willus de Medburne, & R. filius Galf̄ri, unam carucatam terre. Et tenent de Rob̄to Burdet, & Rob̄tus de heredibus com' Winton', & ipſi de rege in capite. Et dant ſcutagium, ut ſolent, dicto Rob̄to Burdet pro dimidio feodi.

In *Buſſeby* ſunt ſex carucate terre, de quibus dominus Johannes de Boſco tenet quinque virgatas terre in villenagio, & in liberâ tenurâ tres carucatas, duas virgatas, quas Willus . . . . . Tho' Capell, Johannes filius Walteri, tenent unam carucatam, & Rogerus filius Rogeri, Willus Cocus, tres virgatas Johannes de Am . . . . tres virgatas terre, Petrus Borre, Bouth Landa, Walterus filius Ric̄i, Ric̄us filius Johannis quinque virgatas; Nich' Browne, Ric̄us de Kenthorpe tenet duo cottagia & unam carucatam terre, quam Johannes de Buſtell tenet. Et dictus Johannes de Boſco tenet de heredibus Winton'; & ipſi de rege in capite. Et dant ſcutagium dicto Johanni de Boſco per dimid' feodi & duodecim partem feodi.

In *Thurneby* ſunt ſex carucatas terre, de quibus Nich' de Segrave tenet in villenagio novem virgatas terre, Galf̄rus de Twiford tenet liberè duas virgatas. Et dictus Nich' tenet de com' Leic', & dat ſcutagium pro octavâ parte unius feodi; & abbas Leic' tenet in villenagio quinque virgatas terre, & dictus abbas tenet de com' Leic, & com' de rege. Et dictus Johannes de Boſco tenet unam carucatam terre, quæ de eo liberè tenetur per Johannem Gerotis, Ric̄um, Hen', Willum, Clerc, Philippum filium Hugonis. Et dictus Johannes tenet de heredibus com' Winton', et heredes de rege; & dant ſcutagium pro octavâ parte feodi.

In *Stretton* đnus Ric̄us de Harecourt habet de ſok đni regis in eadem tres carucatas terre, que tenentur per villenagium . . . per Rob̄tum ad aulā. Willus filius Philippi, Willus filius Rob̄ti, & Agnes Norton, tenent duas carucatas in eadem de Tho' de Hendi . . & Thomas de heredibus Winton', & heredes de rege. Et dat ſcutagium dicto Tho' pro ſeptimâ parte unius feodi.

In *Billeſdon* ſunt ſex carucate terre, de quibus quatuor carucate de feodo Peverell. Et Johannes de Kirkby tenet predictas quatuor carucatas de Willo filio Ric̄i de Bellocampo, & ipſe de Rob̄to Creker, & ipſe de rege. Et dat ſcutagium pro uno feodo Willo Bardol & Ade de Everingham per equalem portionem; & Rob̄tus de Toleho tenet in villenagio duas carucatas terre, & ipſe de Theobaldo de Nevile, & ipſe de Rogero Marcell, & ipſe de heredibus Winton', & heredes de rege in capite; & habent regale, & dat ſcutagium pro octavâ parte unius feodi militis.

Leic' ſuburbium, extra portam orientalem in hundredo de Gartre. Ep̄us Linc' tenet in dicto ſuburbio duas carucatas terre de đno rege in eleemoſynâ, & habet regale, & menſuram panis & cerviſie, & menſuram villenag'. Willus Touke octavas virgatas terre, de quibus ſex tenentur de heredibus Winton', & hered' de rege in capite, & alie due virgate terre de abbate Leic', & ipſe de com' Leic', & com' de rege, & non dat ſcutagium. Et Tho' Coſtein quinque virgatas terre de predicto epiſcopo, & ep̄us de rege in eleemoſynam. Et ſunt in dicto ſuburbio viginti meſſuagia; tenentur de ep̄o Linc', & ep̄us de rege in eleemoſynam.

In *Evington* ſunt undecim carucate terre, de quibus Hen' de Grey tenet in dominico quatuor carucat' & unam virgatam; in villenagio quinque carucatas, & in liberâ tenurâ tres virgatas, que tenentur per Adam Clayhel, Johannem de Evington, & Alanum Ford. Et eſt in eodem unum cottagium; & dictus Hen' Grey tenet de com' Leic', & com' de rege in capite; dat ſcutagium dicto com' pro uno feodo; & Johannes . . .

tenet unam carucatam de Johanne de Boſco, & Johannes de hered' Winton', & hered' de rege in capite; & dat ſcutagium pro ſeptima parte unius feodi. Et eſt ibi ſpineta incluſa, warr', & riparia.

In *Norton* ſunt ſex carucate terre, de quibus Robtus de Norton tenet in dominico unam carucatam terre & dimid' in villenagio, & unam carucatam in liberâ tenurâ; Robtus filius Rađi, rector eccleſie de Dauby, unam virgatam terre & dimid'. Et dictus Robtus de Norton tenet de Tho' de Endis, & ipſe de Robto Burdet, & ipſe de heredibus com' Winton', & com' de rege. Et dat ſcutagium dicto Tho' pro uno feod' cum unâ carucatâ in Stretton. Et ſunt in eadem de ſok dominico regis tres carucate, de quibus Robtus filius Rađi, Johannes ad eccleſiam, & ſui participes, tenent duas carucatas. Herbertus A . . . Willus filius Robti, Simon le Pan, Willus Medicus, & ſui participes, tenent duas carucatas terre, & non dant ſcutagium.

Kenelworth Rabaz eſt de tribus feodis. Sunt in eadem viginti quatuor virgate terre de feod' com' Winton'; & quatuordecim virgate terre, que debent invenire quartem partem unius equi, & unum barlindum & aliud harneſium ad ſummarium in exercitu đni regis per manum Chriſtiane de Furnivall. Et abbas de Sulby tenet tres virgatas terre de feodo Foliot, & medietatem de feodo com' Winton'. Et ſunt in eadem duodecim virgatas terre de feod' Warr' geldab'.

Sheynton eſt de duobus feodis, viz. Warr' & Leic'. De feodo Warr' ſunt in eadem viginti virgate terre, & de feodo Leic' viginti virgate terre. Warr' quieti ſunt pro palefrido. Et hoſpitale Jeruſalem habet in eadem duas virgatas terre de feodo com' Leic.

Twycros eſt de feodo Ferrer; & Ricus filius Willmi filius Herberti de Twycros tenet totam villam de Nicholao filio Herberti pro dimidio feodi unius militis, & Nicholaus de Almarico de St. Amand, & Almaricus de com' de Ferrer, & com' de rege.

Kynelinworth eſt de feodo com' Leic', exceptis novem virgatis terre, que ſunt de feodo com' Warr'. Dat per ann' ad auxilium vicecomitis 3s̄. Abbas de Pippewell tenet in eadem unam virgatam terre & dimid' de feodo com' Leic', per tenentes ſuos liberos in eleemoſynâ; & de dono Robti filii Rogeri abbas de Seleby tenet unam dimidiam virgate terre de eodem feodo.

Polleſworth[1] eſt de feodo Marmion; due virgate terre ſubſtracte ſunt per Robtum de Meret de ſecto com' Warr', & de feodo Baſſet quatuor virgate terre geldabiles, que reſpondent đno regi de omnibus de feodo com' Leic' triginta virgatas terre.

Horton eſt de duobus feodis, viz. Winton' & Leic'. De feodo Winton' continentur octodecim virgate terre. De feodo Leic' continentur viginti & octo virgate terre.

Bruntingthorpe quondam fuit geldabilis, & ſolebat paiare per ann' ad auxilium vicecomitis 20s̄ & pro ſecto hundredi 2s̄. & pro viſu franciplegii 8s̄. unde abbas de Miravall capit pro toto per ann' 7s̄. Et ſunt ibidem triginta & una virgate terre de feod'. Simonis de Monteforti; & abbas de Leic', Willus le Walleis, & Simon Danel, ſunt tenentes.

Desforde eſt de feodo com' Leic'; & ſunt ibidem viginti & quatuor virgate terre, unde quatuor virgate terre & dimid' ſunt de feodo com' Winton'.

Kyrkebe Malore eſt de feodo com' Leic', ubi ſunt octodecim virgate terre abſque dominico; unde prior de Sancto Doney tenet quinque virgatas terre de feoffamento Roberti de Malore. Et hoſpitale Jeruſalem tenet quatuor virgatas terre de dicto Robto Malore.

Peycelton eſt de feodo com' Leic'; & ſunt in eadem viginti & quatuor virgate terre.

Petling Parva eſt de tribus feodis; viz. Huntingdon, Baſſet, & Warr'. Unde hoſpitale Jeruſalem eſt feoffatus de feodo de Huntingdon de dono Rici de Taney ſedecim virgatis terre. Et abbas de Miravall tenet octodecim virgatas terre de feodo Warr', & duodecim virgatas terre de feodo Baſſet; & tenet viſum francipleg', neſcitur quo warranto, & cuſtodibus caſtri de Rokingham 3s̄.

Petling Magna eſt de duobus feodis, viz. Winton' & Baſſet. De feodo de Baſſet una carucata terre, que dat per ann' ad auxilium vicecomitis 20đ. ad viſum francipleg' 6đ. & ad cuſtodiam caſtri de Rokingham 12đ. Item de feodo Winton' prior de Ware tenet in eadem viginti & novem virgatas terre in eleemoſyna. Item abbas de Miravall tenet unam virgatam terre & dimidiam in eadem de eodem feodo.

Berleſton eſt de tribus feodis. Com' Winton' tenet tredecim virgatas terre, Johannes de Verdon tenet novem virgatas terre pro palfredo; Gilbertus de Houby tenet medietatem decimarum virgat' de feodo Willmi de Cantelupe đni regis. Et eſt in eadem villâ una carucata terre de feodo com' Leic'; & totum reſiduum eſt de feodo de Mortuomari. Subſtrahuntur de ſectâ com' hundredi.

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[1] In the county of Warwick, but not mentioned in the Conqueror's ſurvey of that county.

Feoda quæ tenentur de rege in capite, & de aliis diverſis, in com' Leic', ſecundum Inquiſitionem inde fact' coram J. de Kirkeby & R. de Stanford, & ſociis ſuis ad hoc aſſignat' per ipſum regem, anno 24° Edwardi prioris.

Feoda Comitis Leicestrie.

Ric̄us Gubioyn ten' Knaptetoft pro dimid' feod' & 8va parte unius feodi.

Joh̄es de Andervill ten' Willowby pro 10^{a} parte unius feodi.

Rob̄tus de Nevill ten' Enderby de com' pro 4ta parte unius feodi, & idem comes de rege.

Petrus filius Rogeri et tenentes ſui ten' in Glenfeild 3 virgat' terr' de Galfr̄o de Grauntford, & Galfridus de com' Leic', et comes de rege; et non dic' per qđ ſervitium.

Rob̄tus de Campanâ & Nich̄us de Turvill ten' in Thurlſton & in Normanton & in Croft duas partes unius feodi de p̄d' comite.

Gilbertus de Baſſeville ten' in Eyham 4^{am} partem unius feodi de p̄d' com'.

Nich̄us de Charnels ten' 4 virgat' terr' in Aylmthorp de Wil̄lo Maureward, et idem Wil̄lus de Ph̄o Marmyon, et Ph̄us de rege; ſed non dic' per q̄d ſervit'.

Adam de Wenlybridge ten' Wealleſberge de Hugone de Herdeberghe, et idem Hugo de com' Leic', pro dimidio feodi.

Rob̄tus de Bruintingthorp & tenent' ſui ten' in Walton dimid' feod' mil' de p̄d' comite, et comes de rege, ut ſupra.

Simon Baſſet ten' in Sapcote unum feod' de p̄d' comite, et comes de rege.

Rad̄us de Hamers ten' Frolleſworth, extra unam carucatam terre, de p̄d' comite, pro 4^{a} parte unius feodi.

Ric̄us de Cateby ten' in Cateby 6^{am} partem unius feodi de Nich̄o de Seagrave, et idem Nich̄us de com', et comes de rege.

Lib̄i ten' in Noſbaſton ten' tenementa ſua pro 8va parte unius feodi de p̄d' comite, & comes de rege.

Roḡus Malynn & tenent' ſui ten' in Thorpe-cat de p̄d' com' pro medietate unius feodi.

Nich̄us de Blaby ten' in Blaby de Joh̄e Labrookes, et idem Joh̄es de Thomâ Hardern, et Thomas de comite, pro dimid' feod'.

Walterus Jacob ten' 3 virgat' terr' in Welyton, et lib̄i tenentes in eadem ten' 5 virgat' terre de Rad̄o Danett, & Rad̄us de comite; ſed non dic' per q̄d ſervit'.

Joh̄es le Buttiler et 4 lib̄i tenent' ten' in eadem de Wil̄lo le Buttiler, et Wil̄ls de comite, &c.

Joh̄es de Shubſon & Ric̄us frater ejus, ceterique lib̄i tenentes in Butmeſwell, ten' ibidem unum feod' militis, extra 2 virgat' terr' quas Petrus Sherman ten' in eadem.

Edmundus comes Leic' ten' Shelton, una cum Kirkeby & Desford, de rege in capite, pro uno feodo.

Andreas de Aſtley ten' Brocton, una cum Sutton & Thorpe juxta Brocton, de p̄d' comite' Leic', pro uno feodo.

Rob̄tus de Kenilworth ten' in South Kenilworth 4^{am} partem unius feodi de p̄d' com' Leic.'

Tho' Mallore ten' Kirkeby Mallore de com' Leic' pro medietate unius feodi, & comes de rege in capite.

Idem comes Leic' ten' Desford, cum membris, de rege in capite, pro uno feodo militis.

Wil̄lus Malore ten' Petlinton de p̄d' comite, pro 2 partibus unius feod'.

Rad̄us Danet ten' in Brunſthorpe 3^{am} partem unius feodi de p̄d' comite.

Liberi tenentes in ſuburb' Leic', extra portam auſtralem, ten' de p̄d' comite, extra unam carucat' terr' quam Wil̄lus le Wayles ten'; ſed non dic' per q̄d ſervit'.

Idem comes Leic' ten' in ſuburbio Hinckley 16 virgatas terre & dimid', una cum membris, de rege in capite; ſed non dic' per q̄d ſervit'.

Feoda Honoris Peverell.

Hugo le Deſpenſer ten' in Eroniſby dimid' feod' militis de rege in capite.

Antonius de Beck ten' Magnam Eſſeby, una cum membris, q̄d Nich̄us de Eſſeby ten' de rege in capite, pro uno feodo militis.

Nich̄us de Eſſeby ten' Parvam Eſſeby de Antonio de Beck, ep̄o Dunelm, pro 8^{a} parte unius feodi.

Rogerus Lazouch ten' Lobeſthorpe de Milliſentâ Cantilupo, & eadem Milliſenta de Roḡo de Monte alto, & eadem Rogerus de rege in capite, pro 2 partibus unius feodi.

Magiſter Henr' de Branteſton ten' Branteſton de Milliſentâ Cantilupo, & eadem Milliſenta de Roḡo de Monte alto, et idem Roḡus de rege in capite, ſed non dic' per q̄d ſervit'.

Agnes de Percy ten' Foſton, ſed non dic' aut de quo vel per q̄d ſervicium.

Hugo le Deſpenſer ten' Enderby de rege in capite, pro uno feodo militis.

Rad̄us de Cotes, una cum ceteris lib̄is tenen' in Kirkby, ten' eandem villam pro medietate unius feodi.

Feoda de Marmyon.

Rad̄us de Charnells ten' in dominico, una cum lib̄is ten' in villenagio in Sheveſbie, quartam partem unius feodi.

Joh̄es de Haſtings ten' Leyre, cum advocatione ecc̄lie ejuſdem, de Ph̄o Marmyon, et idem Ph̄us de abb̄e de Burgo S. Petri, et idem abbas de rege, pro 4^{a} parte unius feod'.

Ph̄us Marmyon ten' in Sharneford unum feod' de rege in capite.

Elias de Headſtone [i. e. Oddeſton] ten' in eadem 19^{am} partem unius feodi.

Hugo de Onebie ten' in Radcliffe 3^{am} partem unius feodi.

Feoda Honoris Wynton.

Roḡus filius Roḡi de Shrimpton, et lib̄i ten' in villenag' in Sheveſby, reſpondent pro 4^{a} parte unius feodi, una cum ſex virgat' terre in Wollaſton, quas Sarbo de Trumpton ten'.

Roḡus Mallore ten' in Swynford, una cum Hunton, de hered' Winton, pro 4ta parte unius feodi, & idem hered' de rege in capite.

Petrus filius Roḡi ten' in Clenfield 9 virgat' terre, Ric̄us de Daunderle 5 virgat' terr' & un' molendinum aquaticum ib̄m, de Wil̄lo de Ferrar, pro dimid' feodi mil'.

Roḡus de Menthings ten' in Dadlington 4^{tam} partem unius feodi de Joh̄e de Haſtings, & idem Joh̄es de p̄d' hered' de Winton.

Joh̄es Eſpignell ten' 17^{am} partem unius feodi in Dadlington de p̄d' hered Winton.

Editha de Eſtley ten' in Ephy'm', nomine dotis, 4^{am} partem unius feodi.

Joh̄es Bennet ten' in eadem de Joh̄e de Haſtings, & idem Joh̄es de Wil̄lo de Ferrar, & idem Wil̄ls de rege in capite, pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi.

Wil̄ls de Andeſauræ ten' in eadem 4^{tam} partem unius feodi de Thomâ de Camville, & idem Thomas de Wil̄lo de Ferrariis, & idem Wil̄ls de rege, pro uno feodo.

Ric̄us de Temple ten' Parvā Shepey pro medietate unius feodi de hered' Winton, & idem hered' de rege in capite.

Joh̄es de Enſe & Adam de Wendleſberge ten' in

Drayton de Willo de Ferrariis, & idem Willus de rege, pro uno feodo.

Nichus de Charnells ten' Aylemersthorpe, cum advocatione ecclie ejusdem, de Johe de Bosco, & idem Johes de hered' Winton, pro uno feodo.

Gerardus de Chamvill ten' Sibbesdon de hered' de Winton, & iidem hered' de rege, pro uno feodo.

Robtus Burdett ten' 4am partem unius feodi in Stanton sub Bardon de Willo de Ferrariis, & iidem Wills de rege.

Abbas Leic' & Radus filius Robti ten' duas virgat' terr' de Willo de Ferrar', & idem Wills de rege, sed non dic' per quod servic'.

Willus Brun & Johes Brun ten' in Sharneford duas virgat' terr' de Johe de Perset, & idem Johes de Robto de Flamvill, & idem Robtus de Willo de Ferrar', & idem Wills de rege, sed non dic' per quod servicium.

Thomas Stapilton ten' in Sapcote unam partem unius feodi de hered' de Winton', & iidem hered' de rege.

Thomas Albe ten' in Huteby 6 virgat' terre pro 6a parte unius feod', sed non dic' de quo.

Johes de Clinton ten' in Kalesthorpe 16am partem virg' terre de Johe de Bosco, & idem Johes de hered' Winton', sed non dic', &c.

Ricus de Harecourt ten' in Bosworth, Cotes, & Carleton, feod' de hered' Winton', & iidem hered' de rege.

Wills de Ferrariis com' Boughan ten' Rotby, cum Groby & membris, pro uno feodo.

Idem comes de Boughan ten' Butchardscon de rege in capite, sed non dic' per q̃d servic'.

Nichus de Seagrave ten' in Wetston, de comite Boughan, 4am partem unius feodi.

Item libi tenentes ejusd ville ten' de predict' comite pro 20a parte unius feodi.

Adam de Napton ten' Mensterton, cum med' advocationis ecclie ejusd', de comite Boughan, pro 4a parte unius feodi.

Hered' Nichi de Aversham, & Johes Lovell, ten' Magnam Cleabrooke de Johe de Bosco, et idem Johes de hered' Winton', et iidem hered' de rege, pro 2 partibus unius feodi militis.

Johes Lovell ten' Parvam Cleybrooke de Johe de Bosco, et idem Johes de com' Boughan, et idem comes de rege, pro unâ parte unius feodi.

Adam de Napton ten' in Pultney medietat' unius feodi de hered' de Winton, & iidem hered' de rege.

Robtus Burdett ten' Honecote de Willo Burdett, & idem Willus de hered' de Winton, pro uno feodo.

Theobaldus de Verdon ten' Bittlesby de predictis hered' de Winton, pro uno feodo.

Ricus de Harecourt ten', nõie custodie hered' Petri le Porter, medietat' unius feodi de Robto Burdett, et idem Robtus de hered' de Winton, & iidem hered' de rege.

In villâ de Kenilworth Rabaz sunt 24 virgat' terre, que sunt in predicto feodo Winton'; sed non fit mentio in inquisitione qui eos tenet, nec per quod servicium.

Feoda Honoris de Hunt' & Warr'.

Editha de Estley ten', nõie dotis, Wyleby in dominico pro dimid' feod' milit'.

Libi tenen' in Outheby ten' un' feod' mil', et 4tam partem unius feod', una cum duabus virgat' terr' in Wykingston, et quinque in Evington.

Willus Burdett ten' in Cosby 4am partem unius feodi de Johe de Hasting, et idem Johes de rege in capite.

Wills Sykes ten' 4am partem feodi ibm de Dervag' de Balliolâ, et eadem Dervag' de rege in capite.

Radus Danvers ten' in eadem 4am partem unius feodi de Robto de Thateshull, et idem Robtus de Rado Basset de Welledon, et idem Radus de rege.

Radus de Thorpe ten' in Parvâ Thorp 4am partem unius feodi de honore Huntingdon de hered' de Kilby, et iidem hered' de Robto de Brus, et Robtus de rege.

Robtus de Verdon et Thomas de Garshail ten' de feod' Warr' Ibstock, cum libis tenent', de Johe de Hastings, et idem Johes de rege, pro uno feodo militis.

Ricus de Harecourt ten' Morton de com' Warr' pro uno feodo militis.

Dña de Northburgh, que fuit uxor Willi de Buttiller, ten' Notthburghe de com' Warr', et idem comes de rege, pro medietate unius feodi.

Feoda Rad'i de Bassett de Welldon.

Radus Basset de Drayton ten' Hunton de Rado Bassett de Welldon pro dimid' feod' milit', et idem Radus de rege in capite.

Hospit' ten' in Swinford 4 virgat' terr' et dimid', sed non dic' per quod servicium.

Feoda Honoris Cestrie.

Hugo le Despenser ten' Donyngton, una cum Brokesby, pro uno feodo militis.

Johes de Hastings & Hillar' de Harcourt ten' Naylestonn, cum advocatione ecclie ejusdem, pro uno feodo.

Thomas de Hardshull ten' in Ratclive 4 virgat' terre de hered' de Hardshull, et iidem hered' de Simone Basset, sed non dic' per quod servicium.

Feoda de Ferrariis.

Godfridus de Greysley ten' Norton de com' de Ferrariis, pro 2 partibus unius feod' milit'.

Ricus de Verun tenet Parvam Appleby de comite de Ferrariis, et comes de rege pro dimid' feodi.

Ricus de Arecourte ten' Magnã Shepey, cum advocatione ecclie ejusdem, de Galfro de Canvill, et Galfrus de comite de Ferrariis, pro 3tia parte unius feodi, et idem comes de rege.

Scolastica, que fuit uxor Robti de Grendon, ten' Gopshull pro dimid' feod' milit' de Rado de Grendon, et idem Radus de Waltero de Strutton, et idem Walterus de Rico de Curzon, et idem Ricus de com' de Ferrariis, et idem comes de rege.

Osbertus de Beresford ten' Twicros, nõie custod' com' de Ferrar', sed non dic', &c.

Wills de Ferrar' et Theobaldus de Verdon, cum participibus suis, ten' villam de Berleston pro medietate unius feodi.

Johes Grime ten' Billesdon de Galfro de Greysley pro 4ta parte unius feodi, et idem Galfridus de comite de Ferrar, et comes de rege.

Feoda de Hastinges.

Johes de Shepey ten' Snareston, cum advocatione ecclie ejusdem, de Johe Hastings, pro dimid' feod', et idem Johes de Pho Marmyon, et idem Phus de Abbe de Burgo Sti Petri, et idem Abbas de rege.

Robtus de Meleburne ten' in dominico 23 virgat' terre in Normanton, et libi tenent' ejusdem 4 virgat' terre ibidem, pro 4a parte unius feodi, de Johe de Hastings, et idem Johes de rege in capite.

Gilbertus de Houghby ten' in Sutton 4am partem unius feodi de Johe de Hastings, & idem Johes de rege.

Johes de Hastings ten' Barewell pro uno feodo de priore de Coventry, & idem prior de rege.

Idem Johes de Hastings ten' in Barton 24 virgat' terre pro 4ta parte unius feodi.

Robtus de Flamville ten' in Haston medietat' unius feodi de Johe de Hastings, et idem Johes de priore de Coventry, et idem prior de rege in capite.

Feoda de Mowbraye.

Hospit' ten' 4 virgat' terre et dimid', sed non fit mentio in predictis inquisitionibus per quod servicium.

Johes de Clinton ten' unam feod' in Ullesthorpe.

Elizabeth de Sextenby ten' in Aston 4tam partem unius feodi de Rogero de Mowbrey, et idem Rogerus de rege.

Wills de Erdwick et Nichus de Linley tenent Linley pro 4ta parte unius feodi.

Feoda Ep'i Lincoln.

Ep̄us Lincoln ten' in Leire 14 partem unius feodi.

Prior hoſpit' S. Joh̄is Jerl̄m in Angl' ten' in eadem 4 virgat' terre, ſed non dic' per quod ſervicium.

Will̄s Truſſell ten' in Sharneford tres virgat' terre, lib̄ tenent' in eadem villâ unam virgat'.

Prior de Kirkby ten' 1 cotag', cum advocat' eccl̄ie.

Will̄s Bullock unam virgat' in eadem de Ric̄o de Eſſeby.

Will̄s Freer, rector, unam virgat' de priore de Brakeley.

Alanus filius Roaldi ten' in Walton 15 virgat' terre, cum quodam molend' ventr', ſed non dic' per quod ſervicium.

Alanus filius Roaldi ten' Kinnemundecote pro uno feod' milit' et dimid', cum membr', una cum advocat' ejuſdem eccl̄ie, de David Fletwic, et idem David de ep̄o.

Hugo Burdett ten' in Cotes-deyvill medietat' 1 carucat' terr' de Rad̄o Aurifabro, et Rad̄us de Rogero de Honingham, et idem Rogerus de Alano filio Roaldi, et idem Alanus de David de S. Fletwic, et idem David de predicto ep̄o, et ep̄us de rege, pro 4^{a} parte 1 feodi.

Item ep̄us Lincoln ten' Knighton, ſet non fit mentio in predictis inquiſit' pro quot feod'.

Rob̄tus de Ochenere ten' in Minſterton medietat' 1 feod'.

Ric̄us de Boſco ten' in Pulteney medietat' 1 feod'.

Joh̄es Swayn, Will̄s de Kirkeby, Adam le Dekene, ten' in Pulteney de W^{o} de Mortein, et idem Will̄s de ep̄o, et ep̄us de rege pro medietate 1 feodi.

Rob̄tus Beale ten' unam virgat' terr' in Parvâ Eſſeby de Will̄o de Bovis, et idem Will̄s de Alano filio Roaldi, et Alanus de David Fletwic, et idem David de ep̄o Linc', et idem ep̄us de rege.

Feoda de Verdon.

Theobaldus de Verdon ten' in Sutton 4^{tam} partem unius feod'.

Idem Theobaldus de Verdon ten' 18 partem virgat' terre in Sharneford de rege in capite, ſed non dic', &c.

Idem Theobaldus ten' Coteſbech, cum advocat' eccl̄ie ejuſdem, de rege in capite, ſed non dic', &c.

Walterus Cheynell ten' lib̄m ten̄tum in Thorpe-cat de Theobaldo de Verdon pro 4^{a} parte 1 feodi.

Will̄s Feton ten' in Shawell 4^{am} partem 1 feodi de Theobaldo de Verdon, et idem Theobald' de com' Warwicke, & comes de rege.

Alexand' de Noers ten' 4 virgat' terr' in Barton de predict' Theobald', ſed non dic' per quod ſervic'.

Idem Theobaldus de Verdon ten' Lutterworth de Joh̄e fil' Alani de Wilverton, et idem Joh̄es de rege in capite, pro 1 feod' milit'.

Abbas de Rudding ten' in Wigeſton 16 virgat' terre in villenag', & unum molendin' ventr', de rege in capite; ſet non fit mentio, &c. per quod ſervicium.

Feoda que continentur in libro de Lovett.

Feoda que tenentur de dño rege in capite infra com' Leiceſt', in Curiâ Ward' & Liberationum.

Duodecima pars H. regis, filii regis Joh̄is.

Joh̄es de Grey ten' de rege in capite Evington, in com' Leic', de honore Leic', 15ta pars.

Ric̄us de Harcourt tenuit de rege in capite 16 car' in Stretton pro 4ta parte unius feod' milit'.

Anno 2do Edw. I. Joh̄es Verdon ten' de dño rege in cap' man' de Cotteſbach in dominico, et Newbold in dominico, pro uno feod' mil'.

Agnes fil' Rob̄ti, fil' David de Skeffington, ten' de rege in capite 1 meſſ' & 1 bovat' terr', & 4^{tam} partem 1 bovat' terr', per ſervic' none partis unius nuncii quum rex tranſit in Walliâ.

Petrus de Mellings ten' de dño rege in capite Burſtall, in Fuzfold.

Rogerus de Somerby ten', de hereditate Nich̄i de Albaniacho, de dño rege in cap', man' de Barew de honore Ceſtr', faciend' dicto dño regi in exercitu ſervic' 1 milit' in Walliâ.

Will̄us de Ferrariis ten' man' de Groby de dño de rege in cap' per ſervic' di' feod' milit'.

Will̄s Bardolph ten' man' de Halloughton de dño rege in capite tanquam ꝑcell' baronie de Shellford.

Anno 20. Rad̄us Baſſet de Welldon ten' de rege in capite 3 partem unius feodi mil' in man' de Welham, inter cetera feoda ſua, per baroniam; idem Rad̄us ten' dictum man' de rege in capite.

Anno 27. Ingeramus de Balliolo ten' man' de Foſton de rege in capite per ſervic' 10 partis 1 feod' milit'.

Anno 29. Will̄us de Kirkby ten' 27s. 2d. ob. redd' in Medburne de rege in capite per ſervic' 20^{me} partis unius feodi milit'.

Anno 33. Nich̄us de Lutterworth ten' de rege in capite unam cot' & 2 virgat' terr', 4^{tam} partem unius virgat' terre, cum 3 ſolidis redd', in Breſtington [1] per ſervic' inveniend' 1 hominem portantem br̃ia regis in guerrâ per 40ta dies ſumptibus ipſius Nich̄i.

Anno 35. Rob̄tus Waldron ten' 3^{tiam} partem manerii Daulthorpe [2] de rege in cap' per ſervic' 10s. 6d. redd' per ann' auxilium vic' Leic' de certo conſ', & faciend' ſectam ad hundred' de Framland de 3^{bus} ſeptimanis in tres ſept'.

Rob̄tus la Ward ten' in Melton Mowbray de rege in capite 67s. 8d. & quandam firmam' de ſect', per ſervic' 4^{e} partis 1 feodi milit', faciendo ſcutagium, cum acciderit.

Anno 1° Edw. 2^{di}. Amicia Randolph ten' die quo obiit unam meſſ', & di' virgat' terre, 18d. redd' in Skeffington, de rege in capite, per ſervic' inveniend' 1 hominem portant' br̃ia regis in guerrâ per 40 dies ſumptibus ſuis.

Anno 2°. Will̄s Burdett ten' die quo obiit man' de Lowſby, de rege per ſervic' 1 feod' mil'.

Aono 3°. Joh̄es Seint Pere ten' die quo obiit quoddam ten̄tum in Marcfield South de rege in cap', per ſervic' portandi, ſimul cum parcenariis ſuis propriis, br̃ia regis per 40 dies ad ſummonit' regis in Angliâ; que quidem ſervic' arrentat' eſt ad 15s. ad Sc̃c̃ium regis annuatim redd' pro omni ſervic', viz. unum capitale meſſ', cum gardin', 3 virgat' terr'.

Anno 9. Henr' Percy ten' man' de Foſton de rege in cap' per ſervic' 10^{e} partis 1 feodi mil'.

Anno 11. Remundus de Sulby ten' 20l. redd' exeunt' de 4^{a} parte man' de Bareto ſuꝑ Soare de rege in cap', tanquam ꝑcellam comit' Ceſtr', per ſervic' 4^{e} ꝑtis unius feodi militis.

Roger' de Brabazon ten' man' de Saxby de honore de Hunt', in manu regis ꝑ forisfact' Rob̄ti de Bruz exiſten'.

Joh̄es le Hunt de Rereby ten' in com' Leic' unum meſſ' & oct acr' terre, cum ꝑtin', in Kereby, de rege in cap', ut de honore de Peverell, per ſervic' cur' Peverell bis per annum.

Agnes de Seyn Pere ten' de rege in cap' in South Marcfield 3 partem 1 meſſ' & 3^{am} partem duaram virgat', cont' 10 acr', per ſervic' 3s. 4d. per annum, per manus vic' Leic' ſolvend', ad fin' S. Michael, pro omni ſervic'.

Nich̄us Wychard tenuit die quo obiit in dominico ſuo, ut de feodo, unum meſſ', 60 acr' terr', 4 acr' prati, in Congeſton, in com' Leic', de rege in cap', per ſervic' dicendi 5es orationem dominicam, cum ſalutatione b̄te Marie de die in diem, pro animâ dñi regis Joh̄is quondam regis Angl', & pro animabus hered' ſuorum, per annum, pro omni ſervicio.

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[1] Q. Skeffington ?

[2] Dalby Thorpe, in Little Dalby.

Anno 2°, Edw. III. Joħes de Mowbray ten' maneria de Melton & Freby de rege in cap', faciendis inde ſervic' unius feod' milit', &c.

Anno 10. Wills la Zouch de Mortuo mari ten' die quo obiit in Kelwardby 7 virgat' terr' de rege in cap', ut de coronâ, per ſervicium 4e p̱tis unius feodi militis.

Anno 14. Henr' Beomont, alias Henr' de Bellomonte, nuper comes Boughan, ten', conjunctim cum Aliciâ uxore ejus ſuperſtite, man' de Loughberowe, una cum hamlettis & membris ſuis quibuſcunque, viz. hamletis de Beaumanner, Burton, Huckleſcote, Walton, Erneſby, Barowe, Coſington, Raveneſton, Querndon, Mountſorrel, Woodthorpe, & Kynteſthorpe, ſimul cum feod' milit', advocat' abbatium, priorat' eccłiarum, capellar', domorum religioſorum, de rege in cap', per ſervic' unius feodi mil' pro omni ſervic'.

Idem Henr' ten' man' de Whitwick, cum ſuis membris, viz. Shepeſhead, Markefeild, Widdington, Roteby, Newton, & Botchardſon, de rege in cap', per ſervic' med' 1 feod' mil'.

Anno 18. Henr' de Ferrar tenuit die quo obiit in dominico, prout de feodo, de rege in cap', man' de Groby, cum p̱tin', per homagium & ſervic' 1 feod' mil'.

Wills Scrope tenuit in dominico ſuo ut de feod' apud Medborne unam acr' terr', & 9s. redd', cum p̱tin', & advocationem eccłie ville de Medborne, de rege in cap', per ſervic' 2d. per ann' ſolvend' ad sc̃cium regis ad fin' Paſche, per manus vic' Leic', pro omni ſervit'.

Alanus la Zouch tenuit 1 virgat' terr' & di', cum p̱tin', in Culwardby, de rege in capite, ut de coronâ, per ſervic' 4e partis unius feodi militis; &

Henr' le Scroope tenuit de rege in cap' 9s. 4d. redd', cum pertin', in Medburne, & advocat' eccłie ejuſdem ville, per ſervic' 2đ. dño regi ad sc̃cium ſuum per manus vic' Leic' inperpetuum, pro omni ſervicio.

Anno 23. Petrus Prille tenuit 8s. redd' cum p̱tin' in Medborne, & 4tam partem cujuſdam viſus franc' in eadem villâ, de rege in capite, per oct' partem 20me partis unius feod' milit'.

Anno 27. Wills Roos tenuit die quo obiit quaſdam terr', quend' teñtum, & redd', cum p̱tin', in valle de Belver, in com' Leic', de rege in capite, ut p̱cell' baron' caſtri de Belv'.

Anno 28. Thomas Wynchard ten' die quo obiit unum meſſ' & 2 virgat' terr', cum p̱tin', in Congeſton, de rege in capite, per ſervic' dicendi quinquies le Pater Noſter & Ave Maria; pro animabus progenitorum dñi regis.

Joħes de Seagrave ten' die quo obiit ball' hundredi de Goſcott de rege in capite ad feod' firm', viz. per ſervic' redd' per ann' 100s. ad sc̃cium regis per manus vic' Leic' qui pro tempore fuerit.

Anno 32. Agnes, que fuit uxor Thome Bardolf, ten' die quo obiit in Halloughton, in com' Leic', unum meſſ', un' molendinum, 2 carucat' terr', 4 acr' prati, de rege in capite.

Joħes de Hengaine ten' die quo obiit man' de Halughton de rege in capite, ut de honore Peverell, per ſervic' 3tie partis unius feod' milit'.

Anno 35. Thomas de Holland, nup̱ comes Lanc', ten' die quo obiit man' de Donyngton, cum p̱tin', in com' predicto, de rege in capite, per ſervic' unius feodi militis & di'.

Elizabeth' de Burgo ten' man' de Newbold Verdon de rege in capite per ſervic' 20me partis 1 feod' milit', ac man' de Cotteſbach de rege in capite per ſervic' 6te partis unius feodi milit'.

Anno 36. Matil', que fuit uxor Willi ducis Baver', ten' de rege in capite, die quo obiit, caſtr', maner', & honor de Leic', in eodem com'.

Joħes de Freythby ten' die quo obiit de rege in capite 4 partem 20e partis unius feod' mil' in villâ de Medborne per ſervic' militar'.

Anno 37. Margeria, que fuit uxor Willi Roos, ten' die quo obiit man' de Botelesford, cum advocat' eccłie ejuſdem ville, de rege in capite, ut p̱cell' caſtri de Belver, per ſervic' milit'.

Anno 38. Ro. de Herle ten' die quo obiit de rege in capite, ut de honore de Peverell, 3 meſſ', 7 virg' terr', cum p̱tin', p̱cell prat', & quondam boſcum vocat' le Gullet, cum p̱tin', in Kirby, & ſervic' 10 feod' milit'.

Anno 39. Adam de Colſton ten' apud Mardfield unum meſſ', 40 acr' terr', cum p̱tin', de rege in capite per magnum ſervic', & per ſervic' 5s. 4d. per ann' ad sc̃cium regis per manus vic' Leic' qui pro tempore fuerit annuatim ſolvend'.

Anno 42. Thomas Engaine diu ante obitum ſuum alien' man' de Halloughton, cum p̱tin', Joħi Kniver, Nicħo Stukeley, Jo' Engayne, jun', & Waltero Laſſels, ħend' eis & eorum hered' in perpetuum, quod quidem maner' tenet' de rege, ut de honore Peverell, per q̃d ſervic' ignor'.

Henr' Percy obiit ſeiſit de man' de Foſton in feodo ſimplici, quod tenetur de rege in capite per ſervic' mil'.

Thomas Engaine ten', &c. maner' voc' Engaines mannor', cum pertin', in Halloughton, de rege, ut de honore de Peverell, per ſervic' milit'.

Anno 43. Joħes Mowbrey ten' in dominico ſuo maner' de Melton Mowbray, cum pertin', de rege in capite, per ſervic' militar'.

Henr' de Bellomonte ten' die quo obiit man' de Whitwick, cum pertin', ut p̱cellam honoris Winton', de rege in capite, per quod ſervic' ignor'.

Anno 44. Joħes de Aſtwick ten' die quo obiit de rege in capite ballivam hundredi de Geretre ad terminum vite ſue.

Anno 45. Joħes Bardolph ten' de rege in capite, ut de honore Peverell, apud Halloughton, unum capitale meſſ'; eſt ib̃m 1 gard', 2 carucat' terr', 4 acr' prati, quidem ſep̱al' paſtur', 1 molend' ventr', 60s̃. reddit'.

Wills de Ferrariis ten' die quo obiit man' de Groby, cum pertin', de rege in capite, per ſervic' militar'.

Anno 49. Edwardus Fretchley ch̃r ten' die quo obiit de rege in capite 4 partem 20me partis 1 feodi milit' in villâ de Medborne per ſervic' militar'.

Eliz', que fuit uxor Egidii de Erdington, tenuit ad terminum vite ſue man' de Barrowe ſuper Soram, cum pertin', de rege in capite, per ſervic' di' feod' mil'.

Wills Pulby ten' de rege in capite die quo obiit 4 partem 20me partis 1 feodi milit' in Medborne, in dominico ſuo, ut de feodo, per ſervic' militar'.

Anno 41, [forſan 51]. Edwardus de Spencer ten' advocat' eccłie de Boſworth, qualibet 4ta vice preſentand', per ſervic' militar', de rege in capite.

Anno 2do Ric. II. Agnes, que fuit uxor Simonis Pakeman defuncti, ten' in dote, ad terminum vite ſue, diverſ' terr' & tenent', cum pertin', in Hereby, Wygeſton, Barton, & Odeſton, poſt mortem dicti Simonis quondam viri ſui, de hereditate Simonis filii & hered'; & dict' terr' & teñta in Kirbye tenentur de dño rege in capite; per ſervic' milit'.

Joħes filius Joħis Draper de Petling ten' de dño principe in capite unum meſſ', & dĩ virgat' terr', cum pertin', in Coſby, de honore Hunt', ꝑ fidelit' & ſervic', ad faciend' ſect' cur' ſue bis per ann' pro omnibus ſervic'.

Wills Woodford ten' in dominico ſuo man' de Sproxton, cum pertin', de đno principe, per ſervic' mil', ut de honore de Huntingdon.

Rađus Baſſet ten' die quo obiit man' de Sapcott, una cum advocat' ejuſdem man', cum pertin', in com' Leic', per ſervic' militar'.

Et quod maner' de Broden, cum pertin', in Somerbye, Dalby Parva, Holwell, & Abkettleby, in dicto com', tenentur de prefat' duce, ut de honore de Tutbury, per quod ſervic' ignor'.

Anno 3. Margareta, que fuit uxor Rob̃ti Tiptott, mil', ten' in maner' de Edemeſthorpe, cum pertin', in feod' talliat', viz. ſibi & hered' ſuis, de đno duce Lancaſtr'.

Rogerus Bellers ten' hundred' de Framland, cum pertin', ex dono & conceſſione đni rex Edw. II. poſt conqueſtum, habend' & tenend' eidem Rogero, & hered' ſuis, ad sc̃cium ſuum, in auxilium firm' vicecom' Leic' pro tempore exiſten', pro hundred' predict', cum pertin', 12l. 18s̃. 5đ. ob.

Item ten' in feod' talliat', ſibi & hered' ſuis maſculis, de rege in capite, 10s̃. de redd' per ann' in Sewſterne, & 10s̃. reddit' per ann' in Theeworth, in com' predict', cujus redd' eſt parcell' maner' de Holwell, quod maner' tenetur de rege in capite, in com' Lincoln', que percella modo debet revertere đno regi & hered' ſuis; & quod Margaret uxor dicti Rob̃ti de Swillington mil' fil' predicti Rogeri, &c.

Anno 6. Maner' de Melton Mowbrey, cum pertin', quod tenetur de rege in capite per ſervic' mil', devenit in manus đni regis, ratione, &c.

Will̃s Furnival ten' die quo obiit de rege in capite, per ſervit' mil', advocat' eccl̃ie de Newbold.

Anno 7. Thomas Roos ten' die quo obiit maner' de Bottesford, cum pertin', de rege in capite, per ſervit' militar', ut p̱cell' honor' caſtri & maner' de Belver.

Item ten' unam carucat' terr', cum pertin', in Normanton, ac diverſ' terr' & teñta in Redmile, de rege in capite, ut p̱cell' ut ſupra; uxore ejus, maner' de Barſton & Plungar, cum pertin', de rege in capite, per ſervit' mil', ut de caſtro ut ſupra; quodque, &c. ut ſupra.

Anno 5. Thomas de Crophull, miles, ten' manerium de Newbold Verdon, cum pertin', in com' predict', integrè, de rege in capite, ut p̱cell' baronie que fuit Theobaldi de Verdon, per ſervit' mil', ſed per quam quantitatem ignor'.

Anno 7. Joh̃es Crophull ten' die quo obiit in villâ de Navenby 26s̃. 8đ. de reddit', ſolvend' ad Feſtum Purificationis Beate Marie, Paſche, Nat' S^{ti} Joh̃is Bapt', & S^{ti} Michaelis, per equales portiones, de đno regẽ in capite, ut p̱cell' baronie que fuit Theobaldi Verdon, per ſervic' milit', ſed per quam quant' ignor'; quodque, &c. ut ſupra.

Anno 8. Philippa de Bellocampo ten' die quo obiit, conjunctim cum Guidone viro ſuo defuncto, maner' de Kibworth, cum pertin', una cum advocatione eccl̃ie ejuſdem ville, de rege in capite, per ſervic' ponendi unum mappum ſuper menſam regis die Nat' Domini; quodque, &c. ut ſupra.

Johanna nup̱ principiſſa Wall' ten' die pro obiit vill' de Caſtle Donington, cum pertin', de rege ut de com' Ceſtr', per quod ſervicium ignor'; quodque, &c. ut ſupra.

Anno 10. Henr' de Ferrariis de Groby cħr ten' manerium de Groby, cum pertin', de rege in capite per ſervic' milit', ſed per quam quantitatem ignor'.

Rad̃us Baſſet ten' manerium de Barrowe ſuper Soare, cum Buddon, cum pertin', de rege in capite, per ſervic' milit'. Item ten' un' meſſ' & un' virgat' terre in Henton, de duce Lancaſtr', p̱r ſect' cur' ſue bis per ann'; quodque, &c.

Anno 15. Poſt mortem Simonis Pakeman, & r̃one minor' etatis Simonis fil' & hered' ejuſdem Simonis, ad manus đni regis 12 meſſ', 1 toftum, & 12 virgat' terr', cum pertin' ſuis, in villis de Kereby, Wiggeſton, Barton, & Odſton, devenerunt, & tenentur de rege in capite per ſervic' militar'; et quod Katherina uxor Rob̃ti Diggett, Joh̃es fil' Ric̃i Villers, ſunt conſanguinei et hered' propinquiores, viz. predicta Katherina eſt filia predicti Simonis patris, & predictus Joh̃es eſt filius Ric̃i filii Johanne ſororis predicte Katherine.

Rob̃tus de Swillington ten' medietat' manerii de Newhall, cum medietate advocat' eccl̃ie de Thurleſton, de duce Lancaſtr', ut de honore Leic', per ſervic' 9s̃. 4đ. ob̃ per ann'. Item ten' unum meſſ' & unum virg' terr' in Lubbeſthorpe, cum unâ p̱cell' boſci vocat' Prior's Wood, alias p̱cell' boſci vocat' Shelton Wood, infra chaciam Leic', quod quidem meſſ' tenetur de Ric̃o Aſhby & al'; hic & p̱cell' boſci predict' tenetur de duce Lancaſtr', per quod ſervic' ignor'; & ten' cert' terr' & teñta in villâ de Coates & Henton, que valent per ann' 35s. que tenentur de duce Lanc', ut de honore de Lancaſtr' & Tickhill, per quod ſervic' ignor'. Item ten' die quo obiit unum meſſ' cum pertin' in villa de Leic', vocat' Wing-Place, quod tenentur de duce Lanc', ut de honore Leic', per quod ſervic' ignor'. Item ten' cert' terr' & teñta in villâ de Braunſton, que tenentur de rege, ut de manerio de Hollewell, per quod ſervic' ignor', & quod Rogerus eſt filius & heres.

Thomas Greene ten' die quo obiit man' de Laughton, cum pertin', quod nup̱ tenebatur de ultimo comite Oxonie, & nunc de rege ut eſchaeta ſua ratione forisfact' ejuſdem comit', per ſervic' milit'; et quod Thomas Greene, filius predicti Thome, eſt ejus heres.

Anno 14. Joh̃es Bonvill cħr tenuit de duce Lanc', die quo obiit, man' de Lubenham, per quod ſervic' ignor'; quodque Thomas Bonvill eſt ejus fil' & heres.

Ric̃us Villars fuit ſeiſit' de di' libr' piper reddit' aſſiſ' exeunt' de 1^{a} virg' terr' in Brokeſby, ut di' libr' pip̱is predict' cum pertin' tenend' de rege in capite, ut de honore Ceſtr', per ſervic' di' partis un' feod' milit'; & quod Joh̃es eſt fil' & heres.

Maria, que fuit uxor Rogeri Bellers, diu ante obitum ſuum, & Joh̃es S^{nt} Leger, per licentiam đni regis, feoffaver' Rob̃tum Swillington, & Margaret' uxor fil' & hered' Rogeri Bellers, de hundred' de Framland, quod prefat' Maria ten' in dote de hereditate ipſius Margarete, quod quidem hundred' tenetur de rege in capite per ſervic' 12 lĩ. Item ten' in dote ut ſupra 30s̃. reddit' exeunt de burgâ in villâ Leic', quod quidem reddit' tenetur de duce Lanc' per ſervic' 2s̃. per ann'; & quis propinquior heres ignor'.

Anno 16. Will̃us Moton ten' die quo obiit manerium de Peckleton, cum pertin', de Joh̃e duce Lanc', per quod ſervic' ignor'. Item ten' die quo obiit med' maner' de Sapcoate, cum pertin', de predict' duce, per quod ſervic' ignor'. Item ten' un' virgat' terr', cum pertin', in Oſberſton, de predict' duce Lanc', per quod ſervic' ignor'. Item obiit ſeiſit' de unâ peciâ terr', & 10đ. redd', cum pertin', in Desford, & tenentur de predict' duce Lanc', per quod ſervic' ignor'. Et quod Rob̃tus Moton eſt fil' predict' Will̃i.

Henr' Leyſtroppe ten' in dominico ſuo ut de feodo maneria de Bowden & Harbarow, cum advocat' eccl̃ie de Bowden, que quidem maneria tenentur de rege in capite per ſervic' milit'. Item obiit ſeiſit' de reddit' 100s̃. per ann' in Hollewell & Apekettleby, que tenentur de rege per ſervic' milit'; & quod Stephanus eſt fil' predict' Henr'.

Joh̃es Codnore ten' die quo obiit maner' de Kinghton, cum pertin', de Joh̃e duce Lanc', per ſervic' milit'; et quod Ric̃us eſt fil' predict' Joh̃is.

Anno 17. Joh̃es Roos obiit ſeiſit' in dominico prout de feodo de manerio de Bottesford, cum pertin' ſuis, in com' Leic', quod quidem manerium, cum pertin', tenetur de rege in capite de honore de Belver per ſervic' milit', per quam quantit' ignor'. Item obiit ſeiſit' de un' carucat' terre, cum pertin', in Normanton, & de 40s̃. redd' in ead' villâ; que terr' et redd' tenentur de rege in capite per ſervic' milit' de honore predict', per quam quidem quantitatem ignor'; & quod predictus Joh̃es de Roos diu ante obitum ſuum dedit Ric̃o de Shepſhire 15 meſſ', unum molend' ventrit', 25 & di' bovat' terre, cum pertin', in Redmyle, ad terminum vite ſue, que de đno rege tenentur in capite, licentiâ đni rege inde obtentâ; & quod predictus Will̃us eſt ejus heres, &c.

Johanna, que fuit uxor Henr' de Ferrars de Groby, ten' in dote ad terminum vite ſue 3^{tiam} partem manerii de Groby, cum pertin', cum 3^{tia} parte cur' honoris Winton, in com' predict', una cum advocatione eccl̃ie priorat' de Charley, de hereditate Will̃i de Ferrars de Groby, que tenentur de rege in capite per ſervic' milit', & quod, &c.

Anno 18. Thomas de Erdington ten' die quo obiit, conjunctim feoffat' cum Margaret uxore ſuâ, manerium de Barrowe ſuper Soram, viſ' franc', cum o͞ibus aliis ſuis pertin', in capite de rege, per ſervic' 4^{e} partis unius feod' mil'; et quod Thomas filius predicti Thome & Margaret' eſt, &c.

Maria, que fuit uxor Joh̃is de Roos, ten' in dote, ex dotatione predicti Joh̃is de Roos & alias, 3^{tiam} partem manerii de Bottesford, cum uno molendino aquat' integro, in com' predict'; & tenetur de rege in capite per ſervic' milit'. Item ten' in dote 33s̃. 4đ. annui redd' in Normanton de rege in capite per ſervic' milit'; & quis ejus heres ſit ignor'.

Joh̃es de Bellomont cħr obiit ſeiſit' in dominico prout de feod' de manerio de Whitwick, cum membris

& pertin' ſuis, in com' Leiceſtr'; & tenentur de rege ut ꝑcell' hon' de Winton', per quod ſervic' ignor'; & de duabus partibus manerii de Sheapſhead, cum pertin', in dominico ſuo, ut de feod', que tenentur de rege in capite, ut ꝑcell' predicti honor' de Winton', per quod ſervic' ignor'; & quod Henricus filius predicti Joh̄is eſt ejus fil' & heres.

Thomas de Holland, com' Lanc', ten' in dominico ſuo, ut de feod', die quo obiit, villam de Caſtle Donington, cum pertin'; que quidem villa, cum caſtr' ib̄m, tenentur de rege, ut de comite Ceſtr'; & quod Thomas fil' predicti Thome eſt filius ejus & heres.

Margaret, que fuit uxor Henr' de Beomonte, ch̄r, ten' in dote die quo obiit manerium de Loughborrow, cum membris & pertin', ex dotatione predict' Henrici, de hereditate Henr' fil' & hered' Joh̄is Beomont, ch̄r, reverc̄one inde ad predict' Henr' fil' Joh̄is ſpectant', ex dono E. nuꝑ rex Angl', avi domini regis nunc, predict' Henr' & Alicie uxori ſue, & hered' corporibus ſuis exeunt'; & pro def' hum̄oi exit' rem' inde ad predict' E. & hered' ſuos; quod quidem manerium, cum membris & pertin' ſuis, tenentur de rege in capite ꝑ ſervic' milit'.

Joh̄es Bellgrave ten' die quo obiit in dominico ſuo, ut de feod' tal', per finem in cur' regis Edw. II. avi regis hujus levat', un' meſſ', un molend', duas carucat' terr', & 24s̄. redd', cum pertin', in Belgrave; & 4 pecias terr', vocat' Congate wonge, Black-wonge, Kirdhull, & Heyragge, in eadem; que quidem predict' molend', meſſ', redd', & terr', cum pertin', tenentur tam de duce Lanc', ut de honore Leic', de com' Oxon', per ſervic' militar'; & predicte Johanna & Elizabeth' ſunt fil' & cohered' ipſius Joh̄is propinquiores.

Nomina eorum qui de rege tenent per ſervicium militare, magnam ſerjanciam, parvam ſerjanciam, & burgogum, hic ſequuntur, tempore Henr' IV. nuper defuncti regis.

Anno 1°. Thomas de Mowbrey, nuꝑ dux Norff', tenuit in dominico ſuo, ut de feodo talliat', die quo obiit, de d̄no Ric̄o 2do, nuꝑ rege Angl', hundred' de Goſcott, cum pertin', in com̄ Leic', per ſervic' redd' annuat' ad ſc̄cium ſuum 100s̄. pro omnibus ſerviciis. Idem dux tenuit in dominico prout de feodo die quo obiit manerium de Melton Mowbrey, cum pertin', de d̄no rege per ſervic' militare; & quod Tho' de Mowbrey, miles, eſt fil' & heres, &c.

Anno 2 Henr' IV. Maria, que fuit ux' Thome Lezouch, tenuit die quo obiit man' de Halloughton, cum pertin', de d̄no rege in capite, ut de honore de Peverell, per ſervic' medietat' unius feod' milit'; & quod Joh̄es Barnack ch̄r eſt fil' predict' Marie.

Idem comes [Warr'] tenuit die quo obiit ſibi & hered' de corpore ſuo & Margarete uxoris ejus exeun', de rege in capite, per ſervic' eſſendi panetarius d̄ni regis die coron' ſue, manerium de Kibworth, cum pertin'.

Johanna, que fuit ux' Rad̄i Baſſet, tenuit ad terminum vite ſue partem man' de Barrow ſuper Soram, reverc̄one inde poſt mortem Walteri Skirlay ep̄i Dunelm' & cofeſſat' ſuis ſpectan', de rege in capite, per ſervic' militar'.

Anno 5. Joh̄es Grey ten' die quo obiit medietat' unius meſſ' et medietat' 4 carucatar' in Harſton de rege, ut de ducat' Lanc', per ſervic' 24 partis 1 feod' militis; & quod Iſabella & Alicia, &c.

Rob̄tus Gouſhall tenuit, in jure Eliz' duciſſe Norff', hundred' de Goſcote de rege in capite.

Rogerus Leſcrope chr ten' in dominico ſuo, ut de feod', die quo obiit, conjunctim cum Margaretâ ux' ejus, man' de Edmerthorpe de rege, ut de honore de Leic', per ſervic' militar'; & man' de Wymondham de rege, ut de predicto honore, per ſervic' milit'; & 9s̄. 3d̄. reddit' in Medborne, ac advocat' eccl̄ie de Medborne, de rege in capite, per ſervic' 2d̄. eidem regi ad ſc̄cium ſuum ſolvend'; & quod Ric̄us Leſcrope eſt filius, &c.

Margareta, que fuit ux' Thome Erdington, ch̄r, tenuit unum meſſ', medietat' virgat' terr', & 3^{tiam} partem 7 acr' prati, cum pertin', in Barrow, in dote, de hereditat' Thome, fil' & hered' predicti Thome Erdington, de rege in capite, per ſervic' 60^{e} partis unius feod' militis; ac 3^{tiam} partem unius annui reddit' 3s̄. in ſervic' in Querndon, in dote, &c. de rege in capite, per 200^{e} partem unius feod' militis; & eadem Margaret', conjunctim cum prefat' Thomâ nuꝑ viro ſuo, ſibi & hered' de corpor' ſuis exeun', man' de Barrow, de rege in capite per ſervic' militar'.

Anno 7. Stephanus Leſcrope tenuit in dominico prout de feodo, die quo obiit, maner' de Bowden Magna & Harborow, una cum advocat' eccl̄ie de Bowden, de rege in capite, per ſervic' militar', quant' ſervic' ignor'; ac redd' 100s̄. per ann' in Hollewell & Apkettleby, de rege in capite, per ſervic' milit'; quodque Henr', &c.

Eadem Margareta ten' die quo obiit in feodo tall' man' de Kibworth de rege in capite, per ſervic' eſſendi panetar' regis die coron' ſue, & ſimiliter coron' regine.

Anno 9. Thomas Bardolph ch̄r tenuit in feodo tall' man' de Halloughton, cum pertin', quouſque per forisfactur', &c. ut ſupra, de rege in capite, per ſervic' militar', ut de honor' de Peverell; & quod Anna ux' Will̄i Clifford, & Johanna ux' Will̄i Phillip, ſunt fil' & hered' ipſius Thome.

Ric̄us, fil' Rad̄i Baſſet de Welldon, ch̄r, tenuit in dominico prout de feodo, die quo obiit, de rege in capite, man' de Thorpe Langton, per ſervic' 40^{e} partis unius feodi milit'; ac decem acr' & di' prati in Welham, voc' Le Marcs, de rege in capite, per ſervic' 20^{me} partis unius feodi milit'; & quod Joh̄es Ayleſbury & Joh̄es Knyvet ſunt conſanguinei & hered' predicti Ric̄i.

Anno 10. Thomaſin, que fuit ux' Will̄i Furnivall ch̄r, tenuit die quo obiit advocat' eccl̄ie de Newbold Verdon, ad terminum vite ſue, ut de dote ſuâ, de hered' Matilde, fil' Johanne, &c. de rege in capite per ſervic' militar'.

Joh̄es Ayleſbury ch̄r tenuit die quo obiit in dominico prout de feod' medietat' man' de Thorpe Langton de rege in capite, per ſervic' 8^{e} partis unius feodi militis, ac medietat' decem acr' & di' prati in Welham, voc' Le Marcs, de rege in capite, per ſervic' 40^{e} partis unius feodi mil'; quodque Thomas, &c.

Joh̄es Barnack tenuit die quo obiit in dominico ſuo, ut de feodo, man' de Halloughton, ut de rege in capite, ut de honore de Peverell, per quod ſervic' ignor'; & quod Joh̄es, &c.

Joh̄es nuꝑ comes Somerſet tenuit die quo obiit in dominico prout de feodo man' de Enderby de rege in capite, ut de duc' ſuo Lanc', de honore Leic', per ſervic' militar'; & quod Henr' Beauford eſt filius & heres predicti com'.

Alicia, que fuit ux' Rad̄i Baſſet, tenuit 3^{tiam} partem man' de Sapcoate & Stanton, cum pertin', in dote, ex dotat' predicti Rad̄i, de jure & heredit' Eliz', uxoris Ric̄i d̄ni Grey ch̄r, & Rob̄ti Moton milit', de rege, ut de ducat' Lanc', de honore Leic', per ſervic' militare.

Anno primo Henrici V. Henr' de Bellomonte ch̄r obiit ſeiſit' in dominico prout de feod' de man' de Loughborrow, cum pertin', de rege in capite, per ſervic' militar'; & predictus Henr' obiit ſeiſit' in dominico ſuo ut de feodo de maner' de Whitwick, cum pertin', quod tenetur de rege in capite, ut ꝑcell' honor' Winton', per quod ſervic' ignor'. Idem Henr' obiit ſeiſit' in formâ predictâ de duabus partibus man' de Sheapſhead, cum pertin', que tenentur de rege in capite, ut ꝑcell' predicti honor' Winton', per quod ſervic' ignor'; & quod Joh̄es eſt fil' & heres predicti Henr'.

Will̄s Purly tenuit die quo obiit in dominico prout de feodo 8s̄. qui exeunt de diverſis terris & ten̄tis in villa de Medborne, de rege in capite, per ſervic' 3 partis unius feodi milit'; & quod Petrus Purley eſt ejus heres propinquior.

Wills Ros de Hamleck chr tenuit die quo obiit, conjunctim cum Margaretâ uxore ſuâ, maner' de Bottsford, cum pertin', in feod' talliat', de rege in capite, ut de honor' caſtri de Belver, per ſervic' militar', per quam quant' ignor'; ac unam carucat' terr' & 100 s̃. redd', cum pertin', in Normanton, de rege in capite, ut de honor' predict', per ſervic' milit'; ac ſcitum maner' de Redmile, cum unâ carucat' terr' in Redmile, de rege in capite, per ſervic' milit', ut de honore predict'; ac revercōem 15 meſſ', 1 molend' ventric', 25 & di' bovat' terr', cum pertin', in villâ de Redmile, de rege in capite, per ſervic' milit', ut de honor' predict'; ac revercōnem unius prati voc' Belver parke in parochiâ de Redmile; ac revercōnem 1 alie paſture voc' Blackberghe in dictâ parochiâ, & unum croft voc' Le Clameſ' Crofte in ꝑoch' de Bottesford, de rege in capite, ut de honore predict', per ſervic' militare; & quod, &c.

Anno 3. Beatrix, que fuit ux' Thome de Ros de Hamleck, ten' die quo obiit med' maner' de Barſton & Plungar, de rege in capite per ſervic' milit', ut ꝑcell' honor' de Beauver, ut conjunctim feoffat' cum Thomâ đno Ros, nuꝑ viro ſuo, &c.

Alicia, que fuit ux' Radi Baſſet, mil', tenuit die quo obiit ad terminum vite ſue man' de Bredon, cum membr' & pertin', de rege, ut de honore ſuo de Tutberry, ꝑcell' duc' ſui Lanc', per ſervic' milit; revercōne inde Rogero Flower & al'.

Petrus Purley tenuit die quo obiit in dominico ſuo ut de feodo 8 s̃. quitt' reddit' annuat' exeun' de diverſis terris & tenitis in villâ de Medborne, de rege in capite, per ſervic' tertie partis 20^{e} partis unius feod' mil'; & quod, &c.

Anno 5. Rogerus Swillington ten' die quo obiit in dominico prout de feodo unam ꝑcell' boſci voc' Prior's Wood, ac quandam aliam ꝑcell' boſci voc' Shelton, infra chaceam Leic', de rege, ut de ducatu ſuo Lanc', per quod ſervic' ignor'; quodque Johes, &c.

Johes Villiers ten' die quo obiit in dominico prout de feod' unum meſſ' voc' Packman's-Place, 7 cot', 4 virgat' terr' & di' in Kereby, de rege in capite; ac medietat' 1 meſſ', & mediet' 1 virgat' terr', cum pertin', in Ravenſton de rege ut de honore de Tutberry, per ſect' cur' de Tutberry; et quod, &c.

Anno 5. Thomas Greene ten' die quo obiit, conjunctim cum Mariâ uxore ſuâ, ſibi & hered' de corpore procreat', maner' de Kegworth, cum pertin', una cum mercat' ibm, de rege, ut de principal' ſuo honore Ceſtr' per ſervic' milit'.

Agnes, que fuit uxor Simonis Pakeman, ten' die quo obiit in dote, ex dotatione predicti Simonis, 3^{tiam} partem boſci de Kereby, voc' Pakeman's-Wood, de rege in capite, pro quo ſervic' ignor', revercōne inde Willo filio & hered' Johes Villiers; & eadem Agnes ten' in dote ſua 30 acr' terr', 19 acr' prati in Kereby, revercōne inde poſt mortem ejus, &c. de rege in capite per ſervic' militare.

Margareta Aylesford, nuper uxor Robti Swillington chr, ten' die quo obiit ſibi & hered' de corpore ſuo exeunt' hundred' de Framland de rege ad feod' firm', reddend' regi annuat' ad ſccium ſuum 12 li. 18 s̃. 5 đ. ob; et quod Robtus, &c.

Anno 6. Johes Swillington ten' die quo obiit in dominico prout de feodo quendam boſcum voc' Prior's-Wood de rege, ut de honor' Leic', per quod ſervic' ignor'. Idem Johes ten' dicto die, conjunctim cum Johannâ uxore ſuâ, ſibi & hered' de corpore ſuo exeunt', man' de Wykyngſton de rege, ut de honore Leic', per quod ſervic' ignor'; reman' inde, pro defectu hujuſmodi hered', Roger' Swillington & hered' ſuis ſpectan'.

Ricus dns Grey de Codnor ten' die quo obiit, in jure Eliz' uxoris ſue, medietat' maner' de Stanton & Sapcoat, cum advocat' eccliar' predictar' alternis vicibus; que maner' tentur de rege ut de ducat' ſuo Lanc', & de honore Leic'.

Johes Knivett, de Mendleſham, ar', ten' in dominico ſuo ut de feodo die quo obiit de rege in capite man' de Thorpe-Langton, per ſervic' 40^{e} partis 1 feod' mil', & 10 acr' & di' prati, cum pertin', in Welham voc' Marcs, de rege in capite, per ſervic' 30 partis 1 feod' milit'; et quod Johes Knivett chr eſt fil' predicti Johis, &c.

Thomas Perley obiit ſeiſit' in dominico prout de feod' de 8 s̃. redd' exeun' de diverſis terr' & tenitis, cum pertin', in Medborne, et de 4 parte 1 viſ' francpleg' & ꝓv' cur' de 3^{bus} ſept' in tres ſept', in dictâ villâ de Medborne; et tenentur de rege in capite per ſervic' 4^{e} partis 40^{e} partis 1 feod' milit'; quodque, &c.

Robtus Swillington chr tenuit die quo obiit unum meſſ' & duas ſhopas in villa Leic', per quod ſervic' ignor'. Idem tenuit quendam reddit' de 4 l. voc' Palfrey-ſilver, ac quendam aliam annuat' reddit' 7 li. 2 s̃. 10 đ. ob. vocat' Shuriftothe, necnon quendam aliam annuatim redd' 2 li. 9 s̃. 6 đ. vocat' Palfrey-ſilver, de rege ad feod' firmam, reddend' inde annuat' eidem regi ad ſccium ſuum, per manus vicecom' predict', 12 li. 18 s̃. 5 đ. ob.; et quod Margareta, ux' Johis Bray, & filia Rogeri de Swillington, & ſoror predicti Robti, &c.

Anno 9. Maner' de Hallaughton, cum pertin', tenetur in capite, ut de honore Peverell, ꝑ 4 partem 1 feod' mil'; 2 meſſ' in Thorp Langton, & tres virgat' terre, que tenentur de principal', ut de honore de Huntingdon, per quod ſervic' ignor'; deven' ad manus regis per mortem Johis Bernack, fil' predicti Johis; quodque Maria uxor Robti Storeham eſt heres predict' Johis.

Ricus Leſcrope obiit, &c. de unâ acr' terr', cum pertin', in Medburne, de unâ acr' terr' & unâ rodâ terr' in eađ villâ, & di' acr' terr', cum unâ acr' terr' & di', & de duabus acris terr'; & tenentur de rege in capite, ut de antiquo đnico coron' ſue, per ſervic' 4^{e} partis 40^{e} partis 1 feod' militis.

Matilda, que fuit ux' Johis Lovell, ten' ad terminum vite ſue 3^{tiam} partem man' de Sheapſhead, cum pertin', de rege in capite, per 20^{am} partem 1 feod' militis; & ten' die quo obiit ..... Johe ..... denar' redd' exeun' de quodam meſſ' in villâ Leic', ac quandam ꝑcellam prati jacen' in dictâ villâ Leic'; que quidem redd' & prat' tenentur de honore Leic', per quod ſervic' ignor'.

Rogerus Horton obiit ſeiſit' de 2 meſſ', 2 virgat' terr', 1 acr' prati, & 5 s̃. redd', cum ꝑtin', in Ratcliffe Culey, que tenentur de rege, ut com' ſuo Ceſtr', ꝑ 3^{tiam} partem 20^{e} ꝑtis 1 feod' mil'; quodque Wills, &c.

Duo partes duarum ꝑtium maner' de Downam (in com' Lanc' vel Leic', utrum neſcio) que tenentur de rege in capite ꝓut de coronâ Angl' ꝑ ſervic' 4^{e} ꝑtis 1 feod' milit', tam ꝑ mortem Johis Dineley de Downam, quam rone minoris etatis Rici Dinley, fil' & her' ejuſdem Johis, &c.

Anno 2 Hen' VI. Maner' de Aſhby Magnâ, cum ꝑtin'; quodque tenetur de rege, ut de honor' ſuo Peverell, ꝑ ſervic' militar', devener', &c. ut ſupra; quodque Thomas Seynclere eſt frater & heres predicti Johis.

Anthonius Howby ten' die quo obiit in đnico ſuo ut de feod' de rege in capite, per ſervic' milit', 4 partem 20^{e} partis 1 feod' milit', cum ſuis ꝑtin', in Medborne; quodque Eliz' nuꝑ ux' Thome Seagrave.

Anno 4 Hen' VI. Maner' de Enderby, cum ꝑtin', in Leic', quod de rege tenentur in cap' per ſervic' militar' inde honori Leic'.

Anno 5 Hen' VI. Octo ſolid redd' aſſiſe, cum pertin', exeun' de diverſis terr' & tent' in Medborne, & 4 pars 1 viſ' franc' & ꝓv cur' de 3 ſept' in 3 ſept', in predictâ villâ de Medborne, que tenentur de rege per ſervic' 24^{e} partis unius feod' milit'.

Anno 6 Hen' VI. Eliz', que fuit ux' Henry de Bellomonte, ten' die quo obiit, ad terminum vite ſue, in dote, ex dotat' Henr' de Bellomonte, milit', quondam viri ſui, de hered Johis de Bellomonte, fil' & hered predicti Henr', maner' de Bewmanor, cum ſuis pertin', de rege in capite, per ſervic' milit', ac maner' de Whitwic, cum ſuis pertin', de rege in capite, ut ꝑcellam honor' Winton'; ac maner' de Huckleſcot, quod tenetur de rege in capite, per quod ſervic' ignor', revercōne inde Johi Hopton ſpectan'; et quod predicta Margareta obiit ſine hered' corpore exeun'.

Anno 11 Henr' VI. Idem nuꝑ dux tenuit die quo obiit in đnico ſuo, ut de feod' talliat', hundred' de Goſcott, de rege, reddend' regi annuatim ad ſc̄c̄m dñi regis 100s̄. pro omni ſervic', ad fin' Paſche & Sc̄i Mic̄his equaliter; ac idem nuꝑ dux dedit maner' de Melton Mowbrey, cum pertin', quod tenetur de rege in capite, per ſcriptum ſuum, Henr' ep̄o Winton', Thome ep̄o Dunelm', & al', habend, &c.

Anno 12 Henr' VI. Thomas Erdington ten' die quo obiit in đnico, prout de feod', maner' de Barrow, cum pertin', de rege, per ſervic' ib̄m 4te partis 1 feod' militis; quodque Thomas Erdington eſt filius & heres ejus propinquior.

Anno 14 Henr' VI. Baldwinus Bugg ten' die quo obiit in đnico ſuo, ut de feod', maner' de Wiggſton, 18 meſſ', 15 virgat' terr', & 4 partem 1 virgat' terr', cum pertin', in Wiggſton; 11 s̄. 8 đ. redd', & redd' 1 flor' roſar', 1 libr' cumin', ac 2 capon', cum pertin', in Wiggſton, de rege, ut de honore ſuo Leic', per ſervic' ignor'; quodque Margareta uxor Wilłi Turvill eſt ſoror et heres ipſius Baldwini.

Agnes, que fuit ux' Joh̄is Morbury, ten' die quo obiit, conjunctim cum p̄ſat' Joh̄e Morbury, nuꝑ viro ſuo, viz. fil' & hered' de corporibus ſuis exeunt', maner' de Cotteſbitch, de rege in capite, per ſervic' 1 feod' milit', & maner' de Newbold Verdon per ſervic' medietat' 1 feod' milit'; & obier' ſine herede de corpore reman' predicte Agnetis; & Walterus Devereux eſt conſanguineus & heres predicte Agnetis.

Iſabella, que fuit ux' Humfredi Hallaton, ar', ten' die quo obiit medietat' maner' de Hareſton de rege, ut de honore ſuo Lanc'; ac unum holme, voc' Milne holme, in Knipton, de rege, de ducat' pred'; quodque, &c.

Anno 15 Henr' VI. Ric̄us Haſtings ten' die quo obiit in đnico ſuo, ut de feod', maner' de Newton-Harcourt, cum pertin', de rege in ſocagio, viz. per ſervic' 1 par' calcarium deaurator', pro oībus ſerviciis, annuatim ad feſtum Paſche ſolvend'; quodq̄, &c.

Anno 19 Henr' VI. Reginaldus Weſt ten' maner' de Burſtall, cum pertin', de rege in capite, ut de ducat' ſuo Lanc', ut de honore Leic', per ſervic' 20^{e} partis 1 feod' milit', & ſic ſeiſit' idem maner' dedit archiep̄o Cantuar', ſibi & hered' ſuis; quodque, &c.

Anno 22 Henr' VI. Henr' nuꝑ dñs Codnor ten' die quo obiit maner' de Evington, & dedit & conceſſit maner' illud Joh̄ Durſton, ar', Nich̄o Bradford, ar', & Ric̄o Hotoft, hered' & aſſign' ſuis; quodque quidem maner' tenetur de rege ut de honore ſuo Leic', per quod ſervic' ignor'; quodque Henr' Grey, &c.

Anno 23 Henr' V. Reginaldus Moton ten' die quo obiit, in jure Margarete uxoris ſue, maner' de Thurleſton, cum pertin', de rege ut de honore Leic', ꝑcell' ducat ſui Lanc', per ſervic' milit', ac etiam 2 virgat' terr' 12 s̄. 7 đ. redđ, cum pertin', in Comitiſthorpe, de rege ut de honore Leic', per quod ſervic' ignor'; quodque Anna & Eliz', fil' Baldwini, fil' Er̄di, ſunt fil' & hered' ip̄ius Margaret'.

Anno 24 Henr' VI. Anna Cheſildine ten' die quo obiit in dote 2 virgat' terr' & 4 croft, cum pertin', in Carleton Curlue, poſt mortem Theobald' Ward, nuꝑ viri ſui, de hered' Margerie, uxoris Joh̄is Danſey, fil' & hered' pred' Theobald', de rege in capite, ut de ducatu ſuo Lanc', ut de honore Leic', per quod ſervic' ignor'.

Anno 25 Henr' VI. Rob̄tus Strange ten' die quo obiit in đnico ſuo, ut de feodo, de rege in capite, 6 s̄. redd', cum pertin', in Medborne, per ſervic' milit', ſolvend ad fin' Annunc' B. Marie Virgin' et Nativ' B. Marie, equaliter; ac 4^{tam} partem 1 viſ' franc', cum ꝑv' cur' de 3 ſept' in tres ſept' in eadem villâ de Medborne, de rege in capite; quodque Anna ux' Thome Porter, ar', & Joh̄es Bellars, ar', ſunt conſanguinei & propinq' hered' predicti Rob̄ti Strange, &c.

Anno 27 Henr' VI. Hugo Willowby ten' maner' de Coſington de rege, ut de ducatu ſuo Lanc', honor' Leic', per ſervic' 4te partis 1 feod' milit'; quodque Ric̄us Willowby, &c.

Eliz' que fuit ux' Mauricii Marmyon tenet 4 meſſ', 6 virgat' terr', cum pertin', in Coſby, de rege in capite, per ſervic' 2 đ. per diem, ſolvend' annuat' in feſto S. Joh̄is Bapt', & faciend' ſect' ad hundred' de Goodlaxton, de 3 ſept' ad 3 ſept', pro oībus ſervic'; quodque W^{s} Walſhall eſt filius, &c.

Anno 32 Henr' VI. Joh̄es comes Salop' tenuit maner' deRitteſby de rege, ut de ducatu ſuo Lanc', per ſervic' fac' duo apparenc' ad 2 viſ' franc' de Leic' per an'; ac advocat' eccłie de Newbold Verdon, & advocat' eccłie de Boſworth, de rege, per ſervic' 20^{e} partis 1 feod' milit'.

Johanna Bardolph tenuit medietat' maner' de Halloughton de rege in capite, &c.

Anno 33 Henr' VI. W^{s} Lovell tenuit ut ſupra 3^{tiam} partem perquiſit' cur' voc' Wincheſter-court, tenend' annuat' apud Leic' de 3 ſept' in 3 ſept'; & 2 meſſ', 2 gard', eiſdem annex', in ead̄ villâ, & quoddam pratum cont' 4 acr' jacen' in eadem villa, 3^{tiam} partem cujuſdam chaſie voc' Charnewood, & advocat eccłiar' de Langton & Markefield, cum pertin', in com' Leic', de rege ut de honore Leic', per fidelitat'; quodque, &c.

Henr' Percy, comes Northumb̄land, ten' maner' de Foſton de rege per ſervic' 20^{e} partis 1 feod' militis.

Anno 34 Henr' VI. Joh̄es Leſcrope ten' die quo obiit, conjunctim cum Eliz', ut ſupra, maner' de Magna Bowden & Haverburgh, cum advocat' eccłie de Bowden eidem maner' pertinen', de rege in capite, per ſervic' 20^{e} partis 1 feod' mil', & redd' 6 łi. ſolvend' regi annuat' ad fin' Paſche & S. Mic̄his, porc̄on' equal'; ac 5 meſſ', 6 acr' terr', 6 acr' prati, in Apekettleby, de rege in capite, per ſervic' 22 partis 1 feod' milit'; quodque, &c.

Leonardus Haſtings, miles, tenuit die quo obiit maner' de Newton Harecourt, cum ſuis pertin', in com' Leic', de rege in ſocag', viz. per ſervic' 1 par' calcar' aurator'.

Rob̄tus Woodford ten' die quo obiit in đnico ſuo, ut de feodo, 4 carucat' terr', ꝑcell' maner' de Wyvorby, de rege ut de ducat' ſuo Lanc', per fidelit' tant' pro oībus ſervic', ac medietat' maner' de Gnipton, ſimul cum advocat' eccłie de Gnipton, de rege ut de đnico ſuo Lanc', per fidelitat' tant' pro oībus ſervic'; & maner' de Garthorpe de rege per fidelitat' pro oībus ſervic' ut de ducatu ſuo Lanc'; ac maner' de Aſhby Folvil de rege in capite per 20 part' 1 feod' milit'; quodque Rad̄us Woodford eſt conſanguineus, &c.

Anno 26 Henr' VI. Edr̄us Grey de Groby ten' in jure Elizabethe de Ferrar uxoris ſue maner' de Groby, cum ſuis membr' & pertin', de rege ut de honore de Tutbery, per ſervic' dī feod' milit'; quodque Joh̄es eſt fil' & heres ejus propinquior, &c.

Anno 37 Henr' VI. Henr' Leſcrope ten' die quo obiit de đnico ſuo, ut de feod', 4 partem maner' ſive dominii de Medborne, ac advocat' eccłie S^{ti} Egidii de Medborne eidem maner' pertinen', de rege in capite, per 20^{am} partem 1 feod' mil'; quodque, &c.

Anno 38 Henr' VI. Petrus S^{t} Andrew tenuit 3^{tiam} partem manerii de Lubſthorpe de rege in capite, per ſervic' 100^{e} partis 1 feod' milit'; quodque, &c.

Thomas Ferrers, ar', ten' ad terminum vite ſue, per legem Angl', de rege in capite, per ſervic' militare, 3 partem feodi & medietat' feodi milit', & 3 partem 1 feod' milit', de hereditate Thome Ferrers, jun', fil' & hered' Eliz', un' ſoror' & hered' Baldwini Frevil, jun', militis, & nuꝑ ux' dicti Thome, ut ꝑcellam caſtri & manerii de Tamworth, in com' Warr', viz. 3^{am} partem 3 feod' milit' & di' in Snarkeſton, Sharkeſton, Cunnington, Edeſton, Barton, Sutton juxta Boſworth, Stapleton, Leire, Wiſtowe, & Fleckney; 3 partem 1 feod' milit' in Elmeſthorpe, Sharneford, Frolesforth, Shevelby, Mouſeley, & Somerby; 3 partem 1 feod' milit' in Burghe, & 3 partem 1 feod milit' in Langton juxta Kibworth; quodque, &c.

Anno primo Edw. IV. Dux Norff' ten' maner' de Dyſeworth de rege per ſervic' milit'; & idem maner' per cart' ſuam dedit & conceſſit Henr' Bradfield.

Anno 2. W^{s} Walſhale ten' die quo obiit in đnico ſuo ut de feod' maner' de Frolleſworth de rege ut de honore de ſuo Leic', ꝑcell' ducat' ſui Lanc', per 3 partem unius feod' mil'; ac octo meſſ', octo virgat' terr', 40 acr' prati, & 3 s̄. redd' de redd' aſſiſ' in Coſbye, de rege in capite, per 4 partem 1 feod' milit'. W. Walſhall eſt fil' ejus & heres.

Anno 6. Eliz', que fuit ux' Joh̄es de Martivall, tenuit man' de Magna Bowden & Haverburghe, cum advocat' ecclie de Bowden, de rege in capite, per ſervic' 20^{e} partis 1 feod' milit', & redd' 6 lī. 7 đ. ſolvend' regi ad fin' S^{ti} Michis & Paſche equis porcōn'.

Wills Purley ten' die quo obiit in đnico ſuo ut de feod' ſibi & hered' ſuis unum cot', 2 meſſ', 4 virgat' terr', cum pertin', in Wymondham, de rege in capite, per ſervic' 4^{e} partis 1 feod' mil', ac 3 meſſ', 6 virgat' terr', cum pertin', in Wymondham, de rege ut de honore ſuo de Tutbery & Tickhill, per quod ſervic' ignor'; quodque Wills Purley eſt fil', &c.

Anno 7. Thomas Haſelrigg ten' die quo obiit maner' de Noſeley de rege per ſervic' 2 feod' milit' de honore ſuo Leic', pcell' ducat' ſui Lanc'; quodque Wills eſt fil', &c.

W^{s} Zouch tenuit viſ' franc' 6 đ. redd', cum ptin', in Belgrave, voc' Sporent, de rege in capite, per ſervic' militar'; quodque, &c.

Anno 12. Johanna Lovell, nup ux' Johis Lovell, militis, tenuit die quo obiit 2 burgagia, 5 cotag', unum gardinum, 6 acr' prati, cum pertin', in Leic', per quod ſervic' ignor'; quodque Franciſcus Lovell eſt filius & heres, &c.

Anno 14. Thomas Haſelrig ten' die quo obiit maner' de Humberſton, cum ſuis pertin', in com' Leic', de rege ut de honore ſuo Leic', pcell' ducat' ſui Lanc', per 6 partem unius feod' milit'; ac maner' de Noſeley de rege ut de honore predict' per ſervic' unius feod' milit'; quodque Thomas eſt filius.

Maner' de Radcliff ſup Wreake tenetur de đno rege in capite, ut de caſtro ſuo de Rockingham, per ſervic' milit', ut patet per quandam inquiſicōnem inde capt' coram Rico Verney, ar', eſchaetor' đni R. in com' Leic', 8° die April', anno regni R. Henr' VIII. 9, poſt mortem Radi Shirley.

Maner' de Whatton tenetur de rege ut de ducat' ſuo Lanc', ut patet per pred' inquiſit'.

Maner' de Dunton tenetur de đnico ſuo ut de hundred' de Goodlaxton, ut patet per pred' inquiſicōnem.

Maner' de Staunton Harold tenetur de đno rege ut de honore de Tutbery, pcell' ducat' Lanc', ut patet per predict' inquiſicōnem.

Maner' de Borton tenetur de đno rege ut de honore de Winton', per quod ſervic' ignor', ut patet per predict' inquiſit'.

Maner de Gloreſton, una cum advocat' ecclie ejuſd' manerii, tenetur de đno rege nunc, ut de honore ſuo Leic', pcell' ducat' ſui Lanc', per ſervic' milit', ut patet per quandam inquiſicōnem inde capt' apud Market Boſworth, 14 die Sept. anno regni Hen' VIII. 11, poſt mortem Johis Goly.

Maner' cum ceteris premiſſis in North Kilworth tenentur de đno marchione Dorſet, ut de maner' ſive dominico ſuo de Boſworth, per integrum ſervic' feod' milit', & val' per an' ultra repriſ', ut per dict' inquiſit', ...

Duo meſſuagia, cum 8 acr' terr', pcell' predict', reſid' in Boreſworth, cum pertin', tenentur de Robto Stokes, per quod ſervic' ignor'; et val' per an' in oībus exit' ultra repriſ', ut per inquiſit' predict'.

Quinque meſſ', 60 acr' terr', 4 acr' prati, 6 acr' paſtur', cum pertin', in Kegworth, nup fuer', inter alia, optent', acquiſit', & purcheſiat' per dnm Tho' Parre, val' per an' ultra repriſ' 50 s̄; et tenentur de Matildâ Parre, ut de maner' ſuo de Kegworth, ut in quadam inquiſit' inde compert' 22 die Januar', dicto anno 10, apud Leic', coram Johe Arderne, virtute bris de diem, &c. eidem eſchaetori direct', poſt mortem dicti Thome Parre, qui obiit 12 die Novemb', anno R. nunc . . . . cujus fil' & heres dictus Wills eſt, & fuit etatis dicto tempore capcōnis hujus inquiſit' 11 annos & amplius.

Unum maner' ſive capitale meſſ', 12 virgat' terr', 12 acr' prati, 100 acr' paſtur', cum pertin', in South Kilworth, tenentur de đno rege ut de honore Leic', pcell' ducat' ſui Lanc', per integrum ſervic' feodi milit'; & val' per an' in omnibus exit' ultra repriſ' 7 lī. 6 s̄. 8 đ. prout per quandam inquiſit' inde capt' apud Leic', 7 die Novemb', anno dicti R. 12°, coram Thomâ Sherrard, ar', eſchaetor', virtute bris dicti đni R. demand' eidem eſchaetori, poſt mortem Willi Belgrave defunct', qui obiit ultimo die Maii, anno dicti đni R. 6°, cujus fil' & heres propinquior eſt Robtus Belgrave, etatis 7 annos & amplius.

Unum aliud meſſuagium & una virgata terre, reſid' in Boreſworth, tenentur per abbatem de Sulby, per quod ſervic' ignor', &c.

Unum croftum & virgata terre in Walcot tenentur de priore S. Johis Jerlem in Angliâ, per quod ſervic' ignor'.

Maner' de Normanton, als Normanton ſuper le Heath, cum pertin', in com' predict', tenetur de Edro Grey, milite, ut de manerio ſuo de Neylſton, per ſervic' milit'; & val' per an' in omnibus exit' ultra repriſ' 6 lī. prout per quandam inquiſit' inde capt' apud Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, primo die Maii, anno R. Henr' VIII. 14, coram Thomâ Holt, ar', eſchaet' đni R. ibm, poſt mortem Thome Hord, qui obiit nono die Januarii, an' dicti đni R. 13°, cujus filius & heres propinquior eſt Franciſca Hord, etatis 6 annos & amplius.

Maner' de Bredon, ac terr' ac tenta in Bredon, tenentur de rege ut de honore ſuo de Tutbury & Tickhill, per redd' 2 s̄. 2 đ. & val' per an' ultra repriſ' 15 lī. prout per quandam inquiſit' compert' apud Leic', 28 die April', an' regis Henr' VIII. 14, coram Johe Digby, milit', Willo Skevington, milit', & Rado Swillington, poſt mortem Henr' Thwaytes, mil', qui obiit 5to die Julii, anno dicti đni regis 12°, cujus fil' & hered' ſunt Franciſca & Katerina Thwaytes; Franciſca etatis unius anni & amplius, & Katerina etatis 12 annor', dicto die quo pater ſuus obiit.

Terr' & tenta in Holwell tenentur de Mauricio Berkley milite per ſervic' milit', ut de manerio ſuo de Melton Mowbrey.

Terr' & tenta in Melton Mowbray tenentur de prefat' Mauricio Berkley per ſervic' milit', ut de manerio ſuo de Melton predict'.

Terr' & tenta ac redd' 2 s̄. 9 đ. & 2 lī. piperis in Abkettleby tenentur de prefato Mauricio Berkeley, per quod ſervic' ignor'.

Terr' & tenta & 4 s̄. redd' in Somerby tenentur de rege ut de ducat' Lanc', per ſervic' milit', ſed per quam quantitatem ignor'.

Terr' & tenta & 3 s̄. redd', cum pertin' in Dalby Parva, tenentur de rege ut de ducat' Lanc', per ſervic milit', & valuit per an', &c. ut per inquiſit' predict'.

Nomina

Nomina eorum qui ſolvunt Domino Regi pro reſpect' homag' [1].

From Burton's Collections relating to Leiceſterſhire, MS. in the Bodleian Library, Rawlinſon, 1350, Sheet 25.

Adcock, Rob'tus, tenet de rege, ut de honore de Hampton-court, per ſervitium militare, meſſuagium & terras in Siſton.

Allen, Rad'us, tenet in Quarndon unum cotagium in capite.

Andrew, Thomas, tenet in Church-Langton unum meſſuagium & terram de honore de Hampton-court.

Arneſby, Will'us, tenet in Thurlangton terras de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Atkin, Will'us, tenet in Swinford terras in capite.

Babington, Humphr'us [2], tenet manerium de Rotheley.

Idem tenet in capite duo meſſuagia & terras ibidem per idem ſervitium.

Bale, Will'us, tenet in Glen Magnâ terram de rege de honore de Hampton-court.

Ballard, Edwardus, tenet manerium de Wimeſwold in ſocagio in capite.

Baynebrigge, Will'us, tenet manerium de Lockinton in capite de rege.

Beaumont, Joh'es, arm. tenet ſcitum nuper monaſterii de Gracedieu de rege in capite.

Idem tenet eccleſiam impropriatam de Shepeſſede per ſervicium ignotum.

Idem tenet decimas garbarum in Belton in feodi firmâ per redditum de 10li.

Beaumont, Thomas, jun^{r}, miles, tenet manerium de Coleorton de rege, ut de feodo Ceſtrie.

Idem tenet manerium de Overton Saucey de honore Winton'.

Bedſton, tenet terram in Buckminſter & Seueſtern in capite; vendidit Franciſco Cave.

Bent, Margareta, tenet manerium de Coſby in capite.

Berkley, Henricus, arm. tenet manerium de Edmonthorpe de rege ut de manerio de Stapleford.

Bickerton, Thomas, tenet in Scraptoft terras in capite.

Billingeſley, Henricus, miles, tenet manerium de Cotteſbach.

Blount, Edwardus, miles, *Will'us Godolphin,* miles, *Henricus Berkley, Joſephus Earth,* & *Joh'es Wakeman,* tenent manerium de Lodington & eccleſiam impropriatam in capite.

Blount, Edwardus, tenet in Wymeſwold unum meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Blount, Robertus, tenet in Walton ſuper les Woldes meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Borrough, Saint John, tenet manerium de Burrough in capite.

Boteſvey, Dorothea, vidua, tenet in Glen Magnâ terras de rege de honore de Hampton-court.

Bowne, Johannes, tenet manerium de Shepey Parvâ in capite.

Bowne, Will'us, tenet in Shepey Magnâ & Parvâ terram & meſſuagium in capite.

Bradgate, Will'us, tenet manerium de Bruntingthorpe & manerium ſive grangiam de Petling Parvâ in capite.

Bradſhawe, Rob'tus, tenet manerium de Orton ſuper montem & Morebarne in capite.

Brereton, Will'us, tenet manerium de Applebye in capite.

Brewſter, Joh'es, tenet in Buckminſter terram in capite.

Brocas, Elizabeth, vidua, tenet manerium de Thedingworth in capite.

Brokeſby, Thomas, tenet in Nether Broughton meſſuagium & terras in ſocagio in capite.

Brown, Franciſcus, tenet manerium de Siſon, aliter Sayſton, de honore de Hampton-court.

Brudenell, Etheldred, tenet in Slawſton & Outhorpe terras in capite.

Burton, Rad'us, tenet manerium de Dadlington de prioratu de Coventre per ſervitium militis; & cur' let' & cur' baron' in Dadlington & Higham.

Burton, Will'us, tenet in capite maneriam de Appleby.

Carter, Everard, tenet in Godeby meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Cave, Henricus, tenet manerium de Ingarſby, & eccleſiam impropriatam de Hungerton, in capite.

Cave, Alexandrus, miles, tenet manerium de Buckminſter & Seuſterne in capite.

Cave, Franciſcus, gen', tenet grangiam vocat' Standon grangiam, alias Huckleſcote, in capite.

Cave, Thomas, miles, tenet in Stormeſworth terras in capite.

Cave, Thomas, miles, tenet manerium de Bagrave in capite.

Idem tenet tenementum vocatum *Launderſhey* in *Ratby,* & terras in *Rotherby,* in capite.

Choue, Elizabetha, vidua, ten' in Siſton meſſ' & terras de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Clarke, Edwardus, tenet in Kirk-Langton terras de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Clarke, Joh'es, tenet terras in Glen Magnâ de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Clarke, Joh'es, tenet in Shepey Magnâ & Parvâ meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Clarke Joh'es & *Thomas Hooker* tenent in South Markfield meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Cole, Thomas, tenet in Stretton Magnâ & Parvâ meſſuagium & terras de honore de Winton'.

Corney, Will'us, tenet in Thorpe-Langton terras de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Cowper, Antonius, tenet in Thorpe-Langton terras de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Coxe, Thomas, tenet tertiam partem grangiæ vocatæ Swinfen, alias Pickering grange, in capite.

Croft, Will'us, tenet terras in Bitteſwell per ſervicium ignotum.

Crymes, Thomas, miles, tenet in capite rectoriam de Lubnam & Selby.

Culverwell, Samuel, tenet manerium de Barwell de rege ut de prioratu de Coventre.

Dalby, Joh'es, tenet in Belgrave meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Davenport, Will'us, tenet in Belgrave terras in capite.

Dawes, Will'us, Martinus, & *Nicholaus,* tenent in Eyton terras in capite.

Dent, Will'us, tenet in Halloughton terras in capite.

Idem tenet manerium de Eſt Norton de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Derbey, Henricus, filius Lebbæi, tenet in Walton ſuper les Woldes terras in capite.

Digby, Will'us, tenet in Welby terras in capite.

Digby, Maria, tenet medietatem manerii de Tugby in capite.

Eadem tenet in Nether Heliock terras in capite.

Dixie, Wolſtanus, miles, tenet maneria de Boſworth & Cateby in capite.

Dixon, Will'us, tenet manerium de Rolleſton in capite.

Dodde, Thomas, tenet manerium de Sproxton de rege ut de honore Hunt'.

Draper, Edwardus, tenet in capite terras in Halloughton.

Eaton, Edwardus, tenet in Gaddeſby terras in capite.

Everard, Stephanus, tenet manerium de Hether in capite.

Exton, Georgius, tenet in Sproxton terras in capite.

Faireborne, Elizabeth, tenet in Sproxton terras de rege ut de honore Hunt'.

Fairebrother, Henricus, tenet in Swinford meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Fawnt, Will'us, miles, tenet maneria de Foſton & Newton Burdet in capite.

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[1] This liſt, which was made about the year 1606, has been compared with, and in a few places enlarged from, a ſimilar one, made a few years later, and tranſcribed by Mr. Carte, in which Sir George Shirley's name occurs as a baronet; who was ſo created May 22, 1611; and, no other baronet being herein named, it appears that the catalogue was made between that day and June 26, 1612, when Roger earl of Rutland (who is alſo mentioned in it) died.

[2] "*Thomas,*" in MS. Carte.

Idem tenet eccleſiam impropriatam de Erneſky in capite.

Fletcher, *Will'us*, tenet in Saiſton terras de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Fletcher, *Barthol'*, & *Robertus Bale*, tenent in Stretton Magnâ & Parvâ terras de rege ut de honore Winton'.

Fowkes, *Ricardus*, tenet in Saiſton terras de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Fowler, *Walterus*, arm', tenet in Durandeſthorpe terras in capite.

Foxe, *Joh'es*, tenet in Eaſt-Langton terras de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Frere, *Henricus*, tenet in Glen Magnâ terras de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Frere, *Thomas*, tenet in Weſton terras in capite.

Figen, *Robertus*, tenet in Aſhby Parvâ meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Gamble, *Will'us*, tenet in Stretton Magnâ & Parvâ terras de rege ut de honore Winton.

Gardiner, *Joh'es*, tenet manerium de Enderby in capite.

Gilbert, *Thomas*, tenet manerium de Glen Magnâ de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Gilbert, *Will'us*, tenet in Ulleſcroft terras in capite.

Gilman, *Anna*, vidua, tenet in Barwell terras de rege ut de prioratu Coventre.

Glover, *Rolandus*, tenet in Glen Magnâ terras de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Goddard, *Oliver*, tenet in Anſty terras in capite.

Goodman, *Everard*, tenet manerium de Blaſton in capite.

Goodman, *Henricus*, tenet in capite terras in Halloughton.

Goulſton, *Henricus*, & *Goulſton*, *Humfr'us*, tenent in Wymondham terras in capite.

Grey, *Henricus*, baro, tenet in capite capitale manerium de Groby, meſſuagium in Bradgate, manerium & eccleſiam impropriatam de Ratby.

Idem tenet de rege, ut de honore de Hampton-court, manerium de Higham per ſervitium militis in capite.

Greiſely, *Thomas*, miles, tenet maneria de Over & Nether Seile in capite.

Griffin, *Edwardus*, tenet in capite meſſ' & terras in Bouden Magna & Harborow.

Griffin, *Thomas*, miles, tenet in capite maneria de Bowden Magnâ & Harborough.

Grimes, *Thomas*, miles, tenet Lubbenham & Sulbye eccleſias impropriatas in capite.

Halford, *Joh'es*, tenet in capite meſſuag' & terras in Walton juxta Kincote.

Hall, *Henricus*, tenet in capite medietatem manerii de Tugby.

Hanmere[1], *Griffin*, tenet Worthington manerium in capite.

Harington, *Henricus*, miles, tenet manerium de Biſhop's Fee, alias manerium Leiceſtriæ, de rege, ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Harington, *Joh'es*, baro, tenet in capite maneria de Oweſton & Markfield.

Harthill, *Thomas*, tenet in Doniſthorpe capitale meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Hartoppe, *Dorothea*, tenet Fretheby manerium in capite.

Hartoppe, *Valentinus*, tenet in Dalby Parvâ terras in capite, & eccleſiam impropriatam.

Haſtinges, *Henricus*, miles, tenet Scraptoft manerium in capite.

Haſtinges, *Walterus*, tenet Kirby manerium in capite.

Heron, *Edwardus*, tenet Godeby manerium in capite.

Heyrick, *Will'us*, miles, tenet de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court manerium de Beaumanor.

Hill, *Robertus*, tenet in Wimondham terras in capite.

Hipwel, *Ricardus*, tenet in Swinford terras in capite.

Hobſon, *Robertus*, tenet in Glen Magnâ terras de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Hood, *Thomas*, tenet in capite terras in Magnâ Peatling, voc' Shifferman Hills, in foreſtâ de Charnewood.

Horſepoole, *Edwardus*, tenet in Horninghold meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Howell, *Thomas*, tenet in Fleckney terras in capite.

Hubbard, *Henricus*, tenet in Sproxton duo meſſuagia & terras in capite.

Hudſon, *Michaelus*, tenet in Ulleſthorpe meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Hunt, *Franciſcus*, tenet in Haloughton terras in capite.

Hunt, *Johannes*, tenet medietatem eccleſiæ impropriatæ de Fleckney in capite.

Huntingdon, comes *Henricus*, tenet in capite maneria de Evington & Newbold Verdon.

Idem comes tenet manerium de Framland.

Idem comes tenet in capite manerium de Pakington, & grangiam vocatam Alton-grange.

Jervis, *Will'us*, tenet in capite manerium Peatling Magnâ.

Idem tenet de rege, ut de honore de Hampton-court, terras in Kirk-Langton.

Johnſon, *Joh'es*, tenet in Scraptoft terras in capite.

Johnſon, *Nicholaus*, tenet in Halloughton terras in capite.

Jourden, *Rogerus*, tenet in Buckminſter & Seuſterne terras in capite.

Keys, *Joh'es*, tenet in Thornton & Ratby terras in capite; unde Ouldhaye & Launderſhay.

Kilby, *Joh'es*, tenet in Ratcliffe ſuper Wreke terras in capite.

King, *Edwardus*, tenet in Wiken monaſterium & terras in capite.

Kirke, *Hugo*, tenet in capite terras in Burton ſuper les Wouldes.

Laxton, *Bartholomæus*, tenet in Wiken terras in capite.

Leigh, *Franciſcus*, miles, tenet Swinford manerium in capite.

Linthwaite, *Robertus*, tenet in Glen Magnâ terras de honore de Hampton-court.

Linthwaite, *Will'us*, tenet ibidem terras ut ſupra.

Liſter, *Will'us*, tenet Somerby manerium in capite.

Lucas, *Thomas*, tenet in Croft meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Ludford, *Georgius*, tenet de rege, ut de manerio de Hinkleye, manerium de Witherley.

Mackworth, *Thomas*, arm', tenet in capite medietatem manerii de Tugby.

Mancheſter, *Georgius*, & *Thomas Hoo*, tenent in Slauſton meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Marſton, *Will'us*, tenet in Medburne terras in capite.

Martinus, *Franciſcus*, tenet in Saiſton terras & meſſuagium de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Martock, *Walterus*, tenet in Weſt-Langton meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Michael, *Joh'es*, tenet in Sproxton terras de rege ut de honore de Huntingdon.

Michael, *Thomas*, tenet Coſton manerium in capite.

Mildmay, *Anthonius*, miles, tenet in capite manerium de Leyſtrope Magnâ.

Molineux, *Ricardus*, miles, tenet in Shenton terras in capite.

More, alias *Smythe*, *Will'us*, tenet in Tur-Langton terras de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court per ſervitium militis.

Mould, *Henricus*, tenet in Appleby Magnâ & Parvâ meſſuagium in capite.

Nele, *Thomas*, jun', tenet in Coſby terras in capite.

Noell, *Carolus*, tenet Stoneſby manerium in capite.

Noell, *Edwardus*, miles, tenet Dalby ſuper les Wolds manerium in capite, & Broughton manerium.

Oliver, *Ricardus*, tenet in Haloughton & Eaſt Norton meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Idem tenet de rege in Eaſt Norton terras in ſocagio.

Orton, *Ricardus*, tenet Lea Graunge in capite.

Oxon'. Cuſtos collegii animarum omnium defunctorum fidelium tenet in capite terras vocatas Whatburgh & Loddington.

Paybody, *Thomas*, tenet in Aſhby Parvâ meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Paybody, *Will'us*, tenet in Swinford terras in capite.

Payne, *Henricus*, tenet in capite terras in Ulleſthorpe.

Payne, *Joh'es*, tenet in Ulleſthorpe terras in capite.

Payne, *Thomas*, tenet in Thorpe-Langton terras in capite.

Payne, *Will'us*, tenet Medburne manerium in capite.

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[1] "Pilkington, Edwardus," MS. Carte.

Patchet, Joh'es, tenet in Barwell terras de prioratu de Coventre.

Patchet, Robertus & *Will'us,* tenent in Saiſton duo meſſuagia & terras de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Pate, Henricus, tenet Siſonby graungiam in capite.

Pawley, Rob'tus, tenet in Scraptoft terras in capite.

Pawley, Will'us, tenet in Aſhby Parvâ terras in capite.

Peck, Anthonius, tenet in Knawſton duo meſſuagia & terras in capite.

Peck, Joh'es, tenet in Knawſton capitale meſſuagium in capite.

Pell, Edwardus, tenet in Rolleſton duo meſſuagia & terras in capite.

Pelſant, Will'us, clericus, tenet in Cadeby terras in capite.

Pivell, Ricardus, tenet in Wiken meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Plumbe, Joh'es, tenet Merſton Potters manerium in capite.

Pochin, Mattheus, tenet in Scraptoft terras in capite.

Pollard, ——, tenet in Saiſton terras de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Porter, Will'us, tenet in capite meſſuagium terras in Haloughton.

Poultney, Gabriell[1] (vel *Johannes,* miles), tenet manerium de Miſterton in capite.

Idem tenet medietatem manerii de Poultney de rege de honore Winton.

Poultney, Jacobus, tenet in Shepey Parvâ acram prati in capite.

Power, Will'us, tenet in Swinford meſſuagium in capite.

Prat, Michael Thomas, tenet in Glen Magnâ terras de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Prior, Thomas, tenet in Glen Magnâ terras de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Reade, Will'us, tenet in Scraptoft terras in capite.

Reinolde, Kenelmus, tenet in Godeby terras in capite.

Richardſon, Henricus, tenet manerium de Stoneſby in capite.

Robins, alias *Carter,* tenet in Bowden Magnâ tres rodas terræ in capite perquiſitas de Thomâ Griffin milite.

Rodeley, Will'us, tenet in Saiſton terras de rege de honore de Hampton-court.

Rutland, comes *Rogerus,* tenet in capite parcum de Belvoir, manerium de Bottesford, maneria de Barſton & Plungar, manerium de Redmile, manerium & eccleſiam de Saltby, manerium de Waltham, manerium de Nuneaton, manerium de Muſton, manerium de Normanton, ſcitum monaſterii de Croxton, manerium de Croxton, manerium de Sprawſton, rectoriam de Waltham ſuper le Wolds, ſcitum monaſterii de Garrowdon, manerium de Sheapſhead.

Sacheverell, Franciſcus, tenet de rege manerium de Rereſby, vocatum Chamberlaynes manor, de honore Ceſtriæ & Huntingdon.

Sacheverell, Henricus, tenet in Lockington terras in capite.

Savage, Georgius, tenet in Melton Mowbray meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Saunders, Will'us, tenet in Iſley Walton terras de manerio de Eaſt Greenwich per ſervitium militis.

Saunderſon, Thomas, tenet in Wheſton meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Scarborough, Ricardus & *Jaſperus,* tenet Colley Graunge in capite.

Sheldon, Edwardus, tenet manerium de Kirkby Bellars in capite.

Sherard Philippus, miles, tenet in Scalford meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Shirley, Georgius [miles & baronettus[2]], tenet rectoriam de Ragdale in capite.

Skeffington, Will'us, tenet in Skeffington quindecim meſſuagia in capite.

Skinner, Ricardus, tenet in Saiſton terras de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Skipwith, Will'us, miles, tenet in capite grangiam vocatum Burton grange.

Idem tenet in ſocagio in capite manerium de Cotes.

Smeton, Robertus, tenet in Eaſt-Langton terras de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Smalley, Joh'es, tenet in Burton ſuper les Woldes terras in capite.

Smith Franciſcus, miles, tenet maneria de Garthorpe & Wivorby de rege, ut de hundredo de Framland, per fidelitatem.

Idem tenet manerium de Aſhby Folvile in capite.

Smith, Georgius, arm', tenet Quenborough manerium in capite.

Smith, Henricus, arm', tenet Withcok manerium in capite.

Smith, Joh'es, jun. tenet in capite duo meſſuagia terras in Burton ſuper les Wouldes.

Smith, Joh'es & *Ricardus,* tenent ibidem terras in capite.

Smith, Will'us, miles, tenet in capite ſcitum monaſterii nuper de Laund.

Somerfield, Georgius & *Petrus,* tenent in Barwell terras de rege ut de prioratu de Coventre.

Spencer, Robertus, baro, tenet Beby manerium in capite.

Stanford, Joh'es, tenet Barkeby manerium in capite.

Streete, Will'us, tenet Halloughton manerium in capite.

Swaine, Will'us, tenet in Shepey Parvâ terras & meſſuagium in capite.

Tamworth, Joh'es, tenet Halſted manerium in capite.

Thomas, Humfr'us, clericus, tenet in Swinford meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Trafford, Thomas, tenet in Melton Mowbray terras in capite.

Turpin, Will'us, miles, tenet Horninghold manerium in capite.

Turvill, Edwardus, tenet in Croft meſſuagium cum advocatione eccleſiæ in capite.

Twigden, Joh'es, tenet meſſuagium vocatum Boſworth graunge in capite.

Vaus, Robertus, tenet in Swinford terras in capite.

Villers, Joh'es, tenet Goldſmith graunge in capite.

Villers, d̃na *Maria,* tenet Godeby manerium in capite.

Vincent, Joh'es, tenet in Shepey Magna terras in capite.

Vincent, Ricardus, tenet in Shepey Magnâ & Parvâ terras in capite.

Waldron, Joh'es, tenet Oudeby eccleſiam impropriatam in capite.

Waldron, Ricardus, tenet in Cherley meſſuagium & terras in capite.

Ward, Galfr'us, tenet Wheſton eccleſiæ impropriatæ alteram medietatem in capite.

Ward, Thomas[3], tenet Wheſton eccleſiæ impropriatæ medietatem in capite.

Ward, alias *Farmer, Thomas,* tenet Staunton graunge tertiam partem in capite.

Waring, Ernoldus, tenet in Brentingby duo meſſuagia & terras in capite.

Waring, Joh'es, tenet Eaſtwell manerium in capite.

Walter, Thomas, tenet in Rereſby meſſuagium & terras de rege ut de honore Ceſtriæ.

Welles, Will'us, tenet in Glen Magnâ terras de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Whalley, Rad'us, tenet in Shepey Magnâ & Parvâ terras in capite.

Idem tenet in capite eccleſiam impropriatam de Norton juxta Galby.

Whitehead, Joh'es, tenet in Buckminſter & Seuſterne terras in capite.

Whitſtones, Franciſcus, tenet de rege, ut de manerio de Eaſt Greenwich, manerium de Iſley Walton.

Wightman, Thomas & *Ric'us,* tenent in Barwell terras de rege ut de prioratu de Coventre.

Wightman, Will'us, tenet in capite terras in Wikin.

Wigley, Georgius & *Thomas,* tenent in Scraptoft terras in capite.

Wilſon, Benedictus, tenet in Ulleſcroft terras in capite.

Wilſon, Ric'us, tenet in Saiſton terras de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Withers, Joh'es, tenet in capite manerium de Melton Mowbray.

Woodcok, Franciſcus, tenet in Saiſton terras de rege ut de honore de Hampton-court.

Woodcok, Rad'us, tenet in Scraptoſt terras in capite.

Wolfe, Ric'us, tenet in Kimpcote terras in capite.

Wright, Edwardus, tenet in capite terras in Sutton & Thorpe juxta Broughton Aſteley.

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[1] Gabriel Poultney died in 1597. Sir John was his ſon and heir.

[2] Added in Carte's MS.

[3] "Abrahamus," MS. Carte.

TENURES of divers MANORS, &c. in the County of LEICESTER, from 1485 to 1532.

Anno 1 Hen. VII. *Blount.* Maner' de Halloughton tenetur de dño rege in cap' per ſervic' militare.

Zouch. Terr' & teñta in Tur-Langton tenentur de rege per ſervic' militare.

Mallory. Maner' de Bredon tenetur de rege per ſervic' militare.

Powers. Terr' & teñta in Eſton tenentur de đno rege in capite per ſervic' militare.

Anno 2 Hen. VII. *Keble.* Cert' terr' & teñta in Leic' tenentur de rege, ut de ducat' Lanc', per ſervic' ignor'.

Keble. Terr' & teñta in Burton ſuꝑ le Woulds, Saxelby, Rotherby, & Quenyborough, de đno principe per ſervic' ignor'.

Keble. Terr' & teñta in Aſhby Parvâ tenentur de dño rege in capite per ſervic' ignor'.

Anno 3 Hen. VII. *Keble.* Maner' de Northborowe tenetur de rege ut de caſtro ſuo Warwick, per ſervic' militare.

Anno 4 Hen. VIII. *Ruſkin.* Tertia pars manerii de Medburne tenetur de rege in capite per ſervic' militar'.

Anno 8 Hen. VII. *Liſley.* Edwardus nuꝑ vic' Liſley, ut tenens per legem Anglie, tenuit maner' de Kibworth de đno rege per ſervic' ignor'.

Anno 5 Hen. VII. *Broughton.* Maner' de Halloughton tenetur de rege ut de hon' Peverell per ſervic' mil.

Anno 10 Hen. VII. *Scrope.* Maner' de Bowden & Haverborough tenentur de đno rege in ſocagio per reddit' 3 li. 6 s̃. 8 đ. per ann' pro ōibus ſerviciis.

Maner' de Standon tenetur de đno rege ut de honore caſtri ſui Leic', ꝑcell' ducat' ſui Lanc', per ſervic' militare.

Anno 12 Hen. VII. *Hunt.* Cert' terr' & teñta in Hinckley tenentur de đno rege ut de ducat' ſuo Lanc', ſed per quod ſervic' ignor', & in capite.

Anno 13 Hen. VII. Maner' de Wymondham & Edmondthorpe, cum certis terris & teñtis in Wymondham, Edmonthorpe, & Saxelby, tenentur de rege, ut de honore ſuo Leiceſtr', per ſervic' adinveniend' unum decennar' ad curiam ſuam de Stapleford, pro ōibus ſerviciis.

Anno 14 Hen. VII. *Danſay.* Cert' terr' & tenement' in Somerby & Parva Dalby tenentur de rege, ut de honore ſuo Lanc', per ſervic' ignor'.

Darby. Cert' terr' & tenement' in Foxton & Laughton tenentur de rege, ut de honore ſuo de Huntingdon, per ſervic' ignor'.

Anno 15 Hen. VII. *Conſtable.* Rađus Conſtable tenuit, in jure Anne uxoris ejus, 3^{tiam} ptem manerii de Breedon, Wilſon, Tonge, Melton Mowbray, Kettleby, & Holwell, cum ꝑtin', ac de tertia ꝑte 20 meſſ', 1000 acr' terre, 200 acr' prati, 40 acr' paſtur', 100 acr' boſci, & redd' 9 s̃. per ann' annuat' ad feſtum S. Martini in Hieme & Pentecoſt', ꝑ equal' porcōnes, ſolvend' in Bredon, Wilſon, Tonge, Melton Mowbray, Kettleby, Holwell, Sauxby, Dalby, & Tutbery, de đno rege, ut de honore ſuo de Tutbery, ꝑcell' ducat' ſui Lanc', ac 3^{tiam} ꝑtem dc̄ar' terr' & teñtor', cum ꝑtin', in Sawcby & Dalby, de đno rege, ut de honore ſuo Leic', ꝑcell ducat' ſui Lancaſtri.

Anno 18 Hen. VII. *Aſheby.* Maner' de Loſeby, Coſby, & Littlethorpe, cum certis terr' & teñtis ac reddit' in eiſđ, tenentur de rege, ut de honore ſuo Huntingdon, per ſervic' ignor'.

Keble. Maner' de Eaſtwell, cum certis terr' & teñtis in Eſtwell, Scalford, & Kerby-Bellars, tenentur de rege, ut de ducat' ſuo Lancaſtr', per ſervic' ignor'.

Keble. Cert' terr' & teñta in Belgrave ten' de rege, ut de ducat' Lanc', per ſervic' ignor'.

Keble. Maner' de Humberſton, cum certis terr' & teñtis ib̄m, tenentur de rege, ut de ducat' Lanc', per ſervic' ignor'.

Keble. Cert' terr' & teñt in Evington teñtur de rege, ut de maner' ſuo de Evington, per ſervic' ignor'.

Anno 19 Hen. VII. *Raſkyn.* Quarta pars duarum ꝑtium tertie ꝑtis manerii de Medburne tenetur de rege in capite per 3^{tiam} ꝑtem 20^{e} ꝑtis unius feodi militis.

Raſkyn. Tertia pars tertie partis manerii de Medburne, cum pertin', tenentur de rege in capite per tertiam partem 20^{e} partis unius feodi militis.

Anno 20 Hen. VII. *Gray.* Maner' de Kibworth Beauchampe, cum ꝑtin' ib̄m, tenentur de rege in cap' per ſervic' ignor'.

Poole. Quarta ꝑs maner' de Sapcote, Stanton, cum membr' & hamlett' in Frolleſworth, Congeſton, Coſby, Counteſthorpe, Cuſton, & Upton, ac advocacōibus eccl̄iar' de Sapcott, Stanton, & Cunſton p̃dict', quaternis vicibus, ac advocat' gardinat' ſive cuſtod' ſanctuariar' b̄e Marie in eccl̄iâ de Sapcote predict', alternis vicibus, de đno rege, ut de honore Leic', ꝑcell' ducat' ſui Lanc', per ſervic' ignor'.

Cotton. Maner' de Reareſby, cum ꝑtin' in Reareſby, voc' Cotton's manor, tenetur de rege, ut de comit' ſuo Ceſtr' & Hunt', per decimam ꝑtem unius feodi militis.

Cotton. Cert' terr' & teñta in Humberſton ten' de rege ut de honore Leic', per ſervic' ignor'.

Cotton. Cert' terr' & teñta in Rotherby, Saxelby, & Quenyborowe, tenentur de rege ut de comit' ſuo Ceſtr' & Hunt', per ſervic' ignor'.

Cotton. Cert' terr' & teñta in Aſhby tenentur de đno rege ut de honore ſuo Peverell, per ſervic' 8 ꝑtis unius feodi militis.

Anno 22 Hen. VII. *Seagrave.* Cert' terr' & teñta in Eſtwell tenentur de rege ut de honore ſuo Leic', ꝑcell ducat' ſui Lanc', per ſervic' militare.

Turvill. Maner' de Thurleſton, Newhall, & Crofte, Sutton, Walton, Burton, Wigſton, & Stoke, cum pertin', ſuis, tenentur de đno rege, ut de honore ſuo Leic', ꝑcell' ducat' ſui Lanc', per ſervic' militare.

Anno 23 Hen. VII. *Talbot.* Cert' terr' & teñta in Worthington & Newbold tenentur de đno rege, ut de ducat' ſuo Lanc', per ſervic' 13 s̃. 4 đ.

Broughton. Medietas manerii de Thorpe Langton ten' de rege in capite per ſervic' ignor'.

Higford. Manerium de Kegworth tenetur de rege in cap' per ſervic' militare.

Farneham. Manerium vocat' le Aſhes, cum pertin', in Quarndon, tenetur de đno rege pro 20^{a} parte unius feodi militis.

Griffin. Manerium de Smeeton tenetur de rege, ut de honore ſuo Leic', per ſervic' militare.

Griffin. Maner' de Foxton tenetur de rege, ut de honore ſuo de Huntingdon, per ſervic' ignor'.

Griffin. Maner' de Langton tenetur de rege, ut de honore ſuo Lanc', per ſervic' militare.

Anno 2 Hen. VIII. *Palmer.* Terr' & teñta in Otteby tenentur de rege, ut de honore de Hunt', per ſervic' militare.

Anno 4 Hen. VIII. *Stoniſby.* Maner' de Knepton tenetur de rege, ut de honore ſuo Leic', per ſervic' militare.

Belgrave. Maner' de Belgrave tenetur de rege, ut de honore ſuo Leic', per ſervic' militare. Maner' de Swinford, & molendinum aquaticum, tenetur de priore S. Joh̄is Jerl̄m in Angl', per ſervic' ignor'.

Malory. Maner' de Belgrave tenetur de rege, ut de ducat' ſuo Lanc', per ſervic' militare. Terr' & teñta in Blaby tenentur de abb̄e Leic', per ſervic' ignor'. Terr' & teñta in Siſton tenentur de rege per ſervic' ignor'.

Raleigh. Terr' & teñta in Orton & Twicroſſe tenentur de đno rege, ut de feodo ſuo Tutbury & Tickhill, per ſervic' ignor'. Terr' & teñta in Houghton tenentur de rege, ut de ducat' Lanc', per ſervic' ignor'.

Belgrave. Terr' & teñta in eadem tenentur de abbate Sanđti Ebrulfi, per ſervic' ignor'.

Malory. Maner' de South Croſen, cum ꝑtin' in Walton, tenetur, de quo vel de quibus, &c.

Anno 5 Hen. VIII. *Malory*. Maner' de Bredon tenetur de rege per ſervicium militare.

Raſkyn. Tertia pars tertie partis manerii de Medburn, cum pertin', tenetur de rege in capite per tertiam partem 20^{e} partis unius feodi militis.

Raleigh. Terr' & tenementa de Swinford tenentur de quo nec per quod ſervitium ignoratur.

Cope. Maner' de Swinford tenetur de priore Sanсti Johannis Hieroſolomit' in Angliâ per ſervitium ignor'.

Nevill. Maner' de Holt tenetur de d̄no rege per ſervicium militare.

Terr' & tenementa in Lobenham tenentur de rege in capite per ſervitium ignoratum.

Anno 7 Hen. VIII. *Lovett*. Terr' & tenementa in Swinford tenentur de priore hoſpitalis Sancti Joh̄nis Hieroſolom' in Angliâ per ſervit' ignot'.

Anno 9 Hen. VIII. Maner' de Ratcliffe ſuper Wreake tenetur de rege in capite, ut de caſtro ſuo de Rockingham, per ſervit' milit'.

Maner' de Walton tenetur de rege, ut de ducatu ſuo Lanc', per que ſervic' ignorat'.

Maner' de Dunton tenetur de rege, ut de hundred' de Goodlaxton; que ſervicia ignorantur.

Maner' de Staunton Harold tenetur de rege, ut de honore de Tutbury, per ſervic' ignot'.

Maner' de Burton tenetur de rege, ut de honore ſuo de Winton', per ſervic' ignot'.

Anno 11 Hen. VIII. *Johannes Colley*. Maner' de Gloreſton, unà cum advocatione eccleſie ejuſdem manerii, tenentur de d̄no rege, ut de caſtro ſuo Leic', parcell' ducatûs ſui Lanc', per ſervic' militare.

Anno 12 Hen. VIII. Maner' de Brunkinſthorpe, cum uno molendino aquatico ibidem, tenentur de d̄no rege, ut de ducatu ſuo Lanc', per fidelitatem.

Terr' & ten'ta in Boſworth tenentur de abbate de Sulby per ſervic' ignot'.

Anno 13 Hen. VIII. *Twaytes*. Terr' & ten'ta in Dalby & Somerby tenentur de rege, ut de honore Lanc', per ſervic' militare.

Johannes Moreton. Maner' de Sproxton, cum pertin', tenentur de rege, ut de honore ſuo Hunt', per ſervic' ignot'.

Maner' de Aſhby Folwell, cum pertin', tenentur de rege in capite per ſervic' milit'.

Anno 14 Hen. VIII. *Robertus Colvill*. Cert' terr' & ten'ta, cum pertin', in Thorpe-Edmere & Wymondham, tenentur de rege, ut de manerio ſuo de Stapleford, parcell' honoris de Tutbury, parcell' ducatûs ſui Lanc', per ſervic' tertie partis unius feodi militis.

Terr' & ten'ta, cum 4s̄. redditûs in Somerby, tenentur de rege, ut de ducatu ſuo Lanc', per ſervicium militare.

Terr' & ten'ta in Dalby.

Anno 15 Hen. VIII. *Mauricius Berkeley*. Maner' de Wymondham, cum pertin' in Wymondham & Thorpe-Edmere, tenentur de d̄no rege, ut de honore ſuo de Tutbury, per ſervic' quarte partis unius feodi militis.

Ricardus Vernon. Maneria de Appulby & Sheyle, cum terris & tenementis in Durandeſthorpe, tenentur de d̄no rege, ut de manerio ſuo de Tutbury, per ſervicium ignotum.

Anno 17 Hen. VIII. *Willielmus Turpyn*. Maner' de Knaptoft, cum pertin', certis terris & tenementis ib̄m, tenentur de rege, ut de honore ſuo Leic', parcell' ducatûs Lanc', per ſervic' unius feodi militis.

Anno 20 Hen. VIII. *Compton*. Maner' de Worthington tenetur de rege, ut de honore ſuo de Tutbury, per ſervic' militare.

Anno 21 Hen. VIII. *Appulby*. Terr' & ten'ta in Overſheal tenentur de abbate de Merevale per ſervic' militare.

Anno 24 Hen. VIII. *Gray*. Manerium de Barwell, 20 meſſuagia, 20 cottagia, 400 acre terre, 40 acre prati, 200 acre paſture, 100 acre boſci, 40 reddit', cum pertin', in Barwell, Stapleton, Wiſtowe, Maunceſter, Conſton, Higham, Shakerſton, Swepſton, Odſton, Dadlington, Sutton, & Coſby, tenentur de priore de Coventry per ſervitium unius feodi militis.

Anno 25 Hen. VIII. *Woodford*. Terr' & ten'ta in Burton Sancti Lazari tenentur de d̄no rege, ut de honore de Framland, per ſervic' ignot'.

Anno 26 Hen. VIII. *Cateſby*. Maner' de Goadby tenetur de rege, ut de honore ſuo Peverell, per ſervic' militare.

Montjoye. Maner' de Allexton tenetur de rege in capite per ſervic' milit'.

Keble. Terr' & ten'ta in Billeſton tenentur de rege, ut de honore de Tutbury, per ſervic' militare.

Anno 27 Hen. VIII. *Parnell*. Maner' de Sproxton tenetur de rege, ut de honore de caſtro de Burne, per ſervic' militare.

Cotton. Maner' de Rearſby tenetur de rege, ut de honore ſuo de Hunt', per ſervicium militare.

Anno 29 Hen. VIII. Una clauſura in Coates tenetur de rege, ut de ducatu ſuo Lanc', per ſervic' milit'.

Anno 31 Hen. VIII. *Beamont*. Unum meſſuagium in Oſgathorpe tenetur de priore Sancti Johannis Hieroſolom' in Angliâ per ſervic' ignot'.

Feoda Militum pertinentia Honori WINTONIE [1], 55 Hen. III.

Juratores dicunt, quòd Will̄us Burdett tenuit de Rogero de Quincy, quondam com' Winton', 4 feoda militum in Branteſton, Honecote, Friſby, Galby, Stretton, & Norton, quorum quodlibet per annum valet 10lĩ.

Alanus la Zouch tenuit de eodem comite 4 feoda in Eſſeby, Blackfordby, Culverdby, Overton, Glenn, Carleton, & Rolleſton, quorum quodlibet valet per annum 20d̄. Tenuit alibi in capite de d̄no rege.

Joh̄es de Verdon ten' un' feod' in Bitleſby, & valet per annum 15d̄. Tenuit alibi in capite de rege.

Ph̄us Daubney reſpondet pro uno feodo in Waultham; & abbas de Croxton ten' illud feodum in eleemoſinam.

Ric̄us Finery ten' tertiam partem 1 feodi in Berleſton; & valet per ann' 40 marcas.

Rob̄tus de la Wood tenet 1 feod' & dim' in Upton & Burton; & valet per ann' 20d̄.

Adam de Napton ten' 1 feodum in Minſterton & Poultney; & valet per ann' 10lĩ.

Ernaldus de Boſco ten' 16 feoda & dim' in Thorpe, Cleybrooke, Aylmerſthorpe, Buſſeby, Petling, & Belgrave, quorum quodlibet valet per ann' 20 marcas.

Will̄us de Harcourt ten' 2 feoda in Boſworth, Sheynton, & Ayleſton; & valet per annum 40lĩ. Tenuit alibi in capite de rege.

Emma comitiſſa Oxon' tenuit 1 feodum in Leyton; & valet per annum 10 marcas.

Eadem comitiſſa tenuit 40 libras terre in Wykingſton in libero maritagio de rege, de conſenſu Rog̃i de Quincy fratris ſui.

Simon Malore & Hugo Nuncell tenuerunt dim' feod' in Houton & Hatherne; & valet per ann' 20 marcas.

Rogerus Baſſet ten' dim' feod' in Lokynton; & abbas Leic' ten' in eleemoſinam.

Rad̄us de Lodington & Joh̄es Houſe ten' 1 feodum in Drayton; & valet per annum 15lĩ.

Henricus de Haſtings ten' quartam partem 1 feodi in Dadlington & Heyham; & valet per annum 10lĩ.

Thomas de Camvile ten' duo feoda in Sibbeſdon, Schepe, & Heyham; & valet per annum 30lĩ.

Thomas de Meywill & Rob̄tus de Langeton ten' 1 feodum in Hemyngton; & valet per ann' 10lĩ.

Rob̄tus de Ros ten' dimid' feod' in Barkby; & valet per annum 100lĩ.

Joh̄es Spigurnel tenet ſedecimam partem 1 feodi in Dadlington; & valet per annum 40 marcas.

Will̄us de Dune ten' dim' feod' in Watton; & valet per annum 100s̄.

Rad̄us de Bredon tenuit quartam partem 1 feodi in Watton; & valet per annum 40s̄.

Rob̄tus de Chaucumbe tenet quartam partem 1 feodi in Erneſby; & val' per ann' 100s̄.

Rog̃us de Rautevile ten' quartam partem 1 feodi in Clenefield; & val' per ann' 100s̄.

Hec ſunt tam feoda dotis in com' Leic' extendit quam alibi.

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[1] See p. cxxii; and for the Knights Fees allotted to the Honour of Leiceſter, ſee under the Hiſtory of its Earls, p. 234

Dicunt etiam, quòd heredes prediĉti Rog̃i de Quincy, quondam comitis Wintonie, ſunt patroni abbathie de Gerendon, Wolveſcroft, & Charley.

Dicunt etiam, quòd prediĉti heredes ſunt advocati eccleſiarum de Siſton, Lawton, & Merkenfield; unde eccleſia de Siſton valet per annum 40 marcas; eccleſia de Lawton valet per ann' 20 marcas; & eccleſia de Merkinfield valet per ann' duas marcas.

Extenta feodorum militum que Elianora de Vaus, comitiſſa Winton', tenet in dotem de terrâ d̃ni Rogeri de Quincy, quondam comitis Winton', faĉt' apud Leic', die Sabbati proximâ poſt feſtum Sanĉti Hilarii, anno regni regis Henrici quinquageſimo, per Robertum de Snipſton.

Juratores dicunt, quòd Rob̃tus Burdett tenet 4 feoda militum in Brantiſton, Honecote, Fryſby, Galby, Stretton, & Norton, quorum quodlibet valet per ann' 10lī.

Rog̃us la Zouch tenet 4 feoda militis in Eſſeby, Blacktordby, Culverdeby, Overton, Carleton, & Rolleſton, quorum quodlibet valet per annum 20lī. Et tenet alibi de rege in capite; ſed neſciunt ubi, nec quid, nec per quod ſervicium.

Simon Mallure & Hugo Nauncelle tenent dim' feod' milit' in Houton & Hautherne; & valet per annum 10 marcas.

Thomas de Meywill & Rob̃tus de Langton ten' 1 feodum militis in Hemington; & valet per annum 10lī.

Rad̃us de Bredon ten' quartam partem 1 feod' milit' in Watton; & valet per annum 40s̄.

Adam de Napton ten' 1 feod' milit' in Miſterton & Poultney; & valet per ann' 10lī.

Rad̃us Baſſet de Drayton tenet dim' feod' in Watton; & val' per ann' 100s̄. Et tenet alibi de rege in capite; ſed neſciunt ubi, nec quantum, nec per quod ſervicium.

Extracts from the Close Rolls, Inquisitiones post Mortem, &c.

Rex vicecomiti Leiceſtrie. Precipimus tibi, quòd ſine dilatione facias habere dileĉto & fideli noſtro Sahero de Quincy terram extra murum Leiceſtrie, que fuit com' Leiceſtr', quam ei commiſimus in cuſtodiâ, ſi non ſit de Grantemeſnill, nec de dote comitiſſe Leiceſtrie; ſalvâ comitiſſe Leiceſtrie terrâ quam ei reddi precipimus in eſcambium terre de honore de Grantemeſnill, quam idem comes dedit decano Lincoln' per concordiam inter eos faĉtam pro terrâ illâ; & ſalvâ canonicis Leiceſtrie terrâ quam idem comes dedit eis in ligeâ poteſtate ſuâ, quam eis reddi precipimus. Teſte meipſo, apud Turrim London', xxviij^{to} die Aprilis [1].

Rex vicecomiti Leiceſtrie, &c. Mandamus tibi, quòd ſine dilatione facias habere dileĉto & fideli noſtro Sahero de Quency Baggeworth, Weſton, & Soneby, que fuerunt com' Leiceſtr', unde mandatum noſtrum recipiſti, quòd ea liberares comitiſſe Leiceſtrie in cuſtodiâ, percipienda quamdiù nobis placuerit, ſi non ſint de honore Grantemeſnill, nec de dote comitiſſe, quam ei prediĉto Sahero commiſimus in cuſtodiâ, donec illud ei inde fecerimus. Teſte meipſo, apud Turrim London', xxviij^{to} die Aprilis [2].

Saherus de Quincy reddit compotum de tribus optimis caſzuris pro habendâ medietate ſuburbii Leiceſtrie, quod partitum fuit per juratam legalium hominum ultimò faĉtum per preceptum regis [3].

Rex vicecomiti Leiceſtrie ſalutem. Precipimus tibi, quòd ſine dilatione plenam ſeiſinam habere facias Roberto de Veteri Ponte de omnibus terris que fuerunt Yvonis de Veteri Ponte, fratris ſui, in ballivâ tuâ, qui eſt cum inimicis noſtris, quas ei conceſſimus quamdiu ei placuerit. Et quia, &c. Teſte comite, apud Winton', 5 die Aprilis [4].

Rex vicecomiti Leic' ſalutem. Precipimus tibi, quòd mercatum quod teneri precipimus apud manerium Fulconis, filii Warini de Noſburg, per diem Jovis, clamari facias, & teneri ibidem de cetero per diem Martis, niſi, &c. Teſt' H. &c. apud Weſtm', vj die Februarii, per eundem [5]."

Rex vicecomiti Leic' ſalutem. Scias, quòd conceſſimus, per cartam noſtram, dileĉto & fideli noſtro Hugoni Diſpenſer. quòd ipſe & heredes ſui habeant imperpetuum unum mercatum ſingulis ſeptimanis, per diem Jovis, apud manerium ſuum de Luĉteburgh; & quòd habeant ibidem unam feriam ſingulis annis per tres dies duraturas; ſcilicet, in vigiliâ & in die & in craſtino beati Petri ad Vincula; ita tamen, &c. Conceſſimus etiam eidem Hugoni, quòd ipſe & homines ſui de Luĉteburgh, Burton, Hukeleſcote, Fretheby, & Erneſby, ſint imperpetuum quieti de ſeĉtis comitat' & hundred', & auxil' vicecomitum, & viſu franciplegii, ſicut pleniùs continetur in prediĉtâ cartâ ei inde confeĉtâ. Et ideò tibi precipimus, quòd prediĉtam cartam in pleno comitatu tuo legi, & prediĉtum & prediĉtam feriam per totam balliviam tuam clamari & firmitèr obſervari, &c. T. R. apud Weſtm', 28° die Aprilis [6]."

R. vicecomiti Warr' & Leic' ſalutem. Meminimus nos aliàs tibi precepiſſe, quòd non permitteres monetam aliquam tonſam in balliviâ tuâ currere; quod tamen, ut audivimus, permiſiſti hucuſque, hujuſmodi precepto noſtro non obſtante, unde non immeritò mirari poſſumus & moveri. Et ideò tibi precipimus iteratò, quòd, ſicut teipſum & omnia tua diligis, per totam balliviam tuam clamari & firmitèr inhiberi facias ex parte noſtrâ, nec aliqua hujuſmodi moneta currat in balliviâ tuâ à tempore quô hoc clamari feceris & prohiberi; immò, ſi aliqua moneta tonſa currens inveniatur impoſterùm, ipſam de precepto noſtro facias penetrari. Omnes etiam, quos cambitores hujuſmodi monete inveneris, arreſtari facias per corpora ſua; ita quòd eos habeas ad mandatum noſtrum. Teſt' R. apud Merton', 26 die Nov'. [7]

In 1324, it appeared that *William de Ferrars*, deceaſed, held the perquiſites of a third part of the court of the honour of Winton, with the view of frankpledge; and that *Henry* de Ferrars, his ſon and heir, was then aged 22 [8].

In 1393, it appeared, that *Joan* Clare, the wife of ſir *Henry de Ferrers* of *Groby*, knight, deceaſed, held for term of life, in dower, a third part of the court of the honour of Winton; which third part was held of the king by knight-ſervice [9].

In 1422, it appeared that *Maud* (who was the wife of *John Lovel*, knight), deceaſed, was ſeiſed of a ninth part of a certain court, called *Wincheſter Court*, yearly held at Leiceſter from three weeks in three weeks [10].

In 1427, it appeared that *Elizabeth* (wife of *Henry de Beaumont*), deceaſed, was ſeiſed of a certain court at Leiceſter, called Wincheſter Court [11].

In 1454, it appeared that *William Lovel*, &c. deceaſed, was ſeiſed of a ninth part of the perquiſites of a certain court, called Wincheſter Court, to be held yearly at Leiceſter, from three weeks to three weeks; alſo of two meſſuages, with two gardens annexed to the ſame, in Leiceſter; and of two acres of meadow in the ſame town; that they were held of the king, as of the honour of Leiceſter, by fealty only; and that *John Lovel*, knight, was his ſon and heir [12].

In 1463, it appeared that *William Beamont*, viſcount *Beamont*, attainted of high treaſon, was ſeiſed of a moiety of the honour of Wincheſter fee [13].

Oĉt. 26, 1464, king Edward IV. granted the whole purparty of the honour of Wincheſter fee, co. Leiceſter (late parcel of the poſſeſſions of *William* lord *Beaumont*) to *William Haſtings*, his chamberlain [14].

In 1583, it appeared that *William* lord *Haſtings*, deceaſed, was ſeiſed of a purparty of the honour of Winton, called Wincheſter fee, held of the king [15].

Sept. 22, 1597, it appeared that *Henry Haſtings* earl of *Huntingdon*, deceaſed, was ſeiſed of a ninth part of the honour of Winton [16].

Sept. 30, 1607, it appeared that *George Haſtings* earl of *Huntingdon*, deceaſed, was ſeiſed of a ninth part of the honour of Winton [17].

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[1] Clauſ. 6 John, m. 3.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Madox, Excheq. p. 339; ex Mag. Rot. 10 John, Rot. 3. a. Leic. & Warw.

[4] Clauſ. 1 Hen. III. m. 9.

[5] Clauſ. 4 Hen. III. m. 5.

[6] Clauſ. 11 Hen. III. m. 7.

[7] Clauſ. 32 Hen. m. 16 & 17.

[8] Eſch. 18 Edw. II. N° 73. Leic.

[9] Eſch. 17 Ric. II. N° 24 Leic.

[10] Eſch. 1 Hen. VI. N° 51. Leic.

[11] Eſch. 9 Hen. VI. N° 49. Leic.

[12] Eſch. 33 Hen. VI. N° 28. Leic.

[13] Eſch. 3 Edw. IV. N 30. Leic.

[14] Pat 4 Edw. IV. m. 18.

[15] Eſch. 1 Ric. III. N° 32. Leic.

[16] Eſch. 39 Eliz.

[17] Eſch. 5 Jac. I. Sept. 30.

Extracts from a Book of Survey in the Augmentation Office, temp. Henry VIII.

Communicated by John Caley, Eſq. F. A. S. 1795.

[N. B. The date of the year is not inserted in the above book; but it was certainly made ſoon after the Diſſolution. The prices, for which ſome of the articles were ſold, are inſerted in the margin in a ſmaller hand.]

Co. LEICESTER.

The goods remayning unſold by the king's commiſſion in the countie of Leiceſter, for the ſurvey and diſſolution of certayn religios houſes ther diſſolved by acte of parliament, at the tyme of the diſſolution of the religios houſes in the ſame ſhyer, as the particulers therof more playnle do apere; that ys to wytt,

OLVESTON.

Ornaments of the church:

		£.	s.	d.
Vend' Johanni Broderton, anno 30 Hen. VIII. pro 66s̄. 8đ. in groſſ'.	A coope of variable colour, which is uſyd ſumtyme for the maſſe of Requiem,	0	13	4
	Item, 2 chauntʳ coopes of ſylke of dyvers colors to the veſtment of braunched dammaſke, with ſilver leaves,	0	13	0
	Item, 2 coopes ſtyched, or called the preſte copes,	0	10	0
	A veſtment, ſtyches paynted; and a veſtment for deacon and ſub-deacon the ſame,	0	3	0
	Four chaunter copes of bord Alexander,	0	13	4
	Summa — £2. 12*s.* 8*d.*			

Veſtments for Sondayes and feryall feſts.

		£.	s.	d.
Vend' ꝑ Gerard Croft, cleric', Joh̄i Turvyll de Billeſden, pro 66s̄. 8đ.	Item, a cope, with deacon and ſub-deacon, old,	5	0	0
Deliberantur Joh̄i Broderton, per Thomam Harper, pro 66s̄. 8đ.	A veſtment, with deacon and ſub-deacon, of bord Alexander,	0	6	8
	Two veſtments for feriall feſts of bawdkyn, which ys uſed at their chapter maſſe,	0	6	6
	Two veſtments and 2 albes, with ſtoles and fronts for feriall maſſes and hygh maſſes, bord Alexander,	0	4	0
	A veſtment of whyte fuſtyan for Lent, the croſſe of ſilke,	0	1	4
	A veſtment for the Commemoration of owr Lady and St. Andrewe,	0	5	0
	A Requyem veſtment for *loo* feſts, of blake ſaye,	0	1	8
	Summa — £6. 5*s.* 2*d.*			

Ornaments for the high auter.

		£.	s.	d.
	Item, 2 lynyn clothes for the ſame auter,	0	1	8
	Two auter clothes, with a frontlett for doble feſts,	0	1	4
	Summa — 3*s.*			

		£.	s.	d.
	Item, 2 tappetts paynted, belongyng to a grene clothe, 2 auter clothes with a fruntlett,	0	2	0
	A paynted clothe to hange before the hygh auter,	0	0	2
Def' & ſpoliat anno 30.	Two tappetts for the hygh auter end,	0	0	2
Vend' anno 30, per Thom' Harper, pro 12đ. Def' 12đ.	A clothe of Seynt John and Seynt Michell paynted, to hang before the ſame auter,	0	2	0
	Item, 2 lynen clothes to the ſame auter,	0	1	8
	A clothe of Seynt Andrewe in the mydſt, to hang before the auter of duble feſts,	0	0	4
	Two clothes paynted of the 12 Apoſtles, longyng to the ſame hygh auter,	0	0	4
Vend' anno 30, per Tho' Harper, pro 14đ.; def' in pretio 2s̄. 10đ.	A auter clothe of dyaper, longyng to the redde velvett auter clothe forſeyd,	0	4	0
	A clothe of whyt ſylke, to hang before the hygh auter table, painted with flowers,	0	1	0
Vend' Broderton.	Six dyaper towells longyng to the ſame hygh auter, and 2 of lynnen,	0	1	0
	Two lynnen, to hang at the nether end above the ſame auter,	0	0	4
	Two croſſe clothes to hang upon the croſſe,	0	0	8
	Six clothes of dyvers colors to hold the patent of the ſubdeacon,	0	1	0
	Two paxes longyng to the ſame hygh auter, with 2 pycturs of Marie and Joſeph uppon a ſmall table,	0	0	4
Vend' inter alia Broderton.	Pyllowes to the ſame auter, 2 of blewe velvett bordered, 2 of grene ſylke, 4 of tawny ſylke bordered, 3 other of dyvers colors ſylke,	0	3	0
	A box of balme, and one other lyttel boxe covered with ſylke,	0	0	4
	An old clothe which covereth Bartholomew Broxby's tome,	0	0	6

Ornaments for our Lady's auter.

		£.	s.	d.
	Item, a paynted clothe, with the pycture of our Lady and 2 angells, to hang before the ſame auter,	0	1	8
	A clothe, with other neceſſaries thereto belonging, ſtonding in the foreſayd rood-lofte,	0	10	0
Vend' per Thomam Harper, pro 2s̄.	A chyme ſtonding in the ſexten's chamber of 5 bells,	0	3	4
Vend' pro 8đ.	Two other paynted auter clothes for our Lady's auter,	0	1	4
Vend' prefat' Broderton.	Three corpas, whych are wrytten to the high auter uſed at doble feſts, longyng to the ſeyd Lady's auter,	0	1	0

(Here a leaf torn out.)

Neceſſaries in the Reveſtrey.

		£.	s.	d.
Vend' pro 2s̄.	Item, 3 grett coffers to ley ornaments in,	0	3	4
Given to ſir Gerard Croft, for his labour, &c.	One long ambre for the copes, and 2 formes,	1	0	0
5s̄. 1đ. vend' pro 3s̄. 6đ.	Two bords in the utter reveſtrey, with ambres in them to ley in veſtments,	0	4	0
	A bord joned,	0	0	4
	A forme and ſtoles there,	0	0	4
	A table paynted,	0	0	4
	An old yron candelſtyke,	0	0	1
	The abbott's croſyer's ſtaffe of wood, with the hed ameled and gylded,	0	1	0
Def' & ſpoliat'.	Four cusſhyns,	0	1	4
	A clothe longyng to the chanter ſcole,	0	0	3
Gerard Croft.	Two ſtules of yron and ledder,	0	2	0
Def' & ſpoliat'.	A blake clothe of 2 yards long,	0	0	2
	A paſchall,	0	0	1
	Two candelſtyks of wood to ſet tapers on,	0	0	1
Remanet.	A lampe tied in the reveſtrey,	0	2	0
	Summa — £1. 15*s.* 4*d.*			

The

The Quyer.

		£.	s.	d.
Remanet.	The auter ſtone of free ſtone,	0	3	4
	A table of alabaſter of the Trynyte,	3	0	0
	Two images, one of Seynt Andrew, and one of Seynt Peter, with feyre tabernacles of wood,	2	0	0
	Tombe of marble,	2	0	0
Vend' per Tho' Harper.	A tombe of alabaſter in the wall,	1	0	0
Rem'.	Marble graveſtones,	1	0	0
Vend' per T. H.	The pavyng of free ſtone in the quyer,	1	0	0
Vend' pro 40s̃. 4d̃.	Six wyndowes glaſed,	2	13	4
Vend' per T. H.	Item, the glaſſe in the ſtaple wyndow wher the bells hang,	0	10	0

Summa — £8. 6*s*. 8*d*.

Vend' per Gerard Clerk.	Item, 26 ſettles of oke and weynſcote, well made and coſtly, and now worthe lytle,	1	0	0

Summa — £20.

The body of the church before the rood.

Item, in the ſpace byfore the quere dore the pavyng tyle,	1	10	0
Item, 2 wyndowes in the South iſle glaſyd $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ fotez glaſſe olde,	0	13	8
Item, in the body of the church, a lampe,	0	2	0

Summa — £2. 5*s*. 4*d*.

Summa reman' in Olveſton predict', in com' Leiceſt',	38	18	4

KIRKBY BELLERS.

Ornaments of the church.

Item, 2 copes of blew ſylke bawdkyn,	1	10	0
Two copes of rede ſylke bawdkyn,	1	10	0
Three copes of rede bawdkyn tucs gold,	1	0	0
Five copes of blake and grene bawdkyn,	2	0	0
Two copes of blake ſateyn of brygges,	0	8	4
Two copes of grene ruſſett bawdkyn,	0	9	0
A veſtment of grene and blake bawdkyn,	1	6	8
A pyllowe of mydle work,	0	0	8
Fifteen corporaſſe caſes,	0	2	8
Two auter clothes of bord Alexander,	0	1	4

Summa — £8. 8*s*. 8*d*.

The Quyer.

An auter ſtone,	0	3	0
A table of alabaſter,	1	0	0
Three wyndowes glaſed, 140 feet glaſſe,	0	10	0
A lectorne, with an eagle, with 2 peces of yron,	0	0	6
A braunce of latten for 3 lyghts,	0	3	4
A ſacryng bell,	0	0	4
A brance of latteyn for 3 lyghts,	0	3	4
A grett yron bonde about the founder's tombe,	0	10	0
A marble ſtone,	0	9	0
The pavement of the quyer,	0	6	8

Summa — £3. 6*s*. 2*d*.

Seynt Andrew's Chapell.

Item, an auter ſtone,	0	1	0
A table of alabaſter,	0	10	0
A ſacryng bell,	0	0	2
A cheſt to putt copes in,	0	1	4
A cheſt bounde with iron,	0	1	0
The pavement of the ſeyd chappell,	0	4	0
Item, ſetts of oke,	0	2	0

Summa — 19*s*. 6*d*.

Our Lady Chappell,

An auter ſtone,	0	1	0
A latten candelſtyke for 3 candelſtyks,	0	3	0
An image of our Lady,	0	3	4
Seytts of borde,	0	2	0
The pavement of tylle,	0	3	4
A ſacryng bell,	0	0	2
Four wyndowes glaſed, 160 fotte,	0	13	4

Summa — £1. 6*s*. 2*d*.

The body of the Churche.

	£.	s.	d.
Item, 2 auter ſtones,	0	2	0
A wyndowe glaſed, containg $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ fotte,	0	8	0
A table of Seynt John,	0	1	8
A particion of oke,	0	2	0
The pavement, with the graveſtones,	0	6	8

Summa — £1. 0*s*. 4*d*.

Item, the rode lofte carved,	4	0	0

Summa — £4.

Seynt Thomas's Chapell.

A table of alabaſter,	0	10	0
An auter ſtone,	0	1	0
Two ſacryng bells,	0	0	6
Two crewetts,	0	0	2
A cheſt,	0	1	8

Summa — 13*s*. 4*d*.

The Chamber next the Hall.

Item, a bord,	0	0	4
Two formes,	0	0	4
A ſeyte,	0	0	4
A cheyre,	0	0	4

Summa — 1*s*. 4*d*.

The Hall.

Item, 2 bords, 4 formes,	0	1	8

Summa — 1*s*. 8*d*.

The Fyſhe Chamber.

	£.	s.	d.
Item, a coffer,	0	1	0

Summa — 1*s*.

The lytle Houſe at the Cloyſter End.

Item, a ſtyllytory,	0	2	4

The Butterye.

Item, 2 table clothes of flaxon,	0	2	6

Summa — 2*s*. 6*d*.

The Brewhouſe.

Item, 2 grett leads prayſed at £3. 6*s*. 8*d*. lefte to be ſold but for £2.; for that divers men have ſene yt, and wyll give no more for ytt,	2	0	0

Summa — £2.

The Frater.

Item, 5 tables, 5 formes, and a lytle bell,	0	4	10

The Dey Houſe.

Item, a brandyron, 3 payles, and 1 coole,	0	1	10
A bowle, 6 cheſſats, and 2 ſykkells,	0	0	8
Two ſyves,	0	0	2

Summa — 2*s*. 8*d*.

The Bayliff Store Houſe.

Item, 13 ſythes, and a payr of yron trayſſes,	0	8	4
Eight payr of treſſis, and 2 payr of hames,	0	1	10
Four muke forks, and 3 pyke forks,	0	1	8

Summa — 11*s*. 10*d*.

The Cattell.

Item, a colte, 2 horſes, and a mayre,	0	13	4

Summa — 13*s*. 4*d*.

Summa total' reman' in Kirkby Bellers, in com' predict',	23	15	8

GARRODON.

Ornaments of the Church.

Item, 2 wyndowes glaſyd, with old glaſſe in the quyer 120 fott,	1	0	0
A monument of alabaſter,	0	10	0
The pavement of the quyer with bryke,	0	13	4

Summa — £2. 3*s*. 4*d*.

Jheſus auter.

Item, 13 images upon the auter in an auter ſtone,	0	2	0
Two wyndowes glaſed, containing 160 fott of glaſſe,	1	6	8

Summa — £1. 8*s*. 8*d*.

Seynt Nicholas Auter.

An auter ſtone,	0	1	0

	£.	s.	d.
Two wyndowes glaſed, with 160 fott of glaſſe,	1	6	8
An auter ſtone,	0	1	0
Summa — £1. 8s. 8d.			
Seynt John's Chappell.			
A table of alabaſter,	0	10	0
Two wyndowes, containing 100 fott of glaſſe,	0	16	8
Summa — £1. 6s. 8d.			
Our Lady Auter.			
Item, the auter,	0	1	0
A Maſſe-boke,	0	1	0
A graven ſtone,	0	2	0
Four wyndowes glaſed, containing 200 fotte of glaſſe,	1	13	4
Summa — £1. 17s. 4.			
Seynt Kateryne's Auter.			
Item, the auter ſtone,	0	1	0
A Maſſe Boke and a bell,	0	1	0
A table of alabaſter,	0	10	0
Two wyndowes and one hole glaſed,	0	3	4
Summa — 15s. 4d.			
Seynt Barnett's Auter.			
Item, the auter ſtone,	0	1	0
Vend' pro 12s̄. per Johannem Woodward. } A table of alabaſter,	1	0	0
Summa — £1. 1s.			
Our Lady's Auter in the South ſyde.			
Item, an auter ſtone,	0	1	0
Two candelſtyks of latten,	0	1	0
One candelſtyke of 5 branches,	0	5	0
Two auter ſtones,	0	2	0
Two wyndowes, 100 fott of glaſſe,	0	16	8
Summa — £1. 5s. 8d.			
The Butterie.			
Item, 3 lether tankers,	0	1	0
Four wodden tankers,	0	0	6
A glaſſe bottell,	0	0	3
A chyppyng knyff and a cobbord,	0	0	2
An almery,	0	0	6
A doſyn trenches,	0	0	2
Summa — 2s. 7d.			
The Kychyn.			
A ciſtern of led,	0	2	0
Two baſyns and 2 braſyn ladells,	0	0	7
A ſkemer,	0	0	2
A doſyn of platters,	0	5	0
Two braſyn morters, one grett and the other leſſe, and one yron peſtyll,	0	6	8
A chaffer,	0	1	8
A payr of muſter quernes,	0	1	4
An awmery,	0	0	8
A bryne tub,	0	0	4
A ſowſe tub,	0	0	2
Two ſtone morters,	0	2	0
Two formes and 2 bords,	0	0	6
Summa — £1. 4s. 1d.			
The Paſtry Houſe.			
Item, 3 cheſts and 2 fleſhe bords,	0	2	0
A ſkuttell,	0	0	1
A ſtoke to make candells,	0	0	2

	£.	s.	d.
A frame to hange candells, and a grydyron,	0	0	8
A hatchett,	0	0	2
A alnery of heyre,	0	0	6
Summa — 3s. 7d.			
The Bakehouſe and Brewhouſe.			
Item, an arche of yron at the lede mouthe,	0	0	8
Summa — 8d.			
The boddy of the Churche.			
Rem'. Item, a lytle table of free ſtone,	0	0	4
Vend pro 6s̄. { Two wyndowes at the veſtrey-ende, containing 100 fotte of glaſſe,	0	16	8
Rem'. A grave-ſtone of marble,	0	6	8
Summa — £1. 3s. 8d.			
The Oſtrey.			
Item, a payr of courſe ſhetts	0	2	0
Two cheſts,	0	2	0
Paynted curtens,	0	2	0
A cobbord,	0	0	2
Two chayres,	0	0	8
Six formes,	0	0	6
Two andyornes,	0	0	2
A clothe for a bencke coveryng,	0	0	8
Summa — 8s. 2d.			
The Fermery.			
Item, a tyn ſalte,	0	0	1
Summa — 1d.			
DYXLEY GRAUNGE.			
Item, 6 ſheppe,	0	10	0
Summa — 10s.			
Thyngs belongyng to huſbandry at Garrodon Abbey.			
Item, a carte ſadell,	0	0	2
Ornaments.			
Item, 2 Maſſe-boks, 2 veſtments of ſatten of brigge, 4 auter clothes, 2 towells, 2 candelſtyks of latten, a pawle of ſatten embroderyd, 3 corporaces with caſes, a lampe of latten,	0	16	2
In the Smyth's Chamber.			
Item, a bedſtede,	0	1	0
Summa reman' in Garroden,	15	16	10
LANGLEY.			
Ornaments of the Church.			
Item, in the churche 160 fotte of glaſs,	1	6	8
Item, the pavement,	0	6	0
Summa — £1. 12s. 8d.			
The Quyer.			
Item, a clocke, with plometts of lede,	0	5	0
Summa — 5s.			
Item, a veſtment of blew velvett, 30s.; one of redde velvett, 23s. 4d.; and one of grene, 16s. 8d.	3	10	0
Summa — £3. 10s.			
Summa reman' in Langley predict',	5	7	8

A Certificate of all the Bells in every Church and Chapel within the Weſt Part of the Hundred of Goſcote, taken Auguſt 1, 1152, 6 Edw. VI, by Francis Cave, George Vincent, and Myhell Purſey, commiſſioners.

Loughbourough, five bells.
Markfield, three bells.
Rothley, four bells and a ſaints bell.
Aſhby de la Zouch, five bells and a hand-bell.
Onlepe, three great bells, one ſaints bell, and two hand-bells.
Belton[1], two bells and a ſaints bell, and two bells ſold 2 Edw. VI.
Lockington, four great bells.
Long Whatton, three bells, with a ſmall bell.
Caſtle Donington, three bells.
Kegworth, four great bells.
Worthington, two bells.
Swebſton, four bells, one of them a ſaints bell.
Thurcaſton, three bells and a ſaints bell.
Diſeworth, three bells, and one of them broken.
Quorndon, three great bells and a little bell.
Bredon, three bells.
Shepeſhed, three bells.
Anſty, three bells.
Oſgathorpe, two bells.
Woodhouſe, two bells.
Newton Linthorpe, three bells and a little one.
Seile, three bells, with a ſaints bell.
Hathern, three bells and two hand-bells.
Iſley Walton, two ſmall bells.
Cotes, two bells, a ſmall one and a hand-bell.
Packinton, three bells.
The Abbey-gate, three bells and a ſaints bell.
Burſtall, three bells and a ſaints bell.
Whitwick, three bells, a ſaints bell and hand-bell
Mountſorrel, ſeven little bells.
St. Nicholas chapel, two bells, a ſaints bell and hand-bell.

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[1] The church of Gracedieu ſold for £15; the cloiſters for 3l. 6s. 8d; the bells, by eſtimation, 9 cwt. Sepulch. Monuments, I. cxxx.

Extracts from Dr. Rawlinson's MSS. (1341) in the Bodleian Library.

Parcell nuper priorat' de Belver, in com' Lincoln'; celle annexat' nuper monaſterii Sancti Albani, in com' Hertf'.

Redd' & firma diverſ' terr' & ten't' in Claxton, in tenurâ diverſ' perſon', per ann' ſolv' ad feſt' Annunc' beate Marie Virginis & Sancti Mich̄is Arch̄i } xxxvj s̄. viij đ.

The land in Claxton, *per annum* xxxvj s̄. viij đ. is paſſed in fee ſimple to Richard Chamberlaine, eſquier, by indenture dated the 15th of July, 1612.

Redd' diverſ' terr' ac ten'tor' in Plomgarth, in tenurâ diverſ' tenent', per ann', } xix s̄. v đ. ob̄.

The land in Plomgarth, *per annum* xjx s̄. v đ. ob̄. is ſurrendered to the king the 19th of June, 1611.

Redd' terr' & ten'tor' in Redmile, in tenurâ diverſ' perſon', per ann', } xxx s̄.

The land in Redmile, *per annum* xxx s̄. is ſurrendered to the kinges majeſtie the 19th of June, 1611.

Redd' diverſ' terr' & ten'tor' in Waltham *per annum*, } v s̄.

The land in Waltham, *per annum* v s̄. is ſurrendered to the king's majeſtie the 19th of June, 1611.

Com' LEICEST'.

Parcell' nuper prioratûs de Kirkebibellers.

Redd' terr' & ten't' in vill' Leiceſter', dimiſſ' ad voluntatem đni de anno in annum, ſolvend' ad feſt' Annunc' beate Marie Virginis & Sancti Michaelis Arch̄i equalitèr; dimiſſ' Willielmo Kempe, 38 Eliz', pro 31 annis, } xiij s̄. iiij đ.

The tenement in Leiceſter, *per annum* xiiij s̄. iiij đ. is paſſed away in fee ſimple to Richard Chamberlaine, by indenture of ſale, dated the 15th of July, 1612.

Redd' terr' & ten't' in Aſfordbie, diverſ' perſon' ib̄m dimiſſ', ſolvend' ad feſt' Paſche & Sancti Michaelis, equalitèr, } xxxvj s̄. viij đ.

The lands in Aſfordbie are paſſed away in fee ſimple to William Silverwood, yeoman, by indenture bearing date the 23d of June, 1609, as by counterpart of the deed appeareth.

Parcell' nuper monaſter' de Oulveston, in dict' com'.

Firma diverſ' terr' & ten't' in Twyford, in tenurâ diverſ' tenent' per ann', } xxvj s̄. x đ. ob̄.

The land in Twyford, *per annum* xxvj s̄. x đ. ob. is ſurrendered to the king's Majeſtie 19 June, 1611.

Redd' un' meſſuag' & cert' terr' in Stretton, nuper dimiſſ' Johanni Wright, de anno in annum, ad vol' đni, per ann', ſolv' ad feſt' Annunc' beate Marie Virginis & Sancti Michaelis Arch̄i equalitèr, } xx s̄.

The land in Stretton, *per annum* xx s̄. is ſurrendered to the king's majeſtie the 19th of June, 1611.

Parcell' nuper mon' de Prat', Leic', in dict' com'.

Firma duor' ten'tor' in Anſtie, dimiſſ' Johanni Buxner per indent' cont' pro termino ann' expirat', } xxviij s̄.

The two tenements in Anſtie, of the rent of xxviij s̄. *per annum*, are paſſed away in fee ſimple to Robert Martin, of Anſtie, yeoman, by an indenture of bargain and ſale, bearing date the 1ſt of July, 1609.

Firma un' meſſ' ſive ten'ti, cum duabus virgat' terre, cum pertin', in Anſtie predict', ſic dimiſſ' Nic̄o Thompſon per literas patentes đne nuper reg' Eliz', dat' apud Weſtm', xix^{no} die Novembr', ann' regni ſui xix^{no}, pro term' xxj^{ius} annor', à feſto Sancti Mich̄is Arch̄i ad tunc ult' preterit'. Redd' inde per ann', } xjx s̄. vj đ.

The meſſuage and land in Anſtie, of the rent of xix s̄. vi đ. are paſſed away in fee ſimple to Richard Tomſon of Anſtie, yeoman, by an indenture of bargain and ſale, bearing date the 1ſt of July, 1609.

Firma un' meſſ' ſive ten't', ac virgat', & terr', cum pertin', in Anſtie predict', nuper in tenurâ Willielmi Patchet (except' omnibus groſſis, arbor', boſc', ſubb', miner', & quarr' premiſſis), ſic dimiſſ' Wilło Lewen per literas đne nup' regine Eliz' patentes, dat' apud Weſtm', xix^{no} die Novembr', ann' regni ſui xix^{no}, pro termino xxj^{ius} annor', incipien' à feſto Sancti Mich̄is Arch̄i ad tunc ult' preterit'. Redd' inde per ann', } xvij s̄. viij đ.

The meſſuage and land in Anſtie, of the rent of xvij s̄. viij đ. are paſſed away in fee ſimple to Richard, (I ſay to William) Lewen of Anſtie, yeoman, by indenture of bargain and ſale, dated the 1ſt of July, 1609.

Firma tocius ill' meſſ' ſive ten'ti, ac duor' virgat' terr', cum pertin', in Anſtie predict' (except' omnibus groſſis arbor', boſc', ſubb', miner', & quarr' premiſſis), ſic dimiſſ' Thome Browne per literas đne nuper regine Eliz' patentes, dat' xjx^{no} die Novembr', ann' regni ſui xix^{no}, pro term' xxi^{ius} ann' à feſto Sancti Mich̄is Arch̄i tunc ult' preterit'. Redd' inde per ann', } xx s̄.

The meſſuage and land in Anſtie, of the rent of xx s̄. are paſſed away in fee ſimple to Thomas Browne, of Anſtie, yeoman, by indenture of bargain and ſale, bearing date the firſt of July, 1609.

Firma un' meſſ' ſive ten'ti, ac duar' virgat ej' terr', ac un' cotag' & clauſ' eidem adjacent', cum pertin', in Anſtie predict' (except' omnibus groſſis arbor', boſc', miner', & quarr' premiſſis), ſic dimiſſ' Johanni Glover per literas đne nuper regin' Eliz' patent', dat' xix^{no} die Novembr', an' regni ſui xix^{no}, pro term' xxi^{ius} annor' à feſt' Sancti Mich̄is Arch̄i tunc ult' preterit'. Reddend' inde per ann', } xxix s̄.

The meſſuage and lands in Anſtie, of the rent of xxix s̄. are paſſed away in fee ſimple to Richard Glover, of Anſtie, yeoman, by an indenture of bargain and ſale, dated the 1ſt of July, 1609.

Firma un' meſſ' & ten't', ac duar' virgat' terr' & paſc' eidem meſſ' adjacent', cum pertin' univerſis, in Anſtie predict' (exceptis omnibus groſſis arbor', boſc', ſubb', miner', & quarr' premiſſis), ſic dimiſſ' Rob̄to Parſon per lit' đne nuper regin' Eliz' patent', at' xix^{no} die Novembr', anno regni ſui xix^{no}, pro termino xxj^{ius} annor' à feſto Sancti Mich̄is Arch̄i tunc ultim' preterit'. Redd', } xx s̄.

The meſſuage and lands in Anſtie, of the rent of xx s̄. are paſſed away in fee ſimple to Thomas Wilkinſon, of Anſtie, yeoman, by an indenture of bargain and ſale, dated the 1ſt of July, 1609.

Firma un' meſſ' ſive ten'ti, cum pertin', ſit' & exiſt' in Anſtie predict', ac un' virgat' & iij^{um} quarter' terr', ac clauſ' vocat' Greſley, ac un' cotagii, cum pertin', ib̄m, in tenurâ Thome Bradſell, & modò vel nuper in tenurâ Willielmi Bradſell vel aſſign' ſu' (except' omnibus groſſis arbor', boſc', ſubb', miner', & quarr' premiſſis), ſic dimiſſ' Wilło Bradſell (aliàs Bradſhewe), per literas patent' nuper regin' Eliz', dat' xviij^{vo} die Februarii, anno regni ſui xix^{no}, pro term' xxj^{ius} annor' à feſto Sancti Mich̄is Arch̄i tunc ult' preterit'. Redd' inde per ann', } xxij s̄. x đ.

The meſſuage and landes in Anſtie, of the rent of xxxij s̄. x đ. are paſſed away in fee ſimple to Robert Bradſell, of Anſtie, yeoman, by an indenture of bargain and ſale, dated the 1ſt of July, 1609.

Redd' terr' & ten'tor' in Staunton ſubtùs Bardon, diverſ' perſon' ad volunt' đni iƀm dimiſſ', ſolv' ad feſtum Micħis Arcħi tantùm, } xvj s̃.

The land in Staunton, *per annum* xvi s̃. is ſould in, (I ſay, is ſurrendered) to the king the 19th of June, 1611.

Redd' herbag' cujuſdam paſtur' in Holme juxta Newton, vocat' Holme, in tenurâ Willielmi Lee, per ann', ſolv' ad feſt' Annunc' & Sancti Micħis Arcħi equalitèr, } xiij s̃. iiij đ.

The herbage in Holme, *per annum* xiij s̃. iiij đ. is ſurrendered to the king's majeſtie June 19, 1611.

Redd' & firma in Bittleſdon per ann' ij s̃.

The land in Bittleſdon, *per annum* ij s̃. is ſurrendered to the king's majeſtie, the 19th of June, 1611.

Firma un' cotag' juxta horr' in Quarden, & duor' cotag', cum pertin', quor' un' in ten' Thome Hogen, & alter in ten' Thome Thomſon; unius meſſuag' ſive ten'ti, in ten' Joħis Staples, cum un' clauſ' iƀm in tenur' Willmi Staples, dimiſſ' Willo Barnard per indent' dicti mon', dat' vii^{o} die Maii, anno xxvi^{to} nuper regis Henrici VIII. à feſto Annunc' Dñice ult' preterit', & ante dat' predict' per term' xx s̃. per ann'. Redd' inde per annum ad feſt' Purificat' Sancte Marie Virginis & Sancti Petri quod dicitur Ad Vincula. Et pred' firmar' habebit ſufficient' hedgboote & fireboote in Garret-haie ..... proprium; & non licebit ei abſcindere neque extirpare aliquas arbor' iƀm creſcent' & oñat', cum omnibus reparacon', ac cū reparacon' cancell' de Barrowe (exceptis omnibus groſſis m.... lez flattes & flattinges) & ſol' omnimod' capit' redd' exeunt' de premiſſ', & ſolv' un' pinguem arietem, ad valor' iij s̃. iiij đ. ad feſtum Sanct' Micħis tm, } iiij lĩ. ix s̃.

Coñun' ſive tenem' in Quarden predict' per ann' ſolv' ad feſt' predict', } viij đ.

Cotag' & terr' in Quarden, per ann' iiij lĩ. ix s̃. viij đ. are paſſed away in fee ſimple to Richard Chamberlaine, eſquier, by indenture, dated July 15, 1612.

Ernesbie, maner' in com' predict'.

Parcell' terr' & poſſeſſ', voc' Beamondeſland.

Redd' aſſeſſ' tam lib' quàm cuſtumar', tenend' ad volunt' đni Erneſbeie, unà cum redd' mobil' ac xij đ. de pretio iiij^{or} caponum, ſolv' ad feſt' Paſche & Sancti Micħis equalitèr, } xl lĩ. x s̃. iiij đ.; & un' libr' piperis.

Redd' & firma terr' prat' & paſc' đnical' iƀm, nuper dimiſſ' Chriſtofero Villers, ar', cum xij đ. de incremento per annum, } cj s̃.

Redd', repert' ſuper examinacon' rentalis ball', anno xxix^{no} dne nuper regin' Eliz', per ann', } iiij đ.

Perquiſ' cur' iƀm coĩbus annis, xv s̃. ix đ. oƀ.

Summa maner' de Erneſby, xvj lĩ vij s̃. v đ. oƀ.; & un' libr' piperis.

The manor of Erneſby is paſſed away in fee farm to Thomas Wyat of Erneſby, yeoman, and William Marſhall of Stamford, yeoman, by indenture, bearing date the xjth of October, 1609.

Parcell' nuper prior' de Tutbury, in com' Staff'.

Firma un' virgat' terre, cum clauſo adjacent' in Coyſton, modò vel nuper in tenurâ ſive occupatione Willi Loſſe ad volunt' đni, ſolv' ad feſt' Annunc' beate Virginis & Sancti Micħis, } vj s̃.

The land in Coyſton, *per annum* vi s̃. is ſurrendered to the king's majeſtie the 19th of June, 1611.

Redd' un' virgat' terr' iƀm, modò vel nuper in ten' Roberti Ewares, ad volunt' đni, per ann' ſolv' ad feſt' predict' equalitèr, } xij s̃.

The land in Coyſton, *per annum* xij s̃. is ſurrendered to the kinges majeſtie the 19th of June, 1611.

Redd' un' ten'ti iƀm, cum pertin', dimiſſ' dict' Roƀto Ewares ad volunt' đni, per ann' ſolv' ad feſt' predict' } vj s̃.

The land in Coyſton, *per annum* vj s̃. is ſurrendered to the kinges majeſtie the 19th of June, 1611.

Parcell' poſſeſſionum prioratûs de Oulnescrofte, in comitatu Leiceſtrie[1].

Manerium de Staunton ſubtùs Bardon, infra parochiam de Thorneton, valet in libero redditu unius le Chappell yarde in Staunton predict', in tenurâ Bardon' eccleſie iƀm, ſolvend' per annum, ad feſt' Sc̃i Micħis Arcħi tantùm, vi đ.

In libero redditu ——— Taleſer, ſolvend' per annum, ad feſt' Sc̃i Micħis Arcħi tantùm, 1 đ. oƀ.

In redd' unius clauſi iƀm, in parco vocat' Bagleſworth-parke, contin' per eſtimat' vij acras, quondam in tenurâ Georgii comitis Huntingdon', per cartam, ut dicitur, reddend' inde per annum, ad feſt' Purificat' beate Marie, Pent', & Sc̃i Micħis Arcħi, xiij s̃. iiij đ.

In redd' unius meſſ', cum iij virgatis terre iƀm, modò vel nuper in tenurâ Roƀti Hughes, per copiam curie, per annum, ſolvend' ad eoſdem terminos, xv s̃.

In redd' alterius meſſuagii, cum ij virgatis terre iƀm, modò vel nuper in tenurâ Joħis Webſter, per copiam curie; redd' per annum, ad feſt' predict', cxiij s̃. iiij đ.

In redd' unius alterius meſſuagii, cum unâ virgatâ & dimidiâ terre iƀm, in tenurâ Joħis Drakeley, per copiam curie, per annum, ſolvend' ad feſt' predict', xij s̃.

In redd' unius meſſ', cum iij virgatis terre, modò vel nuper in tenurâ Joħis Hughes, per copiam curie, per annum, ſolvend' ad feſt' predict', xi s̃.

In redd' unius meſſ', cum iij virgatis terre iƀm, modò vel nuper in tenurâ Willi Newby, per copiam curie, per annum, ſolv' ad feſt' predict equalitèr, xx s̃.

In redd' alterius meſſuagii, cum iij virgatis terre adjacentibus, modò vel nuper in tenurâ Thome Hughes, per copiam curie, per annum, ſolvend' ad feſt' predict' equalitèr, x s̃.

In redd' unius meſſ', cum ij virgatis terre iƀm, modò vel nuper in tenurâ Joħis Newby & aliorum, per copiam curie, per annum, ſolvend' ad feſt' iƀm, x s̃.

In redd' unius meſſ', cum unâ virgatâ & dim' terre, in tenurâ Roberti Johnſon, per copiam curie, per annum, ſolvend' ad feſt' predict' equalitèr, ix s̃.

In redd' unius meſſ', cum unâ virgatâ & unâ quartâ terre, modò vel nuper in tenurâ Joħnis Shaln, per annum, ſolvend' ad feſt' predict' equalitèr, viij s̃.

Redd' recept' iƀm per audit', ſuper examinationem rental' ballivi, per annum viij đ. Perquiſ' cur' iƀm communibus annis iij s̃. 6 đ. In toto, vi lĩ. vi s̃. ij đ. oƀ.

There ys no more landes nor teñts in Staunton under Bardon aforeſaid now remaynynge in the kinge and queenes ma^{ties} handes, ꝑcell of ye ſame poſſeſſions.

The p̃miſſes dothe not lye nere to any honour, caſtell, foreſt, or chaſe, reſerved for the acceſſe of their highnes; nether ys ꝑcell of the auncyent demeynes of the crowne, nor of the duchies of Lanc' or Cornewall, ne of S^{t} John's Jerl̃m in Englande, but entier of ytſelfe. What woodes or underwoodes be upon the p̃miſſes th'audytor knowythe not; nether what mynes of leade or coles be upon the ſame.

The eſtate of the tenaunte ys declared above as largelye as any recorde remaynynge with th' audytor dothe make mention. Ex. ꝑ Joħem Swyſte, audit'.

The clere yerely value of the p̃miſſes vi lĩ. vi s̃. ij đ. oƀ.; which, ratyd at xxv^{ti} yeres purchaſe, amountythe to clvij lĩ. xv s̃. ij đ. oƀ. The money to be paid within vi dayes the iij^{de} parte; ye reſt within xvi dayes.

The kinge & quenes ma^{ties} to dyſcharge the purchaſer of all thinges and incumbraunces made or done by their ma^{ties} (excepte leaſes). The teanure in ſccage.

The purchaſer to dyſchardge the kinge and quenes ma^{ties} of all fees and repriſes goinge out of the p̃miſſes.

The purchaſer to have th'iſſues from the feaſte of S^{t} John Baptiſte laſt paſt; and to be bounde for the woodes.

The leade, bells, and advowſon, to be excepted.

E. Waldegrave; John Bakere; Wa. Myldemaye.

xxviij^{mo} die Junii, 1559. Ratyd for Charles Lyſter of the quenes howſe. Payment within vi daies the iij parte; the reſte within xvi dayes.

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[1] Harl. MSS. N° 608, p. 43.

Letters to Thomas Lord Cromwell, &c. relative to various Religious Houſes.

1. "It may pleaſe your Maſterſhip to underſtand that, in going Northward from London, I took in my way towards Lichfield, whereas I appointed to meet with Dr. Leigh, firſt a priory of Gilberdynes and Nuns [1], incloſed and cloſe; whereas they would not in any wiſe have admitted me as viſitor. I would not be ſo anſwered, but viſited them; and there found two of the ſaid nuns not barren; one of them *impregnavit ſupprior domûs*, another a ſerving-man. The two prioreſſes would not confeſs this, neither the parties, nor none of the nuns but one old beldame. And, when I objected againſt the ſaid prioreſſes, that, if they could not ſhew me a cauſe reaſonable of that their concealment, I muſt needs and would puniſh them for their manifeſt perjury; their anſwer was, that they were bound by their religion never to confeſs the ſecret faults done amongſt them, but only to their own Viſitor of their religion; and to that they were ſworn every one of them at their firſt admiſſion.

"Another priory called Harwold [2], wherein was four or five nuns with the prioreſs. One of them had two fair children; another one, and no mo. My lord Mordaunt, dwelling nigh the ſaid houſe, intyſſed the young nuns to break up the cofer whereas the cōvent ſeal was. Sir John Mordaunt, his eldeſt ſon, then preſent there, perſuading them to the ſame, cauſed there the prioreſs and her fooliſh young flock to ſeal a writing made in Latin; what therein is contained neither the prioreſs nor hir ſiſters can tell, ſaying that my lord Mordaunt telling them that it is but a leaſe of a benefice improperite with other ſmall tenandries. They ſay all, they durſt not ſay him nay; and the prioreſs ſaith plainly that ſhe never would conſent thereto. This was done ſince Michaelmas. To call my lord Mordaunt to make anſwer thus by power and might in his country to uſe houſes of religion of the king's foundation (meſeemeth) ye can no leſs do by your office, unleſs ye will ſuffer the king's foundations in continuance by every man to be abuſed [3].

"At St. Androſe in Northampton, the houſe is in debt greatly; the lands ſold and mortgaged; the farms let out, and the rent received beforehand for 10, 15, 20 years; chantreys founded to be paid out of the lands, and great bonds of forfeitures thereupon for non-payment. The houſe is £400. in revenues. The king's foundation thus to be mangellede by the quondam, I have petie! The prior now is a bachelor of divinitie, a gret huſband, and a good clerke; and petie it is that ever he came there. If he were promoted to a better thing, and the king's grace would take it into his hands, ſo might he recover all the lands again; which the prior ſhall never. In my return out of the North, I will attempt him ſo to do, if it be your pleaſure.

"The college of Newarke here in Leiceſter, of the king's foundation, with an hoſpital, is well keeped, and honeſt men therein; £300. in their treaſury-houſe beforehand. The Abbey here is confederate, we ſuppoſe; and nothing will confeſs. The abbot is an honeſt man, and doth very well; but he hath here the moſt obſtinate and factious canons that ever I knew. This morning I will object againſt diverſe of them b****** and adultery, *& ſic ſpecialitèr diſcendere*; which I have learned of other, but not of any of them. What I ſhall find I cannot tell [4]. This morning we depart towards Lichfield church; and from thence to certain abbeys upon Trent-ſide; and ſo to paſs over to Southwell, and to be at York within a day after the 12th day we intend; and thus to make ſpeed with diligence and true knowledge of every thing is our intent.

"My lord of Lincoln commanded the preachers here of Newark college that they ſhould no more preach but only in their own benefices. Why ſhould he *inhibere* any man to preach the word of God? He viſited here at Leiceſter, and through his dioceſe in theſe parts, at Lent laſt, only to prevent the king's viſitation. He cannot viſit but *de triennio in triennium*; and he prevented his time more than half a year, ſo to prevent the king; *& ſic viſitavit pendente viſitatione metropoliticâ*, to the derogation of my lord of Cant's power and prerogative metropolitican given him by the king's highneſs. If he will ſo ſuffer his power to be contemned, it is petie he ſhould have his mitre. From Lichfield, *craſtino divi Thomæ*. By the ſpeedy hand of your aſſured preſt and frende Rychard Layton [5]."

2. "Mie ſingular good Mayſter, mye dewtye remembred, I truſt in God that you be in good helth; for the which I more than all other doo my moſt bounden to praye for. Pleaſithe it your good Maiſterſhip to underſtand that, accordyng to mye dewe promyſſe, I have ſent by mye ſervant, the barer herof, the hundred pounds whiche I promyſed to you for your greate and manyfold payns takyn in my favour; and that I ſend it with as good will as ever I ſent anye thing in mye lyef [6]; humblye beſeching your infynyt goodnes to contynue continuallye your former favour; the which, God beyng mye record, I prefer above all my lyvyng. Wheras your Mayſterſhip did requyre me for the ferme of Yngwordſby in maiſter Rychard's favour, I have as vehementlye moved mye brotherne therfor, as I woold have doon for a ryght hygh matyer; but byecauſe it ever was the demeane lands of the houſe, and that withought the ſame ferme we can bryng upe nether bevs ne muttons for the mayntynans of our hoſpytalytes, I cannot bend them to yt; for, mye predeceſſour dyd bring our pour monaſterye to the hindrans that it is yn bye lettyng that ferme. Therfor, ſyns your pleaſur is that I ſhall proſpour, bycauſe I am of your Maiſterſhip's advauncement eſpecially, I with knelyng hart beſech your goodnes not to requyre it; partlye, bycauſe my brothernly in noo wyeſs will graunt or agree to yt; eſpecially, bycauſe the lacke of that ferme is the extream undoyng of our houſſe. Thus, your good Maiſterſhip extendyng your old goodnes to me your bedyman, I and all mye brotherne ſhall be bonden to praye for your proſperouſe helthe; for, we have no other demeane lands but that. Chriſt Jeſus have your Honour in his bleſſed tuition! Amen. The xix daye of Aprile. By your aſſured bedeſman, in and at all tymes,

John Abbot of Leyceſter [7]."

3. "Right Honourable; After all humble recommendations, theis ſhal be to advertyſe you, that we have byn yn execution of the kyng's commyſſion directed unto us, begynnyng at Chacombe, wher we accomplyſhed all thyngs accordyng unto our commyſſion; and from thens we repayred to Aſsheby, wher after on days terryng we were fayn to depart thens unto Cateſby nunray by occacion of ſykeneſſe, where we have alſo accompliſhed the kyng's commyſſion accordyng to his high commandement and our poore diſcretion; wiche howſe of Cateſby we founde in verry perfett order, the priores a ſure wyſe diſcrete and very relygious woman, with ix nunnys under her obedyence, as relygious and devout and with as good obedyencye as we have in time paſte ſeen, or belyke ſhall ſee. The ſeid howſe ſtandyth in ſuch a quarter much to the releff of the kyng's people and his graces pore ſubjects their likewyſe moo relieved, as by the reporte of dyvers worſhypful nere therunto adjoyning, as of all other yt ys to us openly declared. Wherefore, yf yt ſhuld pleſe the kyng's highneſſe to have eny remorſe that eny ſuch

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[1] Chickſand in Bedfordſhire, a Gilbertine priory, contained a prior, ſix monks, and eighteen nuns. Tanner.

[2] Harwold, a ſmall priory in Bedfordſhire alſo, was originally founded for monks and nuns of the order of St. Auſtin; but afterwards conſiſted only of a prioreſs and a few nuns. Ibid.

[3] In the Cotton MSS. Cleopatra E. IV. p. 130, is "Lord Mordaunt's Account of his Confeſſion to Father Foreſt, Feb. 23, 1538."

[4] It was an uſual art of commiſſioners to threaten to charge with crimes, &c. If ſo, may we not fairly ſuppoſe that, where the monks ſtood out, the commiſſioners put their threats into execution? Perhaps, therefore, thoſe that now ſeem the blackeſt were in reality the faireſt, but unluckily had the courage to ſtand on their reputation. G. A.

[5] From the Cotton MSS. Cleopatra E. IV. p. 131.

[6] The abbot of Croyland endeavoured to make his peace by a different courſe: "With due reverence I commend me unto your honourable lordſhip, humbly aſcertaining the ſame that I ſend your lordſhip by the bearer part of our fenne fyſhe; moſt meekly beſeeching your lordſhip favourably to accept the ſame fyſhe, and to be good and favourable lord unto me and my pore houſe in ſuch cauſes as I hereafter ſhall have cauſe to aſk unto your good lordſhip. And I with my brethren ſhall daily pray to our Lord God for the long continuance of your good lordſhip in health. At Croyland, the 25th day of March. By your daily orator John Abbot." Ibid. p. 57. b.

[7] Ibid. p. 34. b.

relygious howſe ſhall ſtande, we think his grace cannot appoynt eny howſe more mete to ſhew his moſt gracious charitie and pitey over than one the ſaid houſe of Cateſby. Further ye ſhall underſtande that as to her bounden dewtye towards the kyng's highnes in theis his affaires, alſo for dyſcrete enterteynment of us his commyſſioners and our company, we have not fownde, nor belyke ſhall find, eny ſuche of more diſcretion. And leſe peraventure theyr may be labor made to her detryment and other undoyng before knowleg ſhowlde cum to his hyghneſſe and to yow from us, yt may therfore pleſe yow to ſignify unto his highneſſe the effecte of theis our lettres, to thentent his grace may ſtay the graunt theyrof tyll ſuch tyme we may aſcerteyn yow of our full certyfycatt and compart's in that behalfe accordynly. From Cateſby, the xii day of this preſent moneth of May, from the kyng's commyſſioners at your commandment.

Edmond Knyghtley. George Gyffard.
John Lane. Robert Burgoyn [1]."

4. "Right honourable ſir, after my humble recommendations; this ſhall be to advertiſe you, that I have received your moſt comfortable letters; for the which, in my right lowly wyſe, I render unto you moſt hearty thanks. Pleaſeth it your maſterſhip to be farther advertiſed, that we have ſurveyed the houſe and priory of Broke [2] (the certificate whereof I ſent you by your farmer's ſon and my nephew Roger Carell this preſent the 18th day of June); the priory of Bradley; the abbey of Olveſton; the priory of Kirby-Belers; the priory of Woulſtorp; and now be at the abbey of Garadon. And, ſir, foraſmuch as of late my fellows and I did write unto Mr. Chancellor of the Augmentations in favour of the abbey of St. James, and the nunnery of Cateſby in Northamptonſhire [3]; which letter he ſhewed unto the king's highneſs in the favour of thoſe houſes; whereat the king's highneſs was diſpleaſed, as he ſaid to my ſervant Thomas Harper, ſaying, that it was like that we had received rewards, which cauſed us to write as we did; which might put me in fear to write, notwithſtanding the ſure knowledge, I have had always in your indifference, giveth me boldneſs to write to you in the favour of the houſe of Woulſtorp; the governor whereof is a very good huſband for the houſe, and well-beloved of all the inhabitants thereunto adjoining; a right honeſt man, having eight religious perſons [4], being prieſts, of right good converſation, and living religiouſly, having ſincere qualities of virtue, as we have not found the like in no place; for, there is no one religious perſon there, but that he can and doth uſe either embrothering or writing books with very fair hand, making their own garnements, carving, painting, or graffyng; the houſe without any ſlander or evil fame, and ſtanding in a waſte-ground very ſolitary, keeping ſuch hoſpitality, that, except by ſingular good proviſion, it could not be maintained with half ſo much land more as they may ſpend; ſuch a number of the poor inhabitants nigh thereunto daily relieved, that we have not ſeen the like, having no more land than they have. God be even my judge, as I do write unto you the truth, and none otherwiſe to my knowledge, which very pity alone cauſeth me to write! The premiſſes whereof conſidered, in moſt humble wiſe I beſeech you to be a mean unto the king's majeſty for the ſtanding of the ſaid Woulſtorp [5], whereby his grace ſhall do a myche gracious and a meritorious act for the relief of his poor ſubjects there; and ye ſhall be ſure not only to have the continual prayers of thoſe religious perſons there, but alſo the hearty prayer of all the inhabitants within four or five miles about that houſe. And this, for lack of wytt, I am bold to write unto you in the pleynes of my heart, as unto him that of all living creatures I have moſt aſſured and faithful truſt in. So knoweth our Lord God; who have you in his moſt merciful tuition! From Garadon, the xixth day of June. Your bounden bedeman at commandment,

George Gyffard [6]."

5. "My moſt bounden dutye remembryd; this is to advertis youre good lordſhippe of the hole eſtate of the late monaſtery of Leyceſter, in the wiche we have taken the ſurrender and ſeyne of thabbot and convent, and the writinges therof be in my cuſtodye. By your lordſhippes goodnes towardes me, I now ame in the poſſeſſion of the houſe, and all the demeynes wiche was unlett at the tyme of our repare thether. We alſo founde the houſe indettyd to dyvers creditors in 411*l.* 10*s.* over and beſides certain ſums of money the houſe was indebted to the kinges heyghnes, wherof we make no reconinge; and for the diſcharge therof we have made ſale of the ſtoke and ſtore, withe the houſhold ſtuffe and ornaments of the churche, wiche amounte unto £228. The plate is onſolde, wiche Maiſter Freman takith the charge of, and is valuyd at, by weyght, 190 pounds. The lead, by eſtimac̄on, is valuyd at £1000.; the bells at £88. For the diſchargeynge of thabbott, convent, and ſervants of the ſeide monaſtery, there haithe beyne payde, as dothe apere more particularly by the bouke we ſend yowr lordſhippe, £149. And for as moche as thabbot hathe not receyvyd of us but £20. he hath requyride me to deſyer your lordſhippe to be ſo good lorde unto hym, he may have 20 pounds, or 20 marks more. The church and houſe remeynythe as yet undefacede, and in the cherche be many thynges to be made ſale of; for the wiche yt may pleſe yowr lordſhippe to let me knawe yowre pleyſure, as well for the further ſale to be made, as for the defaſinge of the chirche [7] and other ſuperfluous byldinges wiche be abowt the monaſtery. A hundrithe marks yerly will not ſuſteyne the charges in reparyng this houſe, yf all byldinges be lett ſtande, as your lordſhippe ſhall knowe more hereafter. Thus I pray Jheſus longe to preſerve you in helthe with much honore. Written at the late monaſtery of Leyceſter, the xxixth day of Auguſte, by your lordſhipes moſt bownden ſervante,

Frauncis Cave [8]."

6. "My dutye unto your ryght honorable lordeſhyp in moſt humble forme remembred; pleyſeth hyt the ſame to be by thes advertyſed that I have cauſed xx*l.* to be delyvered unto my fellow Thomas Avery to the uſe of your good lordeſhyp, humbly beſeeching your lordſhipp's favor and goodnes, that, as ſhall ſtand with the king's pleſure, I may ether purchaſe or have in ferm the demenes of Gracedewe abbey, whych I am in poſſeſſion of and my fellowe Whalley together by your honorable letters; which ſeyd abbey the erle of Huntyngdon doth labor to take from me, which have no truſte but of your lordſhipp's goodnes, wythout whych I am undoyn; for I do feyre the ſeyd erle and his ſonns do ſeke my lyfe, and all for the truthe ſake; for, I have ſecret warnyng by on of hys counſell to wayre a privy coate; whych is not ſuffycient for me, his power beyng envyron my poore howſe. Beſeechyng God that your lordeſhyp wyll take in good parte my inornate Collectyon of the kyngs ſupremycy, wherin ys no thyng apte to be preſented unto your lordſhyp but the appearance of a trewe herte, wyth whych I ſhall contenewally pray and labor to ſend your lordſhyp your moſte noble hert's deſyre. From Whelleſborough, the xxviiith daye of Decembre. Your humble ſervant, John Beamount."

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[1] From the Cotton MSS. Cleopatra E. IV. p. 209.—"Neither the piety and diſcretion of the prioreſs, the charity and regularity of the nuns, or the ſolicitations of his highneſs's commiſſioners, were able to divert the king from his purpoſe, or prevent the ruin of the monaſtery." Bridges, I. 33.—The nunnery of Stikeſwold in Lincolnſhire, conſiſting of "18 nuns, one ſiſter, beſides officers and ſervants, to the amount of 50 perſons," had a little more indulgence. On paying a fine of 900 marks; £150 for firſt fruits; and an annual penſion to the king of £34; they were favoured with a new foundation; which in two years after was again diſſolved. See in the above-cited MS. p. 255. b. a curious letter from this convent, praying to be relieved from payment of the penſion; and promiſing to "take pains, live poorly, ſerve God, and pray daily for the king's majeſty."

[2] See, in Wright's Rutland, p. 27, a letter from the Abbot of Kenelworth, complaining of hard uſage in ſuppreſſion of this cell contrary to the proviſo in Stat. 27 Hen. VIII. c. 28.

[3] See the third letter in p. cxlii.

[4] Their names deſerve to be recorded. Edward Dalby was the prior; his companions, Thomas Wymondeſwould, Richard Eglate, William Smythe, Thomas Maſſe, William Belton, William Elond, and Henry Smythe.

[5] The priory was permitted to continue, by the king's letter patents, dated Jan. 30, 1537: but was finally ſurrendered Sept. 15, 1539. Its farther hiſtory will be given in the proper place.

[6] From the Cotton MSS. Cleopatra E. IV. p. 213.

[7] See a remarkable letter concerning the demoliſhing of ſuperſtition in the baths at Buxton, Gent. Mag. LXIV. 1073.

[8] Ibid. p. 215. b.—The Caves were patrons of Hungarton, and owners of Bagrave, part of the ſpoil of Leiceſter Abbey. G. A.

Money collected in the County of LEICESTER, in 1655, for Relief of the POOR PROTESTANTS in Piedmont.

	£.	s.	d.
Norton and Stretton	1	2	7
Oadby -	1	10	11
Evington -	0	12	11
Houghton -	3	5	7
Enderby - -	1	0	7
Whetſtone -	1	3	6
Burton Overy -	1	1	4
Galby - -	0	15	2
Newton and Wiſtow	2	4	1
Kilby - -	1	15	8
Billeſden, Rolleſton, &c.	1	14	8
Ayleſton - -	1	7	0
Great Wigſton -	3	8	8
Burſtall -	0	4	1
Scraptoft - -	0	7	11
Stoughton -	1	18	0
Blaby - -	1	16	5
Huſbands Boſworth	4	8	5
Fleckney -	0	13	2
Welham - -	0	5	9
Bowden Magna	3	7	9
Shankton -	0	7	5
Cranoe - -	0	8	2
Glewſton -	0	4	10
Staunton Wyvile	2	2	6
Thedingworth and Hothorpe	2	5	6
Laughton -	1	8	0
Lubbenham -	2	11	5
Skeffington, Loſeby, and Newton	0	17	7
Sadington -	1	13	11
Gumley - -	2	14	6
Kibworth and Smeton	6	8	7
Church, Thorp, and Tur Langton	11	10	10
Foxton - -	2	14	9
Carlton and Ilſton	1	17	10
St. Martin's in Leiceſter	12	7	8
St. Margaret's -	4	5	7
St. Mary's -	2	19	4
All Saints -	3	18	0
St. Nicholas's -	1	5	6
St. Leonard's -	0	10	0
Seile - -	1	5	9
Whatton -	0	15	7
Diſeworth -	0	9	0
Kegworth -	2	16	0
Caſtle Donington	12	15	3
Packington -	2	8	1
Stathern -	2	0	0
Coleorton -	0	13	3
Lockington -	1	15	4
Iſley Walton -	0	4	4
Belton -	0	9	6
Aſhby de la Zouch	3	1	6
Knaptoft -	4	17	10
Froleſworth -	0	15	6
Sharnford -	1	0	0
Thurleſton -	1	11	9
Dunton - -	0	19	0
Great Aſhby -	2	10	10
Leire - -	1	15	7
Willoughby Waterleſs	2	14	6
Little Peatling -	0	16	2
Miſterton -	0	16	7
Cleybrooke & Ulleſthorp	6	4	5
Sapcote -	0	18	11
Huncote & Narborough	1	2	11
Bruntingthorpe -	0	15	4
Arneſby -	1	16	8
Hallaton - -	2	14	6
Horninghold -	0	15	3
Slawſton - -	1	0	10
Knoſſington -	0	14	9
Stokerſton -	1	1	8
Blaſton -	2	3	7
Great Eaſton, Bringhurſt, and Drayton	2	10	11
Eaſt Norton -	0	18	9
Medbourne and Holt	2	5	10
Allexton -	0	3	5
Lodington -	0	14	0
Market Harborough	11	9	5
Tugby - -	0	16	2
Great Glen -	0	12	4
Ibſtock, Huggleſcote, Dunnington	4	14	1
Normanton -	1	1	3
Nailſton and Burton	1	19	3
Orton and Twycroſs	2	4	3
Drayton in the Clay	1	11	0
Carlton - -	0	14	2
Dadlington -	0	11	2
Hinckley -	8	10	4
Kirkby Malory -	0	8	4
Earl Sihlton -	0	18	5
Barlſton - -	0	15	2
Burbach -	2	7	7
Cadeby - -	1	6	8
Witherley -	1	13	6
Hether - -	0	15	10
Higham -	1	7	1
Sutton - -	1	0	0
Congeſton -	1	4	7
Barwell - -	1	0	11
Market Boſworth	2	14	10
Upton in Sibbeſton	1	8	4
Sibbeſton - -	5	9	7
Shakerſton -	2	6	4
Norton -	3	0	2
Appleby -	5	6	9
Newbold -	0	10	10
Braunſton - -	0	8	6
Rereſby -	2	18	4
Wanlip - -	1	10	10
Queniborough -	0	8	7
Ratcliffe -	0	5	9
Friſby - -	1	4	3
Thruſſington -	0	10	10
Barkby - -	0	12	9
Rotherby -	0	11	6
Belgrave -	0	14	3
Thurmaſton -	0	14	0
Syſton - -	1	2	0
Beby - -	0	16	2
Gaddeſby -	0	11	5
South Croxton -	1	8	0
Humberſton -	0	6	4
Aſhby Folvile -	0	19	9
Hungarton -	1	7	0
Grimſton -	0	3	6
Saxulby - -	0	3	7
Laund - -	0	5	1
Hoby - -	0	14	2
Nether Broughton	1	14	6
Lutterworth	7	1	10
South Kilworth	1	0	0
Swinford -	0	18	2
Bitteſwell -	1	7	9
Great Peatling -	0	16	8
Gilmorton -	2	0	9
Croft - -	1	0	5
Broughton, Sutton, and Thorpe	3	7	6
Coſby - -	3	12	2
Aſton Flamvile -	0	8	9
Cotteſbach -	1	13	8
North Kilworth -	1	13	8
Little Aſhby -	0	16	8
Kimcote and Walton	5	10	3
Shawell -	4	13	10
Catthorpe -	2	4	4
Walton on the Wolds	1	6	9
Segrave -	0	8	8
Barrow upon Soare	0	15	8
Desford -	0	19	2
Wymeſwold -	1	18	0
Preſtwold -	1	2	0
Markfield -	0	15	4
Anſty - -	2	0	11
Quorndon -	0	9	2
Newton Linford -	0	10	5
Thurcaſton and Cropſton	0	13	4
Ragdale -	0	2	4
Snareſton -	1	8	11
Swebſton and Newton	1	8	6
Dalby on the Olds	1	0	0
Peckleton -	0	10	0
Glenfield and Kirkby	1	1	6
Thorpe Acre -	0	16	6
Hoton - -	0	4	0
Coſſington -	2	12	3
Mountſorrell -	0	11	11
Woodhouſe -	1	9	10
Temple Rothley	2	3	10
Bredon - -	0	16	5
Loughborough -	7	0	0
Swithland -	1	1	7
Whitwick -	2	1	9
Ratby - -	1	10	0
Knighton	1	5	4
Stoke Golding	2	6	6
Shepeſhed	0	9	6
Thornton -	1	18	8
Oſgathorpe, Worthington, Newbold, and Part of the More	1	7	8
Bloſſerby -	0	8	7
Foſton	1	0	0
Kirkby Beler -	0	6	0
Braunſton -	0	10	5
Hareſton -	0	3	0
Harby -	0	12	3
Thorpe Ernald and Brentingby	0	15	3
Stathern -	0	7	11
Croxton Kyriel -	0	10	4
Claxton -	1	11	2
Redmile -	1	0	0
Eaſtwell -	0	14	0
Knipton -	0	10	1
Wyfordby -	0	5	2
Godeby Maureward	1	2	5
Hoſe - -	0	14	0
Scalford -	1	7	0
Sproxton -	0	12	7
Plungar and Barkſton	0	17	5
Muſton -	0	11	2
Burton Lazars -	1	0	2
Bottesford -	1	12	1
Eaton - -	0	10	0
Abkettleby and Holwell	0	18	11
Saltby -	0	5	7
Stoneſby -	0	5	2
Stapleford and Saxby	0	9	6
Somerby -	3	9	8
Melton Mowbray	2	5	0
Edmondthorpe	2	0	7
Waltham -	0	15	3
Wymondham -	0	12	11
Garthorpe and Coſton	0	15	10
Little Dalby -	0	16	3
Buckminſter & Sewſtern	2	15	9
Dalby Chaucomb	1	2	6
Thorpe and Twyford	1	0	6
Asfordby -	0	16	1
Burrow - -	2	4	3
Wickham, Caldwell, and Wartnaby	1	7	9
Cold Overton -	0	11	0
Ouſton - -	1	9	8
Tilton, Halſted and Markfield	1	4	4
Pickwell -	1	10	7
From 224 pariſhes £.	383	19	6

Fee-farm Rents in Leiceſterſhire, due to the Rev. Sir JOHN DOLBEN, Bart. 1673.

	£.	s.	d.
Barkeſton, John Farmer and others	5	10	2
Barrow, Dr. Babington	13	0	0
Huſbands Boſworth, Mr. Levett rector	3	3	4
Diſeworth tithes; Mr. Thomas Roby	3	6	8
Donington, John Bate	0	4	4
John Barnes	0	18	0
John Holmes	0	14	0
Thomas Varney	0	15	0
Robert Wight	0	12	10
	3	2	2
Huggleſcote, John Weſton	1	16	9
Thomas Jackſon	3	3	0
	4	19	9
Laughton, George Faunt, eſq.	0	1	7
Laund abbey, Dr. Clement Clarke; granted to Dr. William Smith by king James	35	0	0
Laund Park, viſcounteſs Cambden; granted to John lord Harrington by king James	10	18	8
Markfield; meſſuage, Henry Gilbert, eſq.	5	10	0
Markfield town rents.			
Joſeph Avery	0	6	4
Thomas Bunny	0	3	0
Friſwood Boden	0	6	10
Thomas Bodle	1	8	4
William Chapline	0	4	4
Robert Clarke	1	18	4
Lery Cooper	0	9	2
John Farion	1	3	6
William Grundy	0	5	0
Robert Warrinton	0	9	1
Edward Heyford	0	4	8
Walter Holt	0	2	0
William Hard	0	14	8
John Marſhall	0	10	5
Robert North	0	6	10
Widow Pablett	0	1	0
Thomas Parker	0	12	2
William Parker	0	2	6
George Petcher	0	4	0
Simon Read	0	2	0
Ralph Smalley	0	6	0
Mary Holmes	0	14	4
Robert Somerfield	0	8	6
Thomas Baker	0	7	0
John Sikes	0	16	6
Robert Sikes	0	9	6
John Ward	0	15	0
Nicholas Ward	0	3	10
Nicholas Ward	0	3	3
Sampſon Choyce	0	5	1
Richard Moore	0	3	0
	14	16	2

	£.	s.	d.
Newtown, Mrs. Mary Chamberlaipe	3	13	0
Quorndon tithes, Thomas Coppin, eſq.	8	0	0
Ratby, John Adcocke and others	8	5	8
Rolleſton, Jeremiah Dove and others	0	13	8
Henry Greene, gent.	0	13	8
Staunton under Bardon, Richard Hunt	0	4	6
Thomas Boothby, eſq.	5	6	10
Sir John Cole	1	0	6
Sir John Cole	1	10	0
William Fancott	0	2	10
William Farmer	1	11	8
Anthony Newberry and William Wilmott	0	6	0
Simon Newberry	0	1	10
Joſeph Palmer	1	6	8
Ralph Smalley	1	0	4
John Sherard	0	11	8
Thomas Smith	0	8	0
Richard Bradgate	0	1	10
	13	12	8
Tongue tithes, Mr. William Muggleſton	3	0	0
Weſtcote tithes, William Ruding, eſq.	8	0	0

Rental of the manor of *Whitwick*, granted to ſir Henry Haſtings by king James.

	£.	s.	d.
Ralph Argall	0	12	10
William Blay	1	1	10
Thomas Bradſhaw	1	14	0
John Burgeſs	3	1	0
William Carver	0	3	4
William Carver	0	12	7
John Chapman	0	13	6
Thomas Coultea	1	17	4
George Gilbert	0	8	5
Robert Gilbert	1	0	0
Thomas Houghton	0	5	5
The counteſs of Huntingdon	7	5	5½
Elizabeth More	0	14	3½
George More	0	17	0
Frances More, widow	0	17	0
Thomas More	2	5	0
Elizabeth Muncke	1	19	4
Thomas Orton	0	6	10
Richard Oſburne	0	3	0
Thomas Reddall	0	7	8
John Swaine	0	4	8
John Thompſon	0	7	8
	26	5	2
Whadborough paſtures,			
Mr. Edward Cheſelden one part	17	0	0
Mr. Thomas Prettyman the other part	17	0	0
	34	0	0

Abſtract of the Caſtles, Honours, Lordſhips, Manors, Lands, Tenements, Fee-farms, Rents, and Hereditaments, under the Survey of the Exchequer, in Charge before the ſeveral Auditors there, and late in Jointure to CATHARINE late QUEEN DOWAGER, &c. 1705; as far as relates to the County of LEICESTER.

	£.	s.	d.
Rectory of *Abkettleby*, paid by Thomas Hilliard, gent.	10	0	0
Rectory of *Coſby*, paid by Samuel Herrick, gent.	10	13	4
Rectory of *Claxton*, paid by John Moore,	18	0	3¾
Lands at *Braunſton*, and other places within the Foreſt of Leiceſter, paid by Lawrence Carter, eſq.	31	0	10⅜

	£.	s.	d.
Bardon Park, paid by John Hood, eſq.	11	18	0
Rectory of *Enderby*, paid by Richard Smith, eſq.	9	6	8
Manor of *Kington* paid by William Wells, Henry Ing, gent. and others,	17	9	4
Site of the priory of *Ulveſcroft*, paid by Richard Sutton,	31	10	4

Fee-farm

Fee-farm Rents in the Honour of LEICESTER, and COLLEGE of the NEW WORKS there.

	£.	s.	d.
Rent of a water-mill in *Leiceſter*, paid by Lawrence Carter, eſq.	17	0	0
Fooley park, paid by Thomas Boothby, eſq.	40	0	0
Manor of *Shilton*, paid by the reeve,	31	8	6¼
Manor of *Hinckley*, paid by Mr. Jaques vicar, and the reeve for the time being	24	5	7½
Manor of *Stapleford*, paid by the right honourable the lord Sherard,	23	6	8
Manor of *Foxton*, paid by Thomas Gutteridge and others,	4	9	2¾
Manor of *Smeeton*, paid by the reeve,	5	14	11½
Manor of *Eaſt Langton*, paid by Gilbert Pickering, eſq.	9	7	3
A paſture called *Kirkby*, paid by Henry Steyans and others,	20	0	0
A paſture called *Bramſton*, paid by William Indge, eſq.	9	3	4
A paſture called *Cleasfield*, paid by James Haſſell and others,	21	5	10
A paſture called *Anſty*, paid by the reeve,	9	0	0
A paſture called *Markhams*, paid by John Sherman, gent.	12	18	4
A paſture called *Jellyrowes*, paid by ſir Nathaniel Curzon, bart.	12	10	0
A paſture called *Bennyers-Walk*, paid by ſir William Rawlinſon, knt.	36	10	0
Land called *Caters-Lodge*, paid by Alice Smart widow, and others,	5	2	8
Land called *Milk-in-hill* and *Sallows*, paid by Robert Gold,	7	10	0
Land called *Boyer's Lodge*, paid by William Franke, eſq.	4	12	9
Manors of *Belgrave* and *Sileby*, paid by ſir John Dalſton, James Holland, and others (beſides 2*s.* 6*d.* diſcharged in the year 1676),	28	6	5
A water-mill; the profits of courts of *grainſburgh*; a tenement, ſtalls, piccage and ſtallage, and ſhambles in the town of *Leiceſter*; paid by the mayor (beſides 20*s.* for the profits of courts in leaſe to Mr. Walker),	17	5	4
The farm of the goods and chattels of felons, and profits of courts, within the honour and town of *Leiceſter*, demiſed by her ſaid majeſty queen dowager and her truſtees, Dec. 8, 1704, to John Walker, eſq. for 18 years and an half, from March 30, 1717, under the yearly rent of	7	13	4
The farm of the office of bailiff and collector of the rents and profits of the New Liberty in the county of *Warwick*, demiſed by her ſaid majeſty and truſtees May 16, 1700, to Robert Login ſen. for 31 years from Michaelmas before the date, under the yearly rent of	5	15	6
The farm of the like office in the county of *Northampton*, demiſed, as aforeſaid, to Robert Login for 31 years, from Michaelmas, 1699, the rent	13	4	0¾
Manor of *Hamingdon*, paid by Thomas Freake, eſq.	45	8	2
Manor of *Aſhley*, paid by the right honourable the lord Gorges,	20	1	7
Theſe two rents are in the South dutchy; and lie in Wiltſhire.	£.65	10	2
Sum total of the aforeſaid revenue within the honour of Leiceſter, and college of the New Works there, is,	431	19	6¾

Whereout there hath been uſually allowed,

	£.	s.	d.
For the fee of John Coke, eſq. ſteward of the ſaid honour, by letters patent from her majeſty queen Anne to him granted during pleaſure, *per annum*,	10	0	0
For the meſſenger's fee,	0	12	4
For a penſion, payable for the maintenance of the ſchoolmaſter of Leiceſter,	10	0	0
For the ſtipend of the auditor's clerk for writing the miniſterial accompts yearly,	2	0	0
For the receiver's fee,	5	0	0
For the expences of the auditor's receiver, and other officers at the audit, yearly,	15	5	0
And for decayed rents of Harbury courts within the bailiwick of the dutchy liberty in the county of *Warwick*, ſurrendered by her ſaid majeſty and truſtees in lieu of ſo much granted her out of the exciſe,	3	16	4
	£.46	14	8

Fee-farm Rents in the Honour of TUTBURY.

	£.	s.	d.
The manor of *Caſtle Donington*, paid by Thomas Coke, eſq.	54	5	4
Caſtle Donington park, paid by the earl of Huntingdon,	5	2	0
Caſtle Donington mill, paid by the ſame earl,	11	6	8
The manor of *Melbourne*, paid alſo by the ſame earl,	59	5	3¾

Rents formerly in charge before the Clerk of the Pipe.

	£.	s.	d.
The manor of *Bowden* and *Harborough*, paid by Mr. Philip Bliſſe, gent.	6	6	7
Site of the late priory of *Ulveſcroft*, paid by Robert Boſvile, eſq.	20	0	0
The rent of the hundred of *Framland*, paid by the earl of Huntingdon,	12	18	5
Manor of *Withcock*, *per annum* £5. for that the ſaid manor was granted by his majeſty in fee to the right hon. the earl of Clarendon and his heirs without rent; therefore diſcharged by order of her majeſty's council, bearing date July 2, 1678. *Nil.* [this loſt.]	5	0	0
Hundreds of *Guthlaxton* and *Gartre*, granted by letters of Charles II, in the ...... year of his reign, to William Ireland, gent. for 21 years, from Sept. 5, 1661, under the yearly rent of £18. 11*s.* 3½*d.*; ſince the expiration whereof, the ſame have been in her majeſty's hands; and for ſeveral years laſt paſt, the courts have been kept and rents collected by Mr. Richard Mawſon, by virtue of deputation from the right hon. the lord Ferrers, her majeſty's high ſteward and bailiff, amounting to £15. 15*s.* 3½*d. per annum*; whereout there hath been allowed him £5. *per annum* for his fee, by order of her ſaid majeſty's council, bearing date Aug. 8, 1695; and then remains clear *per annum*,	10	15	3½

BRITISH
12 JN [illegible]

Fig 1. The Foſs-way, by Mr. Bartlett.

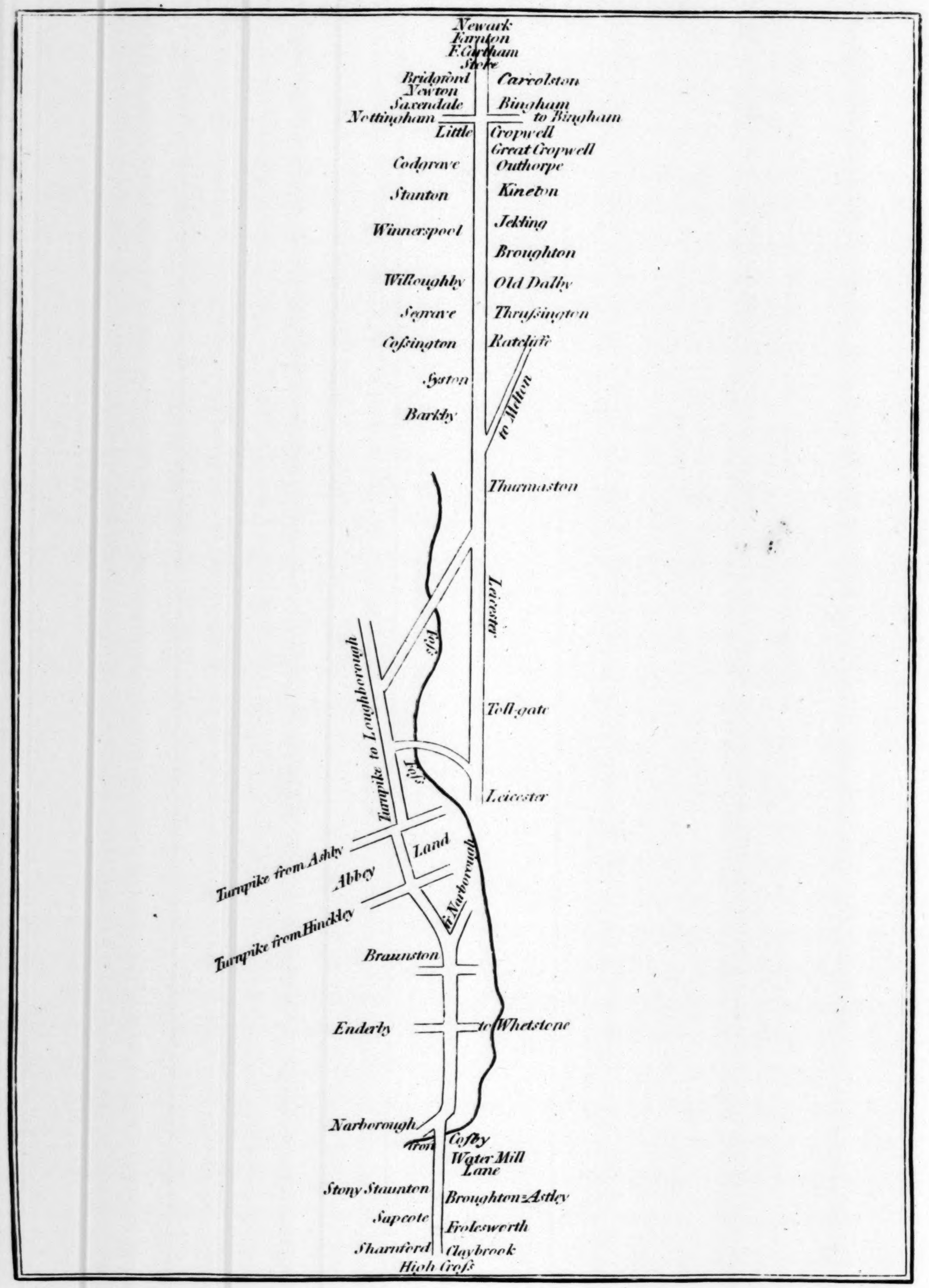
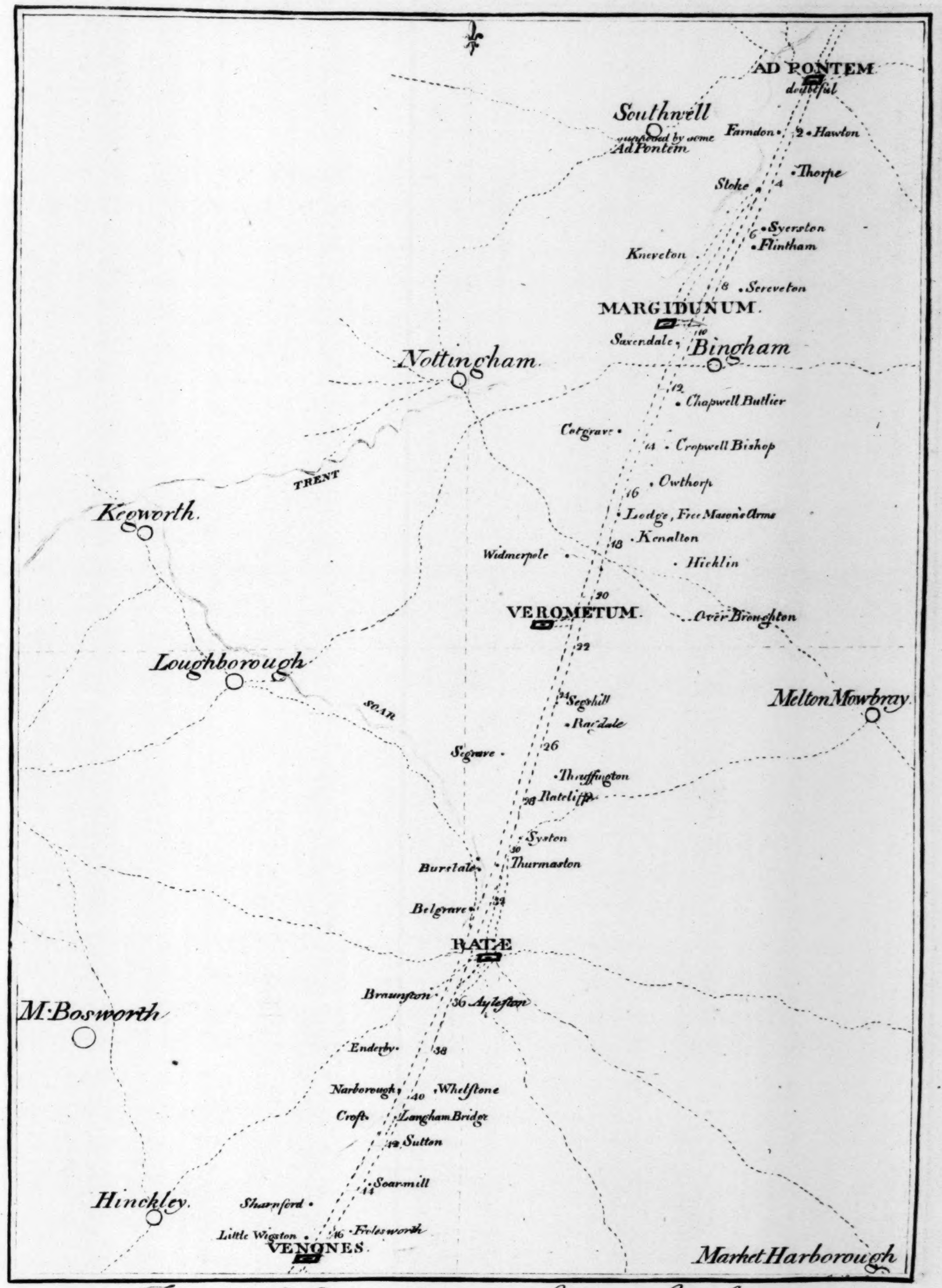

Newark
Farnton
F. Carlham
Stoke
Bridgford
Newton
Saxendale
Nottingham
Carcolston
Bingham
to Bingham
Little
Cropwell
Great Cropwell
Codgrave
Outhorpe
Stanton
Kineton
Jekling
Winnerspool
Broughton
Willoughby
Old Dalby
Segrave
Thruſsington
Coſsington
Ratcliffe
Syston
Barkby
to Melton
Thurmaston
Leicester
Foſs
Toll-gate
Turnpike to Loughborough
Foſs
Leicester
Turnpike from Ashby
Abbey
Land
Turnpike from Hinckley
to Narborough
Braunston
Enderby
to Whetstone
Narborough
from
Coſby
Water Mill
Lane
Stony Staunton
Broughton Astley
Sapcote
Frolesworth
Sharnford
Claybrook
High Croſs

Fig. 2. The Foſs-way, by Mr. Throſby.


AD PONTEM
doubtful
Southwell
supposed by some
Ad Pontem
Farndon
2
Hawton
Thorpe
Stoke
4
6
Syerston
Flintham
Kneveton
8
Screveton
MARGIDUNUM
10
Saxendale
Bingham
Nottingham
12
Chapwell Butlier
Cotgrave
14
Cropwell Bishop
Owthorp
16
Lodge, Free Mason's Arms
TRENT
Kegworth
18
Kenalton
Widmerpole
Hicklin
20
VEROMETUM
Over Broughton
22
Loughborough
24
Segshill
SOAR
Ragdale
Melton Mowbray
26
Segrave
Thruſsington
28
Ratcliffe
Syston
30
Burstale
Thurmaston
32
Belgrave
RATÆ
Braunston
36
Aylestone
M. Bosworth
Enderby
38
Narborough
40
Whetstone
Croft
Langham Bridge
42
Sutton
Soarmill
44
Hinckley
Sharnford
Little Wigston
46
Frolesworth
VENONES
Market Harborough

This part of the Roman Route from London to Lincoln, was laid down by J. Throsby from observations, upon an Excursion over it, in Octr. 1791.

I. Mr. Leman on the Roman Roads and Stations in Leicestershire.

The roads, which paſs through this county, are the Watling-Street, the Foſs, and (a way leading croſs the iſland from Colcheſter to Cheſter, which I ſhall call) the Via Devana.

The known and fixed ſtations are, *Ratæ*, Leiceſter; *Vernometum*, on the borders of the county, in the pariſh of Willoughby; *Benonæ*, High Croſs; and *Mandueſſedum*, Manceter.

	Itinerary of Richard.			Itinerary of Antonine.			
	1ſt.	14th.	18th.	2d.	6th.	8th.	
	Tripontio.	*Præſidium.*	*Tripontio.*	. . . . . .	*Tripontium.*		
	Benonis.	9. *Vennonis.*	12. *Benonnis.*	11. *Venonis.*	*Vennonis.*	9. *Venonis.*	
	Hic biſecatur via alter, utrumque ejus brachium Lindum uſque alterum verſus Uriconium protenditur ſic.	Foſs Road.	Watling-Street.	Watling-Street.	Foſs Road.	Foſs Road,	
Manceter.	*Mandueſſedo* 12	. . . . .	*Mandueſſedo* 12.	*Mardueſſedo* 12			
Wall.	*Etocetum* 16.	*Ratis Corion* 12.	*Etocetum* 16.	*Etocetum* 16.	*Ratis* - 12.	*Ratis* - 12.	Leiceſter.
		Vernomento 12.			*Verometo* 13.	*Vernometo* 12.	Willoughby.
		Margiduno 12.			*Margiduno* 13.	*Margiduno* 12.	Bridgford.
		Ad Pontem 12.			*Ad Pontem* 7.		Near Thorpe.
		Crococolana 7.			*Crocolana* 7.	*Crocolana* 14.	Burgh.
		Lindum - 12.			*Lindo* - 12.	*Lindo* - 14.	Lincoln.

I. Of the Watling-Street.

The *Watling-Street*, in its courſe from Richborough to Wroxeter, after paſſing through Kent, Middleſex, Hertfordſhire, Bedfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, and Northamptonſhire, enters the county of Leiceſter at Dowbridge (near which, but on the Northamptonſhire ſide, and in the pariſh of Lilburn[1], is the ſtation of *Tripontium*): this road is ſo ſtraight, ſo perfect, and ſo well known, that it would be ill employing one's time to deſcribe it more minutely. From the Avon, which it paſſes at Dovebridge, to the Anker near Manceter, the Watling-Street ſerves as the South-weſt boundary of the county from Warwickſhire: and at the diſtances marked in the Itinerary are found the two next ſtations on it, of *Benonæ*[2], High Croſs; and *Mandueſſedum*[3], Manceter.

Theſe ſtations, as well as *Ratæ* and *Verometum*, are mentioned in the firſt, fourteenth, and eighteenth, Itineraries of Richard; and in the ſecond, ſixth, and eighth, of Antonine. A trifling variation in the ſpelling of a name, and a miſplacing of the figures which mark the diſtances, owing to the careleſſneſs and inaccuracy of the tranſcribers, is all the difference that can be found between theſe ſeparate Itineraries; but the preciſe ſpot of each ſtation is even at preſent ſufficiently pointed out by the foundations, urns, coins, and other remains of antiquity, had we not the additional confirmation of their reſpective diſtances correſponding ſo exactly with the miles of the Itineraries.

II. Of the Foſs.

The Foſs Road is ſuppoſed to have proceeded from ſome ſtation on the ſea-coaſt of Lincolnſhire, probably between Grimſby and Saltby, croſs England in a South-weſterly direction to *Moridunum*, the great port of the Weſt: and indeed, in the ſummers of 1788 and 1789, with my learned friend, Dr. Bennet (the preſent biſhop of Cork), I traced it with little difficulty from Ludford[4], an undoubted ſtation at the head of the Bain, clearly to Lincoln, and thence into Devonſhire. From Lincoln[5], at the *diſtances* marked in the ſixth Itinerary of Antonine, are found ſtations ſo exactly anſwering to thoſe diſtances, that it appears unneceſſary to look for them any where elſe. At twelve miles from Lincoln is Brugh[6] (*Crocolana*); ſeven miles thence, at the great paſſage of the Trent, where the Weſtern branch of the Ermine-Street (which quitted the Eaſtern in its way to Ancaſter, between the preſent 95th and 96th mile-ſtones, in the great North road between Stamford and Newark) paſſed the river, not far diſtant from the preſent turnpike-gate at Thorpe, was *Ad Pontem*[7]; ſeven miles farther was *Margidunum*[8], near Eaſt Bridgford; and at the diſtance of thirteen miles, after paſſing a tumulus near Willoughby on the borders of Nottinghamſhire, the road deſcends the hill to the ſtation *Vernometum*[1], which ſtood on the banks of a ſmall rivulet in a field well known by the name of Herrings or Blackfield.

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[1] Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 168, antient ramparts, conical hill, coals; Additions, p. 171; vide Gale, as quoted by Gough, p. 99; alſo Stukeley, Itin. vol. I. p. 186 and 188; Moreton, as quoted 531.

[2] Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 193, foundations extending to Claycheſter and Claybrook, coins; Additions, p. 199; vide Stukeley, as quoted vol. I. p. 104; bricks, alſo urns. See alſo, hereafter, p. cl. cli. the Obſervations of Gale and Aſhmole.

[3] Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 331; Caer Mancegued, Additions, p. 348; coins of ſilver and braſs, intrenchments; vide Dugdale, as quoted 2081. The part in Warwickſhire, called Caſtlebanks, and that in Leiceſterſhire, Oldfield Banks, 600 feet long, and 200 broad; great ſtones, bricks, pieces of iron, and coins of gold; vide Stukeley, as quoted Itin. vol. II. p. 20; and Bray, p. 70.

[4] Gough's Camden, vol. II. Additions, p. 267, coins, and p. 278, &c. and a ſtation; vide Stukeley, as quoted Itin. vol. I. p. 95.

[5] Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 227; Lindcoit, p. 228, ramparts; Additions, p. 253, &c. coins; vide Leland, as quoted vol. I. p. 32, 33, 34; walls, 1300 feet by 1200, containing 38 acres, gateway, building 70 feet long, called Mint Wall; vide Stukeley, as quoted Itin. vol. I. p. 86; pottery, inſcriptions, and every kind of antiquity.

[6] Gough's Camden, vol. II. Additions, p. 250; vide Stukeley, as quoted vol. I. p. 98; and Horſley, p. 440 and 291; ramparts, now ploughed over, coins called Brough pennies, foundations, pots, urns, bricks; iron ore and cinders; vide Horſley as quoted, Stukeley, vol. II. p. 98, 99.

[7] Tumuli, appearances of the corners of a camp, and the remarkable circumſtance of the bending of the road on leaving it; vide Gough's Additions to Camden, vol. II. p. 290; the ground on the South ſide the Trent.

[8] Gough's Camden, vol. II. Additions, p. 249; vide Ward, as quoted by Horſley, Brit. Rom. 438 and 288; Burrough-field, Weſt of the road; vide Horſley as before, foundations, coins, urns, bricks; alſo Caſtle-hill Cloſe.

The Foſs now entering Leiceſterſhire, I ſhall take the liberty of being more particular in my deſcription of it.

After quitting the ſtation of *Vernometum*, the Foſs makes a ſmall bend (as it frequently does at entering or leaving a ſtation), but, ſoon regaining its former bearing, continues ſtraight to *Sex* or *Segs-Hill*, and, though now much defaced, is ſtill eaſily traced by its continuing almoſt always in the ſame direction, and from its being ſtill in *many* places high-ridged, and in *ſome* paved with large round ſtones.

At Sex-Hill[2] is a conſiderable tumulus, and alſo the remains of an entrenchment, where the Foſs is interſected by another road, apparently Roman, coming from Paunton on the Ermin-Street, in an E. N. Eaſterly direction, pointing towards Barrow upon Soar, and which, if continued in the ſame bearing croſs Leiceſterſhire, would have paſſed the *Via Devana* North of Markfield, and fallen into the Watling-Street, near *Etocetum*, or Wall, in Staffordſhire, at its junction with the Ryknield-Street.

From Sex-Hill, the Foſs, in going over the commons and Thruſſington Woulds, keeps generally *near the hedge*, till it deſcends into the valley beyond Ratcliff. It leaves the great oblong tumulus of Shipley-Hill[3] to the left, and, croſſing the Wreak and another ſmall rivulet near Syſton, paſſes by a vaſt tumulus at the place where the Melton Mowbray quits the Leiceſter road, and, going through Thurmaſton[4], proceeds directly to *Ratæ*[5] or Leiceſter.

In Leiceſter it joins the *Via Devana* (of which I ſhall ſpeak hereafter); and both, continuing through the town together, leave it by the great *Gate-way* ſtill remaining (but which has, I know not for what trifling reaſon, been called the Temple of Janus); and, paſſing the meadow oppoſite to King Richard's Bridge, where its original breadth is ſtill viſible, it ſuddenly turns to the left (on croſſing the ſecond branch of the Soar), over the meadows; and, gaining its old bearing, joins the Narborough turnpike, and continues with it as far as the fourth mile-ſtone from Leiceſter. The Foſs here quits the turnpike, and, going over the fields, leaves the town and church of Narborough to the left; and is ſtill quite plain as it deſcends the laſt incloſure oppoſite the Green-Lane by which the Foſs is continued to High Croſs.

Near Croft the farmers were breaking up in many places the ridge of the Roman road by carrying out their manure, when I paſſed it in 1788; and it was impoſſible not to obſerve ſtill parts of the ſtone, with which it had been paved, lying about on every ſide. Near Soar-mill, where the road has been entirely neglected, and is covered with water, one could feel plainly the broken pavement as one road over it. In a direct line, and without any variation, the Foſs continues from hence, over fields, to *Benonæ*[6], where it joins the Watling-Street[7].

III. Of the Via Devana.

The *Via Devana* runs from Colcheſter *(Camalodunum)* in Eſſex to Cheſter *(Deva Colonia)*.

This road was firſt taken notice of by the late Dr. Maſon, who, obſerving ſome parts of it quite perfect for many miles in Cambridgeſhire, hinted that, from its bearing, he ſuppoſed it was continued to Cheſter. He himſelf found it in Huntingdonſhire, Northamptonſhire, and, I believe, afterwards ſaw ſome traces of it in all the different counties from one ſide of the iſland quite to the other.

The preſent biſhop of Cork and myſelf travelled the greater part of it in the years 1788 and 1789; and I ſhall now inform you more fully of that part of it which paſſes through your county, while at the ſame time I lay down a ſhort ſketch of its general route, as it is not mentioned in any of the Itineraries.

From Colcheſter (the undoubted *Camalodunum)*, Dr. Maſon ſays, it came "by Earls Colne to Hedingham; from thence by the river to Yeldham; then, croſſing the highlands by Whitley, proceeded by the Stour to Havirhill, (probably a ſtation on it); then, paſſing Withersfield, and going through Horſeheath park to the right of lord Montford's late houſe, runs ſtraight and high raiſed for ſeveral miles to Gogmagog-hills; on deſcending which to Redcroſs (where it threw off a branch by Grancheſter to Sandy), it bears a little to the left, to avoid the fenn; but, turning on the high ground, paſſes through Cambridge, and by the preſent turnpike to Godmancheſter (the commonly-ſuppoſed *Durolepons)*, where it joins the Ermin-Street: it croſſes the Ouſe; and, going on the Weſt ſide of Huntingdon by the gallows, is ſtill viſible for two or three miles to Alconbury; from whence it croſſes the remainder of the county to Lilford-Bridge; and is ſeen plain and high raiſed on Rockingham Foreſt (as it croſſes the road from Rockingham caſtle to Kettering), bearing to a tumulus on the brow of the hill near Cottingham.

From this tumulus is plainly ſeen a windmill (in preciſely the ſame bearing beyond Medbourn); it now deſcends the hill, and, croſſing the Welland, enters Leiceſterſhire.

For three or four miles over the low grounds it is (as is generally the caſe in marſhy ſoils) obſcure; it then paſſes by Medbourn[8], an undoubted ſtation on it[9]; and beyond the village is diſtinguiſhed by quickſet planted on it, to prevent people going out of the track of the common road. It then goes under the hill on which ſtands Slauſton-mill, and is plainly ſeen on another hill, which ſeparates the pariſhes of Cranoe and Glooſton, where, as well as at Medbourn, is a tumulus. At a little diſtance from hence it enters the incloſure, and is the common bridle-way to Leiceſter. It now in many places is high raiſed, and ſo exceedingly remarkable, from its being compoſed of an artificial ſoil, as to make it impoſſible to miſtake it. In paſſing by Gartre buſh, a vicinal road appears to have croſſed it, as if coming from near Harborough, in the direction to the camp at Burrow-hill [1]. From hence it continues ſtraight, and without the leaſt variation, by Norton Hedges (near which place, on looking forwards, Markfield-windmill on the foreſt is ſeen diſtinctly over the loweſt and middle ſpire of Leiceſter), between the two Strettons, cloſe to Stoughton Grange; and from thence, though now entirely deſtroyed, over the fields to the South gate of Leiceſter.

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[1] Gough's Camden, vol. II. Additions, p. 288; tradition of an old town called Long Billington, ſtation called Herrings or Blackfield, coins, pavements, and other antiquities, alſo urns; vide Horſley, as quoted p. 437, and Gale and Stukeley, p. 101.

[2] Gough's Camden, vol. II. Additions, p. 210.

[3] Gough's Camden, vol. II. Additions, p. 210; 350 feet long, 120 broad, and 40 high, the monument probably of ſome Daniſh king; vide Olaus Wormius, who ſays that their ſepulchres are made "ad magnitudinem & figuram carinæ maximæ navis regiæ."

[4] Gough's Camden, vol. II. Additions. In 1771, a mile-ſtone found here, confirming Leiceſter to be Ratæ.

[5] Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 194, Legeceſtria, Caer Lerion. Ragæ. Additions, p. 208; Roman bricks in St. Nicholas' church. Jewry Wall or Temple of Janus, 23 yards long, and on the outſide 9 or 10 yards high, teſſelated pavement in a cellar at the Nine Elms, near All Saints' church, p. 209; two others at Cook's New Vauxhall, hypocauſt, urns, coins, &c.; rawdikes, probably a ſtadium; *Rheda* being Britiſh for a chariot.

[6] *Benonæ*, *Ratæ*, and all other towns in the plural number, were ſo called, as conſiſting originally of more towns than one: thus *Benonæ* included the preſent buildings at Clayhurſt and Claycheſter: *Ratæ*, the buildings or towns on each ſide of the river; and, among the antients, Athens was called *Athenæ*, as comprehending four diſtinct villages; and Syracuſe, *Syracuſæ*, as made up of five. WM. CORK AND ROSS.

[7] Bergier, in his very elaborate and learned treatiſe on the Roman Roads, has obſerved that the Itineraries take notice of "*ſuch parts alone of the roads as were paved.*" This may poſſibly account for no other part of the Foſs except what is included between the ſtations of Lincoln and High-croſs being mentioned in either of the Itineraries of Antonine or Richard. And as it is more than probable that the officer employed in making this part of the Foſs erected the mile-ſtones on it, the mile-ſtone found near Leiceſter fixes the *time* of its completion to the reign of Hadrian.

[8] If one were to indulge a conjecture, Medbourn might originally be called *Medium*, a name not uncommon in the Itineraries. It is nearly the centre or half-way ſtation between Colcheſter and Cheſter, the two great Roman colonies which were united by this road; and the Saxons often preſerved the firſt ſyllable of the Roman name with a termination of their own, as *Londinum*, London; *Corſtopitum*, Corbridge, &c. WM CORK AND ROSS.

[9] Gough's Camden, vol. II. Additions, p. 197; pavement; vide Ant. Soc. Min. and Stukeley, as quoted Itin. Cur. vol. I. p. 104; and coins; alſo tumuli.

It joins the Foſs, as I remarked before; and both of them continued together through the great gateway, or Janus's Temple, and croſſing the *two* branches of the Soar (the laſt near Richard's Bridge), whilſt the Foſs bears off to the left. This turns up by a bottom, to avoid a hill; and, recovering its old direction, leaves to the right the great lane, called *Anſties* or *Aſhby's* Lane; and, going ſtraight forwards 80 or 90 yards wide, pointing to a windmill, paſſes directly to Groby, where lord Stamford's houſe ſtands upon it. From Groby it paſſes "over the hill," ſays Dr. Maſon, "leaving Markfield-windmill to the South-weſt about two furlongs; then by Aſhby-de-la-Zouch to Burton." I thought, on riding over this country, that it appeared to go through Markfield, leaving the church a little to the right, and then up Stoney-Lane; whether Long-Lane was ever a part of it, I am uncertain; but it appears to be in its direction, as it points to the Ryknield-Street North of Burton.

Through the greater part of Staffordſhire it is traced with little difficulty, but more particularly from Draycot ſtraight to Lane Delph, and then by Wulſtanton church to the ſtation at Cheſterton, and thence to Nantwich and Cheſter.

As it may be a proper object of curioſity to ſome one to trace *more particularly* the *Via Devana* [2] from Groby towards Burton, I ſhall take the liberty of giving the following hints; firſt, that, invariably on all the Roman roads which I have ſeen throughout England (and I have traveled moſt of them), tumuli or barrows are found on every eminence (unleſs they have been ſince deſtroyed), and generally the two ſucceſſive ones in ſight of each other (as the direction probably by which the engineer originally laid out the road), as well as at all thoſe places where any vicinal road branched off from the great ſtreet, or paved way, to ſome dependant camp or inferior ſtation; ſecondly, that all Roman roads run invariably in a ſtraight line, except where they meet with ſome *local* impediment, ſuch as a ſteep mountain or a deep ravine, or where they bend out of their general direction to approach or leave a ſtation, or to throw off ſome vicinal road.

And that great caution muſt be uſed, leſt the perſon ſhould be miſled by roads having *the ſame name* with the one he is exploring, as generally all roads or lanes *leading to ſuch general road* are called by the name of the great road or ſtreet itſelf. Thus, at Leiceſter, the lane which leads *to the Foſs* is called *The Foſs*: thus, at Cirenceſter, the great road which comes from Wincheſter by Wanborough, in the part *near Cirenceſter* (through which the Foſs itſelf paſſes), is called *The Foſs Road*, though in a contrary direction from the general bearing of the Foſs. And the *ſame* road near Wincheſter is called *The Ikenield-Street*, though in a quite contrary bearing to that great Britiſh way, *becauſe it led to it*. Many other inſtances may be given, becauſe ſuch miſtakes exiſt about every ſtation; but I ſhall only mention one more, which is that at Bath (another great ſtation on our Foſs Road); almoſt all the ſmaller ways or lanes leading to it are called by the general name of the great road to which they led, "*The Foſs Road.*"

Beſides what I have mentioned, I have heard there is a camp, probably Roman, at Ratby [3], N. W. of Leiceſter, and trenches at Saltby [4]: and a teſſellated pavement, coins of Conſtantine, and urns, &c. have been found at Rodeley [5] near Mountſorrel.

T. LEMAN, *Bath*, *Feb.* 21, 1792.

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[1] Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 193; walls incloſing 18 acres; Additions, p. 112; within the ditch fourſcore acres, walls, and gold and ſilver Roman coins; vide Leland, as quoted vol. V. p. 93; the camp contains 16 acres; the rampart, vaſt ſtones covered with turf, and a ditch; Stukeley, as quoted, p. 102, 103.

[2] It would be worth while to examine the two roads which we ſuſpect to be Roman; viz. the one that croſſes the *Foſs* at Segshill; and the one that croſſes the *Via Devana* near Gartre Buſh. Probably other ſtations will be found; for, it appears, by Mr. Leman's obſervations and my own, that this iſland had many more towns and roads in it than has been generally imagined. I have found undoubted marks of five roads round the town of Cambridge only. WM. CORK AND ROSS. [See p. cliv.]

[3] See a ſketch of this camp in plate VI; and a more particular deſcription of it will be given under the hiſtory of Ratby pariſh.

[4] See what is ſaid of theſe trenches by Mr. Mounſey, under Saltby, p. 305.

[5] Theſe will be particularized in their proper places.

II. Additional Obſervations; by the Biſhop of CORK AND ROSS [6].

"The firſt ſtation from Lincoln was *Crococolana*, probably Brough. We ſaw an urn, a ſpear, and other Roman Antiquities found there. Collingham, where ſome antiquaries would ſend us, is too far out of the road, and, in this Iter at leaſt, it is probable that no ſtation was out of the road at all; *for, the number of miles from Leiceſter to Lincoln by the Foſs, at preſent, agrees exactly to the ſpecified diſtance in both Antonine and Richard between Ratæ and Lindum formerly: which makes it impoſſible for the Romans to have gone to any ſtation much either to the right or left of the preſent road.* Suppoſing, then, Crococolana to be Brugh, the next ſtation is *Ad Pontem* [7], 7 miles, and, paſſing through Newark to Thorpe Bar, is a ſituation very like one: the Trent comes cloſe to the road which makes a bend (one of the marks of a ſtation) to that point: the diſtance anſwers exactly; and directly oppoſite to the other ſide of the river, 4 miles off, is Southwell, where Roman antiquities have been found, and which was called by the Saxons *Tiovulfingaceſter*, a termination given almoſt excluſively to Roman cities. At Southwell, then, might be the Roman town; a bridge near the Trent connected it with the Foſs, and, Newark not then exiſting, it was a great paſs into Nottinghamſhire. At the Southern end of the bridge, on the high bank of the river, was perhaps a ſmall ſtation or fort to protect it, which would be called the *Statio ad Pontem*, as the *Statio ad Anſam*, *ad Trivonam*, and others in the Itineraries. And perhaps this idea will reconcile the jarring numbers of Antonine and Richard, one of them ſtopping at the bridge, and therefore calling it *ſeven* miles from *Crococolana*; the other croſſing to the city, and thence putting it down at *twelve*. When the caſtle at Newark was built in king Stephen's time, both *Crococolana* and *Ad Pontem* would be robbed of their materials, both lying ſo near and convenient for water-carriage; which will account for there being no remains diſtinguiſhable at either of them [8].

"Our next ſtation is *Margidunum*, 12 miles. Eaſt Bridgford, where abundant remains have been found, anſwers exactly: another proof that *Ad Pontem* is where we placed it. A little beyond Bridgeford the turnpike to Nottingham turns off to the right;

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[6] See Throſby's "Hiſtory of Leiceſter, 1791," p. 14.

[7] *Ad Pontem* means no more than the way-poſt *To the Bridge*, meaning that leading to Southwell, which was certainly a Roman town. See p. cl. note 1. G. A.

[8] Raſtall, from much ingenious reaſoning, the diſcovery of Roman coins, and from antient and reſpectable authority, fixes the Roman *Ad Pontem*, afterwards the *Tiovulſingaceſter* of the Saxons, at Southwell.

but the Foſs, though now unfrequented, continues its name and courſe over the Wolds, *per vaſta plana*, as old Higden calls them, to Willoughby.

"Near Willoughby, in the neighbourhood of Over and Nether Broughton[1], Stukeley fixes a ſtation. Coins have been found there. The diſtance anſwers to *Vernometum*; but Stukeley miſtakes the name, and ſuppoſes it *Margidunum*, an error which has cauſed others in his work, and which is the more unaccountable, as, in conſequence of it, he has no place for *Vernometum* at all, and ſuppoſes it to be ſomewhere or another (he does not pretend to gueſs where) out of the road[2].

"The moſt remarkable place beyond Willoughby is *Segs*, or *Sex*, *Hill*, where is a barrow, and ſeems to have been a ſmall ſtation not noticed by the Itineraries, and where a large Roman road croſſes the Foſs in a direction from Wall in Staffordſhire *(Etocetum)* towards Grantham, or the towns on the Ermen-Street. The Foſs ſtill continues without a poſſibility of miſtaking it, being extremely broad, and ſometimes raiſed, till it meets the Melton road about 4 miles from Leiceſter. Here the turnpike, as uſual, and the neighbouring great town, has deſtroyed it. But, in making the preſent road, a pedeſtal was diſcovered, and near it a ſtone bearing an inſcription that it was two miles *à Ratis*: the ſtone is ſtill in the pig-market[3] at Leiceſter, and the pedeſtal left covered in the high road, which therefore goes certainly in the track of the old Foſs.—At Leiceſter, the Temple of Janus, as it is called, appears to me the *Janua* of the old city. The more I examine it, the more my idea is confirmed. The Foſs went out at it; and in the meadow between the Temple of Janus and the old bridge, over which king Richard was carried, (a circumſtance which ſhews it was the old entrance into the town[4]), the traces of it are very apparent. A Roman bridge, I have no doubt, ſtood on the very ſpot of this Saxon one, which is now walled up and neglected[5]. The Foſs, after paſſing the bridge, bore a little way full Weſt, perhaps to clear the walls of the town; a moſaic pavement on the left ſhewing us it extended farther than it does at preſent; and then, turning directly South, regains both its old name and direction, and bears right for *Vennones* or Cleyceſter."

WM. CORK AND ROSS.

III. Extract from Mr. ROGER GALE's "Eſſay on the Four Great Roman Ways."

After tracing the Foſs from Totneſs into Warwickſhire, Mr. Gale obſerves, "that the courſe of it through that county is very plain and conſpicuous. From Stretton ſuper Roſs it runs to Hawford, where it paſſes the Stour; and then leaving Combrook, Compton, Murdack, Lighthorn and Cheſterton a little on the Eaſt, it croſſes the Leam to the Weſtward of Marton. Then going through Stretton upon Dunſmore, Brettford upon Avon, and Brinklow, and after that leaving Stretton ſubtus Foſſe, Stret-Aſton, and Monks Kirby on the Eaſt, in which pariſh part of it lies open like a ditch, having not been filled with ſtones and gravel as in moſt other places, it cuts the Watling-Street, and enters Leiceſterſhire at the High Croſs[6]. From High Croſs it takes its courſe in a line almoſt parallel to the Soar, running about half a mile South-eaſt from Sharnford, which I ſuppoſe owes its name to it. Thence it goes towards Narborough, where it appears a little Weſt of the town: then to Langham Bridges, and ſo to the Weſtgate of Leiceſter. From Leiceſter, Higden tells us, the Foſs went through the Waſts toward Newark. What theſe Waſts were is hard to define; perhaps part of them might be the Foreſt of Charnwood. That it ran not far from the edge of it, is evident, by its leaving Leiceſter without entering it, and croſſing the Soar, about two miles lower, at a place called Calveswater, to Thurmaſton; whence it paſſes the river Eye at Lewen Bridge, and then goes on to Seggs-hill, near Segrave, and ſo to Willoughby on the Wolds in Nottinghamſhire, where it may be ſeen a little Eaſt from Widmerpole by the Lodge on the Wolds, and again in Eaſt-Bridgeford fields: ſo that the *Vaſta plana*, which Higden ſays this road paſſed towards Newark, ſeem to be no other than what are now called the Wolds in this country."

Of the Watling-Street road, Mr. Gale ſays, that "it is the boundary of the counties of Warwick and Leiceſter; and the places it makes its neareſt approaches to in this part of its courſe, are Catthorpe, Shawell, Benſford-bridge, and Bitteſby, which it croſſes, as it does the Foſs-way at High Croſs, near Cleyceſter."

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[1] See more particularly under that pariſh.

[2] As the diſtance between Leiceſter and Lincoln ſeems, by modern maps, to be 51 miles, and in the Itinerary of Antonine 53, (which is a very wonderful agreement); it is plain, that all the places mentioned muſt lie on the ſtrait line of the Foſs; and, if ſo, you cannot go from it, either to right or left, for *Vernometum* or *Margidunum*. But, of all the ſtudies, this is perhaps the leaſt ſatisfactory. There are difficulties within ten miles of London, a well-known country, that cannot ſatisfactorily be got over. G. A.

[3] In the mayoralty of alderman Biſhop, 1783, an effectual attempt was made to eſtabliſh a pig-market in the Belgrave-gate, the ſpot where the milliary is now placed.

[4] How doth a foot-bridge three feet wide ſhew this? Perhaps it was only a private bridge of the friers. G. A.

[5] It has ſince fallen down; but, luckily, not before a good view of it was taken by Mr. Schnebbelie.

[6] "Juſt upon the edge of Leiceſterſhire and Warwickſhire, at High Croſs, I met the Watling-Street, my future conductor. *Benonis* ſtands in the interſection of the two great Roman roads that traverſe the kingdom obliquely, and ſeems to be the centre of England, and higheſt ground; and from hence rivers run every way. The Foſs went acroſs the back-ſide of the inn, and ſo towards Bath. The ground hereabouts, the ſite of the antient city, is very rich; and many antiquities, ſtones, Roman bricks, &c. have been dug up: Roman coins were found when they ploughed the field Weſt of the croſs. Mr. Lee, of Leiceſter, informs me of a Roman urn, in his poſſeſſion, found at High Croſs: digging for a vault, in the church, for the late lord Denbigh, they found a dozen of them covered with Roman bricks. Foundations of houſes have been frequently dug up along the ſtreet here, all the way to Cleyceſter. The bearing of the Foſs here is exactly North-eaſt and South-weſt, as upon the moor on this ſide Lincoln. In the garden before the inn was a *tumulus*, lately taken away: under it they found the body of a man upon the plain ſurface, as likewiſe under ſeveral others hereabouts upon the Watling-Street. Cloudbury-hill, two thorn-buſhes upon a *tumulus* on the Foſs, is ſuppoſed the ſepulchre of one Claudius. The city probably was of a ſquare form, humouring the croſſing of the roads, and had conſequently four ſtreets and four quarters. Many foundations are dug up along all the roads. It commands a charming proſpect to *Ratæ*, *Vernometum*, Coventry, &c. and quite round. You go through a gate by the croſs to regain the Foſs: at the length of a paſture it meets the true old road. Being now got upon the Watling-Street, I made this remark of it, that it is the direct road to Rome; for, take a ruler, and lay it in a map of Europe from Cheſter through London and Dover, and it makes a ſtrait line with Rome: ſo the great founders had this ſatisfaction when they travelled upon it, that they were ever going upon the line that led to the Imperial Capitol." Dr. Stukeley, Itin. vol. I. p. 110.

IV. Mr. Ashmole to Sir William Dugdale, on the Watling-Street Road[1], 1657.

After parting from you at Rothwell, I met with nothing obſervable in my journey, ſave a very large rampire at Goldſborough in Northamptonſhire, which is ſituate upon a high hill, and preſents a large proſpect every way. The difference and imperfect directions of the countrymen cauſed me to waſte ſix hours before I got to Antonine's *Bennavena*, and our Weedon. There I entered Watling-ſtreet (which the people yet call *The Street-way)*; and within a mile the old Roman-way diſcovers itſelf very plainly, the ridge continued perfectly viſible for another mile; and then at Norton it is taken-in by incloſures, where now the common road, turning a little on the right hand, does about half a mile farther re-enter Watling-ſtreet. Thence it is plain to New-Inn; and four miles farther I met with the veſtigia of an antient fort, about a bow-ſhot on the right hand of the way, over againſt Lilburn; the outward line contained about an acre of ground, within which was a mount like the keep of an old caſtle, ſurrounded with a trench, and over againſt it the ground raiſed like a half-moon, whoſe horns entered the other trench. I heard of no other name for it than *The Round Hill.* The river Avon runs near it on the North. A mile farther, in the valley, ſtands another houſe called *New-Inn* alſo, but of antienter ſtanding than the former, and diſtinguiſhed only by its lying under Shawell. Mine hoſt told me, it had been an abbey called *Holywell.* Here ſpying ſome ſmall trenches lately made to drain the adjacent meadow, I went to them, and found many pieces of Roman brick and tile caſt up, and they ſay that Roman coin is found thereabouts; but though I have met with none there, nor in all my journey, yet have I left word with divers to lay up for me what they ſhall hereafter find. About a mile hence there is a tumulus[2] raiſed in the very middle of the highway, which methought was worth obſerving; but from thence to High Croſs I ſaw nothing worthy taking notice of; but there (near the place where Foſs from Leiceſter and Watling-ſtreet from Weedon make a right angle) is the foundation (as I gueſs) of a Roman temple, about ſix yards long, and four yards broad; and where, they ſay, not long ſince, was a thing like a ſilver mace dug up (which the people will needs have to be the mayor's mace of the city when it ſtood); I ſuppoſe it might be ſome enſign of honour, or pontifical inſtrument, belonging to the prieſt, or uſed in ſacrifice. The long pole ſet up at this place, with four arms (directing the way from London to Weſt Cheſter, and from York to Briſtol), was erected by one Mr. Anthony Faunt, of Claybrook, who was, I hear, a lover of antiquities, with whom lived one Mr. Broxhorne, a great collector of the coins found hereabout; but what is become of him I could not learn. On the top, the date of its erection, viz. Sept. 14, 1640. Coming near Hinckley, I perceived the old way has been taken into Sketchley Field, and continued for a mile: from whence, till I came near the river Anchor, little was obſervable; but, about a bow-ſhot on this ſide the bridge, the old Roman way paſſes through the middle of a ſquare fortification, which contains about two acres of ground. This place deſerves ſome farther conſideration, it ſeeming to be ſituate at the very entrance of old *Mandueſſedum*[3]. Thence (a mile on the left hand) I could diſcern the tumulus upon Oldbury; but the day was too far ſpent to ride up to it. Being paſt a mile from Atherſton, methought Watling-ſtreet ſtruck an oblique line to Falkeſley; and though the woods denied me the help to judge, which the champain had afforded me, yet, by obſerving the poſition of the ſun, I was ſomething perſuaded to credit this my opinion; but I will not poſitively aver it, till I ſhall trace this way with a needle. From Falkeſley, I found the old way hold on very direct and viſible, till I came within half a mile of *Etocetum*, and there it is apparently cut off, or rather ſunk in the bogs, juſt when Ickenild-ſtreet croſſes it; ſo that the preſent road takes upon the right hand, and about half a mile farther enters the old way again at Wall. Thus far I traced, and viewed what now ſeems obſervable in this antient Roman way (with thoſe parts of it wherein two others of the antient Roman roads croſs it); and now let me farther tell you, that looking back from the highway, over againſt Round Hill, towards New Inn, I diſcerned the track to be a little arched, and inclining North-weſt, which adds ſome ground to your opinion, that the courſe of Watling-ſtreet is ſomewhat bending through Warwickſhire. The like arch, I obſerved to be from the place where we croſſed this ſtreet-way, from Newnham to Lutterworth; and both theſe proſpects were about four miles in length. However, I could not diſcern the leaſt variation from a ſtrait line in any other part of the way; but there, I confeſs, the wood grew on me too faſt, and cut the proſpect too ſhort, to make my obſervation ſo exact as I did in the champain; and therefore I muſt wait for a clearer ſatisfaction, till the needle determines it. It has created ſome wonder in me ſince, how ſuch an eminent road, ſo ſtrait, ſo ſolidly founded with ſtones and gravel, and its ridge ſo firmly raiſed, ſhould become ſo much neglected; whereas there is not a more boggy and rotten road than in that other (when the old one is forſaken) almoſt to Coventry. Beſides, in my opinion, the journey from Weedon to Lichfield, through Watling-ſtreet, is ſhorter by three or four miles, than if you go by Coventry.

E. Ashmole, April 20, 1657.

V. Remarks on the Foss Road, by the Rev. Dr. Pegge.

One of the moſt conſiderable Roman roads was the Foſs-way, which, coming from the South-weſt, pointed North-eaſt. 'Quarum viarum,' ſays Higden, '*prima et maxima Foſſa* dicitur ab Auſtro in Boream extenſa, quæ incipit ab angulo Cornubiæ apud *Toteneſſe*, et terminatur in fine Scotiæ apud Cateneſſe[4].' This is taken from Jeffrey of Monmouth[5], who pretends it was originally made by Belinus, long before the Romans had any concern with our iſland. But Jeffrey, or rather his Britiſh original, is as wrong in the direction of the Foſs-way as he is in the maker of it: and Ranulf Higden corrects him accordingly: 'Verius tamen ſecundum alios incipit in Cornubiâ, tendenſque per Devoniam, Somerſete, juxta Tetteburiam, ſupra Cotteſwold, juxta Coventriam, uſque Leiceſtriam procedit, indeque per vaſta plana verſus Newark progrediens, diutius apud Lincolniam terminatur.' This road, which he ſays came from Leiceſter by way of Newark to Lincoln, occurs in the 6th Iter of Antoninus, where it is part of the road, which comes from London to Lincoln by way of Leiceſter."

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[1] "Our Antiquaries are much at a loſs, after torturing of words and languages, to find out the reaſon of the name of this ſtreet, which is ſo notorious, that many other bye-roads of the Romans, in different parts of the kingdom, have taken the ſame, and it became almoſt the common appellative of ſuch roads. My judgement of it is this: it is natural to denominate great roads from the places they tend to, as the Icening-ſtreet from the Iceni: the Akeman-ſtreet is ſaid to come from Akemanceſter: in Wiltſhire and in other places, the way to Exeter they call the Exeter road, though a hundred miles off: ſo the London road is every where inquired for as the moſt remarkable place: thus *Watling-ſtreet*, tending directly to Ireland, no doubt was called the Iriſh road, that is the *Gathelian* road, *Gathelin-ſtreet*; whence our preſent word *Wales* from *Gauls*, *warden* from *guardian*, &c." Stukeley, Itin. vol. I. p. 111.

[2] Commonly called *Cloudeſley Buſh*, where formerly was a beacon, and ſuppoſed to have been the burial-place of Claudius, mentioned in the inſcription at High Croſs. See Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. II. p. 92; and Stukeley's Itinerary, p. 111.

[3] See p. clii.

[4] R. Higden, p. 196.

[5] Galf. Monm. III. c. 5. "Juſſitque [Belinus] viam ex cæmento et lapidibus fabricari: quæ inſulam in longitudinem a Cornubio mari uſque ad Cathneſſium littus ſecaret: & ad civitates quæ intra eam erant recto limite duceret. Fol. XVIII. b. edit. Aſcenſii.

VI. EXCURSION from NEWARK in NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, along the FOSS ROAD[1], to HIGH CROSS in LEICESTERSHIRE, in October 1791, by Mr. THROSBY.

Theſe two places are diſtant from each other about 47 miles in a right line; and the intermediate ſpace contains part of one of the four great military works executed by the Romans, while this country was under their dominion.

If Camden imagined that the world would laugh at his folly in traverſing the Watling-ſtreet road (another Roman work), "purpoſely to ſeek out towns of ſpecial memory;" what muſt I expect, who undertook this journey, through mire and clay, in the month of October, without having an equal motive; becauſe the ſtations, or Roman towns, *from* Newark, are now either pretty well aſcertained, or not to be now recovered?

Many perſons have written largely and decidedly concerning theſe *Itinera*, who have never ſeen them. Others have ſeen them, like myſelf, partially, and have particularized the whole. My account is confined to general obſervations, which an actual view of its preſent ſtate ſuggeſted, as deſtitute of conjecture as, it may be thought by ſome, of real importance.

After the paſſing of almoſt 2000 years, we may readily conceive how much it muſt have ſuffered in its form and magnitude. In ſpite of encroachment, dictated by avarice, it ſtill remains a monument of honour and high antiquity: its courſe, the diſtance I have travelled it, may be traced with eaſe, even where the lord of the manor has by incloſure called it his own.

The annexed plan of the Foſs road[2], which I have laid down from obſervations on this journey (not from a ſurvey according to mathematical rules and inſtruments, but chiefly from appearance), I flatter myſelf, is done with ſome degree of accuracy. It will ſhew the reader, at one view, the courſe it takes through the country, and it will ſerve alſo as a reference to the general remarks which follow. From the 12th mile to the 36th, and from the 40th to the 46th, is now a gravel road.

I began this route, in October 1791, at *Newark*, which is ſuppoſed to be the Roman AD PONTEM, and lies on the Foſs from Lincoln. In vain have the learned ſtruggled to remove *Ad Pontem* hence, and to fix it at *Southwell*, and I know not where. Arguments, however, it muſt be allowed, ſeem more in favour of Southwell than Newark, although the former lies at more than three miles diſtance from the Road, over the Trent. Here Roman coins and pottery have been frequently found; but Newark, which was built ſo lately as the reign of king Stephen, is deſtitute of thoſe honourable tokens of antiquity.

The road from Newark to Thorp bar, at the diſtance of about four miles, is ſpacious, on a level country, paſſing through the lordſhip of Farndon to Thorp lane-end. When nearly oppoſite to Thorp bar, you are in view of Southwell minſter, on the right, over the Trent, which ſerpentines delightfully hereabouts. Here, we are told, was formerly a bridge over the Trent to Southwell (though now not a veſtige of it remains); near which ſtood a ſmall ſtation, it is imagined, as a protection to the paſſage over it. At Stoke, a little farther on the road, perhaps half a mile, there is every appearance of the ſite of a large antient building, which might eaſily command the bridge. It is on a bold eminence, near the church[3], and overlooks the Trent. The ground on the ſummit of this eminence lies in ridges, over more than an acre of land; it is an admirable ſituation for a caſtle, and commands a great extent of country. It is called *The Hall Cloſe*, and places near it are called (why I know not) *Stoke-red-gutter*, and *The Blind Mare's Steps*. Neither Newark nor Southwell anſwer with reſpect to diſtance ſo well as this place. In the table from *Margidunum* to *Ad Pontem* it is put down ſeven miles, to which the bridge, ſuppoſed to have been over the Trent to near Thorp bar, Southwell, anſwers nearly. The eminence at Stoke, and the place where the bridge ſtood, have a ſhort and eaſy communication.

Great part of the road between Stoke and Eaſt Bridgeford retains its antient and venerable tokens of furrowed age. The gorſe and black thorn ſpring from the uncultivated ſoil, and grow luxuriantly; and in ſome places the ſpreading oaks ſhade the paſſage, and intercept the ſight. Being confined, in conſequence, from viewing diſtant objects, the mind is naturally employed in contemplating the woody ſcenery with which this country abounded when the Romans made theſe memorable paſſages through it.

Nothing, in my opinion, can rob Eaſt Bridgeford of its Roman honours. Here you have the moſt indiſputable proofs of its high antiquity. An antient encampment; the name of *barrow*, which a place in this field ſtill retains; the diſcovery of Roman coins and Roman pottery; the diſtance from Willoughby, the next ſtation, agreeing exactly with the route; all together form ſuch ſtrong evidence as will admit of no objection to the general opinion, that Eaſt Bridgeford was the MARGIDUNUM of the Romans.

The road from the Foſs to the village is in a right line, very ſpacious, the length of more than half a mile. The village (or rather the lanes leading to it) is a labyrinth the way I entered it. The numerous paſſages, opening to the more numerous incloſures adjoining the village, miſguide you: the trees in the hedge-rows are lofty, numerous, and meet each other; which makes the lanes gloomy and miry, and ſome of them almoſt impaſſable.

From a kind of cliff, near the church, you command extenſive proſpects of the country over the Trent; near which commences the upper Foſs-way marked in the plan. I doubt not but moſt ſtations, which lay any way from the road, had another leſs-frequented paſſage, for nearneſs, in a direct line, from the ſtation to the main road. This occurs at Leiceſter.

At a place called *Caſtle-hill*, partly upon the main Foſs road oppoſite to this village, a labourer of this place, I was informed, by digging, diſcovered an earthen pot full of coins; but nobody could tell me even of what ſort they were. One of the oldeſt men in the village had heard of coins and other things of antiquity being found there, but had never ſeen any.

Hence, with the Reverend Mr. Anderſon, vicar of St. Nicholas, Leiceſter, I travelled to Bingham, which inclines about a mile and a quarter from the Foſs road; and next morning continued our route towards *Willoughby*, VERNOMETUM. The road from Newark to Bingham is all well gravelled; but from Bingham we found it, in many places, very indifferent indeed.

In ſome places the old pack-horſe road is ſtill viſible and uſeful, and in others it is grown over with graſs. When you have travelled a mile or two, the country on the left opens delightfully to view. Belvoir caſtle, as a diſtant object, with extenſive valleys at its baſe, ſits as a moſt noble creſt upon a broad ſhield. About four miles from Bingham, Nottingham, Wollaton-hall, &c. are pleaſing objects, and appear as if they were cloſe at hand.

About Cotgrave ſome very inconſiderate mind has juſt cauſed two horrid pits to be made, right acroſs the Foſs-road, at the diſtance from each other only five yards, to get lime-ſtone, as I am told, to mend the roads of a new encloſure. They are ſunk, ſquare and ſteep, to the depth of ſeven or eight feet. A traveller, in the night, could ſcarcely avoid falling into one of them, in which caſe his horſe and ſelf muſt inevitably periſh [1].

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[1] Mr. Bartlett's plan of the Foſs Road, taken from the Hiſtory of Manceter (*Mandueſſedum*) is here annexed; ſee plate VI.

[2] Mr. Throſby's plan is alſo here given in plate VI.

[3] Sir George Bromley's ſeat is on the right of the church a few paces.

Near a lodge houſe, a little farther on, called *Free-Maſons Arms*, the following lordſhips join; *Outhorp*, *Kinholton*, *Cotgrave*, and *Staunton*: *Clipſton* and *Widmerpool* nearly meet them.

Beyond this lodge, the Foſs puts on a broad and venerable feature. The autumnal hue on the oaks, the black thorn, and wild ſhrubs which bound it, raiſed our ideas of its high antiquity.

Willoughby, the VERNOMETUM of the Romans, lies with a bend from the Foſs, but not now ſo eaſily to be traced as at the laſt ſtation; nor are there at Willoughby thoſe diſtinct and indiſputable marks of an intrenchment, or other military works, which are viſible at Eaſt Bridgeford. But here alſo the eminence overlooking the brook, and the Moſaic pavements and coins found there, as mentioned by the induſtrious Stukeley, are evidences ſufficient to eſtabliſh our belief that Willoughby was the *Vernometum* of the Itinerary.

Between Willoughby and Segs-hill is a conſiderable curve in the road, occaſioned doubtleſs by the viſible encroachments thereabouts; for farther on the Foſs is about 200 yards over [2], and here not 100. Near Segs-hill it is the broadeſt, conſiderably, between Newark and *High Croſs*, VENONES.

Near Segs-hill ſix lordſhips meet, viz. *Ragdale*, *Old Dalby*, *Willoughby*, *Burton*, *Segrave*, and *Thruſſington*. Segs-hill is in the pariſh of Dalby; and by ſome it has been imagined a ſmall ſtation, a thing not uncommon upon the Roman roads, near a grand ſtation, which lay at ſome diſtance from the road.

About a mile from this place you ſee all that is very eminent in the county to much advantage. The Foreſt hills form a grand line, linked to Buddon-wood; and, on the other hand, Burrow-hill, in a range of elevated ſtations, is chained, as it were, to Bilſden Copley. The villages below ſit in the happieſt order behind each other, backed by the handſome tower of Melton Mowbray. Theſe are ſeen to the beſt advantage about Thruſſington.

The line of the Foſs, near Radcliffe-on-the-Wreke, is very ſtrait, but uneven; you paſs over ſeveral lofty ſwells of the earth. The Daniſh tumuli in this lordſhip, mentioned by Mr. Carte, are at hand. The ground near is formed on one ſide not unlike the Rawdikes [3] at Leiceſter, but probably not a work of art, as they are.

Between this place and Syſton are ſome extenſive valley views, diverſified with pleaſing objects; Queneborough's beautiful ſpire is not the leaſt. Hence you paſs over an old bridge, which ſpans the *Wreke*, at the extremity of Syſton meadow. It appears to have wintered many a rough blaſt: and is now decrepid in its worn-out ſtumps, but they are not Roman.

In Syſton Liberty, through which the Foſs paſſes, the Road is ſtrangely diſmembered. The gripe of violence and power has ſeized it, and left the ſhadow for the ſubſtance; it is narrowed to a ſlender lane, the moſt filthy that ever man paſſed.

Hence we continued our route over the Nether Foſs road, through Thurmaſton, to *Leiceſter*, the RATÆ of the Romans. The other road ſhewn in the engraving continues in a ſtraight line near the Soar, by Burſtall, Belgrave, and Leiceſter abbey, to Danet's Hall, which is much croſſed by other roads near Leiceſter, and diminiſhed in many places by encroachments.

It would be needleſs to attempt to ſhew, and vanity in me to endeavour to prove, in this place, the great antiquity of *Leiceſter*. It is the undoubted and generally acknowledged RATÆ [4] in this route. Roman coins found here are innumerable; fragments of Moſaic pavement are dug up frequently, and Roman pottery. Strong foundations of old walls of amazing thickneſs, of foreſt ſtone, lie in all directions, and at great depths, in the old part of the town, towards the river. The Jewry Wall, and the milliary ſtone [5] now placed in Belgrave-gate, are ſtill viſible and moſt inconteſtible monuments of its Roman antiquity.

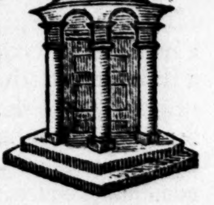
The Foſs to Redhouſe, on the Narborough road, is now but little frequented, and is much diſmembered, ſcarcely a trace of it in ſome places being left. The road from and to the ſtation was probably over the old river, near Braunſton gate; I have marked that paſſage in the plan.

The Foſs, from its junction [6] at Redhouſe, about a mile from Leiceſter, nearly to Enderby, is ſpacious except in one place, a little beyond the turnpike, on the right: there it has been lately much diminiſhed, and is ſhamefully narrow. Beyond Enderby alſo, in ſome places, it has been materially diminiſhed by former encroachments, which give it ſome aukward curves. Near Langham Bridges, which croſs the Soar, Croft Hill looks boldly. Theſe bridges, as they are called, or rather bridge, are an object of ſome note. They are built over a ſwampy part of the Foſs, and extend over two acres of ground. They, for their ſimplicity, muſt be regarded as the moſt antient work of labour, excepting the Foſs itſelf, between Newark and High Croſs. The arches are built of foreſt ſtone, without much deſign but that of durability. They are narrow, and without a fence or wall on either ſide; and in ſome places they ſo reſemble the rock itſelf, peeping through the moſs and ruſhes, jointed with ſuch admirable mortar, exhibiting through age the ſame feature as the ſtone, that you are at a loſs to know whether they be not ſome apertures in a rock, naturally favourable to the paſſage of the ſtream.

Beyond this bridge, towards Sutton, the Foſs puts on its wonted appearance, cloathed with its natural ornaments, the bramble, the thorn, and the oak; but it is not ſo ſpacious as at Segs-hill and Willoughby.

Beyond Sutton, at a place called *Soar Mill* (the firſt mill upon the river), it is almoſt choaked up.

Further on, it is almoſt loſt with incloſures, particularly about Froleſworth and Sharnford, and ſo on to *High Croſs*, which marked the ſite of the Roman VENONES, afterwards the city of CLEYCESTER; but which is now itſelf a ruin, ſtricken by lightning the latter end of the ſummer of 1791, when the annexed ſketch of it was taken by the late Mr. John Robinſon of Hinckley.



J. T.

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[1] I hope, before this caution meets the public eye, the author of ſuch an indiſcreet act will be made ſenſible of the danger which awaits a night traveller, that ſome preventative may be applied.

[2] This is a vaſt breadth indeed, when our broadeſt modern roads are only ordered to be 60 feet; can any one wonder that, in ſo rich and valuable a ſoil, it ſhould be pared away on both ſides on an incloſure taking place? Care, however, ſhould have been taken that the narrowed road ſhould be properly mended. G. A.

[3] See what is ſaid on theſe famous veſtiges of antiquity in the early part of the hiſtory of Leiceſter, p. *4; and ſee an admeaſurement of them in plate VI.

[4] Where the *towns* exiſted *before* the *road*, the *latter*, if the towns were *at a conſiderable* diſtance from its general bearing, turned out of its ſtraight courſe to go down to them—regaining, on leaving ſuch towns, its old bearing as ſoon as poſſible:—Where the towns were *near* it, it threw off at paſſing ſuch towns a branch at right angles to them. In general, the towns which are of a Roman form, and which ſtand on the military ways, were ſtations erected by themſelves, bearing perhaps the name of the Britiſh towns, though not ſtanding preciſely on the ſame ſpot which they did. Thus the Romans removed the preſent Wincheſter from Old Wincheſter; Carliſle from Old Carliſle; Colcheſter from Lexden; and Caiſtor near Norwich from Taeſboro; and I have great reaſon to doubt whether the preſent Leiceſter is the ſite of the Britiſh town, though it was certainly that of the Romans.—Q. was not therefore Ratby, or Rawdikes, the antient town? T. LEMAN.

[5] I reckon the milliary ſtood near the word *Thurmaſton* in the plan, or two miles from *Ratæ* along the Northern diverticulum. *Vernometum* too and *Margidunum* ſeem to ſtand off the direct line, as I believe was the general practice: and ſo Dr. Ch. Maſon thought moſt, if not all, the great towns did, in the road from Colcheſter to Weſt Cheſter. G. A.

[6] This, I ſuppoſe, means the Southern diverticulum. G. A.

VII. Obſervations on the Foſs and VIA DEVANA, by the Rev. THOMAS REYNOLDS.

"An opinion prevails very generally at Leiceſter, that the Foſs-road did not paſs through the town, but left it about a quarter of a mile, paſſing behind Weſt-cotes, and cloſe by Danet's hall, and afterwards, at no great diſtance, by the abbey, going towards Belgrave, and reſuming its line again ſomewhere near Thurmaſton. But this has the appearance of a traditional error, if we examine the map, which affords much better evidence than even perſonal inſpection in ſuch matters, becauſe it ſhews the line of the road cleared from thoſe little irregularities which ſeem conſiderable to the eye in viewing a mile or two, but are nothing as parts of a great whole. By the map, the line comes from High Croſs on the one ſide direct to the Weſt bridge. A bend in the road at Narborough was occaſioned by its being more convenient for the turnpike-road to paſs through the village; but the line of it is well known. From Segs-hill to Thurmaſton the courſe of it could not well be ſtraiter; and it continues the ſame from Thurmaſton to Leiceſter, coming along the ſtreet called Belgrave gate, to the point where formerly ſtood the Eaſt gate. It is much more natural to think it would paſs through a town of ſuch eminence as the antient *Ratæ*, rather than by it; and there might be another reaſon for it, which muſt have been the convenience of paſſing the river; for, though bridges might not be ſo common in the Roman times as now, it cannot be thought they would neglect thoſe conveniences in the neighbourhood of their ſtations, which might have, in the winter ſeaſon at leaſt, very frequently brought them into great hazard, by their not being able to aſſiſt each other on account of the floods. The road by Danet's hall being a branch of the great road, however, might take its name; and ſo it certainly has done, and retained it ſo effectually as to have blotted out the remembrance of the antient courſe of the road, did not the line in the map enable us to correct the error.

If I recollect right, Dr. Stukeley is of opinion, that the walls of *Ratæ* occupied nearly the ſame ground as the walls of the old town of Leiceſter[1]; and the approach of the Foſs to the Eaſt and Weſt gates, and of the Gartre road to another point in the wall, ſeems to ſupport this opinion. I perfectly remember being told by my father, when I was a boy, and the very firſt time I was at Leiceſter, that a gate of the old town ſtood where is now the Lion and Lamb inn. I have not been able to find any trace of this tradition now in being; but ſo large a road, as the Gartre muſt have been in antient times, coming to that very point, gives room to think the tradition not wholly without foundation.

GARTRE ROAD is a very antient road, which leaves Leiceſter with the road to London through Harborough, but does not proceed with it more than a mile; the London road turns out of it to the right a little beyond the turnpike-gate. The Gartre road originally was the public road from this point to the Strettons; but the line has ſuffered ſome interruption by the incloſure of the village of Knighton, and the communication with it is now made to point to that village; this cauſes the bend which brings it to the London road, but there is no doubt of its antient courſe. The general direction of it is to the South-eaſt, and it runs for more than ten miles in a ſtrait line. This, with the circumſtance of its paſſing through two ſmall towns of the name of *Stretton*, leaves no room to doubt of its claim to Roman antiquity. Other circumſtances confirm this. It keeps its line, as appears by the map, nearly to the village of Glooſton, when its courſe is perhaps interrupted by the hills in that neighbourhood. When the line appears again, it bears to the right round the mere of Slawſton field by the ſide of Welham cloſes, and keeps along, by the meadows, towards Medbourn, at which village a teſſellated pavement was diſcovered ſome few years ago; alſo in Aſhby field, which is immediately on the other ſide the Welland, bricks, and appearances of antient foundations, have been broken up in ploughing. T. R."

The following obſervations on the Roman Milliary were communicated by Mr. REYNOLDS in 1794, long after Mr. ASHBY'S Eſſay (p. clv.), and the former remarks of Mr. REYNOLDS and ſeveral other gentlemen (in the early part of the Hiſtory of Leiceſter, p. 5.) had been committed to the preſs.

"Circumference	—	5 f.	6 i.
Height of the ſtone	—	3	3

Mr. Aſhby makes the height 3 feet 5½ inches; whence I ſuſpected that the ſtone had been ſhortened in the putting up in its preſent poſition; but the maſon who fixed it aſſured me that it had not been cut, nor had any alteration whatever been made in it, except the pieces of new ſtone ingrafted in it to fill up the breaches, and which are very diſcernible. This was confirmed by the diſtances between the top and firſt line, and bottom and laſt line, which very nearly agree with the dimenſions given by the learned Preſident. [See plate VI.]

		f.	i.
From top to firſt line,	—	0	2½
From bottom to laſt line,	—	1	1½
Height of whole inſcription,		1	11
Great letters and numerals,		0	4
Other letters,	very near	0	3
Intervals between the lines,	very near	0	2
O in PoT,	—	0	2
O in CoS,	—	0	1½
Length of firſt line and third line,		2	2½
In the firſt line the M is at the top,		0	3
——————— at the bottom,		0	6

The line near the P, I cannot think a part of the letter, as its form does not agree with the reſt of the inſcription. The Mark under the E appears original, but may be only a blemiſh from ſome external injury. The ▽ at the end of the line repreſents a large piece of new ſtone.

Length of ſecond line,	2 f. 8 i.

On a very nice examination, I perceived ſome remains of the I in DIV; but it is ſo faint, that I before thought there was no letter. Mr. Aſhby makes DIV at the end of this line, but no traces now remain of the IV.

Diſtance between D EP	1 f. 1 i.

"T that begins the third line," ſays Mr. Aſhby, "is very faint;" but not the leaſt trace can now be ſeen. The paint upon the ſtone may poſſibly have obliterated the faint appearance of this letter. At the end of this line, the ſame ingenious obſerver has placed the letters AVG; but I cannot perceive any remains of them. A waving line has been ſuppoſed part of A; but as no letter now viſible has any but ſtraight lines, the different form ſeems a ſtrong objection. The fourth line is ſomewhat longer than the ſecond about two inches.

O in PoT,	— —	0 f.	2 i.
O in CoS,	— —	0	1½

The T in Ratis, at firſt view, ſeems ſhorter than the other letters; but, on a more careful examination, the upper part of it is very plain to be ſeen, though the lines are very faint. The ſuppoſed tranſverſe in the middle of the letter is a blemiſh from ſome external cauſe.

The line, which joins the numerals, 2½ inches long.

The ſhaded lines at the bottom ſhew the new pieces of ſtone, which have been added at the time it was ſet up in Leiceſter.

Mr. Aſhby's conjecture, as to the inſcription being imperfect, ſo naturally accounts for the letters on the back of the ſtone, that I entirely agree with him; though, from my own obſervation, I was before of a different opinion, as there are no traces of a ſingle letter in the whole ſpace.

I have added, in ſimilar-ſhaped characters, the letters ſuppoſed to be loſt. If PM ſupplied the place of PP in the third line, the AVG muſt have been written cloſer together. The EP ranges exactly with the ſecond line, and the B with the third. By this addition, the H appears in the centre of this inſcription. T. R. 1794."

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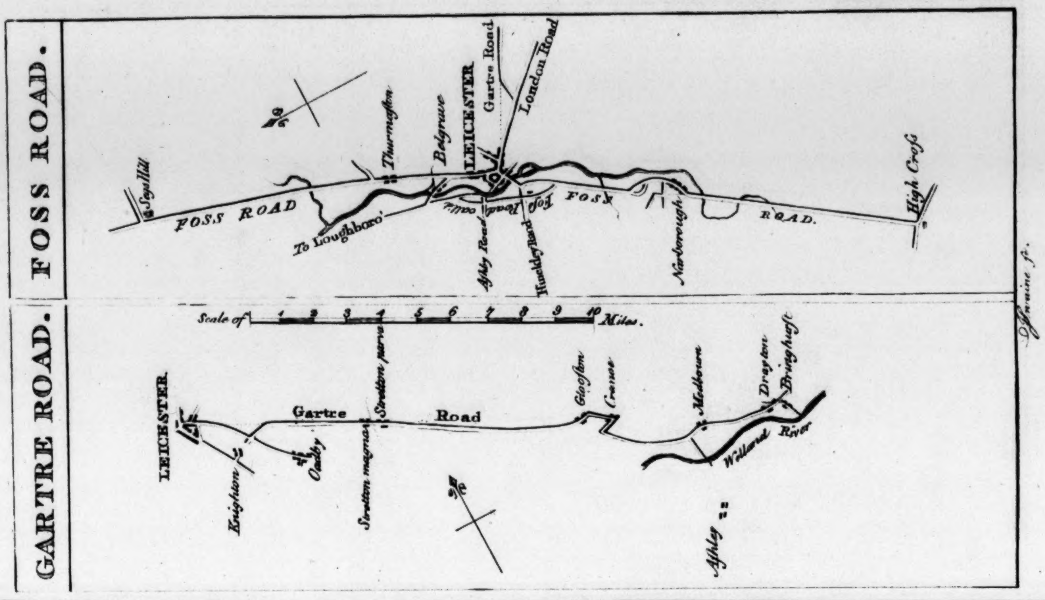
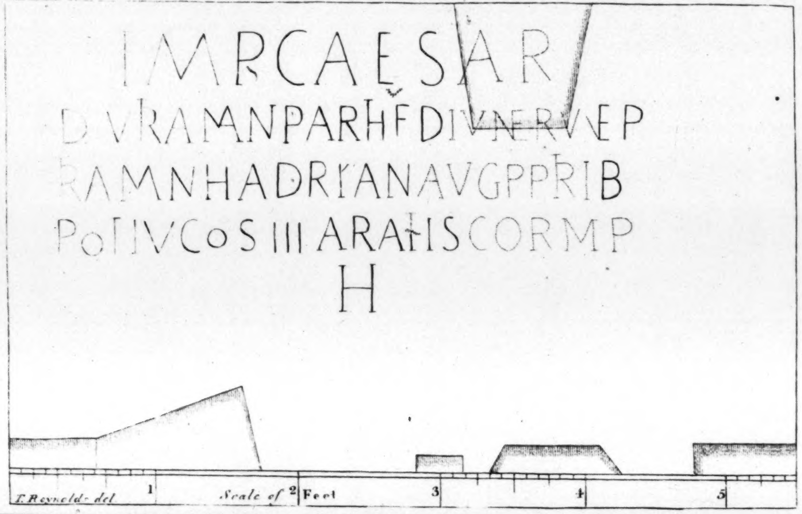
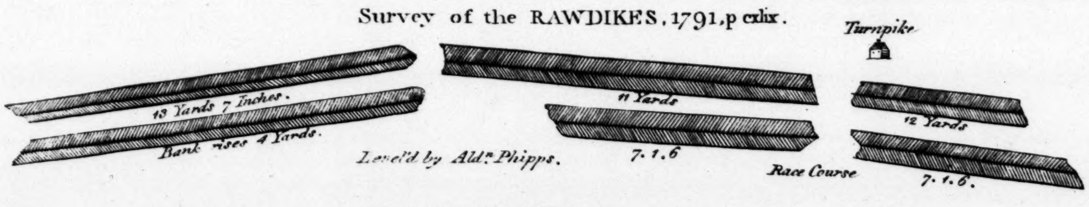
[1] The late Mr. W. Ludlam told me, in 1756, that within five years then paſt he had remarked parts of the old ditch as deep as a man. The town was an exact parallelogram. G. A.


FOSS ROAD.
GARTRE ROAD.
Segs Hill
FOSS ROAD
To Loughboro'
Thurmaston
Belgrave
LEICESTER
Gartre Road
London Road
Ashby Road
Hinckley Road
Foss Road called
FOSS
Narborough
ROAD.
High Cross
Scale of 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles.
LEICESTER
Knighton
Oadby
Gartre
Stretton magna
Stretton parva
Road
Glooston
Cranoe
Medbourn
Drayton
Bringhurst
Welland River
Ashley
J. Swaine sc.

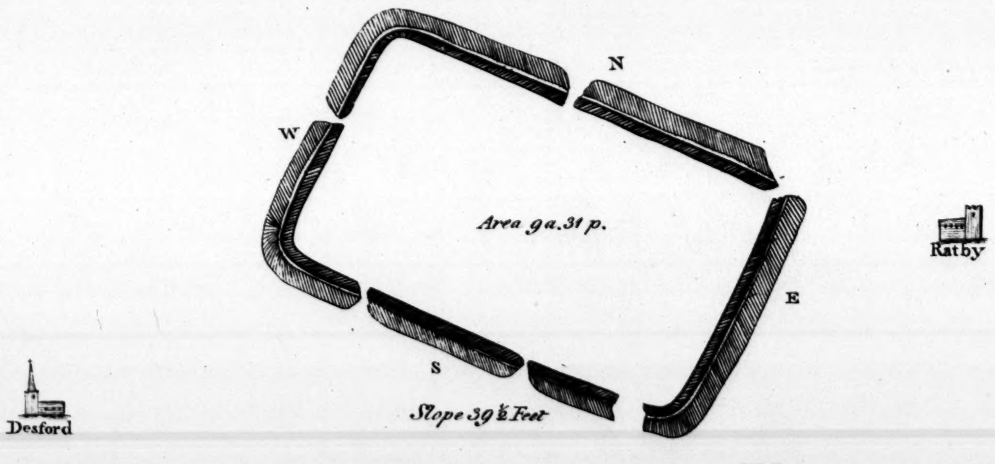
ROMAN MILLIARE at LEICESTER, p.cliv.


IMPCAESAR
DIVRAIANPARTHFDIVINERVAEP
RAIANHADRIANAVGPPTRIB
POTIVCOSIII ARAHSCORMP
H
T. Reynolds del.
1
Scale of 2 Feet
3
4
5

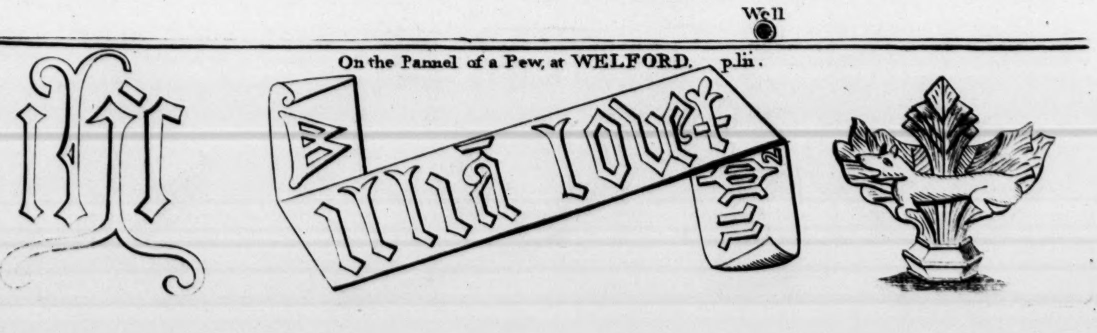
Survey of the RAWDIKES, 1791, p. clix.


Turnpike
13 Yards 7 Inches.
Bank rises 4 Yards.
11 Yards
Level'd by Ald^n. Phipps.
7. 1. 6
12 Yards
Race Course
7. 1. 6.
Length 629 Yards 3 Feet.

Plan of an Encampment near RATBY, p. clxix.


N
W
Area 9 a. 31 p.
Ratby
E
S
Slope 39½ Feet
Desford
Well

On the Pannel of a Pew, at WELFORD. p. lii.


ihc
B
una rovet

BRITISH
12 JN 1923
MUSEUM

Eſſay on the Roman Milliary, by the Rev. GEORGE ASHBY, B. D.

President of St. John's College, Cambridge.

(Written in 1772; printed in 1793.)

In July, 1771, the workmen digging to form a rampart for a new turnpike-road from Leiceſter to Melton, found, near Thurmaſton, an heap of Charley, or Charnwood, foreſt ſtones[1] ſet in lime, both ſo hard as almoſt to baffle their eagerneſs to demoliſh it in hopes of finding a treaſure. Preſently they diſcovered a very large cylindrical ſtone lying by it, and for which the other had ſerved as a baſe, or foundation. They perceived no letters on it, nor any thing elſe to raiſe their curioſity; ſo let it lie neglected by the road ſide. Mr. Goodrich, a gentleman of Thurmaſton, who thought it would make him a good roller, carried it off without ſaying any thing to any body; and in his yard it lay for ſome time; and there Dr. Percy[2], who was on a viſit, ſaw it; when a report getting abroad of there being letters on it, Mr. Pochin, one of the commiſſioners of the turnpike, claimed it as materials for mending the road; and, ſending their ſurveyor with a cart, brought it away to the turnpike-houſe garden in Thurmaſton-lane, where it was thrown down, and in that condition lay for ſome time. The ſpot in which it was found is about a cloſe's diſtance from Thurmaſton Weſtward, not far from where the preſent road to Leiceſter divides from the Foſs. The ſtone is a remarkable hard one, ſo that a piece of it towards the bottom, broken off by a mower, ſerved him for a rubſtone to whet his ſcythe; is thick ſet throughout its ſubſtance with white chryſtalline grains of the ſize of a middling pin's head; which ſeem ſtill harder than the ſtone, by their appearing every where protuberant on the ſurface. It is not however free from long flaws, or cracks, (like what are ſeen on bronze medallions) occaſioned by ſlight vacuities, which occur between the different concretions: a remarkable one begins at the top of the ſtone, and runs ſlanting through the final S of the firſt line; but others exactly ſimilar are in the bottom of the ſtone, &c. where there are no letters. The maſons affirm that it muſt have been brought from Derbyſhire[3]. This circumſtance, and the care taken to form the foundation of ſuch good materials, ſhews the attention the Romans paid to duration, even in ſmall matters.

In September, 1771, I paſſed twice within 200 yards of it, in going between Leiceſter and Derby, without knowing any thing of it. In November Dr. Farmer laid two copies of the inſcription before me, and afterwards a third; all of them taken by different gentlemen from actual examination, and differing from one another no more than uſual: but they were ſpaced out, and accompanied with an interpretation in common letters at length of the abbreviated words, without any ſuſpicion that their original was defective[4]: yet I quickly perceived that in all of them the latter half nearly of every line muſt be ſupplied, to make it conſiſtent with ſenſe, and the uſual forms. The Roman capitals expreſs what I received; the *Italic* what I found neceſſary to be ſupplied. The variations in the ſeveral copies are neglected, the deſign being only to repreſent the whole I received.

·IMR CAES*ARI*
DIV TRAIAN PARTH F DIV *NERVAE NEP*
TRAM HADRIAN AVG *PONT MAX TRIB*
POT IV COS III ARATIS *CORITANORVM*, or
H *MILLE PASSVS*, or
CORIT. M. P. or
COR. M. PAS.

A copy of this, ſo ſupplied, I furniſhed Dr. Farmer with; and deſired the favour of him to ſend it into the country, in order, if poſſible, to determine what ſupport the ſtone itſelf gave to the conjecture; which was the leſs to be expected, becauſe the ſtone was known to be cylindrical; for had it been of the uſual tablet-form, we might have ſuppoſed, that half of it was broken off, and not yet diſcovered. I ſhewed it myſelf to two gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and deſired them to procure me, beſides exact copies traced out on the ſtone, a caſt in plaſter of Paris of the ſtone itſelf. Dr. Farmer alſo tranſmitted the ſame requeſt to his friends, with the minute directions I wrote down for doing it properly, and without injuring the ſtone. In May the Rev. Mr. Greenaway[5] informed me, that he had had a caſt taken for me ſo long ago as January 1772; but which I did not receive till July for want of convenient carriage; and that, by rolling the ſtone itſelf about, he had diſcovered, at 13 inches diſtance from the end of the ſecond line, \EP; and under theſe letters in the next line TR, or ſomewhat like thoſe letters. This ſufficiently confirmed what before was only conjectured would prove to be the real appearance; and the reaſons for thinking ſo were,

1. Becauſe PONT MAX almoſt always appears with the other titles till long after Hadrian: and once alone.

2. That in the numerous ſimilar inſcriptions in Gruter, vol. I. p. ccxlviii. & ſeqq. the emperor's relationſhip to Nerva is rarely omitted; though that to his immediate predeceſſor Trajan ſometimes is, as in N° 4. of both pages.

3. Trajan, in his life-time, is indeed called DIVVS on an inſcription in Spain; Journal des Scavans, from Pere Zacharie, Juillet, 1772, p. 343. If there are no other inſtances of himſelf, or of ſome of the other emperors, his predeceſſors, being called ſo, I ſhould ſuſpect it to be a modern forgery, or the blunder of the workmen. So of that in Gruter, xlvi. 1. "In ruinis caſtrorum Trajani Warkel. Deo Herculi pro ſalute Divi Trajani Auguſti et Marcianæ ſororis Aug. Colonia Dac. Sarmiz."

4. Becauſe DIV would not be aſcribed to Hadrian in his life-time.

5. Nor would his other titles, which were temporary, and floating, during life, be mentioned after his deceaſe.

6. Becauſe his titles run exactly in the uſual manner by means of the inſertions. See P. S. p. clviii.

I muſt add, that theſe reaſons weighed ſo much with me, that, joined to the appearance of A RATIS, which figured ſo plainly in all the copies, I had the hardineſs to aſſert peremptorily, that unleſs the ſupplemental reading I propoſed was ſupported by the ſtone, I ſhould be apt to conclude, that ſome wag had taken advantage of the intended digging to lay a trap for the provincial antiquaries; but had, as often happens, not ſkill enough to manage matters ſo as to prevent diſcovery. But the ſize, and rarity, of the ſtone, with the inattention of the neighbourhood to theſe matters, might have cleared them from all ſuch charges; which the ſight of the ſtone will ſufficiently do at any time; whoſe actual appearance, when I ſaw it, 16th and 18th of May, 1772, was nearly as follows[6]:

	ft.	in.
Height, —	3	5½
Circumference, —	5	7
Height of whole inſcription,	1	7
Length of inſcription from beginning of D in ſecond line to end of detached P.	4	1
Length of gap, or vacancy, in ſecond line between end of DIV and beginning of \E,	1	1

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[1] The lime of Barrow, from an hard dark blue ſtone, is reckoned the beſt in England.

[2] Now biſhop of Dromore.

[3] So the ſtone at Cheſter is thought to have been brought from the Iſle of Man.

[4] A common caſe. See Horſley, pp. 256. 231. 286. 290. 300. & Gruter paſſim. However, none of them was ſo faulty as that in Gent. Mag. for January, 1773.

[5] See ſome account of him under Nether Broughton.

[6] For the ſhape of Roman milliary ſtones, ſee Horſley, Pref. p. xii. where, it is remarkable, that no mention is made of thoſe erected under Hadrian any where: and though Scotland xxv is ſaid to be in the form of ours, yet it has ſome mouldings; whereas ours is as plain, and large, as the biggeſt rolling ſtones for gardens, and juſt like that figured in Grævii Antiq. Rom. 657. omitting entirely the little column ſtuck on the top.

	ft.	in.
From the top of the ſtone to firſt line	0	2½
From bottom to laſt line,	1	2
Firſt[1] row of letters in height —	0	3¼
The three next rows, each 3 inches,	0	9
Diſtance between each row nearly 1½ inch.	0	6
	3	3¼

The five laſt meaſurements were taken only by a common rule, and are not exact; as the whole height of the ſtone exceeds the meaſure of the parts by 2½ inches.

The inſcription on the ſtone is really as in the engraving, fig. 7. Pl. II. The letters are right as to height, being reduced, according to Horſley's ſcale, to $\frac{1}{8}$ of what they are on the ſtone; but the height of the whole ſtone ſhould have been 5 inches $\frac{3}{16}$: the loſs, however, is only in the bottom, or blank part: the width too, or breadth, i. e. whole circumference of ſtone, is 1 inch ¾ too ſhort; ſo the outline doth not give an exact idea of ſize, and ſhape, as intended.

T that begins third line is very faint, the ſtone being worn away: at the end of all the lines it is ſo much ſo, as to have eraſed the letters effectually; owing probably to the ſtone's having fallen down; and, before it got buried in the earth, this part lying uppermoſt was damaged by the wheels of waggons, and feet of cattle, going over it; luckily the great length of the lines has preſerved ſome of the final letters; by which it alſo appears, that the inſcription filled the 67 inches of the circumference, all but 8 inches: ſo a faithful drawing of the ſtone cannot repreſent the whole inſcription at one view; as even the firſt line, which is ſo much the ſhorteſt, but in larger letters, is too long to be ſeen at one ſtation. As this is neither the uſual practice, nor moſt convenient form, may we not ſuppoſe it happened becauſe the ſtone ſtood at the very forking off of two ways; where the traveller might move round, and read without much inconvenience?

The moſt remarkable letters are, R in IMR, whoſe laſt, or ſlanting, ſtroke is waved; the D is remarkably broad; the A in AVG. remarkably narrow; M and not M in TRAM, i.e. middle part comes leſs than half way down, inſtead of to the bottom: the ſmall o in PoT and CoS is uſual: the reaſon might be to gain room; but this will by no means account for the diminutive ſize of T in RATIS; as the raiſing it above its fellows, and as it ſtands three times in the ligatures, anſwers that end more effectually.

If the firſt line ſtood in the middle, then ſome letters are plainly wanting, perhaps ARI; but as, in two ſimilar ones for Hadrian, in Gruter CLVI. 1. & 2. it is wrote CAESAR. & Horſley, Scotl. IV. where was full room for inſerting I, and where the words are remarkably written at length, ſo it might be here. Horſley, p. 232, deſcribing a very rude inſcription to Conſtantine the Great, which begins, as ours, IMR, ſays, the R, which is very plain, is either a miſtake for P, or elſe a deſigned contraction of IMPER for *imperatoris*: in the ſame two letters of another word, p. 290, Mr. Ward ſuppoſes, "that either there has been a ſmall E between PR, which is now defaced; or that it was deſigned to be put there, but was forgotten, as it eaſily might be:" perhaps it might have been in the pattern PER, which might be new, and not underſtood by the workmen, and ſo neglected: it may have been ſo here; or perhaps in all CAESAR (as MEMORAM in Horſley, p. 192. No 75. 1.), which the workman not underſtanding, but ſuppoſing it to be the nominative caſe, altered alſo the IMP of his copy into IMR, to agree with it; (though I do not know that ſuch an abbreviation was ever uſed): and, if ſo, it will account for what he thus adds of his own being of a different form from the ſame letter elſewhere, viz. R and not R; ſo too, when by a blunder, which a Roman workman, who could read his letters, could hardly be guilty of, he wrote TRAMN inſtead of TRAIAN, which had occurred before; it is remarkable, that he writes M and not M: in both caſes, perhaps, deſerting his pattern, and following his own fancies[2].

There can be little doubt of the word wanting in the ſecond line, viz. NERVAE; and by trials with letters of the ſize applied to the vacancy, it was probably written NERV, or NERV, or NERVÆ; the laſt word is plainly NEP, for NEPos. In an inſcription to Severus (Horſley, Northumb. CXIII.) is NRVADNEP for NERVÆ ADNEPos.

The third line, perhaps, was PM. TRIB or TRIB; or P. M. P. P. TRIB. Horſley, Cumb. X.

The completing the fourth line is more uncertain: if it meant to expreſs only miles, that was ofteneſt done by M. P. which will not fill the line: perhaps it was M. PASSVS; yet there is MIL. P. III. Horſley; Scotland, XXVI. but this is rare; and I think, in general, they declined uſing MIL. except for what occurred ſo often, a ſoldier. I ſee no inſtances of MIL. PAS.

In Hercules Prodicius, Steph. Vign. Pighii, Antwerpiæ, 1587, 8vo, p. 497, is an inſcription to Antoninus Pius happily reſtored, though more difficult than ours, becauſe imperfect at the beginning, and end too, of every line.

A fair one in the uſual form, TRIB. POT. V. COS III. RESTITVIT, on the road between Salamanca and Cadiz, which are above 300 miles aſunder. Clarke's Letters from Spain, p. 206.

At Rome, Spon. Miſc. Erud. Ant. p. 76.

	Perhaps
PIETATI AVG. SACR.	
IMP. CAESARI DIVI TRA	
IANI PARTHICI FIL. NER	F. DIVI NER
VAE TRAIANI HADRIANI	VAE N. TRAIANO HADRIANO
AVG. PONT. MAX. *P. P.*	
COLLEG. AVRIFIC. D. D.	

Here PONT. MAX. appears; though conſulſhip and tribuneſhip are left out. No place for P. P. in ours, unleſs we contract PONT MAX.

Spon, Hiſtoire de Geneve, 12mo, 2. 377, No XLIII. at *Entreroches*.

IMP.
CAES TIT AELIO
HADRIANO
AVG. P. M. TRIB.
POT COS III. P. P.
AVENTICVM
M. P. XXXI.

Plantin and Guichenon read TR. P.; J. B. Plantini Helvetia, Bernæ, 1656, 8vo. p. 253. TR. P. AILIO. No number to TRIB. POT. Q. if loſt, or overlooked? as elſewhere ſometimes.

Entreroches is about half way on the canal that communicates between the lakes of Yverdun and Geneva. Moreſi. Græv. Rom. Ant. X. p. 658.

An inſcription like ours from the Quatuorviri viarum curandarum. Grævii Rom. Antiq. X. p. 22.

I am afraid I have been too minute in relating the circumſtances which peculiarly belong to this ſtone. But I did it becauſe we have few exact hiſtories of the firſt finding of any of our Britiſh ſtones, except the Chicheſter one, and a few more. I ſhall be ſhort concerning thoſe circumſtances which it has in common with others, ſuch as the titles of Hadrian, for which ſee Gruter, CCXLVIII. 8. CLIV. 6. which is ſuppoſed to be the central mile-ſtone in Rome, from whence all the ways commenced their meaſurement, only becauſe a large I appears exactly under the chapiter[3]. But this is doubtful. How could it, if central, be numbered I? Beſides, the numeration at firſt by Gracchus began from the city gates, much like our preſent ones; but thus the whole city was, and is, neglected: Auguſtus, to remedy this, ſet up, in the middle of Rome, a milliare aureum; which this can hardly be called for it's braſs ball only, even ſuppoſing that was once gilded: nor could it well ſtand in the centre, and mean to ſay, that it was juſt one mile to all the gates, or beginning terminus of the original ſtones, as that ſpace muſt vary in different inſtances, and in all was probably greater than one mile: it *might*, however, be one of the many that ſurrounded the central one, in the ſeveral directions, at one mile diſtance. Pliny, N. H. iii. 5. fixing the ſize of Rome, ſays, "menſurâ currente a miliario in capite fori Romani ſtatuto." Yet a braſs ball looks diſtinguiſhing; and, if not a modern addition, perhaps all within the walls were thus ornamented, and numbered ſimply I. &c. to diſtinguiſh them from the original ones without the walls, which were marked, "Primus ab urbe," &c.

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[1] Horſley, p. 307, obſerves of the inſcription, Yorkſh. VI. that the letters are of the largeſt ſize, being above four inches high; and p. 227, North. LV. remarks the unequal ſize of the letters in different lines.

[2] The liſt of ſuch blunders forms an article in Horſley's Index, ch. XV. and might be enlarged from his excellent work; and ſo ſhould the liſt of abbreviations. V. Inſtituzione Lapidaria.

[3] One for the ſame purpoſe has been lately ſet up in Paris; and ſuch an one ſhould be fixed in London; and no where more properly than at the interſection of the four ways, Eaſt, Weſt, North, and South, at the bottom of Ludgate-Hill, with the diſtances to the Land's end every way. Such an obeliſk there would be the very thing; and if two circles, croſſing each other at right angles, were placed at top, this would ſhew that the menſuration began here. For a milliary, marked III; and this ſuppoſed central, or Golden, Milliary, both at Rome, ſee Blainville's Travels, vol. II. p. 451. 466.

Many milliaries occur in Gruter. See an uncommonly long, and circumſtantial one, to our emperor, on making a road from Carthage to Theveſte, in which the Legio III Auguſta was employed. Shaw's Travels, p. 156, fol. and 86, 4to. This, and an honorary one to him in the uſual form, p. 100, 4to, is the ſame as that quoted, from Phil. Tranſ.; only there is TH in CARTHAGINE, and THEVESTEN, not THEVESTEM; both probably right. Dr. Shaw ſaw it only on one column; Dr. Carlos on two. In Bergier, Hiſt. des Grands Chemins, i. 112, and ii. 209, are one and the ſame, though a little varied. See alſo i. 60, 61. 381.

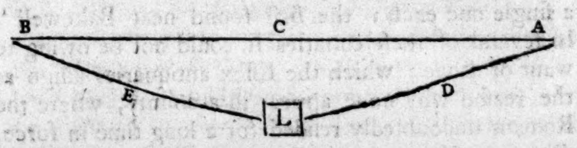
The Ligatures in our inſcription are ſimilar to thoſe in the famous Chicheſter one, Horſley, 183. 332, and in many others of as good times, which is contrary to his obſervation, p. 188. Even in one for Hadrian, Cumb. XLVI. in Mr. Horſley's opinion; ſo in that at Tunis, as before.

But the great, and peculiar, merit of our inſcription is, that it determines Leiceſter to have been RATÆ; as Ratis, in Antonine, Weſſeling, p. 477; Rate corion of Ravennas; Ratis corion of Richard, p. 39; and Ratis corion of Morton's Northamptonſhire, p. 503; and not Richard's *Ragæ*, p. 26; miſled perhaps by a very faulty, but antient, reading in Ptolemy of ΡΑΓΕ, or ΕΡΑΓΑΙ; nor yet COR. RAITORUM, as in Gruter DXXIV. 3. for a ſoldier of the Cohort of Ræti, or Raiti, ſee his Index[2]; but which is nothing to our town; about whoſe name later Antiquaries have been pretty unanimous; only Cellarius, in Geogr. Antiq. p. 270, calls Ragæ an obſcure place *near* Leiceſter; and Leland, Collectanea, vol. IV. p. 145, Ragæ, a toune and caſtelle, caullid Snottingham[1]. See Horſley, pp. 348. 360. 368. 375. 504; and Whitaker's Mancheſter, p. 150.

If any additional title of RATÆ, as COR, or CORIT. for Coritanorum (which Ravennas, &c. perhaps mean by RATECORION, &c.) is wanting after RATIS, the loſs is more material, but, I am afraid, irrecoverable from this ſtone; as I would almoſt venture to affirm, that, if ever the ſtone is ſet up, and exfoliated by the weather, no more traces of letters will be diſcovered by others, than by myſelf (when obliged to roll about ſo large a ſtone, to which the dirt adhered on that part where it had touched the earth, and lain for ſome time unmoved, juſt as it doth to a common rolling-ſtone; and, by its lying in a narrow concave alley, prevented my turning it quite round); and thoſe diſcovered by my learned friend, who examined it more at his leiſure, and eaſe. I have ſince ſeen it erect, but placed diſadvantageouſly in the corner of the turnpike-houſe garden under a tree; from whence a drizling rain dripped all the time I was taking a fac ſimile; which, however, was very exactly done, all but the few ſupplemental characters, which, it's ſituation did not allow me to get round and ſee. Yet, after all, I will not be poſitive, that the laſt marks of all may not have been III, though only II, connected by a faint waving ſtroke through the middle, appears now, as there is a ſmall accidental defect in the ſtone juſt before: but whether it was two, or three, miles one could wiſh might be ſettled, by meaſuring from where the ſtone ſtood to where the neareſt Roman gate may be ſuppoſed to have ſtood; or to the probable central part, or forum, within the walls. It proves however, that a Roman road was here in Hadrian's time, who died in A. D. 138, juſt where we have long believed the Foſs road went, and decorated with grand mile-ſtones[3]: whereas the earlieſt certain ones hitherto produced are for Philippus, A. D. 247; Gallus, 250; and Criſpus, 320; Horſley, p. 277, 278. 305; perhaps there may be an other or two uncertain ones, p. 328. 302; and Scotl. XXV. Pref. XII.; but not one of them all mentions a town's name, or the diſtance from any place, ſo as clearly to determine them to be milliaries.

I ſuppoſe this is what Mr. Horſley means, Pref. XII, where, after quoting Baſtide for the ſhape of milliaries, as they varied under different emperors, he ſubjoins, "that it is *not* uſual to cut the number of paces upon ſuch ſtones." This, I think, he ſhould have confined to the few that have been found in this iſle; for, on the continent, of which Baſtide ſpeaks, the number of paces is uſually expreſſed on ſtones that have been preſerved entire. But I doubt whether I underſtand Mr. Horſley rightly or no; perhaps "ſuch ſtones" means mural ones, but ſee pl. 1, 2, &c. If milliaries, in "not uſual," *not* ſhould be omitted. But as no poſitive mention is made by either of the ſhape, and ſize, of Hadrian's milliaries, ours may ſerve, till more appear, to ſettle that point.

But, beſides theſe uſes of our ſtone, its ſingularity of local ſituation renders it very remarkable, as it ſeems to prove the exiſtence of at leaſt one diverticulum from the Foſs to Leiceſter, whoſe diſtance it records; from whence the inference of a ſecond is natural; and which the following diagram points out:



A. Thurmaſton.
B. Towards Narborough.
C. Real Foſs by Belgrave turnpike.
D. and E. Eaſt and Weſt diverticula.
L. Leiceſter.

But it is not only its local merit that diſtinguiſhes it; its high antiquity is equally remarkable. Indeed, if we conſult Mr. Horſley's Index, ch. XVII. there ſeems to appear a regular ſucceſſion of inſcriptions for as many of the earlieſt emperors as one could well expect; but, upon turning to the places referred to, the ſcene changes wonderfully: the inſcriptions, for which the names of Claudius, Veſpaſian, and Domitian, are quoted, are only on pigs, or large pieces, of caſt lead[4], which are of a very different nature in their purport, and intended duration, from thoſe on ſtone: and himſelf obſerves, p. 183, that, notwithſtanding the deſcent of Julius Cæſar, the exploits, and conqueſts, of Claudius and Veſpaſian, in this iſland, and the wars that were carried on under ſome others, who ſucceeded, yet we have not one inſcription *in Britain* that undoubtedly belongs to any of the firſt twelve Cæſars. Nor do I forget the celebrated Chicheſter inſcription which doth not appear in the Index at all, and moſt probably belongs to Hadrian's reign, or even to that of Antoninus Pius, rather than to Claudius's, to whom the learned commentators, upon its firſt diſcovery, were willing to aſcribe it.

Plotina, in the Index, refers only to a battered female buſt, with an high head-dreſs of her time, but no imperial marks; for Trajan, Nor. LII. is quoted, becauſe there is POP, which he thinks may be read

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[1] Bibliotheca Eliotæ; and N. Lloydii Hiſtor. Dict. ad v.

[2] RAETA, probably a woman of the ſame country. Archæol vol. IX. p. 222.

[3] This agreeable piece of furniture is the finiſhing part of modern roads.

[4] Veſpaſian and Titus, Domitian, &c. Caylus, vol. V. p. 329. See Phil. Tranſ. vol. XLI. p. 560; vol. XLIX. p. 686; Mr. Whitaker's Hiſtory of Mancheſter, pp. 157. 160. 163; Gent. Mag. 1772. Archæologia. In all now 8 or more, beſides Camden's 20, which were perhaps all alike, being found together.

principis optimi; but, p. 225, he allows, that during Trajan's reign, the hiſtorians are ſilent as to Britain; and that the title (even if it is rightly thus read) is not inconſiſtent with ſeveral other reigns: accordingly we find Diocleſian called ſo; Gruter, CCLXXIX. p. 4.

We have thus cleared our way to Hadrian; and of him Mr. Horſley ſays, pp. 183. 49. 81. 84. that "his name is the firſt that occurs in any of our Britiſh inſcriptions; and that we have but very few of his, though he built a rampart quite croſs the country; and that the few erected to him are ſimple and ſhort:" that is, juſt ſuch as we might expect the earlieſt to be; and to which character all thoſe he was able to produce anſwer moſt exactly.

Two ſuch only are now extant, viz. one doubtful if his, Northumberland, LXXVII. p. 233; and a very mutilated one, Cumberland, XLVI. p. 270; and two, whoſe originals are loſt, pp. 271 and 305. This laſt may have contained the emperor's titles, juſt as the Leiceſterſhire doth: why they ſupply MAX after PARTHICI, I cannot tell: as he is generally called Divi Trajani Parthici F.

So ſhort, and imperfect, is the liſt of inſcriptions to Hadrian; although, from Horſley, pp. 79. 233. 258, it might be ſuppoſed, that ſuch were by no means uncommon in England; and accordingly, pref. p. XIV, he mentions one, as either of Hadrian, or Antonine, though there is hardly a ſhadow of reaſon for aſcribing it to the former. But the liſt, upon the whole, is ſo ſhort, as hardly to be worth excepting to; elſe I ſhould imagine that Northumberland LXXVII. was originally for Antonine; and this rarity of exiſting ones, when rightly made out, may make us at leaſt cautious how we admit thoſe, whoſe originals are loſt.

And as to abſolute rarity, if we eſtimate our treaſures in this branch of literature from Mr. Horſley's noble collection, we ſhall find that hardly 18 counties in England or Wales, have furniſhed inſcriptions on ſtone: Leiceſterſhire not one, nor any of its neighbouring counties; except Derbyſhire and Lincolnſhire, a ſingle one each; the firſt found near Bakewell [1]. In ſeveral of theſe counties it could not be owing to want of ſtone; which the Eſſex antiquaries aſſign as the reaſon why none appear in a county, where the Romans undoubtedly reſided for a long time in force, till one to Mercury was diſcovered ſo late as 1768, at, or near, Colcheſter, and which was in the poſſeſſion of my much eſteemed friend Charles Gray, eſq.

The great ſcarcity therefore of inſcribed ſtones even to Hadrian, the abſolute want of milliaries till many years afterwards, and the county, and even ſpot, in which our ſtone was found, all contributed to make it worthy of a ſafer repoſitory, than to be ſuffered to lie rolling about in a turnpike-houſe garden, which it did ſo late as Auguſt 1772. I could alſo wiſh that a ſtone was ſet up to mark the place where it was found, and where it's foundation ſtill is, though concealed under the new road; becauſe more foundations may ſome time or other be diſcovered; and it may be a ſatisfaction to meaſure the intermediate diſtance between them; which has never, that I know of, been yet done in England; though Mr. Wallis, in his Hiſtory of Northumberland, mentions two, or three, ſtones, as ſtanding. After all, we may well wonder, that no more inſcriptions to Hadrian ſhould appear in England; and, if the Foſs only had ſuch ponderous, and ſubſtantial, milliaries all along its ſide, as, from the preſent inſtance, one ſhould gueſs it had, it is ſtrange, that they ſhould all have ſo completely vaniſhed.

Having ſaid ſo much of the earlieſt Britiſh inſcriptions, allow me to add a word of the coins relating to that early period. The writer of the Univerſal Hiſtory, vol. XV. p. 162, (F.) 8vo, ſays, "From ſeveral antient coins we learn, that Hadrian viſited the following countries, Gaul, &c. No mention is made on any of the medals which have reached us, of Britain, Armenia, or Dacia; which provinces it is certain he viſited." If this general aſſertion is not to be confined to the want of ſuch with ADVENTVS AVG. on them, it is not true; for ARMENIA appears in the page of Onuphrius quoted, 177, l. 1; DACIA, at p. 175, l. 4; and BRITANNIA, at p. 177, l. 4; at p. 168, about middle; 174, laſt line; and 171, firſt line; and themſelves mention ſeveral ſuch, vol. XIX. p. 157. [O.] This uſeful work is by no means free from miſtakes in this branch of knowledge; and Mr. Horſley has entirely omitted it, though clearly within his plan, and title; but which, he probably was not much converſant in, if we may judge from the very ſlight account of the coins, which he mentions to be found at any place; and his quoting as true the coin of Geta, whoſe reverſe is COLONIA DIVANA, p. 85; which, notwithſtanding Mr. Camden's, and Dr. Leigh's poſitive aſſertions [2], and Dr. Gower's preſent opinion, may ſafely be rejected; nor indeed has it found a place in Mr. Camden's firſt plate of Roman coins. Nor has Dr. Henry, in his late Hiſtory, endeavoured to remedy this defect; as he ſeems to have contented himſelf with tranſcribing my learned friend Dr. Pegge's account of Britiſh coins, without ſaying a word even of the three Roman coins at the head of Mr. Camden's plate, which are ſuppoſed to relate to Britain; of which that with two men fighting from Oiſelius Sel. Num. Tab. XXXVIII. p. 3. is probably falſe (as unlike the Roman coins, and mentioned in no other cabinet); and, if not, has nothing to determine it to Britain; the next of Camulodunum is equally unſupported as Divana above mentioned; though ſeriouſly quoted by Triſtan, and Reimar. Dio c. n. 53; and by the learned author of the very uſeful "Inſtituzione Numiſmat." p. 109, 8vo; and the third is a Greek one, in the uſual ſtyle and form, coined in compliment to Britannicus, at Nicomedia, the metropolis of Bithynia, under Aulus Mindius Balbus, the proconſul; this was firſt traveſtied from a very imperfect ſpecimen into a coin of a king of London by Bolton, in his Nero Cæſar, p. 134; for which exploit he is much admired by Mr. Evelyn on Medals, p. 51; by Mr. Hearne, in Leland's Collect. vol. IX. p. 63; and by W. Burton at large, on Antonine's Itinerary, p. 158. See this coin, and others like it, better explained, by Harduin Num. Popul. ad v. Nicomedia. Spanheim, vol. I. p. 590; vol. II. pp. 592, 593; and, beſt of all, by Vaillant Num. Græc. p. 13 and 15; Hiſtoria Parthorum, tom. II. p. 369, 8vo, and with a figure by Morell, Theſ. Conſul. under Mindia, and Theſ. Imperat. vol. II. p. 54. 56. tab. XII. of Claudius, N° 3. and 4. How any body could miſtake a coin of Greek workmanſhip and letters, for one of an imaginary king of London, is, at this time of day, hardly conceivable, and ſhould at leaſt be contradicted. But juſt ſo a common denarius, DOMITIANVS CAESAR AVG, is traveſtied into CALCARAUCI, and ſaid to mean Tadcaſter [3].

P. S. There are two Latin inſcriptions to our emperor in Fleetwood's Sylloge, p. 39, N° 4, and p. 103, N° 2, and a Greek one in Wetſtein's New Teſtament, vol. I. p. 834. which anſwer, as exactly, as can be expected, to the reading of the preſent one, as above propoſed: the whole of which was written twenty years ago for private ſatisfaction only, was never finiſhed, nor read ſince; and would certainly have been *ſuppreſſed*, had not the Leiceſterſhire Hiſtorian choſe, that it ſhould paſs *ſub prelo*: which, it is hoped, will plead ſomewhat in excuſe for any blunders not corrected, as they ſhould have been, had the books been at hand.

Barrow, Suffolk, St. J. Ev. a. P. L.
or, 6 May, 1793.

The inſcription at length, and with ſtops:

IMPERATORI CAESARI,
DIVI TRAIANI PARTHICI FILIO, DIVI NERVAE NEPOTI,
TRAIANO HADRIANO AVGVSTO, PONTIFICI MAXIMO, TRIBVNICIA
POTESTATE IV, CONSVLI I.I, A RATIS . . . .
II.

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[1] Leigh's Lancaſhire, Book III. p. 40.

[2] Leigh's Lancaſhire, pp. 27. 30.

[3] Leland, Collect. Append. II. p. 308.

THE RIVERS AND NAVIGATIONS OF LEICESTERSHIRE.

In 1373, the inhabitants of the county of Leiceſter joined with thoſe of Warwick, Northampton, Rutland, Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, and Huntingdon, in petitioning parliament, that Lynn might be made a ſtaple town, as being much more convenient to them for the conveyance of their goods and merchandize, on account of the many rivers and ſprings of freſh water which flowed directly towards Lynn from various parts of the ſaid ſeveral counties:

The parliament agreed to the requeſt, on condition that Yarmouth ſhould alſo continue to be a ſtaple town.

"Monſtrent ſes humbles & liges communes des counteez de Warwyk, Leyceſtre, Northampton, Roteland, Bedeford, Bukyngham, Cauntbrugge, & Huntyngdon, qe come divers rivers d'ewes douces qe ſe tendont droitment tan q̃ la ville de Lenn, ſont coſteantz as ditz counteez en diverſes lieux; par qui les ditz communes purroient eaſement ov petit traveille & coſtages carier lour leyns & autres marchandiſes appurtenantz a l'eſtaple tan qe al dit port de Lenn', as moutz meindres coſtages & traveilles qe de les carier nul part aillours a aſcun autere eſtaple: Par q̃i ſupplient les ditz communes, qe pleiſe a lour dit Sr̄ le Roi, en eaſe & allegeance des grauntz coſtages & treveiles des ditz communes, de granter comūne paſſage & overte des leyns & auteres marchandiſes appurtenant a l'eſtaple ſi bien al dit ville de Lenn' come aillours, paiant illoqes les cuſtomes & ſubſidies ent dues. Qar par tiel grant moult le plus grant quantite des leynes & auteres marchandiſes paſſeront as parties de dela, a grant profit des dits communes, & grant encrees des cuſtomes & ſubſidies ſuſditz:

Reſponſio. Il pleſt au Roi q̃ une eſtaple ſoit a Lenne, iſſint q̃ l'eſtaple de Jernemuth ſe tiegne come ele eſt[1]."

A ſimilar petition from the ſame counties, with the addition of part of Suffolk, is alſo preſerved in the Rolls of Parliament[2].

In 1376-7, the inhabitants of the county of Leiceſter joined with thoſe of Northampton, Huntingdon, and Bedford, in repreſenting that the great ſtream of water between St. Ives[3] and Huntingdon was ſo ſtopped by three mills, that their veſſels with merchandize could not paſs, and many times were much injured to the amount of 200l. a year and upwards, and praying redreſs. The ſtatutes in that caſe provided were on this occaſion ordered to be enforced.

"A noſtre tres redoute Sr̄ le Roi & as honurables Sr̄s del parlement ſupplient les communes des countees de Leyceſtre, Northampton, Huntyndon, & Bedeford, q̃ come le haut file de l'eawe entre Seint Ives & Huntyngdon eſt eſtope par iii molyns, q̃ les bateux & niefs ne puiſſent par eux paſſer ove lour vitailles & merchandiſes; par quel eſtopage des dites molyns, l'eawe les blees & prees ſouthmergeont, c'eſt aſſavoir les vill' de Bukeden, Brampton, Gormceſtre, & Hemyford, & Huntyngdon, & pluſours autres qi demurront pres de l'eawe, as damages des communes, countees, & vill' avaunt ditz de ccli. par an, & pluis. De qi ils priont remedie eſtre ordene en ceſt plein parlement, pur Dieux, & en oevre de charitee.

Reſponſio. Il a eſtatut en le cas, lequel ſoit mys en dieu execution[4]."

By an act, paſſed in 1699, for making and keeping the river Trent, in the counties of Leiceſter, Derby, and Stafford, navigable; William lord Paget, lord of the manor of Burton upon Trent, &c. was to have full power for making the Trent navigable from Wilden ferry to Burton town, and cut banks, &c. and make ways, &c. and towing paths. Undertaker to have 3d. a ton for all goods, &c. carried on the river above Wilden ferry. Lord Paget, &c. may make bye laws, &c. and ſet fines, which ſhall be binding. Juſtices of aſſize may alter or reform the ſame. Maſter of barge or boat anſwerable for damage, &c. Commiſſioners to ſurvey the river and banks, &c. and make orders and decrees, &c. at the undertaker's charge. Lord Paget to ſet up gates, bridges, &c. River Trent to be for ever a navigable river from Gainſborough to Wilden ferry, &c. 600l. to be raiſed upon the inhabitants of Burton over and above the 600l. raiſed by the duties. William Paget Eſq. to act for his father during his abſence. River to take its antient current by Repton. No perſon to come upon the earl of Huntingdon's lands on the South ſide of the Trent, except Heys meadow[5].

The rivers which paſs through Leiceſterſhire (the Trent being only a boundary to it) though not large, are convenient and ornamental, and ſupply the county with many ſorts of fiſh, particularly the beſt ſort of ſalmon, which comes from the Trent into the *Soar*. This river, anciently called *Leire*, is the largeſt in the county. Riſing from two heads a mile or more diſtant aſunder, in the South-weſt part of it[6], it moves on with a ſlow and gentle courſe; and, having received the tribute of the little river Sence, near Wheſton, encompaſſes Leiceſter on the Weſt and North ſides; and, after receiving the Wreke near Coſſington, paſſes by Mountſorrel and Loughborough, dividing this county from Nottinghamſhire, till at Thrumpton, in that county, it diſembogues into the Trent.

In 1634, Thomas Skipwith, Eſq. obtained the following grant, to make the river *Soar* portable for boats and barges to the town of *Leiceſter*.

"CHARLES, &c. To all to whom theſe preſents ſhall come, greeting. Whereas our well-beloved ſubject, Thomas Skipwith, gentleman, by his humble petition, hath ſhewn unto us that our county of Leiceſter, being a champion country, and deſtitute of ſuch ſupplies for fuel as are abundant in other places, is conſtrained to fetch their coals unto the moſt parts thereof at a diſtance of eighteen or twenty miles; and that the town of Leiceſter, which is the center of that county, hath a river diſchanneling itſelf into the great river of Trent, which, with ſome good coſt and charges, and without inconvenience to any, might be made fit for carrying of boats or veſſels; which would be of good uſe, and much eaſe and advantage to that county and other adjoining counties, as well for the furniſhing thereof with ſuch neceſſary commodities as they ſtand in need of, as for the ſupplying the wants of other adjoining counties with ſuch proviſions and commodities which they might well ſpare; which ſaid petition, and the ſuggeſtion and matters therein contained, we were pleaſed to refer to the conſideration of our right truſty and right well-beloved couſins Henry earl of Huntingdon and Henry earl of Staunford, who calling unto them ſome of the town of Leiceſter and others of the county, they might underſtand what could be alleged either for or againſt the ſaid deſign of the petitioner, that ſuch proceedings might be held therein as might conduce to the common good of that and other adjoining counties; whereupon the ſaid earls of Huntingdon and Staunford, having duly conſidered of the premiſes, and having called and had conference with ſome of the inhabitants of the town of Leiceſter, and others, concerning the ſame, did find them inclinable and willing to have the ſaid work effected; and did thereupon certify us that they conceived that the purpoſe of the ſaid petitioner, if it might be brought to paſs, would be of good conſequence both to the town and county of Leiceſter: We, therefore, being willing to promote and advance the good deſigns and endeavours of our loving ſubjects, and eſpecially ſuch as ſhall tend to a public good, and finding that the ſaid work is to be undertaken at the proper coſts and charges of the petitioner, and ſuch as ſhall voluntarily adjoin and aſſiſt him therein, and being graciouſly inclined, as well to favour and further the ſaid work as to provide for the petitioner, that he may receive a meet and juſt recompence for his labour, diſburſements, and expences, to be undergone therein; Know ye therefore, that we, for the reaſons and conſiderations aforeſaid, of our eſpecial grace, certain knowledge, and mere motion, have given and granted, and for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, do give and grant, unto the ſame Thomas Skipwith, his heirs and aſſigns, full and free licence, power, privilege, and authority, by theſe preſents, that he the ſaid Thomas Skipwith, his heirs and aſſigns, at his and their proper coſts and charges, ſhall or may make the ſaid river of Soare portable for boats and other veſſels from the river of Trent to the town of Leiceſter aforeſaid; and, for that end and purpoſe, ſhall or may make, direct, and ſet up, ſuch and ſo many locks, engines, ſtructures, or devices, in the ſaid river of Soare, and on the banks thereof, as he or they ſhall think fit, and ſhall or may uſe, employ, or ſet on work, ſuch and ſo many artificers, workmen, and labourers, as he or they ſhall find meet, for the digging, cleanſing, ſcouring, and making the ſaid river portable and paſſable for boats and other veſſels, and bottoms of competent bulk and burthen, for the carrying and conveying of coals, fuel, and other commodities, as well from the ſaid river of Trent unto the town of Leiceſter, as from the ſaid town of Leiceſter to the ſaid river of Trent, as occaſion ſhall from time to time require; he the ſaid Thomas Skipwith, his heirs and aſſigns, firſt compounding and agreeing with the ſeveral lords, owners, or occupiers, of the ſaid river, or of any mill or mills thereupon being, or of any land or ſoil on either ſide of the ſame river, upon reaſonable recompence and ſatisfaction to be in that behalf made and given according to the loſs or damage they do or ſhall ſuſtain by the premiſes, &c. &c.[1]"

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[1] Rot. Parl. vol. II. p. 318.

Ibid. p. 396.

[3] The Ouſe. See Barnes, Hiſtory of Edward III. p. 901.

[4] Rot. Parl. vol. II. p. 371.

[5] Stat. 10 and 11 Will. III. c. 20.

[6] One of theſe is at Sharnford. The other at Leiceſter Grange, about a quarter of a mile on the Warwickſhire ſide of the Watling-ſtreet road, which it croſſes; and entering Leiceſterſhire in the pariſh of Burbach, after it has run about four or five hundred yards, it for the firſt time takes the name of *Soar-Brook*, running at the bottom of Soar-Hill, on the top of which ſtood, about the year 1730, a windmill, known by the ſame name. There is alſo, ſomewhat lower, a large ſtone, which lies as a bridge over the brook, called Soar-ſtone, in the road from Smockington to Burbach; under which pariſh a farther account will given both of the original ſpring and of the Grange where it is ſituated.

By an act of parliament, in 1776, the river Soar was allowed to be made navigable from the river into which it empties itſelf, to Biſhop's meadow, within the liberty of Garenton; and a navigable cut was at the ſame time authorized to be made and maintained thence, near or up and into *The Ruſhes*, at Loughborough[2]. This plan being accompliſhed in 1778, a navigable canal was then opened at Loughborough, ſupplied by ſeveral neighbouring ſtreams, and communicating with the Soar; which now brings up coals from Derby, &c. at a very eaſy price.

The counties of Leiceſter and Northampton are bounded at one extremity by the *Welland*, which, going down by Stamford in Lincolnſhire, paſſes into the North-eaſt ſea; and at the other by the Avon, which, running into Severn near Tewkeſbury, falleth into the South-weſt ſea.

The courſe of this and ſome other of the rivers in Leiceſterſhire is thus deſcribed in an antient deed preſerved by Sir Thomas Cave from the MSS. of Mr. Bridges:

"*Weland* hath his head at Sibertoft, and ſo runneth betwene Leic' and North' by Thedynworth, Lubnam, Harborow, Thorplangton, and to Welham and Bringeaſt, wear it receiveth a riveret from Scevington, Tugbie, Godebie, Shankton, Turlangton, on the Weſt, and Stanton and Gloweſton on the Eaſt, and Cranow, and ſo into Weland, which paſſeth to Eaſton, and there receiveth another from Tilton, paſſing by Lodington, Caythorp, and Alexton, Stokeſton, Holt, Drayton, and ſo at Eaſton entereth into the Weland under Rokingham.

"At Gaulbie, between Norton and Burton, by Glen; between Wiſtow and Newton, by Kilby on the South, by Foſton and Counteſthorp on the South, between Wigſton and Blabie, to Weſton, into the Sore, between Enderbie and Elſton.

"Above Kyrbie, between Ratbie and Glenvill, by Grobie and Anſtie, on the North; by Newton, between Bradgate, Thurcaſton, Swythland, and Rodely, and ſo into the Sore.

"From Laune to Withcoke, by Oweſton and Knoſton on the Eaſt, Burrow on the Eaſt, to Twiford, to Aſhbie Folvil, Barcſby, and ſo meeteth it with the ryll that ryſeth between Loweſby and Newton, between Bagrave and Croxton, to Quenebro, and ſo both into the Wreake by Rereſbie.

"At Caudwell, Stoneſbie, Waltham, Thorpe-Eranld, Frabie, Wyverbie, where it taketh in two rills, the one from Saltbie, Sproxton, Coſon, Garthorp; the other having two heads, firſt from Edmondthorp to Wymondham to Saxbie, the other from Pickwell to Stapleford, meeting both between Breutynbie and Wyvrebie, into the Wreake; to Melton, between Syſonbie and Kirbie, between Friſby and Aſſorbie, between Thruſſington and Brokeſbie, and by Ratcliff entereth into the Sore.

"Two rills; one at Scalford, the other at Welbie.

"*Dene*; at Croxton, Braunſton, Knipton, by Harſton, through Lincolnſhire, to Boteſworth and Normanton.

"*Smyte*; at Holwell, Ketelbie, Nether Broughton, and Clauſton, Harbie, Stathern, Plunger.

"*Sence*. Bagworth park to Barleſton, between Carleton and Oſbaſton, and Boſworth to Twycroſs, between Welſboro and Shepey to" . . . . . . *Cætera aeſunt*.

Leland, in the reign of Henry VIII. ſays, "I rode by Rokingham, and after over Welande ryver, that departith there and much yn other places Northamptonſhire from Leiceſterſhire. The bridge ſelf of Rokingham departith as a limes Northampton, Leiceſterſhire, and Ruthelandſhire. I rode over a notable broke or two bytwixt Weland water and Stanton. The broke that cummith by Stanton riſith at . . . . . . In paſſing between Stanton and Leirceſter I rode over two or three brokes[3]." Again, "There is a ſtone bridge a quarter of a mile beyond Staunforde towarde Newſtede, and under it runneth a riveret caullid Waſche. This water riſith yn Leyrceſtreſhire, and cummith by Gritham in Rutheland-ſhire, and by Maſter Harington's place caulled . . . . . The hole courſe, from the hedde of it a litle byneth Waſch bridge, where it goith into Welande river a litle beneth Stauntdſord toune, is an XVIII or XX miles. The commune ſaying is there, that Waſche and Wiland ſhall drown al Holande. There cummith many ſmall rilles into this river of Waſche. Chater ryver cummith into Weland about a II miles above Stanford in ripâ ſuper. It riſith in Ruthelandſhir, or the egge of Leirceſterſhire, a XVI miles of by Weſt, and cummith within a mile of Uppingham, beying in Stanforde on the hither ripe, and thens VI miles to Okam a mile of on the farther ripe, and ſo to Ketton a V miles in reſpect being, in Stanford on the hither ripe: and there is a ſtone bridge over Chater of a VI arches of ſtone and half a mile lower in Toweland ryver[4]."

The Wrete, Wrekin, or *Wreke*, ſo called, probably, from the Saxon Ƿꞃeyꝺ, wreathing or winding like a mæander, riſes in the Eaſt part of the county, in the pariſh of Abkettelby; and, paſſing thence by Welby into the Eie, blends the name of that river in its own, and ſo glides on to Coſſington, where it falls into the Soar.

The *Eie* has three heads, two in Leiceſterſhire, and one in Rutland: the firſt (viz. that in Rutland) riſes at Langham, the ſecond at Somerby, the third at Saltby. The two firſt join at Whitſundine in Rutland; between Stapleford and Melton the third joins the other two. Below Eie-Kettelby, they all as one ſtream enter the Wreke, and we then hear no more of the river Eie.

The *Devon* is derived, it is ſuppoſed, from the Saxon ꝺaveı., *furere, inſanire:* well agreeing with the nature of ſuch a water as this is; ſoon up, ſoon down. It riſes at Eaton; whence it runs to Knipton (where it entertains the traveller with varieties of *Aſteriæ*); thence to Bottesford (where it again entertains the traveller with *Aſteriæ*); thence to Normanton meadows; whence it paſſes out of Leiceſterſhire into the county of Nottingham, and at length, after many windings, falls into the Trent above Newark. The fiſhery of the Devon appears very antiently to have been private property; for, in the year 1343, on an inquiſition taken after the death of William lord Ros, of Hamlak, it was found that he poſſeſſed the fiſhery of that river, which was worth an annual rent of twelve pence[1].

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[1] Rymer, vol. XIX. p. 597.

[2] Stat. 16 G. III. c. 65.

[3] Lel. Itin. vol. I. p. 15.

[4] Ibid. vol. VI. p. 29.

The *Sence*, as its name ſeemingly imports, ſignifies a briſk, live, quick ſtream. It riſes not far from Snibſton, and, a little below Atherſton in Warwickſhire, falls into the river Anker.

The Iriſh *Snighbeach*, creeping, ſeems to expreſs ſomething very agreeable to the nature of the *Smyte*; which, running through the Vale of Belvoir, and meeting with no hills or downfalls in its way, is ſeldom very rapid. It riſes at Holwell mouth, falls into the Devon at Shelton, and afterwards accompanies it into the Trent.

The *Swift* needs nothing but its name to expreſs its nature. It riſes at Knaptoft, and pours into the leſſer Avon above Rugby.

The *Black-brook* hath its riſe in Charnwood-foreſt, not far from Charley; and runs thence, through Garendon park, into the Soar by Loughborough. It is needleſs to ſay whence the name of this brook is derived; the colour of the water is occaſioned by a tincture of the ſoil.

Belle-meer is the ſame in French as *bellum mare* in Latin; and ſignifies a fine ſea, *meer*, ſheet, or piece of water. It riſes in the pariſh of Godeby-Maureward, where it forms ſeveral fine ponds, one of them above eight acres; thence it runs to Scalford, where it turns a mill; thence to Melton, where it turns another, and falls into the river Eie. The common people call it the *Ballymore*[2].

In 1782, a bill was carried into parliament, for making a navigable canal, from Chilvers Coton, at or near a place called Griff, through Buckington, Wolvey, and Burton Haſtings, in Warwickſhire; and through Burbach, Hinckley, Higham, Stoke-Golding, Dadlington, Sutton-Cheynell, Shenton, Market-Boſworth, Carlton, Congeſton, Shakerſton, and Snareſton, in Leiceſterſhire, and through Meaſham, and the lordſhips of Oakthorpe and Doniſthorpe, in Derbyſhire, to Woodlands Farm, on Aſhby Woulds[3], in Leiceſterſhire; to open an eaſy communication with the coal-mines at Meaſham, Oakthorpe, Aſhby Woulds, and the towns and villages adjacent, and alſo with the Oxford and Coventry canals[4]. This ſcheme, being oppoſed by a variety of intereſts, failed of ſucceſs.

In June, 1785, a plan which had been ſome time in agitation, for extending a navigable canal from Loughborough to Leiceſter, was taken into ſerious conſideration by the gentlemen of the county; and, after ſeveral ſucceſſive meetings, it was determined to apply to parliament for an act for that purpoſe. The buſineſs was reſumed in 1786; and in 1789 a bill was actually introduced into the Houſe of Commons, which was loſt on the ſecond reading.

July 16, 1790, at a public meeting of the county, to determine upon a general plan of navigation, Lord Rawdon, after ſtating the ſatisfaction which he felt in being able to meet the wiſhes of the publick in a matter ſo long and anxiouſly deſired, produced the outline of a plan, which was unanimouſly approved, for making the Soar navigable from Leiceſter to Loughborough; and a cut or rail-way from Swannington[5] and the neighbourhood to the baſon at Loughborough. At the ſame time it was agreed, that the navigation of the Wreke (if it ſhould be hereafter applied for) ſhould be ſupported with the influence of the promoters of the plan then propoſed.

An act of parliament was accordingly obtained, in 1791, for making and maintaining a navigable communication between the Loughborough canal and the town of Leiceſter; and for making and maintaining a communication, by railways, or ſtone-roads, and water-levels, from ſeveral places and mines, to the ſaid Loughborough canal; and for continuing the ſame by paſſing along the ſaid canal to the ſaid navigable communication; all in the county of Leiceſter.

The proprietors are by this act incorporated, under the name of "The Company of Proprietors of the Leiceſter Navigation;" and empowered, after the firſt Monday in July 1791, on which day the act was to take effect, to make and keep navigable and paſſable, for boats, barges, and other veſſels, the ſaid cut or canal, from or nearly from the baſon above the firſt locks on the North ſide of Loughborough, belonging to the company of proprietors of the navigation from the river Trent to Loughborough, through or near the ſeveral townſhips, pariſhes, or liberties, of Loughborough, Woodthorpe, and Quorndon, to and into the river Soar, in the pariſh of Quorndon, at the place marked in the map by the ſaid act directed to be authenticated; and to make and keep navigable and paſſable, for boats, barges, and other veſſels, the ſaid river Soar, with neceſſary cuts and deviations by the ſides thereof, thence to its junction with the river Wreak; and to make and keep navigable and paſſable, in like manner, the ſaid river Wreak, from ſuch junction, to near Turnwater meadow in the pariſh of Coſſington; and to make and keep navigable the ſaid cut or canal from or near the ſaid Turnwater meadow, through part of the ſaid Turnwater meadow, and through or near the ſeveral pariſhes, townſhips, or liberties, of Syſton, Barkby, and Thurmaſton, to and into the ſaid river Soar, in the townſhip of Thurmaſton; and to make and keep navigable and paſſable the ſaid river Soar, with neceſſary cuts and deviations by the ſides thereof, thence to or near Lady's-bridge in the pariſh of St. Margaret, and thence to or near Weſt-bridge in the pariſh of St. Mary, in or near to the town of Leiceſter; and alſo to make and maintain a rail or waggon-way, or ſtone-road, for the conveyance of coal, ſtone, lime, and goods, in carriages or vehicles to be conſtructed for that purpoſe, from or near Thringſton bridge, through or near the townſhips or liberties of Thringſton and Swannington, to the ſeveral coal-works of Wigſton's Hoſpital, under leaſe to Meſſieurs Raper and Fenton, in or near Swannington common, and other works now opened, or to be hereafter opened and worked, in the townſhip or liberty of Swannington and Swannington common; and alſo to make and maintain one other rail or waggon-way, or ſtone-road, with branches therefrom, for the conveyance of coal, ſtone, lime, &c. from the aforeſaid rail-way in the liberty of Thringſton, through or near the townſhips or liberties of Thringſton, Swannington, and Cole-Orton, to or near the ſeveral coal-works of Joſeph Boultbee, Eſq. in Thringſton common, and alſo to or near other coal-works of the ſaid Joſeph Boultbee, and of Godolphin William Burſlem, Eſq. reſpectively, in the pariſh or liberties of Cole Orton, and other works now opened, or to be hereafter opened and worked, in the pariſhes, townſhips, or liberties, of Thringſton, Thringſton common, and Cole-Orton aforeſaid, or any of them, as the ſame rail-ways are for the greater certainty delineated in the map; and to make and mantain a water-level for the furtherance of ſuch carriages, or vehicles, on proper floats or veſſels made to receive and conduct the ſame by water, from the commencement of the ſaid rail or waggon-ways at or near Thringſton bridge, through or near the ſeveral pariſhes, townſhips, or liberties, of Thringſton, Oſgathorpe, Gracedieu, Belton, Shepeſhed, and Beaumanor, to or near the South-Weſtward end of a certain lane leading into Charnwood foreſt, called the Loughborough or the Foreſt Lane; and to make and maintain another rail or waggon way, from the termination of the ſaid water-level, at or near the ſaid South-Weſtward end of the Foreſt lane, through or near the liberties of Beaumanor and the pariſh of Loughborough, to and into the baſon of the Loughborough canal, near the termination of the ſaid baſon by the town of Loughborough, for the effecting and finiſhing of the carriage of the ſaid coal, lime, and goods, on the ſaid carriages or vehicles, to the ſaid baſon; and alſo for the carriage of lime and goods from the ſeveral lime-works and other works opened or to be opened at Barrow-hill and Cloud-hill, both in the pariſh of Bredon, to the aforeſaid water-level; to make and maintain another water-level, to branch out from the aforeſaid water-level near to Thringſton-bridge, and to be continued through or near the ſeveral pariſhes, townſhips, or liberties, of Thringſton and Oſgathorpe, to or near a certain cloſe, in the pariſh of Oſgathorpe, in the occupation of Mary Moſeley; and to make and maintain another rail or waggon way, from the termination of the ſaid laſt mentioned water-level, at or near the ſaid laſt mentioned cloſe, through or near the ſeveral pariſhes, townſhips, or liberties, of Oſgathorpe and Bredon, to the ſaid ſeveral lime and other works now opened, or which may be hereafter opened, at Clouds-hill aforeſaid, with a branch of rail-way from or near the termination of the laſt mentioned water-level, through or near the townſhips or liberties of Oſgathorpe and Bredon, to the ſeveral lime-works now opened, or which may hereafter be opened, within the pariſh of Bredon aforeſaid; and alſo to make, complete, and maintain, other rail-ways, from the navigation, rail-ways or ſtone-roads, and water-levels, already deſcribed, to the ſeveral coal-mines and limeſtone quarries lying near the courſe of the ſaid navigation, rail-ways or ſtone-roads, and water-levels, or the terminations thereof, from time to time, as they ſhall think proper, ſo that no ſuch other or collateral rail-way or ſtone-road exceed the length of two thouſand yards; and to ſupply the ſaid navigation and water-levels, whilſt the ſame ſhall be making, and when made, with water from Swannington and Thringſton brooks, and alſo from ſuch ſprings as ſhall be found in making the ſame, and from ſuch brooks, ſtreams, and water-courſes, as are or ſhall be found within the diſtance of 2000 yards from any part of the ſaid intended navigation and water-levels, ſave and except as herein after is mentioned; and alſo to make a reſervoir upon Charnwood foreſt, at the place deſcribed upon the authenticated map, for the purpoſe of ſupplying the ſaid water-levels with water; and alſo to make ſuch and ſo many feeders and aqueducts as they ſhall think fit, for ſupplying the ſaid navigation, water-levels, and reſervoirs, with water; and, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, to cleanſe, ſcour, cut, dig, open, deepen, enlarge, or ſtraiten, any ſuch brooks, ſtreams, and water-courſes, or any others which may come or may be brought into, or made to communicate therewith reſpectively, and to dig, cut, or raiſe the banks of the rivers Soar and Wreak, and of any other the ſtreams, brooks, and water-courſes aforeſaid, for bringing water into the ſaid rivers, or either of them, or into the ſaid water-levels and reſervoirs, and to make ſuch proper trenches or paſſages for water, in, upon, or through, the lands or grounds adjoining or near unto the ſaid navigation, water-levels, and reſervoirs, or ſuch ſtreams, brooks, or water-courſes, aforeſaid, or any of them, as ſhall be neceſſary or proper for effectuating the act; and, for the ſeveral purpoſes aforeſaid, to enter into, upon, and through, the lands and grounds of or belonging to the king's majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, or of any other perſon or perſons, bodies politic, or corporate, or collegiate, whatſoever, not being at this time ground whereon a dwelling houſe or out-houſes thereto belonging ſtand, or a yard, garden, orchard, park, paddock, planted walk or avenue to a houſe, lawn incloſed or adjoining to a manſion-houſe (except a garden in the lordſhip of Loughborough aforeſaid, containing one acre and a half or thereabouts, belonging to Ambroſe Newbury, now or late in the occupation of Joſeph Gutteridge; alſo except a garden in the lordſhip of Loughborough aforeſaid, containing eight perches or thereabouts, belonging to Thomas Haines, and in the occupation of Thomas Ainſworth; alſo except a cloſe, garden, or orchard, at Barrow upon Soar, in the ſaid county, planted with fruit-trees, and containing about one acre, now or late the property of George Perkins, and now or late in the occupation of Thomas James; alſo except a cloſe or orchard at Burſtall in the ſaid county, planted with fruit-trees, belonging to and in the occupation of Thomas White, and containing one acre and a half or thereabouts; and alſo except another cloſe or orchard at Burſtall aforeſaid, belonging to John Baſs Oliver, Eſq. and in the occupation of Gowen Scott, alſo containing about one acre and a half or thereabouts; alſo except the ground whereon three dwelling-houſes, in the ſtreet called the North-ſtreet, or North-gate-ſtreet, in Leiceſter aforeſaid, ſtand, and the three gardens thereunto reſpectively belonging, one thereof containing nine perches or thereabouts, belonging to James Nutt, and in the occupation of John Harris, another thereof containing ten perches or thereabouts, belonging to Joſeph Gilbert, and in the occupation of William Mebbiſon, and the other containing eleven perches or thereabouts, belonging to Thomas Raſk, and in the occupation of Robert Grice; and alſo except another garden adjoining or lying near the ſaid North ſtreet belonging to the Rev. John Simpſon and Robert Brewin, as truſtees of John Brewin, a minor, and in the occupation of Thomas Peach, containing two roods and a half, or thereabouts; and alſo except an orchard or piece of ground likewiſe lying near the ſaid North ſtreet, planted with trees, containing half an acre or thereabouts, belonging to the ſaid James Nutt, and now or late in the occupation of Thomas Rickards; and alſo except a houſe, with an orchard and garden thereunto adjoining, in the pariſh of Oſgathorpe, in the occupation of Moſes Young and his ſon, containing three roods or thereabouts; alſo except a ſmall garden or piece of ground, containing about one rood, in the lordſhip of Loughborough aforeſaid, now or late belonging to and in the occupation of Thomas Cooke; and alſo except two houſes in the pariſhes of Whitwick and Shepeſhead, or one of them, in the ſeveral tenures of William Wootton, Joſeph King, John Ball ſenior, and John Ball junior, and the gardens or orchards adjoining thereto; which ſaid ſeveral premiſes may be uſed and cut through for the purpoſes of this act); and to bore, dig, cut, trench, ſough, remove, take, carry away, and lay, earth, clay, ſtone, ſoil, rubbiſh, trees, roots of trees, beds of gravel or ſand, or any other matters and things (except as herein after is excepted) which may be dug or got in making of the ſaid navigation, rail-ways, or ſtone-roads, and water-levels or reſervoirs, or in making any feeders or aqueducts, or out of the lands and grounds of any other perſons adjoining or lying contiguous thereto, and which may be proper, requiſite, or convenient, for carrying on, continuing, maintaining, or repairing, or which may hinder, prevent, or obſtruct, the making, uſing, or completing, extending and maintaining, the ſame reſpectively; and for making, uſing, completing, extending, and maintaining, of ſuch trenches, paſſages, and water-courſes, as aforeſaid, as ſhall be neceſſary and proper to convey water to or from the ſaid navigation, water-levels, and reſervoirs, according to the tenor and purport of this act; and alſo to make, build, erect, and ſet up, in or upon the ſaid intended navigation, rail-ways, or ſtone-roads, and water-levels, or upon the lands adjoining or near the ſame reſpectively, ſuch and ſo many bridges, tunnels, aqueducts, ſluices, locks, flood-gates, weirs, pens for water, water-ſtanks, reſervoirs, drains, wharfs, quays, houſes, warehouſes, watch-houſes, landing-places, weighing-beams, cranes, dry-docks, and other works, roads, and conveniences, as and where they the ſaid company of proprietors, their ſucceſſors or aſſigns, ſhall think requiſite, and convenient for the purpoſes of the ſaid navigation, rail-ways or ſtone roads, and water-levels; and alſo from time to time to alter, repair, and amend, or diſcontinue the ſame, and to make, widen, and enlarge, or alter, any bridges, ways, roads, paſſages, cuts, locks, tunnels, aqueducts, trenches, ſluices, and other works and conveniences, as well for the carrying and conveying of goods, commodities, and other things, to and from the ſaid navigation, rail-ways or ſtone-roads, and water-levels, reſpectively, as for the carrying and conveying of all manner of materials neceſſary for the making, erecting, finiſhing, altering, repairing, amending, widening, or enlarging, any works of or belonging to the ſaid navigation, rail-ways or ſtone-roads, and water-levels; and alſo to place, lay, work, or manufacture, any materials, on the grounds near to the place or places where the ſaid works, or any of them, ſhall or are intended to be made, erected, repaired, or done, and to build and conſtruct the ſeveral locks, bridges, works, and erections, belonging thereto; and alſo to make, maintain, repair, and alter, any fences or paſſages, over, under, or through, the ſaid intended navigation, rail-ways or ſtone-roads, and water-levels, or the tunnels, aqueducts, ſoughs, trenches, paſſages, gutters, water-courſes, and ſluices, reſpectively, which ſhall communicate therewith; and alſo to make, ſet out, and appoint, ſuch towing-paths, banks, roads, and ways, convenient for towing, haling, or drawing of boats, barges, and other veſſels, paſſing in, through, or upon, the ſaid navigation and water-levels, with men, horſes, or otherwiſe, as they, the ſaid company of proprietors, their ſucceſſors or aſſigns, ſhall think convenient; and alſo to dig, take, and carry away, ſoil, clay, gravel, or ſtone, proper, requiſite, and convenient, for carrying on and continuing the ſaid works and undertakings, or any of them, in or from any grounds of any perſon or perſons adjoining or lying convenient thereto (not being, at the time of paſſing this act, a houſe, garden, yard, park, paddock, planted walk or avenue to a houſe, or lawn incloſed or adjoining to a manſion-houſe); and to conſtruct, erect, and keep in repair, any piers, arches, and other works, in, upon, and acroſs, any rivers or brooks, for the making, uſing, maintaining, and repairing, of the ſaid propoſed navigation, rail-ways or ſtone-roads, and water-levels, and towing-paths, on the ſides of the ſaid navigation and water-levels; and alſo to conſtruct, erect, make, and do, all other matters and things, which they ſhall think convenient and neceſſary, for the making, effecting, extending, and preſerving, improving, completing, and uſing, the ſaid navigation, rail-ways or ſtone-roads, and water-levels, in purſuance and within the true intent and meaning of this act, they, the ſaid company of proprietors, their ſucceſſors or aſſigns, and their ſeveral agents and workmen, doing as little damage as may be in the execution of the ſeveral powers to them hereby granted, and making ſatisfaction in manner herein after mentioned to the owners or proprietors of, or perſons intereſted in, the lands, tenements, mills, or hereditaments, waters, water-courſes, brooks, or rivers, reſpectively, which ſhall be taken, uſed, removed, diverted, or prejudiced, for all damages to be by them ſuſtained in or by the execution of all or any of the powers of this act; and this act ſhall be ſufficient to indemnify the ſaid company of proprietors, and their ſervants, agents, or workmen, and all other perſons whomſoever, for what they or any of them ſhall do by virtue of the powers hereby granted, ſubject, nevertheleſs, to the reſtrictions herein after mentioned. It ſhall in no caſe be lawful to divert, or take for the uſe or ſupply of the water-levels intended to be made by virtue of this act, or any of them, or for any other purpoſe whatſoever, any water from or out of a certain brook called *Gracedieu Brook*, or any of the ſprings, ſtreams, or water-courſes, by which the ſaid brook, called Gracedieu brook, is now ſupplied. Nothing ſhall extend to authorize the Company of Proprietors, &c. in making or ſupplying the ſaid water-levels, or either of them, or any reſervoir or reſervoirs for the purpoſe of feeding or ſupplying the ſame, or either of them, with water, or for any other purpoſe whatſoever, ſo to diminiſh the quantity of water flowing or paſſing down a certain other brook, called *Black Brook*, as at any time to reduce the quantity of water paſſing down the ſame below the average quantity paſſing down the ſame in common ſeaſons; but that the ſaid Company of Proprietors ſhall and will diſcharge, or cauſe to be diſcharged, from the ſaid water-levels, or one of them, or from ſome reſervoir or reſervoirs to be made for the purpoſe of feeding and ſupplying the ſame with water, into the courſe of the ſaid brook, called Black brook, at all times after the ſaid water-levels and reſervoir or reſervoirs ſhall be made as aforeſaid, and during the time of making the ſame, or any of them, ſo much and as large a quantity of water (ſuch quantity to be aſcertained in the manner herein directed) as now flows down the ſaid brook, called Black brook, in common ſeaſons, at the point where the ſaid brook will be croſſed or interſected by one of the ſaid water-levels, and in ſuch manner that the ſaid quantity of water may always flow under the ſaid water-level down the courſe of the ſaid brook. For the purpoſe of aſcertaining the average quantity of water flowing in ſuch common ſeaſons down the ſaid brook, called Black brook, and the quantity of water to be diſcharged at all times from the ſaid water-levels, or one of them, or from ſuch reſervoir or reſervoirs as aforeſaid, the quantity of water which ſhall paſs or flow down the ſaid brook, called Black brook, ſhall, at the coſts and charges of the ſaid Company of Proprietors, be meaſured, or otherwiſe aſcertained, by the engineer of the ſaid Company of Proprietors, or ſuch perſon as he ſhall appoint, and ſuch other engineer as the owner or owners of Garendon park, for the time being, or his, her, or their known agent, ſhall appoint, and at three different times, *videlicet*, within one calendar month next after the commencement of this act, and in the months of July and September then next following, on ſuch day on each of thoſe months, reſpectively, as may be fixed by ſuch engineer of the ſaid Company of Proprietors, or the perſon to be by him appointed as aforeſaid; who is hereby required to give five days notice at the leaſt to the owner or owners of Garendon park for the time being, or to his, her, or their known agent, or to the engineer ſo to be appointed by ſuch owner or owners, or his, her, or their agent as aforeſaid; and that the average quantity of water, ſo to be aſcertained, ſhall be deemed to be the average produce or quantity of water of the ſaid brook, called Black brook, in common ſeaſons; and that a certificate of ſuch average quantity of water, ſigned by ſuch engineer of the ſaid Company of Proprietors, or ſuch perſon to be by him appointed as aforeſaid, and the ſaid engineer to be appointed by the ſaid owner or owners of Garendon park for the time being, or other agent of ſuch owner or owners, ſhall be recorded at the firſt general quarter ſeſſions of the peace, to be holden for the ſaid county of Leiceſter, after ſuch average quantity of water ſhall be aſcertained as aforeſaid, and that a copy of ſuch record, ſigned by the clerk of the peace for the county of Leiceſter, ſhall be at all times hereafter proper evidence of the ſame; provided, that in caſe between the time of giving any ſuch notice as aforeſaid, and the day to be appointed or fixed as aforeſaid, for aſcertaining the average quantity of water flowing down the ſaid brook, called Black brook, in ſuch common ſeaſons, there ſhall happen to fall any quantity of rain to affect the ſaid brook, that then, and in every ſuch caſe, the ſaid engineer of the ſaid Company of Proprietors, or other perſon by him to be appointed as aforeſaid, ſhall not be bound to meaſure or aſcertain the ſaid quantity of water on the day ſo fixed by ſuch notice as aforeſaid, but may from time to time appoint another day in each of the ſaid months (giving the like notice thereof as before required) for the purpoſe of ſo aſcertaining the ſaid quantity of water, in order that an admeaſurement of the ſaid water may be avoided at or during the time of the fall, or during the effect, of any ſuch quantity of rain.

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[1] Eſc. 17 Edw. III. 1343. N° 60. Leic.

[2] MS Peck.

[3] The Woulds are between Aſhby-de-la-Zouch and Warwickſhire; and are about 15 miles diſtant from the Soar.

[4] In the application to parliament, it was repreſented that the whole courſe of the intended canal lay open upon a dead level, ſo that there would not be occaſion for any lock to be made thereupon, unleſs it were one to regulate the water; and that the want of coal for fuel, and lime for the manure of land, was ſeverely felt by the inhabitants who reſided in and about ſeveral parts of the counties of Leiceſter, Warwick, Northampton, Buckingham, and Oxford; and that, by the making of ſuch canal, the conveyance of coal and lime, and goods of all deſcriptions, as well to the Coventry and Oxford canals, as to the neighbouring towns and villages, would be greatly facilitated.

[5] Swannington is a little Eaſt of Cole-Orton.

A waſte weir to carry off the overflowings of the ſaid water-levels, or ſome part thereof, ſhall be made, conſtructed, and at all times kept up, at or within ſuch diſtance from the point where the ſame is intended to croſs or interſect the ſaid brook, called Black brook, as that the water falling over and from the ſaid weir ſhall paſs and flow into and along the courſe of the ſaid brook; and no other waſte weir to be made or conſtructed on the water-levels, or either of them, ſhall at any time hereafter be formed, made, or kept lower than the ſaid weir, ſo to be made as aforeſaid.

It ſhall in no caſe be lawful for the ſaid Company of Proprietors, their agents, &c. to make or ſet up any warehouſes, watch-houſes, buildings, quays, wharfs, cranes, weigh-beams, or any other buildings or works whatſoever, upon any lands or grounds which are now the property of *Hugo Meynell*, the elder, eſq. and *Hugo Meynell*, the younger, eſq. or either of them, ſituate in *Quorndon* and *Barrow upon Soar*, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, or either of them; or to dig, take, and carry away, any ſoil, clay, gravel, ſtone, or other materials, from any of the ſaid laſt-mentioned lands or grounds, without the licence or conſent of the owner or owners for the time being of ſuch laſt-mentioned lands or grounds.

Nothing in this act contained ſhall empower the ſaid Company of Proprietors, their ſucceſſors or aſſigns, to erect any wharf, quay, houſe, warehouſe, watch-houſe, landing-place, weighing-beam, crane, or dry dock, upon any part of the lands and grounds belonging to the rectory of *Loughborough*, without the conſent in writing of the rector for the time being, and of the maſter, fellows, and ſcholars, of Emanuel college, Cambridge, the patrons of the ſaid rectory, under their common ſeal; or to get or dig any earth, clay, ſtone, gravel, or ſoil, on ſuch lands (except what ſhall be gotten out of the direct line of the ſaid intended canal or navigation through the ſaid rectory lands during the time neceſſary for making and completing the ſaid navigation); or to lay any materials on ſuch lands (except as is herein before laſtly excepted) without ſuch conſent as aforeſaid.

For carrying the ſaid canal or navigation from the ſaid baſon belonging to the Loughborough canal company to the town of Leiceſter, at a convenient diſtance from *Wanlip Hall*, the dwelling houſe of *Charles Grave Hudſon*, eſq. the cut or canal (part of the ſaid navigation) to be made from the Wreak to the Soar, ſhall be made, kept, and maintained, through Turnwater meadow aforeſaid, and through certain other lands in the lordſhips or liberties of Syſton, Barkby, and Thurmaſton, according to the line or courſe marked in the authenticated map, to and into the ſaid river Soar, in the pariſh of Thurmaſton, at or near a cloſe there belonging to William Adcock, in the occupation of John Johnſon; and the ſaid cut or canal and navigation ſhall not be made in any place nearer to Wanlip Hall aforeſaid than 575 yards.

Whereas an act was paſſed in 1776 for making the river Soar navigable from the river Trent to Biſhop's meadow, within the liberty of Garendon, in the county of Leiceſter, and for making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal thence near or up and into the Ruſhes of Loughborough, in the ſaid county; and whereas it will be neceſſary, in order to make, complete, and uſe, the ſaid navigable and other communications, hereby authorized to be made, to paſs along and acroſs the ſaid Loughborough canal navigation; the ſaid Company of Proprietors, and their agents, &c. are by this act empowered, by all proper and neceſſary ways and means, to cut into the ſaid Loughborough canal navigation, at about the diſtance of 300 yards below the upper end or termination of the ſame, in order that boats, barges, and other veſſels, may navigate and paſs acroſs and along the ſame, from the ſaid intended navigation, to be made by virtue of this act, to the ſaid intended communication by rail-ways and water-levels, and from the ſaid rail-ways and water-levels, to the ſaid intended navigation, without being ſubject or liable to the payment of any rates or duties by the ſaid recited act authorized to be collected. The ſaid Company of Proprietors, their ſucceſſors and aſſigns, are authorized and required, at their own expence, to erect and build over the cut or canal, hereby authorized to be made, a proper and ſufficient draw-bridge, or ſwivel-bridge, where the towing-path belonging to the Loughborough canal navigation now goes, which will be cut through for the purpoſes of this act, fit and proper for men and horſes haling veſſels to paſs over; and from time to time, and at all times for ever hereafter, to keep and maintain the ſaid bridge in good and ſufficient repair, for the uſe and convenience of all perſons employed on or about the ſaid Loughborough canal navigation, and the towing-path thereto belonging.

And whereas it has been aſcertained and agreed, by and between the Company of Proprietors of the navigation of the river Trent to the town of Loughborough and the Company of Proprietors of the ſaid intended navigation, rail-ways or ſtone-roads, and water-levels, that the ſaid Company of Proprietors of the navigation from the river Trent to the town of Loughborough now receive and enjoy from the ſaid navigation, from the river Trent to the town of Loughborough, certain rates and duties, amounting to the annual groſs ſum of 3000*l*; and whereas the ſaid navigation, rail-ways and ſtone-roads, and water-levels, intended to be made in purſuance of this act, may occaſion a diminution in the rates and duties payable to the ſaid Company of Proprietors of the navigation from the river Trent to Loughborough; and whereas the ſaid Company of Proprietors of the navigation from the river Trent to Loughborough, in conſideration of being indemnified againſt any loſs or diminution of their ſaid preſent groſs annual income, ariſing from the ſaid navigation from the river Trent to Loughborough, have agreed to grant to the Company of Proprietors of the ſaid intended navigation, rail-ways or ſtone-roads, and water-levels; the privilege of navigating boats, barges, and other veſſels, belonging to the ſaid Company of Proprietors of the ſaid intended navigation, rail-ways or ſtone-roads, and water-levels, or to any other perſon or perſons whomſoever, along and acroſs the upper pond of the ſaid navigation from the river Trent to Loughborough, free from the payment of any tolls; in conſideration of which, and alſo of the ſaid Company of Proprietors of the navigation from the river Trent to Loughborough having agreed to reduce their preſent power of taking tolls, the ſaid Company of Proprietors of the intended navigation, rail-ways or ſtone-roads, and water-levels, have agreed to make full compenſation to the ſaid Company of Proprietors of the navigation from the river Trent to the town of Loughborough, for any diminution which ſhall be occaſioned by the ſaid intended navigation, rail-ways or ſtone-roads, and water-levels, in the ſaid preſent yearly groſs income ariſing from the ſaid navigation from the river Trent to the town of Loughborough.

And whereas there is a lane uſed as a road from the North ſtreet in Leiceſter to the North mill, the property of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes, of the borough of Leiceſter, and in the occupation of John Fiſher, which lane paſſes between two gardens belonging to the ſaid John Brewin, a minor; and whereas the ſaid navigation, and the towing path by the ſide thereof, is intended to be made through and along the ſouth ſide of the ſouthernmoſt of ſuch gardens; and if the ſaid towing-path was to be made ſufficiently wide for the purpoſe of a highway for the paſſage of horſes, cattle, and carriages, to the ſaid mill, it would be equally convenient for the uſe of the ſaid mill as the road at preſent uſed through the ſaid lane; and whereas the ſaid John Brewin, by his guardians, is willing and deſirous to give to the ſaid Company of Proprietors ſo much of the ground on the ſouth ſide of his ſaid ſouthernmoſt garden as will be ſufficient for the purpoſe of making their ſaid towing-path of a proper breadth for a highway as aforeſaid, without requiring them to fence off the ſame, in conſideration of his the ſaid John Brewin, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, being permitted to uſe ſuch towing-path for all purpoſes he or they ſhall think proper (not prejudicing the ſaid intended navigation or obſtructing ſuch road), and of his the ſaid John Brewin, his heirs and aſſigns, being permitted to fence off the ſaid lane, at each end thereof, as far as the ſame divides his ſaid gardens, for the purpoſe of incloſing and laying the ſame to his ſaid gardens, and having the land ſo to be fenced inveſted in him the ſaid John Brewin, his heirs and aſſigns, which will not only be for the convenience of the ſaid John Brewin, his heirs and aſſigns, but alſo advantageous to the ſaid Company, and equally commodious for the uſe of the ſaid mill and the publick; the ſaid Company of Proprietors are authorized and required to make the ſaid towing-path, ſo far as the ſame extends through ſuch the aforeſaid garden of John Brewin, of ſuch breadth, not exceeding ſeven yards, as they ſhall judge expedient and neceſſary, and to make the ſame fit for the paſſage of horſes, cattle, and carriages, to the ſaid mill, without paying, or being liable to pay, any recompence or ſatisfaction for the ground ſo to be taken for that purpoſe, or being required to fence off the ſame; and, when and ſo ſoon as the ſaid new road ſhall be made as aforeſaid, the ſame ſhall be deemed to be a highway or road, in the room and ſtead of the ſaid preſent road, and ſhall be maintained and kept in repair in ſuch manner as the preſent is now, or ought to be, maintained and kept in repair; and, ſo ſoon as ſuch new road ſhall be made fit as aforeſaid, thenceforth the ſaid preſent road, ſo far as the ſame extends along the ſides of the ſaid gardens, ſhall ceaſe to be a highway or road for any purpoſe whatſoever, and thenceforth the whole of the ſaid lane, ſo to be incloſed and fenced in, ſhall be veſted in, and become, and for ever remain, the property and eſtate of the ſaid John Brewin, his heirs and aſſigns; and that it ſhall be lawful for the ſaid John Brewin, his heirs and aſſigns, to make ſuch fence acroſs the ſaid lane, at each end thereof, as before mentioned, and in ſuch ſuch manner as he or they ſhall think proper; and, to keep the part of the ſaid lane, ſo to be fenced in, thenceforth for ever incloſed as his and their entire property, without any claim from any perſon or perſons, on any account whatſoever; and that it ſhall alſo be lawful for the ſaid John Brewin, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, to make ſuch fence againſt the towing-path, to be made as aforeſaid, as he or they ſhall think proper, or be at liberty to leave ſuch towing-path open to his or their own property, if he or they ſhall better approve of ſo doing; and that it ſhall alſo be lawful for the ſaid John Brewin, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, and aſſigns, without any recompence or ſatisfaction to be made to the ſaid Company of Proprietors, to uſe ſuch towing-path for all purpoſes he or they ſhall think proper, not prejudicing or obſtructing the ſaid intended navigation or ſuch road; and that no act ſhall be done by the ſaid Company of Proprietors, under or by virtue of this act, for the hindering or preventing the ſaid John Brewin, his heirs, executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, from the free uſe and enjoyment of ſuch towing-path.—The mill, commonly called *Wanlip-mill*, ſtanding and near to Wanlip-hall aforeſaid, ſhall be taken down by the ſaid Charles Grave Hudſon; and, in compenſation and ſatisfaction for the ſame, the ſaid Charles Grave Hudſon ſhall be and be deemed a proprietor of ſuch ſhares or ſhares of and in the ſtock or fund of the ſaid Company of Proprietors as ſhall, at the time the ſame ſhall be divided into ſhares, be equal in value to the ſum of 500*l.* or as near thereto as may be.—In conſideration of the great charges and expences the ſaid Company will be at in making and maintaining the ſaid navigation, rail-ways or ſtone-roads, water levels, and all other the works hereby authorized to be made and erected, they are empowered from time to time to receive for their own proper uſe, for tonnage, ſtone, timber, and other goods, wares, and merchandiſes, and commodities whatſoever, which ſhall be navigated, carried, or conveyed, upon or through the ſaid navigation, rail ways or ſtone-roads, and water levels, ſuch rates and duties as the ſaid Company of Proprietors ſhall think fit, not exceeding the rates and duties herein-after mentioned; that is to ſay, for all coals which ſhall be navigated, carried, or conveyed, upon the ſaid navigation, from the Loughborough canal to Lady's bridge, or Weſt-bridge, the ſum of 1*s.* 2*d.* *per* ton; for all coals which ſhall be navigated, carried, or conveyed, upon any part of the ſaid navigation between the Loughborough canal and Lady's bridge, the ſum of 1*d.* *per* ton *per* mile, except coals which ſhall be navigated, carried, or conveyed, from the Loughborough canal to the junction of the river Wreak and the river Soar, and along the ſaid river Wreak, and paſſing upon the intended navigation to Melton Mowbray; and for all coals which ſhall be navigated, carried, or conveyed upon the ſaid navigation from the ſaid Loughborough canal into and along the ſaid river Wreak, and paſſing upon the intended navigation to Melton Mowbray, 7*d.* *per* ton; for all iron, timber, and other goods, wares, and merchandiſes (except as herein-after is excepted), which ſhall be navigated, carried, or conveyed, upon the ſaid navigation from the ſaid Loughborough canal to Lady's bridge of Weſt bridge, 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* ton; for all iron, timber, and other goods, wares, and merchandiſes, (except as herein-after is excepted), which ſhall be navigated, carried, or conveyed, upon any part of the ſaid navigation, between the ſaid Loughborough canal and Lady's bridge, the ſum of 2*d.* *per* mile *per* ton; for all iron, timber, and other goods, wares, and merchandiſes (except as herein-after is excepted), which ſhall be navigated, carried, or conveyed, upon the ſaid navigation, from the ſaid Loughborough canal, into the ſaid river Wreak, and paſſing upon the ſaid intended navigation to Melton Mowbray, 1*s.* 3*d.* *per* ton; for all lime, lime-ſtone, and ſtones to be uſed for building, and materials for paving or repairing of roads, one half of the ſaid rates, tolls, and duties, herein-before authorized to be taken on coals; for all coals which ſhall be navigated, carried, or conveyed, upon any part of the ſaid rail-ways or ſtone-roads, and water-levels, between the ſaid collieries and lime-works, at or near Swannington, Coal-Orton, Thringſton, Bredon, and Gracedieu, and the Loughborough canal, 1½*d* *per* ton *per* mile; for all lime and lime-ſtone which ſhall be carried or conveyed upon any part of the ſaid rail-ways or ſtone-roads, the ſum of 1½*d.* *per* ton *per* mile; for all lime and lime-ſtone which ſhall be navigated, carried, or conveyed, upon the ſaid water-levels, ¾*d.* *per* ton *per* mile; for all other goods, wares, and merchandiſes, which ſhall be navigated, carried, or conveyed, upon any part of the ſaid rail-ways or ſtone-roads, and water-levels, 2*d.* *per* ton *per* mile. Provided that in all caſes where there ſhall be a fraction of a ton in the weight of lading of any ſuch boat, barge, or other veſſel, waggon, or other carriage, a proportion of the ſaid rates ſhall be demanded and taken by the ſaid Company of Proprietors hereby incorporated, according to the number of quarters of a ton contained therein, and in all caſes, where there ſhall be a fraction of a quarter of a ton in any ſuch weight, ſuch fraction ſhall be deemed a whole quarter of a ton.

In the ſame year, 1791, another act was obtained, "for making navigable the rivers Wreak and Eye, from the junction of the ſaid river Wreak with the intended navigation from Loughborough to Leiceſter, at or near a certain place called Turnwater meadow, in the lordſhip of Coſſington, to Mill Cloſe Homeſtead, in the pariſh of Melton Mowbray, all in the county of Leiceſter;" which, after ſtating, "that a communication by water between the river Trent and the town of Melton Mowbray would be productive of great public advantage, as well as particular local benefit to the ſaid town and neighbourhood, by rendering the carriage of coal, ſtone, lime, lime-ſtone, timber, lead, and all kinds of merchandiſe, to the ſaid town and neighbourhood, and to ſeveral parts of the counties of Leiceſter, Lincoln, and Rutland, much cheaper and eaſier than it is at preſent;" and alluding to the act which we have juſt epitomiſed; proceeds to ſtate, that it appears, by proper ſurveys, that the river Wreak may be made navigable for boats and other veſſels of heavy burden, by means of widening, deepening, and cleanſing, the ſame, and making neceſſary cuts and deviations by the ſides thereof, from its junction with the intended navigation from Loughborough to Leiceſter, at Turnwater meadow, within the lordſhip of Coſſington, to the river Eye; and that the river Eye may be made navigable, from its junction with the Wreak, to a place called *Mill Cloſe Homeſtead*, in the pariſh of Melton Mowbray; and that the ſeveral perſons therein named were deſirous of performing the ſame at their own expence. It was therefore enacted, that John duke of Rutland, Henry duke of Newcaſtle, Robert earl of Harborough, Robert earl Ferrers, the lord Middleton, the lord viſcount Melbourne, and divers other perſons, ſhould be incorporated for that purpoſe, under the name of "The Company of Proprietors of the Navigation from the Leiceſter Navigation to Melton Mowbray, in the County of Leiceſter;" and to have a common ſeal, with power to purchaſe lands; to make the navigation, and new trenches; to ſet out towing-paths, which are to be confined to the tops of the banks, and to be properly ſecured. The proprietors are reſtrained from erecting any mill, houſe, or other building, except warehouſes, boat-houſes, or watch-houſes, on the towing-paths, wharfs, or quays; and from planting trees on the lands ſet out for thoſe purpoſes; and are not to build any warehouſes, &c. within 300 yards of any capital manſion-houſe, or in or upon any garden, park, paddock, planted walk or avenue to a houſe, or lawn incloſed, adjoining to any capital manſion-houſe, that are uſed as ſuch at the time of this act's commencement. They are not to take down or damage any dwelling-houſe, or out-houſe, without the conſent of the proprietor; nor to cut down any timber-wood, bruſh-wood, or underwood, except on ſuch ground as may be ſet out for the purpoſes of the navigation. Nor are they to divert the courſe of, or to draw any water from, a rivulet which is fed by divers ſprings at ſome diſtance from the country, and runs through a back-water, called Scalford Dyke, into the river Eye, juſt above a water griſt mill, called *The Two-Eye Mill*, in the pariſh of Melton, belonging to Philip Burton, eſq. and held by leaſe under the ſee of Ely; which rivulet is a conſtant feeder to the mill, and principally in ſummer-time, when the river Eye is very low. Nor are any buildings to be erected on the lands of Peniſton lord Melbourne, called *The Play Cloſe*, and *Cauſey-Hill Cloſe*; nor any wharfs, &c. on the lands of William Reeve, eſq. in Melton aforeſaid, called *The Bridge Leys*, *The Ormond's Piece*, and that part of *The Prior's Cloſe* which lies Weſt of the Play Cloſe.

The act then proceeds to ſtate that ſurveys and levels had been taken; and directs the navigation to be made purſuant to an authenticated map or plan, and that the preſent line on the plan ſhall be purſued on the line of deviation from Mr. Reeve's manſion-houſe. Land-owners omitted in the book of reference are not to obſtruct the navigation; but lands may be entered upon for making ſurveys. Then follow many of the uſual proviſions, to the ſame purport as in the preceding act.

Commiſſioners are named for ſettling differences, and power given for providing a ſucceſſion of commiſſioners.

The ſum 25,000*l.* is allowed to be raiſed, and 5000*l.* more if wanted; the ſubſcription to be divided into 250 ſhares, each conſtituting a proprietor.

The tolls to be taken are, for all coals conveyed from the Leiceſter navigation to Eye-kettleby, Siſonby, or Melton, 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* ton; and for any ſhorter diſtance, 2½*d.* *per* mile. For all iron, timber, and other goods (with exceptions for dung, ſoil, marl, aſhes, and all manure but lime, and for materials for roads, provided they do not paſs through any lock, but are carried at times when the water ſhall flow over the gauge paddle or waſte weir of ſuch lock), carried from the Leiceſter navigation to Eye-kettleby, Siſonby, or Melton, 4*s.* *per* ton; or 4*d.* *per* mile for a ſhorter diſtance. For all lime, limeſtone, ſtones for building, and materials for roads, one half of the duty payable on coals; the fraction of a mile to be taken as a whole mile, and fractions of a ton to be reckoned as quarters.

Land-owners may uſe pleaſure-boats not carrying merchandiſe, and not paſſing through any lock, without paying any toll. Where fords are ſpoiled, the proprietors are to provide modes of paſſage; and they are empowered to regulate the mills and fiſheries, and to make drains. Lords of manors &c. may build wharfs on their own lands. The price of wharfage is fixed by the act. For coals, 2*d.* *per* ton; and nothing for any goods unleſs they remain on the wharf more than ſix hours; after which time, 1½*d* for every ton of ſlate, ſtones, timber, lime, or manure; and 4*d.* for any goods that may require being placed under cover. If they remain more than ſix days, 4*d.* *per* ton to be paid each day for open goods, and 2*d.* a day for thoſe under cover.

If the Leiceſter Company are called on to make up any deficiency in the income of the Loughborough Company, in purſuance of the Leiceſter act; this Company are in that caſe to reimburſe one ſixth part of the ſum they pay.

In 1792, a bill was brought into parliament, "for making a navigable canal from Grantham, in the county of Lincoln, to the river Trent, at or near Ratcliffe, in the county of Nottingham; which was intended to have been carried through Muſton, Botteſford, Redmile, Barkſton, Plungar, Stathern, Harby, Hoſe, Long Claxton, and Nether Broughton." This bill not having been prepared ſo as to anſwer all the purpoſes for which it was intended, it was, by permiſſion of the houſe of commons, withdrawn on the 20th of April, and a new bill preſented on the 23d, which, being ſtrongly oppoſed, did not get through the houſe.

In one of the petitions againſt this bill, it was ſtated by the inhabitants of Newark, that it was propoſed to make and raiſe a dam or weir acroſs a certain ſtream, or common river, called The Devon, and to intercept the water thereof, for the purpoſe of filling a reſervoir to ſupply the ſaid canal; and that the ſaid river Devon riſes in the pariſh of Harſton, in the county of Leiceſter, and, paſſing through the moſt fertile part of the county of Nottingham, empties itſelf into a branch of the river Trent, which flows by the town of Newark, and has of late been made navigable, at a very conſiderable expence, for the benefit of the ſaid town, which, being a place of great population and extenſive commerce, has ſeveral mills (particularly a very large and expenſive cotton-mill) ſituate on the ſaid branch of the river Trent, which ſeveral mills, as well as the navigation by the ſaid town of Newark, would, at leaſt, be materially injured, if not wholly deſtroyed, by ſuch propoſed diviſion of the water of the ſaid river Devon."

The petition of Anne and Emma Charlton, ladies of the manors of Staunton, Flawborough, and Alverton, ſtated, "that they were ſeiſed in fee of their capital manſion-houſe at Staunton, on the ſide of the river Devon, and of certain gardens and pleaſure-grounds adjoining, and of an antient and accuſtomed mill on the ſaid river, which had been in their poſſeſſion, or in the poſſeſſion of their anceſtors, ever ſince the time of Edward the Confeſſor; and that they were entirely ſupplied with water from, and had a right of fiſhery in, the river Devon, and were much intereſted in preſerving the waters of the ſaid river, as a fence to their ſeveral incloſures, for watering their cattle, and divers other purpoſes."

And another, from Mr. William Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, ſtated, "that, ſhould the bill paſs into a law, he ſhould be deprived of the benefit of a wharf at Ratcliffe upon Trent, which, with warehouſes, ſheds, and other conveniences, for the purpoſe of landing and depoſiting coal, and houſing coke and other articles, for the ſupply of the vale of Belvoir, and for depoſiting corn, wool, and other articles, intended to go up or down the river Trent; and that the ſaid wharf and warehouſes, and other conveniencies, had been conſtructed at a very great expence.

The preſent year 1793 has been memorable for the various plans ſuggeſted for the extenſion of navigable canals throughout the kingdom: and in this line the counties of Leiceſter and Nottingham took ſo diſtinguiſhed a part, that an alarm took place among the land-owners, the graziers, and farmers; who preſented a petition to parliament, February 25, ſtating, " that they were conſiderable occupiers of lands, a great part of which being uſed in agriculture, much pains and induſtry were neceſſary, and great labour required, for managing the ſame, and in reaping and getting in the produce thereof; and that they had ſuſtained very great and heavy injuries in the preceding harveſt, by reaſon of the great ſcarcity of harveſt-men, owing principally to the great number of labourers employed in making and cutting navigations; and that they obſerved, with much alarm, the many petitions already preſented for bringing in bills, that preſent ſeſſion, for making numerous other canals; and that if the ſame, or any conſiderable part of them, ſhould meet with the approbation of parliament, it would not only tend to make labourers in huſbandry ſtill more ſcarce, but would render it impoſſible for the petitioners to reap and get in their crops of grain, unleſs the proprietors of ſuch navigations were reſtrained from working and carrying on the ſame during the time of harveſt; and ſubmitting to the houſe, that a clauſe, or clauſes, ſhould be inſerted in every bill for making any cut or canal then before the houſe, prohibiting the proprietors and undertakers from employing any labourers, in the making or cutting of any ſuch cut or canal, from the 1ſt day of Auguſt to the 1ſt day of October, in each year, during the making or cutting of ſuch cuts or canals."

The navigations, which occaſioned this application, and in which this county was more particularly intereſted, were theſe.

A petition was preſented, on the 28th of January, for a canal from Leiceſter to Northampton; and another, on the 18th of February, for a canal from Melton to Oakham; both which ſhall be hereafter fully noticed.

On the 18th of February, an application was again made for a canal from Grantham, to communicate with the Trent at Nottingham Bridge; and a bill was accordingly prepared, but, like the former one, was unſucceſsful. It paſſed through the houſe of commons on the 8th of April; but was loſt in the houſe of peers.

On the 18th of February, a petition was alſo preſented to the Houſe, ſigned by George Harry earl of Stamford, Thomas lord viſcount Wentworth, Charles lord viſcount Maynard, and many others, ſtating, " that it appeared, by levels and ſurveys lately taken, that a canal, for the navigation of boats, barges, and other veſſels, might be made from Aſhby de la Zouch in the county of Leiceſter, into, or through, the pariſhes or townſhips of Aſhby de la Zouch aforeſaid, Blackfordby and Boothorpe, in the county of Leiceſter, Doniſthorpe, in the counties of Leiceſter and Derby, Okethorpe and Meaſham, in the county of Derby, Snareſton, Shakerſton, Congeſton, Carlton, Market Boſworth, Coton, Shenton, Sutton Cheney, Dadlington, Stoke Golding, Higham, Hinckley, and Sketchley, in the county of Leiceſter, Stretton Baſkerville, Burton Haſtings, Wolvey, Bulkington, Marſton Jabet, and Chilvers Coton, in the county of Warwick, into the Coventry canal navigation, at or near Griff, in the ſaid pariſh or townſhip of Chilvers Coton; and alſo that cuts or branches might be extended therefrom, for the navigation of boats, barges, or other veſſels, from Aſhby de la Zouch aforeſaid, in, to, or through, the pariſhes or townſhips of Aſhby de la Zouch; Repton, and Ticknall, in the county of Derby; Staunton Harold, Coleorton, Worthington, Newbold, Thringſton, and Bredon, in the county of Leiceſter; to the lime works, lead mines, and coal mines, at Staunton Harold, lime works at Cloudhill, and coal mines at Coleorton, in the county of Leiceſter, whereby the inhabitants of the ſaid pariſhes or townſhips, and of the adjacent towns and places, would be ſupplied with coals, lime, and other merchandiſe, at a much lower price than they then were; and, by the communication which would be thereby opened with the Oxford and Coventry canals, great advantages would not only ariſe to the counties of Leiceſter, Derby, and Warwick, but alſo to the counties of Northampton, Buckingham, and Oxford."

The applications to parliament for and againſt this bill were uncommonly numerous; but the moſt formidable oppoſition to it was made by Penn Aſsheton Curzon, eſq. one of the members for the county; who ſtated, " that he was owner of a manſion-houſe, in the pariſh of Gopſall, in the county of Leiceſter, called Gopſall Hall, which, together with the improvements belonging thereto, had coſt upwards of 100,000 l. and of a ſpring iſſuing from a rock near the ſame, from which he was ſupplied with water for his houſe, and for the various uſes of his family; and that it appeared that the intended canal was propoſed to be made between his manſion-houſe and the ſaid ſpring, at the diſtance of about three quarters of a mile from the manſion-houſe, and 140 yards from the ſaid ſpring; and, in caſe the ſaid canal were made in the line propoſed, it would, in the opinion of experienced miners and engineers, totally deſtroy the ſaid invaluable ſpring, and in that caſe render the ſeat of the petitioner not fit for his reſidence in future."

Theſe arguments, and the concurrent oppoſition of ſome other gentlemen, had their weight; and, on the 29th of April, the bill was loſt for the preſent year; but will probably be revived in the enſuing ſeſſion.

In the act for making a navigation from Leiceſter to the river Nen, near Northampton, which received the royal aſſent April 30, 1793, it is ſtated, that the making and maintaining the river Soar navigable for boats, barges, and other veſſels, from the Leiceſter navigation, then making at or near the Weſt bridge, in the pariſh of St. Mary, in or near Leiceſter, to Aileſton bridge, and thence through or near the town of Northampton, into and along the river Nen, otherwiſe called The Northern River, to communicate with a branch of the intended canal at Hardingſtone from the Oxford canal at Braunſton in Northamptonſhire, to join the Thames at New Brentford; and the making a collateral cut from the before-mentioned canal, in or near the pariſh of Lubbenham, to or near Market Harborough, would open an eaſy and cheap communication between Market Harborough and Northampton, and the ſeveral townſhips, &c. through or near which the ſaid navigation and canal would paſs; and alſo between ſome of thoſe towns and places and the town of Leiceſter, and the ſeveral coal and lime works, and limeſtone-quarries, in the county of Leiceſter, and the county of Derby, and alſo between the ſeveral towns and places aforeſaid, and many ports, cities, and large populous towns; whereby the conveyance of coals, timber, ſtone, lime, limeſtone, lead, iron, corn, manure, and goods, wares, and merchandiſes, to and from thoſe places, would be greatly facilitated, and rendered leſs expenſive; and would be of great advantage to the trades and manufactures carried on in, between, and near, the above ports, cities, towns, and places, and tend to the improvement of the adjacent lands, the preſervation of the public roads, and be of great public utility. Iſabella dutcheſs of Rutland, Henry duke of Beaufort, Robert earl Ferrers, Francis lord Rawdon, Peniſton lord viſcount Melbourne, ſir Juſtinian Iſham, bart. ſir Charles Grave Hudſon, bart. and many others, incorporated by the name of " The Company of Proprietors of the Leiceſterſhire and Northamptonſhire Union Canal," are authorized to make, complete, and maintain, the ſaid river Soar navigable for boats, barges, and other veſſels, with proper cuts and deviations by the ſides thereof, from, and to communicate with, the Leiceſter navigation now making, at the termination thereof, at or near the Weſt bridge, in the pariſh of St. Mary, in Leiceſter, through the ſaid pariſh of St. Mary, and through part of the pariſh of Braunſton, in the county of Leiceſter, and of the pariſh of Aileſton aforeſaid, to or near to the ſaid bridge called Aileſton bridge; and thence to make, complete, and maintain, a canal navigable for boats, barges, and other veſſels, from or near the ſaid bridge called Aileſton bridge, through the ſeveral pariſhes, townſhips, hamlets, or places, of Aileſton aforeſaid, and of Little Glen, Wigſton Magna, Newton Harcourt, Glen Magna, Burton Overy, Kibworth Harcourt, Kibworth Beauchamp, Fleckney, Sadington, Smeton, Smeton-Weſterby, Gumley, Foxton, Lubbenham, and Thedingworth, all in the county of Leiceſter, and of Hothorpe, Marſton Truſſel, Clipſton, Eaſt Farndon, Oxenden Parva, Oxenden Magna, Kilmarſh, Maidwell, Lamport, Hanging Houghton, Botteſbrooke, Creaton, Spratton, Chapel Brampton, Church Brampton, and Dallington, and Hardingſtone, all in the county of Northampton, there to communicate with the river Nen, otherwiſe called the Northern river, and to proceed along the river, by means of widening, deepening, and cleanſing the ſame, to a point in the pariſh of St. Peter, in or near to the town of Northampton; and thence to make, complete, and maintain, a canal navigable for boats, barges, and other veſſels, through the ſaid pariſh of St. Peter, and the pariſhes of Duſton and Hardingſtone, both in the county of Northampton, to and into another part of the ſaid river Nen, and there to croſs the ſaid river Nen, to join and communicate with the intended branch of the canal from the Oxford canal navigation at Braunſton, to join the river Thames at New Brentford; and to make, complete, and maintain, a collateral cut or canal navigable for boats, barges, or other veſſels, from the before-mentioned canal, in the pariſh of Lubbenham aforeſaid, into and through the ſeveral pariſhes, hamlets, townſhips, or places, of Lubbenham aforeſaid and Great Bowden, both in the county of Leiceſter, to or near to the town of Market Harborough; and to ſupply the ſaid intended navigation, canal, and collateral cut, whilſt making, and at all times for ever after the ſame ſhall be made, with water from the river Soar, and from all rivers, brooks, ſprings, ſtreams, rivulets, and watercourſes, which ſhall be found in digging or making the ſaid navigation, canal, or collateral cut, or any of them, or within the diſtance of two miles from the head level of the ſaid intended canal and collateral cut, or within the diſtance of one mile from any other part of the ſaid navigation, canal, or collateral cut, or any of them, or from any other reſervoir or reſervoirs to be made by virtue of this act; and to make proper reſervoirs, ſoughs, tunnels, feeders, &c.; to cleanſe and enlarge ſuch ſtreams as come, or may be brought to communicate therewith; to dig, cut, or raiſe the banks of the Soar, or any other communicating ſtream; and to exerciſe all other the powers that are uſual in acts of this nature, ſubject to a few exceptions; of which the moſt material are, that no reſervoir ſhall be made but in the places deſcribed in the plan; that the canal ſhall be made as near as may be, to the rivulet dividing the pariſhes of Maidwell and Draighton, and as far as poſſible from Mr. Hungerford's manſion of Maidwell Hall; that it ſhall not come within 440 yards of Mr. Hanbury's manſion at Kelmarſh; that, in paſſing through the lands of Mary Major, widow, in Little Glen, it ſhall be carried as near as conveniently may be to the ſource along Cullam Lane, at the bottom of the cloſes called Glen Hills and Flaxleys, and at the lower part of Long Cloſe, Round Cloſe, and Kirkdale, without cutting into Long Meadow; and no warehouſe, &c. to be built upon Mrs. Major's eſtate. No water to be taken from any of the brooks on the eſtate of Sarah counteſs of Denbigh; no towing-path to be made on the ſide of the navigation near her manſion of Wiſtow Hall, nor any wharf, &c. within ſight of that manſion, or any of its gardens or pleaſure-grounds. No water to be taken from Kelmarſh brook to the prejudice of Mr. Hanbury's eſtate; nor any from the brooks of Thomas Pares, eſq. in the liberties of Great or Little Oxenden. The water of the cotton-mills to be preſerved, and the owners not to be any way prejudiced. The proprietors have liberty either to purchaſe St. Mary's Mill, the property of Rogers Ruding, eſq. or to make a good waggon-bridge, at the choice of Mr. Ruding. Aileſton mill not to be diſturbed without the free conſent of the owners.

The company are authorized to raiſe 200,000*l.* to be divided into 2,000 ſhares; and 100,000*l.* more, if neceſſary.

The tolls to be taken by this act are,

For all coal and coke, to be navigated and conveyed upon the ſaid navigation, canal, or collateral cut, the ſum of 2½*d.* *per* ton *per* mile; ſo that, to whatever extent the ſame ſhall be carried or conveyed, the amount of ſuch tonnage in the groſs ſhall not exceed 5*s.* *per* ton.

For all lime, dung, and manure, and limeſtone, the ſum of 1¼*d.* *per* ton *per* mile; ſo that, to whatever extent the ſame ſhall be carried or conveyed, the amount of ſuch tonnage in the groſs ſhall not exceed the ſum of 2*s.* 6*d.* *per* ton.

For all cattle, ſheep, ſwine, and other beaſts, and all ſtones, and all bricks, tiles, ſlates, and ſand, and all iron, ſtone, pig-iron, and pig-lead, the ſum of 2*d.* *per* ton *per* mile.

For all other goods, wares, merchandiſes, and things whatſoever, the ſum of 3*d.* *per* ton *per* mile.

Officers and ſoldiers on their march, their horſes and baggage, and timber for the royal navy, are exempted from toll; and, in certain ſpecified caſes, materials for roads, and ſeveral ſpecies of manure.

The towing-paths through the eſtates of Lady Denbigh and Mrs. Major are particularly directed to be fenced, and proper bridges to be made; and three bridges at leaſt on the eſtate of Mr. Pares at Great and Little Oxenden. Robert earl of Harborough, who, as lord of the manors of Market Harborough and Great Bowden, or one of them, is entitled to certain tolls and ſtall-rents to the annual value of 100*l.* and of a weighing machine worth 20*l.* a year, is to have that ſum made up to him out of the rates to be taken by this act; and proviſion is made that the rector of Church Langton (whoſe annual income of 600*l.* was, by the act of incloſure in 1781, to be regulated by a corn-rate) ſhall not be prejudiced by the operations of this act; but his loſs, if any, to be re-paid out of the tolls. Proviſion is alſo made for a future communication with a canal in contemplation from Uppingham, whenever an act of parliament ſhall be obtained for that purpoſe; and for ſuch other communications as the majority of proprietors may hereafter think proper to adopt under the ſanction of parliament. All the other clauſes in this act are ſuch only as are cuſtomary in other acts for ſimilar purpoſes.

In the act for making and maintaining a navigable cut or canal from the Melton Mowbray navigation, in the county of Leiceſter, to Oakham, in the county of Rutland, which received the royal aſſent on the 7th of May, 1793, it is ſtated, that a communication by water, between the river Trent and the town of Oakham, would be productive of great public advantage, and a particular local benefit to that town and neighbourhood, and to ſeveral parts of the country through which the ſaid communication is intended to be made, by rendering the carriage of coal, lime, limeſtone, lead, and all kinds of merchandiſe, to the ſaid town and neighbourhood, and to ſeveral parts of the counties of Rutland and Leiceſter, much cheaper and eaſier than it is at preſent; and that, by virtue of ſeveral acts of parliament, a navigable communication had been undertaken, and was then nearly perfected, between the river Trent and the town of Melton Mowbray, by the rivers Soar, Wreak, and Eye; and that, by ſurveys lately taken, it appears that a navigable cut, or canal, for boats and other veſſels of heavy burthen, may be extended and made from the ſaid navigation, at or near Melton Mowbray, into a place called Cutt's Cloſe, in the pariſh of Oakham. By this act, Iſabella dutcheſs of Rutland, Henry duke of Beaufort, George earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham, Henry earl of Gainſborough, Robert earl of Harborough, Peniſton lord viſcount Melbourne, the honourable Peniſton Lambe, ſir Gilbert Heathcote, baronet, and many others, incorporated under the name of "The Company of Proprietors of the Oakham Canal," are authorized to make and complete a canal, navigable and paſſable for boats, barges, and other veſſels, out of and from a place called Mill Cloſe Homeſtead, in the pariſh of Melton Mowbray, through the ſeveral pariſhes, hamlets, and places, of Melton Mowbray, Thorpe Arnold, Burton Lazars, Brentingby, Wyverby, Freby, Saxby, Wymondham, and Edmondthorpe, in the county of Leiceſter, and through the ſeveral pariſhes, hamlets, and places, of Teigh, Market Overton, Barrow, Cotteſmore, Burley, Langham, and Barlythorpe, to the ſaid place called Cutt's Cloſe, in the pariſh of Oakham; and to ſupply the ſaid canal, whilſt the ſame ſhall be making, and when made, with water from all ſuch ſprings as ſhall be found in making the ſaid canal, and alſo from all ſuch rivers, brooks, ſtreams, watercourſes, and ſprings, as are or ſhall be found within the diſtance of 1000 yards from any part of the ſaid purpoſed canal, or from the reſervoir intended to be made, and alſo to make ſuch reſervoir as ſhall be neceſſary for the purpoſes of the ſaid canal, for the more conveniently ſupplying the ſaid canal with water, and alſo ſuch and ſo many feeders and aqueducts as they ſhall think fit for ſupplying the ſaid canal and reſervoir with water. They are alſo empowered to build bridges, make towing-paths; to dig for gravel and materials; under the accuſtomed regulations; but are not to detriment the Two Eye Mill, in the pariſh of Melton, belonging to the deviſees of Philip Burton, eſq. lately deceaſed (ſee vol. II. p. 290); nor to take any water from Langham Brook, or from the water of Robert earl of Harborough in Saxby or Wymondham; nor to take any water from a ſpring in the lane leading from Stapleford to Wymondham, unleſs an adequate quantity of water be ſecured to lord Harborough in lieu thereof. No water is to be taken from Thorpe Brook; nor are the lands in Saxby and Wymondham to be cut through till the other parts of the canal are made. The towing-paths in Saxby and Wymondham to be made as lord Harborough ſhall direct, provided they be not carried from one ſide of the navigation to the other more than twice in either of the ſaid pariſhes; and the towing-paths through the rectorial lands of Wyverby are to be on the South ſide of the canal.

56000*l.* is authorized to be raiſed, in ſhares of 100*l.* each; with power to raiſe 20,000*l.* more if neceſſary.

The tolls to be taken are, For all coals which ſhall be navigated, carried, or conveyed upon the ſaid navigation, the ſum of 3½*d.* *per* ton *per* mile; ſo that, to whatever extent the ſame ſhall be carried on the ſaid intended canal without being landed or unloaded, the amount of ſuch payment *per* ton ſhall in no caſe exceed the ſum of 3*s*.

For all iron, timber, coke, and other goods, wares, and merchandiſe (with certain exemptions for different ſorts of manure), which ſhall be navigated, carried, or conveyed upon the ſaid intended navigation, the ſum of 4½*d.* *per* ton *per* mile; ſo that, to whatever extent the ſame ſhall be carried on the ſaid intended navigation without being landed or unloaded, the amount of ſuch payment *per* ton ſhall in no caſe exceed the ſum of 4*s*.

For all lime, limeſtone, and ſtones, to be uſed for building, and materials for paving and repairing roads, half of the rates, tolls, and duties, hereinbefore authorized to be taken on coals.

The navigation is to be meaſured, and ſtones ſet up at the end of every mile.

George earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham being entitled to a toll, as lord of the manor of Oakham, on all coals ſold within the ſaid manor; and the quantity of coals formerly ſold being likely to be conſiderably increaſed by this navigation; an agreement is made, to pay 15*l.* a year to that nobleman, his heirs and aſſigns, as a compenſation for relinquiſhing the right of toll: but, if the navigation ſhould ever be diſcontinued, or diſuſed for ten years, then the ſaid toll to be re-taken as at preſent. The other clauſes are ſuch only as are cuſtomary.

At a public meeting at Aſhby de la Zouch, Aug. 21, 1793, notice was given of an application intended to be made to parliament, in the following ſeſſion, for making and maintaining a cut, or canal, for the purpoſes of navigation, from the Coventry canal navigation, at or near a place called Marſton Bridge, in the pariſh of Bedworth, in the county of Warwick, to, or nearly to, the town of Aſhby de la Zouch, &c.

This project was threatened with a formidable oppoſition; it having been determined, in September 1793, at a numerous and reſpectable meeting of land-owners (near fifteen miles out of thirty on the line from Aſhby Woulds to the Coventry canal at Marſton Bridge), and of other gentlemen whoſe property would be affected thereby, "that the propoſed canal is unneceſſary for the inhabitants of the counties through which it is intended to paſs, and would be very injurious to them."

On the 26th of February, 1794, a petition was preſented to the houſe of commons, from George-Harry earl of Stamford, Robert earl Ferrers, Francis Rawdon Haſtings earl of Moira, Thomas lord viſcount Wentworth, and ſeveral other perſons, reſiding in the counties of Leiceſter, Warwick, and Derby; ſtating the advantages likely to ariſe from ſuch canal; and praying that a bill for that purpoſe might be brought in. A bill was accordingly ordered to be prepared, March 4, "for making and maintaining a navigable canal, from the Coventry canal, at or near Marſton Bridge, in the pariſh of Bedworth, in the county of Warwick, to a certain cloſe, in the occupation of William Hall, called Ipſwell, or Black Ditch, in the pariſh of Aſhby de la Zouch, in the county of Leiceſter; and for continuing the ſame from thence, in one line, to the lime-works at Ticknall, in the county of Derby, and, in another line, to the lime-works at Cloudhill, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, with certain cuts or branches for the ſaid canal." This bill was preſented March 7; committed March 12; and reported March 18. On the 24th, a petition was preſented from Penn Aſsheton Curzon, eſq. ſtating, "that the line of the propoſed canal, as deſcribed in the ſaid bill, will paſs for a conſiderable diſtance through the petitioner's eſtate in the pariſh of Shakerſton, and in ſome parts thereof within a ſmall diſtance of his manſion-houſe and pleaſure-grounds, which would interrupt the quiet enjoyment of his ſaid manſion-houſe, and be otherwiſe injurious to him; and that it appears, by ſurveys lately taken, that a deviation may be made in ſome part of the line of the ſaid canal, near the petitioner's ſaid manſion-houſe and pleaſure-grounds, which would in ſome meaſure relieve him from the inconvenience he muſt otherwiſe ſuſtain, ſhorten the line of the ſaid canal, and render the ſame more beneficial to the publick than if made in the intended line; and ſuch deviation would paſs only through the lands of the petitioner, and, for a ſmall diſtance, through the lands of certain other perſons who are conſenting thereto; and therefore praying, that proviſion may be made in the ſaid bill, for making ſuch deviation in the line of the ſaid canal, as the houſe ſhall judge ſufficient for preventing, as far as may be, the inconvenience and injury the petitioner muſt otherwiſe ſuſtain."

On the 25th, the committee had power given them to make proviſion in the bill, for varying and ſhortening the line of the ſaid canal, in certain lands belonging to Penn Aſsheton Curzon, eſq. and over certain lands belonging to Jaſper Leigh Goodwin, eſq. and Thomas Strong Hall, eſq. in the ſame pariſh.

The bill was again reported April 4; paſſed April 10; agreed to by the lords, with one amendment, April 28; to which the commons having that day conſented, it received the royal aſſent May 9.

By this act, George-Harry earl of Stamford, Robert earl Ferrers, Francis Rawdon Haſtings earl of Moira, Thomas lord viſcount Wentworth, lady Mary

Stuart counteſs dowager of Bute, George Buſſy Villiers earl of Jerſey, George Simon earl Harcourt, ſir Richard Sutton baronet, the truſtees of the late dutcheſs dowager of Marlborough's Charity at Saint Albans; the honourable John Rawdon, ſir Robert Burdett baronet, ſir George Beaumont baronet, ſir John Danvers baronet, ſir Nigel Bowyer Greſley baronet, ſir Henry Harpur baronet; and a very conſiderable number of other perſons, incorporated by the name of "The Company of Proprietors of the Aſhby de la Zouch Canal," are empowered to make, complete, and keep navigable a canal, from and out of the Coventry canal navigation, at or near a certain bridge, in the pariſh of Bedworth, in the county of Warwick, called Marſton bridge, into and through the pariſhes, townſhips, hamlets, or places of Bedworth, Marſton Jabet, and Bramcote, in the pariſh of Bulkington, Burton Haſtings, Stretton Baſkerville, and a manor or place called Le Hyde, or The Hydes, in the pariſh of Hinckley, in the county of Warwick; Sketchley, in the pariſh of Aſton Flamvile; Hinckley, Wyken, in the pariſh of Hinckley; Higham; Stoke Golding, and Dadlington, in the pariſh of Hinckley; Sutton Cheney, Shenton, and Coton, in the pariſh of Market Boſworth; Market Boſworth; Carleton, in the pariſh of Market Boſworth; Congeſton; Congeſton, in the ſeveral pariſhes of Market Boſworth, Nailſton, and Shakerſton; Shakerſton; a manor or place called Gopſall, and Snareſton, in the pariſhes of Swepſton and Shakerſton, in the county of Leiceſter; Meaſham and Okethorpe, in the ſeveral pariſhes of Stretton en le Field, Meaſham, and Greſley, in the counties of Leiceſter and Derby; Doniſthorpe, in the ſeveral pariſhes of Nether Seile, Meaſham, and Greſley, in the counties of Leiceſter and Derby; Aſhby de la Zouch; Boothorpe, in the pariſhes of Aſhby de la Zouch and Nether Seile, and Blackfordby, in the pariſh of Aſhby de la Zouch, in the county of Leiceſter; to or nearly to the ſaid cloſe called Ipſwell, or Black Ditch, in the ſaid pariſh of Aſhby de la Zouch, with a cut or branch therefrom, from, or from near, a cloſe in the ſaid hamlet, lordſhip, or liberty of Blackfordby, now or late belonging to Thomas Fletcher, and in the occupation of Thomas Harlow, called Furlong Cloſe, into and through the ſeveral pariſhes, towns, townſhips, hamlets, or places, of Aſhby de la Zouch and Nether Seile aforeſaid, and Swadlincote, in the pariſh of Church Greſley, and Church Greſley, in the county of Derby; to or near to the coal mines at Swadlincote and Church Greſley aforeſaid: And alſo to make, maintain, and keep navigable the ſaid canal, from or nearly from Ipſwell Cloſe, or Black Ditch, into and through other parts of the ſaid pariſh or lordſhip of Aſhby de la Zouch; and into or through the ſeveral pariſhes, towns, townſhips, hamlets, or places of Repton and Ticknall, in the county of Derby, to or near the lime-works at Ticknall aforeſaid, with a cut or branch therefrom, when thereto required by Robert earl Ferrers, his heirs or aſſigns, in manner thereinafter mentioned, from, or nearly from, and through, a cloſe in the pariſh or lordſhip of Aſhby de la Zouch aforeſaid, now or late in the occupation of John Sharp, called Square Cloſe; and into and through the pariſh, town, townſhip, hamlet, or place of Staunton Harold, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, to or near to the lime-works and lead-mines at Staunton Harold aforeſaid: And alſo to make, maintain, and keep navigable the ſaid canal, from or nearly from Ipſwell Cloſe, or Black Ditch, into, through, or near, other parts of the ſaid pariſh or lordſhip of Aſhby de la Zouch, and into, through, or near, the ſeveral pariſhes, towns, townſhips, hamlets, or places, of Staunton Harold aforeſaid, and Lount, in the pariſh of Bredon, Coleorton, Newbold, and Worthington, in the ſaid pariſh of Bredon, Thringſtone, in the pariſh of Whitwick, Coleorton aforeſaid, Pegg's Green in Thringſton, in the pariſh of Whitwick aforeſaid, Thringſtone, Worthington, in the ſaid pariſh of Bredon, in the county of Leiceſter; to or near the lime-works at Cloudhill, in the pariſh of Bredon: And to ſupply the ſaid intended canal, and cuts or branches, whilſt the ſame ſhall be making; and at all times, for ever, after the ſame ſhall be made, with water from all ſuch ſprings as ſhall be found in making the ſame (except as hereinafter is mentioned), and from all rivers, brooks, ſtreams, or watercourſes whatſoever, which are or ſhall be found within the diſtance of 2000 yards from any part thereof (except as hereafter excepted), or from any reſervoir or reſervoirs belonging thereto, to be made as after mentioned; and, for thoſe purpoſes, to cleanſe, ſcour, or deepen, any ſuch rivers, brooks, ſtreams, or watercourſes, or any others which may come or be brought into, or be neceſſary for, the ſame reſpectively; and alſo to make one or more reſervoir or reſervoirs (ſo as the ſame be made within the diſtance of one mile from the ſaid canal, cuts, or branches, or either of them), for the purpoſe of ſupplying the ſaid canal, and cuts or branches, or any part thereof, with water; and to make ſuch and ſo many feeders and aqueducts, and to make, erect, and ſet up, ſuch and ſo many ſtop-gates, weirs, engines, fire-engines, and other machines, for ſupplying the ſaid canal, and cuts, or branches, and reſervoirs, with water, and for carrying water from any ſuch reſervoir and reſervoirs to the ſaid canal, and cuts or branches, or any part thereof reſpectively, or for any other purpoſe neceſſary for the better making and maintaining ſuch navigable canal, and cuts, or branches, as the ſaid company of proprietors, or their ſucceſſors, ſhall from time to time think proper and expedient. They are alſo empowered to go, enter, and paſs, the lands and grounds, rivers, brooks, ſtreams, and waters, of or belonging to the king's majeſty, or any other perſon or perſons, bodies politic, corporate, &c. and to bore, dig, cut, trench, and ſough, and to remove and lay earth, clay, ſtone, rubbiſh, trees, roots of trees, gravel or ſand, or any other matters and things which may be dug in making of the ſaid canal; and alſo to conſtruct banks, bridges, tunnels, aqueducts, ſluices, locks, weirs, pens for water, drains, wharfs, warehouſes, quays, landing-places, weigh-beams, cranes, engines, watch-houſes, dry docks, and other works, roads, ways, and conveniences, for the purpoſes of the navigation; to make, ſet out, and appoint towing-paths, banks, and ways; and alſo to dig and carry away ſoil, clay, gravel, or ſtone, in or from any grounds of any perſon or perſons adjoining or contiguous; and to conſtruct, erect, alter, keep in repair, and uſe, any aqueducts, piers, arches, and other works. Proviſion is made, that no water be taken from a ſpring ariſing in a cloſe in the occupation of William Lakin, in the lordſhip of Shakerſton aforeſaid, near Gopſal park, or from or out of the ſtream flowing from the ſame, by which the manſion-houſe of Penn Aſheton Curzon, eſq. called Gopſal Houſe, is ſupplied with water; and alſo a ſecurity of £50,000. for indemnifying Mr. Curzon for any injury that may ariſe to his ſpring near Gopſal park, in conſequence of cutting the canal. A mode of recovering compenſation for any injury that may be done to the ſaid ſpring is pointed out; and the company of proprietors engage to convey the water from the reſervoir in Gopſal park to Gopſal houſe, at their own expence. The canal is directed to be made, kept, and maintained, through the cloſes known by the names of "The Crow Tree Cloſe," "The Crow Tree Meadow," and "The Rough Cloſe," within the manor of Gopſal, in the exact line or courſe marked in a plan deſcribed in the act, and certified by the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons. The following deviation from the original is then provided for. When the canal ſhall be cut through and over certain cloſes or pieces of arable meadow or paſture-ground in Gopſal aforeſaid, belonging to the ſaid Penn Aſheton Curzon, Eſq. called by the ſeveral names of Winters Rough Cloſe, Pegg's Crow Tree Meadow, and Pegg's Crow Tree Cloſe; then the line to be continued in a ſtraight direction nearly Eaſtward through two other cloſes of the ſaid Penn Aſheton Curzon, in Shakerſton aforeſaid, called Watt's Paſture, and Lakin's Paſture, and over lands and grounds belonging to Jaſper Leigh, Goodwin, eſq. in the occupation of Joſeph Earp, to a certain gate ſtanding on the public highway leading from Newton to Bilſon, in the North-eaſtern fence, dividing the lands of the ſaid Jaſper Goodwin from land of the vicar of Shakerſton, and from the ſaid gate by the ſide of or near the North-eaſtern boundary of the lands of the ſaid Jaſper Leigh Goodwin, to the Weſtern corner of a cloſe of Thomas Strong Hall, eſq. in Shakerſton aforeſaid, called the Rye Roods, and thence in a South-eaſtern direction over the ſaid Rye Roods and other cloſes of the ſaid Thomas Strong Hall, called the Walſall Cloſe, through the brick-kiln pond in the ſame cloſe, acroſs the road from Shakerſton to Hether, the Holme, and river Senſe, to the Willow Grove, part of the Ox-hay, through another part of the ſaid river, into and through the Mont-hill and Mill-meadows, through and acroſs the road leading from Shakerſton to Barton, the Pool and Pool-cloſe Meadow, into the line or courſe laid down in the plan certified by the Speaker, at the lands of Benjamin Croſhaw, at or near the South corner of the ſaid Pool-cloſe meadow. A foot-bridge is to be made over the river Senſe, and the canal for the uſe of Thomas Strong Hall, eſq. from his new garden to the cloſe called Ox-hay, at Shakerſton; and the water to be conveyed from the ſaid river into his fiſhponds in the cloſe called the Monthill; and the river Senſe ſhall be embanked ſo as that the water thereof ſhall flow fully and freely, as heretofore, to Shakerſton mill. The direction of the canal through Mr. Simpſon's eſtate, in Burton Haſtings, is pointed out; and the courſe of the canal through Snareſton eſtate. A ſwivel, or draw-bridge, to be made for the uſe of Meſſrs. Raper and Fentons to the coal-mines at Pegg's Green, and kept in repair by the company of proprietors. No towing-path to be made upon any other part of the cloſes, lands, or grounds, belonging to Robert earl Ferrers, within the liberty of Staunton Harold, than on the South ſide of the ſaid intended canal, except in the Lount wood, where it is to be on the North ſide thereof; nor upon any other part of the cloſes, lands, or grounds, of Penn Aſheton Curzon, eſq. within the pariſh of Shakerſton, or the lordſhip, manor, or liberty of Gopſall, or of Jaſper Leigh Goodwin, eſq. as mortgagee, within the ſaid pariſh of Shakerſton, than upon the North-eaſt ſide of the ſaid intended canal; nor upon any other part of the cloſes, lands, or grounds, belonging to ſir Wolſtan Dixie, bart. in the lordſhips of Market Boſworth, Carleton, and Coton, than upon the Weſt ſide of the ſaid intended canal; nor upon any other part of the cloſes, lands, or grounds, belonging to the rev. Dudley Charles Ryder, in the pariſhes of Swepſton and Shakerſton, than upon the Eaſt ſide of the ſaid intended canal. No water to be taken from the ſpring called The Holywell, in Aſhby de la Zouch; nor from the ſpring in Blackfordby; from any ſprings or brook in Repton and Ticknall; nor from Hanſon's water-houſe ſpring in Ticknall, or Aldercar in Repton; nor from the rivers Anker or Meaſe, or the Bramborough brook. The proprietors have power to make rollers, inclined planes, &c. They are not to take or damage any houſe, or other building, erected on or before Jan. 1, 1791; or any land or ground which was then ſet apart and uſed as and for a garden, yard, park, paddock, orchard, planted walk, or avenue to a houſe or lawn, incloſed or adjoining to any houſe, without the conſent of the reſpective owners thereof; other than and except a ſmall garden at Snareſton aforeſaid, belonging to the rev. Dudley Charles Ryder, in the occupation of Ellen Varnham, widow; a building uſed as a ſhop and coalhouſes; three ſmall gardens, a yard, and barn, belonging to the ſaid Dudley Charles Ryder, in the reſpective occupation of James Pearſon, Joſeph Parker, William Atwood, Thomas Marriott, and John Atkins; three ſmall gardens belonging to Joſeph Wilkes and Thomas Wilkes, eſqrs. at Meaſham aforeſaid, in the reſpective occupations of Robert Woodward, John Wildman, and William Dodge; a garden and plantation belonging to the earl of Moira in Aſhby de la Zouch, in the occupation of Middlemore Clarke Pilkington; an orchard and yard belonging to ſir Henry Harpur, bart. at Ticknall aforeſaid, in the occupation of Joſeph Henſon; a ſmall garden belonging to the ſaid ſir Henry Harpur, in Ticknall aforeſaid, in the occupation of William Neville; a yard and orchard belonging to Richard Sale, in Ticknall aforeſaid, in the occupation of James Pywell; a ſmall garden belonging to the ſaid ſir Henry Harpur, at Ticknall aforeſaid, in the occupation of John Newbold; a ſmall garden belonging to the ſaid ſir Henry Harpur, in Ticknall aforeſaid, in the occupation of Joſeph Jerram; a ſmall garden belonging to ſir George Beaumont, bart. in Newbold aforeſaid, in the occupation of John Knight; ſeven ſmall gardens and yards at Newbold and Worthington aforeſaid, belonging to Robert earl Ferrers, the ſaid ſir George Beaumont, John Mynors Bulſtrode, William Pochin, and the rev. Thomas Beer, deviſees in truſt under the will of Edward Dawſon, eſq. deceaſed; Joſeph Boultbee, eſq. William Jacques, John Huſkiſſon, Joſeph Jacques Huſkiſſon, —— Huſbands, William Frearſon, John Broadhurſt, eſq. widow Jackſon, Joſeph Ward and Robert Ward, John Armſton, Michael Goodall, Thomas Wallis, Anne Curzon, William Pochin, eſq. and William Stinſon, in the reſpective occupations of William Poxon, Thomas Stacey, John Maſſey, Thomas Haywood, John Field, Joſeph Wardle, and John Hall; a ſmall garden at Coleorton aforeſaid, belonging to the ſaid ſir George Beaumont, in the occupation of Ann Wardle; a ſmall garden at Pegg's Green aforeſaid, belonging to John Raper, Thomas Fenton, and James Fenton, in the occupation of William Cooper; a barn, ſtable, and ſmall garden, belonging to the earl of Stamford, in Worthington aforeſaid, in the occupation of John Bailey; another ſmall garden of the earl of Stamford, in Worthington aforeſaid, in the occupation of Thomas Orton. A cut, or branch, is to be made to earl Ferrers's limeworks, when he ſhall require it, from or nearly from the ſaid cloſe, in the pariſh of Aſhby de la Zouch aforeſaid, now or late in the occupation of John Sharp, called Square Cloſe; and thence, through the incloſures of the ſaid earl, in the lordſhip of Staunton Harold, over the corner of the park at Staunton Harold, to within about 170 yards of his preſent lime-works at Staunton Harold. Sir Henry Harpur is enabled to make a railway, or ſtone, or other road, from his lime-works, when earl Ferrers ſhall require his cut, railway, &c.; William Abney, eſq. to make a cut or railway from Hether colliery, into the canal near Shakerſton; and William Fermor, eſq. from any coalmines of his in the lordſhip of Normanton on the Heath. The proprietors are authorized to make a wharf at ſome convenient place upon Aſhby Woulds, near the pariſh of Hartſhorne; and another wharf at ſome convenient place, at or near Greenhill's Paſtures, in the lordſhip of Sutton Cheney, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of the towns, villages, and places, adjoining thereto. The canal to be completed to the lime-works within five years. Levels and ſurveys having been taken, and four plans and books of reference made; the ſaid plans and books are directed to be authenticated by the Speaker, and allowed to be given in evidence. The canal not to deviate from the courſe laid down in thoſe plans. The lord of the manor of Aſhby de la Zouch for the time being, and the vicar of the pariſh of Aſhby de la Zouch for the time being, and Francis Burdett, eſq. and his heirs, are conſtituted and appointed truſtees for receiving from the proprietors the ſums of money at which the commonable lands on Aſhby Woulds, taken for the purpoſes of the ſaid navigation, ſhall be valued, and for placing out the ſame money, to accumulate, until an incloſure (if any) of Aſhby Woulds ſhall take place; then to be equitably applied according to the ſeveral reſpective intereſts; but, in caſe no ſuch incloſure take place within twenty years from the commencement of this act, then the truſtees are authorized to pay the whole or any part of the ſaid money ſo veſted in them as aforeſaid, and the accumulations thereof, in ſuch manner as ſhall be determined by the lord of the manor, impropriator, or owner of the great tithes, and a majority in number of the land-owners having right of common on Aſhby Woulds, as ſhall attend at a meeting convened for that purpoſe by public advertiſement in the county of Leiceſter; the impropriator or owner of the ſaid great tithes being firſt paid and allowed thereout ſuch a proportion of the ſaid money as ſhall be agreed upon at ſuch meeting as above-mentioned, for or in lieu of ſuch great tithes. Mills injured by the navigation to be purchaſed by the company, if ſo required by the owner, or otherwiſe altered and improved. Towing-paths, &c. to be fenced off from adjoining lands. Gates and ſtiles to be erected on the towing-paths, &c. It being apprehended that damage may be done by great floods, or inundations, to the lands of the earl of Moira, ſituate in Melbourne, in the county of Derby, and alſo to the lands of the lord viſcount Melbourne, ſituate in Melbourne, and in the liberty of Derby Hills, lying below the level of the ſaid intended canal, in caſe the increaſe of waters, brought into the ſaid canal by means of floods and inundations, ſhall not have a ſufficient outlet through ſome watercourſe or brook running into the river Trent; it is enacted, that, in caſe any ſuch damage ſhall or may be done, the proprietors for the time being are required, at their own proper coſts, to make, or cauſe to be made, ſuch ſufficient weir or weirs on the ſide of the ſaid canal, and to deepen and widen the ſeveral rivulets or brooks called Melbourne Brook, Wilſton Brook, and Scotch Brook, in the pariſh of Melbourne, and in the liberty of Derby Hills, or ſuch of them as may be neceſſary and effectual for the letting off the waſte water through Melbourne brook into the river Trent, at or near Weſton cliff in the ſaid county of Derby. The canal not to go over any of the cloſes of the truſtees of the eſtates of the late Edward Dawſon, deceaſed, at Stoke Golding, except thoſe particularized in the plan, &c.; and the company to build a carriage-bridge in ſuch place as the truſtees ſhall direct. The proprietors are empowered to raiſe £150,000. in 1500 equal ſhares. The rates of tonnage to be taken are: For all coals, lime, and ſlate, one penny farthing *per* ton, *per* mile: for iron-ſtone, building-ſtone, grinding-ſtone, lime-ſtone, bricks, and tiles; and for all cattle, ſheep, ſwine, and other beaſts; three farthings *per* ton, *per* mile: for cotton, wool, and hops; corn, timber, bark, wrought iron, cheeſe, and all other articles (except dung, aſhes, marle, and clay for manure; gravel, ſand, and ſtones for roads); two pence *per* ton, *per* mile. But none of theſe rates to be taken for any dung, aſhes, marle, or clay for manure; nor for any gravel, ſand, or other materials, to be uſed for the purpoſe only of making or repairing any public roads. The right of fiſhery is reſerved to lords of manors and land-owners; who are alſo allowed to uſe pleaſure-boats. Some proviſional clauſes are inſerted, for ſettling, regulating, and ſecuring, a compenſation to ſir George Beaumont, in reſpect of his collieries at Coleorton; with liberty for the company, as an indemnification, to purchaſe coals at ſir George Beaumont's collieries. A compenſation alſo to be made to the Coventry canal company; who are authorized to take the ſame tolls as if the junction of the Aſhby de la Zouch canal had been made at Griff, inſtead of Marſton-bridge. A clauſe for preventing any diminution of water in the Coventry canal; and a toll-houſe to be erected at or near the ſide of any part of the ſaid Aſhby de la Zouch canal, for collecting rates payable to the Coventry canal company: but no perſon to be ſubject to payment of toll to the proprietors of the Coventry canal, for any corn or grain, or any ſheep or other cattle, or any iron-ſtone, or wrought iron, got or made upon or near the banks of the Aſhby de la Zouch canal, or for any dung, aſhes, marle, for manure; gravel, ſand, and ſtones for repairs of roads. Compenſation to be made to the Leiceſter navigation company, for their expences in making a communication, by railways and water-levels, between the baſon of the company of proprietors of the Soar navigation, and ſeveral coal-works and mines opened and worked in Swannington and Coleorton, and in Thringſton common, all in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, for the benefit and accommodation of the owners and leſſees of the ſaid coal-works and mines (the whole of which expences will exceed £30,000.) by authorizing them to take, for the tonnage of all coals conveyed from any coal-works, mines, or places, now opened and worked, in Swannington and Coleorton, or either of them, or in Thringſton common, upon the Aſhby de la Zouch canal, and which ſhall paſs into and along the ſame canal, and beyond a certain cloſe in the lordſhip of Blackfordby marked in the plan, the ſum of two ſhillings and ſix pence *per* ton. And no water is to be taken which may be wanted to ſupply the water-levels belonging to the Leiceſter canal company. The other clauſes are ſuch only as are uſual in all acts of a ſimilar nature.

Notice having been regularly given of an intended application for a bill to alter and amend an act of 23 Geo. III. "for improving the navigation of the river Trent, from a place called Wilden Ferry, in the counties of Derby and Leiceſter, or one of them, to Gainſborough, in the county of Lincoln; and for empowering perſons navigating veſſels thereon to hale the ſame with horſes; and for improving the navigation of the ſaid river, and for enlarging and improving the haling-paths, and making other haling-paths upon the banks thereof; which ſaid river or haling-paths are ſituate in the ſeveral pariſhes or townſhips of Caſtle Donington, Lockington, and Hemington, in the county of Leiceſter; Wilden, Aſton, Shardlow, Sawley, and Long Eaton, in the county of Derby; and ſeveral other places in the counties of Nottingham and Leiceſter; and for making ſeveral communicating cuts; particularly to maintain a navigable cut, already made, to communicate with the river Trent, in Hemington paſture, in the townſhips of Hemington and Lockington: A petition was preſented, Feb. 25, 1794; ſtating, among other matters, that it would be expedient to maintain a navigable cut, or canal, already made, to communicate with the river Trent in Hemington paſture, in the pariſh of Lockington.

The bill was preſented March 12; on the 26th a petition againſt it from the corporation of Nottingham; and on the 28th another from Elizabeth Bainbridge, of Woodborow, in the county of Nottingham, ſpinſter; ſtating, "that the petitioner is ſole proprietor of all the lands and grounds within the lordſhip of Lockington, in the county of Leiceſter (except two meadows, containing about eighteen acres, called The Pen Meadows, the property of Penn Aſsheton Curzon, eſq.); and that two rivulets, or brooks, the one called Hemington Brook, and the other called Lockington Brook, run through a great part of the lordſhip of Lockington, and join each other in the ſaid lordſhip, and, after ſuch junction, empty themſelves into the river Soar, about 300 yards before the ſaid river Soar communicates with the river Trent; and that the petitioner is informed, that a bill is depending in the houſe, to alter and amend an act, of the 23d year of his preſent majeſty, for improving the navigation of the river Trent, and for making and maintaining a navigable canal from the ſaid river, in the pariſh of Beeſton, to join the Nottingham canal in the pariſh of Lenton, in the county of Nottingham, and alſo certain cuts on the ſide of the ſaid river; or that a dam or weir is intended to be made over the ſaid river Trent, below and near to the Soar mouth, five or ſix feet high, in order to pen and dam up the water to the lock at the lower end of Sawley new cut; and ſuch dam or weir will pen and dam up the water five or ſix feet higher in the ſaid brooks running through the petitioner's lands and grounds than they have heretofore uſually been, or would be in caſe ſuch dam or weir was not made, and thereby the drainage of the petitioner's eſtate will be completely ſtopped up, upwards of forty acres of valuable land laid under water, and her property otherwiſe greatly injured, to an extent not at preſent to be aſcertained; and therefore praying, that the dam, or weir, intended to be made over or acroſs the ſaid river Trent, below and near to the Soar mouth, may not be made, and that the petitioner may be heard, by her counſel, againſt the power to be given for making ſuch dam or weir."

After hearing counſel on the petitions, the bill was reported April 11; paſſed April 15; agreed to by the lords April 28; and received the royal aſſent May 9.

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A CATALOGUE of ſome of the more RARE PLANTS found in the Neighbourhood of LEICESTER, LOUGHBOROUGH, and in CHARLEY FOREST.

INTRODUCTION.

LEICESTERSHIRE is almoſt the only county in England, of which the plants are unnoticed by biſhop *Gibſon* among the catalogues ſubjoined to his enlarged edition of *Camden's Britannia:* and, as it is known that Mr. *Ray* communicated thoſe liſts, it ſeems to follow, that this county had not been particularly examined by that excellent naturaliſt, in the ſeveral journeys which he made for the improvement of Engliſh botany. We find, indeed, from the ſecond edition of *Ray's* Synopſis, that Mr. *Petiver* had not neglected this county, as he appears to have been the firſt who diſcovered the *lichen jubatus* to grow in England; having found it on the higheſt rocks in *Charnwood* (or, as it is more commonly called, *Charley)* Foreſt; a part of the county, ſo favourable to the production of the more rare plants, that, if Mr. Ray had ever ſearched it, it is ſcarcely to be imagined, but that ſome notices of it muſt have occurred in his writings; eſpecially as we find that it actually does produce ſeveral plants, which were at that period accounted rare.

However, although this county was not particularly noticed by the curious of the laſt age, ſuch as are acquainted with the preſent ſtate of Engliſh botany, will not expect to hear that it produces many plants which are not alſo commonly found in the neighbouring counties, ſince the midland parts of the kingdom afford nearly the ſame kinds, allowing for thoſe differences of ſoil, and elevation of country, which favour, in a particular manner, the production of certain ſpecies. To inſtance, as it does not abound in chalk, *Leiceſterſhire* in general is almoſt deſtitute of thoſe plants which delight in that ſoil. To mention, among many others, the *campanula glomerata*, leſſer bell-flower; *ſpiræa filipendula*, common drop-wort; *ſtatice armeria*, common thrift; *reſeda lutea*, yellow baſe rocket; *thymus acinos*, corn-thyme; *Anthyllis vulneraria*, kidney vetch; *hedyſarum onobrychis*, common ſaint-foin; and ſeveral others, which are ſcarcely ſeen on the Weſtern ſide of the county, but begin to occur on the Eaſt, and North-eaſtern ſide, where the chalky ſoil in ſome degree takes place, and at length prevails in the neighbouring part of Lincolnſhire.

Leiceſterſhire being in general a rich and well-cultivated county, and having the advantage of a fine river running through the middle of it, ſeveral extenſive woods, and a mixture of open and incloſed fields, together with a conſiderable difference of ſoil, being in ſome parts light and gravelly, in others conſiſting of rich black mould, and elſewhere a deep ſtrong clay, it is thus rendered favourable to the production of a great variety of vegetables. Add to theſe, a farther ſcope, occaſioned by that large tract of land before-mentioned, called *Charley Foreſt*; great part of which is almoſt as much in a ſtate of nature as any part of England. It is in ſuch ſituations, where the pruning and cultivating hand of art has ſcarcely been felt, that the truly native plants of every kingdom are principally to be met with; ſince it is highly probable, that a very great number of thoſe which are frequent in paſtures, and poſſibly almoſt all thoſe of the arable lands, have been in diſtant times gradually and inſenſibly introduced into this iſland with foreign grain, and by other accidental modes of intercourſe between this iſland and the continent. The ſpecific diſcrimination of theſe plants, and the aſſignation of them to the ſeveral originally ſpontaneous places of growth, would be a curious diſquiſition, and worthy of the moſt able botanical Antiquary. But to return. The wild and uncultivated ſtate of this foreſt, and the various elevations of its ſeveral parts, renders it a nurſery for many plants which do not grow on cultivated land. Hence, allowing for its extent, and its being an inland county, *Leiceſterſhire* probably furniſhes to the botaniſt, as conſiderable a variety as any of the midland counties of England. Some parts of Charley Foreſt are elevated into conſiderable hills, bearing ſome reſemblance to the Peak of Derbyſhire; particularly thoſe known by the names of Beacon Hill, Bardon Hill, Ives Head, Cliff Hill, &c. From the two former of theſe the views in clear weather are very extenſive; reaching, not only over a large part of the neighbouring counties, but even to the mountains of Wales. In proceeding Northwards by a direct line from the Southern parts of the kingdom, theſe hills are, I believe, the firſt part of the chain or ridge, which at length conſtitutes the Peak of *Derbyſhire*, and which is continued from thence to the moſt Northern part of the kingdom. The ſummits of many of theſe hills, particularly that of *Beacon Hill*, which is conſidered as the higheſt, conſiſt of vaſt naked craggy rocks, the crags almoſt univerſally facing the Weſt. They are compoſed of a very hard grey ſtone, very like the blue *Elvan* ſtone of Cornwall, but not ſo fiſſile. It is of an extremely cloſe grit, gives fire with ſteel, from whence *quartz* ſeems to predominate in its compoſition, and ſome parts of it are almoſt irreſiſtible to the hammer. Others of theſe rocks are compoſed of an imperfect kind of granite, of which a much more complete ſort abounds in the neighbourhood of *Mountſorrel*, where it is uſed in buildings, in the pavement of the ſtreets, and to mend the high roads. The moſt perfect of the *Mountſorrel granite* is compoſed of red quartz, white felt-ſpat, and black ſhirl or cockle, blended in a nearly equal proportion. It is one of the moſt compact of all granites, none of the red granites of *Cornwall* being ſuperior to it in hardneſs.

Before Mr. Ray publiſhed his *Catalogus Plantarum Angliæ* in 1670, there was no ſeparate general account of Engliſh botany that could be depended upon. The *Phytologia* of *How*, in 1650, and the *pinax* of *Merrett*, in 1667, were not ſufficiently accurate to ſatisfy the critical botaniſt. From *Ray's* Catalogue we find that, at that period, the whole number of plants diſcovered as ſpontaneouſly growing in England, did not amount to eleven hundred ſpecies. Of theſe, more than one thouſand conſiſted of what were called the more perfect plants, as trees, ſhrubs, graminaceous and other herbs; and not quite one hundred of the ferns, moſſes, and muſhroom order, ſince comprehended under the name of cryptogamous plants. So great had been the diligence of Mr. Ray and his contemporaries, that, at the diſtance of an hundred years after his publication, the augmentation to the preſent plants did not exceed ſixty or ſeventy ſpecies. In the mean while, by the accumulated diſcoveries of ſubſequent naturaliſts, and eſpecially of late years, ſuch has been the attention paid to the cryptogamous claſs, that at this time the Engliſh ſpecies alone amount to upwards of nine hundred; and England, therefore, by preſent eſtimations, furniſhes upwards of two thouſand diſtinct ſpecies of vegetables: of theſe above two hundred are ſtrictly marine and maritime plants, being never found at any conſiderable diſtance from the ſhore, unleſs where the ſalt-water has acceſs into the country by means of the tide in rivers. Hence it follows, that the inland country of Britain cannot furniſh more than between ſeventeen and eighteen hundred ſpecies. And, on a further calculation, about four hundred of theſe are either Alpine or local plants; the former inhabiting only the ſummits of the higheſt mountains in Wales, Yorkſhire, Weſtmorland, Cumberland, and Scotland; the latter, only particular parts of the kingdom. Thus ſeveral ſpecies are only found, as far as is hitherto known, in Wales: many are common in the Northern and mountainous tracts of England which do but rarely occur in the Southern counties. A certain number have, as yet, been found only in Cornwall, and ſome only in the Eaſtern counties, as Norfolk and Suffolk. The fenny countries produce ſeveral that are rarely ſeen elſewhere; and the chalky ſoil is peculiarly adapted to a very conſiderable number.

There are few ſituations comprehending a circuit of ten or twelve miles in diameter, that will not yield to the inveſtigation of a diligent botaniſt upwards of a thouſand ſpecies, including the *cryptogamiæ*. The environs of Leiceſter are known to produce much beyond this number; and there is no doubt but that a ſkilful and diligent inveſtigator might make a very conſiderable acceſſion to it.

To enumerate all the common plants would be ſuperfluous, and inconſiſtent with the general deſign of this work; nor would it be leſs ſo to introduce either critical obſervations or diſſertations on the uſes of the ſeveral ſubjects. What is here meant to be done, is only to facilitate the enquiries of the curious, by pointing out the ſpecific ſituation of the more rare ſpecies. This catalogue is principally confined to ſuch as occur in the neighbourhood of Leiceſter, Loughborough, and in and near to Charley Foreſt. The compiler has no doubt, that it might have been much more complete, had it been made in conſequence of determined and appropriate enquiries: but, on the contrary, it is neceſſary to add, that it is wholly the reſult of incidental obſervations made in the early part of life. It was compiled many years ago, nearly in the ſtate in which the reader now ſees it, at the requeſt of the Rev. Dr. *Farmer*, at the time that gentleman had ſome intentions of publiſhing a Hiſtory of the Town of Leiceſter, with a view to have been inſerted in that work [1]. It became proper to mention theſe circumſtances, not only becauſe the compiler has not had it in his power, ſince that time, to make any acceſſions to it, but, becauſe it muſt be almoſt certain that ſuch alterations muſt, in ſeveral inſtances, have taken place, through cultivation, or other cauſes, that ſome of the plants may no longer be found growing as noticed at the period above-mentioned.

That the following liſt might be comprized in as compendious a form as was conſiſtent with accuracy, the trivial names only of *Linnæus*, from the ſecond edition of his Species Plantarum, are made uſe of: to which are added, a Reference to one, at leaſt, of the beſt figures of each plant, as far as the author had an opportunity of conſulting them [2].

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[1] "This work was juſt begun at the preſs, when the writer was called to the tuition of a large college, and was obliged to decline the undertaking. The plates, however, and ſome of the materials, have been long ago put into the hands of a Gentleman, who is every way qualified to make a proper uſe of them." Eſſay on the Learning of Shakeſpeare, 1789, p. 95.

[2] Abbreviated names of Authors and Titles of Books explained:

Barr. Icon. Plantæ per Galliam, Hiſpaniam, & Italiam obſervatæ. Auctore Jac. Barreliero. Paris, 1714, fol.

Bank. Hiſt. Hiſtoria Plantarum Univerſalis Joh. Bauhini & Joh. Henr. Cherleri. Tom. 3. Ebroduni, 1650, fol.

C. B. Produr. Pinax & Prodromus Theatri Botanici à Caſp. Banhino. Baſil, 1671, 4to.

Bolt. Fil. Filices Britannicæ: Hiſtory of Britiſh Ferns, by James Bolton, 1790, 4to.

Bolt. Fung. An Hiſtory of Fungus's growing about Halifax, by James Bolton, 4 vols. 1788, ſeq. 4to.

Dickſ. Faſc. Jac. Dickſon Plantarum Crytogamicarum Faſciculi iii. Lond. 1785—1793, 4to.

Dill. Muſc. Jo. Jac. Dillenii Hiſtoria Muſcorum. Oxon. 1741, 4to.

Dill. Hort. Elth. Jo. Jac. Dillenii Hortus Elthamenſis. Lond. 1742, fol.

Evelyn. Hunter. Sylva: A Diſcourſe on Foreſt Trees, by J. Evelyn; with Notes by A. Hunter, M.D. 1776, 4to.

Fl Dan. Icones Plantarum Daniæ & Norwegiæ, ab Oeder, Muller, & Vahl. Hafniæ, 1761—1792. Faſciculi xviii ſ. tomi ſex.

Fl. Lond. Flora Londinenſis, by William Curtis. London (67 numbers), fol.

Ger em. John Gerard's Herbal: enlarged by T. Johnſon. Lond. 1636, fol.

Haller. Hiſt. Alberti v. Haller; Hiſtoria Stirpium Helvetiæ inchoata iii. tom. Bern. 1768. fol.

Hedw. Muſc. Deſcriptio & Adumbratio microſcopico-analytica Muſcorum Frondoſorum. Auctore J. Hedwig. 2 tom. Lipſiæ, 1786. 1789.

Hedw. Theor. Theoria Generationis Plantarum Cryptogamicarum Linnæi. Auctore J. Hedwig. Petrop. 1784, 4to.

Hoff. Sal, Hiſtoria Salicum. Auctore G. F. Hoffman. Vol. i. Lipſiæ, 1787, fol.

Hudſ. Fl. Ang. Hudſoni Flora Anglica. Lond. 1768, 8vo. ejuſdem. Editio altera; 2 vol. Lond. 1778, 8vo.

Leers. Jo. Dan. Leers Flora Herbornenſis, exhibens Plantas circa Herbornam Naſſoviorum creſcentes. Editio 3da, Berlin, 1789, 8vo.

Light. Fl. Scot. Flora Scotica: by the Rev. John Lightfoot, 2 vols. Lond. 1779, 8vo.

Lin. Sp Caroli Linnæi Species Plantarum, 2 tom. Holmiæ, 1762, 8vo.

Lin. Suppl. Linnæi Supplementum Plantarum, 1781, 8vo.

Lin. Syſt. C Linnæi Syſtema Vegetabilium, Editio xiv. curante J. A. Murray. Gottingæ, 1784, 8vo.

Lin. Tranſ. Tranſactions of the Linnæan Society; ii vols. Lond. 1791. 1794. 4to.

Mickel. Gen Nova Plantarum Genera. Auctore P. A Michelio. Florentiæ, 1728, fol.

Hiſt. Ox. Rob. Moriſoni Hiſtoria Plantarum Univerſalis Oxonienſis. Pars 2da, Oxoniæ, 1680; Pars 3, abſoluta a Bobarto; Oxon. 1699, fol.

Parkinſ. Herbal. Theatrum Botanicum: The Theatre of Plants; by John Parkinſon. Lond. 1640, fol.

Pluk. Alm. Plukenetii Almageſtum Botanicum. Lond. 1696, 4to.

Pluk. Phyt. Plukenetii Phytographia Londini, 1691, 4to.

Raii Syn. Joh. Raii Synopſis methodica Stirpium. Editio 3tia, à J. J. Dillenio aucta. Londini, 1724, 8vo.

Schæff. Fung. J. C. Schæffer Fungorum Bavariæ Icones; tom. iv. Ratiſbon, 1762, 4to.

Scheuc. Agroſt. Agroſtographia. Auctore J. Scheuchzero; Tiguri, 1719, 4to.

Sow. Eng. Bot. Engliſh Botany: or Coloured Figures of Britiſh Plants. Lond 1790, 8vo, (42 numbers).

Vaill. Par. Botanicon Pariſienſe per Seb. Vaillant. Leyden & Amſterdam, 1727, fol.

Wild. Prodr. C. Lud. Wildenow Floræ Berolinenſis Prodromus. Berolini, 1787, 8vo.

With. Bot. Arr. Botanical Arrangement of Britiſh Plants, by W. Withering and Jonathan Stokes, M.D.D. 3 vols. Birmingham, 1787—1792, 8vo.

Fl. Ruſt. Flora Ruſtica: Figures of Plants uſeful or injurious in Huſbandry; with Deſcriptions by Thomas Martyn, Profeſſor of Botany at Cambridge. Lond. 1792, 8vo (28 numbers).

A CATALOGUE, &c.

MONANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Hippuris vulgaris. *Lin. Spec. Plant. Edit.* II. p. 6. *Flor. Lond. Faſcic.* iv. i. MARE'S-TAIL. In the river Soar near Loughborough. In the brook at Weſt Leke. In the pond at Loſeby Hall. Groby Pool.

Floribus monoicis.

Chara vulgaris. *Lin.* 1624. C. B. *Prod.* 25. COMMON CHARA. In ditches and ponds not unfrequent.

Chara tomentoſa. *Lin.* 1624. *Hiſt. Ox.* §. xv. t. 4. f. 9. BRITTLE CHARA. In ditches communicating with the river Soar.

TETRAGYNIA.

Zannichellia paluſtris. *Lin.* 1375. *Flor. Danic.* t. 67. MARSH ZANNICHELLIA. In pools and ſtagnant parts of brooks. In the Soar not uncommon.

DIANDRIA.

Veronica officinalis. *Lin.* 14. *Fl. Lond.* iii. 1. SPEEDWELL. On dry places in Charley Foreſt. In Gerendon Park. On the old walls about Buddon Wood.

Veronica ſerpyllifolia. *Lin.* 15. *Fl. Lond.* i. 3. SMOOTH SPEEDWELL, or *Paul's Betony*.

Veronica ſcutellata. *Lin.* 15. *Fl. Lond.* v. 3. MARSH SPEEDWELL. In the Radmoor Cloſes near Loughborough. On bogs about the Outwoods, and near Woodhouſe.

Pinguicula vulgaris. *Lin.* 25. *Sow. Eng.* Bot. t. 70. *Flor. Dan.* 93. BUTTERWORT, or *Yorkſhire Sanicle*. Not uncommon on the bogs in Charley Foreſt. In ſeveral cloſes about Woodhouſe, and near Buddon Wood plentifully. On Deſborow bogs near Market Harborough.

Utricularia vulgaris. *Lin.* 26. *Fl. Dan.* 138. HOODED MILFOIL. In old gravel-pits. In Groby Pool; and on the bogs in Charley Foreſt.

Salvia verbenacea. *Lin.* 35. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* t. 154. *Ger. em.* 771. i. WILD SAGE, or *Clary*. On Panpool Hill, Loughborough. On Caſtle Hill, Leiceſter.

Circæa lutetiana. *Lin.* 12. *Flor. Lond.* iii. 3. ENCHANTER'S NIGHTSHADE. In ſhady lanes and in all woods.

Floribus gynandris.

Orchis bifolia. *Lin.* 1331. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* t. 22. *Fl. Dan.* 235. BUTTERFLY-ORCHIS. In all the woods, and in ſhady lanes not uncommon.

Orchis uſtulata. *Lin.* 1333. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* t. 12. *Haller, Hiſt. Stirp. Helv.* t. 26. f. 2. DWARF ORCHIS. In a dry cloſe in the way to Glenfield near Leiceſter.

Orchis pyramidalis. *Lin.* 1332. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* t. 110. *Ray. Sin.* t. 18. PYRAMIDAL ORCHIS. Rare, in ſome cloſes about Stocking Wood, Leiceſter.

Satyrium viride. *Lin.* 1337. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* t. 94. *Hall. Hiſt.* t. 26. 2. FROG-SATYRIUM. In cloſes with the O. uſtulata.

Ophys ovata. *Lin.* 1340. *Fl. Lond.* iii. 60. COMMON TWAY-BLADE. In woods, hedges, and meadows. In Hallinghall Wood, near Loughborough. Buddon Wood. Stocking Wood, near Leiceſter.

Ophrys ſpiralis. *Lin.* 1340. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 59. TRIPLE OPHRYS, or *Ladies Traces*. About Woodhouſe, and about Groby, near Leiceſter. In a cloſe near the end of the Lane, on the top of the hill, leading from Loughborough to Great Leke.

Ophrys apifera. *Fl. Anglic.* 391. *Fl. Lond.* v. 66. BEE OPHRYS. In ſome fields near Glenfield. A few plants in a cloſe near Stocking Wood. But it is rare. It grows on the North-weſt ſide of the county, and about Leke in Nottinghamſhire.

Serapias latifolia. *Lin. Syſt. Nat. ed.* xii. p. 593. *Fl. Dan.* 811. BROAD-LEAVED HELLEBORINE. In Buddon Wood on the North ſide. Alſo at Woodhouſe in an incloſure adjoining to Beaumanor Coppice. In the Stocking Wood near Leiceſter.

Serapias longifolia. *Lin. Syſt. Nat. ed.* xii. p. 593. *Fl. Dan.* 267. MARSH HELLEBORINE. Plentifully in ſome moiſt cloſes at Woodhouſe, near Buddon Wood. On Charley Foreſt near the Outwoods.

Floribus monoicis.

Lemna triſulca. *Lin.* 1376. *Ger. em.* 830 2. IVY-LEAVED DUCK'S MEAT: and

Lemna polyrrhiza. *Lin.* 1377. *Ray Syn.* 1. 4. f. 2. GREATER DUCKS'-MEAT; both not unfrequent in ponds, ditches, and pits of water.

Floribus dioicis.

Salix pentandra. *Lin.* 1442. *Flor. Lappon.* t. 8. 2. *Fl. Sibir.* 1. t. 34. 1. SWEET WILLOW. Found in a moiſt wood. Uncertain where.

Salix amygdalina. *Lin.* 1443. *Parkinſon, Herbal.* 1530. 5. ALMOND WILLOW. Flowers in Auguſt, agreeably to the obſervation of Dillenius.

Salix fragilis. *Lin.* 1443. *Flor. Lond.* t. 8. B. CRACK WILLOW. By river ſides.

Salix Helix *et* purpurea. *Lin.* 1444. *Bauh. Hiſt.* 1. p^{t} 2. p. 213. ROSE WILLOW. In moiſt woods, and in withy beds.

Salix depreſſa. *Hoffm. Sal.* p. 63. repens. *Lin.* 1447. *Ger. em.* 1391. 6. CREEPING WILLOW. On the boggy parts of Charley Foreſt, in many places. About Beacon and Bardon Hills.

TRIANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Valeriana officinalis. *Lin.* 44. *Fl. Lond.* vi. 5. *Fl. Dan.* 570. WILD VALERIAN. In Hollinghall Wood. In the Outwoods. Buddon Wood, near Loughborough. Stocking Wood, near Leiceſter. V. *Dioica* & *Locuſta*, common.

Schænus albus. *Lin.* 65. *Fl. Dan.* 320. WHITE-HEADED BOG-RUSH. Between Beacon Hill and the Outwoods in Charley Foreſt.

Schænus Nigricans. *Lin.* 64. *Hiſt. Ox.* §. 8. t. 10. f. 28. BLACK BOG-RUSH. On the bogs of Charley Foreſt, rare.

Scirpus cæſpitoſus. *Lin.* 71. *Scheuch. Agroſt.* t. 7. f. 18. DWARF CLUB-RUSH. On bogs in Charley Foreſt.

Scirpus fluitans. *Lin.* 71. *Hiſt. Ox.* §. 8. t. 10. f. 31. FLOATING CLUB-RUSH. In old gravel pits and on bogs in Charley Foreſt.

Scirpus ſetaceus. *Lin.* 73. *Fl. Dan.* 73. THE LEAST BULL-RUSH. On bogs about Woodhouſe, and on Charley Foreſt.

Scirpus ſylvaticus. *Lin.* 51. *Fl. Dan.* 307. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* t. 11. f. 15. WOOD CLUB-RUSH. By the ſides of the river Soar, near the abbey, Leiceſter; and elſewhere in the ſame river. In the pond at Loſeby Hall.

Nardus ſtricta. *Lin.* 77. *Fl. Ruſt.* 27. *Leers Fl. Herborn.* t. 1. f. 7. *Ger. em.* 1631. 3. MAT-GRASS. Common on Charley Foreſt.

Eriophorum polyſtachion. *Lin.* 76. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 9, *Vaill. Bot. Par.* t. 16. f. 1. COTTON GRASS. On the bogs of Charley Foreſt near the Outwoods. At Woodhouſe, and about Buddon Wood; and in many other places.

Floribus monoicis.

Typha auguſtifolia. *Lin.* 1377. *Fl. Lond.* iii. 62. LESSER REED-MACE. In the Soar near Leiceſter, with the *latifolia*; and in many other parts of the river.

Sparganium ramoſum. *Fl. Angl.* 401. *Fl. Lond.* v. 58. GREATER BUR-REED.

Sparganium ſimplex. *Fl. Angl.* 401. *Fl. Lond.* v. 59. LESSER BUR-REED. In the Soar.

Carex dioica. *Lin.* 1379. *Fl. Dan.* 369. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* t. 12. f. 22. *Diœcious*, or SMALL SEDGE. Bogs. Charley Foreſt. Buddon Wood.

Carex pulicaris. *Lin.* 1380. *Hiſt. Ox. ib. fig.* 21. FLEA-SEDGE. In like places, and with the foregoing.

Carex paniculata. *Lin.* 1383. *Leers* t. 14. f. 4. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* t. 12. f. 23. PANICLED SEDGE. On bogs and marſhy ground.

Carex diſticha. *Fl. Angl.* 403. *Leers* t. 14. f. 1. SOFT SEDGE. In marſhes, bogs, and wet woods.

Carex leporina. *Lin.* 1382. *Scheuch. Agroſt.* t. 10. f. 15. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* t. 12. f. 29. NAKED SEDGE. In moiſt and marſhy grounds not uncommon.

Carex vulpina. *Lin.* 1382. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* t. 12. f. 24. GREAT SEDGE. Marſhes and banks of rivers not uncommon.

Carex ſpicata. *Fl. Angl.* 405. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* t. 12. f. 27. *Michel. Nov. Pl. Gen.* t. 33. f. 14. SPIKED SEDGE. On the ſides of Ditches.

Carex muricata. *Lin.* 1382. *Fl. Dan. Leers. Fl. Herb.* t. 14. 8. PRICKLY SEDGE. Marſhes, banks of ditches, and rivers.

Carex remota. *Lin.* 1383. *Leers.* t. 15. 1. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* f. 17. REMOTE SEDGE. Moiſt woods and ſhady ditches.

Carex caneſcens. *Lin.* 1383. *Fl. Dan.* 285. *Micheli.* t. 33. 1c. WHITE SEDGE. Watery places in thickets and woods.

Carex flava. *Lin.* 1384. *Fl. Dan.* 1047. *Leers.* t. 15. 6. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* f. 19. YELLOW SEDGE. In marſhes and boggy woods.

Carex pilulifera. *Lin.* 1385. *Leers.* t. 16. 6. *Pluk. Alm.* t. 91. 8. ROUND-HEADED SEDGE. In moiſt heaths and paſtures.

Carex ſaxatilis. *Lin.* 1385. *Fl. Angl.* 408. *Ger. em.* p. 22. 8. VERNAL SEDGE. On heaths and uplands, common.

Carex palleſcens. *Lin.* 1386. *Leers.* t. 15. 4. *Pluk. Alm.* t. 34. 5. *Mich. N. Pl. Gen.* t. 32. f. 13. PALE SEDGE. Marſhy paſtures and woods.

Carex panicea. *Lin.* 1387. *Leers.* t. 15. 5. *Michel.* t. 32. f. 11. PINK SEDGE. In moiſt paſtures.

Carex pſeudo-cyperus. *Lin.* 1387. *Gen. em.* 29. *Hiſt. Ox. ib. fig.* 5. BASTARD CYPERUS SEDGE. On the banks of the Soar.

Carex pendula. *Hud. Fl. Angl.* 411. *Fl. Lond.* iii. 63. *Hiſt. Ox. ib. fig.* 4. PENDULOUS SEDGE. In wet woods; and by the river ſide rarely.

Carex ſylvatica. *Fl. Angl.* 411. *Hiſt. Ox.* t. 12. 9. *Fl. Dan.* 404. *Leers.* t. 15. 2. WOOD SEDGE. In ſhady woods.

Carex cæſpitoſa. *Lin.* 1388. TURFY SEDGE. In meadows, paſtures, and moiſt woods.

Carex recurva. *Fl. Angl.* 413. *Fl. Dan.* 1051. *Hiſt. Ox. ib. fig.* 14. HEATH SEDGE. On heaths, and in meadows and paſtures.

Carex riparia. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 60. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* tab. 12. f. 1. GREAT RIVER SEDGE.

Carex acuta. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 61. ACUTE SEDGE.

Carex gracilis. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 62. SLENDER-SPIKED SEDGE. All theſe on the banks of ponds, rivers, and ditches.

Carex inflata. *Fl. Angl.* 412. *Leers.* t. 16. 2. Ill. *Fl. Dan.* 647. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* t. 12. f. 6. BLADDER SEDGE. Bogs, marſhes, and the ſides of rivers and ponds.

Carex roſtrata. *With. Bot. Arr.* 1059. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* f. 8. BEAKED SEDGE. In like places.

Carex hirta. *Lin.* 1389. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* t. 12. f. 10. *Leers.* t. 16. 3. HAIRY SEDGE. In moſt meadows and marſhes.

All the above, and ſeveral others that cannot now be ſufficiently aſcertained, have been found in Leiceſterſhire.

Floribus dioicis antheris coalitis.

Ruſcus aculeatus. *Lin.* 1472. *Ger. em.* 907. *Hiſt. Ox.* §. 13. t. 5. f. 1. BUTCHER'S-BROOM. About woods and in hedges in many places. On the borders of Charley Foreſt.

DIGYNIA.

Alopecurus agreſtis. *Fl. Angl.* 27. *Fl. Lond.* ii. 7. *Fl. Ruſt.* 22. *Field*, or CORN FOX-TAIL GRASS. Among the corn in various places about Leiceſter.

Milium effuſum. *Lin.* 90. *Flor. Lond.* iv. 12. MILLET GRASS. Not uncommon in woods. Buddon Wood, near Quorndon. In the Stocking Wood, near Leiceſter.

Melica cœrulea. *Lin.* 95. *Fl. Dan.* 239. *Leers.* t. 4. t. 7. PURPLE MELIC-GRASS. On the boggy parts of Charley Foreſt. About Woodhouſe, and elſewhere.

Melica uniflora. *Fl. Lond.* v. 10. nutans *Fl. Angl.* 36. *Fl. Ruſt.* 64. *Leers.* t. 3. f. 4. SINGLE FLOWERED MELIC-GRASS. In Buddon Wood. About the Slate Pits at Swithland. On Charley Foreſt. In ſhady lanes.

Aira præcox. *Lin.* 97. *Fl. Lond.* iii. 7. *Ray Syn.* t. 22. 2. EARLY HAIR-GRASS. On Beacon and Bardon Hills. Charley Foreſt. On the Rawdikes near Leiceſter.

Aira flexuoſa. *Lin.* 34. *Fl. Dan.* 157. *Hiſt. Ox.* t. 7. f. 9. *Leers.* t. 5. f. 1. HEATH HAIR-GRASS. On dry paſtures. Charley Foreſt.

Poa criſtata. *Lin. Syſt. Nat.* xiv. p. 115. *Hiſt. Ox.* §. viii. t. 4. f. 7. *Leers.* t. 5. f. 6. CRESTED POA. About the Dane Hills, and Cloſes near Danet Hall, Leiceſter, and elſewhere.

Poa nemoralis. *Lin.* p. 102. *Fl. Dan.* 749. *Leers.* t. 5. f. 3. WOOD POA. In the Stocking Wood, near Leiceſter, and elſewhere.

Poa rigida. *Lin.* 101. *Fl. Lond.* ii. 4. *Hiſt. Ox.* t. 2. 8. 9. *Leers.* t. 8. f. 3. 4. HARD POA. On old walls about Leiceſter.

Feſtuca ovina. *Lin.* 108. *Leers.* t. 8. f. 3. 4. *Hiſt. Ox.* 3. f. 13. SHEEP'S FESCUE-GRASS. Common on Charley Foreſt.

Feſtuca myuros. *Lin.* 109. *Hiſt. Ox.* t. 7. f. 43. *Leers.* t. 3. f. 5. *Ger. em.* 29. 2 WALL FESCUE-GRASS, On old walls about Leiceſter.

Feſtuca decumbens. *Lin.* 110. *Leers.* t. 7. f. 5. *Fl. Dan.* 162. DECUMBENT FESCUE-GRASS. About Swithland Slate Pits.

Feſtuca pinnata. *Fl. Angl.* 48. *Barr. Ic.* 25. SMOOTH-SPIKED FESCUE-GRASS. On the Wolds, among furze, with the *aira cæſpitoſa*. Moſt common on the Eaſtern ſide of the county in chalky ſoil.

Feſtuca ſylvatica. *Fl. Angl.* 48. *Leers.* t. 10. f. 3. *Fl. Dan.* 164. HAIRY-SPIKED FESCUE-GRASS. Very common in woods and hedges; a local variety of the foregoing in the opinion of ſeveral Authors.

Bromus erectus. *Fl. Angl.* 49. *Hiſt. Ox.* t. 7. f. 13. UPRIGHT BROME-GRASS. By the road ſides, in corn-fields, and high paſtures.

Bromus nemoralis. *Fl. Angl.* 51. aſper *Lin. Suppl.* iii. *Fl. Lond.* ii. 8. WOOD BROME-GRASS. Common in woods and hedges: with *Br. giganteus*.

Avena pubeſcens. *Fl. Angl.* 52. *Lin. Syſt.* 122. *Raii Syn.* t. 21. f. 2. *Leers.* t. 9. f. 2. ROUGH OAT GRASS. On dry paſtures, not uncommon, with *A pretenſis*.

Arundo calamagroſtis. *Lin.* 120. *Scheuch. Agr.* t. 5. *Hiſt. Ox.* t. 8. t. 2. WOOD REED-GRASS. On the borders of Buddon Wood. Stocking Wood, near Leiceſter; and in many other places.

TRIGYNIA.

TRIGYNIA.

Montia fontana. *Lin.* 101. *Flor. Lond.* iii. 8. BLINKS. About ſprings, common. On the Foreſt.

TETRANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Dipſacus piloſus. *Lin.* 141. *Fl. Lond.* i. 10. *Hiſt. Ox.* §. 7. t. 36. 5. SMALL TEASEL. By moiſt hedges in lanes. In lanes about Gerendon Park, near Loughborough; and in Hollinghall Wood. In the Stocking, near Leiceſter.

Plantago Coronopus. *Lin.* 166. *Fl. Dan.* 272. *Hiſt. Ox.* §. viii. t. 17. 31. BUCK'S-HORN PLANTAIN. On dry banks in the lane leading from Loughborough to Preſtwold. By the way ſides near Quorndon. On the tops of many hills in Charley Foreſt. On Ives Head Hill, near Thrinkſton, plentifully.

Stellatæ.

Aſperula odorata. *Lin.* 150. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 15. *Fl. Dan.* 272. SWEET WOODROOF. In all the woods.

Aſperula cynanchica. *Lin.* 151. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 33. SQUINANCY WOODROOF. Only on chalky ſoil in the Eaſtern part of the county.

Sherardia arvenſis. *Lin.* 149. *Fl. Lond.* v. 13. *Fl. Dan.* 439. CORN SHERARDIA. On arable land, only in the Eaſtern part of the county where the ſoil is chalky.

Stellatæ: floribus polygamis.

Valantia Cruciata. *Lin.* 1491. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 143. *Ger. em.* 1123. *Hiſt. Ox.* §. ix. t. 21. 1. COMMON CROSSWORT. In hedges and thickets, common: abundantly more than in the Southern parts of the kingdom.

Flores incompleti: hermophroditi.

Alchemilla vulgaris. *Lin.* 178. *Fl. Dan.* 693. LADIES-MANTLE. On the Foreſt near Beacon Hill. In cloſes about Buddon Wood. Near the Stocking Wood, Leiceſter.

Alchemilla Aphanes. *Haller. Hiſt.* 1569. Aphanes arvenſis. *Lin.* 179. *Fl. Dan.* 973. PARSLEY-PIERT-LADIES-MANTLE. In corn fields not very uncommon.

Flores incompleti: dioici.

Viſcum album. *Lin.* 1451. *Ger. em.* 1350. COMMON MISSELTOE. In Quorn Wood. On the oak, and other trees. On apple-trees in old orchards.

Flores incompleti: polygami.

Parietaria officinalis. *Lin.* 1492. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 63. *Fl. Dan.* 521. COMMON PELLITORY. On old walls: common about Leiceſter.

DIGYNIA.

Cuſcuta europæa. *Lin.* 180. *Fl. Dan.* 199. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 55. GREAT DODDER. On nettles: near Leiceſter, but not common. On furze, heath, or ling, in Charley Foreſt.

TETRAGYNIA.

Potamogeton gramineum. *Lin.* 184. *Fl. Dan.* 222. GRASS-LEAVED POND-WEED. In ditches communicating with the Soar; and in ponds.

Sagina erecta. *Lin.* 185. *Fl. Lond.* ii. 12. *Ray. Syn.* t. 15. 4. UPRIGHT PEARL-WORT. About the Slate Pits at Swithland.

PENTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Antheris liberis.

Lithoſpermum officinale. *Lin.* 189. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 134. *Ger. em.* 609. 2. GROMWELL. Sparingly in lanes about Leiceſter. About Grace Dieu Park.

Lithoſpermum arvenſe. *Lin.* 190. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 123. *Fl. Dan.* 456. CORN GROMWELL. Among the corn in many places.

Cynogloſſum officinale. *Lin.* 192. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 16. HOUND'S-TONGUE. In the Abbey-yard and lanes adjoining, near Leiceſter. About Belgrave. In lanes near Loughborough.

Symphytum officinale. *Lin.* 192. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 18. COMFREY. Not unfrequent by the ſides of the Soar.

Lycopſis arvenſis. *Lin.* 199. *Fl. Lond.* v. 17. SMALL BUGLOSS. Among the corn and by way ſides. More common in this county than in many others.

Menyanthes trifoliata. *Lin.* 208. *Flor. Lond.* iv. 17. BOG-BEAN. In the Tat-marſh near Loughborough. About Woodhouſe. At Groby plentifully.

Hottonia paluſtris. *Lin.* 208. *Flor. Lond.* i. 11. WATER-VIOLET. In the river between Loughborough and Normanton, but ſparingly. Alſo in the ſame river near Leiceſter.

Lyſimachia vulgaris. *Lin.* 209. *Flor. Lond.* v. 19. YELLOW LOOSE-STRIFE. In the Outwoods near Loughborough. In Buddon Wood. Sparingly by the river ſide near Leiceſter.

Lyſimachia nemorum. *Lin.* 211. *Flor. Lond.* v. 18. PIMPERNEL LOOSE-STRIFE. In the moiſt part of woods; and on the bogs of Charley Foreſt.

Lyſimachia Nummularia. *Lin.* 211. *Flor. Lond.* v. 18. MARSH LOOSE-STRIFE. With the foregoing, and in wet ditches about Leiceſter.

Anagallis tenella. *Lin.* 211. *Syſt. Nat.* ed. xiv. 196. *Flor. Lond.* iii. 15. PURPLE PIMPERNEL.

Verbaſcum Thapſus. *Lin.* 252. *Flor. Dan.* 631. GREAT WHITE MULLEIN. In the Lanes about Belgrave. Near the abbey at Leiceſter and elſewhere; but not ſo common as in the chalky ſoils.

Atropa Bella donna. *Lin.* 260. *Flor. Lond.* v. 16. DWALE, or *Deadly Nightſhade.* Not common. About Grace Dieu Abbey. At N. Luffenham, Rutland.

Samolus Valerandi. *Lin.* 243. *Flor. Lond.* iv. 20. WATER SAMOLUS, or PIMPERNEL BROOK-WEED. In the Outwoods near Loughborough; and in Buddon Wood, and the adjoining boggy grounds of Charley Foreſt.

Campanula patula. *Lin.* 232. *Dill. Hort. Elth.* t. 58. *Fl. Dan.* 373. SPREADING BELL-FLOWER. In the drier parts of Buddon Wood, and the hedges and lanes adjoining. Firſt diſcovered in England by Mr. Brewer, in 1726, near Worceſter, as recorded by Dr. Dillenius. Next in this place, by the writer of this Catalogue in 1742; who a few years afterwards communicated the ſeeds to the gardens of Chelſea and the Britiſh Muſeum.

Campanula glomerata. *Lin.* 235. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 90. *Ger. em.* 449, 4. CLUSTERED BELL-FLOWER, or THROATWORT. On the Eaſtern ſide of the county on chalky ſoil. About Croxton and Saltby. Near Weſt Leke.

Campanula hybrida. *Lin.* 239. *Ger. em.* 439. 2. CORN BELL-FLOWER, or *Leſſer Venus's Looking Glaſs.* Among the Corn not uncommon.

Rhamnus catharticus. *Lin.* 279. *Flor. Dan.* 850. *Ger. em.* 1337. 2. PURGING BUCKTHORN. In the woods near Loughborough and Leiceſter. About Barrow and Sex-hill; and more plentifully about Waltham on the Wolds.

Rhamnus Frangula. *Lin.* 280. *Flor. Dan.* 278. *Ger. em.* 1470. ALDER BUCKTHORN. In the Outwoods near Loughborough. Okely Wood near Hathern. Buddon Wood. In the Stocking Wood near Leiceſter.

Euonymus europæus. *Lin.* 286. *Ger. em.* 1468. 1. SPINDLE TREE. Not common about Leiceſter. More ſo on the N. W. parts of the county. About Belton.

Antheris connexis.

Bryonia dioica. *Lin. Syſt. Veg.* 870. *Ger. em.* 869. WHITE BRYONY. Common in the hedges.

Bryonia alba. *Lin.* 1438. *Flor. Dan.* 813. BLACK-BERRIED BRYONY. The black bryony is found in Lei-the bogs of Charley Foreſt near the Outwoods. At Woodhouſe, and about Buddon Wood; and in many other places.

Floribus monoicis.

Typha auguſtifolia. *Lin.* 1377. *Fl. Lond.* iii. 62. Lesser Reed-Mace. In the Soar near Leiceſter, with the *latifolia*; and in many other parts of the river.

Sparganium ramoſum. *Fl. Angl.* 401. *Fl. Lond.* v. 58. Greater Bur-reed.

Sparganium ſimplex. *Fl. Angl.* 401. *Fl. Lond.* v. 59. Lesser Bur-reed. In the Soar.

Carex dioica. *Lin.* 1379. *Fl. Dan.* 369. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* t. 12. f. 22. *Diæcious*, or Small Sedge. Bogs. Charley Foreſt. Buddon Wood.

Carex pulicaris. *Lin.* 1380. *Hiſt. Ox. ib. fig.* 21. Flea-Sedge. In like places, and with the foregoing.

Carex paniculata. *Lin.* 1383. *Leers* t. 14. f. 4. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* t. 12. f. 23. Panicled Sedge. On bogs and marſhy ground.

Carex diſticha. *Fl. Angl.* 403. *Leers* t. 14. f. 1. Soft Sedge. In marſhes, bogs, and wet woods.

Carex leporina. *Lin.* 1382. *Scheuch. Agroſt.* t. 10. f. 15. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* t. 12. f. 29. Naked Sedge. In moiſt and marſhy grounds not uncommon.

Carex vulpina. *Lin.* 1382. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* t. 12. f. 24. Great Sedge. Marſhes and banks of rivers not unco~~mmon~~.

Carex ſpicata. *Fl. Angl.* 405. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* t. 12. f. 27. *Michel. Nov. Pl. Gen.* t. 33. f. 14. Spiked Sedge. On the ſides of Ditches.

Carex muricata. *Lin.* 1382. *Fl. Dan. Leers. Fl. Herb.* t. 14. 8. Prickly Sedge. Marſhes, banks of ditches, and rivers.

Carex remota. *Lin.* 1383. *Leers.* t. 15. 1. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* f. 17. Remote Sedge. Moiſt woods and ſhady ditches.

Carex caneſcens. *Lin.* 1383. *Fl. Dan.* 285. *Micheli.* t. 33. 10. White Sedge. Watery places in thickets and woods.

Carex flava. *Lin.* 1384. *Fl. Dan.* 1047. *Leers.* t. 15. 6. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* f. 19. Yellow Sedge. In marſhes and boggy woods.

Carex pilulifera. *Lin.* 1385. *Leers.* t. 16. 6. *Pluk. Alm.* t. 91. 8. Round-headed Sedge. In moiſt heaths and paſtures.

Carex ſaxatilis. *Lin.* 1385. *Fl. Angl.* 408. *Ger. em.* p. 22. 8. Vernal Sedge. On heaths and uplands, common.

Carex palleſcens. *Lin.* 1386. *Leers.* t. 15. 4. *Pluk. Alm.* t. 34. 5. *Mich. N. Pl. Gen.* t. 32. f. 13. Pale Sedge. Marſhy paſtures and woods.

Carex panicea. *Lin.* 1387. *Leers.* t. 15. 5. *Michel.* t. 32. f. 11. Pink Sedge. In moiſt paſtures.

Carex pſeudo-cyperus. *Lin.* 1387. *Gen. em.* 29. *Hiſt. Ox. ib. fig.* 5. Bastard Cyperus Sedge. On the banks of the Soar.

Carex pendula. *Hud. Fl. Angl.* 411. *Fl. Lond.* iii. 63. *Hiſt. Ox. ib. fig.* 4. Pendulous Sedge. In wet woods; and by the river ſide rarely.

Carex ſylvatica. *Fl. Angl.* 411. *Hiſt. Ox.* t. 12. 9. *Fl. Dan.* 404. *Leers.* t. 15. 2. Wood Sedge. In ſhady woods.

Carex cæſpitoſa. *Lin.* 1388. Turfy Sedge. In meadows, paſtures, and moiſt woods.

Carex recurva. *Fl. Angl.* 413. *Fl. Dan.* 1051. *Hiſt. Ox. ib. fig.* 14. Heath Sedge. On heaths, and in meadows and paſtures.

Carex riparia. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 60. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* tab. 12. f. 1. Great River Sedge.

Carex acuta. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 61. Acute Sedge.

Carex gracilis. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 62. Slender-spiked Sedge. All theſe on the banks of ponds, rivers, and ditches.

Carex inflata. *Fl. Angl.* 412. *Leers.* t. 16. 2. Ill. *Fl. Dan.* 647. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* t. 12. f. 6. Bladder Sedge. Bogs, marſhes, and the ſides of rivers and ponds.

Carex roſtrata. *With. Bot. Arr.* 1059. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* f. 8. Beaked Sedge. In like places.

Carex hirta. *Lin.* 1389. *Hiſt. Ox. ib.* t. 12. f. 10. *Leers.* t. 16. 3. Hairy Sedge. In moſt meadows and marſhes.

All the above, and ſeveral others that cannot now be ſufficiently aſcertained, have been found in Leiceſterſhire.

Floribus dioicis antheris coalitis.

Ruſcus aculeatus. *Lin.* 1472. *Ger. em.* 907. *Hiſt. Ox.* §. 13. t. 5. f. 1. Butcher's-Broom. About woods and in hedges in many places. On the borders of Charley Foreſt.

DIGYNIA.

Alopecurus agreſtis. *Fl. Angl.* 27. *Fl. Lond.* ii. 7. *Fl. Ruſt.* 22. *Field*, or Corn Fox-Tail Grass. Among the corn in various places about Leiceſter.

Milium effuſum. *Lin.* 90. *Flor. Lond.* iv. 12. Millet Grass. Not uncommon in woods. Buddon Wood, near Quorndon. In the Stocking Wood, near Leiceſter.

Melica cœrulea. *Lin.* 95. *Fl. Dan.* 239. *Leers.* t. 4. t. 7. Purple Melic-grass. On the boggy parts of Charley Foreſt. About Woodhouſe, and elſewhere.

Melica uniflora. *Fl. Lond.* v. 10. nutans *Fl. Angl.* 36. *Fl. Ruſt.* 64. *Leers.* t. 3. f. 4. Single flowered Melic-grass. In Buddon Wood. About the Slate Pits at Swithland. On Charley Foreſt. In ſhady lanes.

Aira præcox. *Lin.* 97. *Fl. Lond.* iii. 7. *Ray Syn.* t. 22. 2. Early Hair-Grass. On Beacon and Bardon Hills. Charley Foreſt. On the Rawdikes near Leiceſter.

Aira flexuoſa. *Lin.* 34. *Fl. Dan.* 157. *Hiſt. Ox.* t. 7. f. 9. *Leers.* t. 5. f. 1. Heath Hair-grass. On dry paſtures. Charley Foreſt.

Poa criſtata. *Lin. Syſt. Nat.* xiv. p. 115. *Hiſt. Ox.* §. viii. t. 4. f. 7. *Leers.* t. 5. f. 6. Crested Poa. About the Dane Hills, and Cloſes near Danet Hall, Leiceſter, and elſewhere.

Poa nemoralis. *Lin.* p. 102. *Fl. Dan.* 749. *Leers.* t. 5. f. 3. Wood Poa. In the Stocking Wood, near Leiceſter, and elſewhere.

Poa rigida. *Lin.* 101. *Fl. Lond.* ii. 4. *Hiſt. Ox.* t. 2. 8. 9. *Leers.* t. 8. f. 3. 4. Hard Poa. On old walls about Leiceſter.

Feſtuca ovina. *Lin.* 108. *Leers.* t. 8. f. 3. 4. *Hiſt. Ox.* 3. f. 13. Sheep's Fescue-Grass. Common on Charley Foreſt.

Feſtuca myuros. *Lin.* 109. *Hiſt. Ox.* t. 7. f. 43. *Leers.* t. 3. f. 5. *Ger. em.* 29. 2 Wall Fescue-grass, On old walls about Leiceſter.

Feſtuca decumbens. *Lin.* 110. *Leers.* t. 7. f. 5. *Fl. Dan.* 162. Decumbent Fescue-grass. About Swithland Slate Pits.

Feſtuca pinnata. *Fl. Angl.* 48. *Barr. Ic.* 25. Smooth-spiked fescue-grass. On the Wolds, among furze, with the *aira cæſpitoſa*. Moſt common on the Eaſtern ſide of the county in chalky ſoil.

Feſtuca ſylvatica. *Fl. Angl.* 48. *Leers.* t. 10. f. 3. *Fl. Dan.* 164. Hairy-spiked fescue-grass. Very common in woods and hedges; a local variety of the foregoing in the opinion of ſeveral Authors.

Bromus erectus. *Fl. Angl.* 49. *Hiſt. Ox.* t. 7. f. 13. Upright Brome-grass. By the road ſides, in corn-fields, and high paſtures.

Bromus nemoralis. *Fl. Angl.* 51. aſper *Lin. Suppl.* iii. *Fl. Lond.* ii. 8. Wood Brome-grass. Common in woods and hedges: with *Br. giganteus.*

Avena pubeſcens. *Fl. Angl.* 52. *Lin. Syſt.* 122. *Raii Syn.* t. 21. f. 2. *Leers.* t. 9. f. 2. Rough Oat Grass. On dry paſtures, not uncommon, with *A pretenſis.*

Arundo calamagroſtis. *Lin.* 120. *Scheuch. Agr.* t. 5. *Hiſt. Ox.* t. 8. t. 2. Wood Reed-grass. On the borders of Buddon Wood. Stocking Wood, near Leiceſter; and in many other places.

TRIGYNIA.

TRIGYNIA.

Montia fontana. *Lin.* 101. *Flor. Lond.* iii. 8. Blinks. About ſprings, common. On the Foreſt.

TETRANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Dipſacus piloſus. *Lin.* 141. *Fl. Lond.* i. 10. *Hiſt. Ox.* §. 7. t. 36. 5. Small Teasel. By moiſt hedges in lanes. In lanes about Gerendon Park, near Loughborough; and in Hollinghall Wood. In the Stocking, near Leiceſter.

Plantago Coronopus. *Lin.* 166. *Fl. Dan.* 272. *Hiſt. Ox.* §. viii. t. 17. 31. Buck's-horn Plantain. On dry banks in the lane leading from Loughborough to Preſtwold. By the way ſides near Quorndon. On the tops of many hills in Charley Foreſt. On Ives Head Hill, near Thrinkſton, plentifully.

Stellatæ.

Aſperula odorata. *Lin.* 150. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 15. *Fl. Dan.* 272. Sweet Woodroof. In all the woods.

Aſperula cynanchica. *Lin.* 151. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 33. Squinancy Woodroof. Only on chalky ſoil in the Eaſtern part of the county.

Sherardia arvenſis. *Lin.* 149. *Fl. Lond.* v. 13. *Fl. Dan.* 439. Corn Sherardia. On arable land, only in the Eaſtern part of the county where the ſoil is chalky.

Stellatæ: floribus polygamis.

Valantia Cruciata. *Lin.* 1491. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 143. *Ger. em.* 1123. *Hiſt. Ox.* §. ix. t. 21. 1. Common Crosswort. In hedges and thickets, common: abundantly more than in the Southern parts of the kingdom.

Flores incompleti: hermophroditi.

Alchemilla vulgaris. *Lin.* 178. *Fl. Dan.* 693. Ladies-Mantle. On the Foreſt near Beacon Hill. In cloſes about Buddon Wood. Near the Stocking Wood, Leiceſter.

Alchemilla Aphanes. *Haller. Hiſt.* 1569. Aphanes arvenſis. *Lin.* 179. *Fl. Dan.* 973. Parsley-Piert-Ladies-Mantle. In corn fields not very uncommon.

Flores incompleti: dioici.

Viſcum album. *Lin.* 1451. *Ger. em.* 1350. Common Misseltoe. In Quorn Wood. On the oak, and other trees. On apple-trees in old orchards.

Flores incompleti: polygami.

Parietaria officinalis. *Lin.* 1492. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 63. *Fl. Dan.* 521. Common Pellitory. On old walls: common about Leiceſter.

DIGYNIA.

Cuſcuta europæa. *Lin.* 180. *Fl. Dan.* 199. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 55. Great Dodder. On nettles: near Leiceſter, but not common. On furze, heath, or ling, in Charley Foreſt.

TETRAGYNIA.

Potamogeton gramineum. *Lin.* 184. *Fl. Dan.* 222. Grass-leaved Pond-weed. In ditches communicating with the Soar; and in ponds.

Sagina erecta. *Lin.* 185. *Fl. Lond.* ii. 12. *Ray. Syn.* t. 15. 4. Upright Pearl-wort. About the Slate Pits at Swithland.

PENTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Antheris liberis.

Lithoſpermum officinale. *Lin.* 189. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 134. *Ger. em.* 609. 2. Gromwell. Sparingly in lanes about Leiceſter. About Grace Dieu Park.

Lithoſpermum arvenſe. *Lin.* 190. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 123. *Fl. Dan.* 456. Corn Gromwell. Among the corn in many places.

Cynogloſſum officinale. *Lin.* 192. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 16. Hound's-Tongue. In the Abbey-yard and lanes adjoining, near Leiceſter. About Belgrave. In lanes near Loughborough.

Symphytum officinale. *Lin.* 192. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 18. Comfrey. Not unfrequent by the ſides of the Soar.

Lycopſis arvenſis. *Lin.* 199. *Fl. Lond.* v. 17. Small Bugloss. Among the corn and by way ſides. More common in this county than in many others.

Menyanthes trifoliata. *Lin.* 208. *Flor. Lond.* iv. 17. Bog-Bean. In the Tat-marſh near Loughborough. About Woodhouſe. At Groby plentifully.

Hottonia paluſtris. *Lin.* 208. *Flor. Lond.* i. 11. Water-Violet. In the river between Loughborough and Normanton, but ſparingly. Alſo in the ſame river near Leiceſter.

Lyſimachia vulgaris. *Lin.* 209. *Flor. Lond.* v. 19. Yellow Loose-strife. In the Outwoods near Loughborough. In Buddon Wood. Sparingly by the river ſide near Leiceſter.

Lyſimachia nemorum. *Lin.* 211. *Flor. Lond.* v. 18. Pimpernel Loose-strife. In the moiſt part of woods; and on the bogs of Charley Foreſt.

Lyſimachia Nummularia. *Lin.* 211. *Flor. Lond.* v. 18. Marsh Loose-strife. With the foregoing, and in wet ditches about Leiceſter.

Anagallis tenella. *Lin.* 211. *Syſt. Nat.* ed. xiv. 196. *Flor. Lond.* iii. 15. Purple Pimpernel.

Verbaſcum Thapſus. *Lin.* 252. *Flor. Dan.* 631. Great White Mullein. In the Lanes about Belgrave. Near the abbey at Leiceſter and elſewhere; but not ſo common as in the chalky ſoils.

Atropa Bella donna. *Lin.* 260. *Flor. Lond.* v. 16. Dwale, or *Deadly Nightſhade.* Not common. About Grace Dieu Abbey. At N. Luffenham, Rutland.

Samolus Valerandi. *Lin.* 243. *Flor. Lond.* iv. 20. Water Samolus, or Pimpernel Brook-weed. In the Outwoods near Loughborough; and in Buddon Wood, and the adjoining boggy grounds of Charley Foreſt.

Campanula patula. *Lin.* 232. *Dill. Hort. Elth.* t. 58. *Fl. Dan.* 373. Spreading Bell-flower. In the drier parts of Buddon Wood, and the hedges and lanes adjoining. Firſt diſcovered in England by Mr. Brewer, in 1726, near Worceſter, as recorded by Dr. Dillenius. Next in this place, by the writer of this Catalogue in 1742; who a few years afterwards communicated the ſeeds to the gardens of Chelſea and the Britiſh Muſeum.

Campanula glomerata. *Lin.* 235. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 90. *Ger. em.* 449, 4. Clustered Bell-Flower, or Throatwort. On the Eaſtern ſide of the county on chalky ſoil. About Croxton and Saltby. Near Weſt Leke.

Campanula hybrida. *Lin.* 239. *Ger. em.* 439. 2. Corn Bell-Flower, or *Leſſer Venus's Looking Glaſs.* Among the Corn not uncommon.

Rhamnus catharticus. *Lin.* 279. *Flor. Dan.* 850. *Ger. em.* 1337. 2. Purging Buckthorn. In the woods near Loughborough and Leiceſter. About Barrow and Sex-hill; and more plentifully about Waltham on the Wolds.

Rhamnus Frangula. *Lin.* 280. *Flor. Dan.* 278. *Ger. em.* 1470. Alder Buckthorn. In the Outwoods near Loughborough. Okely Wood near Hathern. Buddon Wood. In the Stocking Wood near Leiceſter.

Euonymus europæus. *Lin.* 286. *Ger. em.* 1468. 1. Spindle Tree. Not common about Leiceſter. More ſo on the N. W. parts of the county. About Belton.

Antheris connexis.

Bryonia dioica. *Lin. Syſt. Veg.* 870. *Ger. em.* 869. White Bryony. Common in the hedges.

Bryonia alba. *Lin.* 1438. *Flor. Dan.* 813. Black-berried Bryony. The black bryony is found in

Leiceſterſhire; but I have not recorded the place, from an opinion at the time, that it was only a variety.

Viola hirta. *Lin.* 1324. *Flor. Lond.* i. 64. *Flor. Dan.* 618. Hairy Violet. Sparingly about the borders of Buddon Wood; and about the Stocking Wood, near Leiceſter.

Jaſione montana. *Lin.* 1316. *Flor. Lond.* iv. 58. *Flor. Dan.* 319. *Hiſt. Ox.* §. v. t. 5. 48. Hairy Sheeps Scabious, or *Sheeps Bit.* On Charley Foreſt common.

DIGYNIA.

Gentiana Amarella. *Lin.* 334. *Flor. Dan.* 328. *Ger. em.* 437. Autumnal Gentian. In Grace Dieu Park. Near Stanford and Eaſt Leke. On the Dane Hills, and about Glenfield near Leiceſter. More common on the Eaſtern ſide of the county. The *G. campeſtris* occurs with the foregoing.

Umbellatæ.

Hydrocotyle vulgaris. *Lin.* 339. *Flor. Lond.* vi. 63. *Flor. Dan.* 90. *Ger. em.* 529. Marsh Pennywort. On bogs in Charley Foreſt.

Sanicula europæa. *Lin.* 339. *Fil. Dan.* 283. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 98. Sanicle. In all the woods. In the Stocking near Leiceſter.

Caucalis nodoſa. *Flor. Ang.* 114. Tordylium nodoſum. *Lin.* 346. *Ger. em.* 1022. 6. Knotted Caucalis. On dry banks; in the Raw dykes; and among the corn in St. Mary's fields near Leiceſter.

Peucedanum Silaus. *Lin.* 354. *Ger. em.* 1047. Meadow Sulphur-wort, or *Saxifrage.* In moiſt meadows and paſtures about Leiceſter, and elſewhere not uncommon.

Sium latifolium. *Lin.* 361. *Flor. Dan.* 246. Great Water-Parsnip. In the river Soar between Loughborough and Leiceſter. Above the Caſtle Mill at Leiceſter.

Siſon Amomum. *Lin.* 362. *Barr. icon.* 119c. *Ger. em.* 1016. 1. Hedge Hone-wort. About Okely Wood near Hathern. Mr. Tomlinſon. In a lane going to Thurcaſton, and about the Stocking Wood near Leiceſter.

Phellandrium aquaticum. *Lin.* 366. *Ger. em.* 1063. Water Hemlock. Plentifully in the Soar.

Pimpinella magna. *Lin. Mant.* 219. *Ger. em.* 1044. 1. Great Pimpinell. In Hollinghall Wood near Loughborough. In the Stocking Wood, Leiceſter. Alſo about Groby.

Apium graveolens. *Lin.* 379. *Flor. Dan.* 790. Smallage. In the brook at Loughborough, and about Thorp-acre; about Willoughby, near Loughborough, more plentifully.

TRIGYNIA.

Viburnum Lantana. *Lin.* 381. *Ger. em.* 1490. Common Viburnum, or *Mealy Tree.* On the Eaſtern ſide of the county where chalky ſoil occurs.

Viburnum Opulus. *Lin.* 384. *Flor. Dan.* 361. Water Viburnum. About Hollinghall Wood; and about Woodhouſe, near Loughborough. About Buddon Wood.

Sambucus Ebulus. *Lin.* 385. *Flor. Lond.* iii. 18. In church-yards; e. g. at Normanton, near Loughborough; Great Leke. In the fields leading from Rodeley Plain to Thurcaſton.

TETRAGYNIA.

Parnaſſia paluſtris. *Lin.* 391. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 82. *Flor.* Dan. 584. Parnassia, or *Graſs of Parnaſſus.* In ſeveral of the bogs on Charley Foreſt; and in the marſhy cloſes about Woodhouſe, and near Buddon Wood.

Statice Armeria. *Lin.* 394. *Ger. em.* 602. 1. Common Thrift. On a heath near Saltby; but more plentifully on the chalky plains near Grantham and Sleaford, Lincolnſhire.

PENTAGYNIA.

Linum Radiola. *Lin.* 402. *Flor. Dan.* 178. Least Flax, or *All Seed.* On the ſandy grounds in Charley Foreſt.

Droſera rotundifolia. *Lin.* 402. *Ger. em.* 1557. 1 Round-leaved Sun-dew.

Droſera longifolia. *Lin.* 403. *Ger. em.* 1556. 2. Long-leaved Sun-dew. Both together on bogs in Charley Foreſt.

Myoſurus minimus. *Lin.* 407. *Flor. Lond.* iv. 26. On dry banks, in gardens, and on thatched-houſes. Fiſhpool Cloſe, and Tuthill Field, near Loughborough.

HEXANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Berberis vulgaris. *Lin.* 471. *Fl. Dan.* 904. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 49. Barberry Tree. In the lanes about Sex, or Seg's Hill. Walton. Dalby.

Narciſſus Pſeudo-narciſſus. *Lin.* 414. *Ger. em.* 133. 2. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 17. Common Daffodil. In and about Baddon Wood. In Gerendon Park.

Allium urſinum. *Lin.* 431. *Fl. Dan.* 757. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 122. Ramson Garlic. In moiſt woods. At Woodhouſe. In Buddon Wood near a brook.

Convallaria majalis. *Lin.* 451. *Fl. Lond.* v. 24. Lilly Convally, or, *May Lilly.* Some large patches of this in Buddon Wood. In the Stocking near Leiceſter. In Okely Wood near Hathern.

Acorus Calamus. *Lin.* 462. *Ger. em.* 62. 1. Sweet Acorus, or *Calamus.* In the Soar between Loughborough and Kegworth in divers places, eſpecially about Normanton. Near the Abbey of Leiceſter, but very ſparingly.

Juncus ſquarroſus. *Lin.* 465. *Fl. Dan.* 430. Moss Rush. On Charley Foreſt, on many boggy and marſhy places.

Juncus ſylvaticus. *Fl. Ang.* 151. *Fl. Lond.* v. 26. Great Wood-rush. In the South part of Buddon Wood, and elſewhere.

Floribus dioicis.

Tamus communis. *Lin.* 1458. *Ger. em.* 869. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 91. Common Tamus, or *Black Bryony.* In hedges, thickets, and woods, more frequently than in the South of England. In Hollinghall Wood, Buddon Wood, and about Swithland.

TRIGYNIA.

Triglochin paluſtre. *Lin.* 482. *Fl. Dan.* 490. Marsh Arrow-grass. On the Ruſhes Common near Loughborough. About Woodhouſe. On Charley Foreſt.

Rumex ſanguineus. *Lin.* 476. *Ger. em.* 490. Blood Dock. In woods, and not rarely on arable fallow land.

Rumex pulcher. *Lin.* 477. *Hiſt. Ox.* ii. 580. §. v. t. 27. 13. Fiddle Dock. Farm yards, road ſides, waſte places. In the Abbey-yard at Leiceſter.

Rumex maritimus. *Lin.* 478. *Fl. Lond.* iii. 23. Golden Dock. In waſte places, and in cow paſtures, and by the ſides of rivers. With the foregoing in the Abbey-yard, Leiceſter. About Loughborough, and about Hathern.

Rumex Hydrolapathum. *Fl. Ang.* 154. *J. B. Hiſt.* ii. p. 978. Water Dock. In the river at Loughborough about the Armitage. In the Soar, near the Abbey, Leiceſter.

POLYGYNIA.

Aliſma ranunculoides. *Lin.* 487. *Fl. Dan.* 122. Lesser Water-plantain. In ditches communicating with the Soar in various places.

OCTANDRIA.

MONOGYNIA.

Epilobium tetragonum. *Lin.* 494. *Fl. Lond.* ii. 23. Square-stalked Epilobium.

Epilobium paluſtre. *Lin.* 495. Marsh Epilobium, or *Willow-herb.* Both theſe about brooks and rivulets. The *tetragonum* rare.

Vaccinium Myrtillus. *Lin.* 498. *Fl. Dan.* 974. Black Bilberry, or Whortle. In the Outwoods near Loughborough. In Buddon, or Quorn Wood, plentifully.

Daphne Laureola. *Lin.* 510. *Ger. em.* 1404. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 119. SPURGE-LAUREL. In a lane near Belton. In lanes about Enderby, and in the woods about Ratby and Groby, near Leiceſter.

Erica Tetralix. *Lin.* 502. *Fl. Lond.* i. 21. CROSS-LEAVED HEATH. On Charley Foreſt. About Beacon Hill and elſewhere, with the *E. cinerea*; but both ſparingly in proportion to the *E. vulgaris*. The *cinerea* more plentifully on Aſhby Wolds.

TRIGYNIA.

Polygonum Biſtorta. *Lin.* 519. *Fl. Lond.* i. 22. BISTORT POLYGONUM. In ſome moiſt cloſes about Humberſton and Evington, near Leiceſter.

Polygonum minus. *Fl. Lond.* i. 28. CREEPING POLYGONUM. On Charley Foreſt in divers places.

TETRAGYNIA.

Adoxa Moſchatellina. *Lin.* 527. *Fl. Lond.* ii. 26. TUBEROUS MOSCHATELL. About Woodhouſe. In Buddon Wood. Banks and lanes about the Stocking Wood, near Leiceſter.

Paris quadrifolia. *Lin.* 526. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 7. *Fl. Dan.* 139. HERB PARIS. In Okely Wood near Hathern. Mr. Tomlinſon. In Hollinghall Wood neat Loughborough. Buddon Wood. In the Stocking near Leiceſter.

Floribus monoicis.

Myriophyllum ſpicatum. *Lin.* 1409. *Fl. Dan.* 681. SPIKED WATER-MILFOIL.

Myriophyllum verticillatum. *Lin.* 1410. *Cluſ. Rar.* ii. 252. VERTICILLATED WATER-MILFOIL. Both theſe in ſtagnant, and in ſlow-running, waters. The latter found in the Soar near Loughborough, but rare.

E N N E A N D R I A.

HEXAGYNIA.

Butomus umbellatus. *Lin.* 581. *Fl. Lond.* i. 29. WATER GLADIOLE. In many places in the river Soar. More common than in the South of England.

Floribus dioicis.

Hydrocharis Morſus Ranæ. *Lin.* 1466. *Fl. Lond.* iii. 64. FROG BIT. In ditches communicating with the Soar in many places.

D E C A N D R I A.

DIGYNIA.

Floribus monoicis.

Carpinus Betulus. *Lin.* 1416. *Hunt. Evelyn.* 143. HORNBEAM TREE. Woods and hedges, but not plentifully of ſpontaneous growth.

Floribus hermaphroditis.

Chryſoſplenium oppoſitifolium. *Lin.* 569. *Fl. Lond.* ii. 23. OPPOSITE-LEAVED GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE. In Buddon Wood and about Woodhouſe. In the Outwoods near Loughborough.

Chryſoſplenium alternifolium. *Lin.* 569. *Fl. Dan.* 366. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 54. ALTERNATE-LEAVED GOLDEN SAXIFRAGE. In the Outwoods near the Eaſt end with the foregoing: and in a moiſt place at Woodhouſe, near Buddon Wood.

Saxifraga granulata. *Lin.* 576. *Fl. Lond.* i. 30.

Saxifraga tridactylites. *Lin.* 578. *Fl. Lond.* ii. 28. Both common in Leiceſterſhire.

Saponaria officinalis. *Lin.* 584. *Fl. Lond.* ii. 29. In hedges, eſpecially about orchards: but not common.

TRIGYNIA.

Arenaria trinervia. *Lin.* 605. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 31. PLANTAIN-LEAVED SANDWORT. In the hedges about Stocking Wood, Leiceſter.

Stellaria uliginoſa. *Fl. Lond.* vi. 62. MARSH STITCH-WORT. About Buddon Wood; and on the boggy ground North of Beacon Hill.

PENTAGYNIA.

Cotyledon Umbilicus. *Lin.* 615. *Ger. em.* 528. 1. COMMON NAVEL-WORT. On ſome of the crags in Charley Foreſt, ſparingly. In the clefts of the Slate-pits at Swithland. Otherwiſe rare in this county.

Spergula nodoſa. *Lin.* 630. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 34. KNOTTED SPURREY. On the bogs in Charley Foreſt, near Beacon Hill.

D O D E C A N D R I A.

Reſeda lutea. *Lin.* 645. *Ger. em.* 277. ROCKET YELLOW-WEED, or *Baſe Rocket.* In the Eaſtern part of the county, in chalky ſoil. Near Croxton: about Red Lodge; and near Waltham on the Wolds.

Reſeda Luteola. *Lin.* 645. *Fl. Dan.* 869. DYER'S YELLOW-WEED. About walls and uncultivated places: gravel pits and dry paſtures; not uncommon.

I C O S A N D R I A.

TRIGYNIA.

Sorbus aucuparia. *Lin.* 883. *Hunt. Evelyn.* 218. *Ger. em.* 1473. MOUNTAIN SERVICE, or, *Quicken Tree.* In the Outwoods near Loughborough. In Buddon Wood.

PENTAGYNIA.

Spiræa Filipendula. *Lin.* 702. *Fl. Dan.* 635. DROPWORT. On chalky wolds on the Eaſtern ſide of the county.

POLYGYNIA.

Roſa ſpinoſiſſima. *Lin.* 705. *Fl. Dan.* 398. BURNET ROSE. Among furze, but not common. On the top of Hathern Field, in the road to Kegworth. About Sawley. Near Eaſt and Weſt Leke, Nottinghamſhire.

Rubus Idæus. *Lin.* 706. *Fl. Dan.* 788. RASPBERRY BRAMBLE. In the woods; particularly in Quorn or Buddon Wood.

Rubus cæſius. *Lin.* 706. *J. B. Hiſt.* ii. 59. DEWBERRY BRAMBLE. Not uncommon. About Newhall Park, near Leiceſter.

Fragaria veſca. *Lin.* 708. STRAWBERRY.

Fragaria ſterilis. *Lin.* 709. *Fl. Lond.* iii. 30. BARREN STRAWBERRY. Both, in Hollinghall, and Buddon Woods, and elſewhere.

Potentilla argentea. *Lin.* 712. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 89. *Fl. Dan.* 865. TORMENTIL CINQUEFOIL. Sparingly on Charley Foreſt and in Buddon Wood, eſpecially on the old walls.

Tormentilla reptans. *Lin.* 716. *Petiver*, 41. 10. CREEPING TORMENTILL. In one of the Radmoor Cloſes, near Burley, by Loughborough. In wet cloſes at Woodhouſe.

Comarum paluſtre. *Lin.* 718. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 172. *Fl. Dan.* 636. PURPLE MARSH CINQUEFOIL, or COMARUM. On bogs about Buddon Wood; alſo near Market Harborough.

P O L Y A N D R I A.

MONOGYNIA.

Floribus monoicis.

Ceratophyllum demerſum. *Lin.* 1409. *Fl. Dan.* 510. a. & *ſubmerſum* b. HORN-WORT. In ſtagnant waters, ponds, and ditches.

Floribus hermaphroditis.

Ciſtus Helianthemum. *Lin.* 744. *Fl. Lond.* v. 49. DWARF CISTUS. Sparingly, except where chalk abounds. On dry banks about Croft, Enderby, and Narborough, near Leiceſter.

Nymphæa lutea. *Lin.* 729. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 159. *Fl. Dan.* 603. Yellow water-Lily. In the Soar common.

Nymphæa alba. *Lin.* 729. *Fl. Dan.* 602. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 160. White water-Lily. In the Soar about Leiceſter, and divers other places; but not common.

DIGYNIA.

Poterium Sanguiſorba. *Lin.* 1411. *Fl. Ruſt.* 69. *Fl. Lond.* ii. 64. Common Burnet. Scarce about Leiceſter, as it loves a chalky ſoil. On the Raw-dykes, near Leiceſter. Near Stanford, by Loughborough, and about Leke.

TRIGYNIA.

Fagus ſylvatica. *Lin.* 416. *Hunt. Evelyn.* 159. The Beech-Tree. Not common, except as a cultivated tree.

Aquilegia vulgaris. *Lin.* 752. *Fl. Dan.* 695. Common Columbine. In the Outwoods near Beacon Hill; and in Buddon Wood ſparingly.

Delphinium Conſolida. *Lin.* 748. *Fl. Dan.* 683. Wild Larkspur. Obſerved for two or three years ſucceſſively among the corn, in the fields at Loughborough.

POLYGYNIA.

Ranunculus parviflorus. *Lin.* 780. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 120. *Ray. Syn.* 3. 248. t. 12. 1. Small-flowered Crowfoot. On walls and in corn-fields.

Caltha paluſtris. *Lin.* 784. *Fl. Lond.* i. 40. Marsh-Marigold. Much more common in wet paſtures in Leiceſterſhire than in ſeveral other parts of England.

Floribus monoicis.

Sagitaria ſagittifolia. *Lin.* 1410. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 84. *Fl. Dan.* 172. Common Arrow-head. Common in the river Soar.

DIDYNAMIA.

GYMNOSPERMIA.

Nepeta Cataria. *Lin.* 796. *Fl. Dan.* 560. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 137. Cat-mint. In lanes about Preſtwold near Loughborough. In lanes about Groby, and at Belgrave, near Leiceſter.

Verbena officinalis. *Lin.* 29. *Fl. Lond.* i. 5. Vervain. About Belgrave. At Swithland, and Mountſorrel. In lanes near Gerendon Park.

Mentha ſylveſtris. *Lin.* 804. *Fl. Dan.* 484. Long-leaved Mint. At Thorp-acre near Loughborough. At Swithland. Scarce.

Mentha gentilis. *Lin.* 805. *Fl. Dan.* 736. Red Mint. Found in the Outwoods near Loughborough.

Mentha Pulegium. *Fin.* 672. Pennyroyal Mint. Common about Quorndon. In Charley Foreſt, about the Porter's Lodge, near Gerendon.

Galeobdolon Galeopſis. *Hud. Fl. Ang.* 257. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 40. Yellow Galeobdolon, or *Dead Nettle*. In ſeveral woods. Obſerved alſo in a lane near Croxton, adjoining to the Park.

Marrubium vulgare. *Lin.* 816. *Ger. em.* 693. 1. White Horehound. On the elevated parts of Charley Foreſt; as about Ives Head Hill. Near Whitwick. About Kegworth. In dry lanes about Leiceſter.

Leonurus Cardiaca. *Lin.* 817. *Fl. Dan.* 727. Motherwort. Found ſometimes in farm yards.

Clinopodium vulgare. *Lin.* 821. *Fl. Dan.* 930. Wild Basil-weed. In lanes and hedges about Buddon Wood. About Beaumanor, and the Stocking Wood, near Leiceſter.

Origanum vulgare. *Lin.* 824. *Fl. Lond.* v. 39. Common Marjoram. About Buddon Wood and elſewhere. Obſerved about Waltham on the Wolds.

Thymus Acinos. *Lin.* 326. *Fl. Lond.* i. 43. Corn Thyme, or Basil Thyme. On chalky ſoil in the Eaſtern parts of the county. Near Belvoir Caſtle, and about Waltham on the Wolds. Near Saltby.

Meliſſa Nepeta. *Lin.* 828. *Fl. Lond.* vi. 65. Field Calamint. In dry lanes, near Preſtwold. About Leiceſter. At Swithland.

ANGIOSPERMIA.

Orobanche major. *Lin.* 882. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 44. Broom-rape. Among broom in the Outwoods near Loughborough. About Woodhouſe, Groby; and on the ſkirts of the Foreſt, about Grace Dieu, Thrinkſton, and Sheepſhead.

Pedicularis paluſtris. *Lin.* 845. *Petiv.* 36. 3. Marsh Lousewort. On boggy ground in Charley Foreſt.

Antirrhinum Elatine. *Lin.* 851. *Fl. Lond.* i. 46. Sharp-pointed Toad-flax, or *Fluellin*. Among the corn in Wigſton Field near Leiceſter.

Antirrhinum majus. *Lin.* 859. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 129. *Ger. em.* 549. 1. Great Toad-flax, or Snapdragon. On old walls about Leiceſter; and at Belgrave.

TETRADYNAMIA.

SILICULOSA.

Thlaſpi campeſtre. *Lin.* 904. *Fl. Lond.* v. 45. Mithridate Shepherd's Purse. Among the corn in Burſtall and Wanlip Fields near Leiceſter.

Iberis nudicaulis. *Lin.* 907. *Fl. Dan.* 323. Naked Rock-cress. On the higheſt and moſt barren parts of Charley Foreſt, on Beacon Hill: alſo about Swithland Slate Pits.

SILIQUOSA.

Turritis hirſuta. *Lin.* 931. *Hiſt. Ox.* §. 3. t. 3. f. 5. Hairy Tower-Mustard. On ſome old walls, but very ſparingly.

Cardamine amara. *Lin.* 915. *Fl. Lond.* iii. 39. Bitter-cress, or *Lady-ſmock*. In the Outwoods near Loughborough, and in marſhy places of Charley Foreſt.

Cardamine impatiens. *Lin.* 914. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 80. *Ger. em.* 260. 7. Impatient Lady-smock. By rills of water and rocky places in Charley Foreſt. Among the crags on the ſummit of Beacon Hill.

Cardamine hirſuta. *Lin.* 915. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 48. Hairy Ladysmock. By the river-ſide common; about Leiceſter and at Belgrave.

Cheiranthus Cheiri. *Lin.* 917. *Ger. em.* 456. 9. Wall Gilly-flower. On the old ſtone-walls in and about the Newark, and elſewhere at Leiceſter.

Arabis thaliana. *Lin.* 929. *Fl. Lond.* ii. 49. Common Wall-cress. In lanes, on ſandy-banks, and in corn fields about Leiceſter.

Siſymbrium amphibium. *Lin.* 917. *Fl. Dan.* 984. Amphibious Water-cress. In the Soar about Belgrave and elſewhere.

MONADELPHIA.

DECANDRIA.

Geranium pratenſe. *Lin.* 954. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 49. Meadow Cranes-bill. In many places about Loughborough. About Buddon Wood; the Stocking Wood, and by the river ſide about Leiceſter.

Geranium lucidum. *Lin.* 955. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 75. *Fl. Dan.* 218. Shining Cranes-bill. On ſtone-walls about Buddon Wood, and Mountſorrel.

POLYANDRIA.

Malva moſchata. *Lin.* 971. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 50. Musk-Mallow. About Groby Wood, Buddon Wood, Woodhouſe, and Quorndon, and in many other places.

DIADELPHIA.

HEXANDRIA.

Fumaria claviculata. *Lin.* 984. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 103. *Fl. Dan.* 340. CLIMBING FUMITORY. Among the rocks and crags on the hills in Charley Foreſt; as, on Beacon Hill, Bardon Hill, and on the hills above Whitwick.

DECANDRIA.

Geniſta anglica. *Lin.* 999. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 132. *Fl. Dan.* 619. GREEN-WEED, or *Petty Whin*. In the Outwoods near Loughborough. On Charley Foreſt. More plentifully on the Wolds beyond Aſhby-de-la-Zouch.

Anthyllis Vulneraria. *Lin.* 1012. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 104 *Fl. Dan.* 988. KIDNEY VETCH. In a field adjoining to the paſture at Hathern. Sparingly about Narborough near Leiceſter. More frequent in the North Eaſt part of the county.

Orobus tuberoſus. *Lin.* 1028. *Fl. Lond.* i. 53. COMMON OROBUS, or, *Heath Pea*. In all the woods more or leſs common.

Lathyrus ſylveſtris. *Lin.* 1033. *Fl. Lond.* vi. 64. NARROW-LEAVED VETCHLING. In the Stocking Wood, and a lane adjoining, leading to Thurcaſton.

Vicia Cracca. *Lin.* 1035. *Flor. Lond.* v. 54. TUFTED VETCH. In woods, hedges, and buſhes; but not common.

Ornithopus perpuſillus. *Lin.* 1049. *Fl. Lond.* vi. 64. BIRD'S FOOT. About the Raw-dikes in St. Mary's Fields, Leiceſter.

Hedyſarum Onobrychis. *Lin.* 1059. *Fl. Ruſt.* 47. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 96. *Ger. em.* 1243. i. SAINT FOIN, or *Cocks-head*. In the Eaſt ſide of the county. In the hedges between Croxton and Salter's Ford, and elſewhere.

Trifolium ſubterraneum. *Lin.* 1087. *Fl. Lond.* ii. 54. SUBTERRANEAN TREFOIL. Not uncommon on dry ſandy banks about Leiceſter. By the road-ſide with *Ornithopus*, about Quorn Turnpike.

Trifolium arvenſe β. *Lin.* 1083. *Fl. Angl.* 326. *Ray Syn.* 3. t. 14. 2. THE LEAST HARE'S FOOT TREFOIL. On the Raw-dikes near Leiceſter.

Trifolium ſcabrum. *Lin.* 1084. *Vaill. Bot. Pat.* t. 33. 1. ROUGH-FRUITED TREFOIL. On dry banks in corn-fields. St. Mary's Fields, Leiceſter.

Trifolium glomeratum. *Lin.* 1084. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 51. ROUND-HEADED TREFOIL. In cloſes oppoſite Needleſs Inn, near Loughborough; and elſewhere.

Trifolium ſtriatum. *Lin.* 1085. *Ray Syn.* 3. t. 13. 3. *ſtriated*, or KNOTTED TREFOIL. On dry Leys in corn-fields. Oppoſite the Fiſh-pool Cloſe, Loughborough.

Trifolium fragiferum. *Lin.* 1086. *Fl. Lond.* ii. 55. STRAWBERRY TREFOIL. Not very uncommon in this county. Plentifully in fields between Melton Mowbray and Waltham on the Wolds.

Medicago polymorpha *arabica*. *Lin.* 1098. *Fl. Lond.* iii. 47. *Fl. Ruſt.* 76. HEART MEDICK. About Leiceſter; and common in the North-weſt part of the county.

POLYADELPHIA.

Hypericum humifuſum. *Lin.* 1105. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 50. TRAILING ST. JOHN'S-WORT. On Charley Foreſt, and about Buddon Wood. At Swithland. About the Pits; and in the Foreſt-Lane, near Loughborough. About the Stocking Wood, near Leiceſter.

Hypericum pulchrum. *Lin.* 1106. *Fl. Lond.* i. 56. UPRIGHT ST. JOHN'S-WORT. In all the woods.

Hypericum elodes. *Lin.* 1106. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 109. *Pet. Herb. Brit.* t. 60. 12. MARSH ST. JOHN'S-WORT. A few plants once obſerved on a bog to the North of Beacon Hill. Could not be found a few years afterwards. Common in the South of England on bogs.

SYNGENESIA.

POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.

Picris echioides. *Lin.* 1114. *Fl. Lond.* iii. 51. COMMON PICRIS, or *Ox-Tongue*. About the Stocking Wood, and elſewhere. On the banks of ditches newly turned up.

Hieracium murorum. *Lin.* 1128. *Ger. em.* 304. GOLDEN HAWK-WEED, or, *Wall Hawkweed*. On old walls, and in the dry parts of Buddon Wood. At Swithland Slate-Pits.

Hieracium ſabaudum. *Lin.* 1131. *Fl. Dan.* 872. *Shrubby*, or, BROAD-LEAVED BUSHY HAWK-WEED. In all the woods, and among rocks, on Charley Foreſt.

Hieracium umbellatum. *Lin.* 1131. *Fl. Dan.* 680. *Umbellated*, or, NARROW-LEAVED BUSHY HAWK-WEED. With the foregoing.

Sonchus paluſtris. *Lin.* 1116. *Fl. Lond.* v. 59. MARSH SOW-THISTLE. In divers places by the river Soar, but not common. The *S. arvenſis* frequent.

Hyoſeris minima. *Lin.* 1138. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 95. *Fl. Dan.* 201. SMALL HYOSERIS, or *Swine's Succory*. In Birſtal corn-fields near Leiceſter. Obſerved on ſome arable land near Swithland Slate Pits.

Cichorium Intybus. *Lin.* 1142. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 56. WILD SUCCORY, or, ENDIVE. Moſt common on the Eaſt ſide of the county. In the lanes leading from Leiceſter to Narborough. On Birſtal Sands.

Serratula tinctoria. *Lin.* 1249. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 38. *Fl. Dan.* 281. SAW-WORT. In all the woods; and in ſome marſhy paſtures. Buddon Wood, Swithland, Woodhouſe, and elſewhere.

Carduus eriophorus. *Lin.* 1153. *Ger. em.* 1152. WOOLLY-HEADED THISTLE. About the Stocking Wood near Leiceſter. Much more plentifully on the Wolds, in the Eaſtern part of the County. About Stanton, Dalby, Melton, Waltham, &c.

Carduus pratenſis. *Fl. Angl.* 353. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 177. *Ger. em.* 1183. 5 & Icon Lobelii. MEADOW-THISTLE. In ſwampy cloſes at Woodhouſe, near Buddon Wood.

Carduus acaulis. *Lin.* 1156. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 161. *Ger. em.* 1158. DWARF THISTLE. Sparingly on chalk in the Eaſtern ſide of the county. The bane of many downs and upland paſtures in the South of England.

Carlina vulgaris. *Lin.* 1161. *Ger. em.* 1159. COMMON CARLINE. On Charley Foreſt. On the hills above Mountſorrel. By the road ſide near Birſtal Sands.

Bidens cernua. *Lin.* 1165. *Fl. Lond.* iii. 55. NODDING BIDENS, or, *Hemp-Agrimony*. By the ſides of the river Soar near Leiceſter. About Diſhley Mill, near Loughborough; not ſo frequent as *B. tripartita*.

POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Tanacetum vulgare. *Lin.* 1183. *Fl. Dan.* 871. COMMON TANSEY. By the river ſide near Leiceſter, and by brooks in ſeveral places.

Gnaphalium ſylvaticum. *Lin.* 1200. rectum. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 124. *Fl. Dan.* 254. male. UPRIGHT CUDWEED. On Charley Foreſt near Beacon Hill. In dry fields among furze, at the end of Stanford Lane near Loughborough; and in many other places.

Gnaphalium montanum. *Fl. Angl.* 362. 9. LEAST CUDWEED. Common on many parts of Charley Foreſt.

Tuſſilago hybrida. *Lin.* 1214. *Dill. Elth.* t. 230. LONG-STALKED BUTTER-BUR. At Diſhley, or Dixley Mill near Loughborough, as noticed by Dr. Hill, in Blackſtone's *Specimen Botanicum*. In the neighbourhood of Leiceſter, nearly as common as the *T. Petaſites*.

Senecio ſylvaticus. *Lin.* 1217. *Dill. Elth.* 258. f. 337. MOUNTAIN GROUNDSEL. On Charley Foreſt.

Solidago Virga aurea. *Lin.* 1235. *Fl. Dan.* 663. COMMON GOLDEN-ROD. Plentifully in, and about Buddon Wood, near Mountſorrel.

Inula Pulicaria. *Lin.* 1238. *Fl. Lond.* iii. 57. SMALL ELECAMPANE, or, *Fleabane.* Sparingly about Loughborough, as in the furrows of the lands near the Weſſelſhire. In ſeveral places in the environs of Leiceſter.

Achillæa Ptarmica. *Lin.* 1266. *Fl. Lond.* v. 60. SNEEZE-WORT, or *Yarrow.* In cloſes about Gerendon Park, Buddon Wood, Stocking Wood, and elſewhere, not uncommon.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

I. FILICES.

a. Fructificationibus ſpicatis.

Equiſetum ſylvaticum. *Lin.* 1516. *Hedw. Theor. Cryp.* t. 1. *Bolt. fil.* t. 36. WOOD HORSE-TAIL. In woods, but not common. In Buddon Wood and others.

Equiſetum fluviatile. *Lin.* 1517. *Bolt. fil.* t. 36. RIVER HORSE-TAIL. Banks of rivers. About the Soar in many places. In the Tat-marſh near Loughborough. In the river near Leiceſter. In old ponds.

Equiſetum limoſum. *Lin.* 1517. *Bolt. fil.* t. 38. SMOOTH HORSE-TAIL. In the Soar not very uncommon.

Lycopodium inundatum. *Lin.* 1565. *Flor. Dan.* 336. *Dill.* 452. 62. 7. MARSH CLUB-MOSS. On a bog near Beacon Hill, very ſparingly.

Ophiogloſſum vulgatum. *Lin.* 1518. *Fl. Dan.* 147. *Bolton Fil.* t. 3. ADDER'S TONGUE. In Hollinghall Wood near Loughborough. In moiſt fields between Gerendon and Sheepſhead. About Woodhouſe. In wet cloſes at Humberſton, and in Belgrave paſture near Leiceſter.

Oſmunda Lunaria. *Lin.* 1519. *Fl. Dan.* 18. *Bolton Fil.* t. 4. MOON-WORT. In ſome cloſes between Okely Wood and Long Whatton, near Loughborough. In the meadows by Swarſton Bridge, near Aſhby-de-la-Zouch. About Market Harborough.

Oſmunda regalis. *Lin.* 1521. *Fl. Dan.* 217. *Bolton Fil.* t. 5. OSMUND-ROYAL. About Grace Dieu Abbey. Mr. Tomlinſon. In ſeveral places on the borders of Charley Foreſt.

Oſmunda Spicant. *Lin.* 1522. *Fl. Dan.* 99. *Bolton Fil.* t. 6. SPLEENWORT OSMUND-ROYAL. Common in the Outwoods near Loughborough; and in Buddon Wood near Quorndon.

b. Fructificationibus frondoſis in pagina inferiori.

Pteris aquilina. *Lin.* 1533. *Bolton Fil.* t. 103. *Ger. em.* 1128. FERN, or BRAKES. Charley Foreſt is in ſome places almoſt covered with it. The country people burn it in large quantities, and form the aſhes into balls to make lye for waſhing, as was practiſed in Parkinſon's time. See *Theatr.* p. 1037.

Aſplenium Scolopendrium. *Lin.* 1537. *Fl. Lond.* i. 66. *Bolton Fil.* t. 11. HARTS-TONGUE-SPLEENWORT. Rare in this county. Here and there in the crevices of old walls, and in ſhady lanes.

Aſplenium Trichomanes. *Lin.* 1540. *Flor. Dan.* 119. *Bolton Fil.* t. 15. MAIDEN-HAIR SPLEENWORT. Very ſparingly on old walls about Leiceſter.

Aſplenium viride. *Fl. Angl.* 453. *Pluk. Alm.* 73. 6. *Bolton Fil.* t. 14. GREEN MAIDEN-HAIR SPLEENWORT. A few plants were found in the crevices of the crags on Charley Foreſt, at Beacon Hill.

Aſplenium Ruta muraria. *Lin.* 1591. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 150. *Fl. Dan.* 190. *Bolton Fil.* t. 16. WALL-RUE SPLEEN-WORT. On old walls and bridges about Leiceſter. Frequently on the walls of churches.

Aſplenium Adiantum nigrum. *Lin.* 1541. *Fl. Dan.* 250. *Bolton Fil.* t. 15. BLACK SPLEEN-WORT. From the chinks of the rocks at Swithland Slate Pits. In Buddon Wood, about the old walls and roots of trees.

Polypodium criſtatum. *Lin.* 1551. *Pluk.* 181. 2. *Bolton Fil.* t. 23. CRESTED POLYPODY. In the ſhady moiſt parts of Buddon Wood, Hollinghall Wood; and in various places on the edges of Charley Foreſt.

Polypodium Filix fœmina. *Lin.* 1552. *Pluk.* 180. 4. *Bolton Fil.* t. 25. FINE-LEAVED FERN POLYPODY, or *Female Fern.* Not uncommon with the two foregoing, and under old walls.

Polypodium aculeatum. *Lin.* 1552. *Pluk.* 180. 1. & 179. 6. et *lobatum* 180. 3. *Bolton Fil.* t. 26. PRICKLY POLYPODY. More common than the laſt ſpecies.

Polypodium fragile. *Lin.* 1553. *Pluk.* 180. 5. *Bolton Fil.* t. 27. BRITTLE POLYPODY. Very ſparingly among rocks in Charley Foreſt, and in Buddon Wood.

3. MUSCI.

A. *Frondoſi.*

1. *Periſtomate nullo.*

Phaſcum (*Schreb. Gener. Plant. Lin.* 1636.) ſubulatum. *Lin. Spec. Plant.* 1370. *Hedwig. Hiſt. Muſc.* i. t. 33. *Dillen. Hiſt. Muſc.* p. 251. tab. 32. fig. 10. *Flor. Lond. Faſc.* iv. 36. SUBULATED PHASCUM.

Phaſcum cuſpidatum. *Hedw. Fund. Hiſt. Muſc. Frond.* ii. p. 85. *Wildenow Flor. Flor. Berol.* N° 893. acaulon α. *Lin.* 1570. *Dill.* 251. 32. 11. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 67. OVAL PHASCUM. Both theſe on the Sandy parts of Charley Foreſt. The latter alſo not uncommon on banks and in old gravel pits.

2. *Periſtomate nudo.*

Sphagnum (*Schreb. Gen.* 1637) cymbifolium. *Hedw. Fund.* part ii. p. 86. t. 3. 9. *Theor. Pl. Crypt.* t. 12. f. 42—45. t. 13. f. 46. 46. paluſtre α. *Lin.* 1569. *Dill.* 240. 32. 1. *Fl. Dan.* 474. GREY SPHAGNUM. Common on the bogs in Charley Foreſt. Buddon Wood.

Sphagnum capillifolium. *Hedw. Fund.* part ii. 86. part i. t. 3. 13—15. paluſtre β. *Lin.* 1569. *Dill.* 243. 32. 2. HAIRY-LEAVED SPHAGNUM. With the former, but not ſo common.

Gymnoſtomum (*Schreb. Gen.* 1638) pyriforme. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. t. 4. 18. t. 7. 31. *Theor.* t. 9. 10. f. 16—22. *Wild.* 896. Bryum. *Lin.* 1580. *Dill.* 385. 44. 6. *Flor. Dan.* 537. 1. PEAR-HEADED GYMNOSTOMUM. On the banks of ditches.

Gymnoſtomum truncatulum. *Hedw. Hiſt.* i. t. 5. *Wild.* 896. *Hed. Theor.* t. 9. 15. Bryum *Lin.* 1584. *Dill.* 347. 45. 7. *Fl. Lond.* ii. 70. BROWN GYMNOSTOMUM. On dry banks and walls.

Gymnoſtomum ciliatum (*Schreb.*) Hedwigia. *Hedw. Hiſt.* i. 40. Bryum apocarpum β. *Lin.* 1579. α. *Hudſ. Flor. Ang.* ii. 474. Sphagnum nodoſum. *Dill.* 245. 32. 5. FISSILE-HEADED GYMNOSTOMUM. On rocks in Charley Foreſt, and on the bark of trees.

Tetraphis (*Schreb. Gen.* 1639.) pellucida. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. t. 7. 32. *Wild.* 900. Mnium *Lin.* 1574. *Dill.* 232. 31. 2. *Fl. Dan.* 300. *Haller. Hiſt. Pl. Helv.* 1853. t. 45. 8. PELLUCID TETRAPHIS. In moiſt and ſhady ditches, and in woods.

3. *Periſtomate figurato, ordine ſimplici.*

Splachnum (*Schreb. Gen.* 1641) ampullaceum. *Lin.* 1572. *Hedw. Hiſt.* ii. t. 14. *ej. Fund.* ii. t. 7. 33. *Dill.* 343. 44. 3. *Fl. Dan.* 822. PURPLE SPLACHNUM. On a bog near Beacon Hill.

Encalypta (*Schreb. Gen.* 1643) pulvinata. Leerſia. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 88. t. 10. 65. *ej. Theor.* t. 13. 51—56. t. 14. *Wild.* 901. Bryum. *Lin.* 1585. *Dill.* 395. 50. 65. GREY TUFTED ENCALYPTA. On walls and tiled houſes common.

Encalypta cirrhata. Leerſia. *Wild.* 902. Mnium. *Lin.* α. 1576. Bryum. *Hudſ.* α. 485. *Dill.* 379. 48. 42. STARRY ENCALYPTA. On heaths and dry woods.

Encalypta vulgaris. Leerſia. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 88. t. 4. 19. *Theor.* t. 8. f. 5—9. *Hiſt.* i. 18. *Wild.* 903. Bryum extinctorium α. *Lin.* 1581. *Hudſ.* α. 475. *Dill.* 439. 45. 8. *Vaill. Bot. Par.* t. 26. EXTINGUISHER ENCALYPTA. On old walls about Buddon Wood and on Charley Foreſt.

Grimmia (*Schreb. Gen.* 1642) apocarpa. *Hedw.*

Hiſt. i. 39. polyodon. *Wild.* 904 Bryum apocarpum *α.* *Lin.* 1579. *β.* *Hudſ.* 474. Sphagnum hirſutum. *Dill.* 245. 32. 4. *Fl. Dan.* 480. *Vaill.* 27. 15. SESSILE GRIMMIA. On rocks in Charley Foreſt, and on trees.

Grimmia controverſa. Weiſia. *Hedw. Hiſt.* iii. 5. *Wild.* 907. Bryum viridulum. *Hudſ.* 478. virens. *Dicks.* i. p. 4. *Dill.* 380. 48. 43. *Flor. Lond.* ii. 71. SMALL GREEN GRIMMIA. By way ſides, and on the banks of ditches.

Dicranum (*Schreb. Gen.* 1644.) purpureum. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. t. 4. 17. *Wild.* 923. Mnium *α.* *Lin.* 1575. Bryum *α.* *Hudſ.* 482. *Dill.* 386. 49. 51. PURPLE DICRANUM. On dry banks, heaths, and ſandy grounds.

Dicranum ſcoparium. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. t. 8. 41—42. *Wild.* 924. Bryum *Lin.* 1582. *Dill.* 357. 46. 15. *Fl. Lond.* i. 69. *Fl. Dan.* 824. i. BROOM DICRANUM. On Charley Foreſt and in Buddon Wood.

Dicranum heteromallum. *Hedw. Fund.* i. t. 9. 55—61. *Hiſt.* i. 26. *Wild.* 925. Bryum *α.* *Lin.* 1583. *Hudſ.* *α.* 484. *Dill.* 371. 47. 37. *Fl. Dan.* 479. PENCIL DICRANUM. Not uncommon on heaths.

Dicranum glaucum. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. p. 91. *Wild.* 926. Bryum. *Lin.* 1582. *Dill.* 362. 46. 20. *Vaill.* 26. 13. WHITE DICRANUM. On Charley Foreſt near the Outwoods. In Buddon Wood.

Dicranum pellucidum. *Hedw. Theor.* t. 8. t. 1—4. Bryum. *Lin.* 1583. *Hudſ.* 481. *Dill.* 364. 46. 23. 24. PELLUCID DICRANUM. On the bogs in Charley Foreſt.

Dicranum bryoides. Fiſſidens *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 91. *ejus Theor.* t. 11. 36—41. *Wild,* 919. Hypnum. *Lin.* 1588. *Hudſ.* 493. *Dill.* 262. 34. 1. *Fl. Dan.* 473. 1. BRYUM-LEAVED DICRANUM. In woods, thickets, and hedges.

Dicranium taxifolium. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 91. *Wild.* 920. Hypnum, *Lin.* 1587. *Dill.* 263. 34. 2. *Fl. Dan.* 473. 2. *Vaill.* 24. 11. YEW-LEAVED DICRANUM. In like places with the *bryoides.*

Dicranum adiantoides. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 91. *Wild.* 921. Hypnum. *Lin.* 1588. *Dill.* 264. 34. 3. *Vaill.* 28. 5. UPRIGHT DICRANUM. In boggy places in Buddon Wood, and elſewhere not uncommon.

Dicranum ſciuroides. *Hedw. Fund.* 91. t. 8. 45. 46. *Lin.* 1596. *Hudſ.* 507. *Dill.* 319. 41. 54. *Vaill.* 27. 12. SQUIRREL-TAIL DICRANUM. About the roots and trunks of trees in woods particularly.

Trichoſtomum (*Schreb. Gen.* 1645) caneſcens. *Hedw. Hiſt.* iii. 3. *Wild.* 916. Bryum hypnoides *α.* *Hudſ.* 480. *Dill.* 368. 47. 27. *Vaill.* 26. 14. HOARY TRICHOSTOMUM. On rocks in Charley Foreſt, where *Petiver* probably firſt found it.

Trichoſtomum fontinalioides. *Hedw. Hiſt.* iii. 14? Fontinalis minor. *Lin.* 1571. *Dill.* 257. 33. 2. WATER TRICHOSTAMUM. On ſtones in the river Soar.

4. *Periſtomatis dentibus tortilibus.*

Tortula (*Schreb. Gen.* 1647) muralis. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 92. *Wild.* 927. Bryum. *Lin.* 1581. *Hudſ.* 477. *Dill.* 355. 42. 14. *Vaill.* 24. 15. WALL TORTULA. On walls, houſes, rocks, and ſandy banks.

Tortula ſubulata. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 92. t. 8. 38—40. *Wild.* 928. *Fl. Lond.* iii. 38. Bryum. *Lin.* 1581. *Dill.* 350. 45. 10. *Fil. Dan.* 1000. 2. *Vaill.* 25. 8. SUBULATED TORTULA. Under ſhade on banks and in woods.

Tortula ruralis. Barbula. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 92. i. 6. 28—32. *Wild.* 923. Bryum. *Lin.* 1581. *Hudſ.* 476. *Dill.* 352. 45. 12. HAIRY TORTULA. On thatch, walls, and trees.

Tortula unguiculata. Barbula. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 4. 20. *ej. Hiſt.* i. 23. *Wild.* 930. Bryum. *Hudſ.* 482. *Dill.* 383. 48. 47. BIRD'S-CLAW TORTULA. On walls, and in ſandy places.

Tortula convoluta. Barbula. *Hedw. Hiſt.* i. 32. Minum ſetaceum. *Lin.* 1575. Bryum ſetaceum. *Hudſ.* 481. *Dill.* 381. 48. 44. CONVOLUTED, or SETACEOUS TORTULA. On walls, banks, and by hedges.

5. *Periſtomate figurato ordine duplici.*

Weiſſia (*Schreb. Gen.* 1648.) ſtriata. Orthotrichum. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. t. 7. 36. *ej. Hiſt.* ii. 36. *Wild.* 905. Bryum *α.* *Lin.* 1579. Polytrichum *α.* *Hudſ.* 471. *Dill.* 430. 55. 8. *Fl. Dan.* 537. 3. *Vaill.* 25. 5. 6. STRIATED WEISSIA. On trees and ſtones.

Weiſſia anomala. Orthotrichum. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 7. 35. *ej. Hiſt.* ii. 37. Bryum ſtriatum *β.* *Lin.* 1580. Polytrichum *β.* *Hudſ.* 471. *Dill.* 431. 55. 9. *Vaill.* 27. 10. ANOMALOUS WEISSIA. On ſtones and trees, on walls and on banks.

Weiſſia criſpa. Orthotrichum. *Hedw. Hiſt.* ii. 35. *Wild.* 906. Bryum ſtriatum *δ.* *Lin.* 1580. Polytrichum *δ.* *Hudſ.* 471. *Dill.* 433. 51. 11. *Vaill.* 27. 9. CURLED WEISSIA. In woods at the roots of trees.

Funaria (*Schreb. Gen.* 1650) hygrometrica. Koelreutera. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 96. i. t. 5. 21—26. ii. 10. 58. *Wild.* 974. Mnium. *Lin.* 1575. Bryum *Hudſ.* 488. *Dill.* 407. 52. 75. *Fl. Dan.* 648. 2. YELLOW FUNARIA. On heaths and on old walls.

Bryum (*Schreb. Gen.* 1651.) fontanum. *Hudſ.* 475. Mnium *Lin.* 1572. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 94. *Dill.* 340. 44. 2. *Flor. Dan.* 298. FOUNTAIN BRYUM. On bogs and about ſprings.

Bryum paluſtre. Mnium *Lin.* 1574. *Hudſ.* 472. *Wild.* 966. *Dill.* 233. 31. 3. *Vaill.* 24. 1. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 94. MARSH BRYUM. On wet heaths, marſhes, and bogs.

Bryum hornum. *Hudſ.* 491. *Hedw. Fund.* i. t. 1. 10. ii. t. 5. 22. 23. *ej. Theor.* ii. 35. *Wild.* 967. *Dill.* 402. 51. 71. *Flor. Lond.* i. 71. SWAN'S-NECK BRYUM. In woods and moiſt ſhady hedges.

Bryum capillare. *Hudſ.* 483. Mnium *Lin. Syſt. Nat.* xiv. 947. *Hedw.* ii. 94. *Dill.* 398. 50. 67. *Vaill.* 24. 6. CAPILLARY BRYUM. In woods on gravelly ſoil, and on heaths.

Bryum cæſpiticium. *Lin.* 1586. *Hudſ.* 488. Mnium. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. t. 10. 66. 67. *Dill.* 396. 50. 66. *Flor. Lond.* iii. 67. 1. *Vaill.* 29. 7. MATTED BRYUM. On walls, houſes, and waſte ſandy places.

Bryum pſeudo-triquetrum. Mnium. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. t. 4. 16. 21. *ej. Hiſt.* iii. 7. Bryum triquetrum. *Hudſ.* *α.* 490. *Dill.* 404. 51. 72. *Vaill.* 24. 2. Ventricoſum. *Dicks.* i. 4. TRIANGULAR, or VENTRICOSE BRYUM. Bogs on Charley Foreſt.

Bryum ſerpillifolium *α.* punctatum. *Hudſ.* 492. Mnium *α.* *Lin.* 1577. *Hedw. Fund.* i. t. 10. 66—69. *Dill.* 416. 53. 81. *Vaill.* 26. 5. PUNCTATED BRYUM. In moiſt and watery woods, hedges, and paſtures.

Bryum ſerpyllifolium *γ.* cuſpidatum. *Hudſ.* 492. Mnium *β.* *Lin.* 1577. *Wild.* 970. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 94. *Dill.* 413. 53. 79. *Vaill.* 26. 18. CUSPIDATED BRYUM. On boggy heaths and paſtures.

Bryum ſerpillifolium *δ.* proliferum. *Hudſ.* 492. Mnium *γ.* *Lin.* 1578. Roſeum. *Wild.* 971. *Dill.* 411. 52. 77. PROLIFEROUS BRYUM. With the foregoing.

Bryum ſerpillifolium *ζ.* undulatum. *Hudſ.* 492 Muium *δ.* *Lin.* 1578. ligulatum. *Wild.* 92.. *Dill.* 410. 52. 76. *Vaill.* 24. 3. UNDULATED BRYUM. In wet woods and hedges, and about the roots of trees.

Bryum androgynum. *Hedw. Fund.* i. t. 6. 33—36. *ej. Theor.* 12. 48—50. *Wild.* 962. Mnium. *Lin.* 1574. *Hudſ.* 472. *Dill.* 230. 31. 1. *Flor. Dan.* 299. *Vaill.* 23. 6. UPRIGHT BRYUM. On walls, dry banks, and in woods.

Bryum pomiforme. *Lin.* 1580. *Hudſ.* 474. Webera. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 95. *Dill.* 339. 44. 1. *Flor. Dan.* 478. *Vaill.* 24. 9. 12. APPLE-HEADED BRYUM. Dry heaths, banks, and rocks. In Charley Foreſt and elſewhere.

Bryum argenteum. *Lin.* 1586. *Hudſ.* 489. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 6. 29. *Wild.* 963. *Dill.* 392. 50. 62. *Flor. Lond.* iii. 67. *Flor. Dan.* 880. 2. SILVER BRYUM. On walls, tiled-houſes, and dry banks.

Fontinalis (*Sckreb. Gen.* 1655) antipyretica. *Lin.* 1571. *Hedw. Fund.* i. t. 5. 27. ii. 96. t. 9. f. 53—55. *Dill.* 254. 33. 1. *Vaill.* 33. 5. GREAT FONTINALIS, or WATER MOSS. In the river Soar, common.

Hypnum (*Schreb. Gen.* 1656.) ſylvaticum. *Hudſ.* 494. *Dill.* 267. 34. 6. Wood Hypnum. About the roots of trees, eſpecially in woods.

Hypnum lucens. *Lin.* 1589. *Hudſ.* 495. *Hedw. Fund.* i. t. 1. f. 4—6. folium. *Dill.* 270. 34. 10. Shining Hypnum. On ſhady wet places, and in woods.

Hypnum undulatum. *Lin.* 1589. *Hudſ.* 495. *Dill.* 271. 36. 11. *Hiſt. Pl. Oxon.* §. xv. 6. 33. Waved Hypnum. In the crevices of ſhaded rocks in moiſt places in Buddon Wood.

Hypnum triquetrum. *Lin.* 1589. *Hudſ.* 496. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 94. i. t. 7. *Wild.* 951. *Dill.* 293. 38. 28. *Vaill.* 28. 29. Triangular Hypnum. In woods and dry barren paſtures, common.

Hypnum rutabulum. *Lin.* 1589. *Hudſ.* 497. α. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 94. *Wild.* 958. *Dill.* 295. 38. 29. *Flor. Dan.* 824. 2. Toothed Hypnum. About the roots of trees, and under hedges in dry places in woods.

Hypnum filicinum. *Lin.* 1590. *Hudſ.* 498. *Hedw. Fund* ii. 94. *Wild.* 945. *Dill.* 282. 36. 19. *Vaill.* 29. 9. Bog, or Fern-leaved Hypnum. In marſhy places, in ditches, and about ſprings.

Hypnum proliferum. *Lin.* 1590. *Hudſ.* 499. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 94. *Wild.* 946. *Dill.* 276. 35. 14. *Flor. Lond.* i. 72. Proliferous Hypnum. On heaths and in woods.

Hypnum parietinum. *Lin.* 1590. *Hudſ.* 499. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 94. t. 4. f. 13. *Wild.* 948. *Dill.* 274. 35. 13. *Vaill.* 29. 1. Wall Hypnum. On heaths and in woods.

Hypnum prælongum. *Lin.* 1591. *Hudſ.* 499. *Hed. Fund.* ii. 94. *Wild.* 949. *Dill.* 278. 35. 15. *Vaill.* 23. 9. Trailing Hypnum. On the trunks of trees, and on decayed wood, in moiſt places.

Hypnum abietinum. *Lin.* 1591. *Hudſ.* 500. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 94 *Wild.* 950. *Dill.* 280. 35. 17. *Vaill.* 29. 12. Firr-Hypnum. On dry mountainous heaths, and wolds.

Hypnum criſta caſtrenſis. *Lin.* 1595. *Hudſ* 408. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 94. *Dill.* 284. 36. 20. *Vaill.* 27. 14. Crested Hypnum. In ſtony places in upland woods. In Buddon Wood.

Hypnum ſquarroſum. *Lin.* 1593. *Hudſ.* 502. *Hedw.* ii. 94. *Wild.* 952. *Dill.* 303. 39. 38. *Flor. Dan.* 535. 1. & 648. 3. Common Hypnum. In moiſt meadows, paſtures, and woods.

Hypnum purum. *Lin.* 1594. *Hudſ.* 504. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 94. *Wild.* 953. *Dill.* 309. 40. 45. *Flor. Lond.* iii. 65. *Flor. Dan.* 706. 2. Meadow Hypnum. In woods, or banks, and in meadows and paſtures.

Hypnum riparium. *Lin.* 1595. *Hudſ.* 505. *Dill.* 308. 40. 44. *Flor. Dan.* 649. 1. Water Hypnum. On walls and ſtones by river ſides, about water-mills and caſcades.

Hypnum cuſpidatum. *Lin.* 1595. *Hudſ.* 505. *Hedw.* ii. 94. *Wild.* 956. *Dill.* 300. 39. 34. Pointed Hypnum. In moiſt woods, on bogs and marſhes.

Hypnum velutinum. *Lin.* 1595. *Hudſ.* 506. *Wild.* 960. *Dill.* 326. 42. 61. *Flor. Dan.* 475. Velvet Hypnum. About the roots of trees. In woods, hedges, and on banks.

Hypnum ſcorpioides. *Lin.* 1598. *Hudſ* 501. *Dill.* 209. 37. 25. Scorpion Hypnum. On a bog on Charley Foreſt.

Hypnum ornithopodioides. *Lin. Mant.* 310. *Hudſ.* 508. *Dill.* 320. 41. 55. Birds-foot Hypnnm. On trunks of trees, and on rocks expoſed to the weather.

Leſkia (*Schreb. Gen.* 1657.) complanata. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 94. t. 10. 62. Hypnum. *Lin.* 1588. *Hudſ.* 495. *Dill.* 268. 34. 7. *Vaill.* 23. 4. Flat Leskia. In woods about the roots of trees.

Leſkia myoſuroides. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 93. Hypnum. *Lin.* 1596. *Hudſ.* 507. α. *Dill.* 317. 41. 51. *Vaill.* 27. 6. Mouse-tail Leskia. On walls and ſtones; and in woods about the roots and ſtumps of ttees.

Neckera (*Schreb. Gen.* 1658.) heteromalla. *Hedw. Hiſt.* iii. 15. Sphagnum arboreum. *Lin.* 1570. *Hudſ.* 464. *Dill.* 248. 32. 6. *Vaill.* 27. 17. Tree Neckera. Not uncommon on the trunks of trees.

Neckera criſpa. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 93. t. 8. 47. 48. *Wild.* 931. Hypnum. *Lin.* 1589. *Hudſ.* 496. *Dill.* 273. 36. 12. *Haller. Hiſt.* 1769. t. 46. 5. Curled Neckera. In the rocky higher parts of Buddon Woods.

Neckera? alopecura. Hypnum. *Lin.* 1594. *Hudſ.* 503. *Dill.* 315. 41. 49. *Vaill.* 23. 2. 5? Fox-tail Neckera. In ſhady moiſt woods, and by rivulets.

Neckera viticuloſa. *Hedw. Fund.* i. t. 3. 11. t. 8. 49. *Wild.* 934. Hypnum. *Lin.* 1591. *Hudſ.* 501. *Dill.* 307. 39. 43. Cylindric Neckera. About the roots of trees, and ſometimes on the ground.

Neckera cupreſſiformis. *Wild.* 936. Hypnum. *Lin.* 1592. *Hudſ.* 500. *Dill.* 287. 37. 23. *Flor. Dan.* 353. Cypress Neckera. About the roots of trees in woods.

Neckera adunca. *Wild.* 937. Hypnum. *Lin.* 1592. *Hudſ.* 501. *Dill.* 292. 37. 26. Hooked Neckera. In marſhes and bogs. On Charley Foreſt.

Neckera ſericea. *Wild.* 938. Hypnum. *Lin.* 1595. *Hudſ.* 505. α. *Dill.* 323. 42. 59. *Flor. Lond.* ii. 69. *Vaill.* 27. 3. Silky Neckera. On trunks of trees, walls, dry banks.

Neckera ſerpens. *Wild.* 935. Hypnum. *Lin.* 1596. *Hudſ.* 507. *Dill.* 329. 42. 64. *Vaill.* 28. 2. 6—8. Creeping Neckera. In hedges, on trees, decayed wood, and on ſtones in ſhady places.

Polytrichum (*Schreb. Gen.* 1660.) commune α. *Lin.* 1573. *Hudſ.* 469. *Hedw. Fund.* i. t. 9. 62—64. ii. t. 7. 37. *Dill.* 420. 54. 1. *Michel. N. Pl. Gen.* t. 59. 1. Common Polytrichum, or Golden Maidenhair. In Buddon Wood, Charley Foreſt, and many other places.

Polytrichum juniperinum. *Wild.* 911. commune f. minus β. *Lin.* 1573. *Hudſ.* β. 469. *Dill.* 424. 54. 2. *Flor. Dan.* 295. *Vaill.* 23. 6. Lesser, or Juniper-leaved Polytrichum. In like places with the foregoing.

Polytrichum piliferum. *Hedw. Fund.* ii. 90. *Wild.* 912. *Shreb. Spic.* 74. 1031. commune γ. *Lin.* 1573. *Hudſ.* γ. 470. *Dill.* 426. 54. 3. *Vaill.* 23. 7. Hairy-leaved Polytrichum. On the dry parts of Charley Foreſt.

Polytrichum nanum. *Hedw. Hiſt.* i. t. 13. *Wild.* 913. Muium polytrichoides α. *Lin.* 1576. *Hudſ.* β. 470. *Dill.* 428. 55. 6. *Flor. Lond.* 68. *Vaill.* 26. 15. Dwarf Polytrichum. On heaths, and ſandy banks.

Polytrichum aloides. *Hedw. Hiſt.* i. t. 14. *Wild.* 914. Mnium polytrichoides β. *Lin.* 1576. *Hudſ.* α. 470. *Dill.* 429. 55. 7. *Vaill.* 29. 11. *Buxb. Cent.* i. 63. 1. Aloe-leaved Polytrichum. In like places with the foregoing.

Polytrichum undulatum. *Hedw. Hiſt.* i. 16. *Wild.* 915. Bryum. *Lin.* 1582. *Hudſ.* 479. *Dill.* 360. 46. 18. *Flor. Lond.* 1. 70. *Vaill.* 26. 17. Undulated Polytrichum. In woods and ſhady places.

B. Hepatici.

Jungermannia aſplenioides. *Lin.* 1597. *Hudſ.* 509. *Hedw. Theor.* t. 16. maſcula, 17. femina. *Dill.* 482. 69. 5. Spleenwort Jungermannia. Common in woods and moiſt ſhady places.

Jungermannia viticuloſa. *Lin.* 1597. *Dill.* 484. 16. 7. Stragling Jungermannia. With the former, but leſs frequent; both in Buddon Wood.

Jungermannia bidentata. *Lin.* 1598. *Dill.* 487. 70. 11. *Flor. Dan.* 883. *Vaill.* 19. 8. Bifid Jungermannia. In ſhady moiſt woods, and hedges.

Jungermannia lanceolata. *Lin.* 1597. *Dill.* 486. 70. 18. Lanceolated Jungermannia. In moiſt ſhady places, in woods, and on banks.

Jungermannia bicuſpidata. *Lin.* 1598. *Dill.* 488. 70. 13. *Michel.* t. 6. 17. Forked Jungermannia.

Jungermannia albicans. *Lin.* 1599. *Dill.* 492. 71. 20. *Vaill.* 19. 5. White Jungermannia. In woods, and under ſhady moiſt hedges.

Jungermannia complanata. *Lin.* 1599. *Flor. Lond.* iv. 68. *Dill.* 496. 72. 26. Flat Jungermannia. On the trunks of trees, common.

Jungermannia dilatata. *Lin.* 1599. *Dill.* 497. 72. 27. *Vaill.* 19. 10. Scaly Jungermannia. With the foregoing, and full as common.

Jungermannia platyphylla. *Lin.* 1600. *Dill.* 501. 72. 32. *Vaill.* 19. 9. Broad-leaved Jungermannia. About the roots of trees in ſhady places.

Jungermannia tamariſcifolia. *Lin.* 1600. *Dill.* 499. 72. 31. *Vaill.* 23. 10. Tamarisk Jungermannia. On the trunks of trees, and on rocks, common.

Jungermannia epiphylla. *Lin.* 1602. *Hedw. Theor.* t. 21. f. 110. 111. t. 22. 23. *Flor. Dan.* 359. *Dill.* 508. 74. 41. Broad-leaved Jungermannia. In wet places about wells, rocks, and banks of rivulets.

Jungermannia pinguis. *Lin.* 1609. *Dill.* 509. 74. 42. *Michel.* t. 4. 2. Slippery-leaved Jungermannia. In boggy places not uncommon.

Jungermannia multifida. *Lin.* 1602. *Dill.* 511. 74. 43. Multifid Jungermannia. In wet ſhady places on banks and in woods.

Jungermannia furcata. *Lin.* 1602. *Hedw. Theor.* t. 19. f. 99. 100. t. 20. tota. *Dill.* 512. 74. 45. Forked Jungermannia. Not uncommon on the trunks of trees, in woods, and in moiſt ſtony places.

Marchantia polymorpha α. *Lin.* 1603. *Hedw. Theor.* t. 24. t. 23. 132. 133. *Dill.* 523. 76. 6. Great Star-headed Marchantia. Sides of ſprings and wells, banks and brooks.

Marchantia polymorpha β. *Lin.* 1603. *Dill.* 527. 77. 7. *Michel.* t. 1. f. 2. Lesser Star-headed Marchantia. In ſhady places under walls; but more commonly in long neglected garden-walks.

Marchantia cruciata. *Lin.* 1604. *Dill.* 521. 75. 5. *Michel.* t. 4. fig. ſuper. Lunulated Marchantia. On the ſides of wells, and on ſhady wet walls and courts.

Marchantia hemiſphærica. *Lin.* 1604. *Dill.* 519. 75. 2. *Flor. Dan.* 762. Hemispheric Marchantia. On ſtones about ſprings; on wet rocks, and ſides of ſhaded wet ditches.

Marchantia conica. *Lin.* 1604. *Flor. Dan.* 274. *Dill.* 516. 75. 1. *Hedw. Theor.* t. 25. 134—136. Conic Marchantia. On the banks of brooks; ſides of ſprings and wells not uncommon.

Riccia minima. *Lin.* 1605. *Dill.* 534. 78. 11. *Michel.* 57. 6. Small Riccia. On the edges of bogs and places inundated during winter. In Charley Foreſt.

Riccia glauca. *Lin.* 1605. *Hedw. Theor.* t. 29. 165—174. *Flor. Dan.* 898. 1. *Dill.* 533. 78. 10. Glaucous Riccia. In like places with the foregoing, and on gravel-walks; in old gravel pits, and wet furrows of arable land.

Anthoceros punctatus. *Lin.* 1606. *Flor. Dan.* 369. *Dill.* 476. 68. 1. *Michel.* t. 7. 2. Punctated Anthoceros. On ſhady wet banks by ſprings. In the Fiſh-pool Cloſe at Loughborough; and in wet places in Buddon Wood.

Lichenes.

1. Lichenes. Tuberculati.

Lichen ſcriptus. *Lin.* 1606. *Dill.* 125. 18. 1. *Michel.* 56. 3. Lettered Lichen. On the bark of various trees; often particularly elegant on the lime.

Lichen hebraicus α. *Flor. Scot.* 800. Hebrew Lichen. On the bark of trees.

Lichen pulicaris β. *Flor. Scot.* 801. Flea Lichen. On the bark of old trees.

Lichen geographicus. *Lin.* 1607. *Dill.* 126. 18. 5. Map-Lichen. On rocks in Charley Foreſt.

Lichen rugoſus. *Lin.* 1607. *Dill.* 125. 18. 2. Wrinkled Lichen. On the bark of trees.

Lichen ſanguinarius. *Lin.* 1607. *Dill.* 126. 18. 3. Sanguineous Lichen. On rocks, walls, bark of trees, and on the ground in heaths.

Lichen fuſco-ater. *Lin.* 1607. *Haller.* 2062. black knobbed Fuscous Lichen. On rocks and ſtones, in Charley Foreſt.

Lichen cinereus. *Lin. Mant.* 132. Grey Lichen. On rocks in Charley Foreſt.

Lichen pertuſus. *Lin. Mant.* 131. *Dill.* 128. 18. 9. *Flor. Dan.* 766. 1. *Michel.* 52. *Ord.* 32. Pierced Lichen. On the bark of trees, on rocks and walls.

Lichen fagineus. *Lin.* 1608. *Dill.* 131. 18. 11. A. B. *Michel.* 53. 1. 2. Beach Lichen. On beech and hornbeam.

Lichen carpineus. *Lin.* 1608. *Dill.* 131. 18. 11. C. D. Hornbeam Lichen. On the bark of hornbeam, beech, and aſh trees.

Lichen vernalis. *Lin. Reich.* 4. 525. *Flor. Scot.* 805. Ferrugineus. *Hudſ.* 526. *Dill.* 126. 18. 4. Rusty Lichen. On the bark of trees and on old walls. On old pales and on rocks.

Lichen ericetorum. *Lin.* 1608. *Dill.* 76. 14. 1. *Michel.* 59. *Flor. Dan.* 472. 4. Heath Lichen. On Charley Foreſt. On the ſides of old banks, in old gravel-pits.

2. LICHENES LEPROSI, SCUTELLATI.

Lichen candelarius. *Lin.* 1608. *Dill.* 136. 18. 18. B. Golden Lichen. On walls, rocks, and the trunks of trees. On old barn-doors not uncommon.

Lichen flaveſcens. *Hudſ.* 528. *Flor. Scot.* 811. 6. *Dill.* 136. 18 18. A. C. Yellow Lichen. On the bark of trees and on walls.

Lichen tartareus. *Lin.* 1608. *Dill.* 132. 18. 13. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 136. *Flor. Dan.* 712. 1. Tartareous, or Corcar Lichen. On rocks in Charley Foreſt, ſparingly.

Lichen caneſcens. *Dickſ.* 1. p. 10. t. 2. 5. *Dill.* 135. 18. 17. A. Round crusted Lichen. On pales, trees, and walls.

Lichen palleſcens. *Lin.* 1608. *Dill.* 135. 18. 17. B. Pale Lichen. On rocks, walls, and the trunks of trees.

Lichen albeſcens. *Flor. Ang.* 529. Powdered Lichen. On the bark of trees and on walls.

Lichen ſubfuſcus. *Lin.* 1609. *Dill.* 134. 18. 16. Brownish spangled Lichen. On walls and trees common.

Lichen ater. *Flor. Ang.* 530. *Dill.* 133. 18. 15. A. Rugged Lichen, or *Black-cupped rugged Lichen.* On the bark of trees, and on walls not uncommon.

Lichen parellus. *Lin. Mant.* 132. *Dill.* 130. 18. 10. Dyers Lichen. On walls and rocks, and on trunks of trees not uncommon.

3. Lichenes imbricati.

Lichen centrifugus. *Lin.* 1609. *Dill.* 180. 24. 75. *Flor. Lap.* N° 448. t. 11. 2. Green Chesnut-cupped Lichen. On walls, rocks, and trees, but not very common.

Lichen ſaxatilis. *Lin.* 1609. *Hiſt. Ox.* §. 15. 7. 6. *Dill.* 188. 24. 83. Stone Lichen, or *grey-blue pitted Lichen.* Common on rocks and trees.

Lichen omphalodes. *Lin.* 1609. *Vaill.* 20. 10. *Dill.* 185. 24. 80. Purple Lichen. Sparingly on rocks in Charley Foreſt; and on an old wall near Buddon Wood.

Lichen olivaceus. *Lin.* 1610. *Vaill.* 20. 8. *Dill.* 182. 24. 77. 78. Olive Lichen. On trees, walls, and ſtones.

Lichen parietinus. *Lin.* 1610. *Dill.* 180. 24. 76. A. C. Common-wall Lichen. Common on walls and the bark of trees.

Lichen phyſodes. *Lin.* 1610. *Dill.* 154. 20. 49. *Hedw. Theor.* t. 31. 183. 5. Inflated Lichen. On rocks, ſtones, and trees, in and about Buddon Wood, and Charley Foreſt.

Lichen ſtellaris. *Lin.* 1611. *Flor. Dan.* 957. 1. *Dill.* 176. 24. 70. & β. 24. 71. Starry Lichen. On walls, rocks, and trees.

Lichen criſpus. *Flor. Ang.* 535. *Dill.* 145. 19. 23. Curled Lichen. In Buddon Wood at the bottom of walls in ſhady moiſt places.

4. Lichenes foliacei.

Lichen tremelloides. *Flor. Ang.* 537. Tremella Lichenoides. *Lin.* 1625. *Hiſt. Ox.* §. 15. 7. 4. *Dill.* 143. 19. 31. Fringed Lichen. Upon ſtones and trunks of trees; among graſs and other moſſes in moiſt places.

Lichen nigreſcens. *Flor. Ang.* 537. *Dill.* 138. 19. 20. Bats-wing, or Black-Lichen. On trees, walls, and rocks, in Buddon Wood and elſewhere.

Lichen ciliaris. *Lin.* 1611. *Dill.* 150. 20. 45. *Hedw. Theor.* t. 30. Ciliated Lichen. Common on trees.

Lichen tenellus. *Scop. Flor. Carn.* 1406. *Dill.* 152. 20. 46. *Vaill.* 20. 5. Small Hairy Lichen. Very common, eſpecially on the black-thorn.

Lichen ſarinaceus. *Lin.* 1613. *Dill.* 172. 23. 63. *Vaill.* 20. 13. 14. 15. Mealy Lichen. One of the moſt common on trees.

Lichen prunaſtri. *Lin.* 1614. *Dill.* 160. 21. 55. *Vaill.* 20. 11. 12. Pitted Lichen. On trees, eſpecially on the black-thorn, very common.

Lichen calicaris. *Lin.* 1613. *Dill.* 170. 22. 62. *Vaill.* 20. 6. Channelled Lichen. On rocks in Charley Foreſt, and on the bark of trees.

Lichen fraxineus. *Lin.* 1614. *Dill.* 165. 22. 59. *Tourn. Inſt.* 325. A. B. *Michel.* 36. 1. Ash Lichen. Common on trees, eſpecially the aſh and oak.

Lichen pulmonarius. *Lin.* 1612. *Flor. Dan.* 1007. *Ger. em.* 1566. 1. *Dill.* 212. 29. 113. Lungwort Lichen. In Hollinghall Wood near Loughborough. In Okely Wood. In Buddon Wood.

Lichen perlatus. *Lin. Syſt. Nat.* 712. *Flor. Ang.* 543. *Dill.* 147. 20. 39. Pearl Lichen. On the bark of trees, eſpecially on the birch.

Lichen caperatus. *Lin.* 1614. *Dill.* 193. 25. 97. *Michel.* 48. 1. Rose Lichen. On trees and rocks, in Buddon Wood; and elſewhere.

Lichen herbaceus. *Flor. Ang.* 544. *Dill.* 195. 25. 98. *Hiſt. Ox.* §. 15. 7. 3. Green Lichen. In Buddon Wood, ſparingly, at the root of trees.

Lichen ſcrobiculatus. *Flor. Carn.* 1391. *Flor. Scot.* 850. *Dill.* 216. 29. 114. Pitted warty Lichen. In Buddon Wood, on rocks and at the roots of trees, in ſeveral places.

5. Lichenes coriacei peltati.

Lichen reſupinatus. *Lin.* 1615. *Flor. Dan.* 764. *Dill.* 206. 28. 105. Livid brown Lichen, or, Reversed Lichen. In Buddon Wood, at the roots of trees, ſparingly.

Lichen caninus. *Lin.* 1616. *Flor. Dan.* 767. 2. *Dill.* 200. 27. 102. *Aſh-coloured* Ground Liverwort. Very common on dry grounds and in woods.

Lichen horizontalis. *Lin.* 1616. *Flor. Dan.* 533. *Dill.* 205. 28. 104. Brown flat-pelted Lichen. Found very ſparingly on rocks, and on the roots of trees, in Buddon Wood.

6. Lichenes scyphiferi.

Lichen pyxidatus. *Lin.* 1619. *Dill.* 79. 14. 6. A. *Ger. em.* 1560. 6. Common Cup-Lichen.

β. prolifer. *Lin.* ib. *Dill.* 14. 6. D—H. Proliferous Cup-Lichen.

γ. tuberculatus. *Dill.* 14. 6. C. Tuberculated Cup-Lichen.

δ. fimbriatus. *Lin.* 1619. *Dill.* 14. 8. Fimbriated Cup-Lichen.

ε. filiformis. *Flor. Ang.* 1. 456. *Dill.* 85. 14. 10. Small, slender, Cup-Lichen.

ζ. cocciferus. *Lin.* 1618. *Dill.* 82. 14. 7. Scarlet-tipp'd Cup-Lichen.

η. cornucopioides. *Lin.* 1619. *Dill.* 85. 14. 9. Radiated Cup-Lichen.

θ. cornutus. *Lin.* 1620. *Dill.* 90. 15. 14. Horned Lichen.

ι. deformis. *Lin.* 1620. *Dill.* 95. 15. 18. Thick indented Cup-Lichen.

κ. ventricoſus. *Flor. Ang.* 1. 457. *Dill.* 94. 15. 17. Inflated Cup-Lichen.

λ. digitatus. *Lin.* 1620. *Dill.* 96. 15. 19. Branched Cup-Lichen, *with ſcarlet heads.*

μ. gracilis. *Lin.* 1619. *Dill.* 88. 14. 13. Tall, slender Cup-Lichen.

All theſe varieties of *Cup-Lichen* are found on Charley Foreſt, and in Buddon Wood.

7. Lichenes fruticulosi.

Lichen uncialis. *Lin.* 1621. *Dill.* 99. 16. 22. Soft, forked Lichen.

β. ſpinoſus. *Fl. Ang.* i. 459. *Dill.* 98. 16. 21. Prickly distorted Lichen.

Lichen ſubulatus. *Lin.* 1620. *Dill.* 102. 16. 26. Subulated Lichen.

β. furcatus. *Fl. Ang.* i. 456. *Dill.* 104. 16. 27. Forked Lichen.

Lichen rangiferinus *alpeſtris.* *Lin.* 1620. *Sow. Eng. Bot.* 173. *Fl. Dan.* 180. *Dill.* 107. 16. 29. White Rein-deer Lichen.

β. rangiferinus *ſylvaticus.* *Lin. Dill.* 110. 16. 30. Brown-tipped Rein-deer Lichen. All theſe in various parts of Buddon Wood and Charley Foreſt.

Lichen Paschalis. *Lin.* 1621. *Fl. Dan.* 151. *Dill.* 114. 17. 33. Crisped-watery Lichen. On rocks in Charley Foreſt, ſparingly.

Lichen fragilis. *Lin.* 1621. *Fl. Lap.* 11. 1. *Dill.* 116. 17. 34. Brittle Coralline Lichen.

β. Globiferus. *Fl. Ang.* i. 460. *Dill.* 117. 17. 35. Globe Lichen. Theſe on rocks in Charley Foreſt and in Buddon Wood.

Lichen aculeatus. *Schreb. Spic.* p. 125. hiſpidus. *Fl. Scot.* 883. *Dill.* 112. 17. 31. L. iſlandici Var. γ. *Fl. Ang.* 2. 539. Brown prickly Lichen. On the high rocks in Charley Foreſt.

8. Lichenes filamentosi.

Lichen jubatus. *Lin.* 1622. *Dill.* 64. 12. 7. Black-mane Lichen. On the higheſt craggy rocks on Beacon Hill, where probably *Petiver* firſt diſcovered it, as mentioned in the Muſ. Pet. and in Ray's Synopſis. I have ſeen it alſo on the rocks by Thrinkſton, and elſewhere in Charley Foreſt.

Lichen vulpinus. *Lin.* 1623. *Fl. Dan.* 226. *Dill.* 73. 13. 16. Gold-wiry Lichen. On trees in Buddon Wood and near Groby, but not common.

Lichen floridus. *Lin.* 1623. *Dill.* 69. 13. 13. *Michel.* 39. 5. *Ger. em.* 1650. 5. Upright flowering Lichen. In woods, but leſs frequently than the ſucceeding.

β. hirtus. *Lin.* 1623. *Dill.* 67. 13. 12. *Ger.* 1372. 5. Common rough Lichen, *without Shields.* Common on trees and on old pales.

Ulva inteſtinalis. *Lin.* 1632. *Dill.* 47. 9. 7. Gutt Laver. In the river Soar, rare.

Ulva compreſſa. *Lin.* 1632. *Dill.* 48. 9. 8. & 10. 8. Compressed Laver. In the Soar, and in ditches communicating with the river.

Conferva rivularis. *Lin.* 1633. *Dill.* 12. 2. 1. *Ger. em.* 1570. 11. Common River Conferva. In the Soar.

Conferva fontinalis. *Lin.* 1633. *Dill.* 14. 12. 3. *Fl. Lan.* 651. 3. Spring Conferva. On the ſides of ſprings and rivers, under the water.

Conferva bulloſa. *Lin.* 1634. *Dill.* 18. 3. 11. Bubbled Conferva. In ditches and ſtagnant waters.

Conferva canalicularis. *Lin.* 1634. *Dill.* 21. 4. 15. Mill Conferva. Common in mill-dams about the wood-work.

Byſſus flos aquæ. *Lin.* 1637. Paper Byssus. On ſtagnant waters in autumn.

Byſſus velutina. *Lin.* 1638. *Dill.* 7. 1. 14. *Michel.* 89. 5. Velvet Byssus. On the ground and on trunks of trees in ſhady places.

Byſſus phoſphorea. *Lin.* 1638. *Dill.* 4. 1. 6. *Michel.* 90. 3. Violet-coloured Byssus. On putrid wood, not uncommon.

Byſſus ſeptica, *Syſt. Nat.* 235. *Dill.* 5. 1. 9. β. & 6. 1. 12. *Michel.* 89. 9. Flaky and Mouse-skin Byssus. In caves; in cellars, and β. upon caſks in cellars.

Byſſus aurea. *Lin.* 1638. *Dill.* 8. 1. 16. *Michel.* 89. 2. Golden Byssus. On the ſides of caverns, and at the bottom of moiſt ſhaded walls.

Byſſus antiquitatis. *Lin.* 1638. Soot Byssus. On ſhaded old walls and ſtones.

Byſſus incana. *Lin.* 1638. *Dill.* 3. 1. 3. Lichen incanus. *Schreb.* N° 1147. Mealy Byssus. On ſtone walls, trunks of trees, ſides of ditches.

Byſſus candelaris. *Lin.* 1639. *Dill.* 3. 1. 4. Yellow Powder Byssus. On putrid wood and the timber of old barns.

IV. FUNGI.

Agaricus chantarellus. *Lin.* 1639. *Ray. Syn.* 2. N° 5. *Fl. Dan.* 264. *Schæffer. Fung.* t. 8. 82. & 206. *Bolton. Fung.* t. 62. *Vaill. Par.* t. 11. f. 14. 15. Chantarelle Agaric. In woods and about hedges.

Agaricus tubæformis. *Dickſon. Faſc.* 1. p. 15. *Schæff.* 248. 249. *Bolton.* t. 8? Trumpet Agaric. Found on old wood in a cellar.

Agaricus integer. *Lin.* 1640. *Raii. Syn.* p. 4. N° 16. *Schæff.* t. 58. 75. Equal-gilled Agaric. In woods and thick hedges.

Agaricus violaceus. *Lin.* 1641. *Schæff.* t. 56. 3. 34. *Bolton.* t. 52. Violet Agaric. In woods.

Agaricus amethyſtinus. *Fl. Ang.* 612. *Bolton.* t. 63. Ametheyst Agaric. Once obſerved in Quorn Wood.

Agaricus procerus. *Fl. Ang.* 612. *Fl. Lond.* iv. 69. *Schæff.* 22. 23. *Bolton.* t. 23. Tall Agaric.

Agaricus verrucoſus. *Fl. Ang.* 613. *Fl. Scot.* 1012. *Fl. Lond.* v. 72. *Michel.* t. 78. 1. 2. *Schæff.* 20. 90. 91. 261. 258. Warty Agaric.

β. muſcarius. *Lin.* 1640. *Schæff.* 28. 27. *Bolton* t. 27. Fly Agaric. In Buddon Wood and elſewhere.

Agaricus piperatus. *Lin.* 1641. *Ray. Syn.* 4. N° 14. *Schæff.* t. 83. *Bolton* t. 21. Pepper Agaric. In the Outwoods near Loughborough. In Buddon Wood.

Agaricus lactifluus. *Lin.* 1647. *Bolton* t. 3. *Schæff.* t. 73. Milky Agaric. In woods not uncommon.

Agaricus viridis. *Fl. Angl.* 614. *Ray. Syn.* p. 6. N° 30. *Schæff.* t. 1. æruginoſus. *Fl. Lond.* v. 70. Green Agaric. In woods and ſometimes in wet paſtures.

Agaricus ſquamoſus. *Fl. Ang.* 614. *Schæff.* t. 29. 30. Squamous Agaric. On decaying willows.

Agaricus viſcidus. *Lin.* 1642. *Ray. Syn.* p. 5. N° 23. *Schæff.* 251. Viscid Agaric. In woods and thickets.

Agaricus ſordidus. *Ray. Syn.* 6. N° 27. *Bolton* t. 59. Sordid Agaric. In Gerendon Park and elſewhere.

Agaricus aurantius. *Fl. Scot.* 1025. *Fl. Lond.* v. 69. *Schæff.* t. 2. *Bolton* t. 67. 2. Orange Agaric. On Charley Foreſt. In Gerendon Park. On the Wolds, in various places.

Agaricus cinnamomeus. *Lin.* 1642. *Schæff.* t. 4. Cinnamon Agaric. In dry woods and paſtures.

Agaricus faſcicularis. *Fl. Ang.* 615. *Ray. Syn.* p. 9. N° 50. *Schæff.* t. 49. *Bolton* t. 29. Clustered Agaric. On putrid wood in expoſed places, and on dry paſtures.

Agaricus mutabilis. *Fl. Ang.* 615. *Ray. Syn.* p. 9. N° 51. *Schæff.* t. 9. Variable Agarie. On putrid wood and in hedges.

Agaricus equeſtris. *Lin.* 1643. *Bolton* t. 65. Starry Agaric. In paſtures and dry woods and thickets.

Agaricus coriaceus. *Fl. Scot.* 1020. *Schæff.* t. 220. Fairy Agaric. Dry paſtures, and ſometimes on fairy rings.

Agaricus fimetarius. *Lin.* 1643. *Ray. Syn.* 5. N° 22. *Fl. Lond.* ii. 73. *Bolton* t. 44. *Schæff.* t. 46. 47. 7. 8. *Fl. Dan.* 834. Egg Agaric. About dunghills and waſtes. About towns and villages. Often under hedges.

Agaricus ſtriatus. *Fl. Ang.* 617. *Bolton* t. 54. *Fl. Lond.* ii. 72. *Schæff.* t. 17. 67. 68. 201. 216. *Vaill.* t. 12. f. 10. 11. Striated Agaric. In like places with the foregoing, not uncommon.

Agaricus campanulatus. *Lin.* 1643. *Fl. Ang.* 618. *Vaill.* 12. f. 1. 2. *Schæff.* 31. 32. 211. *Bolton* 31. Bell Agaric. In paſtures, woods and thickets, on rotten leaves and other putrid ſubſtances.

Agaricus adnatus. *Fl. Ang.* 619. *Ray. Syn.* 7. N° 37. *Schæff.* 210. Long-stalked Agaric. On decayed ſpots in paſtures.

Agaricus clypeatus. *Fl. Ang.* 619. *Schæff.* 52. f. 7. 8. 9. *Bolton* 57. Shield Agaric. Woods and paſtures.

Agaricus conicus. *Fl. Ang.* 620. *Vaill.* 12. f. 3. 4. *Schæff.* t. 52. f. 1—6. Conic Agaric. About the ſtumps of old trees; and on rotten wood.

Agaricus confertus. *Bolton* t. 18. Stove Agaric. On rotten ſaw-duſt, and on bark-beds in ſtoves.

Agaricus candidus. *Fl. Ang.* 620. *Ray. Syn.* 10. N° 54. t. 1. f. 2. *Michel.* t. 74. 7. *Bolton* 39. D. Small white Agaric. On putrid wood.

Agaricus fragilis. *Lin.* 1643. *Vaill.* t. 11. f. 16—18. *Schæff.* 230. *Bolton* 41. A. Brittle Agaric. In woods and hedges among rotten leaves and moſs.

Agaricus umbelliferus. *Lin.* 1643. *Ray. Syn.* 9. N° 46. *Michel.* t. 80. 11. *Bolton* t. 39. A. Umbrella Agaric. In woods among rotten leaves and ſticks.

Agaricus plicatilis. *Ray. Syn.* 8. N° 42. *Fl. Lond.* iii. 70. Plaited Agaric. In paſtures.

Agaricus androſaceus. *Lin.* 1644. *Ray. Syn.* 9. N° 49. *Schæff.* t. 239. Black-stalked Agaric. In woods and hedges on rotten ſticks and leaves, eſpecially among moſs.

Agaricus minutulus. *Dickſ.* i. p. 16. *Schæff.* 308. Small clustering Agaric. In paſtures.

Agaricus quercinus. *Lin.* 1644. *Ray. Syn.* 25. N° 21. *Schæff.* t. 57. *Vaill.* t. 1. f. 1. 2. *Bolton* 73. Oak Agaric. On the trunks of trees, not uncommon.

Agaricus betulinus. *Lin.* 1645. *Ray. Syn.* 24. N° 19. *Fl. Dan.* 7. 76. 1. *Schæff.* 76. Birch Agaric. On the trunks of trees.

Agaricus alneus. *Lin.* 1645. *Schæff.* 246. Birch Agaric. On birch and other trees, but not ſo common as the two foregoing.

Agaricus mollis. *Schæff.* 213. *Dickſ.* i. p. 17. Soft Agaric. On decaying trees and ſtumps, eſpecially in ſhady places.

Boletus frondoſus. *Dickſ.* i. p. 18. *Ray. Syn.* 23. N° 10. *Fl. Dan.* 952. *Schæff.* 129. 128. *Bolton* 76. Leafy Boletus. On the trunks of trees. I have only obſerved it on the willow.

Boletus igniarius. *Lin.* 1645. *Ray. Syn.* 22. N° 7. *Fl. Dar.* 953. *Schæff.* 137. 138. 106. 262. 263. Touchwood Boletus. Frequent on the trunks of old trees.

Boletus hepaticus. *Fl. Ang.* 625. *Ray. Syn.* 23. N° 12. *Michel.* t. 60. *Schæff.* 116—120. *Bolton* 79. Liver Boletus. On the trunks of various kinds of trees.

Boletus verſicolor. *Lin.* 1645. *Ray. Syn.* 24. N° 16. *Schæff.* 267. 268. 269. *Bolton* 81. Striped Boletus. On the trunks of trees.

Boletus ſquamoſus. *Fl. Ang.* 626. *Schæff.* 101. 102. *Bolton* t. 77. Scaly Boletus. On aſh trees, more particularly; but not common.

Boletus albus. *Fl. Ang.* 626. *Ray. Syn.* p. 23. N° 11. *Bolton* t. 78. White Boletus. On aſh trees by the river ſide.

Boletus bovinus. *Lin.* 1647. *Ray. Syn.* 11. N° 2. *Michel.* 68. 1. *Schæff.* 105. 130. 103. 104. Brown Boletus. Common in the woods.

Boletus luteus. *Lin.* 1646. *Ray. Syn.* p. 10. N° 1. *Bolton* t. 84. *Schæff.* 114. 123. Yellow Boletus. In woods not uncommon.

Boletus perennis. *Lin.* 1646. *Michel.* 70. 6. *Schæff.* 125. *Bolton* 87. Perennial Boletus. Found in Quorn Wood.

Hydnum repandum. *Lin.* 1647. *Fl. Dan.* 310. *Schæff.* 141. *Bolton* 89. Smooth Hydnum. In Buddon Wood. In Okely Wood. Sometimes under hedges, but not very common.

Hydnum auriſcalpium. *Lin.* 1648. *Fl. Dan.* 1020. 1. *Schæff.* t. 143. *Bolton.* t. 90. Fir Hydnum. In groves of pines; on the fallen cones and branches.

Phallus eſculentus. *Lin.* 1648. *Michel.* 85. 1. 2. *Schæff.* 199. 298—30. *Bolton* 91. Esculent Morel. In woods and hedges: not common.

Phallus impudicus. *Lin.* 1648. *Fl. Dan.* 175. *Schæff.* 196—198. *Fl. Lond.* iii. 72. *Bolton* t. 92. Stinking Morel. In hedges and on banks; frequently diſcoverable by the ſmell.

Clathrus denudatus. *Lin.* 1649. *Michel.* 94. 1. *Haller. Hiſt.* t. 48. 6. *Bolton* 93. 2. Purple Clathrus.

Clathrus nudus. *Lin.* 1649. *Flor. Dan.* 216. *Schæff.* 297. *Bolton* t. 93. 1. Naked Clathrus. Both theſe on rotton wood; eſpecially in the clefts and chinks, and on decorticated parts.

Helvella mitra. *Lin.* 1649. *Ray. Syn.* 8. N° 39. *Michel.* 86. f. 7—9. *Schæff.* 154. 282. Curled Helvella. In woods, and ſometimes in paſtures. Once obſerved in the grove at Burley, near Loughborough.

Helvella villoſa. *Relhar. Fl. Cant.* 463. *Ray. Syn.* 21. N° 2. *Bolton* 82. Woolly Helvella. Common on rotten wood, ſtumps of trees, and old pales.

Helvella meſenterica. *Dickſ.* i. p. 20. *Roy. Syn.* 22. N° 4. *Michel.* t. 26. 2. Violet-coloured Helvella. On the dead branches of trees, and on old pales.

Peziza lentifera. *Lin.* 1649. *Ray. Syn.* 20. N° 20. *Vaill.* t. 11. f. 6. 7. *Michel.* t. 102. 1. *Scheff.* 180. *Bolton* 102. 1. Seeding Peziza. In woods, gravel-walks, and in the furrows of arable land.

Peziza ſtriata. *Fl. Ang.* 634. *Ray. Syn.* 20. N° 22. *Vaill.* 11. f. 4. 5. *Schæff.* 178. *Bolton* 102. 2. Striated Peziza. In like places with the foregoing.

Peziza lævis. *Fl. Ang.* 634. *Ray. Syn.* 20. t. 1. f. 2. b. c. *Schæff.* ;179. 181. *Michel.* 102. 3. Smooth Peziza. On decayed wood.

Peziza coccinea. *Fl. Ang.* 636. *Ray. Syn.* p. 17. N° 3. *Schæff.* 148. *Bolton* 100. Scarlet Peziza. On rotten ſticks in hedges, and on oak ſtumps.

Peziza cyathoides. *Lin.* 1651. *Ray. Syn.* 18. t. 24. f. 4. *Fl. Dan.* 956. 2? Smooth Cup Peziza. On rotten wood, and ſometimes on the ground.

Peziza atra. *Fl. Ang.* 637. Black Peziza. On cow-dung.

Peziza ſcutellata. *Lin.* 1651. *Ray. Syn.* 18. t. 24. f. 3. *Schæff.* 284. *Bolton* 108. 1. Ciliated Peziza. On decaying wood under hedges, and on dung in fields.

Peziza cochleata. *Lin.* 1657. *Vaill.* t. 11. f. 8. *Schæff.* 155. 274. 280. *Bolton* 5. 99. Wreathed Peziza.

Peziza auricula. *Lin. Syſt.* ed. 13. 823. *Ger. em.* 1581. 1. *Michel.* 66. 1. *Bolton* 107. Eared Peziza, called *Jews Ears.* On old trees, particularly on the elder.

Tremella meſenteriformis. *Weber. Goet.* p. 278. T. juniperina. *Fl. Ang.* 562. *Vaill.* 14. 4. Yellow Tremella. On putrid wood not uncommon.

Tremilla Noſtoc. *Lin.* 1625. *Dill.* 52. 10. 14. *Fl. Dan.* 885. 1. Jelly Tremella. In paſtures; and on gravel walks in gardens.

Tremella corrugata. *Fl. Cant.* N° 898. Peziza coriacea expanſa. *Deering, Fl. Nott.* 168. Wrinkled, brown Tremella. On decayed timber.

Clavaria piſtillaris. *Lin.* 1561. *Ray. Syn.* 14. N° 1. & 16. N° 17. *Michel.* 87. f. 5. 10. 11. *Vaill.* t. 7. f. 5. *Schæff.* 171. *Bolton* 110. Club Clavaria.

β. vermiculata. *Ray. Syn.* 14. N° 3. *Vaill.* t. 8. f. 2. *Michel.* t. 87. f. 12. 13. *Scop. Carn.* 1623. Taper Clavaria. In woods; under hedges; in paſtures, and on heaths.

Clavaria ophiogloſſoides. *Lin.* 1652. *Ray. Syn.* p. 14. N° 5. *Vaill.* t. 7. f. 3. *Schæff.* 327. *Bolton* 111. 2. Black Clavaria. On boggy ground, and in woods.

Clavaria faſtigiata. *Lin.* 1652. *Ray. Syn.* t. 24. f. 5. *Schæff.* 174. Yellow-clustered Clavaria. In woods and paſtures.

Clavaria muſcoides. *Lin.* 1652. *Ray. Syn.* 16. N° 15. 16. t. 24. f. 7. *Fl. Dan.* 775. 3. & 836. 2. *Schæff.* 173. *Bolton* 114. Small Yellow sharp-pointed Clavaria.

Clavaria phacorhiza. *Dickſ.* ii. p. 25. *Bolton* iii. f. 1. Slender Clavaria. Found growing among turnips in a garden.

Sphæria maxima. *Haller. Hiſt.* 2192. *Ray. Syn.* p. 16. N° 20. *Michel.* t. 54. *Ord.* 11. f. 1. Great Sphæria. On the ſtumps of trees, particularly on the decayed aſh. Obſerved on the ſame tree for three years ſucceſſively in a lane going into Belton, and elſewhere.

Sphæria purpurea. *Ray. Syn.* 71. N° 50. *Dill. Muſc.* t. 18. 6. *Michel.* t. 9. 5. f. 3. *Bolton* 127. Purple Spheria. Not uncommon on rotten ſticks in hedges.

Sphæria nigra. *Ray. Syn.* p. 71. N° 51. *Michel.* t. 54. *Ord.* 11. f. 2. *Dill. Muſc.* 18. 7. *Bolton* 123. 1. Black Sphæria. On decaying branches of trees and ſticks.

Sphæria aggregata. *Fl. Cant.* N° 1061. Lycoperdon nigrum. *Fl. Scot.* 1069. t. 31. *Bolton* 122. 2. Black-clustered Sphæria. With the former.

Sphæria digitata. *Haller. Hiſt.* 2193. Clavaria. *Lin.* 1652. *Ray. Syn.* p. 14. N° 6. *Michel.* t. 54. f. 4. 5. & 55. f. 2. *Schæff.* 328. *Bolton* 129. Digitated Sphæria.

β. hypoxylon. *Haller. Hiſt.* 2194. *Ray. Syn.* p. 15. N° 8. 8. *9. *Michel.* 55. f. 1. & 66. 3. *Schæff.* t. 328. *Bolton* 129. Horned Sphæria. On decaying trunks and ſtumps of trees, particularly on the aſh. Not uncommon alſo in cellars.

Lycoperden boviſta. *Lin.* 1653.
a. vulgare. *Schæff.* 190. 294. *Bolton* 117.
b. maximum. *Schæff.* 191.
c. echinatum. *Michel.* 97. 5. *Schæff.* 184. 186. 189.
d. excipuli forne. *Michel.* 97. 1. 2. *Vaill.* t. 12. f. 16. *Schæff.* 185. 187. 293. 295.

Common Puff-ball. One of the large kind, *b.* was gathered in the neighbourhood of Grantham, which meaſured upwards of four feet in diameter.

Lycoperdon ſtellatum. *Lin.* 1653. *Michel.* t. 100. f. 1—3. & 5. 6. *Schæff.* 182. Star Puff-ball.

Lycoperdon fornicatum. *Watſon. Phil. Tranſ.* V. 43. t. 2. f. 11. 12. *Raii. Syn.* 27. N° 11. t. 1. f. 1. *Schæff.* t. 183. Turret Puff-ball. Both theſe were found by Mr. Tomlinſon of Hathern, near Loughborough, on ſome lays near his own houſe, and obſerved for ſeveral years ſucceſſively.

Lycoperdon epidendrum. *Lin.* 1654. *Fl. Dan.* 720. *Schæff.* 193. *Michel.* 98. 3? *Bolton* 119. 1. Small-clustering Puff-ball. On decayed wood.

Lycoperdon epiphillum. *Lin.* 1655. Orange-coloured Coltsfoot Puff-ball. On the under ſide of the leaves of coltsfoot.

Lycoperdon anemones. *Act. Soc. Linnæan. Lond.* vol. ii. p. 311. Æcidium anemones. *Lin. Syſt. Nat. Gmel.* p. 1473. Anemony Æcidium. On the under ſide of the leaves of wood anemony.

Æcidium berberidis. *Lin. Syſt. Nat. Gmel.* 1473. Berberry Æcrdium. On the under ſide of the leaves of the berberry, very common.

Mucor lichenoides. *Lin.* 1655. *Dill. Muſc.* t. 14. 3. Black pin Mucor. In the clifts and chinks of old pales, and on old bark of trees.

Mucor ſepticus. *Lin.* 1656. *Schæff.* 194. *Bolton* 134. In woods and hedges, and on the bark in ſtoves.

THE NATURAL HISTORY

OF

THE VALE OF BELVOIR.

By the Rev. GEORGE CRABBE, B. D. Rector of MUSTON.

> " ——— Do but compare the Country where I lye,
> " My *Hill* and *Oulds* will say, they are the Island's eye.
> " Consider next my Site, and say it doth excell;
> " Then come unto my Soil, and you shall see it swell
> " With every grass and grain that Britain forth can bring;
> " I challenge any Vale, to shew me but that thing
> " I cannot shew to her, that truly is my own."
>
> DRAYTON, Poly-olbion, Song XXVI.

THAT part of the County of Leicester called *The Vale*[1] *of Belvoir* lies to the North, North-west, and South-west of Belvoir Castle, without any definable limit; and under this name are comprehended a part of Nottinghamshire and a few parishes in the county of Lincoln.

The soil, as well as the first appearance, is uniform, with very little diversity of wood or water. Viewed from the Castle, or the hill of Belvoir, the whole country appears flat, and the prospect rather extensive than agreeable; yet it grows interesting upon a further examination, and gains in fertility what it loses in variety.

The Natural History of such a country may seem of little importance, and confined to a few objects; but whatever may be the case with the common observer, or the admirer of general views, the Naturalist will certainly meet with much to engage his attention, and pay his researches.

This is more particularly true in the department of Natural History which relates to Fossiology, and especially the division of Petrefactions: in the higher classes of the three kingdoms (the *Tria Regna Naturæ* of Linné) little can be expected. Our Beasts, Birds, Reptiles, and Fishes, are already described; and few or none of them can be considered as local curiosities. Our Insects are more numerous, more local, and defined with more uncertainty. The *Vermes* of an Inland County can but little engage our attention; and in the Vegetable Race, the Botanist will scarcely expect more than the places or growth for some particular plants, and a description of one or two individuals. The Minerals and Fossils will therefore engage us longer than any other objects of Natural History; and of these some account shall be given of all the Genera, with a few of the Species, and mention shall be made of certain Varieties.

The MAMMALIA of the Vale of Belvoir are not perhaps sufficiently distinguished by any form or property to merit a peculiar description. The labouring Horses are large and heavy, and their prevailing colour is black; the Cows are of a middle size, and of the horned breed. The Sheep are less than those of Lincolnshire; yet large, and yearly improving from the breed introduced by Mr. Bakewell of Dishley, a gentleman who is much celebrated for his attention to this part of rural œconomy[2].

The Chace-deer belonging to the Duke of Rutland range in considerable numbers over the Vale and the adjacent parts of the Hill country; yet, through the liberality of the family, and their regard to the interests of the farmer, they are fewer than in former times, when the tillage of the soil was loaded with the heavy expence of nightly watchmen for the preservation of their crops[3].

The remaining animals, which, being *Feræ Natura*, are yet not considered as common right, are Hares and Rabbits; the former are found plentifully in most parts of the Vale; and the latter, of a very fine kind, at the foot and along the declivity of the hill which leads from the Castle to the parish of Stathern.

This and the neighbouring hill-country are celebrated for hunting, and many Foxes are found here: a few years since, two very beautiful ones, of the black kind, were turned off from Croxton Park by the Duke of Rutland, with a view to their associating with the common kind, and they did so; but it does not appear to have added any thing to the variety or pleasure of the chace.

In the river Devon is sometimes found the Otter[4], but this happens rarely; and Badgers[5] have been taken, but not often, in the woods of Barston and Stathern.

The Fitchet[6], or Polecat, makes its usual devastation in this country, and, with the Weasel[7] and Ermine[8], may be frequently met with.

The Cream-coloured Mole[9], a variety of the common kind, which is mentioned by Mr. Pennant as inhabiting his lands near Downing, is also found in the Southern part of the Vale, but more frequently about the parish of Dalby; it particularly possesses one inclosure, from which it has almost excluded the black kind, and made them, though in all the neighbourhood very plentiful, the scarcer animal in that meadow.

The smaller Quadrupeds in the order of the *Mammalia* called *Glires* by Linné, which are common throughout the kingdom, need not be noticed as inhabitants of a particular part of it, as they are neither found in great numbers, nor are totally strangers.

The BIRDS in this neighbourhood will not long engage our attention. The Kite is very common in the woods between Belvoir and Stathern, and is at almost all times gliding over the burrows of the Rabbits. Of the Pie kind, Woodpeckers and Jays are numerous. The Hooded Crow is seldom seen; and the Hoopo is totally a stranger[10]. The Kingfisher is more frequent in the Southern part of the Vale than might be supposed from its inland situation, and the smallness of its streams. The Gallinaceous

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[1] "Some of the following articles are not, strictly speaking, in the Vale; but all of them are in the vicinity of Belvoir Castle.

[2] "Mr. Bakewell has Rams, which he is said to let, for one season, at the astonishing prices of two, three, and even four hundred guineas each: a relation perhaps incredible in other counties, but well known in this part of Leicestershire, where some of the persons reside who adopt the opinions and improvements of Mr. Bakewell; of whom see some Memoirs in vol. III. p. 759." G. A.

[3] "But then they had the land cheap." G. A.

[4] *Mustela lutra.*

[5] *Ursus meles.*

[6] *Mustela putorius.*

[7] *Mustela vulgaris*, Mr. Pennant.

[8] *Mustela erminea, the* Stoat.

[9] *Talpa alba.*

[10] "The Crane, Egrett, Bohem. Chatterer, Snowflake, are as much strangers as the Hoopo. I have seen the Bearded Manica, actually shot near Melton Mowbray. The Nightingale doth not migrate far North; but, what is more extraordinary, is a stranger to Devonshire and Cornwall, where Myrtles grow to the tops of cottages." G. A.

Tribe (exclusive of domestic birds) affords only Partridges and Quails. Pheasants have been liberated in the woods about Belvoir, but do not increase there.

The divisions of *Anseres* and *Grallæ*, the water-birds of Ornithologists, give us few species, as may be imagined from the situation of the country, and its want of lakes and rivers of any considerable magnitude. Even in the numerous order of *Passeres*, or small birds, what is remarkable is rather the absence of the common kind, than the presence of the scarce. The Nightingale is seldom heard; and the melody of these woods wants the addition of many little warblers, who gladden other groves, and meliorate the notes of their more harsh and dissonant inhabitants.

It has been remarked, by some attentive observers for many years, that Swallows which visit the Vale of Belvoir enter it from the North-east; and commonly assemble and rest a few days about the parish of Foston in Lincolnshire, before their dispersion through the adjacent country.

The AMPHIBIA of Linné are divided into *Reptilia, Serpentes, Nantes.*

Of *Reptiles.* The Vale of Belvoir possesses the common Frog[1] and Toad[2]; the scaly Lizard[3], and Water Newt[4]; the green Lizard, a variety of the scaly[5], has also been found in the turfty pastures below Barston-wood; it differs in no respect but colour from the common kind; the length is generally about six inches; and the scales are a pale blue-green without any variation.

No *Serpents*[6] are found in this part of Leicestershire, or, if any, very few. A person who has frequently searched the country for every object of Natural History, for six years past, has never met with either the Viper[7], Snake[8], or Blind Worm[9], all which are common in the warm and sandy banks and hedges in many parts of England.

The division *Nantes* contains no species to be met with in the fresh waters of this kingdom.

FISHES are the next division of the animal system: of these, the little streams[10] which run across the Vale into the Trent afford but few. The Dace, the Roach, the Gudgeon, and the Eel, are the most common; some Pike are found here, with a few Perch; the bearded Loche [Pennant] inhabits a few clear and rapid brooks, and the Trout are occasionally caught (but are not indigenous) in the stony part of the river Devon. If to these be added the Minow, the the Stikleback, and the *Amphisbœna aquatica* of Bertrusius, Albertus, &c. or the *Gordius aquaticus* of Linné, this part of the Natural History of the Vale will be sufficiently noticed.

INSECTS are divided by Linné into seven classes[11]:

1. *Coleoptera:* Beetles.
2. *Hemiptera:* Grasshoppers, Bugs, &c.
3. *Lepidoptera:* Butterflies and Moths.
4. *Neuroptera:* Dragon flies, Ephemeræ, &c.
5. *Hymenoptera:* Bees, Wasps, &c.
6. *Diptera:* Common Flies and two-winged Insects.
7. *Aptera:* Insects without wings.

The number of species in each of these classes, and more especially in the 1st, 3d, and 6th, is very large in every part of this kingdom: continual additions are made to our knowledge, and every year produces the discovery of some new species: a collector of insects will in vain search the writings of Linné, Scopoli, De Geer, Fabricius, and even the authors of our own country, for many which he will find in the Vale of Belvoir; he will, however, by this means see their affinity, and the place they hold among those already described.

Of these Non-descripts it is not intended to give here a particular account, as that belongs to a work purely entomological, but to mention circumstances only which seem appropriate to the country.

COLEOPTEROUS INSECTS, of the most common kind in many other parts of the kingdom, are here very scarce; and others are frequently met with which are considered as uncommon both in the North and South of England; even the *Scarabœus melolontha* (the common Cockchafer) in some years is scarcely to be met with without a particular search, when they are very numerous in almost every other county. In the year 1787 the oaks about Doncaster were entirely stripped by them; while those in the woods of Stathern and Barston had none about them, but were spoiled in an almost equal degree by the larva of the *Phalœna viridata*, the small green Oak Moth, which frequent these woods in numbers truly astonishing.

The *Lucanus Cervus*, or Stag Beetle, is never found here, nor perhaps in any part of England so far North; but the *Lucanus parallelopipedus* is very frequently seen in old wood and decayed trees; it is about the length of the common Dor, or Clock *(Scarabœus Stercorarius)*; but is flat, and has its jaws projecting forward about the length of its head, with one dent in the middle of each: it has the name *parallelopipedus* from the equal breadth of its head, thorax, and abdomen, a circumstance not often occurring in this, or perhaps any class of insects.

The *Scarabœus cylindricus* inhabits the old willows which are half decayed: it has a form the reverse of the last mentioned, being very elevated in the thorax, and almost cylindrical: the thorax has five sharp dents; and the small head, which is nearly concealed, has an erect horn; the wing-cases *(elytra)* are hard, punched, and shining. This insect, though not very scarce, is noticed for the singularity of its make, there being very few of the kind in this kingdom.

Dermestes murinus (Systema Naturæ, Tom. II. p. 563.) is found in Stathern wood, but not, as Linné mentions, "in cadaveribus;" it haunts the mossy stumps of various trees.

Ips rufipes (Mantissa Insectorum Fabricii, Tom. I. p. 45.) is not described by Linné. It is found in the bark of willow and other trees about Belvoir Castle, but is a scarce insect.

Ptinus imperialis, Systema Naturæ II. 566.

This is described by Linné as being the size of a wheat grain, with the figure of a white spread-eagle upon the back of it. It is found at Stathern, but not of equal magnitude.

Silpha Germanica. Sys. Natur. 569. *Nigrophorus* Fabricii.

Two specimens of this insect were found near Belvoir Castle, totally black, with minute punctures.

Cassida murrœa. Sys. Natur. 575.

This, with three or four varieties, is frequent

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[1] *Rana temporaria.*

[2] *Rana bufo.*

[3] *Lacerta agilis.* Mr. Pennant, in his Zoology, doubts whether this be the common English scaly Lizard. There seems, however, little reason to suppose otherwise, particularly as the green Lizard above mentioned is undoubtedly the *Lacertus viridis,* p. 363. Systemæ Editio 13.

[4] *Lacerta palustris.*

[5] *Lacertus viridis.* Ray.

[6] "No Serpents at Lindley. Q. if low, wet, and cold. See T. Row in Gent. Mag. on No Serpents in Ireland." G. A.

[7] *Coluber berus.*

[8] *Coluber natrix.*

[9] *Auguis fragilis.*

[10] "——————— I still retain
"Two neat and dainty rills, the little Snyte and Deane,
"That, from the lovely Oulds, their beauteous parent, sprong
"From the Lecestrian fields, come in with me along,
"Till both within one bank they on my North are meint,
"And where I end, they fall, at Newark, into Trent." DRAYTON, ubi suprà.

[11] Fabricius has a different, and perhaps more scientific arrangement; but that of Linné is better known, and is sufficient for the present purpose.

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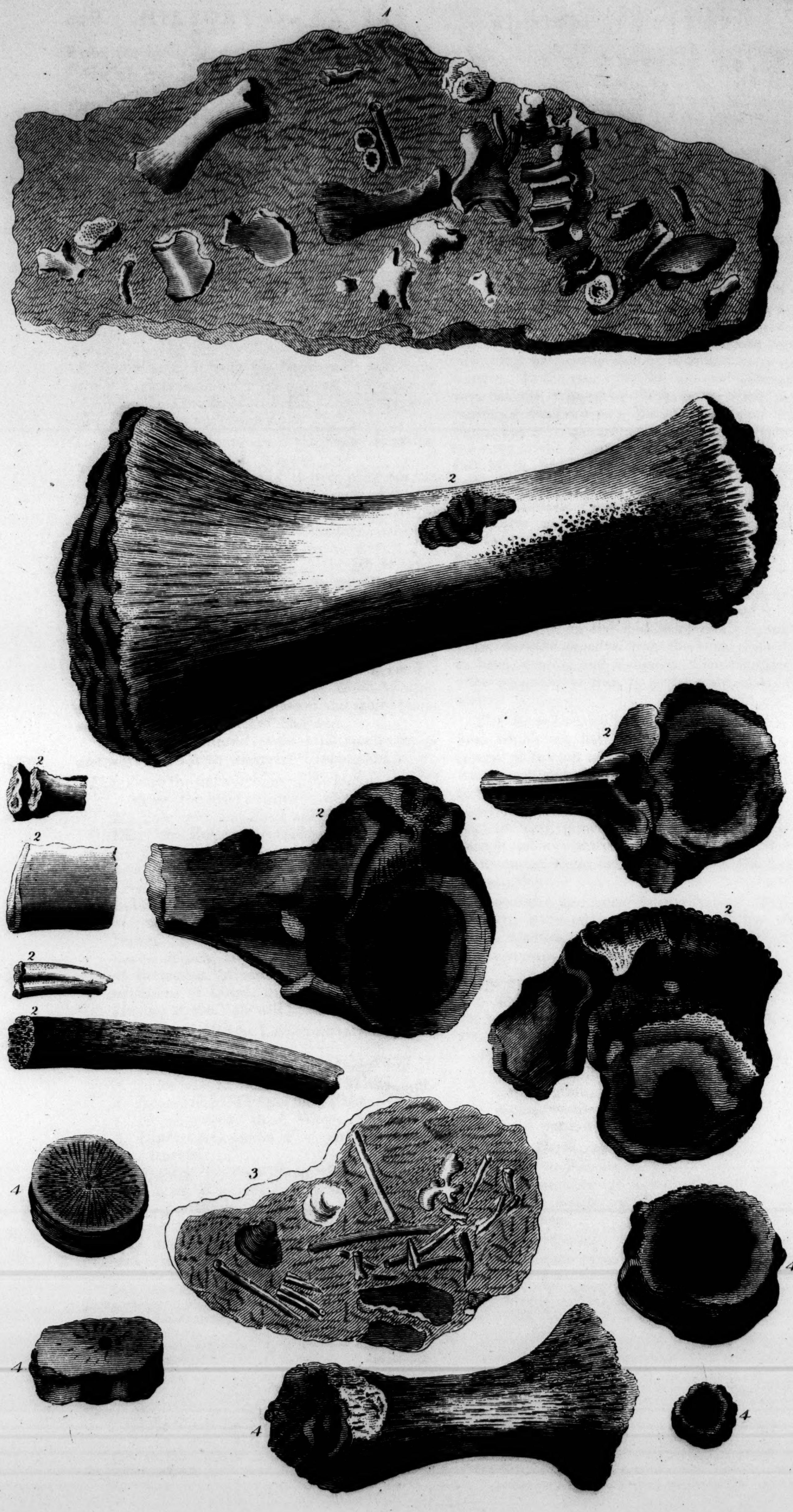

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upon the *Inula dysenterica*, and some other plants.

Coccinellæ. Sys. Natur. 579.

These insects are commonly known by the names of Lady-Cow and Lady-Bird; they are generally red or yellow, with black spots; some black, with red spots; others red, with white spots; and, lastly, some black with white or yellow spots. Of these about sixteen species are met with in the woods of Stathern and Barston, or other parts of the Vale, the most rare of which is the *Coccinella 16-guttata;* a variety of the common kind, or *7-punctata*, often occurs here, with an additional spot upon each elytra.

Ips Boleti. See Mersham's Entomologia Britannica, p. 59.

Elongated; brown, the shells crenated and furrowed. In Boletus. It is a rare insect, found at Muston.

Chrysomela halensis. Entomologia Britannica, 177.

Yellowish; the head and wing-cases green-gold; the antennæ and feet brownish. Frequent in meadows about Muston.

Chrysomela Tanaceti. Sys. Natur. 587.

This is a very common insect, about one third of an inch in length, rough, black, ovate, and punctuated; it is often found single upon ant-hills and in meadows; but, at particular times, they assemble in great abundance, and almost cover the ground for a considerable space, so that many thousands might be taken at once: this happens likewise to the *Coccinella 7-punctata* before mentioned, but not in this neighbourhood. On the coast of Suffolk it is not unfrequent to see them lie dead upon the beach very near the sea in prodigious numbers, probably caused by their flight over the water, to a distance from which they are unable to return; and so falling into it, they are drowned, and thrown upon the shore[1].

Chrysomela oleracea. Sys. Natur. 593.

This small blue shining insect is very common and destructive in gardens, and among turnips and plants of that kind: it is called by Farmers simply "The Fly," and is extremely injurious to the seed-leaves of the young plants; it leaps with great force and velocity: the spring is the more common season for it; but it infests gardens all the summer: a preventive which would be effectual, and not very expensive, is much to be desired: soot strewed upon the bed, and lime, are not sufficiently powerful.

The *Chrysomela nemorum* differs, in having a yellow border round the elytra.

It is almost equally destructive.

Bruchus granarius. Sys. Natur. 605.

In farm-yards and about corn-stacks early in the spring.

Curculio. Sys. Natur. 606.

Many small species of this genus are found here; but happily that pernicious one, the *Curculio granarius*, the Weevil or Boud, seldom haunts the granaries in this neighbourhood. Another species of the same genus, *Curculio lineatus*, may be seen in great plenty among grain of every kind, and at almost every part of the year; but, as it does not deposit its egg in any sort, no injury is sustained by its numbers; this is about one fifth of an inch long, the colour grey, the thorax having three paler lines marked upon it.

Attalabus. This is called by Fabricius *Clerus;* and the second species of that author, *Clerus dubius*, flies here, but not frequently; another species, hereafter described, is also found, but is very scarce.

Cerambyx moschatus. Sys. Natur. 627. The Goatchafer.

This insect smells strongly of musk: it is bright green, with a tinge of gold; the length of the antennæ is about one inch and an half, and the body an inch long: it haunts willows, and some other trees, in July and August.

Cerambyx meridianus, p. 630. also occurs, but rarely.

Leptura. The beautiful species of this genus, called *Leptura arietis* and *arcuata*, with the *florale (Calidium florale* of Fabricius), fly in the woods below Belvoir, with several other species of this and the last-mentioned genus.

Elater. Sys. Natur. 651.

This is distinguished from every other genus of insect by a power of springing upwards with considerable force when laid upon the back: many frequent this country; and some of them, as the *sanguineus* and *æneus*, are beautiful insects; as is the *Cupreus* of Fabricius, the elytra being half yellow and half copper-green, with pectinated black antennæ: it is common about Stathern.

Cicindela. Sys. Natur. 657.

The *Cicindela campestris*, a common, but beautiful insect, flies here early in the spring: it is a gold-green, with silver-white spots; the length about half an inch.

Dytiscus: the Water-beetle. Sys. Nat. 664.

One of our largest insects is the *Dytiscus marginatus*, common in the pools of this country, with many other species of *Dytiscus*, a genus which agree in form, and vary in size more than most others.

Carabus. Sys. Natur. 631.

The *Carabi* are the most common of this class of insects; they are called Ground-beetles; are most of them black with some fœtor; they are very swift, and very voracious. Forty species at least may be taken in and about the gardens of Belvoir Castle; of which the *coriaceus, granulatus, violaceus*, and *inquisitor*, occur most frequently of the large kind. It may not be uninteresting to collectors in this department of Natural History, to be informed that the large and beautiful species of this genus *Carabus Sycophanta*, the body violet colour, and the shells golden-green with longitudinal striæ, has been found alive in this country. By many it is considered as a doubtful native.

Meloe proscarabœus. Sys. Natur. p. 679.

This insect is large and slow; its wing-cases cover only half the abdomen, and it has no wings: it frequents warm hedges and pastures early in the spring; on being touched, there issues from the joints and sections of the body a bright red pellucid liquor. Scopoli says, that in the male insect the elytra are longer than the abdomen, but no such occur here.

Staphylinus. Sys. Natur. 683.

Many species of this genus fly in this country throughout the summer: they feed upon dead and putrid flesh; are long and slender; and the elytra cover about one third of the abdomen.

Staphylinus maxillosus: the largest species is frequent in every part of the Vale.

Staphylinus balteatus De Geer, called by Linné and Fabricius a variety of the former, or the Junior Insect, is sometimes seen upon dead bodies of sheep, horses, &c.; but is evidently a different species, in form as well as colour distinguished from the *maxillosus*.

Staphylinus rufus: sometimes seen in fungis.

Forficula: the Earwig

Forficula minor: the small Earwig, being about one third of the common size, frequents gardens in the spring.

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[1] "This Hasselquist saw happen to Locusts, a long-winged insect; yet Marshal, Norfolk Husbandry, can think that the next insect *(Chrysomela oleracea)* can fly from Siberia to Norfolk!" G. A.

To this short account of some species already described, may be added the three following, which have not been noticed: it would be easy to add many others if the limits of this work permitted.

Scarabœus obscurus:

Melolontha obscura .... according to Fabricius.

In size and shape it exactly resembles the *Scarabeus horticula*; but the elytra are a shining black, together with the thorax, and every other part of the insect: it seems to have been confounded with the *Horticola* by Entomologists, from which it differs in colour; nor is it found with it in gardens, or among fruit-trees, but generally flying single in open fields or meadows.

It is equally hairy with those of the *Melolontha* kind; its antennæ have 3 lamina; and the spines of its anterior tibia are two.

Attalabus ruficollis. *Clerus* Fabricii.

Niger, thorace rufo, elytris nigris striato-punctatis

habitat circa Muston, sed rarius.

It is five lines long, and the elytra one and a half broad; the thorax is red; the head, elytra, abdomen, and pectinated antennæ, shining black; the posterior palpi long and securiform, which constitute the character of the *Clerus* according to Fabricius.

Dytiscus perpusillus. *Hydrophilus* of Fabricius.

Niger, thorace lævi, elytris punctato-striatis.

This is the smallest insect of this class hitherto described. It is difficult to fix the genus, but the antennæ are perfoliate as in the *Hydrophili*, and the feet *Natatorii*; but it is not found in the water. It has been caught upon a sheet of white paper flying over a hot-bed in the spring: it is about the size of a mite *(Acanus siro)*, and the punctuation of the elytra cannot be distinguished by the naked eye: it is many degrees less than the *Staphylinus Boleti*, which is placed by Linné “ inter minima insecta.”

The other classes of insects will not so long detain us.

HEMIPTERA.

Gryllus bipunctatus. Sys. Natur. 693.

The small Spring Locust, covered by the long scutellum instead of wings: found about Belvoir Castle.

Gryllus verrucivorus.

The large Grasshopper with sword-form tail. About Stathern, Muston, and other places. It frequents hedges where hops grow.

Many species of *Grylli*, *Cicadæ*, and *Cimices*, fly in the gardens and plantations about Belvoir Castle.

Cicada. Sys. Natur. 704.

The *Cicada spumaria* is a small insect found in gardens, &c. involved in the frothy spume which proceeds from it. Of these insects it is difficult to number, much less describe the species, they are so nearly resembling each other: twelve varieties, or perhaps species, are found here, of which no discriminating character can be given.

Cicada bifasciata. A small neat species found in the Vale about Harby.

Notonecta. Sys. Natur. 712. The Boatfly.

The *Notonecta glauca*, the third variety of Scopoli, in his Entomologia carniolica, p. 119, is here very common; while the first or common Boatfly of Linné is seldom found.

Notonecta striata: many varieties in pools about Harby and Stathern.

Nepa. Sys. Natur. 713. Water Scopion. Ponds about Belvoir.

Cimex. The Bug.

The species of this genus fly in the wood opposite Barston and about Belvoir in great varieties, among which are several new ones; the Cimex linearis is seldom found except in a few ponds about Muston.

The *Aphides*, *Chermes*, and *Cocci*, are found in every part of the Vale in great variety.

The LEPIDOPTERA, or Butterflies and Moths, succeed these in the Linnean System; and no class has so much engaged the attention of the Entomologist: their number, beauty, and variety, are surprizing. Harris, in his English Aurelian, enumerates four hundred and fifteen: whether so many fly in the Vale of Belvoir is not easy to tell; but certainly many are there which he has not described; so that the whole number in the kingdom is much larger than in his work. The *Phalæna* alone have afforded Fabricius eleven hundred and eighty-nine species in his Mantissa Insectorum, 1787; and of these, especially the smaller kind, *Geometræ*, *Pyralides*, and *Tiniæ*, most are European insects, and a great number English. This is not the case with his *Papiliones*: of eight hundred and thirty-four Butterflies, not one fourth part are European; and only about fifty inhabit this kingdom, of which the greater part are found in and about the woods which reach from Stathern to Belvoir Castle, and the plantations about that mansion.

The *Sphinges*, called the Hawk, Elephant, and Humble-bee Moths, are more rare, but fly in Belvoir Gardens. The *Filipendulæ* and *Stellatarum* are common.

NEUROPTERA, or insects with nerved wings, form the next class, the number of which is comparatively small: a beautiful variety of the *Libellula Virgo* flies about the rivulets of this country, viz. “ Libellula Corpore viridi-cœruleo nitido, alis medio cœrulescentibus; basi et apice albis, margine immaculato,” Geoffry Insect. et Fabricii Syst. p. 425: with several other varieties of the *Virgo* and *Puella*.

Ephemera. Sys. Natur. 906. The May-fly. Day-fly. These insects, after living for the space of three years in their larva-state in the water, are said to finish the remainder of their life (their perfect or winged state) in one day. “ Volatiles factæ,” says Linné, “ brevissimo fruuntur gaudio, uno sæpe eodemque die, nuptias, puerperia, et exsequias celebrantes.” This, however, must not be understood quite literally: an *Ephemera*, which has not deposited its eggs, will live five or six days; and almost every one, two or three: the *Striata* and *Diptera* often survive a week: theirs is notwithstanding, in all probability, the shortest life of any winged insect of equal size.

Phryganea. The larva of these insects are called Case-worms, and are found abundantly in pools and ditches: they are a common bait for angling. Linné says, Swallows skim the pools for them: the species of this insect are here met with in great abundance.

Hemerobius perla. Sys. Nat. 910. A beautiful green four-winged insect with golden eyes, together with three other of the same genus, are caught in Stathern and Barston wood.

Raphidia ophiopsis. Sys. Nat. 916. A singular and scarce insect, haunts the bark of old oaks in the above woods: it is easily distinguished by the length and figure of its thorax, which is slender and cylindrical.

HYMENOPTERA, is a class of insects which have four wings, all membranaceous, and are furnished with a sting.

Ichneumon. A small insect resembling a slender Wasp.

The species of this genus are here, as indeed in almost every part of the kingdom, very numerous: these are the insects which deposit their eggs upon the larva of the Butterfly and Moth, where they are hatched, and the young sustained at the peril of the foster-parent, which commonly dies just upon its change into a chrysalis or pupa. Older Entomologists, not aware of this circumstance,

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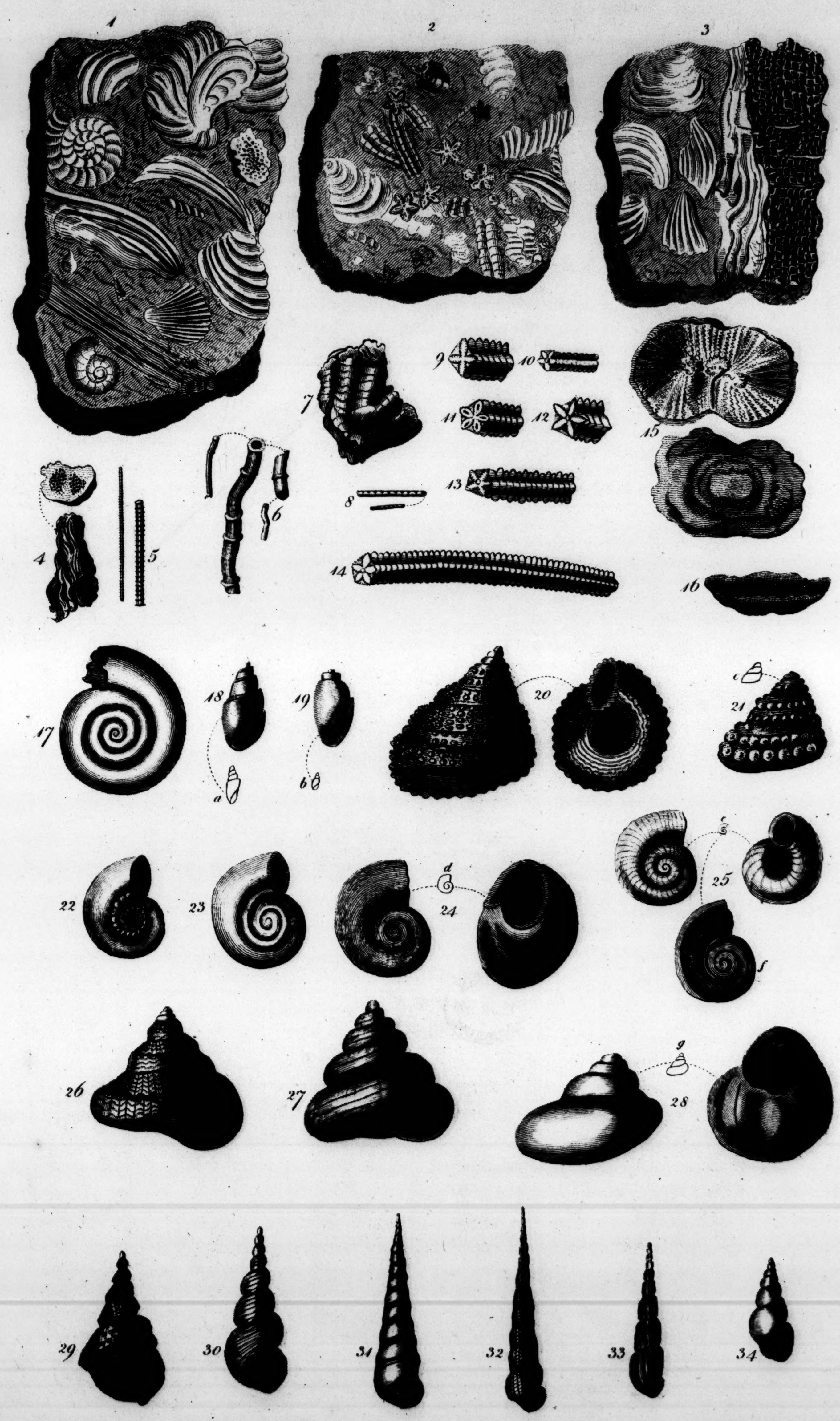
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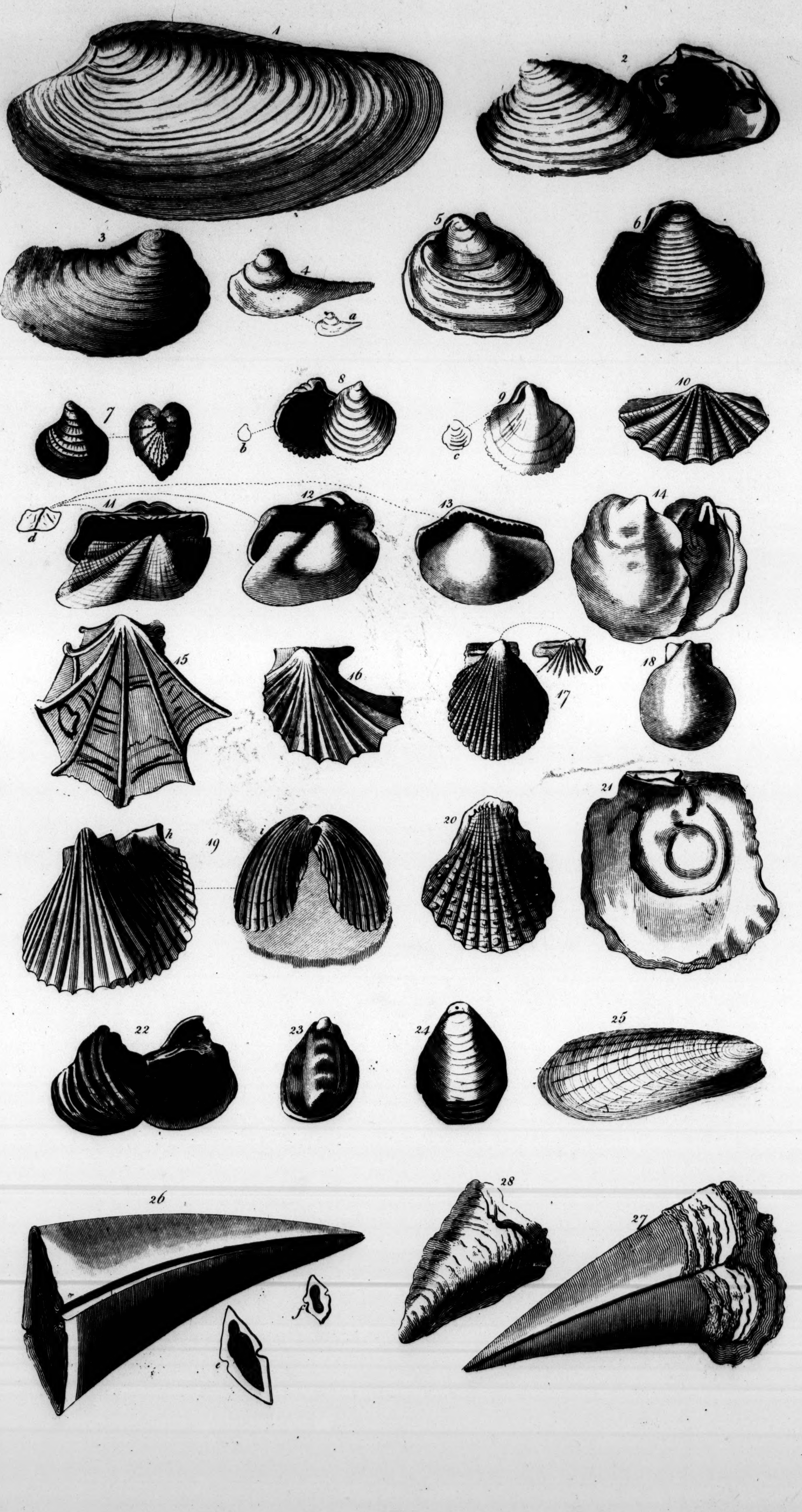

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supposed one kind of larva produced those very different insects, the *Ichneumon* and *Phalæna*. Goedart, finding this of the larva of the *Phalæna antiqua*, says, "Eruca mirificè propagans sobolem dicta mihi miranda, quandoquidem vel papilionem vel musicam gignit."

Chrysis. The Golden Wasp. Sys. Nat. 947.
One species of this genus, the *Ignita*, with a green thorax and golden abdomen, is very common. A very small, but equally beautiful species, not described (or not accurately), flies about the church and old walls of Stathern.

Vespa crabro. The Hornet. Great numbers in Barston wood.

Vespa rufa. At Stathern, or one nearly resembling it.

Apis. The Bee.
About twenty-four species may be caught in the woods below Belvoir-Hill, and the gardens and plantations about the Castle.

Formica. The Ant.
Formica Herculeana, *rufa*, *fusea*, *nigra*, *rubra* and *cæsyitum*, all occur about or near Belvoir. They are called,

1. The large Horse Ant.
2. The middle sized reddish Ant. Common Ant.
3. The pale brown Ant. Shining Ant.
4. The small black Ant.
5. The very small red Ant. In grass.
6. The Moss Ant, with two knots between the thorax and abdomen.

Mutilla formicaria; or rather, *Ichneumon apterus*. In Barston wood.

DIPTERA. Sys. Nat. p. 969.
Dipterous Insects are more particularly called Flies; of these Linné enumerates ten genera.

Œstrus. The Breese or Gadfly. Butler means this genus when he says,

"The Learned write, an Insect Breese
"Is but a mongrel prince of bees
"That falls before a storm on Cows,
"And stings the founders of his house,
"From whose corrupted flesh that Breed
"Of vermin did at first proceed."
Hudibras, Part III. Canto, II. l. 1.

They deposit their eggs in the ears, fauces, anus, and back of cattle, and are found over the whole kingdom; but the *Œstrus Bovis* is not very common in this part of it.

Tipula. Sys. Nat. 670.
A very common and numerous tribe of insects, found in every part of the Vale; one large and handsome species of which is not described by any author: it is of the size of the *Tipula rivosa*; but the wings are immaculate, and of a pale brown-gold colour; it is very scarce, but haunts a few places about Stathern in July and August.

Tipula pectinicornis breeds in rotten trees, but is not very common.

Musca. The Fly commonly so called.
Many species undescribed, and perhaps indiscriminate, will here occur to the Entomologist.

Tabanus. Sys. Natur. 1000.
The species *Bovinus*, *Autumnalis*, *Pluvialis*, and *Cæcutiens*, frequent the Vale, and are distinguished as most of this genus by their fasciated or punctuated eyes. The *Bovinus* is not very common.

Culex. The Gnat.
Culex ciliaris. Linné. Stathern, Harby, &c.
Culex annulatus. Mantissa Insectorum Fabricii, Tom. II. 363. At Muston.

Conops and *Asilus*. Various species in the woods about Belvoir.

Bombylius medius. Sparingly under the Hill.

Hippobosca ovina.
An insect which is an exception to this class, (having no wings, but otherwise agreeing with the winged *Hippobosca)*, is very common upon the back of sheep, adhering most tenaciously to the wool by its numerous small and acute claws.

APTERA. Insects without wings.
These are *Lepismæ*, *Poduræ*, *Pediculi*, *Pulices*, with each 6 feet.
Acari, *Phalangii*, *Araneæ*, each 8 feet.
Monoculi, *onisci*, each about 14 feet.
Scolopendræ and *Juli*, each many feet. One *Julus*, 240.
Nothing particular need be mentioned of these genera: the same species which are found in other counties will be met with here; but they are so imperfectly described, that it is very difficult, in many cases, to say if they be the individuals meant by authors or not.

VERMES. Syst. Nat. 1069.
Under this title Linné comprehends the following animals:

1. The *Intestina*, or Worms, properly so called, and Leeches.
2. *Mollusca*, certain marine animals of a soft, gelatinous nature, having arms or tentacles.
3. *Testacea*, Mollusca covered with shells. Vulgò shell-fish.
4. *Lithophyta*. Compound animals with calcareous habitations. Vulgò, Corals.

To which are appendaged,
Zoophyta. Compound animals, as it were, flowering (efflorescent) from a vegetable stem.

It will be immediately seen, that a very small number of these can be inhabitants of an inland country, where even fresh water is not very plentiful: each division, however, (except the *Lythophyta)* affords a few specimens.

Among the INTESTINA are,

Gordius aquaticus and *argillaceus*. In clay and waters above a clay soil, like a horse-hair; and vulgarly supposed to be actually hair animated.
Fasciola intestinalis. In the intestines of roach, &c.
Hirudo geometra. About Goadby in streams, and in the Devon.

Among the MOLLUSCA is only one genus.
Limax ater. In woods.
—— *maximus*. About Belvoir gardens.
—— *hyalinus*. In plants and mosses, pellucid, with four or five other species or varieties.

TESTACEA. Sys. Nat. 1100.
Land or fresh water shells are little prized by many collectors of natural curiosities; they have indeed little beauty, and their varieties are few; they are also brittle, many of them breaking with the slightest force, and are reckoned too common to merit attention: yet they are links in the great chain of being; many of them are curious, as affording a knowledge of their modes of life, which could not be obtained from Marine *Mollusca*; and, at least, one species in our fresh waters is scarce and curious.

BIVALVES.

Mya pictorum. Sys. Nat. 1112. In the Devon plentifully.
Tellina cornea. In ponds and ditches.
Mytilus anatinus. In the Devon and other streams.
Mytilus cygneus. Not immediately in the Vale, but lower down the Devon near its junction with the Trent.

UNIVALVES.

Nautilus.
The recent species of *Nautilus*, or *Cornu Ammonis*, hitherto found, are few and minute: those described by Linné are sea-shells; but Mr. Lightfoott, author of the Flora Scotica, found a small species in fresh water. There is one of this genus, and perhaps the same Mr. Lightfoot mentions, below Belvoir Castle, on the left hand in the way to

Redmile, in a pool where the bur-reed grows.

Turbo bidens. Sys. Nat. 1240. In woods about Belvoir.

Turbo perversus. In moss and old trees.
These two shells are remarked for the turning of the volutions in a different direction from the common Univalves; *anfractibus contrariis*.

Helix. The Snail.—viz.
Planorbis. In ponds, and river Devon.
Vortex. In ponds, not common.
Albella. Ant-hills and hedges.
Hortensis. Garden Snail.
Arbustorum. About Belvoir.
Vivipara. Ditches.
Zonaria. Ribband Snail, very common.
Stagnalis. Very large specimens at Goadby.
Putris. Ponds.
Auricularia and *Tentacularia*. Ponds.
Several varieties of these Snails, particularly the *Zonaria*, are found about Belvoir Castle.

The LYTHOPHYTA are all marine animals.

Zoophyta.

Spongia fluviatilis. A fragile, fetid, subramose Spunge, is found in a small rivulet about Bingham.

Spongia lacustris. Creeping, flat, fetid Spunge, plentiful in a little stream under the Bridge, and sparingly in the Devon about Croxton.

Tubularia campanulata. Monsieur Tremley's Polypus. See Adams on the Microscope, &c.
Upon duck-weed and the byssus in several ponds about Stathern.

Vorticella. Sys. Nat. 1318.
There are in several pools and ditches throughout the Vale of Belvoir many kinds of *Vorticella*, some answering to the brief descriptions of Linné, others varying from them. It is difficult to state the kinds or numbers; but the lover of microscopical researches need not fear a want of objects for his amusement.

Hydra. The above observation applies also to this genus.

Volvox Globater. A common microscopical animalcule.

Chaos. Lin. Sys. 1326.
Under this name Linné has comprehended all those animalcula of indeterminate or changeable figure, found in vinegar, paste, water, and various infusions of grain, hay, and herbs; they can scarcely claim a place in local history; and it will be sufficient to observe, that they may be procured in the neighbourhood (as perhaps in all other places) in great variety and abundance.

VEGETABLES.

MONANDRIA.

Hippuris vulgaris. Mare's Tail. In the Devon.

DIANDRIA.

Veronica Chamœdrys. Wild Germander. Knipton Pastures, Muston Gorse.

Pingucula vulgaris. Butterwort.
In low and boggy ground about Knipton by the sides of the Devon, but sparingly.

Circœa lutetiana. Enchanters Nightshade. In Stathern wood.

TRIANDRIA.

Valeriana officinalis. Wild Valerian.
Under the hill at Goadby, Piper's Hole, Devon side.

Iris fœtidissima. Stinking Iris.
In a farm-yard at Stathern near the Church; by the common pasture-gate at Eastwell.

Nardus stricta. Mat-Grass.
In Knipton Pasture, and about Belvoir.

Sanguisorba officinalis. Burnet Saxafrage.
In several meadows between Muston and Bottesford: probably at first culvitated, but it is now in no great esteem.

Alchemilla vulgaris. Ladies Mantle. About Stathern.

Sagina erecta. Upright Pearlwort.
Upon the declivity of Belvoir Hill, about the Warren.

PENTANDRIA.

Lithospermum officinale. Gromwell.
At Muston, in the road from the Church towards Grantham.

Symphytum officinale. Comfrey. Muston, by the Devon.

Menyanthes trifoliata. Buckbean.
Between Stathern Town and the wood—Knipton.

Lysimachia nummularia. Creeping Moneywort.
By ditches and moist banks, at Langar, Coulston Bassett, &c.

——— *tenella*. Purple Moneywort, or Pimpernel.
By Devon side at Knipton.

Verbascum nigrum. Black Mullein. At Stanton.

Vinca minor. Lesser Periwinkle. At Muston.

—— *major*. Greater Periwinkle.
At Woolsthorpe on several walls in the street.

Datura Stramonium. Thorny Apple.
In several meadows about Belvoir Castle, but probably from seed which originated in the gardens.

Solanum dulcamara. Woody Nightshade.
Common about watery places. When this plant lies in the water, as it frequently does, radical fibres in great numbers will issue from the stem to the length of many yards, all which take root in the ground when the water dries away; hence the extreme difficulty of eradicating the plant.

Campanula glomerata. Lesser Canterbury Bells.
About Stathern Hill side; more plentiful at Harston and Woolsthorpe.

——— *hybrida*. Corn Bell Flower. Sparingly at Woolsthorpe.

Rhamnus Catharticus. Purging Buckthorn.
In Muston Gorse. but not common.

——— *frangula*. Berry-bearing Alder.
At Woolsthorpe, Knipton, Stathern.

Ribes rubrum. Small Red Currants.
Among the plantations about Belvoir; the fruit about half the common size, pleasant, but very acid.

Gentiana Amorella. Autumnal Gentian.
In the pastures between Stathern and Plungar.

Sanicula Europœa. Common Sanicle. At Croxton.

Sison amomum. Field Honey-wort, or Amomum.
At Stathern by the sides of the Southern inclosures; the seed warm and aromatic.

Bunium Bulbocastanum. Kipper-nut. Earth-nut.
In great plenty in most parts of the Vale.

Phellandrium aquaticum. Water Hemlock.
In the Devon, about Bottesford and Stanton.

Scandix odorata. Sweet Cicely.
About Belvoir; but it may be suspected to have sprung from the gardens.

Pastinaca sylvestris. Wild Parsnip.
Plentifully at Stathern; the root six inches long, and very sweet.

Smyrnium olusatrum. Alexanders.
In the Nottinghamshire part of the Vale, about Bingham, &c. This plant is cultivated as Celery; but the seed will often lie in the ground two and three years before it vegetates.

Pimpinella major. Greater Pimpinell.
In the Southern part of the Vale below and about Piper's Hole, Claxton, &c.

Ægopodium Podagraria. Goutweed, &c. In gardens at Stathern, &c.

Vibernum Lantana. Mealy-tree. Stathern.

——— *Opulus.* Water Elder. Barston wood.

Sambucus Ebulus. Dwarf Elder. Belvoir Castle stables.

Parnassia palustris. Grass of Parnassus.

In all the tufty pastures and bogs by the Devon side.

Linum usitatissimum. Flax.

Among Corn at Muston, Woolsthorpe, Eastwell, &c.

——— *catharticum.* Purging Flax. In meadows, &c.

HEXANDRIA.

Acorus calamus. Sweet Cane. *Calamus aromaticus.*

Not a native of the Vale, but planted in the Devon at Muston, where, as it increases, it will be esteemed indigenous. This observation applies to many plants in the kingdom, and particularly several scarce ones about Oxford, where former Botanists have placed them.

Juncus bulbosus. Bulbose Rush. Muston. Bottesford.

OCTANDRIA.

Epilobium tetragonum. Square Willow Herb.

Sides of springs about Knipton.

Daphne Laureola. Spurge Laurel.

Stathern Wood. Muston Gorse. About Langar.

Polygonum amphibium. Amphibious Persicaria.

In and near the watery places about Plungar and Barston.

——— *hydropiper.* Water Pepper. Arsmart.

About Muston in ponds.

DECANDRIA.

Saxifraga tridactylites. Rue-leaved Saxafrage.

On thatch, walls, and old buildings.

——— *granulata.* White Saxafrage. About Belvoir.

Saponaria officinalis. Sopewort.

In the hedges of Harby about the town.

Silene nutans. Nottingham Catchfly.

In and about Nottingham, especially the Castle, this plant grows in great abundance. It is now at Stathern from seed scattered there.

Stellaria gramminea. α. β. γ. Hudson's Flora.

All these varieties in the hedges or turfly pastures.

Arenaria trinervia. Plantain-leaved Sandwort.

On the hills where the plantations are round Belvoir Castle.

——— *rubra* and β. *media.* Spurry. In ploughed fields.

Oxalis acetosella. Wood Sorrel. Croxton Park.

Cerastium semidecandrium. Least Mouse-ear Chickweed.

In old walls and dry places about Stathern.

——— *arvense.* Corn Mouse-ear Chickweed. At Woolsthorpe.

——— *aquaticum.* Water Mouse-ear Chickweed. By the Devon. In hedges about Muston.

Spergula arvensis.

——— *pentandria.* Corn Spurry.

Both in the lighter grounds in the Vale.

ICOSANDRIA.

Prunus Padus. Bird's Cherry. In Belvoir Plantations.

Spirea filipendula. Common Dropwort.

About Knipton, Waltham on the Wolds, &c.

Rosa villosa. Apple Rose. Stathern.

Rubus idæus. Raspberry.

About Belvoir in the deepest part of the Wilderness.

Rubus cæsius. Dewberry.

In great quantity about Coulston-Basset.

Fragaria vesca. Strawberry. About Belvoir,

——— *sterilis.* In Stathern Wood.

Potentilla repens. β. Hudson's Flora. Large Cinquefoil.

At Stathern in the pasture below the Hill.

POLYANDRIA.

Tilia Europœa. Lime Tree. About Belvoir, &c.

Cistus Helianthemum. Little Sun-flower.

On the banks about Croxton.

Nymphœa lutea. Yellow Water Lily. In the Devon about Stanton.

Anemone lutea. Wood Anemone.

At Piper's Hole. In Croxton Park.

Ranunculus flammula. Spear Crowfoot.

——— *lingua.* Small Spear.

——— *repens.* Creeping.

——— *bulbosus.* Bulbous.

——— *acris.* Upright.

——— *sceleratus.* Marsh.

——— *auricomus.* Wood.

——— *parviflorus.* Small-flowered.

——— *arvensis.* Corn.

——— *hederaceus.* Ivy-leaved. And

——— *aquaticus.* Water Crowfoot.

These are all the species of Rananculus mentioned by English Botanists. They are all found in the Vale of Belvoir, in more or less plenty. The *parviflorus* on dray walls at Muston; the *flammula* in the Devon.

Ficaria. Hudson. *Ranunculus Ficaria.* Linné. Pilewort.

Common in the Vale.

DIDYNAMIA.

Gynospermia.

Nepeta cataria. Cat Mint.

About Muston, in the way to Bennington Grange.

Mentha aquatica. Water. In Ditches.

——— *hirsuta.* Hairy. By hedge-sides.

——— *rubra.* Red. Stathern, &c.

——— *arvensis.* Corn Mint. In ploughed fields.

——— *pulegium.* Pennyroyal. Scarce.

Betonica officinalis. Wood Betony. Belvoir and Woolsthorpe.

Ballota alba. White Ballote.

A variety of the Black. It grows in Stathern, and sparingly at Muston.

Leonurus cardiaca. Motherwort.

Not a native of the Vale, but now about Stathern from seed brought from Cove, near Beccles, in Suffolk.

Clinopodium vulgare. Wild Basil. On the Hill above Barston Wood.

Prunella vulgaris, flore rubro. Sef-heal with a red flower.

Hill above Harby.

Angiospermia.

Antirrhinum elatine. Sharp-pointed Toad-flax.

——— *spurium.* Round-leaved Toad-flax.

Both between Bottesford and Muston, in corn-fields.

Scrophularia modosa. Figwort. In hedges about Croxton.

——— *aquatica.* Water Betony. Muston, &c,

Tetradynamia.

Lepidium latifolium. Broad-leaved Pepperwort.

At Muston, brought from Aldborough in Suffolk.

Thlaspi campestre. Mithridate Mustard.

Above Harby. At Piper's Hole. Goadby.

——— *arvense.* Broad-pod Treacle Mustard.

At Stathern. Seeds from Skillington.

Cochlearia coronopus. Swine's Scurvygrass. In path-ways and yards.

Erysimum barbarea. Winter Cresse.
Flore pleno at Muston.

Arabis thaliana. Wall Cresse. Sandy banks in the spring.

Sysimbrium amphibium. α.
β. *aquaticum.*
γ. *terrestre.*
Varieties of Water Radish. At Langar.

Sinapis nigra. Black or common Mustard.
——— *alba.* White.
——— *arvensis.* Wild or Charlock.
All these in the corn-fields of the Vale.

MONODELPHIA.

Geranium cicutarium. Hemlock Cranesbill.
——— *moschatum.* Musk Cranesbill.
——— *pratense.* Meadow Cranesbill.
——— *molle.* α. and β. Common soft Cranesbill.
——— *lucidum.* Shining Cranesbill.
——— *dissectum.* Jagged Cranesbill.
——— *robertianum.* Stinking Cranesbill.
——— β. Saxatile.
The two first species are scarce in the Vale; the fifth was brought from Matlock, and is scattered about Stathern; the variety β. of the *robertianum* from Orford Beach, in Suffolk.

Malva alcea. Vervain Mallow. Harby, Belvoir, &c.

DIADELPHIA.

Polygala vulgaris. Milkwort.
Three varieties, blue, red, and white, are here common.

Spartium scoparium. Broom. About Claxton, but very scarce.

Genista anglica. Pettywhin. Sparingly about Goadby.

Anthyllus vulneraria. Kidney Vetch.
At Knipton, Muston, Allington, &c.

Orobus tuberosus. Heath pea.
In the pastures about Claxton and Goadby.

Lathyrus Nyssolia. Crimson Grass Vetch.
Plentifully in a little meadow at Muston in the way to Bottesford: very sparingly in any other place.

Ervum tetraspermum. Smooth Tare.
——— *hirsutum.* Hairy Tale.
Both common at Muston, Bottesford, &c.

Ornithopus perpusillus. Birdsfoot.
Scarce, in the dry hills about Croxton.

Hedysarum onobrychis. Saintfoin.
At Muston, in a meadow called Saintfoin.

Astragulus glycyphyllos. Wild Liquorice. At Piper's Hole, sparingly.

Trifolium melilotus. Melitot Trefoil. Common.
——— *repens.* White Clover. In Meadows, &c.
——— *pratense.* Purple Honeysuckle. Perennial.
——— γ. Larger annual or biennial.
——— *arvense.* Hare's Foot. At Bottesford.
——— *striatum.* Knotted. At Bottesford.
——— *subterraneum.* Dwarf. Now at Muston.
Brought from Bury in Suffolk.
——— *fragiferum.* Strawberry. In wet pastures.
——— *agrarium.* Great Hop Trefoil. } In pastures.
——— *procumbens.* Small Hop. }

Lotus corniculatus. var. γ. Large-flowered Lotus.
In the boggy parts of the river Devon, and about Harston.

Medicago polymorpha. Heart Medick. Snail Trefoil.
Now at Muston, brought from the banks of the Cam.

POLYADELPHIA.

Hypericum humifusum. Trailing St. John's Wort.
Very sparingly about Woolsthorpe by the river.
——— *perforatum.* Common St. John's Wort.
——— *hirsutum.* Hairy.
——— *quadrangulum.* St. Peter's Wort.
The three last upon the hill above Harby, Stathern, &c.

SYNGENESIA.

Tragopogon pratense. Yellow Goatsbeard. In Pastures.

Lactuca virosa. Stinking Lettuce. Barston Wood.

Picris echioides. Rough Picris. Bottesford, Muston.

Serratula tinctorea. Sawwort. In Stathern and Harby Pastures.

Carduus heterophyllus. Gentle Thistle. At Knipton, in the bogs.
——— *eriophorum.* Globe Thistle.
About Belvoir, and all the way to Stathern, &c.
——— *acaulis.* Dwarf Thistle.
At Croxton in the way to Skillington.

Carlina vulgaris. Wild Carline.
About Belvoir Hill and the pastures below.

Bidens tripartita. Trifid Hemp Agrimony.
In the road from Belvoir Castle to Croxton. At Muston.

Tanacetum vulgare. Tansy.
Hills above Barston, Harby, &c.—*Foliis crispis.*

Gnaphalium dioicum. Mountain Cudweed.
In the road from Croxton to Skillington, with a beautiful pale red flower.
——— *sylvaticum.* Upright Cudweed.
In a hedge near Waltham, one mile from the town on the left hand going to Grantham.
——— *uliginosum.* Marsh Cudweed.
Common in all the Vale.

Erigeron acre. Blue Erigeron.
Sparingly beyond Langar in the road to Nottingham.

Tussilago Petasites. Great Colt's-foot, or Butterbur.
——— *hybrida.* Stalked Colt's foot, or Butterbur.
The first of these plants is very common in most parts of this kingdom; the latter is very scarce, and is particularly sought for in this county; it grows with the first species along the banks of the Devon; and most plentifully at Knipton and Muston. They can only be distinguished when in flower: the latter is then often more than two feet high; the former eight or nine inches; they have besides the specific distinction mentioned by Botanists.

Aster Tripolium. Sea Starwort.
This plant, as may be gathered from its name, cannot be a native of the Vale of Belvoir: it has been brought from the Coast of Suffolk, and planted there, where, though the soil is very different, it flourishes much, and flowers about November[1], a little later than the common Asters of the garden.

Inula helenium. Elecampane.
About the Devon side, but probably planted there.
——— *pulicaria.* Lesser Elecampane.
Scattered about Muston from seed brought from Gillingham, near Beccles, in Suffolk.

Achillea ptarmica. Sneeze-wort Yarrow.
In and about Goadby and Eastwell.

Viola tricolor. Pansy Violet, or Heart's-ease.
A very large variety, like that cultivated in gardens, is found in some enclosures at Woolsthorpe.

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[1] Botanists carry seeds and plants from one country and soil to another; some for fun (as Dr. Lort threw a Roman coin at top of Stonehenge). Hence the propriety of making an early Flora. Hence it is that former Botanists are not blameable for not mentioning plants that may be common by and by. G. A.

GYNANDRIA.

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Orchis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Orchis.
At Wolsthorpe, by the river Devon, sparingly.

—— *mascula.* Male Orchis.
In Stathern Wood. Piper's Hole.

—— *morio.* Female Orchis. Common in pastures. Either of these Orchis may be used in making Salep.

—— *ustulata.* Dwarf Orchis.
Very scarce, but found beyond Bingham by the Trent side.

—— *latifolia.* Broad-leaved Orchis.
—— *maculata.* Spotted Orchis.
These two common in moist meadows.

—— *conopsea.* Sweet or Musk Orchis.
Scarce, but found about Goadby and Eastwell.

Ophrys ovata. Twayblade.
In Belvoir Plantations next Woolsthorpe.

Serapias latifolia. Helleborine.
In a plantation below Belvoir Castle.

MONOECIA.

Zannichellia palustris. In pools about Stathern, &c.

Chara vulgaris. Common Chara. Ponds at Eastwell.

Lemna trisulca. Ivy-leaf duck's-meat. Ponds at Eastwell.

Typha angustifolia. Lesser Reed Mace.
In a pool beyond Barrowby in the road to Grantham.

Sparganium erectum. Great Burreed.
In the Devon at Bottesford and Stanton.

Carex Dioica. Male and Female Carex, or Cyperus Grass.

—— *pulicaris.* Flea. Both in Knipton by the Devon.

—— *paniculata.* In turfty places by the Devon.
—— *flava.* Yellow Carex at Woolsthorpe.
—— *pilulifera.* Round-head Carex. Woolsthorpe.
—— *sylvatica.* Wood Carex, in Stathern Wood.
—— *acuta.* Curtis, Flora Londinensis.
—— *gracilis.* Curtis.
These, with about twelve more species, are found in the Vale, principally about the Devon, at Knipton and Woolsthorpe.

Betula alba. Birch Tree. Not very common.

—— *alnus.* Alder.

Poterium sanguisorba. Burnet. Hills about Woolsthorpe.

Fagus Castanea. Chesnut. In Croxton Park.

Carpinus Betulus. Horn Beam.

DIOECIA.

Salix pentandria. Sweet shining Willow.
At Eastwell, along the Brook, but probably planted there.

Viscum album. White Missletoe.
On apple-trees, but not common.

Tamus communis. Black Briony.

Brionia alba. White Briony.
Both in hedges, but neither very frequent.

POLYGAMIA.

Callitriche vernalis. } Water Starwort.
β. *autumnalis.* }
In ditches about Langar, &c.

Valantia crutiata. Crosswort.
Piper's Hole. Hill above Barston Wood.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

Filices.

Asplenium scolopendrium. Harts-tongue.
A variety with laciniated leaves in the gardens at Belvoir Castle.

—— *trichomanes.* Maiden-hair.
Upon Stathern and other churches.

—— *Ruta-muraria.* Wall Rue. Muston Church, &c.

Acrostichum Thelypteris. Marsh Polypody. About Croxton Park.

Polypodium filix mas. Male Polypody.
filix femina. Female Polypody.
In Belvoir Plantations.

—— *aculeatum.* Prickly Polypody. About Granby.

MUSCI.

Phascum acaulon. Sides of moist hedges, Eastwell and Stathern.

Polytrichum nanum.
In the road from Croxton by the Park Wall.

Mnium palustre. In a bog at Knipton.

Bryum fontanum. Under Stathern Hill.

—— *extinctorium.* Extinguisher Moss.
On the wall near the entrance into Belvoir Castle.

—— *Hygrometricum.* By the Lime-kiln below Belvoir.

—— *serpillifolium.* Hudson, Flor. Ang. 492.
Several varieties in the gardens and plantations about Belvoir Castle.

Hypnum bryoides.
—— *taxifolium.*
—— *adiantoides.*
All in the moist plantations and hedge-sides about Woolsthorpe, &c.

—— *parietinum.* On the Hill between Belvoir and Stathern.

—— *dendroides.* In Knipton Wood by the Brook.

—— *alocuperoides.* Very large in Belvoir Plantations.

ALGÆ.

Jungermannia furcata. In the Plantations next the Warren at Belvoir.

Marchantia polymorpha.
In an old Lime-kiln below Belvoir Castle; it is the variety γ. of Hudson, and flowers yearly.

Lichen vernalis. Relhan, Flor. Cantabrigien. 423.
On the Park-wall at Croxton.
—— *incanus.* Relhan.
—— *canescens.* Dickson.
In walls and pales common.

—— *muscorum.* Relhan, 424, figure.
In the pastures of the Vale common.

—— *flavo-rubens.* On trunks of trees in Stathern Wood.

—— *gelidus.* On the Walls of Croxton Park.

—— *parellus.* Dyer's Lichen.
On the walls from Belvoir to Stathern.

—— *excavatus.* Relhan, 426. On dry hills in Harby Pastures.

—— *subimbricatas.* Relhan's figure, p. 427.
On Stathern Church and the walls in the Church-yard.

—— *physodes.* About Goadby Park, sparingly.

—— *nigrescens.* In Stathern Wood, but not frequent.

—— *calicaris et farinacens.* Relhan, 432.
In plantations about Belvoir.

—— *capreatus.* Stathern Wood; it seldom flowers there.

Lichenes scyphiferi.
Many varieties occur in the Vale of Belvoir; but they have the brown fructifications only; the scarlet kinds are very scarce.

Lichen hirtus.
In a plantation by the side of the Devon at Woolsthorpe.

Tremella Sabinæ. Dickson's Fasciculus.
This plant can scarcely be called a native of Great Britain, having yet been found only upon the Savin, which is a foreign shrub. It grows upon that in the greatest abundance at Muston, and appears principally in July and August.

Tremella auricula. Eared Tremella. Jew's Ears. In Elder in the Warren, between Belvoir and Stathern.

——— *albida.* Hudson, Flor. Ang. 565. In the Wood by the Devon's side at Woolsthorpe.

Byssus aurea. On the West walls of Belvoir Castle.

——— *Jolithus.* On a few quartzy stones in Belvoir Castle.

FUNGI.

AGARICS.

The Agarics are so numerous a genus of Fungi, and so liable to confusion through want of a proper specific knowledge, that, even with the help of plates, it is difficult sometimes to tell precisely what an Author means. The Flora Cantabrigiensis of Relhan, Hudson's Flora Anglica, Lightfoot's Flora Scotica, and a late publication by Mr. Bolton of Halifax, all afford assistance in this difficult part of Botany; but there are many Agarics in the Vale of Belvoir, and about the woods of Stathern and Barston, which are undescribed, though they can no more pass for varieties of any species hitherto defined, than any two of those species can be deemed varieties of each other. In this confusion, it will be sufficient to point out the great variety of these Fungi here met wit, without entering into particulars.

Boletus ignirarius. Touchwood.
——— *coriaceus.* Leathery Boletus.
——— *hepaticus.* Liver Boletus.
——— *squammosus.* Scaly Boletus.
——— *versicolor.* Striped Boletus.
——— *bovinus.* Brown and
——— *luteus.* Yellow Boletus.
All these are common in the woods and plantations.

——— *elegans.* Bolton's Fungi, Vol. II. 74. Sometimes found on apple-trees. Muston.

——— *albus.* In Stathern Wood, but scarce.

——— *nummularius.* On rotten wood in pastures about Belvoir.

Phallus impudicus.
In many of the plantations about Belvoir. At Denton.

Hydnum auriscalpum.
In the plantation of firs and oaks next the Castle.

Helvella clavata. Dickson, Fascic.
This curious species grows in the gardens below Belvoir Castle. A person who resided there entered it in his note-book several years since by the name of *Helvella gelatinosa.* It is a yellow subgelatinous Fungus, with a cap, but no lamella. Several grow together among rotten leaves and the perishing plants in September and October.

Peziza lentifera. On the ploughed land at Harby.

——— *punctata.* On horse-dung. Belvoir Hill.

——— *scutellata.*
On rotten wood in moist places. Eastwell.

——— *gracilis.* A new species.
The stalk is an inch high, and very slender; the cup about the size of half a pea hollowed; the colour brown, and the surface smooth, both within and without.

It grows in the small plantation on the right hand in going from Belvoir Castle to Blackberry-hill. Found in September.

——— *cochleata.* In Stathern Wood.

Clavaria ceralloides. Large Coral Clavaria.

——— *fastigiata.* Small Coral Clavaria.
These two Fungi are common; the first in the woods here; the second in the pastures; but, besides these, is a Clavaria on the hills, which cannot be called a variety of either. It is yellow, two inches high, the clubs issue from one root, but no where join above, nor are branched. Sometimes 30 grow together. It is not perhaps yet either figured or described.

Lycoperdon Bovista. Very large. In meadows, &c.
——— β. *echinatum.* Woods at Belvoir.
——— η. *excipuliforme.* In pastures.
——— *epidendrum.* On decayed stumps of trees.

Sphæria fraxinea. Relhan, Supplement, 34.
——— *maxima.*
Both in Stathern Wood.

——— *fragiforme.* Dickson.
On the decayed sticks from Yews.

——— *mammiformis.* Relhan, 472.
On willows at Stathern.

FOSSILS.

These may be considered as native or extraneous. Native Fossils are Earths, Salts, Metals, and Inflammables. Earths are calcareous, barytic, muriatic, argillaceous, and siliceous.

CALCAREOUS FOSSILS are the most numerous in the Vale of Belvoir; but native Calx has not been found there.

Spar is one of the most common of mineral bodies; it has not many varieties in this country: the principal are,

1. Masses of small crystalized pyramids without a column, upon limestone.
2. Small plated Spar, in the cavities of *Anomia.*
3. Small crystalized; in those and other petrifactions.
4. Common irregular debased Spar, every where with limestone.
5. Stalactical Spar, crumbly and light, from the arches in the entrance into Belvoir Castle.
6. Dull and soft Osteocolla, in a spring which run South of Stathern.
   It is pipy.
7. White opaque Spar, in small pieces scattered in various places, like *Gypsum,* and even striated as some varieties of that fossil.

Chalk is not found very pure in any part of the Vale; nodules at Stathern are white and fine, but are debased with a portion of Argill; not so much, however, as to render them marle.

Limestone, in various degrees of purity, over the whole Vale; pure, and without extraneous parts, at Croxton upon the Hill; grey, in small masses, with Statagmitæ, at Stathern; blue and hard in pieces intimately united with common building-stone; brown and coarse, with small *Entrochi,* at Croxton; and over the whole country with various extraneous bodies.

Marble, except in small pieces, scattered about the roads and ploughed land, is not discovered.

Gypsum is dug in several places in the Nottinghamshire part of the Vale, and masses are found in every part. The varieties are,

1. Common white striated.
2. White scaly.
3. Pale-red flaky.
4. Spar-like *Gypsum,* the *Glaciale* of Linné, in a peculiar kind of fossile Ammonite, found at Muston brick-kiln.

Selenite.
Ten-sided Selenite is found at Stathern in blue calcareous marle.

CALCAREOUS EARTH WITH CLAY; i. e. *Marle* of the calcareous kind; several varieties of this:

1. Fine, blue, soft, and unctuous, at Stathern.
2. Fine, hard, blue and stony, at Easthorpe, &c.
3. *Margodes,* with conchoidal fractures in nodules in clay, at Stathern.
4. Micaceous marle, at Stathern.
5. Slaty black marle, at Langar.

Almost all the clay in the country has a calcareous part; the dark clay much, but not sufficient to rank it in this genus.

Calcareous Iron Stones in small nodules are sometimes met with.

Barytes is not found here, except in some petrifactions, which, from their specific gravity, may be supposed to contain it; but they have not been sufficiently analyzed to determine their contents.

Muriatic Earths are not found.

Argillaceous Earths are not plentiful.

Pure clays are very scarce; but there are several varieties of the common kind, which contain much *Silex*, and some calcareous parts.

Coarse kinds of the *Ludus Helmontii* occur in several places.

Bole, of an indurated yellow kind, is found about Scalford, and in the road to Melton Mowbray; and a fine dusty calcareous red kind often lies in the cavities of the stony yellow, which is not calcareous.

Mica is only found in the masses of granite (which themselves are not often met with) and in the Micaceous marle above mentioned.

Granite, composed chiefly of Mica and Quartz, is found in small pieces of a black kind about Stathern and Harby.

Silicious Stones are in few varieties.

Flint, in small pieces over the ploughed grounds, &c.

Single or *Shingel*, small fragments of worn quartz, about Knipton, in the gravel.

Jasper, of a dull kind, with red specks at Stathern, and a browner at Knipton.

Dendroides are found sometimes on the coarser silicious stones, but no fine ones.

They occur also on the calcareous.

Feltspar is only in granite.

Silicious Iron Stones are in small masses in the pits.

Sand Stone.

The building-stone of the Vale is principally taken from pits near Belvoir Castle; it is also dug in several places in the Vale, for walls and for repairing the roads: it is not of one kind, but none of the kinds are very good. A coarse angular, but irregular grit, in an argillaceous cement, is common to them all, but with more or less calcareous parts; a soft stone near Croxton has no calx; but many kinds are nearly compounded of grit and calcareous earth, with a small portion of Argil.

Stone is dug at Belvoir, Muston, Easthorpe, Normanton, Bottesford, and Redmile; in which places occur most of the petrifactions mentioned in the following pages.

Saline substances are seldom found here; the only solid one is an *Embryon Allum*, found in small scales, like Mica, in lumps of brown clay: it lies about ten feet deep, in the barn-yard belonging to the rectory at Stathern.

Salts are said to impregnate a few waters in this neighbourhood; but no analyzation has been made which can be depended upon.

The saline efflorescence, on walls by stables, and places of that kind, occurs here as in other countries: it is formed by two, three, and sometime more species of salt.

Inflammables in the Vale of Belvoir are of two species, *Coal* and *Pyrites*.

Coal of a soft kind was discovered at Woolsthorpe, but in no great quantity; besides this, there is found at Normanton, in the blue limestone stratum, a bituminous body, resembling Cannal-coal, of a conchoidal fracture and singular appearance, intermixed with a coarse white spar, in such manner as to give the whole a tessellated form: this fossil seems to originate in the vegetable kingdom, and Mr. Mounsey has traced it till it actually terminates in a matter evidently ligneous; immediately above the sparry compartments of this substance, lies a calcareous coarse stone, with variety of fossil bodies.

Pyrites, of an irregular shape, called, by Wallerius, *Pyrites*, of botryoide form, were found in sinking a well at Barston; they are of a brilliant pale yellow; which, like all other of this species of mineral, grew dull when long exposed to the air.

Metal, whether in substance or ore, has not been found in the Vale of Belvoir, except in the iron stones, which contain that species, though probably in no great quantity.

Petrifactions, in great numbers, and of many kinds, are found over all this country, and more particularly in the North part of the Vale, about Bottesford, Easthorpe, Muston, and Normanton.

Of these, the Rev. Mr. Mounsey has in his possession the greatest variety, and is continually making additions to it. The following are the principal genera which he has hitherto found; but the limits of this work will not admit an account of the numerous species comprehended under them.

Petrificata, Linné, Systema Naturæ, vol. III. 157.

Amphibolithus.

1. *Glossopetra sabulata, striata*, called by Luid, in his Lithophylaceum *Limaculum* and *Siliquastrum*; it resembles a black polished horse-leech. Found at Easthorpe. It is of a metallic black, and highly polished like those found at Pyrton-passage, but is a scarce fossil.

It is not of the kind figured in the Plate of Fossils, inserted under Burbach, in vol. IV. Plate LXXIII. p. 463, fig. 11. which is the *Glossopetra anceps*.

Helmintholithus.

This genus affords almost all the petrified bodies we know; they follow in the order of Linné.

1. ***Hammonites***, or ***Cornu Ammonis***. See the Burbach Plate, fig. 7. 8. and 15. And fig. 22. is certainly of this genus.

Species.

1. With a smooth back and obtuse.
2. With a furrowed back, the furrows equal.
3. With a furrowed back, the furrows bifid.
4. With an acute whole back, and flat disk.
5. With one furrow at the back, and the disk with ridges alternately shorter.
6. With a prominent ridge between two furrows.

This last is the common *Cornu Ammonis* of the country; the numbers are very great, and the variation of size astonishing: Da Costa mentions a yard in diameter as the largest extreme; and the size of a pea as the smallest. Whether any here exceed the former dimension is not certain; but many are so minute as to require the help of a magnifier to distinguish their volutions; and being put into a scale, which will turn readily with a fourth part of a grain, or indeed with much less, they scarely cause that side of the beam to preponderate: between these dimensions others are found in every gradation.

2. *Serpula*.

Small pieces of stone with serpula are found at Easthorpe and Muston; it is yet hollow, and about the size of large thread, and some much larger.

3. *Patella*.

Fossile limpets are very scarce; Mr. Mounsey has met with a small specimen at Normanton.

4. *Helix*.

In petrifactions the genus *Helix* is not to be distinguished from the Turbo, nor even the Trochus, as the mouth is mostly abraded; some species, which nearly resemble the recent kind of an oblong form, are found at Easthorpe and Normanton.

5. *Nerita.*

It is very doubtful, if any of the numerous Univalves hitherto found in this country answer the definition of this genus.

6. *Turbo.* See the Burbach Plate, fig. 3.

A numerous genus. Mr. Mounsey has at least twenty species, with many variations: the *Turbo terebra* of Linné, and one like the *Turbo acutangulus*, are among those which most nearly resemble the recent kinds.

They are found in several pits, but chiefly at Normanton, Easthorpe, and Muston.

7. *Trochus.* See the Burbach Plate, fig. 18.

Three or four varieties are defined with a tolerable degree of certainty, and not unlike the recent kinds; these are from Easthorpe pits, and minute; but *Trochi* are found of larger kind, though not so perfect.

8. *Buccinum.*

A small species of this genus at Muston and Sedgbrook; it is smooth, not umbilicated, and with seven volutions.

9. *Conus.*

One species of the division *Pyriformes.* South of Muston.

10. *Nautilus.*

The fossile *Nautilus* is found in great varieties of size, but not of form; a petrifaction, called by Da Costa *Ammonoides,* is also met with about Normanton; they do not materially differ, except in the size of the first volution, from the common *Cornu Ammonis:* these have the beautiful foliaceous appearance of the fossile in the Burbach Plate, fig. 13.

11. *Pinna.*

Petrifactions of *Pinna* are very scarce; a specimen of one or two have been found at Easthorpe and Normanton, with longitudinal striæ, but no spines.

12. *Mytilus.* Burbach Plate, fig. 5.

A slender Muscle, about the length of the *Mytius edulus,* is common in the stone at Muston; and a larger and less slender resembling a *Pholas;* they are also found very small upon a slaty limestone about Bennington and other places.

13. *Anomia.*

This genus occurs in the greatest numbers. Burbach Plate, fig. 2. *a.* is one species.

The species *Terebratula* is common.

The *Plicatella* is generally filled with a fine foliated spar, and is equally plentiful.

The *Angulata* is nore scarce, and is filled with earth.

Many variations, and perhaps species, are found in the pits ahout Stathern.

14. *Ostrea.*

Pectens. Burbach Plate, fig. 12.

This division of *Ostrea* affords several beautiful specimens, particularly one at Bottesford; it is elegantly striated with striæ alternately less and greater; the colour is a polished black-blue.

Other varieties are,

Pectens, quite plain and smooth.
——— striated longitudinally.
——— striated transversely.
——— ridged with vaulted spines.
——— ridged with broad ridges.
——— striated deeply within the valve.
——— faintly radiated, with few rays, &c.

Ostrea, properly so called, have fewer variations, except in size: there are many of this kind.

Gryphites, Beaked Oysters, vulgarly called Crow Stones, are found in great plenty over the Vale; they differ but little in form or size; this petrifaction is a compact spar, scaly, and fetid when struck. In some specimens the upper small valve will fall by a blow, and the spar, where the animal lodged, from the under valve, leaving impressions on both sides where the ligaments tied it to the shell. See the Burbach plate, fig. 16. for the larger or lower valve.

Gryphites have been found of a flinty matter, but not in this country.

15. *Arca*

Three small species; one resembling the *Arca nucleus* of Pennant, found at Easthorpe.

16. *Chama.*

These are scarce. Mr. Mounsey has one specimen.

17. *Spondylus.*

Several, and very perfect; they resemble in form the *Gæderopus,* but are without spines. Easthorpe.

18. *Venus.*

There are some small, which are scarcely petrifactions; others large, and of a sparry matter, the hinge being perfect, and of this genus; these shells most resemble the *Venus Erycina;* but the smaller specimens only differ in size from the *Venus Gallina.*

19. *Donax.*

A petrifaction, resembling the *Genus Donax* in the obtuse margin, is found at Foston Field; but the hinge is not visible.

20. *Cardium.* Burbach Plate, fig. 4. *a.* and *b.* are probably of this genus.

It affords a few specimens, one like the *Cardium edulis,* but much less.

21. *Tellina.* Burbach Plate, fig. 2. *b.* a *Tellin* of the *Cuneus* kind.

The greatest variety of Bivalves is found in this genus, viz.

1. Those smooth and nearly equilateral.
2. Furrowed or striated.
3. *a.* The sides unequal, or *Cunei.*
3. *b.* The ridges of these latter very deep and transverse.
4. Two very deep dents beneath the hinge, as figured (but not accurately) in the Lithophylacium Luidii.
5. Oblong, with the hinge at one end, and several other varieties.

Casts of Fossile *Cunei,* plain and striated, entirely of stony matter, with no remains of shell, are found at Knipton Brook, and many other places; some resemble the figure No, 17. of Burbach Plate.

These are the petrifactions of the Testaceous kind, which are more certain; many remain, which require further investigation.

22. *Madreporus.*

The *Porpita,* or Button-stone of Dr. Plott, is a scarce fossil in this country, but is found at Easthorpe. See Burbach Plate, fig. 9. *a. b.*

A variety not mentioned by Authors occurs with it, where one side is more irregular, but undivided; and the lamina on the other side radiated two ways, but with their extremities terminating in the middle of the coral.

Another *Madrepore* of the fasciculated kind is found about the countay, but not immediately in the Vale; as at Harlaxton, in Lincolnshire, it is of a kind called *Columella* by some authors, but is fasciculated.

Minute specimens of *Escharæ* are discovered on pieces of limestone scattered about the Mill-hill at Stathern; it is precisely like the *Eschara foliacea,* but less.

Other small coral, or petrifactions of Zoophytes, are met with, which cannot readily be referred to any known genus.

23. *Entrochus.* Burbach Plate, fig. 10. *c.*

The *Entrochi* of this country are few: they are found in a coarse calcareous stone, and principally

cipally at Croxton and Bottesford: they are small and smooth, and composed of a pure white opaque spar. At Bottesford they are mixed with the *Asteria*.

24. *Asteria.* See the Burbach Plate, fig. 10. *a.* and *b.*

25. *Stella columnaris.* Star Stones.

These are common at Knipton Brook and Bottesford; and found, but not so common, at other places in the Vale.

In the first, or *Asteria*, the *Stella* is more compound, and leaves a space in the centre: in the second, the points of the radii unite in the centre, and leave no space.

A variety, with only four radii, was found by Mr. Mounsey, but is very scarce.

26. *Belemnites.*

These conical fossils are in many places called thunder-stones: they are composed of a dense radiated fetid spar; they are found all over the Vale of various sizes, with or without a nucleus at the base.

PHYTOLITHUS *Lithoxylon.*

Petrified Wood is found at Easthorpe, Muston, and Sedgbrook, hard, spatose, and with evident fibrose texture: other specimens are crumbly and rotten.

2. *Rhizolithus.*

Petrified roots do not occur, unless the fibres mentioned under the article Sand-stone can be so denominated.

3. *Carpolithus.*

Resemblances of fruit, but of a very uncertain kind, are found at Easthorpe. Burbach Plate, fig. 6. is a *Carpolithus*, but not of the kind found here.

OSSA ANIMALIUM. Burbach Plate, fig. 19.

The bones found petrified in the pits at Bennington, *Orston*, and Easthorpe, can be referred to no certain kind, but are evidently osseous fossils, the external fibrose part and the central interstices plainly shewing their origin: they are probably different kinds of Vertebræ, nearly similar to those figured in Plate IX. of the Fossilia Hantoniensia.—A very large stone has been lately observed by Mr. Mounsey, which has the impressions of united vertebræ, with other separate bones, in considerable quantity; this stone lies under a post which supports a hovel, and cannot at present be particularly examined.

AN ACCOUNT of the STRATA of STONE and the FOSSIL BODIES found in the VALE of BELVOIR;

accompanied with THREE PLATES of the more curious PETRIFACTIONS, engraved from SPECIMENS in the Possession of the Reverend WILLIAM MOUNSEY, by whom they were collected, arranged, and described.

THE term FOSSIL admits a considerable latitude of interpretation; it means any kind of bodies dug out of the earth, and in this sense it is used by Woodward, including every metallic and mineral substance; and we yet say a "Collection of Fossils," without excluding from our idea any other than animal and vegetable substances. Linné, in his System, published in 1768, makes of fossil bodies only one division of the mineral kingdom; Minerals, properly so called, being one, and Rocks and Fossils the other two; in this sense Fossils were petrifactions, of which he made eight Genera, with many Species.

Mr. Mounsey, in his account of the admirable collection he had formed, uses the word Fossil nearly in this sense of petrifactions, including, however, with Woodward, shells found with no other changes than such as arises from brittleness and loss of colour, and some other bodies which help to compose the various contents of lime-stone pits in the Vale of Belvoir.

Having premised thus much, it is not necessary to class and methodize our subject as those who treat of this part of Natural History in a more general or more scientific method. The Plates consist of petrified bodies alone; and respecting the pits where these are found, their strata and the stone which forms them, with some other particulars equally curious and satisfactory to the Mineralogist and the Collector of Fossils, the account which Mr. Mounsey has himself written and communicated, leaves nothing more to be desired on these heads. This indeed he presented as a series of remarks intended for the basis of a Treatise on the Fossiology of the Vale: but, having given to it our full consideration, we are perfectly assured that no other introduction to the description of the particular bodies is necessary; that any enlargement we could make would be superfluous; and that any corrections or alterations (except of a few and most trivial inaccuracies in a composition not immediately intended for the press) must be sought with much care, and made with little advantage.

OF THE STRATA OF THE EARTH, &C. CONTAINING FOSSIL SHELLS IN THE VALE OF BELVOIR.

In that part of the Vale of Belvoir which lies in this county, stone is dug for various purposes; in some places it is sought for the use of builders, in others it is burned to lime; but in most (and with respect to some portion of it, in all) it serves for the repair of the roads and village causeways, &c.

The strata which form these beds of stone, of whatever thickness they may be, as from an inch to a foot, are uniformly horizontal, and in no place appear to dip or follow the direction of the ground; but this uniformity extends no further than to the position of the strata. At the depth of 12 feet in some places are found seven or eight regular beds of stone; other places afford two or three beds; and in many places no bed is to be found. In one pit I observed 11 strata, of which more than one third part was useful stone; between each stratum was blue-clay bind or clunch, an hard marle containing more calcareous than argillaceous matter; but the contents of one of these pits gives no certain information respecting the formation of the strata of another, even at the most inconsiderable distance; we can therefore depend upon no observations which are not made from an inspection of the pit immediately under our examination; in a few yards the variation becomes great. Some strata gradually decrease in thickness, and run out, when other strata arise as these terminate; but though the pits be unlike with respect to their contents, yet it is to be remarked that the strata are stronger or weaker in proportion as they widen or approach each other. They are said to approach when a fresh stratum arises in the intermediate space, and to widen when one gradually runs out, for the distance then becomes doubled. Where the stone is firm and compact, the stratum of it terminates in an edge; where it is more tender and brittle, it finishes in earthy knots, and shivers, and this is always found in strata very near the soil, where all regular appearance of stone entirely vanishes.

Not more dependance is there to be placed upon the continuance of any of the strata at a greater depth:

In this neighbourhood, about 40 years since, John duke of Rutland, with the expectation of finding coal, caused the earth to be bored to the depth of 213 feet, chiefly through a calcareous and argillaceous bind, intersected by nine or 10 strata of stone; and when they reached 169 feet about 14 inches of soft coal were met with. On higher ground they bored below the level of the other, till they had pierced 469 feet; not a tenth part of the various strata were stone, and no coal appeared, yet the distance was only two miles from the place of former trial; neither was there any proportion found in the two places, in those strata of alternate clay and stone, at any depth; so that, as is before remarked, one pit gave you very unsatisfactory information respecting the contents of another, though in its own vicinity, so that no judgment could be formed of the stone, coal, or other mineral bodies, which any untried spot was likely to produce.

Near the surface, the plough in a great measure indicates the nature of the beds below. When sand is there, a light arenaceous soil will of course be turned up; if the earthy-brown rock, so common in this neighbourhood, small irregular fragments, with shelly and petrified portions, will be discovered. Sometimes the asteriæ or star-stones are plentiful in the soil, loose and scattered among stony or earthy matters. In the brook at Bottesford (in the Vale), at about three feet depth under its bed, lies a rock, which is composed of little else than masses of these asteriæ; it is entirely calcareous, and when polished makes a beautiful marble. In the liberties of Normanton and Easthorpe, hamlets to Bottesford, the beds of stone are of a very different appearance and quality; and these beds are in some cases about two miles distant, in others not more than one mile.

In Normanton are found pits which yield alternate strata of clay, and a tolerably-hard pale-blue lime-stone. These run for seven or eight strata in a depth of about 10 feet; the weakest stratum of the stone about three inches, and the strongest nine. In all these beds are many petrified marine bodies; they are always found in greater numbers, and more perfect, in the lower strata. Sometimes very large bivalves lie detached from the rock, thick and strong, of sparry texture, and with bituminous smell, when abraded, or struck against each other. Some of these are perfect, some pressed almost flat, and in this latter case, the stone now so hard and solid was evidently in its former soft state, forced by pressure from these breaches made in the shell; and this case seems to have happened (whatever could be the means) prior to the formation of the rock, for they were there surrounded with clay, and lodged between two firm strata of stone, sufficient, judging from their present situation, to guard them from any violence or pressure. In those more perfect, and found in the lower beds, there are very beautiful crystallizations, white, transparent, and hexangular, when broken water gushes from the cavity, and the internal part then resembles a cavern or grotto-work in miniature, brilliant and irregular.

At the lower part of the pits, and in the centre of the rock itself, are to be found pieces of wood, sometimes petrified, but oftener become a substance of peculiar kind; the greater portion is like jet or finer coal, not so light as to swim in water, but it is polishable, and does not stain the fingers; it has nothing calcareous in it, and burns nearly as coal, with sulphureous smoke; of this one piece has been found near four feet long, seven inches broad, and two thick; its specific gravity 1.263. Not one homogeneous body, but a mass of contiguous small pieces without regular form, which are surrounded or held in by septa or thin flakes of a beautiful flesh-coloured substance of flinty texture, the specific gravity of which is 4.8, or near four times as heavy as the bituminous matter; neither is this calcareous [1], but it sparkles in the fire, and undergoes very little change of colour at the point of ignition.

At Easthorpe the stone (excluding the petrified bodies) is of dull earthy-brown colour, and increases greatly in quality the deeper it is found. When it appears, on low ground, near the surface, and especially near a small stream, it is weak, shivery, and indeed scarcely merits the epithet Rock; but in the higher grounds, at nine or ten feet depth only, it is 18 inches thick, and sufficiently compact and durable. This same rock is probably continued to Muston, about a mile distant, since it is there found of the same kind, and apparently in the same level, about three feet thick; all the earth above is a mixture of vegetable mould and blue clay, with here and there a thin stratum of shelly bodies, more frequently the gryphytis or crow-stone.

A part of this rock, or what seems at least of its substance, wears away, and becomes a soft earth on exposition to the weather, more particularly the frosts and thaws of winter; then it is that the shells also in part perish, but many are also detached from the stone, and are to be collected fine and perfect, and in such quantities that I have doubted whether they only, or every other matter composing the heterogeneous body of the rock, exceed in weight; to the eye they seem the principal portion.

The variation of the shelly bodies thus petrified or (in some cases) thus preserved without petrifaction, is as extraordinary as the variety of species. In the same spot are found the fossil *Nautilus*, known generally by the name of *Cornu Ammonis*, and particularly that variety which has on the back an elevated ridge between two furrows; of these have been seen specimens three feet in diameter, and with proportionable thickness, and others of the same external character, not weighing five grains, some so ponderous that it was difficult to convey them, and others so light that the weight was unperceived. There are likewise *Trochi* so minute that 12 of them, with some portion of earth within, have only weighed a single grain.

Of more than 100 species of fossil bodies, which Mr. Mounsey collected in this neighbourhood, 40 at least are the produce of his researches in this pit; and these, for the greater part, in so perfect a state, that if colour be excepted, they lose little by a comparison with the recent shells. This kind of petrifaction is doubtless the most numerous, but not the only one. There are some exuviæ of animals, exclusive of the testaceous class, as vertebræ of cetaceous fish, and coralloid bodies, madrepore, and some other genera.

The wood which is discovered in these places is either petrified or in a state of decay, and not, as some shells, preserved without alteration of substance; in both states the wood shows the grain and circular marks of its annual increase, and the knots also very distinctly. The rock where it is found is of such an heterogeneous nature, that several bodies in actual contact with each other have no resemblance in colour or substance; in one part is limestone; next, a black jaspery pebble, made smooth, and rounded by attrition; here a calcareous body, and there one on which acids have not the smallest effect. There is a composition of earth and clay, wood and pebbles, limestone and spar, with varieties of corallines and testaceous figures, which all together are formed into a tolerably hard and compact mass.

What is here termed the rock, is not one solid bed or floor of stone, but it consists of a vast number of shapeless and disproportioned blocks intimately connected. These blocks are sometimes 600 or 700 pounds weight, and sometimes not more than 20 or 30 pounds. Besides the irregular division of the blocks there are regular lines or seams which run parallel, and are generally from three to nine or ten feet asunder, and occasionally more than 20 feet. These are called by the workmen the South Seams, from their having always their direction North and South, or (as I observed) pointing to the needle with the greatest nicety. Other seams there are which run across in every direction, without any tendency to the formation of regular divisions. Under the beds of

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[1] Probably the substance here described is the Baroselinite or Ponderous Spar of Mineralogists.

stone,

stone, even at the bottom of the pit, are found stringy productions, evidently of vegetable origin; they ascend through the fissures and crevices, and it is very difficult to trace them to their termination, at what we might judge to be their root, or at the end next the surface of the soil, but they may be distinctly traced, and even taken out for two or three feet, though oftentimes not thicker than a hair, and always very rotten, tender, and friable, nor have they in any part the resemblance to vegetable fibres, except such as must have been for a long period in a state of total decay. When the strata are thus viewed, with these irregular cracks and regular seams, the horizontal divisions so accurately preserved, and the others, though chiefly with a tendency to be vertical, yet with every variation of obliquity, the mass appears to be tesselated in a curious manner.

When these blocks are long exposed to the weather, and washed frequently by the rain, then the petrified shells appear in every direction, and with every variation in size; some on the exterior side, others on the inner; some of them wrenched from their natural form, and turned from the hinge; in others that mark of the genus is laid bare, and becomes as distinct as in the recent specimens, the teeth elevated and acute, leaving no doubt of the characters; but others are again entirely closed, and between these are some opened in part, in a greater or less degree, whilst on the contrary no small numbers are flattened by pressure, which no longer exists, and heaped upon each other with the greatest confusion.

It is well known to the workmen that water insinuates itself through the different beds of clay, and the seams of the incumbent strata in a very short time, and these seams are thus filled with mud, making a space of about a quarter of an inch, though without any regularity, some being much less in width, and others exceeding that measure. By the perpetual dripping of the moisture in wet seasons, and the constant evaporation in dry and warm weather, the shells become exposed in these crevices, and are thus pitted and imperfect, while those in the opposite sides embedded in the solid rock undergo no alteration, but preserve their original shape, which while they are so situated no external circumstances are likely to affect.

The rock itself sometimes appears to have been broken by some convulsion of Nature, and, being so displaced, to be afterwards re-united. This breach, however occasioned, I have been able to trace through the middle of a petrifaction, and the junction of the parts has been completed by the intervention of sparry matter, but the two divided parts were seldom united again in the same direction, being generally wrenched aside in one place or the other.

There are various pits of stone in the Vale of Belvoir, many of them, in a great degree similar to these I have attempted to describe; others varied, but not so much as to require a particular description, the petrifactions in them not being found in either such numbers or varieties, though these which may be collected are equally as well preserved, and afford many fine specimens.

In a red-sand-stone upon the range of hills near Belvoir Castle, the shells dug out of the midst of the rocks are not petrified, but yet are firm and strong as in their recent state; what alteration they have suffered seems to be in loss of colour, and this is not universally the case. There has been found a specimen not only unchanged in substance, but having that beautiful purple polish within, which is so frequently seen in the foreign species of larger univalves. In other pits they are pale and brittle, but with no further change, being still testaceous, though much more tender than any fresh species.

The nearer these Fossils approach their rocky-bed the more they become assimilated to its substance, and when the body is actually sunk into it, there the petrifaction is complete. These are the more remarkable circumstances which arise in a general survey of the stone pits in this district.

FOSSILIA LEICESTRIENSIA:

OR,

PETRIFIED BODIES FOUND IN THE VALE OF BELVOIR.
FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE REV. WM. MOUNSEY;
WITH FIGURES OF THE PRINCIPAL SPECIES.

Petrified animals of the order *Mammalia* are seldom found in a state so perfect that an accurate judgment may be formed of the living species; nay, it is very probable that such species has not been yet discovered alive. We can therefore only form an indistinct idea of the animal to which these relicks once appertained, and as they are discovered in the same kind of stone, and in the same pits with petrified bodies, evidently marine, we may conclude that these were the bones of some cetaceous fish, which our Naturalists class in the order *Mammalia*. In Plate I. are figured many bones, some united, others distinct; they vary in size, and probably were not of the same origin. Among these are some which resemble the leg of some short thick quadrupede. See fig. 2, Plate VII. and other figures marked 2, of which it is very difficult to form a satisfactory conjecture.

No. 1, Plate VII. represents a mass of blue stone of calcareous kind, found at Orston under a third stratum, in a pit about eight or nine feet deep. The length of this block is three feet and a half, and its greatest breadth 18 inches; it contains many of the vertebræ and other bones of some animal; the osseous texture is preserved; a calcareous spar fills up the interstices of the bone; but the fibrous part, whether siliceous, or already saturated with some acid, does not ferment with the marine. The seven figures marked 2. are from the same block, but now detached. No. 3, in the same Plate, contains other bones of a smaller animal; and fig. 4, probably a leg, was found at Bennington in the same neighbourhood. The other figures marked 4, are also found at that place. Figures like these are engraved in the ninth Plate of Brander's Fossilia Hantoniensia, and are briefly mentioned by Dr. Solander as the vertebræ of some unknown species of fishes; how far that judgment may be correct, or how these bones, resembling the tibiæ of land animals, will admit of the same decision, we must not venture to determine.

In the Lythophylaceum Britannicum Luidii, are some ill-executed figures of animal remains under his class *Chylostea*, which resemble these vertebræ; and Dr. Woodward, in his Catalogues, has many varieties of different parts of Mammalia, but whether the cetaceous, or of any other order, cannot be determined, both from the want of figures, and from the great uncertainty which the question is involved in.

In the collection of the Rev. Mr. Turner, rector of Denton, in the vicinity of Belvoir Castle, are two blocks of stone, hard, but coarse, and of dull greyish colour; these, when in one mass, about four or five feet long and nearly two broad, were luckily split, and discovered the convex and concave skeleton of an animal; the bones were not much distorted from their natural position; they are completely petrified, and are become of the same nature with the stone itself. Conjecture is wearied by endeavours to determine the quadruped to which these remains once belonged; nor is it very improbable that they are all which in these climates can ever be seen of it.

Horns, of some animal of the order Pecora, and genus Bos, have been lately found at Bottesford; they are larger than those of any taurine species we are acquainted with, are widely extended, and of great strength; the texture firm, the surface smooth, and between the horns dark and polished.

Under the head *Amphibiolithus*, or, according to other Fossiologists, *Ichthyolithus*, are ranged certain parts of marine amphibia, among which one of the most common is the *Glossopetra*, or petrified teeth of the Shark; they vary somewhat in shape and size, but generally are in both like the common horse-leech. They are wrinkled on the surface, are of compact sparry texture, and of dark glaucous-green colour. They are called by some authors Limaculus. They are occasionally to be met with among the fossils of the Vale. See Plate VIII. fig. 16.

We now proceed to that order of fossil bodies named *Helmintholithus*, that is, petrifactions of any of those animals which come under the denomination *Vermes* (worms), of which the testacea afford by far the greater number, and of these are the principal part of such collections as are formed of fossils and petrifactions.

1. Helmintholithus Nautilites,

the petrified Spiral Nautilus, or *Cornu Ammonis*.

These are sufficiently common in many parts of the kingdom, and are of many varieties; but few of these variations are found in one pit, or in one neighbourhood. As has been observed, they are of almost every dimension, from two or three feet diameter to a one line. They are in general calcareous, and for the most part coarse and mixed with sand and clay; there are, nevertheless, many exceptions, which have a sparry texture and may be polished very highly.

The varieties in these pits are,

1. With the back *(ambitus)* entirely smooth. These have the exterior figure of the Nautilus; but whether their inward structure be concamerated is uncertain. See Plate VIII. fig. 20. Diameter of the larger seven inches.

2. The back furrowed; the furrows equal, neither the middle part nor border being prominent. This variety not only differs from the more common in the exterior character, but in the substance itself, being selenitical, at least so far as respects the matter which fills up the cellular divisions. Found in clay at Muston. They are small; an inch diameter, and under.

3. The back flatted, having the ridges on the face (the disk) carried through, and therefore the same in number over the whole petrifaction. One surface is very convex, the other plane, like some Helices. Small, one line and a half diameter.

4. The back furrowed with double furrows *(sulcis bifidis)*, and thus containing twice so many as the disk. Found in gravel. Size about two inches. Of this kind are many found by the banks of the Humber.

5. With a single furrow in the middle of the back. The surface with striæ alternately shorter. Found in the bed of the river at Bottesford. Small.

6. The back has a prominent middle ridge, between two furrows. This is the common kind, of which Mr. Mounsey has found almost every possible variation of dimension, from three feet diameter to one line. They are in vast numbers about the roads and highways; generally coarsely calcareous, but occasionally fair and sparry.

To these may be added the following:

A petrifaction, apparently a Nautilus (the *Nautilitis Lithophylaceum Luidii)*, with a prominent ridge at the back, and the surface with wave-like lines *(undulatim-striato)*. Size 18 lines diameter, with another Nautilitis of the same author (263), supposed a petrifaction of the Pearly Nautilus. It is a foot in diameter when large, but some only three inches. Neither of these are so distinctly marked as the foregoing.

When the petrified body is small, and (as it often happens) the aperture is invisible or imperfectly distinguished, it is extremely difficult to ascertain the genus of testacea to which it belongs. The three genera, *Trochus*, *Turbo*, and *Helix*, and, in small specimens, even *Conus* and *Murex* may be confounded; not to take into consideration that these appellations being given, and their character assigned from recent species, there will be found in the fossil shell something which, in a certain degree, varies from that character.

On this account it is that these names are given with much hesitation; and many collectors of either recent or fossil shells would doubtless remove a part of them into other genera.

Conus.

1. A Conus, with seven or eight volutions, having the lower borders acute. Length two lines. Plate VII. fig. 18. *a.* its natural size.

2. A pyriform shell. Conus? Smooth, with short obtuse spire. The whole sub-cylindrical. Size of the last. Plate VIII. fig. 19. *b.* natural size.

Trochus.

1. A studded Trochus. The volutions, with regular tubercles; resembles the *Trochus nodulosus* of the Hampshire fossils, but is less, and has less the form of the genus. Plate VIII. fig. 21. magnified; *c.* natural size.

2. A small Trochus, with longitudinal distant striæ; one line in length, and of the same breadth.

3. A Trochus, with the volutions striated transversely, and the larger striæ duplicate about one third of an inch.

4. An umbilicated Trochus, with acute volutions, decussately striate. One fourth of an inch size.

5. An obovate smooth Trochus *(Anfractibus per Carinam disjunctis)*. Very small.

6. A widely-umbilicated Trochus, with an acute spire, studded transversely. In the broader part an inch; length eight lines.

7. An umbilicated Trochus, with an acute spire. The volutions studded one way, and striated the other. Varies in size; some two inches. Plate VIII. fig. 20. natural size.

Turbo.

A. Those ovate or oblong.

1. A sub-triangular Turbo, with six volutions, studded and striated. Length eight; breadth six lines.

2. An ovate species, or ovato-oblong, varies from seven lines long to two. The volutions acutely raised in the middle; studded and striated.

Under the term *Turbinites* are described and figured several petrifactions, which resemble these in the Lithophylaceum before quoted. See Plate VIII. fig. 29.

3. An umbilicated Turbo, transversely striated, and decussated with numerous longitudinal oblique lines. Length 16 lines; breadth 16. See Plate VIII. fig. 26.

4. A small ovate Turbo, with sub-angular aperture *(Trochus ?)*, the spire transversely striated. Length three lines.

5. A Turbo smooth, umbilicated, sub-ovate. Long three lines; broad 2.

6. A rounded Turbo, sub-umbilicated, transversely striated, the umbilicus small, and longitudinal. Diameter three lines.

7. A Turbo sub-rotund, with six sub-striated volutions. Like the figures styled *Cochleæ clavicula productiore* of some authors, rather lengthened out. Plate VIII. fig. 27.

8. A small smooth Turbo, with cordate aperture; the spire short, the volutions sub-striated. Varies much. Plate VIII. fig. 24. *d.* natural size.

9. An umbilicated Turbo; sub-rotund, with four or five smooth volutions. Resembles some Helices. Plate VIII. fig. 28. *g.* natural size.

10. A smooth sub-umbilicated Turbo; roundish, with the volutions concave, and carinated. Diameter ten lines. Plate VIII. fig. 23.

11. A smooth umbilicated Turbo; roundish, with the volutions convex, and carinated. The carina acute. Diameter eight lines.

12. A roundish Turbo, having a single series of studs *(nodi)* in the first volution, and these only. Diameter ten lines; others less. Plate VIII. fig. 22.

13. A rounded umbilicated Turbo, with angular smooth volutions; the aperture round. Two lines diameter. Plate VIII. figure below fig. 25. *l.* natural size.

TURBO.

B. With very long spire.

These are the *Strombi* or *Needles* of some authors. They have in their form a strong resemblance to some recent species, but other exterior characters are different.

14. A long acute-angled Turbo, with double and carinated volutions. Length 10 lines; breadth two.

15. An obtuse-angled Turbo of the needle kind, longitudinally striated. Length from eight to nine lines.

16. A decussately-striated long Turbo, with rounded volutions, with strait striæ. Plate VIII. fig. 33. enlarged. The natural length four lines.

17. A Needle-Turbo, decussately striated. The volutions 12—14; the longitudinal striæ deep. Plate VIII. fig. 32.

18. A Turbo of this kind, but not so much produced. The volutions eight; the striæ transverse, and superficial. Plate VIII. fig. 30. but enlarged.

19. A Turbo *(duplicatus Linnæi)*, with 14 smooth carinated volutions. Length 18 lines; breadth five.

20. A smooth Turbo, with 12 14 volutions; more produced than 19, else resembling it. Plate VIII. fig. 31. enlarged. Length about nine lines.

HELIX.—The SNAIL.

1. An Helix, or Turbo; fragile, with lunar aperture, smooth spire, and six smooth volutions. Plate VIII. fig. 34.

2. A large Helix; ovate, ponderous; smooth, with six volutions. Perhaps a Turbo. Length 40 lines; breadth 44.

PATELLA.—LIMPET.

A small fossil shell, with the character of the Limpet; the margin very whole, and the top imperforated. The diameter from two to three lines.

SERPULA.—The WORM-SHELL.

Clusters of Serpula (the *Vermicularis* of Linné, but smaller than the fresh specimens) are frequently found, with more or less of the shelly exterior remaining in our blocks of stone. See Plate VIII. fig. 4. and the figure above, where they are cut transversely.

2. *Serpula lumbricalis?* Cylindrical. Varies much in dimension. See four figures in Plate VIII. No. 6.

3. Plate VIII. fig. 5. This has in the figure the appearance of an *Entrochus*. It is placed here with some hesitation. It is articulated, and the joints elevated. See two specimens fig. 5.

BIVALVE PETRIFACTIONS.

TELLINÆ.—CUNEI.

These in general have the form of the recent Tellens, but the joints cannot always be seen. The name of *Cunei* (wedges) is given from their shape. They incline to one side; the hinge not being in the middle.

1. A cuneiform Tellen, with coarse transverse striæ. The sulcated fossil *Cunei* of Da Costa, heavy, sparry. Vary much. Some 14 lines long and 21 broad.

2. A thick cuneiform Tellen, with deeper valves; else like No. 1. Length 20 lines; breadth 26.

3. An ovato-cuneiform Tellen, with transverse striæ. Length and breadth 19 lines and 29.

4. An ovato-cuneiform Tellen (a variety of three), larger. The striæ transverse.

5. A striated cuneiform Tellen, produced so as to approach the form of the Solen (razor-shell), but broader some than others. Proportion of breadth to length 54 to 24. Plate IX. fig. 3.

6. A Tellen, with recurved beak; wedge-form, with transverse striæ; the valves boat-shaped *(navicular)*. Two inches long; four to five broad. Plate IX. fig. 3.

7. An oblong wedge-form Tellen, compressed *(natibus elevatis)*. Plate IX. fig. 4. *a.* natural size.

8. A more ovate Tellen; smooth, with sub-rotund valves. An inch long; two broad.

9. Tellen? or perhaps *Cardium*. The same in the Lithophylaceum Luidii, fig. 774. *Musculites*.

10. A sub-orbicular Tellen? smooth, and gibbous *(natibus prominentibus altera majore)*. 15 lines to 12.

11. An ovato sub-rotund Tellen; striated with numerous transverse striæ *(natibus elevatis)*. Breadth 21; length 18 lines. Plate IX. fig. 6.

CARDIUM.

1. A small Cardium; striated, with many minute decussating striæ, longitudinal, and transverse. Breadth five lines.

2. A Cardium? with about 20 longitudinal striæ; resembles the Pecten, but appears of this genus. The striæ equal, and not alternately greater and less. Long 10 lines; broad 9.

3. Fragment of a Cardium; rugged, with vaulted squammæ *(Isocardium Linnœi)*. Breadth 26 lines.

DONAX.

Plate IX. fig. 7. Donax; sub-triangular, transversely furrowed. Perhaps a Venus. Diameter seven lines.

VENUS.

1. Varieties of the species *Gallina*, small, but resemble the recent shell. Klein, table X. fig. 50. Diameter two lines. Plate IX. fig. 8. *b.* natural size.

2. A sub-rotund Venus, transversely radiated with seven to eight radii. Shell thick. Breadth ten lines; length seven.

3. A small Venus, with longitudinal striæ, and three of four circular rays. Diameter five lines. Plate IX. fig. 9. *c.* natural size.

4. A smooth Venus, small; varies from three lines diameter to one.

CHAMA.

1. With longitudinal rugose ridges ten to twelve, and transverse striæ. Klein, table X. fig. 53. but his figure is larger, and more rugged. Varies from eight to five lines long, and from 15 to 9 broad. Plate IX. fig. 10.

ARCA.

1. With decussated striæ, remote and incurved beaks; has affinity with the *Arca Lactea*, 106 of the Hampshire fossils. Length three lines; breadth five. Plate IX. fig. 11. *d.* natural size.

2. An Arca, more smooth, with slight transverse striæ; the beaks approximating. This also like the *Arca Lactea*. Plate IX. fig. 12. *d.* natural size.

3. A small smooth Arca, of Tellen shape *(natibus approximatis)*. Long two lines; broad three. Plate IX. fig. 13. *d.* natural size.

SPONDYLUS.

Species uncertain; a *Gœdaropus?* Not thorny; unequally rugged; the rugæ irregular. It is not a petrifaction, but in a shelly state. Plate IX. fig. 14. natural size.

OSTREA.

A. Pectens.

1. A Pecten? angular, with elevated longitudinal ribs, irregularly and transversely striated. A curious and scarce fossil. The ribs run out into spines. Plate IX. fig. 15. natural size.

2. A Pecten, with unequal ears; the valves convex; the striæ alternately less; the form oblique. Diameter 15 lines. Plate IX. fig. 16.

3. A Pecten, with obsolete rays, and transverse striæ. Diameter 14 lines.

4. A smooth, or obsoletely-striated Pecten. Diameter about 15 lines.

5. A Pecten, like those frequently found both

fossil and recent. The striæ very numerous; one valve convex. Varies in diameter, 18 lines to 8. Plate IX. fig. 17.

6. A Pecten, found in shelly state frequently. *Pecten recondita;* Hampshire fossils. Diameter one inch.

7. Fragment of *Ostræa maxima*. Diameter three inches.

8. A striated Pecten, with equal ears obliquely ovate; the longitudinal striæ alternately greater. Diameter 24 lines, but varies much. The genus doubtful; the specimens very neat. Plate IX. fig. 19. and another represented open.

9. A Pecten? with sub-equal ears, and minute longitudinal striæ. Shell smooth; sides unequal. Found recent in America, and sold by the name of *Clams*.

10. A Pecten, with rays about 12; the scales imbricated. Plate IX. fig. 20.

11. A Pecten, with decussated striæ, and with small squamæ. Diameter five inches.

12. A rounded Pecten, smooth; large. Diameter four and five inches.

13. A smooth Pecten? equal eared. About 14 lines diameter. Plate IX. fig. 18.

14. A Pecten? varying in size. Character doubtful. Diameter three and four inches.

B.—OYSTERS.

15. A species resembling the *Edulis*, but more oblong and smoother. Long 32 lines; broad 20.

16. Another. Genus uncertain. Long 42 lines; broad 27.

Many valves are found which appear to belong to species of this genus, or that of Spondylus, one like the small red oyster, common in the West Indies, which adheres to coral, &c.; others have an hinge somewhat differing. See Plate IX. figs. 22 and 23.

17. The Gryphyte, or Crow-stone, a petrifaction common in many parts of this kingdom; here very perfect. Each valve and the contents in the state of compact spar are frequently to be met with. They often resemble in quality the Belemnite, and are bituminous. All are of calcareous substance. It is often considered as an Anomia.

18. The *Ostrea Ephippium*, the Glass or pellucid Oyster, is found preserved, and not much altered. Diameter 22 lines. Plate IX. fig. 21.

ANOMIA.

These are found in prodigious numbers, and often form a great part of the very substance of the rock. They are in general completely petrified.

1. An angulated Anomia; one of the least common. Plate IX. fig. 24.
2. *Anomia Plicatella.* Linnæi.
3. *Anomia Terebratule.* Linnæi.

In this genus the gradations in form and substance vary so insensibly, and the species or varieties so approach each other, that it is very difficult to give them any appropriate name, or indeed to describe them. They take the nature of the substance they are embedded in, and may be found of the purest spar, and of the coarsest stone; often friable; sometimes admitting polish. The species are not many, but the varieties numerous.

PHOLAS?

An oblong striated rugged Pholas? having the form of the Dactylus, with many longitudinal and transverse striæ. It is 28 lines broad, and about 12 long. Plate IX. fig. 25 to 28. also possibly a variety.

MYTILUS.

1. The petrified Muscle, most common here, resembles the *Edulis*, but is more narrow and smaller. It is about 26 lines in breadth, and about nine long.

2. Another species resembles a small recent one from the West Indies, but is somewhat narrower in proportion to its length. Dimensions three lines and four.

PINNA.

1. A fragment of fossil Pinna is frequently observed in the common stone of this country, but no character of the genus can be distinguished except the form. Plate IX. fig. 26.

2. Plate IX. fig. 27. a large fossil Pinna, nearly a foot in length, and at the broad termination 80 lines in width. *a.* and *f.* shews it intersected. It is seldom found perfect, and not often in a fossil state, but impressions of this or some species are to be seen in the common stone of the country.

ECHINITES.

1. Petrifactions of Echini are not so frequent in this district as in countries abounding with gravel. The *Echinus Spatagus* is the one here met with, and that only where there is a gravelly soil. None are to be traced in the building quarries or common stone of the vicinity.

BELEMNITES.

The *Tubulus Marinus* of Klein; Thunder-stone; *Nautilus Belemnita*. Found of various dimensions, always conic, but with greater or less proportion of length to the base, often filled with a *nucleus* at the greater termination; the substance sparry, but uniformly and strongly bituminous. They vary from seven or eight inches to so many lines in length. This is the *Nautilus Belemnita* of Linné, in the later editions of the Systema Naturæ.

ASTERIA.

The Asteria or Star-stone, so common in this district, are said to be portions of the Star-fish petrified; what species of that animal produced these joints may not be easily determined. They are figured in Plott's Oxfordshire, and are found, though very sparingly, on the Lincolnshire coast. They are either single stones, with star-like impressions on each side, or articulated masses, with numbers varying from two to 40, or upwards. See Plate VIII. fig. 11, 12, 13, 14.

These species vary in some respects. Fig. 14 the common kind; fig. 12 has the radii very acute; in fig. 13 one ray is more eminent.

Fig. 9 is a single variety with four radii, and these very perfect and regular.

Fig. 7 is a mass of ramified Asteria, or rather some part of the animal connected with them. It is a singular fossil, and very rarely to be found.

Fig. 8 appears to be Asteria formed like *Entrochi*. Very small.

MADREPORITES.

The *Madrepora Porpita, vulgò* Button-stone, is here to be collected in a perfectly fossil state, with the stria all preserved.

A singular variety, or perhaps species, occurs, Plate VIII. fig. 15. *Porpita duplicata*.

Branched white Coral *(Madrepora fascicularis?)* in small pieces are to be collected, but is not frequent.

To these may be added that Selenite *(Gypsum Selenites)* pellucid and crystallized is occasionally found in the Vale (at Stathern).

The *Ludus Helmontii*, a compound mass of clay and calx, with crystallized spar, and frequently with the *Cornu Ammonis*, or impressions of it, occurs in some places.

A bituminous fossil also occurs in the blue limestone at Bottesford. It is composed of various cells or compartments formed of Gypsum, or perhaps Barytes, and filled with tessulæ of Lithantrax resembling cannel coal. See Plate VIII. fig. 3. the right hand part of the mass. Fig. 2 gives some idea of the stone found at Bottesford with asteria rising in various directions; and fig. 1. a block of stone from Easthorpe pits, conveys some notion of the confused assemblage of shells, pebbles, earth, wood, &c. &c. found so often there, and in such astonishing variety.

* * *

RETURNS made to PARLIAMENT for the COUNTY of LEICESTER[1];

purſuant to an Act paſſed in the Twenty-ſixth Year of the Reign of King GEORGE the Third, intituled, “An Act for procuring Returns of “all Charitable Donations for the Benefit of Poor Perſons, in the ſeveral Pariſhes and Places within that Part of Great Britain called England[2].”

In the Hundred of FRAMLAND.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
AB-KETTLEBY.	A William Neal of Ab-kettleby.	16 Charles I.	deed,	To the poor in general of the ſaid pariſh, —	iſſues out of lands,	The lands in poſſeſſion of Mr. Dexter and Mr. Stokes,		2 0 0
	A Mr. John Neal,	1606.	will,	To be laid out in coals for the poor, —	——	The rector of Nether Broughton,		1 10 0
	John Steel, —	1669.	deed,	The poor in general, — — —	lands,	The pariſh officers of Kettleby,		0 14 8
				The poor ditto, — — —	——	Payable from Barrowby in Lincolnſhire, by the hands of the chamberlain of Grantham,		0 5 0
				The poor ditto, — —	——	Payable from the pariſh officers of Upper Broughton,		0 6 0
				The poor ditto, — —	money.	In the hands of the pariſh officers of Kettleby,	2 10 0	0 2 6
				(Signed) G. COULTON, Vicar. AMOS TUCKWOOD, Churchwarden.				
HOLWELL.	Mr. John Hurſt, —	4 Feb. 1726,	by will,	To put out apprentices from the town-born children of Holwell,	iſſuing out of lands,	Lands the property of Mr. Compton,		0 10 0
	Another Mr. John Hurſt,	10 Sept. 1690.	will.	To buy books for the poor children, —	iſſuing out of lands,	Lands the property of Mr. Compton,		0 10 0
				To the poor in general of the ſaid pariſh of Holwell, at the diſcretion of the pariſh officers,	——	Payable from Barrowby, Lincolnſhire; received of the chamberlain of Grantham,		0 5 0
	John Steel,	1669.	deed.	To the poor in general of ditto, —	lands,	The pariſh officers of Kettleby,		0 7 4
				(Signed) G. COULTON, Vicar. JOHN BUCK, Churchwarden.				
BARKSTON.	William Cheſter,	17 May, 1703.	by will,	For the benefit of the poor, —	in land,	In the overſeers of the poor and churchwarden, together with the miniſter of the pariſh of Barkſton.		5 0 0
				(Signed) RICHARD STOUP, Vicar. his STEPHEN + WILDERS, Churchwarden. mark.				11 10 6

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[1] Theſe Returns are now for the firſt time printed from an accurate copy, tranſcribed from the original at the proper office in the Houſe of Commons.

[2] By a Report made to the Houſe of Commons, May 23, 1787, from a Committee appointed to inſpect and conſider theſe Returns, it appeared that out of nearly 13,000 pariſhes and townſhips in England and Wales (from which returns of charitable donations had been required) there were only 14 pariſhes that had made no returns; that, many of the returns having been defective, 4065 circular letters were ſent, to require more perfect returns; to which 3376 anſwers were received. And by a ſecond report, June 10, 1788, it appeared that the annual amount of the produce of the money given for charitable purpoſes, throughout England and Wales, as far as can be collected, is 48,243*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*; and the annual produce of the lands 210,467*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* making together 258,710*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*; of which the ſhare of the county of Leiceſter was, in money, 1024*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; in land, 4877*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*; together, 5901*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*

BOTTESFORD [including EASTHORPE and NORMANTON.]

Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Thomas Bean, —	1734,	by will,	Two ſhillings apiece to ten poor families, by the miniſter and churchwardens, —	To be paid out of a certain oxgang of land,	John Watts *, —		1 0 0
Thomas White, biſhop of Peterborough,	1690,	by will,	Ten ſhillings apiece to twenty poor families, for ſaying the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and Ten Commandments, without miſſing or changing a word,	Left in money £.240. to be laid out in land: allotted upon the incloſure, 36 ac. 1 rood, and 34 perches.	John Forreſt, Richard Kettleborough, and John Spreckly, ſurviving feoffees,	Overplus at Lady-Day laſt was 82 14 4 which is meant to pay off the mortgage at the incloſure.	23 12 4¾
Dr. Fleming, rector of Botteſford, and his ſiſter, called "The Woman's Hoſpital,"	1620,	by deed,	For four poor widows of the pariſh of Botteſford, not paupers,	In houſes and land, In money joined with the reſt,	William Welby, George De Ligne Gregory, William Earl Welby Eſqrs. Rev. Mr. Thoroton, Rev. Mr. Geary, and the Rev. Mr. Hough, Truſtees,		42 6 8
And Mary Griffin, ſpinſter, deceaſed,	Nov. 15, 1675,	by will £.50.					
The Rev. Abel Ligonier, clerk,	Nov. 14, 1711,	by will,	For the ſupport of a ſchool in Botteſford, 28 children upon the foundation,	In land: 31 acres, 3 roods, and 34 perches, allotted upon the incloſure,	Thomas Lees, Thomas Hough, Richard Bertram, William Toddington, Francis Vincent, John Lord, William Stafford, and John Dikes, Truſtees,	Overplus at Chriſtmas laſt 5 0 0	16 5 0
and Anthony Ravell, of St. Chriſtopher,	Oct. 9, 1726,	by will,					
			There is £.62. at 5 per cent. morgaged upon the ſchool-land at the incloſure, which has always been given to the poor of Botteſford, on St. Thomas's day, by the clergyman and churchwardens; but by whom left, or whether by will or deed, we cannot learn with any certainty,	—	—	62 0 0	3 2 0
			There is an hoſpital or bede houſe in Botteſford, not for the uſe of the poor of the pariſh, but for the ſupport of 14 old ſervants or decayed tenants of his grace the duke of Rutland; but by whom founded, or when, we cannot find but by tradition—that it was one of the Rutland family. It has been conſiderably augmented by all the earls and dukes when they ſucceeded to the title and eſtate. The truſtees are Thomas Thoroton, John Manners, William Earl Welby, Eſqrs. and the rectors of Botteſford and Harby for the time being.—The annual produce of the eſtates, which are in Botteſford, Muſton, Kettleby, Long Claxton, and Harby is £.230. 17s. By an improvement of the incloſures, rents, &c. there was an overplus in 1780 of £.390. 1s. 1d. which was laid out in building a farm houſe and cottage upon the eſtate at Muſton, and incloſing	—	—		230 17 0
							317 3 0¾

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* John Watts ſince dead; now (1791) Sarah wife of Richard Kettleborough.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
BOTTESFORD continued.				that part of it lying at Long Claxton: ſince then there is an overplus of £.329. at intereſt, which is at this time applied towards the rebuilding and enlarging the hoſpital itſelf, which was much out of repair, and had not apartments ſufficient for the whole.—As that is in an unfiniſhed ſtate, we are not able to give any balance of the accompts. (Signed) WILLIAM MOUNSEY, Curate of Bottesford. THOMAS HOUGH, FRANCIS VINCENT, } Churchwardens.				
				BRAUNSTON. (No return.)				
NETHER BROUGHTON.	Samuel Wray, Thomas Wright,	not known,	not known.	For the relief of the poor, £.20.each; with the amount of which donations (viz. the ſum of £.40.) were purchaſed, in the year 1682, ſeveral rights of common in the paſture called the Great Grange Cloſe; for which, at the time of the incloſure, was allotted a piece of land, part of the ſaid cloſe, containing 1 acre, 2 roods, 21 perches, now occupied by	—	Thomas Hill, at the yearly rent of		2 10 0
	A donation, —	ditto,	ditto,	For the relief of the poor £.5. in the hands of the poor, for which is given out of the pariſh levies to the poor yearly,	—	—		0 5 0
				(Signed) STEPHEN GREENAWAY, Rector. GEORGE BLANKLEY, WILLIAM WRIGHT, } Churchwardens.				2 15 0
BUCKMINSTER.	William Cheſter, of Knipton, in the county of Leiceſter,	May 17, 1703,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor, — (Signed) RICHARD WILLIAMS, officiating Miniſter. THOMAS MARSHALL, Churchwarden.	Out of certain lands in Barkſton,	Joſeph Muſſon, of Barkſton,	3 0 0 but now advanced to 5 0 0	5 0 0
SEWSTERN.	Thomas Berry, of Sewſtern,	Jan. 16, 1723,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor, — It appears by the pariſh book, that certain land lying in the lordſhip of Sewſtern, annual rent about £.9. donor not known, was given for the repairs of the church of Buckminſter, and let by the miniſter and churchwardens for that purpoſe, but never ſolely applied to that uſe; and for the laſt ten years has been applied for the uſe of the poor of Sewſtern; but now in diſpute between the churchwarden of Buckminſter and the pariſhioners of Sewſtern. (Signed) RICHARD WILLIAMS, officiating Miniſter. THOMAS MARSHALL, Churchwarden of Buckminſter.	Out of certain lands in Sewſtern,	John Clark, of Sewſtern, —	5 0 0	5 0 0

Clawson Long.

Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Mr. William Woolerton,	unknown,	by will, as is ſuppoſed,	The annual produce to be diſtributed amongſt the poor, —— —	in money,	——	10 0 0	
Perſon unknown,	ditto,	ditto,		in money,	——	10 0 0	
Perſon unknown,	ditto,	ditto,		in money,	——	5 0 0	
Mr. Robert Woolerton,	ditto,	ditto,		in money,	——	5 0 0	
Mrs. Elſon,	ditto,	ditto,		in money,	——	5 0 0	
Mr. John Cope,	ditto,	ditto,		in money,	——	5 0 0	
Mrs. Elizabeth Knott,	ditto,	ditto,		in money,	——	5 0 0	
Mrs. Mary Knott,	ditto,	ditto,		in money,	——	5 0 0	
Mrs. Sarah Marriott,	about 1731,	by will,		in money,	——	5 0 0	
				The above ſums now in land,	and veſted in Mr. Robert Garton, Mr. William Hall, &c. truſtees,	55 0 0	1 18 5 neat.
Mr. Edward Wright,	1736,	by will, as is ſuppoſed,	The annual produce to be diſtributed amongſt the poor,	charged on lands,	veſted in the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor, as ſuppoſed,	0 0 0	1 0 0
Mrs. Ann Kirkby,	unknown,	ditto,		ditto,		0 0 0	1 0 0
Mr. Thomas Doubleday,	1738,	ditto,		in money,		10 0 0	0 9 0
His Grace the Duke of Rutland,	not known,	——	For the purpoſe of building a ſchool-houſe,	ditto, in money,	veſted in Mr. Robert Garton, Mr. William Hall, &c. truſtees,	21 0 0	1 0 0
Mr. Anthony Wadd, ſince confirmed by	1758,	by will,	For a ſchool, —— ——	in money,	Mr. Robert Garton,	0 0 0	35 0 0
Mrs. Briggs,	not known.	by deed,					
Mrs. Briggs,	1772,	by will, as is ſuppoſed,	For a ſchool, ——	in money,	Mr. Robert and John Garton,	100 0 0	4 10 0
							44 17 5

(Signed) William Chamberlain, Miniſter.
Thomas Swain, Churchwarden.

Cold Overton.

'No charitable donation whatever.

(Signed) S. Hunt, Curate.
John Mason, Churchwarden.

Coston.

There is no charitable donation of any ſort belonging to the town of Coſton, to the beſt of my knowledge, information, and belief.

(Signed) John Shermat, Curate.
Richard Harris, Churchwarden.

[*B]

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
CROXTON KYRIEL.	William Smith,	May 17, 1711,	by will,	To be laid out on a purchaſe for the perpetual maintenance of four poor miniſters widows; and One hundred pounds to this pariſh for the endowment of a free-ſchool for ever; and The intereſt of one hundred pounds for ever, to help four maids marriages, to this pariſh, and Market Overton, in the county of Rutland.	in land,	Joſhua Sparrow and Co. tenants,		4 12 6
	Mr. Edward Hallam,	1683,	by will,	One ſixth to the miniſter, and one ſixth to the children catechiſed, and four ſixths to the poor.	in land,	Miniſter and churchwarden,		10 0 0
	William Cheſter,	May 13, 1713,	by will,	To the poor of this pariſh, excepting two Bibles to be given to two poor children.	in land,	In the overſeers and pariſhioners.		5 0 0
	Edward Rimmington,	June 24, 1719,	by deed,	To the poor of this town,	in land,	Churchwarden and overſeers,		0 6 0
	Mrs. Mary Weſton,	Feb. 2, 1741,	by will,	To the poor of this town,	in money,	Miniſter,	10 0 0	0 10 0
	Rachael Aſhbourne,	1754,	by will,	To five poor widows, or fatherleſs children,	in money,	The churchwarden and overſeers,	10 0 0	0 10 0
				(Signed) THOMAS SHAW, Miniſter. WILLIAM HUMBERSTON, Churchwarden.				20 18 6
DALBA PARVA.	Perſon unknown,			Laid out in coals,	in money,	Francis Eſlaby,	5 0 0	0 5 0
	John Briggs,	1677,	by will,	For coals,	in money,	Edward Wigley Hartopp, Eſq.	5 0 0	0 5 0
	Judith Briggs,	1719,	by will,	For coals,	in money,	Edward Wigley Hartopp, Eſq.	5 0 0	0 5 0
	Francis Ellaby,	1777,	by will,	For the education of two children,	in money,	Francis Ellaby,	20 0 0	0 16 0
				(Signed) S. HUNT, Curate. JOHN LEADBEATER, Churchwarden.				1 11 0

EASTWELL.

There are no charitable donations for the benefit of poor perſons within this pariſh.

(Signed) RICHARD HARDY, Miniſter.
JOHN EXTON, Churchwarden.

EATON.

No charity given.

(Signed) ROBERT CAMPBELL, Curate.
THOMAS BLANKLEY, Churchwarden.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
EDMONDTHORPE.	Sir Edward Smith, Bart.	June 8, 1687.	by deed,	To be diſtributed amongſt the poor at the diſcretion of the lord of the manor,	Out of lands, ſubject to a yearly payment, in Deeping St. James, Lincolnſhire; which payment is ſubject to the land-tax, &c. It brings in eight pounds per annum neat.	William Pochin, Eſq. lord of the manor,		10 0 0
	Sir Edward Smith, Bart.	Jan. 8, 1720.	by will,	To be applied to the repairs of the church (viz. a chancel belonging to the lord of the manor), and the overplus to be given to the poor of the town, as the owner of Edmondthorpe ſhall think fit. As this part of the church wants very heavy repairs, the poor will probably receive no benefit from it for ſeveral years to come.	Two hundred pounds in money, but laid out in land, (at Great Ponton, in Lincolnſhire), according to the directions of the donor, which brings in five pounds five ſhillings per annum; out of which is paid land tax and a quit rent.	William Pochin, Eſq. lord of the manor,		5 5 0
								15 5 0
				(Signed) THOMAS ORME, Curate. JOHN MACKINDER, Churchwarden.				
GARTHORPE.	William Hubbard,	1681,	by will,	To the poor of the pariſh, under the direction and management of the miniſter and churchwardens, in whom it ſeems veſted by the will.	in money,	By an agreement made in the year 1727, veſted in the conſtable for the time being,	0 5 0	
	John Miles, —	not known when given; but John Miles died in 1770.	by will,	For teaching poor children to read, —	in money,	In the vicar, —	1 0 0	
	Rev. John Turner, vicar of Garthorpe.	died March 1, 1785.	by will,	For teaching poor children to read, —	in money,	In the vicar, —	1 0 0	
							2 5 0	
				(Signed) THOMAS ORME, Curate. THOMAS HICKLING.				

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
GOADBY.	The perſon or perſons who gave the charity are not known. It was left in the hands of the Rev. Edmund Carter, then rector of Goadby-Marwood, in the county of Leiceſter, Thomas Franks, Gent. and Leonard Davie, fellmonger, both of Goadby-Marwood, in the ſaid county.	The time when the charity was given is not known; but land was purchaſed with it by the ſaid Edmund Carter, Thomas Franks, and Leonard Davie, on the 10th and 11th days of Dec. 1702.	Not known; but writings were found at the time that land was purchaſed to the amount of the charity.	For the benefit of the poor of Goadby-Marwood, in the county of Leiceſter.	It was given in money; but the ſaid Edmund Carter, Thomas Franks, and Leonard Davie, purchaſed of John Veſey, of London, merchant, one oxgang of land lying in the liberties of Harby, in the county of Leiceſter.	The land is now tenanted by Thomas Clayton, of Harby, in the ſaid county; the rent of which land is received by the miniſter, churchwarden, and overſeer, of the poor of Goadby-Marwood, and diſtributed by them to the poor of the ſaid pariſh.	120 0 0	5 5 0
				(Signed) ROBERT CAMPBELL, Curate. JOHN GOODWIN, Churchwarden.				
								£. s. d.
HARBY.	William Cheſter,	A. D. 1703.	by will,	For buying two Bibles, to be given yearly to two poor children, price ſeven ſhillings; and the reſt to the poor on St. Thomas's-day.	in land,	In the churchwarden.		1 13 4
	The Rev. John Major, rector of Harby.	A. D. 1759.	by will,	For the poor, — —	in money,	——	10 0 0	0 10 0
				(Signed) RICHARD HARDY, Miniſter. JOSEPH HARBY, Churchwarden.				2 3 4
				HARSTÒN. That there are no charitable donations for the benefit of poor perſons in this pariſh of Harſton is certified by us. (Signed) RICHARD STOUP, Rector. JAMES JACKSON, Churchwarden.				

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money.	Annual Produce.
							£. s. d.	£. s. d.
HOSE.	The family of the Seabrooks,	time out of mind.	unknown.	The intereſt to be given to the poor in money the 1ſt day of January annually for ever.	in money,	Thomas Garratt, of Hoſe, William Draycott, of Aſfordby, Leiceſterſhire,	20 0 0	0 17 0
	Sir George Daſhwood,	time out of mind.	unknown.	The intereſt to be given to the poor in money the 1ſt day of January annually for ever.	in money,	William Draycott, of Aſfordby, Leiceſterſhire,	5 0 0	0 5 0
	Mr. John Parnham,	Aug. 30, 1762,	by will,	The intereſt to be given to the poor in money the 24th of December annually for ever.	in money,	William Draycott, of Aſfordby, Leiceſterſhire,	20 0 0	1 0 0
	Mr. Robert Hickling,	Oct. 11, 1729,	by will,	The intereſt to be given in money to the poor the 1ſt day of January annually for ever. (Signed) THOMAS HOE, Miniſter of Hoſe. JOHN ROWSE, Churchwarden.	in land,	John Skoffing, of Claxton, Leceſterſhire,		1 0 0
								3 2 0
				KIRKBY-BELERS. (No Return.)				
KNIPTON.	William Cheſter,	The 17th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1703.	by will,	To be diſpoſed of amongſt the poor of the pariſh of Knipton, excepting ſeven ſhillings, to be deducted by the churchwardens, &c. to buy two Bibles to be given to two poor children belonging to the ſaid pariſh of Knipton. (Signed) DANIEL KITCHIN, Curate of Knipton. HENRY SILLS, Churchwarden. ROBERT HARVEY, Overſeer of the Poor.	in land,	In the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor, together with the miniſter of the pariſh of Knipton.		5 0 0
MELTON MOWBRAY.	Hartopp, Thomas, of Freeby.	Mar. 31, 1604,	will,	For the poor, — —	land,	Joseph Hurlock, Elizabeth Dallow.		1 0 0
	Hickſon, William,	Sept. 28, 1612,	will,	For the poor, — —	land,	James Parke, Eſq.		1 0 0
	Hickſon, James, of London.	Feb. 16, 1686,	will,	For the poor, — —	money,	Churchwardens.	50 0 0	2 10 0
	Hudſon, Robert, Eſq.	Aug. 1, 1638,	will,	£. s. d. To the vicar, to read divine ſervice and preach on the Tueſday after Twelfth-day in every year, — 1 0 0 To the pariſh-clerk that day, 0 2 6 To the vicar, churchwardens, and overſeers, for a dinner that day, 1 0 0 Every Sabbath-day in bread, among the pooreſt of the town, twelve pence each Sabbath. — 2 12 0 To ſix alms-houſe people, forty-three ſhillings and four-pence each, 13 0 0 To be laid up in ſtock yearly for the repairs, 1 0 0	Annual payments out of the great tythes of Melton.	William Reeve, William Reeve, jun. Edward Bright, William Garner, Thomas Ward, Matthew Simpſon, James Fowkes, Thomas Black, John Curven, William Hill, William Tyler.		23 1 2
								27 11 2

MELTON MOWBRAY continued.

Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	£. s. d.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
			A dinner or ſupper for the ſaid poor once every year, ——	0 16 8	(See p. 8.)	(See p. 8.) Brought over		27 11 2
			To one of the alms-houſe people to read prayers Wedneſdays and Fridays throughout the year, ——	0 10 0				
			To buy coals for the ſaid alms-houſe yearly, —— ——	3 0 0				
			Before the incloſure a cotte common belonging to the ſaid alms-houſe, ——		lands,	——		3 0 0
Reeve, Mrs. Mary,	July 13, 1745,	will,	The intereſt to be diſtributed amongſt the poor of Hudſon's hoſpital,	50 0 0				
Savings,	Jan. 29, 1754,		Diſtributed ——	20 0 0				
Wadd, Anthony,	Jan. 9, 1758,	will,	Directed to be diſtributed, —	20 0 0				
Briggs, Mary,	April 10, 1768,	bequeſt,	The ſame, ——	30 0 0				
Briggs, Mary,	Nov. 9, 1779,	will,	The ſame, ——	50 0 0				
Savings,	April 30, 1779,		—— ——	30 0 0				
Savings,	Oct. 11, 1771,		—— ——	50 0 0				
			11th of Oct. 1785, purchaſed with this ſum in the 3 *per cent.* conſols.	250 0 0	money,	William Reeve, William Reeve, jun. Thomas Black,	396 16 6	11 18 0
Waite, Roger,	June 15, 1693,	will,	Twelve oldeſt and pooreſt men or women in Bread weekly, ——		money,	Rev. William Hopkinſon.		2 12 0
Smith, Abigail,	Mar. 17, 1686,	will,	The poor, or putting out poor children apprentices in Syſonby and Melton; Syſonby to be preferred, —— ——		land,	Vicar of Melton and churchwardens, churchwarden of Syſonby.		4 0 0
Storer, Henry,	Dec. 12, 1720,	will,	For the poor, —— ——		land,	William Reeve.		28 18 0
Reeve, John, a truſtee under the ſaid H. Storer's will, out of the ſavings,	Dec. 19, 1740,	deed,	Six poor men in Hudſon's alms-houſe; in default, ſix poor women reſiding in the alms-houſe; and in default, to other poor,		land,	William Reeve, jun. Edward Bright, Matthew Simpſon, William Garner, Thomas Ward, Thomas Black, James Folkes, John Carver, Joſiah North.	Subject to repairs and taxes.	10 0 6
Briggs, Mary,	Nov. 9, 1771,	will,	To Storer's charity, —— ——		money,		50 0 0	2 0 0
Savings out of Storer's eſtate,	April 13, 1779,						50 0 0	2 5 0
Savings,	April 5, 1784,						50 0 0	2 5 0
Savings,	Jan. 6, 1785,						30 0 0	1 7 0
Raynes, Henry,	Jan. 9, 1732,	deed,	Cloathing and buying books for ſix poor boys,		houſe and land,	Henry Cole, William Reeve, jun.		12 0 0
Green, Mary,	Oct. 23, 1738,	will,	For the poor —— ——		money,	William Reeve.	50 0 0	2 10 0
								110 6 8

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce £. s. d.
						Brought over		110 6 8
MELTON MOWBRAY continued.	Henley, Elizabeth,	April 20, 1741,	will,	Ten widows at Chriſtmas, ——	money,	Churchwardens and overſeers.	10 0 0	0 10 0
	Bourne, John,	July 12, 1756,	will,	Three poor perſons, ſingle and unmarried, aged 60 years, —— ——	money,	William Hill, Edward Bright, Edward Clementſon,	300 0 0	4 10 0 4 10 0 4 0 0
	Reeve, Thomas,	Sept. 25, 1756,	will,	For the poor, —— ——	money,	William Reeve.	20 0 0	1 0 0
	Hewett, Ann,	April 16, 1760,	will,	To be laid out in Summer in coals, and ſold to the poor in Winter at ſuch rate as ſhall again produce the ſaid ſum yearly,	money,	Churchwardens and overſeers.	20 0 0	20 0 0
	William Reeve,	June 9, 1762,	deed,	For the ſame purpoſe as the aforeſaid charity of Ann Hewett, ——	money,	Churchwardens and overſeers.	30 0 0	30 0 0
	Briggs, Mary,	Nov. 9, 1771,	will,	Coals for four poor widows, and Bibles for four poor boys, —— ——	money,	Joseph Noble.	70 0 0	3 8 3
	George Bennet,	March 1, 1655,	will,	For the poor yearly, provided his eſtate in Welby, Melton Mowbray, and Syſonby, be exonerated from the poor's levies, — (Signed) THOMAS FORD, Vicar. FRANCIS WARD, WALTER SMITH, Churchwardens.	money,	paid to the overſeers.		10 0 0
								188 14 11
BURTON-LAZARS.	Squire, William,	Oct. 1, 1781,	will,	To repair a monument to be erected to his memory; the ſurplus every year to be applied in the education of one poor child, (Signed) THOMAS FORD, Vicar. HENRY SNOW, Chapelwarden.	money,	The monument being erected, there was no money left to pay.	never paid.	
	Unknown.	unknown,	unknown,	FREEBY. For the poor of Freeby, —— (Signed) THOMAS FORD, Vicar. JOHN HEALY.	land,	Dr. Blythe of Spalding.		£. s. d. 1 0 0
SYSONBY.	Abigail Smith of Syſonby,	Mar. 17, 1606,	will,	For the poor, or the putting out poor children apprentices, inhabiting and dwelling in Syſonby or Melton Mowbray: but ſuch as are in Syſonby to have the preference. (Signed) THOMAS FORD, Vicar. The mark of + SAMUEL HIND, Chapelwarden	land,	The vicar of Melton Mowbray, the churchwardens of Melton Mowbray, the chapelwarden of Syſonby.		£. s. d. 4 0 0

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
				Welby. To the beſt of our knowledge, information, and belief, there is no charitable donation whatſoever given by deed or will for the benefit of poor perſons within the hamlet of Welby, in the pariſh of Melton Mowbray. (Signed) Thomas Ford, Vicar. William Marriott, Chapelwarden.				
Muston.	Robert Cragg,	1683,	by will,	For five poor widows, or five of the pooreſt people in the town, — (Signed) Francis Bacon, Rector. John Oliver, Churchwarden.	charged in land,	In the Duke of Rutland.		0 5 0
								£. s. d.
Rungar.	Richard Guy,	June 3, 1699,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor, — —	in money,	In the pariſh officers.		0 10 0
	William Gibbon,	not known,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor, — — (Signed) Richard Stoup. William Caunt, Churchwarden.	in land,	In the pariſh officers.		0 5 0
								0 15 0
Redmile.	Thomas Furmidge,	who died Sept. 18, 1785,	by word only, deſired.	No charitable donations have been given by *deed* or *will* for the benefit of poor perſons within our pariſh; but, That the intereſt of five pounds *per annum* might be given to the moſt neceſſitous widows within the pariſh of Redmile, every Chriſtmas-day in the morning. (Signed) Henry Hough, Rector of Redmile. William Smart, Churchwarden.	in money,	In the hands of Thomas Furmidge, ſen. father of ſaid deceaſed, who ſays it ſhall be fulfilled; but no ſecurity at preſent given.	0 5 0	
				Saltby. That there are no charitable donations for the benefit of poor perſons in this pariſh, is certified by us. (Signed) Daniel Kitchin, Miniſter. Thomas Ash, Churchwarden.				
				Saxby. No charitable donation in land or money for the benefit of poor perſons within this pariſh. (Signed) R. Lambert, Cl. Rector. Philip Harris.				

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
SCALFORD.	John Moor,	1728,	will,	To the poor who attend divine ſervice the moſt conſtantly, — —	land,	Churchwardens and overſeers.		0 14 0
	Not known by whom given,	Nor when,	Nor in what manner,	But has been converted to charitable uſes for time immemorial, — —	in land,	Churchwardens and overſeers.		0 19 6
	Not known by whom given,	Nor when,	Nor in what manner,	Has been converted to the uſe of the poor, (Signed) THOMAS SHAW, Miniſter. WILLIAM SHUTTLEWOOD.	money,	Churchwardens and overſeers.	30 0 0	1 7 0
								3 0 6
SOMERBY.	Francis Petcher and John Reeve,	11th day of May, in the fifteenth year of Charles II.	by deed,	For amending and repairing the pariſh church of Somerby, and for keeping the clock there, and for repairing and amending the bridges, cauſeways, and highways, within the pariſh of Somerby aforeſaid, and for the maintaining a neatherd, and towards relieving the poor of Somerby aforeſaid,	Houſes and land,	In feoffees.		£. s. d. 15 0 0
				For the poor of Somerby, — (Signed) W. BROWN, Vicar. JAMES MEADOWS, Churchwarden.	money,	By the vicar, —		2 0 0
								17 0 0
				SPROXTON. That there are no charitable donations for the benefit of poor perſons in the pariſh of Sproxton, is certified by us. (Signed) DANIEL KITCHIN, Curate of Sproxton. HENRY GROCOCK, Churchwarden.				
STAPLEFORD.	Bennet Earl of Harborough,	the habitations fitted up, and the places filled up 1734.	by will,	For the maintenance and ſupport of ſix men of not leſs than the age of fifty-five years, who muſt have been ſervants in the family for ten years; or, in default of theſe, decayed tenants of Stapleford, Whiſſendine, Saxby, Teigh, Stanby, or Gunby; who are every one to have eight pounds a year, and a blue cloth gown once in three years,	charged on the manor of Stapleford,	In Robert Earl of Harborough.		48 0 0
				For providing ſix habitable rooms, — (Signed) JOHN BUTT, Miniſter. The mark of + GEORGE SNODIN.			100 0 0	

	Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpose given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now vested.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
STATHERN.	1. Jane Sills,	Sept. 8, 1664,	by will,	For the poor (the manner not specified),	in money,	In the funds. (See article 6.)	10 0 0	3 0 0
	2. William Hand,	Jan. 26, 1666,	by will,	Twenty pounds for the use of the poor; and another twenty pounds for repairing causeways in the parish of Stathern, ——	in a house and land at Carcoulston,	In the overseer of Stathern for the time being. ——	20 0 0	1 0 0
	3. George Dixon,	1682,		For the poor, —— ——	in land,	The parish officers of Stathern.		1 15 0
	4. Richard Guy,	June 3, 1699,	by will,	For the use of the poor, —— ——	in land,	In the churchwarden of Stathern.		0 10 0
	5. Rev. Richard Cooke, D.D.	Oct. 24, 1704,	by will,	For the poor, to be distributed weekly in bread on the Sunday to twelve poor persons, being on that day at church in the time of divine service,	in land,	in the rector and churchwardens of Stathern for the time being;		2 12 0
	6. Rev. Andrew Pern,	Nov. 21, 1725,	by will,	To the use the succeeding rector thought most convenient, —— —— ——	in money,	[Rev. Thomas Parke, and the parish officers for the time being[1].]	40 0 0	
				This £.40. with the above £.10. left by Jane Sills, being both in the hands of the late rector, Christopher Lonsdale, at the time of his death (he having duly paid the interest of them), were given up and exchanged by the present rector, with the approbation of the parish[2], for £.100. New South-Sea stock, left by the said Christopher Lonsdale, for and instead of the above charities, the interest of which £.100. stock is now applied towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster, who teaches certain poor children of the parish.				
	7. Joseph Westby,	Oct. 13, 1735,	by will,	Towards the maintenance of a schoolmaster, (Signed) GEORGE CRABBE, Curate, Stathern. JAMES LEVESLEY, Churchwarden.	in land,	The minister and churchwarden of Stathern, — —		0 10 0
								6 7 0
STONESBY.	Mr. Thomas Reeve,	Sept. 25, 1756,	by will,	For the poor of the said parish, ——	in money,	In the overseer, — —	10 0 0	0 10 0
	Not known,	nor when,	nor in what manner,	For the use of the poor, — — (Signed) THOMAS SHAW, Minister. GEORGE MANN, Churchwarden.	in money,	In the overseer, — —	20 0 0	1 0 0
								1 10 0

THORPE-ERNALD.

There have been no charitable donations given by deed or will for the benefit of poor persons in the parish of Thorpe-Ernald, Leicestershire, to the best of our knowledge, information, and belief.

(Signed) JOHN STOUP WAGSTAFF, Curate.
JOHN ALLSOP, Churchwarden.

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[1] Supplied from the amended Return.

[2] See p. 15.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
WALTHAM.	Mr. Edward Bunnis,	Sept. 15, 1691,	by will,	To be dealt to four of the pooreſt widows that frequent the church, —— ——	in money,	The Rev. Dr. Raſtall, rector.	15 0 0	0 15 0
	Meſſrs. Joſeph and George Noble, —	1776,	by deed,	For the education of poor children of this pariſh until they can read and write, ——	in land,	Churchwardens.		3 0 0
	Thomas Baker, —	not known,	by will,	For the education of two poor boys until they can read and write, — ——	money,	Mr. Friſby.	15 0 0	0 15 0
				(Signed) THOMAS SHAW, Miniſter. HENRY LOWE, Churchwarden.				4 10 0

WITHCOTT.

There are no charitable donations of any kind whatſoever for the benefit of poor perſons within the pariſh of Withcott, in the county of Leiceſter, to the beſt of our knowledge, information, and belief.

(Signed) JOSEPH CRAGG, Miniſter.
WILLIAM PICK, Churchwarden.

WYFORDBY.

Left by one Money[1] of Wyfordby ten ſhillings per ann. to the poor of Wyfordby, to be paid out of Sir John Hartopp's eſtate at Wyfordby. This was paid till within theſe 40 years paſt by William Dilkes, and after him by his ſon, who were ſtewards to Sir John Hartopp. There was a bond for the payment of this ſum kept by the overſeer of the poor; upon this being worn out, Dilkes has been frequently heard to ſay, that as there was nothing to ſhew, he would pay the ten ſhillings per ann. no longer. Dilkes, jun. did not live more than five or ſix years after he diſcontinued paying this money. Mrs. Elizabeth Dallowe, of Epſom, daughter of Sir John Hartopp, and widow of ——— Dallowe, M. D. is the preſent poſſeſſor of the eſtate out of which the ten ſhillings per ann. uſed to be paid.

This is upon the teſtimony of William Fairbrother, of Brentingby, a pariſh adjoining to Wyfordby, a perſon of the age of 75, has lived the major part of his life at Brentingby, the place of his nativity, who perfectly well recollects the above circumſtances.

(Signed) THOMAS ORME, Curate of Wyfordby.
THOMAS SIMPSON, Churchwarden.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
WYMONDHAM.	Sir John Sedley,	Oct. 5, 1637,	by will,	For the founding of a free-ſchool, —	Originally £.400. in money; now an eſtate in land in the lordſhip of Melton, let for £.36. per ann. to Elizabeth Canmer, and likewiſe a rent charge upon the houſe, commonly called the Blue-Bell at Melton, of £.3. per ann. now rented by Richard Sharp.	Right Hon. the Earl of Harborough.		39 0 0
				The above is the only charitable donation belonging to the pariſh of Wymondham, to the beſt of our knowledge, information, and belief. (Signed) JOHN SHERMAN, Curate. JOHN CROFTS, as Deputy to Richard Andrews, being confined by illneſs.				

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[1] See p. 15.

⁂ It has been already ſtated, by a note in the firſt page of theſe Returns, that, ſome of them having been originally defective, circular letters had been diſpatched, to require more particular information. The ſubſtance of the ſecond Returns, as far as relates to the Hundred of Framland, is here given. In the future Hundreds they ſhall be added in each pariſh, in ſuch a manner that the original Returns (which were upon Oath) may appear diſtinct from the amendments, in which that formality of proceeding was not required.

P. 1. Abkettleby. Miſs Stokes of Nottingham, and Mr. Dexter of Holwell, are proprietors of the land mentioned in the firſt article, and pay the donation.

Ibid. John Steel's benefaction produces 1 l. 2s.; of which two thirds are for Abkettleby, and one third for Holwell.

Ibid. Holwell. The lands whence the two donations of the Hurſts are payable are veſted in John Crumpton, Eſq; of Derby.

P. 3. Nether Broughton. The donation of Samuel Wray and Thomas Wright was, " To the poor not receiving pariſh relief;" and, " The truſtees are the officers of the pariſh; who always diſpoſe of it on St. Thomas's day, at a meeting of all the pariſhioners who chooſe to attend."

P. 6. Garthorpe. The donation of William Hubbard (£.5.) is veſted in the miniſter and churchwarden. It is in the hands of the churchwarden for the time being, who pays it to his ſucceſſor, with 5s. intereſt; and ſo on from one to another as they come into office annually.

The donations of John Miles and John Turner (£.20. from each) are both for an Engliſh ſchool. They are in the hands of the Rev. George Boulton, miniſter of the pariſh of Garthorpe, and of his brother D'Arcy Boulton, Eſq; of Melton Mowbray. The annual produce is £.2.

P. 7. Harby. Mr. Major's donation is veſted in the rector.

P. 8. Melton Mowbray. " William Reeve," and the other perſons mentioned in the laſt article of this page, are " Truſtees of Hudſon's Hoſpital."

P. 9. The lands allotted for " the cotte common," line 8, are three acres and a half.

Ibid. William Reeve, William Reeve, jun. and Thomas Black, are truſtees of Storer's charity; and in them the donation of Mary Briggs, l. 27, is veſted.

P. 10. Burton Lazars. " Fifty pounds were left by William Squire, to be veſted in the vicar of Melton Mowbray; but the widow expended more than the donation in repairing the monument, and died within two years after her huſband's deceaſe; ſo that the ſum of fifty pounds aforeſaid has never been paid to the truſtee."

P. 11. Redmile. Thomas Furmadge, who died inteſtate on the 19th of Sept. 1785, deſired that his father would give the ſum of five pounds, out of the money he died poſſeſſed of, to the pariſh of Redmile; the intereſt of which ſhould be given annually at Chriſtmas to five poor widows: which the father, now living, promiſed ſhould be done; and for theſe two years laſt paſt has paid the five ſhillings as deſired; but has not yet paid the five pounds, nor given any ſecurity to the pariſh (though preſſed to it); but ſtill ſays he intends to do it, but fixes no time.

P. 12. Somerby. John Gobert, by will, dated March 10, 1723, gave ſix hundred pounds, to be laid out in the purchaſe of lands and tenements, the produce of which to be applied for ever to the uſe and purpoſe in the ſaid will expreſſed; viz. for the maintenance of two poor ſcholars at Oxford and Cambridge ſixteen pounds yearly, viz. eight pounds each; forty ſhillings to the poor of South Kilworth, and forty ſhillings to the poor of Somerby, in Leceſterſhire; and four pounds yearly to the town of Hatfield Broadoak, Eſſex. The reſidue to be for ever diſtributed to poor preaching miniſters, and to the widows and children of poor miniſters deceaſed. All which he willed to be diſpoſed of by his wife during her life; and after her deceaſe, by the eldeſt ſon of his daughter Barrington, deceaſed, and her right heirs for ever. Since which, St. John Barrington, heir at law, purchaſed the manor of Keeres in Aythorpe Roothing, in the county of Eſſex, and ſettled it to the uſes of the will. The pariſh of Somerby have regularly received forty ſhillings yearly from Mr. Barrington, which the vicar has (with the advice of the principal inhabitants) diſtributed annually amongſt the moſt deſerving poor, but never to eaſe the poor rates.

P. 12. Stapleford. The abſence of the Earl of Harborough from Stapleford, at the time the Return was made, prevented ſo accurate a ſtatement as would otherwiſe have been given. The following account will, it is hoped, be ſufficiently explicit. The hundred pounds was expended by the father of the preſent Earl of Harborough, in fitting up, what had been a dog-kennel, for the accommodation of ſix men. The preſent Earl, thinking the ſituation unhealthy, has built a very handſome one for their reception, at the expence of more than £.1000. and intended to make a conſiderable addition to the endowment; which intention, however, he means to wave till the buſineſs of the preſent will is determined. Should not theſe particulars be ſatisfactory, the original will is to be found in the court of Chancery, where it was proved about the year 1733. It muſt be further added, that the Earl of Harborough conſiders the endowment as his own property; being ſolely veſted in himſelf and his heirs, the future proprietors of Stapleford; and being founded only for old ſervants of the family, or decayed tenants of any one of the ſix pariſhes mentioned in the return, without any application to the poor, or mentioning the tenants under that denomination. Its intention is reward.

P. 13. Stathern. Add to the 6th article, " The annual produce of theſe beqeſts cannot be ſtated ſeparately: Jane Sills left £.10. and the Rev. Andrew Pern £.40.; both were in the hands of the late rector, Chriſtopher Lonſdale, who ordered £.100. New South-ſea ſtock to be transferred into the hands of his ſucceſſor and the officers of the pariſh (if they choſe to accept of it), inſtead of the £.50. above mentioned. This was accepted, and the produce applied at the diſcretion of the miniſter and inhabitants. At preſent it is paid for the education of ſome poor children.

P. 14. Wyfordby. Thomas Money, who died in 1676, ſold a cottage to Sir John Hartoppe (as William Fairbrother believes), ſubject to the payment of 10s. per annum; and Sir John gave a bond to the overſeer of the poor of the pariſh of Wyfordby. This bond lay in the hands of the overſeers till it was worn out and loſt. When this bond could not be produced, Mr. Dilke (ſteward to the family above mentioned) ſaid he would pay the 10s. per annum no longer. Mrs. Elizabeth Dalloe, of Epſom, (daughter of the late Sir John Hartoppe) is in poſſeſſion of the eſtate, out of which the money uſed to be paid. It is near forty years ſince this money uſed to be paid.

The Hundred of GARTRE.

BILLESDON.

Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Anthony Cade, vicar of Billeſdon,	1638,	by gift, £.13. 6s. 8d. With other gifts ſince, a cloſe is purchaſed in the pariſh of Billeſdon.	To be given away to the neceſſitous poor at St. Thomas,	land,	The vicar and officers of Billeſdon for the time being,		5 0 0
Richard Woollaſton, heretofore of Wormley, in the county of Hertford, Eſq deceaſed.	13 Nov. 1688, and 27 Feb. 1698, by will and codicil.	By will dated 13 Nov. 1688, and by a codicil dated 27 Feb. 1689, and eſtabliſhed by a decree in the High Court of Chancery.	For cloathing poor diſtreſſed people in the pariſhes of Whitechurch, in the county of Southampton, and Wormley, in the county of Hertford; Loweſby, Cold Newton, otherwiſe Newton Burdett, Billeſdon, Twyford, Bareſby, and South Croxton, otherwiſe Croſon, all in the county of Leiceſter; in the proportions following, viz. Whitechurch, three fifth parts of a full moiety thereof; and to Wormley, the other two fifth parts of that moiety; to Loweſby and Cold Newton, each a tenth part of the other remaining moiety; and to Billeſdon, Twyford, Bareſby, and South Croxton, each a fifth part of that moiety.	In two farm-houſes and divers lands, meadow, paſture, and marſh-lands or grounds, lying in Eſſex.	Taylor White, of Walling Wells, in the county of Nottingham, Eſq; Charles Morgan, of Tredegar, in the county of Monmouth, South Wales, Eſq; Joſeph Portal, of Whitechurch aforeſaid, Eſq; William Pochin, of Barkby, and Shukbrugh Aſhby, of Quenby, both in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, Eſqrs; and the Rev. Stephen White, of . . . . . . in the county of Lincoln, Doctor of Laws: but new truſtees are agreed upon to be added to them, and are appointed.	The laſt leaſe was veſted in Jeremiah Kerſteman, conſiſting of two farms, part of this charity, at the yearly rent of £.80. but now let to Thomas Keys, to commence next Michaelmas at £.150. a year; the remaining part of the charity eſtate was laſt let to Iſaac Dimes, ſen. at £.15. a year, now let to him for 21 years, on a leaſe to commence at Michaelmas next, at £.21. a year.	
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Robert Arnold, of Billeſdon.	1740,	by will,	To be given away in bread at St. Thomas,	money [1],	The vicar and officers of Billeſdon for the time being,		0 5 0
William Ward, of Billeſdon,	1773,	by will,	Paid quarterly to four widows,	money,	ditto,	400 0 0	20 0 0
William Sharp, of Rolleſton, Eſq;	1650,	built the ſchool,	and gave it for the uſe of the pariſh,		Rev. H. Green, of Rolleſton, the vicar and officers of Billeſdon for the time being.		
Mr. John Pippin, of London,	1732,	by will,	For the educating of poor children,	money,	ditto,	20 0 0	1 0 0
Mrs. Catharine Parker, of Eaſt Norton,	1747,	by will,	Ditto,	money,	ditto,	10 0 0	0 10 0
James Willſon, of Keythorp, Eſq;		gave,	Ditto,	money,	ditto,	30 0 0	1 10 0
Tho. Willſon, of Keythorp, Eſq;		gave,	Ditto,	money,	ditto,	5 0 0	0 5 0
By intereſt unapplied, and a ſubſcription of two guineas,	1769,		Ditto,	money,	ditto,	35 0 0	1 15 0
William Ward, of Billeſdon,	1773,	by will,	Ditto,	money,	ditto,	50 0 0	2 10 0
Shukbrugh Aſhby, of Quenby, Eſq;	1781,	gave,	Ditto,	money,	ditto,	25 0 0	1 5 0
							43 15 0

(Signed) J. WHITTINGHAM, Vicar.
HENRY SYKES WILDBORE, Church-warden.

Sept. 27, 1786, verified on oath before us,
R. BURNABY,
A. HESILRIGG.

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[1] "Rent charge," amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
GOADBY.				We have no donations in land or money now veſted in the hands of any perſon or perſons for the benefit of the poor of this pariſh, to our knowledge, information, or belief. (Signed) J. WHITTINGHAM, vicar of Billeſdon, of which Goadby is a chapelry. WILLIAM MARSTON, Churchwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, W. BROWN, R. BURNABY.		
ROLLESTON.				We have no donations in land or money now veſted in the hands of any perſon or perſons for the benefit of the poor of this pariſh, to our knowledge, information, or belief. (Signed) J. WHITTINGHAM, Vicar of Billeſdon, of which Rolleſton is a chapelry. JOHN MOORE, Chapelwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, A. HESILRIGG, H. GREENE.		
HUSBANDS BOSWORTH.	..... Smith, Eſq;	unknown,	deed, as ſuppoſed,	To be diſtributed to the poor in coals annually,	land,	Pariſh officers for the time being.	Rent paid in coals about 8 tons a year. [about £.8. per annum.[1]]	
	Sir Roger Smith,	Mar. 26, 1655,	will,	To be diſtributed to the poor by the miniſter and churchwardens, ——	money,	Houſes in Clerkenwell, London. [Churchwardens for the time being receive the money [1].]		8 0 0
	.... Gill,	unknown,	deed,	To be diſtributed to the poor, ——	land, 2 acres 13 poles, in exchange for a houſe at the incloſure of the field.	Truſtees. [The Rev. Samuel Rogers, rector, truſtee, John Ward and Thomas Andrews, of this pariſh [1].		0 16 0
	Thomas Blakeſley,	unknown,	will,	To be given in bread to 12 poor people every Sunday, at the diſcretion of the churchwardens only,	money,	Veſted in lands in the occupation of Thomas Lucas and John Packed.		2 12 0
	John Horton,	May 15, 1751,	will,	The intereſt to be applied by the miniſter and churchwardens for the time being, to be laid out in bread for the poor, and diſtributed weekly on Sunday after Divine ſervice, ——	money,	Stocks 3 per cent. Conſol.	319 5 9	9 11 6
				There is 48 pounds in money (as appears by a table of donations in the church) given to the poor, of which but little account can be given by the inhabitants. (Signed) JOHN MARTIN, Miniſter. JOHN WARD, GABRIEL WATSON, } Churchwardens.		Sept. 27, 1786, Sworn before us, W. BROWN, R. BURNABY.		

[1] Corrected from the amended Return.

GREAT BOWDEN.

Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Unknown,	unknown,	unknown,	For the the repairs of the pariſh church, bridges, cauſeways, highways, and poor inhabiting Great Bowden pariſh, ——	in land,	In feoffees. [Henry Shuttleworth, ſen. Henry Shuttleworth, jun. Bleſſoe Shutttleworth, Henry Bowlatt, John Bowlatt, Thomas Wimant, John Wimant, James Cort, Robert Cort [1].]		30 11 11
Richard Keſtin,	Aug. 7, 1674,	by will, no copy,	To two poor and aged perſons of Great Bowden,	A houſe in Great Bowden is charged with the payment of the above.	Paid by the owner of the houſe. [Diſtributed at the diſcretion of the churchwardens [2].]	10 0 0	
John Parſons,	March 1, 1716,	by will, no copy,	To be laid out in white bread, ——	in land,	Miniſter, churchwardens, or overſeers of the poor, —		1 4 0
John Durrad,	Jan. 20, 1723,	unknown,	Putting out poor children to ſchool to read Engliſh,	in money,	Overſeers of the poor, —	20 0 0	1 0 0
Rev. Robert Atkins,	unknown,	by will, but no copy in the pariſh cheſt.	One pound four ſhillings to be given in bread, and the remainder to teach ſuch poor children to read Engliſh as come to divine ſervice and learn the Church Catechiſm,	in land,	Suppoſed to be in the hands of Henry Shuttleworth,		4 8 1
James Clarke,	unknown,	by will, no copy,	To be diſtributed in ſixpenny loaves every Sunday after divine ſervice, — —	Charged upon land in Bowden lordſhip.	Paid by the owner of the land. [Veſted in the hands of the churchwardens for the time being [2].]		1 6 0
Unknown,	unknown,	unknown,	To be laid out in coals when in the cheapeſt, and to be ſold to the poor for ſuch a price as not to have the original ſum diminiſhed; [and ſo *toties quoties* [2].]	in money,	Churchwardens, ——	3 5 0	3 5 0
							41 15 0

The above account is taken from the charitable donations wrote upon two boards in gilt letters, and affixed in the pariſh church of Great Bowden, and is the beſt information we can procure.

(Signed) E. GRIFFIN, rector of Dingley, in the county of Northampton, and officiating miniſter of Great Bowden.

J. LEFEVER, } Churchwardens.
WILLIAM S . . . ,

Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us,
R. BURNABY,
W. BROWN.

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[1] "The above truſtees have appropriated this charity to repairing, flooring, and ornamenting the pariſh church of Great Bowden." Added from the amended Return.

[2] Supplied from the amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
MARKET HARBOROUGH.	Mr. Robert Smyth,	Jan. 3, 1617,	deed,	One dozen and a half of wheaten bread to poor houſeholders, —	money,	Miniſter, Rev. Edward Vardy, Townſman, Mr. R. Rouſe,		3 18 0
	Mr. Robert Smyth,	Jan. 3, 1617,	deed,	Five Bibles to five poor ſcholars, —	money,	Miniſter, Rev. E. Vardy, Townſman, Mr. R. Rouſe,		1 18 10½
	Mr. Robert Smyth,	Jan. 3, 1617,	deed,	Salary to ſchool-maſter of the free-ſchool for teaching poor children, —	money,	Miniſter, Rev. E. Vardy, Townſman, Mr. R. Rouſe,		10 0 0
	Mr. Chriſtopher Shaw,	Oct. 15, 1617,	will,	Augmentation of the ſchool maſter's ſalary of the free-ſchool, for teaching poor children; but, in caſe the ſchool ſhould be diſſolved, to the uſe of the poor, — —	iſſuing out of a rent charge of £.40. a year, lying at Chipſted, in Surrey.	Embroiderers Company in London,		3 0 0
	Mr. Gabriel Barbor,	June 27, 1622,	gift,	Two third parts to the miniſter; and the other third part to the uſe of the poor, —	houſe and land,	Miniſter and overſeers of the poor,		1 18 0
	Mrs Joan Awſtin,	 1677,	deed,	Twelve pair of ſhoes for twelve poor people,	rent charge on ſundry premiſes,	Heirs and aſſigns of one William Healy,		1 4 0
	Mr. John Snell, Mrs. Jane Sanderſon, and others,	different periods,	deeds,	Repairs of the highways and bridges; and the ſurplus to put out poor children apprentices, and relief of poor houſe-keepers who do not receive alms ', — —	lands and meſſuages,	Feoffees, viz. J. P. Hungerford, Eſq; Rev. John Farrer, clerk, William Wartnaby, Gent. Rev. Stephen Addington, D.D. John Hands, Gent. John Benton, innholder, Thomas Goodwin, woolſtapler,		275 4 0
	Unknown,	unknown,	unknown,	Repairs of St. Mary's church and fences; and the ſurplus, if any, to put out poor peoples' children apprentice, —	land and houſe, now the pariſh workhouſe,	Churchwardens, — —		9 0 0
				(Signed) E. VARDY, Miniſter. RICHARD HOW, JOHN MUTTON, Churchwardens.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, A. HESILRIGG, R. BURNABY.		306 2 10½
				BRINGHURST, and Hamlet of DRAYTON.				
	. . . . . . Goodman,	unknown,	unknown,	For the uſe of the poor, — — (Signed) EDWARD IRESON, Vicar. WILLIAM WARD, Churchwarden.	in land,	Charles Morris, Eſq; Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, W. BROWN, R. BURNABY.		4 9 3½

' "For the purpoſe of repairing the highways and bridges; and the ſurplus (if any) to put out poor children apprentices, and relief of poor houſe-keepers who do not receive alms."
Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money.	Annual Produce.
EASTON MAGNA.							£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	...... Goodman,	unknown,	unknown,	For the uſe of the poor, ——	in land,	Charles Morris, Eſq;		8 18 7
	Thomas Collin,	in the year 1669,	by will,	For teaching four poor children; with this contingency, that if no children are taught, then to be diſtributed to the poor,	a rent charge upon land,	Unknown, ——		2 0 0
	Thomas Collin,	in the year 1669,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor, — —	in land,	Unknown, —— ——		0 8 0
	Unknown, ——	unknown,	unknown,	For the uſe of the poor, — —	in land,	Unknown, — —		2 16 1½
				(Signed) Edwar[illegible] Ireson, Vicar. Benjamin Inchley, Churchwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, W. Brown, R. Burnaby.		14 2 8½
BURROW.				No charitable donations for the benefit of the poor in the pariſh of Burrow. (Signed) William Brown, rector. Robert Peak, Churchwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, R. Burnaby, A. Hesilrigg.		
BURTON OVERY.							£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	William Ward,		by will,	For the uſe of the poor of Burton Overy,	in money,	The churchwardens [1], —		1 0 0
	Henry Coleman, clerk,		by will,	To buy Bibles, —— —	in money,	The churchwardens, —	10 0 0	0 8 0
	Henry Coleman, clerk,		by will,	To ſix of the pooreſt widows, ——	in money,	The churchwardens, —	5 0 0	0 4 0
	Henry Tallis,		by will,	For the uſe of the poor, — —	in money,	The churchwardens, —	10 0 0	0 8 0
	Alice Moore,		by will,	To buy bread, — — —	in money,	The churchwardens, —	2 0 0	0 1 6
	John Woodward,		by will,	For the uſe of the poor, — —	in money,	The churchwardens, —	1 0 0	0 0 9
	Eleanor Coleman,		by will,	For the uſe of the poor, — —	in money,	The churchwardens, —	1 0 0	0 0 9
	The freeholders of Burton Overy,		by deed,	For the uſe of the poor, — —	in money,	The churchwardens, —	5 10 0	0 4 6
	John Oſwin,		by will,	For the uſe of the poor, — —	in money,	The churchwardens, —	10 0 0	0 8 0
	Alice Quick,		by will,	For the uſe of the poor, — —	in money,	The churchwardens, —	10 0 0	0 8 0
	Mary Freeman,		by will,	For eight poor widows, —	in money,	Henry Coleman, Eſq; —	10 0 0	0 8 0
				(Signed) William Southworth Lee, Rector. William Leach, John Ashby, Churchwardens.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, R. Burnaby.		3 11 6
CARLTON CURLIEU.				We have no donations in land or money now veſted in the hands of any perſon or perſons, for the benefit of the poor of this pariſh, to the beſt of our knowledge, information, or belief. (Signed) J. Valentine, Curate. Thomas Pridmore, Overſeer of the poor.		Sworn, Sept. 27, 1786, before us, W. Brown, R. Burnaby.		

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[1] Twenty ſhillings per ann. out of a cloſe, called the Town-cloſe.

[*F]

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money.			Annual Produce.		
							£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
ILSTON.				We have no donations in land or money now veſted in the hands of any perſon or perſons for the benefit of the poor of this pariſh, to the beſt of our knowledge, information, or belief. (Signed) J. VALENTINE, Curate. ROBERT BURGESS, Churchwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, W. BROWN, R. BURNABY.						
CRANHOE.	Katherine Oſwin,	know not,	know not,	The intereſt to the poor at St. Thomas's yearly,	money,	Duke of Montagu, —	5	0	0	5	0	0
	Chriſtopher Bent,	know not,	know not,	The intereſt to the poor at St. Thomas's yearly,	money,	Duke of Montagu, —	1	0	0	1	0	0
	Henry Bothway,	1780,	by will,	The intereſt to be paid at St. Thomas's yearly, to ſuch poor as do not receive pariſh collection, (Signed) J. WADLAND, Curate. DANIEL WARNER, Churchwarden.	money,	Daniel Warner, — Sept. 27, 1786, Sworn before us, R. BURNABY, W. BROWN.	5	0	0	5	0	0
										11	0	6
EVINGTON.				No donation given for the uſe of the poor to the pariſh of Evington. (Signed) RICHARD COULTON, Vicar. G. PLUMMER, Churchwarden. T. CARTWRIGHT.		Sworn, Sept. 27, 1786, before us, R. BURNABY, W. BROWN.						
FOXTON.	Gave by Lady Langley,			To the poor, to be diſtributed at St. Thomas's, [1] "May 26, 1712, Memorandum, at this time, when other accounts of the pariſh were paſſed, was received, the full ſum of £.5. together with full intereſt of £.5. per cent. being the charity money of Lady Langley, for the uſe of the poor of this pariſh yearly, and particularly at St. Thomas's.—N. B. The above memorandum appears in Foxton churchwardens' book, made by William Lewis, now deceaſed, that he received the ſaid ſum, and repaid the principal of £.5. to Robert Saddington, in whoſe family it has remained ever ſince, and intereſt been received by different pariſh officers, viz. churchwardens or overſeers, till St. Thomas, 1776. John Saddington, who died 1780, was the firſt who ſtopt payment, ſaying, he would neither pay principal or intereſt till compelled to it by law. Though many times demanded, no proceſs having been iſſued, it has remained under the ſame declaration till the preſent time. Thomas Saddington is the eldeſt ſon of the ſaid John deceaſed." Amended Return.	in caſh [1],	We believe this ſum was paid yearly by each churchwarden to his ſucceſſor, with 5s. for the intereſt; and that it came into the hands of Thomas Saddington, of Foxton, as churchwarden, ſince deceaſed, who never paid the money to his ſucceſſor [2]. [2] "No record of any truſtees, nor any copy of Lady Langley's will, to be found at Foxton." Amended Return.	5	0	0			
	Gave by Miſs Ann Tozer,	Feb. 11, 1777,	by will,	To the poor, to be diſtributed at Chriſtmas, (Signed) J. BULLIVANT, Curate. THOMAS ILIFF, JOHN CLARKE, } Churchwardens.	in caſh,	In the hands of the churchwarden and overſeer of the poor, Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, R. BURNABY, W. BROWN.	194	3	4	9	14	2

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
GALBY.				No donation. (Signed) THOMAS ROGERS, Miniſter. WILLIAM DALBY, Churchwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, W. BROWN, R. BURNABY.		
FRISBY by GALBY.				There is not any donation in land or money veſted in the hands of any perſon or perſons for the benefit of the poor of this pariſh, to our knowledge, information, or belief. (Signed) THOMAS ROGERS, Miniſter of Galby, in which Friſby is a hamlet. NATHANIEL HUMPHREYS, Churchwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, W. BROWN, R. BURNABY.		
GREAT GLENN.	Joan Halford, of Wiſtow, in Leiceſterſhire, widow of Sir Richard Halford, bart.	We cannot ſay,	We cannot tell,	The intereſt to be diſtributed to the poor of Great Glenn in bread for ever, —	in money,	We cannot ſay, ——	40 0 0	1 17 6
	Bridget the wife of William Allen,	ditto,	ditto,	The intereſt to be annually diſtributed to the poor for ever of Great Glenn,	in money,	We cannot tell: we believe the whole was in the hands of Mr. Gutteridge, of Great Wigſton, in Leiceſterſhire; but that the whole, except £.15. hath been lately called-in by the inhabitants of Great Glenn, for buying houſes for the poor, and for repairing the bells,	50 0 0	2 5 0 but we only now receive 0 15 0
	Mrs. Catherina Haymes,	ditto,	ditto,	The intereſt to be annually diſtributed to the poor widows of Great Glenn not receiving collection,	in money,	Is now, as we believe, in the hands of Mr. Hunt, of Leiceſter,	50 0 0	2 10 0
	William Hewitt, Eſq; who died about 20 years ago,	ditto,	we believe by will,	The intereſt to be applied for putting out poor children of Great Glenn apprentices,	in money,	We believe the money is in the hands of Tho. Pares, of Leiceſter, gent.	100 0 0	4 0 0
	Mary Mitchell,	ditto,	We cannot tell,	The intereſt to be annually diſtributed to the poor of Great Glenn for ever,	We cannot ſay,	We do not know, nor can we tell, what is become of the money; it has never been diſtributed in our remembrance, nor can we learn that it ever was diſtributed; and we know nothing of this charity but from a memorandum on the church-wall of Great Glenn.	5 0 0	
								11 7 6

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
GREAT GLENN continued.	We do not know,	we cannot ſay,	We cannot tell,	For repairing the church at Great Glenn, amending the bridges, cauſeways, and highways, within the pariſh of Great Glenn, and towards the relieving of the poor there, and other public and common works and expences in the town of Great Glenn aforeſaid, Witneſs our hands, T. DAIN, Miniſter. THOMAS HOBSON, WILLIAM BURTON, Churchwardens.	in land,	In Sir George Robinſon, and in William Cooper, George Cooper the younger, Green Hodgkin, Thomas Hobſon, Thomas Linthwaite, all of Great Glenn aforeſaid, Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, R. BURNABY, W. BROWN.		6 0 0 per annum before the incloſure; but on the incloſure we believe the £.40 given by Joan Halford was taken to incloſe the allotments in lieu of it, and ſeveral other lands were added, which makes the whole preſent annual income £.21 10s.
STRETTON MAGNA.				No charitable donations for the benefit of the poor in the pariſh of Great Stretton. Witneſs our hands, T. DAIN, Miniſter. WILLIAM HOBSON, Churchwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, W. BROWN, A. HESILRIGG.		
GLOOSTON.	William Owſley,	Sept. 11, 1733,	by will,	To provide bread for the poor of the pariſh of Glooſton, to be diſpoſed of as the heirs of William Owſley, the rector, and churchwarden, ſhall think fit out of the intereſt, (Signed) JOHN WADLAND, Miniſter. SAMUEL COLEMAN, Churchwarden.	money,	John Owſley, Eſq; Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, R. BURNABY, W. BROWN.	20 0 0	£. s. d. 1 0 0
GUMLEY.	John Taylor, —	unknown,	ſuppoſed by will,	Suppoſed for the uſe of the poor of Gumley, it being ſo expreſſed on an inſcription on the wall of the church, —	in money,	formerly in the hands of Will. Kirby, now in the hands of his ſon William Kirby, who pays intereſt for it to the churchwardens,	10 0 0	0 10 0
	William Kerby,	1731,	by will,	For the poor of Gumley, — —	in money on land,	in poſſeſſion of Rebecca Kerby,	10 0 0	0 10 0
	Richard Web,	1760,	by will,	For the poor of Gumley, — —	money on lands,	of Lebbeus Humfrey, Eſq;	5 0 0	0 5 0
	John Kirby,	about 1764,	by will,	For the poor of Gumley, — — (Signed) RT. WYNNE, rector. JOHN SIMONS, Churchwarden.	money,	in the hands of his executors, Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, R. BURNABY, W. BROWN.	5 0 0	0 5 0 1 10 0

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
HALLOUGHTON.	Not known,	not known,	not known,	An eſtate called the Fearnes, containing by admeaſurement 89 acres, ordered by a decree (dated February 1, 1713), upon an inquiſition for charitable uſes, to be for the eaſe and aid of all the inhabitants, but more eſpecially of the poor.—By the act for the incloſure of the common fields, &c. of this pariſh, paſſed in the year 1770, thoſe who own hereditaments of the yearly value of £.5. or more, in the judgement of the truſtee or truſtees of this charity, or occupy hereditaments of the yearly value of £.10. or more, are excluded from all benefit ariſing from it.—All tithes due from it are extinguiſhed. N. B. This eſtate is called, in the decree referred to, a paſture ground; and every houſeholder is required to ſtock alike; ſo that the greater proprietors ſhould not oppreſs the ſmaller one, by putting more cattle to depaſture thereon than their meaneſt neighbours.	not known,	Charles Morris, Eſq;		54 15 3½ after land tax deducted.
	Not known, —	not known,	not known,	An eſtate, now containing by admeaſurement 47 acres 3 roods, ordered, by the above-mentioned decree, to be diſpoſed of for the repair of certain houſes, called town-houſes, the conduits, ciſterns of lead, pavements, cauſeways, and highways, in and about the town.—N. B. A debt upon the eſtate of £.85. 10s. which was incurred upon the incloſure above-mentioned.	not known, —	Charles Morris, Eſq;		£. s. d. 35 10 8 after land tax deducted.
	Valentine Goodman,	Jan. 31, 1684,	by will,	For the uſe of the moſt indigent, pooreſt, aged, decrepid, miſerableſt paupers, to be elected only for pure poverty, one undivided fourth part of an eſtate, lying in Drayton and Bringhurſt, in this county of Leiceſter, purchaſed April 22, 1687. The whole eſtate now contains, by admeaſurement, 60 acres, 3 roods, 22 poles, with right of common annexed.—N. B. A debt of £.150. or thereabouts, upon the eſtate, which was incurred by rebuilding the houſe and ſome out-offices, is paying off by inſtalments of £.15. per annum, and is now reduced to £.90. or thereabouts.	in money, to be laid out in a purchaſe of land,	Charles Morris, Eſq;	200 0 0	8 18 7½ after land tax deducted.
								99 4 7

HALLOUGHTON continued.

Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpose given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now vested.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
					Brought over		99 4 7
Benjamin Bewicke, clerk,	June 17, 1728,	by will,	For the building or purchasing of a workhouse, which was purchased October 13, 1732,	in money,	Benjamin Bewicke, Esq; John Fenwicke, clerk, Bryan Ward, Thomas Gibbins.	100 0 0	
George Fenwicke, clerk, and Joseph Peppin, clerk.	Jan. 19, 1747,	by deed duly enrolled in Chancery,	For the use of three poor orderly widows, or single women, of the age of 50 years, and not under, who are Protestants of the Church of England, and not Dissenters therefrom; and for want of a sufficient number of widows, or single women, then of poor orderly single men, widowers or batchelors, qualified as aforesaid, and of the age of 60 years and upwards, to be chosen by the rector for the time being out of this parish, and no other; one undivided moiety of an estate at Turlangton in this county.—The whole estate contains by estimation 80 acres, 2 roods, 15 poles,	in land,	William Wilson, Esq; Charles Morris, Esq;		20 0 0 after land tax deducted.
George Fenwicke, clerk,	April 29, 1758,	by will; and since confirmed by his son John Fenwicke by deed duly inrolled in Chancery,	For the habitations of the above-mentioned widows, &c. or widowers, &c.	three tenements,	Charles Morris, Esq;		
George Fenwicke, clerk,	April 29, 1758,	by will; and since confirmed by his son John Fenwicke by deed duly inrolled in Chancery,	An estate, containing by admeasurement 18 acres and 6 poles.—Three tenths of the annual rent to be disposed of amongst the poor of this parish, on or about the 1st of November in every year; and the remaining seven tenths (if need be) to be employed annually in the repair of the above-mentioned tenements.—If any overplus remains after necessary repairs are completed, it is to be applied to the teaching poor children to read, &c.; or, if no repairs are necessary, then the whole seven tenths are to be applied to the same purpose.—N. B. A debt of £.31. 15*s.* upon this estate, which was incurred in the above-mentioned inclosure.	in land,	Charles Morris, Esq;		13 5 8½ after land tax deducted.
Lawrence Marston,	not known,	by will,	For the use of the poor, — —	in money,	—	6 0 0	
Richard Smith,	not known,	by will,	For the use of the poor, — —	in money,	—	10 0 0	
John Smith,	not known,	by will,	For the use of the poor, — —	in money,	—	4 0 0	
Ann Patchett,	not known,	by will,	For the use of the poor, — —	in money,	—	5 0 0	
John Rat,	1618,	by will,	For the use of the poor, — —	in money,	—	20 0 0	
Kenelme Burnbie,	1635,	by will,	For the use of the poor, — —	in money,	—	5 0 0	
Thomas Hugglescoate,	164.,	by will,	For the use of the poor, — —	in money,	—	2 10 0	
Francis Norfolk,	1650,	by will,	For the use of the poor, — —	in money,	—	5 0 0	132 10 3½
Henry Dent,	Aug. 27, 1672,	by will,	For the use of the poor, — —	in money,	—	5 0 0	

HALLOUGHTON continued.

Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
					Brought over,		132 10 3½
Francis Ward,	Oct. 16, 1681,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor, — —	in money,	—	5 0 0	
Thomas Acton,	April 6, 1711,	by will,	One moiety of the produce to be applied for providing bread for the poor; the other moiety to be diſpoſed of amongſt the poor in ſpecie quarterly,	in money, to be laid out in a purchaſe of land,	—	100 0 0 N. B. of this ſum only £48. 15*s.* recovered.	
Mary Conyers,	not known,	not known,	For the uſe of the poor, — —	in money,	—	10 0 0	
Ann Coles,	April 16, 1714,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor, — —	in money,	—	50 0 0	
John Rat,	1618,	by will,	For teaching poor children to read, &c. —	in money,	—	20 0 0	
Thomas Acton,	April 6, 1711,	by will,	For teaching poor children to read and write, &c.	in money, to be laid out in a purchaſe of land,	—	100 0 0 N. B. of this ſum only £48. 15*s.* recovered.	
William Fenwicke, clerk,	Feb. 4, 1732-3,	by will,	For teaching poor children to read, &c. —	in money,	—	20 0 0	
John Dent, of London,	not known,	by will,	For ornamenting and clean-keeping of the church,	in money,	—	40 0 0	
			N. B. Theſe laſt ſeventeen donations were, with ſome other money, amounting in the whole to £.340. 1*s.* laid out in the year 1736, in the purchaſe of lands in Halloughton, now containing by admeaſurement 46 acres, 2 roods, 37 poles; and let at £.34. 8*s.* 10*d.* after the land tax is deducted.—This ſum is divided according to the ſeveral proportions as near as may be.—There is a debt of £.82. 15*s.* upon the eſtate incurred by the above incloſure.	—	Charles Morris, Eſq; and William Wilſon, Eſq;		34 8 10 after land tax deducted.
Henry Dent, of Kettering,	Mar. 28, 1740,	by will,	For providing bread for the benefit of poor widows and houſekeepers who duly attend the ſervice of the church, and the clerk and ſexton of this pariſh, to by diſtributed in nine-penny loaves on Chriſtmas-day in the evening,	A rent charge out of the eſtate bequeathed by the ſaid will to John Dent, now of Halloughton,	John Fenwicke, clerk,		3 0 0
William Dent,	1774,	by will,	For providing bread for the poor of this pariſh out of the annual intereſt,	in money,	—	125 0 0	
			(Signed) JOHN FENWICKE, rector of Halloughton. JOHN DENT, THOMAS KILBY, } Churchwardens.		Sept. 27, 1786, verified on oath before us, R. BURNABY, W. BROWN.		169 19 1½

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Blaston.	Valentine Goodman,	Jan. 31, 1684,	by will,	For the uſe of the moſt indigent, pooreſt, aged, decrepid, miſerableſt paupers, to be elected only for pure poverty, one undivided eighth part of an eſtate, lying in Drayton and Bringhurſt, in this county of Leiceſter, purchaſed April 22, 1687.	In money to be laid out in a purchaſe,	Charles Morris, Eſq;	100 0 0	4 9 3¾ after the land tax is deducted.
				The whole eſtate now contains by meaſure 60 acres, 3 roods, 22 poles, with right of common annexed. N. B. A debt of £.150. or thereabouts, upon the eſtate, which was incurred by rebuilding the houſe and ſome out-offices, is paying off by inſtallments of £.15. per ann. and is now reduced to about £90. (Signed) John Owsley, Miniſter. John Owsley, Chapelwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, W. Brown, R. Burnaby.		
Holyoak.	None,			Here are no houſes, nor land, nor money, given for the benefit of the poor. (Signed) William Bates, Conſtable. Ben Peck.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, J. Baseley, A. Hesilrigg.		
Horninghold.	Thomas Roberts, Eſq;	in the year 1767,	by deed,	For the benefit of the poor, ſix two-penny loaves, to be given away every Sunday after divine ſervice, by the miniſter, churchwardens, or overſeers; and if there is any overplus money, to be given away at the Feaſt of St. Thomas by the ſame.	in land,	Thomas Branſton,	£. s. d. 4 13 0	£. s. d. 4 13 0
				(Signed) William Kingsman, Vicar. John Pateman, Churchwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, R. Burnaby, W. Brown.		
Houghton.	Probably Dr. Sherrad,	not known,	not known,	For the uſe of the poor, —	not known,	Mrs. Smith, now reſident at Bath,		1 0 0
	Sir John Houghton,	not known,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor, —	in land,	Edward Boucher,		0 10 0
	John Knight, Gent.	not known,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor, —	in money,	William Tompſon,	5 0 0	0 5 0
	Rev. John Birkhead,	not known,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor, —	in money,	William Tompſon,	10 0 0	0 10 0
				(Signed) Richard Coulton, rector. John Sewell, Churchwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, R. Burnaby, W. Brown.		2 5 0

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
KIBWORTH-BEAUCHAMP.	William Thornton,	not known,	will,	For the relief of the poor, —	land,	Thomas Mitchell,		0 10 0
	John Lane,	not known,	will,	For the relief of the poor, —	money,	William Innocent,	4 0 0	0 4 0
	John Coleman,	not known,	will,	For the relief of the poor, —	money,	Branſton and Iliffe,	10 0 0	0 10 0
	William Smalley,	not known,	will,	For the relief of the poor, —	money,	William Innocent,	20 0 0	1 0 0
				(Signed) J. BASELEY, Miniſter. A. HESILRIGE, Churchwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, R. BURNABY, W. BROWN.		2 0 0
KIBWORTH-HARCOURT.	John Coleman, of Smeeton Weſterby, gave,	time when unknown,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor, —	in money,	In whoſe hands now veſted unknown; but ſuppoſed in the executors of Robert Haymes, Eſq;	20 0 0	
	Iſabella Simpſon gave,	time when unknown,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor, —	in money charged upon land,	Now in the poſſeſſion of George Foxton,	10 0 0	10 0 0
	Matthew Foxton, of Kibworth-Harcourt, gave,	time when unknown,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor, —	in money charged upon land,	Now in poſſeſſion of George Foxton and John Owſley, clerk,	10 0 0	10 0 0
	Elizabeth Lee, of Kibworth-Harcourt, gave,	time when unknown,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor, —	in money charged upon land,	Poſſeſſion unknown, —	5 0 0	
				N. B. It appears to me, that the cauſe of this money being ſo much of it loſt, is, that it was all, except the twenty pounds left by John Coleman, charged upon land, rented by a leaſe of twenty-one years, renewable every ſeven under Merton College in Oxford. (Signed) J. BASELEY, Miniſter. WILLIAM WARD, Churchwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, W. BROWN, R. BURNABY.		20 0 0
SMEETON WESTERBY.	John Coleman, of Smeeton Weſterby, gave,	time when unknown,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor, —	in money,	Now in poſſeſſion of Thomas Goodman of the ſame,	20 0 0	1 0 0
	Edward Freeman, of Smeeton Weſterby, gave,	about 46 years ſince,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor, — —	in money,	In whoſe poſſeſſion now unknown [1],	5 0 0	0 5 0
				(Signed) J. BASELEY, Miniſter. THOMAS GOODMAN, Churchwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, R. BURNABY, W. BROWN.		1 5 0

[1] "Job Bull, William and Robert Gutridge." Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
KNOSSINGTON.	Sir Edward Harrington, knight and bart. of Ridlington, co. Rutland, lord of the manor of Knoſſington; Richard Sampſon, clerk, rector of Knoſton; Stephen Peeche, and William Peeche, Thomas Peeche, Anthony Peck, and John Peeche, John Healy, each of Knoſſington; William Harvie, of Weſton Favel, co. Northampton; Roger Jephſon, of Clypſam, co. Rutland; and Thomas Phillips, of Biſbrooke, in the ſame county; the ſeveral proprietors of lands in Knoſton.	May the firſt, in the ſixteenth year of the reign of James the Firſt.	By indenture ſet out by conſent of the ſeveral proprietors when the field was incloſed.	For the relief and maintenance of ſuch poor perſons as do, or at any time hereafter ſhall, ſtand moſt in need of relief, within the pariſh of Knoſſington, alias Knoſton, at the diſcretion of the then proprietors, their heirs and aſſigns, or the greater number of them, whereof the ſaid Sir Edward Harrington to be one,	in land, conſiſting of a cloſe of about two acres.	Should be in the heirs of the ſeveral perſons mentioned in the anſwer to the firſt queſtion: they not being now known, the overſeer has for a great number of years received the rent, It is ſuppoſed that Mr. Robert Pecke, of Knoſton, is the heir of one of the Peckes mentioned in the indenture,		1 12 0
	Richard Bell, of Knoſſington, alias Knoſton.	in the year 1718,	by will,	To be diſtributed in bread to the poor of Knoſton at St. Thomas.	charged upon a certain cloſe, called Rickelbarrow Hill, in Knoſton,	William Gilſon, of Greatham, in the county of Rutland,		0 8 0
	William Smith, of Croxton, in the county of Leiceſter.	not known,	by will,	To maintain four poor clergymens' widows,	in a houſe at Knoſſington, and land ſituated at Hoſe, in the Vale of Belvoir,	Oldfield Wingfield, of Market Overton, Rutland, Rev. Mr. Turner, of Wing, Rutland, Sir J. Palmer, Carlton, Leiceſterſhire, William Pochin, Eſq; Barkby, Leiceſterſhire,		37 0 0

(Signed) EDWARD HEALY, Curate of Knoſton.
ROBERT PECK, Churchwarden.

Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us,
W. BROWN,
R. BURNABY.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
EAST LANGTON.	Mary Pheaſant,	Aug. 14, 1688,	by will,	For the purpoſe of teaching poor children to read, buy them books, and put them out apprentices,	in land,	Thomas Ward, ſen. Thomas Ward, jun. James Hill, John Burrard, Thomas Green, truſtees.		1 10 0
	Dorothy Elizabeth Pickering and Frances Bird,	Oct. 25, 1758,	by deed,	For the purpoſe of teaching poor children to read, buy them books, and put them out apprentices,	in land,	Thomas Ward, ſen. Thomas Ward, jun. James Hill, John Burrard, Thomas Green, truſtees.		1 10 0

The late Rev. William Hanbury, rector of Church Langton, left, by ſundry deeds, ſeveral ſums of money for various purpoſes, ſet forth in a book, entitled "The Hiſtory of the Charitable Foundations eſtabliſhed at Church Langton," (which is divided into Eaſt and Weſt, and Thorpe and Tur), which is by far too voluminous to recite in this ſchedule; none of which are to commence (except at the diſcretion of the truſtees) until the whole of the foundations take place according to the explanatory deed.—It is certain that none of this charity (except at the diſcretion of the truſtees as aforeſaid) will commence in leſs time than ſome hundred years, according to the tenor of the above deed. 42 0 0

(Signed) WILLIAM HANBURY, rector of Langton.
JOHN COLEMAN, of Eaſt Langton, Churchwarden.

Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, R. BURNABY,
W. BROWN.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether n Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
THORP LANGTON.				There are no charitable donations given for the benefit of the poor at Thorp Langton, except as ſtated in the return for Eaſt Langton. Witneſs our hands, WILLIAM HANBURY, rector of Church Langton. THOMAS WATSON, Churchwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, R. BURNABY, W. BROWN.		
TUR LANGTON.				There are no charitable donations given for the benefit of the poor of Tur Langton, except as ſtated in the return for Eaſt Langton. Witneſs our hands, WILLIAM HANBURY, rector of Church Langton. JOHN MORTOP, Churchwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, R. BURNABY, W. BROWN.		
WEST LANGTON.	James Groocock,	unknown,	by will,	To be laid out in bread for the uſe of the poor, and given to them at St. Thomas,	money,	Thomas Green, butcher, at Market Harborough,	5 0 0	5 0 0
	...... Hubbard,	unknown,	unknown,	To be laid out in bread, or otherwiſe, at the diſcretion of the miniſter and churchwardens, at St. Thomas,	money,	Thomas Green, butcher, at Market Harborough,	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Mary Pheaſant,	Aug. 14, 1688,	by will,	For the purpoſe of teaching poor children to read, buy them books, and put them out apprentices,	land,	Thomas Ward, ſen. Thomas Ward, jun. James Hill, John Buzzard, Thomas Green, truſtees,		1 10 0
	Dorothy Elizabeth Pickering and Frances Bird,	Oct. 25, 1758,	by deed,	For the purpoſe of teaching poor children to read, buy them books, and put them out apprentices,	land,	Thomas Ward, ſen. Thomas Ward, jun. James Hill, John Buzzard, Thomas Green, truſtees,		1 10 0
				Witneſs our hands, WILLIAM HANBURY, Rector of Church Langton. WILLIAM WARREN, Churchwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, W. BROWN, R. BURNABY.		13 0 0
LAUGHTON.	Thomas Helford, William Cave,	not known,	not known,	To be diſpoſed of to the poor in manner the pariſhioners think fit,	left in money for ever,	In John Perkins's hands of Laughton,	5 0 0 3 0 0	0 3 0 0 3 0
	Not known,	uncertain,	the preſent deed of truſt does not mention.	To be employed and diſpoſed of towards the maintenance and relief of the poor of the pariſh of Laughton, in ſuch manner, ſhares, and proportions, as the lord of the manor, rector of Laughton, and John Perkins, Thomas Beaſley, Joſeph Carter, John Carter, of the pariſh of Laughton, and Thomas Cave, William Smith, of the pariſh of Mowſley, and Thomas Iſliff, truſtees, or the major part of them, ſhall agree.	in land,	Benjamin Sturges, John Tyler, Robert Wood, James Kerby, John Miles,		8 0 0
			(Signed)	WM. TILLBRIDGE ARNOLD, Curate of Laughton. JOHN HURST, Churchwarden of Laughton.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, W. BROWN, R. BURNABY.		8 6 0

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
LUBBENHAM.	Thomas Shipley,	1711,	by will,	To be laid out in penny-bread on St. Thomas's Day,	In money to be paid out of certain land,	——	0 10 0	0 10 0
	Agnes Neal,		by will, as ſuppoſed,	To be diſtributed as the officers think proper,	In money to be paid out of certain land,	——	0 4 0	0 4 0
	Henry Hartſhorn,		by will,	Gave three Bibles a year, to be provided by the owner of two certain houſes; but no value ſpecified.				
								0 14 0
				(Signed) THOMAS REYNOLDS, Curate of Lubbenham. JOHN WRIGHT, THOMAS SWINGLER, Churchwardens.		Sept. 27, 1786, verified by oath, W. BROWN, R. BURNABY.		
MEDBOURNE.	Valentine Goodman,	Jan. 31, 1684,	by will,	For the uſe of the moſt indigent, pooreſt, aged, decrepid, miſerableſt paupers, to be elected only for pure poverty,	One undivided fourth part of an eſtate at Drayton and Bringhurſt, in this county, of the yearly value of £.40.	Charles Morris, Eſq;		10 0 0 tax to be deducted 8 18 7½
	Rev. John Foulkes,	July 14, 1746,	by will,	For ſix or eight of the moſt helpleſs, aged, miſerable paupers of this pariſh, without any regard had to the leſſening or ſaving the town levies,	½ yard land at Wilbarſton, in the county of Northampton,	The rector for the time being,		4 10 0 clear.
	Rev. John Morgan,	1773,	by will,	For the uſe and benefit of the Proteſtant poor of this pariſh.	money,	Rector, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor of the ſaid pariſh.	200 0 0 3 per cent. Conſol.	6 0 0
	Sarah Moyſes,	Aug. 4, 1761,	by will,	To and for the putting to ſchool, to the church-ſchool in Medbourne aforeſaid, ſuch a number of poor boys and girls, of the town of Medbourne aforeſaid, as the truſtees ſhall in their diſcretion think fit, for to learn reading, writing, and accounts; and for the providing them ſuch books and other things as are neceſſary and needful for them, as far as the ſame will extend, for ever,— —— Houſe for the ſchool-maſter.	money,	Sir John Palmer, Bart. Coſmas Neville, Eſq; Thomas Stafford, Robert Green, Gent. John Meadows.	800 0 0 3 per cent. Conſol	24 0 0
	Thomas Hawkes,	1785,	by will,	To make up the above eight hundred pounds a thouſand.	money,	Sir John Palmer, Bart. Coſmas Nevill, Eſq; Thomas Stafford, Robert Green, Gentlemen, John Meadows.	200 0 0 3 per cent. Conſol.	6 0 0
	Unknown,	unknown,	unknown,	To the poor of the pariſh,	rent charge out of Coſmas Nevill Eſquire's eſtate rented by John Wade,	——		0 6 8
	Unknown,	unknown,	unknown,	To the poor of the pariſh,	rent charge out of Thomas Deacon's eſtate,	——		0 3 4
								59 8 7½

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
						Brought over,		59 8 7½
MEDBOURNE continued.	Unknown,	unknown,	unknown,	To be given to the poor, —	one dozen loaves of bread out of the eſtate of Coſmas Nevill, Eſq; rented by Joſ. Bentley,	—		0 1 0
	Robert Wade,	—	by will,	For the uſe of the church-ſchool, —	rent charge out of Robert Wade's eſtate of this town, left to his nephew Mr. Robert Wade, of Aſhley, co. Northampton,	Robert Wade, of Aſhley,		2 0 0
				(Signed) JOHN WILLEY, Curate. FRANCIS STAFFORD, Churchwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, R. BURNABY, W. BROWN.		61 9 7½
HOLT and BRADLEY.	None,			N. B. There are no lands, houſes, or money, given or left for the benefit of the poor in this pariſh. (Signed) JOHN WILLEY, Curate. WILLIAM BATE, Churchwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, R. BURNABY, W. BROWN.		
NORTON by GALBY.	William Whalley, Eſq;	in the year 1719,	by will,	For cloathing four poor children, — (Signed) THOMAS ROGERS, Miniſter. THOMAS MOORE.	in money,	Rev. Mr. Green, Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, W. BROWN, R. BURNABY.	£. s. d. [*100 0 0] * From the amended Return.	£. s. d. 5 0 0
STRETTON PARVA.	Not known,	not known,	not known,	Towards the maintenance of the poor, (Signed) THOMAS ROGERS, Miniſter. The mark of + JOHN ILIFFE, Churchwarden.	in land,	In the overſeer, Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, W. BROWN, R. BURNABY.		18 0 0 tax 1 2 0
				NOUSELEY Rectory. No Return.				
OWSTON and NEWBOLD.	Matthew Johnſon, Eſq;	not known,	by will,	For the ſupport of a ſchoolmaſter to teach the poor children in the pariſh of Owſton, (Signed) JOSEPH CRAGG, Miniſter. GEORGE GILLSON, Churchwarden.	in money,	Sir John Palmer, Bart. Sept. 27, 1786, verified on oath before us, W. BROWN, R. BURNABY.		3 0 0

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual. Produce. £. s. d.
PICKWELL.	Elizabeth, widow of Sir Baptiſt Hicks, Viſcount Campden, left to her grandſon Mr. Baptiſt Noel, £.100. to be laid out in the purchaſe of £.5. per ann. in Pickwell, to be diſtributed to the poor of that place yearly, on Dec. 23; which £.100. being received by Baptiſt Viſcount Campden, he aſſigned £.6. per ann. out of the rent of two cloſes at Pickwell, to be paid to the poor there by ſix truſtees therein mentioned, which truſtees, when any three died, were to be filled up by the ſurvivors.	Firſt by will of Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Baptiſt Hicks, dated Feb. 14, 1641; then by indenture, dated Jan. 21, 1651.	Firſt by will; then confirmed and increaſed one pound by indenture.	To the poor of Pickwell, — — The Lord Campden and his ſucceſſors to name the perſons who ſhould partake of the charity. (Signed) EDWARD HEALY, Curate of Pickwell. F. DANZEY, Churchwarden of Pickwell.	charged upon two cloſes at Pickwell,	In the Right Honourable the earl of Gainſborough, Sept. 27, 1786, verified on oath before us, W. BROWN, R. BURNABY.		6 0 0
	PRESTGRAVE (a depopulated pariſh). No Return.							
SADINGTON.	William Cave, yeoman,	Feb. 28, 1769,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor of the pariſh, —	in money,	Miniſter and churchwardens,	50 0 0	2 10 0
	William Shields, late rector of this pariſh,	Oct. 12, 1733,	by will,	To the uſe of the poor of the pariſh, and to buy one ſhilling's worth of bread per week, to be diſtributed throughout the year: the ſame to be diſtributed every Sunday after divine ſervice by the miniſter and churchwardens, at their diſcretion, to ſome of the poor people of the pariſh who attend divine worſhip previouſly to the diſtribution of it,	in land,	Miniſter and churchwardens,		2 12 0
								5 2 0

There is a piece of land, called the Town Cloſe, within the lordſhip, which has been let for ſome years paſt at the rent of £.5.; of which four pounds have been annually paid to the overſeers of the poor of this pariſh, and applied in aid of the poor's rate. It is not known at what time, or in what way, or by whom, this eſtate was left; there being neither tradition nor document to throw any light upon the ſubject. The tenant, Thomas Bryon, took the land of the miniſter and churchwardens, and other inhabitants, aſſembled in veſtry, ſome years ſince; and, according to the conditions of the tenure, pays the rent of £.4. to the overſeers of the poor; but holds only from year to year. The maſter-men of the pariſh, upon a remonſtrance that this rent ought not to be blended with the poor's rate, but be applied directly to the help of the poor, have not long ago agreed unanimouſly to appropriate it towards ſupporting a Sunday ſchool; which accordingly is to be opened on the firſt Sunday after Michaelmas-day next.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
SADDINGTON contind.	Thomas Palmer, Gent.	1739,	ſaid to be by will,	To be laid out in coals; the ſame to be diſtributed to certain of the poor, at the diſcretion of the overſeers and ſome of the maſter-men. (Signed) SAMBROOK RUSSELL, Rector. THOMAS STRETTON, Churchwarden.	A rent charge upon the eſtate of Joſeph Haycock, Eſq; of Hogs-norton, who pays to the overſeers of the poor annually twenty ſhillings,	Unknown, no title-deeds being in the pariſh cheſt; but Joſeph Haycock is ſaid to have them. Oct. 12, 1786, ſworn before us, A. HESILRIGG, J. BASELEY.	Brought over	5 2 0 1 0 0 6 2 0
SCRAPTOFT.	Mrs. Ann Wigley,	died April 16, 1786,	by will,	Gave the ſum of ten pounds to the poor of Scraptoft, to be diſtributed at the diſcretion of her executors, which has been diſpoſed of accordingly. (Signed) SAMUEL TOPP, Vicar of Scraptoft. JOHN CLARKE, his + mark.		No donations in land or money are now veſted in the hands of any perſon for the benefit of the poor of this pariſh, to our knowledge, information, or belief. Sept. 27, 1786, verified on oath before us, W. BROWN, R. BURNABY.		
SHANGTON.				We certify there are not any charitable donations belonging to, or given, either by deed, will, or otherwiſe, for the benefit of the poor of Shangton, in the county of Leiceſter. Sept. 26, 1786, (Signed) CHARLES MARKHAM, rector of the ſaid pariſh. THOMAS SEAGRAVE, Churchwarden.		Oct. 6, 1786, ſworn before us, A. HESILRIGG, J. BASELEY.		
SLAWSTON.	Unknown,	unknown,	unknown,	Unknown,	in money,	His Grace the Duke of Montague,	12 0 0	0 12 0
	Rev. Thomas Hope,	May 27, 1760,	by will,	For the benefit of eight poor perſons in Slawſton pariſh; the intereſt to be laid out annually in coal for them; the clerk of the pariſh is always to partake of the benefit. (Signed) JOHN OWSLEY, Curate. SAMUEL DRIVER, Churchwarden.	in money,	His Grace the Duke of Montague, Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, W. BROWN, R. BURNABY.	100 0 0	5 0 0 5 12 0

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
STANTON WYVILE.				There is no donation for the benefit of the poor left to the pariſh of Stonton Wyvile, in the county of Leiceſter, that we know of. As witneſs our hands, JOHN WADLAND, Miniſter. SAMUEL WADE, Churchwarden. Dated Sept. 25, 1786.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, R. BURNABY, W. BROWN.		
STOCKERSTON.				It is evident, from an old pariſh-book, that £.10. had been left to the poor of Stockerſton; but no mention is made when or by whom. The intereſt money was paid in 1680 to 1684; but no names or ſum is ſpecified till 1685. Then it appears that John Rawlins paid ſix ſhillings, and Robert Ireland the other part, being four ſhillings. In 1688 this intereſt was paid by Hugh Brown The donation was lent upon bond to the ſaid perſons; and it appears that the ſaid Hugh Brown ſtopped payment in the year 1696. It alſo appears, that Benjamin Rawlins, and not John, paid the ſix ſhillings for the year 1708; and continued to diſcharge his bond-debt till 1717. After that period, no payment can be diſcovered of either principal or intereſt; therefore the charitable donation has been ſunk about ſixty-eight or nine years. (Signed) EDWARD WHITMELL, Curate. JOHN GIBBENS, Churchwarden.		No other charity to the poor of Stockerſton, to the beſt of our knowledge, (Signed) EWARD WHITMELL, Curate. JOHN GIBBENS, Churchwarden. Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, R. BURNABY, W. BROWN.		
THEDINGWORTH.	Edward Haſelrige,	—	—	Intereſt to be diſtributed annually among the poor at St. Thomas's,	money,	The miniſter and churchwardens,	10 0 0	
	Anthony Tebbutt,	—	—		ditto,		10 0 0	
	John Fowler,	—	—		ditto,		2 10 0	
	John Turner,	—	—		ditto,		5 0 0	
	Anthony Riſby,	—	—		ditto,		5 0 0	
	John Riſby,	—	—		ditto,		5 0 0	
	Edward Moore,	—	—		ditto,		5 0 0	
	Margery Moore,	—	—		ditto,		5 0 0	
	Elizabeth Norton,	—	—		ditto,		4 0 0	
	William Nodon,	—	—		ditto,		5 0 0	
	Mary Nodon,	—	—		ditto,		5 0 0	
	John Robins,	—	—		ditto,		5 0 0	
	William Cave, Eſq;	—	—		ditto,		5 0 0	
	William Fowler,	1688,	—		ditto,		2 10 0	
	Job Cuerton,	1692,	—		ditto,		5 0 0	
	Dr. Ralph Bathurſt,	—	—		ditto,		10 0 0	
							89 0 0	3 4 0

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money.			Annual Produce.		
							£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
						Brought over,				3	4	0
THEDINGWORTH continued.	Unknown,	—	—	A field called Cottage Paſture; rent of which, after deducting £.1. 10s. for fences, &c. per annum,	land,	The miniſter and churchwardens,	6	10	0	6	10	0
	Lady Julia Newdigate,	—	—	To put out poor children apprentice,	money,	[Miniſter and churchwardens [1],]	50	0	0	2	0	0
	Mrs. Judith Bathurſt,	1708,	by will,	To be diſtributed yearly among the poor of Hothorpe and Thedingworth,	money,	Miniſter and churchwardens, [1] Added from the amended Return.	7	2	1	7	2	1
				(Signed) J. Bullivant, Curate. Robert Hayes, Churchwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, W. Brown, R. Burnaby.				18	16	1
THURNBY.	Mr. Sherrard,	not known,	not known,	To be given to the poor in bread, —	in money [2],	loſt [2],	5	0	0	0	5	0
	Mrs. Ann Wigley,	1786,	by will,	To be diſtributed immediately amongſt the poor,	in money,	already diſtributed, ——	5	0	0			
				(Signed) W. C. Newton, Vicar. William May, Churchwarden.	[2] "About 60 years ago, the money, by agreement of the then pariſh officers, &c. was wholly diſpoſed of in ſome pariſh buſineſs." Amended Return.	Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, W. Brown, R. Burnaby.						
BUSHBY.	Mr. Sherrard,	not known,	not known,	To be given to the poor in bread, —	in money [3],	Loſt by the failure of the perſon entruſted with it, which we believe was a Mr. Davenport, of Buſhby [3],	10	0	0	0	10	0
	Mrs. Wigley,	1786,	by will,	To diſtributed immediately amongſt the poor,	in money,	already diſtributed, ——	5	0	0			
				(Signed) W. C. Newton, Vicar. William Norman, Churchwarden.	[3] "The money was put out at intereſt upon bond, and was loſt by a failure about 60 years ago." Amended Return.	Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, R. Burnaby, W. Brown.						
STOUGHTON.				No donation left for the uſe of the poor of the pariſh of Stoughton, according to information of the oldeſt inhabitants there, and to the beſt of our knowledge, information, and belief. (Signed) W. C. Newton, Vicar. John Ingram, Churchwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, W. Brown, R. Burnaby.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
WELHAM.	Lady Holford, of Welham,	know not,	know not,	To the poor, — —	money,	Lady Jane Edwards,	13	16	0	0	13	10
	Mr. Williams, of Welham,	know not,	by will,	The yearly intereſt to be laid out in bread, and diſtributed every Sunday in the church to ſuch of the poor as are thought the fitteſt objects of charity,	money,	Lady Jane Edwards,	40	0	0	2	0	0
	The donor unknown,	know not,	know not,	To the poor in money at Chriſtmas, (Signed) John Wadland, Miniſter. William Tailby, Churchwarden.	money,	Lady Jane Edwards, Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, R. Burnaby, W. Brown.	4	4	0	0	4	2
										2	18	0

[y*]

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
WISTOW.				We have no donations in land or money now veſted in the hands of any perſon or perſons, for the benefit of the poor of this pariſh, to the beſt of our knowledge, information, or belief. (Signed) THOMAS WILLOWS, Vicar. WILLIAM HULL, Churchwarden.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, W. BROWN, R. BURNABY.		
FLECKNEY.	Emanuel Barfoot, a farmer of this pariſh about 40 or 50 years, gave by his hand £.5.	about 40 or 50 years,	by neither; but by hand, without any writing,	For coals for the poor, — —	in money,	In the overſeers of the poor,	6 0 0	0 6 0
	into the hand of another farmer of the pariſh, directing that the intereſt of the ſame ſhould for ever be applied to the purchaſe of coals for the poor of the pariſh. The money has been ſo applied ever ſince by the overſeer of the poor; but from thoſe who received the coals 4*d.* per hundred were demanded for the carriage of the ſaid coals: and when theſe four-pences (which were ſaved) amounted to £.1. the ſaid £.1. was added to the former five; and the intereſt applied for the ſame purpoſe as the former £.5. Thus this charity is now ſix ſhillings a year.							
	By perſon now unknown,	unknown when; but about 100 years ago, as is ſuppoſed.	unknown,	For the general uſe of the poor: at leaſt the poor receive it in money,	land,	In Mr. Haycock, whoſe tenant gives it as he pleaſes,		0 7 6
	Eighteen pence a year, being an old benefaction [1], of which the pariſh can give no account, was, from time beyond memory, paid out [of] a certain eſtate of Mr. Talbot by the tenant of the ſaid eſtate. But the ſaid ſum has been withheld for about five years paſt; upon what ground not known; but ſaid to be for want of being called for. This eighteen pence uſed to be laid out in bread by the tenant, and the ſame given by the tenant to the poor.							0 1 6
	Out of a certain houſe one ſhilling [2] a year from time immemorial. The benefactor unknown; and it is now ten years, or thereabouts, ſince it was paid. (Signed) SAMBROOK RUSSELL. WILLIAM HARROLD, jun. Churchwarden.			Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, A. HESILRIGG, J. BASELEY.				0 1 0
								0 16 0
KILBY.	We whoſe names are underwritten do hereby certify, that, to the beſt of our knowledge, information, and belief, there never have been any charitable donation given, either by deed or will, for the benefit of poor perſons within this pariſh. Witneſs our hands, Sept. 8, 1786.			(Signed) THOMAS WILLOWS, Curate of Kilby. JOHN NEEDHAM, Churchwarden.	Sept. 8, 1786, ſworn before us,	A. HESILRIGG, D. MEYRICK.		
NEWTON-HARCOURT.	Unknown,	unknown,	unknown,	For the uſe of the poor, — —	land,	Pariſh Officers for the time being,		neat 9 10 4
	Samuel Ward,	1731,	by will,	To be laid out in bread for the poor, — (Signed) THOMAS WILLOWS, Miniſter. JOHN FUKES, Churchwarden.	money,	Buckley Ward, — Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, W. BROWN, R. BURNABY.	5 0 0	0 5 0
								9 15 4

[1] "No truſtees, or any document whatever upon the ſubject. The one ſhilling and ſixpence was paid till for the laſt ten years. It is a rent charged upon a houſe and land in Fleckney, let for about £.10. a year, belonging to John Talbot, of Neſton, in Northamptonſhire. William Harrold, the churchwarden of Fleckney, called upon the ſaid Talbot at Neſton on the 15th of Sept. laſt, and aſked if he would in future pay the ſaid donation out of his ſaid eſtate; and John Talbot anſwered, that he would." Amended Return.

[2] "The donation of one ſhilling a year is likewiſe a rent-charge upon a houſe and homeſtead in Fleckney, the property of Edward Shapleſs, of Arneſby, in this county. It has not been paid for about ten years; but upon the application of the ſaid William Harrold, made on the 17th inſt. the ſaid Edward Shapleſs ſaid he was willing to pay it regularly for the future. No evidence or document whatever is to be obtained upon the ſubject of this donation." Ibid.

In the Hundred of EAST GOSCOTE.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
ALLEXTON.				We have no charitable donations. (Signed) J. ALLINSON, Curate. HOMER KIRKPATRICK, Churchwarden.		Sworn before us, CHARLES MORRIS, F. FOWKE, JOHN SIMPSON.		
ASFORDBY.	Mr. Humberſtone, of Welby, near Melton Mowbray,	not known,	by will,	For the relief of the poor,	in money,	Rev. Thomas Beaumont Burnaby, rector of the pariſh,	40 0 0	2 0 0
	Mr. Morris Cam,	In the year of our Lord 1769,	by will, dated April 9, 1769,	To a maſter, for the teaching of four children, of Aſfordby, to read, write, and account.	in money,	Abel Smith, Eſq; of Nottingham; William Reeve, Eſq; of Melton Mowbray; John Garton, Gent. of Old Dalby; Thomas Beaumont Burnaby, Clerk, rector of Aſfordby.	100 0 0	5 3 2
	Andrew Burnaby, Clerk, late rector of Aſfordby,	in the year 1775,	by will, dated Sept. 14, 1775,	For the poor, (Signed) THOMAS BEAUMONT BURNABY, Rector thereof.	in money,	In the rector of the pariſh and churchwardens for the time being. Sworn before us, F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS, JOHN SIMPSON.	20 0 0	1 0 0 8 3 2
ASHBY-FOLVILLE.	One of the Carington family,	unknown,	unknown,	For the relief of three poor people, who have ſix pounds per annum each, and an houſe to live in. (Signed) THOMAS BEAUMONT BURNABY, Vicar.	in land lying at North Kelſey, in the county of Lincoln,	P. Holford, Eſq; of Wotton Wavey, near Henley, Warwickſhire, Sworn before us, F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS, JOHN SIMPSON.		18 0 0
BARESBY.	Richard Woollaſton, heretofore of Wormley, in the county of Hertford, Eſq; deceaſed,	Nov. 13, 1688, and Feb. 27, 1689 by will and codicil,	by will, dated Nov. 13, 1688, and by a codicil, dated Feb 27, 1689; and eſtabliſhed by a decree in the High Court of Chancery.	For cloathing poor diſtreſſed people in the pariſhes of Whitechurch in the county of Southampton, and Wormley in the county of Hertford, Lowerby, Cold Newton, otherwiſe Newton Burdett, Billſdon, Twiford, Bareſby, and South Croxton, otherwiſe Crofon, all in the county of Leiceſter, in the proportions following, viz. Whitchurch three fifth parts of a full moiety thereof; and to Wormley the other two fifth parts of that moiety; to Loweſby and Cold Newton, each a tenth part of the other remaining moiety; and to Billſdon, Twiford, Bareſby, and South Croxton, each a fifth part of that moiety. (Signed) THOMAS BEAUMONT BURNABY, Vicar of Aſhby Folville, of which Bareſby is a hamlet.	in two farm-houſes and divers lands, meadow, paſture, and marſh lands or grounds, lying in Eſſex.[1]	Taylor White, of Walling Wells, in the county of Nottingham, Eſq; Charles Morgan, of Tredegar, in the county of Monmouth, South Wales, Eſq; Joſeph Portal, of Whitchurch aforeſaid, Eſq; William Pochin, of Barkby, and Shuckbrugh Aſhby, of Quenby, both in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, Eſqrs. and the Rev. Stephen White, of . . . . . in the county of Lincoln, Doctor of Laws; but new truſtees are agreed upon to be added to them, and they are appointed. Sworn before us, F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS, JOHN SIMPSON.		

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[1] The laſt leaſe was veſted in Jeremiah Kerſteman, conſiſting of two farms, part of this charity, at the yearly rent of £.80. but now lett to Thomas Keys, to commence next Michaelmas, at £.150. a year.

The remaining part of the charity eſtate was laſt let to Iſaac Dines, ſenior, at £.15. a year; now let to him for 21 years, on a leaſe to commence at Michaelmas next, at £.21. a year.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
BARKBY.	Ralph Botham,	July 16, 1623,	by will,	For the benefit of the poor of Barkby, —	money,	Churchwardens and overſeers,	20 0 0	1 0 0
	George Pochin, Eſq;	Nov. 6, 1706,	by will,	For the poor of Barkby and Barkby Thorpe, (Signed) H. WOODCOCK, Vicar of Barkby. WILLIAM HENSON, } Churchwardens. JOHN PERCIVAL, }	money,	William Pochin, Eſq; Sworn before us, CHARLES MORRIS, F. FOWKE, JOHN SIMPSON.	100 0 0	5 0 0
								6 0 0
BARKBY THORPE.				There is no charity in Barkby Thorpe, except that connected with the legacy of George Pochin, Eſq; accounted for in Barkby return. (Signed) H. WOODCOCK, Vicar of Barkby. JAMES SHARPLES, Overſeer.		Sworn before us, CHARLES MORRIS, F. FOWKE, JOHN SIMPSON.		
THURMASTON, NORTH.	Elizabeth Davies,		by will,	For the poor of the North End of Thurmaſton, in the pariſh of Barkby. (Signed) H. WOODCOCK, Vicar of Barkby. WILLIAM SMITH, Overſeer of Thurmaſton.	Payable out of land,	Vicar and churchwardens of Barkby, Sworn before us, F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS, JOHN SIMPSON.		1 0 0
BARROW UPON SOAR.	The Rev. Humphry Babington, D. D. to preſerve the name of his uncle Theophilus Cave, Eſq;	gave Aug. 17, 1686,	by will,	To erect an hoſpital in Barrow upon Soar, ſufficient to contain ſix poor men, widowers, or ancient batchelors: five to be choſen out of Barrow, and one out of Quorndon; and each of theſe to have a blue cloth gown at his admittance, and be maintained therein for ever.	certain eſtates in Barrow upon Soar, Quorndon, and Mountſorrel,	Now veſted in William Pochin, of Barkby, Eſq; Rogers Ruding, of the Borough of Derby, Eſq; Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, Eſq; Charles James Packe, of the city of Bath, Eſq; and the Rev. John Orton, of Rearſby, co. Leiceſter, Clerk, and their heirs, upon truſt, as mentioned in the will.	amounting yearly	201 15 10
	The ſaid Humphry Babington gave alſo,	at the ſame time,	by will,	To be divided amongſt the induſtrious poor of Barrow annually,	ariſing out of theſe eſtates,	By the miniſter and churchwardens,	3 0 0	
	He gave likewiſe,	at the ſame time,	by will,	For Bibles, to be given to ſuch poor children of Barrow as could read in them,	ariſing out of the ſame,	By the miniſter and churchwardens,	2 0 0	
	His truſtees	are		Alſo in truſt to apply ſums to other purpoſes, of which a diſcovery has not been ordered by the Legiſlature.				
								201 15 10

BARROW UPON SOAR continued.

Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
					Brought over,		201 15 10
Dr. William Beveridge, late Lord Biſhop of St. Aſaph, gave,	May 11, 1706,	by will,	To be divided amongſt eight poor houſe-keepers annually on Chriſtmas-Eve[1],	in money,	Paid by the aboveſaid truſtees out of his eſtates,	2 0 0	
James Jackſon gave,	June 15, 1580,	by will,	For the education of ſix of the pooreſt children in Barrow yearly,	in money,	veſted in the hand of John Clarke, truſtee,	1 4[2] 0 is the annual produce of this charity for ever.	
Thomas Rawlins Gent. gave,	Aug. 10, 1691,	by deed,	For inſtructing ſix poor boys of Barrow upon Soar at the free-ſchool at Woodhouſe annually,	in money,	Veſted in the hands of Thomas and William Chapman, of Quorndon, and George Watkinſon, of Woodhouſe, Leiceſterſhire,	4[3] 0 0	
He gave alſo,	at the ſame time,	by deed,	For buying books, paper, &c. for theſe boys,	in money,	Veſted in the ſame hands,	2 0 0	
Thomas Rawlins, Gent. gave,	April 19, 1710,	by will,	To be equally divided annually amongſt four of the pooreſt houſe-keepers in Barrow,	in money,	Veſted in the ſame truſtees,	1[4] 0 0	
Bartholomew Hickling gave,	April 16, 1683,	by will,	To the poor of Barrow one Bible, to be ordered by the bridge-maſters of Loughborough annually.				
Donor unknown, gave N. Bromley, Curate of Barrow,	—	—	For repairing bridges and cauſeways in the town of Barrow,	ariſing out of land,	Now veſted in the hands of G. Thomſon, John Chapman, John Clarke, &c.		5 0 0
The Rev. Humphry Perkins, Rector of Holme Peirpoint, in the county of Nottingham,	Feb. 7, 1717,	by will,	Gave the reverſion of a farm at Ratcliff upon Trent, in the county of Nottingham, for the foundation and maintenance of a free ſchool in Barrow upon Soar, for ſuch as can read in the Bible,	and now	veſted, in truſt, in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Blackhall, Rector of Loughborough, for the time being; and the Rev. Mr. Barrow, Vicar of Barrow, alſo for the time being; and their ſucceſſors for ever; and now in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. N. Bromley, M. A.	amounting yearly	55 0 0
			(Signed) N. Bramley, Curate of Barrow upon Soar. Thomas Beaumont, Edward Tompson, Churchwarden.		Sworn before us, F. Fowke, Charles Morris, John Simpson.		261 15 10

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[1] "The lands out of which this charity ariſes are now veſted in William Pochin, of Barkby, Eſq; M.P. for the county of Leiceſter; Rogers Ruding, of the Borough of Derby, Eſq; Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq; Charles James Packe, of the city of Bath, Eſq; and the Rev. John Orton, of Rearſby, in the county of Leiceſter, Clerk, and their heirs." Amended Return.

[2] "This £.1. 4s. is paid out of land willed to the poſſeſſor by James Parkſon, with this yearly payment for ever." Amended Return.

[3] "This ariſes out of land belonging to Woodhouſe-ſchool, which is now let for £.45. 10s yearly." Amended Return.

[4] "This charity is paid out of the rent of a houſe in London, which is now let for £.44. 2s. yearly." Amended Return.

QUORNDON.

Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Benefactor unknown,	unknown,	unknown,	Conveyed, from time immemorial, into the hands of truſtees, for ſuch uſes, intents, and purpoſes, as the ſaid deviſed charitable benefaction was formerly ſubject to: which uſes have always been, to pay the miniſter of Quorndon, for the time being, the ſum of £.12. per annum; the reſt to be laid out in repairs of bridges, and the ſurplus given to the poor.	in houſes and land,	Hugo Meynell, Eſq; Lord Biſhop of Worceſter, Rev. William Burrow, Rev. Moore Scribo, Rev. John Simpſon, James Sculthorpe, ſenior, Thomas Chapman, Edward Farnham, Rev. Thomas Stevens, Rev. Thomas Hudſon, Saville Hyde, Eſq; James Culthorpe, jun. Thomas Bradſhaw, Ward Cock, John Hyde, Eſq;		21 16 6
Thomas Rawlins, of Woodhouſe,	11th and 12th of Aug. 1691.	by deed,	Gave £.40. per ann. for ever to the townſhip of Quorndon, for the purpoſe of putting one poor boy or boys, born in Quorndon, apprentice; and £.4. per annum, to be employed as an additional ſalary to the maſter of the free-ſchool of Woodhouſe, for teaching ſix poor boys, born and dwelling in Quorndon.	ariſing out of an eſtate given for charitable uſes at Woodhouſe,	Preſent truſtees, Mr. Thomas Chapman, William Chapman, Mr. George Watkinſon.		45 10 0
Thomas Rawlins, of Woodhouſe,	April 19, 1710,	by will,	Bequeathed three pounds a year for ever to the poor of Quorndon; and the overplus ariſing from this charitable benefaction to be divided, one half between the two eldeſt truſtees, and the other half among the poor people of Woodhouſe, Woodhouſe Eaves, and Quorndon.	ariſing out of the rents and profits of two houſes in Pater-Noſter-Row, London,	Preſent truſtees, Mr. Thomas Chapman, William Chapman, Mr. George Watkinſon.		44 2 0
Mr. John Wellows, of the Borough of Leiceſter,	Sept. 5, 1774,	by will,	Bequeathed £.50. in truſt, the intereſt of which is to be given in bread for the uſe of the poor in Quorndon for ever.	in money,	Preſent truſtees, Rev. Thomas Stevens, Rev. Thomas Hudſon, Mr. James Sculthorpe, Mr. Thomas Chapman, Mr. Ward Cock, Thomas Farnham, Eſq;	50 0 0	2 5 0
							113 13 6
Thomas Pye, Gent.	January 8, 1780, or thereabouts,	by will,	Left £.200. the intereſt of which was to be laid out in bread for the uſe of the poor of Quorndon every year for ever.	in money; but there was no effects to pay it [1].			
			A benefaction of 30*s.* per annum has been paid time immemorial in bread to the poor of Quorndon by the family of Mr. Farnham: but now Captain Farnham ſays he knows no right why it ſhould be paid, and therefore refuſes it [2].				

(Signed) THOMAS HUDSON, Miniſter.
WARD COCK, } Churchwarden.
JOHN HUGHES, }

Verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.

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[1] "The miniſter and churchwardens for the time being were to have had the diſpoſal of this charity.—The opinion of counſel has been taken relative to this charity; who are all clearly agreed, that the teſtator dying three days after he made his will, and leaving no perſonalty for the payment of the ſaid legacy, the executor is diſcharged by the Act of Mortmain from any obligation to make good the ſaid legacy. Therefore it has never been demanded by the pariſh." Amended Return.

[2] "It was not a legacy in money.—The heirs and aſſigns of James Sculthorpe, Thomas Chapman, jun. and others, were to have had the diſpoſal of this charity.—It was a rent-charge of 30*s.* per ann. payable out of an eſtate in land left to the family of Farnham. In our former anſwer to your enquiries we had not been able to find out the donor's name who had left this rent-charge, payable out of the Farnham eſtate; but we have ſince found, that a Mrs. Kaye, of Blith, in Yorkſhire, relict of the Rev. Mr. Kaye of that place, bequeathed an eſtate to Charles Farnham, Eſq; chargeable with the payment of 30*s.* per annum to the poor of Quorndon for ever; but there is a clauſe in the will, ordering this charity to be diſtributed according to a ſchedule afterwards to be delivered to the truſtees. No ſuch ſchedule can now be found; and therefore this charity has been withheld for four years paſt, on a plea of not knowing the uſes for which it was given." Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Woodhouse.	Thomas Rawlins, of Woodhouſe,	Aug. 11 and 12, 1691,	by deed,	Gave £.16. per annum towards endowing the free-ſchool of Woodhouſe, for the education of 22 poor children born at Woodhouſe; alſo 40*s*. per annum for buying books for the benefit of the ſaid ſchool; and 40*s*. per ann. more for putting out an apprentice from the ſaid pariſh of Woodhouſe; together with other charities. The ſurplus of the rents from this charitable foundation to be divided among the poor people of Woodhouſe and Woodhouſe Eaves.	ariſing from an eſtate in land lying at Woodhouſe. [In land and houſes. Part of this is an eſtate at Woodhouſe, now let at £.45. 15*s*. per ann. The other part is a houſe in Pater-noſter-row, London, now let at the yearly rent of £.44. 2*s*. per annum [1]. [1] Amended Return	Truſtees of this charity are, Mr. Thomas Chapman, William Chapman, Mr. George Watkinſon. [George Watkinſon, Gent. and William Chapman of Woodhouſe, and William Chapman of Quorndon [1].]		45 10 0 [89 17 0[2]] [2] Amended Return.
	Thomas Rawlins, of Woodhouſe,	April 19, 1710,	by will,	Bequeathed £.3. per ann. for ever to the poor people of Woodhouſe and Woodhouſe Eaves, £.1. per ann. towards the repairing roads; £.2. per ann. to each of the two eldeſt truſtees; together with other charities. The ſurplus ariſing from this charitable foundation to be divided, one half between the two eldeſt truſtees, and the other half among the poor people of Quorndon, Woodhouſe, and Woodhouſe Eaves.	ariſing from the rents and profits of two houſes in Pater-noſter-row, London.	Preſent truſtees, Thomas Chapman, William Chapman, George Watkinſon.		44 2 0
	William Rawlins, of Burleigh Park, Loughborough,	Mar. 26, 1796,	by will,	Bequeathed £.4. per ann. for the purpoſe of putting out ſome poor boy, born and educated in Woodhouſe, an apprentice to ſome trade in London.	ariſing out of the rents and profits of a cottage and cloſe lying in Woodhouſe.	Preſent truſtees, Mr. Edward Kaines, Thomas Hind, Robert Foulds.		5 0 0
	Thomas Wood,	Dec. 24, 1690,	by will,	Bequeathed £.47. to be laid out in a purchaſe of land, the rents and profits whereof were to be diſtributed among poor houſe-keepers at Woodhouſe that have no pariſh collection.	in money,	Preſent truſtees, William Herrick, Eſq; Mr. Thomas Bennett, Mr. Henry Hind, Miſs Sarah Bennett.		2 0 0
				(Signed) Thomas Hudson, Miniſter. James Bates, John Branson, } Churchwardens.		Verified upon oath before William Clayton.		186 9 0
Beeby.	Thomas Paul Bolgay,	1724,	by will,	To be diſtributed among ten of the pooreſt perſons,	in land,	Rector, churchwarden, and overſeer,		0 10 0
	A charity—name unknown,	not known,	not known,	Not known,	in land,	John Stevenſon,		3 0 0
				(Signed) W. C. Newton, Curate of Beeby. John Bosworth, Churchwarden.		Sworn before us, F. Fowke, Charles Morris, John Simpson.		3 10 0

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Belgrave.	Not known who was the giver.	Not known when it was given.	Neither will nor deed of the giver; but veſted in truſtees.	According to the deed of truſt, was left for the uſe of the town of Belgrave; and the annual produce of the ſaid land and houſe has been, and is at this time, applied to the repairs and other expences of the church, and no other uſe whatever.	A houſe and 21 acres of land, with a ſmall cottage houſe.	The truſtees, William Pochin, Eſq; and twenty more Gentlemen.		21 0 0
				The Poors' Plot, in Belgrave, containing 53 acres, on the incloſure, was given to make a paſture for ſuch cottagers dwelling in the town cottages, and ariſing from a deduction of one acre out of every yard land, and to be at the diſpoſal of thoſe perſons, and their heirs, from whoſe property ſuch deduction was made. The paſture land veſted in truſtees the ſame as the above land, and occupied by 36 cottagers, and held as cow and ſheep paſtures from year to year. (Signed) J. Clayton, Vicar. Rt. Lau. Sinpkin, Churchwarden.	paſture land, containing 53 acres.	William Pochin, Eſq; and twenty more Gentlemen [1]. [1] "William Pochin, Eſq; George Pochin, Eſq; George Pochin, Clerk, Charles James Packe, Eſq; Charles James Packe, jun. Eſq. John Beaumont, Eſq; Clement Winſtanley, Eſq; Andrew Burnaby, D. D. Thomas Pares, Thomas Pares the younger, Gents. Henry Woodcock, William Brown, John Orton, John Clayton, Clerks, William Vann, Eſq; Richard Vann, Hoſier, Thomas Babington, Edmund Cradock Hartopp, Charles Grave Hudſon, John Simpſon, Eſquires." Amended Return. Sworn before us, F. Fowke, Charles Morris, John Simpson.		
Burſtall.	William Land,	in the year 1713,	by will,	For the uſe of the needy and poor; except five ſhillings for the miniſter of the pariſh of Burſtall for reading prayers of St. Thomas's Day. (Signed) John Clayton, Vicar of Burſtall. Joseph King Woodcock, Churchwarden.	in land,	The overſeers of the poor for the time being. Verified upon oath before William Clayton.		1 14 6
Thurmaston, South.				No charity. (Signed) J. Clayton, Vicar. Samuel Gamble, Churchwarden.		Sworn before us, F. Fowke, Charles Morris, John Simpson.		
Brookeſby.				There are not any donations, either in land or money, veſted in any perſon or perſons, for the benefit of the poor of this place. (Signed) Thomas Orton, Rector of Brookeſby.		Sworn before us, F. Fowke, Charles Morris, John Simpson.		

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Cossington.	Babington Staveley,	1686,	by will, we imagine,	To relieve the poor in whatever manner the diſpoſers think proper, ——	in land,	The rector and churchwardens,		4 17 6
	William Staveley,	1708,	by will,	To buy bread and beef on St. Thomas's Day,	iſſuing from land,	ditto, —— ——		2 0 0
	Agnis Brewin,	1684,	by will, we imagine,	To buy Bibles, or procure learning,	ditto,	ditto, —— ——		0 5 0
				(Signed) Matthew Babington, Miniſter. Fisher Hulse, Churchwarden.		Sworn before us, F. Fowke, Charles Morris, John Simpson.		7 2 6
South Croxton.	Richard Wollaſton, heretofore of Wormley, in the county of Hertford, Eſq; deceaſed,	Nov. 13, 1688, and Feb. 27, 1689,	by will and codicil, and eſtabliſhed in the high court of Chancery.	For cloathing poor diſtreſſed people in the pariſhes of Whitchurch, in the county of Southampton; and Wormley, in the county of Hertford; Loweſby, Newton Burdett, Billeſdon, Twyford, Bareſby, and South Croxton, all in the county of Leiceſter; in the proportions following, viz. Whitchurch, three fifth parts of a full moiety thereof; and to Wormley, the other two fifth parts of that moiety; To Loweſby and Newton, each a tenth part of the other and remaining moiety; and to Billeſdon, Twyford, Bareſby, and South Croxton, each a fifth part of that moiety.	In two farm houſes, and divers lands, meadows, paſtures, and marſh lands or grounds, lying at . . . . in the county of Eſſex.	Taylor White, of Walling Wells, in the county of Nottingham, Eſq; Charles Morgan, of Tredegar, in the county of Monmouth, South Wales, Eſq; Joſeph Portal, of Whitchurch aforeſaid; William Pochin, of Barkby, and Shuckburgh Aſhby, of Quenby, both in the county of Leiceſter, Eſquires; and the Rev. Stephen White, of . . ., in the county of Lincoln, L.L.D. But new truſtees [1] are agreed upon to be added to them, and are appointed.	The laſt leaſe was veſted in Jeremiah Kerſham, conſiſting of two farms, part of this charity, at the yearly rent of £.80; but now let to Thomas Keys, to commence next Michaelmas, at £.150. a year. The remaining part of the charity eſtate was laſt let to Iſaac Dines, ſen. at £.15. a year; now let to him for 21 years, on a leaſe to commence at Michaelmas next, at £.21. a year.	
	The Rev. Paul Balguy, rector of Beeby, in the county of Leiceſter, and before that rector of South Croxton.	Perhaps between 1690 and 1700.	by will,	To be diſtributed amongſt ten of the poor perſons of the pariſh on Eaſter Wedneſday for ever; eſpecial regard to be had to thoſe who moſt frequent divine ſervice at their pariſh church.	A quartern of a yard land, lying in the common fields of Croxton and Bareſby, now let at 30s. per ann. worth 40.	Joſeph Wagſtaffe, of Billeſdon, in the county of Leiceſter; and in the rector of Croxton, and his ſucceſſors; and the officers of the pariſh for the time being.	0 10 0	
	Henry Mowbray of the city of London, and ſeveral other perſons unknown.	£. s. d. 10 0 0 Oct. 8, 1735, £. s. d. 10 0 0	by will,	Given away, together with the former ſum, among the poor, on Eaſter Wedneſday likewiſe, or thereabouts.	money only,	Theſe two ſums of £.10. each are put to intereſt to Mr. John Heyrick [2], of Leiceſter, at 4 per cent. upon note in my hands, Philip Hackett [3].	0 16 0	
				(Signed) Philip Hackett, Rector ibid. Joseph Frisby, Churchwarden.		Added theſe two laſt,		1 6 0

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[1] Sir Thomas Fowke, Knight, of Loweſby-hall, principal.

[2] Town Clerk.

[3] "The rector and officers, &c. for the time being in truſt for Henry Mowbray's legacy of £.10. to the pariſh of South Croxton, Leiceſterſhire. The ſaid Henry Mowbray was of the pariſh of Chriſt Church, London, a batchelor; and by his laſt will, dated the 8th of October, 1735, left the above charitable donation; which will was proved, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, the 27th of the ſame month, as appears by a copy of it now in the poſſeſſion of his nephew, Mr. Henry White, the preſent churchwarden of South Croxton aforeſaid."

Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
SOUTH CROXTON continued.	Francis Holbech, of Leiceſter, clothier, deceaſed,	in the year 1737,	by will, dated Mar. 24, 1737.	For putting out two poor children yearly, for ever, apprentice with the intereſt of it, from ſome of the ſix towns in Leiceſterſhire to which Richard Wollaſton aforeſaid gave the cloth charity, viz. Loweſby, South Croxton, Newton Burdett, Bareſby, Twyford, and Billeſdon. (Signed) PHILIP HACKETT, Rector of South Croxton.	in money, £.288. 5s.	Not certain; but it is ſuppoſed in the high court of Chancery; for Francis Holbech, by his will, appointed Sir Lawrence Carter, and Thomas Carter, attorney at law, both of Leiceſter, and Iſaac Wollaſton, of Loweſby, Eſq; truſtees for this charity. And Sir Lawrence Carter and Thomas Carter died, and left Mr. Wollaſton (afterwards Sir Iſaac Wollaſton, Bart.) the ſurviving truſtee, who it is ſaid received the £.288. 5s. and gave a receipt for it, dated June 22, 1750. Note, we cannot find that the intereſt of this money has ever been applied to the purpoſe for which it was left. Sworn before us, CHARLES MORRIS, F. FOWKE, JOHN SIMPSON.		
GREAT DALBY.	Mr. Richard Hurſt, and Alice his wife, of Barrowby, co. Lincoln, enjoined their ſon, Thomas Hurſt, of Barrowby aforeſaid, to make a purchaſe, which he did accordingly of £.3. per annum. Out of the rent thereof ten ſhillings yearly for ever was to be paid to the poor of Dalby on the 18th day of December. The premiſes lie at Grantham, co. Lincoln, as appears by a ſmall parchment-writing, tranſmitted to the officers, bearing date 1630, by and from the aboveſaid Thomas Hurſt. Now in the hand of Mr John Wantnaby, Gent. one of the principal inhabitants of the pariſh. (Signed) PHILIP HACKETT, Curate of Great Dalby. JOHN PICK, Churchwarden.	about the year 1630,	uncertain,	The common purpoſes of aſſiſting the poor at the Christmas ſeaſon,	houſe or land,	uncertain [1], [1] "Corporation of Grantham. The following is an extract from the deed relating to this donation: Whereas my dear father and mother, Mr. Richard Hurſt, and Alice his wife, late of Barrowby, in the county of Lincoln, did appoint me to ſettle ten ſhillings yearly upon the poor of your town, the place of my mother's birth; in purſuance whereof I have purchaſed, Dec. 22, 1630, the perpetual rent charge from Grantham of the £.3. yearly. And I do now hereby aſſign ten ſhillings per ann. of the aboveſaid £.3. to be paid for ever upon the 18th day of December, &c. &c. THOMAS HURST." Amended Return. Sworn before us, CHARLES MORRIS, F. FOWKE, JOHN SIMPSON.		£. s. d. 0 10 0
OLD DALBY.	Mrs. Sarah Wauner,	July 12, 1739,	not known,	For the benefit of the poor, ——	in money,	Thomas Binks, —	£. s. d. 5 0 0	0 5 0
	A donation, by whom unknown,	not known,	ditto,	For the benefit of the poor, ——	in land,	John Foulds, —		2 3 0
	A donation, by Mrs. Elizabeth Shepherd,	in 1775,	by will,	For building a ſchool-houſe, when the pariſh will be at the expence farther neceſſary, (Signed) STEPHEN GREENAWAY, Miniſter. HENRY WOOD, Churchwarden.	money,	Mr. John Garton, — Sworn before us, CHARLES MORRIS, F. FOWKE, JOHN SIMPSON.	10 0 0	
								2 8 0

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
FRISBY.	Mrs. Briggs,	1719,		For ſix widows, —	land,	Rev. Mr. Dickinſon, of Somerby, Mr. Nix, of Market Overton, Rev. Mr. Brereton, of Cotteſurn, in Rutland, (Signed) JOHN SHELDON, Churchwarden.		27 0 0
				The miniſter incapable of attending; we have therefore received it upon the oath of the churchwarden. The churchwarden informs us, that the truſtees have refuſed accounting for this charity.		Sworn before us, F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS, JOHN SIMPSON.		
HALSTEAD.				Not any thing either by will or deed. (Signed) JOHN DAVENPORT, Officiating Miniſter. WILLIAM COCK, Churchwarden.		Sworn before us, CHARES MORRIS, F. FOWKE, JOHN SIMPSON.		
HOBY.	Unknown,	unknown,	unknown,	To be diſtributed amongſt the poor at the diſcretion of the miniſter and churchwardens,	in land,	In the rector and churchwardens,		0 6 0
	Sir William Villiers, Bart.	about Feb. 26, 1712,	by will [1],	To be diſpoſed of in the putting out of poor children as apprentices,	in money,	The rector and churchwardens,	50 0 0	
	Richard Coxe, Clerk,	about Sept. 12, 1713,	by will [1],	For the poor, —	in money,		5 0 0	
	Catharine Gregory,	about Sept. 16, 1727,	by will [1],	For inſtructing the poor children in the Church Catechiſm, and to find them books, and to have ſome of them ſo inſtructed put out to trades as often as the rent will allow, and to give them Bibles when they leave ſchool.	in money,	In the rector and churchwardens,	20 0 0	
	The Pariſhioners,	about Mar. 3, 1723,	by deed,	For the purchaſe of land for the uſe of the poor,	in money,	In the rector and churchwardens,	8 6 8	
				The four laſt donations have been diſpoſed of in the purchaſe of lands [2] in the pariſh of Long Clawſon, in this county, the annual produce of which is £.3.	[tax deducted 4s.]	—	—	2 16 0
				(Signed) HENRY BROWNE, Rector. THOMAS HENTON, JOHN BEEBY, Churchwardens.		Sworn before us, F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS, JOHN SIMPSON.		3 2 0

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[1] "The legacies given by the wills of theſe three perſons, amounting to £.75. were, together with £.8. 6s. 8d. advanced by the pariſh of Hoby, laid out in the purchaſe of open fields and lands in Long Clawſon in Leiceſterſhire; and the indentures, dated the 2d of May, 1729, conveyed to Robert Browne, Thomas Henton, and James Pick, and their heirs, in truſt, and for the purpoſes mentioned in the ſaid wills. Long Clawſon fields have been ſince incloſed, and land allotted in lieu thereof, which lets at the annual rent of £.3. from which 4s. is deducted for land-tax." Amended Return.

[2] "Thomas Newton was the ſurviving truſtee, and Thomas Henton is his heir at law. The rector and churchwardens receive and apply the rent." Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
HOTON.	..... Pack, Eſq;	not known,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor, —	tithes of lands,	Charles James Pack, Eſq;	1 0 0	
	..... Cox,	not known,	by will,	For bread at the Communion, given four times in the year, five ſhillings at a time [1],	money,	Richard Spikey,	1 0 0	
				(Signed) JOSEPH DAWSON, Miniſter. J. PETCHER, Churchwarden.		Sworn before us, CHARLES MORRIS, JOHN SIMPSON, F. FOWKE.		
				[1] " Reference to be had to the particulars mentioned in the former five papers, Wimeſwould, Hoton, Coats, Preſtwould, and Burton." Amended Return.				
HUMBERSTON.	Unknown.	unknown,	unknown,	For the uſe of the poor, —	in land in Humberſton-field, in the county of Leiceſter. The produce of this land has, time immemorial, been applied, half for the uſe of the church, and half for the uſe of the poor.	Churchwardens and overſeers of the poor,		7 0 0
					in money,	Vicar, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor,	35 0 0	1 15 0
				(Signed) JOHN DUDLEY, Vicar of Humberſton.		Sept. 29, 1786, ſworn before us, F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS, JOHN SIMPSON.		
HUNGARTON.	Hamlett Clarke,	1706,	we know not,	For bread to poor people, —	in money,	The donations of the aforeſaid Hamlett Clarke, and Shukburgh Aſhby, Eſq; of Quenby, are both in one ſum veſted in the Three per Cent. Reduced Bank Annuities, in the name of Shukburgh Aſhby, Eſq; of Quenby.	50 0 0	
	Shukburgh Aſhby, Eſq; of Quenby, in the pariſh of Hungarton,	I think in 1765 or 1766,	by deed,	For bread to poor people, —	in money,		50 0 0	3 0 0
				(Signed) THOMAS CLARKE, Vicar. THOMAS EAGLESFIELD, Churchwarden.		Sworn before us, CHARLES MORRIS, F. FOWKE, JOHN SIMPSON.		
INGERSBY.				There is no donation in land or money now veſted in the hands of any perſon or perſons for the benefit of the poor of this townſhip, to the beſt of my knowledge, information, and belief. (Signed) PENFORD GOODHALL, a ſubſtantial houſeholder of Ingerſby, in which there is no miniſter, churchwarden, chapelwarden, or overſeer.		Sept. 27, 1786, ſworn before us, W. BROWN, R. BURNABY.		

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
QUENBY.				Quenby is in the pariſh of Hungarton. No donations whatever. (Signed) F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS.				
LAUND.				Laund Abbey is an extraparochial place; and no charitable donation whatever. (Signed) JOHN SIMPSON, the principal inhabitant.		Sworn before us, F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS.		
LODINGTON.	Richard Oliver, Gent.	1721,	by will,	For the poor of Lodington, — (Signed) SAMUEL HENRY HEALY. Vicar of Lodington.	in money,	The conſtable and churchwarden for the time being. Sworn before us, F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS, JOHN SIMPSON.	10 0 0	0 10 0
LOWESBY.	Richard Wollaſton, heretofore of Wormley, in the county of Hertford, deceaſed, Eſq;	Nov. 13, 1688, and Feb. 27, 1689, by will, and codicil; and Mar. 31, 1705, by deed,	by will, dated Nov. 13, 1688; and by a codicil, dated Feb. 27, 1789; and eſtabliſhed by a decree in the high court of Chancery; and by deed of conveyance in truſt, dated Mar. 31, 1705.	For cloathing poor people in the pariſhes of Whitchurch, in the county of Southampton, and Wormley, in the county of Hertford; Loweſby, Cold Newton, otherwiſe Newton Burdett, Billeſdon, Twyford, Bareſby, and South Croxton, otherwiſe Croſon, all in the county of Leiceſter; in the proportions following; viz. Whitchurch, three fifth parts of a moiety thereof; and Wormly, the other two fifths of that moiety; to Loweſby and Cold Newton, each a tenth part of the other moiety; and to Billeſdon, Twyford, Bareſby, and South Croxton, each a fifth part of this moiety. Note, There has been in ſome years none of this cloth charity given; and in others generally but about half, reckoning the whole charity for the eight towns at only £.100. per ann.	In two farm houſes, and divers lands, meadows, paſture, and marſh lands, in Eſſex. At what place, neither Sir Thomas Fowke, one of the repreſentatives of the ſaid Richard Wollaſton, nor Mr. Pares, jun. attorney, who gave this account of this charity, could tell; although we underſtand that the ſaid Mr. Pares had the writings by him. Note, This Mr. Pares acted inſtead of his father, who remits the charity money for the truſtees, his ſaid father being from home.	Taylor White, of Walling Wells, in the county of Nottingham; Charles Morgan, of Tredegar, in the county of Monmouth, South Wales, Eſq; Joſeph Portal, Eſq; of Whitchurch aforeſaid; William Pochin, of Barkby, and Shuckburgh Aſhby, of Quenby, Eſquires, both in the county of Leiceſter; and the Rev. Stephen White, of . . . . . in the county of Lincoln, LL.D. But new truſtees are agreed upon to be added to them, and are appointed; but we cannot learn, either from Sir Thomas Fowke, or from Mr. Pares, jun. whether the above recited truſtees are legally appointed.	The laſt leaſe was veſted in Jeremiah Kerſteman, conſiſting of two farms, part of this charity, at the yearly rent of £.80. but now let to Thomas Keys, to commence next Michaelmas at £.150. a year; the remaining part of the charity eſtate was laſt let to Iſaac Dines, ſen. at £.15. a year; now let to him for 21 years, on a leaſe to commence at Michaelmas next, at £.21. a year.	

[N°]	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Lowesby continued.	Francis Holbech, of Leiceſter, clothier, deceaſed,	in the year 1737,	by will, dated Mar. 24, 1737.	For putting out apprentice two poor children yearly, for ever, with the intereſt of it, from ſome of the ſix towns in Leiceſterſhire to which Richard Wollaſton aforeſaid gave the cloth charity, viz. Loweſby, Cold Newton, Bareſby, Twyford, South Croxton, and Billeſdon. And Holbeach is ſaid to be moved to leave this charity upon the conſideration of the profit which he had had from providing the cloth charity above forty years. (Signed) Edward Wills Carr, Vicar of Loweſby. The mark of + William Adcock, Churchwarden.	in money, £.288. 5s.	We cannot tell; but ſuppoſe in the high court of Chancery: for Francis Holbech, by his will, appointed Sir Lawrence and Thomas Carter, both of Leiceſter, and Iſaac Wollaſton, Eſq; of Loweſby, truſtees for this charity. And Sir Lawrence Carter and Thomas Carter died, and left Mr. Wollaſton (afterwards Sir Iſaac Wollaſton, Bart.) the ſurviving truſtee, who, to the beſt of my information, received the ſaid £.288. 5s. and gave a receipt for it, dated June 22, 1750. Where this receipt is, we cannot at preſent diſcover. Note, we cannot find that the intereſt of this money has ever been applied to this charity [1]. Sworn before us, { Charles Morris, F. Fowke, John Simpson.		ſhould be 14 8 3
Cold Newton.	Richard Wollaſton, heretofore of Wormley, in the county of Hertford, deceaſed, Eſq;	Nov. 13, 1688, and Feb. 27, 1689, by will, and codicil; and Mar. 31, 1705, by deed,	by will, dated Nov. 13. 1688; and by a codicil, dated Feb. 27, 1689; and eſtabliſhed by a decree in the high court of Chancery; and by deed of conveyance in truſt, dated Mar. 31, 1705.	For cloathing poor diſtreſſed people in the pariſhes of Whitchurch, in the county of Southampton, and Wormley, in the county of Hertford; Loweſby, Cold Newton, otherwiſe Newton Burdett, Billeſdon, Twyford, Bareſby, and South Croxton, otherwiſe Croſon, all in the county of Leiceſter; in the proportions following; viz. Whitchurch, three fifth parts of a moiety thereof; and Wormly, the other two fifths of that moiety; to Loweſby and Cold Newton, each a tenth part of the other moiety; and to Billeſdon, Twyford, Bareſby, and South Croxton, each a fifth part of this moiety.	in two farm houſes, and divers lands, meadows, paſture, and marſh land, or ground, lying in Eſſex.	Taylor White, of Walling Wells, in co. Nottingham, Eſq; Charles Morgan, of Tredegar, co. Monmouth, South Wales, Eſq; Joſeph Portal, Eſq; of Whitchurch aforeſaid; William Pochin, of Barkby, and Shuckburgh Aſhby, of Quenby, both in the ſaid co. of Leiceſter, Eſquires; and the Rev. Stephen White, of . . . . . in the county of Lincoln, LL.D. But new truſtees are agreed upon to be added to them, and are appointed.	The laſt leaſe was veſted in Jeremiah Kerſteman, conſiſting of two farms, part of this charity, at the yearly rent of £.80. but now let to Thomas Keys, to commence next Michaelmas at £.150. a year; the remaining part of the charity eſtate was laſt let to Iſaac Dines, ſen. at £.15. a year; now let to him for 21 years, on a leaſe to commence at Michaelmas next, at £.21. a year.	

[1] "There are none act; but as far as we can find, upon the further enquiry which has been now ordered by parliament, thoſe who ſhould act are, Taylor White, Eſq; of Walling Wells, in Nottinghamſhire, by right of his wife, who, before marriage, was Sarah, daughter and coheireſs of Sir Iſaac Wollaſton, the laſt ſurviving of the three original truſtees, and Dame Anne Fowke, of Loweſby, in Leiceſterſhire, relict of Sir Thomas Fowke, the other daughter and coheireſs of the ſaid Sir Iſaac Wollaſton; the very ſame perſons who are accountable for this embezzled charity money, on account of their ſaid father, Sir Iſaac Wollaſton, having received the ſame as laſt ſurviving truſtee; of whoſe receipt for the ſame, dated June 22, 1750, we have now got a copy, and the original is in the cuſtody of Mr. Iſaac Carter, attorney, of Leiceſter, ſon of Thomas Carter, one of the original truſtees for this charity. In our firſt account to parliament of this charity, to the queſtion, 'In whom now veſted?' we, finding all the original truſtees dead, and none acting in their ſtead, anſwered, 'We ſuppoſe in the high court of Chancery;' becauſe we judged that, in ſuch a caſe, it was the province of the ſaid court to appoint new truſtees to act, as none appeared to have been appointed by the ſurvivors of the original truſtees. And upon further ſearching the will concerning this charity, we find, that the truſt is thereby limited to the executors or adminiſtrators of the original truſtees, by adminiſtrators meaning heirs; for the will in another part uſes the word heirs inſtead of adminiſtrators; ſaying, that their heirs or executors ſhall not be accountable for the loſs of any money without their own default. Now, agreeable to this limitation of the will, a perſon ſkilled in grammatical conſtructions, but not in deviations of the law from ſuch conſtructions, would have ſuppoſed that the heirs or repreſentatives of all the three original truſtees ſhould now act in the truſt; and accordingly we made it our buſineſs to ſearch who were theſe ſeveral repreſentatives; but when we came to the aforenamed Mr. Iſaac Carter, to enquire who was his father Thomas Carter's repreſentative, and who his uncle Sir Lawrence Carter's repreſentative, he anſwered, it was not neceſſary for us to know theſe particulars; for as the truſt was in the nature of a joint-tenancy, notwithſtanding the grammatical conſtruction of its limitation, when Sir Lawrence Carter was dead, who died firſt of the three truſtees, the repreſentatives of the ſaid Sir Lawrence could not interfere to act by law in his ſtead with the two ſurviving truſtees; and in the ſame manner when T. Carter was alſo dead, who died ſecond, neither could the repreſentatives of Sir Lawrence and T. Carter by law interfere to act with the ſurviving truſtee, Sir I. Wollaſton; but that the whole truſt then devolved by law to the ſaid Sir Iſaac; and upon his death to his repreſentatives only, entirely excluding the repreſentatives of the other truſtees; and Sir I. Wollaſton's repreſentatives are, as before deſcribed, Taylor White, Eſq; and Dame Anne Fowke. E. W. C." Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
COLD NEWTON continued.	Frances Holbech, of Leiceſter, clothier, deceaſed,	in the year 1737,	by will, dated Mar. 24, 1737,	For putting out two poor children yearly, for ever, apprentice with the intereſt of it from ſome of the ſix towns in Leiceſterſhire, to which Richard Wollaſton aforeſaid gave the cloth charity; viz. Loweſby, Cold Newton, Bareſby, Twyford, South Croxton, and Billeſdon. And Holbech is ſaid to be moved to leave this charity, upon the conſideration of the which he had had from providing the cloth charity above forty years. (Signed) EDWARD WILLS CARR, Vicar of Loweſby.	in money, £.288. 5s.	We cannot tell; but ſuppoſe in the high court of Chancery; for Francis Holbech, by his will, appointed Sir Lawrence and Thomas Carter, both of Leiceſter, and Iſaac Wollaſton, Eſq; of Loweſby, truſtees for this charity. And Sir Lawrence Carter and Thomas Carter died, and left Mr. Wollaſton, afterwards Sir Iſaac Wollaſton, Bart. the ſurviving truſtee, who received the £.288. 5s. and gave a receipt for it, dated June 22, 1750. Where this receipt is we cannot at preſent diſcover. Note, we cannot find that the intereſt of this money has ever been applied to this charity [1]. Sworn before us, CHARES MORRIS, F. FOWKE, JOHN SIMPSON.		ſhould be 14 8 3
PRESTWOULD.	. . . . . Pack, Eſq;	unknown,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor, —	tithes of lands,	Charles James Pack, Eſq;	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Miles Newton,	April 14, 1757,	by will,	For three boys to be cloathed in manner following: each boy to have one Munmoth cap, band, and coat, ready made up; one pair of ſtockings, and a pair of new ſhoes; alſo books, paper, and ink, to be found; with ten ſhillings to buy coals for the uſe of the ſchool-maſter. Alſo the reſidue of the money, if any be, to put the boys out apprentice. (Signed) JOSEPH DAWSON, Curate. WILLIAM GAMBLE, Churchwarden. JOHN WARNER.	in land,	Charles James Pack, William Shalcroſs Maſon, Eſqrs. and other truſtees, [Matthew Steell, John Sowter, John Glover, John Crepwell, Gents. of Loughborough [2].] Sworn before us, F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS, JOHN SIMPSON.	7 10 0	7 10 0
								9 10 0
BURTON IN THE WOULDS.	William Cheſter,	April 29, 1703,	by will,	For two Bibles for the uſe of two poor children,	land,	Not known, —	0 7 0	0 6 8
	. . . . Pack, Eſq;	not known,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor, —	tithes of land,	Not known, —	2 0 0	2 0 0
	Joſeph Clark,	Nov. 6, 1717,	by will,	For learning a boy or more to read, write, and caſt up accounts,	land,	William Pochin, Eſq; and other truſtees [3].	0 15 0	
								2 6 8

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[1] See under Loweſby, p. 49; "where every particular reſpecting Holbech's charity is "mentioned." Amended Return.

[2] Amended Return.

[3] "William Pochin, of Barkby, in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq; Rogers Ruding, of Derby, Eſq; Thomas Babington; of Rothley Temple, in the county of Leiceſter, Eſq; Charles James Packe, of Bath, Eſq; the Rev. John Orton, of Rereſby, co. Leiceſter, Clerk." Amended Return.

	Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money.	Annual Produce.
							£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Burton in the Woulds continued.						Brought over,		2 6 8
	John Kirk, late of Burton on the Woulds, in the county of Leiceſter, Gent.	not known,	by will, as is ſuppoſed,	Towards the maintenance of a ſchool-maſter at Preſtwould, in the county of Leiceſter, four pounds by the year, and four pounds in the year, to buy coals for the poor of Burton aforeſaid, as by Ironmonger, Helmſley, Wileman, &c. and the ſurvivor of them ſhould appoint; and four pounds by the year to cloath ſix poor boys, of Burton aforeſaid, with caps, coats, ſtockings, and ſhoes; and the other forty ſhillings, as it ſhould be increaſed, to be paid for the binding of any of thoſe boys apprentice.	Charged on teſtator's lands in Burton and Wymeſwould,	Payable out of the lands of James Brown, Eſq; of Charlton, near Greenwich, county Kent [1], [1] "Robert Macullok, Eſq; Charlton, in Kent, who on the death of the late James Brown, Eſq; is become intitled to the eſtate, chargeable with the payment of the £.14. mentioned in the former particular, and which ſum he the ſaid Mr. Macolluk now refuſes to pay." Amended Return.	0 15 0	

And by certain notes in writing, dated Jan. 23, 1656, it appears that the teſtator's lands in Burton and Wymerwould aforeſaid were deviſed to Roger Waldram, George Noble, &c. and their heirs, to receive the rents of thoſe lands, until they had raiſed money to purchaſe the value of fourteen pounds by the year for the purpoſes aforeſaid. But the rents of the ſaid teſtator's lands have not been received by the truſtees in the ſaid will according to the directions therein; neither have any lands been purchaſed to the value of fourteen pounds by the year; notwithſtanding which, the owners of ſaid teſtator's lands have annually applied, and do now apply, the fourteen pounds to the above uſes, except the increaſe of forty ſhillings annually, which, if boys are not found yearly to be put out apprentice, hath not been added for the benefit of others.—And by a manuſcript in the ſaid pariſh of Burton, dated in 1692, it appears that certain cloſes, called Butcher's Cloſes, in Burton aforeſaid, were exempted from payment of land-tax, being then mentioned to be ſettled for charitable uſes.

	Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money.	Annual Produce.
							£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Burton in the Woulds continued.	Miles Newton,	April 14, 1757,	by will,	Collation-money ten ſhillings at meeting; ſchool-maſter four pounds; alſo directing three boys to be cloathed in manner following: each boy to have one Munmett cap and band, with a coat, ready made up; one pair of new ſtockings and ſhoes; alſo books, pens, ink, and paper, to be found; alſo ten ſhillings to buy coals for the ſchool-maſter. The remainder of the money, if any be, to put the boys out apprentice. (Signed) Joseph Dawson, Curate.	in land,	Charles James Pack, and William Shalcroſs Maſon, and other truſtees, Sworn before us, Charles Morris, F. Fowke, John Simpson.	7 10 0	7 10 0
Cotes.	. . . . Pack, Eſq;	not known,	will,	For the uſe of the poor, — (Signed) Joseph Dawson, Curate. William Hall, Overſeer.	money,	Charles James Pack, Eſq; Sworn before us, Charles Morris, F. Fowke, John Simpson.	1 0 0	
				Quenyborough. No charitable donation by any perſon. (Signed) Francis Bruxby, Officiating Miniſter. John Needham, Churchwarden.		Sworn before us, Charles Morris, F. Fowke, John Simpson.		

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
RAGDALE.				There is not any donation in land or money now veſted in the hands of any perſon or perſons for the benefit of the poor of the pariſh of Ragdale, to the beſt of my knowledge, information, or belief (Signed) HENRY HENTON, a ſubſtantial houſeholder of Ragdale.		Sworn before us, F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS, JOHN SIMPSON.		
RATCLIFFE on the WREKE.	The Rev. Mr. Boyer, Vicar of Ratcliffe on the Wreke,	May 17, 1775,	by will,	For educating poor children, — (Signed) W. CASSON, Curate. JOHN HUBBARD his + mark, Churchwarden.	twenty pounds,	[Expended by the pariſhioners in encloſing certain lands, called Church Headlands, from which they receive annually [1]] Sworn before us, F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS, JOHN SIMPSON.		1 0 0
REARSBY.				Formerly has been purchaſed for the poor of Rearſby a cloſe, called the Poor's Cloſe, the rent of which is applied to buy coals, to be diſtributed at Chriſtmas.	land,	The miniſter and churchwarden,		2 0 0
	Mr. John Orton, late rector of Rearſby,			Mr. John Orton, late rector of Rearſby, gave £.25. the intereſt to buy flax, to be ſpun and wove, to be given away by the miniſter and churchwarden for the time being. And £.10. the intereſt of which is to be applied to learn poor children to read.	money,	Ditto.	25 0 0 10 0 0	1 5 0 0 10 0
	Mrs. Faunt,			Twenty ſhillings a year, paid out of the Dale Cloſe, belonging to William Pochin, Eſq; given by Mrs. Faunt, to learn poor children to write and read.	ditto,	[William Pochin, Eſq; [2]]		1 0 0
	Mr. John Orton, now rector of Rearſby,			A cloſe, called Warren's Cloſe, given by Mr. John Orton, now rector of Rearſby, containing by eſtimation two acres; the rent of which is to be applied to learn poor children their Catechiſm, and to read and write, at the diſcretion of the miniſter and churchwardens for the time being. (Signed) JOHN ORTON, Rector. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Churchwarden.	land,	[The miniſter and churchwarden [3].] Sworn before us, CHARLES MORRIS, F. FOWKE, JOHN SIMPSON.		4 0 0 8 15 0

[1] "The vicar for the time being, and the churchwardens, are the truſtees for this donation. But the money was laid out in fencing certain lands, called Church Headlands, which pay annually 20s. for the charitable purpoſes expreſſed in Mr. Boyer's will." Amended Return.

[2] Added from Amended Return.

[3] Added from Amended Return.

	Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpose given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now vested.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
ROTHERBY.	Mrs. Catharine Gregory,	June 12, 1723,	by will,	For the purpose of instructing the poor children of Rotherby in the Church Catechiſm; and alſo to find them books; and to have ſome of them ſo instructed put out to trades, as often as the rent will allow; and to let each child of the pariſh have a Bible when they leave ſchool. (Signed) J. FISHER, Curate of Rotherby. GEORGE COOPER, Churchwarden.	in land,	The miniſter and overſeers of Rotherby, and their ſucceſſors for ever; and his executor and truſtees, and their heirs for ever, Sworn before us, F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS, JOHN SIMPSON.		4 2 0
SAXULBY.	The Rev. Robert Kirkby, rector of Saxulby,	Aug. 1680,	by will,	To the poor of Saxulby,	land; 2 acres, 2 roods, and 34 perches,	Robert Brown, the preſent tenant, [John Garton, the ſole truſtee [1],]	[1] Added from the Amended Return.	2 0 0
	Mrs. Deborah Stevens, of Shouldby,	Dec. 1758,	by will,	For educating the poor children of Saxulby, (Signed) WILLIAM CASSON, Curate. JASPER HOUGHTON, Churchwarden.	two fifths of the intereſt of £.100. at 4 per cent.	To be paid out of the eſtates of Mr. Thomas Green, Gent. of Aſfordby, Mr. John Garton, truſtee, Sworn before us, F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS, JOHN SIMPSON.		1 12 0 3 12 0
				SHOULDBY. N.B. No church at Shouldby; it pariſhes to Saxlaby. (Signed) WILLIAM CASSON.		Sworn before us, CHARLES MORRIS, A. HESILRIGG.		
SEGRAVE.	T. Burton.	1494,	by will,	To be divided among the poor, — (Signed) W. LEWIN, Curate.	in money, &c.	In the hands of the Loughborough bridge-maſters, Sworn before us, F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS, JOHN SIMPSON.		0 10 0 and a Bible.
SILEBY.	Mr. William Lane, citizen of London,	July 1, 1639,	by will,	To the parſon, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor, the ſum of £. 00. to be by them laid out in purchaſing ſo much land as ſhall clearly amount to the yearly rent of £.6. for ever; that is to ſay, twenty ſhillings to the parſon, for preaching two ſermons a year; one, the day that his funeral was; and the other, ſix months after; and the other £.5. reſidue of the ſaid £.6. to be paid to five poor men, half yearly, being the ancienteſt decayed men reſiding in the town of Sileby.	in land, lying in the lordſhip of Barrow; and now let for £.17. 5s. a year.	In the parſon, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor, for the time being.		17 5 0

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Sileby continued.						Brought over,		17 5 0
	Mr. William Staveley, clerk, rector of Coſſington,	Sept. 21, 1774,	by will,	Gave the ſum of four pounds, to be paid to the ſchool-maſter of Sileby, to teach poor children to read and write in the town of Sileby, to be paid yearly on Eaſter Monday, for ever.	paid out of lands lying in the lordſhips of Belgrave and Coſſington,	In William Pochin, Eſq; George Pochin, Eſq; Rogers Ruding, Eſq;		4 0 0
	Mr. Thomas Ozwyn,	July 6, 1655,	by will,	Gave the ſum of ten ſhillings to the vicar of Sileby; and ten ſhillings each to four poor inhabitants of Sileby; to be paid on Whitſunday at night yearly, for ever.	in land,	In the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor,		2 10 0
	George Pochin, Eſq;		by will,	Gave the ſum of two pounds ten ſhillings, to teach poor children to read and write.	paid out of lands,	In William Pochin, Eſq;		2 10 0
	Robert Bernard, Gent.		by will,	Gave twenty ſhillings to the miniſter, and twenty ſhillings each to five poor widowers, or widows, yearly, for ever.	paid out of the water-mill at Sileby,	T. J. Brigham, Gent. Mrs. Ann Brigham, Thomas Arnold, Gent.		6 0 0
	Bartholomew Hickling, of Loughborough, Gent.		by will,	Gave a Bible for the uſe of the poor yearly, for ever.	It appeared to us, juſtices aſſembled at Tilton, in the hundred of Eaſt Goſcote, co. Leiceſter, that the Rev. Dr. Heathcote, Vicar of Sileby, was ill, and unable to attend us; but believe the ſchedule annexed to be juſt.	F. Fowke, Charles Morris, John Simpson.		32 5 0
				(Signed) John Condon, and John Ingleſant, Churchwardens.				
				Skeffington. Not any thing given, either by will or deed. (Signed) John Davenport, Officiating Miniſter.		Sworn before us, F. Fowke, John Simpson, Charles Morris.		
								£. s. d.
Syston.	Hugh Bottom, John Burbage, William Whattoff, ſenior, Richard Whattoff, ſenior, Robert Weldon, Gilliau Wilſon, William Worden,	Jan. 29, 1659,	by deed,	To be, by the conſtable, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor, of the ſaid pariſh of Syſton, and their ſucceſſors for the time being, for ever, annually, on St. Thomas's-day, diſtributed to and amongſt ſuch neceſſitous poor perſons reſiding within the ſaid pariſh as they think proper.	in land,	In the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor of the ſaid pariſh of Syſton, and their ſucceſſors, for the time being, for ever.		2 10 0
	William Lacer,	Feb. 28, 1728,	by will,					

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
SYSTON continued.						Brought over,		2 10 0
	All the proprietors of lands, &c. within the ſaid lordſhip of Syſton,	1777,	By an act of parliament of the 17th Geo. III. for dividing and incloſing the then open fields, &c. of Syſton aforeſaid.	To truſtees, in truſt, to pay the rents and profits to the vicar or curate of the ſaid pariſh of Syſton, in augmentation to their ſtipend or ſalary, ſo long only as one of them ſhould reſide within the ſaid pariſh; and in default of ſuch reſidence, then to a ſchool-maſter for educating children, or for putting out children of the ſaid pariſh apprentice; or for the benefit of ſuch induſtrious poor perſons of the ſaid pariſh (not receiving collection); or to any one or more of the ſaid purpoſes, as the truſtees, for the time being, for ever, or the major part of them, ſhould think proper. (Signed) John Dudley, Curate of Syſton. J. Lewin, Churchwarden of ditto.	in land,	George Harry Earl of Stamford; William Pochin, of Barkby, Eſq; the leſſees of certain lands within the ſaid lordſhip of Syſton, belonging to the chancellor, maſters, and ſcholars, of the univerſity of Oxford; and the churchwardens of the ſaid pariſh of Syſton, for the time being, for ever. Sworn before us, F. Fowke, Charles Morris, John Simpson.		9 10 0
								12 0 0
THRUSSINGTON.	Thomas Hayne,	1640,	by will,	For teaching poor children, —	money,	Now veſted in the mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes of Leiceſter,		6 0 0
	Thomas Hayne,	1640,	by will,	To be divided among the poor (excepting thirteen ſhillings and four-pence for teaching two boys),	money,	In the hands of the Rev. Mr. Orton, rector of Rearſby.	50 0 0	2 10 0
	Thomas Hayne,	1640,	by will,	For teaching three poor children, twenty ſhillings; and twenty ſhillings more to be diſtributed among five of the pooreſt families.	money,	Veſted in ſome land in the pariſh of Hoſe, co. Leiceſter, belonging to Mr. Watton, attorney at law, of Loughborough.		2 0 0
	Thomas Hayne,	1640,	by will,	For three youths or maids, of the age of eighteen years, able to read well, three Bibles every third year. (Signed) William Casson, Vicar. W. Barsby, Churchwarden.	money,	Veſted in the mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes of Leiceſter. Sworn before us, F. Fowke, Chares Morris, John Simpson.		1 0 0
								11 10 0
TILTON.	According to tradition, given by a family of the Chamberlaines, who were upwards of 120 years ago inhabitants of this place; and the wills of as many of them as we can diſcover have been ſearched, viz. Francis and George; but nothing reſpecting this donation found there: therefore probably it was given in their life time.	according to report, about the latter end of the laſt century	not known,	The intereſt of it to be diſtributed to the poor in bread half yearly. (Signed) John Davenport, Officiating Miniſter. Joseph Holdsworth, Churchwarden.	In money, according to tradition, originally £.30. and paſſed through the hands of the pariſh officer, from one to another, allowing at the rate of five per cent. for the uſe of it. In conſequence of which, one pariſh officer became inſolvent; and after him another; and by each of them was loſt ten pounds of the thirty. Their names were Bradſhaw and Ireland.	In the occupiers of the lands in this pariſh or townſhip. Sworn before us, Charles Morris, F. Fowke, John Simpson.	10 0 0	0 10 0

	Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpose given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now vested.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
				WHATBOROUGH. No donation whatever either by will or deed. (Signed) JOHN DAVENPORT, Minister. JOHN BAYNE, the principal Inhabitant.		Sworn before us, F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS, JOHN SIMPSON.		
TUGBY.	Mrs. Catharine Parker, of East Norton,	in the year 1747,	by deed,	Towards the maintenance and cloathing of two poor widows,	in land,	The vicar of Tugby and East Norton for the time being,		13 6 8
	Robert Wilson, of Keythorpe, Esq;	Nov. 1, 1726,	by will,	Towards providing coals for ten poor people at St. Thomas's; 2*s.* 6*d.* each in money. The surplus to be applied for the teaching poor children to read, and to buy them books.	in land,	Mr. Wilson's heirs, the minister, churchwardens, and overseers,		6 10 0
	Mrs. Catharine Parker, and others,	at various times,	by their wills,	Gave monies towards the maintenance of the poor of Tugby, joined together, and laid out in land.	in land,	Vicar and parish officers,		4 15 0
	William Wilson, Esq; and Sir John Palmer, Bart.	in the year 1784,	by act of parliament,	Gave to the poor of Tugby and parish clerk, viz. twenty shilling to the clerk; the surplus to the poor.	in land,	Their heirs, vicar, and parish officers, for the time being.		9 0 0
				This is a true and just account, to the best of our knowledge. (Signed) CHARLES ALLEN, Vicar of Tugby. JOHN OGDEN, Churchwarden.		Sworn before us, CHARLES MORRIS, F. FOWKE, JOHN SIMPSON.		33 11 8
EAST NORTON.	Richard Freestone, Gent.	about 60 years ago,	by will,	Gave to be placed to interest; which interest to be given annually, on the 5th of November, to the poor of East Norton, for ever.	in money,	We suppose the vicar and parish officers for the time being,	10 0 0	0 10 0
	The freeholders at the time of the inclosure,	about the year 1651 or 2,	by agreement,	For the purpose of assisting cottagers, not upon the parish.	in land, supposed to be about 12 acres.	The same as above,		12 8 0
	Mrs. Catharine Parker,	in the year 1747.	by deed,	Towards the maintenance and cloathing of one poor widow.	in land,	The vicar of Tugby and East Norton, for the time being,		6 13 4
	Mrs. Catharine Parker,	in the year 1747 or 8,	by will,	For the purpose of putting three or four poor children to school.	in money,	The vicar and parish officers,	10 0 0	10 0 0
				This is a true account to the best our knowledge. Witness our hands, (Signed) CHARLES ALLEN, Vicar of Tugby and East Norton. JOHN GRAY, Churchwarden.		Sworn before us, F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS, JOHN SIMPSON.		20 1 4

TWYFORD.

Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Richard Wollaſton, heretofore of Wormley, in the county of Hertford, Eſq; deceaſed,	Nov. 13, 1688, and Feb. 27, 1689, by will, and codicil.	by will, dated Nov. 13, 1688; and by a codicil, dated Feb. 27, 1689; and eſtabliſhed by a decree in the high court of Chancery.	For cloathing poor diſtreſſed people in the pariſhes of Whitchurch, in the county of Southampton, and Wormley, in the county of Hertford; Loweſby, Cold Newton, otherwiſe Newton Burdett, Billeſdon, Twyford, Bareſby, and South Croxton, otherwiſe Croſon, all in the county of Leiceſter; in the proportions following; viz. Whitchurch, three fifth parts of a full moiety thereof; and to Wormley, the other two fifths of that moiety; to Loweſby and Cold Newton, each a tenth part of the other remaining moiety; and to Billeſdon, Twyford, Bareſby, and South Croxton, each a fifth part of this moiety.	In two farm houſes, and divers lands, meadows, paſture, and marſh land, or ground, lying in Eſſex.	Taylor White, of Walling Wells, in co. Nottingham, Eſq; Charles Morgan, of Tredegar, co. Monmouth, South Wales, Eſq; Joſeph Portal, of Whitchurch aforeſaid, Eſq; William Pochin, of Barkby, and Shuckburgh Aſhby, of Quenby, both in the ſaid co. of Leiceſter, Eſquires; and the Rev. Stephen White, of . . . . . in the county of Lincoln, LL.D. But new truſtees are agreed upon to be added to them, and are appointed.		The laſt leaſe was veſted in Jeremiah Kerſhman, conſiſting of two farms, part of this charity, at the yearly rent of £.80. but now let to Thomas Keys, to commence next Michaelmas at £.150. a year; the remaining part of the charity eſtate was laſt let to Iſaac Dines, ſen. at £.15. a year; now let to him for 21 years, on a leaſe to commence at Michaelmas next, at £.21. a year.
						£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Shuckburgh Aſhby, Eſq; of Quenby, in the pariſh of Hungarton, Leiceſterſhire,	Oct. 24, 1774,	Neither by will nor deed, but voluntarily; but ſays he means and intends to make it perpetual.	For bread to poor people,	in money,	Upon the turnpike road at Uppingham, in the county of Rutland.	100 0 0	4 10 0
George Williamſon, ſen. of Stamford, Lincolnſhire,	1764,	by deed,	For bread to poor people,	in money,	Ariſing out of a cloſe lying in Thorpe Sacheville lordſhip, called Oxen's Cloſe; George Henton, of Thorpe Sacheville, Leiceſterſhire, ſen. and Thomas Clarke, vicar. truſtees.		1 0 0
Francis Holbech, of Leiceſter, clothier, deceaſed,	in the year 1737,	by will, dated Mar. 24, 1737.	For putting out two poor children apprentices yearly, for ever, with the intereſt of it, from ſome of the ſix towns in Leiceſterſhire to which Richard Wollaſton aforeſaid gave the cloth charity, viz. Loweſby, Newton Burdett, Twyford, Bareſby, South Croxton, and Billeſdon. (Signed) THOMAS CLARKE, VICAR. JONATHAN WARD, his + mark, Churchwarden.	in money, £.288. 5s. Memorandum, I believe, to the beſt of my information, no intereſt has been paid.	We cannot tell [1]; but ſuppoſe in the high court of Chancery: for Francis Holbech, by his will, appointed Sir Lawrence and Thomas Carter, both of Leiceſter, and Iſaac Wollaſton, Eſq; of Loweſby, truſtees for this charity. And Sir Lawrence Carter and Thomas Carter died, and left Mr. Wollaſton (afterwards Sir Iſaac Wollaſton, Bart.) the ſurviving truſtee, who, as we ſuppoſe, received the £.288. 5s. and gave a receipt for it, dated June 22, 1750. Note, we cannot find that the intereſt of this money has ever been applied to this charity [2].		[ſhould be 14 8 3[1]]

Sworn before us,
CHARLES MORRIS,
F. FOWKE,
JOHN SIMPSON.

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[1] Added from the Amended Return.

[2] In the will of Francis Holbech, dated 24th March, 1737, is contained, inter alia, as follows: "Alſo I give and bequeath unto the ſaid Lawrence Carter, Iſaac Wollaſton, and Thomas Carter, their executors and adminiſtrators, the ſum of £.200. in truſt, to put out to intereſt, and improve as much as they can with the intereſt thereof, to put out apprentices, to ſome good trade or employment, two children of honeſt parents living in ſome of the pariſhes of Loweſby, Cold Newton, Bareſby, Twyford, South Croxton, and Billeſdon, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter, yearly, for ever; and I would not have my truſtees, or their heirs or executors, accountable for the loſs of any money without their own neglect or default." Sir Iſaac Wollaſton, the laſt ſurviving truſtee, received of the executors of the above-named Thomas Carter the ſum of £.288. 5s. as appears by a receipt now in the hands of Iſaac Carter, of Leiceſter, gent. to the following effect; viz. "Received the 22d of June, 1750, of the executors of Mr. Thomas Carter, £.200. being a legacy left by the will of Mr. Francis Holbech, for putting children to apprentices; and alſo £.88. 5s. being the ſhare of the overplus of the effects ariſing from the eſtate of the ſaid Mr. Francis Holbech. I. WOOLLASTON. Witneſs, JOHN DAVIE." Which above-named Sir Iſaac Wollaſton afterwards died inteſtate, as we are induced to believe on ſearching the Prerogative-office, where it appears, that on May 2, 1751, adminiſtration of the goods of the ſaid Sir Iſaac Wollaſton, as dying inteſtate, was granted to Sarah Rowland Wollaſton, his relict; and that, on Nov. 19, 1755, adminiſtration of his goods left unadminiſtered by Sarah was granted to Iſrael Wollaſton, as guardian, to and for the uſe and benefit of Iſaac Lawrence Wollaſton, bart. an infant, Sarah Wollaſton, and Ann Wollaſton, the children of the deceaſed, and until either ſhould come of age. Iſaac Lawrence Wollaſton died a minor; Sarah, the eldeſt daughter, married Taylor White, eſq; who are now both living at Walling Wells, co. Nottingham; and Anne, the other daughter, married the late Sit Thomas Fowke, and is now living at Loweſby Hall, co. Leiceſter.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
THORPE SACHVILE.	George Williamſon, ſen. of Stamford, Lincolnſhire,	1764,	by deed,	For bread to poor people, —	in money,	Ariſing out of a cloſe in Thorpe Sachvile lordſhip, called Oxen's Cloſe. George Henton, ſen. of Thorpe Sachvile, and Tho. Clarke, vicar, truſtees.		1 0 0
	Richard Pateman,	1701,	by will,	Given in money to poor people, —	in money,	Ariſing out of land in the lordſhip of Horninghold, and paid by the overſeers and churchwardens of Uppingham, in the county of Rutland.		1 0 0
	Mr. Briten,	we know not,	we know not,	Given in money to poor people, —	in land,	Lying in the lordſhip of Thorpe Sachvile, a cloſe, called Ten Acres Meadow; by Mrs. Aſhby, of Oakham, in the county of Rutland.		1 0 0
				(Signed) THOMAS CLARKE, Vicar. ADAM UNDERWOOD, his + mark, Chapelwarden.		Sworn before us, F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS, JOHN SIMPSON.		3 0 0
WALTON on the WOULDS.	Thomas Blunt,	1663,	by will,	Gave to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes, of the borough of Leiceſter, an annuity of £.10. intereſt, *(inter alia)* to diſtribute 18*s.* amongſt the poor of Walton on the Woulds, co. Leiceſter, yearly,	in money,	The money is now veſted in the ſaid mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes, upon the truſt mentioned in the ſaid will.		0 18 0
	Bartholomew Hickling, yeoman of Loughborough,	1683,	by will,	Gave a Bible annually, —	in lands,	Veſted in the hands of the bridge-maſter for the time being, of Loughborough.		
				(Signed) PHILIP STORY, Rector. STEWART MASON, Churchwarden.		Sworn before us, F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS, JOHN SIMPSON.		
WYMESWOULD.	William Barrot,	April 23, 1617,	deed of feoffment,	To repairing the highways, or to eaſement of taxes, for ſuch as are in diſtreſs, or people brought caſually to poverty, or moſt to the common wealth of the pooreſt inhabitants, and ſetting forth of ſoldiers, or as the feoffees ſhall think fit and convenient, to be continued from time to time, and age to age.	lands and houſes,	William Fox and John Burrows, Gents. and other truſtees.		51 10 0
	Daniel Belard,	May 26, 1640,	will,	The intereſt ariſing therefrom given to five poor widows annually; and every third year five Bibles given to five poor children of the pariſh of Wymeſwould out of the ſame.	money,	not known. [John Lacer, William Fox, John Burrows, John Sheepherd, Thomas Burrows, Henry Lacey [1].]	50 0 0 [1] Added from Amended Return.	
	Joſeph Tompſon,	April 29, 1733,	will,	For teaching ten poor boys, —	land,	William Fox and John Burrows, Gent. with other truſtees,	4 10 0	4 10 0
				(Signed) JOSEPH DAWSON, Curate.		Sworn before us, F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS, JOHN SIMPSON.		56 0 0

In the Hundred of West Goscote.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Ashby de la Zouch.	Henry Curſon,	not known,	not known,	To buy gowns for four people yearly, for ever,	money,	Truſtees, —	rent charge,	3 0 0
	Rev. Arthur Hilderſham,	not known,	not known,	For the uſe of the poor, —	leaſe for 60 years,	Not known, —		0 7 0
	Mrs. Margaret Wright,	not known,	not known,	To buy gowns for certain aged poor people,	money,	Truſtees, [now land [1]]	43 0 0	26 6 4
	Dr. Joſeph Hall, biſhop of Norwich,	not known,	not known,	For the uſe of the poor, —	money,	Not known, —	30 0 0	loſt.
	Mrs. Sarah Seagrave,	not known,	not known,	For the uſe of the poor, —	money,	Not known, —	5 0 0	loſt.
	Rev. Simeon Aſh,	not known,	will,	For putting out apprentices two boys yearly,	money,	Thomas Abney, Eſq; [Charged	upon land [1].]	10 0 0
	Ditto,	not known,	will,	For bread and Bibles, —	money,	Ditto,		5 0 0
	William Burton,	not known,	not known,	For the uſe of the poor, —	money,	Not known,		5 0 loſt.
	John Dickenſon,	not known,	not known,	For bread, — —	money,	Skevinton Dickenſon Cowliſhaw,	5 0 0	0 5 loſt.
	James Orme,	not known,	not known,	For bread, — —	money,	Truſtees, —	1 6 0	1 6 0
	Mr. Henry Sikes,	not known,	will,	Two ſhillings a week in bread, and ſixteen ſhillings for a dinner for the truſtees,	money,	Truſtees, —	130 0 0	6 0 0
	Richard Hinkley,	. . . . .	will,	For the poor, — —	money,	Churchwardens, [Charged	upon land [1]].	1 0 0
	Mrs. Mary Lines,	. . . . .	will,	For poor widows, — —	money,	Truſtees, —	20 0 0	1 0 0
	John Caſey,	not known,	will,	For bread, — —	money to be laid out in land,	Miniſter and churchwardens,	150 0 0	9 0 0
	Mr. William Hacket,	not known,	will,	For bread, — —	money,	Ditto, —	5 0 0	0 5 0
	Mrs. Elizabeth Aſhpinſhaw,	not known,	will,	For ſhoes for orphans, —	money,	Ditto, —	6 0 0	0 6 0
	Mrs. Mary Clark,	not known,	will,	For poor widows, —	money,	Ditto, —	20 0 0	1 0 0
	Mrs. Mary Piddocke,	not known,	will,	For ditto, — —	money,	Ditto, —	20 0 0	1 0 0
	John Kidyan,	not known,	will,	For the poor, — —	money,	Ditto, —		0 10 0
	Gabriel Newton,	Mar. 15, 1760,	will,	For cloathing and teaching 25 boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic,	money,	Corporation of Leiceſter, [Charged	upon land, tithes, &c. [2]]	26 0 0
	Thomas Gregory, Gent.	Sept. 2, 1762,	will,	For gowns and coats, —	money,	Mr. Lee of Rugely, attorney.	30 0 0	1 10 0
	Mr. Francis Aſh, merchant and citizen of London,	not known,	not known,	For maintaining a weekly lecture for ever,	land in the Fens,	The maſter of Emanuel College, Cambridge,	preſent payment,	12 8 4
	Mrs. Mary Pratt,	. . . . .	will,	For four old maids, ——	money,	Turnpike commiſſioners, [Miniſter and churchwardens [1],]	20 0 0	1 0 0
	Mr. John Needham,	June 20, 1782,	will,	For ſhoes and clothes (barred by mortmain),	rent charge,	Miniſter and churchwardens,		5 0 0
								117 3 8

[2] "Gabriel Newton, by a deed, dated March 15, 1760, granted to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes, of Leiceſter, certain eſtates, tithes, &c in truſt, for the payment of £.26. yearly, to the miniſter, churchwardens, and overſeers, of the poor of Aſhby de la Zouch, to be by them applied towards the cloathing, ſchooling, and educating, of 25 boys of indigent parents. The laſt money that was received was due at Lady-day, 1783. I have ſeveral times applied to Mr. Lowdham, attorney, at Leiceſter, who is the corporation's ſolicitor; and his uſual anſwer is, "That a perſon, who pretends to be heir at law to the late Gabriel Newton, has claimed the eſtates; and that it will be improper for the Corporation to pay any more money till the claim of the heir is tried." I cannot learn why the trial is delayed. The pretended heir, I am told, is a man in low life, and now is in Derby gaol. Nor can I learn upon what he grounds his claim. The deed, by which the charity is conveyed, was made ſeveral years before Mr. Newton's death, and inrolled in the court of Chancery. By the ſame deed ſimilar charities were given to other towns. J. Prior." Amended Return.

[1] Added from Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
						Brought over,		117 3 8
Ashby de la Zouch continued.	Iſaac Dawſon and others,	at different times in in the year 1669,	will, &c.	For teaching and cloathing 26 boys yearly. A cloſe was purchaſed at Blackfordby by the feoffees, for the uſe of the poor, with money riſing out of the charity.	land and money,	Truſtees, [John Prior, Thomas Richards, John Vincent, Thomas Kirkland, and Edward Aſhpinſhaw[1].	land, 365 0 0	16 8 0 17 19 0 3 5 0
	Henry Earl of Huntingdon, and others,	in 1567,	deed,	For inſtructing youth in good manners, learning, knowledge and virtue.	land,	Feoffees. [John Hood, Thomas Flavel, John Vincent, Thomas Sleath, Thomas Richards, Thomas Beaſington, John Newton, Samuel Large, Joſeph Farnel, Benjamin Dewis, and William Hacket. But the maſter is nominated by the Earl of Huntingdon[1].		4 0 0
								158 15 8
				A houſe in Aſhby, called The Day-bell Houſe; when given, and by whom, not known; ſaid to have been given, by a perſon who had been loſt, for the purpoſe of ringing a bell at four o'clock in the morning; but ſuppoſed by others to belong to the laſt-mentioned ſchool eſtate, inveſted in the feoffes of the ſaid ſchool. (Signed) J. Prior, Vicar of Aſhby. Samuel Beadsmore, Churchwarden.		Verified upon oath before us, William Clayton.		
Blackfordby.	William Joyce,	unknown,	unknown,	For the poor,	money,	John Joyce,	5 0 0	0 5 0
	Henry Cantrel,	unknown,	unknown,	For the poor,	money,	John Wills,	0 10 0	0 0 6
	Thomas Cherribough,	unknown,	unknown,	For the poor,	money,	Mr. Boſtock,	1 0 0	0 1 0
	Richard Mugliſton,	unknown,	unknown,	For the poor,	money,	William Mugliſton,	0 10 0	0 0 6
	William Elliot,	unknown,	unknown,	For the poor,	money,	John Joyce,	1 0 0	0 1 0
	William Aldridge,	unknown,	unknown,	For the poor,	money,	John Joyce,	2 0 0	0 2 0
	Mary Linford,	unknown,	unknown,	For the poor widows, to be paid on May-day,	money,	Mr. Fletcher,		0 5 0
	Mr. Chamberlain,	unknown,	unknown,	For a ſermon on the 5th of November, (Signed) J. Prior, Miniſter. William Mugliston, Chapelwarden.	money,	Mr. Boſtock, Verified upon oath before William Clayton.		0 10 0
								1 5 0
				Beaumanor. No donation within the liberty of Beaumanor. (Signed) John Dalekett.		Verified on oath before me, William Clayton.		

[1] Amended Return.

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BEAUMONT LEYS.				There is not any charitable donation in land or money veſted in any perſon or perſons for the poor of this place; neither is there any poor. (Signed) WILIAM SOUTHERNWOOD, a ſubſtantial houſeholder of this place. Sworn before me, JOHN DANVERS.				
BELTON.				For repairing a bridge, called Homſon Bridge, or towards repairing the cauſeways and pavements of the town of Belton, or for any other common and neceſſary charges of the ſaid townſhip.	in land,	Now veſted in thirteen truſtees.		10 9 0
	William Shaw,	1720,	by will,	For the yearly coating four poor men, (Signed) THEOPHILUS HENRY HASTINGS, Vicar. JOHN SKERMER, Churchwarden.	in land,	Now veſted in the miniſter, churchwardens, and principal inhabitants. Verified upon oath before me, WILLIAM CLAYTON.		3 5 0
BREDON.	Sarah Ward,	1662,	by will,	For apprenticing poor children, —	meſſuages,	Mr. Hyde,		4 0 0
	John Sharrard,	1667,	by will,	For the poor of Bredon, Tonge, and Wilſton,	land,	John Avarne,		0 6 8
	Elizabeth Commins,	1736,	by deed,	For apprenticing a poor child every four years,	money,	Vicar and churchwardens,	[300 0 0	11 5 10]
	Sir Henry Shirley,		by will,	For the induſtrious poor of Bredon, Tongue, and Wilſton,	land, [N. B. It was given in money; ſince which laid out in lands for the maintenance of a ſchool-maſter [1].]	[The vicar of Bredon always, and Meſſ. Edw. Bodell, John Avarne, John Clarkſon, Joſeph Leawood, Geo. Sumerfield, Sheventon Dickenſon Cowliſhaw, John Hall, Henry Leaper, William Mugleſton, William Bentley [1].] Churchwardens and overſeers of the poor of Bredon, Tongue, and Wilſton,	8 0 0	3 0 0
	Elizabeth Mugleſton,						5 0 0	
	William Hicklin,						20 0 0	
	Thomas Brooks,						20 0 0	
	John Mitchel,						5 0 0	
	The Right Hon. the Earl of Stamford,	1738,	by will and a ſubſcription,				5 0 0	
	And ſeveral of the inhabitants contributed at the ſame time, both of Bredon, Tongue, and Wilſton,							
	Francis Commins,	1736,	deed,	For the maintenance of a ſchool maſter,	£.300. laid out in land,	Several Truſtees,		11 7 10
	Elizabeth Commins,	1736,	deed,	For the maintenance of a ſchool-maſter and ſchool-miſtreſs [2],	money,	Vicar and churchwardens, [Vicar and churchwardens [2],	583 1 4½ 500 0 0	15 14 4½ 15 14 4½
				N. B. Bredon Tongue and Wilſon as one townſhip in the above charities. (Signed) J. EDDOWES, Curate. WILLIAM MUGLESTON, JOHN HACKET, Churchwardens.		Sept. 19, 1786, verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.		61 9 1

" [2] N. B. " For the maintenance of a ſchool-maſter for 16 poor boys; and for a ſchool-miſtreſs for 16 poor girls, ſhe having a ſalary out of it of £.6. per annum; and one of the above poor boys to have a ſmall ſum laid up yearly to put one of them out every four years.—N. B. The £ 500. ſpecified is as follows: we being in a joint ſtock with Hungerford in Berkſhire, and have the 5-11th of £. 1282. 15s. in the Old South Sea Annuities. But the annual produce to Bredon is no more than ſpecified." Amended Return.

[1] Added from the Amended Return.

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Staunton Harold.				Staunton Harold is a hamlet without any charitable donation whatever. (Signed) John Middleton, Miniſter. Cliff. Dunccliff, Overſeer. Verified on oath before William Clayton.				
Worthington and Newbold.	Henry Pilkington,	Sept. 22, 1698,	by will,	To the poor people that ſhall be inhabitants of Worthington and Newbold, co. Leiceſter, every week, that ſhall come to Worthington chapel, each of them one penny loaf, to be diſtributed at the chapel aforeſaid by the miniſter, chapelwarden, or overſeers of the poor. (Signed) F. Harris, Curate of Worthington. John Jackson, Chapelwarden.	payable out of his eſtates in Worthington,	In Mr. John Mynors Bulſtrode, of Illey Walton, co. Leiceſter,	in bread,	1 6 0
Castle Donington.	Thomas Gray,	1691,	by will,	For the purpoſe of buying four waiſtcoats for poor women, and two coats for two poor men, and 15 dozen of bread, and putting out pariſh apprentices,	in money to purchaſe land,	Overſeers and the churchwardens,	126 13 4	8 0 0
	Thomas Twells,	1700,	by will,	To the poor of Caſtle Donington who receive no collection,	in land,	Vicar and overſeers of the poor,		0 10 0
	Elizabeth Bucknall,	1707,	by will,	To the poor of Caſtle Donington, —	in money, now in land,		10 0 0	0 17 2½
	. . . . . Bonſer,	—	—	To the poor of Caſtle Donington, —	in land,	——	N. B. Taxes to be deducted.	0 17 2½
	Not known,	—	—	To the poor of Caſtle Donington, —	in land,	——		0 17 2½
	Not known,	—	—	To eight poor widows of Caſtle Donington who receive no collection, (Signed) J. Collier, Vicar. Thomas Trussell, Churchwarden.	in land,	—— Verified upon oath before William Clayton.		1 4 4
								12 5 11½
				Charley. No donation in our liberty.		Sept. 19, 1786, verified upon oath before William Clayton.		
Cole-Orton.	Lord Beaumont,		by will, dated Aug. 20, 1701,	To erect and build an hoſpital and ſchool-houſe in the town of Cole-Orton, for ſix poor widows; and a ſchool-maſter, to teach children to write and caſt accompts,	The tithes of Swannington, in the pariſh of Whitwick, in the county of Leiceſter.	Sir George Beaumont, Bart. Joſeph Boultbee, Eſq; the Rev. William Becher, the Rev. F. Harris,		90 0 0

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money.	Annual Produce.
							£. s. d.	£. s. d.
						Brought over,		90 0 0
COLE-ORTON.	The Rev. William Hunt, £.20. F. Whirledge, £.20.		by will, by will, dated Dec. 1741,	For the uſe of the poor of the pariſh of Cole-Orton; which two ſum ſwere laid out in the purchaſe of a parcel of land in the liberty of Worthington, in the pariſh of Bredon, in the county of Leiceſter, (Signed) J. Harris, Curate. Joseph Sharpe, Churchwarden.	land,	Churchwarden for time being,		2 5 0
								92 5 0
						Verified upon oath before William Clayton.		
DISEWORTH.	William Lane,	Dec. 6, 1720,	by will,	For a free-ſchool, ———	in land,	Henry Cox, ———		10 0 0
	Ditto,	ditto,	ditto,	Given in bread, ———	ditto,	Ditto, ———		5 0 0
	William Langly,	unknown,	by will,	For ſix poor children, to learn to read, (Signed by us) Charles Allsop, Curate. Samuel Ragg, W. Dexter, Churchwardens.	in land,	John Hood, ———		1 16 0
						Verified upon oath before William Clayton.		16 16 0
DISHLEY and THORPE ACRE.	John Ramſdale,	April 1, 1708,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor of Thorpe Acre, in the pariſh of Diſhley; and Knighthorpe, in the pariſh of Loughborough; 10*s.* to be paid to the miniſter of Diſhley, to preach a ſermon upon charity or morality, on the firſt Sunday after May-day, for ever, in the pariſh of Diſhley; 1*s.* to be given in bread to the poor at church on that day; and 5*s.* to be given to a perſon whom the truſtees ſhall appoint to receive the rent, and to aſſiſt in the diſtribution of it among the poor of Thorpe Acre and Knighthorpe as follows: £. s. d. To be diſtributed among the poor on Good Friday, 3 12 0 On the Sunday after May-day, for a ſermon, 0 10 0 To the poor at church in bread, 0 1 0 To the poor on St. Thomas's-day, 3 12 0 To a perſon for aſſiſting, &c. 0 5 0 £8 0 0 (Signed) William Middleton, Miniſter of Diſhley and Thorpe Acre. John Breedon, Churchwarden.	in land,	The Rev. Samuel Blackall, rector of Loughborough, Rev. Will. Middleton, rector of Hathern, truſtees, Verified upon oath before William Clayton.		8 0 0

HATHERN.

Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
N° 1. Raphe Pratt,	Sept. 19, 1607,	by will,	For the uſe and relief of the poor of Hathern,	in money,	Thomas Tyers, of Aſhted, in Surrey,		1 6 8
N° 2. Rev. Thomas Allſop, rector of Hathern,	he was buried June 5, 1682,	by will,	Six penny loaves, to be given every Sunday to poor people then at church: 8 on Chriſtmas-day; 8 on the 29th of May; and 8 on the 5th of November.	in money,	George Chawner, of Hare-Hill, in Staffordſhire,		1 4 0
N° 3. Mr. Thomas Allſop,		by will,	The intereſt to buy 10 twelve-penny loaves of bolted bread, to be given to 10 of the pooreſt families in Hathern, on Chriſtmas-eve, at the diſcretion of the miniſter; but eſpecially to thoſe poor who frequent the divine ordinances the moſt.	in money,	Two pounds ten ſhillings in the hands of the rector, William Middleton; £.2. 10*s.* in the hands of Robert Buckley; £.2. 10*s.* in the hands of William Boyer; and £.2. 10*s.* in the hands of Thomas Harriman.	10 0 0	0 10 0
N° 4. Mr. Benſkin,		by will,	For the uſe and relief of the poor of Hathern, to be diſtributed at the diſcretion of the miniſter for the time being.	in money,	In the rector, William Middleton, at 5 per cent. intereſt.	15 0 0	0 15 0
N° 5. A Bible given annually to the poor of Hathern by the truſtees of a charity in Loughborough.							
N° 6. The following is taken from a deed of truſt, made the 21ſt day of January, 1653, between Anthony Croſon, John Boley the elder, and William Hall, ſurviving feoffees, in truſt, appointing Thomas Walmſley and others to the ſame office; "to have and to hold the ſaid meſſuage or tenement, crofts, yard-lands, all and ſingular other the premiſes, with all and ſingular their appurtenances, and every part and parts thereof, unto the ſaid Thomas Walmſley, Edward Heatherly, William Boyer, William Chawner, Edward Parſons, John Savage, Thomas Harriman, Thomas Berriſon, and John Boley the younger, their heirs and aſſigns for ever, to the uſe and behoof of the ſaid Anthony Croſon, John Boley the elder, Thomas Walmſley, Edward Heatherly, William Boyer, William Chawner, Edward Parſons, John Savage, Thomas Harriman, Thomas Baviſon, and John Boley the younger, and their heirs and aſſigns, for ever, in truſt, nevertheleſs, and to the intent and purpoſe, that the rent, revenues, iſſues, and profits of the ſaid meſſuages and tenements, crofts, yard-land, and premiſes, with their and every of their appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof, ſhall for ever be diſpoſed and employed for the common benefit and good of the pariſhioners and inhabitants of the ſaid pariſh and town of Hathern aforeſaid, according to the charitable intent and meaning of the firſt giver, benefactor, and diſpoſer thereof; and not to or for any private uſe, profit, or advantage whatſoever, as by the deed-poll more at large doth or may appear; to be holden of the chief lord or lords of the fee or fees thereof, by the rents and ſervices thereof due and of right accuſtomed."—We can find no will, nor learn by whom it was left; and this is an extract from the oldeſt deed or writing we can find. It has been applied by the truſtees time immemorial to the uſe of the church of Hathern, and to pay the churchwardens expences. The preſent ſurviving truſtees are William Boyer, Samuel Boley, Thomas Harriman the elder, and Daniel Leeſon.				in land,	William Boyer, Samuel Boley, Thomas Harriman the elder, Daniel Leeſon.		18 0 0
					Verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.		21 15 8

(Signed) WILLIAM MIDDLETON, Rector of Hathern.
WILLIAM POLLARD,
SAMUEL BOWLEY, } Churchwardens.

Knighthorpe.

No charitable donations.

Verified upon oath before William Clayton.

Kegworth.

Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £.	s.	d.	Annual Produce. £.	s.	d.
James Olderſhaw,	—	—	One third part to the ſchool, and two third parts to the poor,	in land, one piece of meadow, called Little Holme.	The preſent truſtees are Thomas Aſtey, John Clifford, John Tebbutt, Robert Starkey, Richard Sutton.	to the ſchool to the poor			2 5	18 16	4 8
Dr. More,	—	—	—	money,	—	5	0	0			
William Gadſby,	—	—	—	money,	—	20	0	0	8	15	0
Dr. Honywood,	—	—	—	money,	—	20	0	0			
Edward Sutton,	—	—	—	money,	—	20	0	0			
John Howe,	—	—	The intereſt to be given to the poor on St. Thomas-day,	money,	—	10	0	0			
Francis Stocker,	—	—	The intereſt to be given in bread to the poor on the 27th of Auguſt,	money,	In the hands of Robert Starkey,	5	0	0	0	5	0
Peter Olderſhaw,	—	—	To buy land; the rent to be given to 20 houſekeepers the 7th of April,	money,	—	20	0	0			
Richard Harrold,	—	—	The intereſt to be given to the poor the 17th of April,	money,	—	5	0	0			
					The money upon the joint bond of Thomas Oſborn and Richard Sutton, to John Clifford and Rober Starkey, truſtees.	220	0	0	8	16	0

The above articles are from a painted board hung up in the church; which has been there for time immemorial, and is the only record which the pariſh has of moſt of thoſe donations. And ſeveral of the queſtions mentioned by the ſchedule have here no anſwer to them, as the pariſh is not in poſſeſſion of ſufficient teſtimony for that purpoſe. The monies not here accounted for in the annual produce are ſuppoſed to have been laid out in purchaſing land for the uſe of the poor; with ſome other money borrowed to help the purchaſe. But the intereſt of the money borrowed, with other expences upon the land, ſunk the annual produce for the poor to almoſt nothing. Upon the riſe of the value of land, the purchaſed land, which was alſo at a very inconvenient diſtance from Kegworth, was ſold again to conſiderable advantage; and the ſum of £.220. is now out at uſe at four per cent. for the benefit of the poor, and paid to them at Chriſtmas and Eaſter.

[The £.220. mentioned in the return of the 19th of Sept. 1786, is there accounted for, and the grounds of that account as clearly ſpecified as in our power to give. The ſaid £.220. is the clear money that aroſe from the ſale of the land, after paying the money that had been borrowed to help the purchaſe, and other expences attending it. The £.220. is conſidered as the aggregate repreſentative (if it may be ſo called) of the ſeveral donations from the ſeven names in the firſt column of this ſchedule, with conſiderable advantage to the poor. The clear rent from the land, after paying the expences upon it, was only a few ſhillings to the poor: they now receive from this £.220. the yearly payment of £.8. 16*s*.[1]]

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[1] Added from the Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
						Brought over,		8 16 0
KEGWORTH continued.	Mark Potter,	April 26, 1784,	by will,	For the benefit of the poor of Kegworth,	money,	Upon the joint note of Richard Sutton and Thomas Oſborn, to the ſaid John John Clifford and Robert Starkey.	30 0 0	1 4 0
	Queen Elizabeth, King James the Firſt in confirmation.	17 Eliz. 2 James.	ordered and decreed by the court of Exchequer.	For a yearly ſtipend to the maſter of the free-ſchool at Kegworth,	from certain crown rents in Kegworth,	Collected by Richard Sutton, of Kegworth.		8 13 6
				(Signed) JOHN WILLEY, Rector of Kegworth. THOMAS ASTEY, WILLIAM CLIFFORD, Churchwardens. Verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.		[It is not known that there ever were any truſtees. The ſecurity is ſuppoſed to be the order and decree of the court of Exchequer [1].] [1] Added from the Amended Return.		18 13 6
ISLEY WALTON.	Francis Stocker,	Aug. 1, 1692,	by will,	The intereſt of it to be given in bread to the poor of Iſley Walton, on his burial-day, which was Auguſt the 27th.	in money,	—	5 0 0	0 5 0
	John Crank and William Crank, brothers,	April 12, 1757, gave, and ſignified it to the publick by ordering it to be expreſſed in writing upon the wall of Iſley Walton church.		To be given to the poor, in four payments, at Chriſtmas, Eaſter, Whitſuntide, and Michaelmas, at each time ten ſhillings.	in money,	Was paid by themſelves, [John Minors Bulſtrode, Jonathan Boſworth, John Simes, John Knowles [1].]		2 0 0
						The annual produce was		2 5 0
	William Crank, upon the death of his brother John,	June 20, 1759,	by deed,	To ſecure the perpetual payment of their above charity, and that of Francis Stocker, whoſe gift of five pounds was in the hands of the ſaid William Crank, and he paid the intereſt of it to the poor.	in land purchaſed with his own money, and the £.5. left by Francis Stocker added to it.	The preſent truſtees are, John Minors Bulſtrode, Jonathan Boſworth, John Simes, John Knowles.		4 10 0
				(Signed) JOHN WILLEY, Rector. JOHN MYNORS BULSTRODE, Churchwarden.		The annual produce is now made [All the donations are included in the above ſum [1].] Verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON. [1] Added from the Amended Return.		4 10 0

" The information given in the Return of the 19th of Sept. 1786, is as explicit as we can make it, and ſeems to us a full anſwer to every queſtion, except that the donation by William Crank ſhould in ſtrictneſs, inſtead of land, have been called "houſe and land;" which houſe and land, given by William Crank by deed, bearing date the 20th of June, 1759, includes, in the annual produce of it, the 5s. for bread yearly to the poor, given by Francis Stocke; trhe four payments of 10s. each, at Chriſtmas, Eaſter, Whitſuntide, and Michaelmas, given by the two brothers, John and William Crank. And the remainder of the rent makes an additional payment to the poor at the ſame four times of the year as directed by the deed.—The preſent yearly rent is £.4. 10s. The preſent truſtees are the ſame as mentioned in the former Return; viz. John Minors Bulſtrode, Jonathan Boſworth, John Simes, John Knowles." Amended Return.

LANGLEY

Is an extra-parochial place, and has no charitable donations given to it. (Signed) WILLIAM HALL.
Verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
LEICESTER ABBEY.				I have heard that there were ſix alms-houſes built for the benefit of ſix poor widows; but by whom or whether there were any land or money left for their maintenance, by will or deed, I cannot learn; nor have I the leaſt knowledge of it. Four of the ſaid houſes are gone to decay; the other two have been rebuilt by John Manners, Eſq; the owner of the eſtate the houſes were built upon. (Signed) DAVIS BLACK, Overſeer. Verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.				
LOCKINGTON.	Madwin Cox,	before the year 1680,	by will,	For teaching twelve poor children to read and write and caſt up accompts, belonging to the townſhip of Lockington and Hemington; but this charity has not been paid ſince the year 1779; and Mr. Thomas Geary, the tenant, now refuſes to pay it.	In land at Bilſon, Leiceſterſhire,	Mr. Thomas Geary,		6 0 0
	A charitable donation given by one of the Bainbrigge's family; who, is uncertain.	unknown,	by will, as ſuppoſed,	For the uſe of the poor in Lockington,	in money, given monthly in bread,	In Mrs. Elizabeth Bainbrigge, lady of the manor.	5 0 0	5 0 0
				N. B. As we cannot have acceſs to the original will, we cannot anſwer the queſtions with certainty. (Signed) JOHN TOPHAM, Curate. WILLIAM NEWBOULD. Verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.				11 0 0
HEMINGTON.	Mudwin Cox,	before the year 1680,	by will,	For teaching twelve poor children to read and write and caſt up accompts, belonging to the townſhip of Lockington and Hemington; but this charity has not been paid ſince the year 1779; and Mr. Geary now refuſes to pay it. Signed by us this 14th day of Sept. 1786, JOHN TOPHAM, Curate of Lockington and Hemington. WILLIAM FLINT, Churchwarden. Verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.	In land at Bilſon, Leiceſterſhire,	Mr. Thomas Geary,		6 0 0

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Loughborough.	Thomas Burton,	1496,	by will,	To maintain a chantry in the pariſh church: but by deed of feoffment, in the 39th year of Queen Elizabeth, theſe eſtates were ordered to be employed to other purpoſes.—By a decree from the High Court of Chancery, in the 12th year of king Charles II. it is directed, that the feoffees ſhall, by the hand of the bridge-maſter for the time being, for ever employ all the rents, iſſues, and profits, of the premiſes, to and for the maintenance of a free-ſchool, and repair of the bridges and highways, and other good and charitable uſes, in the ſaid town of Loughborough; and that the ſurpluſage ſhall be paid into the hands of the bridge-maſter that ſucceeds.	houſes and lands,	Feoffees, B. Tate, N. P. Johnſon, Eſqrs. Edward Preſton, John Farrow, John Farrow, Joſeph Paget, William Douglaſs, Tho. Burkill.		487 11 9
	John Hickling,	1677,	by will,	To put out poor boys to apprenticeſhips, being born in the town, and then living in it; and to pay ten ſhillings yearly to the poor of Seagrave.	lands,	Edward Preſton, John Farrow.		33 0 0
	Joſeph Dawſon,	1678,	by deed,	To buy bread for poor people, and to put out poor boys apprentices to trades.	houſe and lands,	Feoffees. [By deed of feoffment. This is the beſt account that can be given of this donation: the deed is ſuppoſed to be lodged with the rector, who is abſent[1].]		13 9 0
	The Rev. John Somerville,	1680,	by will,	To put poor boys apprentice to London,	lands,	Rector and churchwardens.		10 0 0
	Nicholas Wollands,	1585,	by deed,	To buy bread for poor people,	charged on two houſes,	[In the churchwardens[1].]		0 13 4
	Thomas Palmer,	1677,	by will,	To be diſtributed to the poor, and to buy Bibles for the poor.	charged on lands,	Overſeers of the poor.		1 10 0 0 10 0
	Bartholomew Hickling,	1683,	by will,	To maintain a free-ſchool for 20 poor girls, and to buy books, gowns, ſhoes and ſtockings, for the ſaid twenty poor girls; and to buy Bibles to be diſtributed yearly to poor children, in Leiceſter, Loughborough, Mountſorrel, Woodhouſe, Rothley, Quorndon, Barrow, Sileby, Seagrave, Walton, Burton, Hathern, Sheepſhead, Belton, Sutton, Normanton, and Kempſtone; and alſo the ſum of ten ſhillings yearly to the truſtees for their trouble.	lands,	Edward Preſton and John Farrow,		30 18 0
								577 12 1

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[1] Added from the Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
						Brought over,		577 12 1
LOUGHBOROUGH continued.	William Hawley,	1692,	—	To ten poor widows on St. Thomas's-day, two ſhillings each,	money,	Feoffees. [In the feoffees whoſe names were mentioned under Burton's charity: by will [1].]	20 0 0	1 0 0
	John Fowler,	—	by will,	To put out poor boys apprentices, —	lands,	Feoffees. [In the feoffees. By will [1].]		8 12 0
	William Mansfield,	1715,	by will,	To twenty widow men, on St. Thomas's-day, two ſhillings each,	charged on lands,	Feoffees. [In the rector and feoffees. By will [1].]		2 0 0
	John Storer,	1713,	by deed,	To buy bread for old people, and cloaths for poor boys,	houſes and lands,	William Randan, John Randan, John Smith, Joſiah Wood, John Farrow, and others.		30 0 0
	Joſeph Clarke,	1717,	by will,	To buy books, and for the teaching of poor children to read, write, and caſt accompts,	lands,	Rector and churchwardens.		7 0 0
				(Signed) T. HADWEN, Curate, Loughborough. WALTER BARRS, THOMAS TAYLOR, Churchwardens. Verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.				626 4 1

WOODTHORPE.

No donation in the liberty of Woodthorpe.

(Signed) RICHARE FLETCHER, his + mark.

Sept. 19, 1786, verified upon oath before

WILLIAM CLAYTON.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
MOUNTSORREL, SOUTH END [2].	Mr. Thomas Jarratt;	unknown,	ſuppoſed by will,	For the benefit of poor houſe-keepers, in bread and money,	in money,	Truſtees. [John Brown, John Antil, and Joſeph Raynes, junior, all of Mountſorrel South [1].]	50 0 0	
	Mr. Thomas Marriot,	unknown,	ditto,		in money,		10 0 0	
	Mr. Thomas Godard,	unknown,	ditto,		in money,		5 0 0	
	Mr. Watkinſon,	unknown,	ditto,		in money,		20 0 0	
	Mr. Ralph Allen,	unknown,	ditto,		in money,		2 10 0	
	Mr. John Thorpe,	unknown,	ditto,		in money,		2 10 0	
	By intereſt of the above-mentioned ſums,	—	—		in money,		12 0 0	
	By the South-end of the town of Mountſorrell,	—	—		in money,		6 0 0	
							108 0 0	
				All the above-mentioned ſums are laid out in lands at Barrow upon Soar, in the county of Leiceſter; ſubject to deductions to the miniſter, highways, and bridges; and the remainder for the benefit of poor houſe-keepers. The yearly income at preſent for the poor,	—	—		4 1 10

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[1] Added from the Amended Return.

[2] In the pariſh of Barrow. For an account of the benefactions belonging to the North End, ſee under Rodeley.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
MOUNTSORREL, SOUTH END, continued.						Brought over,		4 1 10
	Mr. Richard Nedd,	1617,	by will,	For the benefit of poor houſe-keepers,	in money, but now laid out in land,	Truſtees, the mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes of Leiceſter,	150 0 0	20 16 0
	Mr. Ralph Smalley,	1665,	by will,	For the benefit of widows and poor houſe-keepers, charged upon lands. John Foote, Eſq; and the Rev. John Fiſher.	in money,	Preſent poſſeſſors.		2 0 0
	Mr. Statham,	unknown,	unknown,	For the benefit of poor houſe-keepers in bread,	in land,	Truſtees, —		0 10 0
	Joſeph Danvers, Eſq;	1742,	—	A charity-ſchool, —	—	Salary. [Sir John Danvers, Bart. and the Rev. John Llwyd, rector of Swithland[1].] [1] Added from the Amended Return.		4 0 0
				A charity of 40*s.* per annum, ſuppoſed out of lands, which has been paid to poor houſe-keepers in the South End of Mountſorrel time immemorial; but hath not been paid for the laſt three years. Mr. Thomas Cooper preſent poſſeſſor. (Signed) JOHN BROWNE, JOHN FOWKES. Verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.	—	—		2 0 0
								33 7 10
OSGATHORP.	Thomas Harley,	1670,	by will,	For the maintenance of a ſchool-maſter and ſix miniſters' widows,	in money, to purchaſe land of the yearly value of £.100.	Now veſted in eight truſtees,		160 9 10
	John Alſopp,	1683,	by will,	For the maintenance of a miniſter's widow, gave £.160. This legacy was dormant ſo long, that, when recovered by a ſuit at law, the money amounted (after building a houſe) to £.251. It was lent upon note; and the intereſt paid till Michaelmas 1784; viz. £.10. per annum. Since that time nothing has been received; the ſon of the perſon to whom it was lent dying inſolvent. But, as it was the father's debt, the truſtees think they ſhould not accept a compoſition, and the matter is now in diſpute.	—	[Harley Vaughan, ſerjeant at law, William Shalcros Maſon, Edward Dawſon, John Noon, John Storey, Eſqrs. Philip Storey, Theophilus Henry Haſtings, clerks; Thomas Boultbee, gent. dead ſince the truſt was filled up[1].] Now veſted in eight truſtees, [1] Added from the Amended Return.	251 0 0	10 0 0
	Margaret Meade,	1705,	by will,	For reading prayers on Fridays; to be diſpoſed of in bread on Fridays and Sundays; and for putting a boy apprentice yearly (alternately), born in Oſgathorp, Belton, and Thringſton. For reading prayers, £.1 0 0 For buying bread, 5 0 0 For putting a boy apprentice, 10 0 0 (Signed) THEOPHILUS HENRY HASTINGS, Rector. THOMAS EAST, Churchwarden. Verified on oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.	in money, a rent charge upon land.	Now veſted in the churchwardens of Oſgathorp and Belton,	16 0 0	
								170 9 10

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
PACKINGTON.	One of the Earls of Huntingdon,	not known,	not known,	For the uſe of nine poor widows of this pariſh,	a cloſe of land, 16 acres, 1 rood, 12 poles,	In the Lord's ſteward, with the concurrence of the principal pariſhioners.		4 14 6
	Suſannah Kiddier,	not known,	ſuppoſed by will,	For the uſe of the poor of this pariſh, to be diſtributed on St. Thomas's-day,	iſſuing from lands of Sir Rob. Burdett, Bart. in the pariſh of Doniſthorpe,	Paid yearly by Sir Robert Burdet's ſervant. [No truſtees in whom this donation is veſted. No writings to be found. Suſannah Kiddier left 10*s.* a year for ever, to iſſue out of lands in Doniſthorpe, belonging to Sir Rob. Burdett, Bart. for the uſe of the poor of this pariſh, to be diſtributed yearly on St. Thomas's-day. This is done yearly [1].]		0 10 0
	By ſome perſons unknown,	not known,	not known,	To be lent to a poor tradeſman of the pariſh for three years without intereſt, finding a ſufficient perſon to give ſecurity to the pariſh for that time. (Signed) ROBERT HASTINGS, Vicar of Packington. RICHARD HARRISON, WILLIAM HOOD. Verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.	money,	In the hands of the pariſh officers for the time being. [The ſum of 40*s.* was left by ſome perſon, now not known, to be lent to a poor tradeſman of the ſaid pariſh without intereſt for three years. This is now continued to be done [1].]		2 0 0
								7 4 6
				SNIBSTON. No charity. This pariſh is returned with Packington in the overſeers return. (Signed) R. P. THOMAS FLEXTALL.				
RAVENSTON.	Unknown,	unknown,	unknown,	Suppoſed for the uſe of the induſtrious poor,	in money,	In the hands of John Darling, churchwarden,	21 0 0	0 16 9½
	By Mr. Thomas Saliſbury,	1619,	by deed,	For the benefit of the poor, —	in money, paid out of lands in the city of Coventry,	Not known, —		0 6 0
		unknown,	ſuppoſed by will,	For church or poor, — (Signed) JOHN DARLING, Churchwarden. Verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.	in land,	John Saliſbury and Thomas Dobſon,		1 18 0
								3 0 9½

[1] Added from the Amended Return.

RAVENSTON continued.

Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Unknown; but ſuppoſed to be one of the family of the Worſley's, who formerly poſſeſſed the manor-houſe, and had the principal eſtate in the pariſh. [N. B. But might in all probability be diſcovered on making ſearch for the will in the proper offices; but no one will be at the expence of making ſuch ſearch [1].]	long before the year 1656; but the preciſe time is not known.	by will, as ſeems to appear from an entry in the pariſh-book for the years 1656, 1657, 1658, 1659.	By ſeveral entries in the pariſh-book of expences of churchwardens and overſeers of the poor, from the year 1656, to the cloſe of the year 1703, it appears that the ſum of £.1. 0s. per annum, £.0. 18s. per annum, Total £.1. 18s. being the rent of the houſes and land, viz. George White, for houſe and land, £.1. 0s. per ann. Mary Shepheard, for houſe and land, £.0. 18s. per ann. Total £.1. 18s. per ann. was applied *indifferently*; together with moneys raiſed by the poors' levy, to the maintenance of the poor, and all other pariſh charges; but after the year 1703, the pariſhioners ſeem to have made an agreement *amongſt themſelves*, that the above ſum of £.1. 18s. (being the ſum total of the ſaid rents) ſhould be applied ſolely to the repairs of the church; but this agreement could not poſſibly affect the original deſign of this charity.	One houſe, value £.5. per annum; 4 acres 15 perches of land, value £.10. per annum; one other houſe, value £.3. per annum; 4 acres, 2 roods, 17 perches of land, value £.4. 15s. per annum: total value of two houſes and land £.17. 15s. per annum; but pays no more than £.1. 18s. per annum, which the ſaid houſes and land were let for in the year 1661, to George White and Mary Shepheard, being the true value at that time [2]. [The truſt has not been filled in the memory of any perſon now living [3].]	The houſes and land ſpecified in the former column are not legally veſted in any one perſon whatſoever; the full rent for the ſame was paid to the overſeers of the poor and churchwardens, as obſerved in the former column, in the year 1661, according to the valuation of houſes and land at that time; but as, in proceſs of time, the ſaid houſes and land roſe in value, the poſſeſſors or occupiers ſold the poſſeſſion for a ſum of money, and gave a bond of indemnity to the purchaſers, who continued to pay no more than £.1. 18s. the original rent to the churchwardens. And *this manner* of conveying the poſſeſſion from one to another, has been carried ſo far, that ſome of the poſſeſſors have even aſſumed a power of deviſing the ſaid houſes and land by will, and left them to their heirs as a freehold, charged with a certain fine or payment of £.1. 18s. which is not the caſe; for the full rent of £.17. 15s. per ann. ought to be paid for the ſaid premiſes. There is an inſtance of part of the purchaſe money, viz. £.5. being paid to the churchwardens.		1 18 0
Thomas Saliſbury and Mr. Anthony Bowyer,	A. D. 1619, being the 17th year of the reign of James the Firſt.	by deed,	For the uſe of the poor of the pariſh of Ravenſton, to be given annually to five of the moſt indigent, at the diſcretion of the miniſter for the time being, then reſident, and other perſons in the ſaid deed mentioned.	A rent of 6s. per ann. iſſuing out of ſeveral lands in the county of the city of Coventry.	In the mayor and aldermen of the city of Coventry, and paid annually by their bailiff.		0 6 0
							2 4 0

(Signed) WILLIAM CLAYTON, Rector of Ravenſton, otherwiſe Raunſton, in the county of Leiceſter and Derby.
JOHN DARLING, Churchwarden.

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[1] Amended Return.

[2]

A dwelling houſe, value —	£.5. 0s.	per ann.
Four acres 15 perches of land, value	5 0	per ann.
One other dwelling, value —	3 0	per ann.
Four acres, 2 roods, 17 perches, value	4 15	per ann.
Houſes and land, total, as now let,	17 5	per ann.
Original rent, —	1 18	per ann.

The whole now received by the churchwardens.

[3] The churchwardens act as truſtees, and receive the original rent of the poſſeſſors, or of thoſe perſons who hold the ſaid houſes and lands, and pay the full rent to others, to whom they have given bond to deliver up the poſſeſſions of the ſaid houſes and lands when required.—The Lord Chancellor may, and no doubt would, fill up the truſt by an appointment of feoffees, in whom the donation might be veſted; but the expence attending an application to the court of Chancery has hitherto, and ever will, prevent ſuch application.—N. B. It appears by the ancient pariſh regiſter, that this charity ſhould, and ought to be applied, in the firſt place, to the repairs of the church; the overplus remaining in the truſtees hands, to the conſtant maintenance of the poor." Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money.			Annual Produce.		
							£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Rothley.	Margaret Byron[1], of London,	1664,	by will,	—	in money,	[The churchwardens and overſeers of the poor of Rothley whoever they are[2].]	10	0	0	[0	8	0 ſuppoſing money to bring 4 per cent. intereſt. Amended Return.]
	Suſanna Hallows Weſterham,	1682,	by will,	On New-year's day annually to poor people that do not receive relief of the pariſh.	ditto,	Churchwardens and overſeers of the poor.	1	0	0			
	Mr. Robert Patchet, of Dort in Holland,	1685,	by will,	—	ditto,	—	20	0	0			
	Samuel Burchnall, of this town.	1686,	by will,	—	ditto,	—	20	0	0			
	Mr. John Stock, London,	1688,	by will,	—	ditto,	ditto,	5	0	0			
	Thomas Wilſon, Dalby Woulds.	1694,	by will,	—	ditto,	ditto,	1	0	0			
	Added to the above by the pariſh, as is ſuppoſed.	—	—	—	—	—	3	0	0			
							60	0	0	3	0	0
	Rev. Mr. Staveley, rector of Coffington.	—	by will,	In bread to the poor on St. Thomas's-day.	in land,	The miniſter and churchwardens.				1	0	0
	Bartholomew Hickling,	1691,	by will,	For teaching 14 poor boys to read.	in land,	John Newbold, John Paget, Jonathan Leake, truſtees.				8	15	0
	Mrs. Elizabeth Daniel,	1736,	by will,	To teach ſix girls to read.	in money,	Miniſter and churchwardens.	30	0	0	1	10	0
	Mr. Willows, a Bible annually,	—	by will,	To poor boys that can read the firſt chapter of St. John's Goſpel.	[houſe and land[3].]	Churchwardens and overſeers of the poor.				0	5	0
	Bartholomew Hickling, ditto,	1691,	by will,	Ditto,	[unknown; but as the Loughborough bridgemaſters have houſes and land under their care, it is probable the payment is made from theſe[3].]	ditto,				0	5	0
				(Signed) H. Woodcock, Vicar of Rothley. Joseph Newbold, Daniel Paget, Churchwardens. Verified upon oath before William Clayton.						14	13	0
				Cawdwell and Wykeham.								
	Not known,	Not known,	Not known,	To the poor of the townſhip, to be diſtributed on St. Thomas's-day, O. S. (Signed) Thomas Shaw, Miniſter. John Adams, Churchwarden.	in money,	Churchwardens and overſeers. Sworn before us, Charles Morris, F. Fowke, John Simpson.	20	0	0	1	0	0

[1] "Miſ-ſpelt. It ſhould be Bryon." Amended Return.

[2] "As the churchwardens and overſeers are annual officers, we apprehend it would be uſeleſs to mention the names of thoſe of the preſent year." Amended Return.

[3] Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
GADDESBY.	Dr. William Chamberlain, canon of the king's chapel at Windſor, left £.500. by will, dated 1665, to purchaſe eſtates in land, for the purpoſe reſpecting the town of Gaddeſby herein recited, and for other uſes and purpoſes, as will appear from the returns from Scraptoft more at large. The will of Dr. William Chamberlain was proved before David Stokes, the then commiſſary of the peculiar juriſdiction of Windſor. The year in the probate obliterated.	by will, dated 1665.	ſettled by deed, by Dr. George Chamberlain, executor and brother of the ſaid Dr. William Chamberlain, 1672.	For putting out and binding apprentice to ſome honeſt trade or calling, one poor boy, every four or five years, born in the town of Gaddeſby.	One yard land, &c. with meſſuage, and convenient out-houſes and toft; let to the preſent tenant, Thomas Clifford, at £.10. per annum; £.5. of which is paid to Gaddeſby, deducting the tax, &c. about 12 or 14 ſhillings annually; and the other £.5. elſewhere, as per will and deed.	Whether the truſtees have been renewed from time to time, is unknown to me[1]. P. H. The vicar of Scraptoft was formerly one of them; and the preſent either truſtee or agent for the remaining rents; there being 36 acres of land of the purchaſe aforeſaid, in the ſaid lordſhip of Scraptoft, in the county of Leiceſter.	5 0 0	5 0 0
	Eleanor Cooke, of Gaddeſby, widow.	1679,	by will,	To be diſtributed amongſt the poor people on St. Thomas's day.	A cloſe of about 11 acres, more or leſs, now called The Poors Cloſe; the preſent rent annually £.7. 7s. William Hardy, tenant.	John Ayre, Eſq; Joſeph Williamſon, Gent. of Gaddeſby, and the officers of the pariſh for the time being[2].	7 7 0	7 7 0
	William Sutherington, Gent. of Gaddeſby, deceaſed.	about 1784 or 1785.	by will,	To purchaſe coals, or bread, at the diſcretion of his executor, John Ayre, junior, Eſq; ſince deceaſed.	in money, £.25. at 5 per cent.	Ann Ayre, relict and widow of John Ayre aforeſaid.	1 5 0	1 5 0
				(Signed) PHILIP HACKETT, Curate of Gaddeſby aforeſaid. WILLIAM WALTON, Churchwarden.		Sworn before us, JOHN SIMPSON, F. FOWKE, CHARLES MORRIS.		13 12 0
GRIMSTON.	A Mrs. Stevens.	—	—	For a ſchool.	money,	Mr. Garton[3].	—	2 10 0
				(Signed) THOMAS HEMSLEY, Curate. JOHN HEMSLEY, Churchwarden. Sworn before us, F. FOWKE, JOHN SIMPSON, CHARLES MORRIS.				

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[1] "The firſt truſtees appointed by the will of William Chamberlain, D. D. late one of the commiſſaries of the king's chapel of St. George, Windſor, were George Evans, Edward Fulham, Gregory Haſcard, Peter Scott, doctors in divinity, four of the canons of the chapel aforeſaid; William Skeffington, of Skeffington, co. Leiceſter, Eſq; George Aſhby, of Quenby, Eſq; co. Leiceſter; William Thurſby, of Abington, co. Northampton, Eſq; Robert Lewis, vicar of Scraptoft, Cadwallader Jones, clerk, rector of Rereſby, George Barry, clerk, rector of Medbourne, all in co. Leiceſter.—N. B. When as many of theſe ſhould happen to die as to be reduced to the number of two, the ſurviving had power of nominating others to ſupply the vacancy, with the approbation of the dean and chapter of Windſor, &c. aforeſaid; or the vicars of North Marſton, co. Bucks; the vicar of Daddington, co. Oxon; the vicar of Caxton, co. Cambridge; the vicar of Whaddon, co. Cambridge; all four which vicarages have an intereſt in part of the bequeſts of Dr. William Chamberlain, as appears from a copy of the laſt will of Dr. William Chamberlain, made in March 1665, and proved before David Stokes, July 2, 16.., Dr. Bruno Ryves being then dean of that Peculiar. But whether the number of truſtees were kept up by any ſubſequent nomination, or whether there are at preſent any ſubſiſting, cannot learn. Further information may probably be procured of the dean and chapter of Windſor." Amended Return.

[2] "Truſtees of Eleanor Cooke's donation are Mr. Joſeph Williamſon, Mr. George Williamſon, Mr. John Lawrence, &c. Gents. pariſhioners of the town of Gaddeſby." Amended Return.

[3] "It appears upon further inquiry, that £.100. was left to two other towns, together with Grimſton; but whether equally or not, we cannot determine: however, £.2. 10s. has been the yearly payment to Grimſton." Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
KEYHAM.	Probably Ralph Woodcock,	about the year 1544,	—	For the benefit of the poor of Keyham.	land,	The Rev. Henry Woodcock.		19 17 11
	Thomas Woodcock,	1680,	by will,	To four of the pooreſt widows of Keyham, or, in default of ſuch four, to a leſs number, 20 hundred weight of coals; and alſo amongſt the pooreſt inhabitants 30 two-penny loaves.	payable out of land,	The Rev. Henry Woodcock.		0 5 0
				(Signed) R. COULTON, Curate. J. GUILDFORD, Churchwarden.		Sworn before us, CHARLES MORRIS, F. FOWKE, JOHN SIMPSON.		20 2 11
MOUNTSORREL, NORTH END[1].	Mr. Thomas Jarratt,	unknown,	ſuppoſed by will,	For the benefit of poor houſe-keepers, in bread and money,	in money,	Truſtees. [John Abbotts, deceaſed, John Doughty, and Benjamin Norfolk, all of Mountſorrel North[2].]	50 0 0	
	Mr. Thomas Marriot,	unknown,	ditto,		in money,		10 0 0	
	Mr. Thomas Godard,	unknown,	ditto,		in money,		5 0 0	
	Mr. Watkinſon,	unknown,	ditto,		in money,		20 0 0	
	Mr. Ralph Allen,	unknown,	ditto,		in money,		2 10 0	
	Mr. John Thorpe,	unknown,	ditto,		in money,		2 10 0	
	By intereſt of the above-mentioned ſums,	—	—		in money,		12 0 0	
	By the North-end of the town of Mountſorrel,	—	—		in money,		6 0 0	
							108 0 0	
				All the above-mentioned ſums are laid out in lands at Barrow upon Soar, in the county of Leiceſter; ſubject to deductions to the miniſter, highways, and bridges; and the remainder for the benefit of poor houſe-keepers. The yearly income at preſent for the poor, —	—	—		4 1 10
	Mr. Richard Nedd,	1617,	by will,	For the benefit of poor houſe-keepers,	in money, but now laid out in land,	Truſtees, the mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes of Leiceſter,	150 0 0	20 16 0
	Mr. Ralph Smalley,	1665,	by will,	For the benefit of widows and poor houſe-keepers, charged upon lands of John Foſter, Eſq; and the Rev. John Fiſher.	in money,	Preſent poſſeſſors.		2 0 0
	Mr. Statham,	unknown,	unknown,	For the benefit of poor houſe-keepers in bread,	in land,	Truſtees. [John Abbotts, deceaſed, John Doughty, and Benjamin Norfolk, all of Mountſorrel North[2].]		0 10 0
				(Signed) JOHN SIMPSON, Miniſter. JAMES MASSEY, and SAMUEL PRIOR, Churchwardens. Sept. 19, 1786, verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.				27 7 10

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[1] For the South End, which is in the pariſh of Barrow, ſee p. 69.

[2] Added from the Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Wartnaby.	——	—	—	To the poor to buy coals, to be diſtributed by the pariſh officers.	iſſuing out of lands,	Lands, the property of Miſs Kirkbys.		2 0 0
	A Mr. Cant,	—	will,	To the poor, ——	money,	——¹		0 10 0
	Robert Wartnaby,	Nov. 11, 1725,	will,	To the poor, at the diſcretion of the pariſh officers.	iſſuing out of a houſe in Wartnaby, if demanded.	The property of Robert Wartnaby.		5 pecks of wheat.
				(Signed) Thomas Hemsley, Curate. Thomas Shuttlewood, Churchwarden. Sworn before us, Charles Morris, F. Fowke, John Simpson.		¹ "Upon further enquiry, have ſome reaſon to think the donation iſſues out of lands; however, whether in land or money, the yearly payment of the 10s. is by Mr. Cant, of Langley, in Derbyſhire, a deſcendant of the donor, and proprietor of the lands, if iſſuing out of lands". Amended Return.		2 10 0
Seile, Upper and Nether.	Sir Thomas Rich,	May 15, 1666,	by will,	To purchaſe lands of the yearly value of £.10. and for ever to be ſettled in feoffees names, in truſt, for the uſe of the poor of the pariſh of Nether Seile, to provide and buy weekly, for ever, 4s. in bread, to be for ever, every Sunday morning after ſermon or divine ſervice ending, to be diſtributed to ſuch poor as the pariſhioners ſhall appoint; provided the ſaid poor men or women came to church every Sunday morning to hear divine ſervice appointed by the Church of England, unleſs ſome lawful excuſe hinder them.	in money,	In William Inge, clerke, of Lichfield, the ſurviving feoffee.	200 0 0	10 8 0
	Zachary Johnſon, clerk,	—	—	To the poor of the pariſh. ——	money,	In the truſt of the turnpike between Tamworth and Sawley-ferry. [John Atwood, £.20. a ſecurity upon the turnpike-road between Tamworth and Sawley Ferry ¹.]	10 0 0	0 10 0
	Rebecca Johnſon, ſpinſter.	April 24, 1678,	by will,	To the poor fatherleſs and motherleſs children.	money,	Ditto, [John Capenhurſt, £.40. ditto ¹.]	50 0 0	2 10 0
	John Ramſon and Elizabeth his wife.	July 19, 21 Cha. II.	by deed,	To the poor of the town of Nether Seile, to be diſtributed on Good-Friday by the rector, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor.	land,	Mr. John Capenhurſt.		0 10 0
	John Ramſon,	Dec. 4, 1675,	by will,	To be diſtributed to the pooreſt people of the town of Nether Seile, on the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary.	land,	Mr. Jerwis. ——		0 12 0
								14 10 0

¹ Amended Return.

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	Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpose given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now vested.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
						Brought over,		14 10 0
SEILE, UPPER and NETHER, continued.	Thomas Capenhurſt,	Feb. 16, 1755,	by will,	To the poor of the town of Nether Seile, to be diſtributed in bread on St. Thomas's-day.	in land,	In Mr. Hugh Annerly.		0 5 0
	Richard Johnſon,	1699,	by will,	For the maintenance and ſupport of ſix poor old ſingle people of the pariſh.	in land,	Sir Thomas G. Skipwith, Bart. J. C. Brown, Eſq; and William Greſley, Clerk.		68 0 0
				(Signed) WILLIAM GRESLEY, Rector. WILLIAM CAPENHURST, Churchwarden. Verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.				82 15 0
				SHERMANS GROUNDS. There is not any donation in land or money veſted in any perſon or perſons, for the poor of this place; neither is there any poor. (Signed) JOSEPH ELLIS, the only Houſeholder of this place. Oct. 3, 1786, ſworn before me, JOHN DANVERS.				
SHEEPSHEAD.	Unknown,	Unknown; but may be traced as far back as King Edw. IV.	by indenture or deed, and transferred from a certain number of feoffees to another certain number, and ſo on.	Moſt uſually to put out poor children apprentice, and for relieving thoſe poor people who have no other relief from the pariſh.	in houſes and land,	In a number of perſons, named feoffees.		14 12 0
	Thomas Palmer,	in the month of Jan. 1676-7.	by will,	One part, namely, 30*s.* to aged poor people; and another part, namely, 10*s.* to be beſtowed in Bibles; and laſtly, 2*s.* 6*d.* to the overſeers of the poor for their trouble.	in money,	In the overſeers of the poor.	2 2 6	
	. . . . . . Hickling,	unknown,	by will,	A Bible to a poor perſon. Signed by us, CHARLES ALLSOPP, Vicar. EDMUND ALT, Churchwarden. Verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.	in money,	Bridge-maſter at Loughborough.	0 4 0	

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Swepston and Newton.	Thomas Charnell, Gentleman,	1689,	by deed,	To be diſtributed to the poor yearly.	in caſe of non-payment, chargeable on the land in the Water Meadow.	Mr. Charnels.		0 15 0
	Mrs. Ann Clare,	1691,	by will,	To be diſtributed to the poor yearly.	in land,	Robert Green, Samuel Brentnal, and Thomas Paget, as truſtees. The land in the tenure of John Weſt.		25 13 4
	The Rev. Dr. Gery,	1722,	by will,	To be diſpoſed of in bread to the poor at the church weekly.	in money,	Mr. Robert Green.	60 0 0	2 8 0
	Uncertain; but, according to a memorandum in an old regiſter, ſuppoſed to be the remainder of a ſubſcription raiſed about the year 1643 by the proprietors of land and principal inhabitants, and called a Town Stock.			Diſpoſed of in bread at the church with Dr. Gery's donation.	in money,	Mr. Robert Green.	10 0 0	0 8 0
	Mr. Anthony Nicholas,	about the year 1730,	ſuppoſed to be by will,	To be diſtributed to the poor yearly.	in money,	Mr. Robert Green.	20 0 0	0 16 0
	Mr. Alice Middleton,	uncertain,	ditto,	To be diſpoſed of in Bibles to the poor betwixt the pariſhes of Swepſton and Normanton alternately.	in money,	Mr. Robert Gamble.	3 0 0	0 3 0
				(Signed) Michael Baxter, Rector. Samuel Marshall, Churchwarden. Verified upon oath before William Clayton.				30 3 4
Snareston[1].	Thomas Charnells, Eſq;	ſuppoſed in 1689,	by deed,	To be diſtributed to the poor of Snareſton every Chriſtmas-day.	payable out of the Water Meadows in the pariſh of Newton.	The Rev. Dudley Charles Ryder, and Mrs. Charnells.		0 15 0
	Dr. Gery,	ſuppoſed in 1722,	by will,	To be given to the poor of Snareſton.	in money; occupied by John Weſt.	In the hands of Mrs. Charnells.	5 0 0	0 5 0
				(Signed) Michael Baxter, Rector. John Argill, Churchwarden. Sworn before us, Sept. 28, 1786, C. Winstanley, S. S. Parkins.				1 0 0
Stretton in the Field[2].	Not known,	not known,	not known,	Diſtributed in bread on two ſeveral days.	paid from land,	In John Cave Brown, Eſq;		0 8 0
	Not known,	not known,	not known,	Diſtributed in bread on two ſeveral days.	not known,	Rev. Thomas Moore.		0 10 0
	Thomas Allin,	not known,	by will,	Diſtributed on St. Thomas's-day.	in land,	Rev. John Bakewell.		1 10 0
	. . . . . Hancock,	not known,	will,	Diſtributed at Chriſtmas.	money,	John Smith Packington.	5 0 0	0 3 0
				(Signed) James Chambers, Rector. Thomas Eagleston, Churchwarden. Sworn before us, F. N. C. Munday, Francis Ashby.				2 11 0

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[1] Snareſton is in the hundred of Sparkenhoe, and part of it in the pariſh of Shakerſton.

[2] This pariſh ſtands principally in the county of Derby; but is here entered, as being partly in the county of Leiceſter.

	Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpose given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now vested.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
SWITHLAND.	The minister and churchwarden of the parish of Swithland, in the county of Leicester, in obedience to an Act of Parliament, passed in the 26th year of his present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for procuring, upon Oath, Returns of all Charitable Donations for the Benefit of Poor Persons in the several Parishes and Places within that Part of Great Britain, called "England," do return for answer to certain questions contained in a schedule thereunto annexed, that, to the best of their knowledge and information, there is no charitable donation of any kind for the benefit of poor persons in their parish, unless the sum of two shillings annually, given to four widows, out of the poors rate, falls under that denomination; concerning which, the tradition is, that forty shillings, or some such sum, having been given or left by a person of the name of Biddle (but when or how is not known), for the benefit of four poor widows, it was misapplied to some other purpose; and two shillings a year has ever since been allowed them out of the poors levy as interest for it. *Swithland, Sept.* 18, 1786. (Signed) JOHN LLWYD, Rector. JOHN NEWBOULD. Verified on oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.							
				THRINGSTON. No donation whatever. (Signed) F. HARRIS, Vicar. Verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.				
							£. s. d.	£. s. d.
THURCASTON.	Rev. Rich. Hill, rector of Thurcaston,	about 1730,	by will,	For the education of 22 poor children; 9 to be chosen from Thurcaston, 9 from Anstey, and 4 from Cropston.	in land,	In the rector of Thurcaston, rector of Loughborough, and vicar of Rothley.		12 12 4
	Robert Dawkins, of Thurcaston,	1673,	ditto,	For the poor of Thurcaston and Cropston.	in money,	In the Churchwardens and overseers.	0 6 8	0 6 8[1]
	Edward Fletcher,	not known,	by will,	To the poor. The legacy was £.10.; but it has been expended upon two cottages.	in cottages,	In parish officers.		1 0 0
	Sir Nathan Wright, Edward Wigley,	not known, not known,	by will, by will,	For the relief of the poor of Thurcaston. For the poor of Thurcaston.	originally in the sums of £.10. and £.12. with which land has been purchased.	In the rector and churchwarden.		0 14 6
				(Signed) C. PHILPOT, Curate. HENRY HULSE, Churchwarden. Verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.				14 13 6
ANSTEY.	The person, the time when, the method by which the charity was confirmed, are, from the great antiquity of the matter, unknown[2]. No mention is made in the modern instruments of these particulars.			Ascertained in a deed of feoffment, for the reparation of the public roads of the parish and church of Anstey.	in land,	In feoffees.		16 11 3
	John Brown,	1669,	by will,	For the poor of the parish of Anstey.	in money,	In the overseers of the poor.	0 6 8	

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[1] This 6*s*. 8*d*. is a rent charge upon lands in Cropston.

[2] The following is an extract from the Terrier of Thurcaston (of which Anstey is a chapel), and contains the only authentic account that can be had of the legacies in question: "John Brown, of Anstey, gave by his last will 6*s*. 8*d*. to be divided amongst the poor of Anstey, on Good-Friday, by the minister, churchwardens, and overseers."

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
						Brought over,		16 11 3
ANSTEY continued.	Peter Rowe,	in the reign of Cha. II.	by will,	To the poor of the pariſh of Anſtey. ["Peter Roe, of Anſtey, gave ten ſixpenny and ſix fourpenny loaves of bread, to be divided amongſt the poor on Good-Friday, to the miniſter, &c. as above; and ten ſixpenny, on Chriſtmas-day, to be ſo divided [1]."]	in money; but to be diſtributed in bread.	In the miniſter, churchwardens, and overſeers.	0 12 0	
	Elizabeth Bellamy,	Jan. 31, 1737-8,	by will,	To be paid on Chriſtmas-day to five poor widows; the deficiency, if any, to be made up by poor old maidens.	payment iſſues out of land,	In the rector and chapelwardens.		0 5 0
	Edward Wigley,	not known,	by will,	To the poor of Anſtey. (Signed) C. PHILPOT, Curate. R. MARTIN, JOHN RALPHS, Churchwardens.	originally in money; now in land.	In the rector and churchwardens. Sept. 19, 1786, Verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.		0 11 10
								17 8 1
CROPSTON.	Robert Dawkin, of Thurcaſton,	1673,	by will,	Towards the relief of the poor of Cropſton.	in money,	In the churchwarden and overſeers [2].	0 3 4	0 3 4
	Edward Wigley,	not known,	by will,	For the poor of Cropſton, (Signed) C. PHILPOT, Curate. GEORGE GOODACRE, Churchwarden. Sept. 19, 1786, verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.	originally money; but converted into land.	In the miniſter and churchwardens.		0 4 0
								0 7 4
				ULVESCROFT. We have no donations in the liberty of Ulveſcroft. ELNER PILGRIM, a ſubſtantial houſeholder. Verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.				
WANLIP.	Walter Spencer,	1710,	by will,	To the poor in bread.	in land,	John Boſs, of Aylſtone.	0 5 0	0 5 0
	The Rev. D. D. William Spencer, of Thurnſcoe, in the county of York,	1714,	in his life time,	To be given to the poor of Wanlip. (Signed) ROBERT BURNABY, Rector of Wanlip. JOHN BENSKIN, Churchwarden. Sept. 19, 1786, verified on oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.	in land,	Robert Peach, Eſq; of Leiceſter.	5 0 0	4 0 0
								4 5 0

[1] Amended Return.

[2] This 3s. 4d. is a rent charge upon lands in Cropſton; as likewiſe 6s. 8d. to the poor of Thurcaſton, of which Cropſton is a member.

	Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
LONG WHATTON.	William Chatterton,	March 28, anno Dom. 1634.	by will,	Unto ten pooreſt men or women, at the diſcretion of the miniſter and churchwardens then being, to each of them two ſhillings apiece.	an annuity of 20*s.* a year, payable out of lands at Mountſorrel.	Mrs. Morice.		1 0 0
	William Lane,	Sept. 6, 1720,	by will,	To be diſtributed in bread, payable every year out of real and perſonal eſtates ſituate in the liberties of Long Whatton and Diſeworth, for ever.	five pounds,	Henry Cox.		5 0 0
	Several well-diſpoſed perſons at ſundry times have bequeathed divers ſums of money for the uſe of the poor, amounting to thirty-one pounds five ſhillings.	no evidence to prove when given.	not known,	To the poor.	laid out in land at Hathern by the then overſeers, churchwardens, and other inhabitants of the pariſh; the deed of conveyance dated the 20th day of April, 1742.	The churchwardens and overſeers of the poor of the pariſh for the time being, for ever, who diſtribute its produce annually among the poor.		1 3 0
								7 3 0

(Signed) T. BEER, Rector.
SAMUEL GARNER, } Churchwarden.
JOHN HEGGS, }
Verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.

	Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
WHITWICK.	Thomas Monk, of Shenton, in the county of Leiceſter, Gentleman.	—	by will, dated Aug. 22, 1713,	For keeping in repair a monument[1] in the pariſh church of Auſtrey, co. Warwick.—£.10. for putting out apprentice one boy of ſome poor perſon inhabiting within the townſhip of Whitwick, co. Leiceſter, not receiving collection.—£.10. more for putting out apprentice one poor boy of the town of Auſtrey, not receiving collection.—£.5. for an entertainment of the truſtees yearly; and the reſidue of the rents and profits of the eſtate to be laid out and applied yearly for ſuch charitable uſes, within the pariſh of Meaſham, co. Derby, and the pariſhes of Shenton, Auſtrey, and Whitwick, as the truſtees ſhould direct and appoint.—The annual income of the eſtate is £.110. 18*s.* 3*d.* ſubject to land-tax and other deductions.—The truſtees generally place out 12 or 13 boys from the four pariſhes, ſo that only a ſmall part of the income is annually applied for other charitable uſes; and, upon an average, for 10 years laſt paſt, there has only been allowed, for the benefit of poor perſons in the pariſh of Whitwick, the ſum of 14*s.* 6*d.* annually. The truſtees have accumulated £.200. which produces £.10. intereſt annually.	lands,	Sir Robert Burdett, Bart. John Cave Brown, Eſq; Edward Taylor, Eſq;		0 14 6
	John Chapman,	—	by will,	To be given away in bread.	charged upon lands,	Churchwarden.		0 6 8
								1 1 2

(Signed) FRANCIS HARRIS, Vicar.
JOHN SHERWIN, Churchwarden.
Verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.

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[1] See an account of this monument under the chapelry of Shenton.

In the Hundred of GUTHLAXTON.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
ARNESBY.	Mr. John Loſeby,	1668,	by will,	Towards maintaining the poor of Arneſby: ſum £.90. in money; afterwards laid out in land, part in the incloſed lordſhip of Gilmorton, and part in the open fields of Arneſby,	in money firſt, afterwards in land,	In the miniſter and overſeers of the poor for the time being.	— —	11 0 0 2 16 0
				(Signed) JOHN WILSON, Vicar of Arneſby. WILLIAM WRIGHT, Churchwarden.		Sept. 8, 1786, ſworn before A. HESILRIGE, J. BASELEY.		
				ASHBY MAGNA. No donation whatever. (Signed) JAMES BOWER, Curate. Sworn before me THOMAS GREAVES.				
ASHBY PARVA.	Unknown,	unknown,	unknown,	Intereſt to be given away to the poor at Chriſtmas.	in money,	Mr. Henry Reynolds.	5 0 0	0 4 0
	Mr. John Coltman,	1766,	by will,	Intereſt to be given away at Chriſtmas.	in money,	Mr. Henry Reynolds.	5 0 0	0 4 0
	Mr. William Gilbert,	1780,	by will,	Intereſt to be given away at Chriſtmas.	in money,	Mr. Samuel Rowley.	5 0 0	0 4 0
	Mrs. Mary Rimer,	1781,	by will,	To be given away in bread at Whitſuntide.	in money,	Mr. Burges.	20 0 0	1 0 0
				The above ſums placed out by the overſeer of the poor. (Signed) RICHARD WILSON, Curate of Aſhby Parva. HENRY REYNOLDS, Churchwarden.		Sept. 8, 1786, ſworn before D. MEYRICK, A. HESILRIGE.		1 12 0
				AYLESTON. We have no donations whatever. (Signed) WILLIAM BICKERSTAFFE, Clerk, Curate of Ayleſton, Leiceſterſhire. W. CHAMBERLAINE, JOHN BASS, Churchwardens. Sept. 8, 1786, ſworn before D. MEYRICK, A. HESILRIGE.				
				GLEN PARVA. No donation whatever. (Signed) RICHARD BRUIN, Overſeer of the poor. Sept. 8, 1786, ſworn before A. HESILRIGE. D. MEYRICK.				
				LUBBESTHORPE. This is to certify there is no church nor donation in our pariſh. (Signed) JOHN WALDREN, Churchwarden. Sworn this 28th day of Sept. before C. WINSTANLEY. S. S. PERKINS.				

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
BITTESWELL.	William Crane,	1614,	by will,	The intereſt to be diſtributed annually among the pooreſt people of Bitteſwell by the miniſter and churchwardens; and the ſaid intereſt will admit to put apprentice the child of ſome poor perſon.	in money; with £.20. of which land was purchaſed; the other 10 was ſeveral years ſince laid out in new caſting the bells for the church.	The Rev. James Charles Hitchcock, Vicar, M. A. William Lord and John Lord, the latter of which is ſaid to be the preſent tenant, as well as of other land given for the ſupport and repair of the pariſh church of Bitteſwell.	30 0 0	1 10 0
	Robert Lord, whoſe brother's grandſon, now living (W. Lord), ſays, he knows not the time of the donation, but that the donor eſcaped from the great Iriſh rebellion and maſſacre.	time uncertain,	by will,	To be given to the poor along with Crane's.	the £.5. of Lord's was lent on bad ſecurity, and loſt; but the pariſh annually replace the intereſt of the above ſums, by paying 15s. to the poor at Chriſtmas; out of the poor levy 5s.; out of the churchwardens 10s.	—	5 0 0	0 5 0
	John Harriſon,	1781,	by will,	To be given to the poor at Chriſtmas. (Signed) JAMES CHARLES HITCHCOCK, Vicar. WILLIAM LORD, Churchwarden.	The intereſt of £.20. for ever.	Lent on mortgage of a houſe and home of Thomas Cook, of Walcote, the churchwarden. Sept. 8, 1786, ſworn before D. MEYRICK, A. HESILRIGE.	20 0 0	1 0 0
								2 15 0
BLABY.	Not known,	not known,	not known,	At diſcretion.	in money,	William Freer.	2 0 0	0 2 0
	Not known,	not known,	not known,	At diſcretion.	in money,	Mrs. Maior.	11 0 0	0 11 0
	Edward Stokes,	1761,	by deed,	To repair a ſchool, two wells with pumps, and for books. (Signed) JOHN WEBSTER, Clerk. JOHN FREER, Churchwarden.	in land,	Mr. James Flude, the principal tenant of the lord of the manor; and Mr. William Freer, and Mr. John Freer, two of the pariſhioners who pay moſt to the poor. Sept. 8, 1786, ſworn before A. HESILRIGE. D. MEYRICK.		2 10 0 including taxes and pariſh dues.
								3 3 0

COUNTESS-THORPE.

Nothing.

(Signed) THOMAS WELSTER, Clerk.
JOHN HALL, Churchwarden.
Sept. 8, 1786, ſworn before A. HESILRIGE.

Broughton Astley.

Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Original donor unknown; certain lands, in or about the year 1627, were incloſed with the land of Henry Earl of Stamford, and no equivalent given to the pariſh: but, by virtue of a decree in Chancery, on or about the 12th day of February, in the 13th year of the reign of Charles II. Henry Grey, Eſq; and others, did ſecure an annuity or rent charge on certain lands named therein, by indenture, or deed, bearing date 30th of May, the 13th year of Charles II.	unknown, deed of indenture.	unknown,	For and towards the repair of the church, and for the providing and amending of the bell-ropes, and for providing winding-ſheets for the decent burial of the poor deceaſed people of the ſaid pariſh of Broughton Aſtley; and alſo for the providing mattocks and ladders, and for the repairing of the church-ways, and the relief of the poor within the ſaid pariſh.	rent charges or annuity ſecured on land.	Fee ſimple of the land in John Warner. The annuity ſecured and paid to the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor for the time being.		10 0 0 Land-tax is paid out of the ſaid ſum.
Another rent charge on certain lands, known by the name of Church Hadlands. Donor unknown.	unknown,	by the ſame decree in Chancery.	The ſame as above.	ſame as above.	The ſame as above.		4 0 0 Land-tax is paid out of the ſaid ſum.
Lord Keeper Wright and others, as appears by a table put up in the church.	unknown,	unknown,	To be diſtributed by the miniſter and churchwardens for the time being amongſt the poor of the ſaid pariſh, who receive no collection or relief from the overſeers of the poor, at Candlemas.	money,	Churchwardens.	25 0 0	1 5 0
							15 5 0

(Signed) Thomas Greaves, Rector.
John Warner, Churchwarden.

Sept. 8, 1786, ſworn before
A. Hesilrige.
D. Meyrick.

Bruntingthorpe.

No charitable donation, either by deed or will, is at preſent enjoyed by the pariſh; nor does the rector or churchwardens know of any eſtate, either in lands or money, to which the poor of this pariſh are entitled in conſequence of any charitable donation whatſoever.

Witneſs our hands this 8th of Sept. 1786,
Sambrook Russell, Rector of Bruntingthorpe.
William Seal, Churchwarden.
Sept. 8, 1786, ſworn before Thomas Greaves,
J. Baseley.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Catthorpe.	Proprietors of land at the time of the incloſure,	in the year 1655,	by deed,	For the benefit of the poor inhabiting in the pariſh of Catthorpe.	in land,	In Sir Thomas Cave, Bart. George Bennet, Peter Temple, and William Dixwell Grimes, Eſquires, and the heir of the ſurvivor of them, and his heirs for ever.		16 0 0
				(Signed) Charles Moor, Curate. Sept. 8, 1786, ſworn before D. Meyrick, A. Hesilrige.				
Claybrook Magna.	Richard Webſter,	unknown,	unknown,	For the benefit of the poor of Claybrook Magna.		Received annually by the overſeers out of a farm in Burbach.		1 0 0
	Anne Short,	1778,	by will,	Bequeathed one hundred pounds, the intereſt thereof to be diſtributed yearly among the poor of Claybrook Magna, whether receiving pariſh collection or not.	in money,	The overſeers of the poor and pariſh churchwardens.	100 0 0	4 0 0
	William Stretton,	unknown,	by will,	Bequeathed for the uſe of the poor of Claybrook Magna, to be applied from time to time as the truſtees ſhall think fit and expedient.	in money,	The miniſter and churchwardens.	5 0 0	0 5 0
	Mark Smith,	unknown,	unknown,	Gave to ſix of the moſt neceſſitous ancient men or widows in Claybrook Magna,	a houſe in Coventry,	The miniſter and churchwardens and overſeers of the poor, by virtue of a decree of Chancery in the reign of King Charles the Second.		1 10 0
	Unknown,	unknown,	Poor's Plot,	For the benefit of the poor of Claybrook Magna.	in land,	Overſeers of the poor for the time being.		7 0 0
				(Signed) A. Macaulay, Miniſter. Will. Sawbridge, J. Wells, Churchwardens.		Sept. 8, 1786, ſworn before Thomas Greaves, A. Hesilrige.		13 15 0
Claybrook Parva.	Mark Smith,	unknown,	unknown,	Gave to ſix of the moſt neceſſitous ancient men or widows in Claybrook Parva,	a houſe in Coventry,	The miniſter, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor, by virtue of a decree of Chancery in the reign of King Charles the Second.		2 0 0
	William Muſſon,	unknown,	by will,	Bequeathed £.10. to be put out to intereſt by the churchwardens, and the yearly produce thereof to be by them laid out in bread, and diſtributed amongſt the poor upon Chriſtmas-day; and all the hamlets in the pariſh are entitled to a ſhare of this donation, viz. Claybrook Magna, Ulleſthorpe, Bitteſby, Wigſton, and Wibtoft; and from the manner in which it is given away, it is impoſſible to diſcriminate the reſpective ſhares of each townſhip.	in money,	[Miniſter and churchwardens for the time being. The money is placed out at intereſt in the hands of the Rev. Bartholomew Muſſon, clerk, nephew to the donor [1].]	10 0 0	0 8 0
								2 8 0

[1] Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money.	Annual Produce.
							£. s. d.	£. s. d.
						Brought over,		2 8 0
Claybrook Parva continued.	Unknown,	unknown,		A cloſe, called Baldwin's Green, containing 3 acres, for the poor of Claybrook Parva. The rent of the above cloſe is put into the levy. (Signed) A. Macaulay, Miniſter. Will. Sawbridge, J. Wells, Churchwardens.	land,	The occupiers of land and houſes, namely, the inhabitants paying taxes and levies, Sept. 8, 1786, ſworn before Thomas Greaves, J. Baseley.		3 0 0
								5 8 0
				Bittesby. No charitable donations, as far as our knowledge, information, and belief extend. (Signed) A. Macaulay, Miniſter. Will. Sawbridge, J. Wells, Churchwardens. Sept. 8, 1786, ſworn before Thomas Greaves. A. Hesilrige.				
Ullesthorpe.	Michael Poole,	June 16, 1762,	by will,	Bequeathed the intereſt of £.50. to be laid out in coals in the Summer ſeaſon, and diſpoſed of in the Winter, as his executors, or the poſſeſſors of his eſtate, ſhall think fit, to the poor of the town of Ulleſthorpe for ever.	in money,	John Goodacre, of Aſhby Parva.	50 0 0	uncertain[1].
							£. s. d.	£. s. d.
	Mark Smith,	unknown,	unknown,	Gave to ſix of the moſt neceſſitous ancient men or widows in Ulleſthorpe,	part of the rent ariſing from a tenement in Coventry.	The miniſter, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor, by virtue of a decree of Chancery in the reign of Charles the Second.		1 10 0
	Unknown,	unknown,		A piece of ground, called Ulleſthorpe Baldwin's Green, containing 6 acres and upwards, for the benefit of poor people in Ulleſthorpe. The rent varies. It is annually ſet, and in ſome years it brings in more than in others. (Signed) A. Macaulay, Miniſter. Will. Sawbridge, J. Wells, Churchwardens.	land,	The Freeholders and occupiers of lands for the time being. Sept. 8, 1786, ſworn before Thomas Greaves, A. Hesilrige.		5 0 0
								6 10 0

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[1] Clauſe in the will of Michael Poole, Gent. "I give to the poor of Ulleſthorpe fifty pounds; the intereſt or increaſe thereof to be laid out in coals in the Summer, and diſpoſed of in the Winter, as my executors, or the poſſeſſor of my eſtate, ſhall think fit."—The donor died a few weeks after the execution of this will; and the executor and poſſeſſor of the eſtate, John Goodacre, ſenior, Eſq; of Little Aſhby, in this county (an adjoining pariſh), does not allow any interference of the pariſh officer of this place, but diſpoſes intirely as he thinks fit. He, Mr. Goodacre, conſiders the annual produce optional in himſelf, as well as the diſpoſal of it; and ſays, that ſome years he diſpoſes at the rate of 4 per cent. and upwards; others not ſo much.

Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
			WIGSTON PARVA. No charitable donations, to the beſt of our knowledge, information, and belief. (Signed) A. MACAULAY, Miniſter. WILL. SAWBRIDGE, J. WELLS. } Churchwardens. Sept. 8, 1786, ſworn before THOMAS GREAVES, A. HESILRIGE.				
			WIBTOFT [1]. Wibtoft is a hamlet belonging to the pariſh of Claybrook, in Leiceſterſhire. The miniſter knows of no charitable donation that has been given within this place, either by will or deed, excepting that the poor of Wibtoft are entitled to a ſhare of the intereſt of £.10. in common with the poor of the pariſh of Claybrook, which conſiſts of ſix townſhips, five of which are in Leiceſterſhire. The abovementioned £.10. were given by will; and an account of the donation has been given in the Return made to the Leiceſterſhire Juſtices. (Signed) A. MACAULAY, Miniſter. Sworn before A. AWSON, WILLIAM ELLIOTT.				
COSBY. John Bent, two ſhillings yearly,	unknown,	by will,	To be given away to the poor in bread at Eaſter.	Theſe doles to be paid out of a cloſe in the lordſhip of Broughton Aſtley, joining to Coſby liberty.	The churchwarden and overſeers of the poor for the time being have uſually had the diſpoſal of them.		0 2 0
Thomas Howers, 20 ſhillings yearly.	in 1711,	by will,	To be given to the poor.				1 0 0
Anne Howers, gave 10 ſhillings yearly.	in 1721,	by will,	To be given to the poor.	To be paid out of a piece of land in the lordſhip of Coſby.	The churchwardens and overſeers for the time being have uſually had the diſpoſal of it.		0 10 0
John Armſton, gave the intereſt of 40 ſhillings yearly.	unknown,	unknown,	It has uſually been given in bread on Saint Thomas.	This dole to be paid out of an eſtate in the lordſhip of Coſby, in the poſſeſſion of John Armſton.	In John Armſton.		0 2 0
Edward Dudley, gave the intereſt of 50 pounds yearly.	in 1770,	by will,	To be diſtributed among ten poor houſekeepers who do not receive collection.	in money,	The miniſter and churchwardens for the time being.	50 0 0	2 0 0
Thomas Pope, gave the intereſt of £.20. yearly.	in 1774,	by will,	To be given to poor perſons who do not receive collection.	in money,	To be diſtributed at Chriſtmas by his ſiſter Anne Pope during her natural life; and, after her deceaſe, by the miniſter and churchwardens for the time being.	20 0 0	0 16 0
			(Signed) JOHN COOPER, Miniſter. WILLIAM ARMSTON, WILLIAM KENNEY, } Churchwardens.		Sept. 8, 1786, ſworn before A. HESILRIGE. D. MEYRICK.		4 10 0

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[1] This townſhip, though in the pariſh of Claybrook, is in the hundred of Knightlow, in Warwickſhire.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
				COTTESBACH. We whoſe names are underwritten do hereby certify, that, to the beſt of our knowledge, information, and belief, there never have been any charitable donation given, either by deed or will, for the benefit of poor perſons within this pariſh. Witneſs our hands this 8th of Sept. 1786, ROBERT MARRIOTT, Rector. JOSEPH HILL, Churchwarden. Sept. 8, 1786, ſworn before THOMAS GREAVES, D. MEYRICK,				
				DUNTON BASSET. This is to certify, that, to the beſt of our knowledge, information, and belief, there never have been any charitable donation given, either by will or deed, for the benefit of poor perſons within this pariſh. Witneſs my hand this 8th day of Sept. 1786, RICHARD WILSON, Curate of Dunton Baſſet. WILLIAM HOPKINS. Sept. 8, 1786, ſworn before THOMAS GREAVES, D. MEYRICK,				
FOSTON.	The late Mrs. Anne Boothby,	Nov. 16, 1785,	by will,	To the poor houſekeepers belonging to the pariſh of Foſton. (Signed) J. LIPTROTT, Miniſter. JOSEPH FREEMAN, Churchwarden.	caſh,	Gave two poor houſekeepers £.2. 2s. laſt Chriſtmas; the other £.2. 18s. in the Rev. Mr. Lambert's hand, to be given away as above next Chriſtmas. Sept. 8, 1786, ſworn before A. HESILRIGE, J. BASELEY.	5 0 0	
FROLESWORTH.	The Right Hon. John Smith, Lord Chief Baron of Scotland, and one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in England.	the 3d day of July, 1725,	by will,	For erecting an alms-houſe, and for the maintenance of poor widows. (Signed) H. L. NOBLE, Rector of Froleſworth. THOMAS HOOD, Churchwarden.	both,	In Chancery and truſtees. [Henry Lovell Noble, rector, William Pochin, M. P. William Reeve, jun. Eſq;] Money in the Lord Chancellor's hand; the ſum unknown. Lord Chief Baron Smith died the 24th of June, 1726. Sept. 8, 1786, ſworn before THOMAS GREAVES, J. BASELEY.	unknown.	unknown.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money.			Annual Produce.		
							£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
GILMORTON.	Unknown,	unknown,	unknown,	The intereſt to be annually given to the poor.	in money,	In the miniſter and churchwardens for the time being.	14	0	0	0	14	0
	Suſanna Bent,	1747,	by will,	The intereſt to be given annually to the poor.	in money,	In the miniſter and churchwardens for the time being.	5	0	0	0	5	0
	Anne Chandler,	1781,	by will,	The intereſt to be given annually to the poor.	in money,	In the miniſter and churchwardens for the time being.	5	0	0	0	5	0
	Unknown,	unknown,	unknown,	The intereſt to be given to the poor annually in bread.	charged upon land,	In the miniſter and churchwardens for the time being.				0	5	0
	Deane Judd,	1784,	by will,	The intereſt to be given to the poor annually in bread.	in money,	In the miniſter and churchwardens for the time being.	20	0	0	1	0	0
				(Signed) R. Burdett, Miniſter. William Burdett, Richard Burdett, Churchwardens.		Sworn Sept. 8, 1786, before J. Baseley, A. Hesilrige.				2	9	0
NORTH KILWORTH.	Mrs. Hannah Wills, widow of William Wills, Eſq;	about the year 1724,	by will,	The intereſt to be diſtributed amongſt the poor at Eaſter annually.	in money,	In the hands of Mr. Cooper, of Lutterworth, and Mr. Banbury.	20	0	0	1	0	0
	The Rev. Mr. Baſſet,	about the year 1701,	by will,	To be given in bread on Trinity Sunday.	in money,	In Mr. Cooper.	5	0	0	0	5	0
	Thomas Bates,	1713,	by will,	To be given to the poor in bread on Chriſtmas-day.	in money,	In the hands of Charles Knight.	3	0	0	0	3	0
	William Allen,	unknown,	by will,	The intereſt to be given in bread at Chriſtmas.	in land,	In Mrs. Riley.	2	0	0	0	2	0
	Richard Watkin,	1720,	by will,	The intereſt to be given in bread the day after St. Paul's.	in land,	Mr. Cooper.	5	0	0	0	5	0
	John Pabody,	1713,	by will,	The intereſt in bread on Midſummer-day.	in land,	In the poſſeſſion of Hannah and Joſhua Weſton.	2	0	0	0	2	0
	John Johnſon,	unknown,	by will,	The intereſt in bread on St. John's-day.	in land,	In the hands of John Gibbs and John Smith.	1	10	0	0	1	6
	John Carter,	in 1734,	by will,	The intereſt in bread at Chriſtmas.	in land,	In the poſſeſſion of Carter, of Laughton.	5	0	0	0	5	0
	John Smith,	in 1759,	by will,	The intereſt in bread the Sunday before St. Andrew's-day.	in land,	In the poſſeſſion of Mr. John Smith.	6	10	0	0	6	6
	William Miles,	in 1766,	by will,	The intereſt in bread the Sunday after St. James.	in land,	In the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Morten, of Huſband's Boſworth.	5	0	0	0	5	0
				(Signed) John Madocks, Curate. John Whiteman, John Knight, Churchwardens.		Sworn Sept. 8, 1786, before A. Hesilrige. D. Meyrick.				2	15	0

	Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpose given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now vested.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
SOUTH KILWORTH.	John Gobert, Esq; of the City of Coventry,	in the year 1663,	by will,	For the use of the poor.	in money, now upon land security,	In John Burrinton, Esq; of London.	40 0 0	2 0 0
	John Smith, of the parish of North Kilworth, Leicestershire,	about 27 years since,	by will,	To be given in bread on St. Andrew's, or the Sunday after, to the poor.	in money,	To be paid by his executors; now in the hand of John Smith, of Dunchuch, Warwickshire,	3 10 0	0 3 6
				(Signed) JOHN MADDOCK, Curate. JOHN HILL, THOMAS ELLSON, } Churchwardens.		Sworn Sept. 8, 1786, before A. HESILRIGE, D. MEYRICK.		
KIMCOTE.	Mary Poultney,	1665,	by will,	For the benefit of the poor.	in land,	Churchwardens and overseers of the poor.		4 5 6
	£.3.	unknown,	unknown,	To the poor.	in money,	Churchwardens and overseers.	3 0 0	0 3 0
	Thomas Durrad, Senior,	1719,	by will,	For the education of poor children.	in land,	Trustees.		5 5 0
	Thomas Durrad,	unknown,	unknown,	For the education of poor children.	in money,	Overseers of the poor.	20 0 0	1 0 0
	Robert Bryan,	1672,	by will,	To the poor,	in land,	Overseers of the poor.		2 7 4
	Francis Button,	unknown,	by will,	To the poor.	in land,	Minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor.		4 6 6
	William Carter,	1777,	by will,	For the education of poor children.	in money,	Minister and churchwardens.	10 0 0	0 10 0
	Proprietors of land,	1779,	[1] by act of parliament,	To the poor.	in land,	Churchwardens and overseers of the poor.		3 11 6
				(Signed) WILLIAM JERVIS, Curate of Kimcote. WILLIAM ELLIOTT, THOMAS ELLIOTT, } Churchwardens.		Sworn Sept. 8, 1786, before THOMAS GREAVES, A. HESILRIGE.		21 8 10
KNAPTOFT [2].	Robert Bryan,	1672,	by will,	To the poor.	in land,	Overseers of the poor.		2 7 4
	Francis Button,	unknown,	by will,	To the poor.	in land,	Minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor.		2 10 6
	William Carter,	1777,	by will,	For the education of poor children.	in money,	Minister and churchwardens.	10 0 0	0 10 0
	Proprietors of land,	1779,	[1] by act of parliament,	To the poor.	in land,	Minister and churchwardens.		1 8 6
	Thomas Button,	unknown,	unknown,	To the poor.	in money,	Overseers of the poor.	10 0 0	0 10 0
				(Signed) WILLIAM JERVIS, Curate.		Sworn Sept. 8, 1786, before THOMAS GREAVES, A. HESILRIGE.		7 6 4
KNAPTOFT [2].				Nothing. (Signed) W. F. ARNALD, Curate. WILLIAM SHUTTLEWOOD. Sworn Sept. 8, 1786, before D. MEYRICK, J. BASELEY.				

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[1] By an act, passed in 1778, for dividing and inclosing the common fields of Kimcote and Walton, in the parishes of Kimcote and Knaptoft, the annual sum of £.5. was allotted to the use of the poor of Kimcote, Walton, and Knaptoft. This connexion of the two parishes will explain what may otherwise appear contradictory in the returns from Knaptoft.

[2] See the remark in the preceding note.

	Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpose given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now vested.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Mowsly, in the parish of Knaptoft.	Samuel Heyford,	1688,		All these donations for the use of the poor, and to be divided at the pleasure of the churchwardens and overseers on Lady-day, [The churchwardens and overseers of the poor are the trustees for all the sums [1].] (Signed) W. F. Arnald, Curate of Knaptoft. William Smith, Churchwarden. [1] Added from the Amended Return.	in money,	Thomas Bingley,	5 0 0	0 5 0
	John Burdett,	1737,	by will,			Alice Horton,	5 0 0	0 5 0
	Ann Burdett,	1749,	by will,			Alice Horton,	5 0 0	0 5 0
	Elizabeth Hunt,	1763,	by will,			Thomas Bingley,	10 0 0	0 10 0
	Joseph Huglescote,	1771,	by will,			William West, Sept. 27, 1786, sworn before us, R. Burnaby, W. Brown.	20 0 0	1 0 0
								2 5 0
Shearsby.	Mr. Simon Ward,	cannot be ascertained, unless that it must have been upwards of 60 years,	by will,	To be distributed in coals to the poor of Shearsby on St. Thomas's-day, for ever.	in money,	Mr. Wartnaby, attorney at law, Harborough, Leicestershire.	30 0 0	1 7 0
	Mr. John Seale,	1773,	by will,	To be distributed in bread on Christmas-day. (Signed) W. F. Arnald, Curate of Shearsby, in the parish of Knaptoft. Benjamin Elliott, Churchwarden.	in money,	Mr. Eburne, merchant, London. Sworn Sept. 8, 1786, before A. Hesilrige. D. Meyrick.	30 0 0	1 1 0
								2 8 0
Knighton.				None. (Signed) J. D. Ross, Curate. Laurence Smith, Churchwarden. Sworn Sept. 8, 1786, before A. Hesilrige, D. Meyrick.				
Leir.	Mrs. Jane Cart, of London, gave a sum of money, which has been laid out in the purchase of a piece of land at Leir.	unknown,	unknown,	Eighteen pence a week has usually been distributed in bread every Sunday to three poor widows that did not receive collection, and the surplus given away on St. Thomas.	it is now in land,	The minister and churchwarden for the time being have usually had the disposal of it.		5 0 0
	Mr. Brian, of Cambridge, gave £.5.	unknown,	unknown,	The interest has been usually distributed on St. Thomas.	in money,	the same.	5 0 0	0 5 0
	Rev. Robert Hill gave £.15.	unknown,	unknown,	The interest has been usually distributed on St. Thomas.	in money,	the same.	15 0 0	0 15 0
	Mrs. Penelope Hill gave £.10.	unknown,	unknown,	The interest has been usually distributed on St. Thomas.	in money,	the same.	10 0 0	0 10 0
	Nicholas Evans gave £.5.	unknown,	unknown,	The interest has been usually distributed on St. Thomas. (Signed) John Cooper, Minister. Thomas Walker, Churchwarden. Sworn Sept. 8, 1786, before Thomas Greaves. J. Baseley.	in money,	the same.	5 0 0	0 5 0
								6 15 0

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
LUTTERWORTH.	George Varnon,	unknown,	unknown,	To be given away to the poor at St. Thomas.	out of land in Lutterworth field,	William Iliff.		2 0 0
	John Elkington,	unknown,	unknown,	To be given away to the poor at St. Thomas.	in land,	The chamberlain of Leiceſter.		2 10 0
	Mary Wigley,	unknown,	unknown,	To 12 poor widows at St. Thomas.	money,	The overſeers of the poor.	10 0 0	0 10 0
	Margaret Bent,	unknown,	unknown,	To be diſtributed to the poor in coals at Chriſtmas.	in land,	The overſeer of the poor.		3 19 0
	William Welchman,	unknown,	by will,	The intereſt to be diſtributed to the poor yearly.	money,	The overſeers of the poor.	5 0 0	0 5 0
	Mrs. Iliff, £.10. Mrs. Brewin, £.3. Mr. Allibon, £.12.	unknown,	unknown,	To be diſtributed to the poor at Chriſtmas.	purchaſed a tenement,	In the overſeers of the poor.	25 0 0	1 5 0
	Charnocke,	unknown,	unknown,	To be diſtributed to the poor at Chriſtmas.	money,	The overſeers of the poor.	10 0 0	0 10 0
	Warolſton,	unknown,	by will,	To be diſtributed to the poor at Chriſtmas.	money,			
	Adams,	1 Geo. III.	by will,	To be diſtributed to the poor at Chriſtmas.	money,			
	Thomſon,	3 Geo. III.	by will,	To be diſtributed to the poor at Chriſtmas.	money,			
				(Signed) RICHARD WILSON, Miniſter. CHARLES ELSTON, RICH. SHUCKBURGH, Churchwardens.		Sworn Sept. 8, 1786, before THOMAS GREAVES, J. BASELEY.		10 19 0
MISTERTON.	John Poultney, Eſq;	1637,	by will,	To be diſtributed in two equal proportions every half year, the 1ſt of May and the 1ſt of November.	from the manor of Cotes Devile, or any lands or tenements in the pariſh of Kilncot.	In the miniſter and churchwardens hands.		10 0 0
	Mrs. Mary Poulteney,	1672,	by will,	To be diſtributed in two equal proportions every half year, at Lady-day and Michaelmas.	from her third part of the manor of Kilncot,	In the miniſter and churchwardens hands.		5 0 0
	James Blicke, of Walcot.	1730,	by will,	The intereſt to be given in books to poor children.	in money,	In the miniſter and churchwardens hands.	10 0 0	0 8 0
				(Signed) THOMAS BURNABY, Rector. MICHAEL CHEATELL, THOMAS ELLSTON, Churchwardens.		Sworn Sept. 8, 1786, before J. BASELEY, D. MEYRICK.		15 8 0
OADBY.	By a perſon unknown,	not known,	unknown,	For relief of the poor.	in money,	In the hands of the miniſter, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor for the time being.	15 0 0	0 15 0
	Richard Cartwright,	not known,	by will,	For relief of the poor.	in money,		1 1 0	0 1 0
	Sir Nathan Wright,	not known,	deed of gift,	For relief of the poor.	in money,	the ſame.	10 0 0	0 10 0
	Matthew Cartwright,	not known,	by will,	For relief of the poor.	in money,	the ſame.	2 0 0	0 2 0
	Humphrey Cartwright,	unknown,	by will,	For relief of the poor.	in money,	the ſame.	5 0 0	0 5 0
	John Iliffe,		by will,	Gave to the poor of the pariſh of Oadby	ſix dozen of bread,	To be diſtributed during the life of his ſon John Iliffe.		
								1 13 0

	Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpose given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now vested.	Amount, if in Money.	Annual Produce.
							£. s. d.	£. s. d.
						Brought over,		1 13 0
OADBY continued.	At the inclosure of the lordship of Oadby,	in the year 1760,	was given by act of parliament,	For the use of such cottagers that do not own nor occupy more than one acre of land, to be applied in such manner as the landholders shall at a public meeting direct. (Signed) J. LIPTROTT, Minister. THOMAS HIDSON, WILLIAM NORMAN, Churchwardens.	fifteen acres of land,	In the hands of the minister, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor, for the time being. Sworn Sept. 8, 1786, before A. HESILRIGE, J. BASELEY.		0 8 0
								2 1 0
GREAT PEATLING.				We do hereby certify, that to the best of our knowledge, information, and belief, there are no charitable donations, by deed or will, for the benefit of poor persons within this parish. Witness our hands this 8th day of September, 1786. (Signed) J. COX, Vicar. JOHN KENNEY, Churchwarden.				
LITTLE PEATLING.	A close laid out by the lord of the manor and freeholders of the lordship, at the inclosure of the lordship, by an article of agreement, or an award.	in the year 1665,	by deed,	For ever to be employed and bestowed for the relief of poor people inhabiting in Little Peatling; and also for the binding of poor children apprentice, and other pious and charitable uses, as the lord of the manor and the freeholders of the said manor and parish shall, from time to time, appoint.	land,	Mr. William Jervis, in Lutterworth, is the only heir that I know of that is trustee for the close, to the best of my knowledge.		8 0 0
	Richard Palmer,	about the year 1708,	by will,	To be distributed to the poor in Little Peatling. (Signed) J. BOWER, Curate. ROBERT BINGLEY, Churchwarden.	in money,	An annuity of 5*s.* out of a close now vested in Mr. John Simons. Sworn Sept. 8, 1786, before D. MEYRICK, A. HESILRIGE, T. GREAVES.		0 5 0
								8 5 0
SHAWELL.	John Elkington, gent. erected an alms-house for 6 old men, allowing them 1*s.* each per week, and 40*s.* to purchase coals yearly,	in the year 1604,	by will,	For six old men. [1*s.* a week to six alms-men; 40*s.* to buy coals for them, and a new gown each annually [a].]	in money, [paid out of the impropriated tithes of Newton [a].]	Messrs. Smith and Williams.		17 12 0
	Rev. Mr. Sherrier,	in the year 1730,	by will,	Gave to each of the above old men 1*s.* per week. (Signed) J. JENKINS, Curate. CARTER BOSWORTH, Churchwarden. Sworn Sept. 8, 1786, before D. MEYRICK, A. HESILRIGE.	in money, [paid out of the rent of an estate at Shawell [a].]	Messrs. Holled Smith and E. Williams. [The trustees for a school at Lutterworth; the Rev. Mr. Marriott, Rev. Mr. Greaves, Rev. Mr. Cave, Rev. Mr. Meyrick, Rev. Mr. Noble, Rev. Mr. Herons [a].]		15 12 0
								33 4 0

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[a] Added from the Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £.	s.	d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Stanford [1].				None. (Signed) Cobt Smith, Miniſter of Stanford. Verified on oath before us, Th. Preedy, G. Freeman.						
Westrill.				For no purpoſe. (Signed) William Porter, Overſeer of the poor. Sworn Jan. 5, 1787, before A. Hesilrige, Thomas Greaves.						
Swinford.				Nothing. (Signed) Cobt Smith, Miniſter of Swinford. John Crisp, Churchwarden. Sworn Sept. 9, 1786, before D. Meyrick. J. Baseley.						
							£.	s.	d.	
Weston Magna.	William Law, gent.	1595,	by deed,	For eſtabliſhing a coal ſtock; which coals to be ſold at 6*d.* per hundred weight.	in money,	Preſent churchwardens.	3	6	8	
	Simon Brat,	1601,	by will,	·or increaſing the above ſtock.	in money,	—	0	10	0	
	William Langton,	1603,		For the above purpoſe.	in money,	—	0	10	0	
	John Evans,	1618,	by deed,	For bread every Sabbath-day.	in money,	—	10	0	0	
	Thomas Hames,	1633,	by will,	To the poor on Good-Friday for ever.	in money,	—	10	0	0	
	Frances Freer,	1675,	by will,	Fot bread every Chriſtmas.	in money,	—	5	0	0	
	Francis Smith,	1679,	by will,	For bread every Chriſtmas.	in money,	—	5	0	0	
	George Davenport,	1680,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor for ever.	in money,	—	20	0	0	
	Randolph Boulter,	1699,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor for ever.	in money,	—	2	10	0	
	Elizabeth Mornton,	1699,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor for ever.	in money,	—	2	10	0	
	Zachariah Pauley,		by will,	For bread every Sabbath-day.	in money,	—	30	0	0	
	The Town,			Out of the town-ſtock for the inſtruction of poor children.	in money,	—	14	0	0	
	William Herrick,			For a town ſtock.	in money,	—	1	0	0	
	Thomas Fox,			For a town-ſtock.	in money,	—	0	8	0	
							104	14	8	

[1] In Guilſborough hundred, in the county of Northampton.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money.	Annual Produce.
							£. s. d.	£. s. d.
						Brought over,	104 14 8	
WIGSTON MAGNA.	William Pauley,			For a town-ſtock.	in money,	——	1 0 0	
	William Freer,			For a town-ſtock.	in money,	——	0 10 0	
	George Abbot,			For a town-ſtock.	in money,	——	0 5 0	
	Nicholas Wild,			For a town-ſtock.	in money,	——	0 10 0	
	William Reyner,			For a town-ſtock.	in money,	——	1 0 0	
	William Jacomb,			For a town-ſtock.	in money,	——	0 10 0	
	John Noon, gent.	1706,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor.	in money,	——	5 0 0	
	Jane Jackſon,	1725,	by will,	For bread every Chriſtmas.	in money,	——	5 0 0	
				All the above ſums were, by the town, laid out for the purchaſe of land, in the liberty of Little Glen, in the county of Leiceſter, including land tax, £.18.; and in the lordſhip of Wigſton Magna, in the county of Leiceſter, including land-tax, £.9. 10*s*.	The churchwardens and overſeers for the time being. This land (called The Poors' Land) does not always produce the ſame rent: for the preſent year the rent (let by auction) is £.26. 10*s*. 0*d*. which, after deducting the land-tax of £.2. 7*s*. 4*d*. leaves to the churchwardens, &c. for the poor,		118 9 8	24 2 8[1]
	Henry Clarke, gent.	1755,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor.	in money,	John Clarke, Eſq.	20 0 0	1 0 0[1]
	Sarah Norton,	1775,	by will,	Intereſt of £.100. for teaching 12 poor girls to read, whoſe parents do not receive any collection from the pariſh. £.20 for Bibles for the ſaid children. £.50. for bread on Eaſter-Monday, to poor houſe-keepers, who alſo receive no collection from the poor-rates. And £.50. for coals on St. Thomas, to ſuch poor houſe-keepers who alſo receive no collection from the pariſh.	in money,	Mr. William Cook. The above lands pay tax yearly,	230 0 0	11 10 0[1] 2 8 2
								39 0 10
				(Signed) THOMAS WEBSTER, Cler. THOMAS COOPER, Churchwarden. Sworn Sept. 8, 1786, before THOMAS GREAVES, J. BASELEY.				
WILLOUGHBY WATERLESS.	Unknown,	unknown,	unknown,	The donation was given for the general uſe of the poor. (Signed) J. COX, Rector of Willoughby Waterleſs. JOHN CHAMBERLIN, Churchwarden.	in land,	And is now veſted in Mary Sternley, of Wheſtone, in the ſaid county of Leiceſter.		0 2 0

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[1] Added from the Amended Return.

In the Hundred of SPARKENHOE.

	Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpose given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now vested.	Amount, if in Money.			Annual Produce.		
							£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
APPLEBY.	The Rev. Abraham Mould, rector of Appleby,	Mar. 11, 1683,	by will,	Extract: "Item, I give and bequeath to the poor of the pariſh of Applebie, twenty and five pounds of lawful money of England, to be laid forth in land for them, and to receive the rent at the hand of my executrix: the money to be paid within one whole year next after my deceaſe."	in money, as there is no proof of it being laid forth in land,	In the hands of Edward Dawſon, of Long Whatton, Eſquire, great grandſon and heir at law of the ſaid Abraham Mould, who yearly diſtributes to the poor of Appleby twenty-five ſhillings.	25	0	0	1	5	0
	The Rev. Iſaac Ward, rector of Appleby,	Nov. 11, 1714,	by will,	To the poor of Appleby.	in money,	In the miniſter and churchwardens.	20	0	0	0	16	0
	Joſeph Mould, gent.	April 3, 1723,	by will,	To the poor of the pariſh of Great and Little Appleby, in the counties of Leiceſter and Derby. Sixteen ſhillings were paid by the late George Moore, Eſq; (as one of the adminiſtrators of Mr. Hugh Stanton), in whoſe hands the principal was in 1753; ſince that time neither principal or intereſt has been paid by Mr. Hill, grandſon and heir at law to Mr. Hugh Stanton.	in money,	In the miniſter and churchwardens.	20	0	0			
	Suſannah Mould,		by will,	To the poor of Appleby.	in money,	In the miniſter and churchwardens.	5	0	0	0	4	0
	Anna Wilde,		by will,	To the poor of Appleby.	in money,	In the miniſter and churchwardens.	10	0	0	0	8	0
	Charles Moore, gent.		by will,	To the poor of Appleby.	in money,	In the hands of the Rev. Tho. Moore.	10	0	0	0	10	0
	John Erpe, ſenior,	May 4, 1679,	by will,	To the poor of Appleby, in books and ſchooling money.	in money,	In the Rev. Mr. Moore's hands.	20	0	0	1	0	0
	John Erpe, junior,		by will,	To the poor of Appleby in books.	in money,	In the hands of the Rev. Mr. Moore.	10	0	0	0	10	0
	Matthew White, ſenior.		by will,	To the poor of Appleby.	in money,	In the hands of the Rev. Mr. Moore.	10	0	0	0	10	0
	Thomas Moore, gent.		by will,	To the poor of Appleby.	in money,	In the hands of the Rev. Mr. Moore.	10	0	0	0	10	0
	Matthew White, gent.	Oct. 7, 1744,	by will,	To the poor of Appleby in bread.	payable in net money out of certain lands,	In the Rev. Mr. Moore.				1	0	0
	Abraham Croſsland,		by will,	To the poor of Appleby.		In the hands of John Wright.				0	5	0
	Wolſtan Dixie, Eſq;			To the poor of Appleby.	in money,	In the hands of John Evatt, who died inſolvent.	10	0	0			
	Sir John Moore, Knight,	1701,	by deed and will,	A ſchool free for all England.	In land, in the occupation of Chapman and Glen, at Upton, in the county of Leiceſter.	Sir Robert Burdett, Sir Henry Harpur, John Cave Brown, Eſq; Euſebius Horton, Eſq; Nigel B. Greſley, Eſq; Rich. Dyott, Eſq; F. N. C. Mundy, Eſq; Leonard Foſbrook, Eſq; George Moore, Eſq; Rev. Mr. Clements, Rev. Mr. Thomas Moore, Rev. Mr. John Moore, Rev. Mr. Greſley.				144	10	0

[" The account already delivered in is perfectly right, and in every reſpect complete, according to the beſt of our information. Penn Aſhton Curzon, Eſq; of Gopſall, is elected a truſtee in the room of Richard Dyott, Eſq; deceaſed, which is the only alteration that has happened." Amended Return.]

(Signed) JOHN CLEMENTS, Rector.
JAMES PARKER,
RICHARD PERCIVAL, } Churchwardens.

Sworn before us, Sept. 28, 1786,
C. WINSTANLEY,
S. S. PERKINS.

	Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
ASTON FLAMVILE.				No charitable donation in the pariſh of Aſton Flamvile. (Signed) WILLIAM COOPER, Curate. THOMAS PRIDMORE, Churchwarden. Sworn before us, Sept. 28, 1786, S. S. PERKINS, C. WINSTANLEY.				
BURBACH.	Dr. James Duport, late rector of the pariſh,	not known,	not known,	For the uſe of the poor.	money,	David Wells, Eſq; of Burbach.	15 0 0	0 15 0
	Sarah Forryan,	not known,	not known,	To buy a poor widow a gown upon St. Thomas's-day.	money,	David Wells, Eſq; of Burbach.	5 0 0	0 5 0
	Rev. Robert Cotes, late rector of the pariſh,	A. D. 1717,	by will,	To ſet out a poor boy apprentice.	houſe and land,	Now gone to the lord of the manor through want of a claimant.		2 6 0
				(Signed) WILLIAM COOPER, Curate. JOHN MILLER, JOHN NORTON, Churchwardens.		Sworn before us, S. S. PERKINS, C. WINSTANLEY.		3 6 0
BARWELL.	William Wightman,	Aug. 1724, proved Oct. 3, 1724,	by will,	Bread and books for the poor.	money,	Pariſh officers.	10 10 0	0 10 0
	Sir William Roberts,	unknown,	by will,	For the benefit of the poor. Loſt out of the about ſums £.10.	money,	Hinckley officers.	15 0 0	0 4 2
	Suſannah Chawner,	unknown,	by will,	The ſum of £.25. one half of the intereſt to the miniſter for preaching a preparation ſermon on the Thurſday before Eaſter, and the other to the poor.	money,	Loſt. [The miniſter, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor for the time being. Half of the produce of Mr. Chawner's money was to be paid for a preparation ſermon; the other half to be diſtributed by the churchwardens and overſeers.—N. B. This money was loſt by being placed in the hands of Mr. Rich. Aſhby, formerly rector, who died inſolvent in 1757: but it is believed will be reſtored by one of the family [2].]	25 0 0	1 5 0]
	Mr. John Shenton,	unknown,	by will,	For the benefit of poor widows at Eaſter.	money,	Pariſh officers.	10 0 0	0 9 0
	Mr. Humphrey Paget,	unknown,	by will,	For the benefit of the poor on Good Friday.	money,	Loſt. [The miniſter, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor for the time being [2].]	5 0 0	0 5 0
	Brockley Lane [1], Poors' Plat [1],			For the uſe of the poor. For the benefit of the poor.	—	[Ditto. Let by the pariſh officers [2].]		3 12 0 2 10 0
	Gabriel Newton,	dated Mar. 15, 1760,	by will,	For the cloathing and educating 20 boys.	land,	Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgeſſes, of the Borough of Leiceſter.		20 16 0
	Unknown,	unknown,	unknown,	For repairs of the church.	land,	Pariſh officers.		1 10 0
				(Signed) JOHN GLOVER, Curate. THO. CHAPMAN HARRISON, Churchwarden.	Sworn before us this 28th day of Sept. 1786, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.			

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[1] N. B. It is ſuppoſed that Brockley Lane and Poors' Plat were ſet apart for the uſe of the poor when the incloſure took place in 1670.

[2] Amended Return.

	Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpose given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now vested.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Basset House.				No charity.				
				(Signed) Thomas Atkyns, Householder.				
				Sworn before S. S. Perkins,				
				C. Winstanley.				
Potters Marston.				No donations.				
				(Signed) John Glover, Curate of Potters Marſton, in the pariſh of Barwell.				
				Thomas Toon.				
				Sworn before us, S. S. Perkins,				
				C. Winstanley.				
Stapleton.				Nothing.				
				(Signed) John Glover, Curate of Stapleton.				
				Thomas Dowell, Churchwarden.				
				Sworn Sept. 28th, 1786, before C. Winstanley,				
				S. S. Perkins.				
Market Bosworth.	Richard Ferrand Spenee,		by will,	For ſix poor indigent people of Market Boſworth.	land,	Lord Viſcount Wentworth, Matthew Wilſon, Eſq;		66 0 0
	William Sharp,	1709,	by will,	To put forth one poor child apprentice.	land,	Abraham Bracebridge, Eſq; William Freer, John Underwood, Robert Biddle, and Samuel Stratton.		3 15 10
	Charles Wagſtaff,	1784,	by will,	For bread to the poor.	money,	William Dickinſon, John Farmer.	40 0 0	1 12 0
				Witneſs our hands,		Sworn before us, Sept. 28, 1786,		
				James Richardson, Curate.		S. S. Perkins,		71 7 10
				Thomas Moxon, Churchwarden.		C. Winstanley,		
Barleston.	Bull piece,	—	—	The overſeer of the poor, diſtributing it to poor families.	land,	Mr. John Barwell.		0 12 0
	Thomas Butler,	1686,	by will,	White bread.	money,	Mr. Thomas Baker.	1 0 0	0 1 0
	Mr. Daniel Baker,	1686,	by will,	White bread.	—	Mr. Thomas Baker.		0 2 6
				Witneſs our hands,		Sworn Sept. 28, 1786, before us,		0 15 6
				John Richardson, Curate.		S. S. Perkins,		
				Thomas Sills, Churchwarden.		C. Winstanley.		

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
CARLETON.	Simon Geffrey, John Hoore, Thomas Tymſon,	1317, 1481, 1431,	by deed, by deed, by deed,	All for the uſe of the inhabitants of Carlton. Witneſs our hands, JAMES RICHARDSON, Curate. GEORGE GADSBY, Churchwarden.	in land,	The churchwardens and overſeer of the poor. Sept. 28, 1786, ſworn before us, S. S. PERKINS, C. WINSTANLEY.		8 2 0
				NANEBY. No Return.				
				OSBASTON. See under CADEBY.				
SHENTON.	Thomas Monk, of Shenton, in the county of Leiceſter, gentleman,	—	by will, dated Aug. 22, 1713,	For keeping in repair a monument in the pariſh church of Alleſtry, alias Auſtrey, in the county of Warwick, £.10. for putting out apprentice one boy of ſome poor perſon inhabiting within the town of Whitwick, in the county of Leiceſter, and not receiving collection; £.10. more for putting out apprentice one poor boy of ſome poor perſon inhabiting within the town of Alleſtry, alias Auſtrey, aforeſaid, and not receiving collection; £.5. for an entertainment of the truſtees yearly; and the reſidue of the rents and profits of the eſtate to be laid out and applied yearly for ſuch charitable uſes, within the pariſh of Meaſham, in the county of Derby, and the pariſhes of Shenton, Alleſtry, alias Auſtrey, and Whitwick aforeſaid, as the Truſtees ſhould direct and appoint.—The annual income of the eſtate is £.110. 18s. 3d. ſubject to land-tax and other deductions; and the truſtees have accumulated £.200. which produces £.10. intereſt per annum. The truſtees generally place out 12 or 13 apprentices from the four pariſhes; ſo that only a ſmall part of the income is uſually applied for other charitable uſes; and, upon an average for 10 years laſt paſt, there has only been allowed and applied, for the benefit of poor perſons in the pariſh of Shenſton, the ſum of 19s. 11½d. annually. (Signed) JOHN WARDEN, Curate of Shenton. JOHN FOX, Churchwarden.	lands,	Sir Robert Burdett, Bart. John Cave Brown, Eſq; Edward Taylor Eſq; Sworn Sept. 28, 1786, before us, S. S. PERKINS, C. WINSTANLEY.		0 19 11½
SUTTON-CHEYNELL.	William Roberts, Eſq;	—	by deed,	For the benefit of ſix poor men. (Signed) JOHN WARDEN, Curate of Sutton-Cheynell. The mark of (I) JACOB NURSE, Churchwarden.	lands,	Willoughby Dixie, Eſq; Sworn Sept. 28, 1786, before us, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.		24 0 0

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
CADEBY.	. . . . . Ball,	unknown,	by will,	For repairs of the church. (Signed) John Glover, Curate of Cadeby. Thomas Marson, George Wheatley, Churchwardens.	houſe and land,	Churchwardens. Sworn Sept. 28, 1786, before us, C. Winstanley, S. S. Perkins.		8 0 0
OSBASTON.				Nothing. (Signed) John Glover, Curate of Oſbaſton, in the pariſh of Cadeby. The + mark of Jonathan Neal, Churchwarden. Sworn Sept. 28, 1786, before us, C. Winstanley, S. S. Perkins.				
CONGESTON.	Mr. Glen, of Bilſon, in the county of Leiceſter,	Oct. 31, 1730,	by will,	For the uſe of thoſe who receive no weekly collection.	in money, as an annuity,	In the miniſter and churchwardens.		2 10 0
				For a ſermon to be preached on the 16th of September, every third year, at Congeſton, by the rector, or officiating miniſter, £.1.	in money,	Mr. Glenn, of Bilſon.		
	Charles Jennens, Eſq; of Gopſal, in the county of Leiceſter,	Nov. 20, 1773,	by will,	For a ſchool to inſtruct the poor at Congeſton and Bilſon.	in money, as an annuity,	In truſtees on mortgage.	333 6 8	16 13 4
				[This donation is given ſolely for the education of poor children, not appropriated to their maintenance [1].] (Signed) John Bird, Rector. Edward Hollis, Churchwarden. Sworn Sept. 28, 1786, before us, S. S. Perkins, C. Winstanley.		[John Cave Brown, Eſq; Thomas Moore, clerk, only remaining truſtees by the will. New ones elected, Lord Wentworth, Penn Aſheton Curzon, Eſq; Richard Geaſt, Eſq; Clement Winſtanley, Eſq; George Moore, Eſq; The third part of the intereſt of £.1000. at 4 per cent. £.13. 6s. 8d. At 5 per cent. £.16. 13s. 4d. At preſent 4½. [1]]		
								19 3 4
CROFT.				No donation. (Signed) T. Slade, Miniſter. Thomas Pougher, Churchwarden. Sworn before us, S. S. Perkins, C. Winstanley.				

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[1] Added from the Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
DESFORD.	Mr. Miles Fleetwood,	1626,	by gift, no will,	For the relief of the poor of Desford, as a pariſh ſtock.	in money,	Rector, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor.	20 0 0	0 16 0
	Thomas Grace,	1652,	by gift,	To augment the pariſh ſtock.	in money,	Rector, churchwardens, &c.	10 0 0	0 8 0
	John Armſton,	1693,	by will,	To be added to the town ſtock.	in money,	Rector, churchwardens, &c.	2 0 0	0 2 0
	Richard Johnſon,	1697,	by will,	To be added to the pariſh ſtock.	in money,	Rector, churchwardens, &c.	10 0 0	0 8 0
	Oliver Grace,	Dec. 21, 1698,	by gift,	To be added to the pariſh ſtock.	in money,	Rector and churchwardens.	3 0 0	0 3 0
	Mathias Johnſon,	1704,	by will,	To be added to the town ſtock.	in money,	Rector and churchwardens, &c.	5 0 0	0 4 0
	John Coulſton,	—	by gift,	To be added to the pariſh ſtock.	in money,	Rector and churchwardens, &c.	5 0 0	0 4 0
	Elizabeth Aſhpinſhaw, widow,	1714,	by will,	To buy poor orphans ſhoes.	in money,	Proper overſeers of the poor.	4 0 0	0 4 0
	William Wightman,	1725,	by will,	The intereſt to be laid out one year in books, and the other year in bread.	in money,	Rector, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor.	5 0 0	0 5 0
	William Barnes,	1730,	by will,	To put out apprentice any of the poor children of Desford.	in money, now in land,	Rector, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor.	100 0 0	9 17 2
	The ſaid William Barnes,	1730,	by will,	To the rector, for preaching, or procuring to be preached, a ſermon annually on New-Year's-Day.	houſe and land,	Rector and his ſucceſſors.		0 10 0
	Joseph Puffer,	1731,	by will,	For the purchaſe of two Bibles annually.	in land,	Joseph Halford.		0 10 0
	The Rev. John Muxloe, rector of Congeſton,	1740,	by will,	To be paid to the rector of Desford, and be diſpoſed of as he ſhall think fit amongſt the poor.	in land,	Rector.		1 0 0
	The proprietors of Desford,	1778,	by gift,	The intereſt to be laid out in bread, and gave away at the church on Chriſtmas-Day.	in money,	Rector, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor.	10 0 0	0 10 0
	Mr. Holled Smith,	1778,	by gift,	The intereſt is laid out in bread, and given to the poor on Chriſtmas-Day.	in money,	Rector, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor.	1 1 0	0 1 0
				(Signed) WILLIAM WOOD, Curate of Desford. GEORGE BASS, Churchwarden.		Sworn before us, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.		15 12 2
DRAYTON.				No charitable donation, neither by deed nor will, within this pariſh. (Signed) THOMAS CLARE, Curate of Drayton. SETH CHAPLIN, Churchwarden. Sworn Sept. 28th, 1786, before ROBERT ABNEY, C. WINSTANLEY.				
ELMESTHORPE.				Nothing. (Signed) RICHARD GARNER, overſeer of the poor. Sworn before us, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.				

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
ENDERBY.	Richard Smith, Eſq;	—	by will,	For the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing of a ſchool for the benefit of poor children. (Signed) WILLIAM YOUNG, Curate. ROBERT MARSTON, THOMAS ILLSTON, Churchwardens.	in money,	Veſted in Charles L. Smith, Eſq; Sworn before us, S. S. PERKINS, C. WINSTANLEY.	200 0 0	8 0 0
GLENFIELD.	Benjamin Styan,	Jan. 26, 1701,	by will,	For the purpoſe of putting poor children apprentice. [Extracted from the regiſter of the archdeaconry of Leiceſter. In the will of Benjamin Styan, late of Coton, gent. deceaſed, dated Jan. 26, 1701, executed in the preſence of three witneſſes, and proved Oct. 19, 1703, is contained *(inter alia)* as follows, to wit, "Item, I give and bequeath the legacy or ſum of ten ſhillings per ann. for ever, to be paid, uſed, or employed, in ſuch manner and form, and to and for ſuch uſes, as are therein after expreſſed, viz. "that the miniſter of Glenfield, co. Leiceſter, for the time being, together with the heir at law of Mr. Edward Muxloe, of Desford, for the time being, ſhall, on the 6th year after my deceaſe, at their diſcretion, chooſe out, elect, nominate, and appoint, one child out or amongſt ſome of the pooreſt inhabitants of Glenfield."—This above ſum has been regularly paid by the heirs of the aforeſaid Edward Muxloe, and applied for the aboveſaid charity at the expiration of every ſixth year. Amended Return.] (Signed) E. LILLY, Rector. WILLIAM STEVENSON, JOHN SMITH, Churchwardens.	in money,	Edward Muxloe[1], Eſq; [1] [The Rev. Edw. Lilly, and Edward Muxloe, Eſq; Amended Return.] Sworn Sept. 28, 1786, before us, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.		0 10 0
BRANSTON.				Nothing. (Signed) ROBERT THROSBY, Curate. JOHN TAYLOR, Churchwarden. Sworn before me, C. WINSTANLEY.				
BRAUNSTON FRITH.				No donation for Braunſton Frith; no churchwarden, no miniſter. (Signed) JOHN KIRK, an Inhabitant of Braunſton Frith. Sworn before C. WINSTANLEY.				
KIRBY MUXLOE.				This is to certify that there is no charitable donations within the pariſh of Kirby Muxloe. (Signed) E. LILLY. WILLIAM HIRST, Churchwarden.		Sworn before us, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.		

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
HETHER.				There are no charitable donations belonging to the pariſh of Hether. (Signed) P. BELCHER, Rector of Hether. GEORGE SALUSBURY, Churchwarden. Sworn before us, Sept. 28, 1786, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.				
HIGHAM and LINDLEY.	John Hall,	1728,	by will,	For poor widows.	payable out of land,	Robert Abney, Eſq;	10 0 0	0 6 0
	Unknown,	unknown,	by will,	For poor people that did not receive relief. (Signed) SAMUEL CHAMBERS, Rector. JAMES KING, JOSEPH ARNOLD, } Churchwardens.	in land,	Was veſted in ſix truſtees, who are dead. Sworn Sept. 28, 1786, before us, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.		1 3 2
								1 9 2
HINCKLEY.	Sarah Forryan,	Jan. 3, 1734,	in truſt, by will,	For a gown to be annually given, upon St. Thomas's-day, to a poor widow; by omiſſion of payment is now doubled, and two gowns are annually given.	money,	The churchwardens for the time being.	10 0 0	0 10 0
	John Wightman,	1636,	by will,	For the benefit of the poor.	money, now converted into land,	The churchwardens for the time being.	50 0 0	2 0 0
	Sir William Roberts, Bart.	—	—	Intereſt for the benefit of the poor.	money,	The churchwardens for the time being.	5 0 0	0 4 2
	Elizabeth Fitch.	1672,	by will,	For the benefit of the poor.	money annually iſſuable,	Proprietors of the tolls of Hinckley.		2 0 0
	Sampſon Woodland and Richard Woodland,	1741,	by will,	For the benefit of the poor, on Good Friday.	money, now land,	Truſtees.	40 0 0	3 14 0
	Sir Henry Herrington, Knt. Sir Thomas Beaumont, Knt. Sir Baſil Brooker, Knt.	1695,	by decree in Chancery,	To diſcharge and ſupport the burthen and buſineſs of the town of Hinckley. An eſtate of certain lands and tenements, by a decree from chancery, and commiſſion held at Leiceſter in the year 1695, was granted to the lords and feoffees of Hinckley for ever, by ſir Henry Herrington, knt. ſir Thomas Beaumont, knt. ſir Baſil Brooker, knt. and others, granted to and for the diſcharge, ſuſtentation, and bearing of the charges and buſineſs to be impoſed and happening to the town of Hinckley. A true copy from the church of Hinckley. (Signed) JOHN COLE GALLOWAY, Vicar. JOHN SAMUEL PARR, MATTHEW THOMAS, } Churchwardens. Hinckley, Sept. 29, 1786.	lands,	Truſtees.		
								8 8 2

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
DADLINGTON.				We have been informed, that there was once the intereſt of £.5. in money, to be diſtributed among the poor; but that it was in the hands of the late Mr. Thomas Eames, deceaſed, but it has not been paid for ſeveral years; and we look upon it as irrecoverable, there being nothing that we either know or hear of to ſhew for it. (Signed) W. BROWN, Curate. DANIEL MORTON, Churchwarden.		Sworn Sept. 28, 1786, before us, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.		
STOKE GOLDING.	Thomas Davil, of Stoke Golding, gentleman,	when firſt given we do not know; the only memorial that we know of it is in the pariſh book, where it ſeems to have been entered April 30, 1723,	by indenture,	For a ſermon upon mortality on April the 11th yearly; for providing two Bibles of the price of 7s. for two poor children of Stoke Golding; and 12 penny-loaves yearly for the poor; and two ſtrong grey coats for two poor aged perſons; and alſo ſix penny-loaves every Sunday morning for 6 poor perſons. This account is extracted from the pariſh book; and we know of no other records of it: it has been loſt many years, or at leaſt diſuſed. (Signed) W. BROWN, Curate. RICHARD MARSON, Churchwarden.	To be iſſuing out of a meſſuage, with appurtenances, two cloſes with a lane, and one other cloſe, called The Kinge or Ringe, to the ſaid meſſuage belonging, and a meadow, called Licet Meadow, all lying in Aldrick, co. Stafford.	It appears from the pariſh-book that it was veſted in Henry Firebrace, D. D. and others not named. Sept. 28, 1786, ſworn before us, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.		3 6 0
IBSTOCK.	Mr. Thomas Clare,	Dec. 31, 1714,	by will,	To the poor of Ibſtock.	in money,	In the pariſhioners at large.	10 0 0	0 8 0
	Joſeph Jennings,	Aug. 28, 1741,	by will,	Ditto, but now loſt by the executor dying inſolvent.	in money,	[Thomas Paget, Will. Clare, gentlemen.	10 0 0	
	Thomas Cobſon,	Jan. 21, 1743-4.	by will,	To the poor of Ibſtock.	in money,	Thomas Oatley, Thomas Ward.	10 0 0	0 8 0
	Mary Clare,	Jan. 21, 1745.	by will,	Ditto, but now all loſt but 50s.	in money,	George Thirlby.	2 10 0	0 2 6
	Elizabeth Kemp,	Aug. 10, 1747.	by will,	To the poor of Ibſtock. (Signed) P. BELCHER, Curate of Ibſtock. ROBERT PALMER, Churchwarden. Sworn before us, Sept. 28, 1786, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.	in money,	Thomas Kirby [1].]	10 0 0	0 8 0
								1 6 6
HUGGLESCOTE and DUNNINGTON.	Joſeph Fowler,	unknown,	unknown,	To be diſtributed amongſt the induſtrious poor once a year.	money,	Churchwardens and overſeer.	5 0 0	
	Arthur Pickering,	unknown,	unknown,	Ditto,	money,	Ditto.	5 0 0	at the rate of £.4. 10s. per cent.
	Catharine Power,	unknown,	unknown,	Ditto,	money,	Ditto.	5 0 0	
	William Holmes,	unknown,	unknown,	Ditto,	money,	Ditto.	5 0 0	
	William Hall,	unknown,	unknown,	Ditto, (Signed) DAVID THOMAS, Curate. JONATHAN OSBORNE, Churchwarden.	money,	Ditto. Sworn Sept. 28, 1786, before us, S. S. PERKINS, C. WINSTANLEY.	5 0 0	

[1] Theſe donations were left to the poor at large, without any appointment of truſtees by the donors, that we know of. Theſe truſtees have been choſen by the pariſhioners at veſtry-meetings. Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Kirkby Mallory.	William Dilks,	in or before the year 1662,	by will,	For cloathing and apprenticing male children.	in money, ſince laid out in land,	In the miniſter and churchwardens for the time.	100 0 0	7 0 0
	Henry Noel, Eſq;	1694,	by will,	For apprenticing poor children, and other charitable uſes.	in money, ſince laid out in land,	In the miniſter and churchwardens for the time being.	50 0 0	7 0 0
	Dame Frances Noel,	in or before the year 1702,					30 0 0	
	Hopkins Thomas and John Dowell,						12 0 0	
				(Signed) Charles Chambers, Miniſter. Thomas Watts, Churchwarden.		Sworn before us, C. Winstanley, S. S. Perkins.		14 0 0
Earl Shilton.	Sir Verney Noel, Bart.	1670,	by will,	For putting out poor children apprentice.	ſince laid out in land,	Theſe ſeveral gifts, by the act of incloſure, were veſted in Lord Wentworth, the rector of Kirkby, the owner of Foxley, and the churchwardens of Earl Shilton.	100 0 0	17 2 6
	Henry Noel, Eſq;	1694,	by will,	For putting out poor children apprentice.	ditto,		100 0 0	
	Thomas Goodacre, yeoman,	—	by will,	For the ſchooling of certain poor children.	ditto,		20 0 0	0 17 0
	Thomas Davenport, grocer,	1733,	by will,	To be given in bread on St. Thomas's-day.	ditto,		50 0 0	3 0 0
	The Proprietors of Earl Shilton,	1778,	by act of incloſure,	For ſundry purpoſes.	ten acres of land,		—	6 12 6
	John Sutton,	—	by will,	The intereſt to be given in bread on St. John's-day.	in money,	——	5 0 0	0 4 0
	. . . . Bell,	—	by will,	For a certain number of years to the poor.	from Peckleton Mill,	——	—	0 5 0
	Gabriel Newton, of Leiceſter, gent.	1760,	by deed,	Towards cloathing, ſchooling, and educating 20 days.	From ſundry eſtates in the county of Leiceſter,	In the corporation of Leiceſter,	—	20 16 0
				(Signed) Clarles Chambers, Miniſter. Thomas Cooper, Churchwarden.		Sworn before us, S. S. Perkins, C. Winstanley.		48 17 0
				Leicester Forest. No donations. (Signed) The + mark of Thomas Mee. Sworn before me, C. Winstanley.				
Markfield.	John Spencer, of the pariſh of Markfield,	March 1, in the year of our Lord 1686,	gave by will a benefaction,	To be diſtributed, amongſt the poor of Markfield, in white bread, by the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor, every Chriſtmas-day in the morning, at the tolling of the bell.	the ſaid benefaction is in money.	Elnathan Pilgrim, gent. of Ulveſcroft, one of the truſtees, paid the principal into the overſeers' hands.	5 0 0	0 5 0

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Markfield continued.						Brought over,		0 5 0
	Mrs. Jane Avery, of the pariſh of Markfield, widow,	Sept. 11, in the year of our Lord 1723,	left by will, a donation,	To be diſtributed amongſt the poor houſekeepers of Markfield.	this benefaction originally in money, with which land has ſince been purchaſed,	[£.120. for the uſe of the poor of Markfield; 10s. of which was to pay the miniſter for preaching a ſermon on the 22d of September every year. Though the donation was originally in money, yet afterwards, with £.100. of the ſum, land was purchaſed, and together brings in £.5. 5s.—The truſtees of Mrs. Avery, appointed by will, are deceaſed; and as new ones are not choſen, the church-wardens and overſeers, therefore, of the pariſh of Markfield, receive and diſtribute the rents to the poor of the ſaid pariſh. Amended Return.]		4 5 0
	The ſaid Mrs. Jane Avery, of Markfield, widow,	in the above mentioned year,	left alſo by will,	Another charitable donation to be given amongſt the poor of Markfield; alſo a ſermon to be preached every year, ordered by will, on the 22d of September, for which 10s. is to be paid.	which ſaid donation is payable out of land,			0 10 0 5 5 0
				(Signed) Geo. S. Abbott, Curate of Markfield. Edward Adnutt, Thomas Jarvis, Churchwardens. Sworn before us, Sept. 28, 1786, C. Winstanley, S. S. Perkins.				10 5 0
Nailstone and Barton.	John Moore,	not known,	not known,	For the uſe of the poor.	in money,	Veſted in —— Elton, of Norton, who became inſolvent, and the charity long ago loſt.		0 2 4
				(Signed) Thomas Adnutt, Curate of Nailſtone. Daniel Gardner, Churchwarden.		Sworn Sept. 28, 1786, before us, S. S. Perkins, C. Winstanley.		
Normanton.	William Kilby,	not known, but ſuppoſed to be in 1678,	given by deed,	Towards a town-ſtock: the intereſt thereof to be paid yearly to the poor.	in money,	In Robert Green's hands.	5 0 0	
	Robert Farmer,	ſuppoſed about 1705,	by deed,	Ditto,	in money,	Ditto.	5 0 0	
	Alice Middleton,	ſuppoſed in 1701,	by deed,	The intereſt to buy a Bible; one year to Swepſton, and one to Normanton, alternately.	in money,	In Robert Gamble's hands.	3 0 0	
	Robert Bakewell,	not known,	by deed,	Towards a town ſtock.	in money,	Robert Green.	10 0 0	
	Mary Bakewell,	not known,	by deed,	Ditto,	in money,	Ditto.	10 0 0	
	N. B. The above ſum of £.33. was in Mr. Dawſon's and Mr. Gamble's hands; £.30. in Mr. Dawſon's hands, and the other £.3. now in Mr. Gamble's hands; but Mr. Dawſon failed, and paid only nine ſhillings in the pound. There now remains in the hands of Robert Green the ſum of £.19. 10s. being the dividend of Mr. Dawſon, and what has been ſince added by charitable perſons.						33 0 0	
				The whole of the poors' money	£.22. 10s. ——	In the hands of Robert Green. In the hands of Robert Gamble.	19 10 0 3 0 0	0 15 7 0 2 6
				(Signed) Thomas Adnutt, Curate. Henry Morley, Churchwarden.		Sworn Sept. 28, 1786, before us, S. S. Perkins, C. Winstanley.		0 18 1

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
NARBOROUGH.				There is no donation at Narborough. (Signed) WILLIAM YOUNG, Officiating Miniſter. EDW. D. HUDSON, JOHN SMITH, } Churchwardens. Sworn before us, S. S. PERKINS, C. WINSTANLEY.				
HUNCOTE.	Thomas Veſey, late of Thurleſton,	1714,	by will,	To the poor of Huncote, the intereſt to be diſpoſed of annually by the overſeer of the poor.	in money,	And is now laid out in part of purchaſe of a houſe at Huncote, as purchaſed by the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor; and the intereſt of 5*s*. diſpoſed of in bread every St. Thomas-day or Chriſtmas, by every ſucceeding churchwardens and overſeers of the poor of Huncote. Sworn before us, S. S. PERKINS, C. WINSTANLEY.	5 0 0	0 5 0
				(Signed) WILLIAM YOUNG, Officiating Miniſter. JOHN EAMES, Churchwarden.				
NEWBOLD VERDON.	Nathanael Lord Crew,	1720,	by will,	To a ſchoolmaſter, to teach the poor children of the pariſh of Newbold Verdon to read and write.	paid out of lands,	Lord Crew, truſtees.		20 0 0
	James Montague, Eſq; [and the pariſh of Newbold Verdon [1].]	1748,	by will,	To the uſe of the poor of Newbold Verdon.	in land,	Truſtees. [Lydia Babington and Frances Cardale, heirs of the Rev. Joſeph Cardale, late rector of Newbold Verdon, who was appointed truſtee by the late James Montagu, Eſq; [2]]		4 14 0
						In the hands of the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor.	25 0 0	1 5 0
				(Signed) WILLIAM WOOD, Curate of Newbold Verdon. WILLIAM WRASK, RICHARD FLAMSON, } Churchwardens.		Sworn Sept. 28, 1786, before us, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.		25 19 0

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[1] Amended Return.

[2] Added from the Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
NORTON.	William Glenn,	Oct. 31, 1730,	by will,	Gave to the poor of Norton by Twycroſs, who do not receive any weekly allowance or collection.	in money, the donor's eſtate beng charged with the payment of it, clear of all taxes and deductions	William Glenn, of Bilſton.		5 0 0
	William Glenn,	Oct. 31, 1730,	by will,	Gave twenty ſhillings to the miniſter of Norton, every third year, for preaching a ſermon.	in money, charged as above,	William Glenn.		
				(Signed) JOHN MOORE, Curate. WILLIAM TAVERNER, Churchwarden.		Sworn Sept. 28, 1786, before us, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.		
BILSTON.	William Glenn,	Oct. 31, 1730,	by will,	To the poor of Bilſton, in the pariſh of Norton, who do not receive any weekly allowance or collection.	in money, the donor's eſtate being charged with the payment of it, clear of all taxes and deductions,	William Glenn.		5 0 0
				(Signed) JOHN MOORE, Curate. WILLIAM TAVERNER, Churchwarden.		Sept. 28, 1786, ſworn before us, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS,		
ORTON ON THE HILL.	John Steele, Eſq; late of Orton on the Hill,	1728-9,	by will,	For the benefit of the poor of Orton aforeſaid; which ſum the ſaid John Steele, Eſq; left to be ſet out at intereſt, and diſtributed at the diſcretion of his executors.	in money,	In Samuel Steele Perkins, Eſq; lord of the manor of Orton aforeſaid.	100 0 0	4 4 0
	Lady Theodoſia Bromfield, ſiſter to the above mentioned John Steele, Eſq; and wife to ſir Charles Bromfieid, Bart. late of Barton-under-Needwood, co. Stafford, 1733,		by will,	To be paid to the overſeers of the poor of Orton, and to be by them laid out in land, for the poor of the ſaid pariſh.	in money,	In the above mentioned Samuel Steele Perkins.	20 0 0	1 0 0
	[The fifth ſhare of £.200. amongſt the poor of Orton, with four other pariſhes, which was diſtributed in the year 1775 [1].]							
								5 4 0
	Charles Jennens, Eſq; late of Gopſal,	1775,	by will,	Gave the ſum of £.200. to the poor of the pariſhes of Bilſton, Congeſton, Twycroſs, Norton, and Orton; out of which the poor of Orton received as their moiety the ſum of £.38. 9*s.* 2¼*d.* and was diſtributed among them.	money, £.38. 9*s.* 2¼*d.*			
	[By the ſaid Charles Jennens, Eſq; the intereſt of £.1000. at £.4. per cent. for a Catechetical Lecture to be preached during Lent by the reſident clergy, within five miles from his late reſidence at Gopſal, of which Orton is one. If any further information is required, pleaſe to conſult the will of the late Charles Jennens, proved in Doctors Commons, who died in the year 1773 [2].						40 0 0]	
				(Signed) GEORGE KELLY, Vicar. MEASHAM LEA, Churchwarden.		Sworn before us, Sept. 28, 1786, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.		

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[1] Added from the Amended Return.

[2] Ibid.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
				GOPSAL. No charities. Sworn before us, Sept. 28, 1786, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.				
TWYCROSS.	Charles Jennens, Eſq; lord of the manor of Gopſal,	died 20th Nov. 1773,	by will,	For the uſe of a ſchool in one of the neighbouring villages, and by appointment of the heir of Gopſal, to be taught at Twycroſs.—[By the direction of the will of the late Charles Jennens, this charity may be moved to any other townſhip or place, as the owner of his manſion-houſe at Gopſal for the time being ſhall better approve [a].] Sworn before us, Sept. 28, 1786, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.	in money, one third of £.1000. intereſt of which for the uſe of this ſchool,	In truſtees on mortgage. [Lord Viſcount Wentworth, Aſheton Curzon, Richard Geaſt, Clement Winſtanley, George Moore and Cave Brown, Eſqrs. and the Rev. Tho. Moore, preſent truſtees, for a ſchool for male and female children to be taught Engliſh [a].]	333 6 8	16 13 4
PECKLETON.	William Collins,	1620,	by will,	For the bringing up poor men's children.	in money,	Executors, churchwardens, and parſons, for the time being.	2 0 0	0 2 0
	William Payne,	1666,	by will,	Twenty ſhillings in hand paid, and forty ſhillings to the town ſtock, to continue to the uſe of the poor.	in money,	—	3 0 0	0 3 0
	John Harryman, clerk,	1743,	by will,	Five pounds, to be diſtributed among the poor of Peckleton immediately after my interment; ten pounds for the uſe of the poor of Peckleton for ever.	in money,	—	15 0 0	0 15 0
	William Wightman,	1724,	by will,	The intereſt to be diſtributed yearly in bread and books to the poor on Trinity Sunday.	in money,	Churchwardens and overſeers of the poor.	10 0 0	0 10 0
	John Baal,	1729,	—	Ten ſhillings to be paid yearly to the poor out of Peckleton Mills during a leaſe.	in money,	Miniſter and churchwardens.		0 10 0
	Humility Paget,	—	—	No will found.	in money,	Rector of Peckleton.	5 0 0	0 5 0
	Tobias Pickering,	—	no will,	—	in money,	—	5 0 0	0 5 0
	Mrs. Collins,	—	no will,	—	in money,	—	2 0 0	0 2 0
	Mrs. Challyner,	—	no will,	—	in money,	—	1 0 0	0 1 0
				(Signed) WILLIAM WOOD, Rector of Peckleton. THOMAS FROST, Churchwarden. Sworn before us, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.		The preſent amount of charity-money in hand is £.60.	43 0 0	2 13 0

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[a] Added from the Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
RATBY.	Henry Sacheverell,	not known,	not known,	£.100. given to be laid out in the purchaſe of lands, the profits of which were to be diſtributed amongſt the poor of the pariſhes or hamlets of Ratby, Newtown, Botcheſton, Groby, and Little Newtown. (Signed) GEORGE ILIFF FOSTER, Vicar. WILLIAM GEARY, THOMAS POOLE, } Churchwardens.	given in money, but laid out in the purchaſe of land,	In the churchwardens and overſeers of the poor of the ſaid ſeveral pariſhes or hamlets. Sworn before us, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.		8 10 0
BOTCHESTON.				Not any thing for this place alone, as the poor of this hamlet belong to the pariſh of Ratby. (Signed) GEORGE ILIFF FOSTER, Vicar. WILLIAM GEARY, THOMAS POOLE, } Churchwardens. Sworn Sept. 28, 1786, before us, S. S. PERKINS, C. WINSTANLEY.				
GROBY.				Not any thing for this place alone, as the poor of this hamlet belong to the pariſh of Ratby. (Signed) GEORGE ILIFF FOSTER, Vicar. WILLIAM GEARY, THOMAS POOLE, } Churchwardens. Sworn before us, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.				
NEWTOWN LINFORD.				Not any benefactions belonging to this pariſh. (Signed) GEORGE ILIFF FOSTER, Vicar. HENRY JOHNSON, GEORGE CHAPLIN, } Churchwardens. Verified upon oath before WILLIAM CLAYTON.				

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Sapcote.	Richard Daforn gave five ſhillings,	anno 1607,	unknown,	The annual intereſt to be diſtributed amongſt the poor, in the church, the firſt Sunday in the New Year, at the diſcretion of the miniſter and churchwardens.	money, now upon the ſecurity of an houſe,	Veſted in the overſeers of the poor.	10 0 0	0 10 0
	Robert Frampton gave three ſhillings and four-pence,	anno 1608,	by will,					
	Others unknown added as much to the above as made up the ſum of £.10.	unknown,	unknown,					
	William Harwood gave five pounds,	unknown,	by will, N.B. Copy without the date.	The intereſt to be laid out in bread at the diſcretion of the overſeers of the poor, and diſtributed at the church the firſt Sunday in the New Year.	to be paid out of the rent of an houſe,	Veſted in Mary Abel, widow.	5 0 0	0 5 0
	Thomas Goodacre,	unknown,	by deed, N.B. Deed miſlaid.	For the teaching of poor children.	a cloſe,	Veſted in the miniſter and churchwardens.		2 10 0
				(Signed) S. Burrough, Miniſter. William Lovett, Thomas Messenger, Churchwardens.		Sworn before us, C. Winstanley, S. S. Perkins.		3 5 0
							15 0 0	
Shackerston.	William Glenn,	Oct. 31, 1730,	by will,	Gave to the poor of Shackerſton, who do not receive any weekly allowance or collection.	in money, the donor's eſtate being charged with the payment of it, clear of all taxes and deductions	Mr. William Glenn, of Bilſton.		2 10 0
	William Glenn,	Oct. 31, 1730,	by will,	Gave one pound to the miniſter of Shackerſton, every third year, for preaching a ſermon. (Signed) John Singleton, Miniſter. Benjamin Closhaw, Churchwarden.	in money, charged as above,	Sept. 28, 1786, ſworn before us, C. Winstanley, S. S. Perkins.		
Sharnford.	Mr. Banks,	about the year 1687,	by will, £.8 0 0	The intereſt ariſing from the whole to be laid out in bread for the poor of the pariſh at Chriſtmas and Good Friday every year.	The whole in money, but lately laid out in land for the purpoſe given,	Veſted in the miniſter, churchwardens, and overſeers of the poor for the time being.		2 2 0
	Mrs Knowles,	1716,	9 0 0					
	Mr. Smith,	1722,	1 0 0					
	Mr. Iſaac Marſhall,	1760,	2 0 0					
	Mr. Nat. Waring,	1747,	5 0 0					
	Mrs. Bent,	1780,	5 0 0					
	Mr. Thomas Clarke,	1783,	10 0 0					
			40 0 0	(Signed) J. Horton, Miniſter. Joseph Sanders, Will. Harrison, Churchwardens.		Sworn before us, C. Winstanley, S. S. Perkins.		

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
SHEPEY MAGNA.	Mr. John Tookey,	no date,	by will,	For the benefit of the poor.—[This was a legacy, for which (as is ſuppoſed) the executor gave a bond to the pariſh for the payment of intereſt until the principal was paid in. There has been no intereſt paid in memory of man, the executor or his repreſentative dying inſolvent, and, as it is ſaid, had received alms from the pariſh ſome years previous to his death [1].]	money,	It is not known; conſequently loſt.	10 0 0	
	Mr. Richard Airy,	no date,	by will,	For the benefit of the poor of Great and Little Shepey.	money,	Mrs. Vincent.	10 0 0	0 10 0
	Mr. Gregory Kent gave £.20. the intereſt to be divided, at the diſcretion of the rector of the South part, to the poor of Shepey Magna and Ratcliffe Culey,	—	by will,	For the benefit of the poor.	money,	Mrs. Vincent.	12 0 0	0 12 0
	Mr. Morrel,	no date,	by will,	To be laid out in bread, and diſtributed to the poor.	money,	Mrs. Vincent.	20 0 0	1 0 0
					in land, 8 acres, 2 roods, and 30 perches,	The overſeers.		3 0 0
	Thomas Leving, Eſq;	no date,	by will,	For cloathing the poor.	a rent charge,	John Holden, Eſq;		2 10 0
				For the uſe of the poor, the latter graſs of a meadow, called Long meadow.		John Farmer.		1 10 0
				For the benefit of the poor, a rent charge out of a piece of land, called White Leys. N. B. *This has not been paid for many years, and is totally withheld.*		——— Platt, Eſq;		0 10 0
				(Signed) WILLIAM FELL, Rector. ROBERT ARNOLD, Churchwarden.		Sworn Sept. 28, 1786, before us, S. S. PERKINS, C. WINSTANLEY.		9 12 0
SHEPEY PARVA.				This pariſh being, at the time the reſpective donations in money were given, united to Shepey Magna, partakes in all the advantages. (Signed) WILLIAM FELL, Rector. RICHARD SAMPSON, Churchwarden. Sworn, Sept. 28, 1786, before us, S. S. PERKINS, C. WINSTANLEY.				

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[1] Added from the Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
SIBBESTON.				No charitable donation in this pariſh. (Signed) JOHN SINGLETON, Miniſter. GEORGE CHAPMAN, FRANCIS SKELTON, } Churchwardens. Sworn before us, Sept. 28, 1786, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.				
UPTON.				No charitable donation in this pariſh. (Signed) JOHN SINGLETON, Miniſter. GEORGE CHAPMAN, FRANCIS SKELTON, } Churchwardens. Sworn before us, Sept. 28, 1786, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.				
STONEY STANTON.	John Gery, LL. D.	about 1709,	by will,	To be paid by his executor to the miniſter and churchwardens, and the profits thereof to be diſtributed yearly amongſt the poor as they ſhould think fit.	All the donations, about the year 1755, were laid out in the purchaſe of a parcel of land in the Abbey of Leiceſter; the rent whereof is annually diſtributed, in due proportions, to the proper claimants.	In John Benſkyn, of Stoney Stanton, Eſq; as heir at law of his late father deceaſed, the truſtee of ſuch purchaſe.	10 0 0	[5 5 0 1 0 0'] 4 5 0
	Penelope Hill,	about 1730,	by will,	The intereſt to be diſtributed yearly amongſt the poor of the pariſh.			10 0 0	
	Diana Major,	about 1737,	by will,	She charged her real eſtates in Broughton Aſtley, Sutton, and Princethorpe, with the payment of 2s. a week unto the miniſter and churchwardens of Stoney Stanton, and their ſucceſſors, for ever, for the uſe of the poor; which charge was deemed void by the Mortmain Act, 9 Geo. II. But the executors and legatees of the ſaid will, at the inſtance of the then miniſter and churchwardens of Stoney Stanton, paid into their hands the ſum of £.52. for the uſe of the poor thereof in lieu of the ſaid 2s. a week.			52 0 0	
	John Bold, clerk,	about 1751,	by will,	To be given to the miniſter and churchwardens, in truſt, and the intereſt to be diſtributed yearly amongſt the poor of the pariſh.			20 0 0	
	A perſon unknown,	unknown,	unknown,	For the uſe of the poor of the pariſh.			6 0 0	
	By collection,	about 1755,	by deed,	For the uſe of the poor.			2 0 0	
				(Signed) JOHN COOPER, Miniſter. MICHAEL NORTON, The mark + of WILL. BROWN, } Churchwardens.		Sworn before us, S. S. PERKINS, C. WINSTANLEY.	100 0 0[1]	

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[1] [“ In the year 1755 theſe ſeveral ſums, amounting to £.100. (together with £.20. by the ſaid John Bold's will given to the miniſter and churchwardens to be put out at intereſt, and the intereſt paid to the rector or curate of the pariſh, for the time being, for preaching a ſermon on every Wedneſday in Ember-week, in Lent), were laid out in a purchaſe of about 3 acres of land in the Abbey Meadow, near Leiceſter, now let at the clear yearly rent of £.5. 5s.; out of which 20s. is annually deducted, and applied as the intereſt of the laſt-mentioned £.20. and the remainder is expended in bread, diſtributed weekly to the poor of the pariſh.”] Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
THORNTON.	Mr. Luke Jackſon, citizen and girdler of London, gave the third part of the great tithes of Stanton under Bardon, in the county of Leiceſter, to the poor of the pariſh of Thornton, paying to the vicar of Thornton yearly out of it two pounds; he now has it in glebe, it being incloſed.	Jan. 26, 1630,	by will,	To the poor of the pariſh of Thornton, at the diſcretion of the truſtees, and is now let for £.15. 15s. yearly; and the truſtees diſpoſe of it, as ſoon as received, to the poor that have no collection; to Thornton, Bagworth, and Stanton, £.5. 5s. each.	lands and rate tithes,	Joſhua Grundy, Eſq; George Buckley, Gent. and John Holmes, of the pariſh of Thornton.		5 5 0
	James Harrington, Gent. of Thornton, left £.26.	buried Nov. 25, 1683,	by will,	The intereſt to the poor, paying the vicar out of it 10s. for preaching a ſermon yearly.	money, £.26.	Joſhua Grundy, Eſq; George Buckley, Gent. John Buckley, Gent.	26 0 0	0 16 0
	Mr. Wood gave £.2.	unknown,	unknown,	The intereſt to the poor.	money, £.2.	Joſhua Grundy, Eſq; George Buckley, Gent. and John Buckley, Gent.	2 0 0	0 2 0
	William Grundy, of Thornton, Gent.	buried Feb. 6, 1717,	by will,	To the poor, to be given in bread in the church, the vicar having out of it 10s. yearly for preaching a ſermon.	a houſe and garden, 10s.	Joſhua Grundy, Eſq;	10 0 0	0 10 0
	The Rev. Mr. Fox, of the Borough of Leiceſter,	—	by will,	The intereſt to the poor, to be given in bread.	money, £.10.	Joſhua Grundy, Eſq; George Buckley, Gent. and John Buckley, Gent.	10 0 0	0 10 0
				(Signed) GEORGE S. ABBOTT, Vicar of Thornton. JOHN MARSTON, Churchwarden.		Sworn Sept. 28, 1786, before us, S. S. PERKINS, C. WINSTANLEY.		7 3 0
BAGWORTH.	Mr. Luke Jackſon, citizen and girdler of London, gave one third of the great tithes of Stanton under Bardon, in the pariſh of Thornton, paying out of it yearly forty ſhillings for preaching two ſermons; one on the 28th of July, and the other on the 5th of November.	Jan. 26, 1630,	by will,	To the poor of the ſaid pariſh for ever; and, as Bagworth is in the pariſh of Thornton, to be diſtributed amongſt the poor of Bagworth alſo.	That part of the great tithes, to be given to the poor of Bagworth, is one third part of the land allotted upon the incloſure of Stanton, for Thornton, Bagworth, and Stanton poor.	The truſtees for the ſaid charity are Joſhua Grundy, Eſq; George Buckley, Gent. and Mr. John Holmes, of Bagworth.		5 5 0
	Thomas Smith, of Bagworth,	in the year of our Lord 1673,	left by will, a benefaction,	Which ſaid charitable donation he meant ſhould be diſtributed amongſt poor houſe-keepers of Bagworth, upon the 25th day of March every year.	this benefaction is in money.	And now upon turnpike ſecurity. [The overſeers of the poor of the pariſh of Bagworth [1].]	5 0 0	0 5 0
					—			5 10 0

[1] Added from the Amended Return.

	Name of the Perfon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpofe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now vefted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
						Brought over,		5 10 0
BAGWORTH continued.	James Beck,	the time uncertain,	gave by will £.5.	To be diftributed £.2. 10s. thereof to the poor of Bagworth; and the other £.2. 10s. for the ufe of the minifter to preach a fermon upon the 25th of March, which faid charity is now loft.	this donation was in money,	The truftees were, Henry Harrington, Gent. Harrington Goode, Nicholas Smith, John Bolt.		
	Another of the family of the Smiths, of Bagworth.	in what year unknown,	left by will £.20.	To be diftributed amongft the poor of Bagworth.	this donation in money,	And now upon turnpike fecurity. [The overfeers of the poor of the parifh of Bagworth [1].]	20 0 0	1 0 0
	One of the family of the Dodges, of Bagworth,	in what year unknown,	left by will, a donation,	To be diftributed amongft the poor of Bagworth.	this benefaction in money,	And now in the hands of Mrs. Winters, widow, of Weft Bromwich, Warwickfhire.	8 0 0	0 6 0
	One of the Thompfons of Bagworth,	in what year unknown,	left a donation by will,	To be given to the poor of Bagworth.	the faid charitable donation in money,	And now in the hands of Mrs. Buckley, widow, of Thorpe.	1 0 0	0 1 0
	One of the family (fuppofed to be of the Leas of Bagworth),	in what year unknown,	left by will, a donation,	To be diftributed amongft the poor of Bagworth.	this benefaction in land,	[The overfeers of the poor of the parifh of Bagworth [1].]		0 9 6
	A perfon unknown,	in what year unknown,	left by will, a donation,	To be given amongft the poor of Bagworth.	this charitable donation in land,	The perfon who pays the rent of the land is Mr. Dodfworth, Burton upon Trent.		1 13 0
	Another perfon unknown,	in what year unknown,	left by will, a benefaction.	For the benefit of the poor, and to be diftributed amongft 6 poor widows in white bread every time divine fervice is performed. (Signed) GEORGE S. ABBOTT, Vicar of Thornton. JOHN BUCKLEY, Churchwarden.	this donation in money,	And now in the hands of Mr. Sales, of Donifthorpe. Sept. 28, 1786, fworn before us, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.		1 6 0 10 5 6
BAGWORTH PARK.				This is to certify that there is no church nor donations in our liberty. (Signed) WILLIAM FROST. Sworn, Sept. 29, 1786, before me, C. WINSTANLEY.		[1] Added from the Amended Return.		
STANTON UNDER BARDON.	Luke Jackfon, citizen and girdler of London,	Jan. 26, 1630,	by will,	£.15. 15s. to the poor of the parifh of Thornton, divided into three parts; one to Thornton; and one third to Bagworth, in the faid parifh; and one third to Stanton, in the faid parifh.	great and rate tithes, now in land and tithes,	Truftees, Jofhua Grundy, Efq; George Buckley, Gent. Mr. John Holmes.		5 5 0
	St. John Cole,	June 17, 1773,	by will,	To the poor of Stanton under Bardon. (Signed) GEORGE S. ABBOTT, Vicar of Thornton. GEORGE DEAN, Churchwarden.	in land,	Truftees, the vicar of Thornton church, warden of Stanton, overfeer of the poor of Stanton. Sworn, Sept. 28, 1786, before us, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.		7 0 0 12 5 0
BARDON PARK.		——		No charitable donation within the faid hamlet. (Signed) THOMAS GIBSON.		Sworn Sept. 28, 1786, before us, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.		

	Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpose given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now vested.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
THURLESTON.	Richard Everard,	betwixt 80 and 90 years since,	by will,	To be distributed annually amongst the poor.	in money,	Churchwardens and overseers.	20 0 0	1 0 0
	Richard Veasey,	about 90 years since,	by will,	To be given to poor widows on St. Thomas's-day.	in money,	Mr. William Smart.	5 0 0	0 5 0
	John Bell,	about 50 years since,	by will,	To be distributed to the poor.	payable out of a mill at Peckleton, held by lease, about 30 years to come, and then to cease.	Joseph Barsby.	5 0 0	0 5 0
				(Signed) T. SLADE, Curate of Thurleston. ROBERT BUCKLEY, Churchwarden of Thurleston.		Sworn Sept. 28, 1786, before me, S. S. PERKINS.		1 10 0
NORMANTON TURVILE.				No churchwarden; no donation in the township of Normanton. (Signed) RICHARD JESSON, an inhabitant of Normanton. Sworn before me, C. WINSTANLEY.				
WITHERLEY.	Henry Walford,	1696,	by will,	To buy 4 grey coats and 4 pair of shoes for 4 poor men.	one yard land,	The Honourable C. Finch.	2 19 2½	[2 19 2½
	Nicholas Bailey,	—	by will,	To buy bread to be given away every Holy Thursday.	charged a piece of land, called The Grove.	Mrs Farmer and others.	0 5 0	
				N. B. The shoes and coats for H. Walford's charity cost yearly the sum above; but as to the annual produce of the yard land we cannot ascertain.				
				[There is another annual rent charge of five shillings for bread, which was returned before[1].]				0 5 0[1]]
				(Signed) ISAAC WHYLEY, Rector. JAMES KISS, Churchwarden.		Sworn, Sept. 28, 1786, before us, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.		3 4 2½
ATTERTON.				It was never known that any charitable donation was given to this township. (Signed) ISAAC WHYLEY, Rector of Witherley. WILLIAM SKETCHLEY, Churchwarden. Sworn, Sept. 28, 1786, before us, C. WINSTANLEY, S. S. PERKINS.				

[1] Added from the Amended Return.

BOROUGH of LEICESTER.

	Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpose given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now vested.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
ALL SAINTS.	Sir William Courteen, and Gentlemen of the Lottery, and Mr. Elkington,	1627,	not known,	To the poor on the last Sunday in every other month, beginning January, in four-penny bread, paid yearly on New Year's-day.—[This money was given for the use of the poor of the corporation £.78. which, together with other money taken out of the chamber of the town, was laid out in the purchase of lands; and £.4. 16s. is now yearly bestowed to the poor of several parishes in Leicester, in bread. The amount of the share of the parish of All Saints is 18s. 8d.[1]]	in money,	The mayor, bailiffs, burgesses of the borough.	[78 0 0]	0 18 8
	Mr. Acham,	not known,	not known,	To ditto in four-penny bread on New Year's-day.	in money,	Ditto.		0 13 6 [1 13 0]
	Mr. Robert Heyrick,	Mar. 26, 1617,	by will,	To ditto in four-penny bread on Candlemas-day.	money,	The mayor, bailiffs, burgesses.		1 0 0
	Mr. William Ives,	July 27, 1638,	by deed,	To 12 poor persons in two-penny bread every Friday in Lent.	in land,	Mayor, bailiffs, burgesses.		0 12 0
	Mr. Joseph Wright,	not known,	not known,	To poor women in 10 pair of shoes on the 21st of March.	in land,	Mr. Woodland.		1 5 0
	Countess of Devonshire,	not known,	not known,	To the poor, on Thursday before Easter.	money,	Mayor, bailiffs, burgesses.		0 7 0
	Mr. John Norris,	not known,	not known,	Ditto, on Thursday before Easter.		Ditto.		1 7 6
				Ditto on Good Friday.	in money,	Mayor, bailiffs, burgesses.		0 6 8
	Mr. W. Norris,	not known,	by deed,	To the minister, churchwarden, clerk, and sexton, 4d. each; and the rest to 40 poor people in 4d. each; paid on St. Bartholomew.	in money,	Mayors, bailiffs, burgesses.		1 5 0 [0 13 4]
	John Pulteney, Esq;	anno Dom. 1637,	by will,	To the poor at Christmas.		Mayor, bailiffs, burgesses.		1 12 6 1 3 0
	Mr. Robert Heyrick,	Mar. 26, 1617,	by will,	To poor widows on Christmas-day.—[This money is distributed yearly amongst the poor of all the parishes in Leicester, except St. Martin.	in money,	Mayor, bailiffs, burgesses.		2 0 0 [1 0 0]
	Mr. Simons,	not known,	not known,	To the poor in penny bread every other Sunday.—Mr. Simons has a monument in the chancel of this church, which informs us that he gave £.98. 18s. 10d. to charitable purposes; of which the only charitable donation to this parish is that of 6d. every other week in bread to the poor.—N. B. Of this All Saints receives only 6d.[1]]			0 0 6 [98 18 10]	0 13 0
	John Sanders,	not known,	by will,	To be given in bread yearly, on the Friday before Easter, to the poor.	in money,	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses.		0 6 8
								16 16 10

[1] Added from the Amended Return.

ALL SAINTS continued.

Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpose given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now vested.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
					Brought over,		16 16 10
Thomas Ludlam,	Nov. 4, 1742,	by will,	For apprenticing a poor boy.—[He gave by will £.200. the interest thereof to put out apprentice one boy, the son of a freeman, yearly for seven years [1].]	in money,	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses.	200 0 0	
William Ive,	1638,	deed,	For 8 poor widows; [the amount of the share for this parish being 12s. [1]]	in money,	Ditto.	4 0 0	[0 12 0]
Mr. Bennett,	not known,	not known,	For the use of the poor.—[The corporation distribute £.1. yearly to the poor of the several parishes [1].]	money,	Ditto.	10 0 0	[1 0 0]
Mr. Ward,	not known,	not known,	For ditto.		Ditto.	10 0 0	1 0 0]
Robert Heyrick,	Mar. 26, 1617,	will,	For ditto.	money,	Ditto.	1 0 0 [2 0 0]	1 0 0
John Stanley,	not known,	not known,	For 10 poor widows or maids.—[For the benefit of the poor of the whole borough [1].]	money,	Ditto.	0 10 0 [4 0 0]	0 10 0
Mrs. Catharine Brown,	1731,	will,	To poor relations of her father or mother.	house,	Ditto.		
Charles the First,	not known,	not known,	For poor house-keepers of the corporation.	land,	Ditto.	32 11 4	32 11 4
Elizabeth Offiter,	1634,	will,	For 20 poor house-keepers of the borough.—[It is yearly distributed [1].]	money,	Ditto.	100 0 0	[6 0 0]
Thomas Hayne,	1640,	will,	To the poor of Leicester.	money,	Ditto.	400 0 0	
William earl of Devonshire,	not known,	not known,	To 20 poor house-keepers (freemen) of the borough.	money,	Ditto.	100 0 0	
William Moreton.	1620,	will,	To 7 poor house-keepers (freemen) of the borough.	money,	Ditto.		2 2 0
			[N. B. The above four gifts are distributed yearly about Lammas-day by the mayor and aldermen, and are called the Wood and Coal Money [1].]				
Gabriel Newton,	Aug. 27, 1761,	bargain and sale,	To apprentice poor boys to trade.	land,	Ditto.		[47 0 0]
Gabriel Newton,	July 21, 1761,	will,	To educate 35 poor boys.	money,	Ditto.	3250 0 0	
			[N. B. Mr. Gabriel Newton gave £.3250. to the mayor, &c. in trust, to place the same out at interest, to apply the interest thereof in educating 35 boys of the Borough, without regard to any particular parish. He also gave lands, the rents of which amount to £.47. per annum, to put out poor boys to some trade or business [1].]				
William Moreton [2],	Aug. 17, 1620,	will,	For the 6 widows of St. John and Bent's hospital.	money,	Ditto.	0 18 0	0 18 0
Mrs. Hobby,	May 15, 1629,	deed,	For ditto.	ditto,	Ditto.	0 0 6	0 0 6
Elizabeth Ward,	June 18, 1628,	deed,	For three of the widows of the above hospital.	ditto,	Ditto.	2 0 0	[2 0 0]
John Norris,	not known,	not known,	For the widows of the above hospital.	ditto,	Ditto.		0 6 8 [0 6 8]
Mr. T. Hesilridge,	not known,	not known,	For the widows of the above hospital.	ditto,	Ditto.		0 7 6 [0 14 2]
							113 5 8

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[1] Added from the Amended Return.

[2] N. B. This is an account of lands and monies now vested in the mayor, &c. for the benefit of the poor of the hospitals of St. John and Bent respectively, which are situated in the parish of All Saints, in the borough of Leicester.

All Saints continued.

Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
					Brought over,		113 5 8
Thomas Blunt,	Jan. 13, 1623,	will,	For the widows of the above hoſpital.	money,	Mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes.		0 6 6
Edward Palmer,	not known,	will,	Ditto.	land,	Ditto. [N. B. Theſe donations		3 0 0
Thomas Ayre,	ditto,	not known,	Ditto.	money,	Ditto. were given for the benefit of		1 0 0
John Ludlam,	about 1725,	will,	Ditto.	ditto,	Ditto. the poor of St. John and Mr.		2 10 0
John Roberts,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.	ditto,	Ditto. Bent's hoſpital, which are		0 10 0
George Bent,	1735,	will,	Ditto.	ditto,	Ditto. ſituated in the pariſh of All		1 13 4
Robert Hall,	Dec. 15, 1729,	will,	Ditto.	ditto,	Ditto. Saints in this borough [1].]		0 10 0
William Sutton,	May 7, 1756,	will,	Ditto.	ditto,	Ditto.		2 16 0
Thomas Ludlam,	about 1742,	will,	For the benefit of the above widows.	money,	Ditto.	4 0 0	[4 0 0]
Thomas Topp,	not known,	will,	Ditto.	ditto,	Ditto.		0 10 0
John Holmes,	Feb. 14, 1766,	deed,	Ditto.	ditto,	Ditto.	[162 10 0[2]]	6 10 0
Elizabeth Twickden,	not known,	deed,	Ditto.	ditto,	Ditto.		2 0 0
Mr. Beckett,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.	ditto,	Ditto.		0 12 4
John Bent,	1703,	will,	For the maintenance of four poor freemen's widows [in the houſes which are now called Bent's hoſpital [1].]	land,	Ditto.	41 2 0	[41 2 0]
W. Franke, Eſq;	Mar. 25, 1680,	will,	For the benefit of the ſix poor widows of St. John's hoſpital.	land,	Maſter, aſſiſtants, chaplain, and poor of the hoſpital of the Holy Trinity in the Newark of Leiceſter.		0 6 0
William Norris,	1615,	will,	For the benefit of the ſecond maſter in the free ſchool.	houſe and land,	Mr. Forreſter.		3 6 8
							183 18 6

(Signed) Joseph Gregory, Vicar of All Saints.
Thomas Beaumont, } Churchwardens.
William Dickins, }

Borough of Leiceſter, to wit. } Theſe are to certify, that on the 28th day of September, 1786, the within-named Joſeph Gregory, clerk, Thomas Beaumont and William Dickins, took the oath above ſpecified before us, four of His Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the ſaid borough.

Robert Peach, Mayor.
Joseph Chambers.
William Burleton, Recorder.
James Bishop.

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[1] Added from the Amended Return.

[2] N. B. This money was given to be put out to intereſt, the produce of which, £.6. 10s. is divided amongſt the poor widows of St. John's and Bent's hoſpital.

Saint Leonard's.

Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Elizabeth, counteſs dowager of Devon,	not known,	not known,	£.50. the intereſt whereof, to be given to the poor of the corporation and of the pariſh of Saint Leonard yearly, is now diſpoſed of amongſt the poor of the ſeveral pariſhes in Leiceſter.	given in money, but laid out in the purchaſe of land.	Corporation of Leiceſter.		1 0 0
John Norris,	not known,	not known,	To be diſtributed to the poor of the corporation; is now diſpoſed of on Good Friday to the poor of the ſeveral pariſhes in Leiceſter.	in money.——[A rent charge of £.10. per annum out of lands at Willoughby Waterleſs, payable to the town at large [1].]	The ſame.		0 10 0
Robert Heyrick,	Mar. 26, 1617,	by will,	To be diſtributed on the 14th of February in two-penny bread to the poor of the ſeveral pariſhes in Leiceſter. [This £.14. per annum is diſtributed as follows: To Trinity hoſpital, Leiceſter, £.5 12 0 Wigſton's ditto, 0 8 0 To the town of Leiceſter at large, 4 0 0 To 8 gowns for 8 widows, 4 0 0 [1].]	in money,	The ſame.—[£.1. to the town of Leiceſter at large, at diſcretion of the mayor, in conſideration of a ſum of money received per corporation, but cannot make out how much [1].]		0 6 8 [14 0 0]
William Ive,	27 July, 14 Charles I.	by deed,	Gave £.4. to buy 8 black cloth gowns, to be given the firſt week in clear Lent to 8 poor widows dwelling in the ſaid borough.		The ſame. Uncertain as to the number belonging to this pariſh, the ſame being given out at the diſcretion of the mayor.		
Bennett and Ward,	unknown,	unknown,	Gave £.10. each to the uſe of the poor.—It was ordered by a court of aldermen, that the corporation ſhould diſtribute £.1. yearly to the poor of the ſeveral pariſhes in Leiceſter in lieu of the ſaid £.20.	in money,	The ſame. Uncertain as to the quantity to this pariſh, this charity being diſpoſed of diſcretionally.		
John Stanley,	unknown,	unknown,	Gave 10s. yearly to be paid at Michaelmas to 10 poor widows or maids.	ditto,	The ſame. The like.	[80 0 0]	
Mr. Robert Heyrick,	Mar. 26, 1617,	by will,	Gave 20s. to be diſtributed to the ſeveral pariſhes in Leiceſter, except St. Martin's.	ditto,	The ſame. Uncertain as to this pariſh. Know not how much money; but £.1. is charged upon lands veſted in the corporation of Leiceſter.		
Mrs. Catharine Brown,	1731,	by will,	The rent of a houſe to the mayor for the time being, in truſt, to diſtribute it to the poor relations of her father or mother, if they demanded it; if not, to ſuch other poor women of good character as ſhall ſtand in need of it.	a houſe,	In the mayor of Leiceſter for the time being.		[8 0 0]
							23 16 8

[1] Added from the Amended Return.

SAINT LEONARD'S continued.

Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
					Brought over,		23 16 8
King Charles the First,	1629,	Royal grant,	Gave 40 acres of ground in Leiceſter Foreſt. When this gift produced £.16. only, it was to be diſtributed to 60 poor houſe-keepers of the corporation; it now produces £.32. 11s. 4d.	land,	Corporation of Leiceſter.		
Elizabeth Offiter,	1634,	by will,	Gave £.100. in truſt, that the corporation ſhould diſtribute £.6. yearly to 20 poor houſe-keepers of the borough.	in money,	The ſame.		
William earl of Devon,	unknown,	unknown,	Gave £.100; £.6. to be diſtributed to 20 poor houſe-keepers of the borough, being freemen.	in money,	The ſame.		
Thomas Hayne,	1640,	by will,	Gave to the corporation £.400; part of which was to be given to the poor of Leiceſter.	in money,	The ſame.		[24 0 0]
William Moreton.	1620,	by will,	Gave £.2. 2s. yearly, to be given to ſeven poor houſe-keepers, being freemen of the borough.	a rent charge iſſuing out of lands,	The ſame.		
			Theſe five gifts are diſtributed yearly about Lammaſday by the mayor and aldermen of Leiceſter, and are called Wood and Coal Money.				
Thomas Ludlam,	1742,	by will then dated,	Gave £.200; the intereſt thereof to put out apprentice one boy, the ſon of a freeman, yearly for ſeven years; and for the ſucceeding ſeven years to be paid them as they came out of their apprenticeſhip; and ſo for ever.	in money,	The corporation of Leiceſter.		[8 0 0]
Gabriel Newton,	Aug. 27, 1761,	by bargain and ſale enrolled in Chancery,	To place out apprentice to ſome trade or buſineſs ſuch poor boys of indigent parents, of the Eſtabliſhed Church of England, inhabitants of ſome one pariſh in the town of Leiceſter, without regard to any particular pariſh, as ſhould by the mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes, of the borough of Leiceſter aforeſaid, in common hall aſſembled, be deemed proper objects of ſuch charity.	in land,	The corporation of Leiceſter. The remainder of the rents of ſuch lands, after deducting £.26. per annum for other uſes. The number of boys out of this pariſh uncertain. [See anſwer to the ſame in the return for St. Margaret's pariſh, Leiceſter [1].]		
Gabriel Newton,	July 21, 1761,	by will then dated,	For the cloathing, ſchooling, and educating of 35 boys, or as many more as the truſtees ſhall think proper, of indigent parents of the Eſtabliſhed Church of England, in Leiceſter, without any regard to any particular pariſh, as ſhould by the mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes, in common hall aſſembled, be deemed proper objects of ſuch charity.	in money,	The corporation of Leiceſter. The number of boys out of this pariſh uncertain, they being choſen diſcretionally. [£.4,700. ſtock in the 3 per cents conſol. annuities [1].]	[141 0 0]	
							196 16 8

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[1] Added from the Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £.	s.	d.
SAINT LEONARD'S continued.						Brought over,		196	16	8
	Mr. Robert Offiter,	unknown,	unknown,	For the uſe of the poor of the pariſh of St. Leonard, at St. Thomas, in bread.	rent charge out of two houſes in Leiceſter,	The officers of St. Leonard's pariſh.		1	0	0
	Mr. William Springthorpe,	1687,	unknown,	For the uſe of the poor of the ſaid pariſh in ſhoes at Eaſter.	rent charge out of a houſe in Leiceſter,	The ſame.		0	6	8
				(Signed) ROBERT BURNABY, Miniſter of Saint Leonard's. The church having for many years been down, there are no churchwardens. Borough of Leiceſter, to wit. } Theſe are to certify, that on the 28th day of September, 1786, the within-named Robert Burnaby, clerk, took the oath above ſpecified before us, four of His Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the ſaid borough; and that there are no churchwardens of St. Leonard's, the church thereof having been for many years down. ROBERT PEACH, Mayor. WILLIAM BURLETON, Recorder. JOSEPH CHAMBERS. JAMES BISHOP.				198	3	4
SAINT MARGARET'S.	Anthony Acham,	not known,	not known,	To be beſtowed in wheaten bread amongſt the poor people of Leiceſter.	in money,	Corporation of Leiceſter.—[A rent charge of £.9. per annum, iſſuing out of land at Great Aſterby, in Lincolnſhire, diſtributed to the town of Leiceſter at large[1]].		2	2	0
	John Baſs, Eſquire,	1764,	by will,	For the uſe of the poor at Chriſtmas in each year, to be laid out in pit-coal.	rent charge of the coal-machine in Leiceſter,	The officers of St. Margaret's pariſh.		5	0	0
	Bennett Ward,	between 1640 and 1648,	not known,	For the uſe of the poor of the ſeveral pariſhes in Leiceſter, one pound per annum, in lieu of £.20. given by the ſaid Bennett and Ward.	in money from a rent charge,	Corporation of Leiceſter. Uncertain to this pariſh, it being diſtributed at the diſcretion of the mayor and aldermen of Leiceſter.				
	Mr. Berridge,	not known,	not known,	For the uſe of the poor of St. Margaret's pariſh.	payable out of lands in Leiceſter,	Veſted in the truſtees for the late Mr. Yates's children.—[William Bellamy and John Biggs[1].]		1	0	0
	Thomas Blunt,	Jan. 13, 1663,	by will,	A donation of £.10; out of which 2s. were to be paid to the poor people of the Spittle-houſe yearly for ever.	in money iſſuing out of land in St. Margaret's pariſh,	Corporation of Leiceſter.		0	2	0
								8	4	0

[1] Added from the Amended Return.

SAINT MARGARET's continued.

Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpose given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now vested.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
					Brought over,		8 4 8
Thomas Blunt,	Jan. 13, 1663,	by will,	Two pair of shoes, to be given to two poor men of *The Bishop's Fee* on the feast of St. Thomas the Apostle, or within two days of it, in every third year; the poor men to be named and chosen by the occupier or possessor for the time being, of the inn called *The Cranes*. These shoes cost 3*s*. 3*d*. per pair; therefore the amount of the donation every third year is 6*s*. 6*d*.; the yearly amount would be 2*s*. 2*d*.	in money,	The corporation of Leicester.—[The money appropriated for this purpose is 6*s*. 6*d*. every third year, and is part of a rent charge of £.16. per annum, issuing out of lands in Leicester. See former answer respecting the shoes[2].]		2 2 0
Mr. Hugh Botham,	not known,	not known,	To be given to the poor of St. Martin, St. Margaret, and St. Mary's parishes, in Leicester.	in money,	Ditto.		0 13 4
Mrs. Katharine Brown,	1731,	by will,	To be distributed to the poor relations of the father or mother, if they should demand it; if not, to such other poor women of good character as should stand in need of it.	rent of a house,	The mayor of Leicester for the time being.—[A rent charge of £.2. per ann. out of a house in Leicester, under a lease, in tenancy of Mr. Pares[2].]		8 0 0
Charles the First[1],	1629,	Royal grant,	This gift consists of 40 acres of ground in Leicester Forest, which at first produced £.16. a year only; and then it was to be distributed to 60 poor house-keepers of the corporation. It now produces £.32. 11*s*. 4*d*. [Distributed as follows: To Thrussington schoolmaster, £.6. To two schoolmasters at Lincoln College, £.6. To Bibles every year to Leicester, £.1. To a sermon in August, £.1. To the poor of Leicester in general, £.10. £.24.[2]]	land,	Corporation of Leicester.	. . .	. . .
Elizabeth Offiter[1],	1634,	by will,	To distribute £.6. yearly to 20 poor house-keepers of the borough of Leicester, in consideration of receiving £.100.	money,	The same.	[100 0 0]	
Thomas Hayne[1],	1640,	by will,	Gave to the corporation of Leicester £.400. part whereof was to be given to the poor of Leicester.	money,	The same. [The money given was £.400. which was laid out in lands at Allexton in this county, which produces £.24. per annum[2].]		
William, earl of Devon[1],	1616,	—	Gave £.100. to be distributed to 20 poor house-keepers of the borough, being freemen.	money,	The same.		[6 0 0]
William Moreton[1],	1620,	by will,	Gave two guineas yearly, to be given to seven poor house-keepers, being freemen of the borough of Leicester.	a rent charge, payable out of lands near Leicester, called *The Tippells*,	The same.		[2 2 0]
							27 1 4

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[1] These five gifts are distributed yearly about Lammas, by the mayor and aldermen of Leicester, for the poor of the borough at large, and are called Wood and Coal Money.

[2] Added from the Amended Return.

	Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
SAINT MARGARET's continued.						Brought over,		27 1 4
	The Gentlemen of the Lottery, and ſir Will. Courteen, and Mr. Elkington,	1627,	not known,	To the uſe of the poor of the corporation £.78; laid out, with other moneys, in purchaſing lands; and £.4. 16*s*. is now diſpoſed of amongſt the poor of the ſeveral pariſhes in Leiceſter yearly.	given in money, but laid out in the purchaſe of land,	Corporation of Leiceſter.		1 1 4
	Elizabeth, counteſs dowager of Devonſhire,	1623,	not known,	£.50. to be given to the poor of the corporation, and of the pariſh of St. Leonard, is now diſpoſed of amongſt the poor of the ſeveral pariſhes in Leiceſter.	given in money, but laid out in the purchaſe of land,	The ſame.		0 9 0
	Mr. Robert Heyrick,	1617,	by will,	Gave twenty ſhillings to be diſtributed amongſt the poor of all the pariſhes in Leiceſter, except St. Martin's, every year.	charged upon lands,	Veſted in the corporation of Leiceſter. Uncertain as to this pariſh, it being diſpoſed of diſcretionally by the mayor.		
	The ſame.	1617,	by will,	To be diſtributed on the 14th of February in two-penny bread to the poor of the ſeveral pariſhes in Leiceſter.	in money,	Corporation of Leiceſter.		1 0 0
	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	. . .
				*** N. B. The above return is not complete, the laſt part of the original return being torn out.				29 11 8
				Borough of Leiceſter, to wit, } Theſe are to certify, that on the 28th day of September, 1786, the within-named Robert Burnaby, clerk, and Samuel Clarke, took the oath above ſpecified before us, four of His Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the ſaid borough. ROBERT PEACH, Mayor. WILLIAM BURLETON, Recorder. JOSEPH CHAMBERS. JAMES BISHOP.				
SAINT MARTIN's.	Gentlemen of the Lottery, and ſir William Courteen, and Mr. Elkington,	anno Dom. 1627,	not known,	To the poor at New-Year's Day and Whit-Sunday.	money,	Mayor, bailiffs, burgeſſes.		1 1 4
	Mr. Robert Heyrick,	Mar. 26, 1617,	by will,	To ditto in bread at Candlemas-Day.	money,	The mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes of Leiceſter.		1 0 0
	Mr Anthony Acham,	not known,	not known,	To ditto in bread every other month, beginning at January.	money,	The mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes.		2 2 0
	Mr. Ives,	ann. Dom. 1638,	by deed,	To ditto in bread every Friday in Lent.	land,	The mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes.		1 0 0
								5 3 4

SAINT MARTIN's continued.

Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £.	s.	d.	Annual Produce. £.	s.	d.
					Brought over,				5	3	4
Counteſs of Devonſhire,	not known,	not known,	To the poor in money on Lady-Day.	money,	The mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes.				0	9	0
Mr. Norris,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.	money,	Ditto.				1	14	4
Mrs. Hobby,	May 15, 1629,	by deed,	Ditto of the New Hoſpital.	money,	Ditto.	0	2	0	1	0	0
Mrs. Offiter,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.		Mr. Burgeſs.				0	18	0
Mr. Garland,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.		Mr. Garland.				0	3	4
Mrs. Ward,	unknown,	unknown,	Ditto.	land,	Mr. Holmes.				1	5	0
John Poultney, Eſq;	ann. Dom. 1637,	by will,	To the poor at Chriſtmas.	money,	The mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes.				2	4	0
Mr. Botham,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.	money,	Ditto.				0	13	4
Mr. Elkington,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.	money,	Ditto.				2	0	0
Mr. Heyrick,	Mar. 26, 1617,	by will,	To 20 poor widows.	money,	The mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes of Leiceſter.				1	0	0
Mr. Topp,	1717,	by will,	To apprentice a boy to learn a trade.	in land,	The vicar of St. Martin's.				8	0	0
Mr. Bent,	not known,	not known,	To 12 poor women who attend divine ſervice on Sundays, one penny loaf each.		Mr. Chamberlain.				2	12	0
Mr. Garland,	not known,	not known,	To the poor in bread on St. Luke's-Day.	money,	The mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes.				0	5	0
Mr. Hugh Lewis,	anno Dom. 1651,	by will,	Three little houſes for three poor widows.	houſes,	The pariſh officers of St. Martin's.						
Frances Powers,	anno Dom. 1749,	by will,	To teach ten poor children.	a houſe,	Thomas Brown.						
Mr. Gabriel Newton,	Aug. 21, 1761,	by bargain and ſale,	To place out poor boys apprentice to ſome trade.	in land,	The mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes.				47	0	0
Mr. Gabriel Newton,	July 21, 1761,	by will,	To cloath, ſchool, and educate 35 poor boys.	perſonal eſtate,	Ditto.	3250	0	0			
John Whatton,	not known,	by will,	For the maintenance of one poor widow in Wigſton's Hoſpital.	in money,	Ditto.	6	10	0	7	0	0
William Ive,	July 27, 1638,	by deed,	To the poor of the New Hoſpital.	in money,	Ditto.	0	8	0	14	0	0
Thomas Ludlam,	Nov. 4, 1742,	by will,	To put out an apprentice.	in money,	Ditto.	200	0	0			
William Ive,	July 27, 1638,	by deed,	To 8 poor widows.	in money,	Ditto.	4	0	0			
Mr. Bennett,	not known,	not known,	For the uſe of the poor.	in money,	Ditto.	10	0	0			
Mr. Ward,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.	in money,	Ditto.	10	0	0			
John Stanley,	not known,	not known,	To 10 poor widows or maids.	in money,	Ditto.				0	10	0
Mrs. Brown,	anno Dom. 1731,	by will,	For the poor relations of her father or mother, or other poor women.	houſe rent,	Ditto.						
King Charles the Firſt,	1625,	not known,	For poor houſe-keepers of the corporation.	land,	Ditto.				32	11	4
Elizabeth Offiter,	1634,	by will,	For 20 poor houſe-keepers.	money,	Ditto.	100	0	0	6	0	0
Thomas Hayne,	1640,	by will,	To the poor.	money,	Ditto.	400	0	0			
William earl of Devonſhire,	not known,	not known,	To 20 poor houſe-keepers.	money,	Ditto.	100	0	0			
									134	8	8

	Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpose given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now vested.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
Saint Martin's continued.						Brought over,		134 8 8
	William Moreton.	1620,	by will,	To 7 poor house-keepers.	money,	The mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses.	2 2 0	2 2 0
	Wigston's Hospital,			For an account of the donations to this Hospital, we refer to the Dutchy Court of Lancaster. (Signed) Joseph Gregory, Vicar. Thomas Lockwood, Edward Webb, Churchwardens. Borough of Leicester, to wit. These are to certify, that on the 28th day of September, 1786, the within-named Joseph Gregory, clerk, Thomas Lockwood, and Edward Webb, took the oath above specified before us, four of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the said borough. Robert Peach, Mayor. William Burleton, Recorder. Joseph Chambers. James Bishop.				
								136 10 8
Saint Mary's.	1. Mr. William Ive,	14 of Charles I.	by deed,	To be given in two-penny bread weekly in Lent.	in land,	The corporation of Leicester.		1 0 0
	2. John Poultney,	1637,	by will,	To be distributed among the poor at the discretion of the mayor and justices.—[There was no sum originally given, but a fixed annuity, which is paid to the corporation out of the manor of Cotes Deveil [1].]	in money,	The corporation.		2 4 0
	3. The Gentlemen of the Lottery, and sir William Courteen, and Mr. Elkington,	1627,	not known,	For the use of the poor of the corporation, given in bread.	given in money, but laid out in the purchase of land,	The corporation.	78 0 0	4 16 0
	4. Elizabeth, countess dowager of Devonshire,	not known,	not known,	To the poor of the corporation.	given in money, but laid out in land,	The corporation.		0 9 0
	5. John Norris,	not known,	not known,	The poor of the corporation.—[We cannot learn what sum was given; but the charity is now in land, and produces annually £.12; distributed, by the corporation, among the different parishes of this town [1].]	in money,	The corporation.		1 14 4
	6. Anthony Acham,	not known,	not known,	The poor of Leicester in wheaten-bread.—[This is an annuity paid out of the manor of Asfordby, in Lincolnshire [1].]	in money,	The corporation.		2 2 0
								12 5 4

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[1] Added from the Amended Return.

Saint Mary's continued.

Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
					Brought over,		12 5 4
7. Hugh Botham,	not known,	not known,	The poor of this pariſh.—[This is a rent charge upon that part of Mr. Pares's houſe, which is in Loſeby-Lane [1].]	in money,	The corporation.		0 13 4
8. Robert Heyrick,	1617,	by will,	To be given to the poor in two-penny bread.—[This alſo is a rent charge upon a houſe in the Market-Place [1].]	in money,	The corporation.		1 0 0
9. James Andrews, in diſcharge of a truſt repoſed in him by Margaret Hobby,	1629,	by deed,	To be given to poor widows in two-penny bread. [This alſo is ſaid to be a rent charge [1].]	in money,	The corporation.		0 2 0
10. Robert Heyrick,	1617,	by will,	Gave a certain ſum to be diſtributed annually among the poor of this town; and to the poor of this pariſh are paid five ſhillings.	in money,	The corporation.		0 5 0
11. Mr. Watts,	not known,	not known,	Diſtributed among the poor by the pariſh officers.	paid out of a houſe in the Market-Place,	Mr. Joſeph Simpſon.		0 10 0
12. Mr. Peter Palmer,	not known,	not known,	For the poor.	paid out of a houſe in St. Martin's,			0 1 0
13. Mrs. Lucy Fownes,	1716,	by will,	Gave £.20. on condition that the overſeers of the poor diſtribute yearly 20*s.* among the poor.—[According to Mrs. Fownes's will, 20*s.* are yearly diſtributed among the poor by the overſeers [1].]	in money,		20 0 0	1 0 0
14. Mr. Yates, (for the gift of Mr. Joſeph Wright),	not known,	not known,	Diſtributed by the overſeers of the poor.	Mr. Biggs and Mr. Bellamy, truſtees,	[Mr. Biggs and Mr. Bellamy, who are tradeſmen in this town [2].]		0 13 4
15. Mr. John Lacy, of this pariſh, now living,	1765,	by deed,	The annual rent to be given to five poor widows of this pariſh; but it does not appear that this has been applied. The rent is ſtill received by John Lacey.	a meſſuage and yard,	Mr. alderman Fiſher, Mr. alderman Sutton, Mr. S. Bankart, Mr. W. Hudſon, and Mr. G. Webb, ſurviving truſtees.	about	2 2 0
16. Mr. James Ellis, of this town,	—	—	Gave part of an annuity of £.8. to the poor of this pariſh, viz.	—	We find theſe five recorded upon a tablet, hung up in our pariſh church, but can give no further account of them.		0 16 8
17. Mr. John Norris,	—	—	Gave a part of £.10. to the poor of this pariſh, to be paid by the aldermen who have wards in the pariſh.	—			
18. Widow Hobby,	—	—	For the poor of this pariſh.	—			0 1 0
19. Mr. John Nurce,	—	—	—	—			0 13 4
20. Mrs. Lacey,	—	—	—	—			0 12 0
							20 15 0

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[1] Added from the Amended Return.

[2] Added from the Amended Return.

SAINT MARY's continued.

Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
					Brought over,		20 15 0
21.	—	—	There is a general infirmary in this pariſh for the ſick poor, which has had various legacies and donations, and is under the direction of the preſent annual ſubſcribers. This foundation, beſides the annual ſubſcriptions, has, in government and other ſecurities, an annual income of £.108. 9*s.* 7*d.*				
22.	—	—	There is alſo a charity-ſchool in this pariſh, erected in the year 1785, and veſted by deed in 16 truſtees. This has no fund, but depends entirely upon voluntary ſubſcriptions.				
23. William Ruding, Eſq;	1748,	by will,	Appointed £.50. yearly to be laid out in buying coals at the beſt price, to be ſold again in winter to the poor of this pariſh at the ſame price.	in money,	Rogers Ruding, Eſq;—[This money is not put out to intereſt; but is employed in buying coals, to reduce the price of them to the poor[2].]	50 0 0	
			The following charities were left for the poor in the different pariſhes in this borough. In theſe, therefore, this pariſh is intereſted only in common with the other pariſhes in Leiceſter:				
24. Thomas Ludlam,	1742,	by will,	The intereſt of £.200. to put out to apprentice the ſon of a freeman yearly, for ſeven years; and for the ſucceeding ſeven years to be paid them as they come out; and ſo for ever.	in money,	The corporation.	200 0 0	[We do not know the annual produce of theſe donations.]
25. William Ive,	14 Charles I.	by deed,	To buy eight black cloth gowns for eight poor widows.	in money,	The corporation.		4 0 0
26. Mr. Bennett and Mr. John Ward gave each £.10.	not known,	not known,	For the poor in lieu of this £.20. the corporation diſtribute one pound yearly.	in money,	The corporation.	20 0 0	1 0 0
John Stanley,	not known,	not known,	For ten poor widows or maids yearly.—[The only account we can obtain is, that he left ten ſhillings yearly for ever[1].]	in money,	The corporation.		0 10 0
Mrs. Catharine Brown,	1731,	by will,	For her poor relations, or for other poor women.	a houſe,	The mayor.		[8 0 0]
							34 5 0

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[1] Added from the Amended Return.

[2] Added from the Amended Return.

SAINT MARY's continued.

Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
					Brought over,		34 5 0
29. King Charles the Firſt [1],	—	—	To be diſtributed to 60 poor houſe-keepers, when it produced only £.16. It now produces £.32. 11s. 4d.	40 acres of land in Leiceſter Foreſt,	The corporation.		32 11 4
30. Elizabeth Offiter [1],	1634,	by will,	For 20 poor houſe-keepers.	in money,	The corporation.	100 0 0	6 0 0
31. Thomas Hayne [1],	1640,	by will,	A part of £.400. to be given to the poor of Leiceſter. [Land has been purchaſed, and produces £.24. per annum; £.10. of which is given to the poor of this town [2].]	in money,	The corporation.	400 0 0	
32. William, earl of Devonſhire [1],	not known,	not known,	For 20 poor houſe-keepers, being freemen.	in money,	The corporation.	100 0 0	6 0 0
33. William Moreton [1],	1620,	by will,	For 7 poor houſe-keepers, being freemen. [This donation is a rent-charge upon a cloſe in this pariſh [2].]	—	The corporation.		2 2 0
34. Mr. Gabriel Newton,	1761,	by bargain and ſale,	After paying to the corporation of Northampton the yearly ſum of £.26. upon certain truſts, to employ the reſt of the annual rents in putting out poor boys apprentices.	divers lands, &c. in Cadeby in this county,	The corporation.		47 0 0
35. Mr. Gabriel Newton,	1761,	by will,	To apply the annual intereſt in the cloathing, ſchooling, and educating 35 poor boys or more. Mr. Newton's real eſtates are now depending in Chancery; the perſonal amounting to £.2764. 10s. 3d.; purchaſed £.4700. in the 3 per cents. which is expended in the ſupport of a charity-ſchool [2].]	in money,	The corporation.	3250 0 0	
			The ſaid teſtator alſo gave the reſidue of his perſonal eſtate to the corporation upon the like truſts.		[We beg leave to obſerve, that, reſpecting many of theſe donations, our anſwers muſt be defective. The only accounts of them we can obtain are from very imperfect records hung up in our pariſh church, and from the corporation, who are truſtees to many of theſe charities. But, not having acceſs to the books of the corporation, we can give anſwers no farther than we are inſtructed [3].]		127 18 4

(Signed) THOMAS ROBINSON, Vicar of St. Mary's, Leiceſter.
JACOB SAPCOTE, } Churchwardens,
JOSEPH NEALE, }

Borough of Leiceſter, to wit. } Theſe are to certify, that on the 28th day of September, 1786, the within-named Thomas Robinſon, clerk, Jacob Sapcote, and Joſeph Neale, took the oath above ſpecified before us, four of His Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the ſaid borough.

ROBERT PEACH, Mayor.
WILLIAM BURLETON, Recorder.
JOSEPH CHAMBERS.
JAMES BISHOP.

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[1] Theſe five gifts are diſtributed yearly about Lammas, and are called Wood and Coal Money.

[2] Added from the Amended Return.

[3] Amended Return.

NEWARK.

Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpose given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now vested.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
King James the First,	—	by his charter of incorporation,	For the use and residence of the poor to live therein.	the hospital of the Holy Trinity, with the out-houses, burial-ground, and other grounds thereto belonging,	In the master, assistants, chaplain, and poor, of the hospital of the Holy Trinity, in the Newark of Leicester aforesaid.		
John Heyrick,	not known,	not known,	For the use of the poor of the said hospital.	two messuages,	Ditto.		3 0 0
Francis Noble,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.	a cottage divided into three tenements,	Ditto.		5 0 0
James Ellis,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.	house and land in All Saints parish, Leicester,	Ditto.		15 0 0
The said James Ellis,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.	houses and land in St. Mary's parish, Leicester,	Ditto.		11 0 0
William Franke,	Mar. 25, 1680,	by will,	Ditto.	three messuages in St. Mary's parish aforesaid,	Ditto.		8 16 0
Thomas Cook,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.	several houses in St. Nicholas's parish, Leicester,	Ditto.		9 5 0
William Moreton.	not known,	not known,	Ditto.	land,	Ditto.		5 12 6
Joseph Wright,	not known,	by will,	Ditto.	land,	Ditto.		3 10 0
William Moreton,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.	land,	Ditto.		2 1 8
Mary Heyrick,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.	house and land in St. Margaret's parish,	Ditto.		5 0 0
Jane Palmer,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.	house and land in Abbey Gate, Leicester,	Ditto.		9 10 0
—— Beckett,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.	gave money, with which land at Houghton was bought,	Ditto.		2 0 0
Christopher Tamworth,	April 28, 1624,	by will,	Ditto.	gave £.20. which was laid out in land at Whetston,	Ditto.		14 0 0
John Hinman,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.	land in Leicester,	Ditto.		5 12 0
Robert Brookesby,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.	house and land in Wartnaby,	Ditto.		2 2 0
James Ellis,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.	land in All Saints parish, Leicester.	Ditto.		5 0 0
Not known,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.	houses in St. Martin's parish, Leicester,	Ditto.		13 4 0
Supposed to have been belonging to the site of the hospital.	—	by the charter of incorporation above-mentioned.	Ditto.	land in the Newark of Leicester,	Ditto.		
							119 13 2

NEWARK continued.

Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpose given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now vested.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
					Brought over,		119 13 2
William Ive,	July 27, 14 Cha. I.	by deed,	For the use of the poor of the said hospital.	in land,	In the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Leicester, for the benefit of the poor of the said hospital.		6 12 0
John Norris,	not known,	not known,	For the use of the poor of the said hospital. [An annuity of £.10. per ann. charged on lands in Willoughby, in the county of Leicester, was given to be distributed to various charities; and £.1. 13s. 4d. thereof was directed to be paid to Trinity hospital yearly [1].]	in money,	Ditto.		1 13 4
William Stanley,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.	in money,	Ditto.		1 0 0
Julius Billers,	Jan. 10, 1634,	by will,	Ditto.	in money,	Ditto.	[100 0 0]	5 12 0
William Billers,	April 10, 1657,	by will,	For the use of two poor women who reside in Trinity Hospital, but not upon the foundation. [This is a rent charge issuing out of land in the parish of St. Margaret, in Leicester [1].]	in money,	Ditto, for the use of such two poor women.		6 4 0
The same,	April 10, 1657,	by will,	For the use of the poor of Trinity Hospital above-mentioned. [There is but one benefactor, of the name of Billers. All the information which can be obtained respecting his donation is inserted above [1].]	in money,	Ditto, for the use of the poor of Trinity Hospital.		5 16 0
Elizabeth Ward,	June 18, 1628,	by deed,	For the use of the above-mentioned two women. [This is a rent charge payable out of a close, called the Duck Holmes, in Leicester [1].]	in money,	Ditto, for the use of such women.		0 10 0
			For the use of the poor of the hospital.	in money,	Ditto, for the use of the said hospital.		0 10 0
James Andrews, in discharge of a trust reposed in him by Margaret Hobby,	May 15, 1629,	by deed,	For the use of the poor of the hospital. [This is a rent charge payable out of land in South-Gate, in Leicester [1].]	in money,	Ditto.		0 2 6
Thomas Blunt,	Jan. 13, 1663,	by will,	For the use of the poor of the hospital. This is an annuity charged on lands in Leicester [1].]	in money,	Ditto.		6 10 0 4 13 6
Mr. Hitch,	not known,	not known,	For the use of the poor of the hospital.	in money,	Ditto.		0 3 0
William Wightman,	Aug. 10, 1724,	not known,	Ditto.	in money,	Ditto.		0 5 0
John Roberts,	not known,	not known,	For the use of the poor of the hospital. This donation was given in trust, that one moiety of the legal interest thereof should be annually paid to the poor of Trinity Hospital; and the other moiety to the poor widows of St. John's Hospital above Stairs, which is in the parish of All Saints, in Leicester [1].]	in money,	Ditto, for the use of the said hospital. [Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, of the borough of Leicester [2].]	[20 0 0]	0 10 0 [1 0 0]
							160 14 6

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[1] Added from the Amended Return.

[2] Added from the Amended Return.

Newark continued.

Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpose given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now vested.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
					Brought over,		160 14 6
George Bent,	1735,	by will,	For the use of the poor of the hospital.	land and money,	For the use of the said hospital. [Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, of the borough of Leicester [2].]		10 0 0 0 5 0
William Sutton,	May 7, 1736,	by will,	Ditto.	money,	Ditto. [The same trustees [2].]	[20 0 0]	0 16 0
The said William Sutton, James Wigley, nephew of Andrew Noel, Esq;	May 7, 1736,	by will,	Ditto. [James Wigley gave £.100. to be laid out in the purchase of land for the benefit of the poor of Trinity Hospital; which sum, together with £.240. given for the same purpose, by the above-named William Sutton, (which is exclusive of the £.20. above-mentioned), was invested in the purchase of lands in Enderby, in the county of Leicester, which are now let on lease at £.25. per annum [1].]	land,	Ditto. [The same trustees [2].]	[100 0 0]	25 0 0
Thomas Topp,	not known,	by will,	For the use of the poor of the hospital.	money,	Ditto.	[20 0 0]	1 0 0
Gerrard Andrews, clerk,	July 1, 1763,	by will,	Ditto.	money,	Ditto.	[5 0 0	0 5 0
John Holmes,	Feb. 14, 1766,	by deed,	Ditto.	money,	Ditto. Amount if in money	1125 0 0]	45 0 0
Mr. Thomas Hesilrige,	not known,	not known,	Ditto.	money,	Ditto.		0 12 0
Joseph Cradock, Esq;	not known,	by will,	Ditto.	money,	Ditto.	100 0 0	4 0 0
Lady Moyer,	not known,	by will,	Ditto.	paid by the earl of Harcourt to the mayor of Leicester; but no fund established for its payment.			20 0 0
							267 12 6

(Signed) Elizabeth Sutton, overseer of the poor of the liberty of Newark.

Borough of Leicester, to wit, } These are to certify, that Elizabeth Sutton, whose name is subscribed to the within-return, and who is the sole overseer of the poor of the liberty of The Newark, within the borough aforesaid, did, on the 29th day of September, 1786, take the above-written oath before us, five of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the said borough.

Hamlet Clark, Mayor.
William Burleton, Recorder.
Joseph Chambers.
Robert Peach.
James Bishop.

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[1] Added from the Amended Return.

[2] Added from the Amended Return.

SAINT NICHOLAS.

Name of the Perſon who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpoſe given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now veſted.	Amount, if in Money. £. s. d.	Annual Produce. £. s. d.
William Ive,	July 27, 14 Cha. I.	by deed,	For two-penny bread weekly.	in land,	The corporation.		0 8 0
John Poultney,	1637,	by will,	To be diſtributed under the direction of the mayor and juſtices.	in money,	Ditto.		0 16 0
The Gentlemen of the Lottery, ſir William Courteen, and Mr. Elkington,	1627,	not known,	Given to the poor of the corporation in bread.	given in money, but laid out in land,	Ditto.		0 13 4
Elizabeth, counteſs dowager of Devonſhire,	not known,	not known,	Given to the poor of ditto in bread.	given in money, but laid out in land,	Ditto.		0 6 0
John Norris,	not known,	not known,	Given to the poor of ditto in money on Good Friday.	in money,	Ditto.		0 19 6
Anthony Aſcham,	not known,	not known,	Given to the poor of ditto in bread.	in money,	Ditto.		1 1 0
Robert Heyrick,	Mar. 26, 1617,	by will,	Given to ditto on the 14th of February.	in money,	Ditto.		0 13 4
Francis Palmer,	not known,	by deed,	To 15 poor perſons.	in money,	Ditto.		0 10 0
Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke,	Nov. 1780,	by will,	Which was augmented with £.5. more by the pariſhioners; and a purchaſe made of £.100. ſtock in the 3 per cents; the intereſt to the poor of the pariſh for ever.	in money,	The Rev. Gerrard Andrewes.	55 0 0	3 0 0
			The following charities were left for different pariſhes in this borough; this pariſh, therefore, is intereſted only in common with the other pariſhes in Leiceſter.				
Thomas Ludlam,	1742,	by will,	The intereſt of £.200. to put out to apprentice the ſon of a freeman yearly for ſeven years; and for the ſucceeding ſeven years to be paid them as they came out; and ſo for ever.	in money,	The corporation.	200 0 0	
William Ive,	14 Charles I.	by deed,	To buy 8 black cloth gowns for 8 poor widows.	in money,	Ditto.		4 0 0
Mr. Bennett and Mr. John Ward gave each £.10.	not known,	not known,	For the poor in lieu of this £.20. the corporation diſtribute £.1. yearly.	in money,	Ditto.	20 0 0	1 0 0
John Stanley,	not known,	not known,	For ten poor widows or maids yearly.	in money,	Ditto.		0 10 0
Mrs. Catharine Brown,	1731,	by will,	For her poor relations, or for other poor women.	a houſe,	The mayor.		
King Charles the Firſt,	—	—	To be diſtributed to 60 poor houſe-keepers, when it produced only £.16. It now produces £.32. 11s. 4d.	40 acres of land in Leiceſter Foreſt,	The corporation.		32 11 4
Elizabeth Offiter,	1634,	by will,	For 20 poor houſe-keepers.	in money,	Ditto.	100 0 0	6 0 0
Thomas Hayne,	1640,	by will,	A part of £.400. to be given to the poor of Leiceſter.	in money,	Ditto.	400 0 0	
William, earl of Devonſhire,	not known,	not known,	For 20 houſe-keepers, being freemen.	in money,	Ditto.	100 0 0	6 0 0
William Moreton,	1620,	by will,	Seven poor houſe-keepers, being freemen.	——	Ditto.		2 2 0
							60 10 6

SAINT NICHOLAS continued.

Name of the Person who gave the Charity.	When given.	Whether by Will or Deed.	For what Purpose given.	Whether in Land or Money.	In whom now vested.	Amount, if in Money.			Annual Produce.		
						£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
					Brought over,				66	10	6
Gabriel Newton,	1761,	by bargain and sale,	After paying to the corporation of Northampton the yearly sum of £.26. upon certain trusts, to employ the rest of the annual rents in putting out poor boys apprentices.	divers lands, &c. in Cadeby in this county,	The corporation.				47	0	0
Gabriel Newton,	1761,	by will,	To apply the annual interest in the cloathing, schooling, and educating 35 poor boys or more. The said testator also gave the residue of his personal estate to the corporation upon the like trusts.	in money,	Ditto.	3250	0	0			
Matthew Simons,	1712,	by will,	To fix poor widows.	rent charge,	John Simpson, esq; sir John Danvers, Isaac Carter, gent.				20	10	0
									128	0	6

(Signed) JAMES PIGOTT, sequestrator of St. Nicholas in Leicester.

JOHN HILL,
JOSEPH BOULTON, } Churchwardens.

Borough of Leicester, to wit. } These are to certify, that on the 28th day of September, 1786, the within-named James Pigott, clerk, John Hill and Joseph Boulton, churchwardens, took the oath above specified before us, four of His Majesty's justices of the peace for the said borough.

ROBERT PEACH, Mayor.
WILLIAM BURLETON, Recorder.
JOSEPH CHAMBERS.
JAMES BISHOP.

NEW PARK [1].

No donation, no minister, no churchwarden, chapel-warden, nor overseer.

(Signed)
ROBERT CLARKE, an inhabitant of New Park.
Sworn, Dec. 24, 1786, before C. WINSTANLEY.

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[1] This article should properly have been inserted among the Returns of Sparkenhoe Hundred, in which it is an extra-parochial district.

BRITISH MUSEUM 12 JN 1923

THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

TOWN OF LEICESTER,

DURING THE PROGRESSIVE PERIODS OF

THE BRITONS, ROMANS, SAXONS, DANES, AND NORMANS;

AND FROM THE CONQUEST TO THE PRESENT TIME.

WITH

A REGULAR SERIES OF THE BISHOPS OF LEICESTER;

THE KINGS, DUKES, AND EARLS OF MERCIA;

AND THEIR SUCCESSORS, EARLS OF LEICESTER.

MDCCXCV.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

GEORGE FERRARS TOWNSHEND, EARL OF LEICESTER,

BARON DE FERRARS OF CHARTLEY,

LORD BOURGCHIER, LOUVAINE, BASSET, AND COMPTON,

PRESIDENT OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES,

HIS MAJESTY'S JOINT-POSTMASTER-GENERAL, &c. &c.

THIS EARLY PORTION OF THE HISTORY OF LEICESTER

IS RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED, BY

HIS LORDSHIP'S

MOST OBLIGED AND OBEDIENT SERVANT,

St. George's Day, 1795. J. NICHOLS.

The HISTORY and ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

TOWN and BOROUGH of LEICESTER.

"Atilius licet ferreus, ſed quia verus ſcriptor, libenter eſt lectus." Cic. de Finibus. L. i.

"Ad hiſtoriam ſatis eſt ſi veritas ſincera condiat quæ ſunt ipſâ ſtyli ruſticitate inſipida." Baron. Annal. Tom. VIII.

"Di più, ſotto la pena della perpetua infamia, expreſſamente prohibiamo il poterſi per l' avenire ſcrivere hiſtorie particolari di città alcuna, ſe ella non ſerà Metropoli d'Imperio, di Regno, o di Provincia grande: tutto affine che la pretioſa gioia del tempo e da chi ſcrive, e de chi legge non vonga ſpeſa in coſe vili." Boccalini, Ragguaglio 54.

THE early Ages of Prophane Hiſtory have been long ſince deſervedly named the *Unknown* and the *Fabulous*. The Founders of Empires have dropped from the Heavens, or ſprung from the Earth, with equal facility; and the moſt inquiſitive Nations of the World have been content to originate from the Creation of Fancy.

Reſearches, however, into the ſtate and ſituations of our forefathers, when carried on with proper diffidence, and at leaſt the *appearance* of Authority, are ever grateful, becauſe natural, to the mind of man. The moſt uninformed *Indian* has his traditionary tale; whilſt *European* diligence almoſt every where produces, not *National* only; but even *Provincial* and *Local* Hiſtory.

I need not ſay, that every certain notice of early times muſt be deduced from the Sacred Writings: without inſiſting on higher evidence, their accounts of the Origin of Nations are demonſtrably proved by the Progreſſion of Arts and Languages. We may ſafely leave ſome extravagant pretences of Antiquity to the belief of thoſe infatuated Men, who determine to believe nothing elſe.

I know not any Author, who has ventured to ſay much of our *Iſland*, if indeed it were an *Iſland*, before the *Flood*. The famous John Bale[a] aſſures us, that "he was fullye aſſertayned by auncyent "Writyngs, that this Land was with People replenyſhed "longe afore Noe's dayes;" but he tells us nothing more of his authorities: yet Milton[b] himſelf does not ſcruple to accede to him, and thinks, "it may "be inferred with much reaſon, that this Iſle had her "Dwellers, her Affairs, and her Stories, even in that "old World, thoſe many hundred years."

It ſeems to be generally agreed, that the North-Weſtern parts of the Globe, ſince known by the name of Europe, were originally peopled by the Sons of Japhet. Thus far we may go with ſafety: but what ſhall we ſay further?—Gomer the eldeſt is ſuppoſed to have eſtabliſhed his Empire on the Continent, about the beginning of the third Century from the Deluge: and a younger Son, Samothes, to have coloniſed this Iſland, and called it Samothea[c]. Unluckily, however, this latter Tale has no better a foundation, than an improvement of our own Writers on the Forgeries of Annius of Viterbo. Beroſus ſays nothing of this Voyage of Samothes: and Mr. Selden[d] even thinks, that his Name and his Deſcendants, the *Samothei*, aroſe merely from a caſual Corruption of Language. It were idle, therefore, to ſay any thing more of him or his ſucceſſors: if they ever exiſted, it muſt have been about the Year of the World 2000; an affected Preciſion would be abſurd, where the whole Story is evidently fabulous.

Nor is there any better authority for the Invaſion of *Albion*[e] the Great; and his Conqueſt by the Tyrian Hercules. Indeed the Phœnicians ſeem very early acquainted with our Coaſts, if *Tin* were only brought from the Caſſiterides. This metal was known in Paleſtine in the time of Moſes; and, according to Homer, of frequent uſe in the Heroic Ages.

It cannot be doubted, that *Britain* was firſt peopled from the Continent by the *Celtes*, or *Gauls*.

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[a] Actes of Englyſhe Votaries, 1550, p. 9.

[b] Hiſtory of England, p. 3.

[c] Dr. Haviland rather inclines to Javan. See Archæologia, vol. I. p. 49. Dr. Parſons will have the firſt Inhabitants, *Magogians*: and they probably ere long may be ſuperſeded by ſome other *original People*. Theſe Diſquiſitions do no harm, if grave men would not quarrel about them.

[d] Janus Angl. p. 971.

[e] This ſon of Neptune was probably brought into exiſtence ſolely to account for the *name* of our Iſland. Derivations, however, have been made from almoſt every Language under Heaven, and have been denied with equal Confidence. In matters of this kind, *Poſitive Aſſertions* too often take the place of *Proofs*: and poſſibly *Proofs* cannot be had. Etymologiſts are ſeldom at a loſs for what they chuſe to find. At preſent they ſeem to acquieſce in the Celtic, *Alb* or *Alp*, expreſſive of the *high Cliffs*, viſible from the Continent. The *Whiteneſs* of them was formerly the favourite Syſtem.

This is proved, partly from the Vicinity, and partly from a Compariſon of Manners, Religion, and Languages. Some traces of them are thought to be viſible through *ten* or *twelve* Centuries previous to the Chriſtian Æra: Mr. Carte ſuppoſes two Thouſand Years. In ſome of the elder Colonies of theſe we muſt probably look for the *Aborigines* of Cæſar, and the *Indigenæ* of Tacitus.]

If, however, we have any faith in the famous Geoffrey of Monmouth (who wrote in the days of king Stephen, ſomewhat more than 600 years ago) our Anceſtors were only a Few Giants before the arrival of *Brute* and his Trojans. This, according to ſome Chronologers, was in the year of the World 2859. *Brute*, it ſeems, was a Deſcendant of the *pious Æneas*; though in what degree, our Authors differ.—That this Story was not the original Compilation of Geoffrey, is well known; but by his means, notwithſtanding the Oppoſition of William of Newbury, and the more incredulous Annaliſts, it grew into Popularity; and *Brito*, the other Hero of Nennius, (if indeed he were different) was confounded with the former, or no longer remembered. Hence, to be ſure, with the Monkiſh Writers, the Appellation of *Britain!* Camden has given the old Etymologies, which I ſhall not tranſcribe; and a new one of his own, from *Brith, Painted*; deſcriptive of the mode of the Britons, who coloured their bodies with Woad, as we learn from various authorities. This conjecture has been much admired; though his Editor, Dr. Gibſon, rather inclines to Mr. Caſaubon's *Brydio*, from the *Rage* of the Seas about us; but it may be queſtioned if this properly applies more to our ocean than to any other. The great Bochart diſcovered a Phœnician Source —*Baratanac*, the Land of Tin: and his followers, amongſt many others, are the famous Boerhaave, and our Hiſtorian, Rapin. Le Clerc offers *Brithan, Outer*,—the Iſlands in the *outer* Sea: whilſt Mr. Rowland Jones will have it, that *Brittan*, *Beritan*, *Bretan*, *Bredan*, or *Bryden*, is "the *incloſing*, "LOWER, or *ſide-water Port*;" and Mr. Macpherſon, on the contrary, declares the original to be *Brait-An*, the High *Country*. Dr. Borlaſe, by the help of an *Hebrew* root, gives us *Bre-tania*, a Country *divided* from the Continent; which Mr. *Whitaker* more immediately brings from the Celtic, *Brit:* and this ſeems the more eligible opinion.—Concerning the latter Syllable of the Word *Britain*, we have almoſt as many and as variable Conjectures.

It is to Geoffrey of Monmouth that we are indebted for the earlieſt account of our Town; though the Name had appeared before in the famous Catalogue of Britiſh Cities by Nennius. "God forbid," ſays that grave Antiquary Humphrey Lhuyd, "that we ſhould be ſo impious in any wyſe, "as to deſpiſe the Majeſtie of Antiquity:"—and it would be inexcuſable in the Hiſtorian to paſs by the firſt notices of his ſubject with contempt. Livy more eſpecially allows the Topographer to mix even *divine* things with *human*, to add Fable to Truth, that his Foundation may appear more ſacred and honourable.

According to the *Britiſh Hiſtory*, the Town of Leicester was founded by king *Leir*, the ſon of Bladud, about the Year of the World 3100, or a little afterwards; at leaſt a Century previous to the Foundation of Rome itſelf!

No Story of the old Kings is ſo well known as that of *Leir*. The nobleſt Work of our nobleſt Poet has familiariſed it to every one, and will continue its memory to the End of Time.

Perhaps it may be better given in the old Engliſh Rhymes of John Harding, than in the barbarous Latin of Geoffrey himſelf, or the almoſt Saxon of Robert of Glouceſter: eſpecially as a very learned and uſually a very accurate Writer, Dr. Borlaſe, has repeatedly ſaid, by ſome miſtake or other, that our *Leir* is omitted by Harding.

The Chronicler, after his Account of Bladud, proceeds thus:

"His ſoone was kynge, highe ſette in royaltee,
Of all *Brytaynes*, by name that kyng *Leyr*,
Who *Laiceter* made, after him called to bee
Cair Leyr his citee, that builded was ful fayre.
He had doughters three to bene his heyre;
The firſt of theim was called *Gonorelle*,
The nexte *Ragan*, and the youngeſt *Cordelle*.

Emonges theim as *Leyr* ſatte on a daye,
He aſked theim howe muche thei him loved.
Gonerell ſaied, more then myſelf ay,
And *Ragan* ſaied, more then was after proved,
For joye of whiche the kyng was greatly moved,
"I love you more than all this worlde ſo fayre."
He graunted theim two, of three partes to bee heyre.

Cordell the youngeſt then ſayd full ſoberly,
Father, as much as ye been in value,
So muche I love you, and ſhall ſikirly
At all my might and all my hearte full trewe:
With that he greved at her and changed hewe,
Sene thou me loves leſs then thy ſiſters twain,
The leeſt porcion ſhalt thou have of *Bretain*.

With that *Maglan* duke of *Albany*
Gonorell wedded, and had the lande all out;
Euen of *Wales* and of *Cornewayle* thereby
That duke was of thoſe twoo landes ſtoute,
Ragan wedded: to whiche twoo dukes no doubte
Kyng *Leyr* gave rule and governaunce
Of all *Brytain*, for age and none puiſſaunce.

A Temple he made in this citee of *Kaireleir*,
A flamyne alſo, as he a biſhop were,
In name of *Janus* the folke into it repere:
And then he went *Gonorell* to require
Of the greate love that ſhe aught hym ſo dere;
But of her promiſe ſhe failed unkyndly,
Wherefore he wente unto *Ragan* in hie.

She failed alſo for all her greate promiſe;
And to *Cordell* that wedded was into *Fraunce*
Long after he wente in greate deſtres
To helpe to wynne hym his heritaunce.
She ſuccurred hym anon with all pleſaunce
Both with gold and ſilver of right greate quantitee
To get his lande again in all ſuertee.

Aganippe her lorde was kyng of *Fraunce*,
That graunte hym menne and good ſufficiente,
And ſent his wyfe with hym with greate puiſſaunce,
With all aray, that to her was apente,
His heire to been by their bothes aſſente;
For he was olde, and might not well travail
In his perſone, the warres to prevaill.

Kyng *Leyr* thus wanne his lande with all might,
And reigned well there after full thre yere,
And died ſo, buryed at *Kairleir* menne ſain
In *Janus* temple: in whiche tyme for age clere
The kyng of *Fraunce*, *Aganippe*, in fere
Died; wherefore *Cordell* his heire was ſoo
To rule *Brytain* alone withouten moo.

Cordell, quene of *Fraunce*, and doughter to kyng *Leir*,
Quene of *Englande* after her father's daie,
Five yeres reigned, as for her father's heire,
And governed well the realme, all men to paye.
Hir ſiſter's ſonne, then *Morgan* of *Albany*,
And *Condage* alſo of *Cambre* and *Cornewaill*,
In battail greate, her tooke and putte in baill.

For ſorow then ſhe ſlew her ſelf for tene,
And buryed was by ſide her father right,
In *Janus* temple, which Kyng *Leyr* made I wene
At *Kairleir*, ſo that now *Laiceſtre* hight.
Thus died this quene that was of muche might:
Her ſoule went to *Janus*, whom ſhe ſerved,
And to *Minerva*, whoſe love ſhe had deſerved.

The induſtrious Mr. **Staveley**, whoſe reſearches into the early hiſtory of this town[1] have much facilitated our preſent labours, begins thus:

"Of the four parts or quarters of the Habitable World, Europe is deſervedly preferred; and amongſt the Kingdoms thereof, this Iſland of Great Britain, in many particulars, yields not a precedence to any other. That part of this renowned Iſland, called England, being divided into Shires or Counties, by Alfred the Saxon Monarch, as all Hiſtorians agree; this of *Leiceſter*, lying in the very midſt of the land, reſembles very much the ſhape and form of a Heart, the moſt noble and worthy part of any Creature, as by the Chorography and Maps thereof it doth appear. And in the heart and centre of this Shire ſtands this Town of *Leiceſter*, moſt commodiouſly to receive the affluence of the ambient County, and to communicate its influence by traffick and commodities into all the diviſions and quarters of the Shire: and, being ſeated in an excellent air and ſoil, with the great Antiquity thereof, ſpeaks the wiſdom, care, and foreſight of the firſt builders, and ſubſequent reſtorers thereof: for, as things of ſlight continuance ſeldom boaſt of any conſiderable duration to the reproach or cenſure of their authors; ſo thoſe which are begun and founded with a true foreſight and right judgement, continue long as laſting monuments of their founder's ſkill and excellence. We will therefore, in the firſt place, attempt ſomething towards and in order to the diſcovery of the original of this ancient town; premiſing, that its very great age makes us deſpair of attaining its very firſt riſe and birth; and therefore we will endeavour to approach as near it as we can, and as any hiſtorical evidence will carry us.

"That great diver into the depth of Antiquity, Mr. Camden, ſays, that this Town made an evident fair ſhow of great Antiquity; and, if any where, we might juſtly have hoped to have found its age and birth in that great Regiſter. But it was not the practice of that learned man to obtrude uncertainties upon the world, and he adventures poſitively no further. If therefore its vaſtly diſtant foundation was ſo undiſcernible to ſuch an eagle eye, we may well fear it will be out of our reach.

"That it is very antient, our ordinary Almanack Chronologers deliver, that it is above 2500 years ſince the building of Leiceſter: indeed I confeſs that the credit of theſe men is not very great; yet it is far ſafer to believe them *à parte poſt*, then *à poſt ante*. But it is agreed by all writers, that *Leiceſter* was a City or Town in the time of the Britains, long before the Romans coming hither; and indeed the variations of its name demonſtrate, that it hath borne up amongſt, and ſuffered the impoſition from, antique and various times and people. Its firſt name I take to have been *Caer-Lerion*; afterwards, and ſome time, *Lege-ceſtria*, *Leogora*, *Legeoceſter*; and laſtly *Leiceſter*; not to omit the probable conjecture of our before-named great Antiquary, that in the Romans' time it was called *Ratæ*; but why or wherefore I could never yet apprehend. But of this more anon.

"Sufficiently is known the tradition handed to us by a multitude of writers, that there were here antiently in Britain twenty-eight Flamens, and three Arch-flamens, placed in ſo many cities; and that theſe, upon the converſion of king Lucius and the Britains to the Chriſtian faith, about 180 years after the birth of our Saviour, were transformed into ſo many Biſhops' ſees: concerning all which the moſt incomparable Primate Uſher[2] gives us plentiful ſatisfaction; and venerable Bede, in the entrance to his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory of Britain, ſays, "Britain "was heretofore honoured with eight and twenty "cities[3];" taking the ſame from Gildas, the moſt antient Britiſh writer, who ſays, "Britain adorned "with twice ten and twice four cities[4]."

"A Catalogue of thoſe antient cities of Britain was tranſcribed and tranſmitted by that very antient writer Ninnius[5], who was a monk in the monaſtery of Bangor, and lived about the year 620; amongſt which we find *Cair-Lerion*, interpreted by Alfred of Beverley, Henry Huntingdon, and all Hiſtorians and Antiquaries, to be our *Leiceſter*. Now we muſt know, that Leiceſter is ſituate upon the river, antiently called *Legra* or *Leir*, and now *Soar*: and alſo, that about the year of the world 3110, there was a king reigning in this iſland called *Leir*, being one of the deſcendants from Brute, and the tenth from him; and this Leir is ſaid to have built Leiceſter: and hence the variety of conjectures have come, whether this place took its name from the river whereon it is ſeated, or from king Leir, reputed to have been the builder of it. Leland[6], and from him our countryman Mr. Burton[7], thinks it ſo called from the river *Cair-Lerion*, ſignifying as much as the city ſtanding upon the river Leir. And William of Malmeſbury[8] deſcribes it thus: "Leiceſter is an "antient City in the midland of England, ſo called "from the river Legra running by it." Indeed there is a town in this county that is called *Lear* or *Leir*, ſtanding about the head of this river, from whence moſt probably it is that it took that name, it being very uſual for rivers to give denomination to towns ſituate upon them[9]: as *Derby* took its name from the river Derwent; *Dove* from the river of that name; *Colcheſter* from Colne; *Lancaſter* from Lune; *Ribblecheſter* from the river Ribble; and many others the like. Now if this river baptized the place by this name, then we are at a great loſs for the time of its birth, not knowing to what age, or to what original, to aſſign it. But if it was firſt built by king Leir, as Geoffrey of Monmouth[10] ſays, and as others think, and took its name from him as ſuch a parent, and *Cair-Lerion* then ſignifying the city of king Leir, then we may give ſomewhat a near gueſs at its age; for Leir reigning here, as it is ſaid before, about the year 3110, upon the reputation of Geoffrey, it will appear to take its date about 1000 years before the birth of Chriſt, and about the time of Amaſiah and Jeroboam, kings of Judah and Iſrael[11]. And, for our purpoſe, let me only further note, that in that Catalogue of Ninnius, the word *Cair* is præpoſed to all the cities names, this word *Cair* in the Britiſh tongue ſignifying a city[12]; and Caius[13] ſays, that *Cair* ſignifies a city in the Trojan language, the native language of Brute and his company; and the notation of this ſeems to ſome to appear alſo in the Grand Cairo of Egypt; and alſo in Carthage itſelf, which, in the Phœnician language, ſignifies the New

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[1] In "The Hiſtory and Antiquities of the antient Town and once City of Leiceſter. By Thomas Staveley, Eſq; "Steward of the Borough of Leiceſter." The Author's original MS. which Mr. Peck once intended to publiſh under the title of "Ratæ Antiquæ & Novæ," is now before us; as is alſo a later Hiſtory by Mr. Carte. Both theſe will be incorporated in the preſent work.

[2] De Primord. fol. 57.

[3] "Britannia viginti et octo civitatibus quondam nobiliſſimis erat inſignita." Eccl. Hiſt. lib. i. cap. 1.

[4] "Britannia decorata bis denis, biſque quaternis civitatibus." De Excid. Brit.

[5] De Urbib. Brit.

[6] Coll. II. p. 373.

[7] Leiceſterſhire, fol. 160.

[8] De Geſt. Pontif. Angl. lib. iv. fol. 289.—"As *mar*, *mer*, and *mor*, ſignified anciently water as well as ſea; ſo did likewiſe the word *Lyr*, whence *Lyr* and *Léri* in Cardiganſhire, and *Loire* in France." Mr. E. Lhwyd, MS.—Hence may the name of *Leiceſter* be deduced from the river that runs by it, now called *Soar*, but antiently *Liar*, or *Ligur*. Carte.

[9] Camd. Brit.

[10] Lib. i. cap. 15.

[11] Helvic. Chronol. p. 50.

[12] "An incloſure, whether of wood or ſtone, might be called *Caer*, from the Celtic or old Britiſh word *Can*; and that perhaps from the Hebrew word *Gaiaph*, to *fence* or *encloſe*; which, with ſubmiſſion, I rather take to be its true etymon, than *Kir* or *Kiriah*, a *Wall* or *City*." Rowland's Mona Antiqua reſtaurata, p. 29.

[13] De Antiq. Cantab. lib. i.

City; and if our *Cair-Lerion*[1] upon this account claims any alliance with its nameſake Carthage[2], ſurely it may boaſt in a felicity of duration far beyond it, as ſurviving the noble Carthage, long ago buried in its own ruins, at which an excellent Poet[3] glanceth thus:

—— "Qua devictæ Carthaginis arces
Procubuere, jacentque infauſto in littore turres
Everſæ. Quantum illa metus, quantum illa laborum
Urbs dedit inſultans Latio, & Laurentibus arvis?
Nunc paſſim vix reliquias, vix nomina ſervans,
Obruitur propriis non agnoſcenda ruinis.
Et querimur, genus infelix! humana labare
Membra ævo, cum regna palam moriantur, et urbes.

"So wealthy Carthage walls did fall before,
And ruin'd bulwarks on that hapleſs ſhore.
What fearful wars, what dangers might ſhe boaſt
To cauſe to Rome and the Laurentian coaſt?
Now ſcarce her relics or her name are known,
Nor the uncertain ruins of that Town.
And we complain of our ſad lives ſhort date,
When realms and cities periſh by like fate."

"But now, to return to our *Cair-Lerion*, concerning the original thereof, whether it be the city on the river Leir, or the city of king Leir, I leave every man to the liberty of his own conjecture; whilſt we may very certainly and infallibly conclude, that it is of a very antient ſtanding, beyond the reach of any intelligence now extant, as to its original, other than that alliance which it claims to king Leir, for the reaſons aforeſaid. Wwhenſoever, or by whomſoever built, it flouriſhed a long while in the Britains time, by the name of *Cair-Lerion*; after which, in the time of the Romans, according to the opinion of Mr. Camden, founded on very good inducements, and not hitherto contradicted by any good Antiquary, it was called *Ratæ*; next, by the Saxons, *Legeceſtria*; and the other variations before named; and laſtly, as it is now called, *Leiceſter*.

"For its ſtate in the time of the Romans, it ſeems to have been very conſiderable, and of no ſmall import; being ſituate upon one of their great military highways, called the Foſs. Being ſeated almoſt in the centre of the land, moſt commodiouſly for intercourſe with their legions, garriſons, and camps; and being itſelf a noted ſtation, or camp-place for their ſoldiers, as well in regard of its convenient ſituation, as divers other conſiderable inſtances, it could not but be much regarded and frequented in the Romans' time. There is an excellent piece of Antiquity, called the Itinerary of Antonine, compoſed by that Emperor, or by his appointment, for the uſe of the Captains and Soldiers, with the Prætors and Proconſuls marching into and through the Provinces, leſt they ſhould miſtake their way, and for expedition and other accommodations; and this contains the removes and diſtances from one ſtation or garriſon to another: and ſo much thereof as concerns Britain conſiſts of ſixteen Itineraries or ſet marches over the Province, from place to place, with the diſtances and number of miles: and here I will give you the particulars of the ſixth ſtage or march in this Itinerary:

Iter a Londinio Lindum M. P.[4] CLVI.; ſic,		The March from *London* to *Lincoln* 156 Miles; thus,	
VEROLAMIO,	XXI.	*Verulam*,	21 M.
DUROCOBROVIS,	XII.	*Dunſtable*,	12
MAGIOVINIO,	XII.	*Magiovin*,	12
LACTODORO,	XVI.	*Stony Stratford*,	16
ISANNAVATIA[5],	XII.	*Wedon*,	12
TRIPONTIO,	XII.	*Towceſter*,	12
VENNONIS,	IX.	*High Croſs*, *Cleyceſter*,	9
RATIS,	XII.	*Leiceſter*,	12
VEROMETO,	XIII.	*Burrow*,	13
MARGIDUNO,	XIII.	*Belvoir*,	13
AD PONTEM,	VII.	*Paunton*,	7
CROCOCALANA,	VII.	*Ancaſter*,	7
LINDO,	XII.	*Lincoln*,	12

"By which ſtages, or march, it may be obſerved, that the Romans took not always the next and direct way, but kept in their old military tract, wheeling about for their own ſecurity and convenience; and ſo made their fartheſt way about oftentimes the neareſt way home. Our learned Antiquary[6], and after him a late Commentator on this Itinerary[7], are much troubled to find out *Durocobrovium*, and *Magiovinium*, mentioned in this march; ſometimes they pitch upon Redbourn and Dunſtable; but then the diſagreeing of miles makes them not hit right; for which there is no other cure but the preſumption of the miſtakes of ſcribes and typographers in the ſetting down the numeral letters, which too frequently hath happened in ſuch caſes. In which march, you ſee, we come to *Ratæ*, or *Ratas*, certainly the name for *Leiceſter* in thoſe days[8]; and that by reaſon of its ſituation upon the military Foſs way, and the true proportion of diſtance that it holds between *Vennones*, now High Croſs, or *Cleybrook*, an old town near it; and *Verometum*, which was a noted ſtation on the other ſide, at the town now called *Burrow*, where, at the place called *Burrow-hills*, are ſtill the remains or veſtigia of a very great fort or camp-place; and this old name *Ratæ* twinkles a little, as Mr. Camden conceives, in *Radikes* or *Rawdikes*, as if ſhould be meant thereby the rampire or ditch of the *Ratæ*: probably a ſort of ſoldiers of that agnomination, but whether from their country, weapons, diſcipline, or other caſual occurrence, now uncertain; for it is more than probable, that that huge ditch, rampire, or trench, ſo called[9], without the South gate of Leiceſter, was made for ſome defence to the Roman camp, or ſtation there ſet; and a ſtupendous work it ſeems to have been, which I can never view without paying a due reſpect, as well to the memory of the Romans, as to their ſingular and unexampled induſtry and ingenuity, in compaſſing and erecting ſuch vaſt and laſting monuments, the very relicks of which, even in their moſt deformed ruins, move reverence and aſtoniſhment in the beholders, whilſt the vulgar celebrate them as the works of giants."

In 1752 a ſurvey of theſe collateral mounds was taken from eleven different places by Mr. William Lee, of Leiceſter, who thus reports to Dr. Stukeley:

"At the end neareſt the town of Leiceſter,

Breadth acroſs the top.	Breath acroſs the bottom.
1. 22 yards 1 foot.	1. 14 yards 3 inches.
2. 20 yards 18 inches.	2. 12 yards 5 inches.
3. 20 yards 1 foot.	3. 12 yards.
4. 20 yards.	4. 13 yards.
5. 22 yards.	5. 14 yards 2 feet.
6. 22 yards 18 inches.	6. 10 yards 1 foot.
7. 26 yards.	7. 9 yards.
8. 26 yards 18 inches.	8. 11 yards 2 feet.
9. 23 yards.	9. 11 yards 1 foot.
10. 24 yards.	10. 10 yards 2 feet.
11. 24 yards.	11. 12 yards 2 feet.

"Length within the banks, 634 yards and 2 feet: breadth within the banks at bottom 15 yards 10 inches; breadth from top to top 17 yards[10].

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[1] Jo. Twine, Com. Brit. lib. ii.

[2] Solin. Polyhiſt. cap. 27.

[3] Jac. Sannazarius de partu Virginis, lib. ii.

[4] *Mille paſſus*, or miles.

[5] Lege, *Bennavena*.

[6] Camden.

[7] Burton, Comm. Itin. Antonini.

[8] Though Mr. Camden, in his ſecond edition, was inclined to place the ſtation of *Ratæ* at *Ratby*, a village about three miles diſtant, where there are ſtill remains of a camp (which will be noticed under *Ratby*); there can be no doubt that Leiceſter was the RATÆ of Antoninus, ΡΑΤΑΙ of Ptolemy, &c. by ſome derived from *Rhedyn*, fern, which Dioſcorides ſays is called in Celtic *Ratis*, in Iriſh *Raith*. See Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 209. Some Fern, it has been obſerved, grows hereabouts; but in general the ſtrong ſoil of Leiceſterſhire is much better ſuited to Gorſs and Furze.

[9] Mr. Thomas Roberts, of Leiceſter, who furniſhed Dr. Stukeley with the fourth ſketch here re-engraved in Plate I. ſays, "I dare not put any title, or give any reaſon for the uſe or intention of the ſaid work; but only inform you that it now continues 36 feet (all the way) wide in the bottom; about 76 feet at the top; and at the S. W. end 16 feet deep. From the South-gate to the outmoſt end of the town, called St. James's Chapel, is 1600 feet. And from St. James's Chapel to the N. E. end of Rawdike is 2180 feet."

[10] "Rather 23." W. STUKELEY.

"The breadth of the top of each bank is about 8 feet the whole length."

The following admeaſurement, from the ſpot where the banks were higheſt, and in every reſpect moſt regular and leaſt impaired, was taken in 1787 by the late Mr. Bickerſtaffe, with the aſſiſtance of Mr. Roſs:

"From the centre of the top of the bank, on the Soar ſide, or North-weſt, the ſlope is twenty-eight links of the meaſuring chain. Twelve links and a half perpendicular height, on the Soar ſide. Thirty-eight links internal ſlope on the other ſide of the ridge or ſame bank. The breadth of the bottom, or ſpace between the parallel ridges from ſlope to ſlope, forty-one links. The height of the other hill-ſlope or mound oppoſite, internal, on the Knighton hill ſide, parallel to that on the Soar ſide, forty-one links, South-eaſt. On the Knighton hill ſide, the ſlope of the mound is but twenty-one links, meaſuring from the middle of the ridge or mound at top; terminating or rather interſecting a very large field, near the bottom of the eaſy deſcent or declivity from Knighton hill. Humoured by this natural declivity, it is an excellent retreat from the very ſpacious South field, including the inconſiderable riſe of Knighton hill, whoſe back ground is a fine continuation of ſurface, all convenient for an army of horſe or foot, or horſe cars.

"The whole length of the Rawdykes is 667 yards, one foot 6 inches; and they are not 500 paces from the South gate, ſays Camden. He muſt mean that gate by the ſecond magazine, which makes part of the breach, and was ſtrictly South from the town; for the other gate, though called South, was South-eaſt, and at a much greater diſtance than 500 paces from the Raw or Roman dykes; which are upon the edge of the meadows, about half a mile to the South of Leiceſter; and though at bottom they are chiefly in the interval with the field, they do not preſent a ſide to the town, but to the Soar in its progreſs to Leiceſter, opening towards the Infirmary cloſe, and could neither be an offence or defence to the town, but may rather countenance the conjecture that it was a *curſus*. If *Bensford* bridge, however, in its firſt ſyllable alludes to *Bennones*, as abbreviated by Camden, there is leſs force and diminution in calling the *Roman dykes*, or corruptly *Rawdykes*, the paſſage over the firſt mound or line of the ridges or *aggeres*; for there is no ſuch depth in the intermediate ſpace, if any, below the common ſurface, to merit the name of trench or ditch.

"The late alderman Phipps, about the year 1760, aſſiſted by the military then in Leiceſter, began to mutilate the dykes, by ſubducing part of one ridge to the extent of 163 paces, parallel with the dyke on the Weſt, at an eaſy diſtance from the main river; an abridgement attended with ſome loſs to the community, as a monument of antiquity, and an eminence of double ridges or *aggeres*, which interſects and is interſected by the race-ground, of which it commands a compleat proſpect on both ſides.

"The Rawdykes reduced are two yards deep; the ſolid depth is 13 feet 6 inches; their width 16 yards. From the back ſtyle of Mr. Davie's cloſe to the firſt end of the lowered Rawdyke is 610 yards; from the ſmall Rawdyke neareſt the infirmary to the longeſt end, 315; from thence, on the ſide leveled, 163; from the great dyke, beyond the level, 130; to the beginning of the cut for the race interſecting the dyke, 190."

Mr. Throſby, aſſiſted by Mr. Everard, an ingenious ſchoolmaſter and land-ſurveyor at Braunſton, again examined theſe veſtiges of antiquity in 1792; and finds, that Mr. Lee's admeaſurements are more accurate than Mr. Bickerſtaffe's; the exact length of the whole being 629 yards, 2 feet. A ſketch from this later ſurvey is given in Plate *I; accompanied by a plan of the camp at Ratby, mentioned in p. 4.

Dr. Stukeley was the firſt who ſuggeſted that theſe Rawdykes were the bounds of a Britiſh curſus[1] antecedent to the ſettlement of the Romans; and has illuſtrated his ideas by four different views, which are all copied from the Doctor's ſketches in 1722. And we may readily admit his idea that theſe mounds are actually Britiſh, without danger of wanting proofs in abundance that the Romans were formerly ſettled in Leiceſter and its neighbourhood.

Mr. Brewin, an old man who kept the Rawdyke turnpike, found not long ſince ſome Roman coins near the ſurface of the dyke; and even in the beginning of the laſt century their coins and medals had turned up in great abundance. Mr. Burton had ſeen ſeveral, both in ſilver and copper, of Veſpaſian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antonine, and others; and had ſome of them in his own cabinet.

On the 30th of April, 1717, on Mr. Barwell's building a ſtreet in an antient part of the town, formerly called *The Lord's Place*[2] (from its being for a century the dwelling of the earls of Huntingdon), in digging the foundation there was found a coin of Conſtantine; and two others ſome days afterwards.

April 1, or 2, 1718, in digging a cellar for a new houſe then erecting by Mr. Noble at the entrance into the White Friars, near the North gate, at about ſix feet underground, there was found an earthen jug, holding about three pints or two quarts, full of antient Roman coin. "The mouth of the jug," Mr. Carte ſays, "lay declining towards the Weſt. The chief of the coin were taken out before I had notice of it; thoſe which I ſaw were a ſort of copper, ſome of them nearly as big as a copper halfpenny, but many of them not much bigger than a ſilver twopence. Upon weighing three parcels of them, I found that ſixteen, eighteen, or twenty, made the weight of an ounce avoirdupoiſe. Among them I obſerved the coins of Titus, Trajan, Diocleſian, Conſtantine the Great, Conſtantine Junior, Conſtantius, Valentinian, Theodoſius, Gratian, Arcadius, and Honorius. The jug was of common materials, and its mouth about an inch in diameter; and there were no urns, or other thing remarkable, found near it. Upon conſidering the circumſtances, I conjecture that it was depoſited in the earth between the year 422, when Honorius died, and 449, when the Saxons firſt came into this iſland; and that either by ſome inhabitant, upon apprehenſion of the approach of the Picts in their incurſions, or by ſome Roman ſoldiers going on one of the two expeditions that were made in that interval for repelling the Picts, who being ſlain, and ſo not returning to take it up again, it remained there till it was diſcovered as above related. Single coins alſo have been found in ſeveral parts of the town, and in the fields about it, eſpecially to the North-weſt ſide near the Foſs-way; and urns and coins in great numbers have been taken up in the brick-works near the Horſe-fair leas, on the South of the town."

Many coins of Conſtantine, with broken urns, a human ſkull, &c. were found, in 1721-2, on the other ſide of the river Soar, in the neighbourhood of Wanlip.

There are few parts of the county, indeed, in which Roman coins have not been brought to light. Near Bensford-bridge and Lutterworth, particularly, a vaſt quantity was found in 1725; of which Dr. Stukeley ſaw, Feb. 9, 1726, in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Walter Reynolds, ſteward to the earl of Denbigh, many of Trajan, Hadrian, Nerva, Veſpaſian, two large braſs Trajans, and many others[3]; which being all of the Higher Empire, and many excellently well cut, indicate that they were hid early, and perhaps about the time that the Watling-ſtreet was made[4].

Six hundred braſs coins, of Diocleſian, Maximian, Maxentius, Conſtantine the Great, &c. were found near the town of Leiceſter in 1730[5].

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[1] Theſe hippodromes were called in the language of the country *rhedagua*, the racer *rhedagwr*, and the carriage *rheda*. Pownall on the Study of Antiquities, p. 277.

[2] This manſion is frequently mentioned in the town-books. It was purchaſed by Henry earl of Huntingdon in 1569 for 400*l.*; and became the property of the corporation in 1649, when it was referred to the mayor and juſtices "to conſider what ſhall be given to Mr. Garland for his great aſſiſtance about the purchaſe of the great houſe." In 1700 it was agreed to ſell the whole for 500*l.*; and in 1702 it was purchaſed in fee by Simon Barwell, gent. with all the garden, orchards, and appurtenances, for 400*l.* A part of the building is ſtill occupied by Mr. Freer, in which a fine ſtone turret remains, but it has been covered with brick.

[3] Of which a more particular account will be given under the townſhip of Claybrook.

[4] Stukeley, Itin. vol. I. p. 112.

[5] Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 209; from Gale's MS. in the Minutes of the Society of Antiquaries.

About the year 1788, in digging a well near St. Nicholas's church [1], a ſingle copper coin was found engraved in plate III. fig. 4; a large-featured buſt, perfect; legend, MAXIMIANVS NOB. C. S. On the reverſe, a tall figure, with an altar before him, and emblems of plenty in his hands; at his back a B; inſcription, GENIO POPVLI ROMANI; exergue, P. L. C. 4.

In 1791 a beautiful coin of Nero was found near the Belgrave-gate; one of Fauſtina, ſome time earlier, near the Weſt-bridge; and one of Hadrian in High-ſtreet, on digging the foundation of the King's-arms inn. Theſe ſhall be engraved under the parochial hiſtory of Leiceſter, with a beautiful urn of red clay [2], found in digging for the foundation of the new county-goal, and now in the poſſeſſion of the Rev. Mr. Pigot.

Another indubitable teſtimony of Roman reſidence was diſcovered, in July 1771, at Thurmaſton, by ſome workmen making a new turnpike road from Leiceſter to Melton. Not far from where the preſent Leiceſter road paſſed from Foſs, they found a heap of ſtones ſet in lime, ſo hard as to baffle their eagerneſs to demoliſh it. It had ſerved as a baſe to a large cylindrical ſtone, three feet ſix inches high, five feet ſeven inches round, which lay by it.

The firſt public notice of this curioſity was in 1773 [3]; and in 1781 the following account was communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Bray:

"Although Antiquaries in general agree in ſuppoſing that Leiceſter is the *Ratæ Coritanorum* [4] of the Romans, yet Camden and Biſhop Gibſon [5] ſpeak of it with ſome doubt. Horſley ſays it is undoubtedly ſo; and endeavours to fix it by the diſtances between *Vennonæ*, *Ratæ*, and *Verometum*, as mentioned in the Itinerary [6]. Stukeley affirms it, without aſſigning any reaſon [7]. A miliary ſtone has however been lately diſcovered, which demonſtates the certainty of it. The Foſs-way from *Vennonæ* to Newark on Trent leaves the town of Leiceſter a little on the right; croſſes the river Soar beyond Belgrave, and comes into what is now the turnpike road from Leiceſter to Melton Mowbray a little before it reaches the village of Thurmaſton: beyond which the turnpike leaves it, and goes off on the right; but the Foſs-way continues in a ſtrait line to Newark.

"On the ſide of this road, where the turnpike is carried along the Foſs way, about two miles beyond Leiceſter, there was a kind of ſtepping-block, little noticed; but in mending the road they removed the earth that was round it, and by ſo doing diſcovered a ſtone lying at the foot of it, for which it had ſerved as a pedeſtal. This ſtone was two feet ten inches long, five feet five inches and an half in circumference. On it is the following inſcription [8]:

IMR CAES
DIV. TRAIAN. PARTH F. DIV.
TRAIAN. HADRIAN. AVG.
POT. IV COS III \A RATIS
H

The ſtone is of a gritty ſort, ſuppoſed by maſons to be from a quarry in Derbyſhire. The letters in the upper line are four inches long; in the others but three. The ſecond and third lines ſeem to have been continued round it, ſome traces of letters being viſible on the back part. The two ſtrokes at bottom probably denote the diſtance from *Ratæ*, or Leiceſter, with which it agrees, being about two miles. Whether the figures in the fifth line ſtand for II [9] or III miles, it determines the antient name of Leiceſter to have been *Ratæ* and not *Rage*. It is the oldeſt milliare known in Britain (the others beginning with Philip), as well as the firſt inſcription in this iſland."

After the ſtone had remained ſome time for inſpection in the garden of the turnpike-houſe near the place where it was found, the corporation of Leiceſter, conceiving it worthy of more attention, placed it near the Belgrave gate; and it now forms the centre of a neat obeliſk ſurmounted with a lamp, the following inſcription on a braſs plate recording its hiſtory:

"This Roman mile-ſtone
was found in the road near Leiceſter;
and placed here,
at the expence of the corporation at large,
in the mayoralty of James Biſhop, Eſq; in 1783."

However well-meant this removal may have been, the total loſs of the inſcription muſt eventually be the conſequence. The parts damaged by the workmen when it was firſt diſcovered are aukwardly ſupplied with modern maſonry, whereby the chain of the inſcription is much interrupted; and, by being within the reach of every idle paſſenger, ſeveral of the letters are much defaced; and the rude ſcratches of modern Vandals will probably in no long time eclipſe every

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[1] See further on this head, p. 12.

[2] Other curioſities of a like nature will be noticed hereafter.

[3] In Gent Mag. vol. XLIII. p. 16; where a very indifferent repreſentation of it is given. G. A.

[4] "Antiquaries," ſays Mr. Carte, "generally agree that this is the place which is called *Caer Lerion* by Nennius, in his Catalogue of the 28 Cities, which are ſaid to have flouriſhed in Britain before the invaſion of it by the Romans; and that the Romans, making it one of their ſtations, called it *Ratæ*. Whether the Britiſh name proves it to have been a city ſo antient as ſome aſſert, I think doubtful; but no doubt can be made of its being very conſiderable in the time of the Romans, ſeeing ſo many of their remains have been, and are, daily diſcovered among us. Some of theſe are mentioned by Mr. Burton. Mr. Baxter, in his Britiſh Gloſſary, pp. 137. 200. is of opinion, that upon a Roman colony being ſettled at *Lindum*, or Lincoln, Leiceſter became the chief city or metropolis of the people called Coritani; and for that reaſon, in Ravennas, it is called *Ratæ Corion*, and in the Vatican *Ratæ Coritanorum*." Carte, MS.

[5] Gibſon's Camden, vol. I. p. 415.

[6] Britannia Romana, p. 437.

[7] The trace of the Roman wall quite round," Dr. Stukeley ſays, "is diſcoverable without difficulty, eſpecially in the gardens about Senvey-gate. There was a ditch on the outſide, very viſible in the gardens thereabouts. It is 2500 Roman feet long, and as much broad towards the South-eaſt; 2500 Roman feet long, and as much bread to the North-weſt" Itin. Cur. vol. I. p. 108. This will be better illuſtrated by the Doctor's plan of Roman Leiceſter, here given in Plate III. It may be candid, however, to obſerve, that this plan was pronounced, by the late Mr. Ludlam, who had conſidered the matter with much attention, to be a "mere figment." In a letter with which he favoured me in 1781, he ſays, "There are two Roman works, and no more; the mount near the river (as was their cuſtom), and the ruins of a bath near St. Nicholas's church. Two teſſellated pavements have been found there; the lateſt and largeſt in 1750." Theſe pavements, which are engraved in plates VII, VIII, and deſcribed p. 11, are thus noticed by Mr. Aſtle, in a letter to Dr. Farmer, Dec. 11, 1766: "On Thurſday laſt two fine drawings of teſſellated pavements were exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries; they were found at Mr. Ruding's, near Leiceſter; are very curious, and different from any I have yet ſeen. They will be great ornaments to your work."

[8] See it engraved, from Mr. Bray's drawing, in Plate *III. fig. 1. *a*. *b*.

[9] Mr. Bickerſtaffe, who imagined the ſeeming "H" to be two ones, or miles from Leiceſter, ſuggeſted that the ſtone might have been brought nearer to Leiceſter, than where it was firſt erected, before it was interred, if the place of its diſcovery was ſhort of two Roman miles. "The town-wall, which ran parallel with the Eaſt-gate, he obſerved, muſt be more than the third of a mile to the end of the Humberſtone-gate, ſo called from its leading to Humberſtone. In October, 1783, ſome perſons digging for gravel, in a yard in Humberſtone-gate, when they had got about two yards deep, came to a leaden coffin in the gravel; the length 5 feet 4 inches, the breadth 18 inches, on the outſide a parallelogram. On opening, they found a complete human ſkeleton; the head Eaſtward, inclining to the left ſhoulder, teeth perfect, the bones lying in their natural order, but the jaw fallen on the breaſt. The lid was ſupported on the inſide by iron reſts acroſs, about an inch broad, and a competent thickneſs; though through ruſt eaſily broken; forked and bent at the extremities, ſo as ſtrongly to ſuſtain the lid and under part. The coffin half an inch thick, and 500lb. weight. On its outſide, towards the feet, ſtood an earthen vaſe; there were alſo ſix or ſeven ſmall urns, all plain, and of red clay not glazed. On the right ſide, near the middle of the coffin, within, ſeveral dark balls lying together, as if ſtrung, which might have been held by the right hand, none an inch in diameter, and all to appearance of an equal ſize; whether they could not ſuſtain the touch, but went to duſt, or the mob-virtuoſi, who made free with the *teeth*, thought *them* worth their notice, they ſuddenly diſappeared. In the ſame yard, at times, have been found human and other bones, and many ox-horns. W. B."

BRITISH
12 JN 1928
MUSEUM

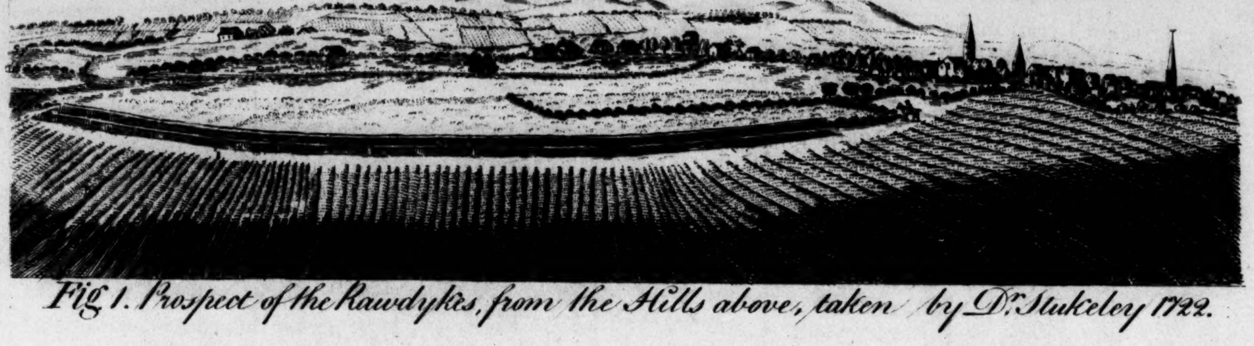


Fig. 1. Prospect of the Rawdykes, from the Hills above, taken by Dr. Stukeley 1722.

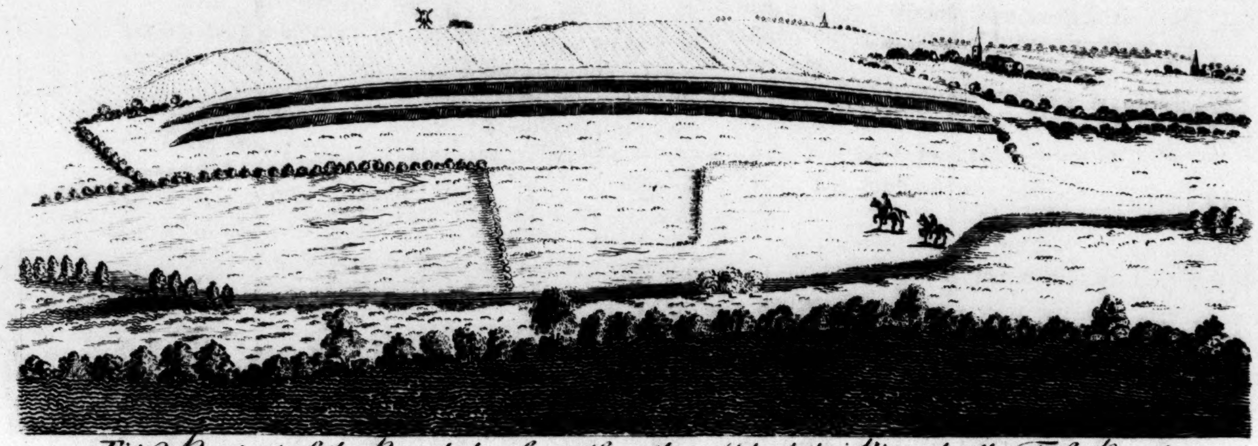


Fig. 2. Prospect of the Rawdykes, from the other Side of the River by the Foss Road.

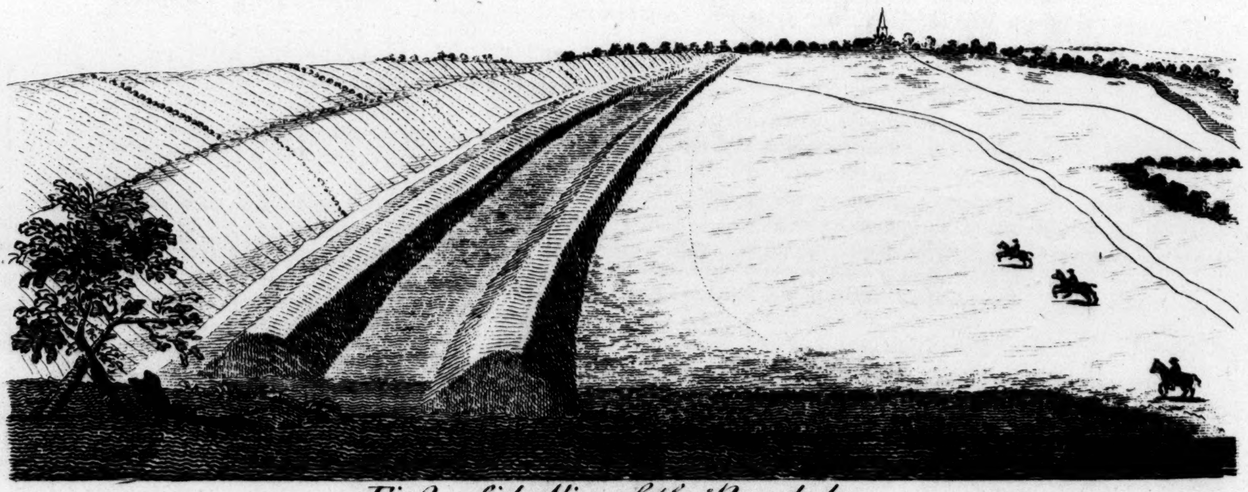


Fig. 3. Side View of the Rawdykes.

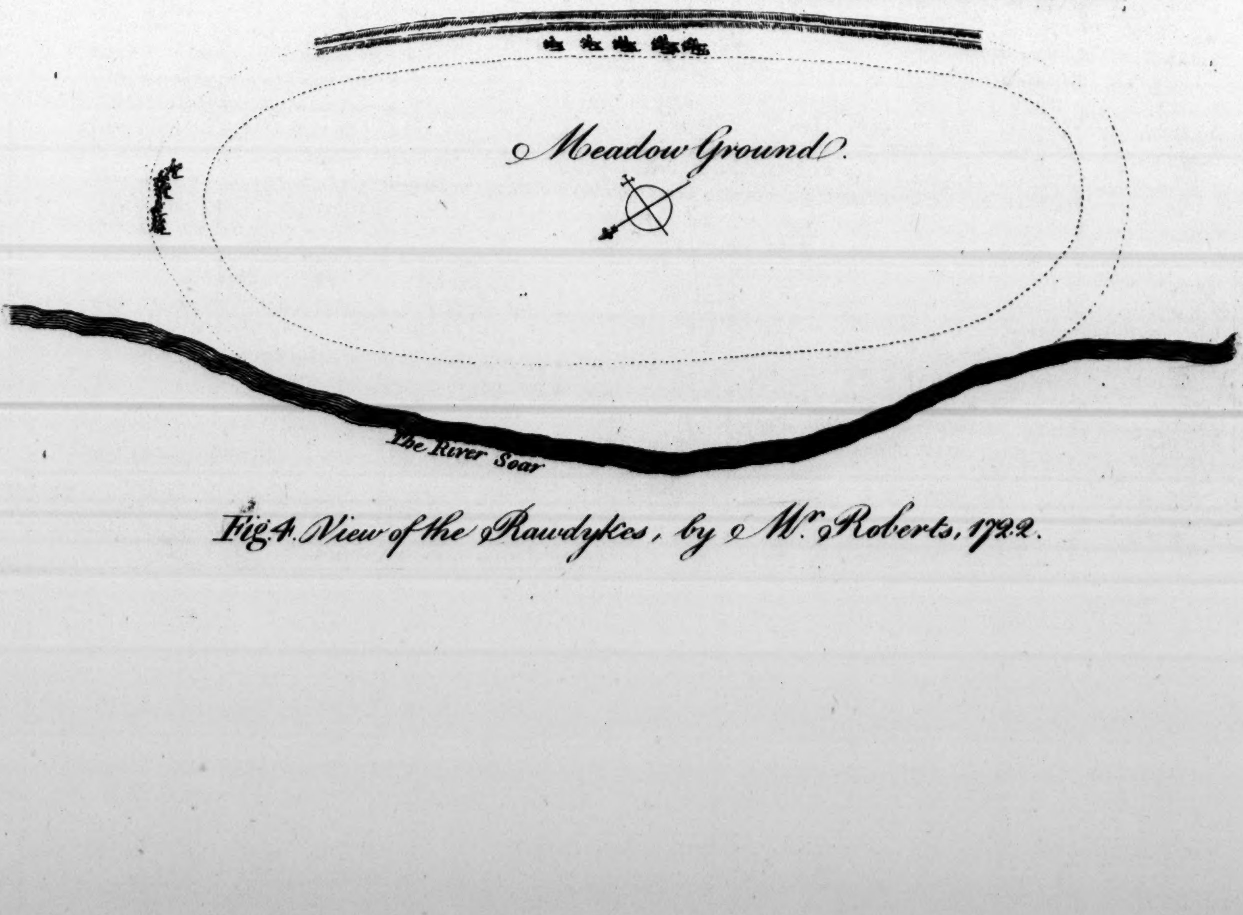

500
1000 feet
Meadow Ground
The River Soar

Fig. 4. View of the Rawdykes, by Mr. Roberts, 1722.

BRITISH
12 JN 1923
MUSEUM

Fig. 8. p. 6.

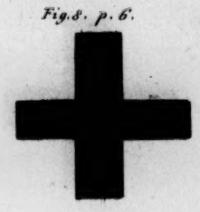


Fig. 4. p. 5. 12.

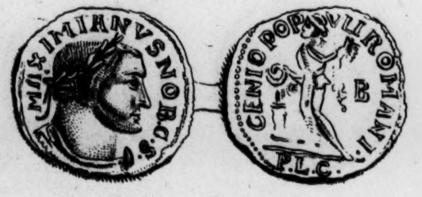

MAXIMIANVS NOB C S
GENIO POP ... ROMANI
B
PLC

Fig. 9. p. 6.

Fig. 1. a. p. 5.

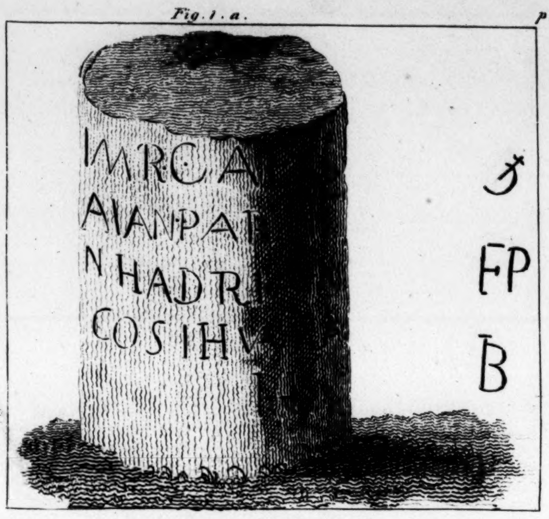
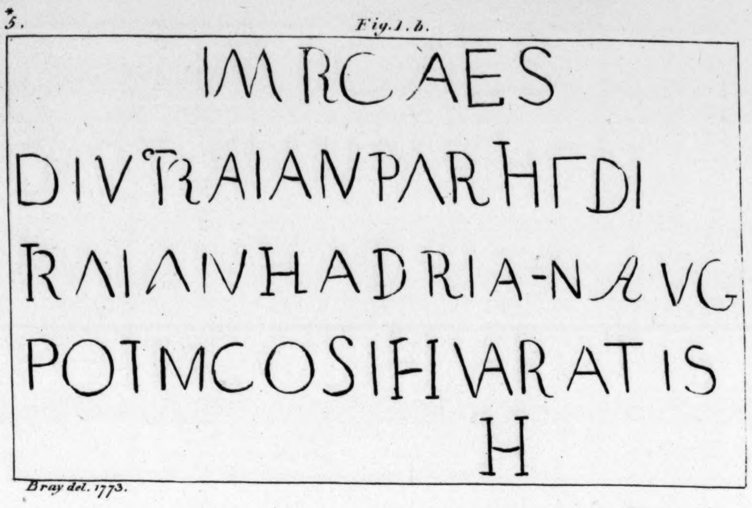
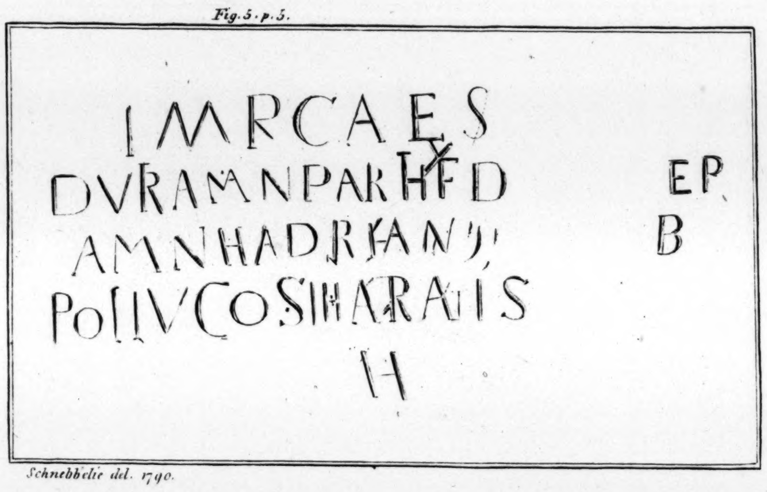

IMRCA
AIANPAI
N HADR
COS IH
EP
B

Fig. 1. b.


IMRCAES
DIVTRAIANPARHFDI
RAIANHADRIA-NAVG
POTMCOSIFIVARATIS
H

Bray del. 1773.

Fig. 5. p. 5.


IMRCAES
DVRAMNPARHFD
AMNHADRYAN
POLIVCOSIHARATIS
H
EP
B

Schnebbelie del. 1790.

Fig. 2. p. 5.

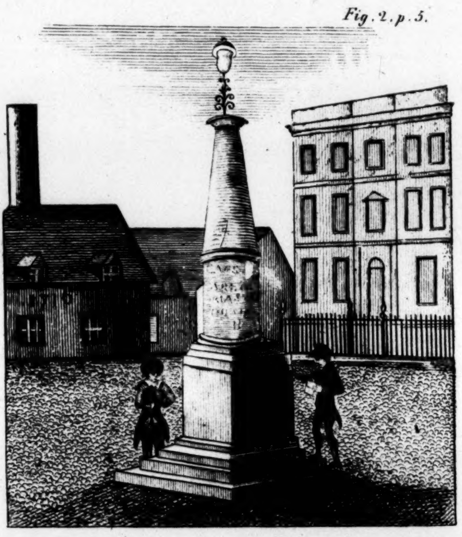
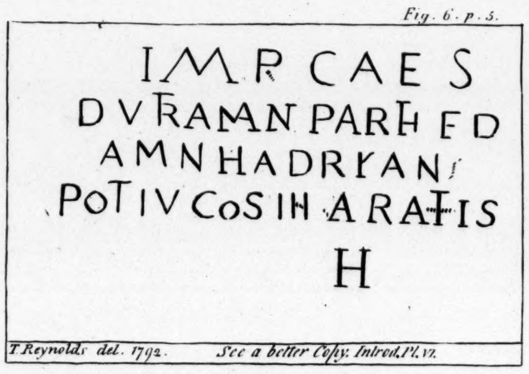
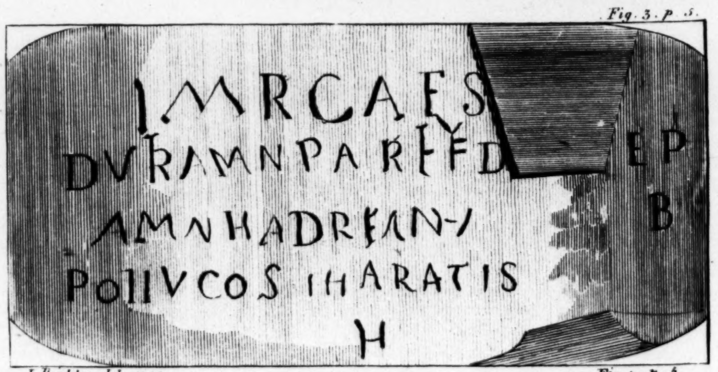


Fig. 6. p. 5.


IMR CAES
DVRAMN PARH ED
AMNHADRYAN
POTIV COS IH ARATIS
H

T. Reynolds del. 1792. See a better Copy. Introd. Pl. VI.

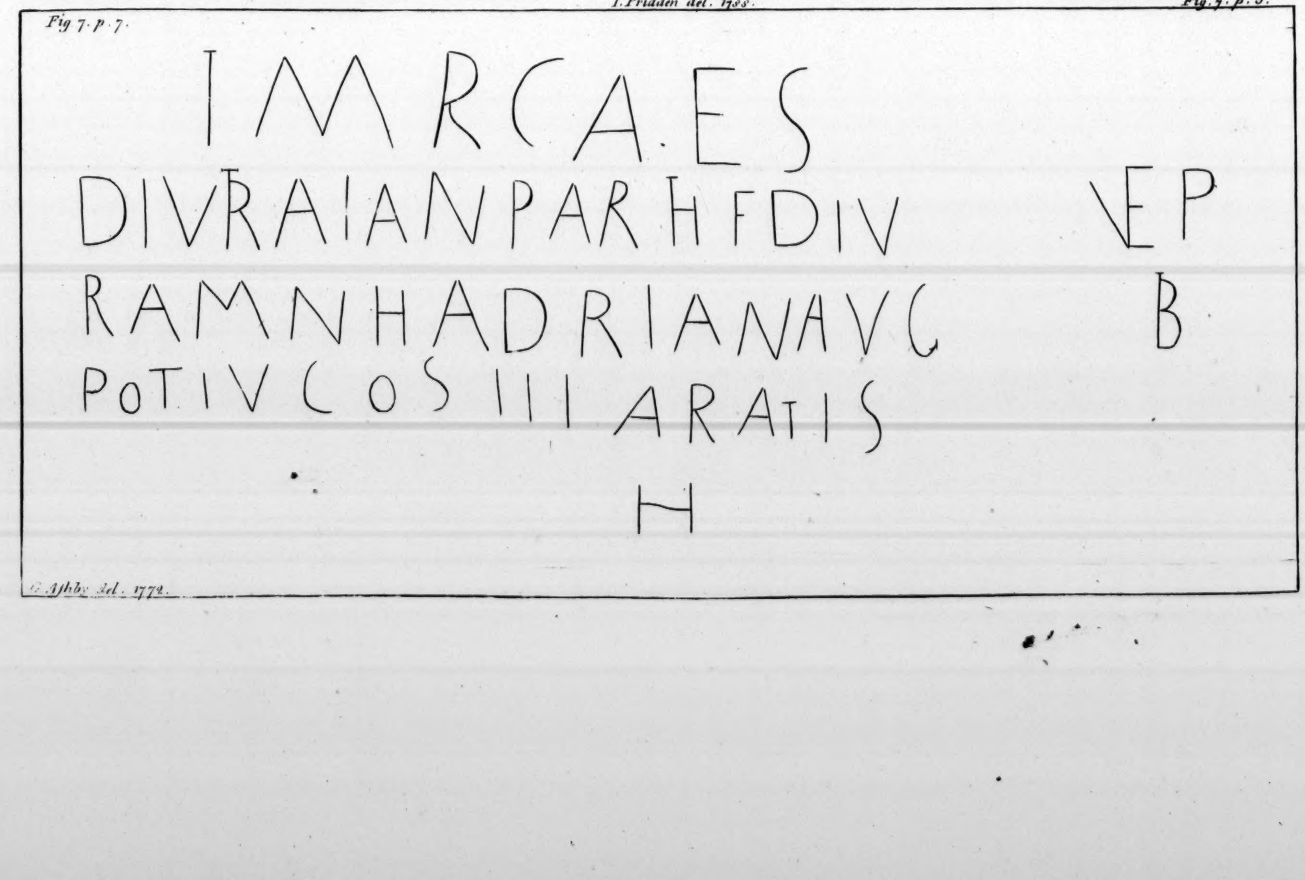
Fig. 3. p. 5.


IMRCAES
DVRAMNPARFFD
AMNHADRYAN
POLIVCOS IHARATIS
H
EP
B

I. Pridden del. 1788.

Fig. 7. p. 5.

Fig 7. p. 7.


IMRCA.ES
DIVRAIANPARHFDIV
RAMNHADRIANAVG
POTIVCOS III ARATIS
H
EP
B

G. Ashby del. 1772.

trace of antiquity. Theſe obſervations will appear evident on a view of its preſent ſtate, Plate *III. fig. 2, 3; where the inſcription, with all its lately acquired injuries, is given from a drawing taken by Mr. Pridden in April 1788.

Deſirous of giving every poſſible illuſtration of this remarkable remnant of antiquity, three other delineations of it are here exhibited.

Fig. 5. was taken by Mr. Schnebbelie[1] in April 1790.

Fig. 6. has been obligingly communicated, in 1792, by the Rev. Mr. Reynolds; whoſe reading is thus:

Imperator Cæſar
Divi Trajani Parthici Filius Divus
Trajanus Hadrianus
Poteſtate IV Conſulatu III A Ratis
II

'On the back of the ſtone, and in the ſame character, E P B

"The only inſcriptions we have of Hadrian," ſays Mr. Whitaker, "have been ſo inaccurately copied, "that we cannot judge concerning the ſtructure of "their characters." The above inſcription has, on this account, been repeatedly and carefully examined, to ſupply this defect.

'The letters are in excellent preſervation, and have ſuffered much leſs injury from time than might be expected from its age.

'The ſtrokes of the letters are of one uniform thickneſs, not varied as in modern letters; N, not N.

'The firſt line is larger than the reſt.

'No appearance of any ſtop in it.

'The firſt P has a ſhort, ſmall ſtroke from the head, but does not appear an original part of the letter; as if it had been IMR.

'The mark under the E, ſeems to have been originally cut in the ſtone, perhaps the century mark.

'There appears no reaſon to think this inſcription ever contained more words, or even letters, than are now upon it; for the ſtone is very ſmooth and perfect where we might expect a deficiency. In the third line TR is wanting, but there is not the leaſt defect as if letters had been obliterated; perhaps, the word being a repetition of the word above, it might ſeem to excuſe cutting all the letters again.

'The ſlight ſtroke at the end of Hadrian, and which has been conſidered as the firſt ſtroke of A in Auguſtus, has not the appearance of part of a letter, at leaſt of a ſimilar letter to the reſt of the inſcription.

'The upper part of the T in *Ratis* is not ſo plain as here repreſented, but ſufficiently clear on a careful inſpection.

'Hadrian is ſaid to have been in England in his third Conſulſhip, with which this inſcription agrees. It is from hence probable the Foſs road was made by his order about the year of Chriſt 120.'

Thus far Mr. Reynolds.

By the Rev. Mr. Aſhby alſo, who, on the firſt diſcovery of this remarkable curioſity, employed great attention in the inveſtigation of its hiſtory, I have been lately favoured with the reſult of his valuable reſearches; which may be ſeen at large among the diſſertations introductory to theſe volumes; and his delineation of the milliary in Plate *III. fig. 7.

Among other proofs of the Roman ſettlement here, Mr. Burton adduces "the antient temples dedicated to Janus, which had a flamen or high prieſt here reſident; in which place great ſtore of bones of beaſts (which here have been ſacrificed) have been digged up and found, and the place yet called thereof *The Holy Bones*[2]; which all hiſtories do agree to have been here, and ſurely was the foundation of the Romans, as appeareth by their god Janus Bifrons, to whoſe honour the firſt temple was built in Rome by Romulus and Tatius; or, as others ſay, Numa Pompilius, in a place called *Argiletum*; and not founded by that feigned king Leir, to the honour of Janus, as Geoffrey of Monmouth, and (of later days) John Harding, and John Rous of Warwick will have it; which, how fabulous and improbable it is, any ordinary capacity may conceive, in that it is known to all, that Janus was not adored, or thought-of ever, of any but the Romans. And this king Leir died (at leaſt) three hundred years before Rome was built, as by their own chronology and computation will appear: but this, and many ſuch improbabilities and contradictions, will eaſily confute this forged hiſtory of Brute and of his progeny. Part of this temple is yet ſtanding (1642) near the Weſt end of St. Nicholas's church, made of Roman bricks and ſmall tiles compacted together with ſo hard a mortar and cement, that no ordinary tool can pierce it[3]."

"I cannot but wonder," Mr. Carte ſays, "at what Mr. Burton writes concerning Janus's temple here. That which he ſo calls is commonly known by the name of *Jewry Wall*, and is ſituated at the Weſt end of St. Nicholas's church-yard; and though what remains of it ſerves for a wall, yet it was, as I doubt not, a building which took up a great deal of the area of the church-yard; and the ruins of it were in a great meaſure made uſe of in building that church, as appears by the Britiſh or Roman bricks, or tiles, viſible in the walls of it. It is difficult to judge now what the uſe of it was; but I am apt to think it was of the ſame nature with the *Wery-wall*[4] in Lancaſter, or the *Old Work* of Wroxeter[5]; and if one had an opportunity of viewing all theſe, and comparing them together, one might perhaps make a probable gueſs at their uſe. What remains of this wall is about 23 yards long, and on the outſide the height is about 9 or 10 yards, raiſed up by ſeveral ſtrata alternately of rough foreſt ſtone and of brick or tile (I will call it brick); each of the bricks being about 18 inches long, 15 broad, and about 2 thick or thereabouts (for ſome are bigger and ſome leſſer). The mortar between the bricks is full as thick as the bricks. I reckon 17 ſtrata, in the following order:

1. Four rows of ſtone, 27 inches high.
2. Three rows of brick, about 10 inches high.
3. Three rows of ſtone, 18 inches.
4. Three rows of brick, 8 inches.
5. Four rows of ſtone, 23 inches.
6. Three rows of brick.
7. Four rows of ſtone.
8. Three rows of brick.

---

[1] Mr. Schnebbelie, in 1790, deſcribes it to be "two feet ten inches long, and five feet nine inches in circumference." The difference in length may be accounted for by the ſtone's having been reduced to adapt it to the preſent ſituation.

[2] From this circumſtance it has been ſuppoſed that the antient Britons had a temple for ſacrifices even before the converſion of the Romans. "Some traces of this temple," ſays Salmon, "may be found in the place called *Holy Bones*, where the bones of oxen ſacrificed have been frequently, upon digging, turned up. Theſe muſt have been brought hither for ſacrifice, and nothing elſe. Where we find the name of a temple, and the reliques of their worſhip apparently together, we have all the evidence the nature of the thing admits." The quantity of bones here found have been with more probability accounted for by the recollection that this ſpot was the ſite of the old ſhambles.

[3] Burton, enlarged by MS. Chetwynd.

[4] "At the beautiful bridge over the Lane on the ſteep of the hill hangs a piece of very old wall of Roman work called *Wery-wall*, from the late Britiſh name of this town, as it ſhould ſeem; for the Britains called this town *Caer Weird*, or the *Green City*, perhaps from that green-hill." Gough's Camden, under Lancaſter, vol. III. p. 131.

[5] "I ſaw nothing here but a few pieces of walls (commonly called *The Old Work* of Wroxeter), built of hewn ſtone, divided by ſeven rows of Britiſh brick (*ſeptemplici Britannicorum ordine*, which Mr. Gale, MS n. explains, "opere lateritio & lapide interjecto (ut Eboraci & Coloniæ) diatonico;" and arched on the inſide. Where theſe ſtood I ſuſpect has been a caſtle, from the inequality of the grounds, the banks, and ruins of walls ſcattered up and down." Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 397. "There is a piece of an old wall yet ſtanding, about 8 yards high, and 20 long, which has in it three regular ſtrata of Roman brick. A ſquare ſudatory with four rows of brick flues under its floor was diſcovered, but deſtroyed. A very good wooden model of it is preſerved in Shrewſbury-ſchool, and alſo one of the brick flues, and part of the teſſellated pavement. The Roman coins found here are chiefly of the Lower Empire, and called Wroxeter *dynders*, perhaps a corruption of *denarii*." Ibid. p. 412.

9. Three rows of ſtone.
10. Three rows of brick.
11. Three rows of ſtone.
12. Three rows of brick.
13. Four rows of ſtone: above this the front is defaced; but there ſeems to be,
14. Three rows of brick.
15. Four rows of ſtone.
16. Three rows of brick.
17. Four rows or more of ſtone.

“ In the wall, near the middle, at 5 yards diſtance from each other, there are two large arches, which ſerved for entrance into it, about three yards wide and 4½ high. There are alſo ſeveral holes in the wall, about 6 inches ſquare, viz. in the 3d, 6th, 9th, 13th, and 17th ſtrata. The holes in this laſt are as large again as the others, and paſs quite through the wall; whereas the reſt do not appear to do ſo, though there are ſome holes like them on the inſide.

“ The wall on the inſide (viz. in the church-yard) has no facing, being broken off roughly from the parts that were continued to it; and it now conſiſts of four arches. The two largeſt are in the middle, and in part anſwer the two on the outſide, which were made for entrances, but are much larger within, and the entrances are not in the middle of them. In the column between theſe two great arches there appears the remainder of an arch-work, which, in Dr. Stukeley's draught of it [1], is repreſented as a niche for a ſtatue, but which ſeems to me to be made for reverberating heat [2]; and in all the inſide the blackneſs of the ſtones and brick retain plain indications of fire and ſmoke. The two other arches are near as high, and in ſhape much like the other, but not ſo large.

“ In the South arch a poor woman has a little houſe, who ſhewed me two ſtones now placed on the outermoſt wall of her houſe, which, ſhe ſaid, ſhe was informed, were taken out of the arch within her houſe, and placed where they now are; that though the perſon living there was not at home, yet perſons of curioſity might ſee them. One of them is in the exact form of a croſs formy, or patée, as, I think, it is called; it is 13 inches over, and the breadth of each of the four arms at the decuſſation is 4 inches, and at the end 6 or 7. The other ſtone has a croſs excavated in it about 10 inches long [3]. I ſomewhat doubt of the truth of the woman's relation as to the place whence the ſtones were taken, becauſe I can diſcover no ſuch formed ſtones in any part of the work; and have given this account of the matter, becauſe of the odd fancies which ſome have had of it.”

In his account of the demoliſhed churches in Leiceſter, Mr. Carte adds, “ Another church that I find mentioned is, ‘ Eccl̄ia S̄ti Auguſtini Leyc;’ and in Charyte's ‘ Rentale [4]’ I meet with this memorandum: “ Quod eccl̄ia de Coſby pertinuit ad eccl̄iam S̄ti Auguſtini Leic'; que quidem eccl̄ia S̄ti Auguſtini ſita fuerat ad orientalem partem cancell' eccl̄ie S̄ti Nic̄i Leic'; & erat ipſa eccl̄ia conſtituta ſub duobus tect̄is conjunctis ſuper medias columnas, cujus una pars erat dedicata S̄to Auguſtino, & altera S̄to Columb'; modo nominatur *Holybones Leyc'*.” Upon this my conjecture, or opinion, is, that the church was dedicated to St. Auguſtine the monk, who converted the Engliſh Saxons, and to St. Columbus, who converted the Picts in Scotland [5]. It was not a pariſh church; and therefore the church of Coſby, lying five miles diſtant, was appropriated to the maintenance of it. I reckon that it was demoliſhed at the Conqueſt, or in the troubles enſuing in 1088; and therefore the church of Coſby (being freed from the charge of maintaining it) was given to the abbey by the founder. It was a general cuſtom to bury the reliques, or bones, of ſome martyr in the place where churches were erected; and I ſuppoſe that, after the demolition of the church, ſome attempt being made to find out theſe depoſited, and they not being found, it was ſaid that the holy bones were ſtill there, and that from thence the place came to be called *Holy Bones*, as it is to this day.”

The late excellent Dr. Lyttelton, biſhop of Carliſle, and preſident of the Society of Antiquaries, obſerves, in a letter to Dr. Farmer, that “ the old work in St. Nicholas's church-yard at Leiceſter, now called the Jewry-wall, and ſaid by Dr. Stukeley [6] to be compoſed of rag ſtone and Roman brick, differs from all the antient Roman buildings I have ſeen in England, the ſeveral materials being rudely amaſſed together; whereas the Romans generally laid their brick or pile in layers at equal diſtances [7]. Within this wall are ſeveral arched receſſes.—N. B. I obſerved a good deal of Roman tile worked up in the walls of the adjoining church, which is a ſtructure purely Gothic, and not above 500 years old at fartheſt.”

As Mr. Carte's deſcription of this curious remain was written ſo long ſince as 1712, Mr. Throſby's more recent account [8] ſhall be given, to ſhew in what particulars it now differs either by decay or error:

“ Some years ago I examined the woman who at preſent occupies the little dwelling ſpoken of above, if ſhe had ever ſeen, or been aſked for, two particular ſtones I deſcribed to her; but was unable to learn any thing from her reſpecting them. I then examined the inſide of her abode; but to no purpoſe; till, on ſtrictly examining the outſide, I found the laſt-mentioned nearly covered with mortar; which I ſoon picked off, with a trowel, to the extremity of the ſtone on all ſides.

“ The length and the height of the Jewry-wall ſeem to have undergone no material alteration ſince Mr. Carte's time. The front of the broken part towards the little dwelling muſt be ſuffering almoſt daily by the heedleſs boys who play in the church-yard; and who, to ſhew their dexterity in climbing, often obtain the ſummit by the help of the projecting ſtones.

“ The South arch, wherein the woman lives, ſeems to be of the ſame magnitude as the ſecond and fourth. The ſecond is 13 feet high and 12 feet wide. The third is a little jutting arch 4 feet over. The fourth is the ſame as the ſecond. The fifth is 12 feet by 6.

“ There are ſome few errors in Mr. Carte's admeaſurement of the layers of brick and ſtone, or elſe I did not find the exact place where he meaſured. When I had gained admittance into the garden on the Weſt ſide, where I made a drawing of an arch that ſeems to have been over the entrance, I there found the wall, in its thickeſt part, to be ſeven feet over. This front has a very different appearance to the view in the church-yard: its ſurface ſomewhat indicates the outſide of a building, and has only two arches; and they do not in the leaſt project from the wall, as on the other ſide. Theſe arches I take to have been the entrances; they are made with two rows of brick, and are ſingularly curious of their kind. In every part of this wall, on this ſide in particular, the mortar takes up as much ſpace as the brick [9]; from its being made of gravel, as I take it, inſtead of ſand. On this ſide the layers of brick and ſtone are in the following order from the ſurface of the ground:

1 — 4 rows of ſtone 22 inches high.
2 — 3 —— of brick 10 inches.
3 — 3 —— of ſtone 18 inches.
4 — 3 —— of brick 10 inches.
5 — 5 —— of ſtone 2 feet.
6 — 3 —— of brick 10 inches.
7 — 4 —— of ſtone 22 inches.
8 — 3 —— of brick 9 inches.
9 — 3 —— of ſtone 12 inches.
10 — 3 —— of brick 9 inches.
11 — 2 —— of ſtone 11 inches.
12 — 3 —— of brick 9 inches.
13 — 3 —— of ſtone 15 inches.

“ Above which are about 6 feet of ragged ſtone and brick, whoſe front, or conjoined parts, is gone.

“ Being deſirous of learning ſomething that might

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[1] See our Plate IV. fig. 1.

[2] This ſeems to be ſimilar to the Wroxeter ſudatory.

[3] They are copied in plate *III. fig. 8, 9.

[4] Fol 147. ſect 148.

[5] “ Floruit Columba, Pictorum Septentrionalium Apoſtolus, circa A.D 570.” Pinkerton, Vitæ Antiquæ Sanctorum, &c p. 27.

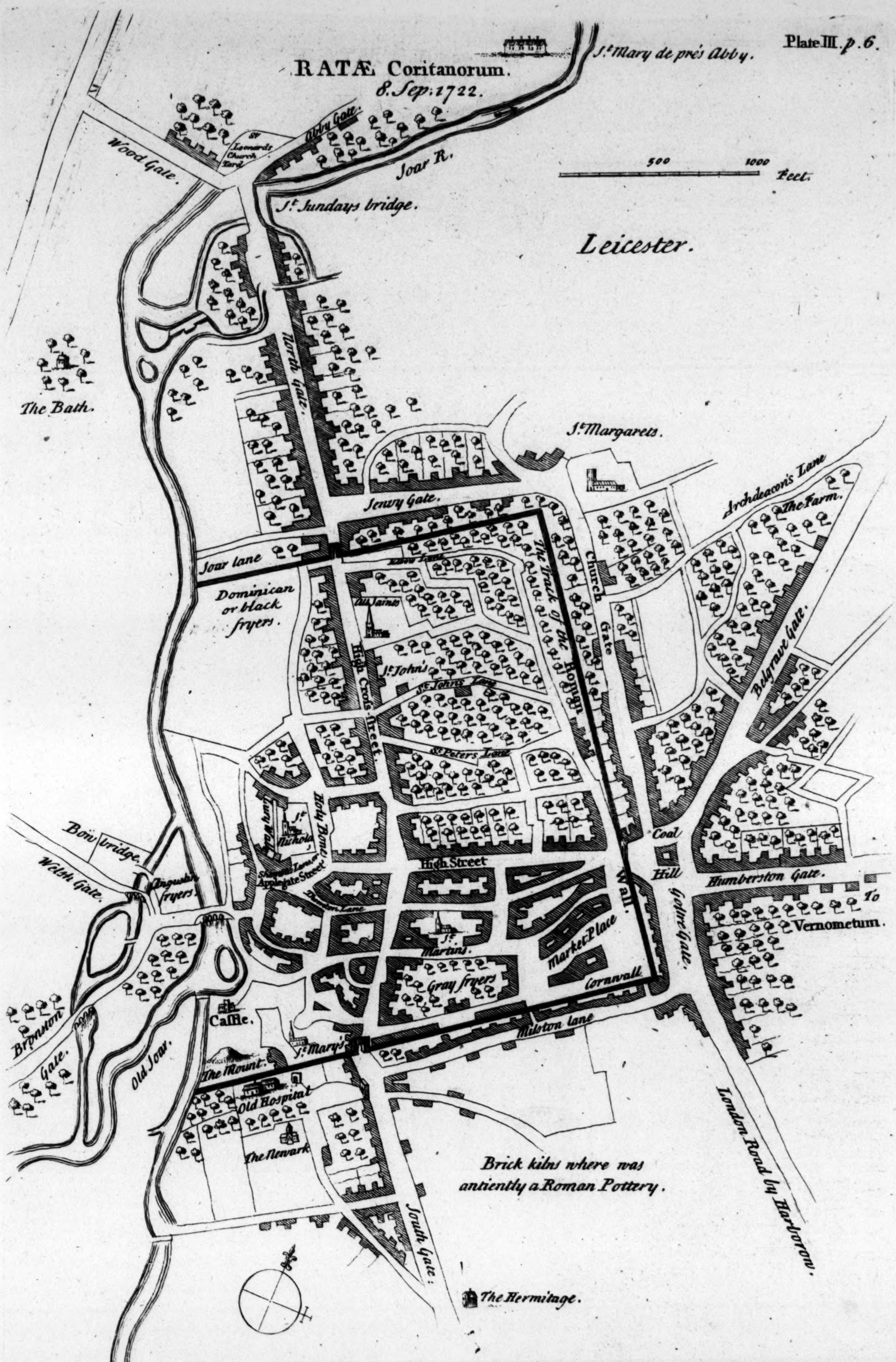
[6] Itin. Cur. p. 103.

[7] The deſcriptions both of Mr. Carte and Mr. Throſby ſhew that there was more regularity than the learned Biſhop ſeems to have been aware of.

[8] Hiſtory of Leiceſter, p. 5.

[9] So at Cheſterford, in Eſſex. G. A.

Plate III. p. 6.


RATÆ Coritanorum.
8. Sep: 1722.
Sᵗ Mary de prés Abby.
500
1000
Feet.
Leicester.
Wood Gate.
Sᵗ Leonards Church Yard
Abby Gate.
Joar R.
Sᵗ Sundays bridge.
The Bath.
North Gate.
Sᵗ Margarets.
Jewry Gate.
Archdeacon's Lane
The Farm.
Joar lane
Dominican or black fryers.
All Saints
High Cross Street.
Sᵗ John's
Sᵗ Johns Lane
The Track of the Roman Wall.
Church Gate
Belgrave Gate.
Sᵗ Peters Lane
Holy Bone.
Sᵗ Nicholas
Bow bridge.
Welsh Gate.
Augustin fryers.
Applegate Street
High Street
Coal Hill
Humberston Gate.
To Vernometum.
Gosling Gate.
Sᵗ Martins.
Market Place
Gray fryers
Cornwall
Castle.
Bronston Gate.
Old Joar.
Sᵗ Mary's
Milston lane
The Mount.
Old Hospital
The Newark
Brick kilns where was antiently a Roman Pottery.
London Road by Harboro.
South Gate.
The Hermitage.

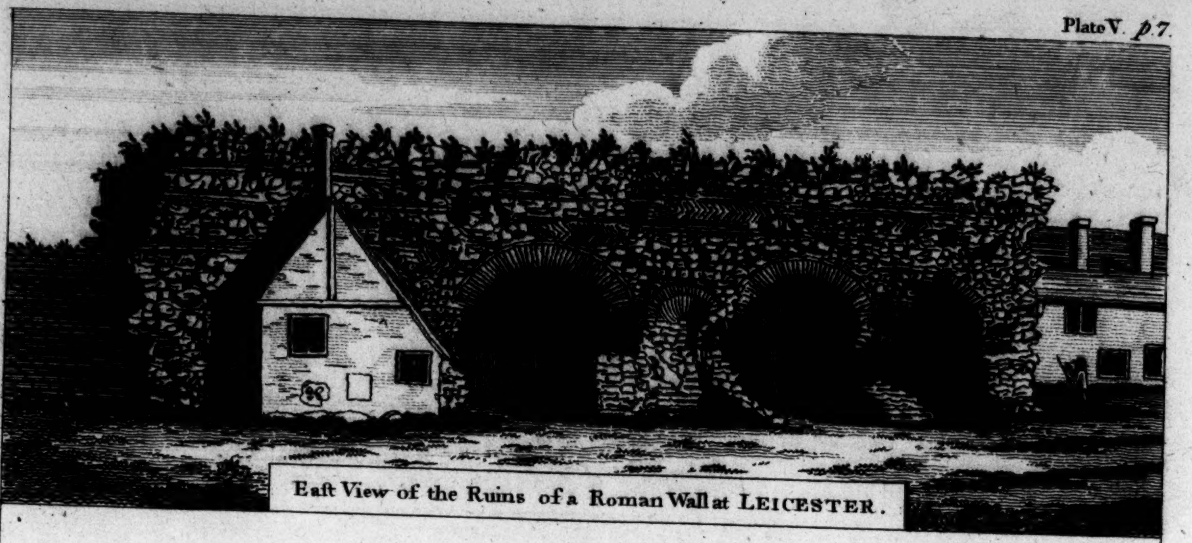
Viro Reverendo & erudito Samueli Carte A.M. d.d. W. Stukeley.

Stukeley delin.

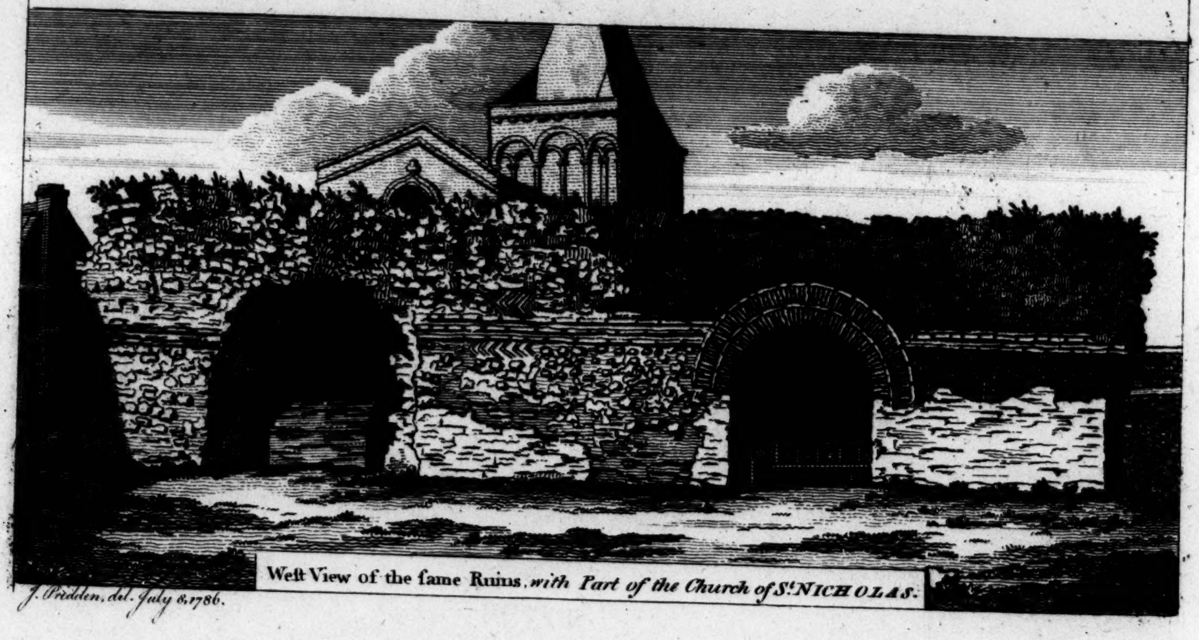
BRITISH
12 JN 1923
MUSEUM

BRITISH
12 JN 1928
MUSEUM

Plate V. p 7.



East View of the Ruins of a Roman Wall at LEICESTER.



West View of the ſame Ruins, *with Part of the Church of St. NICHOLAS.*

J. Pridden, del. July 8, 1786.

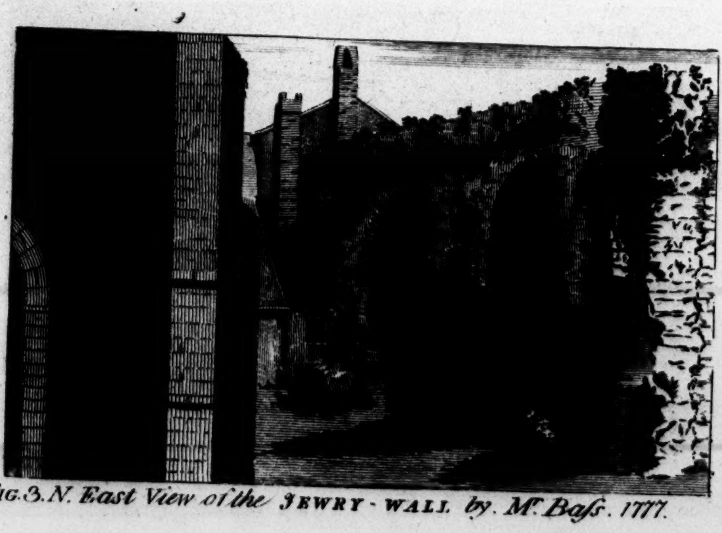


FIG. 3. N. East View of the JEWRY - WALL *by Mr. Baſs. 1777.*

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PLATE IV. P. 7.

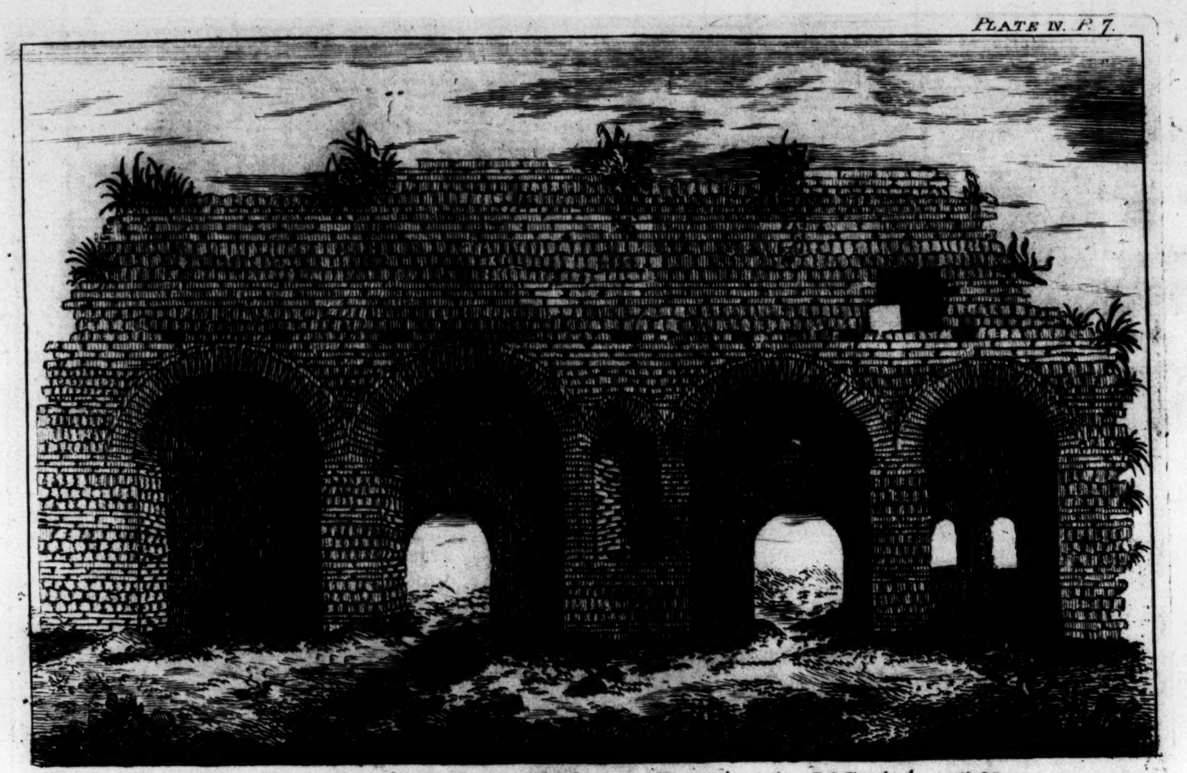

Fig 1. East View of JANUS'S TEMPLE; *from a Drawing by Dr. Stukeley. 1722.*

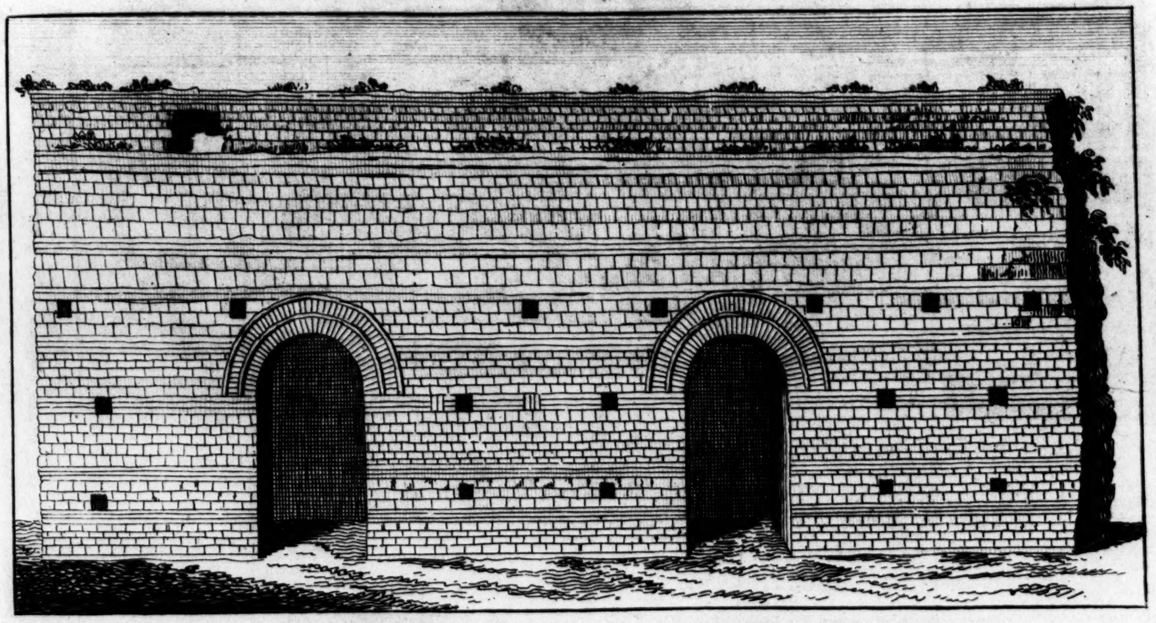

Fig 2. West View of the same Building by Dr. Stukeley. 1722.

lead to a diſcovery of its former magnitude (for I fear its uſe will never be diſcovered) I employed ſome workmen to dig, on the Eaſt ſide, tranſverſely, and in a right direction with the wall, thinking to find a foundation, which I intended to have traced to its extent; but it no where continued a foot beyond the projecting parts."

Reſuming the ſubject, Mr. Throſby adds, "A long reſidence in Leiceſter, and at times having paid ſome attention to its hiſtory, tempts me to ſay ſomething more of the Jewry-wall, about which, in his account of the Foſs, the biſhop of Corke and Roſs[1] has given ſome new, and ſenſible, remarks. His lordſhip is of opinion, that the ruin we call Janus's Temple was the *Janua*, or gate, of the city; and that there was a Roman bridge which led into the city, over the river, at the ſame place where now ſtands what is generally called Bow-bridge. I believe it has long been a received opinion, that the river which runs by or ſkirts the Weſt ſide of Leiceſter is the old river Leir, now Soar, and that which is called the Back-river was cut about the time that the Lancaſter hoſpital was built. But if the contrary be the caſe, that the former is the modern cut, and the latter the old river Leir, which I have been lately convinced is true; then nothing, in my opinion, is more likely than that in the time of the Romans there was a bridge over the old river, where Bow-bridge now ſtands, and that in a right line with Jewry-wall, the ſuppoſed Janua of the Roman city. Whoever looks at the preſent ſtreets at the Weſt end of the town will not diſcover the leaſt traces of a Roman road: the zigzag direction from one to the other is inimical to the idea we entertain of their lineal paſſages from, and through, one ſtation to another. The ſpace before the Rev. Mr. Andrewes's houſe cannot eaſily be accounted for, but upon the ſcore of the gate of the antient city and wall continuing from the South end of the ruin, right acroſs that broad way, to the houſe known by the name of the Recruiting Serjeant, where the Jewry-wall has recently been proved to have continued, by the diſcovery of its foundation, made of the like materials and thickneſs; near which was found, at the ſame time, a fine Roman coin, of Maximian. This conjecture in no ſhape takes from the opinion that a great temple once ſtood near the ſite of St. Nicholas' church. Churches were frequently built upon the ſite of heathen temples, and on old Roman roads; the former practice evidently accounts for the materials; and the latter, perhaps, for a foundation, and ſometimes elevations[2]. Mr. Carte tells us of a church which ſtood near St. Nicholas, in a place called The Holy-bones, which was demoliſhed about the time of the Conqueſt, dedicated to Columbus and Auguſtine: perhaps that and St. Nicholas were both built out of the ruins of the temple. Roman walls near the grand entrance into cities had ſuch niches as are preſerved in this wall; whence many have concluded that they are the remains of temples. However, the argument againſt the temple, and for a gate, is in ſome meaſure done away by the frequent diſcovery of the foundations of amazingly thick walls leading from the church to the river: one of theſe, which I ſaw in a cellar of the Talbot-inn, was almoſt impenetrable[3].

Whatever may have been the firſt deſtination of theſe walls, there can be no doubt but that they were originally of Roman conſtruction; and that the name of *Jewry* was adopted when that part of Leiceſter became the peculiar reſidence of the Jews, who, in all great towns, were cuſtomarily limited to a particular diſtrict[4]; and who were at a very early period removed from Leiceſter by an expreſs injunction from one of its earls[5], *quod nullus Judeus neque Judea, in tempore meo, ſive in tempore alicujus heredum meorum uſque in finem mundi, infra libertatem ville Leiceſtrie, habitabit neque manebit, nec reſidentiam obtinebit.*"

Impreſſed with an idea ſomewhat ſimilar to that which I have juſt ſubmitted to the reader, my learned friend Mr. Gifford has ſuggeſted that "The Jews ſeem to have been confined to particular parts of the city of London[6]; for there is a place called *The Jewry* within the liberties of the Tower; another called *Poor Jewry Lane* near Aldgate; and *The Old Jewry*[7] is well known. It appears alſo from Dugdale[8], that ſo long ſince as 1262, a place in Worceſter, called *The Jewry*, was deſtroyed in the fury of a civil war.

"By being confined to particular ſpots, their evil practices might be the more eaſily guarded againſt, if indeed they were at any time guilty of ſuch as obliged Government to have a watchful eye over them; and, guilty or not, they could, in ſuch ſituations, be the more readily fleeced whenever the neceſſities of kings and the rapaciouſneſs of miniſters called for an immediate ſupply.

"We cannot ſuppoſe that a people, circumſtanced as the Jews were in this country for many ages, ever choſe to be crowded together in one ſpot, as they would have had a much better chance of eſcaping the malice of their enemies if they had been diſperſed in different parts. We may, therefore, reaſonably conclude, that it was the policy of a people, ever jealous of the induſtry of thoſe who were more knowing in buſineſs and more active than themſelves, to confine them to particular parts of theſe towns they permitted them to inhabit. And the *Jewry Wall* in Leiceſter ſeems to point out to us the place where theſe poor, perſecuted wretches were ſuffered to live.

"It was not, indeed, in every town that they were indulged with a place of reſidence, even under ſo diſadvantageous a condition. The burgeſſes of Derby paid a fine to Henry III. on this expreſs condition, that their borough ſhould not be peſtered with ſuch inmates: for the king ſays in his charter, 'Pro fine quem burgenſes de Derb. fecerint nobiſcum, conceſſimus eis, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quod ipſi & eorum heredes in perpetuum habeant hanc libertatem, ſcilicet, *quod nullus Judeus vel Judea per nos & heredes noſtros, aut per alios de cetero, maneant aut commorentur in villâ predictâ.*'

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[1] See the Diſſertation on the Roman Roads, introductory to theſe volumes.

[2] A third reaſon is, becauſe the ſpot was common, and unoccupied, no man's property. In Suffolk there are ſeveral churches in Roman camps, &c. G. A.

[3] The late Mr. Bickerſtaffe once obſerved upon this expulſion of the Jews from Leiceſter, "that the *Jewry-wall* might be the *fornaces* or fire-places to burn their ſacrifices;" [Q. Did the Jews ever ſacrifice after the deſtruction of the Temple? G. A.] and the little cottage at the South end of it, with the figure of a croſs engraved in front, on a freeſtone, he ſuppoſed, might be placed there *in ludibrium erga Judæos*, in contempt of the Jews religion.

[4] In a Statute "De Judaiſmo," paſſed in the reign of Edward the Firſt, the Jews are declared to be "les ſerfs du roy," and in many particulars are treated with much ſeverity; yet, by the laſt chapter of this law, a Jew had the privilege (denied in the preſent enlightened age) of purchaſing a houſe and curtilage. In the ſecond year of Henry the Third, particular judges were appointed by that king to decide any diſputes between ſuch Jews as were taken under his ſpecial protection *(Judeis noſtris)* and the Engliſh Chriſtians. See Mr. Juſtice Barrington on the Statutes, p. 224.

[5] The ſecond Simon de Montfort; whoſe charter will be given at large in a future page.

[6] And ſo at Cambridge, &c. &c. It is common in towns of Germany to a ſhameful degree towards harmleſs men; or, if otherwiſe, by ill uſage. G. A.

[7] In two deeds, both dated 55 Hen. III. mentioned is made of a tenement in Milk-ſtreet, with a vacant plot of ground, "infra Judaiſmum civitatis noſtre London', contiguam ibidem, per quod itur ad Haſtingium London', infra parochiam Sancti Laurencii." The houſe and ground, here referred to, had been the property of Leo le Blunt and Genta his wife, whoſe ſon Aaron and grand-daughter Flavia joined in a conveyance of them to Aaron the ſon of Vynes, who is ſtyled "Judeus Edmundi filii noſtri cariſſimi." In another part it is mentioned, that Flora Blunt, the grand-daughter of Aaron, become poſſeſſed of the houſe and ground "infra Judaiſmum" by the will of her brother, whoſe widow M. enjoyed all the reſt of his property "ſecundum legem & conſuetudinem Judaiſmi." In a grant alſo of queen Elizabeth to John Farnham, a copy of which is among the MSS. of Mr. Carte, ſome property is given to him *in Veteri Judaiſmo.*

[8] Bar. vol. I. p. 263.

"The ſame king, among other privileges, granted to the merchants of Newcaſtle, and their heirs, *that no Jew ſhould ſtay or dwell in their town*[1]. And Mr. Gough informs us[2], that the Jews were not permitted to reſide in the borough of *Caernarvon.*"

Mr. Bickerſtaffe has elſewhere noticed[3], that "in the year 1784, on digging a grave under the ſteeple of St. Martin's church, in the ſpace between the nave and the chancel, ſeveral ſcuttles full of cattle-bones, horns, and jaw-bones of the herd, came to light, the teeth in many inſtances entire, five feet deep from the ſurface, and a foot deep in bones, with an appearance of a lateral continuation. Some months before, a few yards diſtant South of the above diſcovery, near the ſteeple, or belfry door, were met with (in making a grave, within a foot of the ſurface, continuing on all ſides, as well as through the cut, and not terminating with it) a vaſt quantity of very large pebbles, wedged, or heaped together, without inſterſtices of earth or mortars. Foundations, well ſet in mortar, have likewiſe ſometimes occurred to the preſent ſexton, within the precincts of this church[4]. About a quarter of a mile on the Weſt of this church, is a place called *Holy Bones*, a few yards from St. Nicholas's church eaſterly; where many like bones of victims have at times been diſcovered; and on the Weſt ſide, within four or five yards of this latter church, are the remains of an antient work, called *Jewry Wall*, compoſed of rude unequal foreſt-ſtones, with a kind of bricks two inches in thickneſs, in mortar of the ſame dimenſions. In this wall, over narrow diameters of ſeemingly imperfect furnaces, are wide and high arches, ſtrongly blackened like the under parts, and edged abruptly as a ruin; probably a place for ſacrifice, correſponding with *The Holy-bones*. It was not unuſual, in early times, to convert Heathen temples into Chriſtian churches; or to raiſe on their ſite places for the worſhip of the true God[5]."

Among other traditions of Geoffrey of Monmouth, it is ſaid that king Leir built a vault under the river, which he dedicated to Janus, under the which his daughter Cordelia cauſed him to be buried; and that Archigallo, another king of the Britons, was alſo buried there. On this particular Mr. S. Carte, the ſolicitor, thus writes to Dr. Ducarel, from Leiceſter, Sept. 21, 1751:

"I have not omitted any proper opportunity to enquire after ſuch traditions in this place as can be ſuppoſed to have any relation to the contents of Mr. Lambarde's[6] account of Leiceſter, or the remarkable piece of architecture which he mentions as undertaken, and carried on, by king Leir, whom he ſuppoſes to have been the founder of this place, and to have given the name to it. In reſpect to this latter part, viz. the king and his name, I cannot find any one perſon here that has ſeen either the original work of Geoffrey of Monmouth, or even our Thomſon's tranſlation of it. Indeed, I find ſeveral who are acquainted with the Britannia of Mr. Camden, and the ſeveral editions thereof by the late Biſhop of London; whence they have imbibed not only a diſbelief of Geoffrey's ſtory, but alſo a prejudice to his name and character; both which they ſtigmatize as beneath the notice of an Antiquary. Indeed, as to the tradition of a vaulted paſſage under the river Soar, I find ſome remainders of it; but they are ſo confuſed, both in reſpect to the place, extent, and uſe or deſign of it, as not to admit of any inference from thence in ſupport of Geoffrey's narrative, as you will ſoon perceive from the terms of my information; which (however inconſiderable for itſelf) I chooſe to communicate to you in the order that I received it.

"I begin with the account which was firſt delivered: according to which, one mouth of, or entrance into, the vault's paſſage is ſaid to have been in a ſtreet lying contiguous or near to the Southern wall of the yard or cemetery of the pariſh church of St. Nicholas; of which ſtreet you may ſee ſome mention in Dr. Stukeley's map of this place, by the name or ſtyle of Applegate-ſtreet, or Shambles-lane; and the other mouth, or entrance, is ſaid to have been at, or very near, to the ſite of what was an antient ſeat, near the foreſt of Charnwood, heretofore and ſtill called Bradgate houſe. But as to the particular place when this pretended paſſage was carried under the channel or courſe of the river, this tradition is abſolutely ſilent.

"The other tradition places one mouth of, or entrance into, the vault at or near to the remainder of the moſaic work in the cellar of the houſe of Mrs. Bracebridge[7], over againſt the elm-trees, which trees you will find diſtinguiſhed in the map of Dr. Stukeley; whence this tradition repreſents the paſſage to have been carried on through what was heretofore part of the pariſh of St. Clement (but now united to that of All Saints), to and under a part of the river contiguous to a parcel of meadow ground called the Pingle[8], and lying beyond or out of the walls of this town, and from thence to Bradgate, which place this tradition repreſents as the boundary or mouth of the paſſage. It may deſerve your regard on this occaſion, that both theſe traditions repreſent the vault, as undertaken, and carried on, by the means, or for the uſe, of ſome religious houſe or houſes, heretofore in town; to which part of the tradition one gentleman here has attempted to give ſome colour, from a vault, or paſſage, from the cathedral of Worceſter, or from the priory there, to the extremity of, or beyond the walls of, that city, and (if my information be right) ſtill remaining, and notoriouſly diſtinguiſhed there. But whatever colour this narrative in reſpect to Worceſter may ſeem to give to either of theſe traditions, yet it muſt of neceſſity be removed, upon a conſideration of the ſites, and ſtates, of the ſeveral religious houſes heretofore in this place. Applegate-ſtreet is too remote from each of thoſe houſes, to be conſidered as containing any appendage to either of them. Indeed, the hoſpital of St. John was over-againſt the houſe now belonging to Mrs. Bracebridge, viz. on the other ſide of the ſtreet; but then the ſtreet here is very wide. I am alſo to obſerve, that behind the houſe of Mrs. Bracebridge, and at the diſtance of more than three breadths of the ſtreet from thence, there was heretofore a Dominican friery, now quite demoliſhed: but theſe houſes are modern; and the latter of them without any revenue whatſoever, and the income of the former very inconſiderable; and conſequently neither of them can be ſuppoſed to have had abilities to carry on ſo expenſive an undertaking; nor does it appear to me, after all my enquiries, that ſuch a paſſage could be of any real uſe to either of theſe religious houſes. There is yet another objection to this part of the tradition, which ariſes from the place, or ſeat, where the paſſage is ſaid to have ended. Bradgate never was a religious houſe, nor any thing but a hunting-ſeat; and there is reaſon to believe that, in point of time, it is ſubſequent to the reign of Edward II. There is one other tradition concerning a vaulted paſſage to Bradgate; according to which, the beginning thereof was within the ſite of Groby caſtle; and the uſe or deſign of the paſſage is diſtinguiſhed to be for a private communication from ſuch caſtle to Bradgate. And, indeed, if there be any real foundation for either of the traditions concerning a vaulted paſſage, I incline to believe that this latter muſt be conſidered as delivering the true ſtate of it. SAM. CARTE."

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[1] Madox, Hiſt. Excheq. ed. 1759. p. 259. [2] Ed. Camden's Brit. vol. II. p. 556. [3] Leiceſterſhire Collections, p. *512.

[4] A book of the liſt of the mayors mentions this church being burnt in 1556, yet there is nothing in the pariſh books that gives reaſon to ſuppoſe that it was a fire of material conſequence.

[5] Or rather to hallow, and conſecrate, the ſpot for its new purpoſe. G A.

[6] Topographical Dictionary, p. 108; from Geoffrey of Monmouth.

[7] See p. 10.

[8] A large cloſe on the ſide of North-Gate-ſtreet, towards the bottom of Soar-lane, edging on the Soar Weſtward, not far from the North-Gate.

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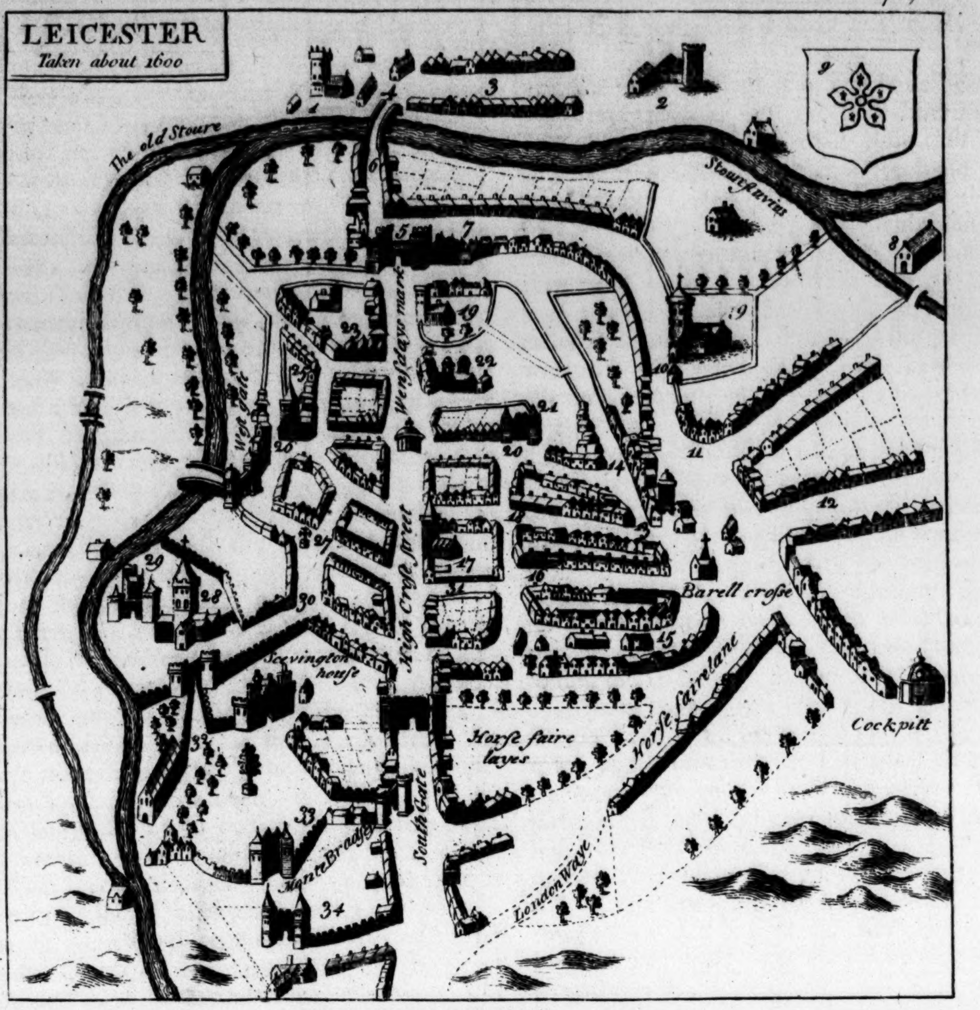
Plate VI. p. 9

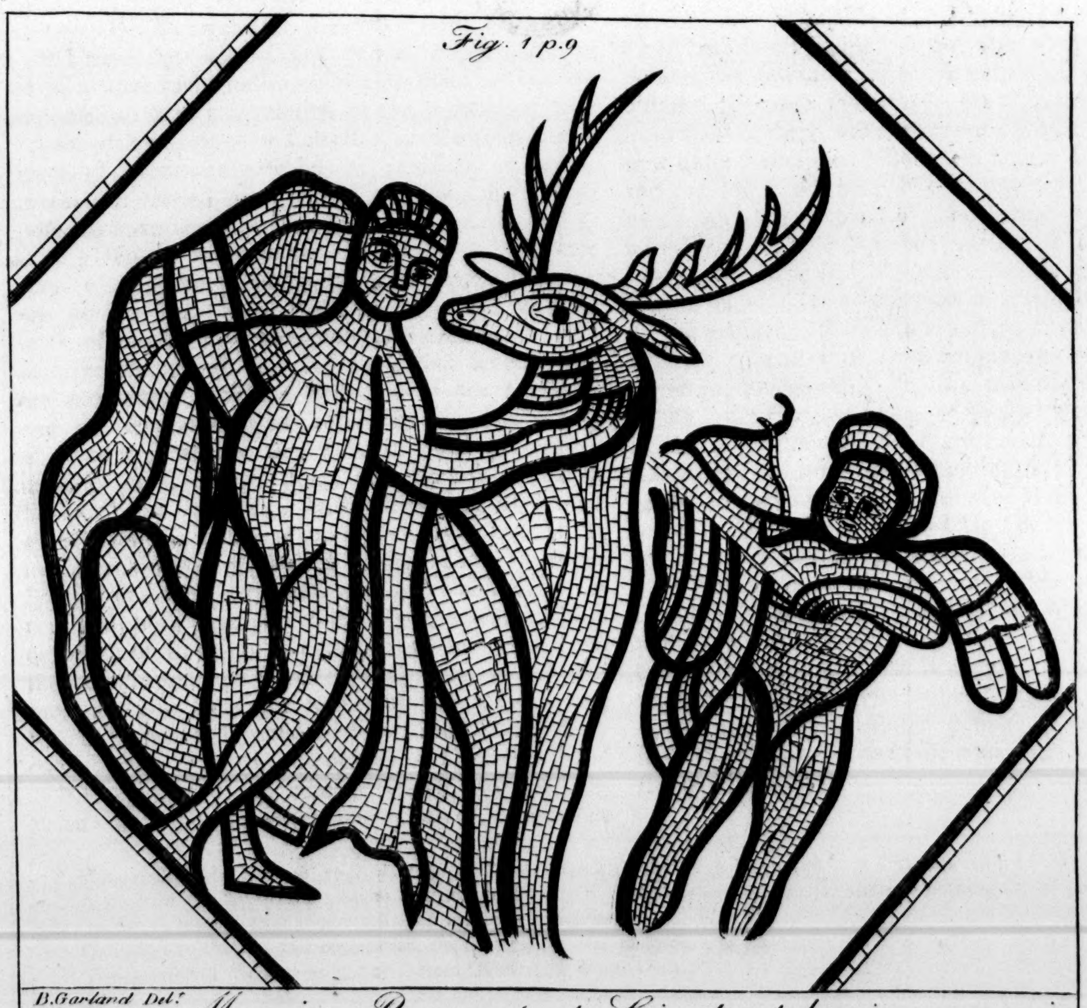
LEICESTER
Taken about 1600


The old Stoure
Stoure river
Barell crosse
Cockpitt
Scevington house
High Crosse street
South Gate
Horse faire leyes
Horse faire lane
London Waye
Monte Bradge

Cheife places of ye Citie by figurs Noted

1 S. Leonards
2 Leiceſter Abbay
3 Abbay gate
4 Sundaye Bridge
5 North gate
6 North gate ſtreet
7 Sinuis gate
8 The Spittle
9 S. Margrets
10 Churche gate
11 Belgrave gate
12 Humberston gate
13 East gate
14 Swines market
15 Satterdayes market
16 Cankwell Lane
17 S. Martines
18 S. Martins Street
19 Alhallowes
20 High Street
21 Huntington place
22 Woole Hall
23 Graye fryers
24 Graye fryers gate
25 S. Nicholas
26 S. Nicholas ſhambles
27 Redd croſse ſtreet
28 S. Maryes
29 The Caſtell
30 Caſtell ſtreet
31 Black fryers lane
32 Ould Hoſpitall
33 The newe warke
34 The Grange

Fig. 1 p. 9



B. Garland Del.t Mosaic Pavement at Leicester taken in 1710.

About the year 1612 a vault was diſcovered, near the town of Leiceſter, ſomewhat deep in the ground, arched over, the ſtones very ſmall, about an inch long, and half an inch broad and thick, finely jointed together with a thin mortar, It was in length about five or ſix yards, in breadth about four, the roof covered with a ſquare kind of quarry, with ſmall earthen pipes therein. The arch and vault, with the walls and pavement, were wrought in moſaic work of ſtone and divers colours, repreſenting flowers, knots, birds, fretts, &c. In the roof were many ſmall earthen pipes, probably deſigned for one of thoſe ſtoves or bathing-houſes ſo common and coſtly among the Romans, that, as Seneca [1] ſaith, he ſeemed to be of poor and mean eſtate, whoſe baths did not ſhine with precious ſtones and moſaic work, the vaults arched with chryſtal, and the cocks of ſilver to ſpout out water; nay, ſo great was the Roman vanity and luxury, that in ſome the whole ſide-ſeats and pavements were of pure ſilver [2]. As Vitruvius writeth, the Romans growing to the exceſs of vitiouſneſs, through the abundance of their wealth, uſed thoſe kind of baths to purge and clarify themſelves. Theſe baths or bagnios were of two ſorts. The firſt, of which Seneca ſpeaks, had only the uſe of warm water, conveyed in pipes, and let in by cocks: the other was heated by fire, of which kind was this here mentioned; and that wherein the firſt Chriſtian Emperor, Conſtantine the Great [3], cauſed Flavia Maximiniana Fauſta, his ſecond wife, to be ſtifled, for having by falſe ſuggeſtions occaſioned him to put his eldeſt ſon Criſpus Cæſar to death [4].

Another Roman pavement was found, about 1675, in a cellar over againſt the Elm Trees, near All Saints church; of which Mr. Carte[5], in a letter to Mr. Humphrey Wanley, dated "Leiceſter, Aug. 7, 1710," gives this account, accompanied with a drawing by Mr. Benjamin Garland (reverſed in Plate VI. fig. 1.)

"This *opus teſſellatum* was diſcovered in digging the cellar, at about a yard and half under the common preſent ſurface of the earth. What extent the whole pavement was of is not known; but this figure, which by order of the maſter of the houſe was preſerved, is an octagon, ſurrounded by a liſt, as you ſee in part repreſented in the corners of the picture herewith ſent you. Without this, though not here repreſented, is a twiſt or wreath of various colours; and round that is a ſecond liſt like the former. Theſe two liſts, with the wreath between them, are 6 inches and a quarter broad. The downright and tranſverſe diameters of the area are juſt a yard; but the others, leading from corner to corner, are a yard and two inches and an half. The man, from head to foot, is two feet and 4½ inches. Cupid ſeems to be two feet; but his feet, as well as the bottom of the monſter, are ſpoiled, the *teſſellæ* repreſenting them being gone. You will eaſily underſtand that the whole area of the figure, which is here left blank, ought to be filled up with white *teſſellæ*, in like manner as you ſee ſome intervals of the figures here. I hope that what foregoes will ſerve to give you a juſt idea of this piece of antiquity; but forbear to make any reflections on it, as knowing that your genius and ſtudies qualify you for that much better than your affectionate friend, &c. SAM. CARTE."

In a ſubſequent letter to Browne Willis, Eſq; Mr. Carte adds, "This remarkable piece of antiquity is generally called, by ſuch authors as mention it, Actæon; but is indeed the repreſentation of that fable, which ſays, that a perſon finding fault with Venus, ſhe in revenge engaged her ſon Cupid to make him fall in love with a monſter; it conſiſting of the figure of Cupid with his bow drawn, and a man with one arm about a monſter's neck as going to kiſs it. The monſter has the head of a ſtag, which gave the occaſion to the calling it Actæon. What extent the whole pavement was of, is not known; but it paſſed at leaſt through the reſt of the cellar. This figure alone was preſerved, becauſe the maſter of the houſe was minded to have the cellar dug deeper; and a workman who was employed in it told me that he found the earth under the teſſellated pavement to conſiſt of little elſe but oyſter ſhells, and that to a great depth. The firſt time I ſaw the pavement was in 1680, and then the colours of the *teſſellæ* were much brighter than they now are."

Mr. Peck, on comparing the drawing with the original pavement, diſcovered its inaccuracy, and had another taken, under his own inſpection, by Mr. Richard Collins, an ingenious limner. His reaſoning on the ſubject is novel and ingenious: "Mr. Carte's account," he ſays, "is pretty enough; but, before it is allowed, we muſt firſt prove the figure itſelf is the figure of a man. For my part, I rather take it to be the figure of a woman, and that woman to be Diana. But though I allow the woman to be Diana, yet I do not take the ſtag to be Actæon; becauſe it is ridiculous to think Diana would be ſo fond of leaning upon a gentleman ſhe had turned into a beaſt. No! the repreſentation, I conceive, may be thus much better accounted for. Diana, it is well known, was a lover of fountains and bathing in them (Actæon for that). This made her picture a proper ornament for ſuch a floor. She was alſo the patroneſs of hunters, and the ſtag was a beaſt peculiarly ſacred to her. Thus there is a coin of Hadrian with a ſtag on the reverſe, circumſcribed Ἄρτεμις Ἐφέσια; and another of Gallienus, with a ſtag on the reverſe, circumſcribed DIANAE CONS. AVG. Both of theſe are mentioned by Pierius [6].

"Diana's averſion to men is a matter as much noted as any of the former. Whilſt therefore ſhe ſo fondly leans on her favourite beaſt, and thereby, in the language of painters, ſpeaks her delight in hunting, methinks I hear Cupid ſay, 'As much as you deſpiſe me, and value the ſports of the field, this arrow ſhall teach you better manners, and make you, as well as all other deities, confeſs the power of Love.' If this be not the hiſtory, the next moſt probable I can think of is the ſtory of Diana and Iphigenia; for that the principal figure is a woman, and not a man, I ſtill inſiſt. Iphigenia, we are told, was the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemneſtra; whoſe father having accidentally killed a ſtag of Diana's, the goddeſs in a rage ſtopped the paſſage of the Greek fleet with contrary winds. Whereupon a ſoothſayer told them, Diana would not be ſatisfied without ſome of his blood was ſacrificed. Thereupon Ulyſſes ſtole Iphigenia away from her mother, pretending he carried her to be married to Achilles; but in pity to her, when ſhe was ready to be ſacrificed at Aulis, Diana put a hart in her ſtead, and carried her away into Taurica, where ſhe was made a prieſteſs of Diana by King Thoas, to ſacrifice, as was always done, with man's blood. After which, her brother Oreſtes coming thither, ſhould have been ſacrificed, but that ſhe knew him, and preſerved his life; who a while after ſtole both her and Diana's image away, and fled with them into Italy. Of all theſe things, Propertius, lib. iii. el. 7. Virgil, Æn. ii. 4. Ovid, Met. iii. Triſt. iv. 4. Juv. Sat. xii. Mart. iii. 49. make ample mention. Both theſe accounts, I think, agree well enough with the picture; for it is as natural for Diana to lean fondly on Iphigenia under the ſhape of a ſtag, to ſhew her pity for the lady and her reſpect for her prieſteſs, as it is for her to expreſs, by the ſame poſture, the great pleaſure ſhe took in hunting. But I rather incline to the firſt. And if any other produces a third hypotheſis, as probable as any of the former, I ſhall not take it as a contradiction, but a kindneſs; for I love to hear the ſentiments of good judges on the ſame thing, let them be never ſo different."

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[1] Epiſt 86.

[2] Lib. xxxiii. c. 12.

[3] Aurel. Victor. f. 179. & Zoſimus, lib. ii.

[4] In both theſe ſorts of baths, men and women entered promiſcuouſly together; a cuſtom firſt brought to Rome by Agrippa, and for a long time continued there, notwithſtanding thoſe ſeveral laws by which it was prohibited, mentioned by Dio, lib. xlvi. and by Ælius Spartianus. Nor were the Clementine Conſtitutions (lib. i. c. 6. & 9.), or decrees of the Council of Laodicea (Canon 30.), ſufficient to keep the primitive Chriſtians from frequenting them; this incivil cuſtom remaining till the time of Juſtinian, who, among the lawful cauſes of divorce (Nov. 117.) ſets this down for one: "If a wife enter into a "bath with men, not having firſt obtained licence from her huſband." MS. Chetwynd.

[5] Phil. Tranſ. vol. XXVII. p. 324. Abridgement, v. V. p. 63.

[6] Hierogl. lib. vii. cap. 14. and are by no means uncommon.

In 1782, a drawing was ſhewn to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Blackburne, who ſuppoſed it to be Hercules having caught the brazen-footed golden-horned ſtag, ſacred to Diana, after purſuing it a whole year on mount Mænalus, drawing the lion's ſkin over his head with one hand, while the other careſſes and tames the ſtag. Cupid he imagined to have been introduced into the floor of the General's pavilion, as an accompanyment of Love with Valour.

Mr. Bickerſtaffe, inclining to the firſt idea of Diana and Actæon, thought "the arrow was aimed at the head of the ſtag, but not diſcharged from the bow. The figure that points it recalls to him the deſcription of the ſymbols of Apollo's vengeance on the Greeks, in the firſt book of Homer: his bow and arrow are there employed for nine days, to ſpread the plague among the Greeks. The ſame artillery is the frequent type of the execution of the wrath of the true God. The greater or female figure, which ſtands before the ſtag, views him in a poſture of modeſty, alarm, and averſion, agreeably to Ovid's deſcription[1]:

"Quæ quanquam comitum turba ſtipata ſuarum,
In latus obliquum tamen adſtitit: oraque retro
Flexit: & ut vellet promptas habuiſſe ſagittas,
Quas habuit, ſic hauſit aquas: vultumque virilem
Perfudit: ſpargenſque comas ultricibus undis," &c.

Thus tranſlated by Mr. Addiſon:

The Goddeſs ——
——tho' the crowded Nymphs her body hide,
Half backward ſhrunk, and view'd him from aſide.
Surpriz'd at firſt, ſhe would have ſnatch'd her bow,
But ſees the circling waters round her flow,
Theſe in the hollow of her hand ſhe took,
And daſh'd them in his face while thus ſhe ſpoke, &c.

The animal ſeems to turn away its head from the water, and the Goddeſs to be gathering her garment over her ſhoulders. When Mr. Bickerſtaffe examined this pavement, about the year 1765, Mr. Cooper owned the houſe (now Mr. Worthington's) over the cellar which contains it. Mr. Cooper re-built, and metamorphoſed this houſe, with the adjoining one, into the appearance of an elegant temple, with Gothic windows.

Another learned friend ſuggeſts, that the pavement is a repreſentation of the Fable of Cypariſſus. This young favourite of Apollo having by accident killed a beautiful large white ſtag[2], ſacred to the Nymphs, and of which he was himſelf particularly fond, laid its death ſo much to heart, that Apollo, in pity to the youth, changed him into a cypreſs, the emblem of mourning. In illuſtration of this idea, we cannot decline inſerting the ſtory at length as told by Ovid[3], with a tranſlation by Mr. Congreve:

"Adfuit huic turbæ metas imitata cupreſſus,
Nunc arbor, puer ante Deo dilectus ab illo,
Qui citharam nervis, & nervis temperat arcus.
Namque ſacer Nymphis Carthæa tenentibus arva
Ingens cervus erat: latéque patentibus altas
Ipſe ſuo capiti præbebat cornibus umbras:
Cornua fulgebant auro: demiſſaque in armos
Pendebant tereti gemmata monilia collo.
Bulla ſuper frontem parvis argentea loris
Vincta movebatur: parilique ex ære nitebant
Auribus in geminis circum cava tempora baccæ.
Iſque metu vacuus, naturalique pavore
Depoſito, celebrare domos, mulcendaque colla
Quamlibet ignotis manibus præbere ſolebat.
Sed tamen ante alios, Ceæ pulcherrime gentis,
Gratus erat, Cypariſſe, tibi. Tu pabula cervum
Ad nova, tu liquidi ducebas fontis ad undam:
Tu modo texebas varios per cornua flores:
Nunc, eques in tergo reſidens, huc latus & illuc
Mollia purpureis frænabas ora capiſtris.
Æſtus erat, medinſque dies: Soliſque vapore
Concava littorei fervebant brachia Cancri.
Feſſus in herboſa poſuit ſua corpora terra
Cervus: & arborea ducebat frigus ab umbra.
Hunc puer imprudens jaculo Cypariſſus acuto
Fixit: &, ut ſævo morientem vulnere vidir,
Velle mori ſtatuit. Quæ non ſolatia Phœbus
Dixit? & ut leviter, pro materiaque doleret,
Admonuit. Gemit ille tamen: munuſque ſupremum,
Hoc petit à Superis, ut tempore lugeat omni.
Jamque, per immenſos egeſto ſanguine fletus,
In viridem verti cœperunt membra colorem;
Et modo, qui nivea pendebant fronte capilli,
Horrida cæſaries fieri: ſumtoque rigore
Sidereum gracili ſpectare cacumine cœlum.
Ingemuit, triſtiſque Deus, Lugebere nobis,
Lugebiſque alios, aderiſque dolentibus, inquit."

"Amid the throng of this promiſcuous wood,
With pointed top, the taper Cypreſs ſtood;
A tree, which once a Youth, and heavenly fair,
Was of that Deity the darling care,
Whoſe hand adapts, with equal ſkill, the ſtrings
To bows with which he kills, and harps to which he ſings.
For heretofore, a mighty Stag was bred,
Which on the fertile fields of Cæa fed;
In ſhape and ſize he all his kind excell'd,
And to Carthæan Nymphs was ſacred held.
His beamy head, with branches high diſplay'd,
Afforded to itſelf an ample ſhade;
His horns were gilt, and his ſmooth neck was grac'd
With ſilver collars thick with gems enchas'd:
A ſilver boſs upon his forehead hung,
And brazen pendants in his ear-rings rung.
Frequenting houſes, he familiar grew,
And learnt, by cuſtom, Nature to ſubdue;
Till, by degrees, of fear and wildneſs broke,
Ev'n ſtranger hands his proffer'd neck might ſtroak.
Much was the beaſt by Cæa's youth careſs'd,
But thou, ſweet Cypariſſus, lov'dſt him beſt:
By thee, to paſtures freſh, he oft was led,
By thee oft water'd at the fountain's head:
His horns with garlands, now, by thee were ty'd,
And, now, thou on his back would'ſt wanton ride;
Now here, now there would'ſt bound along the plains,
Ruling his tender mouth with purple reins.
'Twas when the ſummer ſun, at noon of day,
Thro' glowing Cancer, ſhot his burning ray,
'Twas then, the favourite Stag in cool retreat
Had ſought a ſhelter from the ſcorching heat;
Along the graſs his weary limbs he laid,
Inhaling freſhneſs from the breezy ſhade:
When Cypariſſus with his pointed dart,
Unknowing, pierc'd him to the panting heart.
But when the Youth, ſurpriz'd, his error found,
And ſaw him dying of the cruel wound,
Himſelf he would have ſlain through deſperate grief;
What ſaid not Phœbus, that might yield relief!
To ceaſe his mourning, he the boy deſir'd,
Or mourn no more than ſuch a loſs requir'd.
But he inceſſant griev'd: at length addreſs'd
To the ſuperior powers a laſt requeſt;
Praying, in expiation of his crime,
Thenceforth to mourn to all ſucceeding time.
And now, of blood exhauſted he appears,
Drain'd by a torrent of continual tears;
The fleſhy colour in his body fades,
And a green tincture all his limbs invades;
From his fair head, where curling locks late hung,
A horrid buſh with briſtled branches ſprung,
Which, ſtiffening by degrees, its ſtem extends,
Till to the ſtarry ſkies the ſpire aſcends.
Apollo ſad look'd on, and, ſighing, cry'd,
"Then be, for ever, what thy prayer imply'd:
Bemoan'd by me, in others grief excite;
And ſtill preſide at every Funeral Rite!"

Theſe ſeveral conjectures will find advocates. But it may perhaps be doubted if the deſigners of this curious morçeau[4] extended their views to any of the ſubjects propoſed, though it muſt be confeſſed both Hiſtory and Fable have in their turn furniſhed ſubjects to divert us in antient Moſaic.

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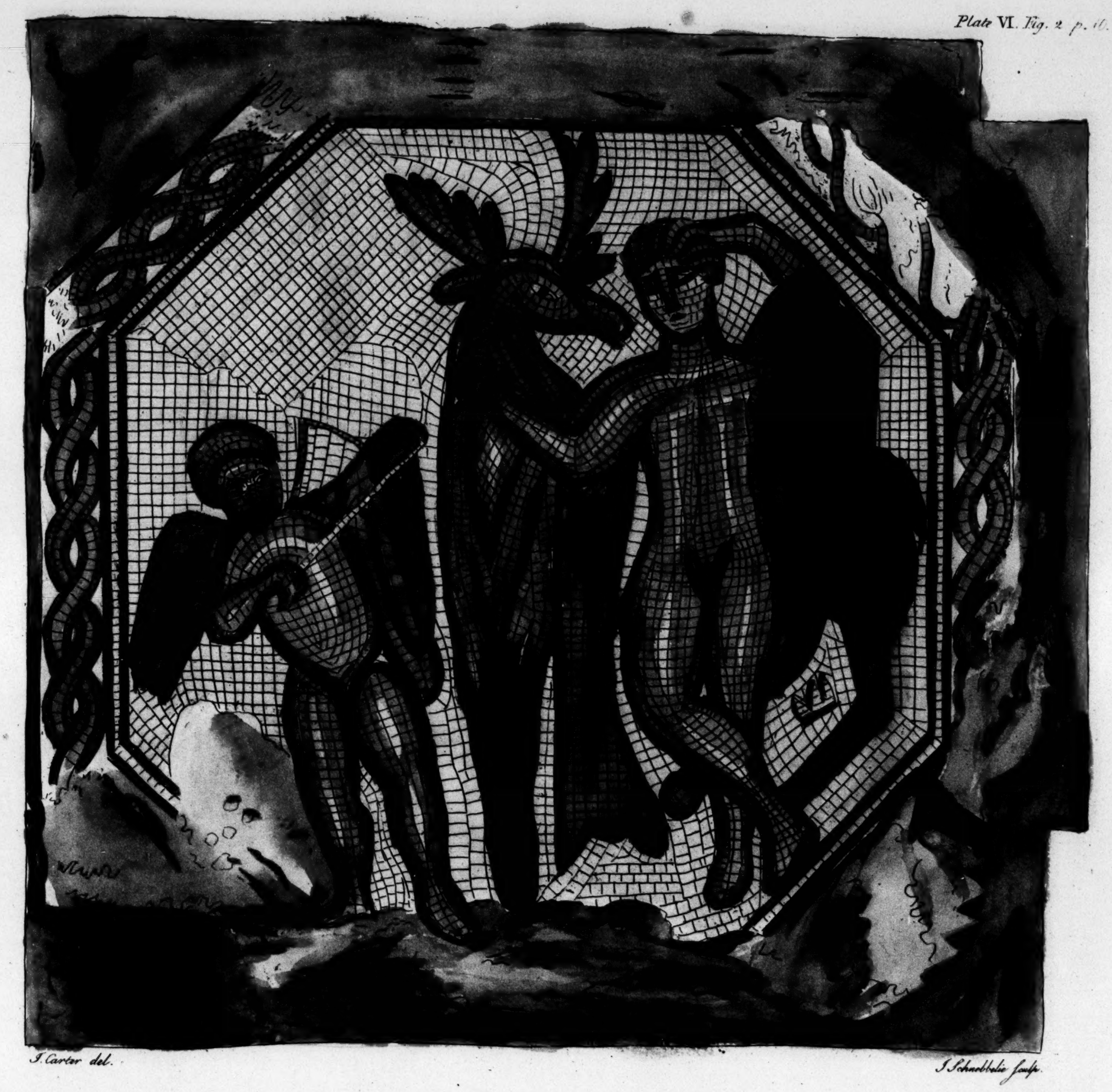
[1] Metam. III. 186—190.

[2] Servius, on Virgil's Georgics, I. 20, ſays Cypariſſus was the favourite of Sylvanus, and took ſo much to heart the death of a tame doe killed by Sylvanus inadvertently, that the God was forced to bring about this metamorphoſis.

[3] Metam. X. 106—142.

[4] It ſhould not be forgotten, that of what appears ſo beautiful in the eyes of a Leiceſterſhire Antiquary, Mr. Gilpin ſays, "This *ſcrap* of teſſellated pavement may be a piece of Roman antiquity; but it is a piece of *miſerable* workmanſhip." Obſervations on Cumberland and Weſtmoreland, 1772, I. 246.

Plate VI. Fig. 2 p. 10.



J. Carter del.

J. Schnebbelie Sculp.

Mosaic Pavement at Mr. Worthington's in Leicester.

From a Drawing taken by Mr. Carter 1788, & now in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries.

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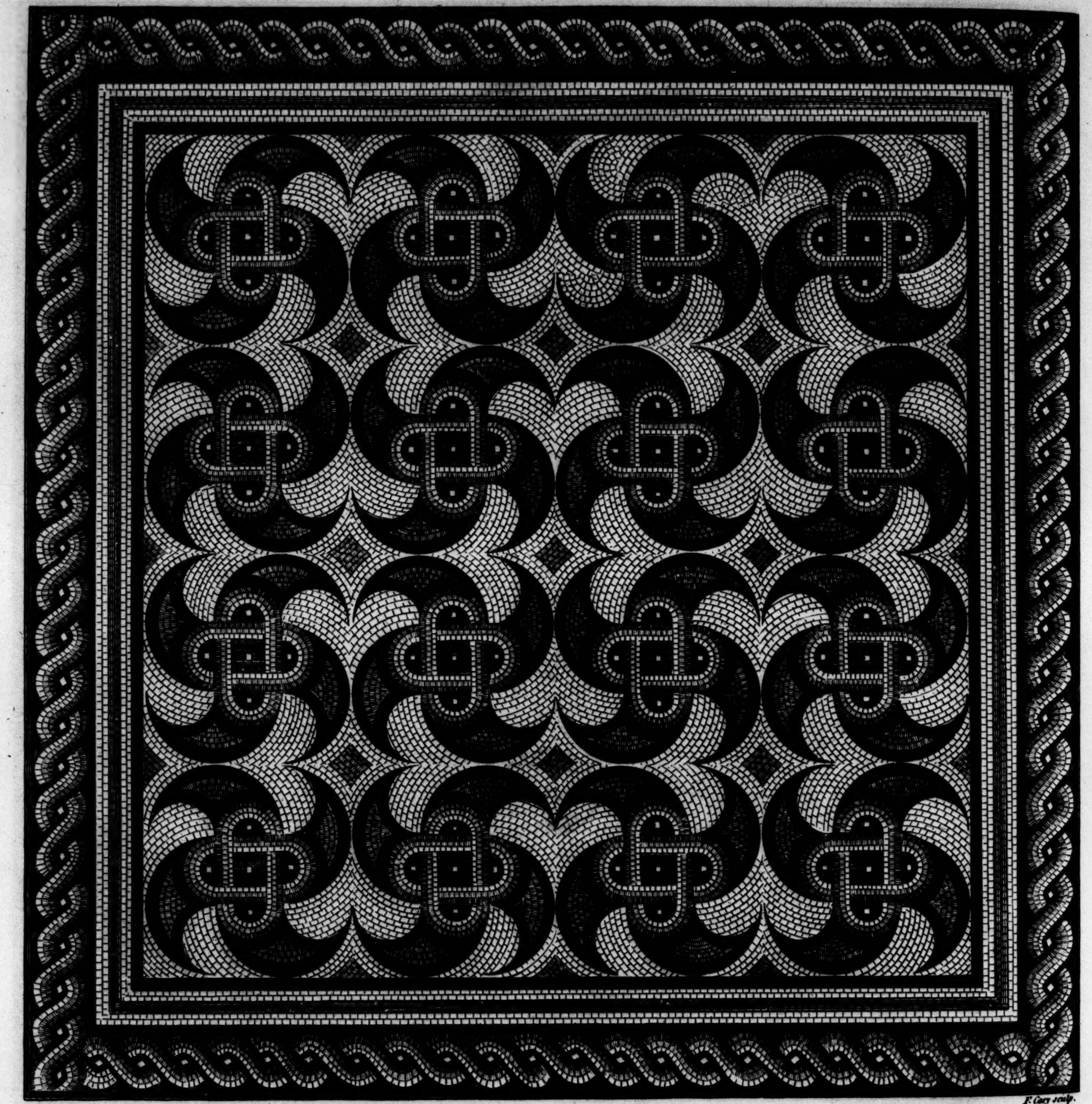
Plate VIII. p. 11.



F. Cary sculp.

A MOSAIC PAVEMENT, found in a Piece of Ground call'd the Black Friars in the Borough of LEICESTER, *belonging to* ROGERS RUDING, Esq^{r}. *October 1754.*

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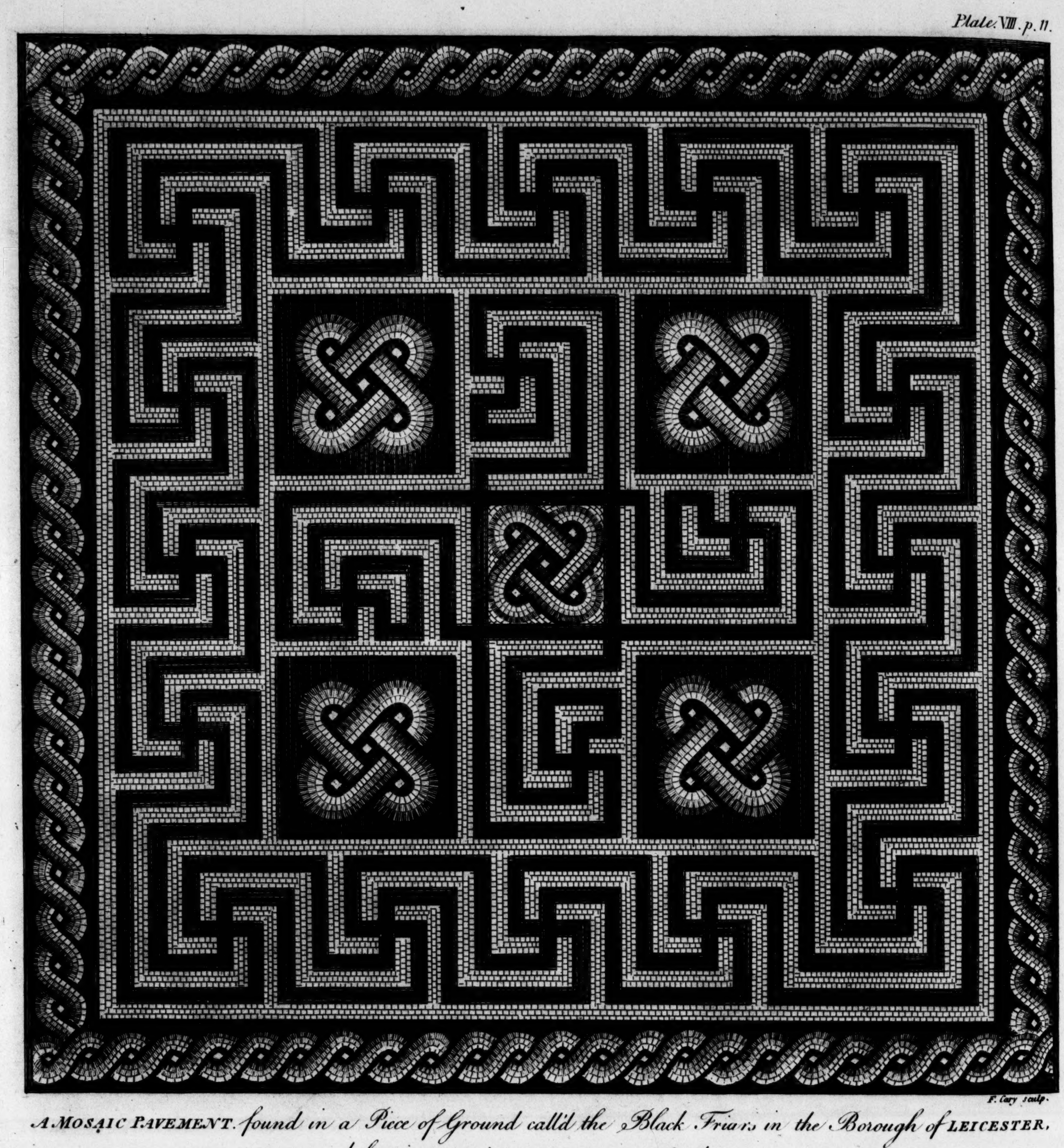
Plate VIII. p. 11.



F. Cary sculp.

A MOSAIC PAVEMENT. found in a Piece of Ground call'd the Black Friars in the Borough of LEICESTER, belonging to ROGERS RUDING, Esq.r October 1754.

BRITISH
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Plate IX. p. 11.

A Third Mosaic Pavement, from the Black Friars, Leicester 1754.

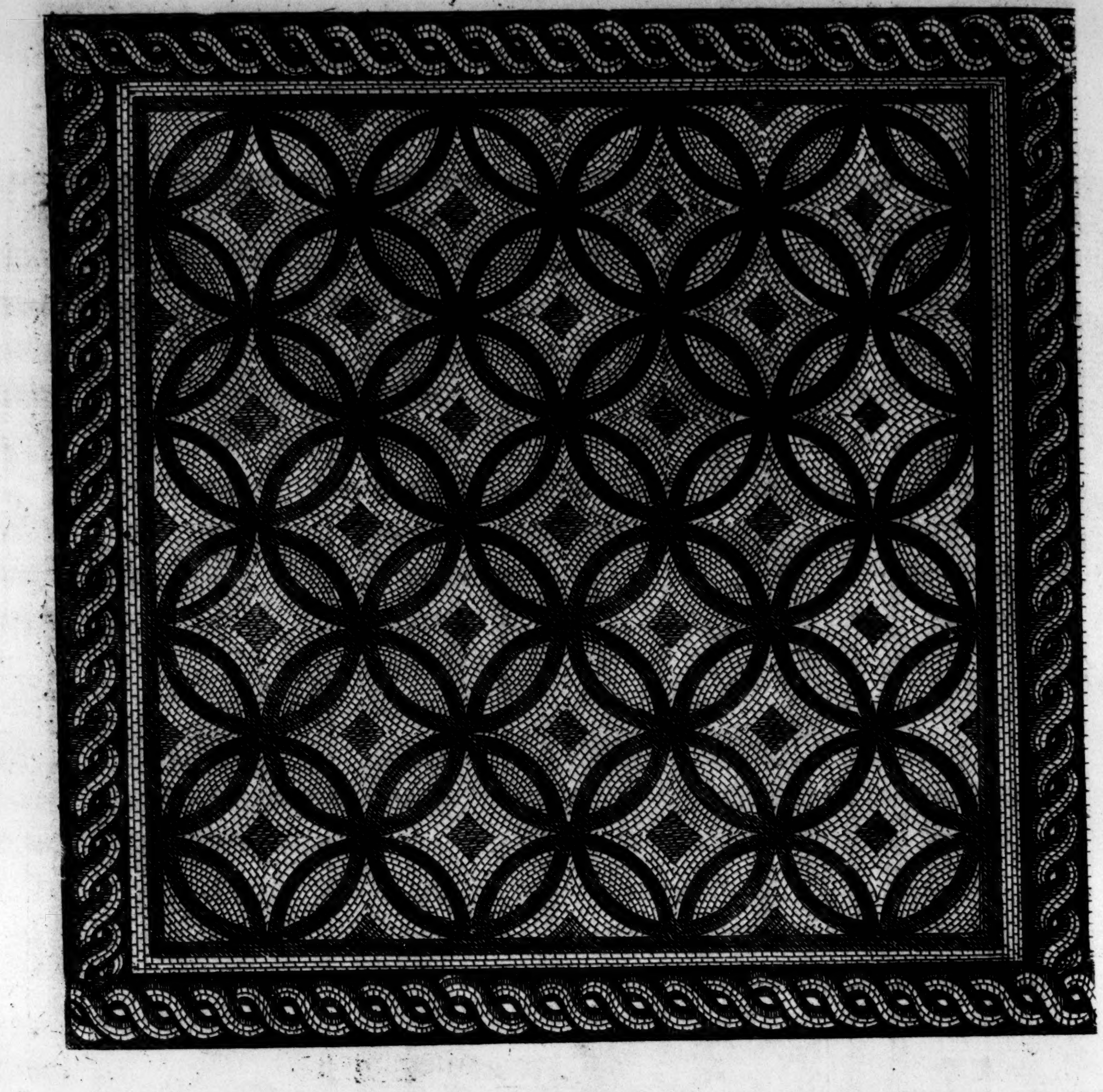
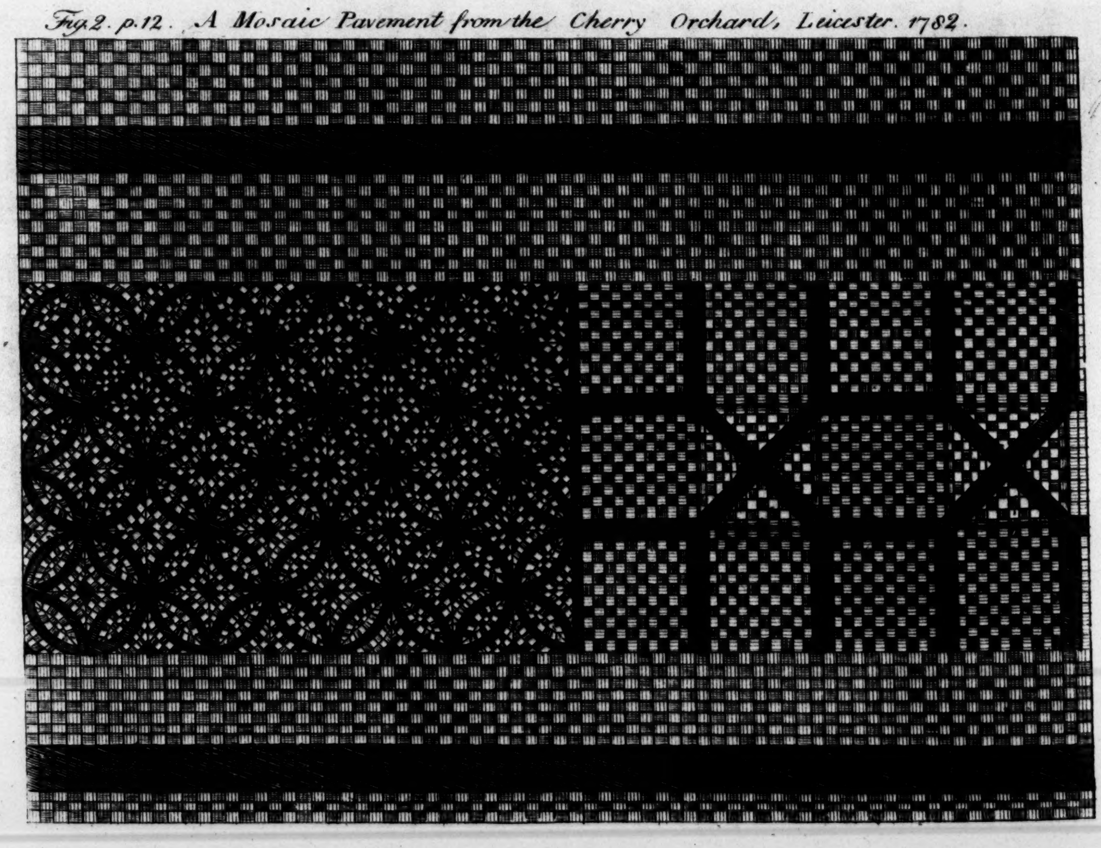


Fig. 2. p. 12. A Mosaic Pavement from the Cherry Orchard, Leicester. 1782.



The drawing which was taken for Mr. Peck is not now to be recovered; but there is the leſs reaſon to regret the loſs, as a delineation was taken, in 1788, by Mr. Carter for Mr. Bray; and by him preſented to the Society of Antiquaries; from which, by their permiſſion, an accurate engraving is here exhibited, Plate VI. fig. 2.

In ſome detached remarks on what Mr. Carte calls *Leiceſtria ſubterranea*, he adds, "March 1, 1710-11, George Licoriſh and another perſon concerned in digging wells, &c. told me, that they find that about the middle of the town the made earth extends about 16 feet deep; but about the Horſe-fair head, *e. g.* where Auſtin Heyford lives, &c. it extends but to about 9 feet. About 27 years ſince, digging the cellar, at Mr. Somerfield's houſe, where the *opus teſſellatum* is, lower, they found the earth to conſiſt of little elſe but oyſter-ſhell; and that they dug in one place deeper than ordinary to find the bottom of them, but ſtill found the ſame ſort of ſhells as deep as they went.

"March 2, in a well now digging at Joſeph Smith's, next to the King's-arms, the made earth is 17 feet deep. They find, a yard under ground, a ſtone wall running towards the ſtreet.

"Oct. 15, 1711, John Wilkins, alderman, told me that about 1667 or 1668, digging in a yard belonging to a houſe in the High-croſs Street, near the Water-houſe, being the corner houſe, where the ſtreet grows narrower, (the yard is ſituate on the South ſide next the Weſt end of the Friars[1]); having dug about 12 feet deep, he diſcovered a very fine floor, which, upon examination, was obſerved to be made of lime mortar, about 6 or 7 inches thick, about 16 feet long, and about 14 feet wide. The walls [whether of brick or ſtone he forgets, but they] were finely pointed; and on the North ſide of the room, within about four yards diſtance of each other, ſtood two chimnies as high as to the mantle-tree. A little under this room, on the South part, digging for a houſe of office, he found ſome gravel; and, digging 6 or 7 loads of gravel, or ſomewhat more, he found under that gravel a great quantity of oyſter-ſhells; and digging in the middle of the cellar belonging to the ſaid houſe, next the ſtreet, for gravel, which there was about half a yard deep; underneath it he found a large foundation [of a wall as he ſuppoſes] of foreſt ſtone, laid dry, without mortar, and he took out two or three loads of that ſtone, and then made up a hole of half a yard diameter to drain the cellar, into which he uſed to pour down his waſte water, and it would receive whatſoever quantity he put into it, but which way it drained he cannot tell.

"About A. D. 1685, digging for laying pipes for conveyance of the water to the ſeveral parts of the town, he ſays, that near againſt Mr. Wells's houſe, on the Weſt ſide of the ſtreet, he dug about 12 feet deep in looſe earth, and in that found a great many old ſhoe-ſoals of a large ſize, 5 inches over (and a ſhoe-maker viewing them, ſaid that he never ſaw ſtitches taken cloſer and finer), and a great deal of other offal leather. He ſays alſo, that making the trench from about the Redcroſs-ſtreet down to the Elm-trees towards the North-gate, at a little diſtance, viz. 6 or 7 feet; from the houſes on the Weſt ſide of the ſtreet, they went along by the ſide of an old ſtone wall, which was well laid, but fallen down towards the houſes. He got many loads of ſtone from this wall which lay in his way.

"In coming up from the mill along Redcroſs-ſtreet, over againſt the lane, about the middle of it, running to St. Nicholas's church, he found ſome part of the foundation of the croſs, and part alſo of the cylinder, or pillar, which formerly had been erected on it; and there and near unto it, in the way towards the High-ſtreet, he found great quantities of ſlates and ſome pieces of old laths: ſome of the ſlates ſeemed to have been burnt.

"In coming from the South gate towards the Croſs, as they paſſed the lane leading to the caſtle, he found a large drain, whoſe bottom and ſides and top were framed of hewn ſtone, the cavity being about two feet diameter; the drain ſeemed to come from the Fryars, and pointed down towards the river.

"In digging from the Croſs towards the Eaſt gate, between Mr. Ludlam's at the Croſs, about as far as Mr. Clay's, or further, he obſerved a common-ſewer, or way, wide enough for a cart, with planks on each ſide held up by poſts, which ſtood up about a foot higher than the way; which planks and poſts were burned perfectly black: theſe were about 6 or 8 feet under the preſent ſurface.

"Sept. 7, 1716, upon notice given me by Mr. Spicer of a cellar's being digging at the ſecond houſe in the Highcroſs-ſtreet beyond the lane called Blue Boar-lane, croſſing of three bayes towards the ſtreet, I obſerved that there was, juſt even with the front of the houſe, a wall under ground, which how deep it was is uncertain (the workmen not digging to the foundation), but it was upright till within about a yard of the preſent ſurface at the entrance of the houſe. It was (as Mr. Licoriſh, upon meaſuring it, told me), 4 feet thick of ſtone, and Roman or Britiſh tile, with much mortar, viz. about two feet in height of ſtone; and then one and ſometimes two rows of Roman tile, each tile being an inch and a half thick, 12 inches broad, and 18 inches long. The upper part of the wall was caſt down, and lay declining towards the gutter, and ſeems to be the ſame as is mentioned by Mr. Wilkins in the foregoing page; and ſeeing that, by his account, it extended as far as where he dug for the water-works, which was four yards from the foundation of the houſe, it muſt have been ſo many yards, viz. four yards high. In the ſtreet the made earth above it was about two feet high; and under it there was a pavement of ſtone, like that of a ſtreet.

"May 2, 1717, in the midſt of the cellar next Mr. Carter's, ſeven feet under ground, about three yards from the ſtreet, the workmen found a well that was covered with a very large ſlate; it had been filled up, but the walls of it at top were plain enough, of which they got out many ſtones.

"In digging the foundation and cellars of the three firſt houſes next Mr. Carter's, they found, at about three or four feet under ground, ſigns of a great fire or conflagration, viz. great quantities of aſhes and cinders, which perhaps might be the effects of the general deſtruction of Leiceſter in 1173.

"In digging the cellar oppoſite the former on the Weſt ſide by the ſtrata of earth, &c. there were obſerved ſigns of three or four fires or conflagrations; but two eſpecially were very remarkable, the one about four feet under the ſurface, and the other five; probably the one was in 1173, the other ſoon after the Conqueſt, when Duke Edwin, or Hugh grand marſhal of his ſon Ivo, took up arms.

"In digging the ſecond cellar next Mr. Carter's houſe, at 7 or 8 feet under ground, was diſcovered a drain made of foreſt ſtone, the cavity being about a foot ſquare.

"In 1717 and 1718 ſeveral Roman coins were found, as has been already mentioned[2].

"Nov. 6, 1723, upon digging a well in the yard belonging to the White-Lion, at about two feet and an half depth, there was diſcovered a pavement compoſed of ſmall bricks, that were about one inch ſquare each; all of them red, except in one place about 4 or 5 inches broad, where they were white; they were all laid very even in lime mortar, declining to a certain line, and then riſing proportionably on the other ſide, which certainly was for the better conveying off any water from the place."

In October, 1754, two very fine moſaic pavements were found here in a piece of ground called *the Black Fryars*, belonging to Rogers Ruding, Eſq. The draughts of them given in Plates VII. and VIII. were taken by Henry Eames, of Shilton, ſurveyor of the road leading from Leiceſter to Hinckley. They were found, adjoining to each other, with a fragment of a third pavement, here exhibited in Plate IX. fig. 1. Some others ſeem to run under the preſent buildings.

Other pavements have been ſince found at Cooke's new Vauxhall, in a bathing room near the river, which

[1] Under buildings adjoining to the Friary are caves, ſuppoſed to be near 2000 years old; 5 feet deep, 9 wide; length unknown.

[2] See p. 5; and ſome ſpecimens of them in Plate I.

now riſes over and damages them, but muſt formerly have been conſiderably lower, as at Saliſbury [1].

A curious fragment of moſaic work, not more than a foot over, but ſimilar to that found at the "Water-houſe," now "Johnſon's building," was taken up by the late ſexton of St. Martin's, when digging a grave in the South aile of that church, about 1773.

Another pavement [2] has ſtill more recently been diſcovered, of which a view is given in Plate IX. fig. 2.

"The Roman Foſs road," ſays a friend [3], "you well know, is Weſt of the town; about 75 yards Eaſt of which is this pavement, in a large cloſe, planted chiefly with cherry-trees (perhaps 80 years ago), and called *The Cherry Orchard.* On grubbing up the roots of one of the cherry-trees, the pavement was diſcovered. About the place where the tree was ſet the object is much (I may ſay totally) defaced, owing, I ſuppoſe, to the Barbarian's ſpade: the root ſtill remains in the ground [1782]; and how far the pavement goes, is at preſent uncertain. Mr. Bentley, the gentleman to whom this orchard belongs, dug yeſterday, in a Northern direction, about two yards from the part diſcovered, and found a continuation of it."

In digging a well lately, at the ſign of the Recruiting Serjeant, near St. Nicholas's church, at the depth of about eight yards from the ſurface of the ground, a plain Roman pavement was diſcovered, of a lightiſh cloſe grain friable, and by the ſide of it a thick wall built with very hard ſtone like that of the Jewry-wall, and in a direct line with it. In the ſpace of about forty yards from that place, in the ſame direction, is a houſe by the church-yard ſide, the foundation of whoſe cellar ſtands on the ſaid wall, S. W. of the church, as continued under the ſtreet, from the public houſe. Another ſubterraneous wall runs towards the Weſt, of the ſame impenetrable ſtone, in a perfect ſquare from the aforeſaid, which ſecond wall was an old window-place or frame. The coin in Plate III. fig. 4. was found twenty-four feet deep, the pavement twenty-nine. The public houſe cellar is nine feet deep; its floor is two feet lower than the top of the wall, which continues under riſing ground till it paſſes under the other cellar.

We ſhall purſue the early hiſtory of Leiceſter in the words of Mr. Staveley; who obſerves, that, "after the receſs of the Romans, the temporary name of *Ratæ* or *Ragæ* vaniſhed; and the Britains, and ſucceeding Saxons, with ſome variations mentioned before, reduced it to its priſtine nomination [4]; under which we are now to enquire in what ſtate it did continue. And here we muſt firſt reflect upon that moſt deplorable condition into which the whole land was caſt, firſt by the inundation of the barbarous Scots and Picts; and then by the total conqueſt of the Saxons: which, if any one would more fully and ſenſibly know, I refer him to the out-cry of the doleful Gildas [5], who moſt particularly ſighs out in mournful ſtrains the ſins and miſeries of thoſe times, in which our Leiceſter took its turn and ſhare. But then, after a long ſtruggle between the Britains and Saxons, and the Saxons at laſt becoming conquerors, they cantoned out the land into the famed Heptarchy of Seven Kingdoms; and of thoſe the kingdom of Mercia was the chief and largeſt, containing all that part of the land which takes up theſe counties, viz. Glouceſter, Hereford, Worceſter, Warwick, Leiceſter, Rutland, Northampton, Lincoln, Huntingdon, Bedford, Oxford, Buckingham, Stafford, Derby, Salop, Nottingham, and Cheſter; and thus Leiceſter ſtood, as it were, in the centre or heart of this new kingdom; and queſtionleſs was the ſcene of many great and notable actions; but the barbarity and confuſion of thoſe times hath buried all but the miſchiefs and miſeries of the ſame in deep oblivion.

"That this was antiently a city, not only in reputation, but reality, and none of the meaneſt rank, and that not only for a long time under Britiſh denomination, as is before noted, but in the ſucceeding Saxon and Norman times, is not to be doubted. William of Malmeſbury calls it 'an ancient city [6];' and this is further evident from the principal badges of a city, which it bore; a biſhop's ſee, and walls."

"The kingdom of Mercia," Mr. Carte adds, "conſiſted of the four people which in the time of the Romans were called *Cattieuchlani*, *Dobuni*, *Coritani*, and *Cornavii*; Leiceſter being one of the principal cities of the Coritani, and was therefore made the ſee of a biſhop: for whereas, from the firſt converſion of king Peada in 656, there had been but one biſhop for the whole kingdom of Mercia (whoſe ſee was at Lichfield), Theodorus archbiſhop of Canterbury, by the decree of a ſynod in 679, divided it into four dioceſes, Lichfield, Leiceſter, Lindiſſe, and Worceſter.

"At Leiceſter he placed Cuthwinus; who, for ſome reaſon unknown, ſoon quitted it; whereupon it was re-united to Lichfield, and ſo continued till

"St. Wilfrid, in 691, being baniſhed from York, had, by Æthelred king of Mercia, the biſhoprick of Leiceſter conferred on him; which he enjoyed till 703, when he was ejected by a decree of the ſynod of Neſtrefeld, whereupon the ſee reverted to Lichfield; whence in 737 it was finally ſeparated; and,

"1. Totta, or Torthelm, who may properly be called the firſt regular biſhop of Leiceſter, was placed in it; whom we find, among others, ſubſcribing at the famous council held under Archbiſhop Cuthbert, at *Cloveſhoe* (vulgò Cliff) in 747 [7]. He died in 764.

"2. Eadbert died in 768; to whom ſucceeded,

"3. Unwona, alias Unwora, or Inwona, in 768, according to Matthew of Weſtminſter; though by others his ſucceſſor Werenbert is placed before him. He was witneſs to a leaſe made by Beonna, abbot of Peterborough, in the reign of king Offa [8]; was preſent at the council of Celcyth, 789 [9]; and at the tranſlation of the body of St. Alban from his ſepulchre to the church, on kal. Aug. 794. He was alſo a ſubſcribing witneſs to a charter of king Kenwulf, 799 [10].

"4. Werenbert, who next filled the ſee, was king Offa's counſellor and very familiar friend [11]; and is mentioned as one of the biſhops whom that monarch, in his letter to pope Adrian, deſired might be made a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Lichfield. He had a controverſy with Eadulf biſhop of Sidnaceſter, or, as others ſay, with Aldulfus archbiſhop of Lichfield [12], about the extent of his dioceſe; which was not determined till the ſynod of Cloveſhoe [13], 4 id. Octob. A. D. 803, an. 7 Kenwulfi regis, where he ſubſcribed himſelf *Mediterraneorum Anglorum Epiſcopus* [14]. He was alſo preſent at another ſynod at Cloveſhoe, 804, and ſubſcribed a charter made by Æthelric ſon of Æthelmund [15]. And whereas Kenulfus king of Mercia founded the monaſtery of Winchelcumb in the 16th year of his reign, 5 Id. Nov. 811, Werenbert was a witneſs to it [16], by the title of *Epiſcopus Leogerenſis.* He was witneſs alſo to the charters of Kenwulf king of Mercia, whereby he granted certain lands to Denebertus biſhop of Worceſter, 814, anno regni 18 [1]. He ſubſcribed alſo another charter the ſame year [2].

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[1] Gough's Camden, vol. II. p. 209.—The river there was kept up for ſome purpoſe: and it was apprehended would damage the foundations of the church. When all were afraid to remove the obſtruction, the biſhop went at the head of a poſſe, to give the firſt cut to the weir. Our anceſtors were ſometimes blamed unjuſtly for miſchiefs occaſioned by modern improvement and incroachments. G. A.

[2] Moſaic pavements have uniformly been found wherever the Romans had a ſtation, as at London, Kentcheſter, Caerwent, Caerleon, Cirenceſter, Colcheſter, and in the Iſle of Merſey; as well as where ſuch ſtations are not certainly fixed, as at Stunsfield, Oxford; Mansfield-Woodhouſe, Nottingham; Wellow, Weſt Dean, Wilts; Leyton, Eſſex; Pakenham, Suffolk; Nether Heyford, Drayton, Cotterſtoke, Northamptonſhire; Denton, Roxby, Winterton, Lincolnſhire. Moſt exquiſite ſpecimens of them are continually diſcovered in Italy; and particularly among the ruins of Herculaneum.

[3] Gent. Mag. vol. LII. p. 825.

[4] In the time of the Saxons it had the names of *Legercieſter*, *Lygeraceaſter*, *Legraceaſter*, *Ligoraceſter*, *Ligora*, &c. and ſometimes of *Legeceſter* by miſtake of the writer or tranſcriber; for that is properly the name of Weſt Cheſter, ſo called on account of the Legio Viceſima Victrix, which had its ſtation there. CARTE.

[5] Epiſt. de Excid. Brit.

[6] "*Legeceſtria* eſt civitas antiqua in mediterraneis Angliæ, à Legeceſtria fluvio præterfluente ſic vocata; cujus epiſcoporum nomine ſolùm ponem, quòd de ipſis nihil aliud ad nos manavit; *Totta*, *Edbertus*, *Unwona*, *Werenberth*, *Bethun*, *Aldred*, *Celred*." De Geſt. Pontif. Angl. lib. iv. fol. 289.

[7] Spelman, Concil. tom. I. fol. 242. 301. 318. 347. Wilkins, I. 94.

[8] Sax. Chron. A. D. 775.

[9] Heming. Chartular. p. 18.

[10] Hem. p. 453.

[11] "Werebertus, Legreceſtrenſis epiſcopus quartus, regis cancellarius & conſiliarius familiariſſimus." Matth. Paris, in Vitâ Offæ Secundi.—Dr. Denne, in his interleaved Le Neve's Faſti, under the title of Biſhops of Dorcheſter, made this entry: "Werebertus was biſhop of *Legecaſter* in 895, Reg. Temp. Roff. fol. 10. a. temp. Reg. Aluredi; but, from the date, *Weſt Cheſter* muſt be the place alluded to. S. D.

[12] See Johnſon's Collection of Eccleſiaſtical Laws in 803.

[13] Angl. Sacr. II. p. 430.

[14] Hem. p. 51.

[15] Ib. p. 474.

[16] Mon. Angl. I. p. 189.

“ 5. The next we meet with is Rethunus, or Bethunus, ſometimes ſtyled biſhop of the Mercians; who was witneſs to a charter granted by Kenwulf king of Mercia to Denebertus biſhop of Worceſter, 816, regni 20 [3]; to two others the ſame year [4]; and to another A. D. 817 [5]. He afterwards entered into the monaſtic order at Abingdon, became their abbot, and purchaſed in 821 an exemption for that monaſtery from the expence of entertaining the king and his officers [6]. He was preſent at the ſynod of Cloveſhoe, held under Beoxnulf king of Mercia, 824 [7]. In 835 he witneſſed at Dorcheſter the charter of Egbert, king of the Weſt Saxons, to the monaſtery of Mercham [8]; and in 837 ſigned, among many others, king Berthulf's grant to Croyland [9]: ‘ Ego Rethunus, ‘ Legrecenſis Epiſcopus, filius & famulus Sancti Guth‘ laci quamdiu vixero.’ He was alſo a witneſs to a charter of king Berthulf to Hubert biſhop of Worceſter, A. D. 841, regni 3 [10]. He died in 851.

“ 6. To him ſucceeded Aldredus, who was depoſed in 873; and to him,

“ 7. Ceolred, the laſt biſhop of Leiceſter; for, in the year following, viz. 874, the Pagan Danes at Repton, in Derbyſhire, totally defeated Burrhed, the laſt king of Mercia, who thereupon fled to Rome, where he at length died. Upon this occaſion it is ſuppoſed that Ceolred transferred his ſee to Dorcheſter, in the South part of his dioceſe, near the confines of the Weſt Saxon kingdom, where he might more confidently expect protection from the fury of the Danes.

“ His ſucceſſor, Halardus, or Elheardus, is regularly ſtyled *Dorceſtrenſis Epiſcopus* [11].”

Thus far we have nearly followed the account ſuggeſted by Mr. Carte; whoſe liſt is more complete than the one which appears in the MS. of Mr. Staveley.

Biſhop Godwin, p. 280, agrees that the eſtabliſhment of the ſee of Leiceſter was in A. D. 737; and that its duration was not long at that place, being ſhortly after removed to Dorcheſter in Oxfordſhire, which had been an epiſcopal ſee from 636. The liſt of biſhops who ſat *there* begins with *Tota*, whom we have already ſeen reckoned as the firſt biſhop of *Leiceſter*, at the head of the ſeries [12]. In this character he aſſiſted at the council of Cloveſhoe, A. D. 747. [13].

After the death of Penda, the tyrannical heathen king of Mercia, Oſwi king of Northumberland, and Peada, ſon of Penda, who was by him conſtituted king of Mercia, agreed to eſtabliſh a biſhoprick in that kingdom. The firſt biſhop was Diuma, or Dwina, A. D. 655 or 656, who ſat about 12 years. After the death of Peada, Oſwi was driven out of Mercia 658; Wulfere, ſon of Peada, ſucceeding him, and the ſee of Mercia being vacated by Cellach, 658 or 9, he appointed Trumhere; and on his death, about 692, Jaruman, who died 667. Mr. Wharton ſuppoſed theſe Mercian biſhops ſat at *Leiceſter*, which was the metropolis of the *Middle Angles*; but that, having no certain place of reſidence [14], they lived in the monaſteries. Jaruman's ſucceſſor Cedda was by king Wulfere appointed firſt biſhop of Lichfield. The number of Chriſtian converts increaſing, Theodore archbiſhop of Canterbury, with the concurrence of the ſynod of *Herudford*, whereever that was, A.D. 673, propoſed dividing this large province, which then comprehended near half England, into ſeveral ſees, and conſtituted Wilfrid ſucceſſor to Cedda [15]. But he, not conſenting to have his dioceſe divided, was depoſed by the archbiſhop 674 or 5. His ſucceſſor Sexulfus, to gratify Theodore, eſtabliſhed a ſee at Hereford under Putta, to whom he allotted a ſmall portion of his own dioceſe. But the archbiſhop could not carry his point till king Egbert having defeated Wulfere, and made himſelf maſter of Lindſey, ſeparated it from the dioceſe of Mercia, and annexed it to that of Northumberland, which was at that time filled by Wilfrid; and Theodore having ordained ſeveral biſhops in Northumberland againſt the will of Wilfrid, Eathed was appointed biſhop of Lindſey, and his ſee fixed at Sidnaceſter. This he was compelled to quit within a year, on Mercia being recovered from Egbert, and reſtored to the dioceſe of Lichfield. This however did not laſt long; for the ſame year the archbiſhop called a council at *Hethfeld*, and reſumed his former plan of diviſion, to which king Ethelred of Mercia conſenting, the dioceſe of Lichfield was, 679, divided into four; Lichfield, Leiceſter, Lincoln, and Worceſter; whoſe ſees were at the cities of their reſpective names, except Lincoln, whoſe ſee was Dorcheſter in Oxfordſhire; Saxulfus ſtaid at Lichfield; *Cuthwin* took *Leiceſter*; Ethelwin, Lincoln; and Tatfrith, Worceſter. Hereford made a fifth ſee. The ſee of Leiceſter became vacant ſhortly after, either by the death or reſignation of Cuthwin; and his dioceſe fell under the management of Saxulfus, biſhop of Lichfield, till his death, about 691. Wilfrid, achbiſhop of York, being expelled from his ſee, returned to his firm friend Ethelred, king of Mercia, who committed to him the adminiſtration of the vacant ſee of Leiceſter, while Hedda was promoted to Lichfield. Wilfrid being diſplaced by the council of Neſtrefeld 703, the ſees were again united in the perſon of Hedda, and his ſucceſſor Aldwin from 721 to 736. On the death of the latter, they were again divided, and Lichfield conferred on Huicta, and Leiceſter on Totta. From henceforth Lichfield remained a diſtinct ſee. Such is the moſt probable account of the ſee of Leiceſter, and the manner and time of the diviſion of the dioceſe of Mercia, collected by Mr. Wharton [16], founded partly on conjecture; but ſuch conjectures as, after the moſt accurate examination, ſeemed to him the moſt probable.

Mr. Staveley thus reſumes the ſubject:

“ During the continuance of the biſhops at Dorcheſter [17] the ſee of *Sidnaceſter* was brought thither about 950, by Leofwinus; till Remigius, the laſt biſhop there, ſon of a monk, and himſelf having been a monk at Feſchamp, in the year 1070, in the fifth year of the reign of the Conqueror, affecting a place of greater ſtate and eminence for his ſee than Dorcheſter was, tranſlated it to Lincoln; upon which Sidnaceſter quite vaniſhed, no footſteps either of the name or thing being now to be found. Mr. Camden ſays, ‘ This city is now ſo far out of all ſight and knowledge, that, together with the name, the very ruins alſo ſeem to be periſhed; for, by all my curious inquiry, I could learn nothing of it.’ To the ſame purpoſe alſo Biſhop Godwin; though Mr. Camden conjectures the place to have been about Gainſborough in Lincolnſhire; his Editor, biſhop Gibſon, at Stow, or Marieſtow, in that county;” [and Mr. Pegge, and other antiquaries, at *Kirkton*, in Lindſey [18].]

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[1] Hem. p. 24. [2] Ib. p. 375. [3] Ib. p. 3. [4] Ib. 338. 383. [5] Ib. p. 379.

[6] “ Quidam epiſcopus nomine Rethunus, de regno Merciorum contumeliis & vi hoſtilitatis coactus, epiſcopatui ſuo renun“ ciavit; & in monaſterio Abendoniæ monachatum ſuſcipiens, abbas & pater poſtea eſt effectus.” Liber Abendoniæ. And ſee Angl. Sacr. I. 164. [7] Heming. p. 469. [8] Godwin, p. 280, ex Libro Abendoniæ.

[9] See Ingulphus; and Hiſtory of Croyland, in Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XI. Append. p. 13. [10] Heming. p. 71.

[11] See Chron. Sax. 897. Matthew Weſtm. 897. Angl. Sacr. I. 554. Burton, p. 160. Godwin, 280, 308 ed. Richardſon.

[12] Godwin's expreſſion is ſo vague, that at firſt ſight one does not ſee whether Leiceſter or Dorcheſter was the ſee.

[13] Malmſb. de geſt. pont. I. 112. [14] In the margin of the next page is a paſſage from Leland, which mentions the remains of a palace at Leiceſter belonging to the biſhop of Lincoln. Is is not likely that the biſhops of Leiceſter might reſide in it before that ſee was tranſlated to Dorcheſter, which was afterwards removed to Lincoln?

[15] So Wharton, Angl Sacr. I. 423; but Bede, who gives the acts of this council, ſays nothing of this diviſion, Hiſt. Eccl. IV. c. 5; only that the ninth canon, “ in commune tractatum eſt ut *plures epiſcopi*, creſcente numero fidelium, *augerentur, ſed de hac re ad præſens ſiluimus*;” ſo that it may be doubted if the diviſion took place at this time. [16] Angl. Sacr. I. 423—428.

[17] “ A.D. 960, Leſſius Legerenſem et Dorcaſtrenſem diœceſim conjunxit.” Chron. Johan. Abb. St. Petri de Burgo, ed. Sparke, p. 27.

[18] “ The preſent privileges of Stow, which is a peculiar, prebend, and archdeaconry, are greater than any thereabouts except Lincoln, and they have formerly exceeded even that. It was famous before Lincoln was a biſhop's ſee; and the tradition of thoſe parts is, that Stow was the mother church to Lincoln.” Gough's Camden, II. 279; from Mr. Pegge's “ Conjectures concerning the Site of the ancient Sidnaceſter,” which, by that learned Antiquary's permiſſion, will be now firſt printed in the Appendix to the preſent Hiſtory, N° I.

"*Dorcheſter* continues ſtill a competent town, ſhewing the ruins and relicks of its former ſtate; but *Leiceſter*, more fortunately as it proves ſituated, bears up ſtill in very good faſhion, and ſuch as we ſhall in ſome meaſure afterwards deſcribe: only it was great pity, that either by overſight, neglect, want of friends, or ſome other ill fate, when the Monaſteries and Religious Houſes, in the reign of king Henry VIII. were diſſolved, and ſome new Biſhopricks by that king erected and endowed with the poſſeſſions of thoſe Religious Houſes, Leiceſter ſhould not have been pitched upon as a proper and fit place for a foundation, if not a reſtoration of an Epiſcopal ſee[1], conſidering its convenient ſituation, with other regards ſuitable to ſuch a purpoſe. Indeed I am given to underſtand[2], that archbiſhop Cranmer, to whom much of the care was committed in managing and appointing what that king deſigned for ſuch new erections (or rather the king himſelf), had made a large draught or deſignment of many more new Epiſcopal foundations than what was brought to effect, and amongſt thoſe Leiceſter was one; but the occaſions of thoſe buſy times obſtructed the performance.

"Thus much for the acts and monuments left us of theſe ancient biſhops. For the walls, another chief note or badge of a city; how ſubſtantially Leiceſter was walled, and how and in what manner the ſame were overthrown, we ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak of more particularly hereafter upon ſeveral occaſions."

In the account which we have given of its biſhops, it appears that Leiceſter, during the Heptarchy, was part of the kingdom of Mercia; which began to be an independent monarchy from the reign of Cridda in 542.

In the above period there occur alſo two earls or dukes of Mercia; who (like ſeveral of the modern princes in Germany) had a kind of ſovereign authority; and under them were ſeveral great men, having the government of certain diſtinct diſtricts, who were alſo ſtyled earls or dukes; and ſuch, probably, were thoſe who by Mr. Camden, Mr. Burton, and others, are repreſented as the firſt earls of Leiceſter; and whom we ſhall preſently trace in ſucceſſion from the year 716 till the Conqueſt.

1. The firſt duke or earl of Mercia that we find is, Hugh, ſurnamed the Great, who, being patron of the priory of Tewkeſbury, buried Brictric, king of the Weſt Saxons, 799, in the chapel of St. Faith the Virgin there; and dying himſelf in 812, was buried in that monaſtery[3].

2. Not long after him Witlaſe was duke or earl of Mercia; and in 826 we find him advanced to the title of king[4]. He died in 839; and was ſucceeded by Berthulph, who died in 852: and whoſe ſucceſſor Burrhed was expelled by the Danes in 874; and dying at Rome in the ſame year, was buried there in the church belonging to the Engliſh College. Ethelwith, his queen, took the habit of a nun, and was honourably buried at Padua in 889.

His armorial bearing, Azure, a ſaltire Arg. may be ſeen in Plate X. fig. 1.

The whole kingdom of Mercia was conferred by the Danes in 874 on Ceonwulf *durante beneplacito*; but in 877 they took from him the *Coritani*, particularly Derby, Nottingham, Leiceſter, Lincoln, and Stamford, where they domineered, when the reſt of Mercia was placed, by king Alfred, under the government of duke Æthelred, to whom he had married his daughter Æthelfleda. This fixes the advancement of Æthelred to the dukedom of Mercia, and his marriage with Æthelfleda, to an earlier period than has been aſſigned to it by Dugdale, who places theſe events in 886[5]; but, in confirmation of what is here advanced, we have a charter, dated 880, Indict. 5, in which he ſtyles himſelf "dux Æthelred—et patricius gentis Merciorum, cum licentiâ et impoſitione manus Ælfredi regis," &c.; and to his ſubſcription is ſubjoined, "Ego Æthelflæd conjux ſubſcribens confirmavi[6]."

In the tenth year of Edward the Elder, A.D. 911, the Danes from Northampton and Leiceſter made an expedition into Oxfordſhire, and ſlew a great number of the Engliſh at Hookenorton and the country adjacent[7].

Duke Æthelred dying in 912, the government of his portion of Mercia devolved wholly upon his lady Æthelfleda, who appears to have adminiſtered it with extraordinary prudence, courage, and ſucceſs.

From Leiceſter the Danes again made a predatory excurſion in the year 917, being then amply furniſhed with horſes; and as ſoon as they were returned home with their ſpoils, they preſently ſent forth another party towards Leighton, in Bedfordſhire; but the country thereabout, having ſome notice before-hand of their deſign, were prepared to encounter them; and, defeating them, recovered the ſpoils they had ſeized, and took a great part of their horſes and arms[8]. In their poſſeſſion, however, Leiceſter continued till the ſpring of the year 920, when it was reduced to the obedience of Æthelfleda.

On the authority of Simeon of Durham[9], Henry of Huntingdon[10], Roger Hoveden[11], and other ancient writers, the rebuilding of the walls, and reſtoration of the city of Leiceſter, has been attributed by Mr. Burton, and after him by Mr. Staveley, to the bounteous hand of this lady; who is ſaid "to have repaired and ſurrounded *Legaceſtre* with new walls, and enlarged it to almoſt twice its former ſize; ſo that the caſtle there, which before was without the walls, and placed near the water, might now ſeem within the walls[12]." But the whole of this repreſentation proceeds on an ambiguity ariſing from the name of *Legaceſtre*; the city which Æthelfleda rebuilt being Weſt-Cheſter: for Leiceſter, as we have juſt obſerved, was in the poſſeſſion of the Danes till the beginning of the year 920; and Æthelfleda lived only till the 12th of June that year, in which ſhort time it was not poſſible ſhe could accompliſh ſo great a work.

"For the merit of this renowned lady Æthelfleda," ſays Mr. Staveley, "it is pity her memory ſhould periſh, who hath been the reſtorer of cities; and therefore, by grateful poſterity, let here be recorded theſe ſubſequent memoirs of her. She was daughter of the renowned king Alfred; and had, as a ſymbol of his deareſt affection, the whole earldom of Mercia given her by her father; married ſhe was to the prince Æthelred; who dying, ſhe took the goverment upon herſelf, and managed the ſame, being contemporary with her brother king Edward, commonly called the Elder, in thoſe boiſterous times, to admiration, beſtirring herſelf notably againſt the common enemy the Danes. Æthelred abbot of Rivall gives her this eulogium: 'The king's ſiſter, Ælfleda, augmented much his honour, being woman in ſex, but in mind and virtue more than man. She built Bruneſburgh, Bridgenorth, Scoriate, Tamworth, Stafford, Ediſbury, Warwick, Monks-kirby, Warrebirk, Runcorne, and *Legaceſtre*.' She fought againſt the Welſh, and conquered them; ſhe ſubdued and took Derby; and ſo much excelled in fortitude, that by many ſhe was ſtyled a king[13].

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[1] The original ſee at Leiceſter is ſuppoſed to have been where St. Margaret's church now ſtands; and in confirmation of that idea, the manor which the biſhops held lay in the ſuburbs on the Eaſt ſide of the town, in the pariſh of St. Margaret and in Knighton, containing of old two churches, and ſtill called the Biſhop's Fee; of which ſee hereafter, p. 17; and there ſtill remains *The Biſhop's barn cloſe*.—"St. Margaret's is thereby the faireſt paroche church of Leiceſter, wher ons was cathedrale chirch, and therby the biſhop of *Lincoln* had a palace, wherof a little yet ſtandeth." Leland's Itin. I. p. 18.

[2] In Burnet's Hiſtory of the Reformation, vol. I. p. 251, in a paper under the king's hand, under the head of "Biſhopricks to be made," it appears that Leiceſter was intended for one, and to have included the two counties of Leiceſter and Rutland.

[3] Dugd. Bar. I. 7. [4] Ibid. [5] Ibid. [6] Hem. p. 61, 62, and 449, 440. [7] Brompton, Chron. [8] Saxon Chronicle.

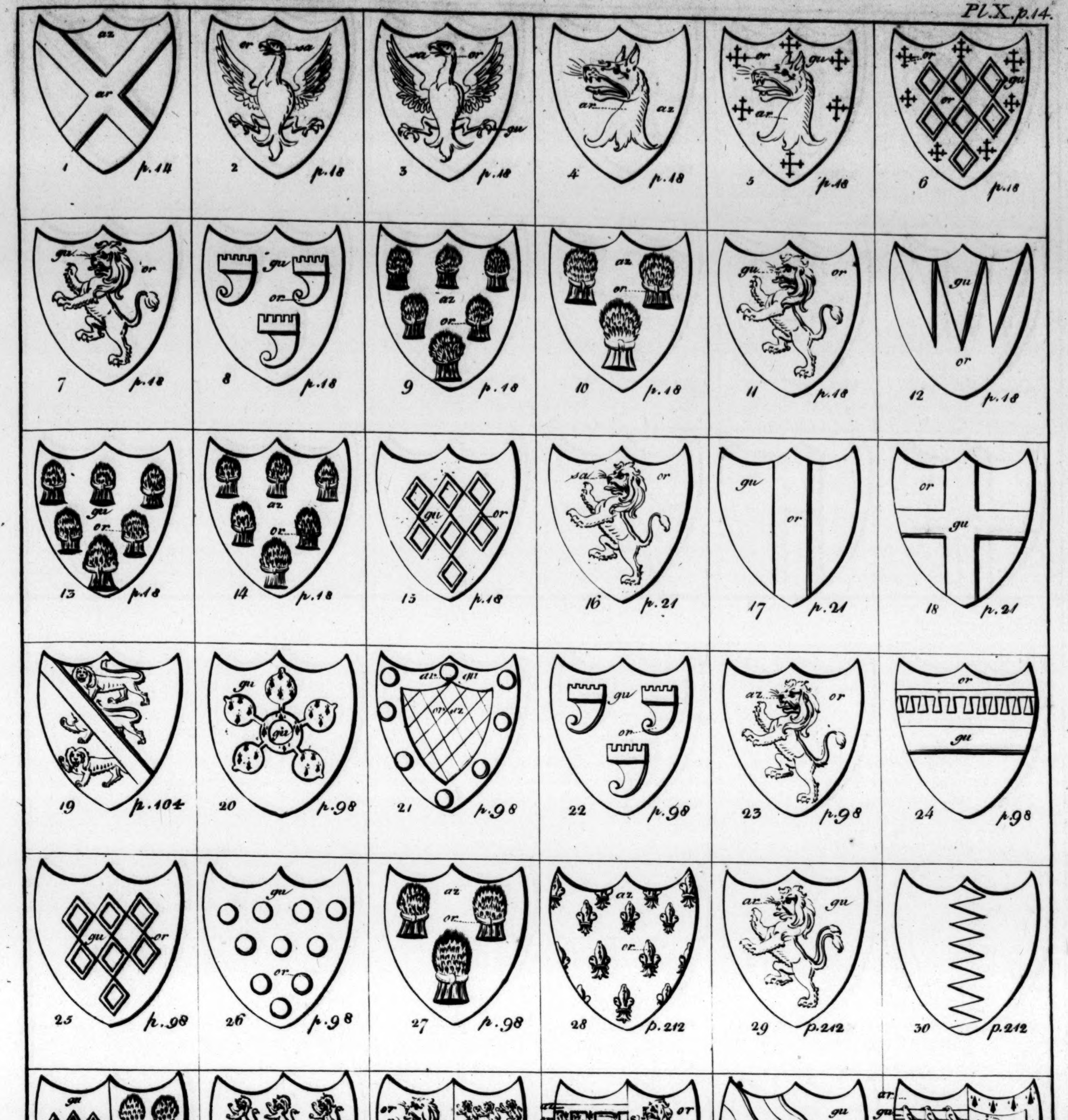
[9] "Anno 907, Civitas quæ *Kair-Leir* Britannicè, et *Legaceſtre* dicitur Saxonicè, juſſu Ethelredi ducis et Egelfledæ reſtaurata eſt." Sim. Dunelm. Hiſt. p. 155. [10] Annal. pars prior, p. 421.

[11] "Quarto anno (Edwardi Senioris) Legeceſtria renovata eſt." Hen. Huntingdon, lib. v. p. 353.

[12] "Hoc anno, 901, civitas quæ Britannicè *Karlegium*, Anglicè *Legeceſtre*, ope Ethelredi Ducis Merciorum, et Elfledæ uxoris ſuæ, reſtaurata eſt, et novis muris circundata, ac pene ad duplum quam prius ampliata, ita quod caſtrum ibidem ab olim extra muros ad aquam poſitum nunc infra muros videatur." Chron. Jorval. p. 833.

[13] "Adjecit etiam decoris plurimum ſoror regis (Edwardi) Ælfleda, ſexu quidam fœmina, ſed animo ac virtute plus viro, quæ conſtruxit Brimeſburch, Bruge, Scergate, Thamworth, Stafford, Edebirath, Werewicam, Cireſbirith, Warebirick, Runconere, Legaceſtre: ipſa pugnâvit contra Wallenſes, et vicit; et Derbei expugnavit, et cepit; tantaque fortitudine emicuit ut a pluribus rex diceretur." Abb. Rivall. de Gen. Reg. Angl. p. 356.

Pl. X. p. 14.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At the taking of Derby, poſſeſſed by the Danes, ſhe loſt four of her principal commanders, to her great grief. In her expedition againſt the Welſh, ſhe took priſoner the king's wife, whom, without doubt, ſhe treated royally, and many of his people [1]. The men of York made application to her, and liſted themſelves, under oath, to ſerve under her banner againſt the common enemy. Amongſt her famous works of building, the city of Warwick was not the leaſt; where, as Mr. Dugdale [2] collects out of John Rous, ſhe erected a very ſtrong fortification, called the Dungeon, upon an hill of earth artificially raiſed near the river ſide, as is yet to be ſeen, on the Weſt part of the caſtle. After all which noble and royal performances, in the eighth year of her reign or government, ſhe died at Tamworth, and was buried at Glouceſter, in the porch of St. Peter's church there, leaving only one child, a daughter, named Alwina, or Algyva, whom her uncle, king Edward the Elder, not thinking fit to ſucceed her mother in that her adminiſtration, diſpoſed of in marriage to one of his Weſt Saxon noblemen; and, ſeizing upon Mercia, incorporated it again into the Engliſh monarchy. Henry Huntingdon, in contemplation of the virtues of this renowned lady, ſets his Muſe on work in her celebration thus [3]:

"O Ælfleda potens! O terror virgo virorum!
Victrix naturæ, nomine digna viri!
Tu quoque ſplendidior fecit Natura puellam,
Te probitas fecit nomen habere viri.
Te mutare decet, ſed ſolum nomina, ſexus;
Tu regina potens, rexque trophea parens.
Jam nec Cæſarei tantum meruere triumphi;
Cæſare ſplendidior, virgo, virago, vale!"

"Ælfleda great, though thou a virgin art,
Thou ſtrik'ſt a terror in each manly heart.
Thou Nature doſt ſo conquer and refine,
Thy virtue makes thee more than maſculine.
A royal changeling thou, only the name;
A queen in that, a king in worth and fame:
The virtues of each ſex in thee are found;
Farewell, brave dame, than Cæſar more renown'd."

From the death of Æthelfleda to that of her brother Edward in 925, Leiceſter appears to have enjoyed a ſmall interval of tranquillity; which continued alſo during ſome part of the reign of his ſon and ſucceſſor Athelſtan, under whom we firſt find here the veſtiges of a royal mint. Yet the calm was of ſhort duration; for, during the reign of that monarch, the Danes[4] were again maſters of this harraſſed city.

When Edmund the brother of Athelſtan was promoted to the kingdom in 940, being zealous for the Chriſtian faith, and diſdaining that the glory of his kingdom ſhould be ſtained with the worſhiping of idols by the relics of Paganiſm, he wreſted out of their hands the five moſt noble cities where they had neſted themſelves, viz. Leiceſter, Lincoln, Stanford, Nottingham, and Derby; which, having been for many years the more peculiar poſſeſſion of the Danes in Mercia, were emphatically ſtyled the Fiꝼbuꞃᵹaꞃ, or five cities [5]; and which, being purged of all infidelity, he cauſed to be illuminated with the Chriſtian faith [6].

Matthew of Weſtminſter ſays, Onlaf king of Norway and Edmund king of England encountered each other *apud Legeceſtriam*, by which it is probable he meant Leiceſter; for, as Simeon of Durham informs us, Onlaf marched from York Southward, and beſieged Northampton; but, not ſucceeding there, he led his army to Tamworth; and having ravaged the country about it, upon his return, coming as far as Leiceſter, Edmund with his army there met him; and, after a drawn battle, by the mediation of the archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, Odo and Wulfſtan, they came to an agreement that Onlaf ſhould enjoy all England on the North of Watling-ſtreet; and Edmund all on the South; and that the ſurvivor ſhould have the whole. Onlaf dying in 941, king Edmund in 942 recovered the Fiꝼbuꞃᵹaꞃ out of the hands of the Danes.

4. The next duke or earl of Mercia that we have met with after the deceaſe of Æthelred is Ælfhere, who, A. D. 956, in the firſt of king Eadwi, ſubſcribed a charter of his granted to the church of Worceſter, by the title of *Alfhere dux*; but the firſt time that we find him ſtyled *dux Merciorum* is in a charter of Oſwald, biſhop of Worceſter, A. D. 962; and, if we are not deceived, he was advanced to the dignity of being governor of Mercia by king Edgar, upon his ſucceeding his brother Edwy in the whole kingdom, in the year 959. This Ælfere ouſted the monks which king Edgar had placed in divers monaſteries, and introduced in their ſtead ſecular married prieſts. In 979 he came to Wareham, where the body of king Edward the Martyr lay buried, and, cauſing it to be waſhed and adorned with new veſtments, carried it to Shafteſbury, and moſt honourably interred it in that abbey. He died in 983; and was ſucceeded by

5. Ælfric his ſon; whom we find in the year 986 an exile from his country, encouraging a new invaſion from the Danes; and from this period in a continual ſtate of perfidy, till in 1007 he was degraded from his rank, and in 1016 was killed at the battle of Aſhdown in Eſſex. He left one ſon, Algar, whoſe eyes were put out for his father's treachery.

Wearied with ſlaughter, the Danes as well as the Engliſh were, in the year 1002, inclined to peace; which was concluded on the payment of a large ſubſidy from this country, for which purpoſe the heavy tax, called *Danegeld*[7] was impoſed by Æthelred. The general maſſacre of the Danes, which almoſt immediately followed, is an event well known. Among the victims who fell on that occaſion was Gunnilda, ſiſter to Sweyn king of Denmark, who having been married to Paling, an Engliſh nobleman, and embraced the Chriſtian faith, had generouſly offered herſelf, her huſband, and her ſon, as hoſtages for the fidelity of her countrymen; and fell a ſacrifice with them to the perfidy of Edric Streona. This treachery was bitterly revenged by repeated ravages till the end of the year 1007, when peace was again made by the payment of 30,000*l.* to the Danes.

6. Ælfric's ſucceſſor was Edric Streona, to whom, with the title of duke of Mercia, king Æthelred in 1007 gave his ſecond daughter Edgith in marriage. The character of this earl is thus ſtrongly marked by an hiſtorian of credit: "That he was the very dregs of men; the diſhonour of the Engliſh; a wicked deſtroyer, a ſubtle knave, whoſe nobleneſs had not obtained him wealth, but his bold language; he always lay in wait to deceive, and was ready prepared to cheat: he attended the king's counſels as a faithful perſon, but diſcloſed them like a traitor. Being often ſent to the king's enemies as a mediator for peace, he kindled the flame of war; whoſe perfidiouſneſs appeared upon all occaſions in this and the ſucceeding king's days [8]."

In 1009 the Danes again commenced hoſtilities, and continued their depredations till 1013, when Æthelred formally abdicated his throne; and Sweyn becoming for a time the lordly tyrant of the kingdom, his oppreſſion in a few months was felt ſo grievous, that he was killed by his own officers, and Æthelred recalled by the almoſt general voice of the nation.

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[1] H. Huntingdon, p. 353.

[2] Warwickſhire, p. 298.

[3] Lib. v. p. 354.

[4] "In ſpeaking of the Danes, it perhaps may not be unacceptable to obſerve, that about four miles from Leiceſter, a land's length from Ratcliffe on the Wreke, there is a tumulus placed on a low ground between the foſs-road and the river, and therefore is not viſible afar off. This I mention, becauſe it is of an unuſual form; for whereas all others that I have ſeen are of a round ſhape, this is oblong, and indeed exactly agrees with the deſcription which Olaus Wormius gives of the ſepulchres of the moſt ancient Daniſh kings, which he ſays were made *ad magnitudinem et figuram carinæ maximæ navis regni*; whence I conclude, that this was the monument of ſome Daniſh king." CARTE.

[5] Peck's Annals of Stanford, book III. p. 25.

[6] "Promotus vero in regnum, zelo zelatus eſt pro fide Chriſti, nimiſque ægrè ferens paganorum reliquias culturâ idolorum regni ſui fœdare decorem, quinque nobiliſſimas civitates, Lincolniam, Leiceſtriam, Stanfordiam, Snottingham, et Derbei, quas eatenus incoluerant, de manibus eorum extorſit, omnique infidelitate abraſa Chriſtianæ fidei lumine illuſtravit." Abbas Rivallenſis, p. 358.

[7] For an account of this tax, ſee the Diſſertation on Domeſday.

[8] Dugd. Bar. I. p. 8.

Canute, who ſucceeded his father on the throne of Denmark, and was equal to him in ambition, and ſuperior to him in ability, continued to make incurſions into this kingdom with various ſucceſs.

During all theſe commotions, Leiceſter experienced by turns the ravages of the contending parties; and early in 1016, being then in the poſſeſſion of Canute, was plundered by the army of prince Edmund Ironſide, which penetrated into Staffordſhire, Shropſhire, and Leiceſterſhire, ſeizing all the booty they could find [1].

Æthelred died April 23, 1016, and was ſucceeded in the monarchy by his ſon Edmund Ironſide; who encountered the Danes with various ſucceſs. In the Rogation week of 1016, at Penham, near Gillingham, in Dorſetſhire, the invaders were defeated. On the 20th of June another battle was fought at Sheroſtan, in Worceſterſhire, which laſted two whole days with doubtful ſucceſs, owing principally to the treachery of Edric: and, ſhortly after, a third, ſtill more ſevere, was fought at Aſhdown, near Saffron-Walden, in Eſſex; when the Danes gave way, till Edric having joined them, the betrayed Engliſh were completely routed, and many of their prime nobility ſlain, with ſeveral of the dignified clergy, who attended to pray for the ſucceſs of the army. The veſtiges of this dreadful carnage are ſtill viſible on the ſpot, where the remains of bones, armour, &c. are frequently dug up.

This battle was followed by a treaty, in which the kingdom was divided between Edmund and Canute; the former retaining that part which coaſted upon France; and Canute the reſt, which included the Mercian diſtrict.

Edmund enjoyed not long his faded portion of ſovereignty: for the perfidious Edric, whoſe life ſeems to have been one uniform ſyſtem of treachery, "glutted with the favours of both theſe kings, to ſcrew himſelf deeper into Canute's conceit, contrived the end of renowned Edmund: who being retired to a place for nature's neceſſity, was thruſt from under the draught into his body with a ſharp ſpear; which done, the treacherous Edrick cutting off his ſovereign's head, preſented it to Canute, with theſe fawning ſalutations: 'All hail, thou now ſole monarch of England; for, here behold the head of thy copartner, which for thy ſake I have adventured to cut off.' Canute, though ambitious enough of ſovereignty, yet of princely diſpoſition, abaſhed and ſore grieved at ſo unworthy and diſloyal an attempt, replied and vowed, that 'in reward of that ſervice, the bringer's own head ſhould be advanced above all the peers of his kingdom.' Which high honour while this prodigious wretch greedily expected (and indeed for a time, ſaith Malmeſbury, he found ſome ſhew of favour with the king:) ſoon after, by the king's command, his head bad his ſhoulders farewell, and was placed upon the higheſt gate to overlook London [2]."

After this event, the town of Leiceſter, having ſome breathing time of reſt, recovered itſelf in ſome meaſure; for, at the entrance of the Normans, it was very well frequented and peopled, and had many burgeſſes in it.

The earldom of Mercia was, in 1017, conferred on Leofwine then earl of Leiceſter; of whom, and of his predeceſſors and ſucceſſors, earls of Leiceſter, an account ſhall here be given, with ſome ſlight corrections, in the words of Mr. Staveley:

"Mr. Camden, in his excellent Britannia, ſays, that Leiceſterſhire hath been more famous from time to time, by reaſon that the earls thereof have been very renowned; for, under the government of the Saxons, Leiceſter had earls by inheritance; and ſeeing that the city of Leiceſter was ſituated almoſt in the middle of the kingdom of Mercia, and, as it were, the metropolis of that kingdom; as that was the moſt ſpacious and potent kingdom in the Heptarchy, ſo the earls of Leiceſter we find frequently ſtyled earls of Mercia; and Mr. Burton, when he comes to ſpeak of the earls of Leiceſter, of which he gives us the names and deſcents only, ſays thus [3]: 'Of the old earldom of Leiceſter I may (under favour) uſe this eulogium; that for antiquity, territories, caſtles, dominions, monaſteries, colleges, foreſts, chaſes, parks, manors, tenancies, demeſnes, ſervices, land, great command, and delicate ſeats, it was in no ſort inferior to the chiefeſt earldoms in the land.'

"But of all this the reader himſelf may be pleaſed to judge, from thoſe remarks of the earls of Leiceſter, which, from the moſt authentic records, hiſtories, and evidences, we come now to exhibit: and in the catalogue of theſe earls we muſt begin with,

"1. Leofric, the firſt earl of Leiceſter of whom we have any notice tranſmitted to us by record or hiſtory. He was a Saxon; and all that we find of him is this, that when Ethelbald, king of the Mercians, founded and endowed the famous abbey of Croyland in 716, this Leofric earl of Leiceſter [4] ſigned as a witneſs, amongſt others, according to the Saxon mode of affixing croſſes, to the foundation charter of that abbey, exemplified by Ingulphus. Of his marriage or iſſue no traces are diſcoverable. At the diſtance of 120 years, the next earl we find is,

"2. Algar the firſt, of whom nothing is known, but that he was living about 838, when Witlafe was king of the Mercians; and left his ſon and ſucceſſor,

"3. Algar, the ſecond of the name, who is reported to have been a gallant warrior againſt the Danes, and to have killed with his own hand three of their principal leaders; but was himſelf ſlain by the Danes at Keſteven in 870.

"After a ſecond interval of about 120 years, we find,

"4. Another Leofric, who was earl in the time of Alfred and of Edward the Elder. Of him we only know that he was the father of,

"5. Leofwine, who held the earldom under Æthelred about the year 1000; and left three ſons, Leofric, Norman, and Edwin [5]. Of theſe Leofric ſucceeded his father in the earldom; Norman, the ſecond ſon, was a powerful friend and ſpecial agent for the monks of Croyland, and a great companion and friend to Edric Streona, with whom he was murdered by Canute; and more lamented had he been, ſays my author [6], if he had not ſo fallen with ſuch bad company. Edwin, the third ſon, appears in 1032 as a witneſs, ſigning, with his elder brother Leofric, to a charter of king Canute, of privileges by him granted to the monks of Croyland [7].

"6. Leofric, a man of ſingular piety and excellent wiſdom, came to the title in the time of king Æthelred, and was confirmed in it by king Canute. As he was earl of Leiceſter, ſo ſometimes he was called *Merciorum comes*, and ſometimes *comes Herefordienſium*, as alſo ſometimes earl of Cheſter [8]; and that might be by reaſon of his reſidence at certain times at thoſe places; it being not unuſual in former times to call thoſe perſons earls of ſuch places whereat they did reſide, as may appear in thoſe of Striguill, Arundel, Tutbury, Chicheſter, and others [9]; though in fact they were earls of other counties or places in or near whereunto thoſe caſtles they then lived in ſtood. Upon the death of king Canute, there being no ſmall controverſy amongſt the great-ones touching the ſucceſſion to the crown, this Leofric, with other principal perſons, advanced Harold Harefoot, ſon of Canute, to the throne; and upon the death of Hardicanute, in 1045, he was one of the chief of thoſe who raiſed king Edward the Confeſſor (at that time in Normandy) to the crown. In a ſhort time after that event, earl Leofric founded the great monaſtery at Coventry, endowing it with 24 fair lordſhips; and beſtowed on it ſo many goods and ornaments, that no religious houſe in England had ſuch quantities of gold, ſilver, precious ſtones, and jewels, as were in this [1]. Nay, William of Malmeſbury affirms, that it was enriched and beautified with ſo much gold and ſilver, that the walls ſeemed too narrow to contain it; inſomuch, that Robert de Limeſie, biſhop of Coventry, in the time of king William Rufus, ſcraped from one beam that ſupported the ſhrines five hundred marks of ſilver. And Egelnoth, archbiſhop of Canterbury, in his return from Rome, bought at Pavia the arm of the great St. Auguſtin for one hundred talents of ſilver and one of gold, and for the love which he bore to earl Leofric, ſent it to this monaſtery, which precious relick was there long kept in a ſilver ſhrine [2]. This earl married Godiva, a beautiful and virtuous lady, ſiſter to Thorold ſheriff of Lincolnſhire; who, bearing an extraordinary affection to the city of Coventry, earneſtly ſolicited Leofric, her huſband, that he would make that city free from certain burdens and ſervitudes, to which it was then ſubject: to which he ſeeming much averſe, and ſhe preſſing him the more; that he might quite put her off, he told her at laſt, that he was reſolved not to do it, except ſhe would ride naked on horſeback from one end of the town to the other: to which condition ſhe conſented; and, upon a day appointed, got upon a horſe naked, with her hair looſe, ſo that it covered all her body but her legs, and ſo rode quite through the city, returning with joy to her huſband, who thereupon granted to the city a charter of freedom [3]; but which, whether it was a kind of manumiſſion from ſome ſervile tenures, cuſtoms, and exactions, as Jorvallenſis [4] intimates; or a freedom from all manner of toll, except horſes (becauſe the lady's horſe neighed, forſooth, as ſhe rode on him), as the vulgar tradition is, I ſuppoſe it not neceſſary in this place to examine. Certain at leaſt it is, that the remiſſion of the tolls by Godiva's unremitted interceſſion was commemorated in the portaits of herſelf and her huſband, ſet up in the South window of Trinity church in the reign of Richard the Second [5].

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[1] "Prædaveruntque ſimul in Staffordſhire, et in Shropſhire, et in Legeceſtre." H. Huntingdon, lib. vi. p. 362.

[2] Speed, p. 428.

[3] Leiceſterſhire, p. 167.

[4] Hiſt. p. 852; and Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XI. Append. p. 2. "Ego Leuricus comes Leyceſtriæ aſſenſum præbui;" which Sir William Dugdale ſuppoſes to be *Cheſter*; Mr. Selden (in his notes on the Polyolbion) aſcribes with us to Leiceſter.

[5] Sim. Dunelm. Hiſt. p. 189. Rog. Hoveden, p. 437.

[6] Ingulph. Hiſt. p. 892, 893.

[7] Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XI. Appendix, p. 23; and ſee Roger Hoveden, p. 444; W. Malmeſb. de Geſt. Pontif. p. 289; Sim. Dunelm. p. 189.

[8] Malmeſbury.

[9] Camd. Brit. pp. 307. 633.

In 1051 there was at Leiceſter, about Whitſuntide, a great concourſe of perſons of the higheſt quality, particularly Wulfin, biſhop of the dioceſe, attended with three of his chaplains, Tumer, Wulnar, and Sitric; earl Leofric with his counteſs Godiva, and their ſon and ſucceſſor Algar; Wulgate abbot of Croyland, Lefwin abbot of Thorney, with many others; in whoſe preſence, on Whitſunday, Thoroldus, ſheriff of Lincolnſhire granted to the abbot of Croyland his charter for the founding and endowing the monaſtery of Spalding, Lincolnſhire, to be a cell of Croyland [6]. Leofric died in his own town of Bromley, Auguſt 31, 1057, and was honourably buried at Coventry in the abbey that he had founded; leaving to ſucceed him his ſon [7],

"7. Algar, who, for ſome miſdemeanors, had been baniſhed by king Edward the Confeſſor, in a council held at London 1055; and ſome time after, coming over into England, with the aſſiſtance of Griffin prince of Wales, had committed many ravages at Hereford; but by the well-timed interpoſition of his friends, the king was reconciled to him [8]. In 1058 he once more rebelled, was baniſhed, and was again received into favour; but died in 1059, and was buried near his father in the monaſtery at Coventry. He had large poſſeſſions, which are enumerated in Dugdale [9]; and left iſſue two ſons, Edwin his ſucceſſor, and Morcar earl of Northumberland; and two daughters, Algitha wife to Harold king of England; and Lucia (afterwards heireſs to her two brothers), who was thrice married; 1. to Ivo Talbois earl of Anjou; 2. to Roger de Romara; and laſtly, to Ranulf earl of Cheſter.

"8. Edwin, ſon and ſucceſſor of Algar, was a right noble and virtuous perſon, and deſerved better fortune than he found: for, after duke William of Normandy had conquered and ſlain king Harold, this Edwin, with his brother Morcar, with ſome other Engliſh, diſdaining a foreign yoke, raiſed forces to oppoſe the Conqueror: Morcar betook himſelf to the Iſle of Ely, where he was beſieged by the Norman; and Edwin, whilſt he was buſy in gathering forces to relieve his brother, was betrayed by ſome of his own followers, againſt whom valiantly defending himſelf, in 1071 he loſt his life: which being told to the Conqueror, he compaſſionately wept for the loſs of ſo brave a man in ſuch a treacherous manner; baniſhing all thoſe that betrayed him, inſtead of rewarding them as they expected. "His death," ſays Ordericus Vitalis, "was very generally lamented, not only by the Engliſh, but even by the Normans, in regard he was of ſuch noble extraction, and of ſuch devout parents; as alſo a perſon very beautiful, and an eſpecial lover of the clergy, of the monks, and of the poor [10]." His ample poſſeſſions may be ſeen in Dugdale [11]; who could find no memorial of his having had either wife or iſſue; ſo that in him this line of earls of the Saxon race became extinct.

In an old MS. cited by the author of the "New Peerage, 1711," Simon de Silveſter is ſaid to have been earl of Leiceſter at the time of the Conqueſt [12]; and that, doing homage for the ſame to king William, he remained earl during all that and the ſucceeding reign: but this is clearly a miſtake; the perſon here ſpoken of was Simon St. Liz [13], the firſt earl of Northampton of that name; who obtained a conſiderable property in Leiceſter, by marrying Maud, the eldeſt daughter of the counteſs Judith, of whom ſome account has been already given among the landholders at the time of the ſurvey.

The large portion of the town of Leiceſter, which had belonged to earl Edwin, was given by the Conqueror to Hugh de Grenteſmainell [14]; and included a very conſiderable manor, four churches, more than two thirds of the houſes then in the town, together with the caſtle, which had been the ancient reſidence of the earls, ſituated a little to the Eaſt of the South-gate, on the banks of the river; a cut having been made to draw it from its general courſe to the ſide of the caſtle, where now is the principal channel.

The biſhop of Lincoln poſſeſſed another manor here; which lay in the ſuburbs on the Eaſt ſide of the town, in the pariſh of St. Margaret and in Knighton. It is ſtill called *The Biſhop's Fee*, and remains out of the juriſdiction of the borough; though attempts were made in the reigns of Edward VI. and queen Elizabeth to have it united to, and reduced under, the government of it; but without effect. The biſhops made the parſonage of St. Margaret a prebend of Lincoln; and the manor remained in them A.D. 1138 [13], as appears by the bull of pope Innocent the Third, dated 4 kal. of May in that year, confirming it to Alexander the then biſhop, and his ſucceſſors; but it was very ſoon after this transferred to Robert Boſſu earl of Leiceſter, in exchange for the manor of Weſtcote with its appurtenances, under the title of the manor of Cnihtintone, and the ſuburbs, with the appurtenances [15]; and, by that earl, who was the founder of Leiceſter abbey, was again exchanged with the monks there for lands in Eſfordeby and Segrave, which were ſettled on the church of Lincoln, as part of the compenſation for Knighton [16].

But the cleareſt account of the ſtate of Leiceſter at this period will appear by the epitome of Domeſday, which ſhall be exhibited immediately after we have laid before the reader the beſt genealogical table that can be made of the earls of Leiceſter of the Saxon race.

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[1] Rog. Hoveden, p. 444.

[2] W. Malmeſb. de Geſt. Pont. lib. iv. p. 289.

[3] "A ſervitude, malis cuſtumis, et exactionibus, liberavit."

[4] Hiſt. Jorvall. fol. 949. See ſome remarks of Mr. Wells on this ſubject, Gent. Mag. LVII. p. 463.

[5] See the new edition of "Camden's Britannia, 1789," vol. II. p. 345. where the whole tranſaction is ably canvaſſed by Mr. Pegge.

[6] Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XI. Append. p. 29.

[7] Dugdale, Warwickſh. Coventre. Sim. Dunelm. Hiſt. fol. 139.

[8] Chron. Joh. Brompton, p. 952.

[9] Bar. I. 10.

[10] Ord. Vital. p. 511; Knighton, Hoveden, &c.

[11] Bar. I. 11.

[2] Vol II. p. 186.

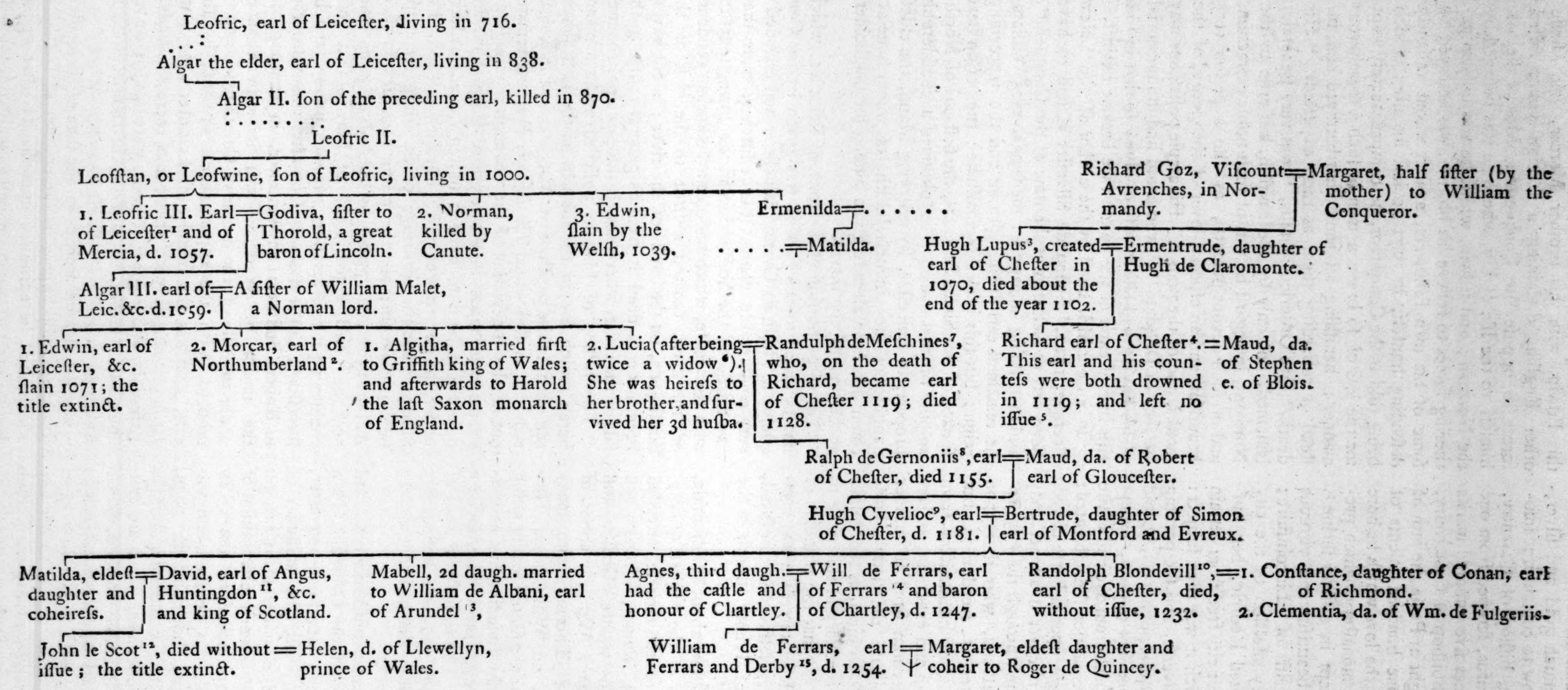
[13] This is the earl Simon alluded to by Ordericus Vitalis in the paſſage which will be cited in p. 21.

[14] Dugd Bar. I. 84.

[15] "Weſtcote, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, quas Robertus comes dederat eccleſiæ Linc. in eſcambium pro manerio de Cnihtintone & ſuburbio Leirc. cum pertinentiis ſuis." Dugd. Mon. Ang. II. p 315.

[16] "Quas dedit eccleſiæ Linc. pro pace reformanda inter ipſum & eccleſiam Linc. ſuper prædicto manerio de Cnihtintone & ſuburbio Leirc. cum pertinentiis ſuis." Ibid.

Genealogy of the SAXON Earls of LEICESTER, and of the NORMAN Earls of CHESTER; compiled from Mr. BURTON, Sir WILLIAM DUGDALE, Sir PETER LEYCESTER, &c.



Leofric, earl of Leiceſter, living in 716.

Algar the elder, earl of Leiceſter, living in 838.

Algar II. ſon of the preceding earl, killed in 870.

Leofric II.

Leofſtan, or Leofwine, ſon of Leofric, living in 1000.

1. Leofric III. Earl of Leiceſter[1] and of Mercia, d. 1057. = Godiva, ſiſter to Thorold, a great baron of Lincoln.

2. Norman, killed by Canute.

3. Edwin, ſlain by the Welſh, 1039.

Ermenilda = ...

. . . . . = Matilda.

Richard Goz, Viſcount Avrenches, in Normandy. = Margaret, half ſiſter (by the mother) to William the Conqueror.

Hugh Lupus[3], created earl of Cheſter in 1070, died about the end of the year 1102. = Ermentrude, daughter of Hugh de Claromonte.

Algar III. earl of Leic. &c. d. 1059. = A ſiſter of William Malet, a Norman lord.

1. Edwin, earl of Leiceſter, &c. ſlain 1071; the title extinct.

2. Morcar, earl of Northumberland[2].

1. Algitha, married firſt to Griffith king of Wales; and afterwards to Harold the laſt Saxon monarch of England.

2. Lucia (after being twice a widow[6]). She was heireſs to her brother, and ſurvived her 3d huſba. = Randulph de Meſchines[7], who, on the death of Richard, became earl of Cheſter 1119; died 1128.

Richard earl of Cheſter[4]. This earl and his counteſs were both drowned in 1119; and left no iſſue[5]. = Maud, da. of Stephen e. of Blois.

Ralph de Gernoniis[8], earl of Cheſter, died 1155. = Maud, da. of Robert earl of Glouceſter.

Hugh Cyvelioc[9], earl of Cheſter, d. 1181. = Bertrude, daughter of Simon earl of Montford and Evreux.

Matilda, eldeſt daughter and coheireſs. = David, earl of Angus, Huntingdon[11], &c. and king of Scotland.

Mabell, 2d daugh. married to William de Albani, earl of Arundel[13],

Agnes, third daugh. had the caſtle and honour of Chartley. = Will de Ferrars, earl of Ferrars[14] and baron of Chartley, d. 1247.

Randolph Blondevill[10], earl of Cheſter, died, without iſſue, 1232. = 1. Conſtance, daughter of Conan, earl of Richmond. 2. Clementia, da. of Wm. de Fulgeriis.

John le Scot[12], died without iſſue; the title extinct. = Helen, d. of Llewellyn, prince of Wales.

William de Ferrars, earl Ferrars and Derby[15], d. 1254. = Margaret, eldeſt daughter and coheir to Roger de Quincey.

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[1] Arms: Or, an eagle diſplayed, Sa. [Plate X. fig. 2.]

[2] Arms: Sa. an eagle diſplayed Or, membered and beaked, Gules; fig. 3.

[3] Arms: Az. a wolf's head eraſed, Argent, fig. 4.

[4] Arms: Gu. cruſulé, Or, a wolf's head eraſed, Arg. fig. 5.

[5] The following elegant verſes, occaſioned by this accident, are tranſcribed from Ordericus Vitalis, p. 869.

"Accidit hora gravis, Thomæque miſerrima navis,
Quàm malè recta terit, rupe ſoluta perit.
Flebilis eventus, dum nobilis illa juventus
Eſt immerſa mari perditione pari.
Jactatur pelago Regum generoſa propago;
Quoſque Duces plorant, monſtra marina vorant.
O dolor immenſus! nec nobilitas, neque cenſus,
Ad vitam revocat, quos maris unda necat.
Purpura cùm byſſo liquida putreſſit abyſſo;
Rex quoque quem genuit, piſcibus eſca fuit.
Sic tibi fidentes ludit fortuna pudentes;
Nunc dat, nunc demit; hinc levat, inde premit.
Quid numerus Procerum, quid opes, quid gloria rerum?
Quid, Gulielme, tibi forma valebat ibi?
Marcuit ille decor regalis, & abſtulit æquor
Quod factus fueras, quodque futurus eras.
Inter aquas iſtis inſtat damnatio triſtis,
Ni pietas gratis cœlica parcat eis:
Corporibus merſis animæ ſi dona ſalutis
Nactæ gauderent, mœſta procul fierent.
Certa ſalus animæ verùm dat tripudiare
His, benè qui caros commemorant proprios.
Hinc dolor eſt ingens, humana quod inſcia fit mens,
An requies ſit eis, quos capit uda Thetis."

[6] Her firſt huſband was Ivo Talboys earl of Anjou. By the ſecond, Roger de Romara, ſhe was mother to William Romara, earl of Lincoln 1141; Arms G. ſeven maſcles, and ſemy of croſlets, Or; ſee fig. 6.

[7] Arms: Or, a lion rampant, Gules; fig. 7.

[8] Arms: Gules, three reſts, Or; fig. 8.

[9] Arms: Az. ſix garbs, Or; fig. 9.

[10] Arms: Azure, three garbs, two and one, Or; fig. 10.

[11] Arms: Or, a lion rampant, Gules; fig. 11.

[12] Arms: Or, three piles, Gules; fig. 12.

[13] Arms: Gules, ſix garbs, Or; fig. 13.

[14] Arms: Az. ſix garbs, Or; three, two, and one; fig. 14.

[15] Arms: Gules, ſeven maſcles conjoined, three, three, and one, Or, fig. 15.—From this marriage deſcended Robert earl of Ferrars and Derby, who loſt his life in the civil wars 1278; and whoſe ſon John was ſummoned to parliament 27 Edw. I. as baron de Ferrars of Chartley, which barony and peerage is now veſted (as will be ſhewn hereafter) in George Townſhend earl of the county of Leiceſter and baron de Ferrars.

We are now arrived at a period when authentic documents will in general accompany our reſearches.

During the reign of William the Conqueror the city of Leiceſter was in the king's own hands, excepting what was held of him *in capite*: at leaſt, it was ſo when Domeſday was made, and we do not diſcover that the king had made any grant of it, or that any of his tenants in capite enjoyed it during his reign. We learn from Ordericus, that Yvo de Grentemaiſnell, ſon of Hugh de Grentemaiſnell, was *vicecomes*, *municeps*, & *firmarius regis*, ſoon after the acceſſion of Henry I. Theſe appointments Yvo ſeems to have received from the king, as ſon of Hugh, who is reported by writers near the time to have been earl of Leiceſter; and Ordericus ſeems to intimate that his ſon Yvo was ſomething very like it: but Hugh was certainly never earl of Leiceſter, becauſe he has not the title of *earl* in Domeſday, which is very exact in noting this title where it belonged; and Yvo, ſon of Hugh, is no where, I believe, expreſsly called *comes Leiceſtriæ*. That this town was in this king's own hand ſeems further probable, from its having been a town of royal demeſne in the time of the Conqueror's predeceſſor Edward the Confeſſor. It was uſual at that time for the towns and manors of the Crown to be held at firm. And this ſeems to be the meaning of *firmarius* in Ordericus, which may mean either leſſee, or renter at will (here probably is meant the former); as *municeps* ſeems to denote his being the *cuſtos* of the caſtle for the king, and *vicecomes*, the king's lieutenant of the county, or, as it would be then called, viſcounty, *vicecomitatus*.

In the time of Edward the Confeſſor, the *City of Leiceſter* (for ſo it is called in the record) paid yearly to the king an annual rent of thirty pounds by tale, and fifteen ſextaries of honey; and the burgeſſes of the king, i. e. who held of him *in capite*, were bound in part of their ſervice to ſend twelve of their own body to attend the king whenever he went to the wars in perſon; and if he made a voyage by ſea againſt his enemies, they were to ſend four horſes to carry armour or other neceſſaries as far as London[1].

In 1086 we find theſe cuſtoms continuing in full force; and that the king then received, as a compoſition for all rents from the city and county, forty-two pounds and two ſhillings in weight; and, inſtead of a hawk, ten pounds by tale were paid to him; and twenty ſhillings inſtead of a ſumpter-horſe. By the mint-men, or coiners, was paid annually to the king 20*l*. at the rate of 20 in ore; of which Hugh de Grentemaiſnell had the third penny[2].

“There was afore the Conqueſt a collegiate chirch “of prebendes *intra caſtrum*, the lands whereof “gyven by Robert erle of Leiceſter to the abbay of “chanons made by him withoute the walles. A new “chirch of the reſidew of the old prebendes was “erectid *withoute* the caſtelle, and dedicate to S. “Marie, as the old was[3].”

The churches in Leiceſter at the period of the Conqueſt were ſix; of which four belonged to Hugh de Grentemaiſnell, and two to the biſhop of Lincoln.

There are only four inſtances in which the number of the burgeſſes is particularly pointed out. In the poſſeſſions of Hugh de Grentemaiſnell twenty-four are enumerated as belonging to Hanſtigie, and thirteen to Sileby. The biſhop of Lincoln had ſeventeen burgeſſes, who paid him a rent of thirty-two pence; and nine others held lands under him in *Poultney*. Henry de Fereires, with Robert the king's ſteward, had one[4] burgeſs. The amount of theſe is only ſixty-four.

The number of houſes may in ſome degree be aſcertained; as it appears that the king had			39
The archbiſhop of York had, belonging to Carlton, —	2	From all theſe the king had a rent.	32
Hugh Lupus earl of Cheſter had ten belonging to Barrow, ſix to Kegworth, and one to Loughborough, —	17		
The priory of Coventry —	10		
Croyland abbey had[5]			
Hugh de Grentemaiſnel had —			110
He had alſo, in common with the king,			24
And, beſides theſe, he had, belonging to Ingarſby, 3 houſes; to Merdegrave, 10; to Broughton, 4; to Stoughton, 9; to Great Wigſton, 4; to Arneſby, 7; to Shilton, 3; to Burſtall, 10; to Burton, 3; to Bruntingthorp, 1; to Desford, 2; to Langham, 3; to Letitone, 1; to Thurleſton, 1[6]; —			61
He had ſtill two other houſes; and 4 that were decayed[7],			
Hugh de Witwile, an under-tenant of Hugh, had[8], — —			5
Robert de Veci had 6 belonging to Newtown, and 3 belonging to Chiborne[9],			9
Goisfrid de Wirce had one belonging to Dalby, and one to Pickwell[10] —			2
To the town of Shepeſhed belonged			4
To Sadington			1
To Thorp[11] — —			1
The counteſs Judith had, —			28
which makes the whole number of tenements in the king's own domaine, and held of him in capite — —			322

This does not, however, ſhew the complete number of houſes; for theſe burgage-tenants had their tenants, who were not tenants *in capite*, either of the king, or of his tenants *in capite*.

There were at the ſame time two mills, of which the whole of one and half the other were the property of the biſhop of Lincoln; the remaining half was the counteſs Judith's, who held without the town ſix ploughlands belonging to the borough, where ſhe employed one plough, and her tenants three ploughs.

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[1] “Civitas de Ledeceſtre tempore regis Edwardi reddebat per annum regi 30 libras ad numerum de viginti in orâ, & 15 ſextarias mellis. Quando rex ibat in exercitu per terram, de ipſo burgo 12 burgenſes ibant cum eo. Si verò per mare in hoſtem ibatur, mittebant ei 4 equos de eodem burgo uſque Londinum, ad comportandum arma, vel alia quæ opus eſſet.” Domeſday.

[2] “Modo habet rex Willielmus, pro omnibus redditibus civitatis ejuſdem & comitatûs, 42 libras & 10 ſolidos ad pondus. Pro uno accipitre 10 libras ad numerum, pro ſummario 20 ſolidos. De monetariis 20 libras per annum de viginti in orâ. De his 20 libris habet Hugo Grentemaiſnil tertium denarium.” Domeſday. Note, if he had been earl, he would have had the third penny out of the iſſues of the hundred and county courts.

[3] Leland, Itin. vol. I. p. 16.

[4] “In ipſo burgo habet Henricus de Fereires & Robertus diſpenſator 1 burgenſem.”

[5] “Rex habet in Ledeceſtre 39 domos. Archiepiſcopus Eboracenſis 2 domos cum ſacâ & ſocâ pertinentes ad Cherlintone. Hugo comes 10 domos quæ pertinent ad Barrou, & 6 domus pertinentes ad Cacheworde, & unam domum pertinentem ad Locteburne. Abbatia de Coventreu habet 10 domos. Abbatia de Cruiland habet 3 domos. De quibus omnibus habet rex geldum ſuum.”

[6] “Hugo de Grentemaiſnil habet 110 domus, & 2 eccleſias. Præter has habet in commune cum rege 24 domos in eodem burgo. Exceptis his habet idem Hugo in Ledeceſtre 24 burgenſes pertinentes ad Hanſtigie, & 13 burgenſes pertinentes ad Sigleſbie; & 3 domos pertinentes ad Inwareſbie, & 10 domos pertinentes ad Merdegrave, & 4 domos pertinentes ad Brohtone, & 9 domos pertinentes ad Stotone, & 4 domos pertinentes ad Wichingeſtone, & 7 domos pertinentes ad Andreteſbie, & 3 domos pertinentes ad Sceltone, & 10 domos pertinentes ad Burſtelle, & 3 domos pertinentes ad Burtone, & unam domum pertinentem ad Bruneſtineſthorp, & 2 domos pertinentes ad Diresford, & 3 domos pertinentes ad Legham, quas emit de Oſberno, & unam domum pertinentem ad Letitone, & 1 domum pertinentem ad Turchiteleſtone.”

[7] “In eodem burgo habet idem Hugo 2 eccleſias, & 2 domos, & 4 domos vaſtas.”

[8] “Hugo de Witwile tenet de ipſo Hugone 5 domos cum ſacâ & ſocâ. Hæ ſunt de mutuatione de Watford.”

[9] “Robertus de Veci habet 6 domos cum ſaca & ſoca pertinentes ad Newtone, & 3 alias cum ſacâ & ſocâ pertinentes ad Chiborne.”

[10] “Guisfridus de Wirce 1 domum pertinentem ad Dalby, & aliam pertinentem ad Pickewelle.”

[11] “In Ledeceſtre ſunt 4 domos pertinentes ad Scepeheſde, & 1 pertinens ad Sadintone, & 1 pertinens ad Torp.”

She had alſo eight acres of meadow, and a wood ſix furlongs long and three broad. The whole was rented for four ſhillings a year[1].

The biſhop of Lincoln alſo held of the king *in capite*, by right of his ſee, certain lands and tenements, both within and without the wall of the city of Leiceſter. In Leiceſter he held 10 carucates, and had a mill, and half a mill, and the advowſon of two churches, and ſeventeen burgages. On one part of the land without the wall he had a rent of five ſhillings and four pence, and three villans, with a prieſt, and twelve bordars, having four ploughs. There were there twenty acres of meadow[2]. He poſſeſſed alſo the manor of *Knighton*, where he had two parts of one hide[3], equivalent to twelve ploughlands; with lands in Leir, Sharnford, Toniſcote, Poultney, Miſterton, Walcote, Kilncote, Swinford, Haliach, Dalby, Croxton, Braunſton, Buckminſter, and Holwell[4].

The wood of the whole ſheriffwick, called *Hereſwode* (q. d. *Lord's wood)*, was at that time four miles long, and one broad[5].

The very conſiderable ſhare of property which was held in Leiceſter by HUGH DE GRENTEMAISNELL, ſo called from his ſeat in Normandy built by Grento, (the name is compounded of *Grentonis Maiſnel*, in Latin *Manſio)* entitles him to particular notice[6]. He was the ſecond ſon of a potent Norman baron, of the famous family of the Geroians; and, coming over in the train of the Conqueror in 1066, behaved himſelf ſo valiantly, that the king rewarded him with many lordſhips in various counties[7]. He occurs in 1067 as a witneſs to a charter given by the king to Weſtminſter abbey[8]; in 1068 was conſtituted one of the aſſiſtants to Odo biſhop of Bayeux and William Fitz Oſbern in the adminiſtration of juſtice throughout the whole kingdom; in 1069 was made ſhire-reeve of Hampſhire; and upon the ſettling of ſuch garriſons as were thought fit to keep the ſubdued Engliſh in awe, he had, as ſome writers affirm, the caſtle of Leiceſter committed to his charge, being alſo honoured with the office and title of Viſcount of Leiceſterſhire[9]; and, beſides theſe great truſts, the king richly married him to Adeliza, lady of Brokeſburne[10], a great inheritrix of noble family; and, according to ſome writers, beſtowed on him, at the ſolemnization thereof, the manor of Hinckley, to hold of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of Steward of England[11]; a title and office of very high diſtinction in all the courts of Europe, and which, as we learn from a record of Henry the Fourth[12], had attached from antient time to the earldom of Leiceſter[13]. In 1079 this Hugh was one of the nobles who by earneſt ſuit endeavoured to effect a reconciliation between the king and his ſon Robert Curthoſe; and in 1088, the firſt year of the reign of Rufus, this powerful Norman lord, in confederacy with many of his countrymen, appeared in arms againſt that king, in behalf of Robert eldeſt ſon of the Conqueror[14]. By the ſpirited conduct of Rufus, this inſurrection was ſpeedily quelled; but not till the town of Leiceſter had experienced the moſt fatal conſequences; the caſtle, with the church adjoining, and a conſiderable part of the town itſelf, falling a ſacrifice to the royal vengeance[15].

The brave Grentemaiſnell, after making ſuitable conceſſions, was taken by Rufus into ſtill greater favour than before, and became one of the moſt ſtrenuous oppoſers of Curthoſe; but at the cloſe of life, being aged and infirm, he took upon him in 1094 the habit of a monk at St. Ebrulf's abbey[16] at Utica in Normandy, which under his auſpices had emerged from obſcurity, and where he had been a bountiful benefactor, having endowed it with ample poſſeſſions both in England and France[17]; and dying ſix days after, viz. Feb. 22, his body, after being ſeaſoned with ſalt and wrapped in an hide, was honourably buried in the South ſide of the chapter-houſe of that abbey[18], where this epitaph was placed to commemorate his merits and his liberality:

"Ecce ſub hoc tumulo requieſcit ſtrenuus Hugo,
Qui viguit multos multâ probitate per annos;
  Manſio Grentonis munitio dicitur ejus,
  Unde fuit cognomen ei multis bene notum.
Guillelmi fortis Anglorum tempore Regis
Inter præcipuos magnates is claruit heros:
  Militiâ fortis fuit & virtute fidelis,
  Hoſtibus horribilis, & amicis tutor herilis;
Sumtibus officiis augens, & pinguibus armis,
Cœnobium Sancti multum provexit Ebrulfi,
  Dum cathedram Sancti celebrabat plebs pia Petri,
  Occidit emeritus, habitu monachi trabeatus:
Eccleſiæ cultor, largus dator, & relevator,
Blandus egenorum; lætetur in arce polorum. Amen."

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[1] "Judita comitiſſa habet in eodem burgo 28 domos, & de medietate molini 5 ſolidos & 4 denarios. Extra burgum habet ipſa 6 carucatas terræ pertinentes ad burgum; & ibi habet 1 carucam, & homines ejus 4 carucas. Ibi 8 acræ prati. Silva 6 quarentenæ longitudinis, & 3 quarentenæ latitudinis. Valet 20 ſolidos totum." Domeſday.

[2] "Epiſcopus Lincolnienſis tenet in Ledeceſtre 10 carucatas terræ. In dominico habet ibi 5 carucas, & molinum & dimidium de 10 ſolidis & 8 denariis, & 2 eccleſias de 15 ſolidis; & 17 burgenſes 32 denarios per annum reddentes. De unâ parte terræ extra murum habet 5 ſolidos & 4 denarios; & 3 villani cum preſbytero & 12 bordarii habent 4 carucas. Ibi 20 acræ prati."

[3] "Idem epiſcopus tenet Cnihtetone. Ibi ſunt duæ partes unius hidæ." Ibid.

[4] The property of the biſhop in theſe ſeveral pariſhes will particularly be diſtinguiſhed under each place.

[5] Silva totius vicecomitatis, Hereſwode vocata, habet 4 leucas in longitudine, & 1 levam in latitudine."—The different interpretations that have been given to *leuca*, ſome calling it a mile, others a mile and a half, two miles, or even three miles, may be ſeen in the Diſſertation on Domeſday-Book.

[6] See Dugdale, Bar I. 425.

[7] In Leiceſterſhire, it appears by Domeſday-Book, he had ſixty-ſeven lordſhips; in Northamptonſhire twenty; in Bedford ſhire four; in Glouceſterſhire five; in Hertfordſhire one; in Suffolk one; in Nottinghamſhire one; and in Warwickſhire five. He had alſo the manor of Lippard in Worceſterſhire, which he held of the church of St. Mary in Worceſter.

[8] Vincent on Brooke, p. 198.

[9] Shire reeve was always latinized by *vicecomes*. Theſe officers were of two ſorts. The one had a grant of his office in fee; the other held at the will of the king. The firſt may be called feudal viſcounts; the other, ordinary ſhire-reeves.

[10] Adeliza uxor Hugonis de Grentemaiſnel occurs in Domeſday as a landholder in various places. Beſides Brokeſborne in Herts, whence ſhe took her title, ſhe had three manors in Leiceſterſhire, three in Warwickſhire, and four in Bedfordſhire.

[11] Of this important office a full account ſhall be given in our Appendix, N° II.—The barony of Hinckley is ſaid to have been held of the king *in capite*, by the grand ſergeanty of *Seneſchalſia Angliæ*; ſo ſays Knyghton. But by others it has been doubted whether either the ſeneſchalcy or the barony of Hinckley were ever in the poſſeſſion of the Grentemaiſnels. This point will be diſcuſſed more at large in that part of the preſent work which treats of the town of Hinckley.

[12] See the Rolls of Parliament.

[13] No more than four perſonages occur in our hiſtorians, as having held this office earlier; and thoſe appear rather to have been ſtewards of the houſehold, much reſembling the chamberlains of after-times. Haraldus, ſteward in 1066 to Edward the Confeſſor, was ſucceeded by Houelin; and William Fitz-Oſbern, who had been created earl of Hereford and lord of Wight in 1066, was made ſteward in 1067. He married, 1. Adeliza daughter of Roger de Todenei, ſtandard-bearer of Normandy; 2. Richildis, daughter and heireſs of Henault; and died in 1072. [Arms: Or, a lion rampant, Sa. fig. 16.] Henry Beauclerc, ſon to the Conqueror, was the next ſteward.

[14] "Hugo de Granteſmaiſnelo Legerceſtriæ provinciam, Rogerus Bigot Eſtanliam deprædati ſunt." Diceto, inter X Script. col. 490.—"Rogerius Bigod apud Norwich, & Hugo de Grentemeiſnel apud Legeceſtre, ſuis quiſquis partibus rapinas urgebant." W. Malmeſb. lib. iv. p. 68.

[15] "Deſtructâ civitate Leiceſtriæ cum caſtello, & eccleſiâ infra caſtellum, tempore prædicti Conqueſtoris." Dugd. Mon. Ang. II. 312; from Charite's Rentale, p. 188. a.

[16] Ses an account of this religious foundation, Appendix, N° VII.

[17] "To the monks of Thorney in Cambridgeſhire he had given one yard-land in Wenge. He is ſuppoſed alſo to have been a liberal benefactor to the abbey of Lira in Normandy; of which an account will be given in the Appendix, N° III.

[18] Dugd. Bar. I. 425. & auctores ibi cit.

Adeliza ſiſter to Hugh de Grentemaiſnell was mother to Robert of Rothelent, or Ruthelan, one of the barons of Hugh Lupus earl of Cheſter [1].

Hugh had iſſue five ſons and ſix daughters. Yvo, the third ſon, obtained the Engliſh fief of his father; Robert, who ſurvived him 28 years, but died without iſſue; William, a perſon of great conſequence in the court of William Rufus (who, after having refuſed the daughter of the earl of Meriton, married Mabel, daughter to Robert de Wiſcard, and died at Antioch); Hugh the fourth ſon, with Alberic the fifth ſon, who was educated a ſcholar, and afterwards knighted [2], are ſaid to have been ſhipwrecked, Nov. 25, 1119, with William and Richard, ſons of Henry I, Richard of Ruthelan their couſin, Richard earl of Cheſter, and many other perſons of eminence [3].

Yvo inherited his father's poſſeſſions in England; and was warden of the caſtle of Leiceſter, and the viſcount of that viſcounty, and likewiſe the king's firmer. He probably ſucceeded his father in theſe offices; but I do not find he held them as of his fief and inheritance. Ordericus calls him *municeps Leiceſtriæ, vicecomes, & firmarius regis.* Had he been a feudal viſcount, I conceive, he would have been ſtyled ſimply by the Norman author, *vicecomes Leiceſtriæ*, the wardenſhip of the caſtle being appendant thereto, together with the iſſues and perquiſites of the town and ſhire. About the year 1107, Robert Curthoſe made his laſt puſh for the crown of England. This Yvo was one of his moſt active partizans, and invaded and waſted the lands of king Henry and his friends. The earl of Meulan marched againſt Leiceſter; and directing his attack againſt that quarter of the city, which was the poſſeſſion of Yvo, made himſelf entire maſter thereof. And thus, continues Ordericus, being made an earl in England, he exceeded all the nobles of England in riches and power.

Yvo being through the king's indignation fined at a vaſt ſum, he made his addreſs to this Robert earl of Meulan, then the king's principal counſellor, hoping by his means to obtain ſome favour; who ſubtily adviſed him to perform a long pilgrimage; for effecting whereof he would aſſiſt him with 500 marks of ſilver, taking his lands in pawn for 15 years, with promiſe that at the end of that term they ſhould be returned to Yvo his ſon, to whom he would give the daughter of his brother (Henry earl of Warwick) in marriage; for the performance of which agreement the earl of Meulan gave his oath, the king himſelf alſo aſſenting thereto; but Yvo dying in this pilgrimage, his ſon neither obtained the lady, nor his paternal inheritance. So writes the monk of Utica, contemporary with the facts, and belonging to a monaſtery of the foundation and patronage of Grentemaiſnell. For the health of the ſouls of his father and mother, he gave Brokeſburne, which he had inherited in right of his mother, to the monks of Bermondſey in Surrey, where her body was interred [4].

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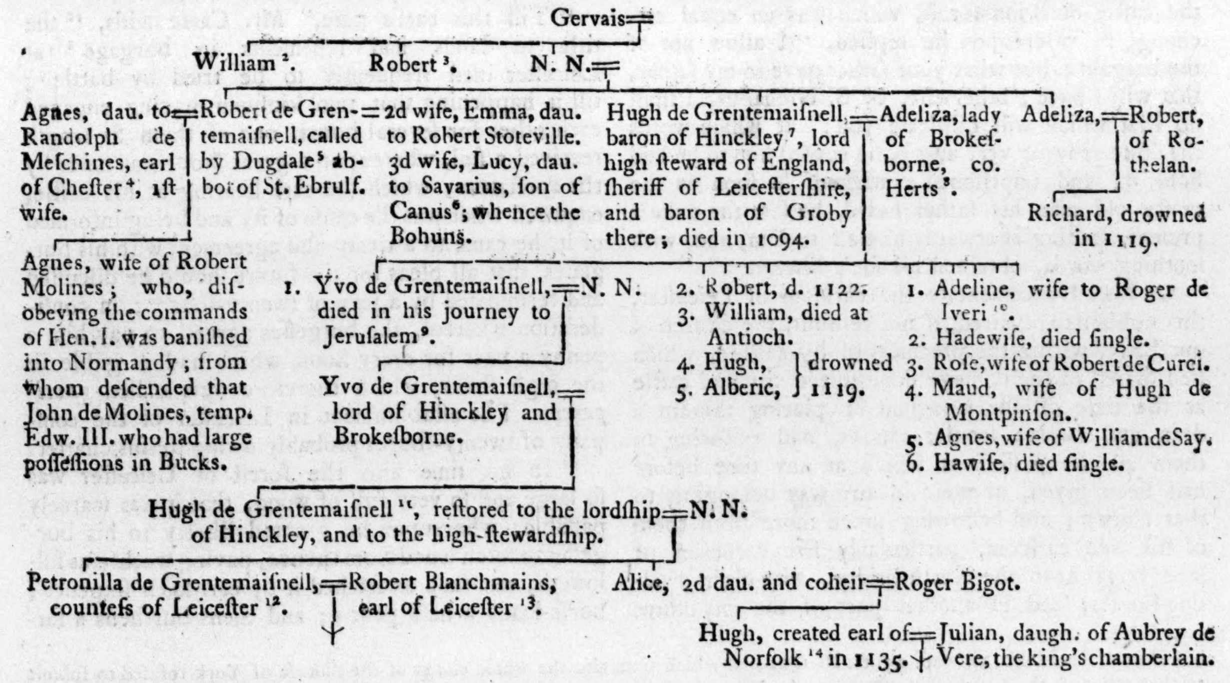
[1] Sir Peter Leyceſter, p. 104.

[2] Dugd. Bar. I. 425.

[3] There were about 300 in this unfortunate ſhip, who were all drowned except one Berolde, a butcher of Roan in Normandy, who was taken up the next morning by three fiſhermen, after a cold froſty night's ſhipwreck, and he was with difficulty recovered, and lived twenty years after. Sir P. Leyceſter, p. 115; and ſee the Latin verſes already cited in p. 18.

[4] Dugd. Bar. I. 425. ex Reg. de Bermondſey, 108, a.

Genealogy of the Family of GRENTEMAISNELL [1]; from Segar's MS Baronagium, p. 503, &c.



Gervais

William [2]. Robert [3]. N. N.

Agnes, dau. to Randolph de Meſchines, earl of Cheſter [4], 1ſt wife. = Robert de Grentemaiſnell, called by Dugdale [5] abbot of St. Ebrulf. = 2d wife, Emma, dau. to Robert Stoteville. 3d wife, Lucy, dau. to Savarius, ſon of Canus [6]; whence the Bohuns.

Hugh de Grentemaiſnell, baron of Hinckley [7], lord high ſteward of England, ſheriff of Leiceſterſhire, and baron of Groby there; died in 1094. = Adeliza, lady of Brokeſborne, co. Herts [8].

Adeliza, = Robert, of Rothelan.

Richard, drowned in 1119.

Agnes, wife of Robert Molines; who, diſobeving the commands of Hen. I. was baniſhed into Normandy; from whom deſcended that John de Molines, temp. Edw. III. who had large poſſeſſions in Bucks.

1. Yvo de Grentemaiſnell, died in his journey to Jeruſalem [9]. = N. N.

Yvo de Grentemaiſnell, lord of Hinckley and Brokeſborne.

2. Robert, d. 1122.
3. William, died at Antioch.
4. Hugh, } drowned
5. Alberic, } 1119.

1. Adeline, wife to Roger de Iveri [10].
2. Hadewiſe, died ſingle.
3. Roſe, wife of Robert de Curci.
4. Maud, wife of Hugh de Montpinſon.
5. Agnes, wife of William de Say.
6. Hawiſe, died ſingle.

Hugh de Grentemaiſnell [11], reſtored to the lordſhip of Hinckley, and to the high-ſtewardſhip. = N. N.

Petronilla de Grentemaiſnell, counteſs of Leiceſter [12]. = Robert Blanchmains, earl of Leiceſter [13].

Alice, 2d dau. and coheir = Roger Bigot.

Hugh, created earl of Norfolk [14] in 1135. = Julian, daugh. of Aubrey de Vere, the king's chamberlain.

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[1] In a pedigree preſerved in the Britiſh Muſeum (Harl. MSS. 6160. 17. b.) the Grentemaiſnells are called "Earls of Leiceſter and Hinckley;" and in a MS. written 1578 by Robert Cook Clarencieux, in Emanuel college library, and by another, a copy of it, written in 1589, in the collection of the late Rev. Mr Cole of Milton, it is ſaid that "Geoffrey earl of Hinckley was ſo created by William Rufus, of whom deſcended Hugh Grauntmaines earl of Hinckley, and lord ſteward of England, whoſe daughter and heir called Pernell was married to Robert Beaumont third earl of Leiceſter, who, in her right, was lord ſteward of England."

[2] Dugd. Mon. Ang. II. 900.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Sir P. Leyceſter, p. 120.

[5] Bar. I. 434.

[6] Sir P. Leyceſter, p. 120.

[7] Arms: Gules, a pale Or; ſee Plate X. fig. 17.

[8] In the pedigree of Say, Segar calls her "Alice, daughter to Ivo count of Bellomont."

[9] He was witneſs to a charter of William II. Mon. Ang. III. 260.

[10] A Norman ſoldier, to whom the Conqueror gave ample poſſeſſions in Oxfordſhire, which, at the making of Domeſday, were enjoyed by Adeline. This lady, who died at her capital manſe at Fencot near Biceſter in the year 1111. was a benefactreſs to many monaſteries. She gave a mill at Iſlip to the abbey of Bec in Normandy; the manor of Brocthorp to St. Peter's abbey at Glouceſter; to the monaſtery of St. Ebrulf at Utica in Normandy her manor of Charlton in Wiltſhire. In her laſt ſickneſs, ſhe gave to the abbey of Abingdon one hide of land at Fencot. Her corpſe was conveyed into Normandy, and interred in the abbey of St. Ebrulf at Utica, founded or reſtored by her father, near the bodies of her father and mother. She died ſeiſed in dowry of the manors of Iſlip and Ottindon, or Oddington. Warton's Hiſt. of Kiddington, p. 30; from Mon. Ang. II. 954. 966; III. 8; and Ord. Vit. p. 585.

[11] This Hugh and his grandfather are confounded by ſeveral of the old hiſtorians.

[12] She is ſo called in a record. See Mon. II. In an old regiſter of Leiceſter ſhe is ſaid to be the daughter of an Hugh Grentemeſnel, and great-grand-daughter of the illuſtrious Hugh de Grentemeſnell, whoſe fief, which had been poſſeſſed by the Bellomonts for near 100 years, was claimed (6 John) by her as her juſt inheritance. I conceive that her ſon Robert Fitz Parnell aſſumed this patronymic as her heir, in the earldom of Leiceſter, and fief of the firſt Hugh her great-grandfather. No trace, I believe, in hiſtory of her father, or grand-father. The regiſter of Leiceſter makes her the daughter of an Hugh de Grentemeſnell; but this ſeems dubious.

[13] See his deſcendants in the pedigree of the Norman earls of Leiceſter.

[14] Arms: Quarterly, Or acroſs Gules; ſee Plate X. fig. 18.

It was about this period that Anſelm, archbiſhop of Canterbury, having cauſed prieſts marriages to be prohibited in a council at London [7], that conſtitution was preſently publiſhed at *Leiceſter*, but received with great heat, and rejected by many of the married prieſts, who ſaid, they would part with any thing but their wives in obedience to the church.

In the year 1107, according to Ordericus, the earldom of Leiceſter was beſtowed by Henry I. on his chief counſellor and firm adherent **Robert de Bellomont**, earl of Meulan. The grant was to this earl *in feodo*; and with it he had the wardenſhip of the caſtle, and the demeſnes of the king within and about Leiceſter. He was the ſon of Roger de Bellomont, lord of Pont-Audomare (a perſon of great eſteem with William duke of Normandy, being one of his prime counſellors), by Adelina daughter of Waleran, and ſiſter to Hugh, earl of Meulan. This Hugh taking the habit of a monk, and dying without iſſue, Robert obtained the caſtle of Meulan from the king of France for a ſum of money, and ſucceeded his uncle in the title of earl. Of his ſpecial valour in the famous battle with duke William whereby he got the crown of England, William Pictavenſis ſaith [1], "A certain Norman young knight, ſon of Roger de Bellomont, making the firſt onſet in that fight, did what deſerveth laſting fame, boldly charging and breaking-in upon the enemy with that corps which he commanded in the right wing of the army." For which eminent ſervice he had vaſt poſſeſſions [2] beſtowed on him in this kingdom; viz. in Warwickſhire [3] ſixty-four lordſhips, and in Leiceſterſhire ſixteen, or the greateſt part of them; beſides ſeven in Wiltſhire, three in Northamptonſhire, and one in Glouceſterſhire, which Roger his father had poſſeſſed.

Earl Robert was a man of a high ſpirit; for in the year 1090, being exceedingly puffed up by rewards and promiſes from king William II, he went to Roan, and boldly required of Robert Curthoſe duke of Normandy the caſtle of Ivery; to whom the duke anſwered, that "he had given to his father the caſtle of Brion for it, which was an equal exchange:" whereupon he replied, "I allow not of the bargain; but what your father gave to my father, that will I have; otherwiſe, by S. Nichaſius, I ſhall do that which will diſpleaſe you;" at which words the duke growing very angry, he cauſed him to be laid hold on and impriſoned; whereof ſo ſoon as the crafty old man his father heard, he ſent the duke a preſent, haſting afterwards himſelf to him, and, with ſoothing words, obtained his ſon's liberty.

On his advancement to the earldom of Leiceſter, this nobleman repaired, if not re-built, the church of our Lady, within the precincts of his caſtle [4], which had ſhared in the damage done to the city and caſtle at the time of the Conqueſt [5]; placing therein a dean and twelve ſecular canons, and reſtoring to them all the poſſeſſions which at any time before had been given, or were in any way belonging to that church; and beſtowing much more unto them of his own earldom, particularly five carucates of land lying near the North bridge, with eight dwelling-houſes; and in another part of the city three virgates and three oxgangs, with ſix pounds of his own annual rents; and all the churches that were within the ſokes of Shepeſheved and Halſo; with many other churches, lands, and yearly rents.

He appropriated to them all the churches in Leiceſter and its ſuburbs, except St. Margaret's, which was of the fee of Lincoln; and particularly confirmed to them thoſe of All Saints, St. Peter, and St. Martin, which Ralph Boteler had beſtowed on them in augmentation of their prebends, with the church of Lileburne, the lands and tithes thereunto appertaining, three pounds yearly rent out of that lordſhip, and thirty ſhillings yearly rent from Blingeſſet and Tormodeſton. The earl gave them beſides three carucates, and one virgate, with a mill at the North bridge, for cloathing of the ſick people in their charge. His counteſs Elizabeth (by ſome erroneouſly called Iſabel) gave them alſo one carucate at Burton.

"Concerning this foundation," ſays Carte, "I find in a manuſcript of Sir William Dugdale, containing "Analecta breviſſima ex quibuſdam rotulis in turri London'," as follows: "1103, 2 Hen. I. In nomine Sancte & Individue Trinitatis. Notum ſit omnibus Sancte Dei eccleſie filiis preſentibus & futuris, quatenus ab incarnatione Domini anno 1103, regnante H. rege Anglorum, Robertus comes Mellenti conſulatum Leiceſtrie adeptus, ibi in honore Sancte Dei genetricis Marie, ac omnium ſanctorum veneratione, pro animâ Willielmi regis Anglie expugnatoris, ejuſque uxoris Matildis regine, & ejus filii Willielmi Secundi regis, in futurâ memoriâ animæ Henrici regis, & ejus uxoris Mathildis ſecunde, & eorum liberis, & pro animâ Rogeri de Bellomonte & ejus uxoris Adelize, & pro ſeipſo & ejus uxore Elizabeth, & eorum filiis, & pro animâ Albrede ſororis ſui abbatiſſe, & pro animabus omnium Henrici regis & ſuorum predeceſſorum, & fidelium defunctorum, eccleſiam reedificavit, in quâ canonicos & decanum, & eorum capitulum, conceſſu regis Henrici & Roberti [6] epiſcopi, canonicè diſpoſuit [7]."

"Till this earl's time," Mr. Carte adds, "the title to lands and tenements in burgage [8] at Leiceſter uſed frequently to be tried by battle [9]; till it happening that two kinſmen having engaged each other for ſeveral hours, one of them at length received a foil, whereupon a great ſhout was made by the ſpectators; which the earl hearing at his caſtle, enquired what was the cauſe of it; and being informed of it, he came to a treaty and agreement with his burgeſſes, that all pleas for the future ſhould be diſcuſſed and terminated by a jury of twenty-four [10]; in conſideration whereof, the burgeſſes agreed to pay him a penny a year for every houſe which had a gable in the high ſtreet, which therefore were called *gavelpence*. The eſtabliſhment in Leiceſter of the company of twenty-four is probably owing to this charter.

"In his time alſo the foreſt of Leiceſter was ſo large and ſo very full of wood, that it was ſcarcely paſſable; whereupon he granted liberty to his burgeſſes to fetch wood from thence, paying weekly as followeth, viz. ſuch as fetched it by cart-loads ſixpence; horſe-loads a half penny; and mens burthens a far-

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[7] Ranulf. Ceſtr. lib. vii. cap. 13. A. D. 1102; at which time alſo the whole clergy of the dioceſe of York refuſed to ſubmit to that canon of the council for putting away their wives, as was notified by Girardus, archbiſhop of York, in an epiſtle of his to Anſelm. Ant. Brit. 119. Spelm. Concil. tom. II. p. 25.

[1] Geſt. W. Ducis Norm. p. 197.

[2] "Ingentia prædia in Angliâ." W. Malmeſb. p. 90.

[3] He had twelve houſes in the borough of Warwick, where Hugh de Grentemaiſnell alſo had four. Dugd. War. I. 424.

[4] *Infra & juxta caſtellum.*

[5] See note 15, p. 20.

[6] obert Bloet, lord chancellor of England 1089; and biſhop of Lincoln 1092—1123.

[7] A farther account of this church will be given in its regular order in the parochial hiſtory of Leiceſter.

[8] The tenements were thoſe of the earl's burgeſſes *in capite*. He could make no alteration as to the burgeſſes of other lords. Henry II, to correct the evil of trial by battle, introduced grand aſſiſes. See Glanville.

[9] "The trial of camp-fight or duel was introduced here by William the Conqueror; before the Conqueſt there being not one law or example of this practice here." Kennet, Gloſſ. to Parochial Antiquities, voc. *Bellum*.

[10] Biſhop Nicolſon ſays, "The method of trial by a jury of twelve men, which was brought out of Aſia by Woden and his Getes into the Northern parts of Europe, growing into diſuſe, the way of trial by ordeal and duel prevailed; till, about 820, Regner Lodbrog, king of Denmark, reſtored the trial by twelve men there, as Alfred and Guthrun did here in England, in all matters of leſſer moment; though the trial by battle was allowed to great men *in cauſis gravioribus*. And in the year 1163, Waldemar, the firſt king of Denmark, abrogated the trial by ordeal; revived that by twelve men; and about the ſame year Henry the Second of England made a law, that the perſon accuſed ſhould have his choice, whether he would have his trial by duel, or by a jury of twelve men [his country]." Pref. to Leges Saxonicæ.

thing.

BRITISH
12 JN [illegible]
MUSEUM

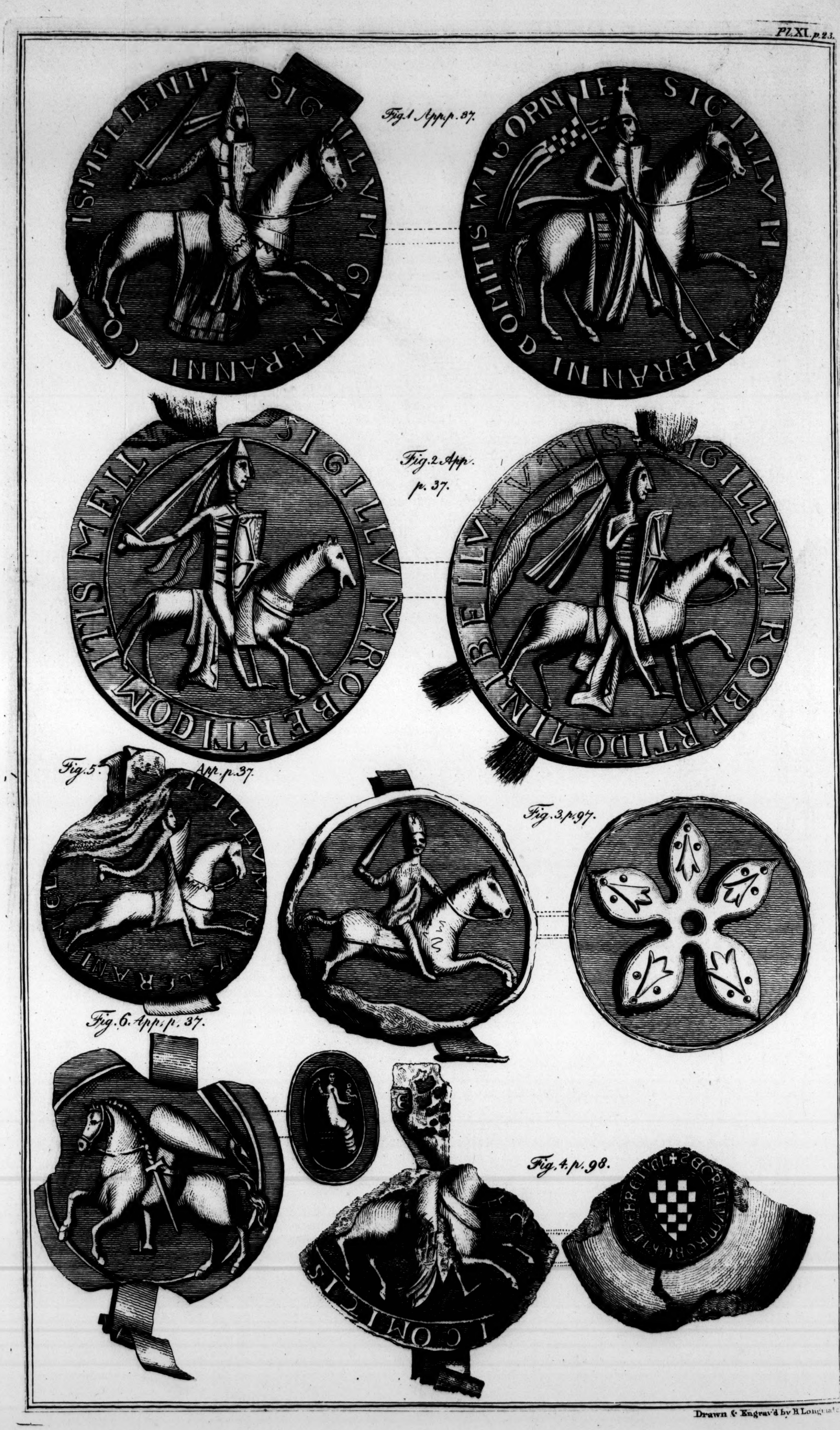
SIGILLVM GVALERANNI COMITIS MELLENTI
SIGILLVM GALERANNI COMITIS WIGORNIE
SIGILLVM ROBERTI COMITIS MELL
SIGILLVM ROBERTI DOMINI BELLIMVNTIS
SIGILLVM . . . ALERANNI . . . EL
COMITIS

Fig.1 App.p.37.

Fig.2 App. p.37.

Fig.5. App.p.37.

Fig.3.p.97.

Fig.6. App.p.37.

Fig.4.p.98.

Drawn & Engrav'd by B. Longmate

thing. This at firſt was collected at the entrance of the wood; and afterwards at the town's end next the wood; and at laſt at the bridges of the town. The firſt who gathered it there was one Penbrioch, to whom the earl gave a piece of ground near the bridge to build on, for his more convenient gathering of theſe pennies, which from the place where they were collected came to be called *brigg-ſilver* [1]."

Robert earl of Leiceſter and Meulan wedded Elizabeth [2] (or Iſabel), daughter to Hugh the great earl of Vermandois [3]; by whom he left iſſue two twin ſons; Robert, his ſucceſſor in the earldom of Leiceſter; and Waleran, who ſucceeded him in that of Meulan [4]; a third ſon called Hugh, ſurnamed Pauper [5]; and five daughters; Adelina, married to Hugh Montford; another, married to Hugh de Novo Caſtello; another, to William Lovel, or Lupellus, ſon of Aſceline Goell lord of Ivery in Normandy; another, married to Almaric de Montford; and Elizabeth, married to Gilbert de Clare, ſurnamed Strongbow, earl of Pembroke [6]. At the cloſe of life he became a monk in the abbey of Preaux; and, dying June 5, 1118, was buried in that abbey; but his heart was ſent, preſerved in ſalt, wrapped up in lead, to the hoſpital which he had founded at Brackley in Northamptonſhire [7]. His widow was afterwards married to William earl of Warren and Surrey.

It has been ſaid, but without ſufficient authority, that this nobleman, as a foreigner, was by birth, inclination, and intereſt, too much inclined to conſider England only as a conquered province; and he has been repreſented as having been the author of ſome pernicious ſchemes for ſupplying Henry the Firſt, to whom he was prime counſellor (that is, his high juſtice), with the means of acquiring and preſerving his foreign territories. But his general character ſeems more fairly delineated by Henry of Huntingdon [8]; who ſays, "He was in worldly affairs the wiſeſt of all men betwixt England and Jeruſalem; eminent for knowledge, plauſible of ſpeech, keen and crafty, a ſubtle genius, of great foreſight and prudence, not eaſily over-reached, profound in counſel, and of great wiſdom; by which means he acquired vaſt poſſeſſions; honours, cities, caſtles, towns, villages, rivers, and woods. The firſt of theſe he held not only in England, but in Normandy and France; inſomuch that he made the kings of France and England friends and foes to each other at his pleaſure. If he was diſpleaſed with any man, he forced him to ſubmiſſive humiliation; if pleaſed, he advanced him as he choſe: by which means he got an incredible proportion of wealth in money, jewels, and drapery. But in the height of his glory, another earl ſeduced his wife by every intrigue and artifice, which brought exceeding vexation and trouble of mind to him in his old age." Broken down with exceſſive grief, and drawing near his end, being required in his laſt illneſs by his confeſſor to make reſtitution of whatſoever he had got by force or fraud from any man [9], and to bewail that ſin with tears: he anſwered, "If I do ſo, what ſhall I leave my ſons?" to whom the confeſſor replied, "Let them be content with their ancient and juſt inheritance, and what you have lawfully gotten for them; and do you reſtore the reſt, otherwiſe your ſoul will go to hell."—"Nay," quoth he, "I will rather give all to my ſons, and they ſhall do works of mercy for the health of my ſoul." But, notwithſtanding this ſharp reflection, his own works of piety were neither few nor ſmall; for, beſides the [10] collegiate church which he rebuilt near his caſtle at Leiceſter, he reſtored to the church of Lincoln ten burgeſſes within the walls of Leiceſter, in recompence for the damages he had done to the church [11]. He gave alſo to the priory of Lenton, co. Nottingham, the church of Winchingſtone, with three yard lands, and three tofts and crofts there; and to the priory of Preaux in France (the foundation whereof was begun by Humphrey de Vetulis his grandfather [12], and perfected with large endowments by Roger de Bellomont his father), he gave the manor of Thoftes in Norfolk, which afterwards became a cell to that foreign monaſtery [13]; with free warren in the pariſhes of Thoftes, Haddeſcho, and Thorp [14]; the patronage of the churches of Thoftes, Haddeſcho, Eſtone, Wyley, Cherlintone, and Newbury [15]; the tithes of all his lands and revenues in Newbury; and the whole village of Arleſcote in Warwickſhire [16]; and all this (according to the devotion of thoſe times) for the health of the ſouls of William the Conqueror, of queen Maud his wife, of king William Rufus, king Henry I. and Maud his wife, and their children; for the ſouls of Roger de Bellemont his father, and of Adelina wife of the ſaid Roger; for the health of his own ſoul, and for the ſoul of Elizabeth his wife, and the ſouls of all his children; and for the ſoul of Henry earl of Warwick his brother, the ſoul of Albreda his ſiſter, and the ſouls of all the faithful deceaſed. He gave them alſo the manor of Spetteſbury, co. Dorſet, where they placed a cell, which afterwards was made an alien priory [17].

Waleran ſucceeded to the earldom of Meulan, and the greater part of the paternal poſſeſſions in Normandy; and in 1119 we find him a zealous partizan of the Engliſh monarch Henry I. againſt his Norman rebels; but in 1123, ungratefully revolting againſt the king (in whoſe court he had been bred with many proofs of affection), and manning all his caſtles, his town of Brion was burnt, all but the caſtle; ſo likewiſe Pont Audomare, except the caſtle, which held out ſeven weeks ſiege[1]. In 1124, aſſociating to himſelf Hugh de Montfort (who had married Adelina his daughter) and others, he entered Normandy in an hoſtile manner; but was encountered and taken priſoner, March 26, by William de Tankerville; who delivering him up to the king, he was kept in priſon full five years; nor on his releaſe were any of his caſtles reſtored[2]. Becoming afterwards an adherent to king Stephen (who had betrothed him to one of his daughters, a child two years old), he fought valiantly for him in 1135; was placed in 1137 at the head of his friends and forces in Normandy; and in 1141 commanded a conſiderable body of horſe at Lincoln[3], in the battle in which that king was taken priſoner[4]. For theſe ſervices he was created earl of Worceſter, and had that city given to him; but in 1143, abandoning the king, he joined the earl of Anjou. In 1145, aſſuming the croſs, he went to the Holy War; and after his return, in 1151, his city of Worceſter, into which he had thrown himſelf, was aſſaulted and taken by ſtorm by Stephen, who giving it up to be pillaged by the ſoldiers, it was ſet on fire; but the caſtle was ſo bravely maintained by Waleran, that the king could not take it. The next year Stephen beſieged it with ſtill greater forces, but was again repulſed. About two years after, he was taken priſoner by his nephew, Robert de Montfort, and ſhut up in the caſtle of Orbec; where his own ſoldiers endeavoured his reſcue by a ſiege, but in vain: ſo that he could not obtain his liberty, till he had ſurrendered the caſtle to Montfort[5]. He left iſſue a ſon, Robert, earl of Meulan[6], who was afterwards excommunicated by the pope for adhering to John earl of Moreton, againſt Richard king of England[7].

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[1] This appears by an inquiſition taken 37 Hen. III. for the purpoſe of enquiring into the original of gavel-pence and brigg-ſilver.

[2] Ord. Vital. p. 805.

[3] This earl of Meulan eſpouſed a daughter of Hugh the Great, count of Vermandois, who acquired the name of Great from his proweſs in the Holy War, towards the end of the eleventh century. Her name was Elizabeth. We read alſo of a wife of this earl of Meulan by the name of Iſabella, who, as ſome ſuſpect, ought to have been called Elizabeth; but, perhaps, Iſabella might be a firſt wife, which may account for a daughter of this earl's being a miſtreſs of Henry I. He ſeems to have eſpouſed Elizabeth in the decline of life, and when ſhe was in her bloom. This may in part account for her want of chaſtity. She had an intrigue with another earl, ſays Huntington, while her huſband lived. I ſuppoſe this gallant was William de Warenne earl of Surrey, whom ſhe married after the earl of Meulan's death, and to whom ſhe bare five or ſix children.

[4] W. Gemet. p. 314.

[5] Ord. Vital. pp. 806. 953.

[6] Vincent on Brooke, p. 300.

[7] "Robertus comes de Meulan hoſpitale de Brackley fundavit & ditavit, ubi cor ejuſdem, adhuc integrum in plumbo, ſale ſervatum habetur." Mon. Angl. II. 375. Knighton, col. 2346.—The foundation charter may be ſeen in the Appendix, N° IV.

[8] "Fuit Robertus Conſul de Meulano in rebus ſecularibus ſapientiſſimus omnium hinc uſque in Hieruſalem degentium. Fuit ſcientia clarus, eloquio blandus, aſtutia perſpicax, providentia ſagax, ingenio verſipellis, prudentia inſuperabilis, conſilio profundus; ſapientia magnus. Poſſeſſiones igitur magnas & varias, quas vulgò vocant Honores; urbes & caſtella, vicos & villas, & flumina, & ſilvas, prædictis adquiſivit inſtrumentis. Erant autem Honores ejus non ſolum in Angliâ, verum & in Normannia & Francia; pro libitu igitur ſuo reges Francorum & Anglorum nunc concordes muniebantur, nunc diſcordes præliabantur. Si adverſus aliquem inſurgebat, contritus humiliabatur; ſi proeſſe volebat, glorioſus exultabatur. Hinc theſauri copia, auri ſcilicet & argenti, gemmarum & palliorum incredibiliter ei confluxit. Cum igitur in ſummo ſtatu gloriæ ſuæ degeret, contigit quendam alium Conſulem ſponſam ei [probably William earl Warrene's, who married her after Meulan's deceaſe,] tam factione quam doloſis viribus arripuiſſe; unde in ſenectute ſua mente turbatus, & angaria obnubilatus, in tenebras mœroris incidit; nec uſque ad mortem ſe lætum vel hilarem ſenſit." Huntingd. de Contemptu Mundi.

[9] See p. 24.

[10] Alluding probably to his manner of getting the fief of Grentemaiſnell.

[11] "Decem burgenſes inter muros, pro ſatisfactione dampnorum per me," &c.—This curious fact is given on the authority of the original regiſter of biſhop Remigius, fol. 37. b. See the Appendix, N° VIII.

[12] Ord. Vital. p. 460.

[13] Ibid. p. 709.

[14] Toft Monks, Hadiſcoe, and Thorpe near Hadiſcoe.

[15] Ex ipſo autographo, nuper in caſtello de Pontefract.

[16] Dugd. Mon. Angl. I. p. 599. See the deed at large in the Appendix, N° V.

[17] Hutchins, II. p. 189, 190.

To Hugh Pauper, the youngeſt ſon of Robert earl of Leiceſter, king Stephen gave the earldom of Bedford, with the daughter of Milo de Beauchamp, upon the expulſion of Milo: but, being careleſs and negligent, and committing the cuſtody of his caſtle to Milo, he fell from the dignity of an earl to the ſtate of a knight; and, in the end, to miſerable poverty[8].

We now come to our memoir of a very diſtinguiſhed perſonage, viz. ROBERT BELLOMONT; by ſome called LE BOSSU[9], and *le Goczen*[10] (from the cuſtom in that age of giving nick-names to ſupply the want of ſurnames); by others, earl *Robert the elder*[11]; and again, earl *Robert the ſecond*; (which appellations were adopted to diſcriminate this earl from his ſon the ſubſequent earl;) but, in records, more diſtinctly *Robert Fitz-Robert de Meulan*; which indicates his deſcent from the late earl of Meulan, or Mellent, his father. This Robert, and his brother Waleran, of whom we have been juſt now writing, were twins. Upon their father's death, in 1118, Waleran obtained the French earldom of Meulan; and Robert the Engliſh earldom of Leiceſter, with all the lands and poſſeſſions in England which had belonged to his father, whoſe ſteps he followed. Malmeſbury, a coeval writer, ſpeaking of the father, ſums up his character for wiſdom in a very ſtrong eulogium: "—— habebat ejus conſilium, quaſi quis divinum conſuluiſſet ſacrarium." So wiſe a father was not likely to neglect the education of his ſons. The ſame writer acquaints us with the ſucceſs of his parental care by a remarkable anecdote. In the year 1119, pope Calixtus paid our Henry I. a viſit in Normandy. His errand was to expoſtulate with the monarch of England on his cruelty to Robert Curthoſe, who, although Henry's own brother, and a pilgrim of the holy ſepulchre, had been deprived of ſight, and kept a cloſe priſoner for many years in Cardiff caſtle. To pacify the pope, apologies were to be accompanied with entertainment ſuitable to the occaſion. Accordingly the king exhibited the ſons of the count of Meulan to contend with the cardinals in the field of Dialects. Their illuſtrious birth drew the attention of the auditory. And the manner wherein they acquitted themſelves put the pope into great good humour, and drew from the cardinals this compliment, "That the Weſtern parts of Europe flouriſhed in literature a great deal more than they had ever heard, or could have believed without this convincing proof of it." The pope was ſo delighted, that he ſuppreſſed his whole diſpleaſure, and departed with admiration of the king of England's juſtice, wiſdom, and eloquence.

Peter of Blois, the rebuilder of Croyland abbey, and abbot of that church, mentions our earl in the number of thoſe great and good perſons who laid foundation-ſtones, and liberally contributed to the new works carrying on there[12]. He places this event in 1114[13]; and calls the earl of Leiceſter, "Inclytus comes Leiceſtriæ Robertus tunc validiſſimus adoleſcens." The title of earl of Leiceſter was given, I ſuppoſe, by anticipation, as our chroniclers place his father's deceaſe in the year 1118. And the annaliſt of Waverley ſays expreſsly, that he was made earl of Leiceſter after that event.

Theſe two young noblemen were bred in the palace of Henry I, and treated like his own children; and when they had attained the proper age, they both received the honour of knighthood from his hand. This was conſidered in that age, not only as a great mark of royal favour, but as a cement of the ſtrongeſt union reciprocally, and as a ſpecial obligation on the part of the knight to be faithful to his lord. To rebel againſt the perſon who had arrayed any one with the habiliments of a chevalier, was reckoned in that age felony of the worſt ſort, a kind of treaſon bordering on parricide. Nor did the king's kindneſs ſtop here; for he beſtowed upon Robert earl of Leiceſter a rich heireſs whom he had intended for his natural ſon Richard. In the printed chronicle of William of Jumieges ſhe is called Itta. But, as I do not find ſuch a name in that age, I ſuſpect it to be a miſtake, and that her name was Amicia, as ſhe is called both in the chronicles and documents of that time. She was the daughter and heir of Ralph de Wayer, or Gauder, a brave man, and a ſtrenuous friend of Henry Beauclerc, and lord of Breteuil, a fair honour in the heart of Normandy, and of many other lands which had belonged to this Guader's maternal anceſtor, William Fitz Oſbern, lord of Breteuil and earl of Hereford.

Beſides the magnificent honour of Leiceſter, the earl acquired the manor, town, and ſoke of Hinckley. Knyghton, a canon of Leiceſter abbey in the reign of Henry IV. reports, that the honour of Hinckley, together with the ſtewardſhip of England, came to the earls of Leiceſter, who were of the family of Beaumont, by Petronilla of Grentemaiſnell; but, I think, it came by this Amicia, and was of the inheritance of William Fitz-Oſbern her anceſtor. Petronilla was the wife of Robert the younger, or Blanchmaines; but records[14] in Dugdale ſhew, that Hinckley was the poſſeſſion of Robert the elder, whoſe memoir we are now writing. The church of Hinckley had likewiſe been appropriated to the monaſtery of Lyra, which was of the patronage of the lords of Breteuil, by William Fitz-Oſbern earl of Hereford, and lord of Breteuil; which ſeems to ſhew pretty clearly, that at ſome time after the making of Domeſday, the town, manor, and ſoke of Hinckley had been given to earl William Fitz-Osbern. Robert Fitz-Robert de Meulan did probably only confirm the grant of earl William.

[1] Sim. Dunelm. p. 50.
[2] Matt. Weſt. in ann. 1124 Gemet. p. 302. Ord. Vit. p. 373.
[3] H. Hunt. p. 224.
[4] R. Hoveden, p. 279.
[5] Chron. Norm. p. 989.

[6] Robert, who married the daughter of Reginald earl of Cornwall, and ſet up the ſtandard of rebellion againſt Henry II; and Peter the ſon of Robert, who revolted to the French 1203, uſed only the title of Meulan, and not Worceſter. Camden.

[7] R. Hoveden, p. 402.
[8] Geſta Regis Steph. p. 953.
[9] Dugd Mon. II. 313.
[10] Ibid.
[11] Annal. Waverl.

[12] He laid the South-eaſt ſtone *in cono capitis* (that is, according to Mr. Eſſex's plan, at the circular Eaſt end) in the preſence of 5000 perſons; and gave to the monks 40 marks. Bibl. Top. Brit. N° XI. pp. 46. 84.

[13] Pet. Bleſ. p. 118.
[14] Dugd. Mon. II. 985.

In 1124 the county of Leiceſter appears to have been infeſted with a banditti of robbers; for in an Iter of Ralph Baſſet and his aſſociates, the king's juſticiars, held at Huncote in December that year, no leſs than eighty-four thieves were hung, and ſix others deprived of their eyes and their virility. This fact is recorded in the Saxon Chronicle; but not without ſome reflection on thoſe who on this occaſion were the judges; as if many were poſſibly included in the ſentence, that their property might with the more plauſibility be confiſcated [1].

By a bull of pope Honorius, 3 kal. Feb. 1125, "manerium ſitum juxta Leiceſtram [2] civitatem" was, amongſt other poſſeſſions of the ſee of Lincoln, confirmed to Alexander the then biſhop; and in a ſucceeding bull of pope Innocent, 4 kal. Maii, 1138, it was again confirmed, and ſtyled "manerium de Legeceſtriâ extra muros & infra, ubi ſunt duæ eccleſiæ cum XXXII manſionibus burgenſium [3]."

The earl of Leiceſter was much attached to Normandy, which he frequently viſited; and, in the true ſpirit of feudal dignity, conceiving himſelf to have been ſomeway injured by Roger de Toney, a neighbouring Norman chieftain, he proceeded to open hoſtilities; which ended in the deſtruction of Toney's houſes, and the waſting of his lands.

In 1135 he was one of the grandees of king Henry's council, and actually preſent at that monarch's deceaſe, which happened that year on the firſt of December, at his favourite ſeat, the caſtle of Lions in Normandy [4].

Some hiſtorians report, that it was in conſequence of the ſolemn teſtimony of Hugh Bigot, then ſteward of the king's houſehold, who affirmed that the king, by a nuncapatory deviſe juſt before his death, had bequeathed his dominions to his beloved nephew Stephen, and diſherited the empreſs his daughter, that Stephen was elected by the grandees of England to ſucceed him. Our earl muſt have known the truth of this report, being one of the king's chief counſellors, and in his court when he died. It is ſome preſumption in favour of Stephen, that this earl favoured his elevation, and was afterwards his ſtrenuous partizan.

He was in Normandy with king Stephen in 1137; and hearing of the troubles which then grew in England, our earl attended him thither [5], and in 1138 was one of the opponents of Roger biſhop of Saliſbury [6], who had been high juſticiar of England, and the king's treaſurer under Henry the Firſt; and at Oxford killing many of that biſhop's ſervants, took him and the biſhop of Lincoln [7] priſoners [8].

On the peace being concluded in 1139, our earl and his brother Waleran were preſent at the marriage of their half ſiſter, Adelina, daughter of the earl of Warenne, to Henry, ſon of David king of Scots [9].

He uniformly adhered to king Stephen [10] for a long while; and among the fruits of his attachment to that king we may reaſonably place our earl's reſtoration [11] to the earldom of Hereford. The creation charter has been preſerved in the archives of the Dutchy of Lancaſter [12]. It is dated at Niveton, which I conceive to be Newtown in Montgomeryſhire, on the borders of Shropſhire. Stephen made his expedition into thoſe parts in the year 1139, when, among other places which had ſtood up for Matilda, and were reduced to the obedience of Stephen, was the city and caſtle of Hereford. This being a likely time for Stephen's ſtopping at Niveton, and diſpoſing of the earldom of Hereford, the grant may be referred to the above year 1139.

By examining this matter attentively we may eaſily account for Stephen's beſtowing that earldom on earl Robert; for indeed it ſeems to have been his inheritance. Ralph de Guader, or, as ſome call him, Ralph de Wayer (by ſome hiſtorians named erroneouſly Ralph de Wayett) was made earl of Norwich by William the Firſt. About the year 1075, he married the daughter of William Fitz Oſbern, earl of Hereford, and lord of Breteuil. This marriage was accompanied with certain ſymptoms of a conſpiracy between Ralph de Guader, and Roger, brother of the counteſs of Norwich, and ſome others, to rebel againſt king William. The plot was diſcovered, and ended in the ruin of the principal leaders. Roger ſon of William Fitz Oſbern, and his ſucceſſor in the earldom of Hereford, being attainted according to the principles of the Norman juriſprudence, incurred the confiſcation of his Engliſh earldom, and impriſonment for life. In the Norman part of his inheritance William Fitz-Oſbern was ſucceeded by his other ſon, namely, William de Britolio, who accordingly enjoyed the honour of Breteuil, with its appendages, to his death; when it devolved upon his ſiſter, the wife of Ralph de Guader, or her ſon; who ſeems to have been the father of Amicia counteſs of Leiceſter. By this re-union of the honours of Hereford and Breteuil, the earl of Leiceſter became proprietor of the whole fief of William Fitz-Oſbern: which of itſelf was one of the moſt princely that belonged to any nobleman at that time, and when added to the fief of Grentemaiſnel, which the earl of Leiceſter continued to enjoy, be his title what it might, and the Engliſh lands which the count of Meulan had received as the gift of William the Conqueror, muſt have been prodigious. Our earl ſeems not to have enjoyed the earldom of Hereford for more than a ſhort time, for we find it ſoon after beſtowed by Matilda, the opponent of Stephen, upon her favourite Milo. Matilda's charter to Milo has likewiſe eſcaped the wreck of time. The learned Selden has printed it in his Titles of Honor, with an obſervation that he believed it to be the oldeſt inſtrument we had which coutained the form of creating earls in England. But, from what has been obſerved, our earl's charter was of anterior date. I will place them both before the reader as ſubjects of ſome curioſity, and for the opportunity it will give the writer of this memoir of throwing in a remark or two with which the antiquary may be gratified.

The charter of Stephen runs thus:

"Stephanus rex Anglorum, archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis me reddidiſſe hereditariè Roberto comiti Legreceſtrie & heredibus ſuis burgum Herefordie, & caſtellum, & totum comitatum de Herefordſcyre, preter terram epiſcopatûs, & terram abbathie de Radings, & aliarum eccleſiarum & abbathiarum, que tenentur de me in capite; & excepto feodo Hugonis de Mortuo-mari, & feodo Oſberti filii Hugonis, & feodo Willielmi de Braioſo, & feodo Gotſonis de Dinan, quod fuit Hugonis de Laci. Et hâc conditione, quod ſi comes Legeceſtrie poterit facere verſus prefatum Gotſonem, quod ipſe voluerit feodum illum predictum tenere de eo, bene concedo. Quare volo, quod prefatus comes & heredes ſui poſt eum teneant benê & in pace, & liberè, & quietè, & honorificè, in boſco & plano, &c. cum aliis omnibus rebus & libertatibus que ad omnia prefata pertinent, cum quibus Guil. filius Osbern. unquam meliùs vel liberiùs tenuit, &c. Teſtibus Roberto de Gant cancellario, & Willielmo comite de Warennâ, & Willielmo comite Lincolnie, & Willielmo comite de Albemarle, & comite Simone, & Willielmo Martel, & Turgiſio de Abrincis, & Willielmo de Albeni Britone. Apud Nivetonam."

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[1] "MCXXV. Poſt Sancti Andreæ feſtum, ante Chriſti feſtum, tenuerunt Radulphus Baſſet & regis Thani procerum concilium in Læthecæſtreſcira apud Hundehoge [oppidum in agro Leiceſtrenſi hodie opinor Huncot in hundredo de Sparkenhoe; GIBSON]; & ſuſpenderunt ibi tot fures quot antea nunquam; ſcilicet in parvo temporis ſpacio omnino quatuor & quadraginta viros, ſex item viros privarunt oculis & teſticulis. Multi fide digni homines dixerunt ibi fuiſſe complures admodum injuſtè interfectos: ſed noſter Dominus Deus qui omnia occulta conſpicit & cognoſcit videt oppreſſum eſſe miſellum populum contra jus omne: primo ſpoliantur poſſeſſionibus, deinde trucidantur." Chron. Sax.

[2] See before, p. 20

[3] Both theſe bulls are printed at large in Dugdale's Monaſticon, vol. III. p. 269

[4] Ord. Vit. pp. 851. 910. 905.

[5] Ibid. pp. 903. 905. 911.

[6] He was biſhop of Saliſbury 1107—1140.

[7] Alexander biſhop of Lincoln 1123—1147; and ſome time the king's chancellor under Stephen.

[8] Ord. Vit. p. 919.

[9] Chron. Mailros, p. 166.

[10] Ord. Vit. p. 919.

[11] An example of a reſtitution or livery of an earldom in Stephen's time, is in that of his reſtoring the borough of Hereford, and the caſtle, *&* *totum comitatum*, in Herefordſhire (excepting the lands of the biſhopric and other churches) to Robert earl of Leiceſter, and his heirs, with this, that he ſhould hold it "benè & in pace, & liberè, & quietè, & honorificè, in boſco, & in plano, &c. cum omnibus aliis rebus & libertatibus, quæ ad omnia præſata pertinent, cum quibus filius Gulielmus filius Pibemi unquam melius vel liberius tenuit." Selden's Titles of Honor. Works, vol. III. col. 683.

[12] Vincent on Brooke, p. 236. A fair copy of it is in the Coucher Book of the Dutchy office.

From the word *reddidiſſe*, we ſee, it is a charter of reſtitution, which proves our earl's claim to the earldom of Hereford. The matters granted are the burg of Hereford, and the caſtle, and the whole earldom, excepting ſuch fiefs as were held of the king *in capite*, by certain churches, and by certain of the laity. It was an important part of the feudal law at that time, that a fief [1] could not be aſſigned at the will of the lord without the expreſs concurrence of the tenant or feoffee.

The charter of the queen to Milo, which was made in 1140 or 1141, is thus expreſſed [2]:

"Matilda imperatrix, Henrici regis filia, & Anglorum domina, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, vicecomitibus, prepoſitis, miniſtris, & omnibus fidelibus ſuis, Francis & Anglis, totius Anglie, ſalutem. Sciatis me feciſſe Milonem de Gloceſtriâ comitem de Hereford, & dediſſe ei motam Hereford, cum toto caſtello, in feudo & hereditate, ſibi & heredibus ſuis, ad tenendum de me & heredibus meis. Dedi etiam ei tertium denarium placitorum totius comitatûs Hereford. Dedi etiam ei tria maneria in ipſo comitatu de meo dominio, videlicet, Mawardinam & Luggewordinam & Wiltonam cum omnibus appenditiis ſuis. Dedi etiam ei haias Hereford & foreſtam de Trivelâ cum hoc quod ad hoc pertinet. Dedi etiam ei ſervitium Roberti de Chandos & Hugonis filii Williielmi & Richardi de Coremil, & omnia feuda eorum ubicunque ea habeant. Et hec omnia ſupradicta dedi & etiam conceſſi in feudo & hereditate ſibi & heredibus ſuis ad tenendnm de me & heredibus meis. Hanc autem donationem feci ei apud Oxinford die ſancti Jacobi apoſtoli, videlicet, octavâ die ante feſtum ſancti Petri ad vincula, pro ſervitio ſuo quod mihi fecerat, & ita quod tunc habebam in captione meâ apud Briſtol regem Stephanum, qui Dei miſericordiâ & auxilio Roberti comitis Gloceſtrie fratris mei & auxilio ipſius Milonis & aliorum baronum meorum captus fuit in bello apud Lincolniam die purificationis S. Marie proximo ante predictum diem S. Jacobi apoſtoli. Quare volo & firmiter precipio, quod hec omnia ſupradicta teneat de me & heredibus meis, ipſe & heredes ſui, ita bene & in pace, & honorificè, & plenariè, & liberè, & quietè, in boſco & in plano, in foreſtis & fugaciis, in pratis & paſturis, in aquis & molendinis, in ſtagnis & vivariis, in viis in ſemitis, in foris & feriis infra burgum & extra in civitate & extra, & in omnibus locis, cum ſocâ & ſachâ, & toll & team & infangentheof, & cum omnibus conſuetudinibus & libertatibus & quietudinibus ſicut unquam aliquis Comes melius, & honorabilius, & quietius, & liberius, & plenarius, aliquod tenementum vel dominium de me in Angliâ vel unquam tenuit de aliquo anteceſſore meo. Teſte Theobaldo archiepiſcopo Cantuarienſi, & Roberto epiſcopo Londonenſi, & Alexandro epiſcopo Lincolnienſi, & Bernardo epiſcopo Sancti Davidis, & Nigello epiſcopo Elienſi, & David rege Scotie, & Roberto comite Gloceſtrie, & Reginaldo comite Cornubie, & Roberto Reginaldi filio, & Brientio filio comitis, & Umfrido de Bohun, & Alex. de Buch. & Johanne filio Giſleberti mareſcallo, & Pagan. de claris vallibus, & Roberto de Curceo, & Radulfo Paganello, & Willielmo de Doura, & Elia Giffard, & Walkenio Maminot, & Eruulf de Heſding, & Giſleberto de Laſceio. Apud Oxinfordiam."

In 1143 or 1144, by the conſent of Alexander biſhop of Lincoln, our earl founded that opulent and ſtately abbey for canons regular of the order of St. Auguſtine, called *De Pratis*, in the ſuburbs of Leiceſter [3], in honour of the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary [4], and endowed it with the ample poſſeſſions which his father had beſtowed on the ſecular canons of the church of St. Mary *juxta caſtrum* [5], and with much more of his own proper gift; but yet, that he might not ſeem totally to deſtroy his father's foundation, he, with the conſent of Richard the firſt abbot of Leiceſter, placed eight canons in the church of St. Mary de Caſtro, whereof one was dean, and endowed them with the oblations.

Mr. Carte attributes to this earl Robert a charter directed to Ralph the ſheriff, and all his barons and homagers, both French and Engliſh; whereby he confirmed to his burgeſſes of Leiceſter all the cuſtoms and privileges that were granted to them by his father, that they ſhould enjoy them as peaceably and honourably as they had done under his father; teſt. Ernaldo de Boſco, Gaufr. Abbate, Radulpho juniore, &c. and another [6]; directed to all his ſtewards, bailiffs, and foreſters, commanding them to ſuffer his burgeſſes of Leiceſter to go wherever they pleaſed into his woods, to fetch wood and other neceſſaries, &c. as freely as they had done in the time of his father, whoſe charter they had for that purpoſe. This ſame earl alſo remitted the payment of the gavel-pennies, *pro ſalute anime patris ſui* [7].

In 1149, Theobald, archbiſhop of Canterbury, being then at Leiceſter, called thither the monks of Coventry, to chooſe a biſhop for that ſee; who there elected Walter Durdent [8], prior of Canterbury.

About the year 1151, we meet with the following engagement; which, as Sir Peter Leyceſter obſerves, is no bad ſpecimen of the tumultuouſneſs of that age, and of the mode in which the great men of the kingdom then divided the ſpoils [9].

"This is the agreement between earle Ranulf of Cheſter and Robert earle of Leceſter, and the finall peace and concord that was agreed uppon and deviſed of them, before the ſecond Robert [10] biſhopp of Lincolne and their men. On the earle of Cheſter's ſide were Richard of Lovetot, William Fitznigell, and Ranulf the ſheriff. On the earle of Leceſter's part, were Ernald de Boſco, Geffrey the Abbott, and Reginald of Bardney. To wit, that earle Ranulf hath given and granted to Robert earle of Leceſter the caſtell of Mountſorell, to him and his heirs, to be holden of him and his heirs enheritably, and according as the charter of the ſaid earl Ranulf doth teſtifie; and in ſuch ſort that the earl of Leceſter is bound to receive the ſaid earle Ranulf and his family in the borough and balliwicke of Mountſorrel to warre whenſoever he liſteth, as of his own fee; and in ſuch ſort that the earl of Leiceſter ſhall not be able therefore to for-fait to earl Ranulf for any one; and if it be needful for earle Ranulf, his body ſhall be received into the demeaſne caſtle of Mountſorrel; and that in ſuch ſort, that the earle of Leceſter ſhall bear unto him fayth (always the faith due to his leidge lord reſerved); and if it be behoofful that the earle of Leceſter go againſt the earle of Cheſter with his liege lord, he may not cary with him above 20 knights. And if the earle of Leiceſter, or thoſe 20 knights, ſhall take any part of the earle of Cheſter's goods, it ſhall be all reſtored again; nether may the earle of Leceſter's liedge lord, nor any other, forfeit to the earle of Cheſter, nor unto any of his, none of the ſaid earle of Leceſter's caſtells and lands; and in ſuch ſort, that the earle of Leceſter may not, for ayny caſe, ympeach or hinder the body of the earle of Cheſter, except he hath defied him 15 dayes before; and the earle of Leceſter is bound to ayde the earle of Cheſter agaynſt all men, except the ſayde earle of Leceſter's liedge lord and earle Symon[r]. Earle Symon he may ayde in this manner: that if ſo be earle Ranulf ſhall forfeit to the earle of Leceſter, then, in that caſe, he may ayde him; and if earle Symon ſhall forfeit to the earle of Cheſter, and will not reform himſelf to the earl of Leiceſter, then ſhall not the earle of Leceſter ayde him. And the earle of Leiceſter is bound to keep ſuch lands and goods of the earle of Cheſter's as are in the power of the ſayde earle of Leceſter, without fraud. And the earle of Leiceſter hath compounded with earle Ranulfe, that the caſtell of Raveneſton ſhall fall, unleſs it remayne with the allowans of earle Ranulfe; and in ſuch ſort, that if ayny woulde houlde that caſtell agaynſt the earle of Leceſter, earle Ranulfe ſhall helpe to deſtroy that caſtell without fraud; and if earle Ranulf doe make claime of William of Alnetto, the earle of Leceſter in his court ſhall doe him right ſo long as the ſayde William ſhall remayne the earle of Leceſter's man, and ſhall houlde his land of him; and in ſuch ſorte, that if William, or ayny of his, depart from the fidelity of the earle of Leceſter for the raſinge of the caſtell, or becauſe he will not anſwere to right in the earle of Leceſter's court, they ſhall not be received into the earle of Cheſter's protection, nether William nor his, to do any harm to the earle of Leceſter. In this agreement, there remayneth to the earle of Leceſter the caſtell of Witewyke, ſtrengthened with his other caſtells. And on the contrary part, earle Ranulf ſhall owe fidelity to the earle of Leceſter, reſerving the faith due to his liege lord; and if it ſhall be behoofull for the earle of Cheſter to goe agaynſt the earle of Leceſter with his liege lord, he may not cary with him above twenty knights: if the earle of Cheſter, or theſe twenty knights, ſhall take any of the earle of Leceſter's goods, it ſhall be wholy reſtored; nether may the earle of Cheſter's leige lord, nor ayny other, forfeit to the earle of Leceſter, or any of his, any of the earle of Cheſter's caſtells, nor any of his lande; and in ſuch ſorte, that the earle of Cheſter cannot, for ayny cauſe, nor in ayny wiſe, impeach or hinder the earle of Leceſter's body, unleſs he have defyed him 15 days before. And the earle of Cheſter is bound to help the earle of Leceſter agaynſt all men, excepting the earle of Leceſter's liege lord and earle, Robert of Ferrars: earl Robert he may ayde in this manner; if the earl of Leceſter ſhall forfeit to the earle Ferrers, and he the ſayde earle of Leceſter will not reforme the forfeit for the earle of Cheſter, then may the earle of Cheſter help him; and if earle Robert of Ferrars ſhall forfeit to the earle of Leceſter, the earle of Cheſter ſhall not ayde him; and the earle of Cheſter ſhall keep the lands and goods of the earle of Leceſter's which are in the power of the ſaid earl of Cheſter, without any fraud. And the earle of Cheſter hath compounded with the earle of Leceſter, that if ayny would keep the caſtell of Ravenſton agaynſt the earle of Leceſter, earle Ranulf ſhall, without fraud, help to deſtroy the ſame caſtell; nether may the earle of Cheſter, nor yet the earle of Leiceſter, fortifie ayny new caſtell betweene Hinckley and Coventry, nor betweene Hinckley and Hardreſhull, nether between Coventry and Donington, nether between Donington and Leiceſter, nor yet at Grataham, nether at Cheneldeſtam, nor at Belvoir, nether between Belvoir and Hocham, nor between Hocham and Rockingham, nether ayny neerer, except it be done with the conſent of either parties: and if any in the aforeſaid places, or within the aforeſaid bounds, ſhall fortifie any caſtell, ether ſhall be ayding unto the other, without fraud, owntell the ſayde caſtell be deſtroyed. And this agreement, as contained in the preſent deed, the earls of Cheſter and Leiceſter have ſworn to obſerve, and have placed their reſpective oaths in the hands of Robert biſhop of Lincoln. And uppon this agreement each doth pledge his Chriſtianity, in ſuch ſort, that if ayny ſhould ſtart from this accorde, and would not reforme himſelf within 15 dayes after, then the biſhopp of Lincolne and the biſhopp of Cheſter ſhall doe juſtice uppon him, as uppon one that hath falſified his faith. And the biſhop of Lincolne and the biſhop of Cheſter ſhall deliver pledges, both of them two, which they have receaved for the houlding of theſe agreements; that is to ſay, unto him that ſhall keepe and houlde theſe former agreements."

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[1] Regiſtr. Roffenſe.

[2] Vincent on Brooke, p. 237; and Selden, Titles of Honour, Works, vol. III. p. 681.

[3] H. Knighton, p. 2346. Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 308.

[4] Of this famous abbey a full account will be given in its proper place.

[5] "Conceſſi eis prebendas & poſſeſſiones quæ fuerunt canonicorum ſecularium eccleſiæ S. Mariæ infra caſtellum de Legreceſtria. . . . . . . Robertus comes de Mellenti pater meus, et Iſabella mater. . . . . . . Facta hæc donatio tempore Hen. I. & Alexandri epiſcopi Lincoln." Lel. Coll. I. 28.

[6] Mr. Carte, from whoſe MS collections this is tranſcribed, adds, "This earl's charter, with many other writings, being in cuſtody of one Lambert, were with his houſe burnt."

[7] A long time after, a certain clerk, taking *præpoſituram Legeceſtriæ* to farm, exacted gavel-pennies, and ſtill doth. CARTE.

[8] Biſhop of Coventry and Lichfield 1149—1162.

[9] The agreement is printed in Latin, by Sir Peter Leyceſter, from Cott. MSS. Nero, c. 3. p. 125. The Engliſh copy here uſed is from the Harl. MSS. 5805, p. 399.

[10] Robert de Querceto, or de Katineto, was conſecrated in September 1146, and died in 1166 or 1167.

We have placed this deed about the year 1151, upon the following grounds. Robert, as the deed ſhews, was then biſhop of Lincoln, and Gilbert earl of Clare is a ſubſcribing witneſs. The continuator of Florence of Worceſter reports, that this Robert was advanced to the ſee of Lincoln anno 1147; but John of Hexham, a contemporary writer of good judgement and information, whoſe account of this period ſeems to be the fulleſt of any we have, places that event in the year 1150. The earl of Cheſter's confederation with the king and prince of Scotland, and Henry duke of Normandy, had furniſhed Stephen with employment the year before, and made it a lucky incident for that prince, that he was able to apprehend the earl's perſon in 1151. This apprehenſion produced the ſurrender of the earl's caſtles; and the earl himſelf obtained his deliverance upon ſuch act of ſurrender, together with the earl of Clare's becoming his hoſtage to Stephen for the performance of his engagements. Theſe tranſactions are incompatible with the nature of this deed, and it could not be after them. The earl of Clare deceaſed in 1152.

Several other obſervations ariſe from the ſtudy of this deed. Each earl puts himſelf under the authority of the two biſhops (who were the biſhops of their reſpective dioceſes) to enforce the performance of the articles by ſpiritual penalties; which intimates that there was then no temporal juriſdiction then exiſting ſufficient for the purpoſe, and well agrees with all the accounts of the dreadful anarchy of that time. It alſo appears from the face of the deed, that the earls (who, either for their own intereſt, or public good, were diſpoſed to preſerve quiet in the parts provided for in the agreement) had ſeparate liege lords, which could only be Stephen and duke Henry; which ſhews that the earl of Leiceſter had not yet at leaſt declared for the duke.

As the meeting of Carliſle abovementioned is the key to the ſubſequent tranſactions of this reign, which, although of moment to the Engliſh hiſtorian, have been careleſsly and erroneouſly ſtated, I ſhall relate this paſſage concerning the intrigue at Carliſle from the prior of Hexham.

"In the year 1150 Henry Fitz Geffry, count of Anjou, came at the feaſt of Pentecoſt to Carliſle. There king David received him with great reſpect, and entertained him with the utmoſt ſtretch of magnificence; for he girded him with the ſword of knighthood, aſſiſted by his ſon Henry and Ranulph earl of Cheſter; and then the ſame Ranulph remitted the indignation, wherewith he had been wont to demand the city of Carliſle by right of inheritance. For in converſation it was agreed, that for Carliſle the earl ſhould have the honour of Lancaſter; and the ſon of earl Ralph was to marry one of the daughters of Henry ſon of king David. At this time king Stephen came to York. And king David, and young Henry duke of Normandy, and Ranulph earl, came into one way of thinking, and agreed with their joint forces to march againſt king Stephen. And king David began his march, and proceeded with duke Henry to Lancaſter, where the earl of Cheſter had promiſed to meet them, and join his forces to theirs. But he performed no part of his promiſes, and rendered their whole ſcheme abortive. Upon which duke Henry returned into his own country, and employed himſelf in military exerciſes, being very ſtrong of body, and in diſpoſition reſembling thoſe who were grown wiſe by age."

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[r] Simon de St. Liz, the firſt earl of Northampton of that name. See his ſeal, vol. I. plate V. fig. 1.

In the year 1151, the earl of Cheſter, having been detected in a repetition of his plots againſt Stephen, was committed to cloſe impriſonment; and by the force of torture obliged to ſurrender Lincoln, and his other fortreſſes, to king Stephen. After ſome days he was diſcharged from his bonds upon the earl of Clare becoming his pledge to king Stephen; but he was no ſooner ſet at liberty than he broke every engagement which he had made, and left his pledge to take the conſequences of his perfidy. But being highly enraged upon the loſs of his fortreſſes, he ſought a remedy for his misfortune in the perſon of the duke of Normandy, by recalling him into England, and promiſing him his own aſſiſtance, and the concurrence of many others, towards his acquiſition of the realm.

In the year 1152 happened an affair which has given room for ſuſpicion, that the earl of Leiceſter was ſecretly abetting the cauſe, wherein the earl of Cheſter was now decidedly ſupporting.

"King Stephen," ſays my author, "made a ſecond attack upon Worceſter. And becauſe he had not been able to take the caſtle the former year, he now applied his whole force to accompliſh his wiſh; and as he found the beſieged make a moſt ſtrenuous defence, he erected two anti-caſtles to enſure his ſucceſs; and leaving ſome of his nobles at the place, he went elſewhere. But as it was this king's cuſtom to begin many things manfully, and finiſh but very few to his praiſe; by the advice of earl Robert of Leiceſter the king's caſtles were demoliſhed, and by a ſtroke of cunning the ſiege raiſed. Thus the king's deſign was fruſtrated, and his labour loſt, as was uſually the caſe." So Gervas of Dover. Huntington relates the ſtory in nearly the ſame words, but with a bolder *inuendo* on the conduct of the earl of Leiceſter. "The anti-caſtles of the beſieging king," ſays he, "were demoliſhed by the art of the earl of Leiceſter, and the ſiege cunningly abandoned. For the ſaid earl was brother to the earl of Meulan," whom the king had made earl of Worceſter to his own great coſt, with a grant of the city and caſtle. I relate this tranſaction cloſely after the two hiſtorians, and, without ſpeaking of the earl in ſharper language than they have done, will only obſerve, that his conduct on this occaſion naturally prepares us to find him ſoon afterwards follow his brother's example, who had joined the houſe of Anjou againſt Stephen ſix or ſeven years before.

In the beginning of the year 1153, duke Henry, having eſtabliſhed quiet in his foreign dominions, and acquired the complete poſſeſſion of Normandy, came into England to help thoſe who were preſſed hard by king Stephen. He was immediately joined by thoſe earls and barons who were of his party, and went and ſet down before Malmeſbury. Stephen marched againſt him, and ſeemed inclined to bring him to battle, and force him to raiſe the ſiege. But when he was got very near him, he induſtriouſly avoided an action, which he could not prudently venture, both on account of the dreadful ſeverity of the weather, and of the ſtorm beating full in the face of his army; while the wind was at the back of the enemy. The king therefore retired, and took his march towards London; of which the Tower was no longer in his intereſt, but had been, in conſequence of the impunity allowed to rebellion by his abſence, given into the hands of the duke. Soon after this, the noble Robert earl of Leiceſter began to ſide with the duke, and did for ſome time adminiſter neceſſaries to him. Thirty, or even more caſtles, with their proprietors and appurtenances, yielded themſelves, by the earl's advice, to his authority [1].

Things now ſeemed to be drawing to an awful criſis between the competitors to the Engliſh crown. Hitherto the ſtruggles made by the houſe of Anjou ended only in diſappointment; but Stephen had now very ſerious cauſe of alarm. Henry of Anjou was compleat maſter of Normandy, which acknowledged him as its duke; which thing alone was ſufficient to make all thoſe Anglo-Normans friends to his cauſe, who had eſtates in both countries; it being very certain, that if England and Normandy were ſeparated, they muſt loſe all their fiefs in one of thoſe countries; and the houſe of Anjou was now got ſo powerful on that ſide the water, that not the ſmalleſt hope could be entertained of Stephen being ever able to recover that dutchy. Beſides this advantage over Stephen, Henry of Anjou had many others. By his father's death he had lately come into the poſſeſſion of the earldom of Anjou; and by his marriage with Eleanor of Guienne he got that dutchy, with Gaſcogne, Poitou, and other fiefs, which made him lord of all the country from the Loire to the Pyrannees. His genius was active and aſpiring, his mind ſubtle and inſinuating, his ambition inordinate; to carry a point of intereſt, he could ſtoop to the loweſt abaſement, or aſſume a martial and heroic courage. Every thing abroad was put into a ſtate of arrangement to ſecure order and quiet there, while he went to England to make his grand puſh for the throne of that country; which had reaſon to rejoice that the conteſt was now likely to come to an iſſue, upon which alone depended the reſtoration of peace and order there, and the ceſſation of anarchy, and every ſpecies of public calamity. But the conflict between the houſes of Blois and Anjou ſeemed not likely to end, but by a very ſharp and bloody conflict. Stephen himſelf was a man dauntleſs in the field, and his ſon Euſtace of as enterprizing a ſpirit as Henry of Anjou. Stephen was much weakened by the revolt of many of his Engliſh nobles, who now fought againſt him, and much ſtrengthened the army of Plantagenet. Of theſe the chief were Geoffry of Mandeville earl of Eſſex, Ranulph earl of Cheſter, whoſe ſeigniories are ſaid to have comprehended a third part of the kingdom, and Robert earl of Leiceſter, who, for ſome reaſons not tranſmitted to us, had now joined the duke of Normandy. On a late occaſion the two armies would have engaged; but king Stephen thought the diſadvantages on his ſide, in reſpect of the weather, ſo great, as to juſtify him in declining battle. Soon after the two armies approached each other at Wallingford in Berks. The camps were now within three ſtadia of each other; and the king was actually employed in arranging his forces for action, when his horſe three times rearing an end, to the great danger of the king's perſon, filled ſome of his nobles with apprehenſions for the fate of the day; judging this to be a ſure omen of diſaſter. The earl of Arundel made uſe of this interval to repreſent what a ſhocking action this muſt be; in which friends, countrymen, ſons, fathers, brothers, and nephews, muſt commit parricide by ſpilling each other's blood. Theſe objections were enforced with ſuch moving oratory that the troops were induced to make a pauſe; and overtures for ſuſpending the action upon the ſame plea were ſent to the adverſe hoſt. This ſuſpenſion of the engagement ſeems to have been agreeable to king Stephen, and was ſubmitted to on the part of duke Henry, though reluctantly; for he regretted the bringing together ſo large a force, which had been attended with a very heavy expence, and making no uſe of it. And Euſtace, ſon of Stephen, was in ſuch a rage about it, that he left his father in wrath; and, to glut his vengeance, ſpared not to attack the moſt holy places. Thus the armies parted; and the forces of each ſide returned to their old buſineſs of plundering the lands of their reſpective adverſaries, and deſtroying their caſtles and chateaus.

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[1] Gervas, p. 1373.

This marching towards each other, and when they ſeemed ready to engage declining action, ſeems very extraordinary; and reflects no great honour upon thoſe who adviſed ſuch a meaſure. For as nothing ſhort of a compleat victory on one ſide, and a total defeat on the other, could put an end to the competition, it ſeemed better for the kingdom at large, and not contrary to the intereſts of the principals, that the matter ſhould be decided as ſoon as poſſible; eſpecially as each party ſeemed equally prepared for battle.

While Euſtace was living, who was determined to ſupport his right to the crown, no compromiſe could take place ſhort of Henry's death, or renunciation of his pretenſions. And as this was a ſacrifice not at all likely to be made, it can hardly be thought that any thing but the death of one or other of theſe princes could eſtabliſh the public peace. But before either of them were taken out of the way by the ſword, the civil diſtraction might continue much longer, the nation be more waſted, and brought nearer to ruin, and a great deal of innocent and valuable blood might be ſhed. When all theſe evils were to be dreaded, a moſt fortunate event, which can hardly be aſcribed to any thing but a merciful Providence, relieved the fear and diſtreſs of the nation, which was nothing leſs than the ſudden death of prince Euſtace. He was no ſooner removed, than the prelates and nobles of the realm were determined to prevent a continuance of the late troubles, by bringing the king and duke of Normandy to a firm and effectual agreement. For this purpoſe it was reſolved and ſettled, that king Stephen ſhould have the free and honourable enjoyment of the crown during life; and in order to give Henry a title to the ſame in reverſion, he ſhould adopt him for his ſon and heir. This deed of ſettlement was approved, confirmed, and witneſſed, and made a ſolemn legiſlative ſtatute by the king, the prelates, and nobles, in great council or parliament, preſent. Stephen was content to hold the crown for life without further contention; and the duke of Normandy ſubmitted to forego the poſſeſſion of it, till fate ſhould gather Stephen to his fathers. Which event took place a ſhort time afterwards. This final concord was concluded juſt before Chriſtmas, A. D. 1153; and Stephen cloſed his laſt day on the 23d of October, 1154.

As our earl, ſo famous for wiſdom, piety, and learning, took a deep part in advancing Stephen to the crown, who has been generally reputed an uſurper, our time may not be loſt in making a few obſervations on that ſubject.

If Stephen was an uſurper, I would aſk whoſe right he did invade? The advocates of indefeaſible hereditary right will immediately anſwer, that of the ex empreſs Matilda, only daughter and heir of Henry I. and wife of Geoffry, count of Anjou.

But no ſuch notion of Matilda's right to the crown was entertained at that time; nor was it ſuppoſed that any one, not even the king's eldeſt ſon, could be inveſted with royal authority, till he was actually elected king by thoſe whoſe right it was to chuſe him. As this aſſertion may be ſuſpected of being void of truth, I will endeavour to ſhew what were the maxims of Engliſh government before and after the Conqueſt with reſpect to the crown.

After the diſſolution of the Heptarchy, and the reduction of the kings and princes, whoſe dominions were ſituate within this iſland, or its dependences, to the monarch of Britain, the crown of England was denominated a *diadem*, and the ſovereign an *emperor*, and the realm an *empire*. Theſe titles were taken from the Roman, French, and German diplomas, to mark the tranſcendent dignity of the king of the Angles, and the ſimilitude between England and thoſe empires in the rule of ſucceſſion, which depended on election. Accordingly the coeval Engliſh hiſtorians, both before and after the Conqueſt, ſpeaking of a new king, ſay he was elected. Nor was this language adopted in peculiar caſes, which ſeem to impugn the regular hereditary ſucceſſion; but it was uſed in reſpect of ſuch as were what we call heirs apparent of former kings. Thus Edward the Confeſſor, the ſon and heir of Ethelred, was elected king. Deſtitute of heirs of his body, he exerciſed a right formerly allowed to the Roman emperors, and authorized by the civil law of making for himſelf an heir, and accordingly declared William duke of Normandy, his maternal couſin, to be ſo. This, being done with the conſent of the eſtates, opened a paſſage for ſuch perſon to ſucceed to the throne on the next demiſe: but it conferred no indefeaſible right; for the heir ſo adopted muſt ſtill be elected after the king's demiſe, or he could be no legitimate king. And therefore hiſtorians, who ſpeak of William the Conqueror's coming to the crown *jure hereditario*, ſtill adhere to the uſual term, and ſay, he was elected. And as the king could make to himſelf an heir that was not of his begetting, ſo he could exclude from the rights of ſonſhip an undutiful and rebel ſon, who being renounced by his father became obnoxious to political degradation, by the concurrence of the ſtates in his diſinheriſon. Thus William I. renounced his unnatural and rebellious ſon Robert Curthoſe, and tranſferred the privileges of primogeniture to his ſons Rufus and Beauclerc; whereby thoſe two princes becoming ſucceſſively candidates for the crown with the beſt pretenſions, according to the cuſtom of England, were elected kings of England. Upon what law or uſage was grounded the claim of Matilda? No woman had ever been elected ſovereign of this country; and as the ſame terms were applied here, ſuch as *emperor*, *empire*, and *diadem*, as were uſed in elective monarchies, it is a preſumption, that thoſe terms ſuppoſed the excluſion of female monarchs (if I may uſe ſuch a catachreſis) here, as well as elſewhere. If in that age Matilda was ſuppoſed to have an indefeaſible title, why did her father judge it expedient to ſwear the prelates and princes of England to elect Matilda? And after they had taken that oath, what induced them to break it when the time came for electing a ſovereign? Were they all groſsly perjured? was this oath wilfully violated? could they bring nothing to qualify their inconſiſtency? Men of ſacred profeſſions, and high civil diſtinctions, are not wont to act in this manner. Let us conſider then what might induce them to act as they did. If the king, taking advantage of his power, had brought them to take this oath againſt their inclinations, and contrary to law and the nation's welfare, ſome of them might think the oath deſtitute of obligation. In that age it was cuſtomary for the king to head his armies, to wield the ſword or battle-axe in battle, to be chief in action, and to hold councils of war with his barons, who had their reſpective corps, and each his proper banner, holding their lands and tenements of the crown by the ſervice of war. But this ſervice was due to the king's perſon.

According to Bracton, the very word baron imported *robur belli*; and *imperator*, the title of the Anglo-Saxon monarchs from Egbert to the Conqueſt, denoted a military chief. His barons or vaſſals held their fiefs of him upon condition of attending his perſon with a military corps in his war. How was this title or ſervice compatible with a female ſovereign? The council of Engliſh barons adjudged Matilda to be incapable of the imperial function. They ſaid they would not be ſubject to a diſtaff.

But were not the king's lieges, who had thus ſolemnly bound themſelves to ſupport Matilda, releaſed of their oath by the king himſelf in an act of council juſt before his death? Let us hear Gervas of Dover's account of this matter: "Stephen, as ſoon as king Henry was dead, haſtened over to England. He was repulſed by the citizens of Dover; and ſhut out of the city by the men of Canterbury; but received by the Londoners[1] and ſome of the grandees of England with reſpect. But when there aroſe a ſharp and cloſe debate between Stephen, himſelf, and ſome the firſt grandees of the realm, in the preſence of William archbiſhop of Canterbury, concerning the ſucceſſion; and when the archbiſhop primate of England, on account of the oath taken to Matilda, feared to put the diadem on his head, there ſtood up one of the chief grandees of the realm, who ſwore that he was preſent when king Henry had voluntarily in good faith releaſed that oath; which being heard, the aforeſaid Stephen was almoſt unanimouſly elected. And thus he was crowned by William archbiſhop of Canterbury, on the 11th kal. of January, at Weſtminſter. This relation is corroborated by that of Ralph de Diceto, another contemporary hiſtorian, who likewiſe tells us who this great perſon was that heard the king remit the oath that had been taken by his lieges. Hugh Bigot (ſays this author), the ſeneſchal of the king, coming into England, did in the preſence of the archbiſhop of Canterbury affirm by his oath, that while the king was in extremity, ſome quarrel ariſing between him and the empreſs, he diſinherited her, and appointed Stephen count of Boulogne his nephew to be his heir. It may be worthy of notice, that according to Ordericus monk of Utica, Robert earl of Leiceſter was about the perſon of the king in his laſt illneſs, and one of his chief counſellors: and yet this earl, remarkable for his wiſdom and knowledge in the law, was one of Stephen's moſt ſtrenuous ſupporters both at his election and afterwards.

The conduct of another great perſon on this occaſion contributed very much to influence the electors in favour of Stephen. I mean Roger biſhop of Sarum, who had been juſtice of all England, and in that high function had adminiſtered and governed it during the whole reign of Henry Beauclerc. As he was one of thoſe who had ſolemnly pledged themſelves to Henry I. to ſupport the rights of Matilda after his deceaſe, his integrity became tarniſhed in the opinion of many perſons, when they ſaw him ſtrenuous for the earl of Boulogne. William of Malmeſbury affirms, that he himſelf had often heard the biſhop excuſe this part of his conduct, by alledging that he conſidered himſelf wholly diſcharged from his promiſe by the conduct of king Henry; for that he had ſolemnly made that promiſe to the king, upon condition that the king did not againſt his advice, and that of the other grandees of the realm, give his daughter in marriage to any perſon without the realm, whereas he had diſpoſed of her to the earl of Anjou, with the privity and council only of Robert earl of Glouceſter, Brian Fitz-count, and the biſhop of Liſieux[2].

Stephen being elected upon certain conditions, as ſoon as he was ſeiſed of royalty, pledged himſelf in a ſolemn manifeſto to rule according to the tenor of thoſe conditions which were beneficial to the nation[3]. In the ſet-out of this inſtrument, he ſtates his title to the crown in the following manner: "Ego Stephanus, Dei gratiâ, aſſenſu cleri & populi in regem Anglie electus, & a domino Willielmo archiepiſcopo Cantuarie, & ſancte eccleſie Romane legato conſecratus, & ab Innocentio ſancte ſedis Romane pontifice poſtmodum confirmatus;" &c. The ſame form is nearly adhered to in a ſpeech of one of Stephen's nobles juſt before the famous battle of the ſtandard[4]: An pro cauſa diffidimus? Sed non injuſtum bellum pro rege noſtro ſuſcipimus, qui regnum, non, ut hoſtes calumniantur, invaſit indebitum; ſed ſuſcepit oblatum; quem populus petiit, quem clerus elegit, quem unxit pontifex; quem in regnum apoſtolica confirmavit auctoritas." That is, "But do we diſtruſt our cauſe? But the war wherein we are engaged, is not an unjuſt one. It is for our king, who did not uſurp the crown, as the enemy falſely affirms, but accepted of it when actually tendered to him; whom the laity demanded; whom the clergy elected; whom the high prieſt anointed; whom the apoſtolic authority confirmed." Are not theſe facts enough to put for ever out of countenance the advocates of indefeaſible hereditary right?

The noble author of the reign of Henry II. reports, that as ſoon as this prince mounted the throne of England, he appointed our earl his high juſtice. This is very likely to be true, but I do not find any expreſs authority for aſſerting it. Certain, however, it is, that he filled this important ſtation in the ſecond year of Henry II. and he ſeems to have held it till his death[5]. His character for piety ſtands evinced by the abbey which he founded at Leiceſter, and his other magnificent charities. And the title given him by a contemporary writer is that of *Juſtus Comes*, which muſt have rendered him, in conjunction with his fame for wiſdom, peculiarly qualified for this office of the king's ſpecial repreſentative, in the adminiſtration of civil and criminal juriſprudence. Moſt of our antiquaries have entertained a notion that the high juſtice was but another name for the judicial dignity, modernly ſtyled the chief juſtice of the King's Bench. Even lord Coke was of that opinion, and therefore thought it no preſumption to ſtyle himſelf, in the frontiſpiece of his Reports, "Chief Juſtice of England." The diſtinguiſhed talents of that illuſtrious lawyer ought to have prevented the aſperity with which he was aſſailed for aſſuming this title by James I. and his abject flatterers. It cannot, however, be denied, that the chief juſtice of the King's Bench was a perſon much below, and quite different from, him who had the name of high or chief juſtice of England in the Anglo-Norman age. The chief juſtice of the King's Bench had never the appellations of the other, ſuch as, *vicarius regis*, *regis locum tenens*, *pro-rex*, *cuſtos regni*, *& regni gardianus*, *gubernator totius Angliæ*, *ſecundus a rege*, and the like. The pleas before the court of King's Bench were ſtyled, *coram rege*, *ubicunque fuerimus in Angliâ*; or ſimply *coram rege*. Whereas pleas before the high juſtice were not *coram rege*, but *coram capitali juſtitia regni*, or *regis*, to diſtinguiſh them from the former. In the times alluded to, the juſtices of the King's Bench followed the king's court, but the preſence of the high juſtice was ſuc-

[1] They were ſo powerful at that time, as almoſt to nominate the king.

[2] In the very beginning of the year 1127, a great council being then held—"omnes totius Angliæ optimates epiſcopos etiam & abbates rex Henricus ſacramento adegit, & obſtrinxit: ut ſi ipſe ſine herede maſculo decederet, Mathildam filiam ſuam quondam imperatricem incunctanter & ſine ullâ retractione dominam reciperent. Juraverunt ergo cuncti quicunque in eodem concilio alicujus videbantur eſſe momenti. Poſt Pentecoſtem verò miſit rex filiam ſuam in Normanniam, jubens eam per Rotomagenſem archiepiſcopum deſponſari filio prædicti Fulconis. Nec diſtulit, quin ipſe quoque Normanniam navigaret, eoſque matrimonio conjungeret. Quo facto, quodam vaticinio omnes prædicabant, ut poſt mortem ejus a ſacramento deciſcerent. Ego Rogerium Saliſberienſem epiſcopum ſæpe audivi dicentem," &c. as in the text. Malmeſb. Nowell. Partial as the monk was to the family and perſon of Henry I. and hateful to him as was Roger biſhop of Sarum, for ſiding with Stephen; yet we ſee, from his own account, that Henry I. did deceive the great men of the realm, and thereby in the general opinion of the nation render null and void the engagement he had extorted in behalf of his daughter,

[3] Malmeſbury.

[4] Abb. Rieval.

[5] See the extract of a roll in Madox's Exch. vol. I. p. 62, note c.

cedaneous to that of the king, and his tribunal ambulatory. The court of King's Bench (if, in the times of the four or five firſt Anglo-Norman kings, any branch of the king's *curia* was ſo called, and was the root of our modern court of that name) muſt have conſiſted, I think, of equal juſtices, members, together with others, of the king's council, but with ſeparate juriſdiction in the pleas, whereof by cuſtom it had cognizance. The king's council compoſing the king's *curia* (for we never hear of the king's *courts*, but of his *court*, and of which the members were ſtyled *familiares regis*,) included the juſtices of the Exchequer, called the *barones ſcaccarii*, the juſtices of the bench at Weſtminſter, afterward called juſtices of the Common Pleas, and ſome of the ſpiritual and temporal grandees, and a few others, who on account of their abilities, or the king's partiality, were at the king's diſcretion taken into that aſſembly. In affairs of ſo nice a nature as to require the preſence of a ſtill larger body of counſellors, the king ſummoned his prelates and magnates. It was a condition upon which both held their baronial tenements, to obey the ſummons, and aid their lord the king with their advice; but it ſeems to have reſted with the king whom he ſhould ſummon to reinforce his council, and by ſuch augmentation form his *magnum concilium*. The biſhops, however, and ſome of the chief barons of the realm, were integral, and perhaps the abbots who held of the king in chief, in the formation of ſuch aſſemblies. And the *placita* of the ſeparate chamber of the juſtices of the King's Bench (if a ſeparate court then exiſted), as well as thoſe before his other chambers of council and great council (denominated afterwards the privy council and parliament), were all ſtyled *placita coram rege*, becauſe the king was perſonally concerned in them, and ſeems frequently to have preſided in them, alſo to diſtinguiſh them from the court of common pleas. But the court of the high juſtice had none of theſe properties. If in ſome caſes he iſſued writs in his own name, in others he obeyed thoſe which came to him immediately from the king; who ſeems to have been conſtantly accompanied by his counſellors, ready to diſpatch at all times both the pleas appertaining to his council and his bench. There is ſtill another peculiarity in the office of high juſtice, which demonſtrates his diſcrimination from the modern chief juſtice of the King's Bench, which is this: the high juſtice was, or conſtitutionally ought to be, appointed by the king in the aſſembly of his great men, that is, in his great council or parliament; if during the reign of Henry II. no veſtige of ſuch controul upon the king's will is diſcoverable, it is either becauſe our chroniclers in their ſhort hiſtorical notices omitted to mention it, or becauſe, what is indiſputably true, king Henry, during his long reign, trampled upon all the rights of his people, and governed like a deſpot. But it appears very clearly, that in the reign of John the high juſtice was above the king's reach; and that in the baronial war of Henry III. the right to concur in the appointment of the high juſtice was claimed upon conſtitutional grounds to be veſted in the common council of the realm; by which expreſſion I underſtand the aſſembly afterwards called the parliament.

Thoſe perſons have egregiouſly erred, and yet in this liſt we have our chief lawyers and antiquaries, who have aſſerted that the office of high juſtice was hereditary, and attached to the earldom of Leiceſter. The ground of this miſtake ſeems to be this. In France and Normandy, not to mention other European kingdoms and principalities, the ſame officer, who in England obtained the name of high juſtice, was ſtyled ſeneſchal; which office, if any one will give himſelf the trouble of making the ſearch, will be found to explain that of the Engliſh high juſtice. And as the French language and faſhions were almoſt excluſively in uſe in the times alluded to, it is no wonder if the words ſeneſchal and high juſtice ſhould be uſed as ſynonyms; and that at length theſe two offices, the *ſeneſchallus Angliæ*, and *juſticiarius Angliæ*, ſhould be thought the ſame thing. This ſeems to be a proper place for rectifying the miſtake, as our Robert earl of Leiceſter was both high juſtice of England and diſcriminately *ſeneſchallus Angliæ*. From elaborate enquiry made at the acceſſion of our Henry IV, in order to adjuſt the ceremonial of his coronation, it was fully ſhewn, that the office of *ſeneſchallus Angliæ* had attached from ancient times to the earldom of Leiceſter[1]. This office was ſtiled in various documents *ſeneſchallus Angliæ de feodo*, which might, one would think, have prevented his being confounded with the high juſtice, who ſo far from holding *de feodo*, or in perpetuity to him and his heirs, never did, nor poſſibly could be ſuppoſed to hold by ſuch ſort of tenure. The truth is, that the *ſeneſchallus Angliæ*, which was *de feodo*, and veſted in the earldom of Leiceſter, was the grand maſter of ceremonies, who attended upon the perſon of the king at coronations and great celebrities, and aſſigned to each vaſſal of the crown his feodal function upon ſuch occaſions, and preſided over ſuch ceremonials. It was preciſely the ſame department in the court of the king of England, as the hereditary ſeneſchalſhip of France, which was enjoyed by the French counts of Anjou; and which very office we find executed in quality of counts of Anjou by our two kings, Henry II. and his ſon. I ſhall bring only one more proof that the high juſtice of England, and the chief juſtice of the king's bench, were different offices; which is this:—The charge of high juſtice of England was wholly diſcontinued after the diſcomfiture of the barons at Eveſham, A. D. 1265. So we are expreſsly aſſured by an ancient writer[2]. And the truth of this aſſertion ſeems to be confirmed by the entire ſilence of our hiſtory from that time concerning any ſuch office; whereas the court of king's bench began ſoon after to attract the notice of hiſtorians, and to acquire an increaſing ſplendour.

To the office of high juſtice the king added in the perſon of our earl that of preſident of his court of Exchequer. How he acquitted himſelf in this great office an excellent judge of ſuch matters, who lived near the time, has told us in the following ſhort encomium. "Vidi ego ipſe (ſays the judicious author of the Dialogue de Scaccario[3]) qui loquor tecum temporibus modernis Legreceſtriæ comitem Robertum, virum diſcretum, literis eruditum, & in negotiis forenſibus exercitatum. Hic ingenitam habens animi virtutem, paternæ quoque prudentiæ æmulator effectus eſt; cujus induſtria pluribus[4] examinata eſt penes principem noſtrum Henricum ſecundum (quem nec palliata prudentia, nec diſſimulata fallit ineptia) ut ex mandato ipſius non ſolum ad ſcaccarium, verum etiam per univerſum regnum præſidentis dignitatem obtinuerit." The preſident through the whole realm is a periphraſis for the high juſtice, or juſticiar, whom therefore the ſame writer in another place ſtyles, "Primus in regno poſt regem ratione fori." In the account of ſome civil trials brought before our earl[5], he is charactered in his judicial department by "Qui tunc in Angliâ judicabat;" "Qui præerat cauſis cognoſcendis in Angliâ;" "Judex Robertus comes Leiceſtriæ;" "Robertus comes Leiceſtriæ;" "juſticiarius regis, & ſumma juſticia."

By the 7th Conſtitution of Clarendon it was enacted, that no tenant of the king *in capite* (which phraſe comprehended all the biſhops of England, and all the abbots whoſe houſes were of royal foundation, and all other eccleſiaſtics whoſe churches or lands were of royal grant, as well as earls, barons, knights, and eſquires, whoſe fees or hereditary eſtates were derived from the king, and held of him as of his crown), nor any of his perſonal or demeſne miniſters (i. e. officers), ſhould be excommunicated, nor their ſeignories or lands be put under an interdict, unleſs the lord king, if he were in the realm, ſhould have been previouſly reſorted to for redreſs; or his Justice, if the king were out of the realm[6]. The king's juſtice here is unqueſtionably the high juſtice of England. Here we ſee the ſame power veſted in the court of the high juſtice in the king's abſence, as accrued to the king himſelf in the court of his own audience, when he was in England. And this power was meant in the preſent inſtance to authorize the high juſtice to take cognizance of cauſes, which the Hierarchy wiſhed to bring before the ſpiritual juriſdiction, to the excluſion of the civil tribunal; and to conduct them under the pains and penalties appointed by the canons of the Catholic church; of which the chief were penance, excommunication, and interdict.

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[1] MSS. in Muſeo Britannico, & Rot. Parl.

[2] See Camden in Britannia; he gives the paſſage without naming the author.

[3] Lib. I c. 11.

[4] Ita in Madox; forſan plurimum.

[5] Matth. Paris, apud Watts; & alii.

[6] See Conſtitutions of Clarendon in Lyttelton.

It was another great branch of the juriſdiction of the high juſtice, that when the king was out of the realm he had the power of appointing juſtices throughout the ſeveral counties of England three times every year [1]; which juſtices, with the knights (i. e. the principal freeholders) of each county, were to take recognitions in the ſeveral counties, concerning novel diſſeiſins, *mort d'anceſtre*, and of *darrein preſentment*. Theſe recognitions were called, when taken in this manner, aſſizes; and cauſes of this kind, which could not on account of difficulty be determined by theſe juſtices in aſſize in their eirs, were required to be referred to the king's juſtices of the common bench for their termination. This is a capitulum of Magna Carta.

In the time of our earl's juſticeſhip, the form of proceſs in real actions under the ſanction of his writ was, for the party plaintiff to procure a writ from the high juſtice, directed either to the chief lord, to do the plaintiff right in his court-baron, or to the ſhire-reeve in his county, according to the occaſion, as preſident of the county-court, and the king's ordinary juſtice within the ſame, to do right to the plaintiff; ſetting forth, that if he did not, the high juſtice ſhould do it, that the plaintiff might have no longer cauſe of complaint for lack of juſtice. When the cauſe was removed into the court of the high juſtice, he iſſued his writ to the ſhire-reeves, to ſummon the parties before him at ſuch time and place as he thought proper. We find our earl of Leiceſter ordering ſome very great perſons to attend him at various places, among others at Leiceſter [2], probably on account of his uſual reſidence there. It was not uncommon for the king to appoint certain perſons, one or two, or even three and four, to be coadjutors to the high juſtice in ſpecial and important buſineſs. If the ſuit involved any perſonal intereſt of the king, for inſtance if one of the parties was a tenant of the king *in capite*, or if the right in diſpute had reference to his perſon or dignity, the plea was removeable by the king's ſpecial writ to the king's own audience [3]; by which expreſſion I underſtand the court of the king's council, or progreſſively of the great council of the realm, that is, the parliament.

But the moſt diſtinguiſhed part of the high juſtice's function was his preſidency in the court of Exchequer [4]. The ſplendour of this court, and the preeminence therein of the high juſtice, are ſo forcibly deſcribed by the author of the Dialogue de Scaccario, that the reader will hardly be diſpleaſed at my reciting the following paſſage: "Habet enim hoc commune cum ipſâ domini regis curiâ; in quâ ipſe in propriâ perſonâ jura decernit, quod nec recordationi, nec ſententiæ in ea latæ licet alicui contradicere. Huic autem curiæ tam inſignis auctoritas eſt, tum propter regiæ imaginis excellentiam, quæ in ſigillo ejus de theſauro individuâ lege ſervatur; tum propter eos, qui aſſident, ut dictum eſt, quorum ſolertiâ totius regni ſtatus ſervatur. Illic enim reſidet capitalis domini regis juſticia, primus poſt regem in regno ratione fori & majores quique de regno, qui familiariùs regiis ſecretis aſſiſtunt, ut quod fuerit ſub tantorum preſentiâ conſtitutum vel terminatum, inviolabili jure ſubſiſtat. Verum quidam ex officio, quidam ex ſolâ juſſione principis reſident. Ex officio principaliter reſidet, imo, & preſidet primus in regno, capitalis ſc. juſticia." In this reign of Henry II. we read of another high juſtice, viz. Richard de Lucy. The author of the Dialogue, we ſee, deſcribes the office as veſted in a ſingle perſon, and attributes to our earl the plenitude of its dignity. Richard de Lucy, therefore, was probably our earl's delegate, or a ſpecial high juſtice of a limited and temporary authority.

From the Conqueſt down to the 5th Aug. ann. 1265, the office of high juſtice ſuſtained no long interruption of exiſtence, or any material diminution of dignity. On that fatal day, which was in the 49th year of Henry III. fell Simon de Montford earl of Leiceſter, at the battle of Eveſham, and with him the cauſe of liberty.

The office of high juſtice had been a ſevere check upon the tyranny of king John; and means had been taken in the reign of Henry III. to render the office ſubſervient to the arbitrary and corrupt purpoſes of of the crown. This abuſe was one article in the liſt of grievances urged againſt the government of Henry III; and at length induced the barons of the realm to declare, that the appointment of this officer was not conſtitutionally, or *de jure*, in the king alone, but in him with the advice and aſſent of the common council of the realm [5]. King Henry, not being then in a condition to reſiſt the barons, yielded to their ſcheme of reform, and a new high juſtice was made according to the Oxford proviſions. The blood of the barons, which was ſhed on the field of Eveſham, made a rich ſoil for the growth of deſpotiſm; and from that time to the preſent we have heard no more of an high juſtice of England.

While our earl was in the ſervice of Henry II, flouriſhed and declined the famous Thomas à Becket. They came into power nearly at the ſame time; they were both in great favour with Henry. They had between them the two higheſt departments in the ſtate. The moſt important affairs were entruſted to their management. In the court of Exchequer they did buſineſs together; in the court of king's council they muſt have very frequently met, to hear cauſes, and diſpenſe juſtice. Both are celebrated for a knowledge of Engliſh juriſprudence, and both concerned in judicial determinations according to the common law or uſage of the realm. Between theſe two great men, who, we ſee, muſt have been officially much together, there ſubſiſted a moſt intimate friendſhip; from whence, and the conſideration of ſome collateral circumſtances, it ſeems highly probable that Becket owed his promotion, when he was made the king's chancellor, in part to the earl of Leiceſter. For although hiſtory mentions no other inſtrument in the affair than Theobald archbiſhop of Canterbury, yet it is hardly to be ſuppoſed that he ſhould venture upon a ſtep ſo delicate and critical without the participation of the preſident of the realm, and the king's chief miniſter. And we may ſuppoſe the thing very likely upon another account. The primate and high juſtice had for above twenty years been aſſociated in the moſt arduous and confidential councils of three ſucceſſive kings; they had followed the ſame politics; they muſt have had much general as well as confidential intercourſe with each other; and were both men, as ſhould ſeem, likely to be reciprocally agreeable, from their common wiſdom, and diſtinguiſhed probity, and gravity of manners. Archbiſhop Theobald, out of regard to the nation at large, as well as to the king, wiſhed to ſee Becket the king's chief miniſter, and actually trained him for that ſtation. The earl of Leiceſter could not but know Becket while he was chaplain to the archbiſhop; and it is highly probable, that at that time the friendſhip between them had its commencement.

Archbiſhop Becket thus offering himſelf to the notice of this memoir, I cannot diſmiſs him without ſome ſtricture upon ſo very remarkable a character. And here I am ſorry to ſay, that, if I ſpeak of him as he ſeems to me to deſerve, and as the numerous judicious and well-informed writers of his own time have done, whoſe elaborate *encomia* ought to have had ſome weight with modern hiſtorians, I muſt differ widely from the latter,

It muſt be allowed a remarkable circumſtance in the accounts given of Thomas à Becket, that modern writers of the moſt oppoſite opinions ſhould concur in ſpeaking very unfavourably of him. It ſeems to me, however, that the difficulty is very eaſy of ſolution. Thomas à Becket was one of the moſt admired perſonages of the Roman martyrology, while Popery was the general religion of Europe: but at and after the Reformation, when to deify ſovereigns and vilify the church of Rome at all points gratified prejudice, and was thought the road to popularity and preferment, it would be to ſuppoſe a miraculous change of human nature, not to find a plentiful ſhoal of writers eager to fall foul upon ſo diſtinguiſhed a Catholic character as Becket was.

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[1] Magna Carta.

[2] Matth. Paris, in vitis abbatum.

[3] Matth. Paris, ut ſupra.

[4] Madox, Exch.

[5] Matth. Paris; & Chronica & Recorda regni.

Other writers were no leſs eager to beſpatter the aſhes of Becket, from their zeal for prerogative, and the deſpotiſm of kings; being the advocates of paſſive obedience, they could not bear a man who reſiſted his ſovereign, and would ſet up the canons of the church above the ſuppoſed cuſtoms of the realm. Writers the moſt voluminous, and the moſt popular, having for the above reaſons moſt horribly blackened the primate, the public gave too eaſy credit to their miſrepreſentations. And ſuch was the received opinion both of his bigotry and factious ſpirit, that even writers who were thought moderate in their predilection for the Reformed church and the kingly government yielded to the general prejudice, and adopted the outcry againſt Thomas of Canterbury. From a wiſh to do juſtice to a much injured character, I will lay before the reader the account given of him by men of his own time, who knew him well, and are very worthy of credit. In ſpeaking of Becket, I ſhall briefly deſcribe the qualifications which raiſed him to his ſeveral high ſtations, his fame and conduct while he held them, and the cauſe and manner of his ruin.

About the year 1154, "Theobald archbiſhop of Canterbury, having ſuſpicions of the young king, whom certain bad men about him were labouring to corrupt by pernicious counſels, wrought with him to beſtow the chancellorſhip upon his favourite clerk Thomas, then the archbiſhop's archdeacon of Canterbury; for the primate ſaw, that Thomas was now by much experience become very adroit in buſineſs, briſk and ſpirited in the management of affairs, truſty in councils, not given to deſpond in circumſtances of doubt and danger; and in times of calamity firm and magnanimous; a man of heroic and princely liberality, diſpoſed to yield a ready obedience to orders; in points of complaiſance and courteſy remarkably accurate, and in every ſort of affair committed to his management ſagacious and diſcreet. If a perſon ſo fit for the court and ſervice of Henry was made chancellor, and the king's cloſe friend, the archbiſhop thought, that both the nation and the king would be made happy, the public tranquillity rendered ſecure, and the union between church and ſtate permanently preſerved[1]."

From other writers we learn, that Thomas à Becket was a perſon of great public ſpirit, heroic and magnificent in all his demeanour, and inwardly delicately conſcientious; gay and eaſy in his manners, but, in his private reckoning with his own ſoul, emulous of the moſt mortified examples of the Popſh kalendar, and adopting the ſevereſt leſſons of the Scriptures and Fathers: moreover, that he was remarkably well verſed in the laws and cuſtoms of England, his native country, a diſtinguiſhed and popular pleader, as well as one of the beſt canoniſts and civilians of his age; which ſciences, at that time, were much cultivated in England, and uſually paved the way for the higheſt promotions in the ſtate; whereas the municipal law was little underſtood or regarded by the Anglo-Norman kings, and their foreign juriſconſults. Becket had acquired a deep knowledge of the civil and canon law in foreign univerſities; and by travail and application was acquainted with the policy and intrigues of all the courts of Europe; of which he knew all the princes and great people, and their tempers, views, movements, talents, and reſources. In particular, he had a thorough knowledge of the chief perſons of the court of Rome, which then influenced and awed all the nations and princes of Europe.

This Thomas à Becket being thus made chancellor of England, ſoon diſplayed ſuch wonderful talents as ſeemed to prognoſticate that the public expectation would be fully gratified. He was the nation's idol, as well as the king's. The latter ſo admired his eaſy converſation, and agreeable manners, as to make him the companion of his feſtive hours; and ſo reſpected his wiſdom and ſkill in buſineſs (wherein the king himſelf was ſuppoſed to equal moſt young men) as to commit every thing to his management, and be a ſort of humble diſciple to him. And, as the crowning proof of his eſteem for, and admiration of, Becket, he committed prince Henry his eldeſt ſon to his care and tuition.

In this ſecond ſtage of his career, Becket is ſpoken of by the hiſtorian quoted above, who was perſonally acquainted with the character and ſtory of him, with the higheſt admiration. The paſſage I am going to tranſcribe is among the tranſactions of the year 1161, when Becket had now held the king's great ſeal ſeven or eight years. "Erat autem his diebus Thomas Cantuarienſis archidiaconus & regis cancellarius in Angliâ potentiſſimus, in *omnium* oculis glorioſus, ſapientiâ præditus, nobilitate cordis omnibus admirabilis, inimicis & æmulis ſuis terribilis, utpote regis amicus, & in regno ſecundus, regis rector, & quaſi magiſter." The ſum of what we are told of him during this ſtrong gale of proſperity is comprized in the following notes. His ſtyle of living was ſplendid beyond that of any ſubject of his time. For the great, who reſorted to his table, were prepared dainties of all ſorts, while himſelf took only a ſmall repaſt from the plaineſt diſhes. His only beverage was water, while that of his noble gueſts was the beſt wines of France. His robe was rich; but underneath, and next his ſkin, was a veſt of hair-cloth. In the adminiſtration of juſtice he was firm and independent; ſeduced by no perſuaſion; intimidated with no man's power or threatenings. His vaſt revenue was wholly employed in providing and leading troops in the king's expeditions (ſo campaigns were then called), in ſupporting the dignity of the king's chancellor, in hoſpitality, and in alms. His palace was the ſchool of philoſophy, divinity, logic, tactics, and both the laws. There the young nobility practiſed feats of arms; there the grandees were ſumptuouſly entertained, and converſed together upon public affairs. The houſe of Becket was the banqueting place of the luxurious, the table of the nobles of England, the univerſity of the clergy, the monaſtery of the devout, the larder of the poor; in ſhort, at once, an academy, a camp, an hoſpital, a convent, and the ſeat of good chear. King Henry, whoſe incontinence was remarkable, took ſome pains, in his looſer moments, to ſeduce his chancellor, a deacon of the church, to pleaſures like his own, but in vain. This chaſtity of Becket is celebrated by his biographers as a rare excellence.

That, amidſt all this glare of greatneſs, Becket, however, had his daſh of ſorrow, may be gathered from many circumſtances. In the quotation given above, it is ſtated that he was terrible to his enemies and detractors; which contains an intimation, that in the court of Henry II, there were not wanting perſons who hated the miniſter and favourite. This malignant influence, the ſource of his ſufferings, as he affirms himſelf in his letters, is thus accounted for by another hiſtorian: "Cancellarii fungens officio," ſays one of his panegyriſts[3], and indeed all our chroniclers are of that ſort, "audaciam *milviorum* repreſſit, qui regi adulantes diripere conſpiraverunt, tam *provincialium*, quam eccleſiæ facultates." The objects of the courtiers' greedineſs were the eſtates of the provincials[4], and of the church. By the provincials the author means the old Engliſh gentry (great numbers of whom had already been deſpoiled of their thane-lands by the Normans); and by the eſtates of the church we are to underſtand the lands that had been bequeathed by Anglo-Saxon kings, and pious benefactors, to religious and charitable uſes. It was natural for Becket, who was an Engliſhman, to reſiſt the rapacity of the Norman courtiers, who were continually plundering the Engliſh gentry his co-patriots. Nor can we ſuppoſe, that a conſcientious primate would look with indifference at the ſpoil continually committed, probably through the king's aſſiſtance, upon the poſſeſſions of the church, intended for the ſervice of God, and the maintenance of the poor.

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[1] Brompton and Gervas. [2] Gervas. [3] Matth. Paris.

[4] "Et epiſcopus vicecomitis agens vices laicali foro immiſcuit, atque ab omnibus provincialibus, tam nobilibus, quam ſervis, inſolenter extorſit pecuniam infinitam." Matt. Paris, anno 1075. The writers of that age frequently divide the whole community of the realm into two claſſes, *liberi & ſervi*. *Liberi*, therefore, and *nobiles*, may be ſuppoſed to be ſynonymous. Take notice, he ſpeaks of the nobles, or *libres hommes*, of a county. In the Anglo-Saxon hiſtories they are ſtyled Thanes; their lands were allodial.—"The thing is known to all the valiant men in Kent and Suſſex, of Thanes, and of Churls." Somner on Gavelkind.

When we conſider the virtuous and firm ſpirit of Becket, and the arbitrary, inſolent, and rapacious, temper of Henry II, we cannot account for the king's ſtrong deſire to have him advanced to the primacy. In his former ſituation of chancellor, this upright miniſter had, upon various occaſions, been found intractable, when required to do things that he held to be oppreſſive, diſhonourable, or unjuſt. And in converſations with Henry before this promotion, he had plainly told the king, that he had no ſort of wiſh for the primacy, for that it would certainly be attended with the loſs of the king's friendſhip, and produce an unhappy breach between them. And he expreſsly told him, that, were he made archbiſhop, he ſhould inſiſt upon the manors, honours, and knights fees, being reſtored to the ſee, which had been embezzled by the crown and grandees. The king aſſured him that he ſhould be fully gratified in this favourite point, and be left entirely to his own liberty upon it; and forwarded his election to the utmoſt of his power, notwithſtanding this noble and frank declaration of Becket.

The other enemies of Becket in the court of king Henry, while he held the great ſeal, were thoſe who wanted to deſpoil the church. It was the practice at that time for the king to have full poſſeſſion during the avoidance, reſpectively, of all the ſees, abbeys, and conventual priories, of royal foundation. Likewiſe, in the caſe of an abbey founded by an earl or baron, although the ſame right attached to the founder, if he happened to be of full age, and in the ſeiſin of his barony, or fee, which he held of the king, as his immediate feudal lord; yet if ſuch a baron died and left an heir under age, the barony likewiſe eſcheated, *pro tempore*, with all its appendages, the cuſtody of the abbey among the reſt. This temporary lapſe of eleemoſinary eſtates afforded a ſpacious field of plunder. While the church was empty, the revenues were either collected by the ſhire-reeve, and accounted for at the exchequer, or intruſted to a ſpecial receiver, or ſold, or rented, or given gratuitouſly, or in diſcharge of ſome obligation, at the king's pleaſure. As this temporary poſſeſſion of ſome of the fineſt eſtates in the kingdom was a precious morſel to the king, or ſome fortunate courtier, it was quitted with reluctance, and the churches under this predicament were ſometimes kept without a paſtor for ſeveral years, while the king's officer, or grantee, was ſtripping the eſtate of its live and dead ſtock, cutting down the timber, neglecting the repairs, and ſometimes reducing it to a mere waſte. Another way which the higher orders of the laity had of embezzling the eccleſiaſtical eſtates was this: they prevailed upon the biſhops or abbots to grant them leaſes for life, or a long term of years. When the manor, for uſually it was nothing leſs, and oftentimes a whole honour, conſiſting of many manors, ought, according to the tenor of the firm or leaſe (the latter is the modern term), to return from a ſtate of ſervice, which was the term for this ſort of tenancy, into the lord, or, as we ſhould ſay, the proprietor's demeſne, or immediate and perſonal poſſeſſion, the leſſee himſelf, or his heir, according to the caſe, would pretend that the land in queſtion had been alienated, or granted in fee; and that, therefore, he was juſtified in holding it to himſelf and his heirs for ever, either by the ſervice of ſocage, frank firm, military tenure, or any other, according to the nature of his claim. So infirm was the poſſeſſion of landed property at that time, through the defective modes of infeoſment and enrollment, the perjury, effrontery, and the inacceſſible heighth of the great, and the bad conſtruction and corruption of the king's court, where judgement was generally given according to the king's orders, and juſtice precipitated or retarded by all manner of oblique and intereſted motives, that, in litigations where the right was as clear as day-light, frequently not even the appearance of juſtice was regarded.

It is not eaſy to explain how it fell within the province of the king's chancellor (for chancellor of England was not the language of thoſe times) to ſtem this torrent of corruption. He was not a juſtice of common pleas at Weſtminſter; he was not an aſſeſſor or coadjutor to the high juſtice; and, if the ſuperior bench, *coram rege ubicunque fuerit in Angliâ* (the periphraſis for the king's bench), was then formed, the chancellor cannot be ſuppoſed to have been one of its juſtices. But, notwithſtanding all this, we may be able to find a clue to his interference in civil pleas, without taking him out of his proper ſphere of action. In the tribunal of the king's council, before which civil pleas were frequently determined, he had always place; and in the great council of the realm he was the firſt PEER, if not officially prolocutor. Again, in the high court of exchequer, which took cognizance of all kinds of queſtions relative to the king's debts and fiſcal rights, the king's chancellor was one of the barons. Moreover, the chancellor could not but have great weight in adviſing the king privately and confidentially in the various applications that muſt be made to the ſovereign upon all kinds of affairs, and in preventing the king's religion from being ſurprized. And, to conclude, the great ſeal being the *ſine quâ non* in moſt great matters between the king and ſubject, a conſcientious and upright chancellor might prevent a deal of robbery by a guarded management of it.

In that age the king's chancellor was invariably a clerk, and one of the offices was the ſuperintendance of all the king's chapels; whence the chancellor of the king of Scots, whoſe office was the ſame as the chancellors of the king of Angles, was expreſsly ſtyled *clericus regis de capellâ*, a term ſynonymous with *clericus regis de cancellis*. As ſoon as he was made chancellor, he was uſually decorated with many benefices in the church, the better to ſupport his dignity, and eventually raiſed to ſome opulent biſhoprick.

Archbiſhop Theobald departed this life on the 18th of April, 1161. No one was thought by the publick in general ſo proper to ſucceed him as Thomas à Becket. The right of appointing the archbiſhop of Canterbury, primate of all Britain, was not either canonically, or conſtitutionally in the king[1]; but, on the other hand, it was not ſafe, either to the electors, or the elected, to proceed in this weighty affair, but with the king's privity and direction. On the preſent occaſion, the king ſpared no pains to get his chancellor elected. Thinking that the archbiſhop of Canterbury would be as pliant as the chancellor, he preferred him to all others; Becket was accordingly choſen on the 3d of June, 1162, and when he was in his 40th year, or, as ſome write, in his 44th.

That the reader may not form his opinion of an archbiſhop of Canterbury of the 11th and 12th centuries from an archbiſhop of the preſent age, the reader is detained a moment to hear what an archbiſhop of Canterbury then was.

The archbiſhop of Canterbury, primate of all England, nay, of all Britain, was the perſon next in rank to the king: in divers royal charters before the Conqueſt his ſignature precedes the king's[2]. His perſonal concurrence was deemed important in the making of ſtatutes. As the king decreed matters of a temporal ſort in the council of his barons with the concurrence of the prelates, ſo the primate convened a ſynod of his ſuffragans, wherein, concurrently with the aſſent of the king, and a delegation of the barons of the realm, allowed by the king to be aſſiſting in ſuch ſynods, he made laws and regulations for the ſuppreſſion of vice and immorality; of which, at that time, but little if any notice at all was taken in the king's court. Lanfranc (ſays Gervas of Dover), becauſe the uſe of councils (he means ſynods) was grown obſolete, celebrated them in divers parts, for extirpating inveterate vices, and advancing virtue. Anſelm, Lanfranc's ſucceſſor, was ſtill more eminent for his councils; in one of which he made a ſtatute, that human kind ſhould not be ſold as beaſts at market. In one of king Henry the Firſt's letters to this ſublime archbiſhop of Canterbury, he addreſſes him thus: "Quocirca, pater reverende, ſupplex & devotus genibus tuæ ſanctitatis advolutus te deprecor [1]." Nor was it uncommon to ſee the king actually at the primate's feet [2]. Although in the electing of the king others concurred, yet the perfection of election depended ſo much upon the perſonal aſſent and aſſiſtance of the primate, that he alone ſeemed to appoint him. "Mortuo poſtmodum in Normanniâ rege Willelmo I. anno regni ſui 21°, convocatis epiſcopis & primoribus Angliæ, Lanfrancus elegit Willelmum filium regis, ſacravit, & coronavit [3]." The chief primates of other empires exerciſed the ſame prerogatives according to the canons of the Catholic church, and the uſages of Chriſtian kingdoms. According to the ſame inſtitutions and cuſtoms, the perſon of the primate was inviolate. He was chief biſhop within his primacy, and ſubordinate only to the holy ſee. Biſhops could interdict, and excommunicate throughout their ſees, metropolitans throughout their provinces, the chief primate throughout the empire; the biſhops and archbiſhops within his rule were his ſubjects, although not in equal degree; he could ſummon them to his ſynods, he could ſuſpend them, he could lay any part, or even the whole of their dioceſes reſpectively under an interdict; he could excommunicate them or any of their flock: in one word, he could lay the king's whole realm under an interdict; he could excommunicate the king himſelf. This was within the plenitude of his power; but it was a ſtep further than Becket would venture to go, even with the expreſs permiſſion of the holy ſee. Such a ſentence amounted almoſt to a virtual depoſition, as it implied an injunction upon all perſons to avoid all ſort of communication with a prince ſo ſtigmatized, and to obey none of his commands, and to look upon him with horror and abomination, as the very outcaſt of heaven and earth.

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[1] After the Death of Richard the ſucceſſor of Thomas à Becket in the primacy, the monks of Canterbury elected Peter biſhop of St. David's. The biſhops of England ſeparately and ſuddenly choſe Baldwin biſhop elect of Worceſter. The monks of Canterbury returned in great wrath to that city. "Subſecutus eſt eos rex, & in capitulo flexis genibus & lacrymantibus oculis conventum precatus eſt, ut prefatum ſuſciperet electum: ſic tamen, ut epiſcoporum penitus caſſaretur electio, & conventus de novo ſuam faceret electionem." Gervas.—This ſupplicant king was Henry II.

[2] Monaſt. Angl.

The manner of appointing the archbiſhop of Canterbury was ſuitable to the importance of his character, and the tremendous weight of his power. The ſolemn act of election was veſted in the prior and monks of Holy Trinity in the city of Canterbury. This act of theirs was eſſential; but it was by no means all that was required. The church of Canterbury derived all its temporalities from the bounty of kings; who were the chief lords, in a feudal ſenſe, of thoſe temporalities; and as ſuch ſtrove hard to maintain their ſovereignty over them. In this view, the archbiſhop was the king's liege man, and his tenement was a fief held of the king *in capite*. But, according to the univerſal law of fiefs, the vaſſal owed no other ſervice for his tenement, than was due either by long preſcription, or by the tenor of the charter of infeofment, or by the cuſtom of the realm, or by ſtatute law. The barony of Canterbury church was held of the king *in capite*, *in frank-almoigne*. But the king being willing to conſider the archbiſhop as his vaſſal, and the monks who choſe him as his ſubjects, did not ſuffer either one or the other to enjoy ſo ample a power, as ſeemed to accrue to elemoſynary lands by the canons of the church, and the charters of donation; by both which they were conſecrated ſolely to the ſervice of the church, and made, as it were, exempt of all feudal ſervice to an earthly ſuperior; and, to ſay the truth, the ſtatute law of the realm (for this matter had been ſolemnly ſettled in the reign of Henry I.) allowed the election of the archbiſhop to be in the monks of Trinity. The monks, therefore, inſiſted upon their right to chuſe their biſhop. The king ſaid, if they dared to do it without his leave (which imported their taking a perſon of his recommendation), he would confiſcate all their lands, and treat them as traitors. Again, if the monks of Canterbury had a right to chuſe their biſhop, the biſhops of England had a right to chuſe their primate. And accordingly the biſhops did, more or leſs, interfere in the election; and in ſo doing reaſon, as well as uſage, was, in ſome degree, with them. Nor were theſe the only checks upon the monks of Canterbury; for the nobles alſo of the common council of the realm, who were not eccleſiaſtics, aſſerted a ſort of right in the ſame buſineſs. In ſhort, the monks might, and muſt chuſe the archbiſhop; but to be admitted to his temporalities, he muſt at leaſt be approved by the king: yet this approbation ought to have been given by the advice of his prelates and barons, the conſtituent members of his great council, or parliament. But there was ſtill a ſuperior perſon, who, if he thought fit to take the election ſolely to himſelf, would ſuperſede all the others, namely, his holineſs the pope. And although he ſeemed ordinarily to forbear exerciſing this invidious ſtretch of power, yet he had an indirect method of controuling all proceedings on this affair, by granting or with-holding the archiepiſcopal pall or robe; without which, every thing elſe that had reference to the appointment was of little or no ſignification. Upon the whole, the leaſt invidious, and ſafeſt mode of chuſing the archbiſhop, in ordinary caſes, was for the monks to elect, and for the elected to be approved of by the king, with the counſel of the prelates and grandees of his parliament [4]. This mode I find adhered to in the reign of Stephen, as the moſt regular and legitimate way of chuſing biſhops; and had it been followed in all caſes, the canon and municipal law would have been in harmony, abuſe of power been prevented, and the honour of the church been ſaved.

By theſe ſolemn acts of church and ſtate, the primate of all England was placed in his exalted ſtation. His temporalities, though obnoxious to ſome of the conditions of vaſſalage, were protected from the graſp of rapacity, by papal *privilegia*, by royal charters, and by authentic deeds of donation.

Freehold honourable landed property conſiſted at that time chiefly of manors, within which the lord had a chief ſeat, exerciſed manerial juriſdiction in his court-baron, and alſo criminal juriſdiction if the crown had vouchſafed to grant him a court-leet, had his baſe tenants of various orders ſuitable to his ſituation, and his demeſne lands alſo, as well as lands in ſervice; of which latter ſort ſome were uſually within the precinct of the manor, and ſome without it; all taken together compoſing a *feudum* or fief. The fiefs of the archbiſhop, like the great landed eſtates of other chief lords of the realm, conſiſted of lands which were partly in demeſne, and partly in ſervice; which two terms comprehended the whole property; for the lands of the baſe tenants or vilains were under this diſtinction included in the demeſne. This term therefore comprehended, in a large ſenſe, all the land of a chief proprietor that was not *in ſervitio*, that is, in the ſervice of ſuch chief proprietor or lord (for *in*

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[1] Eadmerus.

[2] This etiquette ſeems ſometimes to have been carried to a ridiculous exceſs. "Craſtino cum receſſiſſet a Cantuariâ, & Roffam appropinquaret (ſc. rex Ricardus I.) obviavit archiepiſcopo Cantuarienſi Huberto ſibi gaudenter occurrenti, equoque deſiliens *genu flexo corruit in terram*, & archiepiſcopus ſimiliter jacebat e regione tandemque ſurgentes oculis in amplexibus lacrymantibus, oſculis præ gaudio ſeſe refecerunt." Gervas. apud X Scr. p. 1586, anno 1194.

[3] Gervas.

[4] See the election of a biſhop of Bath in Stephen's time, in Madox. Exch. in *notes*.

this view of a fief, the baſe tenures were implied in demeſne). Service had no reſpect to ſervitude of tenure, or baſe tenancy; but to the ſervice or conſideration upon which a freehold tenement, or tenure by free infeofment, was held of or under the chief lord by his feoffee. The nature of feuds required ſuch diſtinctions. I beg the reader's indulgence, while I go a ſtep further on this ground. The king blended in his title of prince (or civil governor) that of chief, original, and ultimate proprietor of the whole land of his dominion. In conſtruction of law the whole was his, either in his own demeſne, or in his own ſervice. All that was not alienated by grant or infeoffment remained *in ſuo dominico:* Whatever was ſo alienated was ſtill, on account of the ſervice it owed him, *in ſuo ſervitio.* He continued the chief lord thereof, although his feoffee was ſeiſed of the ſame in his own demeſne as of his own fief or fee. The ſervice which attached to the perſon of the prince after the act of feodation was due from the immediate feoffee, who was called tenant *in capite*, to diſtinguiſh him from other feoffees of the ſame land in the deſcending ſeries of feodation. For, as part of the crown demeſne was by grant changed into free tenement, after which it was the king's fief only *quoad ſervitium*; ſo any part of ſuch free tenement, being alienated by its tenant in fee, from being his own demeſne, became his only *quoad ſervitium.* What the ſervice was, depended upon the tenor of each ſucceſſive infeofment; and each tenant, according to the order of ſucceſſive infeodation, was the tenant *in capite* of his immediate donor or grantor. Thus there were as many chief lords and tenants *in capite* as there were feodarions. The law reſpecting fiefs (which was reckoned the moſt honourable and eligible ſpecies of tenure) was, that no ſervice could accrue, but ſuch as was ſpecified in the act of infeofment, or reſulted from the cuſtom of the realm, or ſtatute law. But as lands held by ſpecific ſervices were the ſecurity for the performance of the ſervices, they could ultimately be ſeized into the demeſne of any lord upon non-performance of the ſervices by the immediate tenant *in capite*, let the tenement be in whoſe demeſne it might, and after how many ſoever infeodations. The temporalities of the ſee of Canterbury, like the lands of other great lords of the realm, who held lands and tenements of the king *in capite*, by reaſon of which they were his vaſſals, were of both ſorts, that is to ſay, ſome of them were in his own demeſne, and others were in his ſervice. Of the latter ſort, as many knights fees were held of his ſee, as made together fourſcore knights fees. Although the yearly revenue of the primacy was much injured by this profuſe alienation of its demeſne; yet the ſplendour of it was much increaſed, by the augmentation of its liſt of vaſſals, compoſed of eſquires, knights, vavaſors, barons, and earls.

Being thus exalted to the primacy, Becket became anxious to acquire that tranſcendent piety which, he thought, the firſt dignitary of the Britiſh church ought to have. He had ſhining examples of that ſort in his own predeceſſors, Lanfranc and Anſelm. And, perhaps, his contemporary St. Bernard, who had captivated, and, as it were, governed all Europe by his glowing zeal for religion, might help to make him enamoured of the character of a ſaint. That age is diſtinguiſhed by two very oppoſite features, religion and war. The lords of caſtles adjoining to each other revenged their own injuries reſpectively, by collecting their tenants and retainers, and marching in a tumultuous manner into each other's manors, and plundering their peaſants, burning their houſes, and carrying off both dead and live ſtock. For want of a good police, and the regular and pure adminiſtration of juſtice, perſons of great rank and property were concerned in theſe barbarous outrages. The familiar recourſe to arms rendered the manners of the people ferocious, and their poverty made them rapacious: and ſuch was the general ignorance, that very few people could write or read; printing not yet invented; the uſe of paper unknown; writing but little practiſed; and all the king's miniſters and juſtices, Normans, equally unapt both in the language and law of England. As to writing, it was all upon parchment or vellum. The language of the native Engliſh conſiſted of as many Anglo-Saxon dialects as there had been formerly kingdoms, and theſe different idioms were all equally deſtitute of grammatical preciſion. The language was ſtill more barbarous than the people. Latin was the general language of the learned clergy, who through that medium communicated very readily with thoſe of their own order in the neigbouring kingdoms, particularly with the court of Rome, the emporium of religion and politics. But, notwithſtanding the rough and barbarous genius of the age, a ſpirit of devotion mixed with the fermenting maſs of ignorance and ferocity; and from this heterogeneous mixture, were generated men, who were as eager to devote themſelves to religion, as others were to feats of arms. To this diſpoſition we owe the erection of our wonderful and magnificent cathedrals. While the abbeys ſtood, their lofty ſteeples and vaſt ranges of building demonſtrated the religious zeal of the æra which gave them being, and were hardly leſs attractive, and much more numerous, than the former. Religious foundations were ſo abundant in this age, that hardly any great perſon failed to be either a founder or benefactor of one or more of them. And Chriſtian perfection was founded upon ſuch acts and habits of mortification and ſelf-renunciation, as would in this age be thought down-right lunacy; and the votaries of ſuch zeal were ſtimulated to ſuch aſpirations by the memoirs of the Romiſh ſaints, which then made no ſmall part of the ſtudy of the devout.

Becket, as ſoon as he was archbiſhop, allotted a great part of his time to meditation. He rallied his ſcattered devotion, he invigorated his broken piety. He determined to do every thing honourably, elegantly, properly, and wiſely; but above all religiouſly. He referred every thing to the ſtandards of Scripture, the Fathers, and the Canon-law. He propoſed to have the perfect command of himſelf, and not to conſider what was popular or convenient, but what was right. He appointed for himſelf certain perſons to be his maſters in the art of holy living; to whom he accounted regularly for all his actions, and to whom he gave full power to correct every thing that was amiſs in his conduct. He reſolved to intrench himſelf in fortitude, and permit no ſort of trouble to undermine his virtue. He cheriſhed the idea, that he was born, not for himſelf, but for all who needed his help, particularly for the church, of which he was now become a chief, but, as he was wont to ſay of himſelf, an unworthy, governor. While he lived, he reſolved to exerciſe himſelf conſtantly in prayer and meditation, and to imitate Jeſus Chriſt, eſpecially in patience; to obey his commands, and love him truly; to ſeek his own ſalvation, and that of thoſe who were committed to his care. While he was the king's chancellor, the poor and outcaſt had conſtantly experienced his charity. Now he would ſearch after the wretched, and anticipate their applications, and redouble his beneficence. To the poor he was the miniſter, the father, and the friend: he waſhed their feet, he relieved their wants; and againſt the oppreſſions of the great he was their tower of ſtrength. Very ſoon after Becket's promotion, the diſagreement commenced between him and king Henry. While the former held the ſeal, and was the king's chief miniſter, every thing proſpered with that monarch; his glory was great abroad, and his popularity univerſal at home. No wonder that Henry wiſhed to retain him at the head of affairs; but the archbiſhop would ſurrender the king's ſeal. The king uſed all his intereſt and authority to prevail with him to retain it, but in vain. Becket urged his want of leiſure to do the buſineſs of chancellor, and its incompatibility with the primacy. The king became diſpleaſed; and beginning to entertain prejudices againſt him, the flatterers about him cheriſhed and fomented theſe prejudices, till the king conceived the moſt furious hatred againſt him. In this conteſt the archbiſhop not only incurred the wrath of the king, and ſeveral of his nobles, but the diſpleaſure alſo of certain biſhops and other eccleſiaſtics, of whom the former apprehended the confiſcation of their temporalities, if the king ſhould be angry with them; and the latter, who were in the royal ſuite, the benefices which they had irregularly acquired.

From his early youth Thomas had ſeen with deep concern the eſtates of the church torn from it by rapacious laymen, and its cleareſt rights moſt wickedly trampled upon; and had reſolved to repair the wrongs it had ſuſtained, if it ever ſhould be in his power. And here it cannot but ſeem ſurpriſing, that the king, who muſt know Becket's diſpoſition better than any other man (and this prelate was never accuſed of diſſimulation), ſhould be ſolicitous to place him in a ſituation ſo dangerous to his own tranquillity; and that the other ſhould conſent to an advancement, wherein, according to the rule of conduct he had reſolved to purſue, he might be morally ſure (for certainly no one knew the king better than he did) of being treated as he was.

The occaſional lapſe of the temporalities of the ſee of Canterbury into the hands of the king, whoſe fief it was, afforded good opportunity, and became a ſtrong temptation for embezzling certain portions thereof[1]. This had happened in the early part of the reign of William I. before the promotion of Lanfranc. On that memorable occaſion, king William allowed and encouraged the archbiſhop to bring his claims to a fair and ſolemn iſſue of law in the county court; and confirmed the judgement of the whole county of Kent, which had been given in favour of the archbiſhop, by himſelf and the common council of the realm. A ſimilar peculation had happened during the avoidance of the ſee by the death of Lanfranc. Anſelm ſucceeded, and immediately inſtituted proceſſes againſt the intruders, and recovered his lands and tenements. To embezzle the archiepiſcopal lands, or impair any of its rights, was both illegal and ſacrilegious, and expreſſly contrary to the oath which Henry had taken at his inauguration. And it was among the canons of the church, that although a dignitary thereof might improve, he could not impair, the rights of his church, and that no lapſe of time operated againſt its claim. Becket found many of the demeſne manors occupied by thoſe who had no colour of lawful poſſeſſion to them; and many tenements, held *in capite* of his ſee, torn from his ſervice[2]. Having previouſly obtained the king's licence to reſtore to his ſee both what his predeceſſors had illegally alienated, and what laymen had uſurped, he was minded to ſuperſede theſe depredations, let who would take offence at his ſo doing. He demanded therefore of the king himſelf the wardenſhip of the caſtle of Rocheſter, which king Henry I. had given and confirmed to archbiſhop William, who had built the fine tower thereof. Saltwode likewiſe and Hethe he required, which ought to return, he ſaid, into the demeſne of his church[3]. Demand was likewiſe made reſpecting other lands. Juſtifiable and commendable as was the archbiſhop for his active endeavours to prevent his church from being deſpoiled of its towns and caſtles, and tenements; yet his exertions, although they were not attended with any want of reſpect for the king, or with any malice to the perſons of the unlawful occupants, were conſtrued by the king as ſo many offences againſt his crown and perſon; nor was he content with continuing to hold the ſpoils of the church, but he would add to his injuſtice the crime of ruining the archbiſhop for daring to aſk, in regular courſe of law, for the property of which he was the right owner and guardian. We hear no more of this diſpute about the archiepiſcopal lands; excepting that, ſeveral years afterwards, Becket renewed his application for them in the treaty, which was then on foot, to bring about a reconciliation between the king and him.

The king conceived diſpleaſure, that a perſon, whom he had firſt made his chancellor, and afterwards archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſhould leave his ſervice, and in many other things thwart his wiſhes. Having conceived this prejudice againſt the primate, he eaſily yielded to the inſinuations of certain perſons of the clerical order who were about him, and apprehended, that from the ſtrictneſs of the archbiſhop they ſhould loſe the benefices they had unjuſtly acquired, and be defeated in their views of higher promotion; they therefore fomented the king's ill-humour, both by their own influence and through certain biſhops who were equally adverſe, from pique and envy, to the perſon of Becket. There was nothing at which the king took ſuch quick and violent alarm as the leaſt ſuſpicion of an encroachment upon his power and prerogative. He had been long jealous of the eccleſiaſtical order which, by drawing ſuch great quantities of buſineſs into their courts, ſeemed to abridge his civil authority, and, by making great profits of the cauſes brought to their tribunals, committed injury, as he ſuppoſed, to his revenue. He wanted to ſubject the Church as much to his power as the State was, and became incenſed to a degree of fury at the proſpect of oppoſition and diſappointment in objects ſo connected with his haughtineſs and avarice; both which vices were predominant parts of his character. The firmneſs of Becket galled him to the quick; and his ſpreading fame and unparalleled popularity afforded his detractors, who were about the king, a ſort of colour for infuſing into the royal ear, that if the power of the archbiſhop was not checked, there would be an end of the royal dignity, and if he did not guard againſt it by wiſe foreſight, ſuch perſon would be king[4] as the clergy ſhould elect, and that Henry would hold his crown at the pleaſure of the archbiſhop.

In the commencement of the breach between theſe two great perſons, the primate found himſelf deprived of the counſel and ſupport of many of the biſhops, who, for fear of loſing their temporalities and all their worldly comforts, if they ſhould offend the king, were diſpoſed to yield to him in all things. New cauſes operated to ſet the parties ſtill more at variance, and reinforce the king with an acceſſion of lay-partizans. Becket was minded to reſtore to his ſee the ſovereignty of the fair honor of Tunbridge, comprehending the caſtle, town, and bailiwic of that place, which had been ſome time back made a fief of the crown, although it was indiſputably a tenement of the ſee of Canterbury, being held of it by the ſervice of ſerjeantry; the lord of Tunbridge being the archbiſhop's high ſteward *de feodo*. On the 22d of July, 1163, the archbiſhop cited Roger earl of Clare, the lord of the honor of Tunbridge, to do his homage for this honor and its appurtenances, in the king's court at Weſtminſter[5]. This earl was connected by blood with the moſt potent families of the realm, and was a nobleman exceedingly rich and powerful, and in this buſineſs ſupported with the whole weight of the king, who for ſome time had affected the earl's ſiſter, reckoned the handſomeſt woman in England, to have her for his miſtreſs. The earl vehemently oppoſed the primate's claim, making anſwer, that the fief of Tunbridge, in military ſervice, and the payment of all public aids, acknowledged for its lord, not the archbiſhop, but the king[1]. The king directed the earl to act as he did[2].

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[1] Chron. Sax. & Regiſtrum Roffenſe.

[2] Inquiſitio generalis facta eſt per Angliam, cui quis in ſervitio ſeculari eſſet de jure obnoxius. Inventum eſt autem in Cantiâ, procurantibus juſticiariis, quod Willelmus de Ros, in munere quolibet ſubeundo, regem deberet agnoſcere, non archiepiſcopum; ſic odium perſonæ redundavit in damnum eccleſiæ. Diceto in X Ser. p. 556, anno 1163 See this confirmed by Liber Niger apud Hearne.

[3] Gervas.

[4] The reader is deſired to attend to this circumſtance, which accounts for this king's precipitance in getting his ſon Henry crowned, and his ſubtle management in excluding Becket from any ſhare in that buſineſs; which went nearer to the primate's heart than all that Henry had done to provoke him to that period. The primate, ſaint as he wiſhed to be, did not overcome the reſentment of a man, in taking vengeance on the archbiſhop of York, who had been the king's tool in that affair, and was uniformly the primate's moſt malicious adverſary.

[5] Diceto, Stephanides.

Inquiſition was made throughout England, in the year 1163, whom every one, who was the vaſſal of any lord, was to render *de jure* ſecular ſervice to, for the ſame. The king's juſticiars, who had the charge of this buſineſs in Kent, procured a verdict to be returned, that William de Ros, in ſuſtaining every public burden to which he was liable for his fief, containing the fees of ſeven knights, ought to acknowledge the king, and not the archbiſhop, as his chief lord. Thus, ſays the hiſtorian, perſonal hatred redounded to the damage of the church[3].

It was then the right of the ſee of Canterbury to diſpoſe of the vacant churches of its vaſſals, as well as of thoſe of the monks of Canterbury, in their demeſne towns. Accordingly the archbiſhop, who claimed the patronage of the church of Ainsford in Kent, preſented thereto his clerk, whoſe name was Lawrence: William lord of the town drove him out; claiming, we may ſuppoſe, the right of advowſon, as appendant to his ſeignory. For this violence offered to his clerk, the archbiſhop excommunicated William. The latter was either a tenant *in capite* of the king, by reaſon of ſome fief, or one of the king's demeſne, that is, immediate and proper officers. This act of the archbiſhop, therefore, brought upon him the king's moſt violent indignation; it having been done without his privity. For it was an aſſertion of the king, that it was a part of the royal prerogative, that none of his chief thanes, no perſon in any office under him, none, in ſhort, holding of him *in capite*, caſtle, town, or free tenement, ſhould be excommunicated without his knowledge; leſt, as it was alledged, the king, by not having been certified of it, might hold communion, from ignorance, with the excommunicated, by admitting him to his preſence, or taking him into his council, or kiſſing him. The archbiſhop, however, relented ſo far as to take off the ſentence; but the king would not allow this to be any favour done to him, as the archbiſhop ſeemed to yield, not ſo much to gratify the king, as to comply with the remonſtrances that were made by others on the ſubject[4].

In the ſummer of the year 1163, pope Alexander III. held a general council at Tours in Gaul, at which our archbiſhop Thomas and ſome other Engliſh biſhops aſſiſted. Soon after their return, began the conteſt about the antient cuſtoms of the realm, which produced the final breach between the king and primate[5].

The king, in a council held at Weſtminſter, began to propoſe many things, which bore hard upon the privileges of the ſacred order[6], and were repugnant to the whole tenor of the canon law; which, it was at that time univerſally allowed, bound the clergy in preference to the municipal law of any particular country whatſoever.

The king, not knowing how to diminiſh the rights of his clergy, ſtanding on the ground of the canon law, to which other Chriſtian kings ſubmitted, without obtaining ſomething like their own conſent for the alteration he was meditating, convened the biſhops at Weſtminſter. In the firſt place, he complained of the violence of archdeacons, for making a gain, as he called it, of public crimes, and alledged the enormous ſums they made by this ſpecies of traffic, and inſiſted upon a correction of this evil; then, ſuddenly digreſſing from this topic, "My thoughts, ſaid he, are ſtrongly bent upon the eſtabliſhing of public peace and order, which are much obſtructed in my realm by the iniquity of certain clerks, who commit robberies, and thefts, and murders, without receiving condign puniſhment for the ſame. I therefore do will and require, that, with your conſent, my lord of Canterbury, and that of your co-biſhops, ſuch clerks as are caught in felonies, and perſons convict, or confeſſing, be immediately deprived of their orders, and afterwards delivered over to my officers of juſtice, that, being rendered deſtitute of the protection of the church, they may be capitally executed. I will, alſo, and require, that, in the act of deprivation, ye do conſent to allow the preſence of my officers, that after deprivation they may ſeize the deprived perſon, and thereby put it out of his power to make his eſcape." The archbiſhop requeſted that he might be permitted to think of this affair till the morrow, when he promiſed to give an anſwer to it. The king gave an abſolute denial to his requeſt. The archbiſhop, therefore, took the biſhops apart, to know their ſentiments, and think of the anſwer they were to give. Much was ſaid in this private conference, and the matter was agitated with diverſity of opinion. Some of the biſhops ſaid, that, according to the ſecular law, clerks deprived ought to be ſurrendered to the ſecular court, and after ſpiritual correction be puniſhed in their bodies; becauſe, that the higher they ſtood on account of privilege, by ſo much were they rendered worſe in the eye of the law by guilt. It is no marvel, therefore, ſay they, if the puniſhment of body follow the commiſſion of crime. And this they prove, not only by the laws themſelves, but alſo by the very letter of Scripture; inſtancing the caſe of the Levites, who, upon being found guilty and receiving prohibition, were put to death or diſmemberment. But the lord of Canterbury, adhering cloſely to the ſacred canons, maintained on the contrary, "that it was altogether unjuſt, and contrary both to the canons and to God, that any man ſhould, for the puniſhment of one crime, undergo two diſtinct judgements. For God, ſays he, puniſhes one crime by one judgement only. The judgement pronounced by the church, you will allow to be either juſt or unjuſt. You will not ſay it is unjuſt, therefore it muſt be juſt. As ſuch judgement contains no abſolution, it contains condemnation. If therefore the criminal is condemned, when he is deprived, there ought not to commence another judgement for condemnation of one and the ſame crime. Moreover, he added, it behoves us at this time to be particularly watchful of the liberty of the church, and not ſuffer it to be oppreſſed and deſtroyed with our conſent. For which liberty, after the example of our HIGH PRIEST, we are bound by our office to contend even unto death. But this has not yet been the caſe of any of you." To this the biſhops made anſwer, "that although the liberty of the church might periſh, yet the church itſelf might not; and in the preſent criſis it is better that the liberty of the church ſhould periſh, *if that would ſave all of us from periſhing*. Let us therefore comply with the king's commands; otherwiſe, there will be no place whereunto we can fly; there will not be found any who care for our lives. But if we do as the king commands us, we poſſeſs hereditably the ſanctuary of God, and ſhall ſleep ſecure in the poſſeſſions of our churches; and much is to be allowed to the malice of the preſent time." This was thrown out, becauſe of the ſchiſm which then was in the Roman church[7].

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[1] So the hiſtorians: let the writer of the preſent memoir add, that this honor was unqueſtionably a fief of the archiepiſcopal ſee. See Lambarde's Perambulation of Kent, Matth. Paris, &c. I know no difference, in point of ſolid advantage, between holding *in capite* of the king, and of the archbiſhop; but I conjecture that the earl diſdained to do homage to any one except the king. In the feudal age, the homage was a mortifying ceremony.

[2] Matth. Paris.

[3] See note 2, p. 37. The king was then aſſeſſing the aid due to him from his tenants *in capite* by barony or knight ſervice, for the marriage of his daughter. The barony of Ros, if held of the king *in capite*, paid eſcuage immediately to the king; if of the ſee of Canterbury, to the archbiſhop, who accounted to the king for the eſcuage.

[4] Stephanides.

[5] Gul. Neubr. & alii.

[6] Gervas. Matth. Paris, & alii.

[7] This ſuggeſtion reſulted from an apprehenſion, that if Henry was thwarted in his ſcheme, and ſhould find pope Alexander III. adverſe to his views, he would renounce that pontiff, and make the antipope pope for the Engliſh nation. It was inſinuated that ſuch a thing was not unlikely, and that, ſhould it take place, it muſt be attended with the ruin of the Catholic church. Our author (Stephanides) alludes to ſuch a contingency by what he calls the malice of the time, but he does not approve of their excuſes; obſerving, that ſufficient unto the day was the evil thereof; and that the biſhops ought not, by their own wickedneſs, to ſwell the account.

The archbiſhop, inflamed with zeal for the houſe of God, rejoined, " I ſee you want to excuſe your ſloth, under the ſhew of forbearance; and under pretence of not being called upon to a vigorous exertion in her defence, ye can tamely ſee the liberty of the ſpouſe of Chriſt utterly extinguiſhed. And who has bewitched you, ye fooliſh prelates? Why do ye cloath your manifeſt unrighteouſneſs in the convenient garb of diſpenſation? Why do ye call that by the name of diſpenſation [1], which is nothing leſs than the diſpence of the whole church? Let words ſubmit to things, and not with things names be perverted. Your obſervations on the iniquity of the preſent time is certainly juſt; I allow it; but this is no excuſe for the accumulation of ſin. God is powerful to meliorate the condition of his church, without your making yourſelves wicked. Is God ſo impotent, as that he cannot ſuccour his holy church, but with the help of the ſins of the doctors of the church? In truth, God is trying you. I aſk, when is it that biſhops ought to offer themſelves to danger? Is it in tranquil times, or in ſeaſons of tempeſt? Ye will be aſhamed to ſay, in times of tranquillity. It ſtands allowed then, that, when the church is in trouble, the paſtors of the church ſhould ſtand forth to protect it. For the biſhops of antient times founded the church of Chriſt in their blood; and with their blood the biſhops of this age are under no leſs obligation to ſupport it, if there be occaſion. And, therefore, I do affirm and bear witneſs, as before God, that it is not ſafe for us to recede from that holy inſtitute, which we have received by tranſmiſſion from our pious fathers. Nor does it become us to be in any wiſe aſſiſting in condemnations to death, ſince it is not allowed to us even to be preſent in judgements of blood."

" Theſe words were ſoon after carried to the king, who, if he ſaw too many churchmen ſtand againſt his aſſault, not like pillars, but reeds ſhaken with the wind, found alſo that all the biſhops were not likely to yield to his demands. And there is no queſtion but that too many would have given way, even before the king had threatened them ſeverely, if they had not been animated by the firmneſs of the archbiſhop. The king then, perceiving that in the point he wiſhed to carry he had been defeated, ſhifted about to other queſtions; and demanded whether they would keep his royal cuſtoms in all things. The archbiſhop, having conferred with his brethren, anſwered, " Yes, in all things, ſaving in all things, and through all things, our order." And when the king aſked afterwards, each biſhop by himſelf, the ſame queſtion, the ſame anſwer was given individually. But the king perſiſted in his queſtion, and demanded of the archbiſhop, whether he would ſimply, and without any ſaving whatever, promiſe to keep his royal cuſtoms. What theſe royal cuſtoms were, or were to be, nobody yet knew, for they had never been reduced to writing, nor were they now; but it was ſuſpected from the king's preſent temper, and the violent manner in which a compliance was urged, that they would be found to be very injurious to the church and the clergy. But with all that he could do, the king was not able to move the primate from his reſolution; which ſo exaſperated him, that he leapt up ſuddenly, and in dreadful fury went away [2], and immediately left London, without ſtaying to attend the buſineſs of his exchequer, or any other of his affairs. All the metropolis was in confuſion; a general panic ſeized both clergy and laity; the biſhops were confounded, and trembling followed the king in his retreat; apprehending, that before they could overtake him, they ſhould loſe all they had, whether in lands or chattels. They afterwards held a ſecret convention with him, whereby they engaged to comply implicitly with his requiſitions, all mention of God and their order being wholly omitted. And their aſſent was ſo quick, that they ſeemed to grant all that he ſhould aſk, without allowing him even time to aſk any thing. But not ſo the primate; he remained unmoved, although, whether he turned to the right or to the left, he found no friend. He ſought for comfort in his brethren; they were ſlid back, and no more walked with him. Seeing now, that peace was on the ſide of the wicked, and that danger beſet him on every ſide; " One thing, he ſaid, I have ſpoken, that I would not keep the royal cuſtoms of an earthly king, but with a ſaving of my order in all things; for this I have incurred the king's diſpleaſure; for this my biſhops have deſerted me; for this I have the eyes of all turned from me. But, let the world like it or not, God willing, I will never forget my God and my order. Far be it from me that, for fear or favour of any mortal, I ſhould be found to have deſpiſed God. If an angel from heaven ſhould come and give me ſuch advice, he ſhould be to me Anathema [3]."

" The king had aforetime conceived many things againſt the clergy in general, and now he was againſt Thomas perſonally; and his anger increaſing daily by the malevolent ſuggeſtions of perſons who had the king's ear, and were very inimical to the archbiſhop, he reſolved upon a ſolemn diſcuſſion of his royal prerogatives. A general council, therefore, was ſummoned, and appointed to meet at Clarendon on the 28th of January, in the year 1164. In this aſſembly the king propoſed the dignities and cuſtoms, which he called thoſe of his anceſtors, and ſaid ought to be in the realm of England. Robert, archdeacon of Oxford, who was afterwards made biſhop of Hereford, and Jordan, archdeacon of Chicheſter, domeſtic chaplains of the archbiſhop, and ſome others, having intelligence of the king's wrath againſt that prelate, and finding that it grew fiercer every day, had obtained his permiſſion to leave him, and were gone away. Moreover, the king had, in the early ſtage of his diſpleaſure, contrived to remove from the archbiſhop two eminent and worthy clerks, who had been nouriſhed and brought up by him; of whom one was the treaſurer of the church of York, and the other a canon of Sarum; both were called John. This was done by the king, to deprive the primate of their aſſiſtance and advice. One of them he got elected biſhop of Poitou, and the other he baniſhed out of England. Some time before, he had obtained the pope's aſſiſtance for tranſlating Gilbert Foliot, the biſhop of Hereford, to the ſee of London; intending to keep him near his own perſon, and make him archbiſhop of Canterbury, and his high juſtice [4]."

Theſe pretended cuſtoms of the realm, which Henry wanted (with the help of the biſhops, whoſe rights were peculiarly affected by this attempt, and without whoſe concurrence he could not ſucceed in it) to be ingrafted into the ſtatute-law, contained many heads. For inſtance, " That a clerk or clergyman, accuſed of theft or robbery, or any thing of the kind, ſhould be brought, in the firſt place, into the court of the king: That no earl or baron, or any official of the king, ſhould be excommunicated, for any crime whatſoever, without the king's privity: That no appeals ſhould be made to the lord pope, till after the ſuit was heard in the eccleſiaſtical tribunal, before the dean, the archdeacon, the biſhop, the archbiſhop, and at length the king's juſticiars: That biſhops ſhould not go over to the pope, nor other clerks, being called by him, or appealed, or appellant, but by licence of the king: That no controverſy, for the breach of faith, ſhould be in the eccleſiaſtical court, but only for oaths for marriages, or dower, or matters of this kind, which ought not to be done but in the face of the church: Alſo, that biſhops ſhould be preſent at all ſecular tryals of the lord king, excepting judgement for blood; and other articles of this ſort, which were plainly repugnant to the ſacred conſtitutions of the canons [1]."

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[1] My author is cloſely tranſlated. By diſpenſation, the biſhops ſeem to mean that there was no neceſſity on the preſent occaſion to expoſe themſelves to ruin, which would be the conſequence of ſtanding out againſt the king; they deſire to have a diſpenſation from a thing ſo dangerous to their perſons. The archbiſhop puns upon the word, by ſaying, " that ſuch *diſpenſatio*, with reſpect to themſelves, would be *diſpendium*, or loſs to the church."

[2] " Oculi ejus orbiculati ſunt, dum pacati eſt animi, columbini & ſimplices; ſed in irâ & turbatione cordis, quaſi ſcintillantes ignem, & in impetu fulminantes. Leonina facies, homo amari animi," was his general character. Petr. Bleſenſis de Henrico II.

[3] Almoſt literally from Gervas and Stephanides.

[4] W. Neubr. Stephanides, Matth. Paris, & alii.

Theſe ſtatutes may be ſeen more at large in writers of the life of Thomas a Becket; they had never been put into writing, nor had they ever been the received cuſtoms of this realm. By being put into writing and enacted, they would be recognized and become eſtabliſhed; whereas, if they were left as they were, they might be conſidered as no *conſuetudines* at all, or at leaſt as *malæ conſuetudines*; which the king, by his coronation oath, was bound to do away. The king would make the primate acknowledge theſe *conſuetudines* as a part of the common law, or *conſuetudines regni*, and ſwear to the obſervance of them againſt his conviction, his conſcience, his oath of obedience to the Holy ſee, and to the ruin of his character and order. And he would make him ſwear to conſent to them before he had ſeen them reduced to writing. The king's mother, as well as others, exerted all their endeavours to perſuade Henry to deſiſt from an experiment of ſo dangerous and exceptionable a nature, but in vain. The canons of the church were then held in the ſame veneration as the ſcriptures themſelves; and the clergy conceiving, concerning the pope, that he was infallible, and ſupreme, could not but dread any innovations that might impair the liberty of the Catholic church, and ſubject them to the diſpleaſure of God, and cenſures of his holineſs. And this project came with a particular ill grace from a king of England, who, at his inauguration, had ſolemnly ſwore to ſupport the church's freedom, and to aboliſh all evil cuſtoms whatever; of which ſort certainly muſt be thoſe which militated againſt the church's dignity, and every part of her polity. Beſides, king Henry II. profeſſed himſelf a vaſſal, and his realm a fief of the Holy ſee. By an exquiſite fetch of art and treachery, the ſnare was ſo contrived, that, act as he would, Becket muſt be undone; for if he conſented to theſe traditions, called cuſtoms of the realm, he muſt be involved in the diſgrace and ſin of betraying the right of the church; and, if he did not, he was liable to the imputation of treaſon, and muſt expect to ſuffer accordingly. The deviſing of this dilemma was attributed to the ingenious malice of the biſhops of York, London, and Sarum. The queſtion was put, whether the prelate would allow and ratify the cuſtoms? which queſtion was followed by the aſſertion, which came from the king's party, that, if he refuſed to comply, he meant nothing leſs than a deſire to have the crown torn from the king's head. The archbiſhop, although other biſhops complied with the king's demand, reſiſted, and refuſed [2]. The king, in the mean time, gave the full reins to his wrath, and appeared like a downright madman, which ſtruck the biſhops with affright, even thoſe who, in their ſecret inclinations, were with the primate. They could think of nothing, if they did not comply, but the archbiſhop's ruin and their own. And, bad as they deemed the propoſitions, they flattered themſelves that, by humouring the king now before his lords, he might afterwards be perſuaded, by gentle remonſtrances, to qualify or reſcind them. And ſome, who had on former occaſions rendered themſelves obnoxious to the king, thinking that they ſhould now feel the effects of accumulated wrath, if the king was not ſoftened, addreſſed the archbiſhop to have compaſſion on them, and entreated him with tears and lamentations to relent, and prevent his own impriſonment, the extermination of the clergy, and their immediate condemnation to death. To their ſupplications were added thoſe of Robert earl of Leiceſter, and Reginald earl of Cornwall, both men celebrated for wiſdom, and the moſt powerful nobles of the realm; they repreſented to the archbiſhop, that, if he did not ſubmit himſelf to the king's requiſition, they ſhould be under the hard neceſſity, in obedience to the king's command, to commit ſuch a violence upon his perſon as would be an eternal ſtain both to the king's fame and their own. But neither threats nor blandiſhments did yet make any alteration in the primate; he continued unſhaken. Two Templars, gentlemen in great eſtimation with the king, and of his domeſtic military ſuite, and both eminent for wiſdom, approached the primate, and upon their knees, with tears and remonſtrances, beſought him to have ſome concern for himſelf and the clergy. They ſeemed to bewail him, as a perſon in whoſe bowels thoſe ſwords would be inſtantly plunged, which were brandiſhed about him, if he did not yield. For at this very time ſome of the king's ſatellites were running to and fro, brandiſhing their ſhining blades, and with their garments tucked up, as if ready to fall upon him. So much intreaty, and the fear of inſtant death, at length brought the primate to ſubmiſſion. He yielded to the royal command, and concurred with the archbiſhop of York, the biſhops, and clergy, and earls, and barons, and nobles of the realm, in ſwearing to receive the royal cuſtoms; whereupon they were ordered to be drawn out in form, and be teſted. This accordingly was done. But when the archbiſhop ſaw their contents, he declared his abhorrence of them, and refuſed, according to Gervas, his ſanction to them. The archbiſhop's name, however, appears in the liſt of teſtes; but whether of his inſerting, or with his conſent, does not appear. It is generally, however, affirmed, that the archbiſhop did ſign them, and ſwore to ſupport them "bonâ fide, abſque malo ingenio, & in verbo veritatis [3]." And this beſt agrees with his ſubſequent conduct. The name of Robert, earl of Leiceſter, appears firſt in the liſt of witneſſes to this famous conſtitution. One copy of it was committed to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, another to the archbiſhop of York, and a third was depoſited in the king's treaſury. As ſoon as the aſſembly was diſſolved, the primate departed from the court, and directed his way from Clarendon, one of the king's manors near Sarum, towards Winton; and withdrew from danger his own perſon, and thoſe biſhops for whoſe ſafety he was particularly anxious.

The king having thus carried his point, the civil power [4] lorded it with an high hand over the property and perſons of the clergy, trampled upon all the rights of the church, and uſurped upon them without mercy; the biſhops, ſo far from reſiſting, not daring to grumble at, or even ſpeak of, what was going on. The archbiſhop, therefore, returning into himſelf, was ſtruck with horror at his having been an inſtrument in theſe impious innovations; he took ſhame to himſelf, for conſenting to what his conſcience abhorred; he determined, by future firmneſs, to make atonement for his late puſillanimity; he afflicted his body by rigid faſtings, and vile cloathing, and every other mark of ſevere contrition; he ſuſpended himſelf from the ſervice of the altar, ſent a full confeſſion of his ſin to the Roman pontiff, and humbly craved of his holineſs to abſolve him from the ſinful oath he had taken, in aſſenting to the conſtitutions of Clarendon. His holineſs rebuked him for the exceſs of his ſcrupuloſity, but granted him, in full form, a complete abſolution for all that he had done; and, as ſoon as he received the tranſcripts of the conſtitutions which were ſent to him by king Henry for his confirmation, he ſtigmatized the greater part of them as preſumptuous and impious innovations, which attacked the very vitals of the Catholic faith [5].

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[1] Stephanides. Nor were they for the greater part leſs repugnant to the ſtatute law; for William I. had by expreſs ſtatute ſeparated the civil and eccleſiaſtical juriſdictions, and ordered the firſt to act according to the cuſtom of the realm, and the latter according to the canon law, and that the ſwords of the church and ſtate ſhould yield reciprocal ſupport.

[2] Gervas. [3] See Brady's Hiſt. vol. I. in Appendix, N° 41. [4] Matth. Paris. [5] Stephanides, & alii Cronici.

The archbiſhop, thinking England no longer a fit place for him to reſide in, repaired to the ſea-ſide, and twice endeavoured to reach the continent; but was both times obliged to return to land, either for want of wind, or becauſe it was contrary. The king, hearing of his intended, but diſappointed, flight, became more inflamed than ever, from an idea that, if he got beyond ſea, he would blacken him to foreign princes, eſpecially to Lewis le Jeune, who had no reaſon to eſteem Henry, but admired Becket almoſt to adoration [1].

In addition to theſe cauſes of the king's diſpleaſure againſt Becket, we find yet another, which ought not to be ſuppreſſed, although modern hiſtorians have overlooked it. The reader will probably think my author too indulgent to prerogative; but let him have the fact as the hiſtorian himſelf recites it[2]: "Thomas vero regis offenſam & ægram mentem non amplius jam obſequio lenivit, ſed majori pertinaciâ irritavit. Nam cum rex vectigal quoddam a ſingulis terræ hydis ad regni defenſionem tunc pendi conſuetum in fiſcum quotannis ſuum deferri juſſerit, Thomas obſtitit, eamque penſionem arbitrariam, atque liberam cuique debere eſſe dixit, non a rege præſcriptam aut coactam."

This hidage was a tax of ſo much *per* hide, according to a ſuppoſed value of landed property, divided by hides. The allodial, or thane, lands had been ſubject to it before the Conqueſt, and the impoſition of it began with the Daniſh invaſions[3]. Many authors affirm, that it was altogether aboliſhed by Edward the Confeſſor; but we find it aſſeſſed, as it ſhould ſeem *ex more*, at the acceſſion of the Conqueror, who levied it once, in a great neceſſity, in the early part of his reign, and once again, two or three years before his deceaſe; that is, twice in twenty years. This prince concurred in a ſtatute, that hidage, or as they uſually ſtyled it Danegeld, ſhould not be impoſed annually, as it had been, but only now and then, when the nation was actually invaded, or in imminent danger of invaſion[4]. All our authors have told how grievouſly the Engliſh were oppreſſed by this unlawful tax, in the reign of William Rufus, and Henry Beauclerc. When the latter died, the hidage was become an ordinary annual aſſeſſment of two ſhillings *per* hide. Stephen undertook to remit it wholly, as a condition of his election; and after he was confirmed in the throne, by oath and ſolemn charter he pledged himſelf never to aſſeſs it. The hardſhip of it fell chiefly upon the provincials, i. e. country gentlemen who held their lands in thenage. Tenure by knight ſervice, the general tenure of the Anglo-normans, was wholly relieved of it by the ſtatutes of the Conqueror and Henry I.[5]

It muſt be allowed to be a noble inſtance of juſtice and patriotiſm, for an Engliſh archbiſhop to reſiſt an unlawful exaction, which time ſeemed to have ſanctified, and terror rendered perpetual. Becket maintained, that hydage could not be levied by prerogative; but that it muſt be, to be lawful, a free gift of the Thanes of England.

The whole Anglo-norman hiſtory does not furniſh us with another ſentiment ſo favourable to Engliſh liberty and a free conſtitution. The idea is an unique. Bleſſed be the memory of a patriot ſaint! No wonder he ſhould be hated by an unprincipled deſpot.

The king, now inflamed with ire againſt the primate, and determined upon his ruin, reſolved to impeach him in his Great Council, or parliament, upon divers accuſations. The parliament at Clarendon, which conſiſted of archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, and nobles of the realm[6], had been appointed to aſſert certain prerogatives of the crown, and enforce them by ſtatute. The Great Council at Northampton was convened to enforce the conſtitutions of Clarendon, and take vengeance on the primate of England, who refuſed to obey them. The purpoſe of the king, in this impeachment, was to make the archbiſhop, by dint of terror, reſign his archbiſhoprick; or, if he could not do that, caſt him in ſuch heavy damages as a public defaulter, as muſt involve him in irretrievable ruin. The firſt and formal article of accuſation, was a contempt which aroſe, as near as I can make out, in the following manner. Belonging to the ſee of Canterbury was a certain manor which, as was ſaid, had been for ages paſt in the quiet and firm poſſeſſion of the ſee of Canterbury, and was parcel of the barony of Pagenham, of which the archbiſhop was chief lord under the king. John, the king's mareſchal, claimed this manor as belonging to him, and obtained a writ of right for trying his claim in the archbiſhop's court baron, which determined in favour of the archbiſhop. Whereupon, John moved the cauſe into the king's court, by a writ of falſe judgement, and obtained a citation for the archbiſhop's appearance. Being not then in a condition to attend, he ſent four of his principal gentlemen, with his own letters, and thoſe of the ſhire-reeve of Kent, both atteſting the archbiſhop's incapacity to obey the citation, on account of indiſpoſition. Complaint likewiſe was made of the irregularity of John, who, before he could obtain a valid citation for the archbiſhop's appearance, was bound in law to certify the act of falſe judgement, by his corporal oath, taken upon the Holy Evangeliſts, in the archbiſhop's court: whereas John had made his oath only upon a little book, conſiſting of a certain portion of the Pſalms [1]. The archbiſhop's plea, however, was over-ruled. And the archbiſhop was impeached by the king in the Great Council, for contempt, in not obeying the citation of the king's court. This was the expreſs article of impeachment, which was followed by other charges totally irrelevant to the principal matter.

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[1] Stephanides, & alii Cronici. [2] Antiq. Eccl. Britannicæ. [3] Dial. de Scaccario. [4] Ib. [5] Leges Will. I. & Hen. I.

[6] So the claſſes, which compoſed the Great Council of Clarendon, are enumerated by Matthew Paris. And, I preſume, the ſame orders had place, according to the cuſtom of the realm, in all the general or common councils. There were then 2 Engliſh archbiſhops, and 15 ſuffragan Engliſh biſhops. But we find Welſh, Iriſh, and Norman biſhops admitted to theſe councils; it ſeeming a ſufficient qualification, that the members ſhould be the king's liege men, and of rank and fortune, or, which was ſometimes more needful, of wiſdom ſuitable to that dignity. The abbots who were ſummoned to the council were the heads of abbeys of royal foundation, conſequently, whoſe abbey lands were fiefs of the crown. Priors, who ſat in the council, were heads of ſmaller religious houſes, but, like the others, tenants in chief of the king. Deans, archdeacons, and ſome few other eccleſiaſtical dignitaries, are ſometimes found among the members of the council; all, I preſume, holding lands of the king *in capite*. But ſuch only of theſe latter orders ſeem to have been admitted as were in ſome high office under the crown. The archbiſhop of Canterbury had a right to be ſummoned ſpecially, and before all other perſons, to the council, being the ſecond perſon of the realm. The biſhops likewiſe were all liable to be ſummoned on account of their fiefs or baronies; but whether the king did not uſe a diſcretion in calling a part of them, and omitting ſuch as he diſliked, or thought he had no occaſion for, I will not determine. Their *order*, however, was eſſential in the acts of the great council. Earls were nobles of the higheſt degree next to the crown. Of theſe there were two ſorts; one, earls palatine, that is, whoſe earldoms were feudal principalities, within which the earls had their *jura regalia*, or rights within their earldoms, ſimilar to thoſe which the king had in his realm at large: and earls *de tertio denario*; the meaning of which was, that an earl, inſtead of being the alderman, or high juſtice, and governor of a county, as the Anglo-Saxon earls or ealdermen in general were, ſhould, in lieu of all ſuch authority, and the perquiſites and iſſues of the county, from fines, forfeitures, &c. be content with the third ſterling or penny only of the ſame. In mark, however, of his ancient dignity, he was ſolemnly begirted, at his creation, by the king with the ſword of the county of which he was earl. In the time we are writing of, there were about nine or ten earls who were made ſo, out of the moſt opulent, diſtinguiſhed, and favoured barons. The barons were of divers ſorts, viz. 1ſt, tenants of the king *in capite*, holding immediately, as of his crown and perſon, their fiefs or tenements. To attend the king in perſon, in his war, and in his council, were inſeparable parts of their ſervice for their fiefs. They were therefore ſummoned to perform either ſervice, by the king's ſpecial writ; but as the attendance upon the king in his parliament, or ſupreme court, was a ſervice of the vaſſal to his lord; it was, in the nature of the thing, at the lord's option to diſpenſe with, or demand, it. The king found it moſt convenient to ſummon but few of them. The earls, however, ſeem to have been all ſummoned. There were, according to the beſt opinion I can form of their number, about one hundred and thirty of theſe major barons, at the time which concerns our preſent enquiry. In a ſtrict feudal view, they were the king's vaſſals, or *homines*; in a national one, the princes or chief nobility of the realm. The ſeat of a barony was uſually a caſtle, with a privileged territory appending, and a certain juriſdiction within and without it. The next order of parliamentary barons, uſually occurring after *barones*, under the term *proceres*, *nobiles*, *optimates*, &c. were what we may call *quaſi barones*, or *barones ſecundæ dignitatis*, conſiſting of certain perſons whom the king ordered to be members of his Great Council *pro hac vice*, on account of their ſuppoſed ſuperior knowledge in the law of England, or for other cauſes, at the king's diſcretion. William I. admitted certain perſons of this deſcription to be a part of his Great Council; and we find Henry II. do the ſame in his parliament at Clarendon, and, I gueſs, at Northampton alſo. This part of the prerogative royal was grounded on this reaſon, That the king ought to have what aſſiſtance he judged neceſſary, in making of laws, conſulting upon public affairs, and adminiſtering juſtice. See the plea of the abbot of St. Andrew's, in Selden's Titles of Honour. But theſe temporary and inferior barons had no hereditary right to a ſeat in the king's parliaments. That has ariſen entirely from creation-patents. There were other ſorts of barons; the king's juſtices of Exchequer, his chief juſtices in Eyre, members of his ordinary, or, what we call, his privy council, and nobles of his ſuite; although neither feudal, parliamentary, nor judicial barons, they obtained, by a ſort of courteſy, the name of barons; which, among the vulgar, went generally for a great man. With the reader's permiſſion, I will add a word upon the parliamentary nobles, called *barones ſecundæ dignitatis*. Stephanides, who attended his lord the archbiſhop in this hot perſecution, having ſaid, that the king exacted of his earls and barons judgement upon the archbiſhop, he adds, "Evocantur quidam vicecomites, & ſecundæ dignitatis barones, antiqui dierum, ut addantur eis, & aſſint judicio." *Evocare* is the uſual term for a ſummons by writ. Another coeval and very reſpectable author, in his tranſcript of the Statutes of Clarendon, recites the very preamble of the ſame; "Tracta eſt iſta recognitio coram archiepiſcopis, & epiſcopis, & clero, & comitibus, & baronibus, & proceribus regni; et eaſdem conſuetudines recognitas per archiepiſcopos, & epiſcopos, & comites, & barones, & per *nobiliores, & antiquiores regni*." Hence it appears that, on the

Purſuant to the king's writ of ſummons, the Great Council met at the city of Northampton, on the 13th of October, 1164. "We came (ſays my author [2], who accompanied the archbiſhop) to Northampton. The archbiſhop did not ſee the king that day; for the king had amuſed himſelf with hawking as he travelled along the ſides of the ſtreams, and arrived late at Northampton. The next morning, after maſs, and the *horæ*, the archbiſhop went to court, at the king's caſtle. Having entered the firſt apartment, he ſat down, waiting the king's coming, who was then at maſs. On the king's coming, he aroſe from his ſeat, and, with a ſteady and placid countenance, preſented himſelf to him, as if ready to receive, according to the Engliſh cuſtom, the king's ſalute, if he ſhould offer it; but that mark of reſpect was not offered him. The archbiſhop began the converſation by complaining of William de Curcy, one of the barons of the realm, who had taken poſſeſſion of one of the hotels which belonged to the archbiſhop [3]. The latter deſired of the king, that he would order it to be evacuated; the order was given. The ſecond topic of diſcourſe was the archbiſhop's telling the king, that he was come thither at the king's ſummons, on account of a plaint brought againſt him by John, the king's mareſchal. To which the king replied, that John the mareſchal was in his ſervice at London, but that he would be with them the next day, when he would take cognizance of the ſuit between them. Nothing more was done that day; and the king told the archbiſhop, that he ſhould go to his hotel, and on the next day come and attend his cauſe. The archbiſhop accordingly came the next day, being the ſecond of the council; all the biſhops (except the biſhop of Rocheſter, and one more), earls, and barons of England, and many of Normandy, were preſent. The archbiſhop is impeached of leſe-majeſty of the crown of England; becauſe, as is above warranted, having been cited by the king for the cauſe of John, he had neither come, nor ſufficiently excuſed himſelf. The archbiſhop's defence was quite diſregarded, who alledged the injury done him by John, and the right of his court to take cognizance of the preſent queſtion, and the integrity of its conduct. The king exacted judgement, and the archbiſhop's excuſe was rejected. It was the general opinion, that from reverence of majeſty, and by the tie of liege homage which the archbiſhop had done to the king, and from the obligation of allegiance, and regard to the king's worldly honour, to which he had been ſworn, that he ſtood unexcuſed and unjuſtified; inaſmuch as, having been cited by the king, he had neither come, nor alledged, by his meſſengers, for his default, infirmity of body, or any eccleſiaſtical avocation, by which his appearance had been obſtructed. And they declared, that he ought to be condemned to the penalty of all his moveable goods, and be in the king's mercy. There was a difference of opinion between the biſhops and barons about the pronouncing of judgement, each party wanting to ſhift it to the other, and excuſe itſelf. The barons ſay, "Ye biſhops ought to pronounce ſentence; this does not belong to us: we are laymen; ye are eccleſiaſticks, as he is, his co-prieſts, and co-biſhops." One of the biſhops made anſwer, "Nay, but this affair is your province, not ours; for this is not an eccleſiaſtical judgement, but a ſecular one. We ſit here, not as biſhops, but as barons; we barons, and ye barons, are here in our judicial characters, upon one and the ſame footing [4]. But in vain do ye urge the argument of our order; for, if ye alledge our ordination, ye ought to allow the ſame with reſpect to him. And if our ordination be of any weight in the preſent affair, it makes againſt your ſuppoſition; for, if we be conſidered in the character of biſhops, we cannot judge our archbiſhop, and our lord." The king, upon being informed of this debate, was moved thereat,

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ſpur of the preſent occaſion, barons of an inferior order were called in, and acted as members of this council; that, however, they were *nobiliores regni*, and conſiſted of *ſhire-reeves*, and *antiqui dierum*. At that time ſome *ſhire-reeves* held their office in fee, and were beſides the king's tenants *in capite* on account of their fiefs. Such *ſhire-reeves*, I ſuppoſe, were meant, by the *vicecomites* frequently occurring as a claſs of baronial and parliamentary *perſonages*, and commonly ſtyled viſcounts. But the ſpirit of the paſſage before us, and the junction of *vicecomites* and *antiqui dierum*, lead us to underſtand, by theſe terms, perſons converſant in, and well informed of, the conſtitutional prerogatives of the crown of England; that is, Engliſh *ſhire-reeves*, who were the juſticiars of their ſeveral ſhires, where at that time the municipal law was cloſely followed. Such men as thoſe muſt be well verſed by their conſtant judicial practice in the cuſtoms of the realm. I fear theſe inferior auxiliaries to the common council were neither ſummoned for a good purpoſe, nor did any great honour to themſelves or their appointer; for it ſeems as if to them another author (Gervas) glances in the following paſſage, which reports their conduct in the buſineſs of the Statutes of Clarendon. The king having bullied his lords into a compliance with all his demands, and, "ſciens quod qui major ætate, major eſt & in iniquitate; ite ait, ætate & ſapientia provectiores, & avi mei conſuetudines diſquirite; ut in ſcriptum redactæ deducantur in medium, & publicè recenſeantur. Qui cum ſeorſum veteres actus & pravitates revoluiſſent, hæc tandem ſcripta modo chirographi protulerunt." Then follow the Statutes. From the whole, it ſeems that the king, by partial ſummonſes, made the common council of the realm, which conſtitutionally was his ſuperior, and without which he could do nothing, as it were, but matters of courſe in the *routine* of executive adminiſtration, the creature of his tyranny and deſpotiſm; and that, having called together, in any place that he pleaſed, a packed aſſembly ſuitable to his purpoſe, by threats or blandiſhment, he eaſily made them execute his orders, and then diſmiſſed them. Let the reader know, that the great officers of the crown, and alſo the barons of the realm (I believe all of that denomination who held fiefs immediately of the king *in capite*), as well as moſt of the biſhops, and upper gentry, were Normans, or Frenchmen, who neither talked Engliſh, nor tranſacted buſineſs in that language. *Mutatis mutandis*, the ſame may be ſaid of the king. Let the reader alſo know, that the king's court, conſiſting of the three branches, *his council*, *coram rege*, and *common pleas*, were equally under his own eye, and obnoxious to his own abſolute authority. As to the houſe of commons, no ſuch thing exiſted.

[1] See Carte and Lyttelton.

[2] Stephanides.

[3] Liber Niger, Steph.

[4] Pares ſumus. Moſt people would conſtrue this, we are alike peers.

and it ſoon ceaſed. Henry de Blois, the old biſhop of Winton, brother of the late king Stephen, very unwillingly, but in obedience to command, at length delivered the ſentence. And the archbiſhop, becauſe it was not lawful to contradict the ſentence and recordation of the court of the king of England, ſubmitted, by the advice of the biſhops; and, according to cuſtom upon ſuch occaſions, acceded to the judgement, and, to mitigate and honour the king, yielded himſelf entirely to his mercy. And all the biſhops, except Gilbert, biſhop of London, became the archbiſhop's ſureties with the king. Gilbert was requeſted to follow their example, but could not be prevailed with; his ſingularity was much noticed. Afterwards, but on the ſame day, the archbiſhop was called upon for three hundred pounds, which he had received, and for which he was reſponſible to the king, as conſtable of the caſtle of Eye and Berkham. The archbiſhop repreſented, that he was not at this time legally accountable with reſpect to that affair, having not been cited upon it; but, litigation apart, he alledged that he had employed that ſum, and a much larger, in repairing the king's palace at London, and the caſtles of thoſe places. The king would not allow that theſe expences had been made by his order; and again demanded judgement. The archbiſhop, in deference to the king, ſubmitted to his demand, being unwilling that the ſubject of money ſhould create any diſpute between them; and having ſettled the matter privately with his vaſſals, the earl of Glouceſter, and William de Einuf, and another perſon, he made them his ſureties for the money. The next day the archbiſhop was required by the king's agents to anſwer to the king for a loan of five hundred marcs, advanced during the expedition of Tolouſe, and alſo for five hundred other marcs, for which the king was pledged to a certain Jew. He was likewiſe called upon to account for the ſums he had received in truſt, from the archiepiſcopal and other ſees, and abbeys, during their avoidance, while he was chancellor, and aſked how much he had paid of theſe debts of the king into his Exchequer. He replied, that he had received no citation to anſwer to thoſe matters, and that he was not prepared for it; but that, if he ought to be arraigned about them, he would do his lord the king right concerning them in due time and place. The king demanded of him to give him good ſecurity for his ſo doing. The archbiſhop ſaid, that it behoved him to take the advice of his ſuffragans and clergy in this behalf. The king oppoſed it. The archbiſhop retired; and from that day forward neither the barons nor knights went to his hotel to ſee him, underſtanding the king's diſpoſition towards him [1].”

“On the fourth day of the General Council, all the dignified eccleſiaſtics came to the hotel of the archbiſhop. With the biſhops ſeparately, and the abbots ſeparately, he held a conſultation upon the ſtate of affairs, and craved their advice. By the counſel of the noble Henry biſhop of Winton, who ordained him, and was his warm friend upon all occaſions, it was propoſed to make tryal, whether they could ſoothe the king by a gift of money; and two thouſand marcs were offered the archbiſhop, by the biſhop of Winton, for that purpoſe. The king refuſed it. There was ſome of the clergy who told the archbiſhop, that it was a debt he owed to the office he had undertaken, to look to his perſon and his dignity; that he ſhould honour the king, ſaving his reverence for God and the holy church; that he need fear no ill, when nothing criminal, nothing baſe, was laid to his charge. He had been returned to the church of Canterbury, diſcharged from the chancellorſhip, and every ſecular concern of the king; and this was no more than was done when any vacant abbey was filled up by a monk of another abbey; the abbey to which he was appointed would not receive the elect, unleſs his abbot declared him free from all obedience to him. Others, who were for yielding to the king in all things, held a different opinion. The king, ſay they, is exceedingly hoſtile to the archbiſhop, through his anger towards him. We do really collect from certain ſigns, that the mind of the king is, that the lord archbiſhop ſhould ſubmit himſelf in all things to the king, even ſo far as to reſign the archbiſhoprick. Hilary, biſhop of Chicheſter, whoſe inclinations were ſtrongly towards the king, ſaid plainly, “I wiſh you could be plain Thomas, and not archbiſhop.” And he made objections to the mode of his getting the archbiſhoprick, obſerving its defect, from the king's having ſignified his will and pleaſure in favour of Thomas before his election. This inſidious reaſoning did not impoſe upon the archbiſhop, who mentioned it ſome time afterwards to a friend, and ſaid, “That Hilary among his brethren was another Judas.” Hilary ſaid further, “From your long intimacy with the king, you know him better than we do. When you was his chancellor, you ſerved him nobly, both in peace and war, and was admired and commended by all men, except the envious; theſe now inflame the king againſt you. Who could undertake to be ſurety for you in an account with the king ſo great, and beyond calculation? *It is reported, that the king has ſaid, that he and you ſhall never again be both in England at the ſame time* [2]. It is better for you to throw yourſelf entirely upon his mercy; leſt, mayhap, as you have been his chancellor and accomptant, he may order you to reckon with him for his money, and condemn you for peculation, and hold you for his debtor for want of ſureties, and lay his hands upon your perſon, which would be a grief to the church, and a ſtain to the realm of England.” Some one replied, “Far be it from the archbiſhop to provide for his ſafety by ſuch an expedient as the reſignation of his ſee, whereby he would bring diſhonour on his church of Canterbury, which made choice of him for their paſtor. None of his predeceſſors in that ſee ever did a thing of this ſort; and yet ſome ſuffered perſecution in their days. Beſides, were the king to exact heavy fines, the ſee of Canterbury might forego ſome of its manors for a time, without any material injury; but the loſs or ſuſpenſion of its ſpiritual functionary, and the diminution of its dignity, would be truly injurious.” Thus, in conſultation, they were divided in their ſentiments. The fifth day of the counſel was the Lord's day, and devoted to conſultation; there was ſcarcely an hour allowed for refreſhment; the archbiſhop never once left his hotel. The next day, being Monday, the archbiſhop, who had been ſeized ſuddenly with illneſs, was unable to go to court. This indiſpoſition was the effect of fatigue and vexation; he had pains in his back and limbs, attended with ſhiverings; and it was thought proper to put warm cloths ſucceſſively to the parts affected. As ſoon as the king received the news of this, he ſent the earls of Leiceſter and Cornwall, and a great many of his barons, to receive the anſwer which the archbiſhop was to give, after conſultation with the dignitaries of the church, concerning his rendering an account of his receipts from the vacant churches during his chancellorſhip, his giving ſecurity in that behalf, and conſenting to abide by the judgement of the court. He made anſwer by the biſhops, “That he could return no anſwer then; but that he would attend the court next day, though he were carried in a litter, and then do what his duty directed.” On the morning of the next day, he celebrated maſs at a certain altar of the Proto-martyr St. Stephen, called *Etenim ſederunt principes* [3]. His detractors, who had the ear and favour of the king, made this a matter of freſh charge; and inſinuated, that the archbiſhop celebrated that maſs for himſelf, as another Stephen and Proto-martyr, and that ſome words of the office were contrived by *inuendo* to mark and traduce the king. After the maſs, the archbiſhop went to court; the bearer of his croſs marched before him. The archbiſhop ſaid, "I had done better if I had come in my own garb[1]!" for he had propoſed to go to the court bare-foot, and in ſordid rayment, and with the croſs in his own hand, and enter the king's own apartment, and prefer his ſupplications at the foot of the throne, for the ſafety and protection of the church. But his clergy were againſt this meaſure, of his carrying the croſs[2]. At his entering into the hall of the caſtle, after getting off his horſe, he took the croſs from the hand of the officer into his own. The archdeacon of Liſieux, who had come with the archbiſhop, and was of his own houſhold, ſuggeſted the imprudence of the archbiſhop's conduct to the biſhop of London; and expreſſed his ſurprize, that the biſhop did not hinder the archbiſhop from coming into the room with the croſs in his hand. The biſhop ſaid, "He was always a fooliſh man, and would be ſo to the laſt." As the archbiſhop entered, all immediately gave way; he went forward into the chamber of parliament, and ſeated himſelf in his accuſtomed place; the biſhops ſat near him; all had riſen from their ſeats at his entry, and, out of reſpect, offered to bear the croſs, thinking how angry the king would be to ſee him enter the room armed in this manner. The biſhop of Hereford would have taken the croſs, ſo would the biſhop of London, who ſharply rebuked him. "If the king, ſaid he, ſhould ſee you thus arrayed, he will let his ſword fall upon your head, and you will then find of how little avail your arms will be." The archbiſhop replied, "that, if it were poſſible, it was his duty to have the croſs in his hands always; but now I know what I ſhall do; which is, to preſerve the honour of God, of myſelf, and of the church of Engliſhmen. You ſay what you think fit; but if you were in my place, your opinion would be different. If the lord king were, as you ſay, to take his ſword, I aſſure you this croſs would not be the emblem of peace." The archbiſhop might then poſſibly reflect upon the danger his perſon had been in at Clarendon, when the earl of Leiceſter, and other lords, came to him from the king, and ſupplicated him with tears to ſubmit to the king's demands, for fear of inſtant death."

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[1] Stephanides, almoſt literally.

[2] This reſolution the king ſeems to have ſteadily adhered to; and it is a key to the ſubſequent murder of Becket, by the king's contrivance and order; twice had the Patriot and Confeſſor narrowly eſcaped the hands of his ſatellites; they made ſurer work the third time, when they maſſacred him at the altar. Theſe plots were nicely contrived; they were all *quaſi rege ignorante.*

[3] *Princes ſat and ſpake againſt me,* part of a pſalm, were in the ſervice of the day.

The king, as ſoon as he ſaw the archbiſhop come into the room, carrying the croſs in his own hand, retired into a diſtant room. All the biſhops were ordered into the preſence-chamber, where they ſtaid a long while in private diſcourſe with the king. Among the biſhops there, was Roger, archbiſhop of York. He had had his croſs carried erect, as if he were upon equality with the primate of Canterbury, although the pope had ſolemnly prohibited ſuch elevation of the croſs of York in the province of Canterbury. Thus the croſſes ſeemed to defy each other, and carried the appearance of war. The archbiſhop of York juſtified his preſumption by the plea of appeal which, he ſaid, he had made to the papal bull of prohibition. In the mean while, the heart of the archbiſhop of Canterbury was ready to break, from the anguiſh of his mind; for *he had been informed, that this day he ſhould be either taken into cuſtody, or, if he eſcaped, that a party of bad men were leagued together to attack, and kill him, quaſi rege neſciente.* Herbert, the archbiſhop's maſter in Holy Scripture, whiſpered him, "That if they ſhould dare to lay impious hands upon him, he was equipped to launch the ſentence of excommunication againſt them, ſo that the ſpirit be ſafe in the day of the Lord." To which William Fitz-Stephen, who ſat at the feet of the archbiſhop, replied, in a tone loud enough for the archbiſhop to hear him, "Far be it from him to act in that manner; the Holy Apoſtles and Martyrs of God did not do ſo, when they were ſeized and hurried to execution on the croſs. Let the archbiſhop rather pray for them, and forgive them, and poſſeſs his ſoul in patience; for if, for the cauſe of righteouſneſs, and the liberty of the church, he ſhould happen to ſuffer, his ſoul will be at reſt, and his memory in benediction. If he ſhould declare ſentence upon them, it would ſeem to all men, that he gave way to wrath and impatience, and acted from a ſpirit of revenge. And beyond doubt this would be directly contrary to what is commanded in the Decreta: for there thus St. Gregory writes to Januarius: "You ſhew that your thoughts are not heavenly, but that your converſation is earthly, by your iſſuing the curſe of anathema for avenging a perſonal injury done to yourſelf, which is forbidden in holy writ." John Plenata, hearing this, could not ſtop the guſhing tears. Likewiſe Ralph de Dici, archdeacon of London, and afterwards dean, cried exceedingly.

The archbiſhop ſaw and heard all this, and became wrapped in meditation. Shortly after, the ſame William Fitz-Stephen, deſirous of ſpeaking to the archbiſhop, was forbidden by one of the king's marſhals, who ſtood by with his rod of office, and told him, that no one whoſoever ſhould ſpeak to the archbiſhop. But Fitz-Stephen, waiting his opportunity, by looks and motions of his lips, made a ſign to the archbiſhop, "That he would have him turn his eye to Chriſt on the croſs which he held, and ſee an example of ſuffering, to comfort him under his own, and that he would keep cloſe to prayer." The archbiſhop underſtood the ſign, and did ſo, and was ſtrengthened in the Lord, as he told William Fitz-Stephen afterwards. Good God! how many clerks and knights, on that day, ejaculated true and bright ſentiments about the contempt of this world, while the archbiſhop ſat alone, holding his croſs, and all his ſuffragan biſhops, and the earls, and barons, were detained by the king in his apartment! One man ſaid, "O treacherous world! it reminds one of the ſea, which, at times, exhibits a ſmooth and fair appearance, but conceals within it the moſt dreadful tempeſts!" Another obſerved, "Every thing is ſubject to viciſſitude. There is no love of God in the world. O worldly honours! how many things, which men deſire, ſhould be objects of terror!"

The biſhops diſcourſing with the king in an apartment within the hall, among other things, informed him, "That on that very day, when they came to the archbiſhop, they were charged with bad behaviour towards him, for that they had acted with the barons, and treated him moſt unkindly, and had judged him with a ſeverity that was never known before; for that one abſence, which the courts of law called a *ſuperſiſa*, ought not to have been adjudged contumacy; nor ought they to have condemned him to be in the king's *miſericordia* in the pecuniary penalty of all his moveable goods; for, by ſuch way of proceeding, the church of Canterbury might be brought to devaſtation, if the king ſhould be without mercy; and ſuch a judgement as this might be ruinous in its conſequences both to biſhops and barons. But, to prevent ſuch evils, it was an eſtabliſhed law to impoſe a certain fine in caſes of this ſort; that this fine was unalterable, and the preciſe ſum was different in different counties, and that each county had its own cuſtom in this reſpect. In London, the fine fixed was an hundred ſhillings. In Kent, which lies expoſed to the ſea, and is bound to keep pirates off the coaſt, and claims the privilege of commencing the attack in battle againſt foreign enemies, the fine is only forty ſhillings: in conſideration of the heavy public burden which lies upon that county, indulgence is granted to it in the point alluded to; and the archbiſhop himſelf, who has his houſhold and reſidence in Kent, ought to have been adjudged, and taxed, according to the law and uſage of Kent."

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[1] The Latin—*in propriis meis inſtrumentis.* It is difficult to tell the meaning of this. Perhaps it ſhould be *indumentis.*

[2] In old illuminated pictures primates carry a golden croſs; biſhops a paſtoral ſtaff, or crozier; the croſs was born by the primates in their own hands, and waved and ſtruck againſt the ground in the act of anathematiſing.

The biſhops, moreover, told the king, "That on that very day, being within ten days after the paſſing of ſentence, the archbiſhop had appealed them to the lord pope; and he had forbidden them, by the authority of the lord pope, to judge him thenceforward upon any ſecular plaint which might be moved againſt him for any time previous to his archiepiſcopacy [1]."

The king was much moved at this information; and again ſent the earl of Leiceſter, and many other lords, to the archbiſhop, to aſk the archbiſhop, "whether he would take upon him to be the author of this appeal and prohibition [2]; ſince he was the king's liege man, and was holden to him both by his general oath of fealty, and by ſpecial engagement made at Clarendon, whereby he ſtood ſolemnly pledged to preſerve to the king all his royal prerogatives in good faith, without fraud or deceit, and truly, and fairly; among which prerogatives this was one, That the biſhops ſhould form part of the king's tribunal in all tryals, except ſuch as touched the life of man?" And alſo to know from him, "whether he would conſent to find ſureties for rendering an account of the money for which he might be chargeable in quality of chancellor, and to ſtand by the judgement of the king's court?" To which the archbiſhop, fixing his eyes ſteadily on the crucifix, and compoſing his countenance, and without riſing from his ſeat, that he might not ſink his dignity, addreſſed them in the following ſpeech, which he delivered in a clear and equal tone of voice, without faultering in a ſingle word:

"Sirs, brethren, the earls and barons of the lord king, I am bound by homage, fealty, and oath, to my liege lord the king; but oaths, eſpecially ſuch as are taken by the prieſthood, have in them righteouſneſs and equity. I am held to the honour and fidelity of the lord king, as well by devout, as due, ſubjection, for God's ſake, to perform obedience in all things, ſaving the obedience of God, the eccleſiaſtical immunity, and the epiſcopal honour of my own perſon. Not ſpeaking at this time in the character of a litigant, for litigation I wholly decline; I was ſummoned hither, neither on the ſubject of accompt, or for any other cauſe, but ſimply that of John the mareſchal; nor am I at this time, and under my preſent circumſtances, either obnoxious to the giving of anſwer as in a proſecution, or to hearing of judgement as an accuſed convict. I acknowledge, and recollect, that I undertook very many adminiſtrations and important functions for the lord king, in which I ſerved him moſt faithfully on either ſide the ſea. And further, I do rejoice at the remembrance of having ſpent all my own revenue, and borrowed very large ſums in his ſervice. But when, by divine permiſſion, and the favour of my lord king, I was archbiſhop elect, before my conſecration, I was regularly and formally acquitted, in the court of the king's Exchequer, by prince Henry the king's ſon, and the high juſtice, of all demands whatſoever, reſulting from the truſts I held under the king; all which is perfectly known to the king, although his anger hinders him at this time from allowing it. The ſame thing is equally well known to many of you; and all the eccleſiaſtical dignitaries of this realm know it alſo. And I do beg and adjure you, as conſcious of the truth I now utter, that ye would ſuggeſt theſe things to the lord king; againſt whom, although it is allowable by law, it is not ſafe to name witneſſes; nor is it neceſſary to do ſo at preſent, as I do not ſpeak as a party in a lawſuit. After my conſecration, I fixed my attention on the honour that had been conferred upon me, and likewiſe on the burden I had undertaken; and made it my object to qualify myſelf for both, as well by deed, as by endeavour; and to be as ſerviceable as my poor abilities would allow me to the church of God, which the publick now ſaw me preſide over. And, if I cannot ſucceed in my wiſh, I do not impute my diſappointment to the lord king, or to any other perſon, but ſolely to my own ſins. God is ſufficient to give an increaſe of grace to whomſoever he pleaſe. As to the rendering an account, as is required of me, I am utterly unable to find the ſureties that are demanded. All the biſhops, and all my wealthy friends, are bound for me already. But I ought not to be compelled to find ſuch ſureties, becauſe no judgement has been yet paſſed upon me, to authorize ſuch a meaſure; nor am I now engaged in any affair of accompt, for I neither came here for any ſuch purpoſe, nor was my ſummons hither ſtated to be for any other buſineſs than that between me and the mareſchal. Ye lay a great ſtreſs upon the prohibition laid to-day upon the biſhops, and my appeal to the lord pope; now I do acknowledge that I ſaid to my co-biſhops, 'That for non-appearance, where there was no ground for imputing contumacy, they condemned me with more ſeverity than was compatible with juſtice, and contrary to all precedent and example of old times; whereupon I did appeal them, prohibiting them, during this appeal, to judge me upon a ſecular plaint on an affair of former time, before I was archbiſhop; and I do yet appeal them, and commit my perſon, and alſo the church of Canterbury, to the protection of God, and the lord pope." And then addreſſing the earl of Leiceſter diſtinctly, he forbade him to paſs any ſentence whatever upon him. He finiſhed. The nobles, with ſilence, returned to the king, pondering and examining what they had heard. Others ſaid, "Lo, we have heard from his own mouth the blaſphemy of his prohibition." Some of the barons and bye-ſtanders of the king, writhing their necks as they paſſed, ſpoke among themſelves, but loudly enough to be overheard by the archbiſhop: "King William, who ſubdued England, knew how to tame his clergy. He committed to priſon his rebel Odo, biſhop of Baieux, his own brother. He condemned Stigand, archbiſhop of Canterbury, to perpetual impriſonment, and threw him into a dark dungeon. Alſo the father of the lord king, Geoffry, count of Anjou, who valiantly ſubdued Normandy, got the biſhop elect of Sais, and many of his clergy, emaſculated; and the members of theſe eunuchs to be ſet before the count in a baſon, becauſe he aſſented to their election of him for their biſhop, and held himſelf as elected without the count's aſſent."

The king, when he had heard the archbiſhop's anſwer, inſiſted, that the biſhops [3], together with the barons, ſhould pronounce ſentence upon him, commanding and adjuring them ſo to do by the homage done, and fealty ſworn by them to him. They began to excuſe themſelves, alledging the prohibition which lay in the way. The king did not acquieſce, aſſerting, "That the ſingle prohibition of the archbiſhop did not make void what had been done, and ſworn to, at Clarendon." On the other hand, the biſhops reminded the king how heavily the archbiſhop's hand would fall upon them, if they ſhould diſobey the prohibition, and appeal; and repreſented to him, that they were willing, and ought in duty to acquieſce to the prohibition that had been made, both for the good of the king and of the realm. At length the king being perſuaded, the biſhops, having conſulted among themſelves, go in to the archbiſhop. Robert biſhop of Lincoln wept, and ſome others could ſcarcely forbear crying. Then the biſhop of Chicheſter thus began: "My lord archbiſhop, ſaving your grace, we have great cauſe of complaint againſt you; you have very much offended us, your biſhops; you have driven us into a ſtrait; you have placed us, as it were, between the hammer and the anvil by this your prohibition; which if we do not obey, then we incur the crime of diſobedience to you; and, if we do obey, we are involved in the ſnare of the king's diſpleaſure; for we were lately aſſembled with you at Clarendon, being ſummoned thither by the king, to engage ourſelves to acknowledge and maintain the antient prerogatives of his crown; and, to prevent all demur concerning the cuſtoms intended by that title, he cauſed all the things, that he expreſſed by word, to be arranged in writing. At length we pledged our aſſent to them, we promiſed to obſerve them. You did this firſt of all, and we, by your own direction, followed your example. Moreover, when the lord king required from us to confirm what we aſſented to by the ſolemnity of our oaths, and by the impreſſion of our ſeals, we replied, 'that he ought to be ſatisfied with our promiſe, and hold us as firmly pledged, as if we had put our ſacerdotal oath to it; ſeeing that we did ſay we would obſerve thoſe his royal cuſtoms *in bonâ fide, ſine dolo malo, & legitimè.*' The lord king was content. From this grievance of the prohibition, that you may not do us more injury, we do appeal to the lord pope; and for this turn we ſubmit to obey your orders." The archbiſhop ſaid, "I attend to what ye ſay, and with God's help I ſhall ſtick cloſe to the proſecution of the appeal. But at Clarendon nothing was yielded by me, or by you through me, but with a ſaving of the eccleſiaſtical honour. For, as ye yourſelves ſay, we there retained theſe three determinations, *in bonâ fide, ſine dolo malo, & legitimè*; through which continue ſafe to our churches the dignities which we have in right of our biſhopricks; for what is contrary to the faith, due to the church, and againſt the laws of God, cannot be obſerved *in bonâ fide, & legitimè*. Moreover, that cannot be the prerogative or dignity of a Chriſtian king, where the eccleſiaſtical rights and liberty are deſtroyed. Let me add, that theſe dignities, royal and written as ye ſay, the king ſent over to the chief pontiff, to have his holineſs's confirmation thereof; but they were ſent back to the king with a ſolemn condemnation of the greater part of them. Thus has the church of Rome, whom it is our duty to follow, being always ready to receive what ſhe receives, and reject what ſhe rejects, ſet us an example, and given us our leſſon; beſides, if we made a ſlip at Clarendon (for the fleſh is weak), we ought to reſume the ſpirit in the ſtrength of the Holy Ghoſt, to hold it out againſt the old enemy, whoſe purpoſe it is, that he who ſtandeth may fall, and he who falls may riſe no more. If, under the ſtipulation *in verbo veritatis*, we there granted or confirmed things unrighteous, ye know, that whoever bind themſelves to do things unlawful are not bound at all."

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[1] This was expreſſly againſt one of the ſtatutes of Clarendon, whereby the biſhops were bound to ſit in judgement in the king's court of parliament. This ſhews that Becket did not mean to comply with the ſtatutes of Clarendon.

[2] This was another breach of thoſe ſtatutes.

[3] On the firſt day's trial the archbiſhop was caſt in the king's *miſericordia*, by the joint ſentence of prelates and barons; and the biſhop of Winton, although the friend and partizan of the primate, was forced to pronounce ſentence. The king intended to have the ſame ſupport from the biſhops on the remaining articles of impeachment, inſiſting, according to the ſtatutes of Clarendon, that his prelates, who were his vaſſals, as tenants of crown-lands, owed him their aſſiſtance in parliamentary counſels and tryals, as a ſervice due for their fiefs. Becket, to put a ſtop to the biſhops taking a part againſt him in the king's court of parliament, appealed them to the pope, which deprived the king of their further countenance and aſſiſtance. The biſhop of Chicheſter, and the others of his party, go to the archbiſhop, and complain of his ſeverity and inconſiſtency, and inform him, that although they will not diſobey his prohibition at preſent, yet they alſo will, in their turn, appeal to the pope.

The biſhops return to the king; and, being allowed by him to forbear ſitting in judgement upon the archbiſhop, take their ſeats apart from the barons. But the king perſeveres in calling upon the earls and barons to pronounce ſentence[1]. Certain barons of ſecondary dignity, antients of days, are ſummoned, that they might be added to the others, and be their coadjutors in this trial[2]; after a little delay, the nobles return to the archbiſhop. The earl of Leiceſter *wanted to transfer to other perſons the office of pronouncing ſentence*; but, not being able to prevail with any of them to do it, he began to ſtate the whole affair of Clarendon, article by article, juſt as he had done before at the cloſe of that convention. But Hilary, biſhop of Chicheſter, whoſe behaviour did not accord with his name[3], ſtill maintaining, that the crime of Leſe-majeſty clearly attached to the archbiſhop, and that the violation of the words *in verbo veritatis* barred his acquittal, ſaid to the archbiſhop, "That he ſhould hear judgement." The latter could refrain no longer; but turning to the nobles, "What is it, ſaid he, that ye are minded to do? Did ye come here to judge me? Ye ought not to do it; judgement is ſentence brought after trial. I have not ſaid one word to-day, as upon my trial. I was ſummoned hither in no other cauſe than that between me and John the mareſchal, who has done nothing at all in the matter. But to ſit in judgement upon me, is a thing wherein ye have no power. Be I what I may, I am your ſpiritual father; and ye are nobles of the palace, lay-potentates, temporal perſonages. I will not hear your adjudication." The nobles retire. After a little ſpace, the archbiſhop ariſing, and taking his croſs with him, went towards the door, which had been cloſely guarded the whole day, but was opened to him, as if it had opened of its own accord. Some ſlanderous perſon purſued him, and called him "a perjured man towards the king." Another ſaid, "There goes a traytor, who carries the king's judgement along with him." Oh, what a martyrdom did he then ſuffer in his ſpirit! But he left the council with more happineſs, inaſmuch as he was accounted worthy to ſuffer for the name of Jeſus. As he went through the hall, the crowd therein hindered him from ſeeing ſome fire-wood which lay in his way; he ſtruck againſt it, but did not fall down. He came to the door where his horſes were; mounting his own, he was conducted by maſter Herbert, who could not find his own horſe for the preſs of people, to the monaſtery of St. Andrew's, his hotel. Having made his oriſons before the high altar, he depoſited his croſs beſide the altar of the bleſſed Mary. He ſat down, and his domeſticks around him. Then ſaid William Fitz-Stephen to him, "This was, indeed it was, a bitter day." To which the archbiſhop, "The laſt day will be more ſo." And ſhortly after, he exhorted his friends, ſaying, "Let every one of you hold himſelf in ſilence and peace. Let not a bitter word come out of your mouths. Make no reply to any evil-ſpeaker whatever. Let them rail as much as they pleaſe. It is the part of a ſuperior to be patient under ſuch treatment; it is the part of an inferior to act ſo. If they are maſters of their tongues, we are not leſs ſo of our ears. The evil-ſpeaking is not againſt me, but God."

So Stephanides, who was preſent. Other authors ſtate it a little differently. The biſhop of Winton had reminded his brethren, that the archbiſhop had, on his election, been given to the ſee of Canterbury, by the king's court of Exchequer, acquitted and diſcharged of all debts, accounts, and demands, whatſoever; which the high juſticiar, the chief officer of that court, had poſitively declared. It ſeems hardly to be doubted but that the certainty of this fact induced the biſhops, except biſhop Hilary, a tool of the court, to have no further hand in this notorious buſineſs. The lay-lords, however, were not aſhamed to proceed. Lord Lyttelton, the panegyriſt of Henry II. deſcribes their proceedings in the following manner: "The earls and barons, with a great crowd of other perſons, attending the parliament, went to the archbiſhop; and the earl of Leiceſter, as grand juſticiar[4], ſaid to him theſe words: 'The king commands you to come before him, and give an account of the money you are charged with, according to the promiſe you made him yeſterday; otherwiſe hear your ſentence.' 'My ſentence,' interrupted Becket, riſing up from his ſeat, 'Nay, ſon earl, hear you firſt. You are not ignorant, how ſerviceable, and how faithful, according to the ſtate of this world, I have been to the king. In reſpect whereof, it has pleaſed him to promote me to the archbiſhoprick of Canterbury, God knows, againſt my own will; for I was not unconſcious of my weakneſs, and rather for the love of him, than of God, I acquieſced therein; which is this day ſufficiently apparent, ſince God withdraws both himſelf and the king from me. But in the time of my promotion, when the election was made, prince Henry, the king's ſon [1], to whom that charge was committed, being preſent, it was demanded in what manner they would give me the church of Canterbury: And the anſwer was, 'Free and diſcharged from all bonds of the court.' Being therefore free and diſcharged, I am not bound to anſwer, nor will I, concerning thoſe things from which I am ſo diſengaged.'

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[1] Gervas and Stephanides.

[2] The account of this trial being ſhort and indiſtinct, it becomes difficult to underſtand certain parts of it. As the biſhops were ſilenced by the archbiſhop's appeal, and were allowed by the king to be inactive; Hilary, one ſhould think, would not have been among the barons upon their coming to paſs ſentence, much leſs have been ſo forward in ſpeaking. His interruption of the earl of Leiceſter beginning with But, looks as if he was eager to contradict the earl, as if the latter betrayed a manifeſt partiality to the accuſed.

[3] Hilary—in Latin *Hilarius*, i. e. the merry.

[4] As grand juſticar.—So lord Lyttelton; but without authority, and, I ſuſpect, improperly. I have obſerved that in great councils the high juſtice is never diſtinguiſhed by his forenſic title.

Hereupon the earl ſaid, 'This is very different from what the biſhop of London reported to the king.' To which the archbiſhop replied, 'Attend, my ſon, to what I ſay; by how much the ſoul is of more worth than the body, ſo much are you bound to obey God rather than an earthly king. Nor does law or reaſon allow, that children ſhould judge or condemn their father. Wherefore I diſclaim the judgement of the king, of you, and of all the other peers of the realm; being only to be judged, under God, by our lord the pope; to whom, before you all, I here appeal, committing the church of Canterbury, my order, my dignity, with all thereunto appertaining, to God's protection and to his. In like manner do I cite you, my brethren and fellow-biſhops, becauſe you obey man rather than God, to the audience and judgement of the ſovereign pontiff; and ſo relying on the authority of the Catholic church, and the apoſtolic ſee, I depart hence [2]."

The archbiſhop remained in the convent that night, and being anxious for the ſafety of his perſon, after he ſhould leave it, he made his ſupplication to the king by three of his ſuffragans, *viz.* the biſhops of Hereford, Worceſter, and Rocheſter, for letters of ſafe-conduct. The anſwer of the king was, "That he would conſult his council upon it the next day." We are told by one who was then attending upon the archbiſhop, that before his ſending this meſſage, that part of the goſpel had been read to him at dinner, where our Saviour directs his Apoſtles, *when they were perſecuted in one city to flee unto another*; which was thought to influence his mind in getting out of danger. John of Saliſbury, his companion and learned friend, writes, that he conceived this deſign from an alarm, which he received from two of the nobility who came to him in the evening, and with many tears and ſolemn aſſurances revealed to him a conſpiracy againſt his life, which *ſome perſons of great quality but infamous characters* had formed, and bound themſelves by mutual oaths to carry into execution. One cannot help ſuſpecting that one of theſe nobles, who diſcloſed this plot to him, was our earl of Leiceſter. The truth of ſuch a plot can hardly be doubted, when we conſider the king's fury at this time, and the promptitude wherewith ſome of his barons would be diſpoſed to gratify him by any deed whatever, that paved the way for their own promotion: and the king's with-holding the letter of ſafe-conduct, which the archbiſhop never obtained, ſufficiently ſhews how little the king was diſpoſed to give him any ſort of protection. Henry's hiſtoriographer tells us, "That the king, apprehenſive for the ſafety of Becket, prudently ordered a proclamation to be made, that he forbad all perſons, on pain of death, to do the archbiſhop or his people any harm." The hiſtorian's authority for this aſſertion is a certain letter, which, becauſe it was full of invective againſt the primate, upon the ruin of whoſe character Henry Curtmantel was to riſe to eſteem, muſt be his favourite document on the ſubject under diſcuſſion. But unfortunately for the panegyriſt of Henry, this calumnious letter is found to be ſpurious [3]. And this pretended proclamation is of itſelf a ſtrong proof of it. For Becket had recourſe to every ingenious and innocent contrivance to conceal his perſon and his motions, till he could effect his eſcape; for which there would have been no occaſion, if the king had iſſued ſuch a proclamation. And with regard to the primate's friends, the king's ſubſequent conduct ſhews his diſpoſition towards them. The ſecond night of the archbiſhop's ſtay at the convent, his bed was prepared by his order in the church between two altars, where he thought, probably, he might be ſafe by the privilege of ſanctuary: but riſing at midnight, he went out by the back door of the convent with only two monks (one of whom, namely, Herbert de Boſeham, wrote his life), and got ſafe from Northampton.

The archbiſhop's diſgrace was probably the cauſe of much grief to our earl, who, by the late account given of his friendſhip with Becket by his ſon, ſeems, neither from fear of, or attachment to, the king to have dropped his correſpondence with him. And not long afterwards, when he had a fair opportunity of humouring the king's prejudice, he forbore to do it; preferring the cauſe of Holy Church, of which Becket was the champion, and which Henry was inclined to undermine by dark intrigues with the antipope and imperial court. The emperor's chief miniſter, in his attack upon pope Alexander, was Reginald archbiſhop of Cologne; him pope Alexander had involved in the papal anathema. This did not hinder the king of England from employing the famous John of Oxford (who was intruſted in his moſt ſecret affairs) and ſome other agents from holding communion with him about the affairs which king Henry had then much at heart. John of Oxford, and the others who were employed in the ſame buſineſs, were ſolemnly excommunicated by Becket for negotiating with heretics.

In the beginning of the year 1165, this Reginald came into England, to confer perſonally with the king upon the affairs that were then in agitation between them; and alſo to take Maud, king Henry's eldeſt daughter, to be wife to Henry duke of Saxony. The archbiſhop of Cologne came to Weſtminſter, where the king was prepared to receive him; the great men of the realm went out in great ſolemnity to meet him. But Robert, earl of Leiceſter, and juſticiar of the king, refuſed to make one in this proceſſion; nor would he receive his kiſs of ſalutation, becauſe the archbiſhop was a ſchiſmatic, and ſtood excommunicate by Alexander, whom England had recognized as lawful pope. After Reginald's departure, the high altars, at which he had celebrated maſs, were overturned, as having ſuſtained a pollution, by the ſchiſmatical and excommunicate archbiſhop's having performed maſs at them.

The death of this illuſtrious earl is placed by ſome in the year 1167, by others in 1168, and by others in 1169; but probably it happened in the beginning of 1169. For the authors who place it in that year mention it at the beginning; and thoſe who ſuppoſe it to be in 1168, towards the end: this difference ſeems to ariſe from the different mode of commencing the year. If he died in January or February, or before Lady-day 1169, the authors who began their year March 25, might ſay he died 1168, and yet not contradict thoſe who, beginning their year on the nativity, or January 1, inſert his death among the events of 1169. He was buried on the South ſide of the choir in the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, at Leiceſter; where Knighton tells us he had reſided fifteen years as a canon regular. But on this point Sir William Dugdale very properly ſuggeſts a doubt. We have ſhewn that he was buſily engaged in ſecular employments; and the fact is, that, after having been the founder of that abbey, his name was of courſe enrolled in their fraternity, as was the cuſtom of the times, that he might have the more immediate benefit of all the devout ſuffrages, faſtings, and alms, of the members of that religious ſociety. His pious and religious acts, alſo, were great and many, and far beyond thoſe of his father. Beſides this magnificent abbey, he founded, in the reign of king Stephen, a goodly monaſtery at Nuneaton in Warwickſhire, for Benedictine nuns; beſtowing on them the lordſhip of Eaton (except what the abbey of Leiceſter then held in Stockinford, and ſome land held by the monks *de Caſâ Dei* in Eatlebury and Eaton); and all his lands, rents, and tithing in Welles, except the tithe of the eels, which his father had given to the canons of Leiceſter; and confirming the grants of two carucates of lands in Waltham, co. Leiceſter, with paſturage there for 300 ſheep, by Iſabel his ſiſter, and Simon earl of Northampton, her ſon; two yard lands and a half, lying in Swinford, co. Leiceſter, by Richard Mallorie; and in Leiceſter two ſhillings rent out of a houſe which one Wido Breadleas then held of the ſaid Richard; all the lands lying within Eaton, of which the ſaid Richard was poſſeſſed [1]; two virgates of land and ſix ſhillings of annual rent on the other ſide of the river at Eaton; and an acquittal to the monaſtery and the church of the ſeignorial claim of the ſervice of a ninth part of a knight's fee [2]. He founded alſo, in 1133, the abbey of Gerendon [3], in the county of Leiceſter, for Ciſtercian or White monks; as alſo the priory of Luffield, in the county of Northampton, for monks of the Benedictine order [4]; both which he endowed liberally with lands and revenues. To the priory of Lenton, in Nottinghamſhire, he renewed his father's gift of the church of Great Wigſton [5]; and to the abbey of Alceſter, in Warwickſhire, he confirmed a variety of donations [6]. He was an eſpecial benefactor to the monks of St. Ebrulf, in Normandy; freeing them from payment of tithes for all their lands in Leiceſterſhire, as well in the foreſt of Leiceſter, as elſewhere; acquitting them from herbage and pannage for their hogs, either in that foreſt, or other incloſed lands. He moreover gave them nine burgeſſes within the walls of Leiceſter, and five without; with the tithes of all his own demeſne lands in that town [7]; alſo the churches of Belgrave and Glenfield, with two yard lands at Glenfield; the chapels of Kirby and Braunſton, with tithes and other appurtenances in Yrkinfeld; two parts of the tithes of all his demeſne lands in Rotheby that were tithable; and the like through all the fee of Leiceſter, in Groby, and elſewhere; in Rotheby alſo the tithes of the two halls; and in like manner the tithes of the two halls in Humberſton, and one virgate of land; and the tithes of the whole demeſnes in Evington, Ingarſby, Sileby, Thorp-Ernald, Brentingby, Waltham, Wigſton, and Houtheby [8]. To the abbey of Lira in Normandy he confirmed the church of Hinckley, with the chapels of Stoke and Dadlington, whereupon the monks of Lira made Hinckley a cell to their monaſtery; the church of Sibbeſdune alſo, with the chapels of Widerdeſley, Atretune, Huptone, and Draitone, and the church of Higham, with the chapel of Lindley, co. Leiceſter; the church of Eaton, with the chapel of Attleburgh, co. Warwick; the church of Warham, and one hide of land there. To the monks of Bec in Normandy he gave the lordſhip of Chinchebirick; to the nuns of Godſtow, co. Oxon. he gave three pounds a year in Hallo; to the canons of Sulby, co. Northampton, he granted fuel for their fire out of his woods called Ighey, as much as they could carry with one cart, twice every day, from Eaſter till Michaelmas, with freedom from toll for whatever they ſhould buy or ſell in the market of Leiceſter; and to the Knights Templars he gave a mark yearly out of the mill of Scheravene.

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[1] Then acting as *cuſtos regni* in the king's abſence abroad, and aſſiſted by the king's high juſtice, and the barons of the Exchequer. See Hoveden.

[2] If the archbiſhop had not kept the croſs in his hand, and reſiſted the ſentence by appeal to the pope, the judgement paſſed by the barons in the king's apartment would have been delivered, and probably theſe contrivances of the primate would have been no avail, if the delivery of the ſentence had been conſigned to a perſon leſs partial to the accuſed, and leſs attached to the church, than the earl of Leiceſter. Becket was cited to anſwer to a ſmall treſpaſs. The judgement paſſed upon him by the court of the king's parliamentary barons, was, condemnation for treaſon and perjury.

[3] See Berrington's Hiſtory of Henry II.

We do not read of this earl's having more than one wife, viz. Amicia, mentioned above, by whom he had iſſue Robert, his ſucceſſor in the earldom, and two daughters, Iſabel, wife to Simon earl of Northampton [9]; and Hawiſe, married to William earl of Glouceſter: which Amicia gave to the monks of Lira one ounce of gold at Pont St. Piere in Normandy [10]. On the canons of Leiceſter ſhe beſtowed lands of four pounds a year value in the Everlas [11]; and, by the conſent of her huſband, became a nun in the monaſtery which he had founded at Nuneaton [12]; where ſhe died on the firſt of September, being St. Giles's day, the exact year not known, and was there buried.

We now reſume and finiſh the ſtory of Becket. Hindered by variety of difficulties, he did not get acroſs the Channel till Nov. 2, 1164 [13]. As ſoon as his flight from Northampton was known, the king, becoming ſenſible of the ill conſequence it might be to his affairs if Becket ſhould find an aſylum in foreign parts, gave ſtrict orders that the ſea-ports, eſpecially that of Dover, ſhould be watched, and the archbiſhop arreſted if he was ſeen in thoſe parts. And thinking that the primate had got out of the kingdom before he really had, he loſt no time in taking meaſures for his own ſafety. He determined accordingly to ſend a moſt ſplendid embaſſy, conſiſting of many of his chief nobility, both of the eccleſiaſtical and lay-orders, to the king of France, and alſo to the court of the Roman Pontiff Alexander III, who had his reſidence at that time in the city of Sens, a town in Champagne. But the embaſſadors were commanded, on account of the uncertainty where the primate was, to go firſt to the earl of Flanders, as, perhaps, he might be, or have been there, and repreſent to the earl how traiterous had been the conduct of that fugitive, and how he had fled from juſtice; and to entreat the earl to give him no protection within his dominion. It happened that the embaſſy paſſed from Dover at the very time when the primate ſailed from Sandwich, which was an archiepiſcopal manor, to Flanders. His truſty and diſcreet friend John of Saliſbury, whom he had ſent abroad as his agent when he firſt took the reſolution of ſeeking refuge in foreign parts, ſucceeded ſo well in his negotiation with the Flemiſh earl, as to obtain from him not only aſſurance of protection, but even an offer to procure a veſſel and ſeamen for his paſſage. The Engliſh miniſters, having made a ſhort ſtay with the earl of Flanders, haſtened to France, where they thought the primate lay concealed. But he was not yet got thither. The eſteem which Lewis le Jeune had conceived for his character, as well from perſonal acquaintance, as from the celebrity of his wiſdom and ſanctity, and extraordinary zeal for the ſervice of his lord king Henry, of which Lewis had had ample proofs, had induced him to ſend him word, that, if he ſought ſhelter in France, he would receive him not merely as a biſhop or an archbiſhop, but as a partner in his government. The ſame ſentiments of pity and reſpect were profeſſed by the French biſhops, who, from the account they had of the tranſactions at Northampton, ſpoke of him as a martyr. He had likewiſe a warm friend in the earl of Champagne, and his brothers, and many other of the French nobility. The Engliſh embaſſadors preſented a Latin letter to the French king, of which the following is a cloſe tranſlation: "To his lord and friend, Lewis illuſtrious king of Franks, Henry king of Angles, duke of Normans and Aquitanians, and count of Anjevins, health and love. Know ye, that Thomas, who *was* archbiſhop of Canterbury, was publicly condemned in my court, by a full council of the barons of my realm, as an iniquitous and perjured man, and a traytor; and under the manifeſt name of a traytor he iniquitouſly fled out of my realm, as my *nuncios* will more fully lay before you. It is on this account that I earneſtly pray you, that ye do not permit a man ſtigmatized by ſuch great crimes and treaſons, nor any of his retainers, to be in your realm; nor, if it pleaſe you, let ſo great an enemy of me find aid or advice from you, or any of your people: becauſe, to your enemies, and the enemies of your realm, neither I, nor my people, in a ſimilar caſe, would ſhew, or ſuffer to be ſhewed, any thing of that ſort. Nay, if it pleaſe you, effectually aſſiſt me to revenge my diſgrace upon ſo great an enemy, and to ſupport my honour, as you would wiſh me to do yours, if occaſion offered. Witneſs R. earl of Leiceſter, at Northampton [1]." When Lewis came to that part of the letter, in reading it over, where were the words, Thomas who *was* archbiſhop of Canterbury, and *has fled out of my realm like a traytor*, he aſked the *nuncios*, "Whether the perſon therein mentioned was no longer archbiſhop of Canterbury, and who had depoſed him [2]?" They appearing embarraſſed at the queſtion; he ſaid, "I am a king as well as the king of England; but I would not have deprived the loweſt clerk in my kingdom, nor do I think I have power to do it. I know this Thomas ſerved your lord king long and faithfully in the office of chancellor; and his recompenſe is now, that his maſter, after having forced him to flee from England, would alſo drive him out of France."

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[1] Dugd. Bar. II. 1066.

[2] See the foundation charter, with his ſon's confirmation, from Dugd. Mon. Angl. I. 518, in the Appendix, N° IX.

[3] Of this abbey a full account will be given in its place, under the hundred of Weſt Goſcote.

[4] See the foundation charter, from Dugd. Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 520. in Appendix, N° X.

[5] Dugd. Mon. Angl. I. 648.

[6] See Appendix, N° XI. from Dugd. Mon. Angl. I. 471.

[7] Dugd. Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 967.

[8] See the deed, with ſome account of the monaſtery of St. Ebrulf, in Appendix, N° VII.

[9] Chron. Norm. p. 987.

[10] Dugd. Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 986.

[11] Ibid. p. 309.

[12] H. Knighton, col. 3246. Dugd. Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 313.

[13] Lyttelton, Stephanides, Gervas, &c.

The embaſſadors hereupon ſeeing no hopes of ſucceeding in this part of their buſineſs, entreated him at leaſt to admoniſh the pope not to give any credit to the ſuggeſtions of Thomas, againſt the king of England. This likewiſe Lewis refuſed to do. The Engliſh embaſſadors therefore left him, and went to the ſovereign pontiff at Sens.

The day after their departure, two eccleſiaſtics, whom the primate had diſpatched from St. Omer's, arrived at Compeigne, where Lewis then kept his court, and implored him to grant the holy father an aſylum in his kingdom. Lewis embraced them, and repeated to them the anſwer he had given to Henry's miniſters; bidding them aſſure the primate, in his name, that he ſhould be received with great kindneſs. Nor was he ſatisfied with this promiſe; but diſpatched his own almoner on a meſſage to the pope, beſeeching his holineſs, that as he loved the honour of the church, and the weal of the French kingdom, he would maintain Thomas, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and his cauſe, in all points againſt the tyrant of England. Thomas was confirmed by theſe encouragements in his deſire and intention of going into France. But while he took up his abode in the abbey of St. Bertin, not far from St. Omers, Richard de Lucy, coming to St. Omer's, on his return to England, and finding the place of the primate's retreat, paid him a viſit. The king's juſticiar, in his conference with the exile, tried to perſuade him to go back to England; offering himſelf to conduct him, and be a mediator and interceſſor with the king for his pardon, which he thought might be obtained by ſuch an act of ſubmiſſion. The archbiſhop anſwered, "That it was the temper of king Henry, when once made angry, to be implacable." The juſticiar, after expreſſing his indignation at the other's conduct, left him [3].

Preſently after the departure of Richard de Lucy, the primate ſet out on his journey to the French dominions. As ſoon as he was got into France, he was joined by ſome of his clergy, who, from attachment to his perſon, or zeal for his cauſe, deſired to follow his fortunes. He went for Soiſſons, where the king was ready to admit him to an interview.

While he was on this journey, the embaſſadors whom king Henry had diſpatched to pope Alexander at Sens arrived at that city. The perſons ſent from the court of England, on this great occaſion, were the archbiſhop of York, the biſhops of London, Worceſter, Exeter, and Chicheſter, with three of the king's chaplains; and the earl of Arundel, with three more of the king's barons; who were all men of great quality in king Henry's court. The ſubſtance of the ſpeeches of ſo many of them as ſpoke was as follows. The biſhop of London, their chief ſpeaker, obſerved, "That a diſſenſion between the king and the ſacerdotal order had lately ariſen, upon matters of no great conſequence in themſelves, and which might eaſily have been adjuſted at firſt, but for the perverſeneſs and intemperance of his lordſhip of Canterbury; who, not conſidering the malice of the times, and not preferring moderate and conciliatory expedients to thoſe of ſtiffneſs and difficulty, had, by his obſtinacy, woven a ſnare both for himſelf and his brethren; which would have produced worſe conſequences than it had, but for the temper and moderation of ſome other biſhops. And he urged the neceſſity there was for his holineſs to uſe his authority to reclaim the archbiſhop to true wiſdom; who, being wiſe in his own conceit, had diſturbed the quiet of his brethren, the peace of the church, and the piety of the king." He was proceeding to cenſure him very bitterly; and ſpeaking of his flight, he quoted a paſſage of the Pſalms: "The wicked fleeth, when no man purſueth." At theſe words his holineſs, interrupting him, ſaid, "Brother, forbear." The biſhop anſwered, "My lord, I will forbear." "I bid you forbear," replied the pope, "not out of regard to his character, but your own." The biſhop, abaſhed at this rebuke, ſaid no more.

The biſhop of Chicheſter, vain of a frothey eloquence, for which he was famous, ventured to inveigh, in a rhetorical ſtyle, againſt the preſumption of the primate, and pointed out the ſchiſm and other grievous diſorders which it threatened to bring upon the church. But while he was indulging his oratory, he happened to ſpeak a word of falſe Latin [4], and repeat it once or twice; which drew upon him the laughter of the whole aſſembly, whereby he was ſo confounded, that he ſtopped ſhort, and remained ſilent.

The archbiſhop of York [5] ſpoke of the primate without ceremony; ſaid, "he was a man of great obſtinacy; that, if he once took up an opinion, nothing could make him change it; and he believed in the preſent caſe it was impoſſible to ſet him right, unleſs his holineſs would apply his own hand to the work, and let it fall pretty heavily upon him."

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[1] Apud Du Cheſne, tom. IV. p. 754.

[2] Lyttelton.

[3] It was an unfortunate thing for Henry that he could not prevent Becket's getting out of the kingdom. Some about him ſuggeſted, that Thomas could do him leſs hurt *incluſus, quam excluſus*; an hint which we may be ſure the king knew how to make uſe of. Had Richard de Lucy coaxed him to go back, Becket's life had been probably five or ſix years ſhorter, and far leſs glorious.

[4] Ipſi opportuerunt. Gervas.

[5] An immoral, covetous, quarrelſome, time-ſerving prieſt. Of his learning I find no mention. He was reckoned the chief inſtigator in the murder of Becket. Coming out of a legatine ſynod held at Weſtminſter in 1176, he was accoſted by the mob with theſe words: "Go, betrayer of St. Thomas; thy hands are beſmeared with blood." Gervas.

The biſhop of Exeter ſaid, "There was no need of long diſcourſe; the cauſe could not be determined in the abſence of the archbiſhop."

This being agreed to, the biſhops deſired that legates might be appointed to hear and decide the affair.

The earl of Arundel ſpoke laſt. He began with obſerving, "That what the learned biſhops had ſaid, being in Latin, was entirely unknown to him and the laity about him; but he could aſſure his holineſs, if he might be allowed to do it in plain Engliſh, that king Henry had an ardent zeal for the intereſt of his holineſs, and that he had given great proofs of it; alſo, that he was a prince of great piety to Holy Church: that the lord archbiſhop was a man of ſingular good learning, and in his office of archbiſhop a man of great diſcretion and wiſdom; only, indeed, that to ſome perſons he might ſeem too ſharp and ſevere: and that the breach between the king and him was much to be lamented; as, but for that, the church and ſtate might be very happy under ſo good a king and excellent a paſtor."

The aſſembly broke up after it had ſeemed to them, that the beſt expedient would be, to refer the queſtion to legates for determination.

The archbiſhop in the mean time came to Soiſſons, whither came Lewis to give him the meeting. During his abode in that city, where he continued ſome days, he ſo gained upon the affections of his royal hoſt, as to fix him firmly in his intereſt, and render him as zealous and active as he could wiſh, to do him ſervice. And the mind of Lewis, in proportion to his increaſing attachment to the primate, became hoſtile and adverſe to king Henry.

Before the Engliſh embaſſadors had had their audience of the pope, the latter had received the meſſage from the French king in favour of Becket, and had likewiſe admitted his agents to an hearing. Theſe began, as was much the cuſtom in that age among eccleſiaſtics, to ſpeak of their maſter's ſufferings and condition in words borrowed from Scripture, which, by eaſy application, deſcribed the caſe in point. "They were ſent," they ſaid, "to acquaint his holineſs, that Joſeph his ſon was yet alive, but no longer bore rule in the land of Egypt, having been, on the contrary, oppreſſed and almoſt deſtroyed by the Egyptians." After which they related to him, in the ſame ſtyle of Scripture, the perils his ſon had gone through, when he fought with beaſts at Northampton, his perils among falſe brethren, perils in his flight, perils upon the road, perils at ſea, perils even in the port. Upon the whole, they repreſented him as another St. Paul. At which the ſovereign pontiff was ſo much moved, that he burſt into tears. This was the day preceding that of his hearing the king of England's embaſſadors.

After the archbiſhop had wrought ſo well upon the French king, and had obtained from him a promiſe of liberal maintenance, in which the primate's friends were comprehended, he ſet out for Sens to pay his devoir to the holy father, who, on his arrival, received him very graciouſly; not quite ſo, however, did the cardinals, who, it was ſuſpected, had touched no ſmall quantity of Engliſh ſterlings, which Henry's miniſters had brought in abundance to corrupt the holy college. The next day after his arrival, a public audience was appointed for him by the pope, wherein he was required to give his reaſons for abandoning his ſee, and ſeeking refuge in a foreign country. The conſiſtory being formed, the archbiſhop[1] was called before it, and ſeated at the right hand of the pope, who commanded him to plead his cauſe before them; whereupon he roſe up, but was ordered by his holineſs to ſit down again, and ſpeak ſitting; which greatly encouraging him, he repreſented how meritorious to the holy ſee, and diſintereſted with reſpect to himſelf, had been the whole line of his conduct. He obſerved, "That if he would have complied in all points with the will of the king, not a ſingle man in England would have refuſed obedience to him: And while he was in the king's ſervice, every thing proſpered with him to the utmoſt of his wiſhes: But when he changed the mode of his behaviour, out of regard to his ſacred order, and his duty to God, the king's affection immediately cooled: Yet even now, if he would entirely ſubmit to that prince in all his purpoſes, he ſhould want no interceſſor to recover his favour: But ſeeing that the church of Canterbury, that Weſtern Sun, was now obſcured in his brightneſs, he choſe rather to endure a thouſand deaths, than diſſemble the evils it ſuffered: And leſt he ſhould ſeem unneceſſarily, or out of vain-glory, to have engaged in this diſpute, he thought it proper to ſatisfy the whole aſſembly there preſent, by ocular demonſtration." Then producing to them the Conſtitutions of Clarendon, he ſaid with tears, "See here what laws the king of England has ordained againſt the liberty of the Church! Be judges yourſelves, whether, without the perdition of my ſoul, I could poſſibly connive at ſuch things as theſe."

The Conſtitutions were read; and it was the opinion of the whole aſſembly, "That, in the perſon of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Catholic church ſhould be ſuccoured." And in the ſame conſiſtory, the pope proceeded to examine ſeverally the *capitula* of theſe conſtitutions or ſtatutes; of which he tolerated ſix, not as good, but as leſs evil than the reſt. And upon the other ten he pronounced abſolute condemnation.

This act of the pope was perfectly conſiſtent with the powers uſually exerciſed by the holy ſee in thoſe ages. All Chriſtendom compoſed, according to the general faith of its members, a ſpiritual monarchy, adminiſtered *pleno jure* by a ſacred and infallible head, the ſucceſſor of the prince of Apoſtles Peter, and the vicar or rather vice-roy of Jeſus Chriſt. Aſſiſted in ordinary by his cardinals, and in extraordinary caſes by them and biſhops of the ſeveral nations within the pale of the church, he took cognizance, not only of all matters purely eccleſiaſtical, but of ſuch as had reſpect to morals, and the peace and order of the world. The biſhops, prelates, and churchmen of every Chriſtian community, not only paid an implicit obedience to him, from conſcience, as the repreſentative of Jeſus Chriſt, but they were the pope's ſworn and devoted vaſſals and ſubjects. The ſubordinate branches of the univerſal or Catholic church, I mean the ſeparate local eccleſiaſtical ſyſtems of each Chriſtian kingdom and community, were all ſubjected in the *dernier reſort* to the holy Roman ſee; which, although at times it encroached too much upon the civil rights of princes, and abuſed its power to purpoſes of ambition, intereſt, and revenge; yet, upon the whole, by ſupporting them againſt the treaſon and rebellion of their ſubjects, by inculcating the ſubmiſſion of ſubjects to their rulers, by healing the diſcord of kings, and by mild perſuaſives, or bold correctives, checking their ferocious conduct, the papal monarchy became the beſt ſecurity of kings, and the chief means whereby they roſe to deſpotiſm. As the ſeveral kingdoms and ſtates of Chriſtendom were parcels of this univerſal church, their kings and princes were content to receive their crowns, and to derive their election, either from the pope himſelf, or, according to the cuſtoms of nations reſpectively, their own biſhops. Such was the reverence and devotion to Holy Church, that unleſs the biſhops concurred in the election of kings, dignified the choice by placing the crown on their heads, and above all made them God's anointed by the act of unction (which ſupplied all defects of title, and made all reſiſtance not only legally criminal, but canonically ſinful), the people whom they were to govern would hold them as tyrants, who ought not to be obeyed, but reſiſted and depoſed.

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[1] Becket. This word is never uſed by the authors of that time, excepting when they ſpeak of his extraction. By anticipation he is frequently ſtyled St. Thomas; on other occaſions, Thomas, Thomas of Canterbury, Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Primate. The panegyriſt of Henry II. is careful to ſink him in the reader's eſtimation, by calling him for ever plain Becket; ſuppreſſing, as much as poſſible, his reſpectability.

Without this clue, the reader, acquainted only with modern modes of religion, and political opinions, will have no clear view of the diſpute between the king and his primate; and judging of the latter by Proteſtant notions, and the preſent ſtate of the Engliſh church, he will condemn him without mercy as a bigot, a traytor, and a dangerous hierarchiſt; when in truth he was guided by the ſoundeſt reaſon, according to the approved wiſdom of that age, by the pureſt motives of conſcience, and the higheſt degree of attachment and fidelity to his prince.

It was the opinion of the pope, wherein concurred that of all true Catholics, "That if the primate of England, who, in defence of the liberty of the church, had riſked, not only wealth and honours, but life itſelf, ſhould be ſuffered to fall a ſacrifice to the civil power of an earthly prince, all other biſhops would fall with him; nor, after ſuch an example, would any one ever have courage to reſiſt the will of the prince: and thus the ſtate of the Catholic church would be ſhaken, and the power of the pope periſh." The concluſion was, "That the primate of England ſhould be reinſtated in his ſee in ſpite of all oppoſition; and that he who fought for them ſhould by all means be aſſiſted." The archbiſhop was made acquainted with this determination in the moſt honourable manner, and in terms of the ſtrongeſt affection which the pope could uſe; who concluded his ſpeech by recommending to the primate to go and take up his reſidence at the abbey of Pontigny[1], in Burgundy, that he might be there maintained during the time of his exile; obſerving, "that he, who had hitherto lived in affluence and elegance, ſhould now be taught, by the wholeſome leſſons of poverty, the mother of religion, to be the comforter of the poor, when he returned to his ſee." Wherefore he conſigned him over to one of the poor of Chriſt, the abbot of Pontigny, from whom he was to receive, not a ſumptuous, but ſimple, entertainment, ſuch as became a baniſhed man, and a champion of Chriſt.

Being thus diſmiſſed, he retired to the convent appointed for his reſidence, where he wore the habit of a monk, which had been ſent him by the pope himſelf, with a bleſſing; and he conformed to the monkiſh inſtitutions of that abbey.

Upon the report made to Henry of the proceedings at Sens, that prince exerted all his authority, and arrayed himſelf in all his terrors againſt the contumacy of the primate, and was determined to make the Roman pontiff alſo feel the weight of his diſpleaſure. He therefore confiſcated all the archbiſhop's baronial lands and tenements, together with all his other property; and ſent his royal mandate, ſeverally, to the biſhops of his dominions, to ſeize to his uſe the revenues of any of the clergy within their reſpective dioceſes, who had followed the archbiſhop into France, or otherwiſe had acted in derogation to the prerogative, and honour of his crown, conjointly with him, or for him. All correſpondence with him was declared criminal. And although the church, in its offices, prayed for Jews, Turks, Infidels, and Hereticks, and was wont to pray ſpecially for the primate of England; yet now, by the king's ſpecial command, it was made treaſon to pray for him, or uſe his name in divine ſervice. Nor did the king ſtop here; for, in the beginning of the year 1165, he baniſhed out of England, by a general act of proſcription, all the relations, friends, and dependants of the archbiſhop, to the number of about 400 perſons, without diſtinction of ſex or age; not excepting women labouring with child, and infants at the breaſt. Their lands, if they had any, were all confiſcated, and their goods and chattels exterminated; and the adult perſons among them were compelled to take an oath, before they departed, that they would go to the archbiſhop, wherever he was, in order to load him with the charge of maintaining them, and alſo to grieve him with the ſpectacle of their diſtreſs. This cruelty was heightened by the king's appointment of Ranulph de Broc (to whom was given likewiſe the cuſtody of the archiepiſcopal manors), a man of all work to pleaſe the king, a wretch of the moſt unfeeling and rapacious diſpoſition, and an old and bitter enemy of the primate, to carry this cruel and moſt diabolical decree into execution[2]. There is a letter ſtill exiſting, without a name, addreſſed to king Henry by one of his friends, whereby it appears, that the writer had repreſented to him, with an honeſt freedom, the injuſtice and cruelty of proſcribing innocent perſons for the archbiſhop's offence; many of whom were no way related to him in blood[3]. It ſeems as if this remonſtrance was well received by the king; for he acknowledged the truth of its contents, and promiſed to act more favourably to the perſons alluded to; but the breach of the royal word was experienced in this, as on moſt other occaſions; nothing was done in their behalf. Thoſe innocent ſufferers, however, met with ſome pity and kindneſs from people abroad. Some of them were abſolved by the pope from the oath they had taken, and remained in Flanders, where they were ſupported by the friends of the archbiſhop. The king of France, the queen of Sicily, and many other perſons of rank, took care of others.

In the year 1165, and in Eaſter-week, by the procurement of the pope, the kings, Lewis and Henry, had an interview at Giſors. Among other matters which wanted to be adjuſted between them, one of the chief was the affair of the archbiſhop of Canterbury. But they came to no agreement; Henry refuſing to recede from his demand of an entire ſubmiſſion on the part of the archbiſhop; and Lewis perſevering in his reſolution to protect him. Not long after, a conference was propoſed between Henry and the pope; to which the former at length aſſented; but on the condition that Becket ſhould not be preſent. The latter, hearing of this, intreated Alexander, by letters, not to agree to the interview on thoſe terms; telling him, "that without an interpreter, as ſkilfull as he was in the king's language, his holineſs would be in danger of being deceived by the king's ſubtelty." Whereupon the ſovereign pontiff ſent back this meſſage to Henry, "That it had never been heard of in any age, that the church of Rome, at the command of any prince whatſoever, had driven any perſon out of her ſuite, eſpecially one who was baniſhed for the cauſe of righteouſneſs: but that it was a privilege and authority granted from above, to the apoſtolic ſee, to ſuccour the exiled and oppreſſed of all nations, againſt the fury of their princes."

The coming of the archbiſhop of Cologne into England has been mentioned above. Soon after that prelate's return, the following letter was ſent him by king Henry: "I have long wiſhed that ſome occaſion was given me to leave the party of pope Alexander, and his perfidious cardinals, who preſume to maintain that traytor Thomas, ſome time archbiſhop of Canterbury, againſt me. Wherefore, *by the advice of all my barons, and with the conſent of my clergy*, I now intend to ſend to Rome ſome principal men of my kingdom; viz. the archbiſhop of York, the biſhop of London, the archdeacon of Poitiers, Richard de Lucy, and John of Oxford, who publicly and openly, in behalf of myſelf and the whole kingdom, and of all the other territories under my government, ſhall propound and denounce to pope Alexander, and his cardinals, that I do expect they ſhall no longer ſupport that traytor, but ſo rid me of him, as that I may, with the advice of my clergy, eſtabliſh another in the church of Canterbury; and ſhall further require, that they revoke and annul whatſoever he has done. This alſo ſhall they demand, that in their preſence the pope ſhall cauſe an oath to be publicly taken, that he himſelf, and his ſucceſſors, ſhall for ever maintain (as far as in them lies) to me, and all my ſucceſſors, the royal cuſtoms of my grandfather Henry, unſhaken, and inviolate. But if it ſhall ſo happen that they refuſe any one of my demands, then neither I, nor my clergy, will any longer pay any obedience to Alexander; nay, we will openly oppoſe him, and all his adherents; and whoſoever in my dominions is found to perſiſt in a wilful adherence to his party, ſhall be driven into baniſhment. We therefore intreat you, as our deareſt friend, that you will not fail to ſend us ſpeedily brother Arnold, or brother Radulph, of the order of the knight's hoſpitalers, who, on the part of the emperor and yourſelf, may give my embaſſadors a ſafe conduct to go and return through the emperor's territories."

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[1] Pontigni, in Burgundy, a poor abbey, preferred by Thomas to any abbey in the French dominions; wherein, if he continued to reſide, a ſuſpicion might ariſe, that he took a ſhare in the counſels of the enemies of his king, to hurt the latter; an imputation he laboured to avoid.

[2] Gervas, Matth. Paris, &c.

[3] Lyttelton.

Let me inform the reader, that upon the death of pope Adrian, anno 1159, two popes were choſen, viz. Alexander and Octavian. To the latter adhered Frederic, emperor of Germany; to the former, the kings of France and England. In the conteſt that enſued on this occaſion, Alexander had at firſt the worſt of it, and was driven out of Italy, and choſe France for the place of his refuge, and took up his reſidence at Sens[1]. While fortune was adverſe to Alexander, it was a matter of great moment to him to preſerve the attachment of the king of England, whom the antipope and emperor ſtrongly ſolicited to join their party. An indiſcreet ſupport of Becket might have brought Alexander into the moſt alarming criſis. He ſaw the juſtice of Becket's cauſe, and was ſteady in his ſupport, but preſerved great ſhew of friendſhip to the king of England, and took his meaſures with great caution. In the ſpring of the year 1165, he ventured back to Italy, which was terribly harraſſed by the emperor, Frederic Barbaroſſa, during part of that ſummer, before the end of which, however, that prince ſuſtained a ſudden ſhock, which ruined all his power in that country. While Alexander's affairs were in a moſt alarming ſtate, by the tranſient ſucceſs of the emperor's arms, the Engliſh miniſters were diſpatched to the holy ſee by way of Germany. We do not find, however, that they ever got to Italy; but we gather from the pontifical hiſtory, that two of Henry's embaſſadors, viz. Richard of Ivelcheſter, archdeacon of Poitiers, and John of Oxford, attended a diet at Wurſtburg, convened for the more ſolemn acknowledgement of Guido de Crema, a ſecond antipope of the imperial faction, called by his adherents pope Paſcal III. The emperor himſelf, and all the princes and biſhops there preſent, ſwore to obey the ſaid Paſcal, and never to acknowledge Orlando, called Alexander, or any ſucceſſor elected by thoſe of his party. Before the concluſion of theſe proceedings, arrived Richard of Ivelcheſter, and John of Oxford, at Wurſtburg (now Wittingburg), who took an oath upon the relics of the ſaints, the moſt ſolemn mode of ſwearing in thoſe ages; "That the king of England, and his whole kingdom, would faithfully adhere to the emperor's party, and conſtantly acknowledge the pope whom he had acknowledged, and do nothing more in ſupporting the ſchiſmatic Orlando, i.e. Alexander III." This ſtands upon record in the emperor's very letters patent. And yet we find the archbiſhop of Rouen, who ſtuck at nothing, not even at perjuring himſelf, to pleaſe his lord Henry, king of England, and duke of Normandy, roundly aſſerting in a ſolemn letter, "that neither by himſelf, nor by his embaſſadors, had the king of England given any oath or promiſe that he would acknowlege the antipope." And the biſhop of London, Henry's tool, and reluctant defender, and his moſt confidential miniſter in this nefarious buſineſs of Becket, in a letter to pope Alexander, written for the purpoſe of vindicating the king's conduct, and ſoftening the diſpleaſure of that pontiff, aſſures the latter, "that the king had ſolemnly declared, that he had not withdrawn his reverence for that pontiff, nor ever purpoſed to do it; but, ſo long as his holineſs would act towards him with a paternal affection, he would love him as a father, and obey his injunctions, ſaving his own royal dignity, and that of his kingdom." The ſame conditions are expreſſed in a letter, written by the king, to the college of cardinals, as an anſwer to ſome complaints the pope had made on that ſubject. He there aſſures them, "That it was his moſt hearty deſire to perſevere in the integrity of love to that pontiff, if his holineſs would, in return, maintain to him and his kingdom the ſame honour and dignity as holy and venerable popes of Rome had maintained to his predeceſſors[2]."

In this important affair the holy ſee had a very nice part to act. Henry had certainly laid Alexander under conſiderable obligations, by declaring for him, in the great ſtruggle between him and the antipopes; and the pontiff was diſpoſed to keep him in his intereſt, and oblige him, as far as he could do it, without giving a deadly wound to the papal authority, which Alexander was not of a diſpoſition to do, nor probably would have done in any extremity of his affairs. At preſent his ſtrength was increaſing by the advantages he had gained over the antipopes, and imperial party; and Lewis le jeune was diſpoſed to give him all his aid, to oblige Henry to do juſtice to Becket and the church. Whenever it ſuited his intereſt, king Henry would ſtoop to the moſt mortifying humiliations, and ſwear and promiſe any thing to extricate himſelf from a preſent embarras; but his malice was implacable, and his rapacity inſatiable: as ſoon as his opponents, truſting to his ſolemn vows and declarations, were ſoothed into terms of conciliation, and put off their guard, he fell immediately on his defenceleſs prey, and gratified at once his revenge and his rapacity. The conſtitutions of Clarendon were affirmed by him to have been prerogatives of the Engliſh crown in the time of Henry I. But this was abſolutely denied by Becket, who underſtood the queſtion as well as any man. The perſon of the king he highly revered, as his prince, his liege lord, his benefactor, and his friend; but he ſaid, "That as he was bound to render unto Cæſar the things that were Cæſar's, ſo he muſt render unto God the things that were God's." He urged, that to yield to the king on the preſent occaſion was detrimental to him, and highly diſloyal; for that if the church, which had recognized his ſovereignty, and made him, by the act of conſecration, the Lord's anointed, were deſtroyed, his beſt title would be undermined, and his chief ſecurity be withdrawn; and conſequently, that to betray the church, would be to deſtroy the king. In his letters and manifeſtos, Henry had aſſerted, that theſe conſtitutions had been declared, by the whole aſſembly of his clergy and baronage, to be the prerogatives of the crown in the time of Henry I. Why was the time of Henry I. reſorted to, and not that of Stephen? Why, truly, Stephen had been elected upon conditions favourable to liberty and defined government. Henry had no more reliſh for the mode of Stephen's election, and his laws, than for his perſon and royalty. Therefore Stephen's name was ſuppreſſed, and his acts conſidered as nullities; which was oppreſſive on the part of Henry, and unjuſtifiable in point of law; for certainly Stephen's laws were as valid as his own. Theſe conſtitutions are ſaid to have been allowed and ratified by the whole clergy and baronage of England. By the clergy, we muſt underſtand a few of the biſhops, for we read of no abbots or priors taking any ſhare in the debate at the council of Clarendon; and probably there were but few of the biſhops. There were at that time ſeventeen Engliſh biſhops. It was uſual with Henry to keep the biſhopricks open for a good while, ſometimes for 10 or 15 years, in order to appropriate the temporalties of them to his own uſe, during the avoidance. At this time ſeveral ſees were vacant, and ſeveral biſhops nearly worn out with age and infirmity [1].

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[1] He wrote alſo from hence many epiſtles to his co-biſhops, ſometimes to them collectively, ſometimes ſeverally; exhorting them to reſume the ſpirit of God, and, without fearing the loſs of worldly things, oppoſe themſelves, as a wall, for the houſe of God; and particularly cautioned them againſt joining in the ſchiſm of the emperor, and his pſeudo-biſhops. Stephanides.

[2] Vide Ep Joh. Saleſbury, apud du Cheſne, Brady, Du Cheſne, Lyttelton, & Auctores ab ipſis citatos.

The council at Clarendon was held in January, a ſeaſon when it was almoſt impoſſible for the diſtant and aged biſhops to go to that royal manor. This place was probably only a temporary reſidence, no more than a ſort of inn or hotel for the king in paſſing from one part of his realm to another. Probably then there were only 6 or 7 biſhops; and abbots, if any there, were of no account. We can hardly ſuppoſe the aſſembly convened there, and at ſuch a time of the year, to be numerous. But the conſtitutions, according to Henry, were made by the counſel of the whole baronage of England. King Henry's noble biographer lays great ſtreſs upon this, as if it was a ſolemn, regular, and complete act of all the barons of England. The inſinuation is not founded. It is a common expreſſion, to denote the barons who compoſed any particular great council. Till after the making of *magna carta*, I do not find that many of the barons of the realm were uſed to be ſummoned (and no baron did ever attend without a ſummons) to the king's parliament. If the king was in the North, he ſummoned ſome of the Northern barons, ſuch, probably, as were near, or ſuch as he liked, to compoſe his great council or parliament; in like manner, when he held his parliament in other places, he ſeems to have convened only a ſmall part of the barons of the realm; probably not above twenty or thirty, and thoſe ſelected and mixed up with others who were not *magnates* of the realm, or tenants of the king by barony, but forenſic or other perſons whom the king judged proper for his purpoſe. This fluctuating and imperfect aſſembly was deemed by the king ſufficient to form his ſupreme court of civil and criminal judicature, to give validity to his acts of ſtate, to adviſe him in his moſt arduous affairs, and to *define* and *declare* the law: Were I to go ſo far as to ſay, to make laws, I might perhaps aſſign to it a power of which it was in poſſeſſion, and which it claimed. Let it be remembered, that the acts of this aſſembly were deemed the acts of the king, being what he did, by the advice and decree of his common, or great council. Deſpotiſm being the natural conſequence of an authority ſo diſcretional and large, and increaſing to a degree intolerable; at length a ſteady and manly reſiſtance was made to it in the reign of John; terminating in the *magna carta*, which was a mere definition and declaration of law, and contained no ſort of new conceſſion on the part of the crown [2]. Henry the Second's government, therefore, ſhould be examined, if we wanted to judge of its merit, by that conſtitutional code, to which it may be ſuppoſed in part to have given riſe. It has been generally ſuppoſed, that Becket was a turbulent and ſeditious churchman, denying the juſt and legal prerogative of the king, and determined to enlarge the claims of the holy ſee at the riſk of his own life, and at the expence of the law and conſtitution of England. No charge of this ſort can ſtand upon a worſe foundation. He conteſted the matter with argument only, drawn from the canons of the church, and the cuſtoms of England. He bore no ill-will to king Henry, but was his faithful liegeman. He refuſed, at the expence of his oath, and upon ſtrong grounds, to be acceſſary to the deſtruction of the church. And as to the conſtitutions of Clarendon, all the Engliſh biſhops thought them pravities and innovations; and blamed him, not for oppoſing what was wrong, but for not conniving and temporiſing, which his brethren thought would in the iſſue be leſs hurtful to the church, than an open oppoſition to ſo violent and arbitrary, ſo powerful and vindictive, a prince as Henry II. who made ſolemn proteſtations of good-meaning to the church, while he was rendering it his moſt abject ſlave by expreſs ſtatute.

As ſoon as the archbiſhop got a little ſettled at Pontigny, he determined not to be idle or diſſipated, but to put every moment of his time to good uſe [3]. Spiritual diſcipline and avocations engaged a large part of his attention; and indeed ſo much was he devoted to employments of this ſort, that he ſeemed to have nothing but God, and his improvement in piety, in his thoughts. His humility, mildneſs, and condeſcenſion, won the hearts of the whole convent. He did not diſdain the toils of the field, but he would go with the other fryars, and help them in reaping and mowing, and harveſting their crops [4]. But theſe were not his only employments. He reſerved a portion of his time for ſtudying the Scriptures, and adding to his general fund of knowledge. He procured a large ſtock of books, and obtained from the pope a copious collection of papal *privilegia* [4]. If he heard of there being in France any book of antiquity, or public eſteem, he got a copy of it made for himſelf, intending all theſe as literary treaſure for his church of Canterbury, which was more beholden to him for books and records, than it had ever been to any archbiſhop before him. More than a year was ſpent in this retirement, and amidſt theſe occupations; when the diſtreſs of his friends who had ſhared in his exile, excited his moſt tender feelings, and rouſed him afreſh into action. Among thoſe who had followed his fortune, were many eminent and pious dignitaries, and clerks of the church, who were now reduced to the extremity of want, by the proſcription of their perſons, and the confiſcation of their benefices. Many of theſe he now found himſelf in no capacity to relieve. And he had the concern to ſee many of thoſe, who were driven out of England on his account, abſolutely die of want. To relieve his mind of the agony it felt on theſe accounts, and eſpecially for the injury ſuſtained by the church, he opened a freſh correſpondence with the king of England. It is the letter which begins with "Deſiderio deſideravi," and may be ſeen in the printed chronicles of that time. He ſent his letter, which he took care ſhould have nothing in it that ſavoured of rebuke or harſhneſs, but be full of mild and gentle admonition, by the hand of a Ciſtertian abbot, whoſe order was then in the higheſt degree of public reſpect. But his nuncio came back in a ſhort time, and brought back hard and ſevere reproofs, for his gentle admonitions. The archbiſhop, upon hearing what anſwer the king returned, ſent him a ſecond admonition by other men of religion, written with more freedom: to which nothing again was ſent back but abuſe and reproach. At this his holy zeal took fire; and he determined now to deſiſt from the language of admonition, and proceed to that of commination. He was now armed by the pope's commiſſion, with the office of his legate *à latere*; and had the power of anathematizing king Henry, and his partizans, and involving his dominions in the ſentence of interdict. And he cauſed it to be ſignified to that prince, that if he did not relent, and do juſtice to the church, the cenſure of it ſhould be pronounced upon him in its utmoſt ſeverity, without further delay. This threat had no other effect upon the king than inflaming his wrath, and putting him upon expedients for defending himſelf, and annoying his adverſary. With reſpect to the obnoxious ſtatutes, he does not appear from firſt to laſt to have given up an iota thereof that materially affected his deſpotiſm; and the ſtretch of his policy was employed in enforcing them throughout England, avoiding as much as poſſible the diſcuſſion of their merits in his foreign negociations. Being now exaſperated againſt the primate more than ever, he ſummoned his grandees [5] and familiars (ſays John of Saliſbury)

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[1] Stephanides.
[2] Matth. Paris.
[3] Gervas.
[4] Stephanides.

[5] By grandees, I conceive he means the higher order of his vaſſals, who were bound by their oath of fealty, and upon pain of forfeiting their fiefs, to give their lord or prince council when ſummoned by him for that purpoſe. In the preſent inſtance, the

liſbury) to a colloquy or parliament at Chinon. "This aſſembly (continues the ſame writer) was compoſed of men who would ſpare no pains to help forward deeds of iniquity, wherein they were hackneyed, as people very well knew; and were ſages of the law, ſo far only as chicane and villainy were to be their object. The king, with much earneſtneſs, in a diſcourſe copiouſly larded with intreaties, threats, and promiſes, craved their advice how he could act in the moſt effectual manner againſt the church. Complaining moſt bitterly againſt the archbiſhop, he uttered his harangue with a profuſion of ſighs and groans. And, as people who were preſent told me afterwards, he cryed miſerably, and ſaid, "That the archbiſhop of Canterbury would deſtroy both his life and his ſoul." At length he told the whole aſſembly, "That they were all no better than a ſet of traytors [1], who declined to apply their endeavour and aſſiſtance to rid him of the infeſtation of that one man." The biſhop of Liſieux gave him ſome comfort, by pointing out to him, that the only thing he could do to avert the impending ſentence, was by throwing in the archbiſhop's way the obſtacle of appeal. And ſo by what means I know not, unleſs it be, that truth, the more it be ventilated, the more ſtrength it gets; and juſtice, the more it is ſhaken, the more it flouriſhes; while the king, by his anceſtorial cuſtoms, endeavours to evacuate the right of appeal to the ſee of Rome, the more confirms it, while he himſelf, to ſave his own head, is obliged to fly to the refuge of appeals. From this council then departed, from the face of God and their king, the biſhops of Liſieux and Sais, haſtening to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, that, the appeal being thus interpoſed, they might ſuſpend his ſentence to the octaves of Eaſter. But the Engliſh archbiſhop, who was getting ready for launching the ſentence, had made a journey to the city of Soiſſons to pray there, it being a place peculiarly commemorative of the Bleſſed Virgin, the archbiſhop's particular patroneſs, to whom, as well as to St. Drauſius (to whom warriors who expect ſharp conflicts make their oriſons), and to St. Gregory (the founder of the Engliſh church), he might commend his agony by ſupplications. St. Drauſius was a moſt glorious confeſſor, who, as the Franks and Lotharingians believe, renders champions invincible, who commemmorate him by nocturnal vigils; and to him fly the Italians and Burgundians in neceſſities of the ſame ſort. And there Robert de Montford paſſed the night before his ſingle combat with Henry of Eſſex. And thus, by God's ordaining, the ſolicitude of the king's biſhops proved fruitleſs, for when they got to Pontigny, they did not find the archbiſhop, whom they appealed, but returned as they came, excepting that they were very angry at the loſs of ſo much labour. But the archbiſhop, after ſpending three nights in ſupplications to the three aforeſaid ſaints, on the day following the feaſt of the Aſcenſion, haſtened to Vizelay, that he might there, on the feaſt of Pentecoſt, give ſentence of anathema againſt king Henry and his abettors. But by the divine aſſent it happened, that while he was in the church of St. Reginian, on the day preceding the feſtival of Pentecoſt, unqueſtionable information was brought to him, that the king of England was fallen into ſo grievous an illneſs, that he could not poſſibly attend the king of France at the parliament, which Henry had himſelf procured by ſtrong intreaty and large gifts; of which indiſpoſition the Engliſh king had ſent notice to the king of France, by Richard archdeacon of Poitiers, and R. de Humez, who had atteſted the truth of it by oath. The king of France notified this fact to the Engliſh primate, by his ſpecial nuncio; whereupon the latter poſtponed to iſſue the ſentence, as he had intended to do. But he there publicly denounced John of Oxford excommunicated; and by authority of the Roman pontiff excommunicated him, to uſe his own words, "becauſe he had fallen into a condemned hereſy, by taking a ſacrilegious oath to the Emperor; and communicated with the ſchiſmatic of Cologne; and, againſt the mandate of the lord pope, uſurped the deanery of the church of Sarum." Theſe cauſes he alledged in the pulpit in the hearing of all perſons, who from divers nations had come to celebrate the feaſt at Vizelay. In the ſame place, on various accounts, and for good cauſes, he excommunicated Richard archdeacon of Poitiers, and Richard de Luci, Joſcel. de Baillol, Ranulph de Broc, Hugo de Sancto Claro, and Thomas Fitz-Bernard, and all thoſe who ſhould in future lay their hands upon the poſſeſſions and goods of the church of Canterbury, or abuſe them, or hinder them from the uſe of thoſe for whoſe neceſſities they were deputed. But the king, whom he had before by letters, and nuncios, according to the rule and cuſtom of the church, called to make ſatisfaction, he invited by a public admonition to the fruit of repentance; threatening, that, unleſs he ſpeedily repented, and made ſatisfaction for his numerous attempts againſt the church, he ſhould fulminate againſt him the ſentence of anathema; which, nevertheleſs, he will not do but with the greateſt reluctance; nor will any of his confidential friends be forward in recommending to him. Moreover, he publicly condemned the writing, in which were contained thoſe malignant depravities, called the *avitæ conſuetudines*; involving in the bond of anathema all thoſe who ſhould hereafter pay any kind of regard to them, or hold them to be of any weight or authority [2]. He particularly condemned the following *capitula*." Then follows a recital of the moſt obnoxious parts of the conſtitutions of Clarendon. This from John of Saliſbury.

As a further precaution king Henry loſt no time in ſending his mandate to Richard de Lucy [3], who then held the prefecture of England [4], that Richard ſhould compel the biſhops and perſons (i. e. the eccleſiaſtical

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the grandees who attended his parliament were, I conceive, ſome of his Norman and foreign vaſſals, or barons, whom he ſelected for the occaſion. The other ſort of men, called by my author familiars, could, I think, be no other than his counſellors in ordinary, ſometimes ſtyled his juſticiars, on account of their judicial office in his *curia*, which followed his perſon, or *barones à latere ejus*, as I find barons of this claſs ſometimes ſtyled, to diſtinguiſh them from the *magnates*, or grandees, who only attended the prince when ſummoned; whereas the *familiares* performed that duty *ex officio*, and conſtantly.

[1] Traytor carried in it every thing denoting villainy, cowardice, and ingratitude. What can we think of a king who could make this ſpeech to the nobles of his great council? It was in conſequence of a repetition of ſuch a reproach, that four of his barons leagued to aſſaſſinate Becket. We ſee from the paſſage before us, that this king had more than once demanded the blood of this man, as a tribute due from his barons to their ſovereign.

[2] Statutes of Clarendon. John of Saliſbury, an exile with Becket on account of theſe ſtatutes, being apprehenſive that Henry would require all the clergy to ſwear to them who were with Becket, or never allow them to return to England, writes thus: "Nam ſi de juramentis agitur, quæ dominus rex a nobis exigere conſuevit; rogo Deum meum, ut ante mihi mortem miſericorditur largiater, quam conſcientiam & famam meam juramentis talibus maculare." Du Cheſne, tom. IV. p. 480.

[3] Gervas.

[4] i. e. High juſtice, Richard de Lucy. John of Saliſbury, ſpeaking of the archbiſhop of Rouen, Richard de Humet, high juſtice of Normandy, and Richard de Lucy being ſworn to a treaty, as ſubſtitutes of king Henry, adds, "quorum juramenta contra voluntatem Domini ſui (ſc. regis Henrici) Franci noſtri non appretiantur vel obolum."

Richard de Lucy, high juſtice. In May 1167, our Robert earl of Leiceſter acted as high juſtice, repreſenting the king in the election of the abbot of St. Alban's. See Rad. de Diceto. As Robert deteſted the ſchiſmatics, and was the friend of Becket, Henry's conduct could not be agreeable to him. Richard de Lucy was perhaps a ſort of auxiliary high juſtice. It ſeems to have been within the power of the king to appoint ſuch an officer, although he might not be able formally to ſuperſede the high juſtice, regularly appointed by himſelf, probably under patent by the advice of his great council. See the caſe of the biſhop of Chicheſter, in the time of Henry III. And the kings of France, from antient times, down to the late French revolution, could not amove the chancellor; but theſe kings took upon themſelves (whether lawfully without the chancellor's concurrence Q.) to appoint a keeper of the ſeal, which was ſufficient for their purpoſe.

dignitaries) of England, and the monks of Canterbury, to appeal againſt the archbiſhop. This was done by king Henry, while he was in Normandy. Upon receiving this mandate, the biſhops of England held a convention in London, and appealed. Nor did theſe meaſures ſatisfy the king; ſtill fearing that the interdict might go forth againſt his realm, he iſſued his writs to hinder its getting into England. He ſent orders that all the ports ſhould be diligently watched, and that, if any eccleſiaſtic was found to bring over ſuch letters, he ſhould be puniſhed with mutilation of members; if any layman, with death. He alſo commanded, that if any of the biſhops, for fear of ſuch interdict, ſhould depart out of the kingdom in obedience to the ſummons of the primate, he ſhould not be permitted to carry any thing with him, except his ſtaff; and that all clergy ſtudying abroad, ſhould ſpeedily return into England, or be deprived of their benefices, and be baniſhed for ever. All prieſts who ſhould refuſe, in purſuance of the interdict, to perform divine ſervice, were to be caſtrated; and for any rebellious act, that is, I ſuppoſe, not conforming to the ſtatutes of Clarendon, they were to be puniſhed with the loſs of their benefices.

The exiled archbiſhop had found a comfortable aſylum at Pontigni, where he had been placed by the procurement of pope Alexander. Although the maintenance of him, and ſome of his particular friends, had put the abbey to a great expence; yet they found their finances ſo little impaired by the charge, that they thought the preſence of ſo holy a man brought down upon their convent a kind of miraculous plenty, and they thought themſelves highly favoured of heaven, which had ſent the good and perſecuted archbiſhop among them. Henry was now determined to vex both him and the convent, by compelling them to ſeparate. The monks of the order of Citeaux were ſcattered through Henry's vaſt dominions, and were almoſt infinite[1]. He ſent threatening letters to the general chapter of the Ciſtertians, ſignifying, "that they had received and entertained an enemy of his, viz. Thomas archpræſul of Canterbury;" and commanded, "that, as they held dear their poſſeſſions on both ſides the ſea, they would harbour him no longer[2]." At the diſſolution of the chapter, therefore, the biſhop of Pavia, who had been a monk of the order, and certain abbots belonging thereto, went to the archbiſhop at Pontigny, and in the name of the chapter reported to him the king's letter, and the order therein. They repreſented to the archbiſhop, "that although the chapter had received ſuch mandate and threat, they did not mean to drive him from Pontigny; but wiſhed he would conſider of the matter, and do as he ſhould think proper." After a ſhort conſultation with his friends, he made anſwer, "That he would by no means bring hurt to the order by ſtaying at Pontigny;" adding, "That go where he would, or in what place ſoever he laid his head, he would immediately leave his preſent abode." The meſſengers of the chapter went back with this anſwer[3]. This ſpiteful proceeding muſt have been highly offenſive to pope Alexander, who had placed Becket at Pontigni, and owed a peculiar regard to that order, becauſe they had loſt all their convents in the empire, by refuſing to join the ſchiſm againſt pope Alexander[4].

When the news of this affair was brought to Lewis le Jeune, he thanked God for what had happened, and ſaid to the meſſenger, "I am both glad and ſorry for this event; I am ſorry that the monks of the Ciſtertian order, who I thought feared and loved God alone, ſhould now, either out of love or fear of mortal man, withdraw their alms from a man of God. At this I grieve. Alas! where is religion?" He added, "I rejoice that opportunity is offered to us of ſhewing our regard for ſo great a man. Let him, let him come to us, and he ſhall feel the goodneſs and charity of the French nation." The king then ſent one of his chief nobles, with three hundred men, to meet him; theſe eſcorted the archbiſhop from Pontigny with great honour into France. He left this abbey about the feaſt of St. Martin, Nov. 1166, after a reſidence there of about two years; and in his journey to France he was attended by the abbot of that houſe. In France he took up his reſidence in the abbey of St. Columba, near Sens, whoſe archbiſhop, together with the people of that city, paid him the higheſt honors, and in this abbey he reſided about four years. Nor did theſe precautions ſatisfy the exulcerated mind of Henry: ſo much was he enraged and terrified at what Thomas had done at Vizelay, and what he further threatened to do, that he ſent John of Oxford to the court of Rome with certain advices and propoſals, which he thought ſhould be imparted to his holineſs. John of Oxford took with him letters from king Henry, full of reſpect to the pope, and intreaty with regard to Becket, and highly commendatory of his preſent ambaſſador, whom he deſired to be credited, as to his depoſitions, as much as the pontiff would credit Henry himſelf, if he were with his holineſs[5]. The Engliſh miniſter, with the advantage of ſuch credentials, could not fail of a courteous reception. He aſſured the pope, "that the king wiſhed to ſtand or fall by his holineſs's own determination of the queſtion concerning the ſtatutes of Clarendon, and would make peace with the archbiſhop upon the terms of the pope's own preſcribing. And it was even ſignified by the letters which he brought, that the king had publicly ſaid, he would preſerve to his clergy that liberty which they had enjoyed in the reign of his grandfather king Henry[6]. And to remove the prejudice which lay againſt him for his conferences and engagements with the ſchiſmatics, the archdeacon took a poſitive and public oath, that at the meeting he had had with them, he had done nothing againſt the faith of the church, and the honour and intereſt of his holineſs." The conſcience of Alexander was ſurprized on this occaſion, and he had very nearly ſacrificed the primate by an act of inadvertence. John obtained all that he aſked for his maſter; and having previouſly reſigned the deanry of Saliſbury into the hands of the pope, he was collated thereto afreſh by the hand of that pontiff, and his negociation was crowned by a complete abſolution from the ſentence of excommunication lately inflicted upon him by Thomas of Canterbury, in quality of *legate*. He returned to the king with theſe joyful tidings, and further acquainted him that his holineſs would forthwith ſend his legates *a latere*, who would ſettle the matters that had cauſed ſo much diſquiet, to the honour of king Henry, and to the confuſion of his enemy.

Shortly after the appointment of his legates, and their and John of Oxford's departure, he received letters from the archbiſhop, which gave him a better knowledge of affairs, and ſhewed him the great miſtake he had committed. He therefore loſt no time in diſpatching meſſengers after the legates with new inſtructions, whereby they were prohibited from taking any definitive ſtep againſt Becket, or acting in any other capacity than merely that of mediators and adviſers. And when he reflected on John of Oxford's perjury, and the king of England's duplicity, he had a worſe opinion of them than ever. And indeed had the pope entertained a wiſh of giving up the archbiſhop, he could hardly have done it with prudence, for the king of France was inflexible in procuring juſtice for Thomas. This unexpected reſtriction upon the legates made Henry outrageous. He had entertained the moſt ſanguine expectations of a ſpeedy and complete triumph over Becket. Upon ſeeing the limited powers of the legates, he became convinced that he had not advanced one ſtep toward accompliſhing his favourite point.

The king of France had this ſpring and ſummer waged war againſt him, through the inſtigation, as he aſſerted, although falſely, of Becket. After ſpending many months in endeavouring to bring matters to an iſſue, and after divers conferences with the king and archbiſhop, the legates returned to Italy. The king was ſo angry with both of them before they departed, that even in their hearing he declared, "that he wiſhed never more to ſee the face of a cardinal." Nevertheleſs, when they afterwards had their audience of leave, he begged their aſſiſtance and interceſſion with the pope, to rid him of Thomas, archbiſhop; and ſpoke with ſo much emotion, that he even ſhed tears; at which cardinal Williamſon ſeemed alſo to weep, while cardinal Otho could not forbear laughing. The latter gave notice to the pope, by a ſecret channel, "that he never would be concerned in depoſing Thomas, nor conſenting thereunto, though the king ſeemed to deſire nothing but his head in a charger."

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[1] Gervas, & alii Cronici.

[2] Gervas.

[3] Lyttelton.

[4] Gervas.

[5] Joh. Sarum.

[6] Lyttelton. If this were true, Becket would have lived in quiet. The noble hiſtorian would have us be'ieve, that Henry had in his heart all that he uttered, whereas no man's words and actions could be more at variance. There was nothing to bind Henry but his word, on which there could be no rational reliance. *Hinc lacrymæ*.

In the beginning of the year 1168, preliminaries of peace were agreed on between the kings of England and France, and a final ratification of a treaty of amity was to be made in a grand parliament held at Montmirail. Henry's deceit and perfidy had rendered him odious all over France: but when Lewis, who was of an open, honeſt, and liberal diſpoſition, ſhewed a diſpoſition to accommodate matters to Henry's ſolid advantage; the latter expreſſed his devotion to Lewis in language of ſuch groveling ſervility as would have diſgraced the pooreſt man upon earth; and readily conſented to do homage to the French king, notwithſtanding he had repeatedly ſworn, that he never would ſtoop again to that humiliating ceremonial. Lewis was determined to take this opportunity of bringing about a thorough reconciliation between Henry and Thomas. During the quarrel between theſe two, the former had frequently ſaid, "That his honour was concerned in exacting ſubmiſſion from the primate; and that it was not ſo much his predilection for the points themſelves which had cauſed the diſpute, as his ſolicitude for the dignity of his royal name, that had rendered him ſo inflexible." And he intimated, that he would be ſatisfied with the archbiſhop's making ſuch general conceſſions as would juſtify him in the eye of the world, as a ground of cordial reconciliation: and he made a propoſal of this ſort by his internuncios to the archbiſhop himſelf, during this very parliament at Montmirail. If Henry was acquainted, as we may well ſuppoſe he was, with what the pope had lately promiſed to Thomas, we may account for Henry's condeſcenſion, without aſcribing it to any alteration of his mind and temper towards the former. For the pope had paſſed his word, "that if the king was not reconciled to him by the beginning of Lent following, he would then reſtore to him the full power of legate, and allow him to execute the plenitude of his office, not only upon particular perſons of high degree, but the kingdom itſelf, and the perſon of the king, without any obſtacle of an appeal, if he ſhould find it expedient." Thomas was ſo wrought upon by the king's overture, that he had almoſt conſented to ſubmit himſelf wholly to the king's will, that the latter might ſeem to have conquered. The archbiſhops of Rhemes, Sens, and Rouen, the king of France, the biſhops, the abbot of Montdieu, were of opinion that this was the beſt thing he could do, and thought it would be moſt adviſable to be wholly ſilent about the conſtitutions of Clarendon. "For what neceſſity," ſaid they, "of mentioning them? By your written inſtrument, you have condemned them by the pope's authority; and from the obſervance of them, you have releaſed all who gave their aſſent to them[1]."

A rumour was juſt got among the people, that king Henry would take the croſs of pilgrimage to Jeruſalem, if he could be ſuffered to reſtore peace to the church, in ſome manner conſiſtent with his honour. Although this was all a pretence (ſays my author), yet the declaration ſo won the hearts of the auditory, that the archbiſhop became doubly preſſed, impelled, and importuned, to conciliate matters, and ſeemed at laſt as if yielding his compliance. Under this expectation, the mediators and ſtanders-by took him to the two kings, who were together, expecting to eſtabliſh the reconciliation. The archbiſhop, almoſt at the beginning of his addreſs to Henry, threw himſelf at his feet; he was hardly proſtrate, before Henry caught hold of him, and lifted him up. The archbiſhop then ſtanding before the two kings, began devoutly and humbly to implore the king's clemency for the Church of England, committed to his charge, although very unworthy of it; and aſcribed its perturbation and ſore affliction to his own perſonal demerit: and added, "My whole cauſe, my lord, which has created ſo much diſagreement between us, I here, in the preſence of the lord king of Franks, and of theſe prelates and princes, ſubmit wholly to your will and pleaſure, ſaving the honour of God." At which Henry broke out into a violent rage, and uſed very groſs and vulgar language, to the great aſtoniſhment of the ſpectators, who thought more good manners were due to ſo illuſtrious an aſſembly[2]. He loaded the archbiſhop with every ſort of reproach. He laid a thouſand falſe things to his charge. He called him proud and arrogant, and the moſt ungrateful fellow living. All the good which the archbiſhop had done for him, while he was chancellor, was thrown in his diſh, as if it had been evil, vile, and abominable[3]; and directly accuſed him of an intention of taking away his crown. This ſudden alteration of his behaviour ſeemed, to thoſe who were ignorant of the cauſe, to be very extraordinary; but the reaſon was, that having, by falſe oaths and hypocritical humility, duped the king of France into juſt ſuch a treaty as he wiſhed, he was no longer induſtrious to ſuppreſs his violent hatred of Becket and his principles. The archbiſhop bore all this with great patience, and was careful, in making his anſwer, not to be ſlack or rigid. "My lord," ſaid he, "the ſervices I rendered you when I was chancellor deſerved your warmeſt thanks; but your anger turns them into ſo many crimes." Henry, ſeeing that his unmannerly behaviour, and foul treatment of the archbiſhop, was much diſapproved of, and that the good ſenſe and moderation of the primate won the hearts of all who were preſent, ſtopped him ſhort, and addreſſed the king of France in the following manner: "My lord king, be pleaſed to hear what I am about to ſay. Whatever this fellow is diſpleaſed with, he ſays, is contrary to the honour of God; and on this pretence he will lay claim not only to every thing that belongs to him, but to every thing that belongs to me. But, that I may not ſeem to have any inclination to intrench upon the honour of God, I make him this offer. There have been many kings of England, ſome of leſs, ſome of greater, authority than myſelf. There have been before him many archbiſhops of Canterbury, great and holy men. Let him therefore allow to me what the greateſt and moſt holy archbiſhops have allowed to my anceſtors; and I acquieſce, and am ſatisfied[4]. Indeed, I never expelled him my realm, but he fled of his own accord in a clandeſtine manner; and now he wants to perſuade you and this great aſſembly, that he is engaged in the cauſe of God and his church. I do declare, that I always willed and granted, and do at this moment will and grant, that he might, and may yet hold his church, and rule it in all that liberty in which any one of his predeceſſors did ever do who did rule it moſt fully and freely." The aſſembly were ſo ſatisfied with theſe ſolemn and generous proteſtations, that they thought the king had now done as much as ought to be expected from him. Of this opinion was the king of France, who, turning to the archbiſhop with a look of diſapprobation, ſaid, "Lord archbiſhop, do you want to be greater than the Saints? to be better than Peter himſelf? why do you heſitate? Peace is now in your option." The archbiſhop replied, "That he moſt willingly would receive his church in that liberty which his anceſtors had had it, but that he muſt be excuſed from conſenting to cuſtoms altogether repugnant to the inſtitutes of the Holy Fathers;" thereby declaring indirectly, that he would not conſent to the Conſtitutions of Clarendon, which he thought was a point that ought to be ſpecially adjuſted, but what his friends thought muſt be left as it was, or no peace could poſſibly take place. He was proceeding to ſtate the affair of his flight from England, which the king had called clandeſtine; when the mediators, who thought the agitation of that queſtion would prove an obſtacle to his reconciliation with Henry, hurried him out of the circle, perſuading and urging, demanding and deſiring, "that he would give glory to the king, and be ſilent about the honour of God." But he ſaid, "Our fathers ſuffered, becauſe they would not forbear the name of Chriſt: and ſhall I ſuppreſs the name of God, to recover the favour of man? God forbid!" Very many grandees, therefore, both of France and England, aroſe upon him, and imputed to his own obſtinacy, that peace between the king and him was not ſettled; and even went ſo far as to declare, "that, as he now withſtood the wiſhes of both kings, he was unworthy of the aſſiſtance of either, and that France ought not to receive ſuch an outcaſt into her boſom." The evening was now come on. The grandees diſperſed, and the two kings went away together on horſeback. Thomas, thus deſerted, was comforted with the thought that he had been deemed worthy by God to ſuffer in his cauſe. The king of France became ſo eſtranged from him as not to viſit him, as he had been wont, for ſeveral days, or even to ſend him neceſſary proviſions. Thomas returned to his lodging at Sens, and conferred with his friends on the ſad ſtate of his affairs. He was minded to ſet out on foot, and, depending upon God's providence, procure a ſubſiſtence by begging, taking with him a ſingle friend to bear him company. After ſome days of anxiety and ſuſpence, a ſervant of the French king ſignified to him his maſter's deſire to ſee him. The archbiſhop haſtened to the king, revolving with himſelf the apprehenſions of his famiſhed dependents, who all thought that they were now to be ordered orally by the king to leave his kingdom. When the archbiſhop and ſome of his friends approached the French king, and preſented to him their ſalutations, they found him ſitting with a melancholy countenance, and not riſing to the archbiſhop according to his uſual manner. After a ſhort pauſe, the king on a ſudden fell proſtrate at the archbiſhop's feet, and, amidſt a flood of tears and much ſobbing, addreſſed him thus: "Lord, my holy father, it was you only who ſaw the thing as it was; the reſt of us were all blind, who gave it as our advice, that to the nod of man you ſhould ſubmit the honour of God: I repent; father, forgive me, I pray thee; and abſolve me, miſerable man, from this ſin: from this hour I offer to thee my kingdom and myſelf." The king having been raiſed from the ground, and abſolved, and bleſſed by the archbiſhop, they held a long and a moſt friendly diſcourſe together; after which the archbiſhop went back to Sens. Whether this ſudden alteration of the French king's behaviour proceeded ſolely from repentance, can hardly be determined: but perhaps not altogether from that cauſe; for he had juſt diſcovered, that king Henry had broken all the conventions which he had made upon his oath, and under the mediation of the king of France, with the Poitevins and Britons, and was glutting his revenge againſt thoſe who had offended him, notwithſtanding the ſafety they depended on in conſequence of the treaty lately ratified between the two kings. He was now more convinced than ever of the duplicity and perfidy of Henry; and admired the archbiſhop's wiſdom, who would not truſt him, nor make the peace with him, which had been recommended, but upon clear and ſpecific terms. "To him," ſaid Lewis, "we ought to have gone for counſel; not he to us; who had a perfect knowledge of the king's temper and character." Other great perſons, who had acted in the mediation, now changed their note, and extolled the archbiſhop's noble firmneſs to the ſkies. The common people, even children, as the archbiſhop paſſed by, ſaid one to another, "This is the holy archbiſhop, who for kings would not deny God, nor with-hold his honour." Henry, hearing of theſe things, ſent diſpatches to the French king, expreſſive of his ſurprize, that he ſhould retain in his land the archbiſhop, who had contumaciouſly rejected the peace which had been offered him. Lewis ſent back word by Henry's nuncios, "That if the king of England would not annul and abandon what he called his ancient cuſtoms, he ſhould never think of renouncing the ancient cuſtom of the kings of France, with whom it had been a cuſtom and liberty to protect baniſhed men, eſpecially if they belonged to the church." The archbiſhop now, perceiving that he could not poſſibly ſucceed by mild means in reſtoring the peace of the church, proceeded to ſeverer expedients. By the licence of the lord pope and his own authority, he ſuſpended and excommunicated all who had done evil to the church. In theſe acts the names of the parties involved were ſpecified, with their reſpective offences; and the liſt contained ſeveral great perſons, both lay and eccleſiaſtical, who were neceſſary to the king's ſervice, and in his immediate ſuite: he denounced alſo vengeance upon thoſe who had ſeized the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, or detained them being ſo ſeized. Theſe ſentences being diſperſed and executed, there was ſcarcely a perſon in the king's chapel who was able to give the kiſs of peace to the king according to the uſage of the church[1]; for they were all made objects of public obſervation, either by being perſonally involved in theſe ſentences, or by connection with thoſe who were. Biſhops, therefore, as well as grandees of the realm, fearing for themſelves, leſt ſimilar vengeance ſhould fall upon them, appealed to the pope again and again. But the king, not able to bear this damnation of his friends and counſellors, diſpatched two archdeacons to Rome, complaining of the injury done to his people, and craving that legates might be ſent over, who might abſolve the excommunicated, and make peace; threatening, that, if his requeſt was diſregarded, he ſhould be compelled to provide for his own ſecurity and honour. The archbiſhop alſo ſent his nuncios to the holy father, who took with them no gold or ſilver to corrupt, but parchments and ſtrong arguments to convince and obtain juſtice. And at length things came to this iſſue, that two legates, men of underſtanding and eloquence, ſhould be ſent; viz. Gratian, nephew of the late pope Eugenius, and Vivianus, an advocate in cauſes of the Roman court. Theſe cardinal legates, having ſpoken to the king, obtained from him, that the archbiſhop might return to England, and hold his archbiſhoprick and the temporalities of his ſee in peace, ſaving the prerogatives of his kingly power[1]. The legates, gladdened by this empty and deluſive conceſſion, and not aware of the ſecret deceit of it, decreed, that Vivian ſhould paſs over into England, and abſolve the excommunicate, and put the finiſhing hand to the reconciliation. But the next day, when the king was gone away, and the legates had diſcovered the deceit that lurked in the king's promiſes[2], they refuſed to confirm what they had promiſed. But, with a view to make further trial of the king's diſpoſition, they ſent after him Peter of Pavia the archdeacon, who, being roughly received, and moſt baſely laid hold of, was ſtripped of all his effects, and very narrowly eſcaped without caſtration. Gratian therefore, who had more ſpirit than Vivian, remonſtrated ſtrongly to the king, refuſed all his preſents, and ſet off for Rome, leaving Vivian behind. But the king, fearing his ſudden retreat, and ſeeing the king of France in great wrath with him for his perfidious conduct and breach of the treaty of Montmirail, bethought himſelf, by what ſubtilty he might be able to ſoothe that king, and reſtore peace to the archbiſhop, at leaſt to outward appearance; that he might not be compelled to do it at the inſtance of Gratian. It was given out, therefore, that he was much concerned at this reconciliation not having taken place, and that he much wiſhed to ſee it effected; but, almoſt deſpairing of having it in his power to hold another conference with the king of France (whom he had ſo highly offended), he went into that realm on pretence of praying at the ſhrine of ſome particular ſaint near Paris; hoping that, by this ſtratagem, he ſhould be able to obtain an interview with Lewis. Whether of his own accord, or otherwiſe, is not known; but Lewis met him at Mount-Martyr near Paris. After ſome diſcourſe about ſettling their perſonal affairs, all perſons preſent ſupplicated king Henry to make peace and amity with the archbiſhop. The king therefore aſſented that the archbiſhop ſhould go home in peace and ſecurity, and ſhould receive and hold his archbiſhoprick in that liberty which his predeceſſors had always enjoyed. And he promiſed, moreover, to give him 1000 marks to facilitate his return. But the archbiſhop was not ſatisfied with this compoſition. His loſs had been taxed, by perſons of the king's own choice, at 30,000 marcs[3]; and he inſiſted that the mediators ſhould not abſolve the king, unleſs he paid that ſum. But the king of France, and grandees of either realm, perſuaded the archbiſhop not to refuſe the king's grace on this account, but to wave it altogether. The primate conſented. When, therefore, every thing was ſo arranged, by command of the lord pope, the archbiſhop deſired ſome ſecurity for the performance of the king's engagements. The nobles of both kingdoms objected to this, as improper to be required by the archbiſhop of his lord the king[4]. The archbiſhop, therefore, gave it up, and ſaid he would be contented with a kiſs of the king's own mouth in confirmation of peace. This was mentioned by the king of France and the mediators to Henry, who made anſwer, "that he would willingly do this but for an oath that he had publicly made in a fit of anger, that he would never kiſs the archbiſhop, ſhould he even be reconciled unto him;" and added, "that, although he omitted the ceremony of the kiſs, he ſhould be as free from all rancour towards him as if he had not." But the king of France and the other mediators, ſuſpecting ſome poiſon to lurk in theſe ſweet profeſſions, reported theſe words to the archbiſhop, but declined to adviſe him either way. But the archbiſhop, who was too knowing to want advice on this occaſion, refuſed to accept of the peace, unleſs the king would give him the kiſs. Evening was now come on; lodgings were prepared for the king at Mantua, and the negotiation proved abortive. The king of England, as he went to his hotel, curſed the archbiſhop all the way, who had given him ſo many and ſuch great vexations. Of all theſe things the archbiſhop wrote a minute account to the pope; as did alſo the king of France. The latter, as well by letter, as by the voice of his nuncios, prayed his holineſs, out of perſonal regard and reverence to him, to protract no longer temporizing and uſeleſs meaſures, but proceed to deciſive expedients. And the archbiſhop of Sens[5] did himſelf take the journey to Rome, to ſolicit the pope in his own perſon to lay the dominions of the king of England under an interdict, if peace was not reſtored without further delay. All which could not but be ſoon known to the king of England; who, to prevent the miſchief that threatened him, loſt no time in providing for his ſecurity. Mandates were accordingly ſent over to England, containing directions for preventing ſentences of interdict and excommunication from getting into that realm. Old and young were promiſcuouſly required to ſwear to obey thoſe mandates, and carry their contents into full execution. All ſorts of perſons were required to abjure pope Alexander and Thomas of Canterbury, upon the penalties of confiſcation of property, and exile for life. The biſhops of England were convened, to ſwear that they would comply with, and aſſiſt in carrying into execution, theſe unreaſonable and wicked and odious injunctions. They durſt not, however, ſo ſet God at defiance, or ſo little value their characters, as to conſent to the king's demands. Geoffry Ridel, archdeacon of Canterbury, Richard, archdeacon of Poitiers, and ſome laymen, were the perſons commiſſioned by the king to aſſemble the biſhops and abbots at London, to make them ſwear, as all the laity were compelled to do, to conform to, and to carry into execution, the above-mentioned commands[6]. But neither biſhops nor abbots would obey the order for meeting, or give any countenance to the king's meaſure. Henry of Blois, brother of king Stephen, and biſhop of Winton, a man of great experience in public affairs, and now very aged, firſt proteſted againſt it; declaring, "that he would, to the laſt moment of his life, moſt devoutly obey the papal mandates, and thoſe of the church of Canterbury, to which he had ſworn fidelity and obedience;" and he enjoined all the clergy of his dioceſe to do the ſame. The biſhop of Exeter followed the example of that prelate; and then retired for ſafety into a monaſtery. The biſhop of Norwich, though expreſsly forbidden by the king, publiſhed a ſentence of excommunication againſt the earl of Cheſter and ſeveral others, conformably to injunctions laid upon him by his ghoſtly father the primate, even in the preſence of the king's officers, who ſerved him with the prohibition. Then deſcending from the pulpit, from whence ſuch ſentences were uſed to be promulgated, he laid his paſtoral ſtaff or crozier on the high altar, and ſaid "he would ſee who would dare ſacrilegiouſly to ſtretch out their hands againſt the lands or goods of his church." After which, going into the cloiſter of the abbey, he lived there with the monks. The biſhop of Cheſter was equally obedient to the archbiſhop's injunctions; and then, to ſecure himſelf from the officers of the crown, he withdrew into a part of his dioceſe belonging to the Welſh. Even the biſhop of London was refractory to the royal mandate on this occaſion[1]. He concurred with the biſhop of Norwich in paſſing the anathema and interdict againſt the earl of Cheſter; for which they were both put *in miſericordiâ regis*, and ſummoned by the ſheriffs and beadles of the ſeveral counties to appear before the king's juſtices for this act of theirs againſt the ſtatutes of Clarendon. They were charged with promulging the aforeſaid ſentences through their dioceſes without the king's licence[2].

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[1] Gervas.

[2] Epiſt. Joh. Sarum, apud Du Cheſne.

[3] It was the intention of king Stephen to get his ſon Euſtace crowned before his death, to ſecure to him the ſucceſſion. But archbiſhop Theobald could not be brought to it. Thomas à Becket, then archdeacon of Canterbury, and in that quality the archbiſhop's chief and moſt confidential officer, was ſaid to be the cauſe of that primate's diſſent to Stephen's requeſt. If ſo, Henry probably owed his crown to Becket.

[4] This was very plauſible; but if he had been contented to let things remain as they were, all would have been quiet. He talks of moderation: but what dependance could there be upon his word?

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[1] Stephanides obſerves, that this cuſtom of kiſſing was a prevailing cuſtom among the Engliſh; ſeeming thereby to intimate that it was peculiar to the Engliſh. It ſeems to have been a faſhion at the receiving of maſs, and in all acts of homage done by the vaſſal to his lord. It was not lawful to kiſs an excommunicated perſon: Henry therefore inſiſted, that none of his tenants *in capite* nor his demeſne miniſters (i. e. the great officers of his houſehold and court) ſhould be excommunicated without his privity, as it might draw him into the ſin of kiſſing them unawares. And we ſhall ſee, by-and-by, that, light as Henry made of oaths, he did not chuſe to incur the guilt of a perfidious kiſs in his counterfeit reconciliation with Thomas of Canterbury; which ought to have put the latter more upon his guard. But indeed he knew pretty well what was to be his fate before he embarked for England.

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[1] See Lyttelton.

[2] See Lyttelton, and the authors referred to by him concerning this affair.

[3] i. e. Twenty thouſand pounds. To bring it to the value of preſent money, I think we may multiply by 20. It will then be £.400,000. The reader can hardly ſuppoſe, that Henry ever meant to make good ſuch damages.

[4] For a ſubject to doubt the king's word, and not leave every thing to his honour, was inſolence hardly ſhort of treaſon. Here Henry had the advantage-ground, and he knew how to make uſe of it. His honour was truſted to: Becket became enſnared, and periſhed. The king had his revenge; and all his promiſes were given to the winds.

[5] William, archbiſhop of Sens, ſon of count Theobald, nephew of our Henry I. brother of the queen and three counts of France; a man of great piety and worth; with his archbiſhoprick of Sens, he had permiſſion to hold the biſhoprick of Chartres *in commendam*; but he declined it from a ſcruple of conſcience. He was a moſt zealous friend of the Engliſh primate; who ſeems to have lived cloſe to him after Thomas's ſettling at the abbey of Columba, juſt without the walls of the city of Sens, where the archbiſhop reſided. The learned and clever John of Saliſbury, another of Becket's ſtaunch friends, was made biſhop of Chartres after the primate's aſſaſſination, by the means of the archbiſhop of Sens, who got him advanced to the ſee of Chartres, on account of his friendſhip for their common friend St. Thomas.

[6] Lyttelton.

After reiterated conferences between the king and legates of Rome, the treaty broke off without effect; and the king had the mortification to ſee them depart for Italy without ſuperſeding the excommunications[3] which Becket had denounced againſt his friends and officers, excepting a very few of them, who happened to be about his perſon when the legates firſt arrived, and when a complete reconciliation was looked upon as a thing certain. The curious reader may ſee Henry's opinion of the legates and holy ſee, at this time, by recurring to Rymer's Fœdera[4].

The legate Vivian, accompanied by the archbiſhop of Sens, and Thomas of Canterbury's nuncios, left Normandy in Nov. 1169, on their journey to Rome. As ſoon as Henry was informed of Vivian's departure, he ſent after him again, importunately requeſted his return, and propoſed freſh terms of accommodation. Henry's meſſenger addreſſed the legate with many fair words, and offered him a bribe; but all in vain; the legate would not return; and made this anſwer to the king's pecuniary offer: "That he did not take it well, that, after he had laboured ſo much in his ſervice, and loſt, through him, the favour of ſo many and ſuch great perſons, the king ſhould endeavour to render him infamous as being corrupted by money." In the ſame epiſtle he exhorted him to grant the archbiſhop's petition; to give that prelate the kiſs of peace; and, by a liberal reparation, atone for the crime of having ſeized his goods[5] and thoſe of his friends; which admonition was concluded by a poſitive declaration, that, "if the king ſhould now reject this counſel, the laſt he would give him, repentance would come too late." What induced the king to deſire another conference with Vivian, was the information he had received, that the archbiſhop of Sens, a zealous friend of the Engliſh primate, and a man of high birth[6] and great eſtimation, was ſet out with Gratian; which made him apprehenſive that, on their report to his holineſs, the excommunication and interdict, with which he had been ſo long threatened, and had eluded by ſo many ſtratagems, would now be delayed no longer. The event proved his fears to be well founded.

Before we proceed to the tranſactions of the year 1170, I wiſh to preſent to the reader's attention part of a letter, which Becket ſent (probably by theſe laſt nuncios of his) to Rome. In the concluſion of this letter he gives directions to the legates, who were to be ſent by the pope to negotiate with king Henry, how they were to think of him, and how conduct themſelves towards him. "As it is not eaſy," ſays he, "to diſcover the manifeſt artifices of that ſtrange man[7], whatever he ſays, whatever ſhape he puts on, ſuſpect it all as full of deceit, unleſs it be manifeſtly proved by his deeds; for if he ſhould perceive that he can either overreach you by promiſes[8], or frighten you with threats, or obtain any thing againſt your honour and the ſafety of the cauſe, all your authority with him will inſtantly vaniſh, and you will become the jeſt and contempt of him and his courtiers. But if he ſees that he cannot bend you from your purpoſe, he will firſt counterfeit fury, he will ſwear, forſwear; take as many ſhapes as Proteus did, and at laſt come to himſelf again; and, if it be not your own fault, you will be from that time a God unto Pharaoh." With ſuch penetration and keenneſs of ſarcaſm did Becket ſpeak of Henry II.

In the ſpring of the year 1170, he puſhed on the project of his eldeſt ſon's coronation. This grand affair opened a new ſcene of contention between the king and primate. To put the crown on the king's head, and take the lead in his conſecration, were acts of dignity too important to be diſregarded by an archbiſhop of Canterbury, to whom they conſtitutionally alſo belonged. Beſides the honour of performing theſe ceremonies upon common occaſions, Becket could not but be peculiarly ſolicitous to preſerve this right under his preſent circumſtances. Young Henry had been his pupil, and had conceived ſo ſtrong an attachment to his tutor, that he would never ſuffer any perſon to ſpeak ill of him in his preſence, hated the primate's enemies, and would have puniſhed them if he could. It could not therefore but be a very favourite wiſh of Becket's to confer this honour upon his friend and pupil, which had in it ſomewhat of the virtue of electing him. On the other ſide, to be defrauded of this grand privilege of his ſee of Canterbury, of whoſe rights he was ſo tenacious, to be excluded from ſuch a ceremonial, to loſe this opportunity of ſhewing and recommending himſelf to the prince, muſt not only greatly hurt his feelings, but lower him in the eſtimation of the world; who, if ſuch a ſlight was put upon him, muſt ſee how odious and contemptible he was in the ſight of king Henry. What proſpect could there be of a reſtoration of amity between them, if the king overlooked this opportunity of forgiving old grudges, and making the coronation-day a jubilee of amneſty and friendſhip? Beſides, the putting-by of an archbiſhop of Canterbury might bring into queſtion the very validity of the coronation; and therefore was an informality not wantonly to be incurred. On the whole, the reader muſt be ſenſible, that the king would not put ſuch a ſlur upon the archbiſhop, or deviate from the uſual form, if he meant to be ſeriouſly reconciled to him.

Theſe remarks, which are ſuggeſted by the very nature of Henry's proceedings, are corroborated by the ſtrongeſt teſtimony. A few days only before his coronation, and while every thing was getting ready for it, and Becket was on the rack of ſuſpence, ſome private friend, whoſe name we know not, aſſured him by letter[9], "that every thing with reſpect to the coronation would be done to injure, inſult, and vex him; that the king hated him, and was in as great rage againſt him as he had ever been; that the writer had been told this by Richard de Welcheſter [1], who was then getting every thing ready for the young prince's journey and voyage, and was appointed by the king to take him to England; and further, that this ſame Richard informed him, that the king had not the moſt diſtant thought of being ſincerely reconciled to him; and that, ſooner than he would be friends with him, even to the laſt moment of his life, he would be diſobedient, not only to the lord pope, but even to the Lord God. In the ſame letter, the writer cautions him againſt believing any thing that was reported to him of the king's amicable intentions; that ſuch a thing could be believed only by fools, and ſuch as were willing to think well of the king, or to have others think well of him, but that it was all unfounded, and nothing but mere lies; and let the king, ſays he, pretend what he will, it is all deceit and villainy. His ſnares are laid with the greater ſubtilty, as he is exceedingly anxious to make ſure work, and cruſh you completely. He pities the primate's weakneſs for entertaining an opinion that Henry meant to give him his peace; and exhorts him to make uſe of ſpiritual thunder without delay, as the only thing which remained for him to do to prevent the ruin of himſelf and his cauſe." The primate does not ſeem to have profited by this advice.

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[1] Brady in Appendix, vol. I. p. 47.

[2] See Statues of Clarendon, c. 7.

[3] In the diſpute between king Henry and the archbiſhop, there was at bottom no other cauſe of diſagreement but Becket's oppoſition to the ſtatutes of Clarendon. The king himſelf often declared it; and ſo did Becket. The various charges, therefore, brought againſt the primate, were mere acts of revenge, and totally unfounded. By theſe perſecutions of the biſhops of Norwich and London, for obeying the commands of the primate, which were in open defiance of thoſe ſtatutes, it appears plainly that the primate would not pay at this time, although he had been now in baniſhment about ſix years, any reſpect to them: nor would the king conſent to annul or qualify them. At the end, therefore, or near the end, of the year 1169, the king and primate were not advanced one ſtep towards reconciliation.

[4] Tom. I. anno 1169.

[5] *Bona*—all the archbiſhop's eſtate, real and perſonal.

[6] He was ſon of Theobald earl of Champagne, and brother of Adela queen of France, all deſcended from Charlemagne; tranſlated anno 1169 from biſhop elect of Chartres to the archbiſhop of Sens. Chron. Vet. apud Du Cheſne, tom. IV. p. 442. In the year 1175, he became archbiſhop of Rhemes, and afterwards cardinal and regent of France. Ib.

[7] Monſtri.

[8] Well as Becket knew the king's duplicity, yet he was ſoon after completely overreached by his inſidious devices, and in conſequence of it deſtroyed.

[9] See it in Lyttelton's Appendix.

The hiſtorians of that time aſſign no particular reaſons for this precipitate coronation. The meaſure was dangerous as to the king himſelf, who was thereby to exalt his ſon to a fearful equality with himſelf, and the more likely to give him trouble; as, notwithſtanding this advancement, he did not intend to give his ſon more power than he had before, or part with an atom of his own authority. And at the very time of conferring this honour upon his ſon, he took care to tye his hands, by impoſing a council upon him compoſed of perſons hateful to the prince, viz. the fierceſt enemies of the primate. P. Daniel ſeems to have hit upon the true reaſon of this coronation, viz. to prevent the interdict, or leſſen the effects of it: for if anathema ſhould iſſue againſt the perſon of the king, the revolt of his ſubjects would be obviated by the adminiſtration of young Henry. A precedent of this ſort had occurred in France, where Philip I, being threatened with ſimilar cenſure, crowned his ſon, and thereby averted the diſorders which would otherwiſe have happened.

It being thus determined by the king, that Thomas of Canterbury ſhould have no ſhare in his ſon's coronation, he pitched upon the archbiſhop of York [2], as next in dignity, to perform this office. But Becket, whoſe vigilance ſeems to have been as great as king Henry's ſubtilty, loſt no time to counteract the king's ſcheme. He had informed the pope of what was doing, intreated him to aſſert the right of the ſee of Canterbury, and to lay a reſtraint on the archbiſhop of York, and all other Engliſh biſhops, and prevent their intermeddling in the prince's coronation; which was granted to him in terms as ſtrong and ample as he himſelf could deviſe. The privilege of the ſee was declared, and the prohibition enforced, by the apoſtolic authority. Nay, the biſhops were told, that if any one of them ſhould preſume to attempt it, he ſhould undoubtedly know it would be to the great peril of his office and order. His holineſs alſo denied them any appeal to himſelf on this matter. The brief is dated Feb. 26.

In the beginning of March, king Henry came over to England; and having ſummoned the clergy and laity to attend his colloquy or parliament on the feaſt of St. Barnabas, when they were met according to his ſummons, he propoſed to them his ſon's coronation; to which no objection being made, he appointed the 15th day of June for that ceremonial; which was accordingly performed, the archbiſhop of York doing that which ſhould have been done by the archbiſhop of Canterbury; preſent, and aſſiſting, the biſhops of Durham, London, Sarum, and Rocheſter [3]. At the coronation-dinner, king Henry, whom henceforth we ſtyle king Henry the elder, ſerved up a diſh to his ſon's table with his own hands; which being noticed by the archbiſhop of York to the young king, the latter obſerved, "That it was no great condeſcenſion for the ſon of an earl to ſerve the ſon of a king." A contemporary writer [4] ſo far confirms this account, as to ſay that the father miniſtered to the ſon at the feaſt, *and declared that he himſelf was no longer king* [5].

Gervas of Dover gives ſo curious a detail of Henry's proceedings at this time, as to render it worthy of the reader's attention. "This ſurprizing inquiſition [6] being made, all were ordered to be before the king on the 18th kal. of July. In the mean time the biſhops of Rouen and Nevers were making their journey towards England; of which they apprized king Henry by letter, together with the commiſſion they were charged with from the lord pope. Henry returned for anſwer, admoniſhing and deſiring them not *to expoſe their perſons to the perils of the ſea* [7]; and undertaking to croſs the water very ſpeedily, and yield his full aſſent to the form of peace between him and the archbiſhop, according to their counſel and opinion. In the mean while, on the day ſpecified in his mandate or writ, aſſembled at London the biſhops, abbots, earls, barons, viſcounts, reeves, aldermen with their ſureties, all of them in great fright; every one trembled according to his conſciouſneſs of what he had done; for no one knew what the king meant to decree. On that day he knighted his ſon Henry, who had come over from Normandy that week; and immediately, to the aſtoniſhment of all men, he ordered him to be anointed king, and to be crowned. Roger, archbiſhop of York, not having the fear of God before his eyes, and in contempt of juſtice, and of the expreſs prohibition of the apoſtolic father, moſt inauſpiciouſly [8], as the event ſhewed, put his hands upon the king; which preſumptuous invaſion of the right of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and his relentleſs ſpight to it, reflected the more diſgrace upon him, as he owed to it his riſe from a ſtate of poverty to his preſent heighth. The degenerate ſuffragans of the church of Canterbury, inſtead of reſiſting, as they ought to have done, this wicked and outrageous proceeding, aſſiſted the archbiſhop of York in this act of conſecration, or rather execration. For it was notorious, that the coronation of the kings of England belonged to the archbiſhop of Canterbury only, from ancient time. The new king, being thus crowned by command of his father, received the fealties of the earls and barons; and ſo relieved from the fear of being puniſhed for their faults, all the reſt returned to their own homes. The king having deputed guardians and maſters over the young king out of thoſe who had inveterate malice againſt Thomas of Canterbury[1], deſcended to the ſea, and croſſed it, to have colloquy with the king of France on the feaſt-day of Mary Magdalene."

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[1] This could hardly be any other than Richard de Ilcheſter, archdeacon of Poitou, one of Henry's moſt diligent and confidential miniſters. The writer of the letter ſeems to be a man of conſiderable dignity, probably ſome biſhop.

[2] A very rich and undeſerving archbiſhop, of whom the king had frequently expreſſed his abhorrence to Becket in the time of their intimacy; and had even ſworn, that that vile man ſhould never lay his heretical hands upon his ſon. It will entertain the reader to read, in Hoveden, king Henry's manner of ſeizing all this archbiſhop's wealth, after the latter's deceaſe. Serve a tyrant—at your coſt.

[3] Theſe were probably all the biſhops who could attend that ceremony. The biſhop of Worceſter, ſon of Robert the great earl of Glouceſter, was kept in Normandy, and not ſuffered to be preſent on account of his attachment to Thomas of Canterbury, and poſitive declaration, that, if he ſhould be preſent, none but Thomas ſhould crown the young king. Six biſhopricks at this time were deſtitute of paſtors, the king not ſuffering them to be ſupplied on account of the temporalities, with which he augmented his revenue. Many other biſhops were worn out with age, and not in a condition to be at this ceremony. The number of Engliſh biſhops was ſeventeen; two archbiſhops; 15 ſuffragans.

[4] Lyttelton, Willelmus in Quadriloquo.

[5] We ſee from hence, and from certain circumſtances occurring afterwards, that king Henry made a ſurrender of his crown. This was a ticklish buſineſs. His reaſon for this act of deceit is now known to the reader. That the reſignation was fictitious, appears from his ſubſequent conduct, and may be inferred from the nature of the *monſtrum*.

[6] Inquiſition into the conduct of ſheriffs, to ſqueeze a large ſum by fines. See Gervas.

[7] There is ſome humour in this. Theſe legates were come to force him to make conceſſions and reſtitution to Becket; and likewiſe grant him his peace, the worſt thing of all.

[8] Alluding to the death of this young king.

The archbiſhop of Sens, and the papal legates, and the epiſtles of Thomas of Canterbury, did at laſt prevail upon pope Alexander to take deciſive meaſures with the king of England; and the advice of Henry's journey to that realm induced him to come to an immediate reſolution. On the 10th of May his holineſs iſſued his bull, directed to the archbiſhop of Rouen and the biſhop of Nevers, whom he commanded to find out, and inform the king of England, "That if he did not perform, within forty days after the apoſtolic commonition was made known to him, thoſe things which the king had promiſed the pope, and particularly what concerned the entire reſtitution of the archbiſhop's property, and that of his friends, and making full peace with the archbiſhop and his friends, and alſo granting the kiſs of peace, they were to pronounce ſentence of interdict againſt all his dominions in Gaul[2], without appeal." The papal bull commanded the biſhops above mentioned to carry into full execution the things contained in their commiſſion, and to excommunicate all ſuch as were remiſs on their part in the ſame buſineſs; and it further declared, that, if the king did not repent and amend, the pope would launch againſt his perſon the judgement of anathema, as he had already launched it againſt Frederick[3]. Henry was now under a neceſſity of patching up his quarrel with the archbiſhop, within the little ſpace of time which Alexander allowed him, as well as he could. The day therefore preceding the feaſt of Mary Magdalene, were collected, at Fretvill[4], the archbiſhops of Rheims, Sens, Rouen, and Tyre; the king of France, the biſhop of Nevers, the abbot of Groſ-mont, in the place of the lord pope, the biſhop of Poitou, and almoſt all the biſhops of Normandy, alſo almoſt all the counts and grandees of Gaul, to reſtore peace between the king of England and the archbiſhop of Canterbury. No one of the Engliſh biſhops was there, except Roger biſhop of Worceſter. On that day the king of Angles went to the hotel of the king of Franks, to have ſome converſation with him; after exchanging a few words, the king of Angles ſaid to Lewis jocularly, "To-morrow then that thief of yours will have his peace; and he ſhall have a good one." "By the ſaints," ſaid Lewis, "whom do you mean by thief?" "Our archbiſhop of Canterbury," returned Henry. "I wiſh," replied Lewis, "he were as much mine, as he is yours. It will do you honour before God and man, if you grant him a good peace; and I ſhall eſteem it as a great favour done to myſelf." This was heard by ſtanders-by; their other diſcourſe was between themſelves. The next day all go out to the colloquy; but the king of France did not appear[5]. Perhaps this was done at the inſtance of king Henry, who had aſſured the other, "that he would perform every thing which Lewis had required;" for indeed Lewis had wearied Henry with his importunate prayers for Thomas the archbiſhop; but ſeeing that the king of Angles was now come to the preſent colloquy in the French territory, he conſented to the colloquy and treaty of concord; but choſe to be preſent rather in ſpirit and authority than in perſon; and to looſen the reigns of liberty and liberality to the king of England, that he might ſeem to be more at his own command, when the king of Franks neither preſſed him with his preſence or prayers; and it was judged that king Henry's pity for the archbiſhop would be more conſpicuous, if his peace and grace were reſtored to him by the king, when the latter was left to his own inclination, and ſubjected to no neceſſity. For, to a diſcerning perſon, intreaties of ſuperiors paſs often for commands. When many perſons on both ſides had ſpoken in favour of peace and reconciliation, and the king had acquieſced to all that was deſired with regard to peace and the church's liberty, and the perſon of the archbiſhop; and conſented to the reſtitution of lands and churches to clerks and all others who had been deſpoiled of either on the archbiſhop's account; and to the donation of churches of the archbiſhoprick, which had become vacant in the mean while; all which were now to be left to him, although the king had given the ſame to his own clerks[6]: the good archbiſhop, being unwilling that any thing ſhould be kept concealed which might afterwards generate freſh diſturbance and quarrel, made the following addreſs to the king: "My lord king, all the kind things you have done me, in my two promotions, I keep in mind with the moſt reſpectful and religious gratitude; and in all things I give my thanks to you, and am your debtor, and bounden more to you as to my king and terrene lord, *ſaving the honour of God and holy church*; and now particularly am I beholden to you, for recalling and receiving me to your peace and favour. But, among all my late misfortunes, which your anger and indignation have brought upon me, by proſcribing, deſpoiling, and ejecting me and mine, and oppreſſing the church of Canterbury, one thing there is that exceedingly diſturbs me, and which I neither can nor ought to leave unnoticed; which is, that you have cauſed your ſon to be crowned in the dioceſe of Canterbury by the archbiſhop of the dioceſe of York, and have thereby deſpoiled the church of Canterbury of its moſt honourable privilege of conſecrating the king; which church of Canterbury, by the mercy of God, anointed you to be king; and which, among all its honourable privileges, has had this to itſelf, as its peculiar, ſpecial, and proper right, from time very remote, even ever ſince that St. Auguſtin firſt conſtituted the metropolitan ſee of Canterbury." The king made anſwer, "I have been informed and taught, that, among the regal prerogatives of my realm, this is one, that if the king of England, in his life-time, ſhould be pleaſed to have his ſon crowned, he was at liberty to have it done by the archbiſhop or biſhop of any city at his pleaſure. And my great grandfather king William, who ſubdued England, received his conſecration and coronation at London from the archbiſhop of York; and my grandfather Henry by the hand of the biſhop of Hereford." Archbiſhop: "It is very true that thoſe kings were crowned as you ſay; but in thoſe coronations the dignity of the church of Canterbury ſuſtained no infringement; for when he of York anointed king William, the ſee of Canterbury was in a manner void; for Stigard, who then ſeemed to preſide over that church, was in truth not archbiſhop; having never received the pall of it from the church of Rome; and the church of Canterbury being empty, the next dignitary of the church being the archbiſhop of York, he performed the office. When king Henry was crowned, St. Anſelm was archbiſhop of Canterbury; but he was then far from England, being in exile at Clugny; but becauſe delaying the coronation might have thrown the realm into danger, to give neceſſary diſpatch, one of the archbiſhop of Canterbury's ſuffragans, viz. the biſhop of Hereford, was allowed to officiate, with a ſaving of the right of his ghoſtly father the archbiſhop." The king: "What you ſay may be true. What I have ſaid has been with no intention of injuring the church of Canterbury; nor do I ſpeak from any deſire of agitating a queſtion of this ſort: that church conſecrated me; and I *am deſirous that its rights ſhould be kept inviolate.* If I have done any thing to its damage, I am diſpoſed to correct it, as the lord pope and Roman church ſhall ordain; *and you have my full permiſſion to do juſtice to yourſelf and to your church againſt the archbiſhop of York and the biſhops of England*[1]." The archbiſhop was ſatisfied; and to render due thanks to the king for this anſwer and grace, he diſmounted his horſe, to throw himſelf at the king's feet; which the king obſerving, ſprang from his horſe, and lifted up the archbiſhop with an embrace, and held the ſtirrup for his right foot as the archbiſhop was getting again upon his horſe. Every good man who beheld what happened burſt into tears of joy. The king was then intreated to give the kiſs of reconciliation and peace; which was the only thing not yet done according to the pope's injunction to finiſh the articles of agreement. In excuſe for Henry's refuſing to comply with that part of the buſineſs, he had alledged the obligation of his oath which he had made never to kiſs the archbiſhop, although he ſhould be reconciled to him. But that excuſe was now done away, the pope having abſolved him of that oath; the excuſe therefore now would not hold. The king returned: "Within my own territory I will kiſs the archbiſhop's mouth, his hands, and feet; I will hear his maſs an hundred times: but let it be put off for the preſent—*I do not ſpeak deceitfully:* ſome deference ſhould be ſhewn to me here; and if I give the kiſs in my own dominions, it will look more kind and gracious than if I did here, as it were, by neceſſity." The archbiſhop, with the aſſent of all preſent, ſubmitted; the clergy, nobleſſe, and the multitude, every age, every order of men, who were witneſſes of theſe tranſactions, were in tranſports of joy. Afterwards the king and archbiſhop had a long private conference. The aſſembly broke up. It had been agreed between the king and archbiſhop, that the archbiſhop ſhould return into France, to pay his thanks to his benefactors there, and to ſend a nuncio to the pope with a letter of his own. Having obtained the king's permiſſion for theſe things, and forwarded his matters for going over to England, he was to meet king Henry at a place appointed; who promiſed either to take the archbiſhop over in his own royal ſuite, or, if his affairs rendered his return at this time impracticable, to ſend the archbiſhop of Rouen to England with him, that the latter might be received in England in a moſt honourable manner. And in the mean time the king's writ was iſſued, commanding, that all the lands and tenements which had been taken from the archbiſhop's friends ſhould be reſtored to thoſe from whom they had been taken; reſtitution likewiſe of what had been taken from the archbiſhop's clerks was ordered by proclamation; but, notwithſtanding, full reſtitution was not made, either to the archbiſhop's clerks, or to himſelf. The king, as was obſerved before, had in the time of this diſſenſion diſpoſed of ſome of the archbiſhop's vacant churches; and, according to the form of peace, he was to revoke thoſe donations, and leave them to the archbiſhop. The officials of the clerks entered into the poſſeſſion of theſe for the benefit of ſuch clerks; but ſoon afterwards theſe officials were expelled by the king's officials, and the perſons to whom the king had given them kept them. Beſides, the rents and payments of the archiepiſcopal manors, at the next term of St. Michael, were received and taken by the king's officials, and withheld entirely from the archbiſhop. Many wiſe perſons noticed theſe things, but held their tongues for ſafety. The archbiſhop had, in the mean while, ſent his nuncio to the pope, with a letter of thanks to his holineſs for the ſervice he had done him; and to acquaint him how the king had complied with what was required; and to tell him, "That the king gave him full liberty to obtain from his holineſs full power to puniſh the biſhops who had preſumed to crown the young king, to the injury of the ſee of Canterbury." He then paid his viſits to his Gallic friends, and thanked them for all their kindneſſes to him, and took his leave. The French nobleſſe made him preſents of horſes, cloaths, and other neceſſary things; that, as they had ſhewed their regard for him and his friends during his exile, they might crown their beneficence now he was leaving them. The king of France ſhewed him the moſt warm regard; and the archbiſhop thanked him for his numerous and great favours with a profuſion of gratitude; and ſaid to the king, "We are going to England to play for heads." "Very true," returned Lewis, "you are ſo: but," ſaid he, "if you would follow my advice, you would never truſt to the king, unleſs he conferred upon you the kiſs of peace. Stay with Lewis; as long as he lives, the wines, meats, and opulence of France ſhall be all at your ſervice." Thomas replied, "Let God's will be done." And they parted with a flood of tears reciprocally. Upon his kiſſing his friend the archbiſhop of Paris, at taking leave, "I am going," ſaid he, "into England to die." There was at this time in England one Richard de Halliwell, a conſcientious and good prieſt: one of the king's ſervants confeſſed to this man, and, among other things, told the confeſſor, that "*he himſelf had with his own hand impreſſed with the king's ſeal a certain letter of the king, ordering the murder of the archbiſhop.*" He ſaid alſo, "That Nigel de Salcavill was the perſon who wrote the letter, and ſhed tears as he was doing it." He added, "That he had confeſſed this likewiſe to a biſhop, and deſired him to appoint a penance for this ſin; and that the biſhop made very light of it, and refuſed to appoint any penance; telling him, he had only done what his maſter had ordered, and that the thing required no penance at all." Alſo, one day Reginald de Warren entered the chapter-houſe of the canons of Southwark, with whom he had great intimacy; and talking to them upon the wickedneſs of the age, deſired them "to pray for him, for that they would very ſoon hear of ſuch a deed as would ſhock them; and the part that he was to take in it was againſt his inclination, and forced upon him." The canons were ſhocked at what they heard, but did not underſtand it till after the death of Thomas; when Reginald, who had luckily not ſtained his hand in the blood of this juſt man, explained the whole matter to them. The king of Angles, in the mean while, wrote a letter to the archbiſhop, requiring him "to leave France, where his ſtay, he told him, ſeemed to him to be for no good purpoſe." According to his promiſe, the archbiſhop made haſte to the king. He found him at Tours, and there expected to receive the kiſs which had been promiſed; but he forbore to aſk it, and went without it. The archbiſhop went again to the king at Amboiſe; and was on that day about to hear maſs. Nigel de Salcavill, the king's clerk and ſignet-bearer, and to whom the king had given one of the good churches of the archbiſhop, which Nigel was now afraid of loſing, tells the king, "That the archbiſhop was in the chapel; and that he had come perhaps in a ſeaſonable time, and before maſs, that the king before maſs might give him the kiſs of peace: but that, if the lord king pleaſed, the archbiſhop might be defrauded of the kiſs." The king aſked, "how that could be done?" "Let the prieſt," ſaid Nigel, "ſay the maſs of the faithful deceaſed." The king approved of it, and ſo it was done. After that, maſs was ſaid as uſual in veneration of our Lady the perpetual Virgin Mary, *Salve ſancta parens*; which being ſaid, the prieſt bleſſed the text of the Goſpel, and delivered it to the archbiſhop coming to him, and kiſſing it, that he might take it to the king; to whom, after the king had kiſſed it, the archbiſhop ſaid, "Lord, now I have come to you into your own dominion; give me, according to the time and place and your engagement, the kiſs of peace." King: "Another time you ſhall be ſatisfied." Which repulſe was noticed by the archbiſhop and all preſent in ſilence. The king and archbiſhop had on that day a great deal of private diſcourſe; but, in the laſt tenor of their agreement, the king engaged that the archbiſhop of Rouen ſhould come to archbiſhop Thomas, and pay Thomas's creditors all that was owing to them, and do with the reſt of the money as the archbiſhop ſhould direct; and that he would then receive Thomas to the kiſs, and accompany him to England; or, that he would ſend the archbiſhop of Rouen to England with him to the young king, to make full reſtitution and ſatisfaction to the archbiſhop, if any thing more of that ſort remained to be done. He there took leave of the king; and he never ſaw him more. The king ſaid to him, "Go in peace; I will follow you; and I will ſee you again, either at Rouen or in England, as ſoon as I can." The archbiſhop: "Lord, my mind tells me, I now leave you in ſuch a manner, that I ſhall never ſee you more in this life." The king: "Do you take me for a villain?" The archbiſhop: "That be far from thee, lord!" The archbiſhop, thus ordered, went to Rouen; but when he got there, he found no other nuncio of the king to accompany him to England, but John of Oxford, dean of Sarum[1]. The king's excuſe was, that he could not go with him into England, becauſe the king of France was preparing to attack his vaſſals in Auvergne[2]. The dean of Sarum having told him what he came for, the archbiſhop exclaimed, "O, what a change of things! the archbiſhop of Canterbury ought to have been your protector into England, and not you his." And he ſaid to the archbiſhop of Rouen, through whom the various agreements had been negotiated, "Where are all the compacts made between the king and me? Why is the king not here according to his promiſe? What is to be done concerning the kiſs of peace, and the money which he promiſed to ſend to pay my creditors? I have brought them all hither. The king does not keep his word." And the archbiſhop of Rouen having been aſked by him, if he had received the king's command to accompany him to England; he ſaid, "he had not; but that, if he deſired him to go with him, he would do it out of kindneſs, but not as by any order of the king. All things," he added, "are ſafe. The archbiſhop's peace and ſecurity have been formed and confirmed in ſuch great authority, and in the preſence of ſuch great perſons, there is nothing to apprehend." The archbiſhop of Rouen made him a preſent of £.300. out of his own pocket[3]. The archbiſhop of Canterbury goes to the ſea of Flanders, with no other conductor but John of Oxford; bearing all theſe things in his mind, and particularly the king's breach of promiſe in regard of the kiſs; but, ſtedfaſt in the Holy Ghoſt, and not afraid to die for God and church, he purſued his way. He had now received the pope's nuncio, who brought a letter of exhortation from his holineſs, wherein he was deſired to return boldly to his church, and fulfil his miniſtry[4]. And the nuncio brought letters of ſevere juſtice concerning the unwarrantable coronation of the young king. They ordered the archbiſhop of York, and all the biſhops concerned in that buſineſs, except the biſhop of Exeter, to be ſuſpended; and the biſhops of London and Sarum, who had been conditionally abſolved from the ſentence of excommunication, which Thomas, as papal legate, had denounced againſt them, were now involved in that ſentence afreſh by expreſs command of the pope. The nuncio is ſent on with theſe letters; and very ſeaſonably found the archbiſhop of York and the biſhop of London at Canterbury; from whence they were preparing to go to the king. Theſe letters of the lord pope being thus fulminated againſt them, they were ſtruck aghaſt. The archbiſhop was now arrived at the port of Whitſand[5]; the weather was fine, and the ſea ſmooth; and the archbiſhop waited for the ſhip being ready that was to take him over. Some of the clerks, his co-exiles, who were in haſte to reach their native ſoil, ſaid to him, "Lord, we now ſee England: the ſails of very many who are going over ſwell. Why do you not aſcend the ſhip? Are we to make exit, as Moſes did, who ſaw the land of promiſe, but never entered it?" "Why," ſays he, "are ye in ſuch an hurry? Within forty days after ye land in England, ye will wiſh ye were in any part of the world rather than there."

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[1] This ſtep was a good preparation for what was intended. The reader is deſired to keep this in memory, when he reads the part taken by the young king, or rather by his maſters, or governors, after Becket's return.

[2] At that time, the French empire was ſo called; compounded of the king of France's own proper *terra*, or dominion, and the ſeveral fiefs. The firſt was called France; the other Normandy, Poitou, &c. The interdict was confined to Henry's Gallic dominions, he being conſidered, ſince his reſignation, no longer king of England.

[3] Frederick Barbaroſſa, emperor, whom pope Alexander had completely humbled.

[4] Stephanides.

[5] This is very extraordinary. Henry knew how to make a good uſe of it. Poor Becket!

[6] It is impoſſible to think that king Henry meant to fulfil ſuch terms.

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[1] Becket's own letter adds, "And to thoſe who have hitherto betrayed me and you, I will, by the bleſſing of God, make ſuch an anſwer as the deſerts of traytors require." This was Henry's gratitude to his tools.

As Becket's only offence after his return home was his animadverſion upon the biſhops, the queſtion is, how far he acted in that affair with the king's permiſſion. His own letters on the ſubject to the pope perfectly correſponds with the narration of his friend and biographer Stephanides. The account of the ſame affair, in a letter of the count de Blois, may be added to the others. "The archbiſhop," ſays the count, "complained bitterly of the biſhops, who, contrary to the right and dignity of the church of Canterbury, preſumed to put the new king into the royal ſeat, not thereby to pleaſe God, but to pleaſe the tyrant. But the king granted to him *free, uninterrupted* power over thoſe biſhops, that *he might, at the diſcretion of your and his pleaſure, promulge ſentence againſt them.*" And the count adds, "Hæc ſiquidem vobis vel juramento, vel quolibet alio modo atteſtari paratus ſum, & ſancire; ſic itaque pace facta, vir Dei nihil metuens receſſit, ut gladio jugulum ſubderet." Hoveden, anno 1171.

Every thing was now ready for his embarking; when a perſon happened to give him intelligence, that if he put into Dover, he would find aſſaſſins there ready to kill him as ſoon as he reached that place; and that the biſhops of York and London had made haſte to the ſea, to give all the countenance they could to ſuch murderers. This prieſt of God then went on board, and directed the maſter of the ſhip to make for the port of Sandwich, becauſe that port was his own eſtate, and the people thereof would be very glad to ſee him. On the 1ſt of December, then, 1170, on Tueſday morning, he arrived at Sandwich; which as ſoon as the king's officials heard, viz. Gervas de Cornhelle and Reginald de Warrenne, and a great many of their lay-retainers, having coats of mail under their capes and tunicks, they went forward as he got out of the ſhip, and made towards him; but ſeeing and hearing his conductor John of Oxford, having the king's commiſſion, thoſe perſons, who were ſaid to be armed, retired: but, leſt nothing ſhould be done, the ſhire-reeve and Reginald, among other things, aſked if any foreigner came with him; that, according to the law promulgated by the king, they might demand of him the letters of the king concerning his entry into England, or at leaſt the oath of fidelity to the king; or perhaps this was ſaid to irritate the archbiſhop, or raiſe a ſedition; but in vain. The archbiſhop mildly anſwered, "that his entrance was altogether peaceable; and that none but men of peaceable diſpoſitions were in his ſuite, viz. his clerks and domeſtic retinue. Indeed, the archdeacon of Sens had come with him, who had been very kind to him and his friends in their exile. This clerk," he ſaid, "was with him. Such demands, and letters, and oaths were wont to be demanded of ſuſpicious perſons, who might wiſh to expoſe the weak parts of the realm; but it had never been heard before, that ſuch things were required of the clerks of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and they ought not to begin with him." And ſo the matter ended; except that the ſhire-reeve told him afterwards, "that he had entered the land in fire and ſword, and wanted to dethrone the king; that the archbiſhop had excommunicated the archbiſhop of York and biſhop of London for what they had done in the king's ſervice; and that, if he did not undo theſe things ſpeedily, ſomething would happen which would better be undone." The archbiſhop replied, "That he did not object to the coronation on the young king's account, whom he wiſhed to have many kingdoms as big as England; but he had done this thing on account of thoſe who had unjuſtly uſurped this conſecration, againſt God and the dignity of the church of Canterbury; and that to inflict due puniſhment upon the ſins of biſhops, was not to ſend fire and ſword into the land. No one ſhould threaten him with death; for he had come prepared to extend his neck for righteouſneſs and truth." He wrote immediately to the pope advice of his entry into England. News is proclaimed at the church and city of Canterbury, that the archbiſhop was landed. All ſorts of people, from the higheſt to the loweſt, rejoiced at an event ſo agreeable. The front of the church is adorned. The people array themſelves in ſilks and precious garments. They make a great feaſt, and prepare the largeſt coverlids. The archbiſhop is received with a grand proceſſion. The church reſounds with pſalms and organs; the courts with clarions; the city is filled with joy. He preached a moſt captivating ſermon, of which the text was, *We have here no abiding city, but wait for one to come.* Two archdeacons, i. e. Geoffry Ridel, archdeacon of Canterbury, and Richard, archdeacon of Poitou, being of the king's houſehold, and of his council, but whom the archbiſhop had promoted to the high rank they held, who were likewiſe his vaſſals, had now come to Canterbury, being going over the water to the king. But hearing that the archbiſhop was got to Canterbury, they turned their horſes reins another way, and made for the ports of the Weſtern ſea; which journey ſeemed to many to be a bad ſign [1]. The archbiſhop of York, and the biſhops of London and Sarum, through their clerks addreſs the archbiſhop, obſerving that he had not come in peace, but in fire and ſword; treading upon his co-biſhops, and making them his footſtool, without hearing citation or judgement. They repreſented, "that, being his ſuffragans, they had met him at the ſea, that they might receive him in proceſſion with the church of Canterbury: That, beſides their expectations and deſerts, they were now cloathed in black coats, which by his leave they would lay aſide, before they went into his preſence." He, among other things, ſaid, "That the peace of the wicked did not ſeem to him to be a good peace: that ſome of his biſhops had made a ſort of falſe peace; but that the people had made a real war, to break a bad peace. Let puniſhment therefore be inflicted on ſins. Moreover there can be no true peace to the wicked. Jeruſalem, abounding in delights, and over-indulgent to itſelf, thought it had peace; but the compaſſionate Jeſus bewailed it, becauſe the ſeverity of God's vengeance hung over it, being hidden from their eyes. Alſo, the biſhops ſay, they were not called, not heard in law: truly, all things do not require a ſolemn hearing. When crimes are manifeſt, they want no diſcuſſion, but only due correction. This ſentence of ſuſpenſion, or excommunication (he ſaid) is not mine, but the lord pope's; nor is it for me to queſtion his ſentence. I well know that it is mere deceit and trick, which the biſhops propoſe by you their meſſengers; that, if I ſhould confeſs that I did not come with authority to abſolve them, they would not hold me for a real legate; and they would pay me but little regard if I had this authority, and they could extort abſolution from me by the civil power. I am laying no ſnare for them. *They thirſt for my blood, and I wiſh they may drink it; and drink it they will.*" And when at length he had adviſed them to repent and make ſatisfaction, they acquieſced not, but appealed. The biſhop of London did afterwards, as was ſaid, repent, and wiſh to humble himſelf to the archbiſhop-legate, and to ſtand to the eccleſiaſtical law upon the matter in queſtion: with which Thomas would have been ſatisfied; but the archbiſhop of York, who thought his wealth would inſure his conqueſt over the primate, did not like to be left alone in this diſpute, and diſſuaded the biſhop of London from his purpoſe. He adviſed that they ſhould go over to the king, and tell him all that had happened.

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[1] A particular enemy of Becket's, whom he had excommunicated for holding communion with the anti-pope's party.

[2] A mere evaſion.

[3] This archbiſhop was a mere tool of Henry's. John of Saliſbury, ſpeaking of an oath he was to take as Henry's commiſſioner in a treaty with France, ſays, "his oath was not worth a farthing if Henry's intereſt was concerned." I have a ſhrewd ſuſpicion that Henry ſent this £.300. to facilitate Becket's embarkation, which might otherwiſe be impeded for want of money. See Epiſt. Joh. Sariſbur. apud Du Cheſne.

[4] This command left the archbiſhop no liberty of leaving his church, be his fate there what it might.

[5] Præcepit etiam hominibus ſuis, ne libri, unde plurimam habuit copiam, alibi, quam in eccleſia Cantuarienſi recondentur. Gervas.—Stephanides obſerved, that the primate was a great collector of books and records while he was at Pontigni. The care of his books was probably a great concern with him at this time.

After ſtaying eight days at Canterbury, the archbiſhop ſent his nuncio to lord king, junior, ſignifying that he wiſhed to come to him to make his devoir, as his king and lord. And he had taken with him four remarkable fine deſtrers, which he intended to preſent to him as a new *exenium.* For he loved the young king exceedingly, whom he had had in his houſe when a child, and educated in his court when he was chancellor.

The biſhop and church of Rocheſter made a proceſſion for him one day, and received him with profound reſpect. He was honoured with the third proceſſion of the church of the canons regular of St. Mary in Southwark: and there had gone out from the city to meet him, on his return from exile, an infinite multitude of clerks, and of men and women in exultation, praiſing and bleſſing God, for his deſired return to his own country; the poor prieſts and the clerks [2] of the London churches went in a body out of the city to meet him, to the number of three thouſand. Upon ſeeing, and drawing near to the archbiſhop, they began to ſing aloud, and in full chorus, *Te Deum laudamus*; inſomuch that this their weeping for joy was caught by others, and became univerſal. He, partaking of their joy and exultation in the Lord, inclined his head, in token of thanks, and ſcattered his alms among the people very plentifully. Amidſt the rejoicings for his return in the city of London, a certain woman named Matilda, who thruſted herſelf into the courts and crowds, cryed aloud again and again, "Archbiſhop, beware of the knife, beware of the knife!" at which all who heard were aſtoniſhed. While the archbiſhop was ſojourning for one day only at the biſhop of Winton's palace in Southwark, he received, by the young king's nuncio, information, that the young king would not conſent to his coming to him, and that he did not approve of his going through the cities and boroughs of the realm; butth at he ſhould return immediately to Canterbury, abide in his ſee, and not leave it [3]. The archbiſhop was ſurprized, but he knew the young king too well to think that *theſe were his own orders.* And he deſired Joceline of Arundel, the brother of the queen, who had been diſpatched on this occaſion, to tell him whether the young king meant really to remove him from his friendſhip and peace. Joceline ſaid, "I have delivered his command;" and going out in an haughty manner, he ſaw a citizen of London, a very rich man, coming towards him, to whom he ſaid, "What are you coming to the king's enemy? Go back, I adviſe you." The other anſwered, "Whether he be the king's enemy, I know not; but I have ſeen and heard the letters of the king written abroad, of his peace and reſtitution. If there be any ſecret here, it is not known to me." Theſe were ſigns of what was coming.

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[1] That is, I ſuppoſe, ſuſpecting what was carrying on. Richard of Poitou. See note 1, p. 60.

[2] Clerks—it does not import merely clergymen, but the ſeparate quality of that order, perhaps ſomething like what is contained in the phraſe, "the reverend clergy." It denominated particularly the ſuperior ſort of clergy, ſuch as archbiſhops, biſhops, and other eccleſiaſtical dignitaries.

[3] It having probably been determined that he ſhould be put to death at Canterbury, or that neighbourhood, care was to be taken to have him there.

The next day, as he was returning to Canterbury, advice was brought him, that Ranulph de Broc had carried away one of his veſſels freighted with wine, had cut down the rudder, taken away the anchors, and of the ſailors had killed ſome, and impriſoned others at the caſtle of Pevenſey. Some of his knights[1], as he returned from Canterbury to London, attended him, leſt ſome villains, ſtarting from ambuſh on the road, ſhould ſlay him. Of theſe there were only about five. Report was carried to the king[2], that the primate was parading the realm with a great army. Ranulph de Broc, and Gervas de Cornhelle, officers of the king, in conſequence of a pretended order from the king, cauſed to be evoked and cited priors of churches, and the moſt eminent citizens of London, whoſe names they had got down, as perſons who had gone out to meet the archbiſhop, with orders that they ſhould come to the king's court, and find ſureties for their appearance; they having, as it was ſaid, gone out to meet the king's enemy. But the priors and eccleſiaſtical perſons did not attend. Many citizens, who came on the day of appearance, alledged, that they had not ſeen the king's letters, whereby they were required to give ſureties, or be cited, or any writs of the juſtices of that nature. Nor had they committed any crime, but rather done a religious act, by ſhewing reſpect to the archbiſhop-legate. The good archbiſhop got back to Canterbury, and the knights who guarded him went home. The hirelings of that monſter Broc, who were his neighbours at Saltwode caſtle, were perpetually laying in ambuſh for him on the road to Canterbury; and that they might provoke him to impatience, and make his attendants quarrel with them, hunted in his purlieus without leave, and took a ſtag, and ſeized and detained the archbiſhop's own dogs as they were hunting in the woods. Nay, a day or two before Chriſtmas, one Robert de Broc, who had been a clerk, but was again returned to the world, ſtopped a ſumpter horſe of the archbiſhop, as he was coming with proviſions from one of the manors of the church of Canterbury, and cut off his tail, as he was paſſing the road, merely out of contempt. Thomas conſidered all theſe things as ſure preſages of his fate, and prepared himſelf from day to day for what was coming, by a more intenſe devotion, by larger alms, and a cloſer attention to the care of his ſoul. He frequently told his clergy that this affair could only terminate by the ſpilling of his blood, and that he would never flinch in the righteous cauſe of the church. And he ſent an epiſtle to the pope, ſaying, "That death and the ſword impended over him," and deſiring the pope to pray for him. The three enraged biſhops had now reached the king, and made him acquainted with the treatment they had received from the pope and the archbiſhop; and added, that the archbiſhop was perambulating London with a body of armed knights. This was grounded on his having a ſuite of his knights to guard him on his return to Canterbury. The king took inſtant fire at theſe reports, and deſired their advice. Their opinion was, "That he would never be in quiet while Thomas ſurvived." The king lamented moſt grievouſly, that a man whom he had raiſed from the duſt ſhould preſume to treat him ſo diſdainfully, and trample upon his prerogatives and royal dignity. He exclaimed, "That he was very unfortunate indeed to have maintained ſo many cowardly and ungrateful men about his perſon; not one of whom would avenge him of ſo many injuries brought upon him by one man." Four knights, ſtimulated by theſe expreſſions and lamentations of the king, bound themſelves by oath, on the very night of the Lord's nativity, which was on the Friday, *to ſlay the archbiſhop*; and ſecretly retired from court[3]. *They were domeſtic barons of the king, famous for the nobility of their birth, men eminent in chivalry, and cloſe intimates and companions of the king*[4]. The names of theſe lords were Reginald Fitz-Urſo, William de Traci, Hugo de Morevill, and Richard Brito. In the mean while the king addreſſed his barons, and complained to them of the archbiſhop; "that he had, like a tyrant, entered his land, and that he had ſuſpended, or excommunicated, all the biſhops, and the archbiſhop of York, for what they had done in his ſervice; that he had thrown the whole realm into confuſion; that he was going to drive him and his ſon from the crown and diadem of the realm; that he had obtained over him the legateſhip; that he had procured a certain *privilegium* from the chief pontiff to himſelf and biſhops, for donations of churches and advowſons belonging to the king, and to earls and barons[5]." The earl of Leiceſter ſpoke firſt, and made the following anſwer: "Indeed, ſir, the archbiſhop, and the late earl my father, were united by the cloſeſt bands of friendſhip; but be pleaſed to believe me, when I ſolemnly aſſure you, that ever ſince the archbiſhop has left the kingdom, and loſt your favour, there has not been the ſmalleſt degree of correſpondence between the archbiſhop and me[6]."

Engelger de Bohun, an old ſinner, and uncle of the then biſhop of Sarum, who, having been executed, bore the mark of the beaſt in his forehead, ſays, "I do not know how ye can otherwiſe inflict condign puniſhment upon ſuch a man, but by firſt tying him to a ſtake, and after ſcourging him there with a rope of rods, putting him upon a gibbet."

William, ſurnamed Bad-neighbour, nephew of Eudo, count of Bretagne, was the third who ſpoke: "I once came through Rome, in my way from Jeruſalem; and while I was tarrying there, among other things that paſſed between me and the maſter of my hotel, I aſked him many queſtions about the biſhops of Rome, and he told me of a pope who had been murdered for his intolerable inſolence and pride."

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[1] Knights—I conceive they were gentlemen mounted on deſtrers, or clad in complete armour. The vaſſals of earls, barons, and biſhops, were for the greater part ſtyled knights, and eſquires. His vaſſals were of two ſorts; thoſe who held fiefs of him by ſpecific ſervices, and were more immediately bound to him by tenure, and thoſe who, without holding ſuch fiefs of him, became his vaſſals either from gratitude or affection, binding themſelves to him by fealty and homage, as if they were his tenants. The *milice*, which compoſed his ſuite, and was called his *familia*, ſeems to be his ordinary guard. Other biſhops, and, I believe, all the chief nobles, had a *familia* likewiſe, conſiſting not of *ſolidarii* (i. e. mercenaries), but of their feudal tenants, and perhaps other retainers.

[2] Probably the young king.

[3] Some ſay, and among them our author, *ſecretly*; not meaning, I preſume, that the conſpiracy was unknown to the king, but that the barons kept their deſign a ſecret. That the king knew of their going is plain, for they went with his commiſſion, and took orders from him. So far then we bring the treachery home to Henry, which contradicts all modern ſtatements of this fact. Let the reader conſider who theſe aſſaſſins were—the king's particular companions and friends, who muſt have been perfectly acquainted with his wiſhes reſpecting Becket. Nothing ſhort of the latter's death could relieve the king. The terms of pacification were all on the ſide of the primate, and wrung from Henry. He had nothing for it, but to circumvent, and then make ſure work: as he did.

[4] Gervas and Stephanides.

[5] This looks very much like a proſecution of the meaſures adopted after the departure of the aſſaſſins, as further precautions againſt the eſcape of Becket. And his probable knowledge of the impoſſibility of his eſcape might induce him not to attempt flight, and to die in his church.

[6] We cannot extol Stephanides for being a very methodical and well-connected hiſtorian. The earl of Leiceſter's ſpeech has no affinity with the purpoſe of this conſultation; the others ſpeak immediately to the point, and prepare us for what the king had in contemplation. Our earl gives no ſanguinary advice. Indeed, his ſpeech looks only like an anſwer to a charge of being a partizan of Becket's.

Theſe diſcourſes being ended, the king ſent William earl of Magnevill, Seier de Quinci, Richard de Humet, after the four barons into England. The report was, that they were to ſeize the archbiſhop. Earl William and Seier went to the ſea-port, but did not croſs over. Richard went to another port, and croſſed. The ſon-king was at Winton. Richard ſent Hugh de Gundevill, and William Fitz-John to the *maſters* [1] of the young king, that they ſhould go privately with the knights of the royal houſehold to Canterbury. He himſelf ſtayed in ambuſh about the ſea-coaſt; that, if the archbiſhop ſhould attempt to eſcape by flight, he might be ſure to be taken at ſome port. A ſharp look-out therefore was kept on the Engliſh ſide; while earl William and Seier ſo ſtationed themſelves on the other ſide the channel, as to make ſure of him if he ſhould get thither. The four barons croſſed the ſea in different ſhips, but they all got over about the ſame time, and made their rendevouz at the caſtle of Saltwode, where they held their conſultation with the partizans of Broc. But, before their arrival, the archbiſhop had a perfect knowledge of their coming over, and more ſtrongly fortified himſelf in the Lord; manfully exerting himſelf, and putting on the whole armour of God, that he might ſtand boldly in the day of the Lord. But he took all the care he poſſibly could, that at ſo ſolemn a feſtival no tumult ſhould be made.

On the night of the Lord's day he read the Goſpel leſſon, *liber generationis*, and celebrated the maſs of the night. In the day before the great maſs, which he likewiſe celebrated, he delivered to the people from the pulpit a moſt bright diſcourſe, taking for his text, "There is peace on earth for the righteous." And to the dignitaries, the holy fathers of Canterbury, who were confeſſors there, he ſaid, "That they had one martyr of their church, who had been archbiſhop of it, viz. St. Elphege; that perhaps they might ſoon have another." He this day excommunicated Robert de Broc for cutting the tail of his poor peaſant's horſe, out of hatred to the archbiſhop; and exhorted Broc to repentance. On the feaſt of St. Stephen he celebrated great maſs, as he did alſo on the feaſt of John the Apoſtle and Evangeliſt. On the ſame day he diſpatched ſecretly into Gaul his two clerks, maſter Herbert, and Alexander Wale, his croſs-bearer, and ſent off a third perſon, Gilbert de Glanvill, who was to go to the lord pope. He ſent alſo two perſons to the biſhop of Norwich, to abſolve for a time the excommunicated prieſts of the territory of earl Hugh, who had celebrated divine offices to perſons excommunicate. Reckoning at this time upon his approaching death, he made proviſion in the church for William his chaplain [2]. William was then not in the way to be preſented; but the archbiſhop ſecured it to him under pain of anathema, ſhould any one dare to prevent the preſentation taking place.

On the 30th of December the four barons of the king came from Saltwode to Canterbury, accompanied with their people, and the military ſuite of de Broc. Many other knights were added to them, whom they had ſummoned from the caſtles, and the neighbourhood of Canterbury, in the king's name, to reinforce them, as if for the king's ſervice. About twelve of theſe proceeded directly with the four barons, while notice was given through the city to the reeves and aldermen, as on the part of the king, "that all citizens ſhould go in their armour to the archbiſhop's houſe, to the king's ſervice." And when the city, aſtoniſhed at ſuch madneſs, refuſed to march, they then ordered the citizens to remain quiet and inactive, and not ſtir an inch, ſee or hear what they might. Their firſt object was, to prevail upon the citizens to aſſiſt in the work they were upon; but if they could not be brought to that, at leaſt they ſhould not interrupt them, and fight for the archbiſhop. The four barons went at the head of their party, and with their knights penetrated into an inner room where the archbiſhop was. On their entering, the archbiſhop very kindly ſaluted them; but his ſalutation was either not anſwered, or the anſwer was delivered in ſo dark a manner as not to be underſtood. It was then 10 o'clock in the morning, and the archbiſhop had juſt dined, but his houſehold was ſtill eating. Reginald Fitz-Urſo thus began the converſation: "The lord king who is abroad ſends us to you, that you would abſolve the perſons excommunicated by you, upon your coming into England; likewiſe that you would reſtore to their office thoſe whom you have ſuſpended: alſo he commands that you repair to the king, his ſon, whom you want to uncrown, at Winton, to make ſatisfaction for your exceſs, and to obey the judgement of his court." The archbiſhop replied, "It is not I who have excommunicated and ſuſpended ſeverally the perſons you mean, but the lord pope, by his letters chaſtiſing in this manner his ſons, and puniſhing their demerits, viz. the archbiſhop of York, becauſe in my abſence, and without my notice, without my knowledge or conſent, to the prejudice of my church, and in open defiance of the mandate of the lord pope, he uſurped the coronation of the new king in my own dioceſe. As to the biſhops, they were ſuſpended, becauſe, although they were the ſuffragans and profeſſed obedientiaries of the church of Canterbury, they connived at this abuſe, and entered no proteſt in behalf of the right of their mother, the church. With regard to the ſentence of my lord pope, it is not within my province to cancel it, for the leſſer power cannot bind the greater. But nevertheleſs, although as to the archbiſhop I can neither bind nor looſe, I did upon requeſt concede to my ſuffragans of London and Sarum, that I would abſolve them from anathema, and reſtore the others who had been ſuſpended, if they would only with meekneſs implore mercy, or give ſurety for ſtanding judgement. But this they have refuſed to do. Moreover, I am now ready to do this. The coronation of the young king is firm and ſtable; God forbid any thing ſhould ſhake it! The dignity, therefore, of the perſon crowned being preſerved inviolate, the lord pope puniſhes the injury of the crowner; becauſe the latter, who ought not, and where he ought not, pre-occupied the dignity of our office. And our biſhops are chaſtiſed for their ſilence and ſufferance. All this is with the expreſs and full permiſſion of the lord king, and conformable to the licence he gave me on the day of our reconciliation [3]. I do not therefore ſeek to diſherit the young king, who I wiſh had many kingdoms, if that were compatible with the rights of the poſſeſſors. I lately was ſet out on my journey to him, not to make excuſe or ſatisfaction for aught I had done, for I have in no one thing offended him, but to pay to him, as my lord, my moſt profound congratulations. But at London I received his meſſenger, and his command, which pierces me to the heart." Then they broke out into threats, to which they put no bounds. He ſaid, "I marvel greatly that ye make this uproar, and that ye threaten me, and denounce ſo many evil things againſt me. Know ye, that on St. Magdalen's day the lord king received me to his peace and grace; and I ſee among you ſome who were preſent at the very time. And as far as I could then judge of your thoughts, what the king did was highly agreeable to you; and I came into England with the king's own letters of protection, and with his conductor." Maſter John of Saliſbury ſaid to him, "Sir, ſpeak upon that head a little more privately." "There is no need," ſays the archbiſhop; "they propoſe and demand ſuch things as I will moſt certainly not do, and ought not to do." Reginald Urſo: "From whom have you the archbiſhoprick?" Archbiſhop: "The ſpirituals from God, and the lord pope; the temporals and the lands from the lord king." Reginald:

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[1] The reader is deſired to mark this.

[2] viz. Stephanides, his companion and biographer.

[3] See p. 62.

"Do not you acknowledge to have the whole from the king?"[1] Archbiſhop: "By no means. But we have to render to the king the things which are the king's; and to God the things that are God's." Reginald and the others, as if he had uttered a moſt ſtrange thing, fumed and ſtormed more than before, and gnaſhed upon him with their teeth."

"But the righteous Thomas, firm and undaunted, and prepared to ſuffer agony even unto death for righteouſneſs, and the liberty of his church, and to ſave his ſoul alive, ſays to them, "Ye do in vain threaten me: if all the ſwords of England were now alighting upon my head, your terrors would never be able to remove me from the obſervation of juſtice, and the obedience of the lord pope. Foot to foot ſhall ye find me in the Lord's battle. I once retreated a timid prieſt: I returned in the counſel and obedience of the lord pope[2]. I will never deſert my church again. If I may diſcharge my ſacerdotal office in peace, it is well; if not, the will of God be done. Beſides, ye know what there is between me and you; which makes me more ſurprized that ye dare threaten the archbiſhop in his own houſe." He ſaid this, alluding to what Reginald, and William de Traci, and Hugh de Moreville had done, while Thomas was yet chancellor; for theſe three had actually then done him homage, and upon their knees ſubmitted to obey him, and hold him for their lord, ſaving their allegiance to the king. But this reminding, inſtead of ſoftening their ferocity, only made it worſe. And, now tranſported with rage, they exclaimed, "There is no tie between us againſt the king; we dare (cried Reginald) not only threaten the archbiſhop, but do a great deal more; let us retreat." Near the ſpot ſtood a large company of the archbiſhop's knights[3], with clerks and other people, and ſome knights[4], who had flocked together in conſequence of the loud talk within the houſe. Reginald, caſting his eye upon theſe people, ſaid, "We charge you on the part of the king, whoſe lieges ye are, that ye withdraw from this fellow." Probably as their comrades had been afraid of the citizens, ſo they were afraid, leſt the *milice* about the archbiſhop ſhould ariſe, and fight for him. And when all ſtood motionleſs, Reginald immediately gives another order, "We command you that ye guard this man, that he do not get away." Archbiſhop: "I am eaſily guarded: I will not go away." The aſſaſſins among others ſpy a certain knight, cup-bearer of the archbiſhop, William Fitz-Nigel, who had juſt run from his chamber about ſome article of accompt. They ſeize and carry him away with them, ſaying, "You ſhall come along with us." The gentleman ſays to the archbiſhop, "Do you ſee, ſir, what they do with me?" The archbiſhop replied, "I do; this is their ſeaſon, and the hour of darkneſs." Then riſing, he made a few ſteps after them, before they got out of the apartment, that he might extricate his knight, whom he moſt humbly beſought them to let go. They perſevered in refuſing, and moreover ſeize and take away another of the archbiſhop's knights, Ralph Morin; and paſſing through the middle of the hall, and the court, to their party, with terrible looks and threats, which ſpread terror all around, they ſhout "Arms, arms, men," to ſome of their companions who ſtood at the gate to guard it, leſt it ſhould be ſhut on account of the noiſe within the houſe. They had amoved the archbiſhop's porter, and put their own guard, leſt any one out of the city ſhould go to the archbiſhop to carry him aſſiſtance, and that no one ſhould go out from the archbiſhop, and take any thing away[5]. There were within the gate on, horſeback, William Fitz-Nigel, a tenant and vaſſal of the archbiſhop, but now againſt him[6], and Simon de Crioil, a knight of the abbot of St. Auguſtin, hard by. Reginald arms himſelf apart in the area before the hall, and forces a ſervant of the archbiſhop to aſſiſt him. And he ſeized a carpenter's ax out of the carpenter's hand, who was mending the ſtairs. We in the mean while tarrying with the archbiſhop in the ſaloon, recollected and conſidered the threats and vehement words that had been uttered, and liſtened to what came from the archbiſhop. We were of different opinions. Some thought there was nothing to fear. "Theſe men," they ſaid, "who came were drunk; before dinner they would have talked differently. It is now the Lord's Nativity; the king's peace is pledged to us." Others thought that cruel deeds were very likely to follow ſuch fierce words. There were many ſtrong indications of approaching cruelty. In the mean while we hear from the ſide of the church a terrible cry of both ſexes and of all ages, expreſſing their compaſſion for us, as ſheep doomed for ſlaughter. Theſe people had ſeen the king's barons put on their armour in the city, and, upon the ſignal given, haſten to the archbiſhop. We who were within likewiſe heard Robert de Broc battering the wall, he thinking that the only way of getting in would be by making a breach. Fear and trembling fell upon us monks, the clerks, and companions of the archbiſhop. Lo! the prediction was now fulfilled which the holy one of God had ſpoken a little while before: "They would ſoon wiſh to be any where rather than in England." But the good Thomas was under no fear of death; looking upon it as the haven of reſt to the good and righteous, and as the paſſage to eternity. Moreover, he ſeemed to be perfectly ſerene and ſecure, as if glad that he had now a fair opportunity of dying for righteouſneſs and liberty, and the cauſe of his church; and as if deſiring to be diſſolved, and to be with Chriſt. So great was his love of eccleſiaſtical liberty, that he meaſured it not by his fall, but by his reſurrection and ſalvation. Then the monks, who were numerous, ſay to him, "Sir, go into the church." Archbiſhop: "By no means, do not be afraid." Monks are apt to be timid and puſillanimous. They are not content. Some of them lay hands upon him, and lift him up in order to take him away, and would force him off. Others perſuade him to depart, for the monks were ſaying veſpers, and he himſelf was about to hear the ninth *hora*, and veſpers. He orders therefore the croſs of the Lord to be brought forth. One of his clerks bears it. When we were come into the cloyſter of the monks, the monks wiſhed to have the door ſhut after him. He could not be brought to conſent to it. And putting himſelf in the rear, and moving very ſlowly, he drove them all gently before him, as a good ſhepherd would do his ſheep.' No fear could be diſcovered either in his look or in his carriage. The love of God ſeemed wholly to have extinguiſhed it. Once indeed he looked towards the right, for what reaſon is unknown. Perhaps he had a mind to ſee whether the king's people were coming upon him; or, he might look towards the door, to ſee that nobody bolted it. We enter the church itſelf, being about to go to the upper altar, where he was wont to hear the common maſſes and *horæ*. He had now got up four ſteps, when, lo! at the cloiſter door appears Reginald Urſo, who had come the firſt, in his coat of mail, and with his ſword drawn, and hollowing, "Now, hither to me, ye men of the king." Shortly after are joined to him his three beforementioned companions, in like manner covered heads and bodies with mails, except their eyes. They likewiſe had their ſwords drawn. They were accompanied by ſome perſons of Canterbury, whom they had compelled to attend them. On that day, and four days afterwards, at the neighbouring caſtles of Dover, Haſtings, and other caſtles, knights kept guard, as was obſerved before. At the trans-marine ports were the king's own people; earl William at Witſand, Seier de Quinci in another place. The murderers being perceived, the door of the church was ſhut-to. But the good man, putting his truſt in God, and unterrified, deſcended from the ſteps, and went back, and forbad the door of the church to be ſhut, ſaying, "Let all come into the church that like it, it ought not to be ſhut like a caſtle. The will of God be done!" As the archbiſhop came down the ſteps to go towards the door, to prevent its being ſhut, then John of Saliſbury, and all the archbiſhop's other clerks (except canon Robert, and William Fitz-Stephen[1], and Edward Grim), ſolicitous to ſave their lives, left the archbiſhop, and hid themſelves under the altars, and wherever elſe they could. And indeed if the archbiſhop had had a mind to ſave himſelf, he might have done it with little or no trouble. It was evening; the nights very long. The crypts of the church were near, in which were many crooked paſſages. Another door was likewiſe very near, by which he might have got up to the top of the church under the roof. He would not have recourſe to any of theſe means of ſafety. He did not decline the conflict. He made no ſupplications to the murderers. He did not utter a murmur. He dropt no complaint; but, expecting the laſt hour, which now impended, for Chriſt, and the cauſe of the church, he diſplayed a fortitude, a conſtancy of mind, of body, and of ſpeech, that equalled any of the martyrs of antient times. He maintained his firmneſs till the whole was finiſhed. Lo! theſe ruffians, tranſported by fury, finding the church open, contrary to their expectations, ruſh haſtily through the door. Whither, whither do ye ruſh, ye wicked men? What madneſs ſeizes you, O! wretched men, what do ye with your ſwords[2]? One of the aſſaſſins ſaid to the monks who ſtood by the archbiſhop, "Do not ye ſtir." And one of them cryed, "Where is that traytor?" The archbiſhop, poſſeſſing his ſoul in patience, made no reply. "Where (cried one) is the archbiſhop?" "Behold me (ſaid the latter), not a traytor, but a prieſt of God. And I wonder that in ſuch a dreſs ye ſhould enter his church. What is your pleaſure?" One of the aſſaſſins: "That you die. It is impoſſible you ſhould live longer." Archbiſhop: "In the name of God, I ſubmit myſelf unto death; and commend my ſoul, and the cauſe of my church, to God and the bleſſed Mary, and to the patron-ſaints of this church. Far be it from me that I ſhould flee on account of your ſwords; but, by the authority of God, I forbid you to touch any one of theſe my friends." One of them had brought an ax with him to break down the church door, if it had been found barred, when they came to it. But, as the door was open, he laid down the hatchet, and kept the ſword. One of them ſtruck the primate between the ſhoulders with a broad ſword, ſaying, "Flee, you are dead." He kept his poſition, and then holding his neck forward, as to pray, he commended himſelf to God, and had in his mouth holy archbiſhops, martyrs, St. Dionyſius, and St. Elphege of Canterbury. Some ſaying, "You are taken, you ſhall go with us; and laying their hands upon him, they wanted to pull him out of the church; but it then occurred to them, that if they did ſo, the people would take him out of their hands. The archbiſhop ſaid, "I will go no whither: here ſhall ye do what ye mean to do; *and what he who ſent you ordered you to do*[3]." He ſtruggled againſt them, as they pulled him, as much as he could. And the monks held him back: among them was maſter Grim, who took the ſtroke of the ſword, which William de Tracy levelled at the archbiſhop's head, upon his arm. The archbiſhop's head, which was bent downwards, received a moſt violent contuſion, although the ſtroke had in its deſcent nearly ſevered the arm of Grim. The archbiſhop, wiping with his arm the blood as it run down from his head, and ſeeing the blood, gave thanks to God, and added, "Into thy hands, O Lord, I commend my ſpirit." Then a ſecond ſtroke alights upon his head, at which he fell forward upon his face, his knees being previouſly put together, and gently bent, and his hands raiſed and joined, and extended, by the ſide of the altar of St. Benedict there. He had the care to fall in a becoming and pious manner, ſinking in a poſture of adoration, and covered with his pall quite from his head to his ancles. Neither his attitude nor his robe were deranged; but he lay proſtrate, as if about to worſhip and pray. As he lay ſtretched upon the ground, Richard Brito ſtruck him with ſuch force, that his ſword was broke againſt his head and the pavement. "Take this," ſaid he, "for the love of my lord William, the king's brother." This William had wanted to marry the counteſs Warrenne; but their conſanguinity being within the limited degrees, the archbiſhop would not permit the marriage; which very much grieved William, and made all his friends deteſt the archbiſhop.

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[1] After lands had, in a regular and lawful manner, been given in pure and frank almoine to the church, with exemption from all civil and feudal obligations, could the quondam lord, or his heirs, ſay, eſpecially while the ſpiritual ſervices ſpecified in the charter of infeofment were performed, they were holden of him? Were they not then held of the church?

[2] The pope had ordered him to go to Canterbury to take care of his flock. To deſert his ſtation, therefore, ſeemed to be diſobedience to the vicar of Chriſt, which nothing could juſtify.

[3] We ſhould at this day ſay, gentlemen of eſtates.

[4] i. e. Gentlemen of his houſehold, *clerus & militia*, clergy and laity.

[5] The houſe was to be plundered, as well as the inhabitant and owner murdered.

[6] Forced, I preſume, to act againſt his immediate lord, in behalf of his ſuperior lord, the king.

This is the account given by Stephanides of this atrocious murder. In lord Lyttelton's narration of it, taken from other authors of the time, it is recited thus:

"Reginald Fitz-Urſe lifted up his ſword againſt the head of Becket, who then bowing his head, and joining his hands together in a poſture of prayer, recommended his own ſoul, and the cauſe of the church, to God, and to the ſaints of that cathedral. But one of the monks of Canterbury interpoſing his arm to ward off the blow, it was almoſt cut off; and the archbiſhop alſo was wounded in the crown of his head. He ſtood a ſecond ſtroke, which likewiſe fell on his head, in the ſame devout poſture, without a motion, word, or groan; but, after receiving a third, he fell proſtrate on his face; and all the accomplices preſſing now to a ſhare in the murder, his ſkull was ſtruck off by Richard Brito. Laſtly, Hugh the ſubdeacon, who had joined himſelf to them at Canterbury, ſcooped out the brains of the dead archbiſhop with the point of a ſword, and ſcattered them over the pavement."

Thus fell this great and good man, a rare example of manly firmneſs, and Chriſtian piety:

"Juſtum & tenacem propoſiti virum
"Non civium ardor prava jubentium,
"Non vultus inſtantis tyranni
"Mente quatit ſolidâ." Hor.

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[1] Becket's biographer, from whom this account is taken. We ſee he was an eye-witneſs of the murder. Others were tortured, not accepting deliverance, that they might obtain a better reſurrection—of whom the world was not worthy. Ep. to Heb.

[2] The hiſtorian's exclamation; who ſaw them enter.

[3] How ſtrange that hiſtorians ſhould affirm, that king Henry had no guilt in this murder. Whereas it was moſt clearly done by a plot of his own forming, by his own immediate inſtruments, and by his own poſitive order. Not a perſon of Europe doubted of his guilt. In favour of his innocence nothing was brought but his oath, the oath of the moſt perjured man alive, to reſcue his reputation from infamy, and his perſon from deſtruction. The aſſaſſins were never puniſhed; but enjoyed his friendſhip, and were of his parties of pleaſure after the fact. See Gervas, and contemplate the following hiſtorical French fragment. The author is drawing the amiable character of Lewis le Jeune: "Cum beato etiam Thoma multa unitus eſt familiaritate. Cui cum a ſede Cantuarienſi exul per ſeptem annos moraretur in Francia quam plurima obtulit donaria, & illius inopiam per multa ſtuduit ſublevare ſubſidia. Ad ultimum autem Henrico regi Angliæ illum concordavit, & in ſede propria reſtitui fecit. Sed rex Angliæ *belluinum habens animum*, paciſq per manum regis Franciæ factæ immemor, illum intra ſinum eccleſiæ Cantuariæ capite plecti conſenſit." Du Cheſne. tom. IV. p. 444. Our chronicles frequently complain of the danger to which they were expoſed by writing truth. Their fear of Henry might hinder them from ſpeaking all they knew about this murder. The fact, however, ſpeaks for itſelf; and if our writers do not charge him ſo ſtrongly and directly with the murder; the French writers, who had nothing to fear, are leſs reſerved.

[4] Baſe ſon of Henry II. by Roſamond.

Memoir

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Fig. 1. App. p. 38.

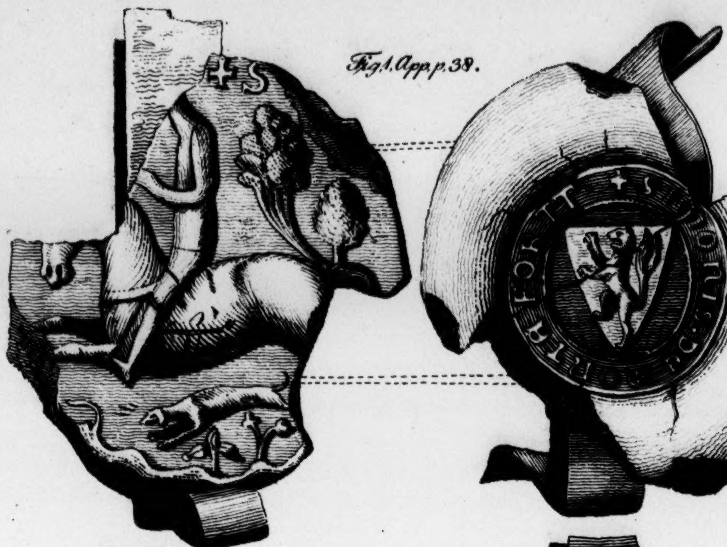


Fig. 3. App. p. 38.

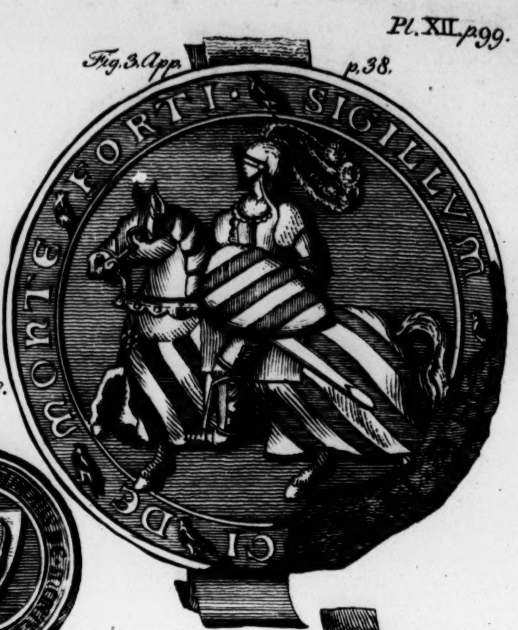
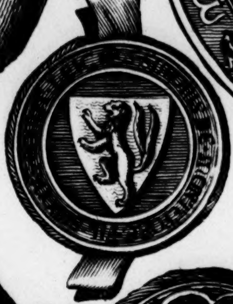

SIGILLUM · GI · DE · MONTE · FORTI ·

Fig. 2. App. p. 38.



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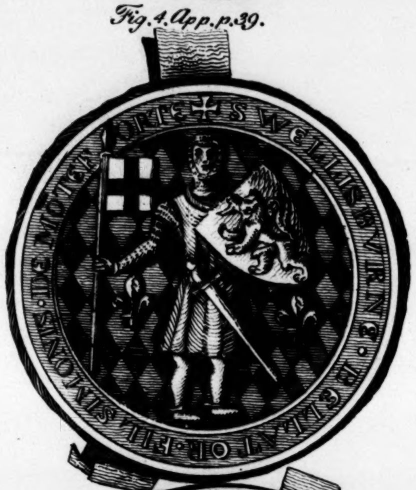
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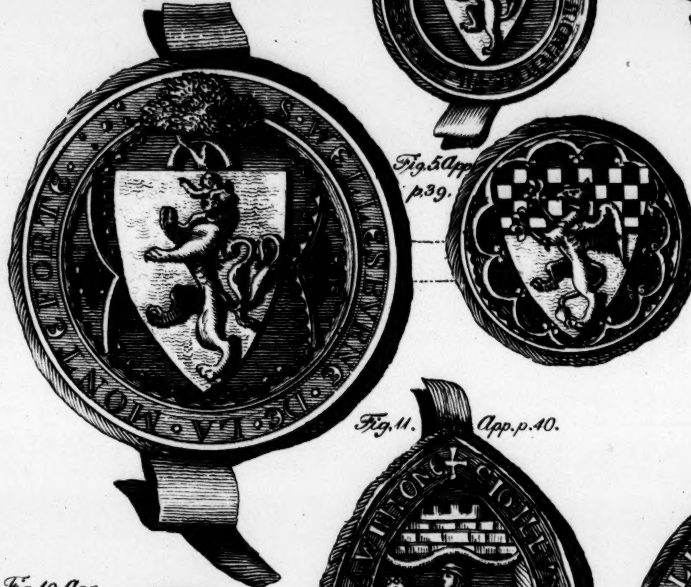
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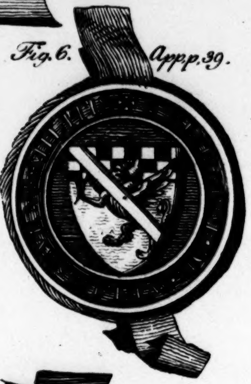
Fig. 6. App. p. 39.



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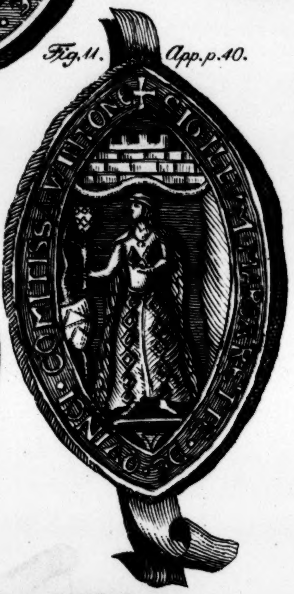

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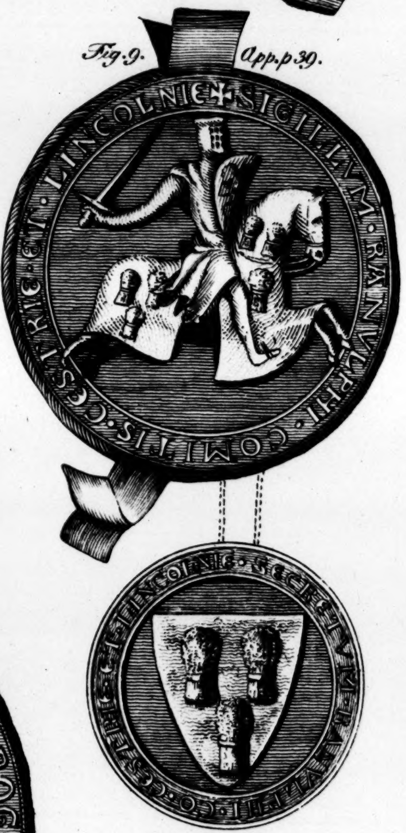
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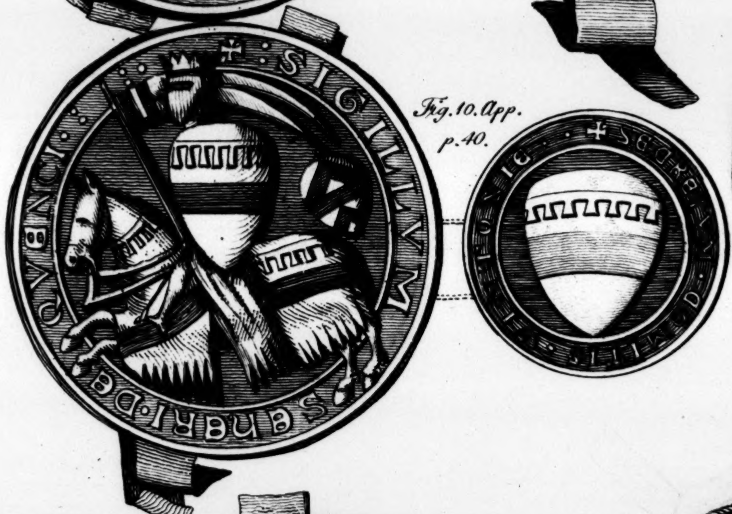
Fig. 10. App. p. 40.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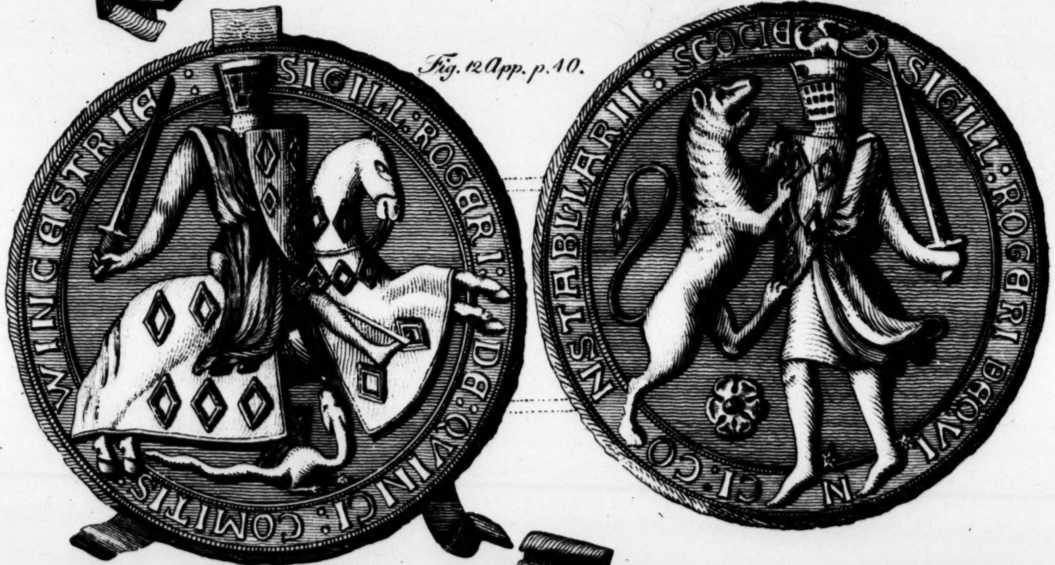
SIGILL · ROGERI · DE · QUINCI · COMITIS · WINCESTRIE
SIGILL · ROGERI · DE QUI · NCI · CO · NSTABULARII · SCOCIE

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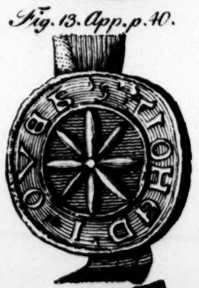

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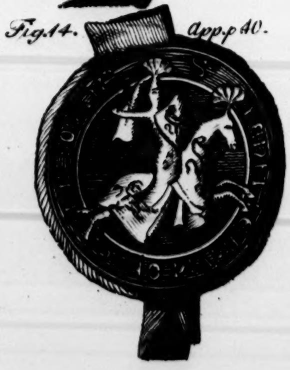

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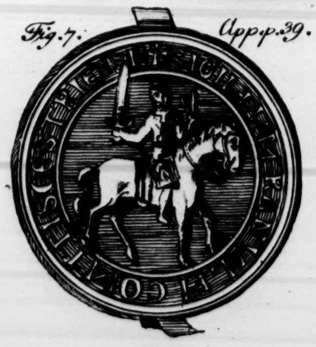
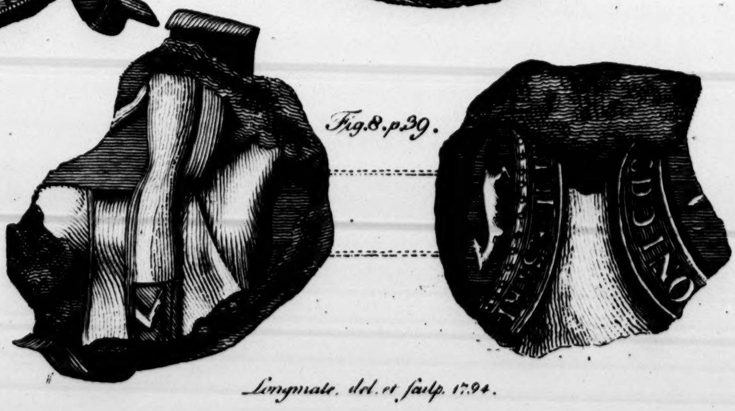


Fig. 8. p. 39.



Longmate. del. et sculp. 1794.

Memoir of ROBERT *ove* BLANCHMAINES, Earl of LEICESTER.

This earl of Leiceſter was deſcribed in his own time by various appellations; ſometimes Robert the younger, to diſtinguiſh him from his father; ſometimes Robert the ſecond earl of Leiceſter, for the ſame reaſon. Again, he is called Robert de Britolio, from the town of Breteuil, which was part of the family fief in Normandy, being, I ſuppoſe, the place of his birth; and laſtly, Robert ove Blanchmaines, that is, Robert with White-hands[1]. Some conjectures have been ſtarted on the cauſe of this nick-name, which, as they have no great probability, and reſt on no antient authority, ſeem unworthy of further notice. The name of Blanchmaines, however, was not peculiar to our earl, for hiſtory makes mention of Humbert, ſurnamed White-hands, as earl of Maurienne and Savoy, in the early part of the eleventh century[2].

It is remarked of Henry II. that he was a ſcourge of the church, and an oppreſſor of the nobility. William, earl of Glouceſter, ſon of that Robert, earl of Glouceſter, to whom Henry owed the crown of England, had been deſpoiled by him of a large part of his knights fees. Probably other nobles had found no better treatment. Our earl of Leiceſter's ſiſter was the wife of this William, earl of Glouceſter; and perhaps Blanchmaines ſaw, with too much ſympathy, the wrongs done to his brother-in-law. Upon the ſlighteſt pretence, Henry attacked and battered the caſtles of the nobility, both in England, and in his foreign dominions. The earl of Leiceſter had certainly a good title to the earldom of Hereford, which ſeems to have been a palatine earldom; but we do not find that his father, or his ſon, had ever enjoyed it after the acceſſion of Henry II. Again: the murder of Becket had made Henry odious throughout Europe; and thoſe, who were moſt affected to the primate during his life, became his zealous worſhipers when they heard of the many miracles performed by him after his death. But the hatred that was conceived againſt Henry was not confined to the nobility and people at large, but reached to his queen and children. And it was with theſe that our earl was connected in the extraordinary war that I am going to relate. In the autumn of the year 1171, the king invaded Ireland, and conquered a large part. This expedition detained him in that country till the following ſpring.

Before I enter into the detail of this war, it may be uſeful to make an obſervation on the authors and cauſes of it; for on the ſide of the king it was wholly defenſive. The chief enemies he had to contend with on this occaſion were no others than his own wife and three eldeſt ſons; for John *ſans terre* was not yet ripe enough to take arms againſt his father. A war between perſons ſo related to each other was ſomewhat more than a civil war, and ſeems to be ſo monſtrous and unnatural, that we can only account for it by ſuppoſing, that the queen was either a moſt weak, or moſt wicked, woman (and hiſtory does not ſo deſcribe her), or actuated by ſome ſtrong impulſe of paſſion. Her age at this time ſeems to have been between forty and fifty years. Some ſay that ſhe was drawn into it by ſome uncles ſhe had[3], who took advantage of the king's abſence in Ireland during the latter part of the year 1171, and beginning of the year following, to perſuade her to make certain demands in favour of her eldeſt ſon Henry, who was now *co-rex* by his late coronation; and to compel the king's compliance with ſuch demands. The earl of Leiceſter took ſo deep a ſhare in the conſpiracy as to make it the opinion of ſome, that it was wholly of his and the queen's formation. It has been ſuggeſted, alſo, that the king's neglect of the queen, and his attachment to his miſtreſſes, ſpurred her to this deſperate act of hoſtility againſt her huſband. But, after being accuſtomed to Henry's infidelities from the time of her marriage, it can hardly be ſuppoſed that her jealouſy could riſe to ſuch a pitch ſo late in life as to ſtimulate her to ſo violent and dangerous a ſtep as what ſhe was now taking. Nor did ſhe, or the French king, aſſign any other reaſon for exciting this rebellion, but that of procuring juſtice for the young king and queen. Alianor had ſecretly made a warm auxiliar in her old huſband the French king, whoſe daughter Margaret being the wife of her ſon the young king, he had the ſame reaſon to extort from Henry a proper conſideration of his ſon-in-law, as the latter's mother had for her ſon. Hence an union of intereſts, combined perhaps with ſome latent regard in Lewis for the wife of his youth, and mother of his two eldeſt daughters, produced an union of exertion to attain a common object.

Henry, by his ſubtle management, had leſſened the odium incurred by the murder of Becket. While the clamour raged like a tempeſt, and threatened him with the loſs of dominions, if not of life; he proteſted, that he had no intentional ſhare in that atrocious deed; he faſted, he prayed, he wept, he ſuſpended buſineſs and pleaſure, he kept at home, he declared his horror at what had happened, threw himſelf entirely on the mercy of the holy ſee, as to the means of atonement, and paid as much reverence to the ſhrine of Becket as any monk in the kingdom. With all theſe profeſſions and acts of humiliation, he took his meaſures with a degree of craft, which ſhewed all the reſt to be mere grimace and policy. The pope was flattered with his contrition, which afforded him a pretence for indulgence. Legates at length were ſent into Normandy, to try and paſs ſentence upon Henry; but, before they came, he had in a manner reconciled himſelf to the holy ſee, was well acquainted with the conditions upon which his abſolution was to be granted, and had taken care to qualify theſe conditions with ſo many reſervations as made them, while they ſeemed to be imperious and authoritative acts of the pope, to be, in reality, no reſtraint or puniſhment upon Henry whatſoever. Nor did he ever perform any one of the conditions to which he was ſworn, and that were contained in the inſtrument made on the occaſion; excepting that of raiſing a great deal of money out of the pockets of his people, under the pretence of employing it in the croiſade; but to which purpoſe it was not applied. Upon the whole, this pretended ſubmiſſion to the pope ſeems to have been a mere ſtate-trick between the Roman court and the Engliſh king; the latter was certainly at the mercy of the former, which was willing to ſave appearances, but not diſpoſed to be long, or ſeriouſly at variance, with a powerful living king, for the ſake of a dead archbiſhop.

We now return to the ſtory of the war which commenced with the open breach between the two kings of England, Henry the father, and Henry the ſon. This breach was brought on in the following manner:

Towards the latter part of the year 1172, Lewis le Jeune, who had not for a long time ſeen his daughter Margaret, preferred his requeſt to Henry ſenior, that he would permit the young king and queen to pay him a viſit in France. The requeſt being granted, Henry and Margaret left England, and, after paſſing through Normandy, arrived at the French court, which was then at Chartres. The French king received them with great affection; and took the preſent opportunity, while the young king ſtayed with him, to point out to him the injuſtice done him by his father, who, notwithſtanding he had gotten him crowned king of England, and had voluntarily proclaimed, at the coronation feaſt, his own abdication of the crown, had ever ſince not only kept the crown, but engroſſed the power of it, and had not been ſo juſt and generous as to inveſt Henry with one province from among his numerous dominions, or beſtowed on him a ſingle territory out of which he might honourably ſupport himſelf and his queen, and have ſomething to beſtow on the knights who were in his immediate ſuite [1]. According to the reports ſpread afterwards by the partizans and courtiers of king Henry ſenior, Lewis not only ſuggeſted theſe things to the young king, but perſuaded him to make ſtrong remonſtrances upon theſe matters to his father, and, in failure of redreſs, to force him by open arms to do him juſtice. Before Lewis and Henry parted, it was finally agreed between them, that, when the latter got back into Normandy, he ſhould make it his propoſal to his father, to reſign to him either England, or Normandy, or Anjou, that, as he was a young king, he might not be without a dominion, and that he might have ſome proper place for his own and his queen's reſidence, and that he might have a permanent and competent income, and be no longer kept at ſuch a ſhort and precarious allowance as he had been hitherto. Henry ſenior having ſhrewd ſuſpicions that Lewis would take the opportunity which now offered, for infuſing into his ſon dangerous counſels, congenial with his own prejudices, was not eaſy at his ſon's ſtay with the French king, and therefore ordered him and the young queen to take their leave of the French court, and return to him. The feaſt of the Nativity drawing nigh, the king the father went into Anjou to ſpend his Chriſtmas at Chinon, leaving the king, his ſon, and his wife, in Normandy. Alianor went with the king to Chinon. Henry ſenior had his thoughts at this time wholly turned upon a very advantageous match, which he had projected for his youngeſt ſon, viz. John, who was about ſeven years old. In February he made a journey into Auvergne, to have a meeting there with many illuſtrious perſons upon various affairs, but particularly to meet Hubert, count of Maurienne, or Savoy, between whoſe daughter, the preſumptive heir of her father, and his ſon John, it was king Henry's ardent wiſh to bring about a marriage. The treaty was nearly ſettled, but could not be brought to a concluſion, unleſs king Henry ſenior would agree to ſettle three of his caſtles in Normandy upon the young couple; which Hubert thought was no unreaſonable requiſition, in conſideration of the princely earldom which his daughter was to bring to the ſon of king Henry. Henry cloſed with the requiſition; and now nothing was wanting but the concurrence of the young king to finiſh this laboured and advantageous contract. But young Henry, highly incenſed with his father for putting a flat negative upon his late requeſt, and probably directed by his mother (for the whole blame was afterwards laid upon her), now in his turn retaliated upon the king, and refuſed to concur in the alienation of the caſtles. He ſeems from this time to have been kept in cuſtody, and formed his ſcheme of eſcape. This he effected about the beginning of March, 1173, by quitting his place of abode by night, and journeying in a rapid manner to Chartres. King Henry heard of his eſcape almoſt immediately, and purſued him with all poſſible ſpeed; but not able to overtake him, he repaired to his ſtrong caſtle at Giſors, his uſual quarters while negotiations were pending between him and the French court.

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[1] Knyghton Ann. Waverl. Lelandi Coll. Diceto, &c.

[2] Mezeray.

[3] Leland, Coll.

Queen Alianor, who had the care of her two ſons, Richard and Geoffry, diſpoſed them to join in their brother's revolt, and accordingly fetched them from the places of their reſidence, which ſeem to be in Bretagne and Poitou; and young Henry took them with him to the court of the French king, where they were all treated with the higheſt degree of hoſpitality and reſpect. About the ſame time, Alianor diſguiſed herſelf in man's apparel, and eloped from her royal huſband, and choſe for her preſent aſylum a certain caſtle in her own paternal dominion of Poitou, where ſhe found full employment in alienating the publick mind from her huſband, and widening the breach, as much as poſſible, between the father and his ſons.

Henry took up his abode at the ſtrong caſtle of Giſors, which lay on the Eaſtern frontier of Normandy; from thence he diſpatched, without loſs of time, his two truſty friends, Rotred, archbiſhop of Rouen, and Arnulp, the biſhop of Liſieux, to the court of France: they were directed to convey the king of England's ſalutation to his lord the king of France, and repreſent to him the injuſtice of harbouring and withholding ſons from their father, and aſſure him, that if he had done any thing offenſive to his lord, he was ready to correct his error, and make adequate ſatiſfaction without delay; nobody being more convinced than king Henry was of the bleſſedneſs of peace, and the miſchief of diſſenſion. On the admiſſion of the Engliſh ambaſſadors to the audience of the French king, he ſcorned their ſalutation on the part of the king of England, but condeſcended to hear, with patience, what they had to offer. After they had delivered what is juſt recited, he began to treat the name of king Henry very ſcornfully. He repreſented to them the deceit and tricks of Henry, by which, he ſaid, "he had been abuſed and circumvented times without number." He ſaid, "that Henry, after having pledged his moſt ſolemn faith on ſundry occaſions, broke his compacts upon the moſt frivolous pretences; and that he had proved him in all things ſo fickle and faithleſs, that he was determined never more to rely upon his oath or promiſe." And he added, "that it had been his firm reſolution to attack him, before his ſon Henry came to him at Chartres." He told them alſo, "that, beſides theſe, Henry had given him other cauſes of diſpleaſure; for inſtance, in not ſuffering his daughter to return to her huſband; in not rendering her dower to him; in exciting the people, who were ſubject to his government, from the mountains of Auvergne, even to the Rhone, to hate him; in receiving the count of St. Egid to be his liegeman, to the injury of the crown of France." And at laſt he confirmed, by oath, "that he never would make league or concord with Henry, without the aſſent of his wife and ſons." The ambaſſadors thought it their duty to relate all this in their letter to king Henry, and to inform him "that the people, both of his Engliſh and Gallic dominions, were ſo ſtrongly ſet againſt him, and had laid ſo deep a plot for his deſtruction, that nothing could ſave him but the correction of his errors, and flying to the prayers of the church for protection." They ſay, "Quid eſt amabilius filiis? Quid uxore familiarius? Receſſit tamen uxor a latere veſtro, et filii inſurgunt in patrem [2]." Walter Hemingford, in his Chronicle, deſcribes Lewis's behaviour in the following manner: "After the ambaſſadors had demanded of the French the delivery of the Engliſh princes, as a right due to a father, and had declared king Henry's readineſs to amend any thing which had given the French king any cauſe of umbrage." "Who is it," ſays Lewis, "that ſends me this meſſage, and makes theſe propoſals?" They anſwer, "the king of Angles." "That is falſe," rejoined Lewis; "behold, here is the king of Angles. But if ye ſay that the father of this man is now the king of Angles, know ye, that he whom ye call king of Angles is, as it were, defunct. And as to his retaining the title of king when he has reſigned his realm to his ſon, that matter ſhall be ſoon ſet to rights."

Theſe declarations of Lewis, and the general aſpect of his affairs, convinced Henry of the danger that beſet him on all ſides, and rouſed him to exertions adequate to the occaſion [3]. He diſcovered no ſymptoms of fear; nor even ſuffered the ſubjects of his crown, and liberty, and life, to interrupt his conſtant purſuits of hunting, and hawking. It was doubted whether the ſeverity of his mind, amidſt ſo important a criſis, was the effect of policy, or rational ſecurity. He might think it prudent to inſpire his people with an opinion of his contempt for his enemies, to prevent a further defection. And perhaps no one could judge ſo well as he of his own reſources, and the nature of that hoſtile confederacy which was formed againſt him; but it ſeems to have been extremely formidable, and enough to render a mind, not uncommonly firm, even incapable of diſſimulation. His firſt ſtep was, to provide for the eaſtern frontier of Normandy, where was a ſuite of forts to prevent the inroads of the French on that ſide. With all the diſpatch poſſible he appointed wardens for the caſtles in that part, and got the ditches deepened and cleanſed, and ſtored with plenty of victuals; beſtowing the principal care upon Giſors, the moſt important fortreſs in that quarter; which was at once the protection of his dutchy, and the terror and annoyance of his enemy. As he was paſſing ſucceſſively through the caſtles, and munitions, on this ſide Normandy, for the above purpoſes, he likewiſe, by his meſſengers and letters, took the beſt meaſures he could for the preſervation of England, Bretagne, Anjou, Poitou, and his other dominions, in the ſame manner as he had done for Normandy. And, in addition to theſe means of defence and offence, he took ſome ſteps to obtain popularity. To conciliate the free tenants of the foreſts of England, conſiſting of knights and eſquires, infeoffed of lands within the juriſdiction thereof, he ſent an order to Richard de Lucy, his high juſtice of England, to throw open all the foreſts, and let the gentry hunt therein at their pleaſure[1]. He had been a great hoarder of money, and was now content to diſburſe it profuſely, in hiring 20,000 mercenaries of Brabant, called Roturiers, or Plebeyans, to diſtinguiſh them, I ſuppoſe, from the feudal milice, of whom uſually the armies of European princes then conſiſted. By the ſhort remarks found in our Chronicles upon theſe Brabantine mercenaries, they ſeem to have been men trained to arms for the ſake of ſubſiſtence, and ready to fight for any one who would hire them, and to be troops better diſciplined, and more to be depended on, than the forces furniſhed by the vaſſals of the crown, and the hundreds, and towns, and communities of England. This kind of muſter was made upon the ſpur of the occaſion, and conſiſting of raw forces, collected chiefly by compulſion, and ſerving only for a ſhort term, was certainly much inferior to ſuch a corps as was furniſhed by the Brabanters, men well diſciplined, devoted to war, and under no authority but that of the king himſelf. Henry pretended that he was too anxious for the lives of his people, to expoſe them to the evils of war, and therefore that he preferred foreign mercenaries, and would be content with ſcutage inſtead of perſonal ſervice from barons, knights, and freeholders of England[2]. This ſeems to have been readily aſſented to by his vaſſals, who preferred paying to ſerving, but, perhaps, not aware how ſubverſive ſuch an innovation might prove of their liberties.

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[1] From this, and ſimilar paſſages in other chronicles, it ſeems, that the uſual way of rewarding the ſervice of military retainers was, for the prince or chief to give them fiefs, to be holden of the giver and his heirs, by the tenant and his heirs by homage and fealty; the general conditions of military fief. This ſort of honourable and free tenement was called *prædium*.

[2] Du Cheſne, IV. p. 451.

[3] See Rad. Diceto, p. 571.

While theſe preparations were making, a treaty was opened with the queen, who was in Poitou. Upon this occaſion, as upon moſt others, Henry tried the united powers of blandiſhment and threat. He got the archbiſhop of Rouen, and that primate's ſuffragans, to write to Alianor, and repreſent to her the heinouſneſs of a wife's ſeparating from her huſband, ſeducing their common children from their duty to their parent, perſuading them to abandon their father, and join his enemy to overturn and deſtroy him. The biſhops remonſtrated to her, that her three ſons were entirely under her influence, and had been guided by her in their late and preſent conduct; and having very ſharply admoniſhed her, they exhorted and commanded her, upon pain of moſt ſevere eccleſiaſtical cenſures, to amend her conduct, and return to her huſband, who, they aſſure her, upon that condition, would forgive all that was paſt, and reinſtate her fully in his favour. Alianor, circumvented by theſe ſoothings, fell again into the king's hands, who immediately put her into a ſtrong tower, belonging, we may ſuppoſe, to one of his ſtrong caſtles, where he kept her a priſoner for about 15 years, that is, till his death. Such was the fortune of Alianor, the greateſt heireſs of Europe, who had heroically, if not, perhaps, piouſly made the cruſade, taſted the pleaſures of gallantry, been the wife, firſt of the king of France, and afterwards of the king of England, whom ſhe preferred to Lewis, according to the French hiſtorian Mezeray, becauſe Henry was not ſo religious as Lewis, was ſtronger, younger, and yellow-haired.

After Eaſter, in 1173, the king of France celebrated a great council at Paris, in which he and all the princes (or grandees) of France ſwore to the ſon of the king of England, that they would aid him by all means to eject his father from his kingdom, unleſs the latter would make ſuch a compromiſe as ſhould be required of him. And young king Henry ſwore to them that he would never make peace with his father, but with their conſent and pleaſure. Then he ſwore, that he would give to Philip, count of Flanders, for his homage, annual rents in lands, £. 1000, and the whole county or earldom of Kent, with the caſtles of Dover and Rocheſter; and to Matthew, brother of Philip, count of Bologne, for his homage, he would give the ſoke of Kirketon, in Lindeſie, and the earldom of Mortagne, with the honor of Eye; and to count Theobald of Blois, for his homage, 200 pounds of yearly rents in land, in Anjou, and the caſtle of Amboiſe, with the whole right that he claimed in Turonique; and quit-claimed to him all the right which the king, his father, and himſelf, claimed in Caſtle Reginald[3].

William king of Scots was perſuaded to take a part in this war on the ſide of the confederates, in hopes of recovering, through the help of young Henry, Northumberland, and his other fiefs held of the crown of England[4].

This parliament of the French king was, immediately after its diſſolution, followed by hoſtilities. The king of England's dominions were attacked on either ſide the ſea with the moſt tremendous fury.

The earl of Leiceſter does not ſeem to have declared himſelf till he got out of England, and was arrived at his caſtle of Breteuil, on the Eaſtern ſide of Normandy. The caſtle and town of this name were the capital of a fair honor, which had been formerly the poſſeſſion of the illuſtrious family of the Oſberns, and had come to Robert through his mother Amicia, the heireſs of Oſbern, both in the barony of Breteuil, and the whole earldom of Hereford.

Robert earl of Leiceſter (ſays Ralph de Diceto), collecting all the money he could from all quarters, and having in his mouth profeſſions of peace, obtained, from the high juſticiars, licence to go beyond ſea; and the chamberlain, William de Tancarvill, got licence to do the ſame. Each of them, by their corporal oath, ſwore fealty to the perſon of king Henry the father; but, as ſoon as they were got abroad, they changed their minds with the climate; for as ſoon as they heard what was doing in the land, they began likewiſe to think of revolting[5].

Philip, count of Flanders, with a great army, invaded Bretagne, and beſieged Albemarle, and took it, together with the earl of it. From thence the Flemiſh army advanced to Drivencurt, a caſtle of itſelf extremely ſtrong, and intruſted to a picked body of knights. But this was alſo ſurrendered after a little reſiſtance, and there was a great ſuſpicion that the earl of Albemarle ſecretly favoured the aſſailants. The Flemiſh army then ſat down againſt the caſtle of Arches, where Philip's brother, the count of Blois, being ſeverely wounded, the former was ſtruck with conſternation, and deſiſted from further attacks for the preſent[1]. Advice of the earl of Flanders' ſucceſs in Bretagne no ſooner reached England, than the malcontents there, conceiving ſanguine hopes of ſucceſs to the cauſe of the young king, began to combine, and declare more openly againſt Henry, the father[2]. In the mean time Lewis and young king Henry invaded Normandy, and laid ſiege to Verneuil, one of the ſtrongeſt burghs of that dutchy. They proſecuted the ſiege for about a month with very little effect upon the works[3]: but the burgeſſes and people within fearing a famine if the ſiege went on, and they were not relieved by the feaſt of St. Laurence, their tutelar ſaint, viz. Auguſt 10, they pledged themſelves, by hoſtages, to ſurrender to the beſiegers, if not relieved by that time. They ſent advice, therefore, of their ſituation to king Henry, who collected his whole and vaſt army, and, with his uſual and aſtoniſhing expedition, marched to its relief. In his way he ſtopped at the caſtle of Breteuil[4]. The earl of Leiceſter was in it when king Henry approached it, but did not ſtay to await the event of a ſiege, but fled from it immediately, and joined the king of France. King Henry had no difficulty in taking it; after which he ſet it on fire, and levelled it to the ground[5], and then marched on for Verneuil[6], which he preſerved. The two kings, not thinking themſelves ſtrong enough to engage him in the open field, and bring matters to an iſſue by one deciſive battle, withdrew into France.

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[1] As ſoon as his danger was over, and the kingdom reſtored to tranquillity, he levied vaſt fines upon all who had committed treſpaſs upon the foreſts, and ſqueezed an enormous ſum out of the Engliſh gentry who had availed themſelves of the indulgence to hunt. Lyttelton, Benedict, Hoveden, but particularly Diceto, p. 587. Conſequences of this proceeding, Lyttelton, vol. III. p. 176-7.

[2] Dial. de Scaccario, in Madox Exch.

[3] Du Cheſne, tom. IV. p. 430.

[4] Rex Scottorum Willelmus quæ in provincia Northantymbrorum avo ſuo regi David fuerant donata tradita, cartis confirmata, quæ etiam fuerant ab ipſo tempore longo poſſeſſa, repetens a rege patre, ſed repulſam inveniens, congregavit exercitum, &c. Diceto.

[5] So Diceto, but the earl's revolt had been determined long before.

About the ſame time with theſe tranſactions abroad, Leiceſter became the victim of the king's rage, and experienced a calamity from which, probably, it never recovered. The earl of Leiceſter had been the firſt of the Engliſh barons who had revolted, and his example had led many others to do the ſame. Early in the ſummer king Henry, to revenge the defection of the earl of Leiceſter, ſent ſpecial order to his high juſticiar, who was regent of the realm, to go againſt that town. It had been rendered, by the earl's care, and the zeal of his burgeſſes, ſo ſtrong, in reſpect of its walls and gates, and ſo well provided with other means of defence, as to be thought in no danger from an attack. And Ralph de Diceto obſerves, "that the coſt of the ſiege was more than the place was worth." Richard de Lucy brought his forces againſt it on the third of July, and ſoon gained it in conſequence of an unfortunate accident. By mere chance a fire broke out and conſumed the greater part of the city. The citizens, therefore, made an overture to the beſiegers, to pay down 300 marcs for the uſe of the king's treaſury, upon condition of their having the liberty of retiring, and going where they would with their baggage. This propoſal was agreed to, provided they all choſe, as the place of their reſidence, ſome city, or caſtle, or town, belonging to the king. As ſoon as they were gone, the gates of the city were ſubverted, and part of the walls deſtroyed[7]. So Diceto.

According to Bromton, "About the feaſt of St. Mary Magdalen, Reginald, earl of Cornwall, and Richard de Lucy, who then was over England under the king, having the king's command for that purpoſe, collected an army from the neighbouring parts, beſieged Leiceſter, and burnt it to the ground[8]; having firſt given licence to the burgeſſes to go out with their chattels, and tarry where they would till peace was reſtored in the realm, when they might return to their own lands. But the caſtle of Leiceſter was not taken[9]." Matthew Paris relates it thus: "The ſame year, on the 5th of July, Leiceſter was beſieged by the king's command, becauſe, as was ſaid, the earl, lord of the city, left the king the father, and joined the king the ſon. But at laſt, the city being for the greater part conſumed by fire, the citizens opened a treaty of peace, and engaged to give to the king 300 marcs, if they might have licence to go whither they would. Such licence was granted to them, but it was required that they ſhould make their abode in the cities and caſtles of the king. The nobles[10] of the city were diſperſed; and becauſe they had offended the king very much in defending of their city, they ſought a place of ſafe refuge to avoid the threats and weight of the king. They, therefore, fled to the land of St. Alban, the proto-martyr of England, and to the land of St. Edmund, the martyr and king, as to the boſom of protection. Becauſe, at that time, ſuch was the reverence of thoſe ſaints, that their burghs afforded a ſafe aſylum to all fugitives who fled from their enemies. As ſoon, therefore, as the burgeſſes were gone, the gates of the city were overturned, a part of the walls was deſtroyed, and to the knights within the caſtle a truce was granted to Michaelmas, and ſo on the 5th of the kalends of Auguſt the ſiege was raiſed."

"As ſoon as Robert earl of Leiceſter (writes Matthew Paris) received the news of what had happened at Leiceſter, he was cut to the heart. Being then about to return into England, he took the route by Flanders, where the military gentry who were diſpoſed to embark in his cauſe were very numerous, and ready to furniſh both horſe and foot. Having muſtered his army, compoſed of Normans and Flemings, he embarked them on the 3d of the kalends of October [i. e. Sept. 28]." According to Thomas Wykes, he took to England with him 10,000 Flemings.

But, before we ſpeak more of his going to England, let us note certain incidents which happened abroad a little before his embarkation.

King Henry having obliged the king of France to abandon Verneuil, and retire into France, laid ſiege to the caſtle of Adamvil, and took it, making priſoners the knights and eſquires who were found in it[11]. From thence he marched to his capital, the city of Rouen, and immediately diſpatched his Brabantine mercenaries, in whom was his chief confidence, towards Bretagne; where Hugh, earl of Cheſter, and Ralph de Fulgers, with the Britons, were laying waſte the country, having made themſelves maſters of the city of Dol. The Brabantines engaged them on the 20th of Auguſt in regular battle, and defeated them. The Britons were put to the rout, in which ſeventeen knights were made priſoners. The earl of Cheſter, and Ralph de Fulgers, a great baron of thoſe parts, and many nobles of their party, and the remainder of the army, took refuge in the caſtle of Dol, which was preſently inveſted by the victorious Brabanters, who ſent notice to Henry of this victory, and of the remains of the army, which had been vanquiſhed, being ſhut up in the caſtle of Dol[12]. That monarch ſet off immediately for Dol, which he reached the next day, and began to apply his battering engines to the walls of that town. The beſieged, finding themſelves much crowded, and ſeeing no hopes of ſucceſs and relief, thought their only expedient was, to ſurrender at diſcretion. Near an hundred nobles, the flower and ſtrength of Bretagne, fell on this occaſion into the king's hands: but the taking of the earl of Cheſter, an Engliſh baron of amazing power and property, muſt have been felt by Henry as a prize of ineſtimable value.

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[1] Du Cheſne, tom. IV. p. 430.

[2] Brompton.

[3] See more particulars, R. Diceto, p 572.

[4] Brompton, p. 1086.

[5] Probably the ſurrender of the earl of Leiceſter's fine caſtle of Paſcy happened about the ſame time.

[6] Henry's march to Vernevil; ſee Diceto, p. 572.

[7] Diceto.

[8] So Brompton; but it could not be.

[9] So Brompton.

[10] Nobles of the city, *nobiles civitatis*, viz. the burgeſſes, holding lands and tenements of the earl *in capite* by burgage tenure, to whom were committed, by burgage ſervice, the defence and government of the city.

[11] Brompton.

[12] Lyttelton.

Amidſt theſe horrors of war, the pope's legates were labouriouſly employed in endeavouring to bring about an accommodation. Under their mediation the two monarchs agreed at laſt to a perſonal conference. The place appointed for it was ſomewhere between Giſors and Trie; the day Sept. 25[1]. The king of France accordingly came, attended by the archbiſhops, biſhops, counts, and barons of his realm[2]; bringing in his train the three ſons of the king of England, Henry, Richard, and Geoffry. The king of England likewiſe came with the archbiſhops, biſhops, earls, and barons of his dominions. The buſineſs of this parliament was, to treat about a reconciliation between king Henry the elder, and his three ſons. Henry the father offered to the king, his ſon, a moiety of the rents of England, and four ſufficient caſtles there; or, if his ſon choſe to reſide in Normandy, the king offered him a moiety of the rents of that country, and four chief caſtles within it. Alſo, he offered to Richard another moiety of rents in the ſame country, and four chief caſtles in the ſame. To his little ſon Geoffry he offered that land which, by hereditary right, appertained to the daughter of Conan, in Bretagne, and elſewhere, if he could be matrimonially coupled to her with aſſent of the lord pope. Moreover, he put himſelf to the will and pleaſure of the archbiſhop of Tarento, and the legates, and would ſuperadd as much to the rents, and give to his ſons as much as they would, only retaining to him the juſtice and royal power. But it was by the counſel of the king of France that the ſons ſhould make this peace with their father; upon which, on the morrow, they met between Giſors and Trie to form the peace; but they could by no means come to an agreement. In this colloquy Robert, earl of Leiceſter, ſaid many bitter and reproachful things to king Henry, and abuſed him exceedingly, and put his hand upon his ſword, intending to ſtrike the king; but this was prevented by the ſtanders-by: and with theſe things the parliament was cloſed[3].

Upon the diſſolution of this parliament, the earl of Leiceſter loſt no time in collecting his Norman and Engliſh forces, and expediting his going with them into England. What is juſt related of him ſhews the violence of his reſentment againſt the king, who, it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, could never have been ſo treated, but for ſome heinous injury done to the earl. The total deſtruction of his town of Breteuil, from whence he had his name, was an act of cruelty beyond common example, and the king's vengeance againſt the ſeat of the earl's other honor, viz. Leiceſter; theſe acts of fury, added to thoſe provocations which muſt previouſly have alienated the earl's mind from his liege lord, ſtimulated him, we may ſuppoſe, to the higheſt degree of rage, and made him eager to invade the king's dominions with the foreign forces, which muſt, before the late parliament near Giſors, have been hired for this ſervice. The two kings, Lewis, and young Henry, appointed him to this great command; whoſe object, we may conclude, made one chief part in the plan of the war. King Henry could not be in both parts of his dominions at the ſame time. What, therefore, was ſo likely to vanquiſh him as the making this diverſion in England, where the nobles and people were ſo diſaffected to him, and ſeemed only to defer their revolt till they could promiſe themſelves ſafety, either from their own numbers, or ſome great chieftain at the head of an army? On Sept. 28, the earl and his forces arrived at Waleton, in Suffolk, a caſtle of Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk; from whence they ſoon repaired to Framlingham caſtle, a very extenſive fortification of the ſame earl, one of the greateſt barons of England, and a confederate of the earl of Leiceſter in the preſent war. After reſting ſome ſmall time at Framlingham, the earl of Leiceſter's army, under the guidance, and with the co-operation of earl Hugh, made an attack againſt the city of Norwich, and took it; the citizens thereof being unprepared for a ſtout defence, and not expecting a viſit of this ſort. The city was ſtripped of its wealth, and the victors returned to the caſtle. After this, Hugh conducted the earl of Leiceſter's forces againſt the rich maritime town of Donwick; but finding the inhabitants determined to protect their property by a vigorous defence, retreated with diſappointment. Earl Hugh, who was a ſhrewd and ſubtle man, having made what uſe he thought fit of the earl of Leiceſter's army, and growing tired of the vaſt expence he incurred in maintaining it, at which his counteſs alſo expreſſed her diſſatisfaction, began at her inſtigation to propoſe to the earl the withdrawing his foreign troops to his own territories and caſtles. It is alſo added, that the counteſs of Norfolk did not reliſh the company of the counteſs of Leiceſter, and, therefore, deſired her lord to relieve her of theſe troubleſome viſitors as ſoon as he could[4].

When the earl of Leiceſter landed his troops in Suffolk, Richard de Lucy, the high juſtice, who, after his conqueſt of Leiceſter, had gone haſtily into the North to repel William king of Scots, was in the Louthians, beyond which he had driven the Scottiſh army; and where he was now retaliating upon the Scots for the depredations and cruelties they had committed within the Northern territories of England. The earl of Leiceſter's arrival in England with a foreign army ſtruck the royal party with conſternation and terror. As ſoon as the news had reached Richard de Lucy, he ſaw the neceſſity of giving immediate aſſiſtance to the royal party in the South, and had the addreſs and good fortune to keep the earl of Leiceſter's invaſion a profound ſecret from the king of Scots, till he had negotiated a ſhort truce with him, whereby he ſecured the Northern parts, while he took his meaſures againſt the earl of Leiceſter. With all poſſible expedition he detached from his own army Humphrey de Bohun, the king's conſtable, to St. Edmund-Bury, where he waited the arrival, as was ſaid, of the earl of Leiceſter, who was yet at Framlingham with Hugh Bigot[5].

The earl of Leiceſter heſitated for a conſiderable time about the reſolution he ſhould adopt in his preſent embarras. For if he ſhould attempt to puſh through ſo large a tract of country as lay between him and his town of Leiceſter, he muſt paſs through the middle of the enemies borders, who were ſaid to watch his march; and he could not expect to reach Leiceſter without infinite danger. At length, thinking his army ſufficient in point of numbers, and confiding in their value (for he had about eighty choſen knights, and four or five thouſand valiant infantry), and having ſome doubt whether he ſhould be attacked at all, as he had, among thoſe who ſeemed to favour the king, a vaſt number of people, friends to him and his cauſe[6]; he therefore boldly began his march, accompanied by his wife, and a certain noble perſonage of France, viz. Hugh de Chatel, and all his forces[7]. It was his intention to leave the burg of St. Edmund on his left, becauſe he judged it impoſſible otherwiſe to eſcape the notice of the royal army, which then tarried there to defend the adjacent country. As the army marched on it came to a place in the territory of St. Edmunſburg, called Fornham, and got into a marſhy place not far from the church of St. Genevias[8]. This marſh the earl was in hopes he ſhould be able to get through without obſtruction. Humphrey de Bohun, conſtable of the king, and earl Roger, and William earl of Arundel, who were ſtationed at the burg of St. Edmund, got advice of the earl of Leiceſter's ſituation; and, knowing him to be in a place where he could neither turn to the right or the left, were eager to take advantage of it. While the earl was making the march of this dangerous paſs, he was ſuddenly attacked by the three barons abovementioned, at the head of 3000 ſtipendiary knights. The onſet was very fierce, and the engagement very ſharp; till at length the earl's forces gave way, and were entirely defeated. The counteſs of Leiceſter, a lady of too much pride and ſpirit, having a ring upon her finger, adorned with a moſt precious gem, threw it into the neighbouring ſtream through indignation, being unwilling that her enemies ſhould be inriched with ſo valuable a ſpoil in taking her captive. At length, the greater part of the Flemings was killed; ſome part was drowned[1]. The earl and his counteſs, and Hugh de Caſtill, were taken priſoners; as were the reſidue of the army which eſcaped with their lives. This diſaſter of the earl of Leiceſter being ſpread over England, the enemies of king Henry the father were ſtruck with terror. And this event being reported to the two allied kings, Lewis and Henry junior, they were exceedingly dejected, and terrified more than words can expreſs. As ſoon as king Henry ſenior heard of the capture of the earl of Leiceſter and his wife, he ordered them immediately to be conveyed into Normandy, and to be ſhut up in the caſtle of Faleiſe. After the recovery of Bretagne, he took his Brabanters into Anjou, and reduced many caſtles there to his obedience. At length the three kings agreed to have truce till the end of Eaſter-week, A.D. 1174[2].

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[1] Hoveden, Brompton.

[2] i. e. Tenants of the king *in capite*—vaſſals of the crown, lords of fiefs, the princes of the empire, holding fiefs or ſeignories in propriety. The earls and barons of England were of the ſame quality.

[3] Hoveden.

[4] Guil. Neubr. lib. ii. c. 30.

[5] Bromton.

[6] W. Neubr.

[7] Diceto.

[8] Bromton.

For a ſhort time in the winter, hoſtile tumults were ſuſpended in foreign parts, but in England the caſe was different[3]. For the knights and eſquires who were in the fortreſſes of the earl of Leiceſter, after being quiet for ſome time after the miſhap of their lord, became inflamed with the paſſion of revenge; and, having adjoined to them a multitude of vile people, began to infeſt the neighbouring ſhires with their excurſions. And as people are apt to think that a leader of great name inſpires confidence, they made choice of David earl of Huntingdon, brother of William king of Scots, for their general and prince. Earl David proſpered in his hoſtilities, and vented his rage at pleaſure, carrying every thing before him. Likewiſe the earl of Ferrers, and the great baron Roger de Moubrey, now laying aſide the maſk, followed the precedent of other mal-contents, and could ſcarcely refrain from violence and rapine during the holy ſeaſon of Lent. After Eaſter, they broke out into open acts of hoſtility. And all this time young king Henry was buſily employed in ſeducing his father's adherents, by intrigue, by threats, by promiſes, and all other means of gaining them to his own ſide. Theſe proceedings were ſo ſucceſsful, that moſt of the chief nobles of England were ſuppoſed to be in the intereſt of the young king, and they were ready to declare againſt the old one, if their deſigns were not diſappointed by a ſudden turn of affairs. In the ſecond ſummer, therefore, of this civil war, greater preparations were made than before to ſubdue king Henry the elder. The confederates conſiſted of the French king, the three Engliſh princes, the count of Flanders, the king of Scots, and the nobles and barons who were their aſſociates. The earl of Flanders, who ſeemed no longer to remember his brother Matthew, count of Bologne, who had periſhed the former year in this war, longed to be in poſſeſſion of the earldom of Kent, for which he had done homage to young Henry, and was employed in fitting out his fleet, to take his forces, and young Henry, and himſelf, to England, which was now to be invaded by them. While the king of France was to pour all his ſtrength into Normandy, the young Engliſh princes were to attack their father's dominions wherever they ſeemed moſt vulnerable; the king of Scots was to bring his troops into the Northern parts of England, and the diſaffected nobles of that realm were to ravage the king's demeſnes, and reduce his partizans to ſubmiſſion. As ſoon as the ſpring was ſufficiently advanced to take the field, the king of Scots conducted his army into the Northern counties of England, which committed, according to their cuſtom, the moſt dreadful cruelties, took Carliſle, and many caſtles of the king's barons, and ſeemed to treat the Northern counties of England as a devoted and conquered country. The middle and Southern parts of England were in a ſtate of the utmoſt diſtraction by the conflicting parties; and in the Weſt the ſame ſpirit of revolt was every day increaſing. Hugh Bigot, who had procured a corps of Flemings, marched againſt Norwich, a city held of the king *in capite*, broke down the works about it, took it, and burnt it[4]. And juſt after the expiration of Pentecoſt, Anketil Malore, conſtable of Leiceſter caſtle for the earl thereof, went to Northampton, one of the king's towns, with the knights of the caſtle of Leiceſter. The burgeſſes of the town of Northampton, and the knights of the caſtle there, marched out againſt Malore, and engaged him; but were totally defeated, and put to flight, with the loſs of 200 burgeſſes killed on the ſpot, or periſhing afterwards from their wounds. And the knights of Leiceſter returned to their caſtle of Leiceſter with an immenſe booty. In the mean while Geoffrey, elect biſhop of Lincoln, Henry's ſon by the beautiful Roſamond, having got together the army of Lincolnſhire, beſieged the caſtle of L'Iſle, which Robert de Moubray, a very powerful baron, had fortified. The latter had juſt before fallen into the hands of his enemies as he was going to Leiceſter to obtain ſuccour from the earl of Leiceſter's partizans at that place. Geoffrey, after this, did his father good ſervice in Yorkſhire; and, while he was ſo employed, Robert de Ferrers, earl of Derby, and lord of Tutbury caſtle, one of the greateſt barons of the realm, took with him the knights of Leiceſter, and appeared at early day at Nottingham, a town belonging to the king, of which Reginald de Lucy had been appointed warden or conſtable. The earl of Derby took the town without difficulty; and of the burgeſſes, ſome he ſlew, and others he made priſoners, at the ſame time deſpoiling them of their effects[5].

King Henry was fully employed all this ſpring in ſecuring Normandy from the threatened invaſion of the king of Franks, and in recovering or ſecuring towns and caſtles in other parts of his Gallic dominions, which were aſſailed, or likely to be ſo, by his ſon Richard, titular duke and ſeneſchal of Aquitaine, and his mother's appointed heir in that principality, together with the county of Poitou.

Philip earl of Flanders, in the preſence of Lewis king of Franks, and the elders of his realm, had ſolemnly ſworn upon the ſacred relics, that within 15 days of the feaſt of John Baptiſt he would enter England in ſtrong force, and ſubject it to the power of king Henry, ſon of the king. Depending upon this aſſiſtance, young Henry came to Witſand on July 13, being about to ſend Radulph de la Haye into England with a numerous milice. The earl of Flanders had already ſent to that port 300 choice knights, picked men throughout Flanders. And the earl of Flanders, and young king Henry, were making all the diſpatch that was poſſible, to get the reſt of their troops embarked, and be themſelves in England with them, according to the earl of Flanders' late engagement to the king of France, by July 13[6]. King Henry the elder, therefore, thought it now abſolutely neceſſary to loſe no time in getting to England, thinking, that, if ſome part of his dominions were to be expoſed to riſk, it had better be thoſe in France than his realm; and he was, beſides, thoroughly convinced, that in his abſence from England, thereby ſeeming to his people as if he were dead, nobody there would think of reſiſting his ſon already conſecrated and crowned king of that realm. Having well ſecured the two queens, viz. his own and his ſon's wife, and the earl and counteſs of Leiceſter, and the earl of Cheſter, and embarked them, he got himſelf on board, taking with him only a detachment of his Brabanters, and arrived at Southampton July 8, where he ſtayed only one night, and then ſet out on his pilgrimage to the ſhrine of Thomas of Canterbury, now inrolled, by papal decree, among the ſaints; and as ſuch adored by all Chriſtendom, and even by Henry his late perſecutor and murderer. This act of penance, and Henry's readineſs to recognize the merit and aſſumption of St. Thomas, whether ſincere or counterfeit, made a ſudden revulſion, with reſpect to popular opinion, in his favour[1]. By this abaſement the church and her ſaint triumphed, and the tyrant was humbled; humiliation diſarmed malice, and vengeance became abſorbed in pity. The old affection between Thomas and Henry ſeemed to be revived. The ſaint now interceded with God in behalf of the ſinner, and the ſinner craved the interceſſion of the ſaint. All was harmony between them: and the king and the votaries of Thomas made now but one party. From this time, therefore, we muſt not be ſurprized if the Monkiſh writers ſpeak very differently of Henry from what they did before St. Thomas's murder, or would have ſpoken of him if he had not recovered their favour by this act of atonement to the church and her champion. The penance itſelf was wiſely ſubmitted to by Henry: it was neither painful, durable, nor inglorious. After his penitentiary promenade to the door of Trinity church, and his arrival at the ſhrine of St. Thomas, he ordered the monks, and ſome of the clergy about him, to perform the flagellation; whereupon they gave him, on the bare back, four or five ſtrokes apiece with their rods; how hard the ſtrokes were let the reader judge. But I will venture to ſay, that, had one of the flagellants ſtruck hard enough to excite pain, or bruiſe the ſkin, the penitent would ſoon have made him regret his raſhneſs, by baniſhment, impriſonment, or death. Henry was not a man to be trifled with. The author of his life and reign would have us think his flagellation was very ſevere; and becauſe, after the king's return to London, he thought it proper to open a vein, which does not denote his loſs of blood at Canterbury, the hiſtorian aſſerts, of his own head, that a fever was the effect of Henry's ſevere flagellation. What an ill-judged tenderneſs had the hiſtorian for the tough hide of this brutal deſpot! A breach of continuity in his royal ſkin, made by his ſubjects—the live ſtock upon his eſtate: what inſolence! what abomination! Again, the penance was not inglorious; it was inflicted according to a kind mother's cuſtom, viz. the Church, upon her favourite children, to correct their ſins, and ſave their ſouls hereafter. Henry the Confeſſor, and favourite king of the Angles, had repeated whippings; and ſo likewiſe had much greater kings than Henry, and, inſtead of being diſgraced by them, acquired a great part of their glory. Flagellation was in that age a common penance, but probably not ſo mild in ſome caſes as this of the royal penitent. If this caſtigation was ſubmitted to from real contrition, Henry ſhould have conſented to have had it inflicted in a degree more proportionable to his ſin. If he only meant it as a bait to catch the vulgar, it was a ſtratagem which demonſtrated the reach of his policy.

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[1] Matt. Paris.

[2] Bromton.

[3] Gull. Neubr.

[4] Bromton.

[5] Bromton.

[6] Diceto.

Such rapid and extraordinary ſucceſs coincided with this act of abaſement as induced the world to think higher than ever of the merit of St. Thomas of Canterbury, to whoſe interceſſion in behalf of Henry his ſucceſſes were aſcribed.

On the very day of his flagellation, his moſt formidable enemy, William, king of Scots, was, after being taken by ſurprize, committed to his priſon at Richmond. According to others, he became the king of England's captive on the very day of his penance. On the 14th of July, the fleet appointed to bring over the earl of Flanders, reckoned the beſt General of his age, and young king Henry, and their Flemiſh army, were diſperſed by a ſtorm, in which the ſhips narrowly eſcaped being wrecked. Theſe two events ſecured Henry from further danger, both in the North and the South. On the 20th of July, Huntington ſurrendered to the king, although it had before ſtood a ſiege of two or three months, after a ſiege of one day. David earl of Huntington, the brother of William king of Scots, and his preſumptive heir, and the commander under whoſe banner the earl of Leiceſter's tenants and partizans had put themſelves after the captivity of their lord, made the beſt of his way into Scotland, upon the advice of his brother's misfortune at Alnwick. And on the day that Huntington was beſieged and taken, the conſtables of the earl of Leiceſter's caſtles came with ſupplications to the king at Huntington, to negotiate on the part of the earl and themſelves. The knights of the earl of Leiceſter, touched with commiſeration for their lord earl, and willing to releaſe him from his bonds, with which he was moſt cruelly galled, were obliged to ſurrender to the king the caſtles of Leiceſter, Montſorrel, and Groby[2].

This event is related in the following manner:

"In the mean time, king Henry ſenior being in England, ſent for the governors of the caſtles of the earl of Leiceſter, whom he had brought with him bound from Normandy; and admoniſhed them, as they valued the ſafety of their lord the earl, to reſign the caſtles, by means of which they had ſo infeſted the neighbouring counties. The governors deſired leave to conſult the earl upon the matter, which was allowed. The earl told them, "that he would not make any ſtipulations with them on the ſubject; but that it would be well if they did that which he wiſhed them to do." The king called for the holy relics; which being brought to him, "So," cryed he, "may God be with me, and theſe holy relics, as the earl of Leiceſter ſhall taſte nothing till that be done with his caſtles which I command. And do ye be gone as quick as poſſible." The governors, therefore, ſeeing very plainly, that ſwift and ſure deſtruction impended over their lord if they ſtood out any longer, immediately gave up the caſtles[3]."

Theſe accumulated misfortunes befalling the confederates, they were in no ſituation to proſecute the war. The earl of Glouceſter deſiſted from further attempts. The earl of Derby ſurrendered his caſtles of Tutbury and Duffield to pacify king Henry. And the earl of Norfolk threw himſelf on the king's mercy.

Thus was England reſtored, as it were in a moment, to allegiance and order. And king Henry found himſelf able to return on the 11th of Auguſt, with a conſiderable body of forces, into Normandy, which had been invaded by Lewis, who was then laying ſiege to Rouen, the capital of that dutchy, with a prodigious army. The king of Scots, and the two greateſt earls of England, were doomed to adorn the journeys of Henry, in the quality of captives, till they arrived with him at Caen, from whence they were ſoon afterwards removed to Faleiſe, and were there confined. Theſe journeys muſt not only have been very humiliating, but alſo very painful, if they travelled with Henry in the manner that the king of Scots did from Richmond, in Yorkſhire, to Northampton, viz. with his feet tied under the horſe's belly.

On the 11th of Auguſt king Henry arrived at Rouen, which was then beſieged by Lewis le Jeune, young king Henry, the earl of Flanders, and one of the greateſt armies that had ever been ſeen in thoſe days. The king found a paſſage open to him by the bridge of the Seine into the city. He brought with him a corps of Brabanters, and likewiſe of Welſh. His arrival infuſed new ſpirits into the hearts of the people within the city, and, conjointly with ſo many inſtances of ſucceſs (which ſeemed to many to be the declaration of heaven in his behalf, for his humiliation and devotion to St. Thomas of Canterbury, now the faſhionable ſaint of England and France), inſpired his enemies with ſo ardent a deſire of peace, to which king Henry was equally inclined, that the ſiege of Rouen was ſoon raiſed, and overtures made by the archbiſhop of Sens for a treaty of general pacification, which was fully eſtabliſhed on September 23. The terms of it were very honourable for king Henry, and conſiſted of little more than he had offered the year before. A general amneſty made a part of it, with exception, however, to the priſoners, who had made a compoſition with the king before the peace, namely, the king of Scots, and the earls of Leiceſter and Cheſter, and Radulf de Fougeres. Theſe remained ſtill bound by the fine and compoſition they had entered into, as the condition of obtaining their lands and perſonal liberty. In this treaty neither Lewis le Jeune, nor any of his allies, made any demands upon king Henry upon their ſeparate account, which ſhews they conſidered themſelves as mere allies of the young Engliſh princes, who were obliged to give ſecurity to their father for their future obedience and loyalty, and, what ſhould have been more grating, to abandon their three principal adherents, the king of Scots, and the earls of Leiceſter and Cheſter, who ſeem to be left almoſt at the king's mercy, with a ſaving only of their lives. Nay, what ſeems more a proof of their total overthrow, neither the young princes, nor their friend the king of France, their mother's late huſband, who had declared to Henry's miniſters, that he would never make peace with that king but with the conſent of Alianora and her ſons, inſerted a ſingle article in the treaty in behalf of that unfortunate queen [1]. Thus did king Henry obtain a complete victory over his wife and their common offſpring. Young king Henry was reduced nearly to the level of other ſubjects, and acquired no ſort of ſhare in the adminiſtration of the government, which, if it had not been formerly yielded up to him excluſively by his father, was univerſally ſuppoſed to be veſted conjointly in him, as his father's equal colleague. Dreadful beyond deſcription was the king of Scots captivity, both to his own perſon and his whole people. According to the cuſtom of feudal governments, when a vaſſal thought himſelf injured by his lord, of whom his fief was held, he remonſtrated to his lord, demanded reparation to be made by the lord in the court of the peers of the lord; which court of peers the lord, at the vaſſal's requiſition, was obliged by the feudal law to convene, and in whom was veſted the right of trying the lord's vaſſal, and pronouncing judgement. If the complaining vaſſal made his complaint to the lord, accompanied by theſe conſtitutional requiſitions, and obtained no juſtice, he then made a formal ſurrender of his homage, and declared himſelf his enemy at lawful war till juſtice ſhould be obtained. After which, upon reconciliation, the homage and fealty muſt be renewed. This ought to have been Henry's mode of proceeding in the preſent caſe; and, had this been done, the king of Scots would have had the opportunity of ſtating the wrongs he had ſuffered from the king of England, who, in violation of the moſt ſolemn engagements, and in return for important ſervices, had ſeized and detained the earldom of Northumberland, and other fiefs within the realm of England. Scotland had been reduced to a province of the imperial crown of England ſoon after the diſſolution of the Heptarchy; and its kings had ſolemnly and repeatedly done homage for it, both before and after the Conqueſt. But in the acts of fealty and homage performed by the Scottiſh kings, the right of thoſe kings to the free and full enjoyment of royalty was conſtantly meant and acknowledged. The kings of England had no right to diſſolve or weaken the ancient conſtitution of Scotland: it could only demand the allegiance of its king, according to the ſervices which the king of England could legally, in the court of his parliament, prove to be his due. In the preſent caſe, Henry overturned the whole liberty of the king of Scots, and of his whole kingdom, by requiring the act of liege homage, not only of the king of Scots (who only ſhould have taken it), but of all the magnates of the whole Scottiſh nation, who by this act could appeal at all times from the tribunals of Scotland to thoſe of England, whereby the king of Scots would be rendered a mere cypher, and the laws of Scotland a dead letter, and the people there individually be ſubject to the king of England's authority in preference to their own king, who could have had no liege homage from his ſubjects, conſequently not their ſubjection, while that was paid, both by himſelf and all his people, to an higher lord.

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[1] G. Neubr.

[2] Matt. Paris.

[3] G. Neubr.

The earls of Leiceſter and Cheſter compromiſed for their rebellion by a fine ſeverally to the king; what the ſum was I do not diſcover: probably it was very great. We find, by exchequer documents of that time, that our earl's lands and tenements were ſeized into the king's hands, and put under the ſurvey of the exchequer; in which ſtate I ſuppoſe they were to remain till the fine was liquidated by the receipt of the rents and profits. The practice of uſury was then contrary to law, and allowed only to the Jews, with which England then abounded. But this temporary confiſcation would probably in the ſequel prove a perpetual forfeiture. A ſimilar ſequeſtration of the great earldom of Derby, about an hundred years afterwards, upon a ſimilar account, terminated in a total loſs of that great honour to its right heirs; and this may be eaſily accounted for. When a great honour fell into the king's exchequer, and the ſeiſin and management of it was committed to officers of revenue, who had no motive but that of probity to adminiſter it properly, and whoſe intereſt it was to keep it as long as poſſible in the king's hands or demeſne, it had but a ſlender chance of reverting, as to the poſſeſſion, to the lawful proprietors. Indeed, ſuch a return might be conſidered as a forlorn hope, unleſs the king could be wrought upon, at a favourable moment, to reſtore it, as of his mere grace and mercy. The value and contents of our earl's honour I can no where diſcover; but it was certainly one of the largeſt in the kingdom, for, beſides a part of the Oſbern inheritance, it conſiſted of the conſolidated fiefs of Beaumont and Grantemaiſnel; each of which had compoſed a ſeveral barony of great extent and magnificence. And the military fiefs of the earls of Leiceſter, that is, lands and tenements which were in their homage and ſervice, amounted to one hundred and twenty knights' fees, which muſt have conſtituted a prodigious train of vaſſals. It may be preſumed, that their demeſne lands bore ſome proportion to thoſe which were in their ſervice.

All the confederates, even thoſe who had been moſt forward to commence the war, now deſired to end it. The coincidence of ſo many and ſuch unexpected events, with Henry's humiliation before the ſhrine of St. Thomas, whoſe miracles were now become the talk and aſtoniſhment of Europe, was generally, and as we may ſuppoſe with a more impreſſive awe, felt by the king of France, and Thomas's other devots, as a divine teſtimony of the ſaint's having forgiven the king, and become his celeſtial protector. The count of Flanders, ſtruck with horror at the loſs of ſo many innocent Flemings as had periſhed by his means under the earl of Leiceſter and other leaders of the ſame party, determined, without delay, to reconcile himſelf to God for his grievous ſin by making the voyage to Jeruſalem. Henry, having no other object in this war but the recovery of his dominions and ſovereign authority, readily yielded to the overtures made by the mediating miniſters of peace; and, after a ſhort negotiation, he concluded, on the 30th of September, 1174, a treaty with his ſons; whereby they were abridged of many advantages, to which their father had conſented in the conference of the preceding year. The terms of pacification were ſpecified in a charter made for the purpoſe: towards the cloſe of which, it was expreſsly noted, that the king of Scots, and the earls of Leiceſter and Cheſter, ſhould be exempted from the benefit of the general amneſty, and ſtand bound by the fine, to which they had pledged themſelves while they were priſoners in the caſtle of Faleiſe.

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[1] In a document printed by Rymer, this great lady ſtyles herſelf " Alianora *in irâ Dei* regina Anglorum." Fœdera, tom. I.

In that age, the king's mode of reducing his rebellious barons or vaſſals [1] was by beſieging their caſtles, of one or more of which thoſe vaſſals were uſually poſſeſſed within their reſpective fiefs or ſeignories. If the king took ſuch caſtles, and was highly enraged with the owners, he would diſmantle them, or perhaps raſe them to the ground: after which, ſuch barons were brought to a ſtate of debility, little leſs than ruin, and no longer able to reſiſt. Nor could ſuch unfortunate barons, without the royal licence, either rebuild the demoliſhed caſtle, or erect another. After the Norman conqueſt, the king, as well as his countrymen, on whom he beſtowed very extenſive fiefs, found it neceſſary to erect a vaſt number of caſtles; the king, for the preſervation of his crown; and his nobles, for the preſervation of their fiefs; and, indeed, theſe latter caſtles were a collateral ſecurity of the crown alſo, their proprietors owing feudal ſervice to the king. The habitation of a baron, or one who had a noble fief, was chiefly a caſtle; there he had a garriſon, in which ſome of his vaſſals, holding ſmaller fiefs of him by caſtle-guard, called the fiefs of knights and freeholders, that is, eſquires, did, if the king permitted, duty in perſon, or by commutation for their fiefs. In ſome caſes, the fief was a ſingle manor; then the feudal juriſdiction was commenſurate with the manerial, although of a different kind; for manerial rights concerned the order and adminiſtration of a manor, and had reſpect to the works and various payments exacted of the villans or ruſtics of ſuch manor, and the lord's mode of exacting his dues from them, and other queſtions merely manerial; but the feudal authority applied to matters of police, and civil and criminal judicature, and in certain caſes it puniſhed with death. To this authority all were ſubject who lived within the fief; but, in caſes of injuſtice and oppreſſion, redreſs might be had in the king's court. To which at length almoſt all ſorts of matters were brought by appeal, or other modes of proceſs. Such authority was appendant to fiefs, and conſtituted the chief power and profit thereof, where the juriſdiction was complete and well preſerved. Such fief belonging to a ſubject was a barony, and conſtituted a liberty or franchiſe within the county where it lay. From hence may be eaſily ſeen the importance of a caſtle to the lord of a fief. It was the ſeat of his juſtice, in which he had his court of police and criminal judicature, and alſo his priſon. It was conſidered as the ſafe-guard of his ſeignory, as the ſeat of his honour, as his ſpring of wealth; for in the baron's court, although he had the franchiſe of a gallows in this his fief, yet his judicature ſeldom went further than to forfeiture; and, to multiply theſe, treſpaſſes were very numerous. Sometimes caſtles were ſo ſtrong, and the lords of them poſſeſſed of ſo much wealth and power, as to ſet the king at defiance. Again, it was frequent for lords of caſtles in the ſame vicinage to lead their people againſt a neighbouring caſtle, and for ſuch lords to proſecute a deſtructive war between themſelves, without the interference of the king. Various cauſes had produced ſuch an exceſs of caſtles between the conqueſt of England and the demiſe of Stephen, that at length they are ſaid to have amounted to eleven hundred. Henry made it a chief part of his policy to leſſen the baronial caſtles, and break down the appendant juriſdiction. Such policy, like a two-edged ſword, did double work. The juriſdiction of the fief fell with the caſtle, and merged in the county, a bailiwic in moſt caſes of the king. Thus were augmented both the king's revenues and his power. King Henry's ſucceſs againſt his ſons and rebellious barons, in the years 1173 and 1174, afforded him a new pretence, and plentiful opportunity, for the reduction of caſtles belonging to his vaſſals. He had been much employed perſonally in this ſort of work at the end of that war in his foreign dominions, particularly in Anjou and Aquitain. But in thoſe parts, much being left by him undone, this odious employment was turned over to his ſon Richard titular count of Poitou, who probably proſecuted it more according to his father's wiſhes, and the ſavageneſs of his own temper, than the principles of juſtice, humanity, and true policy. In the mean while, king Henry took care to raſe the caſtles of certain late ſeditious barons in England, who had been of his wife's and ſon's party in the late commotion. As our earl of Leiceſter was among the firſt of theſe, both in quality and in time, his caſtles had very little chance of being ſpared: accordingly, thoſe of Leiceſter and Groby were demoliſhed in the year 1175. But the caſtle of Pacy, belonging to our earl's fair honour of Breteuil in Normandy, he kept in his own hand; and the caſtle of Mountſorrel, in Leiceſterſhire, he retained as his own property: it having been ſworn to be his by the recognition of lawful men [2] of the vicinage!

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[1] *Vaſſals.* The meaning of this word has been much miſtaken; the vaſſal was not a low and abject dependent of the crown, but uſually a great nobleman, the tenant of a fief, held generally by knight's ſervice or barony of the king *in capite*. This is a phraſe which our moſt learned lawyers and gloſſariſts ſeem to have all of them much miſunderſtood. Spelman and Selden were of oppoſite opinions upon it, and might be both eaſily proved to be in the wrong. Mr. Madox attempts to ſhew lord Coke's utter ignorance of the matter, and ſeems confident he has explained what all others had been foiled with. But if the reader becomes wiſer by Mr. Madox's expoſition, he has better luck than has befallen the compiler of the preſent memoir. Suffice it to ſay, what theſe have all omitted, that tenure *in capite* denoted the *immediate* and *excluſive* relation between him from whom a fief moved, and him to whom it was granted, and had *ſpecial* reference to the *ſervice* reſerved by the terms of the grant to the grantor, called the new feoffee's capital lord. No ſervice was due but what could be eſtabliſhed from actual infeoffment, and the expreſs tenor of the deed of infeoffment; nor was any due but to the lord *in capite*, from his tenant *in capite*, between whom alone ſubſiſted feudal relation. It denoted no particular kind of tenure. *Principaliter tenere*, and *tenere in capite*, were convertible. All franc tenement was liable to fealty at leaſt, moſt of it to *that* and homage.

[2] *Lawful men.* Sometimes they are called *liberi & legales homines*; that is, freeholders, or perſons who were ſeiſed of lands or tenements in their own demeſne, as of their own fief or fee. This ſpecies of *liberi* were very different from ſuch freemen as were called free becauſe no maſter claimed them for their ſerfs or villans, and whom the law required to be in franc pledge, as the condition upon which they were ſuffered by the lords of towns or manors to reſide within the ſame. Theſe freemen, who were appointed recognitors in pleas *de droit*, or real actions, were the knights and freeholders of a county or hundred or other court-baron. *Liberi* applies to their rank and franc tenement; *legales* to their local ſituation and unimpeached character; for, to be recognitors, they muſt be of the vicinage of the diſputed tenement, which made them beſt able to give their verdict on the queſtion referred to them. Which, after actual view, was, *Utrum hic vel ille* (the tenant or demandant) *majus jus habuerit in illa terra*, as Glanvill expreſſes it, Lib. ii. c. 3. Men of the vicinage were the *liberi & legales homines* of the hundred where the land or tenement lay: or, if proper recognitors could not be found within the ſame hundred, they might be choſen, in part, out of one or two of the hundreds adjoining. The proceſs was by king's writ, directed to the ſheriff, ordering the recognitors to be elected in the court of the community of the county, and give their verdict *coram rege*, or *coram juſticiis ſuis apud Weſtmonaſterium*. This mode of delivering a verdict muſt have been very expenſive and inconvenient. To remedy this evil, ſundry regulations took place in ſubſequent reigns. The Magna Charta of king John will ſhew how the prelates and barons of the realm, in their great council of Runimede, provided for proſecuting pleas of right. If the tenement in litigation was within the fief of a lord who had a court-baron, the right was tried, and judgement pronounced by the *pares* of ſuch court-baron: *penes quos* (as Bracton ſays) *judicia fiebant*. Theſe peers of the court-baron were freeholders of the manor, and owed this judicial attendance, as part of their ſervice, to the lord of the manor. A very learned counſel, who has nobly exerted himſelf in reſtoring to the people the right of trying the whole matter of a libel, has ſuppoſed, that theſe *pares*, compoſing the *curia* or tribunal,

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It may ſurprize the reader, that the king did not, inſtead of deſtroying the earl's caſtles of Leiceſter and Groby, and ſeizing Mountſorrel, annex them to his demeſne, as forfeited by an overt act of rebellion. Had the law authorized him ſo to do, one can ſcarcely believe but he would have done it. But I ſuppoſe the confiſcation of the earl's eſtate, or, as it was then called, his fief or barony, could not be incurred by the authority of the king only, but muſt have been ſanctioned by a previous trial of the earl in the great council of the realm, wherein his co-vaſſals muſt have acted, either in whole or in part, as his judges. As the earl had probably taken care only to wage lawful war againſt the king, the judges or peers of the great council might not be diſpoſed to think his crime deſerving of confiſcation of his lands and tenements. It is likely they would have only caſt him in a fine. Whether the fine, in which he was bound to the king during his impriſonment, was his own free act, or in conſequence of ſome judgement pronounced by the court of the king's council abroad, we are not told. But probably the fine was propoſed on the part of the king, and aſſented to by the earl in a private manner. But again, whether freely, or through fear, can hardly be known. Again, why was he not capitally tried and condemned for treaſon? I ſuppoſe, becauſe his rebellion was not treaſon: of the former he was certainly guilty; and, had his rebellion involved the crime of treaſon (which latter was felony), I think he muſt have been tried and condemned in forfeiture of life and eſtate. In the time of William Rufus, certain Norman noblemen were tried for treaſon, and capitally convicted, in the king's court of his council, I ſuppoſe, his great council. And yet, in the year 1074, when Waltheof earl of Northumberland was engaged in a plot with the earls of Hereford and Norfolk againſt William I. the two latter, being Normans, were ſentenced, for their treaſonable acts, to perpetual impriſonment, and confiſcation of property: while Waltheof incurred a capital ſentence. According to Ordericus, the reaſon of theſe different judgements of the king's court was, that the law of England (this muſt have been the Anglo-Saxon law) puniſhed that by decapitation, which the Norman law did not; and that theſe ſentences were agreeable to the reſpective countries of the criminals.

Thus the earl of Leiceſter ſuſtained the irreparable loſs of his caſtles of Leiceſter, Groby, and Mountſorrel. The king had before taken to himſelf the earl's caſtle of Pacy, the appendage and defence of the earl's honour of Breteuil, which gave him his ſurname. By theſe heavy misfortunes, we can hardly think him much leſs than totally undone. But in the beginning of the year 1177, fortune became again propitious.

After the Chriſtmas holidays, the king held a great council at Northampton. William de Cahannes[1] had intimated to the king, that he ought to hold of him, *in capite*, his fief or barony, which he held of the earl of Leiceſter. But he ſaid this through the influence of evil counſel, becauſe he wanted to render himſelf agreeable to the king, who hated his lord the earl of Leiceſter. And when the ſaid earl had come at the king's ſummons on the day that had been appointed him, and when he had heard all the things which were ſpoken againſt him, he anſwered, "That although his predeceſſors, viz. his great grandfather, his grandfather, and his father, and himſelf, were in poſſeſſion of charters, and other authentic muniments, of the kings of England, viz. William and Henry I. concerning their lands, and particularly concerning that barony; and although the predeceſſors of William de Cahannes had held that barony of his predeceſſors without impeachment or interruption; yet he would not litigate againſt the pleaſure of the king, neither concerning that tenement or any other tenement in his ſervice; but he conceded, that both that in queſtion and all his other tenements ſhould be in the king's mercy." And when the king heard him ſpeaking with ſuch humility, being moved with pity towards him, he reſtored to him all his lands and tenements entirely, as the earl had enjoyed them fifteen days before the late war. But the king kept in his own hand the caſtle of Mountſorrel and the caſtle of Pacy. And the king reſtored to him at the ſame time *all Leiceſter*[2], and the foreſt, which were proved to be of his demeſne by the verdict of the whole community of the county. For the king knew, that the injury which was now meditated againſt the earl was founded in malice to him, and becauſe the latter was hated by the king. Abbas Benedictus.

A few days afterwards the king had a colloquy with the great men of the realm, or, in other terms of more modern uſe, aſſembled the council of the realm for hearing the cauſe referred to his judgement, between the kings of Caſtile and Navarre[3]; and which he determined, by the advice of his council of great men, the conſtitutional mode of exerciſing his royal power in his higheſt acts of judicature. The judgement is called the king's act; and yet it ſeems to have been ſubmitted entirely to the diſcuſſion and deciſion of the great men compoſing the *concilium regni*, or a council wherein the *magnates regni* compoſed the *curia*, to diſtinguiſh it from the ordinary council of

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were the *juratores*. But he is miſtaken, for the *pares* had themſelves the aſſiſtance of the *juratores*. The *magna charta* directs, that tryal of freehold ſhould be either *per judicium parium*, i. e. *per pares curiæ baronis*, in the court-baron, or *per legem terræ*, i. e. *coram rege vel juſticiis ſuis apud Weſtmonaſterium* This *placitum* concerning the right to Mountſorrel was determined, I ſuppoſe, *per legem terræ*, and by the new law of grand aſſize.

[1] About the 14th of Henry II. that king iſſued his ſpecial writs, to require all who held of him *in capite*, the fiefs of knights, to certify to him the names of ſuch their knights, and the quantity of their knight-ſervice due to their ſeveral lords, of whom the ſaid knights held immediately, as their lords held the ſame *in capite* of the king. Mr. Hearne, the antiquary, printed this liſt of certificates. Among the fiefs of knights in Bucks is the following certificate: "De veteri feſamento tenet Hugo de Cahaines de rege duas partes militis quas rex dedit ei, cum herede ipſius terræ in Bukinge-hamſcire." Liber Niger, apud Hearne. The fiefs of knights are, in this liſt of certificates, frequently called the barony of the king's immediate tenant, who had the ſaid fiefs *in ſuo ſervicio*; and it appears from the above extract, that Hugh de Cahaines was in the ſeiſin of two parts of a knight's fief by antient feofment; that is, he had been infeoffed of the ſame by grant of ſome king before the death of Henry I This ſeignory, or ſovereignty, or barony, or ſuperiority, had been given him, we find, together with the heir of the fief, to hold both of the king *in capite*. Therefore Hugh de Cahaines's barony implied only a tenement he had *in ſuo ſervitio*, and for which he was to anſwer to the king in relief, aid, ſcutage, and other feudal aſſeſſments, as for two parts of a knight's fief; the right of ſeignory remaining to him over the ſaid heir and his fief. Whether this William de Cahannes was the deſcendant or heir of Hugh de Cahaines of the certificate, I do not find: but if he was, then Henry II. had kept this barony from the true proprietor, the earl of Leiceſter, for thirteen or fourteen years: for the certificate makes Hugh de Cahaines, the lord of the fief, hold it immediately of the king; whereas, if it was held immediately of the earl of Leiceſter, it ſhould be found among the fiefs held of that earl. In this collection of certificates, called in the exchequer *liber feodorum*, there wants the certificate of the fiefs of the knights of the earl of Leiceſter. For this omiſſion I cannot account; but it appears, from other exchequer documents, that, when ſcutage was levied upon the fiefs of knights to the king's uſe, the earls of Leiceſter anſwered for as many of theſe fiefs as amounted to one hundred and twenty. This was a prodigious barony, to uſe that word in the ſenſe of the *liber feodorum*. Whether land in the earl's demeſne had been alienated to an exceſſive degree, to create ſo much land in ſervice, or whether theſe fiefs of knights had come by purchaſe, or through the king's gift, is beyond my power to determine.

[2] That is, I ſuppoſe, the whole fief or honour of Leiceſter, namely, the burgh, and the earldom, with all the demeſne lands and knights fees or tenements thereto belonging. By the earldom I mean the third penny of the iſſues of the county and hundred courts, with the dignity and title of earl.

[3] For the manner of trying rights or queſtions of free tenement at that time in the county, ſee Regiſtrum Roffenſe, apud Thorpe, p. 27.

the king, conſiſting of his juſtices and other ſworn counſellors in ordinary. Theſe courts were the origin of the houſe of lords and privy council. Out of the latter ſprung the courts at Weſtminſter-hall.

It might have been expected, that after the king had ſtripped the earl of Leiceſter of his caſtles, by raſing ſome, and adding others to his demeſne, and had given him ſuch tokens of returning grace and favour, he would have forborne further oppreſſion, if the earl demeaned himſelf with that ſubmiſſion which he had lately ſo ſolemnly promiſed, and was careful to engage in no plots or machinations, whereby the king could be juſtly alarmed. Although, ſo far as we are informed, the earl's behaviour had been perfectly inoffenſive, yet he could not eſcape more perſecution from this jealous and reſtleſs prince. As the earl's ſufferings, to which we allude, proceeded from freſh diſſenſion among the royal family, and thus become intimately blended therewith, my narrative therefore ſhall include both.

At the celebrated colloquy or parliament at Montmirail, anno 1169, certain arrangements had been made reſpecting the French fiefs held immediately and *in capite* of the king of France by the king of England. At this parliament were preſent Lewis le jeune king of France, as chief lord of the fiefs in queſtion; king Henry and his ſons, and a large aſſembly of prelates and grandees of the French king, convened to form the general council of that realm. In this grand aſſembly, it was agreed and adjudged, that king Henry junior ſhould do homage and ſwear fealty to his ſovereign lord the French king, for Normandy and Anjou, with their appendages; that Richard, king Henry's ſecond ſon, ſhould do the ſame for Aquitaine and Poitou; and that Geoffry, as ſoon as he was of a proper age, ſhould conſummate his marriage with Conſtancia, the heireſs of Bretagne, and be inveſted in that dutchy. But it was not intended that young Henry ſhould be put into the immediate ſeiſin of Normandy, nor Richard into that of Aquitaine and Poitou; but ſucceed reſpectively to thoſe fiefs, either by ceſſion or demiſe of the preſent poſſeſſors.

After the reconciliation between king Henry and his ſons in the year 1174, Aquitaine, including the earldom of Poitou, being in a ſtate of partial revolt, king Henry committed the adminiſtration of thoſe two provinces to Richard [1], as his lieutenant or ſeneſchal, with the title of count of Poitou, and ſent him thither to reduce the diſaffected barons there to their allegiance. And in this work Richard ſeems to have been employed for ſeveral years. If bravery, adulterated by a ſpirit of rapine, inſolence, and ſavage ferocity, could have broken the ſpirits of the Gaſcons and Poitevins, they would have been terrified into obedience [2]: but this not proving to be the caſe, the barons [3] there became only more refractory by irritation, and at length made ſecret propoſals to young king Henry to take upon him the government of their country, to whom they ſaid it rightfully belonged, as the true heir thereof: and they aſſured the prince, that, if he would aſſiſt them in ſhaking off the intolerable yoke of Richard, they would deliver into his hands their fortified towns and caſtles, and do homage and fealty to him, as their lord; repreſenting at the ſame time the barbarous and brutal behaviour of Richard, who, they ſaid, committed rapes on the wives and daughters of the nobleſſe of the country, and, after he had ſatisfied his own brutal appetite, delivered them over to the luſt of his military aſſociates.

After the late revolt and reduction of young king Henry, his father retained ſo keen a remembrance of his conduct as to give him no independent dominion, or commit to him the government of any of his numerous fiefs in quality of ſeneſchal, but allowed him only a very moderate penſion, and bound him to his good behaviour by Henry's own oath, and other corroborative ſecurity. Whether he did this upon juſt grounds is not eaſy to determine. Henry was certainly a king who did not chuſe to part with his money or his power, if he could help it. Young Henry's late rebellion, and ſuſpicious conduct in ſome particulars afterwards, may give ſome colour to old Henry's rigid treatment: but, on the other hand, a father's want of virtue and natural affection, parſimony, cruelty, and above all projects formed for preventing the ſon's ever coming to his lawful inheritance, might by degrees ſo wean the latter, although naturally of no bad diſpoſition (and ſuch young king Henry is deſcribed to be), from his father, as at length to determine the ſon to vindicate his own rights, and treat the father as an alien. The young king availed himſelf of this opportunity of bettering his own condition; and, without his father's knowledge, received from the Poitevins and Gaſcons ſuch ſecurities as he deemed ſufficient, and promiſed to ſtand by them, and be their lord. Geoffry, now duke of Bretagne, in right of his wife, leagued with his brother Henry in the preſent undertaking for the expulſion of their brother Richard out of Aquitaine. And a mercenary army of Brabanters was hired by theſe princes, and joined to the milice [4] of Bretagne. With theſe forces they ravaged the territories of which Richard had now the charge. Some authors [5] affirm, that king Henry hated his ſons, and fomented diſcord among them, as beſt calculated for his own peace. Whether they allude to the king's behaviour at this time I do not know; but ſome of our Chronicles ſpeak of a parliament at Caen, in the beginning of the year 1183, wherein were preſent the king, and his three eldeſt ſons. And they ſtate, that at this meeting the king ordered Richard to do homage to his brother Henry for Aquitaine [6], and Geoffry for Bretagne [7]; and add, that Geoffry complied with his father's requſition, but that Richard would not [8]: That hereupon king Henry ſenior was in great wrath with Richard, and ordered both Henry and Geoffry to fall upon Richard's government, and drive him out of it. It is ſaid alſo, that Richard afterwards conſented to do the homage, but that young Henry in his turn refuſed to take it. At this meeting of Caen (according to Diceto), young Henry frankly confeſſed to his father the engagements he had made with the Poitevin and Aquitanian barons, and alledged, in excuſe for the connexions he had made with them, that Richard had got into his hands, and ſtrengthened, the caſtle of Clerevals, which, from old time, had been under the ſovereignty of the counts of Anjou [9], and was therefore part of his inheritance. But, to avoid his father's diſpleaſure, young Henry offered to admit the homage of Richard[1], and accept of his oath of fealty taken upon the holy relics, if Richard would conſent to it. But he required this to be done at Mirabeau, in Anjou, that his aſſociates might be preſent. At this Richard became very warm, ſaying, "that, Henry and himſelf being the iſſue of common parents, it was altogether incongruous, that he ſhould acknowledge his brother to be his ſuperior by any act of ſubjection; but that as his father's poſſeſſions belonged to Henry, ſo the poſſeſſions of his mother belonged to him." Henry ſenior upon this grew angry with Richard, and required very hard conditions of him, and ſtraightway ordered both Henry and Geoffry to take arms againſt Richard, and compel his compliance. In conſequence of theſe orders, both Henry and Geoffry began a war upon Richard, aſſerting, that they did not take arms againſt their father, but againſt Richard, in behalf of the Poitevins, who were moſt cruelly oppreſſed by Richard, and in maintenance of Henry's own right, as legitimate prince of Poitou and Aquitaine. After many ineffectual conferences between Henry ſenior and his diſcordant ſons, young Henry and Geoffry went into the country, which was the theatre of the war; where, with the corps of Brabanters which Henry had hired, and the milice of Bretagne, and the diſaffected barons of Poitou and Aquitaine, they ſoon convinced Richard of their ſuperiority. So far Richard ſeemed to be under the diſpleaſure of his father: but, to our ſurprize, we find immediately afterwards, that he applied to the latter for help in his preſent exigence, and obtained it. This ſeems to have been a great inconſiſtence in Henry ſenior, and, I fear, is that part of his conduct to which Bromton and others allude, when they aſſert, "that he ſet his ſons to quarrel with each other for his own private advantage." Certain, however, it is, that the king marched into the borders of Aquitaine in behalf of Richard; there he had many conferences with young Henry, who profeſſed the moſt filial regard for him: but his party were ſo incenſed againſt the king, that he was treated by them very roughly, and ſeveral times in danger of his life by their weapons more than once ſecretly leveled at his perſon. At length, however, both Henry junior and Geoffry adhered deciſively to the malcontents, and the preparations of both armies preſaged a ſpeedy encounter: but this was prevented by the ſudden illneſs and deceaſe of young Henry; who, according to ſome, brought this fatal illneſs upon himſelf, by grieving at the ill proſpect of his affairs, which, however, does not ſeem likely, for at this time he cannot but be ſuppoſed to be much an overmatch for his father and brother: therefore, I am more inclined to impute his malady, either to accident, or to his hurry and agitation of ſpirits in this diſtreſsful moment. His fever became attended with a diarrhœa, and he died on the 20th of May.

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[1] Bromton.

[2] Richard Cœur de Lion was the very flower of Chivalry. Alas! the age of Chivalry is gone. Burke. See note 1, p. 83.

[3] *Barons*; i. e. lords of fiefs held of the duke de Guienne or Aquitaine.

[4] *Milice*—Barons, knights, and eſquires of Bretagne, holding lands and tenements by knight's ſervice: of ſuch the conſtitutional armies were compoſed. They were all noble on account of their fiefs, and ſerved the prince by ſtated ſervice, mounted on deſtrers, and clad in complete armour. To call the *milites* of the armies of that time by the low word *horſe*, was a degrading and erroneous appellation. Yet ſo generally do modern hiſtorians tranſlate *milites*.

[5] Brito Armoric, Giraldus, Bromton.

[6] If the chronicler has not made ſome miſtake here, old Henry muſt have intended an injury to the king of France; to whom alone homage was due for Poitou and Aquitaine, held of him immediately *in capite*. It looks as if Henry wanted to have thoſe provinces conſidered as fiefs of the king of England.

[7] Bretagne being a fief or tenement of Normandy, and ſo allowed to be by the king of France, the homage was due to young Henry as the heir apparent of Normandy.

[8] By theſe acts of fealty and homage, the lord recognized the right of his tenant or vaſſal to the fief or tenement in queſtion, and warranted to him his fief. And, on the other hand, the tenant was pledged to be faithful to his lord. The lord was ſuppoſed to give the fief as a return for the homage, after which the fealty followed of courſe.

[9] Of which Henry was the declared heir apparent.

Among the operations of Henry ſenior, in the courſe of this ſpring 1183, was the ſiege of Limoges, of which caſtle young Henry had got poſſeſſion. While he was ſo employed, he ordered divers great perſons, who had joined his ſons in their revolt in 1173, to be arreſted and impriſoned throughout his dominions on the continent; and ſent orders to his high juſticiars, or regents of England, to uſe the ſame caution there; which they accordingly did, by arreſting the earl and counteſs of Leiceſter, the earl of Glouceſter, and many others. And it appears from Exchequer records of that time, that the earl and his wife were not only arreſted, but his lands and tenements alſo confiſcated[2]. Bromton, after Gyraldus, obſerves, that king Henry was an oppreſſor of the nobility. Among other inſtances of perſons ſuffering in this way, it may be preſumed, the hiſtorian had our earl in his thoughts.

The death of young Henry, which ſeemed to be an happy event for his father, did not prove ſo conducive to the eaſe and quiet of the latter as might have been expected. There were yet left three ſons, viz. Richard, Geoffry, and John. The father had ſuffered too much from the two firſt to have any proſpect of comfort in them; and John gave ſuch early ſymptoms of turbulence and depravity as precluded any reaſonable expectation of his being better than the other two.

Upon the death of young Henry, Richard, ſtyled Cœur de Lion, became heir apparent to the crown of England, and to his father's foreign fiefs, except Bretagne, of which Geoffry was duke in right of his wife. But even Bretagne Richard would have in his ſervice when he ſhould obtain of his father the dutchy of Normandy, of which Bretagne was a fief, as Normandy, Poitou, Aquitaine, Anjou, with their appendant ſeignories, were fiefs or tenements in ſervice of the king of France. If this king had ſecured the affection of his wife and ſons, and forborn from injuſtice to the king of France, his lord, and to the people whom he governed, he might probably have ſpent his old age in quiet, prolonged his life, and died in glory. But, for want of thoſe great and good qualities, he became the wretched victim of his own folly and vice.

Philip Auguſtus, king of the French, ſucceeded Lewis le Jeune on the 18th of September, 1180. This king, then in the fifteenth year of his age, was a youth of very promiſing talents: to him, in conjunction with Richard, count of Poitou, was reſerved, by fortune, the overthrow and death of this experienced and crafty politician, old Henry king of England. I mean to give the outline of this hiſtorical piece.

"Lewis le Jeune, late king of France, had eſpouſed his two infant daughters Margaret and Adelais (whom ſome call Aelis or Aliſia), born to that king after his divorce from Alianor, to Henry and Richard, then infants likewiſe, and both ſons of king Henry. Theſe ladies, being thus betrothed, were conſigned to the guardianſhip of king Henry, the father of their reſpective huſbands, according to the very abſurd cuſtom of that age. After the deceaſe of Roſamond, Henry deflowered the contracted wife of Richard, and kept her confined in a tower. Whether he did this for privacy, or to prevent her eſcape, is not mentioned. In 1176, he procured his relation Huguccio, a cardinal, to be ſent hither, on pretence of adjuſting certain points of precedence between the archbiſhops of Canterbury and York, but more truly to hear and determine a plea of divorce between him and Alianor, with whom he no longer cohabited, whom he confined in a tower, and unto whom he now meditated a total annullation of conjugality. The colour was conſanguinity; he and Alianor being within the prohibited degrees. His ſcheme was, to obtain ſentence of divorce, and then take the hand of Adelais; by which ſtep he hoped to ſtrengthen his alliance with the French king, and have iſſue to the diſheriſon of his ſons by Alianor[3]."

The ſhort and imperfect account of this curious affair does not enable me to ſtate it in detail; but we find, that the divorce did not take place, and that the lady Adelais remained in the charge of king

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[1] I ſuppoſe, he means without inſiſting on the ceſſion of Clerevals; for, if Henry had taken the homage generally, he would have guaranteed to Richard the caſtle of Clerevals, as parcel of the fief of Poitou or Aquitaine.

[2] Madox, Exch.

[3] In the year 1173, Geoffry, king Henry's ſon by Roſamond, then biſhop elect of Lincoln, was 20 years of age; conſequently the connexion with his mother muſt have exiſted ſoon after Henry's marriage with Alianor. After the latter had excited the rebellion in 1173, and was committed cloſe priſoner, Henry lived publicly with Roſamond; conſequently this connexion muſt have laſted above 20 years. King Henry ſhewed always great partiality for this ſon of his, acknowledged him, and educated him in the palace; and, towards the latter part of his life, made him his chancellor. Such partiality was not likely to be agreeable to the queen or her children. After the death of Roſamond, the king debauched the lady Adelais, his ſon Richard's eſpouſed wife, and wiſhed to marry her in hopes of offspring, that his ſons, by Alianor, might be ſet aſide. By Roſamond Henry had another ſon named William, probably older than Geoffrey. This William was earl of Saliſbury.

Henry. In the year 1177, Peter, cardinal prieſt of the holy ſee, came into France with the mandate of pope Alexander III. enjoining the cardinal to lay all the king of England's dominions, on either ſide of the ſea, under interdict, if he did not permit prince Richard to perfect his marriage with Adelais, whom the king of England, as the mandate declared, had now kept in his cuſtody to and beyond the term which had been fixed by the two kings[1]. To prevent theſe impending evils, Henry went over to Normandy, and negotiated with Lewis and the cardinal on the ſubject in queſtion, and patched up his matters with both of them ſo well, as to eſcape the interdict, and renew his amity with Lewis; with a promiſe, however, that the marriage demanded between Adelais and Richard ſhould conditionally be duly ſolemnized according to requiſition. This happened about the middle of September, 1177. But Henry ſeems to have no ſincerity in this engagement. For although Richard was at the court of England all the following ſummer, we hear of no preparation for this marriage[2].

After the death of Henry junior, the French king demanded the reſtitution of Giſors, and many other places on the ſame frontier adjoining to France. He alledged, that, on young Henry's marriage with his ſiſter the lady Margaret, theſe tenements[3] had been ceded by the king her father, as her marriage portion; but that it was expreſsly ſtipulated, that if ſhe had no iſſue by Henry, they ſhould return to the king of France. Henry tried the art of negotiation, in order to retain the poſſeſſion of them; which not ſucceeding, and being determined rather to riſk a breach with Philip, than give them up; both kings prepared for war, and ſoon commenced it. In this conteſt Philip gained great advantages; and his adverſary nothing but diſgrace and loſs, although, at this time, prince Richard took part with his father. After a ſhort contention, the two Engliſh princes ſued for peace, which was granted them upon certain conditions, of which the chief was, that king Henry ſhould now make the cruſade with Philip; which was no unreaſonable requiſition, as Henry had ſworn, ſo long ago as the year 1172, to make the holy voyage as part of his atonement for the murder of Becket.

By putting off this cruſade from the year 1172, to 1183, and making no apparent preparation for it, it may be inferred, he had no intention of going to Paleſtine. Philip, therefore, who probably did not chuſe to leave ſo dangerous an enemy behind him, embraced this opportunity of requiring of Henry to diſcharge his vow, and, to make ſure of him, demanded that he ſhould go with him.

The grievous calamities recently ſuſtained by the Chriſtians in Paleſtine had ſo alarmed them, that, unleſs they were ſoon ſuccoured by ſome prince of great name and power, their condition ſeemed to themſelves to be deſperate. Henry had again and again promiſed to go to their ſuccour; but as often did he invent ſome excuſe or other to elude the performance of what he promiſed; and his conduct is the more obnoxious to the imputation of duplicity, as nothing, that we know of, hindered him for many years from carrying his engagement into execution. And it may be readily ſuppoſed, that, after raiſing ſanguine expectations in the minds of the Chriſtians at Paleſtine and the croiſes in general, the diſappointment, on their parts, muſt have been ſenſibly regretted. The ſucceſs of Saladine's arms in the year 1184 reduced the Chriſtians of Paleſtine to extremity. As their laſt reſource, Heraclius, patriarch of Jeruſalem, was diſpatched to the Chriſtian princes of Europe, and eſpecially to the king of England, to implore perſonal help againſt their formidable enemy. In conſequence of theſe meaſures, the patriarch obtained letters exhortatory from pope Lucius, addreſſed to king Henry, and came with them to England. He arrived there the beginning of February, 1185; and, on his introduction to king Henry, he preſented the keys of Jeruſalem and of the holy ſepulchre, together with a royal banner conſecrated by the pope: he preſented alſo his holineſs's letter. In the end of the papal epiſtle were theſe words: "Let your wiſdom recall to mind, and weigh with due attention, the promiſe whereby you bound your highneſs to ſuccour the holy land; and take care to exerciſe ſuch caution and regard in this behalf, that, in the tremendous day of judgement, when you ſhall be examined ſtraitly by your Judge on the matter in queſtion, your conſcience may not accuſe you." The king received the patriarch with much appearance of reverence[4].

"After reading the pope's letter, the king ſaid, 'that, God willing, the affair was like to have a good iſſue;' and appointed the patriarch and his colleagues to attend him at the meeting of his great council at London, on the firſt Sunday in Lent, when they ſhould have his anſwer. Accordingly, on the aforeſaid day, the lord king, and the patriarch, and the biſhops and abbots, and earls and barons, of the king of England, and William king of Scotland, and David his brother, with the earls and barons of Scotland[5], met at London; and, ſolemn counſel being had thereupon, it was decreed by all, that the lord king ſhould take the advice of his lord Philip king of France on the matter in queſtion; and the council being thus diſſolved, the lord king gave to all his men, as well clerks as laymen, licence to take the croſs. Whereupon it came to paſs, that Baldwin archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Ranulf the juſtice of England, and Walter archbiſhop of Rouen, and Hugh biſhop of Durham, and other very many biſhops tranſmarine and ciſmarine, and almoſt all the earls and barons and knights of England, Normandy and Aquitaine, and Bretagne, and Anjou, and la Maine, and Touraine, were then ſigned with the croſs." The hiſtorian does not give the names of the Engliſh earls who took the vow of the croſs at this time; but we may be pretty ſure our Robert ove Blanchmaines was one; for other hiſtorians mention his inliſting among the croiſes this year; and therefore we may conclude he did it with others at this ſolemn aſſembly, which was harangued by the eloquence of Baldwin, to incite the auditory to engage in this holy expedition [1].

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[1] Du Cheſne, tom. IV. p. 432.

[2] Lyttelton.

[3] *Theſe tenements.* As I believe the reader would look in vain for the meaning of this word in Engliſh law-dictionaries, it may be convenient to attempt a definition of it. In feudal governments the word tenement uſually ſignified a certain portion of a diſmembered ſeignory. Thus the aggregate of the realm of England conſiſted of *terra* and *tenementa*. The firſt was conſidered as *caput*, the ſecond as *membra*; making together *totality*, or *corpus integrum regni*. The king was conſidered as chief proprietor, and held the whole, either *in ſuo dominico*, or *in ſuo ſervitio*. What was *in ſervitio* was called tenement, the other *terra*, in French *la terre*. Out of the royal *terra* were created *tenementa*. Such were the fiefs of his tenants *in capite*. Theſe great fiefs again, by diſmemberment, conſiſted of *terra* and *tenementa*, i. e. *caput* and *membra*; each proprietor of the *membra* holding of the lord of his peculiar *terra*, by ſpecific and fixed ſervices. Thus *tenementa* were a kind of appendage to their own *terra*. If the tenement eſcheated to the lord of the *terra*, it merged in the *terra*, and became part of the demeſne of its lord. Thus a tenement might be a whole province, or a ſmall part of a knight's fief. The reaſon of preſerving the two terms in the deſcription of a fief was, that lords of fiefs might know how much of their tenants fiefs was in their tenants demeſne, and how much was in their ſervice; for both were reſponſible ultimately to the chief lord, for aids and other legal demands. The king made his demand upon his tenant *in capite*, and the latter on his through the whole chain of feodation.

[4] Bromton.

[5] I ſuppoſe that, in conſequence of the late compact with the Scots, Henry conceived that he had a right to ſummon not only the Scottiſh king, but likewiſe any of his vaſſals or ſubjects, to his Engliſh councils or parliaments. If Henry had been content with the uſual homage and fealty paid by the kings of Scotland to the monarchs of England for that kingdom, ſome ſaving of the rights of his crown might have been implied in ſuch engagements; and at leaſt the vaſſals of the Scottiſh king would have known no lord ſuperior to their own king. But when Henry made all the chief men of Scotland do him *liege* homage, he had a right not only to ſummon them to his courts and armies, but even at his command to take arms againſt their king. Among the firſt acts of Richard I. was, his putting the king of Scots upon the ſame footing as he had been upon, before Henry II's haughty treatment of him. But Richard took homage of the king of Scotland; which was undoubtedly a fief of England. Mailros, and other Chroniclers.

According to Hoveden, as quoted above, upon the arrival of Heraclius, who, we may ſuppoſe, could not be ignorant of Henry's repeated and moſt ſolemn promiſe to ſhare in the projected cruſade, he refers Heraclius to the opinion of his great council concerning that buſineſs; who adjudged, that the king ſhould act by the opinion of the French king. But what trifling was this, when the king of France's ſentiments upon the affair were ſo well known! And be the king of France's opinion what it might, how was Henry at liberty to be guided by that, after he had ſo ſolemnly pledged himſelf to make this voyage for the remiſſion of his ſins? Other hiſtorians ſay nothing of this reference to the French king; but ſay poſitively that the great council declared ſolemnly againſt the king's going: which ſeems more probable than the account given by Hoveden. But if ſuch were the advice of the great council, viz. that Henry ought not to make the cruſade, ſuch advice muſt be aſcribed to the awe which the aſſembly were under in a matter ſo nearly touching his perſon, or to ſome oblique management on his part, whereby the members of that aſſembly were induced to decide more according to the king's wiſhes, than for the maintenance of his honour. But how little the king was in his heart diſpoſed to meddle with this cruſade, appears fully from other accounts of his behaviour.

An hiſtorian of that age gives the following account of the ſucceſs of the united efforts of the patriarch of Jeruſalem and the primate of England, and adds a very curious dialogue between the king and that patriarch: "At length, when many, at the preaching of the patriarch and archbiſhop Baldwin, were ſigned with the croſs, king Henry enumerated the many dangers that muſt accrue to his dominions, if he made the voyage to Jeruſalem, and left them without protection, and to the rapacity of the French, and attempted to convince the patriarch that it was highly improper for him to make the voyage perſonally; but he expreſſed his readineſs to ſupply ſuch as choſe to go, with money [2] adequate to the relief of the Eaſtern church. Then enſued the following dialogue.—Patriarch: "*That*, O king! is of no uſe: we want a prince, not money; but no country will ſend a prince. We want therefore a man that wants money; not money that wants a man." The patriarch withdrew in the anguiſh of diſappointment; whom the king, ſeeing how much he was moved, and being deſirous of ſoothing, accompanied to the ſeaſide. On parting, the patriarch ſpoke thus: "Hitherto you have reigned glorioully; but henceforward he will forſake thee, whom thou haſt forſaken. Call to mind, what things God has conferred upon you, and how you have requited his favours; how falſe and perfidious you have been to the king of France; how you murdered St. Thomas; and now have renounced the protecting of the Chriſtians." The king glowed with anger at hearing theſe words; upon which, the patriarch inclined his head, and ſtretched his neck, and ſaid, "Do by me, as thou didſt by St. Thomas: it is as well for me to die here by thy hand, as to be killed in Syria by the Saracens, who however are not ſo bad as you." The king replied, "If all my ſubjects had only one body, and ſpoke all with one tongue, they would not dare to utter the words which have come from thee."—"No wonder," ſaid the patriarch, "for they love not thee, but thine. That multitude follow the prey, and not the man."—King: "I cannot go; were I abſent, my ſons would riſe up againſt me."—Patriarch: "No wonder, they iſſue from the devil; and to the devil they will go." And ſo at length the patriarch took ſhipping, and returned to Gaul [3]."

Before the end of the year 1183, a freſh diſpute aroſe between king Henry and prince Richard. I pretend not to decide on the merits of theſe domeſtic diſputes; neither the cauſes of them, nor the diſpoſitions of the parties, being ſufficiently known to me to judge adequately of them. Suffice it to make ſuch ſtatements of facts, and ſuch reflections, as our ſcanty materials afford. In the life-time of young Henry, a jealouſy had ſubſiſted between him and his next brother Richard count of Poitou. Henry's death put the king and his ſons reciprocally in a new ſituation; for Richard, the king intended the dominions of his mother, which had been eventually ſettled upon him by the act of king Henry, and with the ſanction of the king and great council of France. Richard was now become his father's eldeſt ſon; and his brother John had the ſame claim to the maternal fiefs as Richard had while his elder brother was living; for Geoffry, being made duke of Bretagne, had, we may ſuppoſe, no further claim upon his father: conſequently, to preſerve conſiſtency, Richard could hardly object to the relinquiſhing of Poitou and Aquitaine to John. Perhaps, however, in the preſent circumſtances of the caſe, he might alledge, that, the fiefs in queſtion having been ſettled upon him, he was not bound in honour to abdicate them, although he might own John's title to have been good, had his elder brother died before ſuch act of ſettlement. Before the expiration of the year 1183, king Henry ordered his ſon Richard to take the homage of John for the earldom of Poitou [4], which Richard refuſed. The reaſons of his refuſal are not given. A very ſerious breach, however, was now commencing between him and the king. Whether Richard reſented the abuſe of his wife, or was angry with his father on other accounts, we are not told. But this diſcordance of Henry and Richard, at this time, did not laſt; for we find, ſoon after, the king and Richard upon good terms: and, towards the concluſion of the year 1184, the king cauſed peace and final concord to be confirmed, by an inſtrument in writing [5], between the royal brothers, Richard, Geoffry, and John, before their mother Alianor, and Henry duke of Saxony (ſon-in-law of the king and queen of England), and many others. And about this time, Richard would have been actually married to a daughter of Frederic emperor of Germany, if the death of the young lady had not intercepted the ceremonial. About this time alſo Alianor, the queen conſort, was ſet at liberty; perhaps on account of her daughter and her huſband Henry duke of Saxony being then at the court of England. Short, however, was her enjoyment of freedom; for Henry ſoon committed her again to a tower, where ſhe continued in cloſe cuſtody till his death.

In the ſpring of the year 1185 [6], the king, with the biſhop of Durham, and many of the chief men of England, croſſed the Channel; and as ſoon as he arrived in Normandy, he collected a great army, and ſent a mandate to his ſon Richard, count of Poitou, who had fortified that province againſt him, and was then at war with his brother Geoffry duke of Bretagne, that unleſs he ſurrendered all Poitou, and quit-claimed the ſame to his mother queen Alianor, he would viſit him with a rod of iron, and war againſt him in mighty force. Upon the receipt of this mandate, Richard diſcontinued hoſtilities, and gave up Poitou to his mother, and, returning to his father, remained with him like a tractable and gentle ſon. In the beginning of the year 1186 [7], another conference or parliament was held by the kings of France and England at Giſors;

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[1] Hoveden.

[2] According to Gervas, he engaged to furniſh 50,000 marcs. But note, this was to come out of his people's pockets by an illegal and unprecedented taxation.

[3] Bromton.

[4] Hoveden.

[5] Hoveden.

[6] Hoveden.

[7] At the Chriſtmas feſtival of 1186, which was ſolemnized at Bedford, the earl of Leiceſter is mentioned as one of the nobles who ſerved at the king's table. Lyttelton, VI. 37.

at which king Henry ſwore, that he would deliver to Richard, count of Poitou, Adelais ſiſter of the French king, to be Richard's wife; and the French king yielded to Richard Giſors, and all the other things which his late father Lewis le jeune had yielded to the late king Henry, junior, with his daughter Margaret. And he ſware, that he never would move a queſtion againſt them on that affair. After this conference, Henry returned to England [1]. Before Henry left Normandy, Richard count of Poitou had levied a great army, and invaded the land or ſeignory of the count of St. Gilles, and, either by force or fraud, reduced many caſtles within that earldom. On the 19th of Auguſt, 1186, died the king's third ſon Geoffry duke of Bretagne. His ſhort life had been ſpent in tilts and feats of war, and in broils with his father. He died at Paris, whither he had gone to ſtir up his boſom friend the French king to aſſiſt him in a new war againſt his parent. His untimely death overtook him by a fall from his horſe at a tournament, whereby, and the trampling of others upon him when fallen, he was ſo bruiſed that no medical art could prevent his death [2].

This event no ſooner reached the ears of king Henry, than he began to move to take the cuſtody of Bretagnè, which he conſidered as a fief or tenement of Normandy; but his purpoſe was croſſed by the French king, who alleged that the ſovereignty of Bretagne had been yielded to him by Henry himſelf, when he made Geoffrey a vaſſal of the French king. Bretagne was immediately in confuſion, ſome of the Breton lords ſided with one king, and ſome with the other. In this embarraſment Henry thought to have recourſe to his old devices, negotiation and bribery; with which view he requeſted a truce of the French king; to which king Philip aſſented: but he withſtood Henry's ſecret arts of corruption, and bound his counts and barons by oath not to ſtain their fingers with the gold or ſilver of Henry. Philip conceived himſelf to have been much injured by Henry, and particularly reſented the affair of his ſiſter Adelais. For theſe injuries he determined to have redreſs, either by war or peace. In the beginning of next year negotiations were continued to make up the breach between the two kings; but Henry not complying with the requiſitions of Philip [3], who demanded that the ſovereignty of Bretagne ſhould be in him, and not in Henry, and that Adelais ſhould be reſtored to Richard, the former laid ſiege to Giſors. King Henry ſent over earl William of Mandevill to make head againſt him. And about the middle of February, king Henry went over to Normandy, and ſoon after had another conference with Philip, in which a truce was agreed upon to the feaſt of John Baptiſt. On the eve of this feſtival, when every thing was got ready for action the next day [4], the earl of Flanders, one of the French barons, paid a viſit to prince Richard, and addreſſed him in the following manner: "Sir Count, it is the opinion of me and of many others, that you act very unwiſely, and are very ill-adviſed, to go thus in arms againſt your lord the king of France, of whom you hold ſuch fair fiefs, and expect ſo much. You are juſt now about to engage him in battle: but I adviſe you to forbear from an act of ſuch imprudence. How can he ever love you after this? or how can he confer the fiefs upon you, which, by inheritance, await you? Do not let his youth inſpire you with contempt; for although he is young in years, he is mature in wiſdom, and ſtrenuous in affairs. He is ſenſible of wrongs, but not unmindful of obligations. I was once his enemy; the conſequences of it I have reaſon to feel. How glorious would it be to you, and alſo how uſeful, if you could have the good-will, and alſo the grace, of this your liege lord!" The earl: "I would be content to go to Jeruſalem barefoot, if I could gain the favour of my lord to the extent of my wiſhes." The earl of Flanders: "There is no need of your taking ſo great a journey: lo! the king of France is at hand. You may ſpeak to him without putting your ſhoes either on, or off. Arrayed as you now are in ſhining armour, and ſeated on your deſtrer, you may go to him, and you will eaſily obtain his favour." Earl Richard, therefore, without conſulting his father, the earl of Flanders going before him, amidſt the phalanx of armed cavalry, and the lines of troops in battle array, proceeded to the preſence of king Philip, with whom he held a private conference; after which he returned to his fellow knights with a calm and ſatisfied mind. But king Henry, hearing of what had paſſed, was much agitated, and had nothing in his thoughts but the idea of treachery. As to peace, he conceived there was no likelihood of it; and, without loſing a moment, ſent a meſſenger to the chief nobles of France, intreating them to come to him forthwith. Accordingly came to him the archbiſhop of Rheems, count Theobald, the count of Flanders, count Robert, and other prime nobles of France; whom the king of England addreſſed in the following manner: "Sirs, friends, and couſins, I make it known to you, that I am a ſinful man, who hitherto, in many things, have done amiſs. But I am now deſirous of amending my life, and, while I have time, getting myſelf reconciled to God: and ſeeing that I have now men and money ſuitable for the thing, if it pleaſe my lord the king of France, I will go againſt the Pagans. Aſk it, therefore, in my name, of my ſaid lord, that he would be pleaſed to grant me a truce of two years; which thing if he refuſe me, he muſt anſwer before God concerning the ſalvation of my ſoul; as ye alſo muſt expect to do if ye refuſe to communicate what ye have now heard to the lord king." After ſaying this, and a great deal more, which ſtruck the nobles with amazement, he burſt into a fit of tears. The nobles, returning to the French king, reported what they had heard. At which Philip, with a ſmile, ſaid to them, "Do ye believe him?" They anſwered, "He humbly beſought us to ſay theſe things to you, and we do adviſe and admoniſh you to comply with his requeſt." Go to him then, ſays Philip, and ſay to him, "That at his petition, and your admonition, I grant him the truce of two years." Theſe illuſtrious meſſengers then returning to the king of England, found him now of another mind, and having quite other purpoſes than he had when he ſaw them before. He ſaid in his excuſe, "that he had more cloſely and nicely conſidered the matter, and had found there was great danger in his petition;" and declared, without diſguiſe, "that nothing ſhould make him comply with any thing that he had aſked, or the French king had granted." The counts aforeſaid, therefore, returned to king Philip, with advice of this unaccountable change of king Henry's mind. Whereupon Philip, highly incenſed at the trick that had been played him, ordered all his forces to be ready on the morrow for attacking Henry. The army was accordingly arranged in order of battle. As ſoon as Henry heard of Philip's reſolution and eagerneſs to engage, he ſent in a great hurry for his ſon Richard, and ſaid to him, "What are we to do? What is your counſel in our preſent critical ſituation?" To which Richard made anſwer, "What advice can I poſſibly offer you, when you to-day refuſe that truce which was granted you yeſterday at your own deſire? We cannot now ſolicit again for that truce without diſgrace and ſhame." But ſeeing his father in great trouble of mind, and being deſirous of giving him comfort, ſaid to him, "Although it puts one to the bluſh to take ſuch a ſtep, I will go, ſir father, if you pleaſe, to our lord king, and try if I can recover the truce which was granted yeſterday." "Do ſo," replied king Henry. Earl Richard, therefore, haſtened to king Philip, whom he found equipped for battle; and, uncovering his head, and falling on his knees, he offered the French king his ſword, and humbly craved of him to mitigate the anguiſh of his mind, and grant to *him*, who was faithful to him, the truce, inſtead of his father; "which truce," he ſaid, "if it ſhould be infringed by his father, he would be reſponſible for in his own perſon to the king at Paris, and ſubmit himſelf to the king of France's will." Philip, hearing this, adviſed apart with his counts and barons, and granted the truce upon the conditions propoſed by Richard. Each ſide hereupon took a farewell of arms, and returned with joy to their reſpective homes; and the French king took the count of Poitou with him in peace and grace into France[1].

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[1] Gervas.

[2] It is related of this prince, or, as his contemporaries would have called him, this lord, that, after ſome fracas with his father, the latter ſent one of his clerks to him to make up matters between them; and that Geoffry, on the nuncio's making his appearance, immediately exclaimed, "What, are you come to diſheriſon me of my native right? Do not you know, that it is a principle born with us, and derived to us from our anceſtors, that no two of our family can love each other? Do not give yourſelf the trouble of attempting a reconciliation; for it is againſt nature, that ſuch a thing ſhould be brought about. X Script. p. 1043. This was the æra of chivalry. The king's three eldeſt ſons had an enthuſiaſm for that ſort of proweſs. Hoveden thus ſpeaks of them: "Et erat eis mens una, videlicet, plus cæteris poſſe in armis: ſcientes, quod ars bellandi, ſi non præluditur, cum fuerit neceſſaria, non habetur. Nec poteſt athleta magnos ſpiritus ad certamen afferre, qui nunquam ſugillatus eſt. Ille qui ſanguinem ſuum vidit: cujus dentes crepuerunt ſub pugno: ille, qui ſupplantatus adverſarium toto tulit corpore; nec projecit animum projectus: qui quotiens cecidit contumacior ſurrexit cum magna ſpe deſcendit ad pugnam." Hoveden, de filiis Henrici II. anno 1178.

[3] Gervas.

[4] Gervas, p. 1500.

One chief purpoſe of this truce was, to give the two kings leiſure to prepare for the cruſade, to which Henry ſtood now pledged again by the ſolemn ties of honour and conſcience. But this ſacred avocation was not ſufficient to reſtrain the Engliſh princes from hoſtilities. Before the expiration of the truce, a commotion broke out in the empire of France, which obliged almoſt all the people thereof to fly to arms. The count of St. Gilles happening to die, his ſon, a kinſman of the French king, ſucceeded to that earldom. The count of Poitou, ſetting the count at nought, took arms, aſſembled his milice, and ſeized the caſtles and fortified towns in the confine of the city of Toloufe; being very deſirous to beſiege that city itſelf, for which both the count of Poitou, and his father the king of England, had, for a long time, a ſtrong inclination. The king of France, much irritated, as was no wonder, at this proceeding, moved forward with the army of France, and, without loſs of time, got poſſeſſion of the caſtle of Radulf, in the province of Berry. He got alſo into his hands ſome other caſtles, and in a ſhort time that whole country. The king of Angles, hearing of this invaſion and theſe conqueſts, was exceedingly alarmed, and, as the beſt expedient which his mind ſuggeſted, ſent Baldwin archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the biſhops of Lincoln and Cheſter, that they might adjoin themſelves to the archbiſhop of Rouen, and then proceed with him to the French king, to whom they were ordered to uſe every intreaty which might move Philip to reſtore peace. For this purpoſe Baldwin croſſed the Channel about the middle of June, 1188. The French king ſhunned all diſcourſe with Henry's ſacerdotal ambaſſadors, and thought their very commiſſion a freſh offence; nor would he receive or confer with them. Henry, therefore, was under the neceſſity of croſſing the ſea in perſon, not having a doubt but that by ſo doing he ſhould eaſily pacify the French king. Accordingly he embarked for Normandy on the 10th of July, and after a moſt perilous paſſage was at length ſafely landed there, from whence he immediately diſpatched his nuncios to Philip. But the latter, raging like an incenſed lion, utterly rejected all his overtures, thinking that in every one of them lurked ſome deceit. He was determined to decide every thing by arms alone, growing every day more and more ſtrong, and fully perſuaded of his ability to reduce the fortified places of Henry to his obedience. He purſued his conqueſts, and made himſelf maſter of all Auvergne, the king of England being afraid to face him, and retreating into Normandy before him. At length Henry took refuge in Giſors, from whence he opened a treaty of peace with Philip. The former alleged, that the latter being his liege lord, of whom he held ſo many dominions within the empire of France, he was reſtrained by the ties of homage and honour from engaging him; but his forbearance was imputed ſolely to fear[2]. Philip removing to Mount-calve with his victorious troops, king Henry repaired to Verneuil, where he ſtayed only in the day-time, and at night lodged in the caſtle of Pacy, of which he thought the walls of ſufficient ſtrength to ſecure his perſon. This caſtle of Pacy belonged to our earl of Leiceſter, till he had the misfortune to loſe it by his late capture. Although king Henry had not choſen to riſk a deciſive battle with the French, yet ſuch was the ardour of the two chief heroes of the two armies, viz. Richard Cœur de Lion on the Engliſh ſide, and of William du Barres on the French, that they could not refrain from partial attacks of their reſpective foes, till at laſt they met each other, and had a deſperate encounter. Their manner of fighting ſo reſembled what we read in Homer and Virgil, that the difference is hardly perceptible. Richard did not acquire the honour of victory, which on the other hand was not complete on the ſide of his antagoniſt. The two heroes ſeemed to be nearly equal in courage, ſkill, and activity; but Richard was ſo far vanquiſhed as to need the help of his friends to raiſe him upon his legs, and take him off the field. Our earl too was perſonally aſſailed on this occaſion, and in no ſmall danger; what were his own feats is not recited:

"At Droco Mellotides totis conatibus inſtans,
"Marcellum devolvit equo, comitemque Liceſtræ
"Aſſociat lapſis[3]."

The action was now becoming general, which king Henry not intending, inforced his orders for retreating; and this was conducted by prince Richard, and the earl of Leiceſter. Henry, after this, declined attacking the French borders with his milice:

"Anglicus ex illo rex tempore non fuit auſus
"Armato noſtros adoriri milite fines[4]."

This prince now finding that he could neither by threatening ncr ſoothing ſoften the French king, held a ſolemn conference with the archbiſhops of Canterbury and Rouen, and his other counſellors, to conſider of ſome further ſteps to be taken on the preſent emergence; complaining of the unexpected and violent attack of this boy-king, and remarking the ſhame and diſgrace he ſhould ſuſtain, if his youthful preſumption were not taught to know its bounds. For he deſpiſed Philip, who was yet under the age of twenty-four. The advice given by his counſel was, that he ſhould throw open his coffers, that he ſhould aſſemble an army, both milice and foot, from all quarters, and by every means endeavour to break the power of Philip, that the French in future might never think of annoying him again in this manner. Having had this advice, although the parting with his money went very near his heart, yet he ſubmitted to it on this occaſion, and got together a large body of forces, conſiſting of milice and Welſh infantry, with which he aſſailed the utmoſt confines of France, and made a ſhift to ſet on fire a few wretched towns, and deſtroy ſome vineyards, to tread down the ripe grapes, and to get off with the booty of a few cattle, which he might eaſily do, as he met with no oppoſition. When the king of France heard of theſe hoſtilities, he ſhewed no indignation, but kept his temper, purpoſing to ſee what Henry had in his intention. For he had diſmiſſed a good part of his army on account of the vintage being then at hand. The count of Poitou perceiving the agitation of his father, and the deſolate ſtate of Philip, that he might not be altogether idle, formed a ſcheme for the taking of Caſtle-Radulf; and at length found means of ſtopping up the paſſage of the gates, which the knights, who had the guard thereof, gave him an opportunity of doing, by their having ſallied out for the ſake of plunder. The excluded knights, finding what had happened, returned; and making ſigns to the knights within to make an attack on their ſide, while they did the ſame from without, they, in conjunction with their party within, aſſailed Richard with united fury; nor could the latter eſcape without ſeeing many of his corps ſlain, and ſeveral wounded and made captive. And the count himſelf, whoſe only hope was in flight, did not effect that without extreme danger, for he was hurled from his horſe, and at length got off, having been reſcued by the help of a very ſtrong butcher. The king of France acquired ſuch extenſive and rapid renown, and was ſo ſucceſsful in all his exploits, that he began to threaten Henry, not only with taking the province of Berry, but all his other territories on that ſide the ſea. On the other hand, Henry declined in his power and fame every day, and ſaw many thouſand marcs iſſue daily from his treaſury, and no ſort of good accruing to himſelf from the expenditure; for he had not the affections of his earls, barons, and knights, whom he had ſtripped and reduced almoſt to nothing. At laſt, after ſending their reſpective nuncios backwards and forwards, both parties conſented, that on the octaves of St. Martin (i. e. about the middle of November) the kings and their ſuites ſhould have a conference at Bon-mulins, for the making of peace. But many great perſons of the eccleſiaſtical and knightly orders, ſeeing the old age of king Henry, and his declining fortune, and the wiſdom and growing greatneſs of Philip, being fearful of the event of the approaching parliament, perſuaded Henry to correct his evil deeds, and, in particular, to remove the calamities of his mother the church of Canterbury. In anſwer to this remonſtrance, he aſſured the petitioners, that, when peace and tranquillity were reſtored to him, he would attend to the welfare of the church. The kings and their grandees aſſembled for the parliament; at which, in a very ſhort time, Richard was reconciled to the king of France, and made his homage and fealty to him, with reſervation of his fealty to the king his father as long as the latter lived; after which he withdrew himſelf, and all his party and forces, from his father's ſide, to that of the French king. At this ſight Henry was ſurprized, exaſperated, and terrified. Richard, in defence of his conduct, alleged, that, according to report, it was his father's intention to trick him out of his juſt inheritance, and make John his ſucceſſor in the realm of England, and crown him. And it was on this account that Richard, highly agitated with this report, had, before this parliament, taken great pains to get the favour of the king of France, that, after he was caſt off and diſinherited by his father, he might have the comfort of a friend in Philip. At this parliament at Bon-mulins, the parties, on the firſt day, behaved to each other with tolerable temper, and ſeemed to talk very reaſonably, and treat of peace. On the ſecond day the tone of their voices took an higher pitch, and their minds began to ſwell. On the third day they began to quarrel, and at length to exchange ſuch ſharp menaces, that the knights who were around them put on their ſwords. A truce, however, to the feaſt of St. Hilary was then agreed to. An innumerable body of people ſurrounded the kings, who were both in the middle of a circle, as were alſo the archbiſhop of Rhemes and earl Richard. The latter then commencing his diſcourſe, aſked his father to make him his heir in the ſucceſſion of the realm, and to ſecure to him ſuch ſucceſſion. But king Henry giving him an evaſive and deceitful anſwer, according to his manner, was preſſed to be more explicit and ſatisfactory. Still Richard urged his ſuit in vain. Whereupon Richard ſaid, "that what he could ſcarcely be brought to believe hitherto now ſeemed to him very probable." And turning to the king of France, he took off his ſword, his father ſtanding by, and in ſight of all there preſent he ſtretched forth his hands and did homage to Philip, and implored his aid to prevent his loſing his right. The father and ſon then ſeparated from each other, to the aſtoniſhment of the whole auditory. Henry, contemplating what he had ſeen, was thunder-ſtruck thereat, and reflected with anxiety upon the uncertain iſſue of this unexpected coalition: for he ſtill retained in his mind a lively remembrance of the vexation which his ſon Henry's combination with the late king of France had given him; and now he ſaw his preſent eldeſt ſon leagued with Philip, a more formidable enemy than Lewis had been, or was capable of being. When the two kings then, as was obſerved before, parted from each other, and the people, who had formed a large ring, began to get cloſer to each other, the king of France and earl Richard went away together. Henry, thus left to himſelf, haſtened into Aquitaine, and ſent his illegitimate ſon Geoffry, now his chancellor, into Anjou, to ſecure all the ſtrong towns of that earldom againſt the deſigns of Philip and Richard.

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[1] Gervas.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Will. Brit. Armor. lib. III.

[4] Ibid.

At the beginning of the year 1189, the truce, which was to have expired on the feaſt of St. Hilary, was prolonged to the feaſt of Purification, through the prayer and excuſes of king Henry; and again it was extended to Eaſter. For the king of England was then really, or fictitiouſly, indiſpoſed; and after a little while, agitated by repentance of his conduct towards his ſon Richard, he ſent the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and other great perſons, to that prince; and, according to his cuſtom, ſpared neither coaxing nor threatening in order to regain him. But Richard treated with diſdain both the overture of the archbiſhop, and of a nuncio of the king, and determined to believe nothing that came from his father; for, after fatal experience of his duplicity, he was ſatisfied that he knew the man thoroughly, and ſuſpected deceit and villainy to be in the meſſages brought by the archbiſhop, and in all the words of the king by his nuncio.

On the 9th day of June, the two kings, together with the apoſtolic legate, and four archbiſhops, viz. of Canterbury, Rouen, Rhemes, and Bourges[1], who were appointed to re-eſtabliſh peace between the kings and earl of Poitou, met in a parliament held for that purpoſe. After various allegations made by one ſide and the other, the king of France, with moderation enough, in a ſhort ſpeech, as indeed he was uſually a brief ſpeaker, made proteſtation, "that he would reſtore all that he had taken from the king of England the former year, upon this condition, namely, that king Henry ſhould reſtore to him his ſiſter Adelais, who had been given by his late father Lewis, twenty-two years before, to be wife to Richard, and whom king Henry had kept all that time in cloſe cuſtody[2]." Earl Richard alſo claimed the lady aforeſaid, as being his wife by the eccleſiaſtical law; alſo, he demanded ſecurity to be given as to the inheritance of the crown, and that his brother John, whom, as was reported, king Henry deſired to raiſe to the throne, to the excluſion of Richard, ſhould be his inſeparable companion in the voyage to Jeruſalem, and go thither in the ſtead of the king their father. King Henry rejected every propoſition, againſt the advice of all his counſellors and familiars, that was made to him, with diſdain and abuſe; and thus the aſſembly being diſſolved, the chiefs and their partizans flew immediately to arms. Henry took up his ſtation at Mans, with intention of ſtanding a ſiege, if the enemy ſhould come before it; which it was thought, however, they would not dare to do. But this was a miſtaken opinion; for, in the beginning of May, Philip and Richard approached that city with a very formidable army. It was Henry's birth-place, and a particular object of his delight. The people too were attached to him, and the works were deemed ſufficiently ſtrong to juſtify a contempt of a ſiege, and the king had a conſiderable corps of his milice to defend him. The citizens exhorted him to ſtay with them as their protector, and he promiſed to do ſo; but, finding the French king and his ſon Richard approach with their forces, his heart ſunk, and he determined to flee. But before his departure he had ordered the ſuburbs to be ſet on fire, thinking, that, if they ſtood, they would facilitate the taking of the place. This ſtratagem proved very hurtful to the city, for the wind being high, and blowing into the town, the flame was carried into it, and conſumed a great part of it. As Henry was leaving it, he made this impious ſpeech: "As thou, O God, haſt ſo ſhamefully taken from me this day the place that I loved more than any other in the whole world, I will retaliate upon thee; for, henceforth, I will take from thee what I had moſt deſirable to thee, which is my heart[1]." Henry in his flight was cloſely purſued by his ſon Richard, but made a ſhift to reach Alençon, where he took ſhelter. In the mean while ſuch parts of Mans as had eſcaped the flames were pillaged by the victorious French led by their king, who found the gates open. Henry's perfidious deſertion of that place ſeems to be one of the baſeſt actions of his life. On Richard's return to join the French king, he was much ſurprized to find what had happened; but although it might ſeem an important conqueſt to the French in the points of glory and plunder, yet the damage done to the city and the deſpoiling were enough to give great concern to Richard, to whoſe anceſtors the city had belonged, and which had been their birth-place, and very faithful and ſerviceable to them. But Philip, by way of conſolation, made him a preſent of the city and citizens. After the taking of Mans, Philip marched to beſiege Tours, a very populous and rich city, and ſo ſtrong as to be thought impregnable. But this alſo fell into his hands[2]. Henry's army, ſeeing his deplorable condition, began to deſert him; and he had the mortification to ſee ſome of his principal vaſſals go over to Richard, and become his ſworn men. Even his favourite ſon John forſook him, and joined his brother; ſeeming deſirous to ſhew his father and all the world, that he ſcorned to be more dutiful to his father than the reſt of his brethren. Theſe accumulated and dire misfortunes drove Henry to deſpair. His only reſource was, ſubmiſſion to his ſon and the French king. He got it ſignified, therefore, to the king of France, that he would willingly ſubmit himſelf to the mercy of that king, ſaving to him his fiefs held of him, and the crown of his realm. But this propoſal was rejected. It was required of him that he ſhould ſubmit abſolutely to the mercy of king Philip[3].

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[1] "Richardus vero interea petit a patre ſponſam,
Reſtitui ſibi jure ſuam quam turre recluſam,
Viliter Henricus rex dira mente tenebat,
Contra jus ſponſique ſui fratriſque Philippi,
Fratrem germana fraudans, uxore maritum,
Se ſuper inceſtus ſuſpectum crimine reddens,
Corrupiſſe nurum fama vulgante notatus.
Quapropter patri merito ſe ſubtrahit ille,
Seque reconciliat ſub amica pace Philippo."
Will. Brit. Arm. lib. III.

[2] William of Bretagne in his Philippis ſpeaks thus of Philip's laying ſiege to Mans, and Henry's flight thereupon:

"————————— protinus urbem
Cenomanorum ſubita premit obſidione,
Quam rex Henricus equitum peditumque catervis,
Innumeris fretus clauſam tunc forte tenebat,
Ad quod Vindecimo modo feſtinaverat ipſe,
Ut contra Francos & natum clauderet illam.
Sed poſtquam ſcivit portis inſtare Philippum,
Dat ſua terga fugæ, nec lumina flectere retro,
Audet cui ſubitas dederat timor anxius alas,
Dum fugit oblitus famæ & regalis honoris,
Donec Alançonis tuta ſe clauſit in arce."
Lib. III.

According to Gyraldus, Philip and Richard beſieged Mans, and ſet the town on fire, which obliged Henry to decamp.

To obtain this miſerable boon of a diſgraceful peace, he was obliged, in the midſt of a fever, brought on by vexation, to take a journey from Chinon to Columbare, to know the pleaſure of his conquerors, or rather to hear his ſentence from them[4]. According to Gervas, the French king granted him the following terms: "He was to do fealty afreſh to Philip, as his liege lord, for the fiefs held of him, and ſtand pledged for £.30,000; he was to grant to that king, and earl Richard, all that they had aſked of him before, and that he had denied; and to promiſe to give to the French barons 20,000*l*." This agreement was ratified at Giſors, and that part of it ſat very heavy upon the mind of Henry which concerned the payment of ſo great a ſum of money. Diceto's account is ſomewhat different: by the advice of their grandees peace was renewed upon theſe terms, namely, "To the king of England ſhall be reſtored all things, as well the caſtle of Radulph as others taken after the engagement of the croſs, to wit, the places within the province of Berry: to the French king ſhall be paid 20,000 marcs, in the name of diſburſements, which king Philip had expended about and upon Caſtle-Radulph: the two kings and the count of Poitou, in the hand of the archbiſhop of Rhemes, ſhall make oath to meet in the middle of the following Lent at Vizelay, there to proſecute the vow of the pilgrimage which they had made, unleſs an alteration, by common conſent, or infirmity of body, proved by ſufficient teſtimony, ſhall be an impediment: Adelais, ſiſter of the French king, ſhall be delivered either to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, or to the archbiſhop of Rouen, or to earl William de Mandeville, to be in the keeping of one of them, and after the return from pilgrimage, by advice of the king of France, ſhall be delivered to be diſpoſed of in marriage: the king of France, for his great expences which he made at Caſtle-Radulph *de doleurs* in the time of hoſtility, ſhall receive 20,000 marcs from the treaſury of king Henry. Count Richard ſhall receive ſecurities from the barons, ſaving their fealty to his father, to be ſucceſſor in the realm of England. All the barons of king Henry, who deſerted him, and joined Richard, ſhall remain in the count's fealty, until his father ſhall ſet out upon his pilgrimage to Jeruſalem. The kings, earls, and barons, ſhall become pledged to the firm-keeping of this agreement." Theſe things were done on the eve of the feaſt of St. Peter and Paul, between Tours and Aza. Afterwards the king of England renewed the homage he had lately ſurrendered to the king of France. Alſo, whatever the king of England or his anceſtors held in Auvergne, he quit-claimed to the French king.

Thus (concludes my author) the king of Angles, who had ſubdued ſo many nations, and had been always victorious, might perceive the completion of Merlin's prophecy[5], which ſpoke of the bit put in the jaws. He might ſee how applicable this was to him, when he found himſelf obliged to give up his anceſtral lands in Auvergne; when he found himſelf forced to allow his rebels and fugitives, Geoffry de Meduana, Guido de Valle, and Ralph de Foulgeres, who held important ſeignories under him, paſs into the ligeance and power of Richard, without any ſort of regard to his intereſt or inclination on the ſubject. He did not ſurvive this diſgraceful convention many days. His illneſs increaſed, and obliged him to take his bed, where he lay five days, and was then relieved of his miſery by death; dying, according to the moſt authentic accounts, truly of a broken heart. According to the conſtant cuſtom of that age, in the latter ſtage of his illneſs, he received the viaticum; but neither that holy office, nor the extremity he was in, could reconcile him to his fate, or to his ſons. He curſed the day of his birth, and denounced the moſt direful maledictions upon them. He was exhorted to a better temper, but he refuſed to relent or retract, and in that diſpoſition expired on July 6,

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[1] Gervas. [2] W. Brito. [3] Bromton. [4] W. Brito.

[5] In that age the moſt learned believed Merlin to be an inſpired prophet, who foretold the events of the Engliſh kings and nation.

1189, in the 57th year of his age. William Brito thus ſums up his death and character:

> " Jamque ſuprema dies illi Chinona reverſo,
> Poſt triduum occurrit, qui fonte ſepultus Ebrardi,
> Per proprios victus natos & obire coactus,
> Abbreviaſſe ſuæ lugetur tempora vitæ.
> Felix ſi regi regum ſtuduiſſet haberi,
> Gratus & illius metuiſſet lædere ſervos.
> Felix ſi ſancti Thomæ *fratrumque ſuorum*,
> Non interfector ſed amator amaſſet haberi;
> Felix ſi proles illi ſua chara fuiſſet;
> Ipſeque charus eis, genuit quos omine lævo,
> Ipſius exitii cauſam mortiſque futuros [1]."

Giraldus Cambrenſis, one of the beſt writers of that age, and an author who had full opportunity of knowing this king, gives no favourable account of him. That I may be ſure not to miſrepreſent what this hiſtorian ſays of him, I will give his own words: " Statura mediocris, eloquens & literatus; in armatâ militiâ ſtrenuus; in togatâ providus; in bellis ambigua fata formidans; humanior ſemper militi extincto, quam ſuperſtiti; plus mortuos lugens, quam vivos amans; urgentibus incommodis nemo benignior; reſumptâ ſecuritate nemo rigidior; acer in indomitos; clemens interdum in ſubactos; durus in domeſticos; profuſus in extraneos; largus in publico; parcus in privato; quem ſemel exoſum aut dilectum haberet, vix ad contrarium flecteretur; verbi ſpontaneus tranſgreſſor; moroſus ad cuncta reſponſor; quietis amator, ſed nobilitatis oppreſſor; juſticiæ venditor & dilatator; fidei tranſgreſſor; verbo varius & verſutus; adulter publicus; eccleſiæ malleus; Deo ſemper ingratus; diſcordiam inter filios ſummo opere fovebat, ſolum ſibi ex eorum diſcidio pacem ſperans provenire [2]." This character is probably well founded, for, by nice obſervation, a great deal of it may be diſcovered by ourſelves, as we peruſe the accounts of his behaviour in the different annaliſts of his time. It may give us ſurprize to ſee ſuch a man ſo highly ſpoke of by modern hiſtorians. Mr. Hume ſays of him, " that he had hardly a flaw." And lord Lyttelton devoted 30 years of his life to the writing of his panegyrick. Of Mr. Hume's abilities there can be no doubt; but did he apply theſe in the inveſtigation of Henry's merits? or did he content himſelf, for the ſake of expedition, and his own eaſe, to take the character of Henry upon truſt, and give implicit faith to all that Thomas Carte had ſaid of him? Of the Noble Hiſtorian I recollect Mr. Hume's own ſentiment upon the publication of the hiſtory of Henry II. " That work," ſaid he, " is, like the author, long and lank." Were I to ſuppoſe myſelf qualified to criticiſe it, I would do it with particular animadverſion upon the author, for his partiality to deſpotiſm, and his ſacrifice of humanity at the ſhrine of tyranny and wickedneſs.

Henry hated more than moſt men while he lived, and almoſt deſerted and depoſed before his death, was hardly lamented at his diſſolution. An epigrammatiſt of his own day might perhaps mean no compliment in the following line:

> " Mira canam: ſol occubuit; nox nulla ſecuta eſt."

Upon the death of his father, Richard count of Poitou took upon him the guardianſhip of England; and, among the firſt acts of his adminiſtration, by his writ of *ultra mare*, ſet the queen at liberty, and gave her power to make ſuch regulations as ſhe pleaſed, during his abſence, for the peace and ſafety of the realm. Being now deprived of his father, he either felt, or pretended to feel, very pungent remorſe for his late behaviour, and determined to be a moſt loving and dutiful ſon to his ſurviving parent. Alſo, among the firſt of his princely acts, he reſtored all the lands and tenements of the earl of Leiceſter which had been ſeized in the year 1183, and, as far as we know, withheld from that earl till the acceſſion of Richard [3].

After his father's death, he had ſo many weighty affairs to ſettle with the king of France as rendered it next to impoſſible to come over to England, for ſome weeks, to be elected and crowned; and beſides, he was detained in Normandy by his election to that dutchy. It was the 12th of Auguſt before he found himſelf at leiſure to croſs the ſea. In the mean while the queen dowager, in quality of adminiſtratrix of the realm, exerciſed the function of high juſtice: as ſuch, ſhe was aſſiſted and accompanied by her court of juſtices or barons, and went from city to city, and from caſtle to caſtle, juſt as ſuited her inclinations; and ſending her legates through all the counties of England, ſhe ordered all captives and priſoners to be ſet free and be diſcharged, as an act of piety for the ſoul of her late royal huſband; at the ſame time indulging a gratification of her own feelings, who, from long impriſonment, knew the miſery of it, and the comfort of freedom. Moreover, ſhe iſſued writs, as by command of her ſon, that all perſons who had been ſeized and kept in durance for treſpaſſes, in regard of the foreſts, ſhould be releaſed; and that all outlaws for foreſt offences ſhould be freely forgiven for offences hitherto committed; and that all other perſons, who had been taken and detained by will of the king or his high juſtice, who had not been detained by the common right of the county or hundred, or by appeal, ſhould be quit: and that thoſe who were detained by common right, if they could find pledges for their ſtanding tryal with thoſe who impleaded them, ſhould be ſet at large; and if they pledged themſelves by their own oath, to anſwer to the charges of their accuſers, they were to be freed conditionally, and as the caſe allowed: and that thoſe who were detained by appeal for any foul offence, if they found pledges to abide a lawful tryal, ſhould be ſet free: and that thoſe who were outlawed by common right without appeal, through the juſtices, might return to peace, ſo that they found pledges to ſtand right, if any one was diſpoſed to ſpeak againſt them; but if they were ſued by appeal, if they made peace with their adverſaries, they ſhould return to peace: and all thoſe who were ſtopped or retained by the appeal of ſuch as acknowledge themſelves criminals, ſhould be diſcharged: and thoſe malefactors, to whom for their probations were granted their limbs and their life, were to abjure the land of the lord Richard and depart; and thoſe malefactors who, without the grant of life and limb to them, appealed others of their own will and inclination, ſhould be kept in priſon till further counſel was had thereupon. And ſhe commanded, that every one of the freemen of England [4] ſhould ſwear that he would bear fealty of his life and members, and worldly honour, to the lord Richard king of England, ſon of the lord king Henry, and of the lady queen Alianor, as to his liege lord, againſt all men and women who could live and die, and that they would be juſticiable to him, and afford aid to him, to keep his peace and juſtice in all things[1].

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[1] Philippidos, lib. III.

[2] That is, if I tranſlate it right, a man of middling ſtature, of fluent and correct ſpeech, provident both in time of war and peace. In battles diſtruſtful of the event; more affectionate to the memory of a vaſſal than to his living perſon; bewailing the dead more than loving the living; when preſſed with difficulties, no one more kind to others; reſtored to ſafety and eaſe, no one more ſevere and harſh; fierce to ſuch as reſiſted him; now and then merciful to thoſe he had vanquiſhed; ill-natured and moroſe towards thoſe he lived with; profuſe to ſtrangers; bountiful in public; at home parſimonious; if he once loved or hated, he ſeldom altered; breaking his word, when it ſuited him, without any ſcruple; ſlow in anſwering what was put to him; a lover of quiet, but an oppreſſor of nobility; a ſeller and delayer of juſtice; a violator of his faith; inconſtant and ſhuffling in his word; an open adulterer; the very mallet of the church; ungrateful to God always; he ſpared no pains to foment diſcord among his ſons; thinking their diſagreement was beſt calculated for his peace.

[3] Richard came to England Aug. 12; and was crowned Sept. 3. Gervas.

[4] It is remarked among the proofs of the great power of William the Conqueror, that he ſubjected all the freemen of England, of whoſeſoever fief they were, to the oath of ligeance to him. The ſame writer (William of Malmeſbury) takes notice, that Henry I. exacted the oath of ligeance from all the *libres homes* of the realm, in behalf of his ſon William, as a ſecurity for William's ſucceeding to the throne after king Henry's deceaſe. " Nam & ei (ſc. Willelmo filio Henrici I.) vix dum duodecim annorum eſſet, omnes liberi homines Angliæ, & Normanniæ, cujuſcunque ordinis & dignitatis, cujuſcunque domini fideles manibus, & ſacramento ſe dedere coacti ſunt." In Hen. I. p. 165. About 14 Hen. II. that king ſent his writs to

To Alianor fell the office of preparing every thing judged neceſſary for the coronation of her ſon; and ſhe was very careful to collect, for that occaſion, all the earls, barons, and ſhire-reeves[2] of the realm. Of the names and number of the biſhops we deem it needleſs (ſays my author[3]) to be particular; but from differeut parts came the archbiſhops of Canterbury, Rouen, Treves, and Dublin. Richard count of Poitou, who was now to be promoted to be king by hereditary right, came into England Aug. 12, 1189; and on the 3d of September, after a ſolemn and formal election, both of clergy and laity, was conſecrated and crowned; after which he became involved in a triple oath, namely, that he would employ his beſt endeavour that the church of God and

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to his immediate tenants *in capite*, who had fiefs of knights, that they ſhould certify to the king the names of their knights, and the quantity of knights ſervice due from each to the king's immediate tenant *in capite*. The reaſon aſſigned in the king's mandate for his demanding theſe certificates is, that theſe tenants or feoffees by knight ſervice might all take the oath of ligeance to the king. The impoſition of this oath is authorized by a ſtatute of William I. and in virtue of it the univerſity of freemen became liable to obey the king's ſummons to appear with horſe and arms to defend his perſon and rights againſt all his enemies, whether domeſtic or foreign. By the ſame ſtatute theſe *libres homes* (for the French phraſe marks the quality of theſe men better than the Engliſh word *freeholders)* were declared to be for ever exempt from all unjuſt exaction, and from all talliage (i. e. tax) whatever, in conſideration of this oath of ligeance to the king, and the ſervice implied in it. By this law the freemen of the grandees of the realm were no longer ſubject to their reſpective lords in the ſame manner they were before, but became more directly ſubjects of the king. Upon the Conqueſt, a great part of the thane land was converted into military fief, and became ſubject to caſtle-guard at the appointment of the king, and to the ſervice of the king's war, and aid and ſcutage. This ſpecies of tenure was certainly introduced by William I. Bracton aſſerts it, "Scutagium in conqueſtu adinventum." *Scutagium* applies there to military tenures, or fiefs of knights, for it denotes a pecuniary compoſition for ſuch fiefs inſtead of perſonal ſervice to the king in his war, by the proprietors of ſuch fiefs. And, in an early ſtatute of Edward I. as well as elſewhere, they are declared to be introduced *ad defendendam patriam*, which ſhews they were created for the defence of the realm, that is, upon a public national account. It has been ſaid, that the Conqueror erected as much feudal tenure of this ſort as amounted to 60,000 fiefs of knights. (See Chron. Walteri Hemingford, & alia Chronica.) The author of a famous document preſerved in the Exchequer (Liber Ruber) ſays, "it was the general opinion, but a very falſe and fooliſh one, that William I. infeoffed the ſervices of 32,000 knights;" that is, I preſume, created ſo many knights fiefs. He declares that he could find no warrant in the Exchequer records for ſuch an opinion, although he had ſpared no pains to inveſtigate the matter. The writers who aſſert that William created 60,000 knights fiefs tells us, "that of theſe, 28 000 were created out of the lands of the church;" I ſuppoſe it means the demeſnes of the church by alienation to tenants by knight ſervice. Many authors cry ſhame upon the Conqueror for this ſacrilegious ſpoliation: that many ſuch tenures were made out of church-lands, is clear from Matt. Paris, and other Chronicles; but how much I know not. It certainly much diminiſhed the demeſne of the church, but the biſhops and abbots do not ſeem in general to have diſliked it; for by theſe alienations they were able to provide amply for their relations and dependants (ſee Liber Niger), and added to their ſuite of vaſſals; for ſuch were their infeoffed tenants, although the king had in part the benefit of ſuch infeodations. The thane or tenant of allodial land ſeems to have had it in his power to convert it into feudal tenure, but the change was not made but by actual infeofment. Much allodial land, held by the thanes of the grandees or great lords of the realm, was, no doubt, converted into fief; but much alſo, I ſhould ſuppoſe, ſprang from the alienation of parcels of the extenſive territories, which compoſed the ſeignories of the Anglo-norman lords by the gift of the Conqueror. Feudal tenures were common, if not univerſal, in France and Normandy, and accompanied the Normans to England. Out of the fiefs given to them in England, and which they held immediately of the king *in capite*, they were at liberty to erect the fiefs of knights and eſquires, either out of the allodial lands of their thanes (with the conſent, however, of ſuch thanes), or out of their demeſnes, or ſuch lands as were not yet in their ſervice. Such infeofments were beneficial to the king, and very convenient to his vaſſals, whoſe capital fiefs anſwered to the king for the ſervices due to him, as well for his lands *in ſervitio* as thoſe *in dominico*. Nor did the king's immediate feoffees in the lands and tenements, held immediately of him by his grant, become leſs his liege-men for the alienation of part, or perhaps the whole, of what was ſo given. Nor do I find they were at all reſtrained in the early Anglo-norman time from alienating as much of their crown-tenement as they pleaſed in the way of military tenure. But they had not the ſame liberty of granting in franc-almoine, becauſe then the ſervices were loſt. As William I. had an almoſt infinite number of retainers to provide for, it ſeems extremely likely that he ſhould, while the eſcheated lands or eſtates of the Anglo-ſaxon rebels were in his hands, and out of which he erected, in part, the baronies which he gave to his Norman favourites to hold of him *in capite* by knight ſervice (which implied the ſervice of their knights and eſquires, or *libres homes*), as well as their own, make a great many infeofments by knights ſervice, and include theſe tenements in the baronial fiefs held of him *in capite*. Such tenements would be an honourable appendage to his chief vaſſals, and give him collateral ſecurity for the performance of the ſervices due from his immediate barons. This tenure by knight ſervice, or that ſervice to which the free tenants of the king's chief homagers or vaſſals became liable in conſequence of their military fief, was conſidered by many of the Engliſh as a degradation and badge of ſervitude. The great men of Kent obtained from the Conqueror an entire exemption from it, and therefore called themſelves free. By virtue of the feudal law, free tenement out of Kent was deemed feudal by common law, juſt as thanage continued to be the free tenure of Kent by the cuſtom of that county. Out of Kent, where thanage could not be proved, the tenure was deemed feudal, juſt as in Kent it was deemed allodial, if feudality could not be proved. Allodial or Thaniſh tenure was not formally aboliſhed by William I; but it gave way, in a great meaſure, to feudal. The number of caſtles erected in the Anglo-norman times, in all parts of England, has been noticed before. Thaniſh or allodial tenants, that is, proprietors of land, holding by that ſort of tenure, either immediately of the king, as lord of the great ſeignory of England, or of his vaſſals, who had fiefs (for I do not diſcover that the Conqueſt made any alteration in their condition, except charging them with a *quota* of knight ſervice, according to the military tenement held of them by their freemen, that is, their knights and eſquires) under the king, were not obnoxious to caſtle-guard, and therefore but ill-ſuited the Anglo-norman kings and their vaſſals, who wanted all the military fiefs they could get for guarding their caſtles. Frank fief therefore was the ſpecies of tenure moſt encouraged, becauſe it was the tenure moſt convenient, and moſt wanted. As to ſocage, or land held of a ſuperior lord by fealty, and a fixed rent in lieu of all ſervices, none but ſmall tenements were ſo held, although its advantage over frank fief was well known. I preſume, therefore, ſuch kind of tenure was very difficult to obtain.

It is time that the ſubject of the feudal law was inveſtigated afreſh by ſome induſtrious and acute antiquary. If any man can make out any thing, either for uſe or amuſement, in all that Engliſh writers have ſaid on the ſubject of feudal tenures, the humble compiler of theſe memoirs felicitates ſuch man's keenneſs of penetration, and laments his own want of capacity. In our day, writers of ſome note ſay juſt enough of the feudal law to ſupply the uſe of opium, and to ſhew us how often men write upon ſubjects they know nothing of; their readers in the mean while giving them credit for profound erudition, and laying the blame upon their own dulneſs and want of comprehenſion that they imbibe no knowledge: when, in fact, the writers themſelves, amidſt great flow of words and a ſeductive ſtyle, ſtill know hardly any thing of the matter.

[1] Hoveden.

[2] *Shire-reeves*; perhaps it might be rendered viſcounts. Shire-reeve is always Latinized by the writers of thoſe times by *vicecomes*; although the French *viſcount*, and Engliſh *ſhire-reeve*, or, as it might be written, *ſhire-grave*, that is, prefect of the ſhire, do not ſeem to be of quite the ſame quality. The French *viſcount* was uſually *de feodo*, and a prime vaſſal of a king or other ſovereign; and ſome of the Normans, whom William made Engliſh barons, i. e. his tenants *in capite* by barony, were hereditary viſcounts, being, I ſuppoſe, infeoffed of Engliſh ſheriffwics; but Engliſh ſhire-reeves in general were of temporary appointment, although generally they were biſhops, or earls, or great barons. The ſame perſon was wont to hold the office for many years; and it was frequently obtained of the Exchequer at a great fine or great rent. It was the ſource of great oppreſſion to the nation at large.

[3] Diceto.

the people of Chriſt ſhould obtain true peace; that all rapacity ſhould be forbidden, and in judgements equity and mercy prevail. The coronation feaſt was very ſplendid. Our earl officiated at it in a very high office, which ſeems to have put him upon the ſame rank with earl John, brother of king Richard, and David earl of Huntington, brother of William king of Scots, and that king's preſumptive heir. Before Richard were borne three golden royal ſwords taken out of the king's treaſury, whoſe ſheaths were richly gilt. Of theſe ſwords John earl of Mortagne carried one, and held the middle place, having on each ſide of him the two earls, bearing the two others. At this coronation we find the ſame ſpecies of grand ſergeanty performed *de feodo* by many perſons as were allowed to their ſucceſſors in the ſame tenements at ſubſequent coronations. Thus four barons of the cinque ports bore the royal umbrella upon four lances, and the citizens of London ſerved as king's cooks, and the citizens of Wincheſter as his butlers, as in after-times. Hoveden's account of this coronation, although fuller than what is given by others, is by no means a complete deſcription of it. He mentions only what ſeemed to him the moſt material parts of it. But he takes notice that the earls and barons ſerved in the houſe of the king, as their dignities required; which ſeems to indicate, that the earl of Leiceſter had a right, as ſuch, to carry one of the three ſwords of ſtate. And he might do this perhaps as *ſeneſchallus Angliæ de feodo*. But that he formally heard and determined the ſeveral claims of perſons pretending to hold lands or tenements, franchiſes or offices of the king *in capite*, as John of Gaunt afterwards did at the coronation of Richard II. as hereditary grand-maſter or ſeneſchal of the royal houſehold, I do not find noticed by any author or document of that age.

Gervas, a monk of Trinity church in Canterbury, mentions a certain anecdote of our earl, which ſeems at once to mark his piety and intrepid ſpirit. The commencement of Richard's reign was embroiled by a very fierce and obſtinate quarrel between the archbiſhop of Canterbury and his monks, about their reſpective rights. This quarrel had been carried to a great heighth during the life of Henry II. who had had a great deal of trouble with it. On Richard's acceſſion it fell to his lot to be tormented with it. The monks ſeemed to have the merits with them, if regard were had to their cuſtoms and charters, and papal privileges. But archbiſhop Baldwin wanted to render them leſs conſequential than they choſe to be, and to abridge many of their privileges. It is a remarkable circumſtance that Gervas dwells upon the minute parts of this diſagreement with more detail and emphaſis than on the affairs of king Henry, of England, or of all Europe. So much were the monks of opinion, that hardly any thing was worthy of an hiſtorian's notice but eccleſiaſtic and monkiſh affairs. Both king Henry and king Richard were much embarraſſed with this ſubject, and ſometimes took one ſide and ſometimes the other. At length king Richard grew extremely angry with the monks, and uſed the following threatenings, which, among a thouſand inſtances, ſhew the coarſe and vulgar manners of that age. The monks, hearing that ſomewhat was going on much to their diſadvantage, remonſtrated ſtrongly againſt it to the king; at which the latter, being very angry, ſaid, "By the throat of God, there ſhall not remain one foot of you in the church." To which one of the monks made anſwer, "That, God willing, they would all remain in the church." The king replied, "Do ye be gone: nor ſhall ye eſcape ſo: I ſhall watch which way ye take, and I will follow at your heels." Having ſo ſaid, the king leaped up from his ſeat in great wrath, and went away. And clamour and abuſe aſſailed the monks from all quarters! whereupon they left the council with great diſgrace and trepidation, and fled; rejoicing, however, in their hearts, that they had been bold enough to incur theſe reproaches, and ſtand up ſo well in defence of the liberty of the church. While they were getting away, no one would caſt a favourable eye upon them but the earl of Leiceſter. He went to meet them, and when he was told what had happened, he fetched a deep ſigh: "In the faith I owe to God, I give you this as my firm advice—Caſt your whole thought upon God, and he will preſerve you—." And he added, "All things are to be loſt for God, and the liberty of the church;" and many other things of like ſort. Some other noble perſon ſaid to the monks, "Ye ought never to expect a ſhare in heaven, if ye ceaſe to maintain the liberties of your charters." Others were of the ſame opinion, and ſuggeſted it to the monks, but privately and ſecretly, out of fear for the conſequences. The archbiſhop, after a long conſultation with the biſhops, which was not over till night, was deliberating how, by ſeizing the monks and putting them to *torture*, he might break their ſpirits to compliance. The above ſpeech of the earl of Leiceſter ſhews how much he was attached to the cauſe of the church; and may juſtify an opinion, that the ſame diſpoſition had moved him to befriend the cauſe of Becket, and made Henry II. uniformly his enemy.

This earl ſoon after ſet out for Palæſtine, purſuant to his late vow. For the ſame ſort of pilgrimage the kings of France and England, and innumerable others of inferior quality, were buſily preparing. Had he lived to diſplay his pious valour againſt the enemies of the croſs, probably another hero had been added to the liſt of warriors who figured in the enſuing cruſade, but he was prevented by death.

Preparatory to his ſetting off on the journey to Jeruſalem, he cauſed enquiry to be made by all his tenants and officers, what rights and liberties the monks of Lira had in his foreſt of Breteuil[1]; whereby it being found that they ought to have the tithes of all the iſſues and revenues thereof, he confirmed them all; and gave his lordſhip of Edmetone to the canons of St. Fridiſwide in Oxford. At the requeſt of his counteſs, and the entreaty of William, Robert, and Roger, his ſons, as alſo at the deſire of Amicia counteſs of Montfort his daughter, he ratified alſo to the monks of St. Ebrulf the grants of all their lands given to them by Hugh de Grentemaiſnell, great grand-father to the ſaid Petronell, and by William Fitz-Oſbern, his own anceſtor[2]; and to the knights hoſpitallers, with the conſent of his ſons William and Robert, he gave the town and church of Brokeſburne, with all their appurtenances[3]. He did not long ſurvive theſe acts of bounty. Being taken ill during his paſſage to the Holy Land in the Mediterranean, he died on St. Giles's-day, September 1, 1190; and was buried at Duras in Greece, the ancient *Dyrrachium*[4].

His wife was named Petronilla, by Knighton affirmed to be the daughter of an Hugh de Grentemaiſnil. She was certainly great grand-daughter of the viſcount, or, according to ſome, earl Hugh de Grentemaiſnil, ſurnamed the Great; of whom we have given ſome account before, as alſo of his ſon Ivo, and of the manner in which he parted with his fief to the earl of Meulan. After Ivo's mortgage or forfeiture of his Engliſh honour, and Robert earl of Meulan's obtaining it by the help of king Henry I. together with the earldom of Leiceſter[5] (although it ſeems doubtful whether the earl of Meulan aſſumed that title), we hear but little more of Ivo: and not a word can I find of Hugh de Grentemaiſnil, who is ſaid by Knighton to be the father of Petronilla [1]. In the ſixth year of the reign of king John (i. e. circa annum 1204), Petronilla, counteſs of Leiceſter, ſtood charged in the court of Exchequer, for a very large fine, for obtaining the poſſeſſion of the honour of Grentemaiſnel, and the town of Leiceſter, with the appurtenances. The record runs thus:

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[1] Ex Cod. MS. penès Andr. du Cheſne.

[2] See Appendix, N° VII.

[3] "Ex dono Roberti comitis Leiceſtriæ & Petronillæ comitiſſæ uxoris ſuæ, conceſſione Willielmi & Roberti filiorum ſuorum, villam de Brokeſburne, & eccleſiam ejuſdem villæ, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis." Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 510.

[4] "Die Sancti Egidii obiit Robertus comes Leiceſtriæ, languore præventus in mari Mediterraneo, & apud Duraz Græciæ urbem ſepultus eſt." Chron. Mailros, p. 178. H. Knighton, col. 2346. Brompton, col. 1191, ſays he died in *Romania*.

[5] Ordericus.

"Petronilla comitiſſa Leiceſtrie debet MMM marcas pro habendo Leirceſtriam cum pertinentiis, cum feodis & dominiis omnibus, que pertinent ad honorem de Grentemaiſnel infra comitatum & extra, ſicut jus ſuum & hereditatem, ita quod regi remaneant omnes terre Normannorum que ſunt de eodem feodo [2], & quod domus de Withewick [3] committatur cui rex voluerit, qui fideliter de rege ſerviendo obſides dabit. Et predicta comitiſſa omnia predicta que rex ei reddidit tenebit, niſi per judicium curie regis diſſaiſietur. Preterea domus de Withewic commiſſa eſt Willielmo de Senevill; & ipſe Willielmus dabit Johannem filium & heredem ſuum in obſide, de fideliter ſerviendo; & Ricardum filium alium ſuum; ſed noluerit [4]."

Here Petronilla, wife as is ſaid of Robert ove Blanchmaines, earl of Leiceſter, and lord of the town of Leiceſter and its caſtle, debits a fine of 3000 marks to have Leiceſter, with the appurtenances, that is, probably the caſtle and its county or earldom (all which, I preſume, were feudal in the perſons of Hugh de Grentemaiſnil and his ſon Ivo), together with the demeſnes and tenements, i. e. knights fiefs, which conſtituted the honour or fief of Grentemaiſnil. The reader may remember that, according to Ordericus, Robert earl of Meulan did not acquire the honour of Grentemaiſnil by a clear or very honourable title. Was Petronilla the heireſs of this her great grandfather's fief? Did Robert Blanchmaines cure the defect of his title by an intermarriage with the true and lawful heir? Did himſelf, his father, and grandfather, hold this honour only by a mortgage title? Was the debt upon it liquidated by a long receipt of its revenue, and now *de jure* revertible to the true heir? Theſe are difficulties too ſtrong for me to explain. Of our earl's marriage, Henry de Knyghton, canon of the abbey de Pratis near Leiceſter, gives the following account: "He married Petronilla, daughter of Hugh Grantmenyl, with whom he had the whole honor of Hincleye, together with the ſeneſchalcy of England by gift of the ſaid Hugh." He means by this (for ſo he explains himſelf afterwards) that the honor of Hinckley was held by the ſergeancy of the ſtewardſhip of England; if ſo, it muſt have been by ſome grant of the crown poſterior to Domeſday; for at that time Hinckley was in the hands of the king, and had been the fief of earl Alberic, as we learn from Domeſday itſelf. If, therefore, the honour or fief of Hinckley belonged to the family of Grentemenyl, it muſt have been after the making of Domeſday. Again, it muſt have been before the time of Petronilla's father, for the printed documents of the abbey of Lyra ſhew, that Hinckley church, appendant undoubtedly to the ſeignory of Hinckley, had been given to that abbey long before. Therefore through Petronilla's father did not come the honour of Hinckley and the ſtewardſhip of England, as Knyghton reports, to earl Robert ove Blanchmaines. I ſuſpect, that, inſtead of Hinckley in the above paſſage, the true reading is Leiceſtrie; and that the author meant to ſay, that the fief of Grentemeſnel (i. e. the honour of Leiceſter), together with the ſeneſchalcy of England, its appendant, came to Robert ove Blanchmaines by Petronilla, heireſs of the houſe of Grentemenyl, which agrees with the record concerning the fine ſhe paſſed after the death of her ſon Robert Fitz-Parnell, and the unqueſtionable fact of her being great grand-daughter of Hugh the Great, lord of the honour of Leiceſter in the times of the Conqueror and Rufus.

By Petronilla, Robert Blanchmaines had four ſons and two daughters. The firſt of the former was named William de Britolio; the ſecond was our Robert, likewiſe ſurnamed de Britolio; the third Roger, who became biſhop elect of St. Andrew's, in Scotland; the fourth is mentioned, but I ſuppoſe erroneouſly, by the name of William, and founded at Leiceſter an hoſpital for Lepers, dedicated to St. Leonard [5].

From two of the ſons taking the name de Britolio, from the locality, we may ſuppoſe, of their birth, it may be inferred, that the earl and his counteſs reſided a good deal in their town of Briteuil in the life-time of his father Robert the high juſtice.

The counteſs Petronell, who ſurvived her huſband ſome years, and died April 1, 12.., gave to the abbey of Lira forty ſhillings rent out of her mills at Breteuil [6], for the performance of an anniverſary for William de Breteuil her ſon; but this donation probably became of no effect, by the deſtruction of Breteuil ſoon after.

She had in her life-time built the great nave of the abbey-church of St. Mary, de Pratis, at Leiceſter, and was buried in the choir of that church before the great altar. As a proof of her ingenuity, ſhe formed a rope, compoſed entirely of her own hair; and, to ſhew her affection for that church, ſhe appointed it to the purpoſe of ſuſtaining a lamp in the choir, and drawing it up [7].

The daughters of Robert and Petronilla were Amicia and Margaret. The latter became the wife of Seyer de Quinci, a great Engliſh baron; and the former married, A. D. 1165, into one of the moſt illuſtrious houſes of France, viz. that of Montfort l'Amauri. The name of her huſband was Simon II. ſurnamed the bald lord of Montfort and Eſpernon, and afterwards count of Rochfort and Evreux. In Dugdale's Monaſticon ſhe qualifies with the title of counteſs of Rochfort, and ſometimes is ſtyled lady of Montfort. This Simon the bald took the ſide of our Henry II. in his war with Philip Auguſtus, A. D. 1181, and put his fortreſſes of Rochfort, Montfort, Eſpernon, and others, which he had in France, into the hands of Henry II. and died that ſame year [8].

In the ſame year that Robert earl of Leiceſter left England, viz. 1189, his brother Roger, the chancellor and couſin of William king of Scots, was promoted to the ſee of St. Andrew in that kingdom [9]. This promotion was on the 13th of April at Perth. Ada counteſs of Warrenne, mother of this king of Scots, through whom our earl became the couſin of that king, died in 1178 [10].

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[1] Knyghton.

[2] After the loſs of Normandy, in the early part of the reign of king John, the fiefs of knights, who had eſtates both in England and Normandy, were ſeized into the king's hands if the proprietors preferred the ligeance of the king of France to that of the king of England. But ſuch fiefs were only ſequeſtered, as their owners might be again in the ligeance of the king of England, if Normandy ſhould be recovered.

[3] Witewic, I ſuppoſe, was obtained by the earls of Leiceſter by ſeparate title, and made no part of the fief of Grentemaiſnel. She propoſes that the king ſhould appoint a *cuſtos* or guardian of it; which ſhews that there was now no earl of Leiceſter.

[4] Mag. Rot. 1205, 6 Joh. 17. b. Warw. & Leic. Madox, Hiſt. Excheq. 338.

[5] Dugd. Monaſticon; and Nichols's Hiſtory of Hinckley.

[6] Ib.

[7] "Comam capitis ſui ad modum funis compoſuit, & ad cordam unius lampadis in choro poſuit, unde more inſtrumenti cum eadem coma crinium ſubtrahendi ſurſumque levando diuturnus uſus dabatur." Knighton.

[8] P. Anſelme.

[9] Benedict. Abbas. He died 1202, and was buried in the church of St. Rule. Keith, Catalogue of Scotch Biſhops, p. 9.

[10] Chron. de Mailros.

Memoir of ROBERT de BRETEUIL, or FITZ-PARNEL, Earl of Leicester, 1190.

Breteuil ſeems to have given a ſurname to the deſcendants of Robert Boſſu [1], on account of his intermarriage with the heireſs of the honour of Breteuil in Normandy. We find the elder brother of Robert ove Blanchmaines called William de Bretolio in the documents of that family; Robert ove Blanchmaines is denoted by the ſame name in chronicles of that age: and Hoveden, the moſt copious hiſtorian of the period in queſtion, gives the ſame ſurname to the earl whoſe memoir we are now about to collect. This Robert de Breteuil, ſon of Robert ove Blanchmaines and Petronilla, obtained from his mother, heireſs, as it is ſaid, of the honour or fief of Grentemaiſnel, the additional ſurname of Robert Fitz-Parnel; by which patronymic he is uſually diſtinguiſhed. We ſcarcely ever find him but in the field of Mars. He was much in the company and ſervice of Richard Cœur de Leon, to whoſe perſon he ſeems to have been much attached, probably from an admiration of that prince's heroiſm, and a ſimilarity of diſpoſition. Fighting was the delight of Richard. He ſeemed to have ſcarcely any other paſſion or purſuit. He was the life and ſoul of chivalry. He courted danger, and ſought opponents in all places. Even in the painful ſuſpence of hoſtile conflict his amuſement was the image and diſcipline of war, and much too ſerious to be called a ſcholaſtic exerciſe. The tilt or haſtilude was the paſtime of his ſportive hours. In this the conflicts of rival knights of the ſame country, or, as it frequently happened, ſet combats of Engliſh and French, with national emulation added to perſonal, ended with broken bones, effuſion of blood, dreadful contuſions, and too frequently loſs of life itſelf.

Richard's pilgrimage to the Holy Land gave him copious opportunity of gratifying his love of fighting, and acquiring military glory. And ſo far as renown obtained in this way was the object of his wiſhes, he had reaſon to be ſatisfied; as not only all Chriſtendom, but even the Infidel hiſtorians, have celebrated his name [2]. Our earl was his companion in this theatre of his glory, and partook largely of his laurels. Between theſe great perſons there was the cloſeſt friendſhip: they vied with each other in martial atchievements, and relieved each other in the moſt dangerous combats. William du Barres, a French warrior, although of very inferior rank to the king of England, yet being conſidered as a man of the greateſt eminence in France in the combats both of battle and the tilt, was thought by king Richard to be a knight not unworthy of his arm [3]. While the Engliſh and French armies halted at Meſſina the beginning of February, 1191, a trifling accident brought on a very ſerious trial of ſkill between king Richard and this William de Barres [4].

One day after dinner the king of England, with a party of his nobles and many gentry, who were in the ſuite of the French king, and of that nation, met in their uſual manner without the city of Meſſina, and entertained themſelves with popular ſports. As they returned home, and were paſſing through the midſt of the city, they met a peaſant coming along with an horſe laden with reeds, which they called canes. The king of England and others began to ſnatch ſome of theſe reeds, and, at length, to fight for them with each other: and in this conflict the king and William du Barres came to a ſerious encounter. They broke their canes, and the king of England's cap received ſo hard a blow from du Barres, as to ſuſtain a fracture. King Richard, being highly incenſed at this preſumption, made a ſerious and fierce aſſault upon du Barres, and had very near unhorſed him, and brought both him and his deſtrer to the earth. In this attempt the king's ſaddle turned round, whereupon he diſmounted with the utmoſt celerity; and a freſh horſe, ſtronger than the former, being immediately offered him, he backed this horſe, and ruſhed again upon the French knight with a reſolution to overthrow him, if poſſible: but the Frenchman, holding cloſe to the neck of his deſtrer, kept his ſeat. The earl of Leiceſter had lately joined the king, and was near his perſon at this critical moment. Eager to aſſiſt his lord, the earl laid hold of du Barres: but king Richard ordered him to quit his graſp, and leave the French knight to him; and when the king and the latter had ſtruggled againſt each other a long time, and had vented the fouleſt reproaches [5], king Richard ſaid to him, "Flee hence, and beware of appearing before me henceforward; for I will never ceaſe to be an enemy both to thee and thine from the preſent time." William du Barres went away grieving, and much mortified at king Richard's diſpleaſure. He loſt no time in relating the affair to the French king, whoſe aſſiſtance he craved on the preſent occaſion. The next day king Philip repaired to king Richard, and beſought his forgiveneſs of du Barres; but king Richard remained inflexible, and ſpurned his requeſt. The day after came to him the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the duke of Burgundy, the Count de Nevers, and many of the chief nobles of France, and upon their knees requeſted him to extend his peace to du Barres, and ſhew him pity. But Richard remained implacable. On the third day, therefore, du Barres retired from Meſſina: for the king of France would not permit him to ſtay againſt the inclination of king Richard. Thus the affair ſtood for a good while: but when the time of embarking approached, the king of France, and all the archbiſhops and biſhops, and earls and barons, and chief men of the whole army of croiſſes, came in a body, and interceded ſtrongly for the French chevalier, repreſenting the many evil conſequences and heavy damage that would attend the loſing of ſo able and valiant a knight as the brave du Barres. Their importunities at length prevailed upon Richard to allow him to rejoin the croiſſes, and to promiſe that he would do him no harm ſo long as they were both in the ſervice of their lord the king of France. Richard then made the king of France and his friends a preſent of many ſhips; and diſtributed his money with ſo laviſh an hand to his own knights, as to cauſe it to be ſaid, that no one of his predeceſſors had ever given ſo much in a whole year as Richard now did in one month. The earl of Leiceſter partook probably of his bounty. He had joined him at Meſſina; and the day before this combat with du Barres, this king had girded him with the ſword of the earldom of Leiceſter, as the heir of his father the late earl.

Before king Richard left Meſſina, his mother Alianor, the queen dowager, arrived in Sicily, and brought with her, as a wife for Richard, Berengaria, daughter of Sanctius king of Navarre, a lady much approved of both by Richard and the queen mother. It was, however, a meaſure highly offenſive to king Philip, who ſaw in it the irreparable diſgrace of his ſiſter Adelais. "The king of England," ſaid he, "has been lately ſeeking occaſions for breaking with me, and has publiſhed many falſehoods. I know very well the drift of all this; namely, that he may abandon my ſiſter, whom he is bound by oath to take to be his wife. But be he aſſured, that if he do deſert her, and marry another, I will be an enemy to him and his to the end of my life." When theſe declarations were carried to Richard, he ſent word to the French king, "that to take his ſiſter to be his wife was utterly out of his power; for that king Henry, his late father, had not only known her, but even had had a ſon by her:" and, in proof of his aſſertion, he produced many and ſufficient witneſſes: which at length ſo fully ſatisfied king Philip, that he purſued the point no further, and allowed Richard to marry Berengaria, whom the queen-dowager had been at the trouble of fetching from the court of Navarre, and conducting in her own ſuite to Meſſina. This may be deemed a remarkable inſtance of Alianor's activity and parental attachment and aſſiduity.

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[1] Hoveden, Monaſt. Lelandi Collect.

[2] Scultens, in vitâ Saladini.

[3] Hoveden, p. 687.

[4] Galei Scriptores in iter regis Richardi.

[5] The Frenchman called Richard ſon of a whore. Such ſort of language was the uſual whet in the battles between the French and Engliſh knights of that time, the age of Chivalry.

Richard and Berengaria ſoon afterwards received the nuptial bleſſing in the iſland of Cyprus. In the ſubſequent adventures of king Richard, particularly in the conqueſt of Cyprus, our earl of Leiceſter may be ſuppoſed to have had a large ſhare, and upon many occaſions ſhewed himſelf a right valiant knight.

He accompanied his royal friend to the ſiege of Achon, which, after a blockade of two winters and one ſummer, yielded to the victorious arms of Richard Cœur de Leon [1], whoſe heroic behaviour, according to the accounts given of this brilliant cruſade, beggared all deſcription. After the taking of Achon, the croiſſes, in firm phalanx, made towards Aſur; nothing could ſurpaſs the ſkill ſhewed by Cœur de Leon in the diſpoſition of his army during this march. He wiſhed for the preſent to avoid an action; but found it difficult to do it. The Turks were infinitely ſuperior in number, and followed the Chriſtians in the rear, ſending among them ſhowers of arrows; which, however, did but little miſchief; for the Chriſtians were ſo well armed, and marched in ſuch cloſe array, that, had an apple dropped from over them, it muſt have fallen upon ſome of them before it reached the ground. Being galled by this immenſe body of Turks in their rear, the Chriſtians loſt their patience, and became eager for battle, which was at length committed. The earl of Leiceſter, at the head of his corps, ſignalized himſelf in a remarkable manner. As the action began in the rear of the croiſſes, it put the whole army under the neceſſity of new evolutions to enable them to engage. But at length Cœur de Leon, haſtening to the front of his troops, and then plunging into the midſt of the Turks, mowed them down in multitudes before and beſide him with his broad ſword: they were now ſtruck with conſternation; and finding that the ſame ſpirit which animated the Chriſtian leader animated likewiſe his whole army, they gave way on all ſides, and allowed the Chriſtians a greater triumph than they had ever experienced before ſince the commencement of cruſades. The Turks loſt upon this occaſion thirty-two admirals, ſo were called their men of the greateſt renown and diſtinction, and ſeven thouſand carcaſes were found in the field, beſides the wounded, whoſe number was very great.

In thoſe famous campaigns it was not uncommon for ſmall parties, Turks and Chriſtians, to fall-in with each other, while they were ſeverally detached from the main force, for the purpoſe of foraging, or upon other accounts. An adventure of this ſort happened to our earls on the ſixth day of November, anno 1190. While the Chriſtians were encamped between the little forts of de Planis and de Macy, and the Turks were at Rama, not far diſtant, certain grooms and other officers of the Chriſtians went out upon a foraging party, in queſt of graſs for their horſes, and fodder for their cattle. Some Knight-templars marched before to guard them. Theſe excurſions were very dangerous; and, unleſs great care was taken, hardly failed of being deſtructive. The Templars were thus employed in guarding this party, when, lo, they were aſſailed by a body of four thouſand Turkiſh horſe, divided into four ſquadrons, and in very good order for attack. They preſently ſurrounded the Templars, and had no thoughts but of killing them, or making them priſoners; and they were the more formidable, as they continued to be reinforced with other Turks. The Templars, ſeeing that nothing could ſave them but the moſt deſperate valour, alighted from their horſes, and, placing themſelves back to back, faced their enemies on all ſides, and began to defend themſelves with wonderful ſpirit. The Turks ruſhing in killed three of the Templars immediately; the action ſoon became very ſharp; the ſtrokes fell very thick and heavy; the helmets tingled with the blows of the combatants; ſparks were elicited: the arms cracked; the voices reſounded; the Turks attack manfully: at length the Turks multiply to a great degree, and advance to ſeize the Templars, who ſeem to be worn down and quite exhauſted; when, lo, Andrew de Chamgin puſhed on with great impetuoſity, and came to their relief with fifteen knights companions, and delivered the Templars out of the hands of their enemies. The ſame Andrew and his comrades acquitted themſelves moſt nobly in attacking and driving off the Turks. Still the number of the latter increaſed—they now flee, and now advance; and the battle is renewed. In the mean while, king Richard, who was cloſely attending the repair of Fort Maen, being alarmed with the cry of the people who were fighting, ordered the two earls of St. Paul and Leiceſter to ride up to the Templars, and give them ſeaſonable relief. With them he ſent William de Cagen and Otho de Praſinges, who, advancing to the place, heard the grooms calling out for help in behalf of the Templars. The king told the earls to get ready and ſet out immediately: in the mean while he himſelf ran to get on his armour; after which he followed them full-ſpeed. The earls mounted their deſtrers as faſt as poſſible, and ſet out: but in the way a party of Turks, ſtarting from the river, where they had lain in ambuſh, ſuddenly beſet them, and formed into four diviſions [2], each conſiſting of one thouſand men; the whole again formed two bodies of equal number, whereof half went againſt the Templars, and half againſt the two earls and their party; which when the earls ſaw, they put their troops in order of battle, and prepared for action. While they were in this ſituation, the earl of St. Paul made the following propoſal to the earl of Leiceſter; viz. "That he ſhould engage the enemy, and that the earl of Leiceſter ſhould keep apart, and watch the iſſue, in readineſs to lend his aſſiſtance when he ſaw it wanting; or that the earl of Leiceſter ſhould engage, and he the earl of St. Paul ſhould ſtand aſide, and help the earl of Leiceſter when there was occaſion." The earl of Leiceſter deſired to take the fighting part of the alternative, not being willing to look idly on. Being ſeparated, therefore, with his ſuite, he plunged with great ardour among the Turks, chuſing the ſpot where they were moſt crowded, and ſnatched out of their hands two knights whom they had taken; and he fought with ſo much valour and alacrity, overturning theſe, and ſlaſhing others, that from this day's prowеſs he obtained a great augmentation of fame. The engagement now became general, and was waxing very fierce, when king Richard himſelf came up, and took a part in it. People about him, ſeeing how very ſmall his band was in compariſon of the enemy, were in great alarm for him, and urged him not to venture himſelf upon ſuch unequal terms; and repreſented, that it were much better that thoſe who were now encountering the Turks under ſuch manifeſt diſadvantage ſhould periſh, than that he ſhould be expoſed to extreme danger, who was the life and ſoul of the great cauſe wherein they were all engaged. This perſuaſive was not at all reliſhed by Richard; he glowed with anger at hearing it; and anſwered, "When I ſend my friends into battle, with a promiſe of going to their aſſiſtance, and let them periſh for the want of that aſſiſtance which was promiſed them, and in which they truſted, I will renounce the name of king for ever;" and, without ſaying more, he put ſpurs to his horſe, and ruſhed among the thickeſt of the foe, with an ardour like madneſs, clearing and diſperſing all he met with; and then returned, widening as he paſſed the opening he had made in his aſſault. Thus he traverſed the ranks of the aſtoniſhed Turks, brandiſhing his ſhining blade, and going backwards and forwards till the way was cleared of all but the wounded and the ſlain. This victory of Richard was deemed by his people the more glorious, as he had in this action not received the leaſt help from the French.

It happened, on another occaſion, that the noble earl of Leiceſter, at the head of a very ſmall party, put to flight a large body of Turks, who, confiding in their numbers, conſidered the earl as their certain prey. In their flight the Turks were followed too far by three of the earl's knights, whom the Turks ſeized, and were about to carry off. The earl, hearing of their ſituation, was eager to reſcue them, and immediately impelled his horſe among a corps of the Turks, more than an hundred in number, to extricate his knights. And, lo, while he purſued the Turks beyond a certain river, a body of that people, amounting to about four hundred, ſuddenly came upon him ſideways. They concluded, that he and his little party could not poſſibly get back to the main army, from which they were thus ſeparated, and therefore conſidered them as good as taken. Warin Fitz-Gerald being hurled from his horſe, they beat him with clubs tipped with iron: then was there a ſharp encounter; many lances were ſhivered, and made an harſh noiſe as they broke; the ſwords tingled as they ſtruck againſt the helmets; the ſtrokes, dealt reciprocally, reſound; and, lo, not long after, Drogo de Fontinello Putrell and alſo Robert Fitz-Nigel are unhorſed. So large a multitude of Turks and Perſians ruſhed upon the earl himſelf, in hopes of taking him, that at length, after being dreadfully bruiſed, he was thrown from his horſe, and in great danger of being drowned in the adjoining river; but he ſtill brandiſhed his ſword, being ſenſible how ſtrenuouſly he muſt now exert himſelf; and therefore redoubled his ſtrokes upon the Turks who annoyed him. In the inſtant came to his aid Henry Fitz-Nicholas; and the ever-to-be celebrated Robert de Newburg, whoſe noble liberality has made his name eternal, ſeeing the diſaſtrous ſtate of the earl, how he laboured in doubtful conflict amidſt ſo many enemies, propoſed to diſmount, and help the earl upon his own deſtrer, preferring the earl's life to his own. Rare inſtance of philanthropy and friendſhip! Thus did Robert de Newburg preſerve the earl's life; nor did he, as it happened, loſe his own. Beſides theſe, the earl had with him Ralph de Saint Maur, and Arnold de Boſco, Henry de Mailoc, William and Saul de Bruil; but what were theſe among ſo many? However, they defended him with great courage for a good while; but the virtue of a few did not ſuffice againſt enemies out of number: for as ſoon as one ſet of Turks were tired, they were replaced by a freſh one; and the earl and his companions were ſo ſharply mauled and harraſſed, that the weight of the conflict became inſupportable; laying their heads therefore upon their horſes' necks, they ſuffered the blows of the Turks without reſiſtance or motion; and in this ſtate of inſenſibility were carried captive towards Darum. "Oh" (cries my author) "how good is it to hope in the Lord! for He, who watches over Iſrael, does not ſleep, nor ſuffer any one to be tempted beyond his ability to bear." Theſe deeds being told in the army of the Chriſtians, certain knights inſtantly arm, and go forth towards Darum: with redoubled fury they attack the Turks, diſperſe, and mangle them. Of this party the moſt diſtinguiſhed were Andrew de Chamgin, Henry de Gray, Peter de Prael, and ſome others. Our warriors engage the Turks; each ſingly the others ſingly, as they came in each other's way. Peter de Prael encountered a Turk of ſo firm and ſtubborn a courage, that Peter and all his party were not able to make him their priſoner; they could only conquer him by taking away his life. The admiral alſo, whom fortune threw in his way, Andrew de Chamgin run through the body with his lance; and after inflicting the deadly wound, he puſhed him from his horſe, and thus put a ſtop to his commanding of armies: but the ſame Turk perforated the arm of Andrew with his ſpear made of cane. Irritated by the miſhap of their admiral, the Turks rallied and fought with moſt determined valour. The Chriſtians, exhauſted by the length and ſharpneſs of the conflict, were in danger of being overpowered, when they were fortunately reinforced. This ſeaſonable aid enabled them to recover their breath and ſtrength, and both bodies ruſhing furiouſly upon the Turks at the ſame time checked the latter, and again turned the ſcale in favour of the Chriſtians. In this battle the earl of Leiceſter bore a very diſtinguiſhed part. He ſtood the aſſaults of the enemy with great firmneſs, and aſſaulted them with equal, if not ſuperior vehemence. He was overthrown by the Turks; and, in his turn, overthrew them. He hewed off many of their heads at a ſingle ſtroke; and two horſes were ſlain under him. It was the report of that time, that the age had not ſeen ſo many brave exploits performed by ſo little a man as he was: the band of knights, which was ſent to ſupport him, and aſſiſted in putting the Turks to the rout, was ſo ſkilled in war, and ſtood in ſuch firm array, that not one of them fell in the whole action: and after they had put the enemy to flight, they continued the purſuit as long as their ſtrength laſted; and then rejoined the main army.

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[1] Richardi iter Hieroſolym. apud Galeum.

[2] So my author.

Another time, while king Richard lay incamped in Galicia, our earl had an opportunity of ſhewing his valour, and gratifying his holy zeal in the ſlaughter of Infidels. Advice was brought to the king, that certain caravans belonging to the Turks were paſſing through the country, and that one in particular was in a ſituation very convenient for attack. Cœur de Leon was diſpoſed to intercept this caravan; and, for this purpoſe, made a ſecret march towards it; but his intention being diſcovered by the Turks, they ſtopped the caravan, and formed themſelves in order of battle upon an eminence, from whence they thought they could fight to moſt advantage. Richard had directed an advanced party to hold them in action till he came up. Upon theſe the Turks diſcharged ſuch a volley of darts and javelins, that it might be compared for the thickneſs to a ſhower of dew covering the face of the earth. But Richard coming up with his ſuite, and attacking them with his uſual vehemence, felled ſome, and diſperſed others, and at length drove the remainder before him, who fled with the utmoſt trepidation, like hunted hares. But many of the Turks, in their eagerneſs to eſcape, ſlipt off ſideways, while Richard, on his deſtrer, puſhed ſtraight forward. The purſuit was continued ſo far, that the lateral fugitives, thinking themſelves out of the reach of the Chriſtian prince, took the reſolution to rally, and attack parties of Chriſtians leſs formidable than their chief. About thirty Turks therefore rallying, and facing about, made a furious onſet on Roger de Tooney, one of the moſt eminent barons of Normandy; they killed his horſe, and were near making him captive: a friend of his ruſhed in to ſave him, but he in his turn was likewiſe hurled from his horſe; and, inſtead of ſaving de Tooney, owed his own deliverance to that valiant Norman, who was able both to defend himſelf and his friend. In the mean while other Chriſtians came up, among which the moſt diſtinguiſhed was the earl of Leiceſter, who felled the enemy on the right and left. The battle was now renewed; the air thundered with the craſh of arms, and gleamed with the lightning of ſwords; the ground ran with blood; arms claſhing againſt arms made the welkin ring; carcaſes deſtitute of limbs were ſtrewed over the ground; and arms, hands, feet, and heads, hewed off from carcaſes, and making promiſcuous carnage, exhibited a moſt ſhocking ſpectacle. The bodies and limbs of the Turks lay ſo thick, that the Chriſtians ſtumbled over them, and could hardly get forward. What were left of the Turks were ſo ſpent, that a child might have killed them at pleaſure: in this ſituation they implored the mercy of their conquerors, and ſubmitted at diſcretion.

On another occaſion, king Richard, while himſelf in the heat of action, ſaw at ſome diſtance the noble earl of Leiceſter caſt from his deſtrer in the middle of an encounter, while the earl was fighting right manfully; Richard flew like lightning to his aid, and reſcued him, and aſſiſted in helping him upon his deſtrer. Here the battle again was exceedingly ſharp, and terminated, as uſual, to the honour of king Richard, the advantage of the croiſſes, and the diſgrace and damage of the Infidels.

That age furniſhed no example of heroiſm ſo ſplendid as that of Cœur de Leon. His generalſhip, in all the operations of the war, was not exceeded even by his courage; and the latter ſurpaſſed even what theory had delineated. And although his courage ſeemed to act in defiance of diſcretion, yet it was ſo much under its guidance, that he never attempted what he did not accompliſh. His liberality and honourable conduct made him the darling of the croiſſes, as much as his heroiſm and military ſkill rendered him the object of their admiration. If Paleſtine could have been regained, it muſt have been done by ſuch a genius as that of Cœur de Leon. And probably his expedition would have been ſoon crowned by the capture of Jeruſalem; a conqueſt which the croiſſes ſeemed as much to long for as even for heaven itſelf; if, inſtead of finding the king of France a friend and ally, he had not found him a baſe deſerter of his cauſe, and a betrayer of his unqueſtionable rights. The French king deſerted the Engliſh and French croiſſes before he had done any thing glorious to himſelf, or ſerviceable to the cruſade; and left Richard, with forces far inadequate to the occaſion, to manage the war as he could: while he was intent on taking advantage of king Richard's abſence to deſpoil him of his dominions.

Richard's captivity is told in every Engliſh hiſtory, and therefore need not be related in this memoir.

"In the year of grace 1193, which was the 4th of Richard, Philip king of France was much diſtreſſed about his ſiſter Adelais, who had been ſent into Normandy after the death of Henry II. The king of France demanded her of the ſeneſchal of Normandy; but the latter refuſed to releaſe her, which highly offended Philip. About the ſame time commenced a confederacy between this king and earl John, king Richard's brother: Philip frequently ſent his envoys to John, who was in England; repreſenting to him, that his brother king Richard was held in captivity, and that he never would be releaſed by the emperor of Almaigne; adding, 'that if earl John would hearken to his advice, and comply with his inclination, he would give him his ſiſter Adelais to wife, and render to him Normandy, and Aquitain, and Anjou, and all the other tranſmarine dominions, which king Henry his father had ever enjoyed; and alſo that he would acquire for him the realm of England.' Earl John, as ſoon as Chriſtmas was over, went over to Normandy. On his arrival there, the ſeneſchal of Normandy and other lieges of the king of England met him, and deſired that he would go with them to a parliament in Alençon, to treat with the grandees about the affairs of king Richard and his liberation. He told them in anſwer, "If ye will receive me as lord, and will ſwear fealty to me, I will go with you, and I will be your defender with the king of France: but otherwiſe I will not go with you." The nobles of Normandy, hearing this, refuſed to obey him, or to ſwear fealty to him, hoping that their lord the king of England, by the help of God, would return ſafe and ſound. John, the king's brother, then went to the king of France, and became his ſworn vaſſal for Normandy, and the other foreign dominions of his brother Richard, and alſo *for England*, as was reported: and he ſware, that he would take Adelais to wife; and he quit-claimed to the king of France for ever Giſors, and the whole Norman Vexin. And the king of France granted him, with his ſaid ſiſter, that part of Flanders which was held of him; and he ſware, "that he would help him to the utmoſt of his power to acquire England, and all the other dominions of the king his brother." Then the earl of Mortagne returned to England, bringing with him many foreigners; and immediately were ſurrendered to him the caſtles of Wallingford and Windſor. He afterwards went to London, where he demanded of the archbiſhop of Rouen, the regent or high juſtice, and the juſtices his colleagues, to deliver up the realm to him; and that the *libres homes* of the realm ſhould ſwear ligeance to him; affirming, that the king of England his brother was dead; but they did not believe it. The earl, therefore, being thus rebuffed by the juſtices and other magiſtrates of the realm, retired; and, boiling with rage, fortified his caſtles and ſtrong towns, and attacked the lands of his brother in an hoſtile manner. Many therefore flocked to him, deceiving themſelves, who, by juſt judgement of God, being ſcourged, loſt all they had. For the juſtices of England, and the lieges of the lord king, manfully reſiſted the aforeſaid earl of Mortagne, and did him great damage; and they ſtrengthened the ſea-ports with wardens, and ſo well guarded the coaſts, that neither the French, nor Flemins, nor other foreigners, who ſided with earl John, and promiſed him aid, had the courage to put to ſea, except ſome few, who, having the temerity to land in England, were ſoon taken and put in irons. In the mean while, the king of France, unmindful of the oath he had taken to king Richard, when he left him in the Holy Land, to keep the peace between them inviolable, haſtily entered Normandy, burnt the demeſne lands of king Richard, and carried off a great deal of ſpoil. But Robert earl of Leiceſter, who had lately returned from Paleſtine, and the other magnates of Normandy, manfully reſiſted him[1]."

King Richard arrived at Sandwich on the 13th of March, 1194, after an abſence from England of three years and three months, of which one whole year and ſix weeks were paſſed in captivity. On his return to England, he ſoon put an end to the diſorders which his brother earl John had excited there during Richard's captivity and abſence. This king was ſo little in England, and took ſo ſmall a perſonal ſhare in the adminiſtration of his realm, that his people could hardly judge of him but by report. When Philip of France heard of his liberation, he exclaimed, "then the devil is let looſe upon the earth again." The compariſon is in ſome degree juſtified; for although this prince ſeems in ſome reſpects to have had generous ſentiments, yet he was ſo prone to take offence, and ſo violent in his reſentment, that there could be no permanent quiet or ſafety within the ſphere of his activity. He ſeems to have allowed himſelf no leiſure from his purſuit of arms to attend at all to the buſineſs of civil government; which was left chiefly, if not wholly, to ſubſtitutes. Fortunately for him, the principal part of theſe, particularly the archbiſhops of Canterbury and Rouen, diſcharged their difficult truſts ſo much to his and their own honour, that not only the kingdom was preſerved from the evil deſigns of earl John, but the character of Richard himſelf continued in great eſtimation throughout the realm; which enabled him to eſtabliſh his authority from one end of it to the other in a few weeks of reſidence here in the ſpring of the year 1194. In the beginning of May he embarked for Normandy, where Philip and earl John had kindled univerſal diſcord. But theſe commotions were ſoon mitigated by the king's preſence in thoſe parts. The king of France betrayed ſymptoms of fear, and abated his violence; and earl John craved his brother's forgiveneſs, which was procured at the interceſſion of their mother the queen dowager. The earl of Leiceſter had ſhewed himſelf a warm and able friend of king Richard in this war of Philip's; but in the courſe of the ſummer of 1194 had the misfortune to become the latter's priſoner. This king had invaded Normandy, and marched within four miles of Rouen, in which city were the earls of Mortagne and Leiceſter, with many other barons of the ſame party. The two earls, not thinking themſelves a match for Philip, and for want of a perſon of ſufficient dignity to take the command on the preſent occaſion, declined to infeſt him; which encouraged Philip to proceed ſo near to the capital of Normandy, where he took the caſtle of Fontaines, a place of no great ſtrength. After this exploit Philip retreated, and was returning towards France; in which ſituation he was thought by our earl to expoſe himſelf to his attack. But the ſcheme miſcarried; and he himſelf, who hoped to intrap the French king, was intrapped[2] by the other and taken. This was a ſevere blow upon the Engliſh earl; for there was no likelihood of recovering his liberty but by a very heavy fine.

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[1] Hoveden.

[2] The chronicle of Mailros relates his capture thus: "Rex Gallorum Philippus Rothomago cum xx tantum equitibus Robertum comitem Leiceſtriæ pueriliter egreſſum in Sylva leonis circa feſtum Sancti Botolphi cepit, & apud Eſtampes incarceravit."

The next year, probably towards the beginning of it, a negotiation was ſet on foot for the earl's ranſom; who, to obtain this favour, offered to the king of France a thouſand pounds of ſterlings, and to quit-claim to him for ever, from himſelf and his heirs, the caſtle of Pacy, with all its appurtenances, and to procure for him in that behalf the confirmation of the lord pope, and the confirmation of the king of England[1]: but as the war between the kings of England and France was not yet concluded, Philip reſpited the acceptance of the earl of Leiceſter's propoſal. In the beginning of the year 1196, the differences between the two kings were adjuſted for the preſent by a ſhort truce; and thereupon the earl was delivered from his captivity, upon paying to Philip the ſum of two thouſand marks of ſilver[2], and ſurrendering for ever to him his caſtle of Pacy. At the expiration of the truce the next year, viz. 1188, the war between the two kings raged with more fury than before. The earl of Leiceſter ſeized the opportunity of making a ſtrong effort for the recovery of his caſtle of Pacy. He came before it with forty knights and a ſmall corps of eſquires; and the knights of the caſtle ſallied out of the caſtle with a large corps of eſquires, and the community of the town, and came up with the earl and his forces; but finding himſelf not able to encounter ſo ſuperior a force, he retreated, but made his eſcape with difficulty, and not without the loſs of four of his knights. But the next day, being reinforced with many knights out of the king's family (ſo was called his perſonal guard), he came before Pacy, having diſpoſed before-hand many of his knights and eſquires, ſo as to catch, as he thought, the men of the caſtle. But when the knights of the caſtle, who had driven him out of the field the day before, ſaw him, they ruſhed out with impetuoſity, and he fled before the reſt, till the enemy were got into the ambuſh, and there were taken of them eighteen knights and a vaſt quantity of plebeians.

King Richard Cœur de Leon died April 6, 1199, in conſequence of a wound he received at the ſiege of the caſtle of Chalus near Limoges. Our earl ſerved him with uniform zeal and fidelity, and ſeems to have enjoyed his uninterrupted friendſhip. Richard, during his reign of above nine years, was only twice in England; the firſt time, from the 18th of Auguſt, 1189, to the 11th of December the ſame year; and the ſecond, from the 13th of March, anno 1194, to the 12th of May of the ſame year. It is likely that the attendance of the earl of Leiceſter upon the king, firſt in his cruſade, and afterwards in his French war, hindered him from being much, if at all, in England, during the reign of king Richard. We find him, however, at the coronation of John *ſans terre*; to which were bidden ſuch *as ought to be there*, as the hiſtory under the name of Matthew Paris remarks[3]. And although, in the ſhort accounts of that affair, we do not find it expreſsly ſaid, that he officiated as hereditary ſeneſchal of England, yet we may ſuppoſe he did ſo, becauſe ſucceeding earls of Leiceſter enjoyed that office as an appendage to the earldom of Leiceſter, while it was held by the earls of the family of Beaumont or Breteuil.

Every reader of the Engliſh hiſtory, eſpecially ſuch as have entertained a predilection for indefeaſible right of inheritance reſpecting the crown of England (which they think to have been the law of the conſtitution coeval with the monarchy), feel embarraſſed at an example ſo contrary to their ideas of juſt title, which preſented itſelf to their obſervation, when John earl of Mortagne was made king, as ſucceſſor of his brother king Richard I. to the excluſion of Arthur duke of Bretagne, ſon of John's elder brother Geoffry.

This ſeems to be no improper place to ſtate the circumſtances of this curious affair, and illuſtrate it by a few remarks.

Geoffry, duke of Bretagne and earl of Richmond, died the 19th of Auguſt, anno 1186. By Conſtance of Bretagne he had a ſon and a daughter; the former was a poſthumous child, named Arthur, and born anno 1187. Richard Cœur de Leon intended this Arthur to be the heir of his realm and foreign dominions, and ſo declared him (probably in the council of the realm, and with their concurrence) before he commenced his voyage to the holy land in the year 1189. And he declares and confirms this act of ſettlement in his treaty with Tancred king of Sicily, in November, 1190, and in his ſolemn and written declarations made about the ſame time to the holy ſee. But, notwithſtanding theſe proceedings in favour of Arthur, in the courſe of the next year, the regents, ſtyled the juſtices of England *and the common council of the realm*, the latter being compoſed of biſhops, earls, barons of England, and the citizens of London (having previouſly ſworn fealty to king Richard and his heir), ſwore to receive for their king, if Richard died without heir of his body, his brother John earl of Mortagne. And they ſware fealty to John againſt all men, as their future king, under the limitation here expreſſed. This act of ſtate, done in London in the abſence of the reigning king, ſeems to have been by order of the latter; for the regents had juſt come from king Richard, and, with a commiſſion of their appointment, brought with them powers of great extent, in order to fix the internal quiet of England upon a firm footing, and were beſides zealouſly attached to his intereſt; which makes it utterly improbable they ſhould convene the common council of the realm, and, with the concurrence of that council, decree John to be the preſumptive heir of Richard, but with his privity and direction. And this ſuppoſition is favoured by the hiſtorian's mode of ſpeaking; which implies rather the aſſent of the regents and common council to ſome thing propoſed, or aſked of them, than a proceeding of their own invention[4].

For what reaſon the king changed his intention with reſpect to duke Arthur, and why a ſettlement ſo ſolemnly, and, one might think, ſo properly and conſtitutionally made, was totally ſuperſeded is not recorded. Arthur's youth forbids all ſuſpicion of crime or offenſive behaviour, which could occaſion king Richard's diſpleaſure. Nor, again, can the acts either of this king, or his regents, or common council of the realm, be aſcribed to Richard's partiality for John, or to the latter's overgrown power or popularity: for in theſe reſpects this earl was under every diſadvantage. Richard, however, perſevered in ſecuring the crown for him without any intimation of evil or irregular intention to the end of his life. And when he ſaw his diſſolution certain and near, he deviſed the kingdom of England, as alſo all his other dominions, to his brother John; and cauſed all his nobles and officers who were about him to ſwear fealty to John; and commanded they ſhould deliver to him his caſtles, and three parts of his treaſure[5].

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[1] Hoveden.

[2] A mark of ſilver 13*s.* 6*d.* ſterling, as counted by Engliſh pennies or ſterlings.

[3] I ſuppoſe he means the clergy and laity, who were to chuſe the king, and aſſiſt at the coronation. See coronation of Richard I. Diceto, ſpeaking of that coronation, ſays, "that queen Alianor was ſolicitous to aſſemble the earls, barons, and ſhire-reeves." We find the ſhire-reeves and aldermen, members of the great council by ſpecial ſummons, at the council of Clarendon, anno 1164. The orders enumerated by Hoveden at the coronation of Richard I. by whoſe counſel and aſſent Richard duke of Normandy was conſecrated and crowned king of England, were archbiſhops, biſhops, earls, barons, and *copioſa militum multitudo.* Hoveden. The nobleſſe, who compoſed the baronage of the realm, conſiſted of earls, barons, viſcounts, knights, and eſquires, who all held lands and tenements, whether earldoms, ſheriffries *de feodo*, baronies, and knights' fiefs, of the king *in capite* by barony or by knights ſervice. All had a right to be of the common council of the realm when their rights were concerned in the buſineſs of it; and their right was reſtored, and ſolemnly recognized by the great charter of king John, c. 14. Theſe were the *libres homes* of the king, and muſt be diſtinguiſhed from the *libres homes*, or knights and eſquires, or freemen of theſe vaſſals of the crown. Theſe two orders of freemen, i. e. one holding of the crown, and the other of crown-vaſſals, compoſed the whole body of freemen, except what were in the commune of the cities and burgs.

[4] Hoveden.

[5] Ibid.

In the hiſtory which bears the name of Matthew Paris, although this part of it was written by an earlier hiſtorian, we have the following very curious account of the manner of John's being made king of England. I find no other coeval and detailed narration of this tranſaction.

" About this time John duke of Normandy ſailed to England, and landed at Sorham the 8th of the kalends of June [i. e. 25 May]; and on the morrow, being the vigil of our Lord's Aſcenſion, came to London, in order to be crowned there. On his arrival, therefore, the archbiſhops, biſhops, earls, barons, and all others whom it concerned to be preſent at this coronation, having been previouſly gathered together, the archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſtanding in the middle of them all, addreſſed them as follows: " May your wiſdom know, that no perſon has a right to ſucceed to this realm, by any previous colour of qualification or claim, nor can he have any juſt pretenſions thereto, unleſs he be, by the univerſity of the realm unanimouſly, after invocation of the Holy Spirit, and according to his perſonal merit, previouſly elected after the example and ſimilitude of Saul, the firſt anointed king, whom the Lord put over his people—not the ſon of a king, nor ſprung from royal race: in like manner after Saul, David ſon of Jeſſe; the firſt, being brave and fit for the royal dignity; the ſecond, being an holy and humble man: that ſo he, who was ſuperior to all others in excellence of ſpirit, might be ſuperior in power and authority. But if any one, being of the ſtock of the deceaſed king, ſhould be ſuperior to others, a more ready and forward aſſent ſhould be given in electing him. Theſe things we ſpeak in favour of the famous earl John, who is here, brother of our late illuſtrious king Richard (who was deſtitute of an heir of his body), who is wiſe and brave, and unqueſtionably noble, whom we, with previous invocation of the grace of God, on account of his merits and royal blood, unanimouſly elect to be our king."

" This archbiſhop," continues the hiſtorian, " was a perſonage of deep reſearch among all the grandees of the realm, a pillar of ſtrength, and incomparable wiſdom. Nor did any preſume to queſtion any part of what he had ſaid; being confident he had not ſo ſtated the matter but with good cauſe. Earl John, and all others, acquieſced to what had been ſuggeſted: and, electing and taking the earl for their king, ſhout " Live the king! live the king!"

" Archbiſhop Hubert," adds the hiſtorian, " being aſked afterwards why he had ſpoken as he had done, replied, " that he had ſpoken by a kind of preſentiment of what would happen; for that he was taught and aſſured, by certain oracles, that this John would ſome time or other corrupt the government and crown of England, and throw them into confuſion. And, that he might not have unlimited ſcope for miſchief, he had affirmed, that he ought to be elected, not on the ground of ſucceſſion, but of mere choice."

This ſtory was probably a fiction broached amidſt John's turmoils with his clergy and nobles; as it is not ſuppoſeable he would hold a language ſo repugnant to what he had ſolemnly, and with ſuch high commendation for wiſdom, uttered before. He died in the ſummer of 1105; that is, before the troubles of John's reign began; conſequently he could ſpeak with no alluſion to them, unleſs he was really inſpired—a ſuppoſition which is utterly inadmiſſible; nor is it much leſs ſo, that he ſhould pretend to it.

Through the troubles wherein Robert Blanchmaines, the father of our preſent earl Robert Fitz-Parnel, had been involved, the cruſade of this laſt earl, which kinds of expeditions were wont in that age to be attended with ruinous expence, and the loſs of his honour and town of Breteuil in Normandy, and the heavy fine exacted of him for his ranſom, it may be well ſuſpected, that the vaſt patrimony of the earls of Leiceſter was at this time greatly reduced. And it was probably in ſome meaſure owing to this conſideration, together with a ſenſe of the great ſervices which Robert Fitz-Parnel had rendered to king Richard, probably to king John alſo, which induced this laſt prince to give this earl, whoſe memoir we are writing, an extraordinary mark of his favour. For in the fifth year of John was beſtowed upon him, by this king, the opulent and magnificent territories of Richmond in Yorkſhire[1]. This was a fief of large extent, endowed with ample and ſpecial privileges, decorated with two caſtles, Richmond and Bowes (of which the former was very magnificent), and a copious liſt of vaſſals, conſiſting of earls, barons, knights, and eſquires. Its juriſdiction was great, its patronage large, its demeſne ſpacious, and its revenue probably not leſs than forty thouſand pounds a year, according to the preſent rate of money. It has been obſerved before, that the caſtles of the great barons cauſed alarm to king Henry II. who therefore took all opportunities to reduce them. King Richard followed the ſame line of policy with regard to his brother earl John, from whom he withheld the caſtles appendant to John's earldoms and other fiefs, which were reſtored upon their reconciliation after Richard's return from Paleſtine. The ſame precaution was now obſerved by John in the grant of Richmondſhire to Robert Fitz-Parnel; for although he granted it, with the foreſt, and knights fees thereto belonging, in as ample a manner as the earls of Richmond had held the ſame, yet he made an exception as to the caſtles, which he kept in his own hands; by which act of caution, he would find it no hard taſk to ſeize the whole domain, if the new lord of it offended him.

While we contemplate with pleaſure this act of royal munificence, whereby the illuſtrious houſe of Bellomont was, as it were, repaired, with an increaſe of grandeur, a tear is due to the ſtill more illuſtrious houſe, which by the ſame act was involved in ruin. Theſe poſſeſſions had, for an hundred years or thereabouts, been enjoyed by the princes or dukes of Bretagne; and it ſhould ſeem to be a ſound meaſure of ſtate to let them continue annexed to that dutchy, as thereby becoming a ſort of pledge to the kings of England for the fidelity of the dukes of Bretagne; who would not be very willing to offend the king of England at the peril of ſuch a ſacrifice.

Henry II. had acted the robber in his manner of getting the dutchy of Bretagne and the lands of Richmondſhire into his family, or, more properly ſpeaking, into his own hands. His ſon Geoffry died poſſeſſed of both theſe honours, and left his widow Conſtance ſeiſed of the ſame, whoſe inheritance they were. She died in 1201, leaving three children, Arthur, Alianora, and another daughter. By the immature death of Arthur, and the commitment of Alianora to cloſe impriſonment, king John got their Engliſh inheritance into his own hands. By the grant he ſoon after made of it to Robert Fitz-Paruel, one ſhould ſuppoſe he conſidered it as completely eſcheated to the crown. Had Arthur, however, been permitted to live, and Alianora to be at large, the validity of John's grant would have been called in queſtion; and, if juſtice preponderated, ſet aſide. It was, however, of little ſervice to the earl, who died very ſhortly after, viz. on the 18th of October, in the ſixth year of John, anno 1204[2].

His conſort (whom he ſeems to have eſpouſed after his return from Paleſtine) was named Loretta, and was daughter of William de Braoſe, who held the honour or barony of Brember of the king *in capite*, and was conſequently one of the major barons of the realm: but this earl left no iſſue.

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[1] Gale's Honor of Richmond; and Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 88.

[2] " Mem. quod Robertus comes Leyc', fundator hujus abbatiæ, obiit pridie non. Aprilis, ſc. in die Sancti Ambroſii. Item Amicia uxor ejuſdem Roberti obiit die Sancti Egidii abbatis, & ſepulta eſt in mon. prioratus monialium de Eton, Item poſt multum tempus, eodem die, 1190, obiit Robertus ſecundus comes Leyc', filius & hæres prædicti Roberti & Amiciæ, in itinere verſus Terram Sanctam, Item Petronilla de Grantaminele, uxor ipſius Roberti ſecundi, ob. kalen. Septembris. Item in craſtino Sancti Lucæ Evangeliſtæ, 1205, obiit tertius Robertus comes Leyc', filius ſecundi Roberti. Et tam ipſe quam avus ſuus Robertus primus ſepulti ſunt in mon' abbatiæ Leyc', coram magno altari, quam ſimiliter ipſe primus Robertus fundavit. Poſt, die Proceſſi & Maximiani, obiit Rogerus epiſcopus Sancti Andreæ, filius Roberti ſecundi, & frater tertii Roberti." From the original Chartulary of Gerendon abbey, in the library of the marpuis of Lanſdown, p. 34, b.

This earl is ſaid by ſome to have reſided in the latter part of his life chiefly at Leiceſter; but to me this ſeems very doubtful, the caſtle of Leiceſter, wherein his anceſtors uſed to live, having been deſtroyed, as we related above. He might, however, and probably was there ſometimes: and to his burgeſſes there he ſeems to have had great kindneſs, as is evinced by the following charter:

"Robertus comes Leiceſtrie, filius Petronille comitiſſe Leic', preſens ſcriptum inſpecturis ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me, pro ſalute anime mee et omnium anteceſſorum meorum, & omnium ſucceſſorum meorum, dimiſiſſe et omnino relaxaſſe à me et heredibus meis in perpetuum, illos denarios qui capi ſolebant annuatim de burgenſibus meis Leic', ad metendum ſegetes meos apud Leic'; et illos infinitos denarios qui capi ſolebant de ſingulis vaccis, in defenſo meo, pro eſcapurâ, et illos infinitos denarios qui capi ſolebant de carectis portantibus bladum de Leic' ad alium molendinum quam ad molendinum de Leic'. Et ut ratum habeatur in perpetuum appoſitione ſigilli mei ſcriptum preſens munivi. Hiis teſtibus, Paulo Abbe Leic', Petro Clerico de Lira, et multis aliis." The ſeal ſhews a knight mounted, his horſe at full ſpeed, a broad ſword in his right hand, his ſurcoat dangling on one ſide; and on the other the arms of Leiceſter [1].

It appears that about the year 1194, our earl ſtood indebted to Aaron the Jew of Lincoln, in the ſum of 452*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. on a mortgage of ſeveral of his effects [2].

This famous earl was buried in the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis near Leiceſter, before the high altar, between his mother and his grandfather.

Among the records of the burg of Leiceſter, the word alderman firſt occurs in the time of this earl, anno 1203. We are obliged to Mr. Carte for this information: he tells us, "that in a little book in 8vo, formerly in the cuſtody of the mayor's clerk, a perſon named William, ſon of Henerie, is ſtyled alderman of the gyld of Leiceſter." The ſame perſon and title occurs again anno 1213. The true name was probably William Fitz-Leweric; as it ſeems to be the ſame perſon who was witneſs to a deed, whereby Roger Fitz-Simon, of Belgrave, confirmed a meſſuage, with its appurtenances, to Lawrence, ſon of Oſman Seman, of Leiceſter, which Theobald the Harper had bought of his father Simon. "Hiis teſtibus; Willielmo filio Lewerici aldermanni Leiceſtrie. Ric' perſona de Belegraiva, &c."

King John, in the firſt year of his reign, granted to the burgeſſes of Leiceſter the following charter for free paſſage and trading through the whole kingdom, without paying any manner of toll, ſtallage, &c.

"Johannes, Dei gratia, rex Angliæ, dominus Hiberniæ, dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, comes Andegav', archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, vicecomitibus, præpoſitis, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus ſuis, ſalutem. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe, et hâc præſenti cartâ noſtrâ confirmaſſe, burgenſibus villæ Leiceſtr', quod liberè et ſine omni impedimento eant et redeant et negocientur per totam terram noſtram, cum omnibus rebus et mercandiſis ſuis; ſalvis nobis et aliis debitis et juſtis conſuetudinibus. Teſtibus, &c. Dat' per manus S. Wellen' archidiaconi, et Johannis de Gray, apud Bur', viceſimo ſexto die Decembris, anno regni noſtri primo [3]."

And by another deed, the ſame day, the king granted and confirmed to the burgeſſes of Leiceſter, that all bargains for buying or ſelling of lands in the town of Leiceſter, which had been, or ſhould be, reaſonably made, in the Portmote court of that town, ſhould remain valid:

"Johannes, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, dux Normannie et Aquitanie, comes Andegavie, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, vicecomitibus, prepoſitis, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus ſuis, ſalutem. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe, et hâc preſenti cartâ noſtrâ confirmâſſe, burgenſibus ville Leiceſtrie, quod omnes emptiones et venditiones terrarum ville Leiceſtr', que facte ſunt, et que fient rationabiliter in Portman mot' ejuſdem ville, ſtabiles et firmè permaneant. Teſtibus; Willielmo Mareſcallo, com. de Pembroc, Will' com. Sarum, Will. de Humet, conſtabulario Normannie; Will. de Rupibus; Warino filio Geroldi; Thomâ Baſſet. Dat' per manus S. Wellen' archidiaconi, et Johannis de Gray, apud Bur', viceſimo ſexto die Decembris, anno regni noſtri primo [4]."

In 1204, William de Langton agreed to pay the king a fine of ten marks, to have ſeiſin of one carucate of land in the ſuburb of Leiceſter; which land Robert earl of Leiceſter gave the ſaid William for his homage and ſervice; and William de Albeney was bound for him to ſee that he made payment [5].

The ſame year Richard le Burgeis paid the king a fine of half a marc, that William Fitz-Walter might put in ſecurities to appear at Weſtminſter in the quindiſme of St. Michael, to ſhew why he troubled the ſaid Richard, touching a meſſuage in the ſuburb of Leiceſter, which he pleaded to be his right before the king's juſtices againſt the ſaid Richard [6].

Jan. 18, 1205, king John confirmed to maſter Gilbert de Aquila one hundred ſhillings rent in the præfecture of Leiceſter; the which Robert Fitz-Parnell earl of Leiceſter had given to the ſaid Gilbert for his homage and ſervice [7]. This maſter Gilbert de Aquila was probably one of the family of Gilbert de Aquila, an Engliſh baron, who died before Henry III [8].

From a bag of deeds in the Tally-court of the Exchequer, I have been favoured, by Mr. Ellis, with the following very curious undated grant of this earl:

"Noverint univerſi preſentes & fut̃i, quod ego Rob̄ comes Leiceſtrie, filius Petronelle comitiſſe, conceſſi & hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmavi Gaufrido fabro t̃ram que fuit Ricardi filii Herberti avi ſui, quã p̃dc̃us Ric̃ tenuit ꝑ ſerganteriam ap̃d Leiceſtriã ext̃ portã de Su'; hab̄ndam & tenendam de me & heredibus meis, ſibi & heredibus ſuis jure hereditario, lib̄e & quite & honorifice; reddendo inde annuatim mⁱ & heredibus meis VI ſol̃ eſtlingor' ad tres t̃minos, ſcil̃ ad feſtũ Sc̃i Michaelis II ſol̃, & ad Purificationẽ Sc̃e Marie II ſol̃, et ad Pentecoſtẽ II ſol̃, et ꝑ ſerviciũ q̃d p̃dict' Ric̃ fil̃ Herb̄ti fac̃e ſolebat; ſcil̃ eſſe ad cutes com̄is, & ad naivos [9] ſuos vendendos infra co-

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[1] Carte, MSS; ex autographo penes majorem & burgenſes Leiceſtriæ. See the ſeal, plate XI. fig. 3.

[2] "De debitis Aaron Judei Lincolnie. Robertus comes Leic' debet 452*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. ſuper Bleneford & Kingeſton, in Dorſeta; & Sepewich, & Hakeneſt, & Cumpton, & Colingeburn, & Everlega, Wikingeſton, & Turmodeſton, & Belegrava, & Schepeheved, & Androdeſbi, & Normanton, & Seldton, Mag. Rot. 5 Ric. I. Warw. & Legerc. Madox, Exchequer, p. 158.

[3] Carte, ibid.

[4] Ibid.

[5] "Willielmus de Langton dat domino regi x marcas, pro habenda ſeiſina de una carucata terræ in ſuburbio Leic', quæ eſt in manu domini regis, & quam Robertus comes Leic' eidem Willielmo dedit pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo per cartam ſuam, & pro habendo inde confirmatione domini regis. Et ipſe domino regi invenit plegium de illis x marcis, ſcil. Will. de Albeney. Et mandatum eſt vicecomiti quod ei inde plenariam ſeiſinam habere faciat." Fines 6 Joh.

[6] "Ricardus le Burgeis dat dimidiam marcam, pro habendo brevi, ut Willielmus filius Walteri ponatur per vadimonium & plegios ſalvos, ut ſit apud Weſtmonaſt. a die S. Mich. in quindecim dies, oſtenſurus, qualiter trahit in placitum præfatum Ricardum de uno meſſuagio in ſuburbio Leic. quod dirationavit ſicut jus ſuum verſus eandem Ricardum coram juſticiariis itinerantibus, per judicium curiæ domini regis. Et mandatum eſt vicecomiti, quod interim faciat habere eidem Ricardo patentes de prædicto placito." Fines 6 Joh.

[7] "Johannes Dei gratiâ, &c. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe & preſenti cartâ confirmâſſe magiſtro Gilberto de Aquila centum ſolidos redditus in prefecturâ de Leic. quos Robertus comes Leiceſtrie (filius Petronelle comitiſſe Leic.) ei dedit pro homagio & ſervicio, habendos & tenendos ſibi & heredibus ſuis, & heredibus predicti comitis, bene & in pace, libere & quiete, plenarie & honorifice, ſicut carta ipſius comitis rationabiliter teſtatur. Teſtibus; dom. H. Cantuar' archiepiſcopo; W. London', H. Sarum epiſcopis; W. comite Mareſcallo; R. comite Ceſtrie; W. comite Arundel, &c. Dat. per manum H. de Well. archdiacono Well. apud Lamheia, 18 die Januarii, anno &c. ſexto." Cart. 6 Joh.

[8] Dugd. Bar. I. 496. For his homage and ſervice, i. e. free ſervice; this was the uſual manner of conveying free tenement, or that of which the grantee was to be ſeized in his own demeſne, as *de feodo & jure ſuo*. The grantee did homage and ſware fealty to the grantor, as to his capital or immediate lord, and thenceforth became obnoxious to the ſervice or onus attaching to the fief, according to the tenor of the infeoſment. The uſual terms of tenure were either knight ſervice or ſocage.

[9] Q. nativos.

mitatũ

mitatū Leiceſtrie ad coſtum ſuum, & ext̄ comitatū Leiceſtr' ad coſtum com̄is; ꝓ hac autē conceſſione & confirmatione dedit m^{i} predict' Gauſr̄ fab' xx ſol, eſt̄lingor'. Quod ut ratū habeat̄ & inconcuſſū ſigilli mei atteſtacione reboravi. Hiis teſtibus; Paulo abbate Leiceſtr̄; Phil̄ de Aubign̄; Freeri Maleſmeis; Rad̄ de Martinwaſt' t̄c ſeneſcallo m'o; Ernaldo de Boſco; Rad̄ Friedai; Ric̄ fil̄ Warini; Gunſr̄ capell̄no; Will̄o de Belegua; Will̄o de Seinevill̄; Alano fil̄ Rob̄ti; Phil̄ Cam̄ario; Luca cl̄ico; Rob̄to cl̄ico; Theobaldo cl̄ico; & multis aliis."

To this grant is appendant a large ſeal of green wax, with the figure of a man on horſe-back in armour according to the faſhion of the times: and on the other ſide a counter ſeal of the ſize of a ſhilling, with a ſhield chequé, circumſcribed *Secretum Roberti de Bretvel*; which was particularly noticed by Peter le Neve [1], on account of the rarity of arms on ſeals in this age.

Of Loretta, the widow of this earl, it appears that ſhe gave to the hoſpital of Bocland, co. Somerſet, to find a prieſt to ſing maſs daily at the altar of our Lady, in the great church there, for the health of her ſoul, and for the ſoul of Robert earl of Leiceſter, her ſometime huſband, their anceſtors and ſucceſſors, all her lands in Noteſton and Ynesford, on both ſides the water; as alſo threeſcore and four acres of her demeſne upon Ruwedone; and moreover, all her lands of Rudeſcote, Hele, Chorlecote, Tunecote, and Boteburne; likewiſe a hundred acres of his demenſe in Brenneſmore, his wood called Ancrewd; and one furlong at Roychey, with all the appurtenances, within the lordſhip of Taviſtoke [2]. In 1214 ſhe made oath to the king, that ſhe would never marry without his conſent; and afterwards ſhe became an anchorete at Hackington, otherwiſe called St. Stephen's, near Canterbury, where ſhe continued a recluſe till her death, and was there buried [3].

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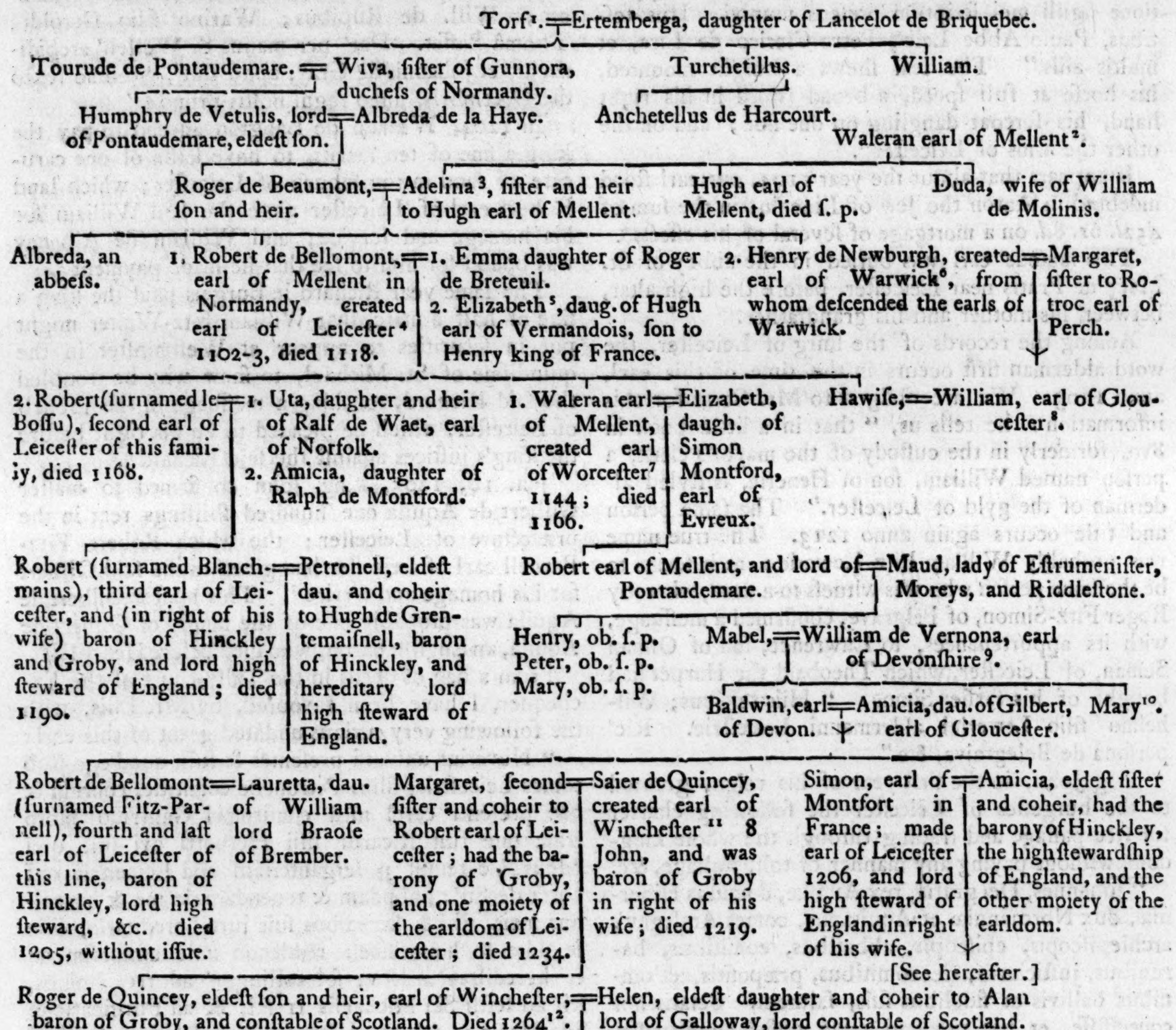
[1] MS note in Dugdale's Baronage. I. 88. pen R. Gough. See the ſeal, plate XI. fig. 4.

[2] Mon. Angl. II. 438. See the deed at large in our Appendix, N° XII.

[3] Cart. 16 Joh. n. 14. Dugd. Bar. I. 89.

Genealogy of the BELLOMONTS, Earls of LEICESTER.



Torf [1]. = Ertemberga, daughter of Lancelot de Briquebec.

Tourude de Pontaudemare. = Wiva, ſiſter of Gunnora, ducheſs of Normandy.

Turchetillus.

William.

Humphry de Vetulis, lord of Pontaudemare, eldeſt ſon. = Albreda de la Haye.

Anchetellus de Harcourt.

Waleran earl of Mellent [2].

Roger de Beaumont, ſon and heir. = Adelina [3], ſiſter and heir to Hugh earl of Mellent.

Hugh earl of Mellent, died ſ. p.

Duda, wife of William de Molinis.

Albreda, an abbeſs.

1. Robert de Bellomont, earl of Mellent in Normandy, created earl of Leiceſter [4] 1102-3, died 1118. = 1. Emma daughter of Roger de Breteuil. 2. Elizabeth [5], daug. of Hugh earl of Vermandois, ſon to Henry king of France.

2. Henry de Newburgh, created earl of Warwick [6], from whom deſcended the earls of Warwick. = Margaret, ſiſter to Rotroc earl of Perch.

2. Robert (ſurnamed le Boſſu), ſecond earl of Leiceſter of this family, died 1168. = 1. Uta, daughter and heir of Ralf de Waet, earl of Norfolk. 2. Amicia, daughter of Ralph de Montford.

1. Waleran earl of Mellent, created earl of Worceſter [7] 1144; died 1166. = Elizabeth, daugh. of Simon Montford, earl of Evreux.

Hawiſe, = William, earl of Glouceſter [8].

Robert (ſurnamed Blanchmains), third earl of Leiceſter, and (in right of his wife) baron of Hinckley and Groby, and lord high ſteward of England; died 1190. = Petronell, eldeſt dau. and coheir to Hugh de Grentemaiſnell, baron of Hinckley, and hereditary lord high ſteward of England.

Robert earl of Mellent, and lord of Pontaudemare. = Maud, lady of Eſtrumeniſter, Moreys, and Riddleſtone.

Henry, ob. ſ. p.
Peter, ob. ſ. p.
Mary, ob. ſ. p.

Mabel, = William de Vernona, earl of Devonſhire [9].

Baldwin, earl of Devon. = Amicia, dau. of Gilbert, earl of Glouceſter.

Mary [10].

Robert de Bellomont (ſurnamed Fitz-Parnell), fourth and laſt earl of Leiceſter of this line, baron of Hinckley, lord high ſteward, &c. died 1205, without iſſue. = Lauretta, dau. of William lord Braoſe of Brember.

Margaret, ſecond ſiſter and coheir to Robert earl of Leiceſter; had the barony of Groby, and one moiety of the earldom of Leiceſter; died 1234. = Saier de Quincey, created earl of Wincheſter [11] 8 John, and was baron of Groby in right of his wife; died 1219.

Simon, earl of Montfort in France; made earl of Leiceſter 1206, and lord high ſteward of England in right of his wife. = Amicia, eldeſt ſiſter and coheir, had the barony of Hinckley, the high ſtewardſhip of England, and the other moiety of the earldom.

[See hereafter.]

Roger de Quincey, eldeſt ſon and heir, earl of Wincheſter, baron of Groby, and conſtable of Scotland. Died 1264 [12]. = Helen, eldeſt daughter and coheir to Alan lord of Galloway, lord conſtable of Scotland.

Margaret, eldeſt daughter and coheir, married William de Ferrars, earl of Ferrars and Derby, &c. [13]

Helen, ſecond daughter and coheir, married Alan la Zouch [14], baron of Aſhby.

Elizabeth, third daughter and coheir, married Alexander Comyn, earl of Buchan [15] in Scotland.

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[1] Gul. Gemet, lib. viii. c. 37.

[2] Ord. Vital. p. 1092.

[3] Gul. Gemet. lib. vii. c. 4. North, MS. notes on Vincent.

[4] Arms: Gules, a cinquefoil Ermine, pierced of the field; ſee Plate X. fig. 20.

[5] It is not at all ſurprizing that this lady ſhould be ſometimes called Elizabeth, and at other times Iſabel, when Sir William Dugdale (Bar. I. 75.) ſtyles her "Iſabel, alias Elizabeth." Brooke, in 1619, ſays that her huſband married "Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh the great earl of Vermandois;" and in the ſame page adds, "This Iſabel, daughter of Hugh the great earl of Vermandois, over-lived her firſt huſband; and married William the ſecond earl of Warren and Surrey." And this is reprinted by Vincent in 1622, without the leaſt remark on it. Among the benefactors to Leiceſter abbey, ſhe is called "Iſabella comitiſſa," which ſeems to have been during her widowhood; and in a deed of gift to the infirm brethren *de Belencumbris* (Mon. Ang. II. 1012.), we find "Ego Willielmus de Warenna & Yſabella comitiſſa uxor mea." In charta Roberti Pincerne, dat' 1140, pro animâ Roberti comitis Legaceſtrie & Iſabelle comitiſſe. Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 470.

In p. 23, it appears, that Robert earl of Meulan married Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh the great count of Vermandois. Dugdale, from William Jumieges, ſuppoſes her to be wife to William earl Warren, after the earl of Meulan's death, in 1118. (See Warren in Bar.) Some Engliſh authors make Hugh the great count of Vermandois, ſon of Robert king of France. But Robert had no ſuch ſon, and beſides died in 1031. Hugh count of Vermandois was ſon of Henry I. king of France, and brother of Philip I. and about 1102 (ſays Henault) became count of Vermandois by marriage. His father died in 1060; his brother king Philip I. died in 1108 in the 57th year of his age. Henry I. had no other children but theſe two, and theſe therefore probaly nearly at the ſame age. Philip was ſeven years old at the death of his father Henry I.; ſo that, in in the year 1060, Hugh may be ſuppoſed to be an infant. According to Henault he married the heireſs of Vermandois about 1102; but, if ſo, his daughter could not be mother of the twin-earls Waleran count of Meulan, and Robert earl of Leiceſter, who were young men when their father died in 1118. Either, therefore, their mother muſt have been ſome other lady, or, which is very likely, Hugh the Great married ſome years ſooner. That his daughter, however, was much younger than her huſband, the earl of Meulan, is ſcarcely to be doubted, for he was a chief inſtrument in raiſing Henry Beauclerc to the throne, and was his firſt counſellor (i. e. I ſuppoſe his high juſtice) to the time of his death in 1118, when his widow, the mother of earls Waleran and Robert, was young enough to have five or ſix children by her ſecond huſband the earl of Warren. It deſerves notice that, according to Mezeray, the mother of Hugh count of Vermandois, and his brother king Philip, was Ann daughter of Jerdiſlaus, emperor of Ruſſia. For authorities concerned in the above note, ſee M. Gemet, X ſc. 44. Ann Waverleinſes, Dugdale, Mezeray, Henault.

[6] Arms: Lozengy, Or and Az. on a border Gules, eight plates; fig. 21.

[7] Arms: (the ſame as thoſe of his uncle the earl of Warwick), fig. 21.

[8] Gules, three reſts, Or; fig. 22.

[9] Arms: Or, a lion rampant, Az.; Lozengy, fig. 23.

[10] Firſt married to Sir Robert Courteney (of whom the Courteneys); afterward to Peter de Prouz of Devonſhire; to which Peter, earl Robert Blanchmains gave in franc marriage with the ſaid Mary his grandchild the third part of all his lands in England; and unto Baldwin earl of Devon all his lands in Normandy, with the manors of Eſtrumeniſter, Moreys, and Riddleſtone, in England. Brooke, Diſcoverie of Errors, &c. p. 75.

[11] Arms: Or, a feſs Gules, a file of eleven points; fig. 24.

[12] Arms: Gules, ſeven maſcles, three, three, and one; fig. 25.

[13] See above, p. 18.

[14] Arms: Gules, ten bezants; fig. 26.

[15] Arms: Azure, three Garbs, Or: fig. 27.

Memoir of SIMON DE MONTFORT I, or the Elder, earl of LEICESTER, anno 1209.

The Houſe of Montfort was one of the moſt illuſtrious in France in reſpect to antient nobility, wealth, and alliance, but more ſo for the chieftains and ſtateſmen it produced, who were diſtinguiſhed as well in Aſia as in Europe [1]. It drew its origin from Amauri, or Almeric, count of Hainault, married anno 952, to a daughter of Iſaac count of Cambrai. William, ſon of Almeric, married N—— lady of Montfort and Eſpernon, both noble fiefs held of the crown of France. By her he had Almeric, the ſecond of the name, lord alſo of the above baronies. This Almeric II. was a perſon of great conſideration in the courts of Robert and Henry I. kings of France: his ſon Simon, the firſt of the name, was a perſon of no leſs conſequence in the court of Philip the Firſt, king of France. He died anno 1087; and, by Agnes of Evreux, daughter of Richard count of Evreux, a Norman barony honoured with the title of earldom, he had five ſons, of whom the three eldeſt became in ſucceſſion lords of Montfort. The third of theſe was Almeric, who, ſucceeding his maternal-uncle William count of Evreux by the latter's death, anno 1118, added this Norman earldom to the French fiefs derived from his paternal anceſtors.

This William count of Evreux was the ſon of Richard count of Evreux, and the grandſon of Robert count of Evreux, archbiſhop of Rouen; which Robert was the ſon of the renowned Richard I. duke of Normandy, and brother of Richard II. likewiſe duke of Normandy; which Richard II. was the grandfather of William the Conqueror. Archbiſhop Robert was ſucceeded in his county of Evreux by his ſon Richard, who was father of William and Anne. The former became count of Evreux; and, accompanying his kinſman William duke of Normandy into England anno 1066, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the battle of Haſtings, and obtained an Engliſh fief or barony by the bounty of the Conqueror. In the year 1075 he returned to Normandy, where, after the death of king William I. anno 1086, he took an active part in the diſputes of that monarch's ſons [2]. Probably he took the ſide of Robert Curthoſe; for we find Henry I. refuſing to give him the ſeiſin of his patrimonial earldom or county of Evreux. This ſtretch of power was ſo reſented by Almeric, and conceived to be ſo flagrant an act of injuſtice, both by himſelf and the French, that he took up arms againſt Henry, and perſuaded almoſt the whole French nation to do the ſame. By the friendly interpoſition of the count of Champagne, an accommodation was at length effected between the belligerent parties; and William obtained the ſeiſin of his earldom. By Agnes de Garlande, lady baroneſs of Gurney and Gomets and counteſs of Rochfort, only daughter and heir of Anſeau de Garlande, count of Rochfort, and ſeneſchal of France, he had, among other children, Simon II. lord of Montfort and count of Evreux, ſurnamed the *Bald*.

This Simon the Bald eſpouſed the party of our Henry II. and committed to him his fortreſſes of Rochfort, Montfort, and Eſpernon, and the others which he had in France, to make uſe of them in the war which Henry had with Lewis le Jeune, anno 1159. This branch of the houſe of Montfort was diſtinguiſhed in France by the name of Montfort-l'Amauri. About the year 1165, this Simon the Bald, ſecond of the name, lord of the barony of Montfort, and count of Evreux, took to wife Amicia, daughter of Robert ove Blanchmaines, earl of Leiceſter, and died about the year 1181 [3].

Some French authors give Amicia a ſecond huſband, viz. Alberic II. count of Damp-Martin. They place this marriage likewiſe in the ſame year, and add that this Alberic died ſoon after his eſpouſals [4].

By Simon the Bald Amicia had three ſons and three daughters. Amauri, or Almeric, the eldeſt, had in partage the county of Evreux, which he ſold to the king of France anno 1200, and died before his mother, and without children. The two other ſons were Simon and Guy. Simon will be the ſubject of this memoir. Guy became lord of la Ferte Aleps in Beauſſe, and of Caſtres in Albigeois. He was one of thoſe who accompanied Philip Auguſtus king of France to Paleſtine, and ſignalized himſelf at the ſieges of Acre and Joppa in the year 1191. After his return, he followed his brother Simon in his war againſt the Albigenſians, and received from him the town of Caſtres, with all the conqueſts he had made in the dioceſe of Albi. He was married towards the end of the year 1202, in his ſecond voyage to the holy land; and died Jan. 31, 1229, by the wound of an arrow, which pierced him before the caſtle of Vareilles near Pamiers. Concerning the daughters, Bertrede, anno 1171, married Hugh de Kevelioc earl of Cheſter, and out-lived her huſband, who deceaſed anno 1181; Petronilla was wife of Barthelemy de Roye, grand chamberlaine of France; and Guiburge eſpouſed Guy de Levis, lord of Mirepoix.

According to the rule of ſucceſſion to fiefs, the earl of Leiceſter's whole land, or eſtate, compoſing his earldom and barony, which he held of the king *in capite*, as a fief of the crown, ought to deſcend to his two ſiſters, Amicia and Margaret. Allowing, however, the full effect of the counteſs Petronilla's right to the fief of Grentemaiſnil for her life, it makes no difference, in the preſent caſe, whether that fief came to Amicia and Margaret, as heirs of Petronilla, or her ſon Fitz-Parnel, as thoſe ladies were coheirs of both. The firſt of theſe ſeems, at the time of her brother's death, to have been a widow; ſhe was mother of Simon de Montfort, our next earl of Leiceſter. We have already taken notice of the fine to which Petronilla bound herſelf to the king's exchequer, as heireſs of the fief of Grentemaiſnil, and our difficulty in regard of that lady's extraction and claim. Her fine was ſettled in the 6th year of John, according to the date affixed to the document.

Probably Petronilla died very ſoon after; for, in the ſixth year of John alſo, Sayer de Quincy fined to that king in five thouſand marcs, that he the ſaid Sayer might have the whole honour of Grentemaiſnil, with the appurtenances; and in one thouſand marcs, that the king would commit to him all the land which the earl of Leiceſter had in all England, whether in ſervice or demeſne. Let it be noted, that in the feudal times fiefs held of the king *in capite* by barony upon the demiſe of every tenant eſcheated *pro tempore* to the crown, and muſt be ſued out of the king's ſeiſin by the heir at law, by a proceſs in the exchequer, called *outer le maine*. Upon the death, therefore, of the earl of Leiceſter, his heirs would be willing to ſubmit to pay the king a conſiderable fine to recover the poſſeſſion of the fief, with as little loſs of time and as little conteſt with the crown as they could. It was alſo a rule in the feudal poſſeſſions, that no vaſſal, or feodary of the crown, could ordinarily hold fiefs derived from the crown of more than one ſovereign, upon the maxim that "no man could ſerve two maſters." Amicia, therefore, counteſs of Rochfort, the late earl of Leiceſter's eldeſt ſiſter, and one of his coheirs, being a vaſſal of the king of France, would find it difficult to prevail upon king John to admit her claim to a moiety of her brother's fiefs in England. As to the late earl of Leiceſter's eſtate in Normandy, the caſe would be different; for Philip Auguſtus had, anno 1203, gotten full poſſeſſion of that dutchy, and therefore could have no objection to give the ſeiſin of what belonged to her both in France and Normandy, which were now tenements held of the ſame ſovereign. The reader will remember how her late brother loſt his patrimonial honour of Breteuil. Philip Auguſtus had ſo much juſtice, or ſo much generoſity, as to make his ſiſter ſome compenſation for the loſs of this noble fief, the antient reſidence and boaſt of the houſe of Oſbern. In the year 1204, by a deed dated at Paris, Amicia counteſs of Rochfort gave up all her right in the caſtle of Breteuil, and whatſoever elſe her father had had on that ſide the ſea, unto Philip king of France; covenanting, that, if her ſiſter Margaret, then the wife of Sayer de Quincy, ſhould in any ſort oppoſe that her grant, ſhe would make ſatisfaction for it to the French king out of her lands in England; in conſideration whereof the French king gave her the caſtle of St. Leodegar in Aquiline, and the whole honour ſo called, and whatſoever belonged to the conſtablewick of that caſtle, excepting the fief of William de Garlande, and the fief of John de Gobrief [1].

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[1] P. Anſelme, P. Daniel, Dict. Heraldic. Dugdale.

[2] P. Anſelme.

[3] Brady, Ordericus. P. Anſelme.

[4] Ibid.

It ſeems from hence, that Amicia meant to abide in the ligeance of the French king, and leave her ſiſter Margaret to make what terms ſhe could with king John concerning their brother's fiefs in England. Margaret's huſband, Sayer de Quincy, ſeems to have been very active in his negotiation on this affair. In the 6th of John he gave one thouſand marcs for the cuſtody of all thoſe lands in England which had belonged to the late earl of Leiceſter, as well in demeſne as in fief, excepting the honour of Grentemaiſnil, and excepting the dowry of the two counteſſes (viz. the mother and wife of the deceaſed earl), and excepting the caſtle of Montſorrel, with the appurtenances, which the king did then retain in his own hands; provided, that if Amicia counteſs of Rochfort, ſiſter to the wife of Sayer, ſhould come to challenge her part in that land, then the ſaid lands and fiefs ſhould remain in the king's hands until right ſhould be done to each of them by the king's court. And in caſe ſhe ſhould recover her part in thoſe lands, that then ſhe ſhould make good her proportion of the fine before ſpecified; and likewiſe, that the lands and fiefs of the honour of Grentemaiſnil ſhould be ſet forth by the oaths of lawful men. Whereupon the king ſent his precept to the ſhire-reeve of Leiceſterſhire, to make livery unto him of all thoſe lands lying without the walls of Leiceſter which belonged to the ſaid earl (and whereof he had ſo granted him the cuſtody), provided it were no part of the honour of Grentemaiſnil, nor of the dowry of the counteſs; and excepting likewiſe to the ſaid counteſs all that land which the king had commanded to be given unto her, in exchange for the honour of Grentemaiſnil, which the earl had paſſed to the biſhop of Lincoln by agreement between them; and excepting to the canons of Leiceſter thoſe lands which had been given them by the before ſpecified earl of Leiceſter. Moreover the king then granted to this Sayer the lordſhips of Bagworth, Croft, and Seneby (parcel of the lands of the late earl); as alſo the manor of Hungerford, in the county of Berks; and the next enſuing year, viz. 7 John, in conſideration of 5000 marks fine, gave him livery of all the lands and fiefs of the honour of Grentemaiſnil, which he had formerly aſſigned to Petronil counteſs of Leiceſter, but afterwards reaſſumed into his own hands [2].

But this grant of king John to Roger de Quincy had no laſting effect; for on the 10th of March, 8 John, we find the following document, which ſhews that Simon de Montfort had obtained the earldom of Leiceſter as ſon of Amicia the late earl's eldeſt ſiſter, and with it a moiety of the whole honour of Leiceſter:

"Johannes, &c. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe & preſenti cartâ confirmâſſe pactionem factam coram nobis & baronibus noſtris, per Simonem de Monteforti comitem Leyceſtrie, & Saiherum de Quenci comitem Wintonie, de omnibus terris & honoribus que fuerunt comitis Roberti Leyceſtrie die quo obiit, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis: ita ſcilicet quod tota medietas illarum terrarum & bonorum, in dominiis, & feodis, & omnibus aliis rebus & locis, remaneat uni illorum comitum, & altera medietas alteri; ſalvis predicto comiti Simoni tertio denario comitatus Leiceſtrie & ſeneſcalcia noſtra; ita etiam quod xl librate terre de parte comitis Simonis remanebunt, prefato comiti Saihero preter partem ſuam, quouſque ſimiliter deliberaverit eidem comiti Saihero rationabilem partem ſuam de terrâ que fuit prenominati comitis Roberti in Normannia, &c. Dat. &c. 10 die Martii, anno regni noſtri octavo [3]."

In this 8th year of king John, this prince granted unto Sayer de Quincy a yearly rent of ten pounds, to be received out of the revenues of the county of Leiceſter at Eaſter and Michaelmas by even portions. Simon de Montfort had, we may preſume, a ſimilar grant: and this was probably the twenty pounds paid out of the iſſues of the county to Hugh de Grentemaiſnil, as recorded in Domeſday.

It may be preſumed, that the fiefs of the knights who were in the ſervice of the earl of Leiceſter were divided at the ſame time with the diviſion of his demeſnes. In this partition, each earl had for his ſhare 60 knights fiefs and an half, and one fifth of a knight's fief [4].

From the pipe-rolls, or ſheriffs' accounts, it appears alſo, that, in the 10th of John, Sayer de Quincy gave to the king three excellent courſers (I ſuppoſe horſes for the chaſe), for livery of the moiety of the ſuburb of Leiceſter, which was thereupon divided by a jury by virtue of the king's mandate or writ; and in 12 John gave him another good courſer (ſuch an one as the king already had, called *liard)*, and a good *pied brache* [5].

After the diviſion of the late earl's lands in the manner here deſcribed, the part which went to the family of Quincy was called land of the fief of Winton; and what remained to the earl of Leiceſter land of the fief of Leiceſter.

Henry de Knyghton, canon of St. Mary de Pratis near Leiceſter, writes of the diviſion of this great earldom as follows: "Simon de Montfort, by Amicia the eldeſt daughter, with a moiety of the earldom of Leiceſter, and of the honour of Hinckley, was made earl of Leiceſter; and, for the honour of Hinckley, by hereditary right, ſeneſchal of England. Sayer de Quincy, by the younger daughter Margaret, with the other moiety of the earldom of Leiceſter, was made earl of Winton. But ſir Simon de Montfort was afterwards, on account of his diſobedience to the king, diſinherited and outlawed, together with his ſons; and the earldom of Leiceſter, with the honour of Hinckley, was given to Ranulph earl of Cheſter." In this ſummary, events not contiguous in point of time are thrown confuſedly together. I do not find that the cuſtody of the earldom of Leiceſter was granted to Ranulph before the 17th of John: but the diſheriſon of the earl of Leiceſter was probably ſix or ſeven years ſooner; as we can ſcarcely believe that it did not take effect upon the following incident, a thing very remarkable, both in the annals of England, and in the ſtory of our earl:

"This year, viz. 1210 (ſo writes the Chronicler of Dunſtable), in the month of Auguſt, the confederate Welſh burned the marche or frontier of England; which being reported to the king, he took his meaſures to avenge the inſult, and was got as far as Northampton with his army, where he received advice of a conſpiracy formed againſt him by his barons, and that they had choſen Simon de Montfort to be king of England. Being much diſturbed at this news, he took the caſtles of his barons into his own hand." The nation at this time groaned under the ſentence of the papal interdict; and king John was for his contumacy juſt before excommunicated; which made it unlawful for any of his ſubjects to obey his commands, or hold any ſociety with him. The barons of England were probably led to confer this high honour upon the earl of Leiceſter, on account of his extraordinary character and talents, ſufficiently evinced by the following memoir.

Probably our earl did not make a ſacrifice of his Engliſh poſſeſſions without due conſideration; nor do I ſee how he could poſſibly retain the earldom and barony of Leiceſter with the county of Montfort, a fief of the French crown. Certainly great proſpects opened to him about this time, which ſeem to be preſented to him in conſequence of his connexions with France.

He had made the voyage to Jeruſalem about the year 1203; and about the year 1208 engaged in a croiſade of a new ſort. This was not againſt the Infidels of the Eaſt, but againſt the Heretics of Languedoc, called Albigenſians, from Albi, a town of Toulouſe, where this hereſy firſt appeared. It ſoon ſpread over the province of Languedoc, and ſeized not only the common people, but even the prince and nobleſſe of the country. At the head of it was Raymond, count of Toulouſe, marquis of Provence, and duke of Narbonne; whoſe dominions were the chief ſeminaries and aſylum of this new ſect. Pope Innocent III. a man capable of the greateſt undertakings, having tried milder courſes without effect, determined to ſtop the growing evil, by ſending an army of Catholics to deſtroy the heretics. He found means to perſuade Philip Auguſtus, king of France, to countenance this war againſt his vaſſal and couſin-german, the count of Toulouſe. That king conſented to have this croiſade preached throughout his empire, and undertook to furniſh towards its proſecution 5000 men, well equipped, and to be maintained at his own expence. This holy war was immediately preached all over France; and the people were invited to take a ſhare in it upon the ſame conditions, and with the ſame indulgences and privileges, as were wont to be granted to the Chriſtians againſt the Saracens. The publication of it was attended with the greateſt ſucceſs. A great number of prelates, lords, and others, enrolled themſelves, and put a croſs upon their breaſt, to diſtinguiſh them from the croiſſes, who were deſigned to go begond ſea, and wore their croſs upon their ſhoulder [1].

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[1] P. Anſelm. Rot. Fran.

[2] Dugdale, Bar. Sayer de Quincy. Bar. 686.

[3] Madox, Exch. p. 35.

[4] Madox, Exch.

[5] Dugdale, Bar. in Quincy.

The count of Toulouſe, ſeeing the croiſſes aſſembling, perceived his ruin to be inevitable, if he did not immediately reconcile himſelf to the church. To effect which, he ſubmitted to ſuch conditions as the papal legate was pleaſed to impoſe. The principal of theſe were, to renounce the hereſy of which he was accuſed, abandon the heretics, and give an adequate ſecurity for his filial obedience to the church in time to come. But the count's ſubmiſſion was not followed by that of ſome of the lords his vaſſals: they were too much attached to their opinions, and too high-ſpirited to follow the count's example in paying ſuch reſpect to the holy ſee. Roger, viſcount of Beziers and of Carcaſſone, his nephew Bernard count de Foix, Pierſe Roger lord of Cabaret, and ſome others, continued either openly or covertly ſtill to protect the heretics. Againſt theſe, therefore, after peace was made with the count of Toulouſe, the croiſſes aimed their efforts. The viſcount of Beziers and Carcaſſone was firſt attacked, and his capital taken on the 22d of July, A. D. 1209; the town was ſacked and burned; and the number, comprehending men and women, who were killed by the croiſſes without diſtinction, amounted to 30,000 [2]. From Beziers the catholic army marched to Carcaſſone, a very populous and flouriſhing town, rendered ſtrong by nature and art, which capitulated after ſuſtaining a ſiege for eight days. "That the country," ſays M. Paris, "which God had given into the hands of his ſervants might be kept to the honour of God and the profit of Chriſtianity, the noble Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter was appointed, by the common voice of the prelates and barons, to be prince of it; and into his hands was committed Roger the viſcount, former lord of it, who was taken priſoner during the ſiege. The whole province, which belonged to him, was reduced within a month, and all transferred to Simon de Montfort. In it were above an hundred caſtles, ſome of which were ſo ſtrong, as ſeemed a match for almoſt any army. To theſe other ſtrong caſtles were added in the progreſs of the campaign; and whatever was taken was conſigned to Simon de Montfort."

In an antient record, dated Nov. 23, A. D. 1209, he is ſtyled earl of Leiceſter and lord of Montfort, and by the grace of God viſcount de Beziers and de Carcaſſone [3].

To the taking of this laſt place, it does not appear that there was any pre-eminence among the lords of this croiſade; but they were kept united by the prudence and authority of the pope's legate, who was conſtantly with them. Theſe lords acted in concert, each commanding his vaſſals, and ſuch men as were aſſigned him. But after the ſurrender of Carcaſſone, it was propoſed to elect a commander in chief, who was to be charged with the defence of the places that had been taken. It was of the laſt importance to chuſe a commander of the moſt diſtinguiſhed merit, capable of conducting an enterprize of the greateſt difficulty and importance; for the earl of Toulouſe was not expected to hold to his engagements longer than till he could break them with ſome proſpect of ſafety and ſucceſs. He had beſides many able ſupporters: the king of England was his relation and friend; Peter, king of Arragon, was his brother-in-law, and diſpoſed to undertake his defence; and a great many lords his vaſſals were ſtill devoted to him and the common cauſe in which they were engaged; the king of Arragon was particularly concerned about the fate of Carcaſſone, of which he was the lord, himſelf holding that town of the crown of France [4].

The election of a commander in chief was veſted by the croiſade-lords in two biſhops, four knights, and the papal legate, who were empowered to chuſe a commander, after giving a ſolemn promiſe to have no regard in their choice but to the glory of God and the common good [5].

The electors, being aſſembled for this purpoſe, with one voice made choice of Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter, who abſolutely refuſed the employment, as the count de Nevers and the duke of Burgundy had done before. Theſe two lords, and the greater part of the reſt, uſed their endeavours, to no purpoſe, to induce his compliance: and in vain did the legate throw himſelf at his feet, conjuring and beſeeching him to accept the appointment: at laſt, lifting himſelf up, and aſſuming a tone of authority, which his character allowed, "I command thee," ſaid he, "in the name of God and the pope, and in virtue of the obedience which you owe to them, to undertake the employment, to which you have been choſen for no other reaſon but becauſe it was judged to be neceſſary for the good of religion and of the church." Theſe words ſurprized the earl of Leiceſter, and overcame his reſolution. The whole aſſembly, perceiving him to relent, poured forth upon him a ſhower of applauſe, and reminded him of the honour of ſuch an appointment; of the obligation he would confer upon the pope, the legate, and all the lords of the army, by accepting it; and promiſed him at the ſame time their faithful ſupport [6].

"In truth," ſays father Daniel, "this lord was the man of all the army to whom this honour was moſt juſtly due." He was then the head of the illuſtrious houſe of Montfort-l'Amauri, and yet bore the quality of earl of Leiceſter; a title which came to him from his anceſtors, ſtrongly attached for a long time to the kings of England. He was a very great warrior, and always ſignalized for his courage and his conduct in the moſt famous expeditions. He was the beſt-made man of any of his time; of the fineſt heighth and mien; briſk, active, perſevering, intrepid, enterprizing; equally wiſe and fortunate in his undertakings; and, with all theſe qualities of an hero, he had ſuch meekneſs, affability, integrity, and honour, as charmed all mankind.

As ſoon as he entered upon his new office, he ſent miſſionaries into all parts of the country, to perſuade thoſe who had ſubmitted merely from terror to return to the ſincere obedience of the church.

He ſoon found himſelf in a ſituation, the apprehenſion of which had juſtified his refuſal of the dignity to which he was advanced. The duke of Burgundy and the count de Nevers were upon ill terms with each other; and the intimacy which ſubſiſted between the former and Montfort raiſed the jealouſy of the count de Nevers, who thereupon withdrew himſelf and his troops. This bad example was fol-

[1] P. Daniel, P. Anſelme, Henault.

[2] M. Paris.

[3] Anſelme.

[4] Daniel.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Ibid.

lowed by a great many of the other lords; which much enfeebled Simon de Montfort's army. He did not omit, however, to go with the duke of Burgundy againſt Alzone, which opened her gates to him. He ſiezed the caſtle de Faniaux, which the enemy abandoned; Caſtres and Lumbez ſurrendered to him: the former he conferred upon his brother Guy, the partner of his military toils. He made an aſſault upon the fortreſs of Cabaret, at a little diſtance from Carcaſſone, but was repulſed, and obliged to retreat.

The rigor of winter coming on, which ſeemed unfit for further action, the duke of Burgundy took his leave, and left Montfort with only a very few troops. But his reputation, his good management, and the talent he had of gaining the hearts of mankind, enabled him to make new conqueſts during the winter. He made the count de Foix ſurrender Priſſan, renounce the heretical party, and deliver up his ſon in hoſtage for the performance of his engagements; after which, he returned to Carcaſſone to give ſome relaxation to his troops.

The great ſucceſſes of Montfort, his appropriating, by the legate's advice, the towns and caſtles he conquered, to himſelf, and his overture to the count of Toulouſe, ſpecifying the conditions upon which the latter was to renounce the greater part of his domains, upon pain of open and immediate war, put Raymond into ſerious alarms for his territories; and the places he had given in hoſtage to the legate hindered him more than his oath from putting a check to Montfort, who was ſtripping his vaſſals of all their towns and caſtles. The king of Arragon was not leſs offended at Montfort's making himſelf maſter of Carcaſſone, and refuſed to confirm him in that acquiſition, though Montfort offered to become his homager for it, as viſcount Roger had been before. The king of Arragon amuſed him with a negotiation; but under-hand treated with ſeveral lords and other great perſons of Beziers, Carcaſſone, and Albi, to engage them to take arms, promiſing to ſupport them with all his forces.

Montfort was ſoon ſurrounded with difficulties: he loſt all his places of conſequence, except Albi, Carcaſſone, Pamiers, and five caſtles; his troops were reduced to an handful of men, who were too weak to undertake any important enterprize, and whoſe ſafety chiefly depended upon the fear which their enemies had of not being well ſupported againſt an army of croiſſes. Montfort, however, did his utmoſt to retain what was left him; and, with the help of a reinforcement, brought him by his wife Alix early in the ſpring of the year 1210, he recovered ſome places, and took a few others. But his affairs wore a new aſpect the following year: by the exertion of his own extraordinary talents, and the help of ſome reinforcements he obtained from France at the end of the year 1211, there remained nothing to the count of Toulouſe of all his places, but his capital and Montauban. Montfort therefore, by right of conqueſt, and with conſent of the legates, added to his quality of viſcount de Beziers and de Carcaſſone, which he had obtained from the king of Arragon, that of lord of Albi and of Rhodes; and divided among certain French lords the caſtles and lands of the heretics, which were confiſcated. He began to act as ſovereign of the country; and convened at Pamiers a great aſſembly of the prelates and barons, where many regulations were made for the re-eſtabliſhment of the ſtate, of religion, of the diſcipline of the churches, and of their privileges.

While the earl of Leiceſter was taken up with his croiſade in Languedoc, England was in the utmoſt diſtraction occaſioned by king John's breach with the holy ſee, with the Engliſh clergy, the barons of his realm, and the king of the French. On the 24th of March, 1208, on the king's account ſolely, the whole nation was laid under an interdict. This deprived the people of the rights of burial in conſecrated places, of the ſacraments, and other ſervices of the church. It operated as a ſtop to all communion with God and the hopes of ſalvation. The king, inſtead of taking ſome conciliatory ſtep for his own and people's good, proceeded to exaſperate the pope and vex the clergy of England more than before. He ſent his officers through every county to confiſcate the property of the churches. The hierarchy became enraged at theſe ſacrilegious miſcreants, and fulminated their excommunications. The grandees of England were not leſs inflamed with the king, for corrupting their wives[1], and levying ſubſidies and ſentages by his own authority, and the advice of his council; whereas, in the grant of the firſt, the whole common council of the realm, viz. the archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, conventual priors, deans in the name of themſelves and their chapters, abbeſſes and prioreſſes, earls, barons, knights, eſquires, burgeſſes, and freemen of communities, ought to have concurred; all theſe holding their lands and tenements of the king *in capite*, and rendered exempt by expreſs ſtatutes or charters from all arbitrary and new impoſitions whatever, in conſideration of ſtated ſervices to be performed by them reſpectively, in full diſcharge of all other burthens and exactions whatever. The ſubſidy was a new tax arbitrarily introduced by the late king Henry II. with the aſſiſtance of the pope, on pretence of the holy war. It was upon the moveables of the whole nation. John had levied it in the year 1207, at the rate of a ſeventh upon the goods of all the earls and barons of England who had left him in Normandy; whereas their default ought to have been ſatisfied by the payment of ſcutage, ſpecified and allowed by the grandees of the realm in the king's council of his parliament. Again, in the year 1207, he took a thirteenth part of the moveables as well of the laity as of the clergy and religious. Scutages alſo, which ought to have been aſſeſſed upon the tenants *in capite* by knight's ſervice, viz. archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, knights and eſquires, or freeholders holding by barony or knight's ſervice, according to their knights' fiefs reſpectively, after a rate ſettled and allowed in a council of parliament, compoſed of the baronage of the realm, were taken by prerogative, and exacted in a lawleſs and oppreſſive manner. Theſe things had incenſed the whole nation againſt John. The knights and freeholders of England, whoſe franc tenements rendered them obnoxious to ſerve the king with horſe and arms of whoſeſoever fief their franc tenement was held, ſtood peculiarly expoſed to his arbitrary mandates for taking the field in his war both in England and abroad. Although theſe knights and eſquires were the free-tenants of the ſuperior nobility, who were the immediate vaſſals of the crown, and rendered them homage and fealty, and other feudal ſervices, according to their tenures; yet they owed, over and above, the ſervice called forenſic to the king, from which their lords could not protect them. At length, however, the vaſſals of the crown eſpouſed the cauſe of the knights and eſquires, and made a common affair of it: and they formed the project of inviting over the earl of Leiceſter to England, and making him their leader, and at length their king, as was mentioned above. The deſign ſeems to have been carried on very ſecretly: in the latter end of the year 1211, or beginning of 1212, John found it neceſſary to march againſt the Welſh. On his way thither, advice was ſent him of the ſcheme of the barons. At firſt he did not give credit to the advice; but, receiving other of the ſame ſort, he found it neceſſary to abandon his Welſh expedition, and prepare for his own ſafety. Probably the failure of the ſcheme of the barons is the reaſon we hear no more of it. The earl of Leiceſter, however, gained freſh laurels abroad.

The count of Toulouſe, ſeeing himſelf undone, threw himſelf into the arms of the king of Arragon, and implored his help. The latter opened a negotiation with the papal legate, who attended the croiſſes in Languedoc, for the reſtoration of the count of Toulouſe, the count de Foix, and the other lords, who had ſuffered loſſes in this war, to their poſſeſſions.

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[1] "Rex iſte Joannes——in libidinem pronior: nam—magnatum *omnium* uxores & dominas concupivit, deridendo maritos eorum poſt perpetrata mala." Henr. de Knyghton de eventibus Angliæ.

But theſe good offices of the king of Arragon in favour of the heretics were not attended with ſucceſs. The legate, as well as the pope, were wholly on Montfort's ſide, and determined to maintain him in his acquiſitions, in order to extinguiſh the epidemical errors of Languedoc. The king of Arragon was charged by the pope not to protect the count of Toulouſe, or appear in defence of heretics. But he made no account of the papal prohibitions, and declared war againſt Montfort in form.

The king of France, as well as the pope, continued to ſupport Montfort againſt all his enemies. His chief ſupplies of men and money were from the former; but king Auguſtus was not able to honour the croiſade with ſuch ample aſſiſtance as he wiſhed in the years 1212 and 1213, on account of the war he then had with John king of England, which demanded all his forces for the preſervation of France.

The king of Arragon, notwithſtanding the promiſes with which he amuſed the legates, was ſecretly employed in collecting a vaſt army, with which he deſigned to enter Languedoc, and fall upon Montfort with a ſuperiority of force that muſt cruſh him at once. Accordingly, having ſucceeded in his preparations, he made a ſudden irruption into the county of Toulouſe, and laid ſiege to Muret, a place of conſequence, but of no great ſtrength, about three leagues from the city of Toulouſe. Thither he brought an army of 100,000 men, whom he poſted near Muret along the Garonne on the ſide of Gaſcogne. With him were the count of Toulouſe, the count de Foix, and the count de Comminge.

The earl of Leiceſter was at Faniaux, eight leagues from Muret, when he received advice of this event. He put himſelf immediately in motion to relieve the place. The viſcount de Corbeil, who was juſt returned from an expedition, joined him on the road, as did likewiſe the earl of Leiceſter's uterine brother, the brave William de Barres, who rendered his name illuſtrious by his atchievements in this war. The counteſs of Montford collected for her huſband likewiſe a ſmall body of troops, which ſhe drew from Carcaſſone and its neighbourhood. His army, after all, amounted to no more than eight or nine hundred men, with a part of which he entered Muret on the ſide of the river oppoſite to him, where the enemy was encamped; the reſt arrived during the night. He had with him the archbiſhop of Narbonne, the pope's legate, and ſome other prelates, whom he wiſhed to employ in making overtures of peace to the king of Arragon. But all propoſitions of that ſort, it was thought, would be of no uſe in a conjuncture like the preſent, when the enemy was an hundred to one. The earl, therefore, determined to riſk a battle, notwithſtanding the inequality of his forces; he took all the precautions of a man reſolved to periſh or conquer; being convinced that if he ſuffered the Arragonian king to advance, every thing would be loſt without reſource, and that the enemy would deprive him of all that in one month which he had been four years in ſubduing; and that he would be obliged to return to France with nothing elſe but the glory of attempting a great project, in which, after all his pains, he had miſcarried. To give his troops the more determined courage, he got the legate to excommunicate the count of Toulouſe and all his abettors. The earl's own piety and reſignation inſpired his men with the ſame temper; and they were taught that heaven would be their certain recompence if they died in this religious cauſe.

Having thus prepared his troops to do their utmoſt, with enthuſiaſtic ardour he put himſelf at the head of eight or nine hundred knights, leaving a ſmall body of infantry to guard the caſtle.

Both armies were drawn up in three lines; Montfort's army was ſuffered to advance; the Arragonians thinking that, by their being permitted ſo to do, they would be ſurrounded at the firſt charge. But the croiſſes made the attack with ſuch amazing impetuoſity, that the firſt line of the Arragonian army was thrown in a moment into diſorder and broken. The king of Arragon was poſted in the ſecond line; and, advancing to check the enemy, was killed upon the ſpot; the report of which accident ſpreading through his army, they were ſtruck with conſternation, and began to flee on all ſides. No farther reſiſtance was thought of; they threw down their arms, and ſuffered themſelves to be ſlaughtered at the diſcretion of their enemies. This great army was diſſipated in an inſtant. According to ſome authors, the number of killed and drowned amounted to 20,000; thoſe who have ſtated the number at the loweſt make it to be 17,000. On the earl of Leiceſter's ſide there were killed only one cavalier and a very few common men. This great victory was obtained upon the 12th of September, 1213. It excited the admiration of Europe, and procured to Simon de Montfort the title of The Valiant and Maccabeus [1].

If the earl of Leiceſter had had an army, nothing would have been able to reſiſt him after the battle of Muret; but he could ſoon after hardly muſter 500 men; with which he contented himſelf to ravage the lands of the count de Foix, the environs of Narbonne, of Toulouſe, and of Montpellier; which, far from ſubmitting as was expected, declared againſt him more haughtily than before. Some fortreſſes even ſurrendered to the count of Toulouſe. But, the croiſade being again preached up in France againſt the Albigenſians, the earl of Leiceſter the year following found himſelf at the head of near 100,000 men, partly cavalry, partly infantry; among which was a great number of people of high birth and rank.

With this army the earl of Leiceſter and Guy his brother reduced all the vaſſals of the count of Toulouſe, and all the great men who ſtill adhered to him in Querci, in Rouvergne, and in Perigord. The king of England was actually near Perigueux at the head of his army, with a deſign to ſuccour the count of Toulouſe: but he durſt not declare himſelf. The greater part of the caſtles which had been taken were raſed; and ſuch only preſerved as were very ſtrong, and moſt fit for holding the country in awe. Into theſe the earl put French garriſons.

After this fortunate campaign, which put the earl of Leiceſter into poſſeſſion of all the count of Toulouſe's territories, a grand meeting was held at Montpellier in December, A. D. 1214, of prelates, abbots, and barons; wherein it was deliberated to whoſe care ſhould be committed the government of the county of Toulouſe. The earl of Leiceſter was named with unanimous aſſent to this honour; and the aſſembly preſſed the cardinal-legate to give to Montfort not only the cuſtody of the earldom, but the inveſtiture likewiſe, by declaring, on the part of the pope, that the count of Toulouſe and his ſon had forfeited their dominions. The cardinal referred the determination of this matter to the council of Lateran, which was to ſit the next year.

In the ſpring of 1215, Lewis, eldeſt ſon of the king of France, went into Languedoc, and joined the Catholics there, in diſcharge of the vow he had made, about three years before, to take the croſs againſt the Albigenſians. He aſſiſted Montfort in the taking of a few fortreſſes; and returned to Paris, where he ſoon after accepted the offer of the crown of England, proffered him by the Engliſh barons, who were determined at all events to depoſe king John [2].

The council of Lateran was opened in November, A. D. 1212, and continued by ſeſſions for ſeveral years. After a long examination of the caſe between the earls of Toulouſe and Montfort or Leiceſter, the council pronounced ſentence againſt the former, and deprived him of his county, as an heretic, and favourer of heretics, and aſſigned him a penſion of 300 marks a year during life; and Toulouſe, and the other towns of his eſtate, were given in property to the count of Montfort, with the title of count of Toulouſe;

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[1] P. Daniel.

[2] Ibid.

whereupon he repaired to the court of France to demand of king Philip the inveſtiture of that county, which had been adjudged to him by the council. The king of France received him at Melun with great reſpect, granted him his demand, and, in the month of April, A. D. 1216, accepted his homage for the dutchy of Narbonne, the county of Toulouſe, and the viſcounties of Beziers and Carcaſſone. After which, Montfort qualified with theſe titles: "Simon, by the grace of God, duke of Narbonne, count of Toulouſe and of Leiceſter, viſcount de Beziers and Carcaſſone, lord of Montfort."

Though he might ſeem now to be arrived at the heighth of his wiſhes, yet, from the time of his being inveſted with the county of Toulouſe, he experienced new difficulties. While he was at the court of France, young Raymond, ſon of the old count of Toulouſe, made himſelf maſter of all his father's fortreſſes in Provence. Montfort was obliged to croſs the Rhoſne to oppoſe him. In the mean while Raymond, the old count of Toulouſe, returned from beyond the Pyrenees, and preſented himſelf before Toulouſe, where the burgeſſes received him with joy. Montfort, after making ſome conqueſts in Provence, marched for Toulouſe, and laid ſiege to that city. The inhabitants, animated by the preſence of their count, repaired the works, and defended themſelves with great bravery for nine months. On the 25th of June, A. D. 1218, the beſieged made a deſperate ſally in two places. Montfort put himſelf at the head of ſome troops, and puſhed the enemy back into their ditch, expoſing himſelf to a ſhower of ſtones and arrows that were ſhot from the ramparts. One of theſe ſtones, launched from a mangonel, ſtruck him on the head and overſet him; and his buckler in the mean time ſlipping from his arm, he was pierced by five arrows, and died on the ſpot.

"Thus," ſays father Daniel, "periſhed the famous and valiant Simon de Montfort, the hero of his age, and one of thoſe extraordinary men, to whom few are equal or comparable."

Our chroniclers, in their ſhort and crude notes upon the incidents of their times, have moſt of them made ſome ſcanty mention of this remarkable Engliſh earl; but not one of them has detailed his actions, or even told us whether he ever reſided in England. This will appear ſomewhat extraordinary, when we conſider the pre-recited paſſage of the annaliſt of Dunſtable, who ſeems to be the only one who has ever mentioned the circumſtance of his being thought of for king of England in the room of John[1]; and it would appear incredible, but for the extraordinary character of Montfort, and the remarkable ſituation of that king.

Another circumſtance related, I think, only by the annaliſt of Waverley, ſhews, "that, though Simon de Montfort is ſeldom mentioned by our chroniclers, he was no inſignificant character in the Engliſh court[2]." Towards the latter end of the year 1213, king John was diſpoſed to make reſtitution to his Engliſh clergy for the depredations committed by his officers in his name. The matter ſeemed nearly accommodated, when the king again diſappointed the public expectations, upon finding that the pope inſiſted upon his making reſtitution likewiſe to Simon de Montfort, for all the things, which king John had taken from him. The hiſtorian undoubtedly alluded chiefly to Montfort's Engliſh honour of the earldom of Leiceſter. John, however, did certainly not comply with his demand; for, in the 14th of that king's reign, the earldom of Leiceſter was accounted for at the exchequer among the eſcheats of the crown. But the king ſome time after ſeems to have been more propitiouſly inclined towards the earl; for, in the 17th of his reign, he put the earldom into the cuſtody of the earl of Leiceſter's near relation Ranulph earl of Cheſter to the uſe of Simon de Montfort, its preſent owner. So things ſeem to have continued till the death of king John, and indeed of Simon de Montfort alſo; for, in the ſecond year of Henry III, who mounted the throne of England on the 19th of October 1216, we find the earldom of Leiceſter in the charge of Stephen de Segrave, one of that young king's chief miniſters. But another change ſoo took place; for, in 4 Hen. III, the earldom of Leiceſter was again committed, upon what conditions I do not find, to the earldom of Cheſter. Henry Knyghton, an hiſtorian, and a canon of Leiceſter abbey, reports, that, after this earl's diſinheriſon and outlawry, the earldom of Leiceſter (the whole honor of that title) was granted by king John to Ranulph earl of Cheſter. But, from the circumſtances juſt ſtated, which are taken from public records, it is evident, that the earldom was not granted to the earl of Cheſter ſo fully as the hiſtorian inſinuates. And it will be ſhewn preſently, that Simon de Montfort was not diſherited of his honour, but died actually ſeiſed thereof. And perhaps the earl of Cheſter was only put into the poſſeſſion of it on account of ſome debt or mortgage incurred either by the earl of Leiceſter or the crown.

Simon de Montfort (called the elder, to diſtinguiſh him from his ſon, the ſubject of the next memoir,) had to wife Alice de Montmorency, ſon of Bouchard the fourth of that name, lord of Montmorency and d'Eſcouen, and of Laurentia of Haynaut, a lady of the moſt illuſtrious birth. He was wedded to her before the year 1190. She brought him four ſons and three daughters[3].

The eldeſt of the former was Amauri, of whom we ſhall ſpeak preſently.

The ſecond ſon of Simon de Montfort the elder was Guy de Montfort, in right of his wife, count of Bigorre. He had a ſhare in the war of Toulouſe; and in the year 1218, or, as others report, in 1220, he was taken by young Raymond, and executed in an horrible manner[4]. He does not ſeem to have left any ſon. In the monaſtery of Montarges, near Montfort, was buried a daughter of this Guy, named Alicia, dignified upon her monument with the title of counteſs of Bigorre.

Robert, the third ſon, died unmarried about the year 1226.

Simon de Montfort, afterwards earl of Leiceſter, was the fourth ſon of Simon the elder.

Of the daughters of Simon the elder, or Simon I. Amicia de Montfort was accorded, in the life-time of her father, to James, the firſt of the name, king of Arragon, ſon of Peter II. king of Arragon; but this marriage not taking effect, in the year 1223 ſhe was eſpouſed to Joigny, lord of Chaſteau-Raynard, ſeneſchal of Nivernois, and died A. D. 1253.

Laura de Montfort, matched with Gerard, lord of Pequigny, and vidame d'Amiens.

Perronelle de Montfort was a religious in the abbey of St. Antoine at Paris.

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[1] Before the acceſſion of king John to the crown of England, he was occaſionally a reſident at Leiceſter; and a charter of his, to the abbey of Jerpoint in Ireland, whilſt he was lord of Ireland and earl of Mortaigne, Cornwall, and Nottingham, is dated from that town. Mon. Angl. II. 1028. Archdall, Mon. Hib. p. 355. His arms, when this deed was executed, were, Gules, three lions paſſant guardant on a bend, Arg. Plate X. fig. 19. See alſo p. 97.

[2] Ann. Waverley, p. 179.

[3] P. Anſelme.

[4] "Eodem anno (ſc. 1220) Guido frater Simonis de Montfort captus eſt Albigenſibus, & interfectus & eques dilaniatus." Annales de Dunſtaple.

In the famous battle of Muret, of which the particulars are given by William Brito, in his Philippis, our earl of Leiceſter's encounter with the king of Arragon was one of the moſt celebrated incidents. The Britonian poet deſcribes it as follows. We are to know, that the Arragonian king, not able to bear the ſight of ſuch havock, as an handful of French, commanded by Montfort, made in his immenſe army, ſought out the earl to try his arm with him in perſonal combat.

Rex furit Arragonum, ſic cædi ſe ſua coram
Pignora chara videns, nec eis ſuccurere poſſe
Piget eum, tentatque ſuas in Simone vires,
Indignans aliis concurrere, quippe minores
Quoſlibet indignos regali judicat ictu,
Cautior occurrit, pugnæque peritior illi
Simon, & lateris flexu cavet illius haſtam,
Quæ medias veniebat ei transfigere coſtas.
Tunc regis dextra perniciter eripit haſtam
Et ſignum regale ſimul, quod pendet ab haſtâ
Quod populum tanti faciens meminiſſe triumphi,
Nunc cum vexillo Romanâ pendet in æde.
At rex exerto comitem ferit enſe, ſed ipſum
Fortior inſurgens, rapto de vertice cono,
Fortiter a ſella comes elevat, inque vigentis
Circumflectit equi collo, manibuſque duabus
Gnaviter amplexum regem portare volebat,
Et vivum ſervare, neci quia tradere tantum
Fas non eſſe virum comiti putat, ut pius hoſti,
Ut bonus eſſe malo populo laudetur ab omni.
Nititur ille viro elabi, multoque labore
Vix duro amplexu ſublabitur, inque virenti
Gramine ſtare volens, proſtratus corpore toto
Concidit, & ſalva jacuit reſupinus arena.
Arragones comitem circumſtant & magis illum
Debellare ſtudent, quam regem tollere terra.
Ille velut turris ſtat firmus, & enſe rotato
Diſſipat inſtantes & multo ſanguine pingues
Reddit agros, multaque virum ſe ſtrage coronat.
Philippidos, lib. VIII.

The ſame poet has not forgot to celebrate the death of this famous warrior and ſaint.

Non multo poſt hæc Simon, magis unde dolendum,
Martyris in palmâ ratio niſi flere vetaret,
Inclytus ille comis Tholoſanam dum obſidet urbem
Quæ fidei noſtræ contraria, ſuſcipiebat
Hereticos, nec adhuc peſtes evitat eorum:
Raptus ab hac ſubito lacrymarum valle, beato
Martyrio ad ſedes meruit migtare ſupernas.
Gaudia Martyribus addens concivis eorum
Factus ibi ætherea cum Chriſto regnat in aula.
Viſio cujus eum ſic paſcit ſola, quod ipſo
Dum ſemper fruitur nunquam faſtidia ſentit:
Cujus ab interitu valde pars Catholicorum
Infirmata dolet, & pars adverſa ſuberbit.
Sed nec Amalricus ejuſdem nobilis heres
Patris onus ſubiens, ætate inſufficienti,
Tot contra fortes ſolus pugnare valebat.
Philippidos, lib. XII.

A. D. 1218.

Amauri de Montfort Earl of Leicester.

UPON the death of Simon de Montfort at Toulouſe, the earldom of Leiceſter was claimed by his eldeſt ſon Amauri, the ſixth of that name and family, who were lords of Montfort [1].

Before his father's death he aſſiſted him in the war againſt the count of Toulouſe; and at the ſiege of that city commanded a fourth part of his father's army; and, after the latter's death, received the homage of the French nobles eſtabliſhed in the territories of count Raymond as count of Toulouſe: but finding himſelf not able to recover Toulouſe, or cope with young Raymond, in the year 1219 he agreed to yield to the king of France all the rights he had in the county of Toulouſe, in conſideration of the reverſion of the conſtable's ſtaff, then enjoyed by Matthew de Montmorency, called The Great, Amauri's maternal uncle. Upon the death of Simon de Montfort the elder, this Amauri aſſumed likewiſe the title of earl of Leiceſter; but Henry king of England did not chuſe to reinſtate him in that earldom. In the year 1214, this Amauri was eſpouſed at Carcaſſone to Beatrice de Bourgogne-Viennois, daughter of Andrew of Bourgogne and of Beatrice of Sabran-Caſtellard. She was very young at the time of her marriage, which therefore was not conſummated till the year 1222.

In the month of February, 1230, 14 Henry III. this Almaric earl of Montfort, and right heir to the earldom of Leiceſter, by his petition to that king, craved, that he would vouchſafe to reſtore him, or, if not him, his brother Simon, to all the lands and right which he the ſaid Almaric had and ought to have in England, and of which his father, as he alleged, died ſeiſed. His petition was as follows; and is inſerted here for its politeneſs and elegance [2]:

"Excellentiſſimo domino ſuo Henrico, D. G. illuſtri Anglorum regi, Almaricus comes Montisfortis & Leiceſtrie ſalutem in eo qui dat ſalutem regibus, & cum omni ſubjectione tam debitâ quam devotâ ad obſequia famulatus—Veſtre regie majeſtati multoties ſupplicavi humiliter & devotè ut mihi terram meam & jus meum, quod habeo & habere debeo in Angliâ (quod bone memorie pater meus de veſtro tenuit, & tenebat dum deceſſit pacificè & quietè) mihi veſtro militi redderetis. Quod quia dominationi veſtre non placuit hucuſque facere, adhuc veſtre majeſtati ſupplico humilitate qua poſſum, quatenus hâc vice mihi (vobis ſervire parato, ſicut decuit) reddere dignaremini terram meam. Et ſi hoc vobis non placuerit, ego ad pedes dominationis veſtre tranſmitto Simonem fratrem meum, qui de domino rege Francie nihil tenet; cui ſi eam reddideritis, me pro bene payato tenerem. Dat. Pariſiis, menſe Feb.

By another petition he alſo deſired, that the *tertius denarius comitatûs Leiceſtriæ* might be yielded to his ſaid brother Simon [3].

The king replied [4], that he would reſtore all the ſaid lands in England [5], parcel of the honor of Leiceſter, *cum tertio denario comitatûs*, to the ſaid Simon, ſo ſoon as he could get them out of the hands of Ranulph Earl of Cheſter and Lincoln, to whom he had formerly granted them.

Lewis VIII. died in 1226; and the kingdom of France fell under the adminiſtration of his queen Blanche, their ſon Lewis IX. being then only about twelve years old. Amauri count of Montfort was among the principal counſellors of ſtate in ſettling the regency of France, and aſſiſting queen Blanche in ſupporting the authority of the crown againſt a powerful confederacy of the vaſſals, who took occaſion, from the weakneſs of the French government at that criſis, to excite diſturbances. But Amauri's connexion with the court of France, and his expectation of the high office of hereditary conſtable, did not induce him to renounce his pretenſions to the earldom of Leiceſter. He aſſumed that title, as the heir of Simon de Montfort the firſt.

And here cloſes our memoir of Amauri in quality of earl of Leiceſter; which title and honour may be ſuppoſed very ſoon after, to be, if not actually conveyed, at leaſt firmly aſſured to Simon de Montfort, fourth ſon of the hero of that name, who acquired ſo much glory in his war with the Albigenſian heretics.

Memoir of Simon de Montfort II. Earl of Leicester.

MATTHEW PARIS relates, that in 1226 happened a diſpute between Simon de Montfort and Reymund count of Toulouſe. The former, he ſays, claimed reſtitution of the fief of the count of Thoulouſe, which he alleged the lord Pope and Philip king of France had beſtowed upon him and his father: That Simon preferred his claim in a great legatine council of French biſhops and clergy held at Bourges, and exhibited the charters made in his favour by the Pope and the king of France; and inſiſted that count Reymund was convicted and condemned for hereſy in a general council at Rome, and ſentenced to loſe the greater part of the land, which, notwithſtanding, he ſtill held. And the hiſtorian adds, that count Reymund offered to refer the whole matter to the deciſion of the king of France and the French peers; and that the legate declined meddling in the diſpute, thinking it proper, before he proceeded, to make the pope and king of France acquainted with what had paſſed.

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[1] P. Anſelme.

[2] Ex archivis ducatus Lancaſtriæ.

[3] Pat. 14 H. III. m. 6.

[4] Vide ut ſupra.

[5] Quind. Paſch. 23 H. III. 1239.

Paris ſays no more of this affair. And the ſtory ſeems to ſtand in much need of corroborative evidence. For, what right could Simon de Montfort have to the earldom of Thoulouſe, when he had an elder brother, to whom it muſt have deſcended by right of primogeniture? But the relation is hardly credible, even upon ſuppoſition that the claimant was the elder branch of the Montfort family.

For how could Amauri, Simon's elder brother, who had made a formal ſurrender of it to the king of France, in conſideration of the reverſion of the office of conſtable, to which he ſucceeded ſoon afterwards, move any queſtion of right to that earldom? Perhaps, however, our Simon might have juſt pretenſions to ſome part of the lands of the earl of Thoulouſe, as a younger ſon of Simon de Montfort the elder, who was inſtated in the earldom of Thoulouſe, and never made any renunciation of it[1]. And it appears that Philip of Montfort was actually provided for out of the family-acquiſitions in thoſe parts.

Matthew lord of Montmorenci, and conſtable of France, died Nov. 24, 1230[2]; and was ſucceeded in his high office by Amauri count of Montfort and Leiceſter, according to the act of Lewis VIII.

The reaſon aſſigned, by Thomas Walſingham, for Simon de Montfort's quitting France, was his fear of Blanche the queen regent, whoſe diſpleaſure he had incurred. No other author known to the compiler of theſe pages has mentioned this circumſtance, nor do the hiſtories of that time enable us to explain it.

P. Daniel, in his large French Hiſtory, reports, that Simon de Montfort was received very graciouſly in England, and, upon condition of his not living in France, obtained by the gift of king Henry III. the third penny or earldom of the county of Leiceſter, which had been his father's. The Annaliſt of Dunſtaple ſays, he got the ſeiſin of it in the year 1231; but the Hiſtorian, as well as the Annaliſt, ſeem to place this event too early[3]; for, the name of Simon de Montfort appears to a grant of Ranulph earl of Cheſter of the earldom of Lincoln to Hawiſe de Quency without the title of earl of Leiceſter. Probably Simon de Montfort did not get the earldom of Leiceſter till the death of this Ranulph[4], who deceaſed, without iſſue male, on Oct. 25, 1132, 16 Hen. III. It appears, from our public records, that he was earl of Leiceſter in the eighteenth year of the reign of Henry III. Probably, therefore, the earl of Cheſter kept it till his deceaſe.

Henry de Knyghton, an hiſtorian of the fifteenth century, and a canon of Leiceſter, reports, that, by the king's gift, Simon de Montfort obtained the honour of Hinckley, as well as the earldom of Leiceſter. By which he means to ſuggeſt, that he became by the grant of Hinckley hereditary ſeneſchal of England. Of which we ſhall ſay more preſently.

The age of Simon de Montfort is not mentioned by any author known to us. In an altercation he had with the king's uterine brother William de Leſignan, in the year 1258, the latter called him an old traitor. Whether he deſerved the name of *traitor* will appear hereafter. The epithet *old* was probably uſed with more propriety. But, from the vigour of his mind and body, from the lead he took in the baron's war, from his perſonal proweſs in arms at the time of his fall at Eveſham about ſeven years afterwards, we may conclude, that, when his enemy called him old, he could ſcarcely be more than fifty-five. It has been mentioned already, that his father was married to Alicia of Montmorency before the year 1190; but it could not be long before that year; for, Amauri their eldeſt ſon was made a knight (which ceremony was ſeldom performed before the party was towards manhood) in the year 1213, and was old enough to take a perſonal ſhare in the war of Thoulouſe, and command a third part of the army before his father's death, and the whole of it immediately afterwards. All which particulars ſhew, that he muſt have arrived at manhood when Simon de Montfort was killed before Thoulouſe. Upon theſe grounds, and that of there being ſeveral children between Amauri and Simon, the age of the latter may be ſuppoſed to coincide nearly with the commencement of the thirteenth century.

Simon de Montfort, having attained theſe honours in England, had not been long in poſſeſſion of them before Fortune ſeemed diſpoſed to give him freſh marks of her favour. In the year 1233, Joan, counteſs of Flanders and Holland, and a peer of France, daughter and heir of Baldwin, the ninth count of Flanders, and emperor of Conſtantinople, became a widow, by the death of Ferdinand, infant of Portugal, to whom ſhe had been married in 1211. If Ferdinand left any iſſue, it was a daughter, who died ſoon after her father. The earl of Leiceſter aſpired to a matrimonial alliance with the counteſs Joan; to which he was probably impelled by ambition; for, Joan at this time could not be much leſs than fifty years of age. Father Daniel has left us the following account of this buſineſs. This lord (ſays he, meaning the earl of Leiceſter) a man of great merit, who had acquired much property and reputation in England, was in a fair way of marrying the counteſs of Flanders; to effect which, a treaty had been opened. But the king of France, in a negotiation which paſſed between him and Joan, took care to make a ſtipulation, whereby the latter laid herſelf under an engagement not to take for an huſband an enemy of the ſtate; and ſuch the Engliſh were conſidered by France. In conſequence of this article, ſhe was obliged to break off her match with the earl of Leiceſter; and, in the year 1236, ſhe gave her hand to Thomas of Savoy, maternal uncle of the queen of France, and brother of Peter of Savoy, and of Boniface archbiſhop of Canterbury. But, before Joan beſtowed her perſon upon the Savoyard, ſhe was obliged to make oath, that ſhe was not already wedded to Simon de Montfort.

On Jan. 20, 1236, king Henry III. kept a moſt magnificent *fete* at Weſtminſter, in honour of his queen Alianora of Provence[5], to whom he had been lately married, and who was crowned on that day; on this occaſion the king alſo wore his crown. The earl of Leiceſter aſſiſted as grand maſter of the ceremonies, or ſeneſchal of England, which office he claimed as his inheritance; according to ſome as lord of Hinckley; as others think, as earl of Leiceſter. Roger de Bigot, earl of Norfolk, one of the greateſt lords of the kingdom, oppoſed this claim of the earl of Leiceſter, and the affair ſeems to have been warmly agitated. Bigot maintained, that it had been in his family of old time. And of this there ſeems to be ſome proof; for Henry II. (as appears from his charter[6]) granted to Hugh Bigot his ſeneſchalſhip, to hold ſo freely, and acquietedly, as Roger his father had held it in the time of his grandfather king Henry I. And, by another charter, king Richard I. reſtored this office to Roger his ſon, in theſe words: "Know ye, that we have reſtored to him his ſeneſchalcy, and to his heirs, as freely, entirely, and honourably to have it, as Roger Bigot his grandfather, and earl Hugh his father, had done." This Roger Bigot was a Norman, to whom William I. gave great poſſeſſions in England. From the charter of Richard I. juſt cited, he was the king's ſeneſchal. He died in 1107, 7 Hen. I. and was ſucceeded by his ſon William, who was alſo ſeneſchal of that king, as was his brother Hugh, who ſucceeded William. This Hugh held the office of ſeneſchal in the year 1135; in which year Henry I. died; and, by the exertion and oath of this Hugh Bigot, who was about the perſon of Henry I. at the latter's death, the latter was ſucceeded by Stephen earl of Blois; for which kindneſs Stephen raiſed Hugh to the earldom of Norfolk, which dignity was afterwards granted him afreſh by king Henry II[1]. And, by the ſame charter, he had a grant of the office of ſeneſchal, or ſteward, to hold and enjoy in as ample a manner as Roger Bigot his father held the ſame in the time of Henry I.

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[1] P. Anſelme. [2] Anſelme. P. Daniel. [3] Dugdale's Bar. [4] Matt. Weſtm.

[5] Matt. Paris. Dudg. Bar. Hearne's Curious Tracts. High Steward of England.

[6] Henry II. granted to Hugh Bigot, "Dapiferatum ſuum ita liberè & quietè habendum, ſicut pater ejus Rogerus melius & liberius tenuit tempore regis Henrici avi mei." Again, king Richard I. reſtored this office to Roger his ſon in theſe words: "Sciatis etiam nos ei reddidiſſe ſeneſchalciam ſuam, & heredibus ſuis, ita liberè, integrè, & honorificè habendum, ſicut Rogerus Bygot avus ſuus, & comes Hugo pater ſuus, habuerunt." High Steward of England, pamphlet in 8vo, 1776. *Seneſchalcia* & *Dapiferatus* are ſynonyms.

But, notwithſtanding the above charters and long poſſeſſion in the houſe of Bigot, Simon de Montfort I. earl of Leiceſter, litigated the matter with the earl of Norfolk, and claimed the ſeneſchalcy; by ſhewing, we may ſuppoſe, the priority of the grant to ſome of the former earls of Leiceſter, whoſe dignities this Simon de Montfort enjoyed. Judgement was given in favour of the earl of Leiceſter; but clogged with condition, that the earl ſhould give to the earl of Norfolk the ſervices of ten knights, and that the earl of Norfolk ſhould thereupon remit his whole claim to the ſeneſchalcy. Accordingly, the ſervices of ſeven knights and a half were granted by the earl of Leiceſter to the earl of Norfolk; but two and a half remained in arrear, which kept up the diſpute. The affair, therefore, was again diſcuſſed in the fifth year of Henry III. in a great council between Roger earl of Norfolk, and Ranulph earl of Cheſter, who then held the earldom of Leiceſter; and, by judgment of this high court, the earl of Cheſter was ſentenced to render to earl Roger the remainder of the knights fiefs; which implies a ſecond ſolemn adjudication in favour of the houſe of Leiceſter. Still the ſervices remained unpaid at the time of Alianora's coronation; which induced the earl of Norfolk to renew his claim upon that occaſion. I ſuppoſe it was again brought before the council of magnates, or great council. The earl of Leiceſter defended, by alleging, that, according to the law or uſage of the realm, Roger might obtain his arrears in the king's court, and that he (the earl of Leiceſter) ought not to be obſtructed in executing the office of ſeneſchal, when he acknowledged the agreement, and his obligation to fulfil it. And ſo the earl of Leiceſter performed the office at the ſaid coronation.

The ſeneſchalcy, which was ſo warmly diſputed, is called in our records and chronicles, the dapiferate, the ſeneſchalcy of the king, and the ſeneſchalcy of the king's houſehold; which might raiſe a ſuſpicion that the queſtion concerned the ſtewardſhip of the king's houſehold, and not the hereditary high ſtewardſhip of England. But I have no doubt but that the thing contended for was the high ſtewardſhip of England. The ſtewardſhip enjoyed by the family of Bigot was hereditary, or *de feodo*, as appears both by the charters of Henry II. and Richard I. and by its deſcending to the heirs of that houſe. But the ſtewardſhip of the houſehold was never, that I know, hereditary. Again, if it had been ſo, the earls of Leiceſter, after the adjudications of the great council would have been hereditary ſtewards of the houſehold, but there are no traces of any ſuch thing. Nor need the calling of the ſeneſchal of England by the name of king's ſeneſchal, as it is in the patents quoted, of much weight; for the office regarding the perſon of the king, and the ſolemnities of his court, it might as well be called the ſeneſchalcy of the king, as the feudal offices of marſhal, conſtable, chamberlain, and the like, were called marſhal, &c. of the king; nor does the title of ſeneſchal of the king's houſehold, given to it by our chronicles, oblige us to conclude, the office ſpoken of was merely that of the ſteward of the houſehold, that name being naturally given to an office of the firſt diſtinction in the houſehold, and exerciſed no where elſe. In the court of France, which ſeems to have been the pattern of the Engliſh court, after the duke of Normandy became king of England, the hereditary ſeneſchal of France received the homage of the ſteward of the houſehold, and was attended by him, in quality, as it ſhould ſeem, of his lieutenant and vaſſal; and, probably, the ſteward of the king's houſehold ſtood nearly in the ſame relation to the hereditary high ſteward of England, which accounts for the title of High; which would have been needleſs had there been no other ſeneſchal in the court of England.

Former diſappointments did not make our earl give over the thoughts of matching himſelf with ſome lady of great diſtinction. An opportunity of this ſort ſoon happened; and he ſeems to have been very active in improving it. The beautiful and elegant Alianora was at this time in a ſtate of widowhood. She was ſiſter of Henry III. and, in the year 1224, had been married to William Mareſchal the younger, earl of Pembroke, who, about ſeven years afterwards, was ſnatched away by untimely death, and left her without children.

M. Paris, ſpeaking of king Henry's ardent affection for this earl, repreſents him as making the following lamentation at his funeral, which the king attended in perſon —Alas! alas! is not the blood of St. Thomas the martyr yet avenged?

There was a great impediment in Alianora's way towards a ſecond marriage. Upon the death of the earl of Pembroke, ſhe had taken the vow of perpetual chaſtity in the preſence of holy Edmund archbiſhop of Canterbury. She had betrothed herſelf to Chriſt by receiving the ring, but had not taken the habit and the veil of a religious. Some, therefore, thought ſhe might return to the world, at leaſt by a papal diſpenſation; while the more ſtrict ones conceived, ſhe was bound by her vow for life, and that it was not even in the pope's power to ſet her free[2]. In the beginning of the year 1238, the king held his court at Weſtminſter, and, on Jan. 8, gave his ſiſter Alienor in marriage to Simon de Montfort, and delivered her to him with his own hand in a little chapel[3] adjoining to the king's chamber; Walter, the king's chaplain, performed the ſervice, and ſaid maſs. The earl received her with great joy and gratitude, not only on account of her perſonal accompliſhments, but for the ſplendour of her birth, and royal connexions; her brother being king of England, and her two ſiſters, one empreſs of Almaine, and the other queen of Scotland.

The king's conduct upon this occaſion greatly offended the barons[4], whoſe diſpleaſure was increaſed by his making up a match two or three weeks afterward between Richard de Clare earl of Glouceſter, a great ward of the crown[5], and Maud, daughter of the earl of Lincoln, who enjoyed the king's favour in an eminent degree.

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[1] Dugd. Bar.

[2] There was a queſtion of this ſort agitated in the beginning of the reign of Henry I. upon that king's marrying Matilda, daughter of the king of Scots. This lady had been educated from her tender years in the nunneries of Wilton and Rumſey, and wore the veil, the badge of holy profeſſion. When, therefore, the king deſired her in marriage, the matter created a diſpute, nor would the archbiſhop of Canterbury conſent to the marriage till lawful witneſſes were brought, who ſwore ſhe had worn the veil without profeſſion on account of ſuitors, for ſhe had determined not to marry beneath her rank. But, after Matilda had borne the king two children, one of each ſex, ſhe deſiſted from the king's bed, and left the court, and being wrapped in hair-cloth under her regal robe, ſhe uſed to tread the threſholds of the churches with naked feet in Lent. Malmsbury, p. 164.

[3] I ſuppoſe St. Stephen's chapel.

[4] Matt. Paris. Chr. Joh. Abb. S. Petri de Burgo.

[5] King Henry (as appears by his letters patent of the 21ſt of his reign) made a grant to the earl of Lincoln, that, in caſe the king could not attract the earl of Marche to his ſervice by the marriage of Richard de Clare with a daughter of the ſaid earl before the feaſt of St. Hilary next (Jan. 12, 1238), then this John earl of Lincoln ſhould have the marriage of the ſame Richard for his eldeſt daughter; for which grant he promiſed 5000 marks, whereof the king acquitted to him 2000; where-

The earls and barons of England took inſtant fire at theſe clandeſtine matches [1], which the king had preſumed to bring about by the advice of foreign counſellors, and without the participation of his Engliſh grandees, to whom he had lately pledged himſelf to do nothing of conſequence but with their concurrence. At the head of this party was Richard earl of Cornwall, the king's brother, whom the king repented to have made ſo rich and powerful, and between whom and the king there was no good underſtanding. Richard reproached the king with great warmth for diſpoſing of his ſiſter without his participation, and that of the baronage, in direct breach of his word, never to act ſeparately from them.

"The city of London, and the people in general, ſupported the earl of Cornwall [2]. The whole nation was thrown into confuſion. Almoſt all the great men aſſembled immediately in Southwark [3], and were inclined to fall inſtantly upon the earls of Leiceſter and Lincoln, and were determined to make the king keep to his engagements. Henry promiſed reformation, and their fury ſubſided. In the mean while the earl of Leiceſter humbled himſelf to earl Richard, and, by the help of friendly interceſſions and preſents, obtained his forgiveneſs. The earl of Lincoln did the ſame, and with like ſucceſs, and gave ſecurity for making ample ſatisfaction for his offence. Richard was ſeverely cenſured by his partizans for compromiſing matters ſo eaſily, and charged with the want of courage and firmneſs, and never thoroughly recovered the good opinion of the public. Otto the papal legate then in England, and William elect of Valence the queen's uncle, and the king's favourite, uſed their good offices to appeaſe the commotion; which did not end, however but with the removal of the earls of Leiceſter and Lincoln from the king's counſels [4]."

It was the opinion of many perſons, that the earl of Leiceſter's marriage was no better than a mere nullity [5]. It was ſtrongly condemned by Edmund archbiſhop of Canterbury, a prelate univerſally revered for the fervency of his piety. The biſhop of Lincoln, another eminently good man, propheſied, that the children of this unhallowed match would never be fortunate in life [6]. Such offence was taken to it upon divers accounts, that the earl found he had loſt the hearts of all the great men; and at length even the king joined in the outcry againſt him. His heart was almoſt broken with grief under the weight of his calamity. He therefore privately embarked for the continent [7], and, having previouſly collected a very large ſum of money (towards which one citizen of Leiceſter advanced him 500 marks), he took his journey to the court of Rome, which he hoped would gratify his wiſhes with the help of the money he brought with him. In his way he viſited his brother-in-law Frederic emperor of Germany, with whom he ſo ingratiated himſelf by taking a ſhare in one of his military expeditions, that that prince ſupported his ſuit with all the intereſt he had at the court of Rome; to which Montfort made the beſt of his way. There, for a very large ſum of money paid and promiſed, he obtained his requeſt. And the pope wrote to his legate then in England, directing him to pronounce ſentence in form for eſtabliſhing his marriage; which conduct of the pope was much objected to by many people in England, and thought to be totally repugnant to the eccleſiaſtical laws. And ſome denied that the pope could, by any authority he had, ratify a marriage of this ſort. The earl returned to England about the middle of October, and was received with the kindeſt welcome by the king, who, in token of perfect reconciliation, honoured him with the kiſs of peace. At the ſame time the whole royal party took him into their favour. During his abſence, the counteſs Alienor remained at the caſtle of Kenilworth, where ſhe was delivered of her firſt ſon in the beginning of December, "for the ſtrength and comfort of the realm; for, it was feared the queen would be barren [8]." On his arrival at Kenilworth he was laid up with a grievous ſickneſs, which brought him to death's door. He ſtayed at Kenilworth till his ſon was baptized, thinking, that by ſo doing he ſhould pleaſe the king. And, on the day of the chriſtening, his indiſpoſition began.

On his return to England, the king conſtituted him his principal miniſter, his firſt counſellor, or high juſtice [9].

"On the day of the purification of the bleſſed Virgin, an. 1239, the lord king beſtowed the earldom of Leiceſter upon Simon de Montfort, and inveſted him in the ſame [10]; Amauri, or Almeric, brother of Simon, having been firſt invited over and ſatisfied; leſt at any time he ſhould move a queſtion upon it [11]." Amauri accordingly came over, and, in the preſence of the king, of the papal legate, the earls of Cornwall, Lincoln, Hereford, and other great perſons, made a deed of ſurrender at Weſtminſter ſoon after Eaſter, for himſelf and his heirs, to Simon de Montfort and his heirs, of the whole moiety of the earldom, with all its appurtenances [12]. The other moiety, the reader will remember, had, in the early part of king John, gone to the houſe of Quenci.

Upon the 21ſt of June, 1239, the earl of Leiceſter aſſiſted at the ſuperb ceremony of baptizing Edward the king's firſt and new-born ſon.

The next thing we find in the chronicles concerning the earl of Leiceſter is a curious trait of the age, upon which the reader will be at liberty to make his own comments. It ſtrongly evinces king Henry's abſurd ſuperſtition, and total want of decorum in his manners. We can hardly account for ſo ſtrange an incident, but on the ſuppoſition that the earl and counteſs had not long ſince incurred papal excommunication.

On the 9th of Auguſt [13], the lords and ladies met to attend the queen to her churching, or purification [14], after her lying-in. The earl and counteſs of Leiceſter came among others. The king, as ſoon as he ſaw them appear in the church, called the earl an excommunicated man, and forbad both him and his wife to be preſent at the king's holy ſolemnities; and at the ſame time he charged Montfort with diſhonouring his ſiſter wickedly and clandeſtinely before marriage; and alleged That, as the reaſon of his conſenting to the match, which, he ſaid he did to avoid ſcandal, and againſt his inclinations. He added, "that "Alianor's vow might not hinder the marriage, thou

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upon, in the beginning of February 1238, the earl of Glouceſter was married to Maud the earl of Lincoln's daughter, and the lady endowed with a third part of all his lands. Before this marriage was accompliſhed the young earl had been ſecretly contracted to Margaret, daughter to Hubert de Burg, by the ſuppoſed management of Hubert and his wife. This aggravated the king's wrath againſt Hubert, and the contract was ſuperſeded. Dugd. Bar.

[1] M. Paris and M. Weſtm.

[2] M. Paris.

[3] It was their cuſtom to aſſemble with a large military ſuite, and in arms.

[4] M. Weſtm.

[5] M. Paris.

[6] Walter Hemingford, p. 560. and Knygton, p. 2426.

[7] This ſeems to have been in the ſpring of the year 1238, ſhortly after the earl's marriage.

[8] M. Paris.

[9] "The king now made him his chief favourite and miniſter. All public affairs were committed to his management; all preferments depended upon his pleaſure; all favours within the king's diſpoſal paſſed through him." Sir Robert Cotton's Remains. Upon what authority this is advanced, the author has not diſcovered.

[10] He girded him with the ſword of the county. Preface to Dugd. Bar. p. 3; and Selden's Titles, part II. ch. 5.

[11] M. Paris, p. 409.

[12] See the inſtruments, in Appendix, N° XV.

[13] M. Paris.

[14] Theſe purifications of women after delivery were wont to be celebrated, if the party could afford it, with a vaſt profuſion of wax tapers. William the Conqueror was much ſwelled in his belly a ſhort time before his death. The king of France, hearing of his being confined with this diſorder, ſaid, jocularly, "The king of England keeps at home, to take care of himſelf, like a woman that expects to be delivered." William retorted, "As ſoon as I go to maſs after my lying in, *centum millia candelabrum ei libabo*;" alluding to the conflagrations he would kindle in France in revenge of this affront. Upon ſuch ſlight occaſions did the kings of that time waſte the property and deſtroy the lives of mankind. Bleſſed effects of chivalry!

“ wenteſt to Rome, and there, by immenſe bribes, corrupted the Roman court, and accompliſhed thy unlawful ends. And, when you could not raiſe all the money for which you ſtood engaged, you was deſervedly excommunicated. To crown your preſumption, without my advice or privity, you made me your ſecurity by falſe teſtimony.” The earl was abaſhed at theſe imputations, and retired with his counteſs in confuſion. The ſee of Wincheſter being then vacant, the king had ſome time before given him leave to make uſe of the epiſcopal palace in Southwark for his accommodation. Thither he and the counteſs repaired by water from the abbey of Weſtminſter. But the king ordered them to be turned out immediately. And, though they beſought the king with tears and lamentations to give them leave to return, they could not prevail with him or aſſuage his wrath. To avoid the farther effects of his diſpleaſure, the earl and counteſs at the cloſe of the ſame day went down the Thames in a very little boat, with a few domeſtics, and croſſed the water[1].

He returned to England the firſt of April, the next year (1240), and was very graciouſly received by the king and all the great people about him. His wife remained abroad, being again pregnant. He repaired to his own lands, and collected money by the ſale of woods and lands, towards defraying his expences to Jeruſalem, whither he was minded to go with all ſpeed as an atonement for the ſin of his marriage, which exceedingly oppreſſed his conſcience[2]. He ſold one fine wood to the hoſpitallers and canons of Leiceſter for about 1000*l.* Several young noblemen had held a meeting towards the concluſion of 1239 to take the croſs the year following[3]. Richard earl of Cornwall inliſted among the new croiſſes, and embarked for the Eaſt about Midſummer 1240. His leaving England at this time was conſidered by the nation as a great misfortune, the people looking on him as the only one who could put a check upon the king's partiality for foreigners, to whoſe rapacity and inſolence they now conſidered themſelves as the certain victims. Richard alleged it as one reaſon for his leaving England that he foreſaw the deſolation of the kingdom, and was ſuppoſed to be capable of preventing it, which, as he was not, he did not chuſe to remain in it[4].

The count of Montfort, conſtable of France, had gone to Paleſtine towards the latter end of the former year with a reinforcement of troops, and was ſoon after taken priſoner by the infidels in a battle fought before the city of Gaza[5]; whence he was carried a captive to Grand Cairo, and there remained till the year 1241, when he was releaſed, but died on his return home. The earl of Montfort's captivity made great impreſſion on the mind of his brother the earl of Leiceſter, and might induce him to wiſh to reach the holy land as ſoon as poſſible. The emperor of Germany was much concerned at the earl of Montfort's and ſome other French lords falling into the hands of the Saracens, and wrote immediately to the ſultan, commanding him, upon pain of vengeance, to treat his noble priſoners with all poſſible humanity and reſpect.

The annaliſt of Dunſtaple reports, that the earl of Leiceſter accompanied the earl of Glouceſter to the holy land; but we find, from certain paſſages of his life, to be related eight years afterwards, that he had not yet gone to Paleſtine; and Mat. Paris ſays expreſsly, that his vow had been poſtponed to the earl's great uneaſineſs.

In the ſummer of 1242, he went with king Henry upon his ill-adviſed and unfortunate attempt againſt Poitou, which the French king had declared to be forfeited by the king of England, and had given as a fief of the crown of France to his brother Alphonſo. King Henry, who had no ſteadineſs or will of his own, was uſually the dupe of ſome mercenary faction of foreigners. He embarked in the raſh ſcheme of invading Poitou at the inſtigation of his mother Iſabel (nicknamed Jeſabel, for her abominable diſpoſition), and her huſband the count de la Marche and their party. His council of Engliſh grandees, conſiſting of the prelates, earls, and barons, was ſummoned upon the occaſion to give their advice, or rather in truth to furniſh the means of carrying this project into execution, for he was already determined to go, whethey approved of it or not. There was but one mind among them on the propriety of the expedition; and they were well ſatisfied concerning the adviſers of it. Before they gave their opinions upon it in form they bound themſelves, upon pain of anathema, that not one of them would yield to the king's importunity on the ſubject of aid. Accordingly, when the king preſſed them to give him a pecuniary ſupply, they anſwered with great aſperity, that he had committed himſelf in the preſent affair without their advice, and in his aſking them for money had acted very impudently. They told him there were no bounds to his exactions; that thereby they were brought under the moſt abject yoke of ſlavery; that they were tired of giving, and would ſubmit no longer to be plucked and plundered. Henry, not being able to get any ſupply from the aſſembly of his great men, extorted what money he could from individuals, coaxing ſome and threatning to treat thoſe who refuſed as public enemies, and haraſſing them different ways by his emiſſaries. He was cloſely employed in this buſineſs all through Lent, and ſqueezed privately out of the prelates, and religious, and burgeſſes, a prodigious ſum of money, with which he embarked for Gaſcogne on Eaſter Monday, A° 1242.

The effect of this war in Poitou was diſgrace, defeat, and bankruptcy, on the part of the king, and additional deteſtation throughout England of his evil adviſers. The great people, oppreſſed, pillaged, inſulted, and betrayed, by their prince, grew clamorous at his mal-adminiſtration. They had the mortification likewiſe to ſee the king detained ſeveral months at Bourdeaux, by his ſubjects of Guienne, in a condition little better than that of a priſoner. The earl of Cornwall and ſix other Engliſh earls, though they did not approve of the war of Poitou, had been perſuaded to accompany the king in it. The earl of Leiceſter acquired ſingular honour at the famous battle of Xaintes, where he gave gave remarkable proofs of proweſs, and by a bold exertion prevented king Henry from falling into the hands of the French. After the campaign he remained ſome time with him at Bourdeaux, where he had his ſhare of the diſtreſs and poverty, to which the king and all the Engliſh that were with him were expoſed.

The king's connections at Bourdeaux, with the king of Arragon and count of Toulouſe, the hereditary enemies of the houſe of Montfort, who were perpetually vilifying the memory of Simon de Montfort the elder, made the earl of Leiceſter's ſtay at Bourdeaux ſo diſagreeable to him, that he left the king there, and returned to England, before the end of that year. King Henry was under the neceſſity of remaining at Bourdeaux. The earl was nearly ruined, as were ſeveral others of the Engliſh nobility, by the expences of this unfortunate campaign. In the ſpring of the year 1245, the death of Gilbert de Humfrevill, a baron of the North, and keeper for the king in that part of his realm, afforded the latter an opportunity of requiting the ſervices of the earl of Leiceſter, and giving him a ſtrong proof of regard. Gilbert left an infant ſon; the wardſhip of whom the king immediately granted to our earl, to the diſappointment of earl Richard, the king's brother, who had deſired it.

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[1] The chronicler of Dunſtable, alluding to this ſubject, has only theſe words: “ Eodem anno Simon de Monteforti comes Legeceſtriæ cum comitiſſa de Pembroc ſorore regis in exilium ſe miſerunt, præ timore, a rege fugientes.” P. 241.

[2] Perhaps he had made his peace with the king upon condition that he atoned for his crime by taking the croſs.

[3] M. Paris. [4] P. Daniel. [5] M. Paris.

It is a well-founded opinion of modern times, that the loſs of the Anglo-gallic provinces was a very fortunate event for England. Diſcerning men, who lived in the time of Henry III, ſeem to have adopted a ſimilar opinion. The ſloth and deteſtability of John Lackland was in a great meaſure the cauſe of this loſs. At his deceaſe, nothing remained to England, on the other ſide the ſea, but Poitou and Gaſcogne, which term comprehended Guienne. When we recollect the extenſive and magnificent fiefs enjoyed by John's father upon clear and undiſputed title, and which Henry II, the moſt powerful prince of his time, ſeemed ſo likely to tranſmit to future kings of England, it muſt raiſe our wonder to ſee ſo vaſt a territory ſo ſuddenly raviſhed from his deſcendants. Henry III. was more likely to loſe what he had than to recover what was loſt. Unlike his anceſtors, he had not one particle of a warrior in his conſtitution; and all his projects of a military ſort drew upon him the contempt of the Engliſh milice. He, however, either by the impulſe of his own nature, as very weak men have ſometimes a ſenſibility in certain particulars heterogeneal from their general character, or by the inſtigation of particular perſons of his confidence, was awake to the deſire of regaining what had been loſt, or at leaſt of preventing farther ravages of the ſame ſort. For theſe purpoſes he occaſionally put forth an exertion which ſhewed that the loſs of territory, revenue, and ſubjects, as he conceived, was to him far from a matter of indifference. But the barons of England, either from deſpair of ſucceſs, or from conviction that the conteſt would be more expenſive than profitable, ſhewed very little diſpoſition to enter heartily into any ſchemes concerning their king's foreign dominions.

About the year 1240, both Poitou and Gaſcogne gave the king very ſerious alarm, and the danger they were both in from factions within, and the arms of France from without, inſpired him with reſolution to prevent, if poſſible, the loſs of one or both of them. In that year the ſeneſchal, or lieutenant, of Gaſcogne was expelled the dutchy, and obliged to take refuge in England; where he aſſured the king, with ſincere and deep concern, that, if he did not guard againſt it by the moſt vigilant conduct, he would ſoon be without a foot of land within the pale of the French empire.

In the year 1242, after much bickering and diſagreement with the univerſity of England, who highly diſapproved of the meaſures he had taken, as they ſaid, with aliens, incapable and ſuſpected perſons, refuſed to ſupport him by a general and pledged aſſent, and left him to equip himſelf for his voyage to Gaſcogne, and purſue his project, as he could. That expedition was both calamitous and diſgraceful. Poitou fell into the hands of the French, and Gaſcogne was hardly preſerved. While he was at Xantogne, in the year 1243, he gave that dutchy to his brother Richard earl of Cornwall, as a compenſation for Poitou, juſt ceded to France, and which had been part of Richard's appanage [1]. But this grant of Gaſcogne did not continue of long duration. It was wholly cancelled, and ſatisfaction made to the earl in regard of all his demands ſoon after. All that happened to king Henry in the courſe of this expedition had been foretold by his Engliſh barons, who, however, could ſcarcely brook the villanous uſage the king met with while he was in Gaſcogne. His poverty, and other adverſe accidents, kept him abroad three quarters of a year and upwards longer than he wiſhed or intended to ſtay there. Before he embarked for England, he appointed Nicholas de Molis to be his ſeneſchal of the dutchy. He reached England in October 1243. De Molis became engaged in war with the king of Navarre, who ſome years before had diſturbed the peace of the province; in this war the ſeneſchal acquired ſome reputation; but was not able to repreſs the Gaſcon malcontents, and reſtore tranquillity. In the beginning, therefore, of the year 1247, the king convened his nobles in parliament, and deſcribed to them his fears for Gaſcogne, which was then upon good grounds believed to be in imminent danger from the king of France, who was projecting the entire conqueſt of it. At this meeting, king Henry pointed out the danger of his Gallic dominions, the loſs of which, he ſaid, would not only be a diſgrace to England, but a very ſerious misfortune, as Bourdeaux alone neated a revenue of one thouſand marks a year. Here the hiſtorian drops the ſubject.

Within the ſame year the office of ſeneſchal of Gaſcogne was conferred upon William de Bueles, who had been mareſchal in the king's houſehold. De Bueles (ſays M. Paris) was a Norman; and, like the reſt of his countrymen, talked big, and did nothing. While he held the lieutenancy, the diſtractions there became every day more inflamed, the king's authority leſs reſpected, and the province in greater danger of being loſt. King Henry, therefore, was minded to beſtow the government of Gaſcogne upon his brother-in-law the earl of Leiceſter, "a man of martial ſpirit, well verſed in military affairs, and of a capacity ſuitable to ſo arduous a ſituation [2]." Prudent, probably, as was his choice as to the man, he could hardly be free from apprehenſions about raiſing the money that would be wanted for the earl's equipment. He had ſounded the community a year before, to no purpoſe, on the ſubject of an *aid*, and no intimation is given of any change of mind on their parts. The hiſtorian, indeed, does not expreſsly tell us, that his requeſt had been flatly denied; but that it was ſo we have no reaſon to doubt, from his aſſembling them again ſo ſoon after, and from the treatment he met with on his ſecond application, which was, as we may ſuppoſe, in perfect accord with the firſt. I ſhall tranſlate M. Paris's relation of this affair for the curioſity of it:

"In the beginning of the year 1248, viz. on the octaves of the Purification, the nobility [3] of the whole realm, being called together by royal edict, met at London; that they might diligently and effectually, in concurrence with the king, treat upon the affairs of the realm, which was then in a very diſturbed, impaired, and impoveriſhed, condition. There came, therefore, thither, beſides of barons, knights, nobles, and alſo of abbots, priors, and clerks, a large number, nine biſhops, with as many earls; namely, the archbiſhop of York, the biſhops of Winton, Lincoln, Norwich, Worceſter, Chicheſter, Ely, Rocheſter, Carliſle; earl Richard of Cornwall, the king's brother; earls of Leiceſter, Gloceſter, Winton, Hereford; earl Roger Bigod, mareſchal; earl of Oxon; and, beſides theſe, the earls of Lincoln, de Ferrers, de Warrenne, and Richmond, to wit, Peter of Savoy. But at this great meeting were not preſent Boniface archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was fighting for the pope in foreign parts, and the biſhop of Durham, who was a great way off, and an invalid. The biſhop of Bath had deceaſed a little before. And when the king began to ſolicit an AID, of which deſign the univerſity was apprized, he was ſharply taken to taſk, for not being aſhamed even to mention a thing of that nature; when, in the very laſt exaction, which had been very reluctantly complied with, he had actually pledged himſelf to his grandees, by his charter, not again to commit the ſame injury and oppreſſion. He was alſo moſt ſeverely rebuked, and no wonder! for his raſh invitation of aliens to this country, to whom he had prodigally and prodigiouſly diſtributed and diſperſed all the ſubſtance of the realm, and for marrying the nobles of it to ignoble foreigners: ſpurning and rejecting his indigenous and native people, and in making theſe marriages without even requiring the conſent of the parties who were thus diſpoſed of; which was the eſſential part of matrimony. He was blamed alſo, and not undeſervedly, for his mode of procuring victuals and drink

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[1] Rymer.

[2] M. Paris.

[3] The reader is requeſted to peruſe the comments upon this recital of M. Paris before he proceeds. They will be found at the end of the memoir, marked [*A*] [*B*].

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(particularly his wines), alſo his robes; all which were wont to be ſeized by violence againſt the will of the true owners, and of thoſe who ſold them; on which account, both native and foreign tradeſmen withdrew and hid themſelves; and goods were not imported, nor brought to market; trade became extremely injured, and the publick much diſtreſſed and incommoded; for, in truth, mercantile people, experiencing this vile treatment, went home full of invective and contemptuous reports of the king. In all theſe, and many more inſtances of rapine, the king ſeemed to ſtudy how to act the tyrant and madman. Even the poor fiſhermen were not ſuffered to ſell their fiſh in the markets, but were robbed of them, and glad to hurry for ſafety to the ſea, where they thought they ſhould be ſafer than on ſhore. Moreover, the poor huckſters were miſerably harraſſed by the king's agents in their bodies, and carts, and jaded horſes; being compelled to take away, and carry to a long diſtance, and through bad roads, and in bad weather, their goods, which had been wreſted from them by force. The king was likewiſe reprehended for keeping vacant ſees and abbies, and wardſhips of the crown, ſo long in his own hands, who held theſe things only in truſt as a guardian, and whoſe coronation-oath ought to have checked him from ſuch abuſes. He was likewiſe charged, by each and by all who complained vehemently againſt him, for not having, as the magnificent kings his predeceſſors had had, a juſticiary, a chancellor, and a treaſurer, by the common advice of the realm, as he ought to have done; whereas the perſons he had employed had no rule for their conduct but their own ſelf-intereſt, without the leaſt regard to their duty, or the public good."

"When the king had heard all theſe things, he ſhrunk within himſelf from mere ſhame, knowing that all theſe allegations were founded in truth. At the ſame time he had no ſincere remorſe, but counterfeited it, from an opinion, that by ſuch hypocriſy he ſhould be moſt likely to ſoften the aſſembly, and carry his point: they conſulted apart, and gave for anſwer, that time would ere long ſhew the ſincerity of the king's profeſſions; and that they would wait with patience to ſee the event. Every thing therefore was adjourned and reſpited to the quindenes of the Nativity of St. John the Baptiſt. But the lord king, either hardened by his own diſpoſition, or by the inſtigation of his courtiers, who wiſhed not to ſee his power abridged, became more bitter againſt his own people, and took care to correct none of his exceſſes, notwithſtanding the ſolemn promiſes he had made to his lieges [1]."

"At the time appointed, namely, on the quindenes of St. John Baptiſt, in the month of June, the whole nobility of England met at London, firmly believing, from the abſolute promiſe of the king, that, having renounced his errors, he would, by the divine grace aſſiſting him, incline to more wholeſome counſels. All the primates then of the realm being convened together, this ſtupid anſwer came from the royal mouth: "All ye, the primates of England, want to bend your lord king to your own unreaſonable will, and impoſe upon him a ſlaviſh condition; that ſo he might be haughtily denied to do what every one of you thinks himſelf at full liberty to do. For each of you may and does uſe whatſoever and whoſeſoever advice he thinks proper. And every father of a family prefers or ſets aſide any of his domeſtics, in this or that office, according to his pleaſure; which ye raſhly preſume to hinder your lord king from doing: whereas ſervants ought not to judge their lord, nor vaſſals their prince; nor is he to be reſtrained by their conditions. But, on the contrary, inferiors of every ſort ought to be controuled by the will of their ſuperiors, and to be ruled by their inclinations. For the ſervant is not above his lord, nor the diſciple above his maſter. And, in truth, your king would not be ſo, but as it were your ſervant, if he were thus brought under your will: wherefore he will neither amove the chancellor, juſticiar, nor treaſurer, as ye have propoſed, nor will he appoint others in their room." In like manner to other articles, calculated for his own benefit, he anſwered captiouſly. "He demands of you an aid of money to recover his rights in foreign parts; which rights concern yourſelves as well as him." When the *magnates* heard this, it was to their eyes clearer than light, that theſe things iſſued from his council; namely, from thoſe whoſe power and influence, if the baronage of the univerſity were attended to, would be ſoon utterly extinguiſhed. But ſeeing that they were anſwered craftily, and reſiſted, they all replied firmly, and with one voice, "that they would no longer be impoveriſhed to no manner of purpoſe, to the enriching of aliens, and filling them with pride, and to the ſtrengthening of ſuch as were in fact enemies both of king and kingdom;" as it lately happened in Poitou, and alſo in Gaſcogne, whither the king raſhly and haſtily, and againſt their poſitive advice and judgement, had made an expedition, attended with many adverſe effects. And we do believe, becauſe it appears from the king's avidity and penury, that he was ſecretly made a priſoner, and kept in hold, and cautiouſly diſmiſſed by compoſition ratified by his oath, and promiſes, and charters, and ſo ſuffered at length to depart, with the loſs of his honour, territory, and treaſure, and thus moſt diſgracefully leave the country. This council then being diſſolved with the higheſt degree of indignation, each man, diſappointed of what he had long expected from this parliament, was only laughed at, and went home, as it often happened, with an empty purſe [2]."

But when the king ſaw the iſſue of the buſineſs, he conceived the moſt violent wrath againſt his counſellors: "Lo (ſaid he), through you the hearts of the *magnates* are gone from me. After being deſpoiled of Poitou, I am now about to loſe Gaſcogne; and, now become deſtitute of money, what am I to do?" Adopting therefore very puſillanimous counſel, it was improvidently provided that the rich vaſes and utenſils, and jewels of his treaſury, ſhould be all ſold for their weight, without any regard to the gilding or workmanſhip; that at any rate money might be got. His counſellors told him, that the loſs of ſuch things would be ſoon compenſated by the preſents that would be made him; and that therefore he need not be uneaſy about the matter. After the ſale of theſe trinkets and plate, the king aſked, "Where, and to whom they were ſold?" and being told, "At London;" "I am ſure (he replied), that, if the whole treaſure of Octavian were expoſed to ſale, the city of London would buy it all. Thoſe London ruſtics, who call themſelves barons, are full even to *nauſea*. That city is an inexhauſtible mine." And immediately he determined, that, as ſoon as he could find a pretence for it, he would give their purſes a good ſqueeze.

By the refuſal of the community of the realm to give the king an aid, he was precluded from all kind of demand of it, as well with reſpect to themſelves as to all their frank tenants; that is, in fact, he became debarred of any aid whatever from all the frank tenants of the kingdom, who all held immediately either of the king or of his vaſſals. Frank fief, according to the feudiſts, gave equal rights to all who enjoyed it. One deſcription went to the whole of it. The tenant was ſeiſed in his demeſne as of his fief and right. It was as much, therefore, at the diſcretion of every frank tenant to give his lord an aid (no matter for whoſe uſe), as it was at the lord's diſcretion, who was the king's vaſſal, to give an aid to his lord the king. To obviate the difficulty that might enſue from ſo delicate a queſtion, it was an uſual article in deeds of infeofment, that, when the chief lord of a fief holden of the king had granted the king an aid from his fief at large, ſuch frank tenants ſhould pay their ſhare according to the ſum ſpecified in the deed of infeofment. "Ex comitatibus & baroniis totum regnum dicitur eſſe conſtitutum," ſays Bracton. *Regnum* is a common term for the collective body of the king's tenants *in capite*, at leaſt, of the whole lay-part of them. Earldoms were only baronies of larger extent. Citizens, burgeſſes, and tenants of the king, holding any of his towns or manors by fee-firm, are out of the queſtion, as comprehended under the general notion of perſons belonging to the king's demeſne; with which neither the king's vaſſals, much leſs the latter's vaſſals, had any thing to do. Bracton's baronies, therefore, can mean only fiefs held of the king *in capite*, and poſſeſſed partly in demeſne, and partly in ſervice, by the king's vaſſals. And thus barony, we ſee, includes all the frank-tenements of the kingdom.

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[1] Lieges—*Fideles*; A general word for his principal tenants *in capite*, or ſuch as compoſed the common council or univerſity of the realm.

[2] M. Paris.

The king, however, was not left entirely without reſources. M. Paris deſcribes his uſe of one of them in the following manner:

“ And at the ſame time the lord king had recourſe to mean and paltry tricks for the raiſing of money, ſuch tricks as are often practiſed for the ſame purpoſe at the court of Rome. When he found he could not bend the congregated nobles to his views, he either called them to him ſingly, or wrote to them, and impudently addreſſed them in the following ſort of language: ‘ I am poor, and entirely deſtitute of treaſure; it is neceſſary that each of you ſhould afford me relief, for I am bound by my charter in a debt of 30,000 marks; and yet I do not aſk any thing but in the way of favour; whoever will oblige me ſhall have as much again when I have opportunity; and he who refuſes to help me ſhall be requited in kind another time.’ And alleging a falſe pretence, as if he were going to war with the king of France, and about to demand a reſtitution of his right with a high hand, at the approaching expiration of the truce, he got nothing from the knowing ones but ſneers and hiſſes. For, it had lately been forbidden him on the part of the lord pope by maſter Albert, to infeſt any land whatſoever that was poſſeſſed under any ſort of title by the French king, who was now in the Holy Land, ſigned with the croſs for God and the Catholic church. And, if he had not been ſo prohibited, it is thought, upon good ground, that both military force and courage would have been wanting in him, to deprive the king of France of an inch of his dominions: for, France is thought not to be wanting either in men or money. But, that the prohibition of maſter Albert might not get wind, he took all poſſible care to keep it ſecret. It was ſaid alſo, that Albert had received a power, from the holy ſee, of laying England under an interdict, if king Henry ſhould be refractory. But all theſe things were concealed from the public, to give the king better opportunity of ſucceeding in his main object, the getting a ſupply of money.”

“ In this hungry and greedy ſtate of mind, happening to make a journey towards Huntingdon, about the feaſt of St. Hilary, he ſent for the abbot of Ramſey. Having taken him apart, “ My friend (ſaid he), I moſt earneſtly requeſt of you the loan of a hundred pounds.” And when the abbot could not decently make him any anſwer, he replied, “ I have been ſometimes a giver; but I have never lent you money, nor I never will.” And immediately borrowed that ſum at immenſe intereſt of the Caurſini, to ſatisfy this begging kingling. About the ſame time he attacked the abbot of Peterborough with the like requeſt, craving pecuniary help, and aſſuring him, that to relieve him was greater alms than to give to a beggar begging from door to door. The abbot did every thing he could to prevail upon the king to excuſe him: but this had no effect; he was foully abuſed, and ſneaked away amidſt a torrent of reproaches. From the abbot of St. Albans the king found more generoſity upon a ſimilar application. He advanced the king ſixty marks, although the latter had very recently, upon falſe pretences, wrung from him no ſmall ſum [1].”

“ Finding the abbots and priors either not diſpoſed, or not daring to reſiſt his ſolicitations after the example of the *magnates*, the king made a ſpecial application to each of them by letter, and employed Simon Paſſelewe and the ſheriff of each county to conduct the buſineſs, and collect ſuch money as they could procure. One cauſe of this general reluctance to recruit his treaſury ſeems to have been a well-grounded ſuſpicion, that what money the people of England ſhould advance to him would go to the Gaſcons, for the liquidation of the king's debt to them, and to the aliens, and other favourites about king Henry, who was entirely governed by them, and thought nothing too much that he could give them.”

A ſecond way of raiſing money was talliaging the Jews. Theſe people at that time were very numerous both in England and other parts of Chriſtendom. Uſury being forbidden to Chriſtians by the eccleſiaſtical canons, this branch of buſineſs was open to the Jews, who knew how to manage it. But they had many diſcouragements; for, Chriſtian princes, among whom they ſojourned, thought them fair objects of plunder. And a rich Jew in England muſt expect to bleed very freely, either in his purſe or natural veins, if he did not yield the ſum demanded, or ſettle the matter with the juſtice of the Jews, and the king's exchequer, by a round fine. In many caſes they hoped to eſcape plunder by hiding their treaſures, and denying their ability to pay. To believe their affirmation was not uſual; and, indeed, to take a Jew's word about his riches would have argued a childiſh ſimplicity. Matthew Paris, ſpeaking of two talliages upon the Jews, one cloſe at the heels of the other, ſays, by the one they were flead alive, by the other their guts were torn out.

A third way of raiſing money was by the king's talliaging the cities, burghs, and certain towns of his demeſnes, granted to patentees in fee-firm. Although all theſe were free in ſome degree, and although, in moſt of their charters of franchiſe, which have come to us, there are exemptions from Danegeld, and other ſuch impoſitions, in conſideration of fee-firms, that is, perpetual fixed rents, yet it does not ſeem they were ever allowed an abſolute exemption from talliage. Nor does Magna Charta clearly and preciſely emancipate them. Talliage was the impoſition of the lord upon his baſe tenants; and as other grandees as well as the king levied it upon their demeſne towns and manors, it is probable the grandees, who, by their Magna Charta, ſhewed very little attention to the peaſantry and common people, who were in the ſame ſtate of ſlavery in England as elſewhere, were not very anxious to give that liberty to the *plebs*, which was enjoyed at all times by the *nobleſſe* or gentry. Concerning talliage of the king's antient demeſnes (viz. towns which had been ſtrictly and properly once in his real demeſne, but at ſome time or other put into grant), the barons of exchequer, in the time of Edward II, made the following ſolemn deciſion: “ Conſiderato, quod tallagium in locis, qui ſunt de antiquo dominico regis, eſt merè annexum coronæ Angliæ; & quod videtur non poſſe aliquo modo ſeparari a coronâ, &c. niſi per ſpeciale factum quod expreſſam facit mentionem inde, videlicet, quod dominus rex, cujus tallagium eſt de jure coronæ ſuæ, &c. dederit tallagium per expreſſa verba, aut etiam expreſſè conceſſerit quietantiam [1].”

It ſhould be obſerved, however, that places infranchiſed were not talliageable at the abſolute will of the lord; but only, that now and then, in his great neceſſity, the lord might lay on them a reaſonable or juſt talliage. We find, therefore, that it was frequently aſſeſſed by the ſoft names of *donum* and *auxilium*, and often on the king's part humbly ſolicited of the principal towns of the realm. The king's authority for laying the talliage through the cities, burghs, and his other chartered or privileged towns [2], was the

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[1] E recordis Madoxi, Firma burgi, p. 250. Charters of franchiſe and fee-firm, in lieu of all talliage whatſoever, are the ground of burgage freedom or exemption from talliage, i. e. taxation.

[2] In the Anglo-ſaxon books, *civitates* are rendered by burghs, and burghs are Latinized by *civitates*; which ſhews them to be conſidered as the ſame thing. And, agreeably to this idea, London, Paris, and other great cities, are ſtyled burghs. After the Conqueſt, however, there ſeems to be a notion of ſome difference by the general uſe of both words, with the diſcriminate article *and* between them. Their common property ſeems to be, that they were mercantile towns actually infranchiſed by charter, or allowed to be free by preſcription; fortified with walls, or ſome ſort of meaner work, ſuch as could be afforded,

for

ſanction of his domeſtic or ordinary council [1]. This muſt not be confounded with the *commune concilium regni*, or *baronagium regni*. The firſt conſiſted of the king's officials, as his guides and aſſiſtants in the executive department; the others were an integral part of the realm, hereditary counſellors of the king by reaſon of their fiefs, whoſe preſence was eſſential to parliaments, and concurrence indiſpenſable in the framing of new laws, in the ſupreme adminiſtration of juſtice, and in the general ſuperintendency of the realm. The inconvenience of convening the whole baronage of England, upon every occaſion where the executive power wanted their ſanction or advice, might be a plauſible pretext for aſſembling upon common exigencies only a part of them. Whence we find parliaments diſtinguiſhed by *parliamenta generalia*, and *parliamenta generaliſſima*. But the aſſembly conſiſted in the ſtrictneſs of the whole baronage; of which the individuals had all equal rights, implied in the very term of *pares*, or more ſtrongly in *compares*.

The king's familiar or domeſtic council ſeems to have been reſident in his houſehold; and ſome of them to have attended him in his journeys, to his manors, or country palaces. We find our kings continually on the move; for, I ſuppoſe, their vaſt houſeholds ſoon made proviſions ſcarce in any one place, and their manors were ſtored with corn and all kinds of live ſtock for preſent uſe. On his journeys, the king received petitions, redreſſed complaints, decided queſtions, gave directions, and in ſhort his journeys were more like the *iter* of a juſticiar, than the movements of a prince. The common oath, required of all the king's *conciliarii*, was little more than a proviſion to ſecure integrity in the adminiſtration of juſtice; which ſhews, that juriſprudence was their chief province. Certain grandees ſometimes highly reſented their excluſion from the council, and demanded admiſſion to it with threats, as their right.

Talliage was a *quotum* of the rents of cuſtomary and other baſe tenants, and of their movables or chattels, and extended to the chattels of all reſiants within the place, except perſons privileged by rank, or order, or tenure, or charter, from ſuch kind of burthens.

The earl of Leiceſter was appointed to the government of Gaſcogne, by royal charter, for the term of ſix

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for the protection of trade, and ſecurity of mercantile articles. The capital burgeſſes were ſeiſed of certain tenements, being field-lands, houſes, ſtalls, or other edifices, alſo grounds, or other immovable property, within the place or its territory. The freedom of ſuch places conſiſted in ordinary chartered rights, and particularly in being exempt from the juriſdiction of the ſhire-reeve, and other bailiffs, whether of the crown or inferior lords, in whoſe fief or manor the franchiſe lay. The capital burgeſſes were the immediate tenants of the lord of whom they held, and each burgage-tenement, was charged with a rent to its lord, and other ſervices. Burgeſſes might diſpoſe of their own burgage-tenement without licence of alienation, and ſuch transfers were rehearſed in the portmote or town council, and inrolled in the public records of the place. Towns within the king's demeſne manors or towns, being themſelves the king's manors, were uſually the places infranchiſed; for, no feudal lord could give to any town of his all the privileges which were neceſſary to conſtitute a burgh. Such places, therefore, held of the king *in capite*; but, by the king's aſſignment, many burghs rendered their common rents, and other ſervices, to mean lords. But their tenure of the king *in capite* remained unſhaken. In like manner, individual burgeſſes might be aſſigned. Thus the city or burgh of Leiceſter (for I find it called the former in Domeſday, and in the very early Anglo-norman time, and afterwards invariably the latter) held of the king *in capite*, probably from very antient times, certainly before the Conqueſt, as a franchiſe within the manor of Leiceſter, a demeſne manor of the king, and annexed to the honor of Leiceſter by royal grant ſoon after the Conqueſt. Still, however, becauſe the burgeſſes held of the king *in capite*, it retained the name of the king's demeſne in various public documents; being by aſſignment only, and with reſpect to the reſerved rights of the crown, with exception probably as to talliage, the frank-tenement of the earls of Leiceſter. This manor was of great extent. The franchiſe of a burgh conſtituted a bailiwic or juriſdiction. The juriſdiction of a bailiwic implied regal juriſdiction, exerciſed either by the king's proper bailiff, or by ſome bailiff out of the uſual courſe, in conſequence of ſpecial charters of the king; on which ground burgeſſes acquired the bailiſhips of burghs, and feudal lords the nomination of bailiffs within their franchiſes. But bailiwic concerned police, and criminal juriſdiction conſtitutionally veſted in the crown. To burgeſſes were committed the repair of the walls or works of their burgh, and the defence of it, if attacked, as part of their ſervice. The inhabitants at large within a burgh do not ſeem to have been more free than inhabitants of towns not infranchiſed. The franchiſe, as far as I can ſee, was only a benefit to the chief burgeſſes, or to their tenants, or to ſuch perſons as they choſe into a partnerſhip of burgage rights; all who together made the community of the burgh; no others had liberty of trading within the burgh; and this community governed the burgh, and levied the talliages, and ſcot and lot, too often with great injuſtice to the unprotected inhabitants. In conſideration of lands and tenements, and perquiſites of courts, and other iſſues, which would have been the king's or other lord's property, but for the burgage-franchiſe; the community paid a fief-firm, annually, either to the king or ſome other lord. From this deſcription of a city or burgh (for, the difference between them after the Conqueſt was ſo little as not to be worth our preſent notice) it is eaſily ſeen how burgeſſes acquired emancipation from the ordinary condition of villans. Ordinary tradeſmen had no higher title than that of *ſervi*. Burgeſſes were tradeſmen of a higher order, and better means. But trade in common implied ſomething mean and ſervile. No ingenuous perſon ſtooped to trade; it would be the forfeiture of his rank and dignity. And tenure *in burgagio*, and tenure *in villenagio*, were reckoned almoſt upon a par. Rights, however, of intrinſic importance were given to burgage tenants, which, when they and their burghs got to be rich and proſperous, they knew how to turn to account. If their lord claimed a right to talliage them, they determined at all events to keep that claim within due limits; at will, they ſhewed their charter of exemption; and were to allow the exerciſe of it only *ſecundum bonum & equum*; and at length, to make it better for their lord, reſpectfully to ſolicit an aid, than contemptuouſly levy a talliage. Beſides cities and burghs ſo conſtituted, certain of the king's towns, parcels of his manors, were granted in fee-firm to certain patentees, who, by their patents, were to pay their fief-farm in lieu of all ſervices. Such thought themſelves and their tenements exempt, if not from all, yet at leaſt from exceſſive and violent talliage. Of ſuch, therefore, the king was wont to beg an aid. Of the communities of cities and burghs were demanded troops for the king's war. They ſeem to conſiſt chiefly of infantry; but, if horſemen, not *milites*, but *equites*. They were no part of the milice or chevalerie of the realm. Perhaps in this account there may be ſome miſtakes. The author of this memoir will be happy to ſee the ſubject more clearly and happily inveſtigated.

[1] I find this council called *regis familiare concilium*, and *regis concilium domeſticum*; and I read of a moderator or preſident of it. Were I to call it the king's privy council, as oppoſed to the *commune concilium magnatum regni*, I might miſlead the reader, who might thereby be induced to think it was juſt like the preſent privy council, which, indeed, in many things reſembles it, and did iſſue from it; but time has made ſo much alteration, that they cannot now be called the ſame thing. The king's familiar council was a tribunal, a deliberative aſſembly, a concurrent in all the king's ordinary regal acts. The king nominated the members, who conſiſted of nobility or gentry, of officers of ſtate, and ſome other perſons who ſeemed by their rank or abilities to be proper members of it. So far it had the properties of the modern privy council. But it had other properties peculiar, and the functions were conducted under other regulations and maxims. The king's juſticiars formed part of this council; and the whole compoſed his *curia*; for we only read of his *curia*, not of his *curiæ*; which word is not to be taken in the abſtract, but concrete ſenſe, as a noun of multitude, denoting the judges. If the courts of king's bench and common pleas were then completely formed, and had then appropriate and ſelect judges, they had been but recently eſtabliſhed; for, I find the juſticiars, who had cognizance of common pleas, various in their numbers, and men of all ranks taken out of the council, and called the council, and flying in all caſes of difficulty to a larger aſſemblage of counſellors. And, again, the juſticiars, whoſe ſpecial department was deſignated by *coram rege*, or *coram nobis ubicunque fuerimus in Anglia*, ſo intimately blended with the *concilium*, that I can conceive of them, but as an occaſional detachment of the council, prepared and conſtituted to act collectively, when it is neceſſary. Theſe compoſed a tribunal delegated by the crown; but the ſupreme direction of the realm was in the council of grandees of the realm, or *baronagium regni*. This was the baſis of the monarchy itſelf, and not derivative, but independent, and original. Before them the king's acts were cognizable, and by their acts he was concluded. And, therefore, in all writs for their meeting, we find their function deſcribed by *de regni negotiis tractaturi*. If preſent in their deliberations, which I believe he could not be when a party, he ſeems to have had no ſuffrage.

years. I do not know whether the charter be yet in being among the national archives; but no printed copy of it has come to my knowledge, nor do I diſcover when the appointment took place. Probably the earl was detained in England longer than he wiſhed, in hopes that the univerſity of the realm would have granted the aid, which the king had twice ſo earneſtly craved, and the earl may be ſuppoſed to be in much need of. That he was hindered from embarking ſo ſoon as he wiſhed ſeems highly probable, from the king's having ſent over a corps of troops ſome time before. He left England a very ſhort time after Michaelmas [1]. Before he went away king Henry intreated, commanded, and exhorted him to treat the Gaſcons with ſeverity, even to fury, particularly thoſe traitors who had divers ways over-reached and robbed him, when he was in their country; as Gaſto of Bearne, and his mother the counteſs, and many others [2]. Towards the earl's equipment the king advanced him ten thouſand marks, of which ſum two, or, as many others ſay, three thouſand, were extorted from the citizens of London, who, although oppreſſed and impoveriſhed to the greateſt degree by the king's frequent and heavy demands, yielded to his preſent requiſition out of reverence to him, as their lord, and on account of his preſſing difficulties.

"Before the end of this year (1248) the earl of Leiceſter forced Gaſto of Bearne to accept a truce againſt his will. This Gaſto had been indefatigable in doing king Henry all the miſchief he could in thoſe parts, and had almoſt deſtroyed the whole country; was cloſely leagued with the king's enemies, and had alienated the minds of the king's lieges from their fealty by deceit and treaſon. He abounded in money extorted from the king when he was laſt in Gaſcogne. His mother, the counteſs of Bearne, a woman of gigantic ſtature and monſtrous diſpoſition, had enriched herſelf by the ſame artifices, and upheld her ſon in all his ſeditious machinations. The earl alſo, reinforced by the king's lieges, delivered into cuſtody, to be kept in chains in the tower of Riole, a certain public robber and traitor, the king's moſt bloody enemy, namely, William Bartram, of Acremont, who had done infinite miſchief in Gaſcogne and its confines. The caſtle of Acremont, or Egremont, was built upon an inacceſſible mountain. It was hedged up by impaſſable rocks, on the points of which were raiſed towers, which overhung the valleys. Tradeſmen and travellers, and even the people of the neighbourhood, could not go that way, but the banditti who inhabited this place fell upon them and plundered them, and ſometimes murdered them. But they were all brought under ſubjection to the king's authority, and the road which they were uſed to infeſt was rendered ſafe to all that paſſed that way. The earl's intention was to keep this monſter in priſon till after his own next return from England, when, if the king's council ſhould direct it, he might make ſevere examples of him and the reſt of the king's enemies [3]."

"While king Henry was celebrating his Chriſtmas at Weſtminſter with great magnificence, the earl of Leiceſter, with ſome other great men, knights, and eſquires, who had been in Gaſcogne, and faithfully ſerved the king there in his wars, arrived at that city. After ſuch rapid and important ſucceſs, the earl was received by the king and all the great men, with every mark of joy, and all poſſible reſpect [4]."

"Henry was not ſufficiently thankful to the Lord of hoſts for the great advantages lately gained by his lieutenant. He was only intent upon ſqueezing money out of the pockets of the people; as if England was a mine never to be exhauſted. The great men having peremptorily refuſed to comply with his requeſt, which he made to them upon the pretext of an expected rupture with France, he ſolicited them apart, both perſonally and by letter. He reminded them of his debt of 300,000 marks, and complained that he could procure no money but by private and voluntary contribution; and promiſed to reimburſe thoſe, who would lend him money, whenever it was in his power [5]."

During the earl's reſidence in Gaſcogne he had opened a negotiation with Theobald king of Navarre, for ſettling ſome very difficult diſputes that had ariſen between that king and the Engliſh monarch. By the earl's management, theſe controverſies were put in a train for amicable adjuſtment. King Henry expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction at what had been done by his lieutenant; and on Feb. 6, 1249, gave him full powers for ſettling the matters in queſtion according to his own judgement. We hear no more of this buſineſs; but it appears, from the records of the year 1253, that theſe diſputes had either broke out afreſh, or not been reconciled [6].

On the 2d of February the king made a grant of Kenilworth caſtle to the counteſs of Leiceſter, to hold the ſame during her life [7].

In the ſummer of this year (1249) Sir William de Longeſpee, and Sir Robert de Vere, with the other nobles, who had taken the croſs with the earl of Leiceſter, embarked for the Eaſt; and ſhortly after they happily joined the French king. But the earl of Leiceſter did not accompany them in this journey, having either delayed his vow, or commuted it. But about the ſame time he returned to Gaſcogne, where he ſafely arrived with a good recruit of men and money, and proceeded immediately in the work of bringing the king's enemies to a peaceable and obedient behaviour.

While he was at Bourdeaux there happened a moſt alarming inſurrection in that city [8]; which being oppoſed by the earl's party, an encounter followed, in which were ſlain William Gondomer the elder, one of the earl's knights, and Gondomer's ſon, the earl's ſtandard-bearer. The ſeneſchal was able to ſuppreſs the tumult for the preſent; and, to prevent farther miſchief, which was threatened, he clapped ſome of the inſurgents into priſon, and others were expelled from the town. Some of thoſe who had been concerned in theſe outrages refuſed to ſubmit to his juriſdiction, and made their way to England, where they preferred their complaints to king Henry, and appealed to his own tribunal. But that king ſupported the authority of his lieutenant, and ordered them to be arreſted, and required them to give hoſtages for their ſubmitting to take their trials at Bourdeaux, and ſent them back to Gaſcogne. Some of the circumſtances of this affair are mentioned in the following letter, from which the reader will likewiſe perceive how high the earl of Leiceſter ſtood at this time in the king's eſteem:

"The king to his beloved and faithful Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, his ſeneſchal in Gaſcogne, greeting.

"We return you our greateſt thanks for the care and ſolicitude you have ſuſtained, and the prodigious labours you have undergone with ſo much firmneſs and ſpirit, in the conducting of our affairs in Gaſcogne. We perceive clearly the great advantages that muſt reſult to us and our poſterity by what your fidelity and diligence have effected there; and how much that country will be improved by your means, of which we and our deſcendants to the remote times ſhall reap both honour and profit. Upon theſe accounts, and becauſe we repoſe the ſame confidence in you which we have in ourſelves, we beg and intreat that you will proſecute this important undertaking with all your power, till you have brought it to a happy concluſion; that you may have from us and our heirs ſuitable acknowledgements, and all poſſible proofs of our reſpect and kindneſs. But, that your diſcretion may be well informed concerning certain matters touching our country of Gaſcogne, we have judged it adviſable to intimate to you, that our beloved and faithful Amalvin de Varcis has lately come into England, and in open court appealed the viſcount de Fronzac of ſedition; offering to prove, according to the judgement of the ſaid court, that he was perſonally preſent, when the viſcount made the agreement with the count of Poitou for betraying our country of Gaſcogne to the count, our mortal enemy. At the hearing of this, our court agreed that the viſcount ſhould be ſummoned to appear before us on the morrow of the Purification of the bleſſed Virgin, to receive and do juſtice. We therefore command you, that you cauſe the viſcount to be regularly ſummoned, that he be before us in our court, to anſwer the aforeſaid Amalvin concerning the ſedition abovementioned, and to do and receive juſtice as aforeſaid. As to the exchange of Burge *ſupra mare*, and of Fronzac, of which our beloved and faithful William de Chaeny has made report to us on your part, we have to anſwer, that we leave the exchange to be ſettled as your own prudence, fidelity, and diſcretion, ſhall direct; deſiring only, that what you think moſt to our advantage may be diſpatched as accurately and as expeditiouſly as poſſible, and that you give us the quickeſt advices you poſſibly can of what ſhall be ſo done; for which we ſhall hold ourſelves exceedingly obliged to you. Moreover, you have to know, that Gayllard de Salariis, and William Ernald Muneder, and ſome others, being their accomplices and partizans (who, as is ſaid, were preſent with force and arms at the conflict you had in the city of Bourdeaux, wherein one of your knights and a ſtandard-bearer were killed in contempt and reproach of us; and who afterwards were in the caſtle of Fronzac againſt us and you, whereby the ſurrender of that caſtle was retarded), came to us into England, whom we immediately ordered to be arreſted and detained; and, when they were taken, they offered to ſtand to the judgement of our court for thoſe treſpaſſes; and to ſubmit to ſuch ſentence as our court ſhould inflict. And they have given us hoſtages in this behalf, viz. one of the ſons of Ruſtan de Solar, and the aforeſaid William Ernald Moneder; concerning which matter our court decreed, that the aforeſaid treſpaſſers ſhould ſtand to the judgement of our court of Gaſcogne, where the offences were committed, and where proofs might be had concerning them, in order to inflict ſuch penalties as the parties deſerved. We therefore command, that, after you have taken from the perſons aforeſaid a ſufficient ſecurity for their appearing before you in our court in Gaſcogne to ſubmit to juſtice on the points aforeſaid, you ſignify the ſame to us; and we will then remit to you the hoſtages, that they may be brought to trial with the others; and if any more of their accomplices and fautors come to us, we will cauſe them to be arreſted, till they alſo give hoſtages for their ſubmitting to the judgement of our court; upon which points we think it proper you ſhould be ſeriouſly adviſed, in the execution of theſe affairs, not to be lukewarm and remiſs, leſt, by the facility of obtaining pardon, encouragement be given to others of like diſpoſition to offend; and, on the other hand, not to be cruel in puniſhing beyond what the offences merit. But we would have you obſerve the ſtrict line of juſtice, as becomes a ſteady and good judge; and as will procure you fame and reputation for ever; and becauſe, pending the trial, through the ſecurity of the hoſtages, we have granted them our ſafe conduct, we direct that they may not have it to ſay that they are judged by a prejudiced and partial judge. Witneſs ourſelf, at Clarendon, 30 Nov. and 34th of our reign."

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[1] M. Weſtm.

[2] M. Paris.

[3] Ib.

[4] Ib.

[5] Ib.

[6] Rymer.

[7] Dugdale's Baronage.

[8] Rymer.

It may be preſumed, that the trials of theſe criminals, and the unſettled ſtate of Gaſcogne, detained the ſeneſchal abroad during the following winter and ſpring; for, we do not find him again in England till towards the middle of the next ſummer.

The ſeneſchal came back to England in Rogation week 1250. While he was here at this time, he had an opportunity of rendering himſelf uſeful to the citizens of London, whom the king had forbidden to ſell any of their wares, except at Weſtminſter, during a fair, which he had granted the abbot of that place for ſeveral days; to the intent that this prelate might make immenſe profit of the tolls. I ſuppoſe the king's intention was to aſſiſt the abbot by theſe means in defraying the expence of re-building that abbey.

"London was thrown into confuſion by the king's violent invaſion of their liberties, to the grievous detriment of the citizens[1]. The king committed this outrage to enrich the abbot of Weſtminſter, who was in great favour with him. The mayor and whole community of the city reſiſted as long as they were able the king's violence and madneſs; but he continued inflexible; at which the citizens being much diſturbed, they repaired with doleful countenances and heavy hearts to earl Richard, and the earl of Leiceſter, and other great men of the realm, and told them that the king, perhaps intending to follow the pope's wicked example, was not aſhamed to violate his charters granted to them by his anceſtors[2]. The great men, much diſturbed at what they heard, and fearing that the king would make ſimilar attempts upon them, very ſharply rebuked the king for what he had done, and added even threats. They alſo ſeverely reprimanded the abbot, who was ſuppoſed to be the ſecret author of the miſchief. And thus the wiſdom of the great men very fortunately put a check upon the king's impetuous intentions[3].

The ſeneſchal of Gaſcogne probably at this time made no long ſtay in England."

The rebellion in Gaſcogne ſeems to have been very ſtifly maintained during ſome, if not the greater part of this year. Beſides certain of the nobles or barons of that province, who were leagued together againſt the ſeneſchal, many of them countenanced a party of the burgeſſes of Bourdeaux, and had actually been concerned in the affray, wherein the Gondemers were murdered. Nothing was heard, for ſome time, but demands of ſatisfaction, plaints and actions at law, for injuries real or pretended. The diſcontented entered into aſſociations with each other, under written engagements, adding thereto the ſolemnity of oaths, to defend themſelves, and take vengeance of their enemies. Conſanguinity, affinity, friendſhip, and other connexions, were thought ſufficient excuſes for illegal combinations, and defiance of public authority. Some of the moſt deſperate and formidable, who had been concerned in the death of the Gondemers, had been expelled from Bourdeaux, and were yet kept out of the city. At length the earl brought the malcontents to conceſſions. By conſent of all parties it

[1] The king ſeems to be always preparing either for outrage or diſgraceful humiliation. Of his behaviour, in the preceding month of March, M. Paris has left the following ſtatement: "The citizens of London were therefore aſſembled by his writ before the king at Weſtminſter on the next Lord's day before the feaſt of Saints *Perpetua & Felicitas*, in the greater palace, which is called the Great Hall. The citizens were all ſummoned, from the old ones down to their children of twelve years old. The hall overflowed with the people, and was exceedingly crowded, as well as the court about it. To this aſſembly, thus collected, king Henry made humble ſupplication, ſeemingly even with tears, that each citizen would remit his anger, and all manner of malice and rancour, and be reconciled to him with heart and mouth; for, he himſelf, as he publicly confeſſed, frequently, and his miniſters ſtill more frequently, had done them all manner of wrong, by taking away, ſeizing, and detaining, their goods, and violating their liberties almoſt times without number; for all which he humbly craved their forgiveneſs. The citizens, finding that nothing elſe would be of any uſe to them, complied with the king's requeſt. But no ſort of reſtitution was made of the things which had been taken from them." M. Paris, 1250, p. 670.

[2] This alludes to the king's practice of ſuperſeding the eſtabliſhed liberties by a clauſe, in ſome of his late writs of *non obſtante*. The pope, as head of the church, aſſumed a power of vacating any immunities granted by his predeceſſors by inſerting a *non obſtante* in his briefs. King Henry had a mind to do the ſame in temporals. When he firſt made this innovation, about the year 1251, Roger de Thurkelby, a diſcreet juſticiar, hearing of it, fetched a deep ſigh, and ſaid, "Heu, heu, hos ut quod dies expectavimus! Ecce jam civilis curia exemplo eccleſiaſticæ coinquinatur, & a ſulphureo fonte rivulus intoxicatur." Such an idea had the great men, as well as the moſt learned and upright lawyers of that time, of the king's diſpenſing power with regard to charters.

[3] M. Paris, p. 678.

was agreed to ſurrender the bonds of aſſociation by the following Epiphany into the hands of the earl of Leiceſter, or of his ſubſtitutes duly authorized in that behalf. Thoſe who had been expelled the city, and had any pretenſions to favour, were to be re-admitted, upon giving ſecurity to the earl for their good behaviour, and undertaking to oppoſe to their utmoſt Gallard de Solar and his adherents, whoſe goods had been ſeized for their late offence, and who were adjudged to be the children of diſcord for obſtinately oppoſing peace, and refuſing to obey the lord earl, and ſubmit to the juſtice and laws of Bourdeaux. To the earl was reſerved the power of making any addition or alteration he pleaſed to this inſtrument of accord; whereby it could be rendered more effectual for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing peace and quiet; ſaving, however, the rights of the mayor, jurats, and communes of Bourdeaux; and both parties bound themſelves by oath, and added hoſtages, for leaving all matters, whether civil or criminal, entirely to the earl's deciſion. All the particulars which were acceded to upon this occaſion were inſerted in the inſtrument of accord, by the agreement of both parties, and approved by the archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, the biſhop of Auxerre, and many other barons of Gaſcogne, and of the whole community of Bourdeaux, ſpecially convened for the purpoſe of hearing theſe articles of accord. This document is dated on the firſt Sunday in Advent, 1250.

The inſtrument was immediately afterwards ſent over to England, and received the king's ratification under the great ſeal, Jan. 18, 1251.

M. Paris, ſumming up the events of the year 1250, ſpeaks thus of Simon de Montfort's exploits in Gaſcogne:

"This year Gaſcogne was ſo ſubdued by the earl of Leiceſter, that Gaſto de Bearne, one of the moſt formidable of the king's enemies, if not the moſt ſo of any of them, being taken priſoner, and humbled, was permitted and adviſed by the earl of Leiceſter to go over to England; and, inſtead of demanding a trial, to throw himſelf entirely upon the king's mercy, and intreat him to ſpare his life, his limbs, and poſſeſſions. Gaſto ſubmitted to this humiliation, and found that mercy from the king which he did not merit. But the king received into his own hands, by means of the earl of Leiceſter, certain caſtles of the ſame Gaſto and his partizans, namely, Fronzac and Acremont, and many others. Gaſto's ſubmiſſion was all downright deceit and hypocriſy. He pretended to be related to the queen, and, with the help of her interceſſion, wrought ſo effectually upon the king's compaſſion, as to obtain the recovery of his lands, having previouſly given ſecurity for his good behaviour."

"The earl of Leiceſter, emulous of his father's glory, and ambitious even to exceed him, ſo thoroughly repreſſed the inſolence of the other mal-contents who oppoſed the king's authority, that he baniſhed and diſherited ſome of the principal of them, and made ſevere examples of others by hanging them upon lofty gallowſes.

"The ill behaviour of the Gaſcons, particularly their inſolent treatment of king Henry when he was laſt among them, juſtified the earl of Leiceſter in what he did, and demonſtrated his zeal for the honor and intereſt of king Henry."

But neither the earl's ſucceſſes in Gaſcogne, which M. Paris repreſents as having been conquered by him the preceding year, nor the terms of compromiſe and pacification, which the public records ſhew to have been acceded to in the month of December juſt paſt, prevented another civil commotion cloſe on the heels of the former.

"On the day of Epiphany [1] ſuddenly arrived from the parts of Gaſcogne Simon earl of Leiceſter. His return was haſty, and deſtitute of *eclat*; his retinue conſiſting of hardly three eſquires, with horſes exhauſted by fatigue and labour. On his reaching London, and finding the king there, he demanded of him, moſt preſſingly, aſſiſtance for repreſſing the inſolence of his Gaſcon rebels; affirming, that he was unable to continue ſo expenſive a war without the king's ſupport; and that he had ſpent all the revenue of his earldom [2]."

He reminded the king how the Gaſcons had refuſed to give him the leaſt aſſiſtance when he fled to them in his diſtreſs, and was then in the utmoſt danger, being then purſued by the king of France. He recalled at the ſame time to his recollection their inhumanity to his queen, both near and at the time of her lying in, and while ſhe was indiſpoſed at Reole. The king could not help pitying the earl's diſtreſs. "By the head of God (ſaid he), earl, thou haſt ſpoken the truth; and I will not refuſe ſufficient help to thee who haſt ſo nobly fought in my cauſe." But a report is come up with heavy complaints againſt thee, how thou didſt commit to priſon men who came peaceably to thee, and even ſuch as thou thyſelf didſt invite, as in good faith, and not only didſt impriſon ſuch, but didſt bind them, and put them to death."

This was poſitively denied by the earl. "Sir (ſaid he), the perfect knowledge you have of the treaſon of the Gaſcons renders ſuch reports of theirs altogether unworthy of credit."

"Though the earl was much mortified at being driven out of Gaſcogne by the general riſing and attack of the Gaſcons, yet the conſolation he received from the king revived his ſpirits, and gladdened his hopes. Being recruited with no ſmall ſum of money obtained from the king's bounty (who advanced him 3000 marks), and from his own earldom, and the lands of his rich ward Gilbert de Humfrevill, he returned immediately with great joy to Gaſcogne. Application was made by him to the duke of Brabant, and his neighbours, that, upon his coming to their courts, they ſhould furniſh him with a body of knights and eſquires, well armed, who ſhould go with him into Gaſcogne; where, if they behaved well, they ſhould be paid beyond their deſerts. The duke of Brabant yielded to the earl's overture, and tranſmitted him 200 routiers [3], and with them ſome croſs-bow-men, who put themſelves under the earl's command, and thirſted eagerly for the blood of the Gaſcons; but the latter betrayed no diſmay, and fortified themſelves againſt the attacks with which they were threatened."

On the firſt of March, the king authorized him to appoint ſome fit perſon to go on with the negotiation for prolonging the peace with the king of France; provided, that either of the two Gaſcons, already commiſſioned to conduct that treaty, ſhould die or decline the employment [4].

"When the earl of Leiceſter reached Gaſcogne in the ſpring, he found all the great people there were combined in one general league, and determined to reſiſt him, and rebel; upon which the war was renewed, and the Gaſcons had the worſt of it [5]."

"The earl triumphed over a great many of the king's enemies, and ſeized upon the caſtle of Chaſtillon, which had been their principal place of refuge [6]."

So writes the hiſtorian in his looſe and indiſtinct way. The next time he mentions the earl of Leiceſter he gives the following account, which the reader muſt reconcile to the former as he can. The compiler is not willing to ſupply the defect by his own fancies:

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[1] Our author, in his ſummary of the events of the year 1250, had ſaid, that Gaſcogne was ſubdued by the earl of Leiceſter. How is this conſiſtent with what the hiſtorian here relates? There muſt be an anachroniſm, either from a ſlip of the author's memory, or from an error of the text; too often found in M. Paris's printed work. We ſeem juſtified in ſuppoſing Epiphany to be wrong, and that it ſhould be *die paſchali*, or ſome time later.

[2] M. Paris, 1251.

[3] Soldiers or mercenaries—reputed low and plebeian in compariſon of barons, knights, and eſquires, who ſerved on deſtrers in complete armour with a ſuite. The infantry were ſupplied by the *communia* of cities and burghs; I ſuppoſe univerſally by preſſing the common people.

[4] Rymer. [5] M. Paris. [6] Ib.

"About the month of November Simon earl of Leiceſter, with his wife, embarked at Witſand for England, taking with him Guy de Leſignan the king's third uterine brother. And when, with the benefit of a fair wind, they had almoſt reached the haven, the wind ſuddenly ſhifted, and they were driven back to Witſand with imminent danger of their lives. Soon after, they ſafely reached the port of Dover. Before the earl came from Gaſcogne he intruſted his affairs there to ſome ſtaunch friends, who proſecuted the war, and bravely withſtood the attacks of the Gaſcons. When the news of their arrival reached the king, he ſet forward to meet them, not from reſpect to the earl, but to his uterine brother[1].

"During the ſhort ſtay that the earl of Leiceſter made in England, the Gaſcons roſe again, in breach of their engagements, and made war againſt the king, and more daringly than before annoyed thoſe whom the earl had appointed in his ſtead to keep in ſafety his caſtles with their poſſeſſions. Moreover, they ſent word to the king, that the earl of Leiceſter was a moſt wicked traitor, who had heaped up an infinite quantity of money extorted from the nobility, citizens, and common people, without diſtinction, under a pretence that this money was for the king's uſe, to relieve his neceſſities, and go towards equipping him for his croiſade; which, nevertheleſs, the earl had appropriated to his own uſe. They reported too this heavy accuſation; that the earl had called to his counſel peaceably the Gaſcon nobles, who had been the king's moſt faithful ſubjects; and, after they had been ſo called, he guilefully detained them, and wickedly deſtroyed them by hunger. By theſe artful inſinuations they rendered the earl much ſuſpected by king Henry; who, being in this uncertainty about the lieutenant's conduct, ſecretly and immediately ſent over into Gaſcogne his own ſpecial clerk[2] Henry de Wengham, a man of ſenſe and penetration, to make careful enquiry into theſe matters, that the king might be informed without danger of miſtake. But nothing was gained by this meaſure; for, to ſeek a flaw in the earl's conduct was like looking for a knot in a bulruſh, or an angle in a circle. When the earl heard of all theſe things, he was angry upon a double account; and in the king's preſence vindicated his innocence.

"What is the reaſon," ſaid he, "ſir king, that, by lending your ear and belief to the reports of theſe traitors to you, you are more inclined to give credit to them than to me your liegeman?" The king, being become a little more calm, replied, "If every thing be clear, what harm will the inquiry do you? it will better eſtabliſh your reputation." The earl, therefore, being brought to ſubmit, and prepared to return to Gaſcogne, ſucceeded in his application to the king, and obtained from him a pretty large ſum of money, and without loſs of time embarked for Gaſcogne, but with a mind not perfectly reſtored to its eaſe. Collecting a numerous army of French knights and ſtipendiary eſquires, he put himſelf out of all danger from the king of Navarre and the count of Bigorr; and ſo ſeverely chaſtiſed the Gaſcons, that, if it had not been for the ſake of ſelling their wines to the Engliſh, they would have all revolted from the king of England, and ſought for another maſter. And, as a market for their wines ſeemed now to be opening in ſome of the chief ports of Spain, it was feared by the Engliſh they would throw themſelves upon the protection of the king of Caſtile; for, as to France, it deſpiſed the acquiſition of Gaſcogne, which now was the only province remaining to the Engliſh on the other ſide of the water[3]."

"When the earl arrived at Bourdeaux, he had many difficulties to encounter. He found many of the citizens againſt him, old contrivances of miſchief were revived, and new ones deviſed, and ſecret conſpiracies formed to accompliſh the purpoſes of revenge and hate. This ſituation obliged him to incur the hazards of war, and riſk his life in the conteſt[4]."

"To add to his troubles at this time, he had the misfortune to loſe his friend and maſter, John de Baſingſtoke, archdeacon of Lincoln, a man well verſed in the buſineſs of life, who had improved his ſtock of literature by travel, and was an adept in the Greek and Latin languages. The earl's grief was much increaſed by the death of ſo valuable a friend[5]."

"This year, 1252, the earl of Leiceſter was cruelly defamed, and grievouſly accuſed before all the great men of the parts beyond ſea. It was laid to his charge that he had traiterouſly behaved to the king's lieges[6], and inhumanly deſtroyed them by famine, ſword, and impriſonment, and had ſeized caſtles and lands, acting more like a violent uſurper of towns and cities, and a ferocious murderer, than the preſerver of the king's poſſeſſion. It was, therefore, reſolved by the common aſſent and conſent of the whole univerſity of the Gaſcons[7] to ſend an embaſſy to king Henry, who, in ſupport of the accuſation againſt the earl, ſhould carry with them written depoſitions from the communities of the cities of Gaſcogne[8], from the great men, from the caſtellans, and from the bailiffs[9]; and it was provided by a general decree, that the greateſt and moſt dignified perſon in all that country, namely, the archbiſhop of Bourdeaux[10], with ſome other eminent great men, to whom credit would be given to the earl's utter confuſion, ſhould be diſpatched with all poſſible haſte to the king of England[11]."

"Theſe delegates arrived about Whitſuntide, 1252, in London, where they found the king, to whom they preferred their complaints againſt the tyranny of the earl of Leiceſter, who had been ſent to them for a keeper or governor, and whom they accuſed of moſt iniquitous treaſon. The king did not immediately yield full belief to their aſſertions, becauſe he himſelf had found the Gaſcons to be traitors. He ſent, therefore, Nicholas de Molis and Drago Valentine to find out whether the Gaſcons were innocent or otherwiſe; and whether Henry de Wengham and they agreed in their report concerning the matters in queſtion. Theſe proceedings diſpleaſed the earl of Leiceſter, which cannot be wondered at[12]."

"When the perſons who had been ſent upon this buſineſs returned home, they reported to the king, that the earl had handled ſome men with a conſiderable degree of ſeverity, but not beyond their demerits; but this, on account of the earl's abſence, was not examined. At this the Gaſcon delegates, who ſtood before the king, expoſtulated with him, ſaying, "the proof ſhall be given according to truth; after which we demand that judgement ſhall be pronounced." And they proteſted, with an oath, that they would never again regard or obey the inhuman earl of Leiceſter; and, rather than ſubmit to him, they would provide themſelves ſome other lord inſtead of the king of England."

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[1] M. Paris, 1251.

[2] With Wengham went Geoffry de Leſignan, and R. maſter of the milice of the Temple in England. They impoſed a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities between the parties at variance till the 24th of June following. Rymer, tom. I. p. 474.

[3] M. Paris, 1252.

[4] Theſe hoſtilities were probably interrupted by a truce made by Geoffry de Leſignan and Henry de Wengham, mentioned above. After the truce, was the natural time for the Gaſcons to accuſe the earl in the aſſembly of their great men, which is the next thing mentioned by M. Paris.

[5] M. Paris.

[6] The king's vaſſals, or feodaries, who held fiefs of him *in capite*; for which their liege homage was due.

[7] The general council of the magnates or great men of Gaſcogne, the vaſſals or feodaries of the dutchy. They are juſt before called the great men of the parts beyond ſea.

[8] The freemen of privileged or chartered towns, who compoſed the magiſtracy of ſuch towns, and monopolized the whole power. We muſt not underſtand by *communities* the inhabitants at large, who were in a ſtate little better than ſervitude to their ſeveral communities.

[9] Lords of caſtles beneath the rank of barons, and prefects or reeves of populous towns.

[10] This is not true. The archbiſhop, and others, came over by the king's ſpecial order, as appears from record. Rymer.

[11] M. Paris, 1252. [12] Ib.

"When advice was carried to the earl of Leiceſter of theſe proceedings, he made all the haſte he could to England [1], that he might give a full anſwer to every part of theſe defamatory charges. As ſoon as it was known that he was arrived, a day was appointed him for making his defence. Finding himſelf in a very doubtful ſituation, he took care that Richard earl of Cornwall ſhould be preſent, who never thoroughly forgave the king for thrice giving him, and afterwards taking away from him, the dutchy of Gaſcogne, and was therefore ſecretly rejoiced at the preſent broil about that country [2]."

"Likewiſe he got to be preſent the earl of Glouceſter, who was his friend upon this occaſion, the earl of Hereford, and many other barous and great men, who would be ſure on no account to ſuffer the earl to come into any danger. For, it was much feared leſt the king, by ſudden impetuoſity through his predilection for aliens, would order the earl of Leiceſter, a noble man, and a natural-born ſubject of England [3], to be ſeized and detained, and committed to priſon as a traitor convict, which would by no means be ſuffered.

"The archbiſhop of Bourdeaux and his aſſociates appeared as adverſaries of the earl, together with the king, and, looking ſpitefully at him, bitterly accuſed him in the king's court [4] to the king, and to earl Richard, and to the other great men. They ſaid that they had come to England with letters of credence from all the nobles of Gaſcogne, the king's lieges, the knights, citizens, caſtellans, and inhabitants, who had in common appointed them to declare their complaints. They contraſted the piety, diſcretion, moderation, and peaceableneſs of former ſeneſchals with the overbearing violence of the earl of Leiceſter. They ſaid that perſons who had been tried and pardoned under other ſeneſchals, and afterwards kindly treated by them, and behaved very quietly, were attacked afreſh by the earl of Leiceſter and deſtroyed. That, without paying any regard to the adjudications of ſo many nobles, or to charters, he had ſent many of the nobles of the land, the lieges of the king, into France [5], there to be incarcerated, to the contempt of the Gaſcons, and to the prejudice of the king; and that ſome of the perſons ſo incarcerated had died in priſon through hunger and the weight of their chains. He was charged likewiſe with extorting an infinite quantity of money from them, to the irretrievable damage of the king, and without making him at all acquainted with it, or giving him any part of it. They aſſerted, that the earl invited many of the king's lieges to come to him peaceably and friendly as to a colloquy, and that, having thus moſt villanouſly trepanned them, he retained them for execution. It was affirmed alſo, that he deſired to have the caſtles, as if for the king's uſe; and that, when he had gotten them by this treacherous artifice, he kept them as his own, and made the keepers of them, who had kindly delivered them up to him, his captives."

"To theſe things earl Simon made anſwer without fear or embarraſment. He ſaid, that what they aſſerted did not deſerve the leaſt credit; for, that the king himſelf, when he fled to them in his diſtreſs, and expected to have them faithful and friendly, had diſcovered them to be his enemies, and moſt foul impoſtors. "You," ſaid the earl, "are the proſecutors; and neither your teſtimony nor judgement is to be regarded. It may poſſibly be, that there are ſome perſons in your country, to whom earl Richard, and other great men, appointed your keepers, have granted life and peace, who then pretended to be peaceably and well affected; but afterwards, as ſoon as they got an opportunity, lifted up the heel again; and, being found the ſons of treaſon, forfeited life and peace. Nor was this manner of treating them unjuſt; for, it is God's own manner of dealing, who is more righteous than man. He rewardeth thoſe, who perſevere in righteouſneſs, and puniſhes ſuch as return to iniquity. No injury, therefore, or affront was done to my predeceſſors, your keepers, or to the king himſelf, by this kind of proceeding; and at a convenient time I will be prepared to prove what I ſay, by witneſſes more numerous than you, and worthy of more credit. But what need we of witneſſes concerning theſe things. Sir king himſelf, if he will be pleaſed to ſpeak the truth, has experienced your deceitfulneſs, and felt your falſehood and malice. With reſpect to other articles objected to me, the truth will be declared, not by you, but by thoſe who better deſerve attention."

"Earl Richard, and the other great men, who had learned by experience in Gaſcogne the deceit and treachery of the Gaſcons, approved of what the earl of Leiceſter had ſaid; and by no means applauded the behaviour and temper of that people."

"When the earl of Leiceſter had entirely evinced his innocence, and the adverſe party were confuted and put to ſilence; the king himſelf ſpoke againſt the earl; but when he found that earl Richard favoured earl Simon, and all the reſt of them, becauſe they were influenced by wiſdom and prudence, his ſeverity could not be poured out againſt him, though it was greatly inflamed. Mutual contradictions between the king and earl of Leiceſter produced wrangling and paſſion on both ſides; and, in their tranſport of temper, things that had happened long before were brought forward. The earl reminded the king how he had ſaved him from the ſnares of the French at Xantogne, and how the king, juſt before the earl firſt went for Gaſcogne, had made uſe of coaxing and ſoothing, in order to perſuade him that he muſt cruſh the traitors there. He told him of the charter he had given him for holding the government of Gaſcogne for ſix years certain, and how the king had promiſed to afford him his advice, and ſuch pecuniary help as was wanting, but had not kept his word. He added, "Sir king, your words ought to be made good—perform your engagements. Either let me retain the government according to your charter, or reimburſe me the expences incurred in your ſervice; for, it is well known, that, in ſupport of your honour, I have impoveriſhed my earldom beyond redemption." To which the king haſtily, and unadviſedly, anſwered, "Know that I do not hold myſelf in any reſpect bound to keep any engagement made to thee, an unworthy deceiver and traitor [6]. It is lawful for the other party to recede from his compact, when one previouſly ſets the example." The name of traitor [7] was the fouleſt reproach that could be caſt upon a knight, and what no honourable perſon of that order could endure. The earl, therefore, as ſoon as the king's laſt words reached his ear, kindled into a violent rage, and, riſing up, openly proteſted, that in calling him traytor the king manifeſtly lied; and that, if he was not dignified with the kingly title and ornaments, it ſhould be a bad hour for him, in which ſuch a word had iſſued from his lips. Whereupon the king being hardly able to contain his fury, would have ordered the earl to be laid hold of, but he was aſſured that ſuch an attempt would not be endured by the great men. The earl, moreover, added, "Who could believe you to be a Chriſtian! have you ever confeſſed?" The king returned, "Yes, I have." The earl rejoined, "But what avails confeſſion, without repentance and ſatisfaction?" As if he had ſaid, If ever you did confeſs, you were deſtitute of contrition, and made no competent ſatisfaction. The king at this growing more enraged, "I repent of nothing I ever did in my life ſo much as of ſuffering thee to ſet a foot in England, or to poſſeſs any land or honour in the ſame; wherein thou waxedſt fat, and kickeſt." By the interfering of friends, the quarrel ceaſing, they parted.

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[1] So M. Paris, although he had omitted to tell us that the earl had gone again to Bourdeaux.

[2] M. Paris.

[3] It ſhould hence ſeem, that Montfort, being deſcended from the earls of Leiceſter, was not conſidered as a foreigner.

[4] What court? This does not ſeem to have been a formal impeachment, but a proceſs of enquiry. If it were a regular impeachment touching the earl's life or property, the Magna Charta ordered it to be before the earl's peers. But a proceſs of enquiry might perhaps lie before the barons and juſtices of the king's council, which ſeems to have been the higheſt branch of the king's court, below the court of the peers of the realm. About this time, *parliamentum* got into the Latin chronicles inſtead of *colloquium*; each ſignified "ſolemne colloquium regis ex edicto regio cum magnatibus regni—utriuſque ordinis, ſc. prelatis & proceribus."

[5] The cuſtom then was, that perſons made captive in war ſhould be redeemed by pecuniary compoſition to the uſe of the captors. Simon de Montfort, fearing that his priſoners might eſcape from his cuſtody without paying their ranſom, might rigorouſly enforce confinement, or ſend them for greater ſafety to be impriſoned in France.

[6] A traitor, i. e. a vaſſal who had been falſe to his liege lord, to whom he was bound by homage, ſervice, and fealty. See Selden's Titles, p. 634.

[7] "Fidelitatis vinculum, quo vaſallus tenetur domino eſt adeo celebre apud omnes, ut etiam religione juramenti, qua vallari aſſolet, circumſcripta, ipſum per ſe vinculum, quaſi pro ſacro ubique terrarum & gentium habeatur, nec æſtimentur levem notam incurrere, quicunque illius extiterit violator. Unde qui veteres revolvere vult hiſtorias, inveniet multos pro illo ſervando inhumanis cibis urgente obſidionis anguſtia eſſe uſos, & illis quoque deficientibus elegiſſe potius fama deficere, quam ipſum fidelitatis vinculum violare." So Pope Honorius III. argues with the Albigenſian nobles, who had revolted from their liege lord the king of England, and gone over to the king of France. Vide Rainaldi Pontif. Hiſtor. ad ann. 1226. ſect. 44.

"Soon after the earl's trial, the king perſuaded him to go back to Gaſcogne, in hopes that he would periſh there. "Go back (ſaid he) to Gaſcogne, that as you are a lover and fomenter of war, you may there have your fill of it; and meet with the ſame rewards from it that your father did." To which the earl briſkly replied, "I go moſt willingly; nor do I think to return till I have made your foes your footſtool; though I expect no thanks from an ungrateful man." Whereupon the earl left England, and went back to the parts of France [1] which he was well acquainted with; and there, by the help of his friends and relations, he collected a ſufficient army of brave ſtipendiary troops, whom he engaged in his ſervice by the promiſe of copious ſpoil they were to find in Gaſcogne.

"Though king Henry had twice given Gaſcogne to his brother the earl of Cornwall, and as often taken it from him, and could not therefore with any honour confer that province upon any other; yet he was minded at this time [2], through the inſtance of the queen, to beſtow it upon his ſon Edward, who was now about thirteen years of age.

"Accordingly, without delay, he ordered the Gaſcon delegates, who were yet at London, to be convened; and when they were aſſembled, he told them that he had given Gaſcogne to Edward his eldeſt ſon, and obſerved, that earl Richard did not wiſh to have it, or ſee it more, being ſick of going to ſea [3], and of the expences he had incurred in Gaſcogne. The delegates were highly pleaſed with this intelligence; and immediately all of them preſent performed their homage and oath of fealty; and the lord Edward preſented them with noble and coſtly gifts in gold and ſilver, collars, girdles, and rich ſilks, and promiſed them greater. But the king reſerved to himſelf the ſupremacy of Gaſcogne, viz. the liegeance. And they feaſted together ſumptuouſly, and merrily; and, during dinner, vain-glorious boaſtings and threatnings were poured forth, concerning what would be done to the earl of Leiceſter, and great mirth and pleaſure was excited at the thought of his being utterly diſappointed of the riches he expected to flow in upon him in full ſtreams, and of his being ſoon killed, and quartered, or ſentenced to perpetual baniſhment and ruin. Full of theſe hopes the Gaſcons returned to their own country; but they had ſcarce got thither, and before they were recovered from the fatigue of their voyage, or had time to publiſh what had paſſed in England, they found earl Simon ſtrengthened with a numerous army, and well prepared and fortified againſt them. Calling together, however, many of the earl's principal enemies, and animating them againſt him, by telling them, that they had now a new lord, who was able and ready to blunt and pare the horns of earl Simon, they collected a great army, which was thought ſufficient to aſſure the deſtruction of the earl. With this they aſſailed him with great fury. The earl had laid an ambuſh for them in a narrow turning, and thought to have taken them unawares; but the attempt miſcarried, and a bloody ſkirmiſh enſued, in which one of the earl's moſt valiant knights, whom the earl had appointed to be his deputy in Gaſcogne, was taken, and put in irons, and the reſt of the earl's party diſperſed. The earl, though not preſent at this encounter, was at no great diſtance, eagerly waiting for, and expecting the enemy's approach, and flattering himſelf with the ſucceſs of his ambuſh, having placed himſelf in a ſituation whence he thought he might ſee the place where the action would happen. When, lo! one who eſcaped from the engagement, borne upon a ſwift horſe, came to him, bloody, wounded, maimed, and panting, and adviſed him of the miſhap, and of the capture of his moſt dear friend the knight, who had been his commander upon this occaſion. The earl, awakened as out of a dream and aſtoniſhed, aſked inſtantly, how far the enemy were diſtant. A moment's delay is too much. He was told that the foe was very near, and approaching to aſſail him, and in high ſpirits on account of their late ſucceſs. The earl would hardly wait for the finiſhing of his anſwer, before he ſet out, and flew like a whirlwind, ſcarcely waiting for his own forces; and, taking the meſſenger for his guide, riding full ſpeed to reſcue his knight. As ſoon as he reached the enemy he inebriated his ſword with the blood of many of them; and, with a high hand, ſet his captive people free, and cut and tore their chains in pieces. Theſe, acquiring freſh ſpirits from their ſudden deliverance, ruſhed furiouſly upon their adverſaries, and the conflict became bloody and dubious. The Gaſcons, confiding in their ſuperior numbers, levelled their united force againſt the earl, whom they were impatient to kill or take. They had now encircled him on all ſides in a cloſe and compact body, and the earl was unhorſed, and in the moſt imminent danger. His knight, who had been juſt reſcued, ſeeing his ſituation, exclaimed, "Oh! moſt brave earl, it is juſt that I ſhould deliver my deliverer!" and, with rapid force, piercing through the thick body of the enemy, he ſet the earl upon his horſe, and mortally wounded ſome of his opponents, and others he laid flat to be trodden under foot. The engagement laſted almoſt half the day; and the Gaſcons were all either diſſipated or taken priſoners. Among the latter were five of the firſt perſons in Gaſcogne. The earl obtained a moſt glorious triumph, but was never in ſuch danger of his life. After this his enemies dared not growl againſt him any more.

"King Heury convened again his great men, who had before reſiſted his violence. He aſſembled them to take their advice upon the ſtate of Gaſcogne. They made anſwer, That if the earl of Leiceſter was bent upon ſubduing the king's rebels, it was no matter of ſurprize or grief; eſpecially as the Gaſcons ſtood ſtigmatized for ruining the king when he fled to them in his diſtreſs. They repreſented the Gaſcons as public thieves and robbers, who plundered travellers, and then took refuge in their ſtrong holds; and reminded the king of the ignorance they were in of the preſent ſtate of Gaſcogne, and of earl Simon's having a right to retain the lieutenancy of that country for three years and a half longer according to the letter of his charter. The king was not at all pleaſed at their juſtifying and upholding the earl in this manner. For it was the king's intention to deal very rigorouſly by him; he wanted to have him looked upon as a traytor, and to be condemned as ſuch and diſherited, which was no ſecret to the earl of Leiceſter, though he was at a diſtance. When he was told of it, he ſaid, he knew it very well, that the king, when he had ſtripped him of his earldom, might beſtow it upon ſome Provençal or Poitevin. This council, therefore, was diſſolved, and the king highly offended.

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[1] Probably, therefore, he did not go again to Gaſcogne, but returned in dudgeon to France. He ſeems to have been concerned upon a double account; firſt, at the mortification of being ſo let down by the king; ſecondly, at the thought of having no opportunity of getting the ranſom of his priſoners, and other emoluments, which alone could prevent his ruin. The earl ſoon afterwards reſigned his government, according to the king's report, for three thouſand pounds; but what likelihood was there of getting this money?

[2] This is one, among many others, of the author's intimations of the queen's forwardneſs to do things that were neither juſt nor popular. It ſeems likewiſe to indicate that the queen was conſidered as being no friend to Montfort.

[3] By the hiſtorian's quaint manner of telling this, he ſeems to intimate, that what the king ſaid was a lie.

"The earl of Leiceſter, before the end of this year, being traduced and vilified by the Gaſcons, reſigned his lieutenancy of Gaſcogne to the king; who, that he might not ſeem to be a downright robber, bought out the remainder of the earl's term for the ſum of ſix thouſand marks. This money, for which the king, who was not able to advance it at that time, gave the earl his bond, helped to ſwell the general debt under which Henry laboured. We find, from unqueſtionable vouchers, that king Henry was in great arrear to the earl ſix years afterwards, when the commotion began between him and his barons[1]. And there is every reaſon for concluding, that no part of this bond for ſix thouſand marks was ever paid by the king to the earl of Leiceſter, or any of his family.

"From a deſire to oblige the king, the earl had expoſed himſelf and his friends, and all he had in the world, to the perils of war; had cut down all his woods and ſold them, and ſpent all the money he could poſſibly raiſe, and brought himſelf to beggary and ruin; for which, in the end, theſe were the returns he met with from the king, who, by his fickleneſs, thus ſacrificed a man that had ſerved him in the niceſt affairs to humour the Gaſcons, as was pretended, whoſe demerit no one was better ſatisfied about than king Henry himſelf[2]."

Thomas Wykes, a chronicler who flouriſhed in the time of the two firſt Edwards, and maintained the doctrine of non-reſiſtance, wherein he totally diſagreed with the monkiſh writers that went before him, tells us, that the earl of Leiceſter, wounded in ſpirit on account of his being depoſed from the lieutenancy of Gaſcogne, concealed his reſentment againſt the king for a time, and ſtayed in France, waiting for an opportunity of gratifying his revenge. Whether Wykes is to be credited in this evil report concerning Montfort, the reader will judge from what follows. If he deſerved this character, M. Paris, and other contemporary writers, were groſly deceived in him, or willing to deceive poſterity by a falſe narration. The firſt of theſe is his copious panegyriſt upon all occaſions. Another contemporary annaliſt[3], dropping the name of Montfort, adds the parentheſis, "magnâ cum reverentiâ nominandus." The chronicler of Dunſtable, another contemporary monk, ſums the ſubject of the earl's lieutenancy in the following ſhort manner among the affairs of the year 1252: "The ſame year, upon the feaſt of Pentecoſt, came the archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, and other great men of that place, into England, bringing a complaint to the lord king concerning lord Simon de Montfort; alleging, that he had committed many injuries againſt them, by hanging ſome, and impriſoning others even to death. And when the lord Simon was prepared to anſwer to all the things objected to according to the law of England, or according to the law of Bourdeaux, they told the king poſitively that they never would receive earl Simon again as their keeper, or obey him. And they earneſtly beſought the king that he would give them another keeper; who at their inſtance appointed for their lord and keeper ſir Edward his ſon; to whom they all did fealty, alleging, that they ought not to do homage to him ſo long as his father was living. But the ſaid Simon de Montfort, becauſe the lord king had granted him the keeperſhip of Gaſcogne by his charter for ſix years, could by no means be induced to give it up; but left the court in anger, and waged infinite war againſt the Gaſcons."

The concluding part muſt allude to what happened between the earl's examination and ſurrender of his charter.

The removal of the earl of Leiceſter from the government of Gaſcogne produced important effects, both with reſpect to king Henry, and the earl himſelf. If Montfort had been ſupported as he ought to have been by his royal maſter while he held that province, the king's enemies would have been ſoon entirely ſubdued, and the peace of the country reſtored. Nothing ſeemed to have any influence upon the Gaſcons but terror; the firmneſs, therefore, of the earl of Leiceſter was a good qualification of a ſeneſchal, and the ſeverity he ſhewed a neceſſary principle in the mode of governing that dutchy.

The only way of reducing it to obedience was to get poſſeſſion of the caſtles and ſtrong places held by the rebels[4]. This was a work of difficulty, wherein he was to encounter all the oppoſition which men who had been accuſtomed to power, and almoſt independence upon the king, could give him[5]. Henry, in liſtening at laſt to the falſe reports of the ſeditious Gaſcons, failed in the point of honour to his lieutenant, and of policy with reſpect to himſelf. No longer awed by the ſtrong hand of Montfort, and thinking themſelves at liberty to do what they liked under the government of ſir Edward, the king's ſon, a boy of thirteen or fourteen years old, they began to commit all ſorts of outrage, and to aſſail each other with the fury of wild beaſts. They ſeized the perſons of men, and treated them as their priſoners; houſes were burnt to aſhes, and the miſerable inhabitants butchered. The parties at variance attacked each other's caſtles, and the whole province was a ſcene of riot, miſery, and confuſion. Of theſe diſturbers of the public peace the chief was Gaſto lord of Bearne, a ſworn vaſſal of the king of England, whom no kindneſs could ſoften, no ties of honour or conſcience reſtrain from acts of malevolence and ſedition. He excited ſuch a ſpirit of diſaffection throughout the dutchy, that Bourdeaux itſelf, which was wont to be the granary of Gaſcogne, began to be in want of proviſion. But theſe were not the only dangers that threatened the ſafety of that country.

"Alphonſo king of Spain, finding that the earl of Leiceſter had retired from thence and reſigned his charter of lieutenancy, inſtantly made a claim to the whole of the dutchy, and conceived the moſt ſanguine expectations of getting it. Theſe were founded in ſeeing the martial earl of Leiceſter withdrawn, and a child placed in his ſtead to govern it. Alphonſo obtained ſuch favour from the pope, that the latter gave him leave to enforce his right derived from the grant of Henry II, and the confirmations thereof by the kings Richard I. and John, and recover the dutchy by his arms. To accompliſh his purpoſe, the Caſtilian invited the viſcount of Bearne and other great men of Gaſcogne to a conference; who thereupon deſerted the king of England, and made a friendſhip with the king of Spain. The party at Bourdeaux, who ſtill retained their fidelity to Henry, ſeeing this, ſent advice of it to England. The king was made very uneaſy by this intelligence, and ſorely repented of having ſuperſeded the earl of Leiceſter, a man full of reſources in difficult ſituations, and in whoſe hands the province would have been ſafe. But it was now too late to recal that haſty action[6]. The earl, that he might not be compelled by the king's intreaties to return to that country, went into France, where the great men of that realm would have been glad to have him remain; wiſhing to have him, on account of his great honour and bravery, to be a ſtay to that kingdom in its diſtreſs, to aſſiſt it with his advice, and act for it as ſeneſchal; for, France at this time was in a ſtate of affliction bordering upon deſpair, on account as well of the abſence of king Lewis, as the death of

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[1] Pat. 42 Hen. III. Vide Dugd. Bar.

[2] M. Paris.

[3] Ann. Waverleienſes, p. 213.

[4] Rymer.

[5] M. Paris.

[6] M. Weſtm.

Blanche the queen regent, who was ſnatched away by death on the firſt of December, 1252.

“ About the feaſt of Eaſter, 1253, the great men of the Franks, conſidering the danger to which that realm was expoſed for the want of counſel, their king being abroad in the holy war, and the queen regent dead, and many of the grandees of France cut off in the Holy Land, and viewing the fidelity and magnificence of the earl of Leiceſter, who made his illuſtrious father the pattern of his conduct, and knowing him to be diſcharged from the lieutenancy of Gaſcogne, devoutly requeſted him to remain with them, and be one of the keepers of the crown and realm of France; and promiſed, upon his yielding to their requeſt, to beſtow upon him all the honours which his merit deſerved; for they were well perſuaded, as they told him, that he ſincerely loved the realm of France, as his father had done before him; who had fought for the church againſt the Albigenſians, and they reminded him of his being allied by blood to the houſe of France. This was the ſecond time the grandees ſolicited him with great ſolemnity on this ſubject. But nothing could perſuade the earl of Leiceſter to ſwerve from his engagements to the king of England. In a matter which ſo eſſentially concerned his honour, he was reſolved to abſtain from every appearance of evil; and he thought that to renounce king Henry looked too much like treaſon and baſe deſertion of his liege lord[1].

“ About the ſame time the Bourdegalians ſent the king certain advice, that unleſs he repaired to Gaſcogne in haſte, and with great force, he would ſhortly loſe every thing there; adding at the ſame time what was very falſe, viz. that the king had loſt many ſubjects by the tyranny of the earl; whereas that earl had reduced to the king's obedience many powerful and formidable rebels. But the king, who was ſtill deſirous to humour the Gaſcons, ſent them word, that nothing but death ſhould hinder him from going to them, and maintaining their honour and happineſs. And he ordered public notice to be given that no one ſhould pay any obedience to the earl of Leiceſter. And he ſignified to the Gaſcons, collectively and ſeparately, that, out of regard to their complaints and diſcontents, he had depoſed that earl, and redeemed the charter which had been granted him by a large ſum of money. Theſe things were very agreeable to the Gaſcons; and ſuch was their deceitfulneſs and treachery, that thoſe, who while the earl's power laſted pretended to be his ſteady friends, changing ſides with fortune, appeared to be his greateſt enemies[2].”

On the 13th of May, the king pledged himſelf to his great men for the ſtrict obſervance of the Great Charter, which he ſwore to obſerve under the moſt tremendous penalties, and ratified with extraordinary ſolemnity[3].

“ In return was granted to the king the tenth part of all the eccleſiaſtical revenues, which he was to receive of the church for three years towards his croiſade; the ſaid term to commence when the king, *by view of the great men*, ſhould begin his journey to Jeruſalem[4]; and by the knights at the ſame time was given a ſcutage for that year, at the rate of three marks for each knight's fee.” So ſays M. Paris; but it appears, from the Fœdera, that the pope, in the year 1250, made a grant to the king of the eccleſiaſtical tenths of his dominions for three years towards his croiſade. This grant of the pope, as the bull ſtates, was made with the conſent of the biſhop of Hereford, and others of the realm of England, and the collection of tenths to begin two years before the king's paſſing beyond ſea. The time of his ſetting out was not yet determined. But, on fifteens of Eaſter 1252, the king, in the preſence of many of his great men, ſolemnly undertook to begin his journey on St. John Baptiſt's day (June 24), in the year 1256. The reader is deſired to take particular notice of theſe circumſtances, which produced very important effects.

“ After the diſſolution of the council, about the beginning of June 1253, Henry being adviſed of the deſolation of Gaſcogne, ſent ſummonſes for all the knights throughout England, who owed him military ſervice, to prepare to attend him with their men and horſes into Gaſcogne, and commanding them to meet him at Portſmouth on the octaves of Trinity.”

Notwithſtanding his late confirmation of the Great Charter, he did not ſcruple to violate it in many articles before he left England. In the beginning of Auguſt he embarked for Gaſcogne, having previouſly by common counſel appointed his queen Alianora regent of England, to act by the advice and council of his brother earl Richard[5].

Upon king Henry's arrival at Bourdeaux, which he reached about Auguſt 15, 1253, the citizens received him with all due reſpect. But his enemies either fled, or betook themſelves to their caſtles. He, therefore, inſtantly ordered Riole to be beſieged, wherein the partizans of Gaſto of Bearne had moſt of them concealed themſelves. Gaſto himſelf made his eſcape to the king of Spain, and entered into a league of friendſhip with him, and promiſed him the poſſeſſion of Gaſcogne, which he told him was his right. The people in Riole, depending upon the protection of the Spaniſh king, defended themſelves with ſpirit and manlineſs. Nor could the place be taken till, at length, in the following ſummer, viz. 1254, hunger compelled the beſieged to capitulate[6]; whereupon they agreed to ſurrender the caſtle, and every thing therein, to the king; the latter having previouſly bound himſelf by oath that he would neither kill, nor take vengeance of, any perſon whatever.

In the proſecution of this Gaſcon war king Henry ordered the vineyards of the Gaſcon mal-contents, in which was their principal dependence, to be rooted up, and their caſtles and houſes to be demoliſhed to the foundations[7]. The Gaſcons conſidered the deſtruction of houſes and fruits as a very mean and childiſh way of carrying on a war, and thought the earl of Leiceſter's method much more laudable, whoſe efforts were bent againſt their caſtles and ſtrong holds[8].

King Henry, having taken Riole and Kenauges, made a grant of the freemen[9] to Peter of Savoy, the queen's uncle, and to the king's uterine brothers of Poitou. The hiſtorian[10], to mark the injuſtice of this, obſerves, that theſe places had been won by the toil and money of the Engliſh; and he adds, theſe freemen were inſtantly adjoined to the king's enemies. Theſe freemen, I preſume, were all the people of rank and free condition in the caſtles that had been taken. It was one of the principal emoluments of war in thoſe days for military men to make a profit of their priſoners, by releaſing them for ſuch ſums of money as were agreed upon between the parties; and theſe ſums wete generally regulated by the rank and fortune of each priſoner. The injuſtice, therefore, of king Henry upon this occaſion towards his Engliſh ſubjects muſt have given much umbrage to the latter, and probably helped to bring forward thoſe violent animoſities at court, which at length kindled into civil war.

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[1] M. Paris. [2] Ib. [3] Rymer. [4] See Annaliſt of Dunſtable, p. 296.

[5] M. Paris. Rymer. [6] Annales Waverleienſes, an. 1253. Annales de Dunſtable. [7] M. Paris, p. 675.

[8] The earl of Leiceſter thought the king's authority in Gaſcogne, and the quiet of the province, depended upon taking and keeping of theſe. And his attempt to do ſo ſeems to have been what gave ſo much offence to the Gaſcons, who claimed them. See Rymer.

[9] Freemen, i. e. the military tenants of thoſe caſtles. It may ſeem odd, but one chief object of William I. in inſtituting military fiefs in England, was the garriſoning of the caſtles built by the king and his Normans in this country. Caſtle-guard was the uſual ſervice impoſed on military fiefs.

[10] M. Paris.

"The earl of Leiceſter, whoſe reputation for courage and honour had procured for him the offer of being made ſeneſchal of France, and which he had refuſed becauſe he thought it repugnant with his engagements to king Henry, repaired (we may ſuppoſe in obedience to the king's ſummons) to his lord the king of England in Gaſcogne, ready and diſpoſed to perform his perſonal devoir, and to aſſiſt him in the vanquiſhing of his enemies. The Gaſcons were not more afraid of lightning[1] itſelf, than of the earl of Leiceſter. He took with him a numerous and ſelect body of knights and eſquires, all maintained at his own charge, and to be diſpoſed of and ſupported juſt as the king ſhould direct. This was purſuant to the good inſtructions he had received from his friend the biſhop of Lincoln. The king was ſtruck with admiration at the earl's generoſity and affection, and received him with the greateſt exultation. The Gaſcon inſurgents ſeeing the earl of Leiceſter arrive with ſo formidable a ſuite; and learning, moreover, that the king of Caſtile had ſettled matters amicably with the king of England, were humbled and terrified, and made the ſubmiſſion that became them to their antient and legal lord king Henry[2]."

By the end of the ſummer the king got poſſeſſion of his own proper caſtles, but not without great toil and expence. Though the mal-contents, who had maintained them againſt him, had killed a great many of his people during the ſeveral ſieges by miſſile weapons, and huge mill-ſtones diſcharged upon them, yet the king was prevailed upon by the Poitevins[3], who had no regard to his true intereſt, and contrary to the opinions of his Engliſh friends, who were zealous for his honour and ſafety, to grant them ſuch good conditions, that they ſuffered little more than the deſtruction of their vineyards for their obſtinate and malicious oppoſition, which had involved the king and his whole realm in ſuch expence and difficulties[4].

On the 9th of October, in this year 1253, the earl of Leiceſter ſuſtained an irreparable loſs in the death of his friend Robert Groſſeteſte, or Greathead, biſhop of Lincoln.

This prelate's intimacy with the earl of Leiceſter reflects no ſmall luſtre on the character of the latter, and entitles the former to ſome particular and honourable mention in this memoir of his friend.

Robert Groſſeteſte was born at Stradbrook in Suffolk. His birth, if not infamous, was low. After ſtudying ſome time at Oxford, he changed his learned reſidence for the univerſity of Paris, next to Oxford, at that time the firſt ſeat of learning in Europe. French at that time was the language of the Engliſh court and bar; even the king's writs were many of them in that tongue, as well as the ſcanty notes that were made of ſome of the moſt important paſſages of the great councils[5]. This language, therefore, was an indiſpenſable qualification for every public man, or one who pretended to the ſociety of the great or learned. Robert went to Paris to acquire it. And this he did in ſo great perfection, that he has obtained a place among the French poets, by a work ſtyled, "The Hiſtory of the Creation of the World[6];" which is yet in being, as we are informed by a late writer. Whether Robert acquired the name of Greathead from the ſurprizing magnitude of his intellectual powers, or from the unnatural bigneſs of his head, has not been noticed by our chroniclers. But the name is well applied in the figurative ſenſe. He was remarkable for the vivacity of his genius; and ſo renowned for the extent and variety of his erudition, that he was looked upon by his contemporaries throughout Europe as a prodigy, or, to ſpeak ſtill ſtronger, a ſort of monſter in learning. His proficiency in aſtronomy and philoſophy was ſo great, that inferior ſcholars in thoſe branches ſuſpected that Robert muſt hold converſe with dæmons to excel as he did. He was equally eminent in ſcholaſtic divinity, knowledge of the Scriptures, and claſſical learning; without a rival in the Greek and Latin, and, as ſome add, in the Hebrew languages. After his return from Paris he was made archdeacon of Leiceſter, and, in the year 1235, biſhop of Lincoln[7]. At this time the pope was a kind of univerſal ſovereign, both in ſpirituals and temporals over all Chriſtendom. And ſo great was the corruption of the holy ſee, that as there was hardly any thing it could not do, ſo there was nothing almoſt that it was aſhamed to do.

The practice of admitting appeals at the Roman court from eccleſiaſtical judicatures in England, was a diſgrace to the juriſprudence of England, whoſe legal deciſions were thereby rendered of little or no avail, and proved to be no great honour to the Roman court, where every thing was carried by dint of money. The clauſes of *non obſtante* in the papal briefs, by which all the *privilegia* of former popes, made in favour of communities or individuals, were cancelled at once; the acts of proviſion and reſervation, by which the pope contrived to ſecure to himſelf the diſpoſal of ſuch Engliſh benefices and dignities as he liked beſt, and which he uſually gave to foreigners, who neither reſided in England, nor had the leaſt connexion there; were part of the abuſes particularly inſulting and injurious to the nation; and which biſhop Greathead employed his talents and his ſpirit, which was equal to his talents, to redreſs.

He expoſtulated with the biſhop of Rome upon the abuſe of the keys, in letters addreſſed to the pontiff full of invective. To procure ſome ſatisfaction from his holineſs, in the beginning of the year 1250, he made a journey to Lyons, where the pope then reſided, and rebuked him with great aſperity to his face, for which Innocent was diſpoſed to take inſtant revenge, but was reſtrained from it by the holy college, who reminded him, that Robert biſhop of Lincoln was the moſt eminent prelate in Chriſtendom for piety, orthodoxy, and every kind of learning. The pope, therefore, treated and diſmiſſed him civilly, but gave him no redreſs. Upon this occaſion the biſhop was abſent from England till Michaelmas 1250. Seeing the confuſion that was coming upon the Church, and grieved at taking ſo much fruitleſs pains to rectify what was amiſs, upon his return home he committed the adminiſtration of his function to a ſufficient official, and formed a reſolution to renounce worldly avocations, that he might devote himſelf to ſtudy and meditation. He wiſhed to reſign his biſhoprick; but was not come to a determination upon that point, ſuſpecting, that, if he gave up his biſhoprick, it would be the worſe for the Church, as the king would probably do upon that as upon ſimilar occaſions, ſtrip and plunder the ſee during the vacancy; and then fill it up with ſome unworthy perſon.

This biſhop was very diligent in his viſitation of religious houſes, and rigorous in puniſhing ſuch abuſes as were diſcovered in them. His manner of viſiting the religious houſes belonging to females ſhall be given in M. Paris's own words: "Et quod indignum eſt ſcribi, ad domos religioſarum veniens, fecit exprimi mamillas earundem; ut ſic phyſice, ſi eſſet inter eas corruptela, experiretur."

"In the following Lent he was ſuſpended from his epiſcopal office for refuſing to admit a certain Italian, who knew nothing of the Engliſh language, to a rich benefice in his dioceſe[8]."

To this affair Fabian ſeems to allude in the following paſſage[9]: "This Robert, for ſo much as the fourth Innocent grieved the Church of England with taſks and payments againſt reaſon, he therefore ſent unto him a ſharp epiſtle. This pope then gave unto a chylde, a nephew of his, a canonry which fell void in the church of Lincoln, and ſent the chylde unto the biſhop, charging him to admit the ſaid chylde, and to ſet him in his place. But this byſhoppe boldly denied the reſceyt of the chylde, and wrote to the pope that he would not, nor ſhould receive ſuch to the cure of ſouls, that could not rule himſelf. Therfore this Robert was ſomoned to appear before the pope, and therupon accurſed."

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[1] The cauſe of this meteor being then not known, it was conſidered as a ſupernatural intimation of divine diſpleaſure. A ſtorm of thunder and lightning put Edward III. into ſuch diſmay, that he dared not engage the French at the moment of onſet, or purſue the war with the people. Voltaire diſbelieved the fact; but nothing could be more probable.

[2] M. Paris.

[3] To whom the king was very partial.

[4] M. Paris.

[5] M. Weſtm. M. Paris. Cavei Hiſt. Literaria. Godwin.

[6] Lacombe Dictionaire du vieux language François.

[7] Godwin.

[8] M. Paris.

[9] Fabian's Chronicle.

"In this year, 1252, the avarice of the Romaniſts was come to ſuch a paſs, that Robert biſhop of Lincoln, amazed at it, got an exact computation made by his clerks of the revenues, which foreign eccleſiaſtics had from England; and it was found, upon a careful and accurate eſtimate, that the preſent pope, viz. Innocent IV, had impoveriſhed the univerſal church more than all his predeceſſors from the earlieſt times of popery; and the rents of aliens, whom the Roman church had enriched in England, amounted to more than 70,000 marks[1]. But the whole revenue of the king was not computed to be a third part of that ſum."

Matthew Paris has left an account of a very remarkable converſation, which paſſed between the biſhop and his phyſician[2] John de Sancto Ægidio, a friar of the order of Preachers, and a reader in theology, a learned and agreeable companion, in whoſe ſociety the biſhop tock much pleaſure. The hiſtorian ſums up biſhop Groſſeteſte's character as follows[3]:

"He was a manifeſt blamer of the pope and king, a reprover of prelates, a corrector of monks, a director of prieſts, an inſtructor of clerks, a ſupporter of ſcholars, a preacher to the people, a perſecutor of unchaſte livers, a diligent ſearcher of the ſcriptures, a mallet and deſpiſer of the Romaniſts. At the table of bodily refreſhment, elegant, plentiful, obliging, chearful, and affable; at the ſpiritual table, devout, mournful, and penitent. In his pontifical duty, diligent, ſolemn, and indefatigable[4]."

His various and ſhining virtues procured him the name and veneration of a ſaint with the vulgar. And even the Univerſity of Oxford gave into the ſame eſtimation of his ſanctity, and, preſenting a memorial of Robert's miracles to Clement IV, deſired that pontiff to inroll him in the catalogue of the ſaints. This learned biſhop was the author of two hundred treatiſes, which are enumerated by our Bale, and left by his will a large collection of books to the Friar-minors in Oxford.

"The earl of Leiceſter[5] was ſtudious to recommend himſelf to this prelate, and to his care committed his little ones to be trained. By the biſhop's advice the earl conducted his moſt arduous affairs, undertook doubtful and difficult ones, went on with what he had begun; in particular, proſecuted thoſe ſchemes which appeared to be meritorious and laudable. It was believed that the biſhop even enjoined him for the remiſſion of his ſins to engage in that cauſe, for which he contended even to death; declaring, that the peace of the Engliſh church could not be eſtabliſhed but by the material ſword, and conſtantly maintaining, that all who died for it would be crowned with martyrdom. "Some perſons (continues my author) report that the biſhop, laying hand one day upon the earl's eldeſt ſon, ſaid to him, "Oh! my deareſt ſon, thou and thy father ſhall fall both together in the ſame day."

The earl of Leiceſter, who lived in this cloſe friendſhip with biſhop Groſſeteſte, and opened to him the receſſes of his heart, and ſought advice from him as his father-confeſſor, received ſome important leſſons from him after the ſhock which the earl's mind had lately felt by the king's very extraordinary behaviour to him. Upon trying occaſions, the biſhop recommended to him the exerciſe of charity and meekneſs, which, he told him, ſet men above others in real excellence, and induced them to return good for evil. He adviſed him, therefore, to overlook the raſh and impetuous words of king Henry, and rather to call to mind the king's former loving-kindneſſes. In particular, how he had given him his ſiſter in marriage, granted him the earldom of Leiceſter, and the cuſtody of the heir of Humphrey d'Umfreville. The earl reſpectfully complied with the biſhop's advice[6].

The earl of Leiceſter remained with the king at Bourdeaux during the following winter.

Notwithſtanding the fair proſpect which Henry had before the end of the year[7] of accompliſhing the projected marriage between his eldeſt ſon Edward and Alianora of Spain, the baſis of which treaty was to be Alphonſo's reſignation of his right to Gaſcogne; and though the Engliſh plenipotentiaries, the biſhop of Bath and Sir John Manſel, had been for many months negotiating at the Spaniſh court to adjuſt the ſeveral matters between the two kings, and had almoſt, if not quite, ſettled the ſubject of their embaſſy; yet king Henry, a few days before Chriſtmas, ſent over the earl mareſchal and Gilbert de Segrave to England, to obtain from the univerſity of the realm a copious and ſufficient aid, pretending that he was in the utmoſt diſtreſs, as well from the diſaffection of the Gaſcons, who were not all ſubdued, and were preparing to deliver the country of Gaſcogne to the king of Caſtille, as from the hoſtile intentions of the latter, who was making great preparations for invading the dutchy the following ſpring; and, after the conqueſt of Gaſcogne, purpoſed to carry his arms into England and Ireland. The great men of England, who were convened at the beginning of the year by the earl of Cornwall for taking the king's meſſage into conſideration, expreſſed their zeal for the king's ſervice, and declared their readineſs to go over in perſon, and fight in his defence, and to aid him with money to ſupport his honour and juſt rights; but, at the ſame time, as they could not really believe that the king of Spain had any intention of invading Gaſcogne, they would take farther time with reſpect to the aid which the king deſired. And thus the council broke up. The[8] deliberations of the great men were reſumed upon this ſubject after Eaſter; by which time the earl of Leiceſter was returned to England. He attended this meeting, and told them the whole truth; by which they eſcaped the ſnare, which the king, by the advice of the Poitevins, his favourites and counſellors, had laid for them.

On the 25th of Auguſt, the king, by a ſpecial order, ſent the earl of Leiceſter to the king of Scotland [1] upon ſome ſecret buſineſs not committed to writing, which he put into the earl's mouth, and which he was anxious ſhould be unfolded to the Scottiſh king; and he deſired the king of Scotland, by his letters, to pay the moſt entire credit to what ſhould be communicated to him, as from the king, by the earl of Leiceſter.

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[1] In their memorial to the pope the clergy ſtated it at 50,000 marks, and upwards. See the pope's anſwer in Rymer, tom. I. p. 471. The Italians alone had benefices to the amount of 8,000 marks.

[2] Medicine, as well as divinity and law, ſeem at that time to have been engroſſed by churchmen.

[3] Migravit igitur ab hujuſmodi, quem nunquam dilexit, exilio ſanctus Lincolnienſis epiſcopus Robertus ſecundus apud Bugedonam manerium ſuum in nocte ſancte Dionyſii. Domini, papæ, & regis, redargutor manifeſtus, prælatorum correptor, monachorum corrector, preſbyterorum director, clericorum inſtructor, ſcholarium ſuſtentator, populi prædicator, incontinentium perſecutor, ſcripturarum ſedulus perſcrutator diverſarum, Romanorum malleus, & contemptor. In menſa refectionis corporalis, dapſilis, copioſus, & civilis, hilaris, & affabilis. In menſa ſpirituali devotus, lacrymoſus, & contritus. In officio pontificali ſedulus, venerabilis, & indefatigabilis.

[4] The biſhop employed his laſt breath in bewailing the corruptions of the church of Rome—"Et cum hæc & alia enormia, videlicet omne genus avaritiæ, uſuram ſymoniam & rapinam, omne genus luxuriæ, libidinem, gulam, & ornatum, quæ in illa curia reguant deteſtaretur, ut vere de ipſa judicatur.

Ejus avaritiæ totus non ſufficit orbis:
Ejus luxuriæ meretrix non ſufficit omnis."

[5] Riſhanger, ad an. 1265.

[6] M. Paris.

[7] Ib. and Rymer.

[8] Parliamentary Hiſt. and Brady's Introduction to Engliſh Hiſtory.

This is the whole that is tranſmitted to us on the buſineſs for which the earl was to go to the king of Scots.

The next time we read of him is at the following Michaelmas [2]; when he attended the magnificent funeral of the young and accompliſhed Sir William de Cantelupe, the third brother of that noble and opulent family that had died within a few years of each other, ſeveral other earls attended this melancholy ceremonial. The earls of Leiceſter and Hereford depoſited the corpſe in the ſepulchre.

Prince Edward and his ſuite remained all the winter in Gaſcogne. But the king and queen of England obtained leave of the king of France to paſs through his realm and viſit Paris in their way home; and reached Dover Dec. 27, 1254, after Henry had been abſent from England about ſeventeen months.

Before we proceed in our memoir of the earl of Leiceſter, it ſeems neceſſary to ſtate an important intrigue, opened and conducted during the king's reſidence in Gaſcogne, and which at length contributed to a civil war in England, wherein our earl, after riſing to the pinnacle of glory, involved himſelf and family in total ruin.

The long and calamitous conteſt between the Holy ſee and the houſe of Suabia, for the empire of Italy and the realm of the two Sicilies, has been amply delineated by various hiſtorians. At this time the power of the keys was carried to ſo extravagant an height, that all the kings and potentates of Chriſtendom ſeemed to hold their dominions, and even their very lives, at the mercy of the Roman pontiff. For, let him but lay a kingdom or province under an interdict, and all who lived within them were ſhut out of the church, and deprived of baptiſm, burial, all other religious offices, and even the benefit of the ſpiritual courts; let him thunder his anathema againſt a prince, and immediately the latter loſt the obedience of his ſubjects; let him proclaim a cruſade againſt him, and the Chriſtians, who were reputed the moſt devout, thought it their duty to oppoſe him in arms, and deſtroy him. In this arduous conteſt with the powerful houſe of Suabia, Innocent IV was deeply involved, while Henry king of England was ſtaying in Gaſcogne in the years 1253 and 1254. His vengeance was firſt diſcharged againſt the emperor Frederic, whom he excommunicated, and declared to be depoſed; and, not being ſatisfied with the eccleſiaſtical cenſures he had iſſued againſt him, ordered the princes of Germany to chuſe another ſovereign, and put himſelf at the head of ſuch of them as he could influence, and ſome of the ſtates of Italy, in order to effect the total overthrow of Frederic and his children. The two Sicilies were a fief of the holy ſee; and, therefore, by the judgement inflicted by the church upon Frederic, the king thereof, were claimed as an eſcheat of the church, which the pope thought himſelf at liberty to diſpoſe of as he thought fit. In the midſt of this confuſion died the emperor, carried off, as his ſon Conrad conſtantly affirmed, by poiſon, which the pope had contrived to be given. His death happened on the 13th of December, 1250. By his laſt teſtament, he left his kingdom of the two Sicilies to his ſon Conrad, king of the Romans. The pope had for ſome time paſt patronized William count of Holland as a candidate for the empire; and the object neareſt to his heart was to prevent in time to come to an union of the realm (ſo the two Sicilies were called) with the empire, as ſuch a junction made the king of the Sicilies too great for a vaſſal of the holy ſee. Upon the death of Frederic, therefore, Innocent redoubled his efforts to defeat the juſt pretenſions of Conrad. The late emperor had driven the pope out of Italy, and obliged him to take up his reſidence for ten years in the city of Lyons. But, upon the news of Frederic's death, he began without delay to prepare for repaſſing the Alps. It took him up ſome time to make the neceſſary arrangements for this important journey. In the mean while, he entered into new negotiations with the ſtates of Italy for the furtherance of his projects, exerted himſelf afreſh in Germany to defeat the hopes of Conrad reſpecting the empire, and multiplied his agents in the realm, to alienate the people there from all attachment to the houſe of Suabia, and render them ſubſervient to his own views; and directed the German prelates to declare thoſe to be *ipſo facto* anathematized, who ſhould dare afford any aſſiſtance whatever to any perſon who ſhould affect the realm, the ſole diſpoſal of which he ſaid belonged to the holy ſee. This Innocent did to prevent any aſſiſtance going from Germany to help Manfroi, the viceroy in the abſence of Conrad. Theſe meaſures were accompanied with others calculated to ruin Conrad, and fix the count of Holland on the imperial throne. Moreover, he wrote to the Suabians, to command them not to obey Conrad, and to tell them ſolemnly, that he ſhould never enjoy either the empire or that dutchy; alleging that Conrad, deſcended from ſuch anceſtors, could not be ſuppoſed to be untainted with heretical depravity. It was not till Eaſter week, A. D. 1251, that Innocent could begin his march for Italy. On the feaſt of the Supper of the Lord, i. e. on Thurſday in Paſſion-week, and juſt before his departure, he anathematized Conrad afreſh for daring to aſpire to the empire, ordered the anathema to be publiſhed all over Germany, and commanded the Germans to receive the count of Holland for their ſovereign.

Innocent was no ſooner got back into Italy than he viſited the chief cities of Lombardy, and invigorated the league, that, under his auſpices, had been formed againſt the houſe of Suabia, and by his intrigues in the realm had engaged ſome of the people there to form a plot for the deſtruction of his enemies. Manfroi prince of Tarento, and ſon of the late emperor, in the abſence of Conrad adminiſtered the affairs of Sicily in quality of bailiff or viceroy. Perceiving the pope to aim at nothing ſhort of getting the kingdom into his own hands, and excluding for ever the poſterity of Frederic from their juſt inheritance, he levied an army, and marched into Apulia, and laid ſiege to Naples. Such rapid ſucceſs attended his enterprize, that, when Conrad came into Sicily by ſea with a reinforcement of Germans the next year, he found all the realm in a ſtate of allegiance, except Naples, Capua, and a few other places; and theſe were beſieged and taken by Conrad, who thus became maſter of all Sicily. The pope ſeemed now to be in a ſtate of extremity. By his expenſive conteſt with the houſe of Suabia he was not only deſtitute of money, but become ſo deeply plunged in debt with the people of Rome, as to make him afraid to venture his perſon there ſince his coming back into Italy. It occurred to him, as the beſt expedient he could adopt, to look out for ſome foreign prince who was hardy and rich enough for ſuch an undertaking, and beſtow upon him the grant of the realm in fee, to hold the ſame of the holy ſee, as its vaſſal or feodary. Accordingly, it is reported to have been offered again and again to any of the brothers of the king of France, who all declined it. In the year 1252, we find a tender of it made to Richard earl of Cornwall, whoſe immenſe riches were a ſpecial recommendation in the eyes of the pontiff. A negotiation was ſet on foot between the parties, which ſoon terminated in the abſolute refuſal of the Engliſh earl. In 1253, the earl of Anjou, brother of the French king, ſeems to have been almoſt brought to an intention of acceding to the pope's overture; for, among our archives, we find a formal grant of Sicily to that prince, containing all the conditions upon which the holy ſee allowed him to hold it[1]. But this treaty proved alſo abortive. There ſtill, however, remained a certain great prince, who languiſhed for ſo rich a jewel, and cared not by what ſteps, or at what expence, he could put in even for the chance of it[2].

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[1] Rymer.

[2] M. Paris Annales de Dunſtable.

“ The pope (ſays M. Paris) having failed in the ſucceſs of his negotiation with earl Richard, ſent his nuncios ſecretly to the king of England, to circumvent his ſimplicity, whom he knew to be weak enough to believe any thing, and always ready to do any thing that would prove hurtful to himſelf; and he offered and granted to him the kingdom of Sicily and Apulia, telling him, that he would furniſh ſuch ſupplies of money towards getting the actual poſſeſſion of that crown as he conveniently could, with a farther promiſe, that he (the pope) would make the matter eaſy to the king; for, that he would order all the croiſés, who were intended for the Holy land, and all the money which had been, or could be, collected for the king's cruiſade, to be employed in the Sicilian war. Henry was too eager to have his ſon a king to make any ſerious demur to ſo tempting a propoſal. But one thing ſtuck a little in his conſcience, about which he wiſhed to be made eaſy, before he finally concluded matters with the pope. To accept of the realm of Sicily, he thought, looked like wiſhing to clothe himſelf with the ſpoils of his nephew prince Henry, ſon of the late emperor by Iſabella, ſiſter of the king of England, who might eventually be heir to the crown of Sicily. But in the following winter this difficulty was wholly removed; for, that amiable and beautiful youth was taken off by poiſon. It was for the pope's purpoſe to have the world believe that Conrad was the author of this atrocious deed; and that he committed it from a ſpirit of jealouſy. This report was ſeduloully diſſeminated by the papal faction, to render Conrad odious, and to furniſh the pope with a freſh pretence for perſevering in his endeavours to ruin him; and fixing ſuch a crime upon Conrad would be a good colour for the king of England's going to war with that prince, merely to revenge the death of his nephew. But no proof was brought of Conrad's having any hand in the death of that young prince, and he reſented the imputation, as an outrageous calumny, deſtitute wholly of foundation in truth. This event, however, brought matters to a ſpeedy iſſue with king Henry. The firſt grant of Sicily to Edmund was made by Albert, the pope's notary and legate, by the pope's order, and in his name, on the 6th of March, 1254[3]. To ſupply any defects, real or imaginary, of this grant made by Albert, it was confirmed by another, bearing the pope's own name, of the ſame purport, and partly of the ſame tenor, dated the 14th of the ſame month.

No joy could exceed that of king Henry upon his receiving this acquiſition of honour to his family. His tranſport of exultation almoſt overſet him. He began inſtantly to ſalute his ſon Edmund with the title of Majeſty. But the legate told him, that he was premature in giving the title of king to the young prince; and that the affair at preſent muſt be a ſecret. This he did (continues my author) leſt the friends of the king, who were well acquainted with the artifices of the court of Rome, ſhould apprize him of them, and put him upon his guard. The chief perſon who conducted this intrigue and guided Henry was Thomas of Savoy, uncle of the queen, and brother of Peter of Savoy and Boniface archbiſhop of Canterbury. The firſt of theſe was complimented with the earldom of Richmond, and the latter had been forced upon the monks of Canterbury for the primacy of all England, although deſtitute of every qualification for that dignified ſtation. Thomas of Savoy had married the pope's niece; and, being thus connected with the pope by affinity, and with the queen of England by blood, he was likely to have the eſteem and confidence of both, and to take a willing part in a project which might eventually be productive of much advantage to himſelf. The great men of England, whoſe council a king of that realm was bound by law to take in all public affairs of importance, either knew nothing of this tranſaction, or, at leaſt, were not conſulted about it.

In the ſummer of this year, 1254, the queen and prince Edward both went over to Bourdeaux, as if to viſit king Henry. Their going was matter of ſurprize to the Engliſh, and ſeemed very myſterious, as king Henry had ſent over to the regency, to deſire a copious ſupply of money, on pretence that he was likely to have a war with the king of Caſtille. The nobles of England remarked, that, if the king had expected Gaſcogne to be diſturbed by a Spaniſh war, he would hardly have wiſhed his queen and eldeſt ſon to be there while it laſted. Nor do we find, in the buſineſs which the regent was ordered by king Henry to communicate to the aſſembled grandees of England, the leaſt hint about Sicily.

In this eſtate of the affair concerning that kingdom, an event which could not have been expected, placed the king in a new ſituation. This was nothing leſs than the death of king Conrad, on the 21ſt of May, 1254, and in the 27th of his age, leaving a ſon of about two years old, named Conradin. Conrad is ſaid to have been beholden for his death to ſome of the popiſh agents, who got him diſpatched by poiſon. However, according to Raynaldo, he ordered, by his will, that Conradin ſhould be committed to the grace and protection of the holy ſee.

Berthold marquis of Hoemberg, a German, who had been much employed by the late emperor, and alſo by Conrad, and commander of the German troops in the *realm*, was, by Conrad's will, appointed to the bailiffſhip, as the truſtee for Conradin; and into his hands, upon the death of Conrad, fell the royal treaſure, and all the valuables of this king. Aſſuming, therefore, the bailiffſhip, or viceroyalty, Berthold ſent legates to the pope to deſire the grace of the holy ſee towards Conradin, purſuant to Conrad's teſtamentary direction. The pope, who conſidered this appointment as the reſult more of fear than of love, returned for anſwer, that he muſt have the poſſeſſion of the realm; that Conradin ſhould enjoy the kingdom of Jeruſalem, and dutchy of Suabia, and *every thing elſe*, whether in the realm or elſewhere, to which he ſhould be found when he came of age to have a right. He required of the Sicilians, that they ſhould take the oath of fealty to the holy ſee, but allowed them to add, ſaving the right of the infant Conradin. It muſt ſeem very ſtrange to find Conrad leaving the guardianſhip of his ſon to the pope; for, though in ſtrictneſs of feudal law, which put the cuſtody of noble fiefs during the minority of the heir, as well as the perſon of the heir in the lord, of whom the fief was held; yet here the compliance with that rule could hardly produce any other conſequence than the certain deſtruction of the ward. For, what had Conradin to expect of the pope, if the latter ſhould be put into the quiet poſſeſſion of the infant prince's inheritance, who had at this very time beſtowed it upon an Engliſh prince? While this was in agitation, the pope did not fail to improve his correſpondence with king Henry.

The king was impatient to be formally releaſed from the vow he had made of going into the Holy Land, and for compounding that matter by ſerving the church perſonally in Sicily. Thomas of Savoy, and others, the king's ſpecial nuncios, were employed to procure this exchange. The pope's anſwer, dated May 31, 1254, was, that, as great honour would accrue to the king from his affording ſeaſonable relief to the holy land, and as a voyage there would be made very eaſy and convenient to the king out of the realm when he he had got it, which would now, by the death of Conrad, be greatly facilitated (the principal obſtacle to his acquiſition of the *realm* being thus removed), he was in doubt whether he ſhould comply with the king's petition. But, neverthelеſs, if the commutation of the vow was ſtill a thing which the king greatly wiſhed, he (the pope) would agree to it, as far as he could do it with the approbation of God.

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[1] Rymer.

[2] Here M. Paris roundly aſſerts, what was probably true, that the pope made the firſt propoſal for applying the eccleſiaſtical tenths, granted for the holy wars to the war of Sicily. By the documents printed by Rymer, it might be thought, that the ſcheme originated with king Henry; for, among theſe documents, he makes it his humble requeſt to the pontiff, that the eccleſiaſtical tenths might, by his holineſs's permiſſion, be diverted to the Sicilian; to which the pope yields with an appearance of heſitation.

[3] Rymer.

In another letter of the 9th of June, the pope tells him, that it was the opinion of ſome people, that Conrad being dead, he (the pope) ought to carry on the matter of Sicily no farther with him; but, that as he panted moſt impatiently to raiſe the king's family, and even preferred their good to his own, he ſhould be more eager than before to proſecute the affair with diligence and ardour; in proportion to the fairer proſpect of a ſpeedy and ſucceſsful iſſue. He deſires the king, on his part, not to be negligent and tardy, which would expoſe both of them to diſgrace, but ſo to go into Sicily and take their common ſon Edmund with him with a ſtrong hand, as that each might acquire commendation. "To this work you ought to be more ſtrongly animated, becauſe God ſeems to be with you in it, by thus unexpectedly clearing the way before you. The treaſures of the holy ſee had been exhauſted by this war, and its credit too much ſunk to raiſe any ſufficient ſupplies for the payment of armies. But now the king of England was anſwerable for the money which the pope ſhould raiſe and expend in the proſecution of the war. And all the money which the pope could borrow, upon any terms, was placed to the king's account. Upon this dependence Innocent raiſed forces, and took all other ſteps for carrying his point in favour of Edmund, whom he wiſhed to make king of Sicily, becauſe that ſeemed to be the only way of paying his debts, and eſtabliſhing his right of ſovereignty with regard to the realm.

The marquis of Hoemburg, who, by Corrad's will, was bailiff of the Sicilies, a German, and an unpopular man, ſeeing a party formed in favour of the church, which he doubted whether it would be in his power to defeat, and a great army raiſing by the pope was thrown into a ſtate of great perplexity, and renounced the bailiffſhip; upon which, the counts and barons, and other great men of the realm, who continued in fealty towards Conradin, together with the marquis Berthold himſelf, made their requeſt to the prince of Tarento, that he would take the government of the infant king, as his neareſt relation in ſucceſſion to the crown of Sicily, and reminded him how much it behoved him ſo to do, as well for a juſt regard to himſelf as his defenceleſs nephew. Manfroi having acceded to this propoſal, Berthold, and the counts and barons, and other lieges of Sicily, took the oath of fealty to Conradin and Manfroi, with this ſtipulation, that, if the young king lived, they would regard and obey Manfroi as his bailiff, or governor; but, if Conradin (who was in Germany) were dead, or ſhould die without iſſue, they would have no other king but Manfroi. Innocent, to be nearer the ſcene of action, had now betaken himſelf to Anagni, where, hearing of the above proceedings, and that Manfroi was preparing to oppoſe him with a formidable army, did there, on the feaſt of Aſſumption (Auguſt 15), fulminate the cenſures of the church, and other grievous penalties, againſt Manfroi, the marquis of Hoemburg, and all their abettors and partizans whatſoever. To prevent matters from going to extremity, Manfroi made an overture to the pope, importing, that, as he had taken upon himſelf the office of bailiff out of compaſſion to his nephew, he was ready to relinquiſh the ſame, and put his pupil into the hands of the holy ſee, whoſe ſpecial duty it was to protect the helpleſs and innocent; and that he himſelf would, if the pope wiſhed to govern Sicily for his royal ward, help to put that kingdom into his holineſs's adminiſtration, provided his own rights, and thoſe of his nephew, were ſecured. Upon the ground of theſe ſtipulations, it was agreed on both ſides, that the pope ſhould have admiſſion into the realm, but without prejudice to the right of Conradin or the prince of Tarento; which being concluded, Manfroi was reſtored to the peace of the church, and confirmed in his territories given him by his father, and did himſelf conduct the pontiff into Capua, holding with his own hand the pope's mule. Innocent, having thus got poſſeſſion of the realm, appointed his nephew, William Cardinal deacon of St. Euſtachius, to take the charge of it in quality of legate. His powers were very large, ſuited to the purpoſes of coercion or conciliation as circumſtances required. And every thing was now in the very train which the pope wiſhed. And from Capua the pope proceeded to Naples, where he remained, thus fixing his reſidence in the capital of the realm. At the ſame time king Henry was amuſing himſelf with the fond conceit of his ſon's being king of Sicily. On the 3d of October, in the name of king Edmund, he gave and granted to Thomas of Savoy, who had taken a deep part in this buſineſs, the principality of Capua, with all its appendages and appurtenances, to hold to Thomas and his heirs for ever. And, on the 14th of the ſame month, Henry, as tutor of king Edmund, by his letters patent, addreſſed to the biſhops, abbots, priors, counts, barons, knights, freemen, and all others of the realm of Sicily, made known to them, that, the pope having granted the kingdom to Edmund, he required them to be aiding and aſſiſting to Henry archbiſhop of Ebridunum, and Peter biſhop of Hereford, or either of them, who ſhould come among them, concerning the poſſeſſion and ſeiſin of the ſaid king Edmund, as to the ſaid kingdom; and that they ſhould be obedient to the ſaid archbiſhop and biſhop, in all things touching the ſaid ſeiſin, till they ſhould be otherwiſe informed by the king of England[1]. This letter was iſſued at Bourdeaux. On the 17th of November, the pope ſent again to the king, to expreſs his joy, that the biſhop of Hereford had been appointed to go to the holy ſee upon the *arduous* and *ſecret* buſineſs then in agitation, and to perfect what remained on the king's part to be done. He farther aſſured the king, that every thing went on there juſt as he could wiſh, and that he muſt not delay his journey, for at this time nothing was wanting but the king's coming to aſſure the object, which might now be attainted without difficulty, if the king would ſet off immediately. On the other hand, that the holy ſee did not brook negligence and delay, and that the ſoft government of the church might not perhaps be ſufficient to keep the kingdom in certain and perfect ſubjection[2].

The cardinal legate, as ſoon as he had gotten the adminiſtration of the kingdom into his hands, began to rule it, not as the guardian of Conradin, but as lord of the realm, and to ſubvert the rights both of that prince and of Manfroi. The pope had agreed, that the Sicilians ſhould take the oath of fealty to the holy ſee, with a ſaving of the rights of Conradin; but the legate exacted the oath of fealty to the holy ſee from all the great men, and even from Manfroi, generally, and without that qualification. So writes an antient and anonymous author of Manfroi's life. But the documents juſt cited demonſtrate, that the pope was at this time meditating to put the realm into the actual ſeizing of Edmund. The Sicilians, therefore, could now be no longer ſtrangers to the pope's treaty with the king of England; and M. Paris relates, that when the Sicilians diſcovered that the pope meant to put over them, without their pri-

[1] Rymer.

[2] Ibid.

vity or conſent, a mere boy, a ſtranger and a foreigner, they fired with indignation, and determined not to ſubmit to it. Manfroi now revolted from the pope; and, having prevailed with the people of Nocera, a city built by Frederick, and inhabited by the Saracens, to ſupport his own cauſe, and that of his nephew Conradin, muſtered a very formidable force, and without delay marched againſt and took Foggia; whereupon the legate in a fright fled from Troya, and made all the haſte he could to Naples, where he found pope Innocent recently dead. His deceaſe was on the 7th of December. The cardinals, and whole Roman court, then at Naples, were ſtruck with ſuch a panic at what they were told of Manfroi, that they were deſirous of leaving Naples, and retreating into the Campania. But at length they were perſuaded to remain in that city till they had found a ſucceſſor for the late pope; accordingly, the papal chair was filled the next day with Alexander IV, a nephew of the late pope Gregory IX, and a man of mild temper, and devout and mortified life; but weak enough to be guided by thoſe who pretended to have nothing ſo much at heart as the intereſt of the holy ſee, while in fact they were purſuing ſuch meaſures only as were dictated by their rapacity. The late pope, who breathed an implacable hatred to the houſe of Suabia, had left it as his dying injunction to the cardinals, to proſecute the war againſt the prince of Tarento, and all the partizans of the late emperor Frederic. This had great weight with Alexander, and, jointly with the advice of thoſe in whom he implicitly confided, inclined him to perſevere in the ſchemes of the late pope. As ſoon, therefore, as he was raiſed to his new honours, he became fixed in his reſolution to adopt the plan of his predeceſſor, with regard to Sicily; and was ſoon addreſſed by the king of England's miniſters on that ſubject.

The perſon to whoſe management was principally intruſted this important negotiation was Peter biſhop of Hereford. The reader may remember that pope Innocent, who had been apprized of Henry's intention of ſending Peter to the court of Rome, on the buſineſs of Sicily, had expreſſed, in a ſubſequent diſpatch to that king, his entire approbation of the king's choice.

The biſhop's commiſſion bears date the 14th of October, 1254.

As pope Innocent died on the 7th of December following, it is probable that he did not arrive at the Roman court till after that pontiff's death. We do not, however, find that Peter returned to England, or was furniſhed with freſh credentials on account of the deceaſe of pope Innocent. It may be ſuppoſed, therefore, he treated with the new pope, viz. Alexander IV, by virtue of the power he had lately brought from England before Innocent's deceaſe. As the account of this biſhop is very curious, and gives us new knowledge of that age, and of the court of Henry of Wincheſter, I am induced to exhibit it to the reader as the concluſion of the tranſactions of the year 1254. Peter, biſhop of Hereford, had the ſurname of Aigle-blanche from the place of his birth, Aquila-bella, in Savoy [1]; to which he retained ſome partiality to the day of his death; for, he built a monaſtery there, and thither his heart was carried after his deceaſe; his body being depoſited in the church of Hereford. M. Paris calls him a Provençal. Before he was taken into the ſervice of the king, he was a domeſtic clerk of William the biſhop elect of Valence, and the ſteward of his houſehold. The queen was a daughter of the earl of Provence, and conducted to England by this William, who was her uncle, and had an active part in making up the match between king Henry and Alianora. Peter de Aigle-blanche, having this connexion with the houſe of Provence, might induce M. Paris to think, or to call him a Provençal. By which we may gather, that Peter was one of the queen's party, and included in the claſs of Provençals, whoſe influence gave ſo much juſt offence to the Engliſh nation, and helped to bring on the ſucceeding troubles.

In the year 1240, Peter was elected biſhop of Hereford, and the choice made in that inſtance by the canons of Hereford much approved by king Henry, who confirmed him in that ſee with great ſatiſfaction to himſelf. The canons of Hereford had previouſly elected a perſon whom they liked much better, and one in every reſpect worthy of the promotion, a certain canon of Lichfield; but the latter foreſeeing bad times, and ſatiſfied that the king would hardly allow any one but a foreigner to be biſhop, recommended the church of Hereford to God's protection, and withdrew."

The next year the king recommended him to the monks of Durham, and deſired them to chooſe either this Peter, or the queen's uncle Boniface, for their paſtor; though they had no ſort of knowledge of the diſpoſition or learning of either of them; but they knew they were both foreigners, and not qualified to be their biſhop.

"England needed not to go a-begging to foreign countries for capable perſons to govern her churches [2]; ſhe was wont rather to ſupply other regions with men of that ſort. The chapter of Durham would chuſe neither of them. Before the end of the year, the king ſolicited the canons of London to elect Peter to that ſee; but they fixed upon their own dean, Fulk Baſſet, a perſon of noble birth, and great reputation. A ſhort time after the death of the earl of Leiceſter's great friend Robert Groſſeteſte, biſhop of Lincoln, the king again exerted himſelf in favour of Aigle-blanche, and uſed all the influence with the canons of Lincoln in his behalf; but without effect. The perſon recommended to them knew not a word of the Engliſh tongue, and was exceptionable on many other accounts. He had been thruſted by violence, and the ſecular arm, into the ſee of Hereford, and was ſtigmatized throughout England as one of its moſt dangerous enemies, and a man ever ready to betray and ruin it."

In the month of February, 1254, he was joined with ſir John Manſel, provoſt of Beverley, the king's ſecretary, in a commiſſion for carrying on and confirming the treaty of marriage between Edward the king's ſon and Alianora of Caſtille.

Henry had entertained an apprehenſion, almoſt immediately after Montfort's quitting the lieutenancy of Gaſcogne [3], that the king of Caſtille meditated the conqueſt of Gaſcogne; and, ſo long as the middle of May 1253, had taken meaſures to prevent it, by courting a matrimonial alliance between the royal houſes of England and Spain. The biſhop of Bath and ſir John Manſel had been ſent to Caſtille with the firſt overtures for this connexion. And it ſucceeded ſo well in their hands, that, when the biſhop of Hereford was employed in it, the affair was nearly ſettled. In the ſame year, 1254, Aigle-blanche was impowered by the king to adjuſt the diſputes between him and the earl of Thoulouſe. We find him with the king in October the ſame year at Bourdeaux, and his name annexed to moſt of the regal inſtruments iſſued about that time, while Henry was at Gaſcogne, which indicates, that he was much about the king's perſon, and deeply engaged in his councils. And here we leave this biſhop for the preſent.

"King Henry, on his arrival at Dover at the cloſe of the year 1254 [4], found there his brother Richard and other lay-nobles, who had all come from diſtant parts to pay their duty to him on his landing in England, and had been waiting for him for a long time. They received him, therefore, with great reſpect and pleaſure, and made him coſtly preſents. The prelates did the ſame, eſpecially the abbots and priors, as behoved them in particular. Theſe preſents conſiſted of the moſt curious and coſtly articles in gold and ſilver; ſuch as were very captivating to the eye. All which the king demanded imperiouſly and impor-

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[1] Godwinus. M. Paris.

[2] M. Paris.

[3] Rymer. M. Paris.

[4] M. Paris. M. Weſtm.

tunately, with the ſame kind of eagerneſs as a famiſhed man would ſeize upon food that was within his reach. Theſe valuable donations would have been of uſe had they been properly managed towards the diſcharge of ſome part of his immenſe debt; though it was thought impoſſible for him ever to pay off an hundredth part of it; the whole being reported to be three hundred thouſand marks."

"The Londoners, certified of the king's arrival, and for whoſe welfare and proſperity they had been laviſh of their prayers and alms during his abſence, preſented him with a gift of 100*l.* But the king had ſo often received the like ſum, that he looked upon it as his due by cuſtom, and would not take it as a mark of their reſpect for him, or thank them for it. "Let them (ſaid he), if they expect my thanks, make me a large and voluntary preſent of what is their own." The citizens, hearing this, and being deſirous of pleaſing him, bought a very curious and rich vaſe, which was then to be ſold in London for 200*l.* and, with great reverence, offered this coſtly gift to him. He vouchſafed to accept of it, but took it very coolly, and hardly thanked them for it."

"A few days afterwards he levied a fine of 3000 marks upon the city of London, under the name of a talliage and penalty for not keeping the priſon of Newgate in a better manner. The occaſion was very trifling. A certain clerk had murdered a prior of the Black Order abroad, for which he was impriſoned in England. The murderer, being a clerk in orders, was demanded by the biſhop of London to be put into his cuſtody, which the king ordered to be done. But, as the biſhop had no proper priſon of his own, he deſired the citizens of London to allow him to put the culprit into their priſon of Newgate till the time of trial. This was complied with, and the man made his eſcape by deceiving the keepers whom the biſhop had placed over him. This was repreſented to the king by the citizens, who humbly craved, that he would remit his diſpleaſure againſt them, as they had committed no fault, and recalled to his mind the liberties of the city, and its reſpect and devotion to him, and the many times he had ſworn and engaged by his charters under pain of excommunication to keep the ſame inviolate. But all this had no effect. The prior who had been killed had pretended to be a kinſman of the queen's. She, therefore, inflamed the king's anger againſt the citizens; and their expoſtulation with him ſerved only to make him more enraged. He ſwore, by a terrible oath, that he would have what he demanded, or more, and very indecently called the citizens villans[1], and got ſome of them apprehended and impriſoned."

So M. Paris, concerning the talliage laid upon the city of London after the king's return from Gaſcogne. I preſume it is in reference to the ſame talliage, that our records furniſh the following information. The document is intituled, "Pro rege contra cives Londoniæ[2]." I ſhall tranſlate it. The king by his mandate to the barons [ſc. of his Exchequer] made known his pleaſure, that, in the 29th year of his reign, after his return from Gaſcogne, it was provided by the council of the king at Merton, after the feaſt of St. Hilary, that he ſhould talliage his demeſnes[3] throughout England for the heavy expences ſuſtained while he was in foreign parts. And when the citizens of London were ſummoned, before the king and council firſt at Merton to talliage the aforeſaid city[4], there came Ralph Hardil, then mayor of the city, with many others of the ſame city; and the king aſked of them 3000 marks in the name of talliage; and they, having held a previous conſultation with their co-citizens, came to the ſame place, and offered the king 2000 marks by the name of *aid,* and ſaid explicitly, that they were not able to give more, nor would they. And then the king, by advice of his council, ſent Philip Lovel, his treaſurer, Henry of Bath, Peter de Rivalle, Roger de Thurkelby, and Edward of Weſtminſter[5], to St. Martin's, to receive the fine of 3000 marks for talliage, if they would enter, as had been told them before; and, if they would not, then they ſhould aſſeſs the talliage by poll; and each man ſhould ſwear the chattels of another. And all the men aforeſaid came accordingly. And when the citizens aforeſaid would not enter the fine aforeſaid of 3000 marks, the aforeſaid treaſurer and others willed to aſſeſs the talliage by poll, and that every man ſhould ſwear the chattels of another. And when they would not take the oath, nor ſpeak in the fealty whereby they were bound to the king concerning the chattels of each, the ſaid treaſurer and others departed, the buſineſs being not done. Afterwards the aforeſaid citizens came before the king at Weſtminſter on the Lord's day after the Purification of the bleſſed Virgin Mary, and before his council, viz. R. earl of Cornwall, brother of the king, R. of Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford[6], A. elect of Winton, and William biſhop of Worceſter, and others of his council. And when a ſtrife aroſe, whether this ought to be called talliage or aid; the king cauſed the rolls to be ſearched, whether they gave any thing to the king or his anceſtors by the name of talliage; and, the rolls being ſearched, it was found as well in the rolls of the Exchequer as in thoſe of the Chancery, that, in the time of ſir John, father of ſir king, in the 16th year of his reign[7], the aforeſaid citizens were talliaged at 2000 marks for the interdict; and in the 7th year of the reign of the king they were talliaged at 1000*l.* and, in the 26th year they gave 1000*l.* for talliage for that turn; and, in the 30th year, they gave 1000 marks, and twenty marks of gold, for talliage. Afterwards, on the morrow, to wit, on Monday following the feaſt of the Purification of the bleſſed Mary, came the aforeſaid Ralph, and citizens, and made recognizance, that they were talliable, and gave the king 3000 marks for talliage. Witneſs, &c. at Weſtminſter, 14th Feb. &c. Breve eſt in forulo Mareſchalli. Mem. 39 Hen. III. rot. 9. a. See Madox, Exchequer, 4to, vol. I. p. 712[1].

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[1] It is common with the hiſtorians of that age, when they mention the citizens of London, to add, "who are called barons." M. Paris obſerves, that this title was given them on account of the dignity of the city of London. By barons it is meant that they were conſidered as of equal rank with the barons of the realm. "Cives Londoniæ, qui baronibus æquiparantur," ſays Paris, or ſome other chronicler; and they are ſometimes ſtyled *proceres*, an appropriate term for nobility. Theſe important perſons king Henry inſultingly and injuriouſly called *villani*, i. e. bondmen, bond ſervants, men of ſervile condition, and of the loweſt degree. M. Paris relates other inſtances of king Henry's brutality towards the city of London, and gives us his opinion of the treatment they met with: "Cives Londonienſes iterato ad quingentas marcas talliantur: Et ut color cauſæ variæ, nunc ad opus regis, nunc ad opus reginæ expectantes ut ad opus Edwardi quaſi *ſervi ultimæ conditionis* ad regis arbitrium non obſtante aliqua libertate apporrientur, jugum ſubeunt ſervitutis." The text here ſeems corrupt. Vide Hiſt. ad ann. 1256.—"Rex autem eodem tempore a civibus Londinenſibus, qui ſecundum cartarum ſuarum tenorem & antiquam conſuetudinem fore deberent *liberrimi* viginti marcas auri precibus extorſit imperioſis, velut a *ſervis ultimæ conditionis*, ut jam jam viderentur ſervilibus Judæis paulo minus æquiparari." Ib. ad ann. 1252.

[2] Madox, Exch. vol. I. in Talliage.

[3] The cities and burghs of England, and ſome other privileged towns, all held of the king *in capite* by patentees of ſuch franchiſes, and were conſidered as his antient demeſne manors, or parts thereof, over which he retained his manerial privilege of impoſing, on certain occaſions, a tax, or contribution, called talliage. It was levied on ſuch as were liable to it upon their rents and chattels, or movables. It differed from ſubſidy in the manner of laying it on. Talliage being frequently in conſequence of the lord's demand, and challenged partly *de jure*; the ſubſidy was more of the nature of an aid done, or free gift.

[4] This ſhews that London was conſidered as antient demeſne, contrary to a received notion. See Fitzherbert's and judge Hale's Natura Brevium.

[5] Theſe ſeem to be juſticiars of the king's council, and men merely forenſic. The king's juſticiars in eyre were wont to talliage his antient demeſnes. Hence, among the *capitula* of the pleas of the crown, committed to king Richard the Firſt's juſtices in eyre were found the following: "Preterea tallientur omnes civitates & burgi & dominica domini regis." See Brady's Hiſtory, vol. I. in Appendix, No. 77.

[6] Theſe ſeem to be men of rank much ſuperior to the juriſts abovementioned; and yet each is ſaid to have been of the king's council. In matters of difficulty, probably, reference was made to the more auguſt part of the council, the grandees of the realm who had ſeat in the council.

[7] From an extract of a record concerning this talliage, it ſeems to have been aſked as a loan. King John tells his reſpectable men of Canterbury, that, if they would be ſo kind as to furniſh the ſubſidy he aſked, "Plene vobis reddi faciemuscum gratiarum actione." Brady's Introduction, p. 40. The curious reader is deſired to peruſe the whole document here referred to.

Notwithſtanding the king had by his repeated oppreſſions reduced the Jews to the verge of ruin, yet he was determined to bleed them afreſh by another infliction of talliage.

In the month of February, 1255, he required of them the ſum of 3000 marks, upon pain of immediate hanging. The Jews remonſtrated againſt the demand. They declared their utter inability to pay the money, and deſired permiſſion to leave the kingdom. Henry pleaded his neceſſities, and ſaid, he muſt have money wherever he could get it. His jewels had been pledged already to the Jews for 5000 marks; and the 3000, which he now demanded in the name of a talliage, were to go towards the payment of the 5000, for which his jewels were engaged. The Jews, however, were not able to raiſe the money which the king demanded. Whereupon the earl of Cornwall, ſeeing his brother's diſtreſs, conſented to lend him the money required of the Jews; and the king, by his letters patent, bearing date Feb. 29, made over to the earl the perſons and effects of the Jews[2], to be diſpoſed of juſt as he pleaſed, if they failed to pay the inſtalments according to the king's injunction; that is to ſay, they were to pay 1000*l.* a fortnight after the next Trinity Sunday, a like ſum at Michaelmas, another at the Purification of the bleſſed Virgin, another a fortnight after Trinity Sunday, in the year 1256, and on the feaſt of St. Martin, the ſame year, 2000 marks more; and, if any failure happened as to the payment of the inſtalments, the Jews for each default were to pay 500 marks more.

M. Paris, ſpeaking of this tranſaction, ſays, "the king ſold the Jews to the earl of Cornwall for ſome years, that, after the king had flead them alive, the earl might pluck their guts out. Richard's love of money is frequently girded by the hiſtorian; he adds here, however, much to the earl's honour, "that he ſpared the Jews in conſideration of their grievous poverty, which put it abſolutely out of their power to advance the ſum demanded."

"King Henry's expedition to Gaſcogne, and his proceedings there, were conceived by diſcerning men to have done no good at all, but a great deal of harm to England[3]. It was aſked, what aid or ſuccour could a king of Caſtille afford the king of England againſt the king of France, of whom the king of England had ſpecial ground of jealouſy and complaint; ſince the Caſtilian was too remote to be of uſe to England, and was ſo ſurrounded with enemies, and beſet with difficulties, that he could hardly preſerve himſelf? It was found too, by careful calculations, that king Henry, on account of this flimſy expedition to Gaſcogne, where he got nothing but what was his own before, and which he could even now ſcarcely call his own, had drawn from England, and conſumed in idle expences, above 2,700,000*l.*[4] beſides the lands and rents which he had unadviſedly laviſhed upon undeſerving perſons, who were never to be ſatiſfied; and like to prove very pernicious both to himſelf and his realm; and over and above 30,000 marks, and rents, and wardſhips, horſes, and jewels, ineſtimable, given to his uterine brothers, Poitevins as well by diſpoſition, as birth. And thus, within a few years, what by his late expedition ſome years before to Poitou, which he loſt, and by this late one to Gaſcogne, which he hardly retained, he expended more money than both thoſe countries would have fetched, had they been fairly ſold to the higheſt bidder. When an intimate friend of Henry's apprized him of the immenſity of his debts, and of the great ſums he had improvidently ſpent, he was all aſtoniſhment. "Oh! for the head of God (he cried) what can this mean! but do not let any body know of it, leſt the whole world be amazed and confounded at ſo unheard of and extraordinary a thing."

Another gulph of the royal revenue about the ſame time was the laviſh grant he made of 10,000*l.* a year to his eldeſt ſon upon his marriage with Alianora of Caſtille. Gaſcogne, Ireland, Wales, the palatine earldom of Cheſter, the towns of Briſtol, Grantham, and Stamford, with the honours of the high Peak in Derbyſhire, and Tickhill in Yorkſhire[5], choice portions each of the royal demeſne, were transferred to prince Edward (I ſuppoſe in fee to hold of the king) towards making up the nett revenue to which the king was pledged.

M. Paris, ſpeaking of this defalcation of the royal revenue, ſays that Henry was rendered by it a mutilated king.

Theſe grants were found to produce a revenue of no more than 12,000 marks a year. The king, therefore, farther engaged to diſpoſe of no wardſhips of the crown than to Edward, till the deficiency was made up, and the king could add 3000 marks more out of ſuch eſcheats as might fall to the crown, or other lands in his diſpoſal[6].

The king farther gave his ſon upon the ſame occaſion the iſland of Oleron[7], and whatever he held beyond the ſea, and made a formal ſurrender to Edward and his heirs of all his claim and title to Normandy, and the other provinces raviſhed from him and his anceſtors by the kings of France. The parting with ſo much of his authority muſt have aggrandized his ſon by the diminution of himſelf; and the extravagance of his grant amounting to a fifth or ſixth part of the whole revenue of England[8] was but ill-ſuited to his own deſpicable poverty and inſolvence. This prodigality, and conſequent poverty of the king, muſt have been very alarming to the earl of Leiceſter, who, we may venture to ſuppoſe, never recovered the 4000*l.* or any part of it, in conſideration of which he had yielded up the ſeneſchalcy of Gaſcogne. And there ſeems ſufficient ground for charging the king with diſhonourable behaviour towards the earl, in ſacrificing him to his enemies, and, after pretending to ſooth his mortification and loſs by redeeming his charter of appointment, and promiſing indemnity, failing to perform his engagements.

"On the fifteens of Eaſter, vulgarly called Hokeday, were aſſembled at London all the nobles of England, both eccleſiaſtical and ſecular[9]; ſo that there never was ſeen before in that place ſo numerous a multitude. That I may abridge as much as poſſible my account of what happened there, the king complained that he was overwhelmed in debt, and that he could not poſſibly recover himſelf without the effectual aſſiſtance of his great men; and therefore he cloſely and importunately craved of them an aid of money; to wit, that he might have a full portion out of the baronies; which had not been comprehended in the late grant of the diſme; and then he ſaid, he could not over-rate his obligation; but the complying with ſuch a requiſition muſt have been the deſtruction of the realm. For, when drained of all its money, it muſt ſoon become the prey of any who were to ſeize it. After conſultation, therefore, ſeeing that what the king aſked could by no means be yielded to, they concurred in this conceſſion, that they would ſubmit to be burdened, upon condition that the great charter of liberties, which the king had ſo often promiſed, and even ſworn by the moſt ſolemn adjurations to maintain, might thenceforth be duly obſerved. They demanded, moreover, that, by the common council of the realm, they might chuſe to themſelves an high juſtice, a chancellor, and treaſurer; as was *cuſtomary*, and a thing which *ought to be:* and *that thoſe officers ſhould not be amoved, but for glaring crimes, and by the advice and deliberation of the realm ſolemnly convened*[1]. For, there were ſo many kinglings in England, that former ages ſeemed to be revived. The people's grief was conſpicuous; for neither the prelates nor the great men could poſſibly tell how they could bind their Proteus, the king, even if they were to aſſent to all that he aſked; in every inſtance he treſpaſſes upon the bounds of truth; and, where there is no truth on one ſide, there can be no reliance on the other. His ſecret adviſers exhorted him by no means to grant what was propoſed concerning the juſtice, chancellor, and treaſurer. The prelates, when they ſaw the diſme, which had been granted conditionally, now torn from the church, as if ſhe were reduced to the loweſt bondage, were put to grief as if their very blood had been drawn from them; and the nobles were not leſs wounded through the immenſity of the king's demand. At length it was agreed in common, that report ſhould be made to the king on the part of the univerſity, that the buſineſs ſhould ſtand over to the feaſt of St. Michael; that in the mean time they might experience his fidelity and benignity; if, perchance, he would regain their affections, and render himſelf deſerving of their love, by adhering to the great charter ſo often redeemed; on which condition they ſhould ſtill find themſelves inclined to oblige him. This the king is ſaid not to have acceded to, but rather to have diſliked from his ſilence on the ſubject. Thus after many uſeleſs and tedious doublings, the council being diſſolved, the nobles, now rendered ignoble, returned to their homes in grief and deſpair."

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[1] The citizens paid it punctually—"Cives Londoniæ debent MM marcas de tallagio. Reddiderunt totum." Memorand. 31 Hen. III. rot. 10 a. Madox, Exch. vol. I. p. 711.

[2] M. Paris and Rymer.

[3] M. Paris.

[4] So in the text of M. Paris; but, certainly, there is a miſtake in the text. We may venture upon good authority to aſſert it was under 60,000 marks. See Letter of the grandees and univerſity of England to the pope, in Brady's Hiſtory, vol. I. Appendix, p. 200.

[5] Rymer.

[6] Ib.

[7] Ib.

[8] According to M. Paris, the revenue was about 20,000 marks a year.

[9] M. Paris, and M. Weſtm.

The annaliſts of Dunſtaple and Burton have left each a ſhort note of this remarkable parliament. The three narrations will reflect uſeful light on each other.

"In the year of Grace 1255 (I am now tranſlating the former of theſe chroniclers), the king convoked all his great men, and held a ſolemn parliament with them; aſking aid both of clergy and laity, beſides the diſme granted to him by the lord pope. They all deſired a truce to the ſucceeding feaſt of St. Michael; that they might then give a plain and final anſwer; provided, that in the mean while the king kept the liberties in the Great Charter, and in the charter of the foreſt, which he promiſed to do, but did not."

"On the fifteens of Eaſter (ſo writes the other annaliſt), king Henry held his parliament at Weſtminſter, having convened thither Walter de Grey, archbiſhop of York, Richard earl of Cornwall, and all the biſhops, abbots, earls, and barons, of the whole realm. They all came, except a few who were excuſed on account of health, and Boniface archbiſhop of Canterbury, who was then in foreign parts. The king urgently and warmly required an aid to be given, and, as ſome who were preſent affirmed, he was inclined to have horngeld[2]. On the other hand, the great men petitioned, that, according to the cuſtom of the realm, they might have three perſons in the realm by election, to wit, the chief juſtice, the chancellor, and the treaſurer, for the common utility of the realm; and then they ſhould be willing and able, by their and the common council, more fully and plainly to make anſwer to the king's exaction. And thus, neither of theſe being granted, reſpite was given until the feaſt of St. Michael next coming, and every one went to his own home."

"Shortly after, proclamation was made in the counties, and it was announced in ſynods, churches, and other places, that the Great Charter ſhould be kept inviolate. But the king ſtill ſhewed but little or no regard to it in practice[3]."

During the receſs of the council of great men (the prelates and barons of England) ſome remarkable things took place, which had great influence on the ſubſequent events, and which, therefore, require here ſome notice. I ſhall ſtate them as briefly as poſſible.

Peter biſhop of Hereford had recommended himſelf to the office of confidential miniſter at the court of Rome, by ſuggeſting to king Henry, that if he would aſſiſt him in getting him appointed by ſome of the chief abbots their agent at the papal court, as if to tranſact for them ſuch buſineſs as thoſe abbots might happen to have there concerning their abbeys, and would get him appointed to ſuch agency under their reſpective ſeals, he would ſo contrive matters between the pope and cardinals, that he would get all the chief monaſteries of England bound ſeverally in ſuch large ſums of money, as collectively would be ſufficient to anſwer all the king's wants[4]. The ſcheme was highly pleaſing to Henry; and Aigle-blanche went abroad furniſhed with the powers he had deſired.

King Henry, in the year 1250, had made a vow to go the holy voyage for the remiſſion of his ſins[5]. In the year 1252, he publicly took the croſs, and ſwore to commence his journey on the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt, anno 1256. The clergy of England, to ſecond his pious ardour, generouſly agreed to give him, for three years, a tenth of their rents and chattels towards the expence of this undertaking; the firſt collection to be made in the year 1254 for that year, and the two remaining aſſeſſments to follow in the two next ſucceeding years. When the univerſity of the clergy of England conſented to this act of beneficence, they had a ſuſpicion of fraud on the king's part, whom they did believe to be neither fit for leading a cruſade, nor ſeriouſly inclined to an affair of that ſort. They, therefore, clogged their grant with an expreſs proviſo, that ſuch tenths ſhould be levied if the king did really go to Paleſtine; otherwiſe the grant to be void. This tenth was levied by the biſhop of Norwich, whom the pope had commiſſioned ſpecially for that purpoſe in the year 1254; while the king was at Bourdeaux. It was an expedient of which both the pope and the king meant ſecretly to avail themſelves from the commencement of their project concerning Sicily, and it was ſuch a ſort of expedient as by their joint efforts was in no danger of miſcarrying.

Accordingly, in the courſe of this ſummer, the pontiff gave his *nuncio*, named Ruſtand, whom he was ſending into England with definitive powers concerning Sicily, full authority to allow the king of England to make his cruſade in Sicily, on the pretence that a war againſt a Saracenical colony at Nu-cera, which was now in league with the excommunicated Chriſtians of Sicily, would be as meritorious as the going directly againſt the Saracens of Syria[1].

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[1] This was no new claim. The great men had very nearly carried their point about theſe great officers in the year 1249. "The great men met according to agreement, that what the king had ſo often promiſed he might then perform, viz. appoint the high juſticiar, chancellor, and treaſurer, by their advice. But when they were all met, and perſuaded in their own minds that they ſhould ſucceed in their wiſhes, the buſineſs was ſuſpended on account of the abſence of the earl of Cornwall." M. Paris, ad ann. 1249.

[2] Horngelt, according to Skinner, was a tax upon horned cattle within the foreſt. Perhaps a rumour was ſpread, that a tax ſhould be aſſeſſed upon all the horned cattle of England; which might have grievouſly affected the poor. No tax, however, of this name was then, or, as far as I know, ever levied. And M. Paris ſays nothing about it. It looks as if the king was thought to be ſo much diſtreſſed as to ſtick at no impoſition, however odious, to recruit his coffers.

[3] M. Paris. An. Dunſtaple. [4] M Paris. [5] Ib.

It had been originally the propoſal of archbiſhop Boniface, that the king ſhould ſolicit the pope for this indulgence; and now Ruſtand was furniſhed with letters from the pope, addreſſed to that primate, and authorizing him to abſolve the king from his former vow, upon condition of his making his cruſade in Sicily. Ruſtand had alſo, among his other powers, one for extending the diſme of the clergy of England from three years to five by the pope's ſole authority, and even to aſſeſs the ſpiritual baronies or lay fiefs, which were held of the king, and other lords, *in capite*, by the dignitaries of the church[2].

The pope, by virtue of his ſpiritual ſupremacy, might challenge ſome right over the eccleſiaſtical tithes and offerings that were the proper patrimony of the church; but to preſume to exerciſe a kind of deſpotiſm over lay fiefs or baronies held by the clergy, which, in their very nature, were honourable freeholds, protected by the fundamental laws of the realm from all ſervices or burdens whatever, except ſuch as were attached thereto by the expreſs tenor of the ſeveral charters of infeoſment, or reſulted from neceſſity when aid was wanted for the immediate defence of the realm, was ſuch a daring infringement of property as muſt excite at once ſurprize and horror. The king, who ought to have prevented and chaſtiſed ſuch an atrocious oppreſſion, was ſecretly the adviſer of it, having no ſcruple at all about the means, ſo he could compaſs the end, namely raiſe the money for the aggrandizement of himſelf and family.

When Aigle-blanche reached the papal court, he found the pontiff in great dejection on the melancholy ſtate of his affairs. Manfroi's late ſucceſſes, and his aſpiring views, had created juſt alarm in his holineſs's breaſt. And the apoſtolic chamber was not only exhauſted, but the very eſtates of the church were pledged in great ſums to the utmoſt ſtretch of its credit. The Engliſh commiſſioner afforded him much comfort by the flattering account he gave him of the good diſpoſition and proſperous condition of his lord the king of England. He told his holineſs, that Henry was exceedingly rich, and the very idol of his people, who, in return for his goodneſs, were willing, and even deſirous, with leave of his holineſs, to render themſelves reſponſible for any ſums which the king had occaſion for. And among his other credentials he ſhewed the pope the letter of attorney which he had gotten from ſume of the Engliſh abbots. The pope applauded his induſtry, and bade him execute his deſign in the manner moſt agreeable to himſel; a permiſſion which Aigle-blanche knew very well how to make his advantage of[3].

About Eaſter, anno 1255, he obtained from pope Alexander[4] a new *privilegium* of conceſſion, amendment, and confirmation, of the grant of Sicily, in which were ſpecified the terms upon which the parties were to proceed, and more particularly with reſpect to the king of England, the guardian of king Edmund. The realm was granted in fee to this young prince, and his heirs, of either ſex, to hold the ſame of the holy ſee by liege homage. If Edmund, or his heirs, ſhould be elected to the Roman empire, they were to refuſe the ſame, or reſign the realm; which was upon no account to be ever held with the empire. In this famous document the pope requires the king to defray the expences hitherto incurred, amounting to the ſum of 135,541 marks ſterling; in which groſs ſum were included 20,000 marks, which the king of his own generoſity gave to the pope and cardinals. One half of this ſum the king ſtood bound to pay at Chriſtmas following; the other half at Michaelmas, A. D. 1256; unleſs the king ſhould depute and appoint fit and ſufficient merchants approved of by the pope; who would be reſponſible in their own perſons for the money, and might give the king, if they thought fit, a reſpite till the Chriſtmas following.

With reſpect to the reſt of the king's debt, he was to pay it off entirely, with all the intereſt and charges, and burdens incident thereto (calculated at about ſeven or eight thouſand marks more) by Michaelmas 1256, or find the pope ſufficient ſecurities in caſe of default, from among the merchants of Sienna, Florence, and Bologna, to the content of ſuch merchants, and to the ſatiſfaction of the holy ſee. If payment were not made by the time ſpecified, or ſufficient ſecurity given, then the whole grant of Alexander was to be of no avail, and the queſtion of the king's right to Sicily, by virtue of former grants, to be left undetermined, each party being left at full liberty to act as it ſhould think fit[5].

The king ſtood farther obliged to go into the realm himſelf, or ſend over a commander thither with a competent army, according to the quality of the buſineſs, at Michaelmas 1256; but if he did not go himſelf, nor ſend ſuch a commander by that time, it ſhould be in the pope's own option, without farther advice or ceremony, to declare the *privilegium* null and void. But, if the king ſhould neither go in perſon, nor ſend a commander as aforeſaid, by that time; or if he ſhould neglect to pay within the time abovementioned, or give good ſecurity in caſe of nonpayment of that ſum, as well as for all other ſuch ſums as might ariſe in the progreſs of this buſineſs; he ſhould then entirely loſe and forfeit all the money he had paid on account of this affair, and ſhould himſelf be involved in the knot of excommunication, and the whole realm of England be laid under an interdict. Moreover, the king was to be reſponſible, and bind his whole realm of England in that behalf, for all the expences that ſhould accrue between Michaelmas 1255, and that of 1256; and, for farther ſecurity, the churches and receipts of the realm of Sicily ſhould be pledged to the pope till full payment of the ſame. Again, if the king's commiſſioners did not ratify the ſeveral articles of this *privilegium* by the firſt of December, 1255, the whole of it was cancelled. Moreover, king Henry and Edward his eldeſt ſon, and a good number of their great men, or chief nobles, and counſellors, were to ſwear, that they would uſe their beſt endeavours to make Edmund, as ſoon as he ſhould arrive at the age of fifteen, to take the oath of liege homage to the holy ſee, and perform all the conditions ſpecified in the *privilegium*. This famous document bears date at Naples, April 9, 1255[6].

The biſhop gave his full approbation in the name of king Henry to this extraordinary diploma; after which the pope, with the advice and aſſent of his brethren of the holy college, proceeded to inveſt him as the appointed proctor of Edmund in the realm of Sicily, and in the name of the latter, by a ring; aſſigning to his proctor under the conditions agreed upon the poſſeſſion of the ſaid realm, and the lands thereto belonging, and then taking back the poſſeſſion of the ſame, to hold them for Edmund, till ſuch time as the ſeveral ſtipulations contained in the *privilegium* ſhould be fully ratified by king Henry, by king Edmund, and by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and others in that behalf; after which the ſame was to revert freely to Edmund, and his heirs. The inſtrument was teſted by the pope and ſix cardinals[7].

With the help of the money that was borrowed by Aigle-blanche of the Italian merchants, and paid over by him to Octavian the papal legate in the Sicilian kingdom, this cardinal took the field againſt Manfroi in the beginning of June this year (1255)[8]. The military department under the legate was intruſted to the marquis of Hoemburg, whom the pope had lately favoured with extraordinary grants of money, lands, titles, and offices (which had received the confirmation of king Edmund); but the marquis, who had been employed by the late emperor in the higheſt truſts, was, notwithſtanding theſe graces of his holineſs, ſtill ſecretly in the intereſt of that monarch's unfortunate children. The object of the legate in this campaign was to intercept Manfroi, by getting between him and Nocera, the Saracenical garriſon on the borders of the Adriatic, a very ſtrong city, and his ſureſt refuge in caſe of great danger. But this ſtratagem did not ſucceed; Manfroi, by rapid marches and bold adventure, puſhed through the country, and arrived at Nocera; whereupon the papal army made it their next attempt to attack Nocera; and for that purpoſe went and laid cloſe ſiege to that city. In the mean while, the pope, ſtill remaining at Naples, was taking his meaſures for keeping the king of England to his engagements, and ſecuring the large ſums of money he expected from England.

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[1] M. Paris. [2] Ib. [3] Ib. [4] Rymer. [5] M. Paris.
[6] Rymer. [7] Ib. [8] Rainald and M. Paris.

John biſhop of Bologna was in the courſe of this ſpring appointed the pope's ſpecial *nuncio* for proſecuting the buſineſs between the pope and king Henry, and received the papal order for going into England. The biſhop was probably well diſpoſed to undertake this commiſſion, as he had a demand ſanctioned by the pope for 4000*l. Tours*, in which he made himſelf the king's creditor for troops he had brought to the late pope's aſſiſtance in the Sicilian war, and for loſſes ſuſtained in conſequence thereof. This money the pope, by his letters of the 21ſt of April to king Henry, directed him to pay. To him the king intruſted the charge of the ring, which his holineſs had put to the finger of the biſhop of Hereford, as the ſymbol of inveſtiture, and which the biſhop of Bologna was to put on the finger of king Edmund, as the pope's repreſentative, when he arrived at the court of England. To the ſame perſon were committed other points touching the affair of Sicily. About the ſame time the pope appointed another of his emiſſaries to go to England, namely, one maſter Ruſtand, who was furniſhed with ample powers in the part he was to ſuſtain on the preſent occaſion. It was made his ſpecial province to look after the collection of the diſme, and exact it with rigour; to demand all ſums of money that had been by any perſons deceaſed left towards an holy war, likewiſe all legacies bequeathed in general to charitable uſes; redemption or compoſition-money of croiſés, who had taken the vow, and wiſhed to be relieved from the neceſſity of performing it in perſon, and in general whatever was intended or accruing for the ſervice of the holy war. Ruſtand, in ſhort, was appointed the executor of the croſs in England againſt Manfroi; he was to preach it there, and collect all the money he could, and keep it in ſafe cuſtody to defray the king's debt in Italy. To Ruſtand alſo was left the recovery of the money from the monaſteries, in which they were bound by the bulls mentioned above, machinated by Aigle-blanche; and to him, in conjunction with Boniface archbiſhop of Canterbury, was given the authority to abſolve king Henry from his vow of going into the Holy Land, and changing it for the expedition againſt the Saracens of Nocera; that was, in fact, againſt Manfroi and the Chriſtians of Sicily, Apulia, and Calabria. Ruſtand alſo was furniſhed with the papal brief for aſſeſſing the lands and tenements of baronies or lay fiefs holden by the church to the diſme, lately impoſed upon the benefices of England.

The biſhops of Bologna and Hereford, and alſo maſter Ruſtand the pope's *nuncio*, got to England about Michaelmas 1255; to the quindenes of which, the reader will remember, the great men had the Eaſter preceding adjourned their deliberations concerning the matter ſubmitted to them by the king.

"On the feaſt of St. Edward, moſt of the great men of England met at Weſtminſter[1]. The firſt of them to whom the king applied was his brother Richard earl of Cornwall, of whom he importunately craved a pecuniary aid. This earl had been ſolicited by the pope on the ſame ſubject. His holineſs intreated him by letter to lend his brother the king 40,000 marks, by way of example to others, that they might contribute liberally to relieve the king's wants. But the earl continued inflexible to the importunities both of the king and pope; and particularly for this reaſon, that the king, bewitched and faſcinated by the glaring ſounds of the Tranſalpines, had, without the earl's advice, and the aſſent of the king's baronage[2], undertaken the affair of Apulia. But, notwithſtanding this repulſe from earl Richard, application was made to others for affording the king relief. But it was anſwered, that all were not then ſummoned according to the tenor of Magna Charta, and, therefore, without their peers then abſent, they would not give an anſwer then, or grant or afford an aid. The king, therefore, having recourſe to his old tricks, that he might bend the great men to a conſent, protracted the buſineſs of the parliament to ſuch a degree, that, upon feigned excuſes, he kept them in hand for a month; and even then, when their purſes were emptied by ſo long a ſtay at London, he convoked, or rather provoked them to another place, to bring them, if poſſible, to adopt his propoſition. But earl Richard, a circumſpect and wary man, very ſharply and deſervedly rebuked the biſhop of Hereford, and Robert Walerand his aſſociate, for ſo groſsly miſleading the king, to the ſubverſion of the realm. At length, all the great men returned to their homes in great diſcontent, without going through the buſineſs of their aſſembling; and thus this council was, as it were, maimed and mutilated. On the laſt day of it the barons made anſwer, that they would not in future impoveriſh themſelves, as they had done, for the benefit of others, nor would they meet to treat together of the arduous affairs of the realm. For, wherever they turned their eyes, they had ſeen nothing but what raiſed ſuſpicion, and betrayed inſidiouſneſs and craft. The city of London was now not only over-run with Poitevins, Romans, and Provençals, but with Spaniards, who machinate miſchief to the Engliſh in general, but particularly to the city of London[3], by adultery, fornication, quarrellings, and murders; the king by no means reſtraining them, but rather defending them. And ſo this council, if it could be called a council, was diſſolved, to the grief and lamentation of many."

In the above parliament or colloquy happened a ſharp altercation between the king and Roger de Bigod the earl mareſchal; it was occaſioned by an affair of Robert de Ros, a Northern baron, whom the Scottiſh council had made the guardian of the young king and queen.

Robert de Ros had incurred the reſentment of queen Margaret, by not ſuffering her to cohabit with her huſband, and laying her under other diſagreeable reſtraints[4]. King Henry conceived great diſpleaſure againſt Robert de Ros, John de Bailiol, and the whole Scottiſh council, for ill-treating, as he alleged, his daughter the queen of Scots. For ſetting matters to rights there, he ſent to Edenburgh Richard earl of Glouceſter, and John Manſel, who got clandeſtinely into the caſtle of Edenburgh, where the king and queen were; and having turned out of the place the Scottiſh keepers they found about them—"Regem & reginam ſimul in lecto poſuerunt; & ſic ipſa nocte, cum famulis ſuis, ad loca remota receſſerunt[5]." They then wrote word to the king, who was going towards them, of what they had done; and acquainted him, that if he would march down thither with his poſſe[6], and in the honourable manner that became him, it would redound to the king's honour, and the advantage and benefit of the king of Scots.

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[1] M. Paris.

[2] That is, of the grandees or magnates of the *realm* aſſembled in parliament. "Verum in receptione literarum ipſarum magnates regni noſtri, *per quorum conſilium pro majori parte regitur regnum noſtrum*, ad diverſas & remotas partes regni noſtri erant diſperſi." Edward I. in a diſpatch to the king of France, A. D. 1280. See Rymer.

[3] This is expreſſed by M. Paris in no unpleaſant jingle—"Adulterando, fornicando, jurgando, vulnerando, & interimendo; rege eos minime refrænando, ſed potius defendendo.

[4] M. Paris.

[5] Chr. de Dunſtable.

[6] Rymer, 39 H. III. p. 500.

Henry, therefore, on the 16th of Auguſt, being then at York, commanded his great men[1], by a writ of ſummons, ſent ſpecially to each, by the ſhire-reeves of the ſeveral counties of England, that in the fealty, homage, and love, by which they were bound to him, they ſhould, upon ſight of the king's letters, and without lett or delay, move towards him by day and night, with horſe and arms, and their whole poſſe, to go with him for the parts of Scotland. Likewiſe, commands were ſent to each ſhire reeve, to cauſe it to be proclaimed throughout his bailiwick, that all thoſe who held of the king *in capite*, and owed him ſervice, without excuſe or delay, ſhould go to the king with horſe and arms, and with their whole poſſe, accompany him to the parts of Scotland, as they loved the king and his honour, and their lands and tenements, which they held of him; and that other vavaſors and knights[2], who held nothing of the king *in capite*, ſhould likewiſe go with horſe and arms, as they loved the king and his honour, and wiſhed to have his grace and favour for ever. The barons of the North had made a great ſtand againſt king John[3], which prejudiced Henry much againſt them, and had induced him to break them down as much as poſſible; and he had actually ſtripped them all of their greatneſs, and transferred their poſſeſſions to ſtrangers, except thoſe two powerful barons Robert de Ros and John de Bailiol, whom he was now intending to ruin. Robert de Ros alleged in his excuſe, that he had hindered the king and queen of Scotland from ſleeping together on account of their youth, and till a certain time arrived, which he proved was not yet come. This did not ſatisfy the king. John de Bailiol was very rich. By advancing a great ſum to Henry, whoſe neceſſities were urgent, he bought the king's peace. But Robert de Ros was cited to appear in the king's court to anſwer the things laid againſt him; who agreed to come upon certain conditions, and pledged himſelf to the king to anſwer to the charges; but the king, by the advice of thoſe in favour about him, ordered the accuſed to be dis-ſeiſed of the caſtle of Werk and other lands. The king impleaded Robert at London in this council, and arraigned him criminally in ſuch a manner that the knight's life was in danger. The earl mareſchal offered a few words in behalf of the accuſed, founded in juſtice and propriety. Upon which the king launched the moſt abuſive language as well againſt the earl as Robert de Ros, and publicly called the earl mareſchal a traitor; to which the latter, with a fierce countenance and angry look, retorted, "You lie. I never was, nor will be, a traitor;" adding, "What can you do to me, or how can you hurt me, while law and juſtice guide you?" To which the king replied, "I can ſeize your corn, and afterwards get it thraſhed, and expoſed to ſale; and, when you are ſubdued by that means, you will be humbled." The earl replied, "If you ſhould do this, I will ſend you the heads of your thraſhers." Greater extremities were feared; friends therefore interpoſed, and the parties at variance were ſeparated, but not thoroughly reconciled. Robert de Ros made great ſubmiſſions, but without avail. Soon afterwards Robert's effects were taken away; his beeves, ſheep, the ſtock upon his land, and every thing he had in England, were inhumanly ſold at ſuch prices as the buyers were pleaſed to put upon them[4]."

"After the feaſt of St. Luke (18 Oct.) a numerous aſſembly of the great men, called together by the king's edict, met at Weſtminſter[5]. Thither came on the part of the pope the biſhop of Bologna, bringing with him the ring of inveſtiture, which, in the pope's ſtead, he beſtowed on Edmund, to inveſt him in full form with the kingdom of Sicily and Apulia; which threw the king into as great a tranſport of joy, as if his ſon had received the actual homage of all the Sicilians and Apulians, together with their cities and caſtles, and had been really crowned their king. Inſtantly Henry openly called Edmund king of Sicily; being quite ignorant that at this very time the marquis of Hoemburg had betrayed his army into the hands of Manfroi, and that it was entirely diſperſed and ruined. But knowing nothing of this diſaſter, and truſting too much upon the pope's aſſiſtance, he ſtarted forward in the midſt of his great men[6] to the altar, and there ſwore by St. Edward to go into Apulia. There was only one difficulty that occurred to him, namely, how he ſhould be able to paſs peaceably with his army and treaſure through France. He turned it, therefore, immediately in his thoughts, whom he ſhould ſend to the king of France to obtain from him this favour; and he became ſo fluſhed with the ſanguine idea of his approaching greatneſs, as to think that, when his ſon was inſtated in the throne of Sicily, France would find herſelf between two mill-ſtones, and be obliged to reſtore to Henry his rights on the other ſide of the ſea[7]."

The great men of the whole realm, with whom the king entered into a long and ſerious diſcuſſion of the affair of Sicily (we are now giving his own account to the pope), were of opinion that the conditions of the papal grant were extremely hard. They particularly complained of that article; by which the king ſtood obliged either to go into Apulia in perſon, or to ſend thither a general with a competent army by Michaelmas following, and likewiſe within the ſame term to pay the ſum of 135.541 marks, upon pain of forfeiting pope Alexander's grant; the king himſelf, moreover, remaining excommunicated, and the whole realm put under an interdict. Theſe conditions and penalties they thought very hard; ſince, beſides the aforeſaid ſum, the king, according to the report of his *nuncios*, was bound to pay another ſum of no ſmall amount. "No prince in the world (he ſaid) could raiſe ſuch a prodigious quantity of money in ſo ſhort a time; when he had, beſides, the expence of ſuch an armament and expedition to provide for." They, therefore, adviſed the king to drop all thoughts of the affair, and not involve himſelf in ſo much danger. In the midſt of this deliberation with his great men arrived (he ſays) in England the news of Hoemburg's perfidy, and the entire diſſipation of Octavian's army." With this intelligence, which was ſent by the pope, came alſo from him advice that he was utterly unable to borrow or furniſh any more money for the war, and that the king muſt inſtantly make him a large remittance for new troops, and think of ſending over a general, and whatever elſe was neceſſary, without delay; aſſuring him that the *terra de Lavora* was not yet in the hands of the enemy, and that, if the king would be expeditious in furniſhing an army, matters might be ſtill retrieved, as the poſſeſſion of the Lavora would ſecure a paſſage into the heart of the country[8]. The great men, who had complained of the hardneſs of the conditions, and had but a bad opinion of the whole affair before, were, by theſe advices and reports, brought to utter deſpair about it, and ſcarcely any of them could be perſuaded to act with the king in the farther proſecution of it. Thus Henry in his own diſpatch to the holy ſee[9].

Henry, however, ſtill relying on the pope's honour and mercy, performed every thing required of him in the *privilegium* as far as he was able.

The annaliſt of Burton monaſtery relates, that the king bound himſelf to perform the conditions of the charter ſealed with his own ſeal, and the ſeals of *ſome* of the biſhops, and of a good many of the great men of the realm. The pope obſerved a nice precaution in requiring the great men to join with the king in aſſenting to the *privilegium*, as thereby he would alledge that the grant of Sicily was aſſented to formally by legal authority. That the ſeals of ſome of the great men were put to theſe inſtruments is ſeen from the king's mandate to his miniſter of all work, ſir John Manſel, of the 18th of October, viz. "The king to John Manſel, provoſt of Beverley, greeting. Whereas the lord pope has thought good to grant to our beloved ſon Edmund the kingdom of Apulia, which we thought good to accept by the venerable biſhop of Hereford, we command you in the fealty and love which you owe us, and as you would be willing to avoid the indignation of us and ours for ever, that you, together with other our lieges, accept the ſame; and to the reſcript made upon ſuch acceptance affix your ſeal, together with the ſeals of ſome other of our lieges, who, in like manner, have acceded to the ſaid acceptance[1]. In teſtimony of which, &c. Witneſs the king, at Weſtminſter, October 18th."

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[1] Here we ſee the difference between the great men and tenants *in capite*. The former had the honour of a ſpecial ſummons each; the latter were ſummoned by the ſheriff. This ſhews Mr. Selden's miſtake, who ſuppoſed all tenants *in capite* to be barons.

[2] Mark the difference here between the great men and tenants *in capite*, and other vavaſors and knights. All vavaſors and knights, therefore, were not tenants of the king *in capite*, nor bound upon pain of loſing their fiefs to follow him perſonally.

[3] M. Paris.

[4] Ib. and Rymer, and Chr. de Dunſtaple.

[5] Does not this ſhew that this meeting was in a church or chapel? Very likely to have been in the abbey of Weſtminſter, and in St. Edward's chapel.

[6] Here is the true deſcription of a parliament.

[7] M. Paris.

[8] Rymer.

[9] About the ſame time (he obſerves) a rumour prevailed in England, that the Pope and Manfroi were perfectly reconciled.

Ruſtand, after his arrival in England, loſt no time in taking the meaſures he thought adviſable for the punctual diſcharge of his commiſſion. The cruſade was ordered to be immediately preached againſt Manfroi, at London firſt, and then elſewhere, with the ſame or greater privileges than were wont to be granted to thoſe who went in perſon againſt the infidels of the Eaſt. His various commiſſions were made public[2]; by which the Church of England was to be inſulted, enſlaved, and beggared. By the papal diplomas he was appointed ſole executor of the croſs; and all former commiſſions of that ſort were revoked. He produced the papal mandate for rating the eccleſiaſtical baronies within the king's dominions to the tenth, in common with other poſſeſſions, and rents of the church[3].

He likewiſe thought it his duty to levy the tenths, not as the biſhop of Norwich had done by former valors, but by new ones, made with the utmoſt rigour, and extending to the moſt trifling articles of ſtock and houſehold furniture; by which many poor religious houſes, as well as clerks, would be ruined; and in the making theſe new eſtimates, and collecting the tenths, and remitting them to the places directed by Ruſtand, ſuch infinite trouble was to be given to the clergy, and ſuch horrid oppreſſions enſue, as would drive them to deſperation. The ſhort time too allowed for paying-in ſuch an immenſe ſum[4] of money as the pope required in diſcharge of the king's debt, and before the latter muſt preſume to go himſelf, or ſend any forces with a commander into Apulia, was another moſt tormenting circumſtance. The calling a war againſt Manfroi, and the Chriſtians of Apulia, a cruiſade, was an inſult to the moſt ordinary underſtanding; and to employ the money belonging to the church, and intended only for its pious and charitable uſes, in a war of abſurdity, ambition, and injuſtice, and againſt Chriſtians, ſtuck ſo hard in the conſciences of the devout and ſerious, that they could not poſſibly digeſt it. When to theſe accumulated iniquities was added the diabolical device of Aigle-blanche for loading the monaſteries by forged letters of attorney[5], the whole conſtituted ſuch an immenſe maſs of impudence, tyranny, and oppreſſion, as can hardly be matched in the annals of hiſtory[6].

"All the prelates of England[7] were ſummoned by Ruſtand, on the pope's authority, to meet at London on the quindenes (Oct. 13) of St. Michael, where they were told they ſhould hear the pope's commands, and were to treat of the arduous matters of the pope and king, and, it was hoped, would give ſuch diſcreet and favourable anſwers to ſuch things as had been, and were to be, demanded of them, as became the children of obedience. After the prelates were come together at the place and time appointed, and Ruſtand's powers had been read and conſidered, he procured a ſpeech or ſermon to be ſpoken, in which was demanded, by virtue of the injurious and iniquitous inſtruments juſt recited, ſuch a prodigious ſum of money as would wound and deſtroy the greateſt patience that ever man was bleſſed with. When the prelates and Ruſtand had ſpent many days in eager debate, and without coming to any terms of agreement, Fulk biſhop of London, fetching a deep ſigh[8], ſaid, "Before I will ſuffer the church to be reduced to ſuch ſervitude, and ſubmit to ſo much injury, I declare I will loſe my head." Walter biſhop of Worceſter, admiring his ſpirit, immediately ſubjoined, "And before I will ſuffer the church to be ſo overturned, I will be condemned to be hanged." By which reſolute proteſtations the reſt being encouraged, vowed, that they would, one after another, follow the ſteps of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and have their brains beat out like him, in defence of the liberties of the church. They were, however, reduced to great difficulties, and hard preſſed on all ſides. The king was againſt them; and the pope would not forego the money. Ruſtand was a man of abilities and experience, and able to hurt them very much. They were in a ſtate almoſt of deſolation. The archbiſhop of Canterbury was in foreign parts; the venerable Walter de Grey, archbiſhop of York, had died a few months before; the biſhop elect of Winton was a Poitevin, and alſo the brother of king Henry their proſecutor, and was therefore ſuſpected and ſhunned; the biſhop of Hereford their open and confirmed enemy."

"Having therefore prayed for the conſolation of the Holy Spirit, they appealed to the preſence of the pope from Ruſtand's oppreſſions and threats. And the biſhop of London ordered proclamation to be made, that no one, for many days, ſhould execute the orders of Ruſtand; which, as ſoon as it came to the ears of the latter, was carried by him to the king, with the farther complaint, that the biſhop of London inſtigated all the other prelates to reſiſt the king and pope's will. This put the king into a great rage againſt Fulk. He launched againſt him the ſharpeſt invectives, and told him, that neither he nor any of his kindred loved him, and that he would take care to have him properly puniſhed by the pope; to which the biſhop replied, "Let the pope and king take away my biſhoprick, though that they cannot do with juſtice; if they deprive me of my mitre, an helmet will ſtill remain to me[9]. The bulls produced by Ruſtand were ſo abominable, that it was ſuſpected they were forgeries. The biſhop of Hereford, Ruſtand, and the other Tranſalpines, finding the prelates united in their reſolution to make their appeal to the pope, ſpared no pains to create a diviſion among them; thinking, that the beſt way would be to weaken the whole party, and divert them from their purpoſe. At length Ruſtand, on account of the archbiſhop of Canterbury's abſence, and the vacancy of the ſee cf York, and the abſence of ſome of the biſhops, gave them to the feaſt of St. Hilary (13 Jan.) to deliver their final anſwer. Being thus ſeparated, they went, after all this weariſome and expenſive attendance, each to his own home, not knowing what courſe to take. For, if any one of them, juſtly or unjuſtly, ſhould be ſuſpended or excommunicated by Ruſtand, the king, like a lion in ſecret, ſeeking whom he might devour, after forty days, would confiſcate all his property [1]."

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[1] Rymer. [2] M. Paris, p. 787. [3] M. Paris.

[4] M. Paris, and Ann. Mon. Burton. In their remonſtrance to the pope, they declared, the clergy could not ſatisfy his demands if they could turn clay into gold. See Ann. Burton.

[5] So the annaliſt of Dunſtaple expreſsly calls them. M. Paris's deſcription of this dark affair is very confuſed.

[6] M. Paris. In that age it was no diſgrace for a biſhop to be a military man. After Richard earl of Cornwall's advancement to the German crown, anno 1257, he wrote to prince Edward, eldeſt ſon of king Henry III. ſome account of his election In his letter is the following paſſage: "Ecce quam animoſos & bellicoſos archiepiſcopos & epiſcopos habemus in Alemannia; non multum vobis inutile reputantes, ſi tales in Anglia crearentur, quorum miniſterio uti poſſetis ſecure contra importunos rebellium veſtrorum incurſus." Ex litera Ricardi regi Romanorum Edwardo illuſtris regis Angliæ primogenito. Dat. 18 Maii, anno 1257. Ann. Burton, anno 1257.

[7] Authors of that age uſually mean, by prelates, abbots and priors. In a larger ſenſe it comprehends biſhops and beneficed clercs. The perſons concerned in this diſme were ſuch as had tithes and offerings; and are frequently ſtyled *univerſitas cleri*, including all beneficed clercs; which ſhews the convocation to have exiſted at this time. We find here the clergy met on the ſame day with the magnates, or great men.

[8] M. Paris.

[9] Such was the diſpoſition of many biſhops of that age, and with little or no ſcandal to their function. Richard earl of Cornwall, after his election to the throne of Almain, in a letter ſent to a friend in England, talks with great approbation of the martial ſpirit of the Teutonic biſhops, and regrets that Engliſh biſhops were ſo inferior to them in that reſpect.

To M. Paris's account of this great council, I ſhall add the relation given of it by another contemporary monk [2].

"To this colloquy were ſummoned the biſhops, abbots, and priors, the earls, and barons, and the majors [3] of the whole realm; in which the king aſked of the clergy a contribution out of their lay-fees towards proſecuting the affair of Sicily, in which he had fooliſhly and incautiouſly engaged; being diſpoſed of his own unjuſt inclination to extort ſuch contribution firſt from the clergy, and afterwards from the people great and ſmall [4] *(a populo majori & minori exterquere)*. But the biſhops, abbots, priors, and the proctors, who were for the univerſity [5], being unwilling to ſubmit to this exaction, and reſolving rather to reſiſt and contradict it, having digeſted into writing a ſtate of their affairs and their grievances, ſent the ſame, ſealed with their ſeals, by faithful and diſcreet *nuncios* of their own choice, to the high prieſt [6]." Then follows in my author the liſt of grievances of which they complained.

In the Additamenta of M. Paris may be ſeen a letter to the king from the pope, dated Nov. 8, 1256, in which he admoniſhes the king to correct his errors, and protect the eccleſiaſtical rights, as he had ſo often ſworn to do. And yet the pope himſelf was the chief author of their oppreſſion.

"On the morrow of the Purification of the bleſſed Virgin [7], the king of France held a general colloquy with his great men; to which the king ſent his ſpecial *nuncios*, of whom John Manſel was chief, to deſire a free paſſage for the king of England, and his army and people [8], and treaſure, through France into Italy. The *nuncios*, upon their arrival in France, heard all the particulars of the overthrow of the pope's army in Apulia. This made them think that Sicily was loſt beyond all poſſibility of recovery, and that it would be needleſs and ridiculous to open the principal ſubject of their embaſſy. They returned, therefore, without ſaying any thing about it; but they found the French in no diſpoſition to oblige England [9]."

On the 15th of February, the king, then at Wodeſtoke [10], iſſued his mandate to the barons and bailiffs of the king at Dover, and to Roger de Cobham, keeper of the cinque ports, that they ſhould permit no clerc to paſs by Dover, or the cinque ports, unleſs ſuch clerc was firſt ſworn, that, if he went to the court of Rome, he would obtain nothing there againſt the king in the affair of Sicily, or concerning the ordinance made thereupon by the lord pope, or about other things, againſt the crown and dignity of the king of England. The reaſon of this mandate was, that the univerſity of clercs had come to a reſolution to appeal to the pope himſelf from Ruſtand's exactions.

The king was not able yet to bring the biſhops to conſent to allow him a tenth out of their baronies, without which he found it impoſſible to go on with the Apulian war. But he had ſtill ſome hopes left, from ſome late appearances of compliance, that they would at length yield to the pope's commands. The eccleſiaſtical tenths lately collected by Ruſtand, together with the ſums he ſhould be able to raiſe from the monaſteries by virtue of Aigle-blanche's bonds, were ſufficient to diſcharge 60,000 marks due to the merchants of Sienna and Florence, for which the pope was their ſecurity; and likewiſe to liquidate ſome part of the remainder due to the holy ſee. The king, therefore, wrote to the pope about March, A. D. 1256, that, as he ſhould be able to pay off ſo much money within that year, he hoped for a farther indulgence, as well with reſpect to the outſtanding arrear as to his ſending a commander and an army into Apulia; for doing both which things he deſired to have more time than was given in the *privilegium*. And, as the holy ſee was ſo impatient for farther remittances, and too poor to borrow any more money upon the pope's churches in Italy, Henry propoſed, that he ſhould apply to the merchants of Sienna for a new loan, which the king thought might be done with effect, when the old debt was diſcharged, which he conceived might be done by Midſummer following. His anxiety to go on with this project was not at all abated by his poverty and the remonſtrances of his great men; and, to keep the pope in good humour, and prevail with him to diſpenſe with thoſe parts of the engagement by which the king ſtood obliged to defray 135,541 marks by Michaelmas 1256 and within the ſame term to go in perſon, or ſend a captain, into Apulia, he intreated ſix of the cardinals who had moſt might in the Roman court, by a polite and reſpectable letter addreſſed to each of them, to intercede between him and the holy father. As the biſhop of Bologna was at this time preparing for his return to Italy, theſe diſpatches were probably taken by thoſe who were to accompany that prelate [11].

Another affair had lately happened, which ſtruck in with the king's project about Sicily. About the 29th of January periſhed in his war with the Friezelanders William count of Holland, the late pope's king of the Romans. Henry thought it would help forward his ſcheme concerning Sicily, if he could get ſome perſon elected king of the Romans who was his friend, and devoted to the ſee of Rome; for, he found that the French were endeavouring to counteract him; and he thought nothing ſo likely to defeat their deſigns as procuring ſome perſon to be choſen king of the Romans who was attached to the Engliſh intereſt. Very ſoon, therefore, after the death of the count of Holland, he ſent William Bonquer (whom M. Paris calls William Bonover) to the court of Rome, to communicate his ſentiments about the election of a king of the Romans, and to deſire the pope to ſend one of the three cardinals, whom the king names, into Almaine, to bring that about which he thought ſo neceſſary for the accompliſhment of his wiſhes. Theſe particulars appear upon the face of our records [12]. What effect the king's propoſitions met with at Rome we are not informed. But the pope does not ſeem to have ever lent his hand towards raiſing Richard earl of Cornwall to the Teutonic throne, of which we ſhall ſay more hereafter; only obſerving here, that, if any thing were wanting to crown the king's folly and madneſs, it was this new conceit of making his brother Roman king or emperor.

"On the quindenes of Eaſter, 1256, the biſhops, worn out with vexation, met at London, to give a definitive anſwer to the demand of maſter Ruſtand. At firſt they were divided, and about to part in diſagreement; but afterwards, encouraged and ſupported by the barons, they gave their refuſal, and would not afford the king any contribution from their baronies, or lay-fiefs[1].”

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[1] M. Paris.

[2] Annales Monaſt. Burton, p. 355.

[3] Cum proceribus & majoribus totius regni. Rymer, p. 487. They are ſometimes in thoſe ages called *majores natu*, i. e. the elders, or aldermen. The reader may obſerve here two claſſes or orders of peers, or parliamentary barons. William of Poitou, a chaplain of William I. calls the Britiſh kings of old times, as Cingetorix, &c. *majores*.

[4] Sometimes called *magnates & univerſitas regni*: not comprehending *plebs*. They are ſometimes called *majores & minores*; but uſually, and to this day, *magnates & proceres regni*. See Parliamentary writs, and ſee ſtatute of Marlborough, and ſome other ſtatutes of Edward I.

[5] Sc. of the clergy, or that body collectively.

[6] The pope.

[7] M. Paris, 1256.

[8] See note [4].

[9] M. Paris.

[10] Rymer.

[11] M. Paris, Annales Waverl. Rymer.

[12] Ib.

He was not more ſucceſsful in his demands upon the Ciſtertians, of whom he aſked the ſum of 25,000*l.* the paying of which would have ruined them. But they would not ſubmit to ſuch an exaction in violation of their moſt ſacred privileges. The king endeavoured to bring them to a compliance firſt of all by ſoothing and coaxing; this failing, he had recourſe to reproach and threats; which producing no better effect, he ordered all grace and favour to be with-held from them, and directed his ſheriffs to annoy and perſecute them as much as poſſible, without any ſort of regard to the privileges of their order[2].

“This year an edict iſſued from the king, commanding, and proclaiming throughout the kingdom, that every one who had 15*l.* a year in land, ſhould be decorated with arms, and be preſented with knighthood; that England, as Italy was, ſhould be ſtrengthened with *milice*; and they, who either would not, or could not, ſupport the ſtate of knight, ſhould redeem themſelves by money[3].

“The citizens of London are talliaged again in 500 marks. Upon different pretences, ſometimes for the king's uſe, ſometimes for the queen's, and now for the lord Edward's, like men in the loweſt degree of ſervitude, they are brought to beggary at the king's will, by a clauſe in his writs of “any liberty notwithſtanding,” and undergo the yoke of ſervitude.”

Manfroi's legitimacy was now diſcovered and eſtabliſhed in the realm of Sicily, it having been proved that the emperor had married Manfroi's mother after the birth of her ſon; and it was held by the church, that marriage legitimated natural children as to hereditary ſucceſſion[4]. All the Apulians, therefore, and Sicilians, ſupported him againſt the pope and king of England; nor did any body pity the pope when they ſaw Manfroi make himſelf maſter of Naples, and the maritime cities, Capua, and many other cities and towns. The pontiff was engaged in ſo bad a cauſe, and he ſo cruelly treated the Chriſtians, that people, rather than commiſerate the bad ſtate of his affairs, were glad to ſee them as they were[5].

“The lord abbot of Weſtminſter, and maſter Ruſtand, and the biſhop elect of Sarum, by the king's command, and upon ſome ſecret buſineſs of his, probably of no good ſort, croſſed the ſea[6].”

“There was at this time a certain knight, rich, plentifully furniſhed with goods, whoſe land was eſtimated at 150*l.* a year. This man, though rich, wanted to be richer, and for that end found means to ſupplant the former ſhire-reeve of Northampton, and get that office for himſelf. Having ſo done, he extorted money from all ſorts of people, without any regard whatever to crimes or cauſes. His name, William de l'Iſle. As this man was going about the country, he found in his way a beautiful paſture, in which were feeding ſome fine fat oxen. As ſoon as he ſaw them he could not help envying the owner, and coveted them for himſelf. Having contrived, without loſs of time, a trick for getting them, he ſaid to the herdſman, “Whoſe man are you?” The other anſwered, “I am the man of your friend ſuch an one, and theſe are his cattle.” The ſhire-reeve had borne an old grudge to the perſon whom the herdſman named, and this increaſed his deſire to entrap the herdſman, and make himſelf maſter of the other man's goods by any means, right or wrong. For, the perſon, whoſe oxen they were, was rich and diſcreet, and reſpected by the whole country. Looking ſternly, therefore, at the herdſman, the ſheriff ſaid to him, “You are a thief, and the ſervant of a thief; for, how elſe could he poſſeſs ſo many beautiful cattle? You ſteal oxen by night, and he is the receiver of them.” To this, when the herdſman denied the charge, affirming, that his maſter, as well as himſelf, were honeſt men, he replied, “You lie; you are a thief, and the domeſtic of a greater; I ſeize you and the cattle which your maſter the receiver takes in to fatten, that when they are fatted he may ſell them.” In great wrath, therefore, the ſhire-reeve, without farther ceremony, having either taken the oxen, or put them in ſafe keeping, binds the herdſman as a priſoner, and hurries him away to his maſter, declaring, with an horrible oath, and making uſe of a very coarſe phraſe, “that he would make him ſing; and that in ſinging he ſhould be made to confeſs, that both he and his maſter ſhould confeſs the truth concerning the ſtealing theſe oxen.” Having, therefore, incarcerated the herdſman, he had him queſtioned by ſo many and ſuch exquiſite kinds of torture, that the man was brought to death's door. After which, he inhumanly called out to him, ſaying, “The torturer ſhould give over, if the herdſman would confeſs himſelf to be a thief.” The man, therefore, who was almoſt dead, did as was deſired; though, in fact, he was no thief at all. The ſhire-reeve then ordered him to be placed before him; and then ſaid to him, “You have now confeſſed, in the hearing of ſundry perſons, who are able and willing to give teſtimony of it, that you are a thief, and the ſervant of a thief; for which you ſhall be judicially ſentenced to be hanged, and nothing can ſave you from the gallows; but I am powerful to crucify thee or releaſe thee; do, therefore, boldly what I adviſe, and you ſhall be releaſed; appeal your maſter of theft, and maintain it ſteadily before the juſticiars, that you are a thief, and the ſervant of a thief; you the actor, and he the accomplice and receiver.” The ſervant, trembling, and frightened leſt he ſhould be ſent back to the place of torment, conſented to all that was propoſed. Whereupon the ſhire-reeve kept him ſtill in cuſtody, but not in a very ſevere manner, till the arrival of the juſticiars, who were ſhortly expected. When theſe things were made known to the maſter of the neat-herd, who was extremely ill of a fever, ſome good-natured friends were employed to intercede with the ſhire-reeve, and implore his compaſſion; for, this miſery, added to his ſickneſs, was too much for him. At laſt, by the help of a large ſum of money, the ſick man obtained a little time, and got the thing reſpited till he was got better; and, as his health was mending, he conſulted the moſt able lawyers about the means of extricating himſelf out of his preſent difficulty. And, when he was informed how to act, he was reſtored to health and ſpirits at the ſame time. The ſhire-reeve, perſevering in his malicious intention, though he was courted by intreaties and preſents to forbear, at leaſt to put an end to the ſcandal of the thing, went on with this act of oppreſſion. When the juſticiars[7], therefore, arrived, he made the neat-herd be put before them, as if he were ready iniquitouſly to appeal his maſter of the theft. The vaſt preparations that were made upon this occaſion by the great perſons concerned had excited an eager and general curioſity to ſee the end of this affair; the neat-herd, therefore, was patiently liſtened to while he told his ſtory. He addreſſed the juſticiars in this manner—“Sirs, juſticiars, without doubt I am neither a thief, nor the accomplice of one, nor the ſervant of one: but this ſhire-reeve, in order to deſtroy my maſter, had me queſtioned by ſevere and tedious torments, which made my cry be heard through the whole neighbourhood. He did this to make me confeſs what he wanted. And when I had confeſſed that I was a thief, though I was not ſo, he ſaid to me, ‘Since you have confeſſed that you are a thief, nothing remains for you but the gallows; but I will diſcharge you if you will appeal your lord, as one thief does another.’ But what I ſaid under the dread of torment was not true; and I now openly proteſt, affirm, and declare, that I am the ſervant of an honeſt lord; and if any one deny it, and appeal either my lord or me of theft, or any other crime, we will defend ourſelves rightfully, according to the laws and cuſtoms of the realm." The lord of the neat-herd being preſent, reſolutely maintained that he had committed no crime whatever. The juſticiars nicely weighed in their minds every circumſtance of what was told them. For, what was ſaid made ſtrongly againſt the ſhire-reeve; and it was notorious to the whole county, and to the juſticiars themſelves, that he was covetous, mercenary, and guileful; and the lord of the neat-herd, like a good and honeſt man, had ſome time before withſtood in a full county-court his unjuſt determinations and violent ſentences, which had made the ſheriff hate and perſecute him. Beſides, the lord of the ſervant, and the ſervant himſelf, were men of unſullied reputation, and had never been reproached with any crime whatever. The juſticiars balanced all theſe matters, as they had good cauſe; but, as the ſheriff was a man of authority, well-born, and the great bailiff of the lord king, they were unwilling to fulminate the ſentence of death againſt him haſtily, though it was ſo juſtly his due. The clamour of complaint reached the king, and the court of the king, who were amazed at the magnitude of the crime. The king ſaid he would find out whether the complaint was well-grounded, and accordingly ſent down wiſe and powerful men, who would not be corrupted by fear, nor intreaty, nor money, to ſearch carefully into the true ſtate of the fact; that, the truth being fully diſcovered, and the guilty puniſhed as he deſerved, others might take warning, and not do the like. The perſons he ſent were the earls of Glouceſter and Leiceſter, Henry of Bath, and Robert Walerand, knights, men both well verſed in the laws of the realm. After diligent inquiſition made upon the matter by knights of the county, and worſe things than the former brought out againſt the ſhire-reeve, they made their report to the king, who was much aſtoniſhed, as every body elſe was, that a man could be capable of ſuch an horrid act of iniquity. The ſhire-reeve, therefore, was ſentenced very juſtly to an ignominious death, viz. that he ſhould be drawn to the ſtake, and hanged. His fate was drawing near, when his wife, anxious to prevent it, haſtened to the king and queen of Scotland (who made a viſit in the autumn of this year to the king and queen of England), and, with doleful cries and lamentations, beſought them to intercede with the king to ſpare her huſband's life; and ſir John Manſel, out of pity to the woman, likewiſe ſpoke in her favour. The king and queen of Scots preſſed the king ſo forcibly in behalf of the ſhire-reeve, that Henry, rather than grieve them by refuſing the requeſt of perſons ſo powerful and near to him, granted to the ſheriff his life and limbs, notwithſtanding his monſtrous offence, and the king's wiſh to have him exemplarily puniſhed [1]."

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[1] M. Paris. [2] Ib. [3] Ib. [4] Vide Statute of Merton, 20 Hen. III. ch. 9. [5] M. Paris.

[6] The annaliſt of Dunſtable has ſaid a little more concerning their buſineſs—“Ad inſtantiam domini regis adierunt curiam Romanam pro negotiis ſuis expediendis contra clerum & populum Angliæ;” i. e. againſt the clergy and *laity* of England.

[7] Juſtices in eyre, who had commiſſion of gaol-delivery.

On the 12th of June, the king, then at Weſtminſter [2], iſſued his letter to all and each of the princes of Germany, deſiring them to receive his recommendation of the noble and wiſe perſon Richard de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Herts, and his beloved ſeneſchal Robert Walerand, his lieges, and to give full and entire credit to what they ſhould lay before them on the affairs committed to their management by the king. Such is the purport of the king's letter to the princes of Almaine. The truth of the matter was in fact no other than this: Upon the death of the count of Holland, the pope's king of the Romans, the electors began to be divided about the choice of a ſucceſſor [3]; pope Alexander wrote to them upon no account to elect Conradin, declaring, that if they did they ſhould be excommunicated, and the election be null and void. The electors, therefore, who foreſaw what conteſts would enſue in the empire from chuſing a German, caſt about for ſome rich foreigner, who could pay them largely for their votes, and maintain his own ground by his wealth, poweſs, and connections. Two competitors of this deſcription ſoon entered the liſts for this great prize. Theſe were Alphonſo the wiſe king of Caſtille (of whom ſo much mention has been made before) and Richard earl of Cornwall. The former had pretenſions, in right of his mother Donna Beatrix, to the dutchy of Suabia, of which he thought he could avail himſelf if he were choſen king of the Romans; and he flattered himſelf, that, if he marched into Italy, many ſtates and princes there would declare for him; and that thence he might march into Germany, and eſtabliſh himſelf both in the German throne and the dutchy of Suabia. The other candidate, viz. Richard earl of Cornwall, was reputed the richeſt man beneath the great ſovereigns of the Weſtern world, and therefore able to bribe as high, and ſpend as much money, in maintaining his claim, as any that could be found; and king Henry projected his brother's elevation, with the hope that it would facilitate his grand object, which had taken the entire poſſeſſion of his heart, the fixing his ſecond and youngeſt ſon in the throne of Sicily.

"On October 9, while the barons were ſitting at the exchequer, the lord king went thither in perſon, and with his own mouth declared, that every ſheriff, who failed to appear every year on the octaves of St. Michael, with the king's money due from firms, and amerciaments, and other debts, ſhould be amerced, in caſe of abſence, the firſt day in five marks, the ſecond in ten, the third in fifteen, and the fourth be redeemed. The ſame declaration was likewiſe made againſt the cities which had liberties, and anſwered at the exchequer by their own bailiffs; to wit, ſo that the fourth day they ſhould loſe their liberties, unleſs they appeared in the ſame manner as the ſheriffs ought to do; and be it known, that on the ſame day were amerced all the ſhire-reeves in England, namely, in five marks each, in as much as they had not diſtrained in their ſeveral counties every man having ten librates of land, that he might be made a knight; or had ſought reſpite from the king, as he had directed by his letters ſent to the ſheriffs [4]."

"About the feaſt of All Souls, the Welſh, diverſly oppreſſed, and ſold from time to time to thoſe who would give moſt for them, were at length ſo exceſſively ill treated by Geoffry de Langley, the royal exactor, that they roſe for the defence of their country, and the preſervation of their laws [5]; and being leagued together, they invaded the parts of England adjoining to Wales, and hoſtilely attacked the men [6] of Edward their lord, whom they by no means acknowledged. Theſe martial attempts proved ſucceſsful, which made it believed that they were countenanced by the Engliſh on the borders. As ſoon as Edward heard of this inſurrection, he haſtened to his uncle Richard (for, the king was too poor to afford him any money), and got from him 4000 marks, to enable him to repel the outrages of the Welſh, and chaſtiſe with exemplary ſeverity their raſh preſumption. But the following winter proved ſo wet and miry, that the whole country of Wales, which is pathleſs and marſhy, was impaſſable to the Engliſh; and thus Edward loſt both his labour and his money. Geoffry ſaw his error too late, in driving the Welſh to take up arms, and beggaring them juſt as a few years before he had ſerved the people of the North. Some perſons were of opinion that he would be obliged, at his own coſt, to repair the loſſes ſuſtained by Edward."

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[1] M. Paris. [2] Rymer. [3] Rainald, Ferrara, Th. Wykes. Rymer. [4] M. Paris.

[5] Eodem anno Wallenſes fines ſuos egreſſi maximum congregaverunt exercitum, quibus præerat Lewelinus ſecundus, vir pulcherrimus, & bello ſtrenuus; qui omnes Wallenſes habuit quaſi ſibi conglutinatos. Eo tempore dominus rex & regina & concilium eorum dominum Galfridum de Langeleye terræ domini Edwardi, quam in Wallia habuit, cuſtodem poſuerunt; qui Wallenſes *legibus Angliæ ſubdere nitebatur*. Et cum ex parte hoc feciſſet, credens rem ad effectum perducere, jactabat ſe coram rege & regina, quod omnes Wallenſes habuit in manu ſua clauſos. Et cum poſtea comitatus & hundredos ordinaret, Wallenſes, habito conſilio, confidenter reſponderunt, quod nihil pro eo contra leges paternas facerent. Et ſic ad invicem cum maxima diſcordia diſceſſerunt. An. Dunſtaple, anno 1256. Alfred divided England into bailiwics or prefectures of police and judicature, called aldermanries, or earldoms, and hundreds.

[6] The men, ſc. *homines*, or vaſſals of the lord Edward.

"Edward's retinue by his permiſſion[1] committed ſuch damage all through the country where it paſſed, that the injuries committed by his father were thought trifling in compariſon of his. For the routiers and robbers bred in his court over-run the country far and wide, laid violent hands upon the horſes and carriages of trading people, and alſo upon the proviſions of the people in the country, and took both away." And Edward ſhewed ſo many ſigns of a cruel, arbitrary, and overbearing ſpirit, that though ſome imputed his errors to the levity of youth, others thought him to be of a very indifferent diſpoſition. "In the mean while, the Welſh not reſpecting, or not fearing the tyranny of Edward, or of his ſuite, drove every thing before them, and penetrated even to Cheſter[2]."

"About the ſame time the king gave a ſtrict charge, that no writ, on any account whatever, with his ſeal to it, ſhould iſſue from the chancery, if it contained any thing to hurt, or endamage, his brother Richard, or Richard earl of Glouceſter, Peter of Savoy, or any of his brothers[3], which was manifeſtly repugnant to all law and juſtice, and even the peace of the realm."

"The king alſo, about the ſame time, commanded that his ſatellites ſhould make a careful ſurvey of the meaſures of wine and ale, called lagins, or gallons, and the meaſures of corn called buſhels, and the weights of ſcales. They were to do this in order to raiſe money for the king's exchequer by exceſſive fines, from which, guilty or innocent, none would eſcape, in the way theſe men would proceed in the buſineſs; and thus every day new devices were framed for extorting money. The little matters of property belonging to traffickers of various ſorts were wreſted from them by force, and nothing at all paid in return. The party deſpoiled was content to loſe his things, if he eſcaped a great deal of abuſe, and blows. And as lately an handle had been taken from clientſhip[4], which we call ſerjeantry, for extorting money; ſo now pretences for doing the ſame aroſe from ſuit of court, forcing men to be knighted, enquiring into weights and meaſures, and many other contrivances of rapacity. Rapine ſhot up ſo faſt as to threaten the entire devaſtation of the realm, and the ſervitude of the church. There were as many tyrants now in England as there were in former ages petty kings within it[5]."

"The violence of the Welſh was particularly troubleſome to king Henry at this time, when all his thoughts were turned towards Apulia, and his invention racked to find out the means of performing his engagements to the pope. Both he and earl Richard humbly intreated the Welſh to forbear their depredations for a little time; but the Welſh, thinking the wet ſeaſon favourable for their incurſions, refuſed to be quiet, and grew more fierce and miſchievous, increaſing in their numbers, and combining in cloſer union; by their reſolute and manly ſpirit giving good cauſe to the Engliſh to be aſhamed of their own puſillanimity, who put their necks under every one who choſe to tread upon them, crouched to every alien that came to England, and were now, like ſome poor pitiful nation, afraid even of the Welſh, mere ſhrimps in human form[6].

But the crew of foreigners[7], whom Edward had imported and kept about him, was hurtful both to church and realm, and abſolutely intolerable; they were worſe than the French who came with Lewis into England in the time of king John.

Henry was not at this time in much greater eſtimation at the court of Rome than in England. By the pope's own account, in a letter to the king of the 11th of June, the *terra di Lavoro*, which opened a paſſage to the reſt of the kingdom, was now overrun and reduced by Manfroi, whoſe ſucceſs the pope aſcribed ſolely to the neglect and tardineſs of Henry. But as the loſs of Lavoro, in which was Naples, did not induce the king of England to give up his project, and ſave his money; ſo neither did it move the pope to relax in the ſmalleſt degree with reſpect to the money he demanded of king Henry. By freſh bulls, iſſued this ſummer, he made a formal and abſolute demand, upon pain of excommunication, of the tenths of the eccleſiaſtical baronies and manors, derived from royal bounty, and owing ſervice to the king. He complied with the king's deſire, and gave him the fruits, rents, and provents, of all the dignities, parſonages, and other eccleſiaſtical benefices, which lapſed to the holy ſee, as likewiſe the rents and iſſues of all eccleſiaſtical dignities and benefices belonging to perſons who, without proper diſpenſations, were non-reſident upon the ſame, and one year's whole profits of all ſuch dignities and benefices as ſhould be vacant for five years to come. The money that had been raiſed by Ruſtand towards the diſcharge of the king's debt had been kept in hand till order ſhould be given about the application of it from the pope; for, as the creditors were clamorous, and there was not enough to ſatisfy all of them, it was judged proper to receive directions from the holy ſee, who ſhould be paid in preference. Accordingly, the pope named the perſons who were to be conſidered firſt; and he conſented to the king's requeſt, who had deſired more time for ſending the captain and army into Apulia, and for payment of the reſidue of his debt. Upon condition that the money collected, and to be collected, from the eccleſiaſtical tenths, was not ſtopped or detained by the king, but paid truly and without obſtacle to the merchants for the exoneration of the debts of the Roman church as ſoon as the biſhop of Meſſina ſhould bring the king the inſtrument of reſpite, the pope undertook to allow him ſix months, the ſame to be reckoned from the firſt of December, 1256, for ſending a capital army into Apulia. The biſhop of Meſſina, a man of noble birth, and of a grave and diſcreet temper, was judged by the pope and cardinals a proper perſon to be ſent to England, to communicate with king Henry on the general ſubject of Sicily, and impart to that prince ſuch advice and reſolutions of the holy ſee as were conceived to be moſt conducive for the promotion of its views. His letters credential are dated Nov. 9, 1256. Before we ſpeak of his arrival in England, it will be proper to take notice of a very remarkable incident, which, from the commiſſions mentioned above, as given to William Bonquer, and to the earl of Glouceſter, and Robert Walerand, the reader will perceive was owing to a train of negotiation inſtituted by king Henry. The incident alluded to was the election of Richard earl of Cornwall to be king of the Romans, of which the following ſeems to be an exact ſtatement, collected from the proceeding of the parties at the court of Rome[8]. William count of Holland died about the 29th of January, 1256. It was held by ſome to be the law of the empire, that an election of a king of the Romans ſhould not be deferred longer than a year and a day after the throne ſhould become vacant. There were at that time ſeven princes of Germany compoſing the electoral college, viz. the archbiſhops of Cologn, Mentz, and Triers, and the four ſeculars, the king of Bohemia, the duke of Saxony, the marquis of Brandenburg, and the count Palatine. It was deemed eſſential that the election ſhould be at the city of Frankfort, in a place called Franckeſerde. There the electors agreed to meet on the octaves of the

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[1] M. Paris.

[2] Ibid.

[3] i. e. his uterine brothers.

[4] The ſervices of fiefs in conſequence of the feudal law.

[5] M. Paris.

[6] Ibid.

[7] Edward, king Henry's eldeſt ſon, brought his wife, an infanta of Spain, to England, about Michaelmas, anno 1255, attended by a vaſt ſuite of foreigners, particularly of Spaniards.

[8] Raynald, Rymer, Ferrara, Hiſt. Hiſp.

Epiphany (viz. Jan. 13), 1257. Thither accordingly came the archbiſhop of Triers and the duke of Saxony, both for himſelf and for the marquis of Brandenburg, and likewiſe the proxy of the king of Bohemia; and afterwards the archbiſhop of Cologne and the count Palatine arrived in the neighbourhood, with ſuch a vaſt multitude of armed men as gave great and juſt alarm to the archbiſhop of Triers and his party. A meſſage, therefore, was ſent by the latter to the former, to deſire that the archbiſhop and count would enter the city with only a decent and proper retinue, to fix quietly a day for electing a king of the Romans. This propoſal was refuſed; and therefore they were not ſuffered to enter the town. It was pretended by the archbiſhop of Cologne and the count Palatine, that the meeting was for electing, whereas the others inſiſted that it was only for appointing a day for electing a king of the Romans, and denied the neceſſity of filling up the vacancy in a year and a day; whereupon the archbiſhop of Cologne and the count Palatine proceeded without further ceremony to nominate Richard earl of Cornwall to be king of the Romans, throwing in the vicarious vote of the archbiſhop of Mentz, who was then in bonds, and the priſoner of ſome great perſon in Germany, and whoſe proxy the other pretended to be. In the mean while, the electors aſſembled at Frankfort proceeded to appoint a day, by common conſent, for chuſing their king, and fixed the fifth Sunday in Lent, when they met, and unanimouſly made choice of Alphonſo king of Caſtille. The three electors, who had anticipated the buſineſs in favour of earl Richard, were ſummoned to this ſecond meeting, but refuſed to come to it, maintaining the validity of what had been done by themſelves, which was held by the other party to be altogether nugatory and informal. They ſaid, that if it were neceſſary to come to an election within a year and a day after the vacancy of the German throne, the time of Richard's election was within fifteen days before the expiration of that term, whereas it ought to have been on the laſt day, as a majority might agree in electing ſome one elſe within thoſe fifteen days. Moreover, it was urged, that the archbiſhop of Cologne, acting as proxy for the archbiſhop of Mentz, was not admiſſible, the latter not being at this time maſter of his own perſon; and beſides, both the archbiſhop of Cologne and the count Palatine were at this time excommunicated, which laid them under a perſonal incapacity.

Such is the papal ſtatement of Richard's election to the throne of Almaine. I ſhall ſubjoin the account of this affair given by our Engliſh hiſtorian, that the reader may compare and make his obſervations upon both recitals.

"In the year of our Lord 1257[1], which was the 43d year of lord king Henry III, the ſaid king was at London at the Nativity of the Lord, where came to the lord king (who had aſſembled many of the grandees, together with earl Richard,) certain of the chief men of Almaine, reporting to all perſons, who had been there, that, by unanimous conſent, they had regularly elected earl Richard to be king of Almaine. And they demanded the ſaid earl Richard to be their king and lord, if ſo be he would comply with their wiſhes; and the archbiſhop of Cologne, proto-chancellor of the ſacred empire, and certain other grandees of Almaine, diſpatched by general voice their ſolemn *nuncios*, bearing letters teſtimonial of this event and confirmation thereof, affirming that at no time had any perſon ſo clearly, ſo unanimouſly, ſo perfectly without oppoſition, been choſen to that dignity. And while all were in doubt what ſhould be done, becauſe the preſence of the earl was very neceſſary to the realm of England, the king ſaid openly and plainly, for fear the earl's refuſal ſhould be imputed to puſillanimity, "I do adviſe and beſeech, that this honour, being the gift both of God and man, be accepted." And when others were alarmed with the reflection, that two perſons within a few years choſen and appointed kings of Almaine had come to ſiniſter and fatal miſhaps, as if through the anger of Heaven, there were not wanting ſome who counſeled the earl with theſe words: "O, ſcrupulous and diſtruſting earl, why do you demur; as if the miſhap of the landgrave Henry, and the miſhap of earl William, the Hollander, alarmed you? Does not the pope thruſt you in by violence, who, out of the ſpoils of the church, and the rapines of the croiſés, promiſes to you neceſſaries which would never do you any good? Theſe baſely acquired things have provoked not to mercy but to wrath. The treaſure is reſerved to you, which is collected from the realm of Almaine, and faithfully kept to your uſe. You abound in treaſure of your own, like another Octavian. You have a good ſtore of friends both Almaine and Engliſh. You are buttreſſed with relations of your blood. Let not the numbneſs of diſtruſt, or faintheartedneſs diſmay you, as if you were a man inactive and timorous. Let the misfortune which formerly befel Robert Curt-hoſe, duke of Normandy, in the Holy land, fighting for God, admoniſh and raiſe you. To him was offered voluntarily, and from above, the realm of Jeruſalem, that he might rule the heritage of Chriſt. He perverſely rejected the tender; which God afterwards ſeverely avenged. Nothing proſperous ever befel him from that day. The king likewiſe and his brothers, eſpecially the elect of Winton, plied him with words of animation, affirming that this honour would exalt the Engliſh nation for ever." Which when the earl had liſtened to; putting on the man, and created into lively hope, he ſaid, with a free and briſk voice, "And I, confiding in the mercy of God, although inſufficient and unworthy, accept with thanks this burden and honour tendered to me, as I hope, by God; that I may not be thought fainthearted and cowardly." And then, his face being turned to the biſhops (of whom one was Richard biſhop of Bangor, who related what is here written to the writer thereof), added, "I, ere I go out of this chapel, will be burnt by hell-fire, and die by ſudden death, if I do theſe things either on account of ambition or avarice; but that I may bring the realm, which God gives me, to a better ſtate, and rule thoſe, who have voluntarily choſen me into the office of lord, with all modeſty, juſtice, and honour." By which words he drew tears from many, and made the hearts of the *nuncios* of Almaine more joyful. And thoſe who had entertained doubts of his conſent, being now certified of his inclinations, went home very much pleaſed; being to report to thoſe grandees, by whom they had been ſent, the earl's anſwer on the twentieth day after the Nativity of our Lord."

"The ſame year, in the middle of Lent, a great parliament was made, wherein, by writ of the king, came the maſters of Oxford, that peace might be reſtored between the biſhop of Lincoln, who annoyed them, and the univerſity of Oxford. Moreover, there haſtened to that parliament the earl of Glouceſter, Richard, and ſir John Manſel, who had been diſpatched into Almaine to examine the ſtate of the country, and make preparations for the journey of Richard earl of Cornwall, elect king of the Romans. But they did not diſcover the crafty election of the king of Spain, who afterwards aſſerted that he had been firſt elected, as the following narration will ſhew. At the ſaid parliament were preſent, the newly-elected king of the Romans, earl Richard being about to bid farewell to the univerſity of England; for, at the ſame place were almoſt the whole nobility of England. The ſaid earl appointed Fulk biſhop of London the chief manager of his eſtates which he had in England. At that time there was ſo great a multitude of men in the city of London, that the city could hardly contain them in its capacious boſom[2]."

Maſter Ruſtand, the papal *nuncio*, having in his firſt viſit to England met with great oppoſition in the buſineſs committed to his management, had thought it neceſſary to return to Italy in the ſummer of the year 1256, to explain his difficulties at the holy ſee, and receive freſh inſtructions. Theſe were given him ſoon after; and towards the end of that year, or beginning of the year following, viz. 1257, he came again to England with a commiſſion ſimilar in general to his laſt, but with additional articles and new powers of extortion. And in this journey he was accompanied by the archbiſhop of Meſſina, whom the pope appointed to take the lead in his negotiations concerning Sicily, and from whoſe talents, and reſpectable rank and character, his holineſs expected a ſucceſsful iſſue to this arduous affair.

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[1] M. Paris, 1257.

[2] M. Paris.

"On the fifth Sunday in Lent, when prelates, clergy, and laity, were aſſembled in vaſt multitude in the chapter-houſe at Weſtminſter, the archbiſhop of Meſſina laid before them the buſineſs of Sicily, for which he came to England, endeavouring by ſermons, by converſation, and by exhibiting the papal letters, to induce the aſſembly to take upon them the conqueſt of Sicily, and proſecute the war there to a ſucceſsful concluſion. After deliberation had upon this ſubject for many days, the project by common [1] reſolution was negatived as well by the clergy as the laity, for the reaſons aſſigned below, and delivered to the king, as well as the ſaid archbiſhop, both in French and Latin [2]."

"The things ſubſcribed make us deſpair concerning the affair of Apulia.

Reaſons of the grandees againſt the king:

The things underwritten make us deſpair concerning the affair of Sicily.

Firſt, the diſtance of that realm;

Alſo, the paſſing through the countries of powerful men, adverſe to the lord king, and perhaps inclined to his adverſary;

Alſo, the occupation of the Lavoro and other places through which lies the paſſage to the other parts of the realm;

Alſo, the eſtabliſhment of the prince in the realm;

Alſo, the confederation of the ſame perſon with the natives and neighbouring inhabitants;

Alſo, the detention and occupation of almoſt all the cities, caſtles, and other fortreſſes;

Alſo, the abundance of riches which the prince every day collects from the realm;

Alſo, the loſs of immenſe charges already made on the part of the lord king, when little or nothing has been gained, or rather, every thing loſt;

Alſo, the coſts neceſſary and ineſtimable; firſt, for the diſcharge of debts; ſecondly, for the expences of the journey; thirdly, for the acquiſition of the realm aforeſaid; for which coſts all England is not ſufficient;

Alſo, the deſtruction and impoveriſhment of the realm of England, by the frequent iters of juſticiars, and by manifold extortions, and prizes, and other oppreſſions;

Alſo, the ſmallneſs of the treaſure of the lord king, and of his ſon, the poverty of all the natives, as well of the clergy as laity;

Alſo, the diſorders of Gaſcogne, Ireland, and Scotland;

Alſo, the hoſtile invaſion of the Welſh in ſtrong force, to the expulſion of the natives now exiſting;

Alſo, the diminution of the power of the realm of England in council, money, and perſons, by the going away of Richard earl of Cornwall;

Alſo, the great men of the neighbouring countries, viz. the king of France, and others, particularly thoſe who ſome time ago had lands in England, would be encouraged to attack England, if, for the affair of Sicily, it were ſtripped of perſons, arms, council, and money;

Alſo, becauſe we neither are willing nor conſenting that the king ſhould undertake the weight of this buſineſs, leſt he ſhould ſeem by our conſent to deliver himſelf into the hands of his enemies. Nor are we able or willing to undertake it in conjunction with him for the reaſons aforeſaid, and on account of the immoderate and unknown weight of expence to be ſuſtained in this buſineſs, which we deſpair of being equal to;

Alſo, on account of the difficult and grievous conditions annexed to the undertaking, by reaſon of which the king, after infinite labour and expence, might eaſily miſcarry, as to his right to the realm.

Reaſons of the biſhops and clergy againſt the petition of the king [3]:

Firſt, that the petition of the lord king cannot poſſibly produce effect, becauſe that ſo great a ſum of money is uſeleſsly expended, and manifeſtly loſt, as is demonſtrable and notorious;

Alſo, whereas, for the payment of that money we were not called upon at the firſt, nor any way bound, nor did the lord king contract for it with our conſent tacitly or expreſsly; nay more, he did it without our knowledge; we neither will, nor ought to be preſſed to the accompliſhment of this undertaking;

Alſo, whereas we have nothing but what is of the patrimony of Chriſt, whoſe ſtewards we are, what we are bound, by the divine law, to beſtow upon the poor, that we cannot give to the king, without offending God, and converting the eccleſiaſtical goods to prohibited uſes; which upon no account we will, or ought to do;

Alſo, for ſo great a burthen the whole realm of England is not ſufficient, even although clay could be converted to gold, eſpecially as the realm of Sicily is impregnable, and as it were inacceſſible with an army from hence; and if we were to have ſtipendiary and hired knights of that country, great doubt might be conceived of their fidelity, becauſe of their old intimacy and friendſhip with the late emperor Frederick and his family;

Alſo, if an Engliſh army were led to thoſe parts with as much money as were wanting upon ſuch an occaſion, we might fear that the neighbouring kingdoms might invade ours, and lay us at the mercy of the ſword; and thus both kingdoms, viz. that which is in our poſſeſſion, and that which we covet; eſpecially as the lord king of the Romans is about to take out of England with him a great part of our militia;

Alſo, we have ocular proof that the Welſh have gone out of their bounds, and got into ours for many miles together, where they neither ſpare men nor things; and it is neceſſary that they be ſtrongly reſiſted, before we turn our eyes to foreign realms;

Alſo, it is ſaid, and teſtified by common report, that a compromiſe has taken place between the church and Manfroi, concerning the kingdom of Sicily, and all its appendages."

"In this council, and moſt general and populous parliament, there were no leſs than ſix archbiſhops, viz. thoſe of Cologne, Canterbury, York, Dublin, Meſſina, and Tarentum. The firſt of theſe came over with the biſhops of Leyden and Utrecht, and ſir Florence count of Holland, and other great men of the empire, to excite Richard earl of Cornwall to go over into Germany, where it was ſaid he had nothing to do but to enjoy the crown of Almaine in peace and ſafety. Not a word was ſaid of his having a powerful competitor in the king of Caſtille, and of the French giving the latter all the aſſiſtance which they could. The archbiſhop of Tarentum had been deeply concerned in carrying on the correſpondence between the holy ſee and king Henry about Sicily, and miſleading him in that affair. The archbiſhop of Meſſina was ſent ſpecially on the ſame account [4]."

The convocation of prelates and clergy was protracted to a great length [5]. Ruſtand, ſupported by pope and king, continued obdurate in his exorbitant demands. At length, as it ſhould ſeem, ſome time in the month of June, this aſſembly propoſed a compromiſe with the king, viz. that they would raiſe 52,000 marks for his uſe upon certain conditions, "which were digeſted into articles, containing all their grievances, in number about fifty, which they meant ſhould be read before the king, the grandees, and the prelates, and which they hoped would produce the intended effect. Theſe articles, or *capitules*, were like thoſe for which St. Thomas, archbiſhop of Canterbury, fought, and glorioufly triumphed [1]."

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[1] That is, of the clergy and laity, convened to this parliament. They were all tenants of the king *in capite*, and were eſſential to a grand and complete parliament, when money was to be aſked. The clergy and laity deliberated apart, then together. Their united reſolution was called their common act. "Tandem requiſiti fuerunt ex parte eorum [ſc. epiſcoporum, abbatum, & priorum,] comites & barones, ſi vellent ſuis conſiliis unanimiter conſentire in reſponſione & proviſione ſuper his facienda. Qui reſponderunt, quod ſine *communi univerſitate* nihil facerent. Tunc de communi aſſenſu electi, &c." M. Paris, apud Watts, p. 563, anno 1244.

[2] Annales Burton, p. 372.

[3] In their convocation. Annales Burton.

[4] M. Paris.

[5] Ib. Ann. Burton.

"It was made alſo a part of their demand, that all the exactions, which were called graces, granted to the lord king, and publiſhed by maſter Ruſtand, ſhould ceaſe altogether, and the Magna Charta be duly kept by the king in future [2]."

"This grant of 52,000 marks was a moſt grievous burden to the church, which conſented, however, to pay it, in hopes of having what is called its liberties recognized by the legiſlature of England, and practically eſtabliſhed in time to come. The king's critical ſituation too was an auxiliary motive for ſtraining every nerve in his ſupport. His poverty was extreme; and he ſtood bound to the holy ſee for the payment of 135,501 marks before the enſuing feaſt of St. Michael [3]."

"The latter end of May, the king's health ſuſtained an alarming ſhock, being the conſequence of multiplied afflictions[4]. In the beginning of that month he loſt his daughter Catherine, who was pretty in perſon, but not likely to be of much uſe in the world, by reaſon of dumbneſs. The queen about the ſame time was ſeized with a diſorder in her ſide, which no medical efforts could relieve, and her life was deſpaired of. While ſhe lay ill at Windſor the king was ſeiſed with a tertian fever at London, occaſioned by grief and vexation. The murders and ravages of the Welſh upon the borders and marches of Wales, their late ſucceſſes againſt prince Edward and the Engliſh, their increaſing ſtrength and audacity, his apprehenſions for the crown of Sicily, and fear of having thrown away all the money which that project had, and was like to coſt him, the loſs of his daughter, and the queen's ſevere indiſpoſition, overwhelmed him in ſorrow, which brought on a tertian fever of long continuance."

Had the king's hiſtorian been diſpoſed to enumerate all the things which gave a preſſure to the royal mind about this time, we ſhould probably have found among them the little ſatisfaction which Henry had in the behaviour of prince Edward his heir apparent. The latter was now entering, or entered, into his 19th year, had been married a year or two to the infanta of Spain, and had obtained from his father both the government of Wales and of Gaſcogne. In his government of Wales his conduct had been ſo deteſted as to make the Welſh riſe under their native prince Llewellin, as one man, againſt his arbitrary and provoking treatment. The king ſeems to have been in no condition to give the pecuniary help that Edward ſtood in need of, and the prince was obliged to negotiate a loan with his opulent uncle the earl of Cornwall, exalted about Midſummer, A. D. 1257, into the ſublime throne of Charlemagne. This ſupply, however, added as it ſhould ſeem to the money he acquired by mortgaging and alienating ſeveral fiefs, appendant to the crown of England, and according to law not alienable but by act of parliament, proved all inſufficient to reduce the Welſh to his obedience. From ſeveral hints in the chronicle it ſeems as if the king expected the prince ſhould enforce his authority by the united ſtrength of his own body and purſe. Here was matter ſufficient to create diſcord between the parties. But the diſagreement between Henry and Edward did not begin now. It had ariſen to a very ſerious height a year or two before, and it ſeems not to have been adjuſted in the year 1257, becauſe nothing is reported of that ſort, and mention is made of a reconciliation in the year following, viz. 1258. The cauſe of their former miſunderſtanding, as ſtated by Paris, was the conduct of ſome of the king's officers towards certain vintners of Gaſcogne, who made their complaint to the prince as their lord, and whom Edward in that character was diſpoſed to ſee redreſſed. In a hearing before the king, to which the latter's bailiffs came to account for their conduct, and at which prince Edward himſelf alſo made his appearance, "the latter, highly enraged at what paſſed, told the king, that the ill uſage his people had ſuſtained was intolerable, and that he would not bear it. At which the king, fetching a deep groan, exclaimed, 'Behold my blood and my bowels attack me. Behold, as my brother earl Richard was lately moved againſt me, ſo now alſo is my firſt-born ſon. Behold, now are revived the times of my grandfather Henry the Second, againſt whom his children, moſt tenderly beloved by him, inſolently lifted up the heel!' Many perſons auguring ill from ſuch an incident feared worſe conſequences. But the king, following good advice on the occaſion, paſſed over in ſilence, and with temper, all that had happened, and mildly ordered ſatisfaction to be made, as the prince demanded But Edward, as if taking precaution for his own ſafety, enlarged his family [5], and rode with two hundred horſe [6]."

"When Edward was recalled from Gaſcogne towards the cloſe of the year 1255, the king intended that he ſhould go into Ireland and ſpend the following winter in ſettling the affairs of that lordſhip; but Edward did not go, though Ireland had great need of his preſence[1]."

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[1] M. Paris.

[2] Annales Burton.

[3] Rymer.

[4] M. Paris.

[5] Familiam ejus, i. e. his military ſuite, his body-guard, his houſehold troop.

[6] The prince here ſpoken of became afterwards king of England by the name of Edward I. M. Paris did not live to ſee him mount the throne of England; but the morning of the prince did not promiſe, in the hiſtorian's opinion, a mild and auſpicious day. "Familia autem Edwardi, ipſo permittente adeo omnium, per quos tranſitum fecerat, incolarum tam poſſeſſiones, quam perſonas perturbavit: ut ejus reſpectu patris ſui domini regis injuriæ leves cenſerentur. Ruptarii * enim & prædones, quos ſua curia educavit, longe lateque ſcatentes negotiatorum equos & bigas & compatriotarum victualia violenter rapuerunt, & abduxerunt. Et ut de multis exactorum improbitatibus unam explicem; hanc lectoribus hujus paginæ duximus explicandam. Cum dictus Edwardus veniſſet ad comitem Richardum, ut prælibatum eſt, & ipſum apud Walingford inveniſſet, & ipſe in caſtro civiliter receptus hoſpitaretur, ejus familia in prioratum caſtro vicinum ſe procaciter & impetuoſe ingeſſit, non, ut moris eſt, hoſpitium poſtulando. Secus quoque, quam decuit aut licuit, monachis irreverenter repulſis omnia menſæ neceſſaria, ignis fomenta, jumentorum pabula diripientes oſtia feneſtras & tripodes confringentes famulos monachorum quaſi vilia mancipia vel latrones convictos retrudendo & convitiis laceſſitos, vel baculis appetitos retroire compulerunt: vixque conceſſus eſt locus refectionis pranſuris locutorium, & potantibus dormitorium. Amici autem Edwardi volentes errorem palliare: non malitiæ, ſed pueritiæ omnia hujuſmodi aſcribebant deliramenta non conſiderantes illud Lucani prognoſticum

"Ætas Niliaci nimium ſuſpecta tyranni
Ardua nempe fides maturos exigit annos.

"Edwardus non mediocriter verecundatus & damnificatus ex Wallenſium rebellione, & alacritate, quia dominus Walliæ dicebatur, nec potuit eorum rebellionem refrænare. Adiit igitur filius iterato tam patrem ſuum & matrem quam avunculum efficax poſtulans auxilium ab eiſdem. Sed rex adeo alieno ære in partibus tranſalpinis obligabatur, & comes multis theſauri commodationibus ſui, ſc. quatuor millium marcarum, fatigatus: *Regina* quoque mater ejus in profuſione expenſarum in bellum contra civitatem Taurinam inutili fatigata adeo theſaurum ſuum mutilaverant, ut non poſſent Edwardo aliquatenus ſubvenire. Et quia pater ejus dominus rex, ut ſparſim dicebatur, Anglos nitebatur obruere; aliqui de Marchiſiis occulte Wallenſibus favorem & conſilium præſtiterunt. Maxime cum dictus Edwardus familiam tenuiſſet, eccleſiæ & regno nocivam: ita ut diceretur quod nunquam Lodovicus invaſor Angliæ tam ſordidos ſecum ruptarios vel protervas adduxerat in Angliam, ſicut dictus Edwardus in clientela & curia ſua educavit. Et de multis eorum improbitatibus unam tyrannidem præter illam, quæ prænotatur, ut legentibus pateat, in quam alyſſum deſperationis Anglia demergatur, duximus huic paginæ annotandam. Cum tranſiret per viam pacificam & tranquillitatis tempore, obviam ei venerat quidem juvenis, & abſque cauſa mortis & mutilationis juſſit ut ei auricula abſcinderetur,

* Foreign mercenaries, devoted to the ſervice of thoſe who hired them, a ſort of pandours, plunderers, and deſtroyers, wherever they came, and delighting in cruelty and ſlaughter.

He ſeems at this time to have been as poor as his father. This obliged him to have recourſe to the earl of Cornwall for a ſmall loan, and may be ſuppoſed to account in part for the rapine of his ſuite, committed throughout the country, to the great grievance and ſcandal of the whole nation. To the ſame cauſe may be aſcribed his making a grant of the iſle of Oleron, an appendage of the crown of England, and inſeparable from it to Guy de Leſignan, the king's half-brother, for the latter's life, without the king's advice, who had given Edward that iſland merely towards his neceſſary ſupport.

On the 26th of October, 1257, "the king, by the advice of the great men of his council[2]," [that is, with advice of the grandees aſſembled in parliament], declared Edward's grant to be abſolutely null and void, and forbad the people of Oleron from paying any ſort of regard to it. In the ſame inſtrument the king declares his intention of ſending very ſoon into Gaſcogne a ſeneſchal for that dutchy, who ſhould take ſuch meaſures as were proper, with reſpect to Oleron.

Among the documents[3] of the year following, it appears that Edward had actually or intentionally diſpoſed of the ſeneſchalcy of Gaſcogne to Geoffry de Leſignan, another of the king's half-brothers, of the hateful houſe of March, without the king's knowledge or concurrence; and which Edward was prevailed upon to cancel, as irregular and illegal, and prejudicial to the crown of England. In corroboration of theſe remarks, a paſſage in Matthew Paris deſerves our attention. After the Welſh had over-run the lord Edward's territory in Wales, repelled his forces, and done him infinite miſchief, he went to the king and complained to him of what had happened, with the hope of ſome aſſiſtance.

"The king is reported to have made the following anſwer[2]: *What is all this to me; the country is not mine, but yours by my gift*[4]*?* Exert yourſelf, diſplay the ſpirit of youth, that hereafter your enemies may be afraid of you. As for me, I am engroſſed by other affairs."

In the ſpring of the year 1257, the king, among other great concerns, had theſe two moſt important ones—the making a firm peace with France, and ſending a ſolemn embaſſy to the court of Rome on the ſubject of his debt to the holy ſee, and the affair of Sicily. The earl of Leiceſter was choſen to manage both theſe matters[5].

On the 22d of June, the king, under his letters patent[6], by the will and conſent of his eldeſt ſon and heir, gave full and free power to Walter biſhop of Worceſter, Hugh le Bigod, and friar Adam de Mariſco, to negotiate and confirm a peace between the king of France and his heirs and the king of England and his heirs, with the aſſent and advice of the king's beloved and liege Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter[7], and Peter of Savoy, concerning all controverſies moved on either ſide between the kings and their progenitors. And the king promiſes to ratify what the biſhop and the two others ſhall in his name ſo agree to with the advice of the earl of Leiceſter and Peter of Savoy. Four days after the date of the former commiſſion, the earl was appointed, by the letters of Edmund king of Sicily, together with the archbiſhop of Tarentum, Peter of Savoy, and John Manſel, to be Edmund's proctor and ſpecial *nuncio* at the court of Rome, to petition his holineſs to ſoften and reform the conditions upon which the pope had by the tenor of the *privilegium* made to Edmund the grant of Sicily, and to obtain new and better conditions, and to bind Edmund to the obſervance of the ſame in what manner the earl and his colleagues might think fit. By another inſtrument, dated two days afterwards, they were expreſsly empowered to make an abſolute ſurrender of the pope's grant of Sicily. But this was not to be done, unleſs they ſhould find the pope reſolved not to mitigate the conditions of the grant. The earl of Leiceſter was recommended to this appointment by Ruſtand, who was to return himſelf this ſummer to the court of Rome, and intended, we may preſume, to accompany the ambaſſadors. And it was the king's earneſt deſire, that the earl and Peter of Savoy would not decline the employment. If they went themſelves, the whole treaty with the pope was left to their diſcretion and final deciſion. But, if they could not be prevailed with to go, the king intended to appoint others, who ſhould act under explicit inſtructions. The earl of Leiceſter muſt have gone into France before the iſſuing of theſe inſtruments; for, they were ordered to be ſent to him there with a large number of blank parchments having the king's ſeal to them, in which the earl was to inſert in the king's name ſuch writing as he ſhould think fit, after he had adjuſted matters with the holy ſee. But the earl declined the commiſſion; and therefore the blank inſtruments, together with the *privilegium* of Alexander IV, which had been ſent to France with the former, were returned to the king in London, and the archbiſhop of Tarentum, and the biſhops of Bath and Rocheſter, and maſter Nicholas de Plumpton, were appointed the king's *nuncios* and proctors at the court of Rome, in the room of the former, and to act under the ſpecific and limited powers given them by the king. Their inſtructions conſiſted of the various ways in which they treat with the pope about Sicily. They were to try to procure that the penalty contained in the *privilegium* of pope Alexander (namely, that, if the king did not pay the money, or come, or ſend, it ſhould be in the pope's ſingle power to caſſate and annul what had been done jointly by him and his brethren; and that, nevertheleſs, the king ſhould be excommunicated, and the realm of England be interdicted) ſhould be taken away altogether. And if, after removing theſe penalties, the pope would preſerve the grant made by pope Innocent IV, or make a new one upon conditions that were tolerable, or at leaſt conſent that the penalty of annullation be removed, and that of the interdict remain, the king would be content; but, if the pope would neither preſerve the old grant, nor make a new one, but under the ſame penalties, the king then deſired, that the term might be lengthened to prevent the breaking up of the affair; that in the mean while, with leave of the church, a treaty of peace might be between the king and Manfroi, viz. that the principality of Tarentum, and all the other lands which Manfroi had before he was deprived of them, might remain to him, and the realm be reſtored to ſir Edmund; and for doing which, that ſir Edmund take the daughter of Manfroi to wife, or that the marriage take place, and Manfroi hold the realm, until out of the provents of the ſame be paid the debts of the church, in which the king of England was bound; which being diſcharged, Manfroi to deliver up to Edmund all the realm, excepting the lands he had

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ſcinderetur, & unus oculorum ei erueretur. Quod contra omnem juſtitiam fuerat perpetratum. Quod videntes multi, & ad memoriam plures reducentes, qualiter adhuc junior cuidam nobili tactum fecit enorme & cruentum, cœperunt deſperare de eo, dicentes—"Et hæc facit in viridi, in arido quid ſperandum? Familia inſuper, ut prætactum, omnia venalia ſine pretii retributione rapientes equos bigas & veredarios violenter homines immiſericorditer vexaverunt; & diatim malis mala, & damna damnis cumularunt cum augmento." M. Paris, 1256.

[1] M. Paris.

[2] Rymer.

[3] M. Paris.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Rymer.

[6] If conjectures were allowable in detailing matter of fact, one might ſuppoſe, that the king, who was now courting popularity, was inclined to ſhew due regard to the talents of the earl of Leiceſter. It will appear in the ſequel, that the king's uterine brothers had engroſſed his regard; and from divers intimations and occurrences it may be gathered, that the earl of Leiceſter had no fellowſhip with the favourites.

[7] Rymer.

before his privation of them; and immediately, by hoſtages and the delivery of his fortreſſes, give ſecurity for ſuch reſtitution of the realm. But, if no compoſition could be made with Manfroi, and the pope would not do what was propoſed, then they were to ſettle with the church by one of theſe three ways: if the church would beſtow the realm upon ſome perſon who would diſcharge the debt, then the king of England ſhould be reimburſed, as to all the money he had advanced, and renounce all right, which he or his ſon Edmund had to the realm: or, if the realm ſhould not be given to another, or ſhould be given to one who did not pay the debts, the church ſhould have the *terra di Lavoro*, and the king the reſidue; ſo that the church ſhould free the king from the debts, not uſurious, which were due to the chamber, and the king pay the debts due to the merchants; but that he ſhould have a truce for this till he obtained the poſſeſſion of the realm of Sicily; that, out of the money to be collected in England, he might make war againſt Manfroi; but not be bound to pay thoſe debts under the penalties by which he was bound at preſent: or, if the church would not conſent to this, the king propoſed this compoſition, viz. that the king and his heirs ſhould be entirely acquitted and diſcharged both of his engagements and the penalties altogether, and the graces granted for the proſecution of his vow beyond the ſea might remain in full force, whether he actually went beyond ſea or not. But, before the laſt way were taken, the king wiſhed the pope and cardinals to conſider, that he had engaged in this buſineſs *out of devotion to them*, that *he had been ſincere and zealous in it from the beginning*; but that the impediments he had met with, firſt by the war in Gaſcogne, and then by the late ſudden and unexpected eruption of the Welſh, who had been uſed to be quiet and well affected, had defeated his intentions, and that he had lately made many regulations for furniſhing the neceſſary money for the undertaking, and ſubmitted to make a diſadvantageous adjuſtment of all his diſputes with France as the pope deſired, for the ſame end. And with theſe overtures he left the determination of the matter to the mercy, juſtice, and friendſhip, of the holy father and college.

Notwithſtanding the vaſt ſum taken by the earl of Cornwall out of England[1] when he went into Almaine, before the end of the year the want of caſh obliged him to ſend orders to have his woods cut down and ſold to raiſe another ſupply. The king had now hardly any other hope of fixing his ſon Edmund on the throne of Sicily, than what depended upon Richard's previous eſtabliſhment on that of the Romans; and Richard's ſcheme was full as deſperate, and equally chimerical, as the other.

The Welſh had by the middle of this ſummer rendered themſelves more troubleſome than before. The old antipathy between the North and South Welſh was ſacrificed to the general deſire of revenging themſelves upon the tyrants of England who had ſettled in the marches, and wanted to reduce the whole country to an abject ſubmiſſion to their lawleſs will. But the ſucceſs they had lately met with inſpired them with unwonted courage to make further eſſays of their military proweſs; and theſe being equally fortunate, king Henry, on the 18th of July[2], iſſued his ſummonſes to all his prelates and great men who owed him military ſervice, and commanded them, by the debt of fealty and homage they owed him, and as they valued the lands and tenements they held of him, to attend him, with horſe and arms, and their full ſervice, by the 1ſt of Auguſt in his expedition againſt the Welſh. It was judged expedient to invade North and South Wales by diſtinct armies; the forces, therefore, were to rendezvous partly at Briſtol, and partly at Cheſter. The king himſelf went to Cheſter, and hoiſted his ſtandard of the royal dragon, to denote that he intended to deal very furiouſly by his enemies. Thence he went on to Gannoc, where he tarried as long as he remained in that country[3], much to his own loſs (for, by the corruption of meat and drink, he loſt many of his men), and very little annoyance to the Welſh, who, according to cuſtom, ſheltered themſelves, while the danger laſted, in their mountains, woods, and marſhes, and then renewed their attacks. The king had committed great part of his army to the command of Richard earl of Glouceſter to march into South Wales; but the earl left the country all on a ſudden, retired precipitately from the army with one eſquire, and repaired to the caſtle at Tutbury that he might ſpeak to the queen, who abode there, not being able to ſtay at Nottingham, where the king had ſent her, on account of the ſmoke of the ſea-coal in that town; and thus both the king and the earl returned ingloriouſly about the feaſt of Michaelmas to London, where the king wiſhed to be, to celebrate, on the quindenes of St. Michael, the feſtival of St. Edward. Upon account of this expedition into Wales, ſcutage was collected throughout England[4].

This year was marked by ſome other very inauſpicious incidents which ſwelled the catalogue of Engliſh calamities, and could not but increaſe the diſcontents of the people againſt their king. From the beginning of February to that of May, there had been ſuch inceſſant rains, that the whole country had almoſt the appearance of one great lake; what had been ſown in the winter was in a great meaſure deſtroyed by this deluge, and many people attempted to repair the deſtruction by ſowing their land a ſecond time. This misfortune was followed by another; for, in the ſummer, a peſtilential fever ſwept off the people with ſuch cruel havock, that in Edmundſbury only above one thouſand people were hurried to the grave[5]. Nor was this all: the kingdom had been ſo drained of its wealth by the papal agents, and the earl of Cornwall's expedition, that there had not been left in the kingdom money enough to carry on buſineſs, or even to get the lands properly ſowed; whereby a great part of the country was left uncultivated, and the people were deſtitute of ſuſtenance. The famine followed upon the heels of the epidemic fever, and proved more fatal. The towns were thinned by its ravages, and the roads ſtrewed every where with the horrid ſpectacles of thoſe who were dying or dead of hunger. The king was obliged to iſſue his writ to each county, requiring it to bury the dead to prevent contagion. An author of that time reports, that he ſaw people fighting for the carcaſes of dead dogs and other carrion, and glad to devour the waſh that was ſet for the ſwine. Diſcord and robbery added their baleful influence in perfecting the wretchedneſs of the people. The ſtrong plundered the weak; hardly was any man able to protect his property, or travel the road ſafely, but by being well armed.

THE YEAR 1258 preſents to us one of the moſt remarkable epochs of the Engliſh hiſtory. The executive department had dared to violate the conſtitution by arbitrary and illegal exactions of money from the free orders of the community, by perſevering in and multiplying this ſpecies of tyranny without end, and in making itſelf the ſole judge of political meaſures and projects, in diſregard of the council of the baronage, that is, the great landed intereſt of the realm. That age was not advanced to ſuch an affectation of political ſcience, as to oppoſe the crown on the ground of rights of man. They ſaid only, let the nation be preſerved in glory and proſperity, and let the king govern the realm according to the cuſtoms and ſtatutes of England. Henry of Wincheſter is called a weak prince; certainly he was far from ſplendid in natural capacity. But his greateſt weakneſs conſiſted in loſing the affections of his people, and not availing himſelf of the ſecurity which he might have derived from the nature of the Engliſh government; namely, by adhering ſcrupulouſly to the laws which at his election he had ſworn to obſerve, and in all arduous affairs acting as the conſtitution directed, by the advice and control of his grandees aſſembled in parliament[1].

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[1] Chron. Dunſtab.

[2] Rymer.

[3] M. Paris. M. Weſtm.

[4] M. Weſtm. Chron de Dunſtable.

[5] M. Paris. Tyrrel. Sir Robert Cotton's Remains.

To the glory of William the Firſt, that legitimate monarch had, by advice of the grandees of the realm, iſſued commiſſions through the ſeveral counties of England, ordering ſtrict inquiſitions to be made by the community of each county aſſembled in county court, to collect and inrol the antient uſages of their reſpective counties; which inrolments were preſented to the king, who, by the aſſent of his grandees aſſembled in his parliament, therefrom made a digeſt of national or common law, ſtyled the laws of Edward the Confeſſor, that is, the Anglo-ſaxon cuſtoms and conſtitutions; which digeſt the Conqueror (a term of vulgar invention, in no reſpect applicable to this king, who, like the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick, acquired the crown by regular and lawful entail) ratified by his own, and general adjuration, and bound upon his own people under the ſevereſt penalties.

This conſtitution the Engliſh were zealous to uphold, and made it the baſis, when they elected their kings, of thier elevation. Feeble, however, were the huge, but ill-cemented, buttreſſes which the common univerſity of the realm had provided againſt the attacks of tyranny. Henry II, a prince always ready to invoke God or devil, as beſt ſuited his luſt of money or dominion, had, by the vaſt reach of his territories, and the joint influence of his ferocity and ſubtilty, contrived to render himſelf the completeſt deſpot of Europe. Richard Cœur de Lion had very little of the ſtateſman; to ſlay men, break their bones, ſlaſh their fleſh, knock out their teeth and eyes, if opportunity offered, in war, otherwiſe in a tilt, were the delight and paſtime of this prince of chivalry. But his diſpoſition was not leſs arbitrary than his father's; and to compaſs his ends, either of ambition, vain-glory, or revenge, he never cared about the means.

In John's time the crown of England loſt one of its faireſt jewels by the return of Normandy into the demeſne of the crown of France. This eſcheat was in the regular order of things; for, although the Engliſh pretended that Normandy, being once annexed to the crown of England, became a perpetual and inſeparable appendage thereof; yet this reaſoning was certainly falſe; for, Normandy was a fief of the French crown, liable by the whole tenor of the feudal law to revert to its chief lord for default of heir in the vaſſal, or rebellion againſt his ſovereign. The confiſcation of Normandy, and the conſecutive diminution of power, reduced the king of England to a condition leſs formidable to the people of that country. John reſided chiefly in England. Parliaments became more frequent and copious, rights were inveſtigated, and at length inſiſted on. John was deteſtable in his moral character. Deteſtation inflamed oppoſition. His neceſſities gave it freſh force; he cozened his ſubjects of their money under the colour of loans which he never paid. He ſtrove to make the lands and tenements of the *libres hommes*, or freemen, tributary to his will; he confiſcated their fiefs by the illegal ſentences of his juſticiars, without the judgement of their lawful judges, viz. their peers. His ſhire-reeves and other bailiffs were a worſe ſcourge to the nation than plague or famine. The barons of England began to pluck up their courage, and take ſide with the knights, whom John could treat, he thought, more freely; imitating the hawk among ſmall birds. John *ſans terre* was at length openly reſiſted, and ſoon compelled to recognize the rights of the grandees, and community of the people, by the conceſſion of the two charters. He ſwore ſolemnly to allow thoſe charters; and then fought with deſperate courage againſt his ſubjects to reign like a deſpot. From *rex*, he ſaid he ſhould be *ſex*, by the reſtraints of Magna Charta. He was, however, obliged to ſubmit to the law. This formal ſolemn recognition of rights was a bitter doſe to his ſucceſſor. Henry of Wincheſter could not obtain the crown, but by ſubmitting to this act of diſcipline. He firſt ſolemnly at his election, then a boy of nine years, took the oath to allow and maintain both the charters. When arrived at years for aſſuming into his own hand the helm of government, he publickly declared his intention no longer to regard them; alleging, that the oath he had taken did not bind, it having been impoſed on him in his childhood, when he knew not what he did. He was ſoon, however, forced to recant, and ſubmit again to the ſame humiliating ceremony. As ſoon as the turn was ſerved, he committed freſh perjury. Throughout his reign he always declared himſelf the vaſſal of the pope for his crown. His lord and his God (ſo he conſidered the pope in his double character of feudal and ſpiritual ſovereign) now threatened him with depoſition and damnation, unleſs he paid him without further demur the damages ſuſtained in the affair of Sicily. Henry, terrified out of his little ſenſe, threw himſelf upon the whole community[2] of England, craving their counſel, their protection, and, above all, their pecuniary aid, to help him out of his difficulty.

The criſis was ſingular; the conſequences very important with reſpect to the government of England.

In detailing this intereſting ſubject; from a fear of with-holding circumſtances which ought to be brought forward to enable the intelligent reader to judge accurately, I feel it a duty to be as copious as is conducive to that end: I ſhall, therefore, in cloſe tranſlations, give every thing I find in coeval chronicles and records on the ſubject. With the ſame view to preciſion and full information, I ſhall not make a ſalmagundi of the materials, but keep each extract, whether of chronicles or records, ſeparate and diſtinct. The perſons who are likely to peruſe a narrative of this ſort want only to be furniſhed with full and exact ſtatements. To ſuch my comments would be ſuperfluous. Like the officer of a library, I only mean to hand to my intelligent readers the things neceſſary for their information and guidance. I will not waſte their precious time with my fancies or opinions: they ſhall make their own reflections; founded not on the purport of antient authors and records, but the tenor of them. A great deal of ſuch reading as the preſent is diſpatched in a ſhort time. And if I inform, I ſhall not be blamed for being prolix.

"[3]So many aliens of divers tongues were now, and had been for many years, multiplied in England, enriched with ſo many rents, manors, towns, and other ſort of wealth, that they held the Engliſh in contempt, as much their inferiors. It was even reported, by ſome who knew their ſecrets, that if their power went on, they would extinguiſh all the majors[4] of England by poiſon; and king Henry himſelf being depoſed, they would appoint another in his room at their own will, and ſo at length ſubject England to their own perpetual rule. Four of the king's brothers alſo, viz. Almeric biſhop elect of Winton, William[5] earl of Valence, Guy, and Geoffrey, being elevated beyond meaſure above other aliens, lorded it over the Engliſh with intolerable inſolence; nor was there found any perſon to check their audacious exceſſes, for fear of the king. But not only they, but, which is more to be lamented, Engliſh roſe againſt Engliſh, to wit, the great againſt the ſmall, inflamed by a ſpirit of covetouſneſs; by pleas, amerciaments, talliages, exactions, and various other oppreſſions, endeavouring to ſtrip others of their own.

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[1] "Verum in receptione literarum ipſarum magnates regni noſtri per quorum conſilium pro majore parte regitur regnum noſtrum ad diverſas & remotas partes regni noſtri erant diſperſi." Rymer, II. 158. Edward I. to the king of France, 18 E. I.

[2] Prelates, barons, and community of the people, aſſembled in general council, or, as we may ſay, in parliament.

[2] Ann. Waverl. anno 1258.

[4] Majors of the realm. The ſame order as are uſually denominated by grandees or magnates. "Licet plurimum reſiſterent & reclamarent regni noſtri majores et magis diſcreti. Ex epiſtola Hen. II. ad papam." Chron. de Dunſtaple, an. 1175.—"Rex Henricus anno regni ſui 40 curiam ſuam ſolemnem tenuit apud Weſtm. ad paſcha generaliter cum omnibus regni majoribus." M. Weſtm.

[5] Not earl of Valence; but William of Valence, earl. I think he was count palatine of Pembroke.

The laws and antient cuſtoms were either too much corrupted, or entirely caſſated; every one's tyrannical will was his only law, and no juſtice could be had but by the means of money. No one is able to enumerate all the evils, which at that time were done in England. At length, in this year, earls[1], barons, archbiſhops, biſhops, and the other grandees of England, as it were awaked by heaven from a dream, ſeeing the miſerable downfall of the realm with one voice confederated, and collected courage, after the manner of a lion, fearing no one's approach. They were determined to expel the king's brothers, and reform and renew the antient laws and cuſtoms of the realm."

"Thenceforth entered the court of the king, innumerable Frenchmen[2], juſt as the Provençals had done before; the affairs of the crown were tranſacted by aliens, and unknown perſons; and England was rendered by them as a country brought under tribute and ſervitude; for they carried off wards and reliefs, and other emoluments of the land: And the grandees of the land, ſeeing this, conceived indignation; and, talking together, they ſaid, "What ſhall we do to theſe aliens, who thus oppreſs us? If we ſend them away, they will carry all away with them, and we ſhall be left with nothing. Let us, therefore, burſt their bonds, and caſt away their yoke from us; for, if we be ſilent, England will periſh, and we ſhall be the reproach of mankind, and the contempt of the people. And as Simon Machabeus aroſe for his brother Judah, that, for the people of God, and the law of his fathers, he might contend unto death, ſo Simon de Montfort arouſed himſelf for England, that for the laws and liberties thereof he might ſtrive even to the calamity of death."

"Having, therefore, conſulted together, the earls and barons went to the king, and ſaid to him, "Sir king, your affairs are very ill-managed by the aliens, in whoſe hands they are. For now all you have being conſumed, you are oppreſſed with debts, and give exchequer tallies even for your neceſſary food, and are become a bye-word among the people. Now, therefore, acquieſce to our ſound advice, and commit your houſe to the diſpoſal of your lieges, and we will pay your debts within a year out of our own ſubſtance; ſo, neverthleſs, that we may levy our loan within five years. Nor will we diminiſh your family, but augment it with many knights, and to you and to your realm we will apply all diligence and faithful guardianſhip. The king ſubmitted to them, and they appointed day and place, to wit, at Oxon, the fifteens of Eaſter, where all[3] ſhould come, to treat for the king's good, and that of the realm. So Walter Hemingford.

"After the Tueſday vulgarly called Hokeday, a parliament[4] was made at London. For the king was under great anxiety upon many accounts; to wit, about the affair of the kingdom of Apulia, which had been the object of maſter Arlot's[5] miſſion, who was now come to demand a categorical anſwer upon that buſineſs. The *nuncio* demanded an infinite quantity of money, which the pope had borrowed of the merchants of Italy, and which the king had undertaken to pay upon pain of perſonal excommunication and national interdict. The ſum was ſo great, that at the bare mention of it the auditory were confounded, and ſtruck with horror. The nobility[6] of the realm were exceedingly diſtreſſed, to ſee themſelves ſo entirely ruined by the abject ſtupidity of one man. Another thing at this time gave the king much uneaſineſs, viz. the hoſtility and threats of the Welſh, who boaſted, that they had ſeveral times repulſed the king with his whole army, and heavy loſs to the Engliſh, and had gotten the better of all the nobility of England in martial conflict. And, to give the finiſhing ſtroke to the king's indignation and chagrin, report was brought him, that, at the expiration of the truce, about the 19th of April in this year, they had ſpread ſlaughter, fire, and rapine, in the parts of Pembroke[7], and moſt inſolently treated ſuch as they had made priſoners; whereupon William of Valence complained vehemently to the king; to whom the latter made anſwer, "My dear brother, why do you not furniſh me out of your immenſe treaſures with the money that is wanting to enable me to chaſtiſe my enemies?" But William, with a volley of threats and reproaches, declared, that the preſent calamities all aroſe from the countenance ſecretly given to the Welſh by Engliſh traytors; and ſhortly afterwards ſpoke out, and ſpecified his charge to the diſgrace of certain nobles, upon which the earls of Glouceſter[8] and Leiceſter, being groſsly reflected upon, became highly enraged. But William of Valence, multiplying his abuſe and imputations againſt the earl of Leiceſter, dared, before the king and many of the grandees, to proteſt, that the earl of Leiceſter was an old traytor[9], and that he lied. The earl of Leiceſter, inflamed with rage, and full of ſtomach, retorted, "No, no, William; I am not the ſon of a traytor; nor am myſelf a traytor. Our fathers were men of very different characters." And the earl was proceeding to take inſtant vengeance for the provocation of William of Valence, and was actually falling upon him with that intention; and would have avenged himſelf, but for the king's throwing himſelf between them, and preventing his purpoſe[10]. For ſome days the king and his grandees were cloſely employed in taking meaſures for repreſſing

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[1] Wykes ſays, that the grandees of England ſeeing Richard earl of Cornwall, "qui dum eſſet in Anglia regem & regni moderamina gubernaveret, ad cujus nutum univerſa regni negotia dependebant, credentes ipſum in Angliam non reverſurum, *decernentes regem Angliæ regni ſui negotiis diſponendis inutilem & inſufficientem* circa feſtum S. Barnabæ congregati ſunt, Oxon. &c.—de majoribus potentioribuſque regni eligerentur XXIV. &c."

[2] Hemingford, an. 1258.

[3] To wit, the whole univerſity, community, or, if you pleaſe, the commons of the realm in a general parliament.

[4] M. Paris, an. 1258.

As this aſſembly is called parliament, and yet had not in it the *communitas populi*; it is plain, that the word Parliament applied to a ſolemn conference of the king with his grandees, whether the *communitas populi* were preſent or no. The preſence of the latter only made the *colloquium* or parliament more auguſt and general.

[5] "In the year of grace 1258, a maſter Arlot by name, ſent by pope Alexander, came into England after Eaſter, invited by the king, as was thought, to ſkin it." M. Weſtm.

[6] That is, I conceive, the *optimates*, *majores*, *primates*, compoſing this council of grandees, whoſe advice the kings of England were by the conſtitution obliged to take in all matters of ſtate. The king himſelf, as well as the chief nobles of the realm, are by the hiſtorians of that age ſtyled *nobiles viri*. But the word *nobiles* was not applied excluſively to men of the firſt rank; it extended to the gentry or nobleſſe, called *media nobilitas*, alſo to eccleſiaſtical dignitaries. Convenerunt Londini omnes nobiles Angliæ tam viri eccleſiaſtici, quam ſeculares. *Vir* meant perſonage. Inſtances are numerous of citizens and burgeſſes being called *nobiles* of their reſpective towns. The ſame, however, contraſted to *magnates regni*, are debaſed by the appellations of *ſervi* and *plebei*.

[7] He was lord of the honour of Pembroke.

[8] The earl of Glouceſter, who had then a very fine fief, or *terra*, in Glouceſterſhire, and the borders of Wales, ſhewed at this time no ſort of reſentment at the depredations of the Welſh. So one of the chronicles, I forget which. The earl of Leiceſter had alſo a *terra* in thoſe parts.

[9] "Fidelitatis vinculum, quo vaſallus tenetur domino eſt adeo celebre apud omnes, ut etiam religione juramenti, qua vallari aſſolet, circumſcripta, ipſum per ſe vinculum, quaſi pro ſacro ubique terrarum & gentium habeatur, nec æſtimetur levem notam incurrere, quicunque illius extiterit violator. Unde qui veteres revolvere vult hiſtorias, inveniet multos pro illo ſervando inhumanis cibis urgente obſidionis anguſtia eſſe uſos, & illis quoque deficientibus elegiſſe potius fama deficere, quam ipſum fidelitatis vinculum violare." So pope Honorius III. argues with the Albigenſian nobles, who had revolted from their liege lord the king of England, and gone over to the king of France. Vide Rainaldi Pontif. Hiſtor. ad ann. 1226, ſect. 44.

[10] This affair ſeems to have made a great impreſſion on M. Paris; for we find it in the tranſactions of the year 1257, but with leſs diſcrimination of time and place. His former recital, however, has ſome circumſtances omitted in the latter.

"Diebus

ſing and chaſtiſing the Welſh. The whole milice of England was therefore ſummoned, that all who held of the lord king by military ſervice ſhould be ready to follow the king in his expedition to Wales, and attend him with horſe and arms at Cheſter on the Monday ſucceeding the Nativity of St. John Baptiſt. This mandate excited freſh murmur and complaint among the people, on the ground that the king ſo frequently impoveriſhed and fatigued his nobles without honour or advantage to himſelf, ſo often demanded eſcuage, and now demanded their devoir on the approach of harveſt, which required their whole attention, the nation being at this time in ſuch a dreadful ſtate of famine as had never been felt before. And ſo inconſiderate was king Henry, that, notwithſtanding the heavy preſſure of his debts, and the urgent call he had for money towards the war which he was about to wage againſt the Welſh, yet he beſtowed a thouſand marks upon Thomas of Savoy, the queen's uncle, and formerly count of Flanders, who was juſt come to England; and to a certain Poitevin[1], who uſed to carve for the king's table, he gave two hundred pounds. Thomas had no ſooner filled his budget with this caſh, and other that the queen laviſhed upon him, than he made off for Turin. William de Sancto Hermete ſtayed in England in hopes of more booty[2]."

"A little time before, Edward the king's eldeſt ſon made over the rich manor and fine eſtates that his royal father had lately ſurrended to him for his honourable maintenance to William de Valence his his uncle, whoſe wealth was prodigious[3]."

"About the ſame time a certain friar of the order of Minors, named Manſuetus, was ſent by the pope at the king's procuring, following the footſteps of maſter Arlot, and fortified with great powers, to ſuch an extent, according to report, that by exchange of vows he could abſolve all the royaliſts at his pleaſure, or even juſtify the excommunicated, and liars, and perjured people: whereupon many guilty perſons had the boldneſs to commit crimes; for facility of pardon generates an occaſion of ſinning, but wiſe and good people are ſhocked at ſuch abuſes[4]."

"At the ſame time[5], the grandees of the realm collectively, with ſpirit and firmneſs, anſwered the king, who in the ſaid parliament had importunately demanded an infinite ſum of money to be given him for expediting the buſineſs of Apulia, and many other arduous affairs, "that they could not by any means, without their irrecoverable ruin, laviſh their little fortunes now reduced almoſt to nothing in fruitleſs projects; and if the king had unadviſedly and indecently procured from the pope the realm of Apulia for the advantage of his ſon Edmund, he muſt impute it to his own raſhneſs and want of ſenſe, and look upon himſelf as a deſpiſer of deliberation and prudence, which was wont to forecaſt the iſſues of things; and therefore muſt abide the conſequences, and go on with it as he could; and in truth he ought to have been taught, as by example, from the wiſdom of his brother Richard king of Almaine, who rejected the proffered realm of Apulia tendered him by the pope through maſter Arlot, now preſent; eſpecially when ſo many unknown realms of various languages, ſo many ſtates, ſo many cities, made ſtrong by warriors and arms, ſea and mountains, and laborious diſtance of places, divided England from Apulia; and, what ſhould give greater and more juſt alarm, the cavillations of the Roman court, and the multiform villanies of the Apulians, who were wont to diſpatch their kinſmen and relations by poiſonous potions: but, that they might not ſeem to the lord pope, who on account of his office was exalted above all princes and prelates, and had in a friendly manner made choice of earl Edmund in preference to be king of Apulia, to be deficient in reſpect to him, they would write to his holineſs, ſignifying, that they would be willing to comply with his advice, if he would qualify the terms of the grant of Sicily by ſuch conditions as they ſhould deem reaſonable."

"[6] The altercation between the king and the grandees of the realm protracted this parliament to the Sunday next after the Aſcenſion; and every day produced freſh and heavier charges againſt the king, who was reproached for the breach of promiſes, contempt of the keys of the church, and of the tenor of the Great Charter, ſo often redeemed; alſo for exalting his uterine brothers to an intolerable degree againſt the right of the realm and the law, as if they were the naturals of this land, and for not ſuffering any writ of chancery to iſſue againſt them[7]. And, if the inſolence and preſumption of all thoſe brothers of the king were inſufferable, yet William of Valence ſurpaſſed them all in audacity. Whereupon the earl of Leiceſter made his earneſt ſuit, not to the king, but to the earls and barons collectively, demanding vehemently that juſtice ſhould be done him. Moreover, the king was reprehended for promoting aliens, and enriching them, and for deſpiſing and plundering his own people to the ſubverſion of the whole realm. And, nevertheleſs, he himſelf was ſo poor, while the others abounded, that, for want of treaſure, he could not recover the rights of the realm; nay, not propel the injuries done by the Welſh, thoſe ſhrimps of men. And, to be ſhort, it was agreed, that the exceſſes of the king demanded ſpecial meaſures. But the king returning to himſelf, as ſoon as he felt the truth of theſe remonſtrances, although he was tardy in doing it, yet at length humbled himſelf; affirming, that he had been too often faſcinated by bad counſel; and promiſed, under the obteſtation of a great oath upon the altar and ſhrine of St. Edward, that, correcting his former errors explicitly and fully, he would benignly yield to his natural people[8]. But his frequent tranſgreſſions in time paſt rendered him wholly unworthy of credit. And becauſe the grandees knew not yet[9] how they ſhould bind their Proteus, for the buſineſs was very arduous and difficult, the parliament was adjourned to the feaſt of St. Barnabas, then to be diligently celebrated at Oxford. In the mean while, the grandees of England, to wit, of Glouceſter, Leiceſter, and Hereford, the earl Mareſchal, and other diſtinguiſhed perſonages, being wary and provident for their ſafety, entered into a cloſe league; for, they feared very much the traps

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"Diebus autem ſub eiſdem apud Londinum coram rege & multis magnatibus orta eſt diſcordia inter comitem Legiſceſtriæ Simonem & Willielmum de Valentia. Ipſe enim Willielmus, qui frater domini regis extitit uterinus in omnes vicinos ſuos irreverentur, maxime in religioſos damnoſe deſæviens cornua tyrannidis a domini regis ſumens fraternitate, ſicut fratris ſui, poſſeſſiones dicti comitis indecenter invaſerat, & prædas abegerat. Quas cum ſeneſchallus comitis deliberaſſet, orta iracundia, motus Willielmus injurias tam factis quam dictis in comitem cumulaverat. Quæ cum querelis coram rege recitarentur, jurgia exorta fere prælia ſuſcitarunt. Willielmus enim coram rege & magnatibus palam ut vulgariter loquar, *dementiens*, & notam ei irreverenter proditoris imponens (quod eſt *militibus magnum offendiculum*) commotus eſt comes vehementer, & volens, ut dicitur irruere in ipſum: (quia ira brevis furor eſt) vix eſt, rege compeſcente (qui ſe inter comitem ſororium ſuum & Willielmum fratrem ſuum attonitus ingeſſit) ne ipſum interemiſſet, feliciter retardatus. Nec poſtea inter eos potuit fex ſuſcepta inimicitiæ exinaniri." M. Paris, an. 1257.

[1] In that term an Engliſhman conceived every thing contained that was deteſtable. The ſame prejudice prevailed in the reign of Richard Cœur de Lion; who, therefore, bequeathed to the Poitevins *ſtercus ſuum*.

[2] M Paris.
[3] Ib.
[4] Ib.
[5] Ib.
[6] Ib.

[7] "Tempore quoque ſub eodem juſſit diſtincte rex, ne exire permitteretur a cancellaria regio ſigillo conſignatum fratri ſuo Richardo, comiti Glovcerniæ Richardo, Petro de Sabaudia vel alicui fratrum ſuorum nocivum vel damnoſum, pro quacunque cauſa aliquod breve; quod manifeſte patet eſſe omni juri & paci regni contradictorum." M. Paris, 1256.

[8] "Tandem domino rege ad ſuorum procerum obſervantiam ſtatutorum inclinato per quendam de ſuis militibus tactis ſacroſanctis evangeliis juramentum præſtante XXIV prudentium virorum nationis Anglicanæ quos ad regni gubernationem ſub eodem duxerint inter ſe eligendos conſilio ſe commendavit, & conſiderationi." M. Weſtm.

[9] This may prepare us a little for what is to come.

and ſnares of the aliens, and were aware of the ſecret machinations of the king; they came, therefore, well guarded with horſemen, and an eſcort of armed men, and a numerous ſuite."

"Before the parliament at Oxford, a ſolemn embaſſy, conſiſting of ſome ſelect earls and barons[1], was ſent to the king of France, that, receiving conſolation from him, they might at all events not be obſtructed by him in their purpoſe; for, they were extremely anxious to ordain and pacify the diſturbed realm of England, for the benefit both of England and all the neighbouring countries; for, the general happineſs had been overturned for a long time by the ſupine ſtupidity of the king."

About this time the earl of Leiceſter obtained letters patent under the great ſeal to ſtand to the judgement of twenty-four barons, who were to meet within a month after Whitſuntide for an aſſignation of certain lands to him, in ſatisfaction of his debt then due from the king, and for his annual fee[2].

The parliament continued to the 5th of May[3]. On the ſecond of that month the king iſſued the two following letters patent; whence we may learn the compromiſe he made with his great men:

"The king to all, &c.[4]

"Whereas, for our great affairs touching us and our realm, the noble men[5] and lieges of our realm we cauſed to be aſſembled before us at London, on the quindene of the Paſſover laſt paſt: and whereas we diligently conferred with them concerning our affairs aforeſaid, and moſt of all concerning the proſecution of the buſineſs of Sicily; and they made anſwer to us, that, if we thought good that the ſtate of our realm ſhould be rectified by the counſel of our lieges, and the lord pope would meliorate the conditions annexed to the grant of Sicily, whereby we might be able to proſecute that buſineſs with effect, they would faithfully uſe their beſt endeavours[6] with the community[7] of our realm, that a general aid be afforded to us for that purpoſe: we have granted to them, that, within the feaſt of our Lord's Nativity next coming, we will order our realm by the counſel of our good and liege men of our realm of England, together with the counſel of the legate of the lord pope (if he ſhould come to England in the mean time); and will firmly obſerve that ordination. And, for obſerving this faithfully, we ſubmit ourſelves to the coercion of the lord pope, that he may be empowered to compel us thereto by cenſure eccleſiaſtical as to him ſhall ſeem good: we proteſt alſo, that our eldeſt ſon Edward, his corporal oath being thereto given, by his letters has granted, that all the things abovementioned, as much as in him lies, he will faithfully and inviolably obſerve, and for ever procure to be obſerved. In teſtimony whereof, &c. theſe witneſſes being preſent:

Edward our eldeſt ſon,
Geoffry de Leſignan, } our brothers,
William de Valence, }
Peter of Savoy,
John de Pleſſy, earl of Warwick,
John Manſel, treaſurer of York,
Henry de Wingham, dean of St. Martin, London,
Peter de Rival,
Guy de Rochfort,
Robert Walerand,

and many other earls and barons of our realm. Dated at Weſtminſter, the ſecond day of May."

"The king to all, &c.

"Know that we have granted to the barons and great men of our realm, our oath being therefore taken by Robert Walerand for us, that by twelve lieges of our council already elected, and by other twelve of our lieges elected on the part of the barons (who ſhall meet at Oxford within one month after Whitſuntide next), ſhall be ordered, rectified, and reformed the ſtate of our realm, as to them ſhall ſeem good, for the honour of God, fealty towards us, and the profit of our realm. And, if by chance any of thoſe elected on our part ſhall be abſent, be it lawful for thoſe who ſhall be preſent to ſubſtitute others in the room of ſuch abſentees; and let the like be done on the part of our barons and liege men; and whatever by the twenty-four elected on both ſides, and hereunto ſworn, or the greater part thereof, ſhall be ordained in this behalf, we will inviolably obſerve; being willing, and firmly from henceforth commanding, that by all perſons their ordination ſhall be inviolably obſerved; and all kind of ſecurity which they, or the greater part of them, ſhall make and provide for the obſervance of this thing, we will, without any contradiction, fully make and cauſe to be made. We proteſt alſo, that our ſon Edward, [&c. as above.]

"Alſo, the aforeſaid counts and barons have promiſed, that the matters abovementioned being accompliſhed, they will ſincerely and truly uſe their beſt endeavours, to procure for us a general aid from the community of our realm. In teſtimony whereof," &c. The witneſſes as above. Dated as above.

From the printed records of Rymer, we find a commiſſion, bearing date the 8th of May, given to the earl of Leiceſter, Peter of Savoy, Geoffry and

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[1] M. Paris.

[2] The word *fee* is vernacularly uſed for a ſtated reward for ſome ſort of ſervice or trouble. *Feudum*, or fief, had always ſomething of ſimilar meaning. It was ſtyled the gift of the former lord or owner, and created obligation; on which were founded homage or fealty, or both. By the earl's annual fee may be meant the third penny out of the iſſues of his county, which probably the king's exchequer had not paid him, or it might be an annual penſion in arrear.

[3] M. Paris.

[4] Rymer.

[5] *Proceres & fideles* are the words in the original. The ſame perſons are afterwards ſtyled *barones* and *magnates*; and again, *barones* only. Again, in another record on the ſubject of Sicily, the king tells the cardinal, to whom his letter was addreſſed, "Cum proceribus & majoribus totius regni noſtri tractatum habuimus diligentem;" again he calls them, "Proceres & majores concilii noſtri." Brady's Hiſt. vol. I. Append. 211, &c.

[6] Hence it is plain, that the grandees of this parliament were not competent to grant the aid which the king deſired.

[7] The king was now courting popularity in order to obtain an aid or ſubſidy from the ſeveral local communities of England; therefore we may be ſure that every ſtep he took at this time, by the advice and conſent of the grandees of this parliament, was ſtrictly conformable with Magna Charta, which he had but three years ago moſt ſolemnly pledged himſelf to the grandees and community of the people, as the record ſtates, (Brady's Hiſt. vol. I. p. 208.) moſt ſtrictly to obſerve. The community, therefore, which the grandees here allude to, muſt be all thoſe perſons who were concerned in giving of aids. And theſe are ſpecified in the Great Charter, confirmed by king Henry III. in 1224. "Pro hac autem conceſſione & donatione libertatum iſtarum, & aliarum contentarum in carta noſtra de foreſta archiepiſcopi, epiſcopi, abbates, priores, comites, barones, milites, libere tenentes, & omnes de regno noſtro dederunt nobis quintam decimam partem omnium bonorum ſuorum mobilium. Hemingford." Inſtead of *Omnes de regno*, in divers commiſſions for aſſeſſing of aids (wherein are ſpecified the claſſes of perſons who granted ſuch aids), after *liberè tenentes* is the word *villani*. *Omnes de regno*, therefore, are *villani*, i. e. townſmen, viz. citizens, burgeſſes, and the free men of chartered towns. Hemingford, p. 565. The above orders together conſtituted *tout la commune de la terre*, or the *whole* community of the land, as other records and chronicles deſcribe the whole body of the freemen of England, from the primate of all England, to a frank man of a frank town. Whence it is plain that the king alone, or the king jointly with the grandees of the realm, could not levy any national tax or contribution whatever upon any order of freemen, or the community at large, by his ſingle or their joint authority. Let it be remembered, however, that the greater part of the diffuſive people had no ſhare in this exemption. They continued in a ſtate of villanage to their ſeveral lords and were expoſed beſides to numerous hardſhips of a public kind, expreſſed by the word *Angaria*, for which conſult the gloſſaries. The right of the chief lord, whether the king, or any other lord, to levy talliage occaſionally on his tenants of certain orders, is diſcuſſed in other notes.

Guy de Luſignan, and Hugh Bigot, inveſting them with full power to prorogue and confirm the truce with France, from the firſt day of October 1258, to one, two, or three years.

"The latter end of May the king fell ill of a tertian fever, which afflicted him a long while, and of which the cauſe was trouble of mind [1]; the murders and ravages committed by the Welſh upon his feudatories near the borders, their late ſucceſſes againſt the Engliſh, and increaſing ſtrength and audacity, his apprehenſions of loſing Apulia, and all the money remitted thither, the late death of his infant daughter Catharine, and the queen's indiſpoſition, who was confined at Windſor by a pleuriſy, while the king was ſiezed with his diſorder at London, were too much for his ſpirits to ſuſtain."

"[2] The feaſt of St. Barnabas approaching, the grandees and nobles of the land haſtened to the parliament, which was to be held at Oxford, and they commanded all that owed them military ſervice, that they ſhould come prepared with them, as if about to defend their bodies againſt hoſtile attacks; which thing they did, palliating their coming in this manner with the pretence that they ſeemed about to march in force againſt the king's enemies the Welſh; for, they were in no ſmall apprehenſion leaſt the parties coming to no compromiſe ſhould commence a civil war; and leſt the king and his brethren of Poitou ſhould call over foreigners to their aid againſt the king's native Engliſh. The grandees, therefore, being full of diſtruſt, cauſed, for the ſake of caution, the ports of the ſea to be guarded. The parliament opening, the reſolution of the grandees was conſolidated, and their counſel fixed, by a ſtrong and firm demand that the lord king ſhould faithfully keep and maintain the charter of the liberties of England, which king John his father had made and granted, and which the ſame John ſwore to keep; and which the ſame king Henry had repeatedly granted, and ſworn to hold; who had alſo cauſed to be horribly excommunicated the violators thereof by all the biſhops of England, in the preſence of the king and the whole baronage; himſelf having been among thoſe who pronounced the excommunication. Moreover, they demanded that a juſticiar ſhould be made for them, who would do juſtice to the injured without partiality, whether rich or poor. Alſo, they made a demand of certain other things touching the realm for the common good of king and kingdom [3], and for peace and honeſty. To their counſels and neceſſary proviſions they plied the lord king reſolutely and reiterately to yield; ſwearing by their faith, and reciprocally exhibiting their right hands, that they would never leave purſuing their purpoſe for money, the loſs of their lands, or for the life or death of themſelves or their friends; all which the king being convinced of ſolemnly ſwore to comply with their counſels; and Edward his firſt-born ſon was bound by the ſame oath. But John earl of Warren recalcitrated, and the king's uterine brothers, to wit, ſir William of Valence, with the others. The ports of England are commanded to be more ſtrictly guarded, and the gates of London by night to be cloſely ſhut and bolted, the bars being made ſtronger than they were before; upon which one ſays,

> "Per noctem portæ clauduntur Londoniarum
> Mœnia, ne forte fraus frangat Francigenarum [4]."

And when they had ſpent many days in deliberation, concerning the meaſures they ſhould take in this moſt arduous buſineſs, to wit, how they ſhould patch up the torn realm of England, they held their meetings in the houſe of the Friers Minor, where, renewing and reviving their ſolemn confederation, and confirming the ſame with freſh oaths, they declared it to be their ultimate purpoſe, that they would not be brought for life or death, for tenements, for hate or love, to relax in the ſmalleſt degree; but they would purge the realm in which they and their progenitors were born with claims of high birth, from men of ignoble birth, and aliens of England; and would procure laudable laws: And if any of the men, whoſoever he were, lifted up his heel, he ſhould be forced, how much ſoever againſt his will, to adjoin himſelf to them. But although the lord king, and Edward his eldeſt ſon, had taken the ſame oath with them, nevertheleſs, Edward and John earl of Warrene began to gainſay as much as they could. And Henry, ſon of Richard king of Almaine, heſitating about the affair, ſaid, that he would by no means take ſuch oath without the licence and advice of his father. It was retorted inſtantly, that, if his father would not acquieſce to the baronage, he ſhould not obtain one furrow of land in England. Moreover, the aforeſaid brethren had ſworn poſitively upon the obteſtation of the death and wounds of Chriſt, that while they breathed the vital air, they would never reſign the caſtles, or rents, or wards, which the king their brother had gratuitouſly beſtowed upon them; although the earl of Leiceſter had conſented to ſurrender to the king his caſtles of Odiham and Kenilworth; both which had been then recently repaired at the earl's charge. But the others perſevering in their proteſtations, and backing them with reiterated oaths, the earl of Leiceſter made anſwer, addreſſing himſelf to William of Valence, who vapoured more than the reſt, "Know, for a certainty, and as a thing which admits of no doubt, that you ſhall either reſign the caſtles you hold of the king, or loſe your head." In which declaration the earls and barons heartily joined, and proteſted it ſhould be ſo. The Poitevins were therefore thrown into great conſternation, not knowing what to do; for, if they ſhould betake themſelves to any caſtle to lie concealed therein, being deſtitute of defence, and ſuſtaining a ſiege, they muſt die of hunger. For the popular univerſity [5], although the nobles forbore, would beſiege them, and deſtroy their caſtles to the very foundations. Whereupon, ſuddenly and clandeſtinely, while dinner was getting ready, they flee, and that they might not be thought to be diſpoſed to flee, they pretended to appear as if they were going to dinner. Making off as faſt as they could, they frequently looked behind them, and they made ſome of their retinue aſcend the higheſt towers to look whether the barons were purſuing them; nor did they ſtop from galloping till they reached Wincheſter, as if to take ſhelter under the wings of their brother the elect of Wincheſter, in whom they thought lay their ſole refuge. In the mean while, the nobles [6], more cloſely confederated, appointed for themſelves a high juſticiar, a native of England, and a gentleman of good birth, an illuſtrious knight, well verſed in the laws of England, viz. Hugh Bigot, brother of the earl mareſchal, who, in the ſtrenuous diſcharge of the high juſticeſhip, would never ſuffer the rights of the people of England to be ſhaken. And when the flight of the Poitevins became known to the grandees, they conceived an apprehenſion that by their getting near the ſea they meant to give the meeting to aliens, who had been invited to come over to their aid, namely, Poitevins and other foreigners. Seeing, therefore, the danger of delay, the grandees ſtraitly ordered all their military ſuite, and all their attendants, to fly inſtantly to horſes and arms. And thus ended the parliament at Oxford, without any regular diſſolution."

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[1] M. Paris.

[2] Ib.

[3] See ſome, perhaps all, of them in Annals of Burton, edited by Gale, ſub anno 1250. The king was aſſailed about the ſame time by the Engliſh clergy, aſſembled in convocation for violation of eccleſiaſtical rights. See the articles of their complaints, alſo in the above Annaliſt.

[4] This looks as if the barons expected the king of France to invade England to avenge king Henry his brother-in-law.

[5] Viz. as I ſuppoſe, the whole body of the people of England.

[6] *Magnates*, or great men. M. Paris, *cives magnates*, in contraſt to *plebei*. Et quod magis tam plebeios, quam magnates perturbavit, anno 1258, p. 837. I ſuppoſe the *plebei* here meant are the ſame with the *villani* or *ſervi*, viz. citizens and burgeſſes, and free men of the communities of chartered towns. Other notes, in various parts of this memoir, will illuſtrate this expoſition.

"The ſame year [1], a little after Eaſter, one maſter Arlot came into England from the court of Rome with great power, aſking of the king infinite money, in which the king was bound to the lord pope, to wit, an hundred thouſand marks and more. And the lord king, after a conſultation with his grandees, anſwered, that he had not ſo much money, nor could he have it; and Arlot threatened, that he would excommunicate the king himſelf, and all his grandees. And he ſaid, that the lord king had bound the grandees and others of his whole land, for the ſaid money as well as himſelf; to which clergy and laity made anſwer, that they were free; for which reaſon the lord king could not bind them; and ſo, from the ſentence of the *nuncio*, they appealed to the lord pope, and ſent ſolemn *nuncios* to him."

"The ſame year [2], on the feaſt of St. Barnabas the Apoſtle, the lord king cauſed all the grandees of the realm [3] to be convened, to wit, clergy and laity. And, after a conſultation had with great deliberation, they *enacted* among them that the lord king ſhould have twelve of his council elected by the whole commune of England, and without them he ſhould do no great thing; which thing was done; and forthwith thoſe twelve, by conſent and free will of the lord king, choſe one principal juſticiar, who ſwore before them all that he would exhibit juſtice to all; and the lord king having touched the holy books, ſwore, that thenceforth he would obſerve the good and antient laws, and the Great Charter which he had conceded aforetime, and cauſe it to be obſerved; and all the grandees there preſent ſwore that they would obſerve, and cauſe the ſame things, which the lord king had promiſed to obſerve on his part towards them, to be obſerved with reſpect to their tenants [4]. This done, the brothers of the king were called, that they ſhould ſwear as the others did, which they abſolutely refuſed to do. The brothers of the king were Aymer, elect of Winton, William of Valence, Geoffry de Leſignan, and Guy de Leſignan. They and their bailiffs were ſo inſolent and oppreſſive, and ferocious to the Engliſh, that they waſted them and their chattels, and looked upon them as nothing at all. And, becauſe they refuſed to forbear from ſuch ferocity, they refuſed to ſwear. But the grandees had ſworn, that, if any one ſhould attempt to go againſt their ſacraments and ſtatutes, they would hold him for a capital enemy; which when it was made known to the brothers of the king, ſecretly, and by night, they ſtole away towards Winton; which being diſcovered, the grandees immediately purſued them with horſe and arms, and conducted them to the ſea, and made them ſwear that they would never hurt England by themſelves or others; but their lands and tenements were ſeized into the king's hands. The names of the grandees who did theſe things are theſe: Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, Richard earl of Glouceſter, Roger de Bigod, mareſchal of England, Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, John de Pleſſey, earl of Warwick, Hugh Bigod, high juſticiar, James de Audley, William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle, Hugh Deſpenſer, Richard de Grey, John Fitz Geoffry, and many others, whoſe names we know not. So writes the Annaliſt of Dunſtaple. Our next recital is from the Annaliſt of Burton.

"The lord king being at Wodeſtock, the grandees of the realm, major and minor, with horſes and arms, were convened at Oxford [5], together with the clergy, to make proviſion, and reformation, and ordination, of the realm: And under the oath of fidelity were exhibited the articles, which in the ſaid realm ſtood in need of correction [6]."

"The earls' and barons' [7] petition concerning ſucceſſions." [*Here follows a long liſt of things which they wiſhed to have amended. Some of them concern various points of feudal law, which the Magna Charta had not ſufficiently provided for; ſome of them abuſes in the police of counties and hundreds; ſome for the immediate benefit of the earls and barons; ſome for the general orders of the community. In ſhort, the whole is ſuch a ſcheme of general melioration of the law and adminiſtration of the realm as, muſt be allowed to do honour to the perſons who took the lead in this arduous buſineſs.*]

"In the ſame parliament at Oxford [8] twenty-four were elected, viz. twelve on the part of the lord king and as many on the part of the community[1], to whoſe ordinations and proviſions the lord king, and the lord Edward his ſon, as was ſaid before, ſubmitted themſelves, concerning their own eſtate, and the correction of the whole realm, and the melioration thereof. Many things were deviſed there and elſewhere, which are given below[2]."

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[1] Annales de Dunſtaple, anno 1258.

[2] Ib.

[3] The *commune*, or, as we now ſay, the commons of England. The ſame aſſembly exiſted in the time of William I. Rex Willielmus convocat omnes proceres ad curiam ſuam. Order. In the Anglo-ſaxon age a peaſant, or villane, might riſe to the ſtate of a grandee, and have ſeat in the national aſſembly. If a peaſant acquired five hides of land in propriety, he became a thane, or noble; if he acquired forty hides of land, he became a parliamentary noble, or king's thane, or baron. Such barons were ſo ſolely by tenure. Villanes of this deſcription muſt be ſuppoſed to be men free by birth, but occupying lands by villane ſervices. The two claſſes are uſually confounded, but their condition was very different; the perſon of the pure villane was in bondage, he was the chattel of his lord, might be ſold, like a beaſt, and had nothing of his own, neither children, nor goods, nor land. The lord of the free villane had no claim over the latter, but what reſulted from contract. What we call the farming buſineſs was managed by villanes of either ſort. But the ſtock in the occupation of villanes ſeems moſtly to have been the property of the lord or proprietor.

[4] Their free men, that is, the knights and freeholders, who held lands and tenements of the grandees, and other tenants of the king *in capite*. This ſhews, that the baronage or community of the realm were the immediate tenants of the crown; holding their baronies of the king. It is prepoſterous to ſuppoſe this aſſembly could conſiſt of any other claſs of men.

[5] "Convocatis & convenientibus apud Oxoniam totius regni magnatibus cum equis & armis, majoribus & minoribus." Here we ſee the grandees of the realm conſtituting the univerſity or community of the baronage of England diſcriminated by *majores & minores*. The ſame diſtinction is found in ſome of the old ſtatutes about the time of Edward I. See particularly Statute of Marleburgh. That ſomewhat more was implied than proper earls and barons is plain, from equivalent expreſſions of recent introduction in the records of that time. Thus, in the ſolemn reſtitution and confirmation of Magna Charta in 1253 (37 Hen. III.), the legiſlative concurrents are called, Dominus rex, magnates & communitas populi; and the inſtrument alluded to cloſes thus, "In cujus rei memoriam, & in poſterum veritatis teſtimonium, tam dominus rex, quam predicti comites ad inſtantiam aliorum magnatum & populi preſenti ſcripto ſigilla ſua appoſuerunt. The term community, or *commune*, was now coming into familiar uſe. Thus, in a ſtatute of the parliament held in the month of January 1264, we find theſe expreſſions, "de unanimi aſſenſu noſtro & voluntate Edwardi filii noſtri primogeniti. prelatorum, comitum, baronum, & communitatis regni noſtri—concorditer fit proviſum, &c. Two or three lines after the ſame orders are implied with the omiſſion of *communitatis*—"De unanimi aſſenſu noſtro & voluntate Edwardi filii noſtri primogeniti prelatorum, comitum, baronum predictorum." Again, a few lines afterwards, we have community inſerted again. "Ad hoc de unanimi aſſenſu, & voluntate noſtra Edwardi filii noſtri, comitum baronum, ac communitatis regni noſtri concorditer proviſum eſt, &c." They then jointly enact the two antient charters of common liberties conceded long ago by the king to the community of his realm. See Ann. Waverl. an. 1264, apud Gale. This aſſembly, formed after the direction of the charter of king John, could conſiſt only of the *magnates*, or major barons, ſpecially ſummoned, and minor barons, or general body of the king's tenants *in capite*, generally ſummoned by the ſeveral ſhire-reeves of England, and here called minor grandees.

[6] Burton.

[7] That is, the earls, barons, and community of the realm, as the foregoing note and innumerable other paſſages demonſtrate. "The earls and barons, and all the grandees of England, aſſembled at Oxford to the parliament, where were formed the Oxford ſtatutes by the common council of the whole realm." MS. Chron. in Cott. Bibliot. Veſp. E. IV.

[8] Burton.

"A proviſion[3] made at Oxford.

"It is provided, that out of every county be choſen[4] four judicious and good knights[5], who, on every day when the county is held, are to meet to hear all plaints concerning all manner of treſpaſſes and injuries, brought on what perſons ſoever by ſhire-reeves, bailiffs, or any other whomſoever, and to make attachments which appertain to ſaid plaints, even to the firſt coming of the capital juſtice into thoſe parts, ſo that they take ſufficient pledges from the complainant for proſecuting, and likewiſe from him of whom complaint is made, for coming and obeying right before the aforeſaid juſtice in his firſt coming; and that the aforeſaid four knights cauſe to be inrolled all the aforeſaid plaints, with their attachments, regularly and in due order, to wit, of every hundred ſeparately, and by itſelf; ſo that the aforeſaid juſtice, on his firſt coming, may be able to oyer and terminate the aforeſaid plaints ſingly for each hundred. And let them cauſe to be made known to the ſhire-reeves, that they cauſe to come before the aforeſaid juſtice in his next advent at the days and places aforeſaid, which he cauſes them to know, all the hundredarians and their bailiffs; ſo that every hundredarian cauſe to come all plaintiffs and defendants of his bailiwic ſucceſſively, according to what the aforeſaid juſtice ſhall be induced to have pleaded concerning the aforeſaid hundred; and ſo many, and ſuch, as well knights as other good and frank men of his bailiwic, by whom the truth of the fact may be better evinced; ſo that all, together and at once, may not be harraſſed, but ſo many come as can be placitated and terminated in one day. Alſo, it is provided, that no knight of the aforeſaid counties, by pretext of any acquittance, that he be not put in jurates and aſſizes by charter of the lord king be allowed; and that he be not acquit as to that proviſion ſo made for the good of the realm[6]."

"The elected on the part of the lord king:
The lord biſhop of London,
The lord elect of Winton,
Sir Henry, ſon of the king of Almaine,
Sir John earl of Warenne,
Sir Guy de Leſignan,
Sir William de Valence,
Sir John earl of Warwick,
Sir John Manſel,
Friar John de Derlington,
The abbot of Weſtminſter,
Sir Hugh de Wengham,
[*The twelfth is wanting.*]

The elected on the part of the earls and barons:
The lord biſhop of Worceſter,
Sir Simon earl of Leiceſter,
Sir Richard earl of Glouceſter,
Sir Humphrey earl of Hereford,
Sir Roger Mareſchal,
Sir Roger de Mortimer,
Sir Geoffry Fitz-Geoffry,
Sir Hugh le Bigot,
Sir Richard de Grey,
Sir William Bardulf,
Sir Peter de Montfort,
Sir Hugh Diſpenſer[7]."

"And if it happen that any of theſe cannot, by neceſſity, be preſent, let the reſt of them elect whom they pleaſe, to wit, another neceſſary one in the place of the abſentee to proſecute that buſineſs[8]."

"This ſware the community of England at Oxenford[9]:

"We, ſuch and ſuch, cauſe to know all perſons, that we have ſworn upon the holy Evangeliſts, and are bound together by ſuch oath and promiſe in good faith, that each of us, and all together, will inter-aid us, and we and they us, againſt all men, doing right, and taking nothing, which we cannot, without miſdoing, ſaving the faith of the king and of the crown. And we promiſe, upon the ſame oath, that none of us will take any manner of thing, whether of land or moveable, whereby this oath can be diſturbed, or in any wiſe broken. And if any do contrary hereunto, we will hold him for a mortal enemy[10]."

"This is the oath of the twenty-four:

"Every one ſwore upon the holy Evangeliſts, that he, to the honour of God, to the faith of the king, and to the profit of the realm, would ordain, and treat with the aforeſaid ſworn men[11] upon the reformation and the amendment of the eſtate of the realm; and that he never would be wanting in his duty for gift, nor for promiſe, for love, nor for hate, nor for the power of any one, nor for gain, nor for loſs, but would do according to the tenor of the letter of the king given in this behalf, and upon faith likewiſe[12]."

"This ſware the high juſtice of England;

"He ſwears, that well and truly to his power he will cauſe, as appertaineth to his office, right to hold to all perſons to the profit of the king and realm, according to the purveance made, or to be made, by the twenty and four, and by the council of the king and the high men[13] of the land, who ſhall ſwear to aid and maintain theſe things[14].

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[1] Here we ſee community comprehending the *magnates*; which ſhews that the grandees or higheſt nobles made a part of the *commune* of the realm; although, for the ſake of nicer deſcription, they are frequently mentioned ſeparately by *magnates*, or by *magnates* of two orders, viz. *majores* and *minores*.

[2] Burton.

[3] We ſhould ſay a ſtatute, or act of parliament.

[4] Q. By whom? by the ſheriffs, by the king, or his council, or both? or by certain perſons in each county? Not by the ſheriffs; for, ſuch would have been but ill qualified to name thoſe who were to be inquiſitors into their conduct: not by the king; for, that would not have anſwered the purpoſe of bringing his officers to juſtice. The council, who were to procure juſtice to the people, would hardly do ſo unpopular an act as to impoſe arbitrarily upon the counties perſons of their nomination. The four knights were therefore, we may preſume, choſen by their reſpective counties; and for ſuch elections the monthly court afforded a moſt convenient opportunity. But that theſe four knights were choſen by the counties themſelves is plain, from the following words, which we meet with in a writ for chuſing county knights about ſix years afterwards, and during the troubles we are relating (Rymer, I. 792) "Rex Adee de Novo Mercato," &c.——"Vobis mandamus quatenus quatuor de legalioribus & diſcretioribus militibus dicti comitatus, *per aſſenſum* ejuſdem comitatus ad hoc electos ad nos pro toto comitatu illo mittatis." After the turmoil between king John and his barons, it was ſtipulated in Magna Charta, ch. 56, that all evil cuſtoms concerning ſheriffs and their officers ſhall be enquired into in each county (that is, county court), by twelve ſworn knights of the ſaid county. "Qui debent (ſays the charter) eligi per probos homines ejuſdem comitatus." *Probi homines*; i. e. good men, or men of good quality, ſuch as knights and freeholders. *Good* in antient times was vulgarly uſed in this ſenſe.

[5] i. e. gentlemen of the beſt character and landed property in each county, who had received, or by their eſtates were qualified for, knighthood, being members of each county court, and elected to the preſent office by the knights and other freeholders of the county.

[6] Burton.

[7] Ib.

[8] Ib.

[9] In Burton—"Ceo jura le commun de Engletere a Oxenford." This annaliſt ſeems to have given us the very roll of parliament. See his Annals, pp. 413, 414, 415, 416.

[10] Burton.

[11] I ſuppoſe the *commune*, or community of England. See the concluſion of the oath of the high juſtice.

[12] Burton.

[13] The high men of the land, viz. the *commune*, or the major and minor grandees or magnates.

[14] Burton.

" This ſware the chancellor of England [1];

" That he will ſeal no brief, except brief of courſe, without the commandment of the king and of his counſel that ſhall be preſent; nor will he ſeal the gift of a great ward, nor of a great . . . . . nor of eſcheats, without the aſſent of the great council, or of the greater part; nor will he ſeal any thing that may be contrary to the ordinance which is made, and ſhall be made, by the twenty and four, or by the greater part; and that he will do nothing for hire in manner as is deviſed to others; and that [2] a companion ſhall be afforded him in the form that the council ſhall provide."

" This is the oath which the wardens of caſtles took:

" That they the caſtles of the king will truly and in good faith keep for the uſe of the king and of his heirs [3]."

" Theſe are they who are ſworn of the council of the king [4]:

The archbiſhop of Canterbury,
Biſhop of Worceſter,
Earl of Leiceſter,
Earl of Glouceſter,
Earl Mareſchal,
Peter of Savoy,
Earl of Albemarle,
Earl of Warwick,
Earl of Hereford,
John Manſel,
John Fitz-Geoffry,
Peter de Montfort,
Richard de Grey,
Roger de Mortimer,
Jacob D'Audley."

" The twelve on the part of the king elected two from the part of the commons:

The earl Roger the Mareſchal,
Hugh de Bigot.

" And the party for the commons elected two on the part of the king:

The earl of Warwick,
John Manſel.

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[1] Henry de Wengham was the new chancellor.

[2] A companion, aſſociate, or coadjutor, viz. the keeper of the great ſeal.

[3] See below, note [4].

[4] The following documents appear among our printed records:

" The king to Richard earl of Glouceſter, greeting. Whereas we have lately granted to the nobles and grandees of our realm, by our oath taken upon our ſoul, that, by twelve of our lieges of our council already elected, of which you are one, and by other twelve elected on the part of the nobles, be made the reformation and ordination of the ſtate of our realm, to the honour of God, our fealty, and the profit of our realm, according to what they ſhall ſee moſt expedient; and we have, nevertheleſs, promiſed our aforeſaid nobles and grandees, that the ſaid reformation and ordination, by the aforeſaid twenty-four to be done, we will have rated and firm, and will cauſe the ſame to be held and inviolably obſerved; we command you, in the fealty and love whereby you are bound to us, and under the debt of the oath made to us, that you do not omit without delay to treat with the others, as you deſire to avoid for ever the indignation of ourſelves and our heirs; for, we firmly promiſe, for us and our heirs, that, if you ſhall proceed to the reformation and ordination aforeſaid, in nothing we or our heirs againſt you or yours will be moved; but we and our heirs aforeſaid in this behalf will keep you harmleſs. In teſtimony whereof, &c. Witneſs, the king at Oxon, the 22 day of June." Pat. 42 Hen. III. m. 6. Brady's Hiſtory of England, vol. I. in App. N° 192.

" The biſhop of London has ſimilar letters."

" Henry de Wengham, dean of St. Martin, London, has ſimilar letters."

" The king to John Manſel, treaſurer of York, greeting. Whereas, &c. (as above) to " reformation and ordination by the aforeſaid twenty-four, and them, or the greater part of them, to be done;" we will have rated and firm, even for ever; and whereas you, together with the earl of Warwick, Roger le Bigod, earl of Norfolk, and our mareſchal of England, and Hugh le Bigod, are elected, by the aforeſaid twenty-four, to nominate thoſe who ought to be of our council, and afterwards to preſent thoſe upon whom you four, or three of you, ſhall agree, to our other co-ordinators; that you altogether, or the major part of you, thoſe ſame to be deputed to our council, may confirm or infirm: We command you, firmly injoining in the fealty whereby you are held to us, that, together with the ſaid earls, and Hugh aforeſaid, to nominate our council, as is above expreſſed, do proceed without delay as the Lord ſhall inſpire you; as you would be willing to avoid our indignation, and that of our heirs, that, for the reformation and ordination aforeſaid, and for the nomination of our council, as is above expreſſed, you do proceed; in nothing we, &c. as above. Witneſs, &c. as above."

Like letters are directed to Roger le Bigod, earl of Norfolk, and mareſchal of England.

Like letters are directed to Hugh le Bigod, juſticiar of England.

Like letters are directed to John de Pleſſetis, earl of Warwick. Brady, ut ſupra.

" The form of the oath which the wardens of caſtles of England above written muſt take (Brady's Hiſt. Appendix, p. 217. Pat. 42 Hen. III.):

" They ſhall ſwear upon the Holy Evangeliſts, that they the caſtles of the king truly and in good faith will keep to the uſe of the king and his heirs, and that they will render them to the king or to his heirs, and to no other; and this by the council, and in no other manner, that is to ſay, by prode men of our land elected for his council, or by the greater part; and this form above written ſhall endure for twelve years, and thenceforward by this eſtabliſhment and this oath they ſhall not be reſtrained, but may frankly ſurrender any of them to the king, or to his heirs kings of England."

" The king to all to whom the preſent letters ſhall come, greeting. Know ye, that, by the counſel of our grandees, we have committed to our beloved and liege Richard de Gray, our caſtle of Dover, with the appurtenances, to keep in form, provided by us and the ſaid grandees. In witneſs, &c. Witneſs the king at Oxon, 22 day of June. And a warrant was ſent to Nicholas de Mel, that the ſaid caſtle he ſhould deliver to ſaid Richard to be warden thereof, together with the ſtores and arms of the ſaid caſtle, by indenture between ſaid Nicholas and Richard. In witneſs, &c. as above."

" In the ſame manner the caſtle of Northampton, with appurtenances, was committed to Ralph Baſſet, of Sapcote, to keep in form aforeſaid. In witneſs, &c. as above. And Hugh de Manly received command to deliver it, &c. as above.

" In like manner,

" The caſtle of Corf was committed to Stephen Lungeſpeye, in the room of Elias de Rabaine, ordered to quit;

" The caſtle of Scarborough to Gilbert de Gaunt, in the room of Robert de Nevil;

" The caſtle of Nottingham to William Bardulph, in the room of William de Gray;

" The caſtle of Hereford to John de Gray, in the room of Henry de Peneling;

" The caſtle of Exeter to Henry de Tracy, in the room of Robert de Paytenin;

" The caſtle of Sarum to Robert Walerant, in the room of John de Vernon;

" The tower of London to Hugh le Bigod, juſticiar, in the room of Imbert Pugeis;

" The caſtle of Hadleigh to Richard de Rokele, in the room of Ebulo de Geneur;

" The caſtle of Winton to William de Clare, in the room of Jacob le Savage. The ſaid William afterwards died; and on the Lord's day, after the feaſt of St. Peter *ad vincula*, came, on the part of the ſaid William John l'Eſtrange, jun. before the king and his council, and delivered to him the ſaid caſtle of Winton; and the king on that day, by his council, committed the ſaid caſtle, with the appurtenances, to Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, to keep in form aforeſaid; and mandate was ſent to Thomas de Don, conſtable of the ſaid caſtle, that he ſhould deliver to the ſaid earl that caſtle, to keep the ſame.

" In the ſame manner were committed to Richard de Gray the cinque ports of the lord king, in the form by the king and aforeſaid grandees provided. In witneſs, &c. the 23d day of June. And Nicholas de Molis ordered to quit.

" And the barons and prode men of the king of Sandwich, Hyth, Dover, Haſting, and Romney, by the king's warrant, were ordered to be attendant upon, and obſervant of, the ſaid Richard, as warden of the cinque ports aforeſaid, in all things which appertained to that wardenſhip.

" To Robert de Saundford was committed the caſtle of Porcheſter, in the room of William de Trublevill.

" To Peter de Montfort the caſtle of Bruges.

" To John Fitz-Bernard the caſtle of Oxford, in the room of William Giffard.

" To Stephen Lungeſpeye the caſtle of Shireburne, in the room of Walter Bruges." Brady's Hiſt. App. p. 219.

“ And theſe four to have power to elect the council of the king, and when they have elected ſhew them to the twenty-four, or where the greater part thereof is aſſembled [*aſent & ſcit tenu*[1].]”

“ Theſe are the twelve elected by the barons to treat at the three parliaments by the year with the council for the whole community of the land for common buſineſs[2] :

The biſhop of London,
Earl of Wincheſter,
Earl of Hereford,
Philip Baſſett,
John de Bailol,
John de Verdun,
John de Gray,
Roger de Sumery,
Roger de Montalto,
Hugh Diſpenſer,
Thomas de Greſley,
Ægidius de Argenten.”

“ Theſe are the twenty-four who are put by the community to treat of the aid of the king[3] :

The biſhop of Worceſter,
The biſhop of London,
The biſhop of Sarum,
The earl of Leiceſter,
The earl of Glouceſter,
The earl Mareſchal,
Peter of Savoy,
The earl of Hereford,
The earl of Albemarle,
The earl of Winton,
The earl of Oxon,
John Fitz-Geoffry,
John de Gray,
John de Bailol,
Roger de Mortimer,
Roger de Montalto,
Roger de Sumery,
Peter de Montfort,
Thomas de Greſley,
Fulk de Kerdeſton,
Ægidius de Argenton,
John Kyriel,
Philip Baſſet,
Ægidius de Erdington.

“ And if any of theſe cannot or will not be there, the others who ſhall be there ſhall have power to elect another in his room.”

“ Of the ſtate of holy church[4] :

“ Be it remembered, that the eſtate of holy church be amended by the twenty and four elected to reform the ſtate of England, when they ſhall have place and time, according to the power which they have ſo to do by the letter of the king of England.”

“ Of the high juſtice[5] :

“ Moreover, that a juſticiar be appointed, one or two; and that he be not for more than one year; alſo, that at the end of the year he anſwer before the king and his council for his time, and before him that ſhall be after him.”

“ Of the treaſurer, and of the exchequer[6] :

“ In like manner with reſpect to the treaſurer; but that he render account at the end of the year. And let other good men be placed at the exchequer, according to the ordinance of the aforeſaid twenty and four; and let be brought hither, and no where elſe, all the iſſues of the land; and let what they ſhall ſee wants amendment be amended.”

“ Of the chancellor[7] :

“ In like manner with reſpect to the chancellor; alſo, that at the end of the year he anſwer for his time; and that he ſeal nothing out of courſe by the ſole will of the king, but that he do it by the council that ſhall be about the king.”

“ Of the power of the juſticiar, and of the bailiffs[8] :

“ The high juſtice to have power to amend the torts done by all other juſtices, and bailiffs, and counts, and barons, and by all other people, according to the law and right of the land, and in due places; and that the juſtice take nothing except a preſent of bread or wine, or ſuch kind of thing, that is to ſay, eatables and drinkables, as have been accuſtomed to be brought to the tables of great men, and but for one day; and let this ſame thing be underſtood of all the counſellors of the king, and of all his bailiffs; and that no bailiff, by reaſon of his plea, or of his office, take any hire by his own hand, or by another, in any manner whatſoever; and if he be attainted thereof, that he be puniſhed, and alſo the giver; and let it be ſettled, that the king give to his juſtice, and to his people who ſerve him, that they may have no need to take any thing of any one.”

“ Of ſhire-reeves[9] :

“ Let the ſhire-reeves be provided, truſty perſons, and reſpectable men, and freeholders; alſo, that in every county, the ſheriff be a vavaſor[10] of property and conſequence in the county, who faithfully and honeſtly treats the people of the county, and according to right; and that he take no hire, and that he be not ſheriff more than one year together; and that in the year he render his accounts to the exchequer, and anſwer for his time; and that the king, at his own coſt, make him a ſuitable allowance to enable him to execute properly his office of *cuſtos* of the county; and that neither he nor his bailiffs take any hire, and, if they be attainted, that they be puniſhed.”

“ Be it remembered, that the ſame amendment be made in Guienne[11], and let the oath be kept by the warden of Guienne[12].”

“ Of eſcheators[13] :

“ Let good eſcheators be appointed; and that they take nothing from the goods of the deceaſed out of the lands which ought to be in the king's hands; but that the eſcheators have free adminiſtration of the goods till they ſhall have done the will of the king, if a debt is owing him, and this according to the form of the order of franchiſe[14]; and let enquiry be made of the torts done by the late eſcheators heretofore, and be it amended in every particle; let no talliage, or any thing elſe, be taken, except what ſhall be due according to the charter of franchiſe.”

“ Let the charter of franchiſe be kept firmly[15].”

“ Of the exchange of London[16] :

“ Be it remembered, concerning the exchange of London, to amend the ſame, and likewiſe that of all the other cities of the king, which have been brought to diſgrace and ruin by talliages and other extortions.”

“ Of the houſehold of the king and queen[17] :

“ Be it remembered to amend the houſehold of the king and queen.”

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[1] The printed copy in Gale is to me unintelligible. Probably it is erroneouſly copied by ſome Engliſh ſcribe who did not underſtand the French. Some other paſſages I am obliged to leave in the ſame obſcurity.

[2] Burton. [3] Ib. [4] Ib. [5] Ib. [6] Ib. [7] Ib. [8] Ib.

[9] Ib. See Madox, Exch. p. 400.

[10] The French is, “ Iſſi ke en cheſcun cunte ſeit un vavaſur del cunte memes veſcunte.” By an ordinance of Ed. III. an. 46. a ſergeant [ſc. *ſerviens ad arma*, or an eſquire,] might be choſen. Chaucer ſeems to mean ſuch an one by Franklin.

[11] In other parliamentary documents it is aſſerted, that Ireland and Wales were appendages to the crown of England, that is, under the government, not of the king ſingly, but of the king, with the advice and conſent of the Engliſh common council.

[12] Burton. [13] Ib. [14] Magna Charta. [15] Burton. [16] Ib. [17] Ib.

"Of the parliaments, when they ſhall be held in the year, and how often[1]:

"Be it remembered, that the twenty-four have ordained that there be three parliaments in the year, the firſt upon the octaves of St. Michael; the ſecond, on the morrow of Candlemas; the third, on the firſt day of June, that is to ſay, three weeks before St. John. To theſe three parliaments ſhall come the counſellors elect of the king, though they be not commanded, to ſee the ſtate of the realm, and to manage the common buſineſs of the realm, when there ſhall be need, by the command of the king[2]."

"Be it remembered, that the community do chooſe twelve prode men, who ſhall go to the parliaments, and attend at other times when there ſhall be need, when the king or his council ſhall command, to manage the buſineſs of the king, and of the realm; and that the community ſhall hold for ſtable that which theſe twelve ſhould do; and this was to ſpare the coſt of the commons. Fifteen ſhall be named by theſe four, that is to ſay, by the earl mareſchal, the earl of Warwick, Hugh le Bigot, and John Manſel, who are elected by the twenty-four to name the aforeſaid fifteen, who ſhall be of council of the king; and they ſhall be confirmed by them, or by the greater part of them; and they ſhall have power from the king to give their counſel in good faith concerning the government of the realm, and all things belonging to the king and kingdom; and to amend and redreſs all things which they ſhall ſee want to be amended and redreſſed, and be over the high juſticiar, and over all other perſons; and if they cannot all be preſent, that which the greater part ſhall do ſhall be firm and ſtable[3]."

I ſhall next give Walter Hemingford's account of this parliament:

"The earls and barons having aſſembled at Oxon, fifteen days after Eaſter, as had been agreed[4], then and there to treat for the good of the king and the realm, they firſt of all required of the king, and the *other* grandees, an oath, that the things which ſhould be provided for the good of the king and the realm ſhould be kept totally and abſolutely without any gainſaying; and the king made oath that he would keep the ſtatutes, which ſhould be made to the honour of God, the good of his church, and the utility of the realm. The other grandees all, as it were, took the ſame oath. Moreover, nine biſhops, who had aſſembled, excommunicated all thoſe, *ipſo facto*, who ſhould oppoſe the preſent deed, the king himſelf holding a flaming taper; and they declared publickly, if by raſh attempt any ſhould contradict the ſaid ſtatute, they would riſe upon him as an hawk did upon a crow; for, they had come equipped in arms, that what they had determined upon ſhould be carried into immediate execution. But the brothers of the king, who were four, not willing to conſent in this behalf, went away clandeſtinely, taking the road to Winton. The enraged barons followed them with one heart and mind, like the roaring whelps of lions, leſt perchance they ſhould reach and garriſon that fortified town, And when they would compel them to appear, and found that they perſevered in their obſtinacy, they firſt of all enacted, that they ſhould paſs over the ſea to their own eſtates in foreign parts, and they put this ſtatute in force inſtantly, the king interceding for them, and ſupplicating for them with ardent intreaty, but he could not prevail. They enacted alſo, that all ſtrangers, of what condition or nation ſoever, ſhould immediately return to their own homes upon pain of members and life. They enacted, moreover, that if any one held of the king in part, and in like manner of other lords, for divers parts, if ſuch an one ſhould die, his heir being within lawful age, that the king ſhould have the heir with the land which he held of *his* demeſne; and other lords ſhould have the heir with the land of their fiefs, to the lawful age of the heir, and the eſcheats and reliefs, every one according to the part of his tenure. They likewiſe enacted, that the wool of England ſhould be manufactured in England, and not be ſold to foreigners; and that all perſons ſhould uſe woollen cloths manufactured within the country, and ſhould not ſeek garments too coſtly; alſo, that all perſons ſhould avoid expenſive pleaſures, and ſuch as were ſuperfluous. Other things were enacted and ordained, which are here omitted to avoid prolixity. And they ſtayed at Winton fifteen days, and many periſhed by poiſon. For the abbot of Weſtminſter, a perſonage truly noble and wiſe, and William[5], brother of the earl of Glouceſter, a perſonage of great worth and ſpirit, were both deſtroyed. The earl of Glouceſter himſelf alſo, who languiſhed under the effects of poiſon to the Aſſumption, did not but with extreme difficulty eſcape death, for the hairs fell from his head, and the nails from his fingers; but the Lord would not have England deprived of the preſence of ſuch a perſon in ſo great an article of neceſſity, and a ſeaſon of ſuch imminent danger. This villany was impoſed upon and imputed to a certain knight, Walter de Scotiney; and at the appeal of the counteſs de l'iſle he was ſeiſed, judged, and drawn. The grandees, therefore, ſeeing many dangers, and that it was improper at preſent to diſcloſe their counſel, cloſed the ordinances, and fortified them with the ſeals of all of them[6], appointing a certain day, viz. the quindenes of the feaſt of St. Michael, for their general meeting at London, and for their being there, prepared with arms, to finiſh what they had begun. The ſaid day arriving, they all met, and from day to day, for a full month, they perſiſted in councils and arms. At length all things were proclaimed, and put powerfully into execution." So writes Walter Hemingford.

Another thing done at Winton was the cancelling the grants made by the lord Edward of the iſle of Oleron to Guy de Luſignan, and of the ſeneſchalcy of Gaſcogne to Geoffry de Luſignan, and re-annexing both of them to the crown of England. Edward was obliged to revoke theſe grants, the baronage in council having pronounced them illegal. This happened about the 11th or 12th of July[7].

I return to M. Paris:

"The king's uterine brothers being baniſhed, as is deſcribed above, croſſed the channel about the middle of July, and were landed at Boulogne[8]. As ſoon as they arrived at that port they wrote to the king of France to deſire leave to return to their own country through his kingdom. Their requeſt was refuſed, at the inſtance of the queen of France, who was highly incenſed with them for defaming and ill-uſing her ſiſter the queen of England; adding, that they had been driven out of England with diſgrace for their bad behaviour. But ſoon after, the king of France relented, and granted them the paſſport they deſired."

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[1] The reader is deſired to attend to this deſcription of a parliament, to ſatisfy him how little reſemblance it had to modern parliaments. The curious reader, by conſulting Favine's Theatre of Honour, ch. 12. will ſee how much the French parliaments reſembled ours. Alfred held his parliaments twice a year. See Carte's Hiſt. vol. I. p. 316.—In the latter time of the Saxons, and the early times of the Normans, the biſhops, earls, and barons, were uſed to be aſſembled, *ex more*, at Eaſter, Whitſuntide, and Chriſtmas. Sir R. Cotton's Remains.

[2] Burton.

[3] Ib.

[4] Chron. Walt. Hemingford.

[5] While the king and barons were at Winton, ſeveral Engliſh perſons of rank were poiſoned by the Poitevins. The earl of Glouceſter and his brother William de Clare, an amiable and popular nobleman, received into their bowels the deadly drug at the table of the lord Edward, king Henry's eldeſt ſon, during breakfaſt. The former with great difficulty, and merely by ſtrength of conſtitution, eſcaped deſtruction, with the loſs of his hair, nails, ſkin, and great injury of his teeth. But William de Clare was carried off, leaving a name in grateful odour with the whole kingdom. Theſe atrocious deeds ſtruck the people with horror. Leland's Collectanea.—In a letter ſent by the barons a year or two after to the holy ſee, wherein they juſtified their hatred and ſeverity againſt Aymar, or Almeric, the biſhop elect of Winton, they charge the latter with the murder of William de Clare. M. Paris, Auct. Additam.

[6] Seals, or ſignatures. See the quotation of Fabian below. In acts of ſtate done by the king in the court of his prelates and barons in his parliament aſſembled, the king frequently ſigned and ſealed concurrently with ſome or all the grandees preſent. In judicial matters, and, I believe, all others ſubmitted to the council of grandees, the king was concluded, although abſent from the deliberations, by the judgement of the court; and their acts were the king's acts by conſtruction of the law. Thus, in many inſtances we have, *curia regis dijudicavit*, *barones dijudicaverunt*, and the like. And in the execution of theſe acts by the king he acted miniſterially, ſtyling the acts of this court to be his acts. *Curia* is a noun of multitude, denoting judges or counſellors.

[7] Rymer, vol. I. p. 663.

[8] P. Daniel. M. Paris.

"They were purſued into France by Henry of Montfort, the eldeſt ſon of the earl of Leiceſter[1]; but whether with the knowledge of his father is uncertain. Henry's intention was to revenge the inſult lately offered his father by William de Valence. He found many friends abroad, who, from the reſpect and love they had for the earl of Leiceſter, were ready to aſſiſt him in avenging the affronts offered to his father; and the people beyond ſea were in amazement to hear, that William de Valence, a perſon ſo inferior in all reſpects to the earl of Leiceſter, ſhould dare to inſult a man of Simon de Montfort's birth and character, who was held in the higheſt eſtimation by all kinds of people both at home and abroad." But the brothers got away from Boulogne; and we hear no more of young Henry's revenge."

The king returned to London about the middle of July, in which month an affair happened that excited freſh alarm and uneaſineſs in the minds of the barons.

"The king's fickleneſs[2] and inſcrutable duplicity terrified them more than any thing; and a ſtrong ſymptom of his inſincerity appeared upon the following occaſion: as he was one day going down the river from his palace at Weſtminſter, there came on ſuddenly a very violent ſtorm, accompanied with thunder and lightning. The king, having a particular dread of ſuch *phænomena*, ordered himſelf to be ſet on ſhore as ſoon as poſſible. The barge happened to be oppoſite Durham-houſe, where the earl of Leiceſter then inned. As ſoon as he was informed of what happened, he ran to the king, and with an open and chearful countenance moſt reſpectfully ſaluted him; and, in order to comfort him, he ſaid, "Why are you ſo afraid? The ſtorm is over." To which the king, with a ſerious and ſevere countenance, replied, "I am exceſſively afraid of thunder and lightning; but, by the head of God, I am more afraid of thee than of all the thunder and lightning in the univerſe." The earl mildly returned, "It is very hard, and much aſtoniſhes me, my lord, that you ſhould have any fear of me, who have been always ſteady in my affection and fidelity to you and yours, and the whole realm of England. You ought rather to be afraid of thoſe enemies of yours that ſpeak evil againſt me." The king was ſuppoſed to uſe this ſtrange and harſh language, on account of the earl of Leiceſter's zeal and activity in obliging the king to abide by the councils of his barons, and making an entire riddance of the Poitevins."

Upon the return of the barons to London[3], they reſumed their deliberations at the New Temple, where they kept their councils and courts for the correction of abuſes, and removed many perſons belonging to the king's houſehold, and put in others whom they liked better.

"On the 22d of July, the earl mareſchal, the earl of Leiceſter, and ſeveral others, on the part of the univerſity, or community of England[4], came to Guildhall, where the barons or aldermen[5] of the city were aſſembled to receive them. The lords brought with them the inſtrument, to which hung many labels with ſeals, viz. the king's ſeal, that of ſir Edward his ſon, with many others, and aſked the mayor and aldermen if they would agree to ſupport the ſtatutes of the barons, and ſign the inſtrument prepared for that purpoſe; to which they all very chearfully and thankfully conſented, and ſet the city ſeal to the inſtrument. But the barons had not yet reſolved to publiſh their ſtatutes. The illneſs of the earl of Glouceſter from the poiſon threw them into confuſion, but ſome hope was now entertained of his recovery."

The barons thought it highly expedient to loſe no time in tranſmitting to the court of Rome a juſtification of their late proceedings, particularly thoſe which concerned the biſhop elect of Winton, who they knew would go inſtantly with his complaints to the pope, and, if not timely prevented, do their cauſe a great deal of injury[6]. To obviate theſe inconveniences, they diſpatched a ſolemn embaſſy to his holineſs, with an account of what they had done, and an urgent requeſt to the holy ſee not to conſecrate Athelmar, or any way encourage his return to England, which they tell his holineſs would never be endured by the community at large. The letter of the barons on this occaſion is a very remarkable compoſition, and worthy of a very attentive peruſal by ſuch as are curious to know the merits of the queſtion then agitated between the king and his people. It is inſerted in Brady's Appendix. The ambaſſadors whom the barons employed upon this important commiſſion were ordered to enter into no nice diſcuſſions at the court of Rome, to avoid all diſputes, but to be ſhort and explicit, and expedite their return as much as poſſible. And they were to tell the pope of the homicides, rapines, injuries, and oppreſſions, committed by the uterine brothers, and the king's refuſing to reſtrain them; and how Geoffry, who was one of them, roaſted the king's cook, and by elaborate cruelties tortured him to death. What little reſpect was paid by the pope to the apology and requeſt of the barons will appear hereafter.

On the 27th of July, the king, then at Weſtminſter[7], writes to the pope to tell him, that Arlot had ſuſpended the ſentences of interdict and excommunication to the firſt of September, and had declared that it was out of his power to prorogue them to a longer period; that on this account and others he was about to ſend, for himſelf and his great men, his agents to the pope's preſence; that in the mean time he intreated his holineſs kindly to put off the execution of the ſentences till his agents ſhould arrive. To the ſame purpoſe letters were ſent to the cardinals.

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[1] M. Paris, p. 834.
[2] M. Paris.
[3] Ib.
[4] Fabian.

[5] It has cauſed ſurprize in many perſons to ſee the citizens of London ſo often called, in the old Engliſh chronicles, barons, and put upon a footing with the barons of the realm. Here we ſee Fabian explain barons of the city by aldermen; whence a ſuſpicion ariſes, that, when the citizens of London were ſtyled barons, not the whole body of citizens were meant, but the aldermen, or reeves, of the ſeveral wards, who were tenants of the king *in capite* for their ſeveral aldermanries. Lands within the city were held in burgage, either immediately of the king, or immediately of his tenants. The latter performed their burgage ſervices to the former, who anſwered for the whole of their burgage tenement, as well for what was in ſervice as for what was in demeſne to the king as his tenants *in capite*; but the citizens, who held of the king's immediate tenants by burgage, and participated in burgage privileges, derived their privilege from the grants of the king's immediate burgeſſes, called his burgeſſes *in capite*, between whom exiſted the tie of lord and tenant, on which the ſervice to the king was founded. Thus, although burgage ſervice was due to the king for all the ſervice attached to burgage tenement, yet he could demand it only of his immediate burgage tenant, called his tenant *in capite*, although the latter had alienated part, or even the whole of what he derived from the king's grant. I ſuſpect that in thoſe times the king's immediate tenants in burgage (not many in number compared with the diffuſive body of citizens who held burgages of the former) might, on account of their holding *in capite* of the king, partake of the title of baron, in common with other barons of the realm, ſo ſtyled on account of their tenure *in capite*; and that theſe were in fact the *cives*, honoured with the title of barons, being the people of chief conſequence within the city, and ſuch as the king more particularly had to do with, they holding of him immediately and *in capite*. An alderman was the reeve or provoſt of a diſtrict within a city, called a ward, wherein he exerciſed a magiſtracy or juriſdiction ſimilar in moſt reſpects to the bailiff of an hundred. Much of his office may be diſcovered in Madox's Firma Burgi, and Hiſtory of the Exchequer. The office of alderman was judicial, particularly in matters of police within his diſtrict, and ſeems antiently to have been hereditary, or *de feodo*. Probably he was alſo the king's tenant *in capite*, as well for the *terra* compoſing his diſtrict, as for his magiſtracy derived alſo from the crown. But let it be remembered, there was a wide difference between the two ſpecies of feudal tenancy. The city of London was undoubtedly an antient manor of the king, whereby he was *dominus capitalis*, like any other lord of a manor. His chief burgeſſes enjoyed his manerial rights by virtue of the manerial grant; to theſe were added *ſaca*, *ſoca*, toll, theme, &c. by regal grant, all theſe being the *jura* of the crown; therefore, the juriſdiction reſulting was the king's juriſdiction, and the tenant a bailiff of the king.

[6] M. Paris and Rymer.
[7] Rymer, vol. I. p. 665.

After the following form, *mutatis mutandis*, the king's letters were ſent to the four knights of each ſhire, choſen by the ſhires ſeverally for the purpoſes therein mentioned[1]:

"Henry, by the grace of God, &c. To his beloved and liege Robert de Ros, Alexander de Amandevil, Geoffrey de Childwic, and Henry de Horwell, of the county of Hertford, greeting. Whereas, lately, in our parliament held at Oxon, it was ordained by the community, that all exceſſes, treſpaſſes, and wrongs, done in our realm, ſhould be enquired into by four knights of the ſeveral counties, that, the truth being known thereupon, the ſame might be corrected; which four knights for the making the ſaid inquiſition faithfully were to take their corporal oath in full county-court, or before the ſhire-reeves and coroners, if the county-court were not then nearly holding, as we do enjoin our ſingular ſhire-reeves: We command you in the fealty whereby you are held to us, that the ſaid oath being performed as aforeſaid, by the oath of four reſpectable and good men of our county aforeſaid, through whom the truth of the fact may be thereon better known, ye do diligently make inquiſition through the aforeſaid county of all manner of exceſſes, treſpaſſes, and wrongs, in the ſaid county from times paſt, by whatſoever perſons brought on whatſoever perſons; and the ſame inquiſition to reach our juſticiars, ſhire-reeves, and our other bailiffs and officers whatſoever; and do ye take the inquiſitions thereupon made, under your ſeals, and the ſeals of them by whom they were made, to Weſtminſter, on the octaves of St. Michael, to deliver the ſame there in your proper perſons to our council. We command alſo our ſhire-reeve of the county aforeſaid, that the aforeſaid oath having been taken of you in manner aforeſaid, ſo many, and ſuch knights of the ſaid county, by whom the ſaid inquiſitions may be better made, he do cauſe to come before you at the days and places which ye ſhall aſſign him. We will not, nevertheleſs, that the ſhire-reeve of the ſaid county preſent be comprehended under this ſort of inquiſition, unleſs he has perchance been previouſly ſhire-reeve in the county aforeſaid, becauſe of that time we will, that inquiſition be made of him, as well as of others; nor do we will in the aforeſaid inquiſition that the treſpaſſes or wrongs be revolved, which otherwiſe before our juſticiars by juſt judgement of our court, and according to the law of the land, have been terminated, or by our writs attached. In teſtimony whereof, we ſend you theſe our letters patent. Witneſs myſelf, at Weſtminſter, 28 day of July, in the year of our reign 42."

"Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, &c. to all thoſe, &c.[2] Know ye, that for the profit of the realm, and at the requeſt of our high and prode men, and of the commune of our realm, we have aſſented, that twenty-four of our men have power that what they ſhall ordain[3] of the eſtate of our realm ſhould be firm and ſtable, and we have made to ſwear in our ſoul, and have given letters patent thereon; and this ſame ſwore Edward our eldeſt ſon, and thereon gave his letters patent; which twenty-four abovenamed elected four, to which four they gave their power to elect our council of prode men of our land; the which council we have promiſed, and do promiſe, to confide in for the redreſs and amendment of all the affairs which appertain to us and our realm; and we will, that the council aforeſaid, or the greater part thereof, elect a prode man or men, which may be in the place of him or them that be wanting; and we will have for firm and ſtable what the aforeſaid council, or the greater part thereof, ſhall do; and we command firmly, that all our lieges and our men be held, and firmly bound, to keep all the eſtabliſhments, which they make to the honour of God, of our fealty, and to the profit of our realm. And in witneſs of this thing we have cauſed to be put our ſeal to this preſent letter. This thing was done at London the Lord's day after the gule of Auguſt, in the year of our coronation forty-ſecond. This letter is double, and delivered to the earl mareſchal by the king and his council."

On the 4th of Auguſt, the earl of Leiceſter[4] was joined in a commiſſion with Peter of Savoy and ſir John Manſel, treaſurer of York, to reform the ſtate of Scotland to adjuſt the diſcords ſubſiſting in that kingdom, and ſettle the diſputes between it and England.

On the ſame 4th of Auguſt, the king's letters patent were ſent to the ſhire-reeves of each county, after the following form, *mutatis mutandis:*

"[5] The king to the ſhire-reeve of Dorſet, greeting. Whereas, lately, in our parliament held at Oxford, it was ordained, that all exceſſes, treſpaſſes, and wrongs, done in our realm, ſhould be enquired into by four knights of the ſeveral counties, that, the truth being known thereupon, the ſame might be corrected; which four knights for the making the ſaid inquiſition faithfully are required to take their corporal oath in full county-court, or before the ſhire-reeves and coroners, if the time of holding ſuch county-court ſhould not be near. We have commanded our beloved and liege Alured de Lincoln, Ivo de Rochford, John de Strada, and William de Kaynnes, of your county, that the aforeſaid oath being taken, as is aforeſaid, by the oath of men of good rank and reputation, by whom the truth of the thing may be beſt known, they do diligently enquire through the ſaid county of all exceſſes, treſpaſſes, and injuries, in the ſaid county, from times paſt, by whatſoever perſons brought on whomſoever; and this concerning juſticiars, ſhire-reeves, and other our bailiffs, and other perſons whatever, as in our ſaid letters directed to our ſaid lieges, is more fully contained; ſo that the inquiſitions made thereupon, under their ſeals, and the ſeals of thoſe by whom it ſhall be made, they carry to Weſtminſter on the octaves of St. Michael in their proper perſons to deliver to our council at the ſame place; and, therefore, we command you in the fealty wherein you are held to us, that, having received from the ſaid knights their corporal oath in manner aforeſaid, you do cauſe to come before them thoſe whom they ſhall name to you, and ſo many, and ſuch knights, and others, of the aforeſaid county, by whom the inquiſition aforeſaid may be beſt made at the days and places which they ſhall aſſign to you; and this, as you love your own body, and all things belonging to you, by no means omit; leſt, if for your default the ſaid inquiſition of the inquiſitors be retarded, or in any degree obſtructed, we be forced to attach your body, and lands, and chattels, grievouſly. Witneſs, the king at Weſtminſter, the 4th day of Auguſt. In form aforeſaid, letters patent were written to four knights underwritten of each county; and, in form aforeſaid, were letters written to the ſhire-reeves of England ſeverally. By the council of the king."

Then follow the names of the four knights of each county of England.

Under the four for Salop is this note: that they were not fit, as Peter de Montfort ſent word. And under the four for Devon, viz. Geoffrey Dinant, William de Bykele, Roger de Cokynton, William de Courteney, it is noted, that it was made appear to the king by the ſhire-reeve of Devon, that Geoffrey Dinant and Roger de Cokynton were not well; therefore order was given to the ſame ſhire-reeve, that he ſhould, in place of thoſe two, ſubſtitute other two to do, &c.

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[1] M. Paris, inter addit. p. 1132.

[2] Anno 1258, 2 Aug. Brady, Appendix, p. 216.

[3] From the extract given above, from the chronicle of Walter Hemingford, it ſeems, as if the barons did not think it proper to publiſh their ordinances yet a while. But a great part of them were certainly made, and put in force before this time.

[4] Rymer.

[5] Pat. 42 Hen. III. Brady's Hiſt. App. No. 196.

"On the feaſt of the tranſlation of St. Edward, the grandees were all convened again at London[1]."

On the 18th of October, Philip Lovel[2], the king's treaſurer, who had been a great oppreſſor of the people, was depoſed from his office by the council of the baronage, and John de Crachale, archdeacon of Bedford, choſen treaſurer in his room. Lovel was alſo fined in a very large ſum of money. Together with his high poſt in the ſtate, he had long enjoyed the intimate friendſhip and confidence of the king; but he was now deprived of both. So ſuddenly precipitated from the pinnacle of power to the cavern of contempt and wretchedneſs, and not able to bear ſo diſagreeable a reverſe, he intreated the king not to caſt him entirely off, but to treat him at leaſt outwardly with ſome degree of kindneſs; to obtain which favour he offered him a large ſum. But this humiliation was of no avail; and Lovel, not able to ſupport his miſery, died the Chriſtmas following, as was ſuppoſed, of a broken heart. As ſoon as the king heard of his death, he ordered all his effects to be confiſcated towards making him ſatisfaction[3].

"At the ſame time[4] that Lovel, by the counſel of the baronage, particularly of the high juſticiar, was removed from the exchequer, a great many other perſons were ſuperſeded in that department, and others appointed in their room."

The barons took great pains to curb the abuſes incident to the ſheriff's office. At this parliament, held at Michaelmas, it was provided, as we are told by the annaliſt of Dunſtable, that a ſheriff ſhould be made every year *by election*, who, upon entering his office, ſhould ſwear, that he would take neither gold nor ſilver from any one, nor any gratuity, except ſome little thing to eat.

Alſo, by the counſel of the king, it was provided at this parliament[5], that every ſheriff ſhould have a copy of the Great Charter written in Engliſh, and ſigned with the king's great ſeal; and that it ſhould be read many times in county-court before the county, that the contents of it might be univerſally known.

All the people of England, whether of frank or ſervile condition, were made to ſwear to the obſervance of the Oxford proviſions[6].

One great object of the barons was to recruit the king's finances with as little burden as poſſible to the nation. A plan, therefore, of rigid œconomy was adopted; each article of revenue was to be appropriated to the public weal, and all the king's revenues were divided into two parts, whereof one moiety went towards the payment of his debts; the other to the ſupport of his houſehold[7].

Another new regulation, made by the barons, was an order given to the clergy, who farmed the Engliſh benefices of foreign non-reſident eccleſiaſtics, to pay the rents of ſuch benefices to perſons aſſigned by the barons or great men. "By this proviſion of the barons, England had reſpite from exactors till Simon Montfort's martyrdom[8]."

"In this forty-third year[9] of king Henry (ſo writes Fabian), the Friday following the feaſt of Simon and Jude, in the parliament[10] holden at Weſtminſter, were read in the preſence of all the lords and commonalty at ſundry times all the acts and ordinances before made in the parliament holden at Oxenford, with certain other articles by the aforeſaid twelve peers thereunto added. After reading of which articles, the archbiſhop of Canterbury, with divers other, to the number of nine biſhops, beſides abbots and others, denounced all them accurſed, that attempted in word or deed to break the ſaid acts, or any of them. In this parliament alſo was granted unto the king a ſcutage, that is to ſay, forty ſhillings of every knight's fee through England, the which extended to a great ſum of money."

The king, the earls, and above an hundred barons[11], ſwore to maintain the proviſions of Oxford. The biſhops took the ſame oath, and excommunicated all who ſhould contravene them[12]."

This meeting of the great men continued about a month; during which they ſat every day in conſultation, being well armed[13].

The earl of Leiceſter, Peter of Savoy, Guy and Geoffrey de Leſignan, and Hugh le Bigot, had been commiſſioned by the king with free and full powers to prorogue and confirm the truce with France for one, two, or three years, from the firſt day of October following[14]. What was done by theſe commiſſioners before the baniſhment of Guy and Geoffrey de Luſignan we are not informed; but there can be no doubt but that the negotiation with France was cloſely attended to. An accommodation with that realm was the only foundation, on which the king built his hopes of ſucceeding in the affair of the Sicilian crown, with a view ſolely to which he had probably yielded ſo much of his prerogative to the grandees and community of the realm. The pope, who was as eager to get the debts of the holy ſee diſcharged, and to deſtroy Manfroi, as the king of England was to ſee his ſon on the throne of Sicily, co-operated ſtrenuouſly with the king in procuring a final adjuſtment of all differences with the king of France. For this purpoſe the ſovereign pontiff diſpatched his confeſſor and chaplain frier Manſueto to St. Lewis, to ſolicit him on the part of his holineſs to yield to the pacific overtures of the king of England. One article ſtipulated in behalf of king Henry was, that king Lewis ſhould furniſh him with money ſufficient to pay one thouſand knights for one year, or with five hundred for two years, towards the Sicilian war, upon terms to be ſettled by the two kings. This was acceded to on the part of Lewis; and the plan of a ſolid compromiſe and firm friendſhip between the two royal houſes was ſettled by the firſt of Auguſt; and little ſeemed to be wanting, but the preſence of a cardinal legate, whom the king of England earneſtly deſired the pope to ſend without delay, to conclude and ratify the treaty. This was the ſituation of England with reſpect to France, when Simon de Montfort left England, in the beginning of November, to go over to France on the ſubject of the treaty of peace[1]. His companions and colleagues were the biſhops of Worceſter and Lincoln, and the earl mareſchal, and the earl of Glouceſter. The king remained at home by the counſel of the barons; but his commiſſioners could bring the treaty to no concluſion, the king of France not attending the parliament of his great men on account of the king of England's abſence.

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[1] Annals of the Abbey of Hyde, MS. in Bodleian Library, No. 91.

[2] Philip Lovel, appointed treaſurer Aug. 27, 36 H. III. to hold *quamdiu regi placuerit*; and was diſplaced Nov. 2, 43 H. III. to make way for John de Crachale, archdeacon of Bedford, whom the king appointed *de conſilio procerum de concilio ſuo*. This was in conſequence of the Oxford ſtatutes. See Madox's Exchequer, 4to, vol. II. pp. 33, 36, 37.

[3] M. Paris.

[4] Ib.

[5] Chron. de Dunſtable.

[6] "Eodem anno proviſi duodecim conſiliarii, qui una cum rege ordinarent de regno Angliæ, qui multa ordinaverunt, & ad ea tenenda omnes de regno tam ſervi quam liberi juraverunt. Per hos ejecti ſunt fratres regis cum multis alienigenis de terra. Magna fames erat in terra." This is all which John abbot of Peterburg ſays of the Oxford proviſions under the year 1258. "Anno 1259, Omnes ad proviſiones Oxonienſes juraverunt." Chron. Joh. abb. I. Pet. de Burgo.

[7] MS. in Muſ. Brit. tit. Oxoniæ Proviſiones, inter Cotton MSS.

[8] Contin. M. Paris.

[9] The king's reign commenced Oct. 19.

[10] Fabian lived in the ſixteenth century. He uſes the words *parliament*, *peers*, *lords*, and *commons*, in the ſenſe of his own time, but not in that of the thirteenth century. The paſſage, however, is given entire, to avoid the confuſion of authorities. He was ſheriff of London, and well acquainted with that city. The county commiſſioners, or delegates, who were in this parliament, muſt have concurred in granting this ſcutage.

[11] M. Paris reports, that the king came to the monaſtery of St. Alban towards the concluſion of the year 1257, and, while he ſtayed there, had converſation with this hiſtorian about the number of Engliſh baronies, and he ſays the king reckoned up two hundred and fifty. We are not here, I truſt, to ſuppoſe the baronies enjoyed by the biſhops and abbots made part of the number; theſe might amount to near an hundred: many of the lay baronies were uſually in the king's own hands. The earl of Cornwall had eighteen in Devonſhire and Cornwall (ſee Th. Wykes, ad ann. 1265). The earls of Glouceſter and Derby had prodigious poſſeſſions, containing many baronies; ſo that the names of above one hundred, confirming the Oxford ſtatutes, may be ſuppoſed to be as many as were ever collected in ſupport of any act of that time.

[12] Annales Waverleienſes.

[13] Walter Hemingford, p. 580.

[14] Rymer.

"At the ſame time, by the common advice of the lord king, and of the community, the following charters of the lord king were made, and written in Latin, French, and Engliſh, and through the whole realm to all the counties tranſmitted; that, being read therein by the ſhire-reeves, and underſtood, they might by all perſons in future be kept inviolably:

"The charter of the king:

"Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, duke of Normandy, of Aquitain, and count of Anjou, to all his faithful and true people. Foraſmuch, as we deſire and will, that ſpeedy juſtice be done throughout our realm, as well to poor as rich, we will and command, that all the wrongs that have been done from our time in your county, whoſoever has done them, be ſhewn to the four knights[2], whom we have attorned hereunto, as ſoon as it is ſhewn to them. And we, as expeditiouſly as we can, will cauſe them to be amended and redreſſed; but, if we cannot ſo haſtily do this thing as we wiſh, and would be fitting both to you and to us, ye ought not to marvel, that a thing which has for ſo long a time gone on ſo badly for your damage and mine cannot be ſooner amended; but that ſpeedy amendments ſhall be made to the county where we have our juſtice and other prode men, ye may have certain expectation; and that every thing wrong ſhall be redreſſed for your benefit as ſoon as poſſible, know ye, that we have made to ſwear every one of our ſhire-reeves this oath, that he will ſerve us truly, and faithfully keep to his power that which is underwritten; that is to ſay, that he will do right in common to all perſons according to the power he has by his office; and this ſhall not be for love, nor for hate, nor for any perſons, nor for covetouſneſs; and that he will do haſty juſtice as well to the poor as the rich, and that he will take nothing by himſelf or others, in any manner, by art or engine, by reaſon of his bailiffſhip, excepting only eatables and drinkables, which are uſually carried to the tables of great perſons, and what are ſufficient for one day only; and that he will not have more than five horſes in the *inn*[3] where he ſojourns with the others by reaſon of his bailiffſhip, and that he do not ſojourn with any perſon who has leſs than forty pounds a year, nor in any houſe of religion which has leſs by the year than one hundred marks, either in demeſne or in rents, nor will lodge more than once in a year, or twice at moſt, in the ſaid inn; and this he ſhall not do but at their deſire, and by their good will; nor ſhall cuſtom be pleaded as any excuſe to the contrary. And, if he lodge by conſent, he ſhall take for preſents no more than twelve pence; and his attendant officers ſhall have no more than is ſufficient to maintain them decently in their offices, and no more than they are ſure they can juſtify; and that the country be not too much aggrieved on account of victual and drink; and, ſo long as they ſhall be in bailiffſhip, no man, clerk or layman, frank or villane, ſhall, of a houſe of religion, nor of a town, demand or take hay, garb, corn, or wool, or any other kind of movable or ſterlings, or any thing equivalent, as many have been uſed to do in paſt times; and this ſhall the ſhire-reeves cauſe them to ſwear, when he ſhall put them in bailiffſhip; and that counties, hundreds, wapentakes, or any other kind of bailiffſhips of our realm, be by no means ſet to firm to any one; and be the ſhire-reeves, and all ſorts of other bailiffs, careful that if any one is attainted of any kind of taking (as is above written) by reaſon of his bailiffſhip, that he be arraigned, as well the giver as receiver; for, we have provided by the counſel of our high men, that at all times may be done quick and full juſtice to all manner of perſons without any kind of hire or reward; and, therefore, we command and prohibit all kinds of perſons, that they to any of our bailiffs offer nothing, nor promiſe, nor give any thing to them, upon pain of being attainted; for, when the ſhire-reeves ſhall come at the end of the year upon his accompt, there ſhall be paid to him his reaſonable expences that he ſhall have made for to keep his bailiffſhip, and to pay him for his attendants; and for this we give them of our own, and do not allow that they have occaſion to take any thing of others; and we will that none of our bailiffs whom we put in our land, ſhire-reeve, or any other, remain in his bailiffſhip more than one year; and for this we cauſe him to know, that if hardſhips or wrongs be done by heretofore bailiffs we ſuperſede ſuch as are queſtionable, and will that their wrongs be pointed out. Witneſs ourſelf, at Weſtminſter, the 20th October, the year of our reign 42."

"The charter of the lord king:

"Henry, by the grace of God, &c. To all lieges, clerks, and laics, greeting. Know ye, that we will and conſent, that that which our council, or the greater part thereof, which is elected by us or by the commune of our realm, or the greater part of them, has done and ſhall do to the honour of God, and of our fealty, and for the profit of our realm, as it ſhall ordain, be firm and ſtable in all things to all days; and we command and admoniſh all and good people, in the fealty they owe to us, that they firmly hold and ſwear to keep and maintain the eſtabliſhments which are made, or are to be made, by the aforeſaid council, or by the greater part of them, in the manner which is aforeſaid; and that they do take upon them, by virtue of this oath, to meddle and make with all kinds of perſons concerned in this behalf; and that no one take aught of land or movable, by which this purveance may be diſturbed or defeated in any manner whatſoever; and, if any one or more go againſt this thing, we will and command our faithful and good people that they hold him for a mortal enemy; and, becauſe we will that this thing be firm and ſtable, we ſend about our letters patent, ſigned with our ſeal, into every county, to remain there in the treaſury. Witneſs ourſelf, at London, the 18th day of October, in the year of our reign 42. And this thing was done before

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[1] This is not the firſt time of reinforcing the king's parliament with county delegates or repreſentatives; for, we have an example of it in the 15th of king John, which was a year or two before his Magna Charta. The record is printed by our learned Selden: "Rex vicecomiti Oxon, ſalutem. Præcipimus tibi quod omnes milites ballivæ tuæ, qui ſummoniti fuerunt eſſe apud Oxoniam ad nos a die Omnium Sanctorum in XV venire facias cum armis ſuis; corpora vero baronum ſine armis ſingulariter; & IV diſcretos milites de comitatu tuo illuc venire facias ad nos ad eundem terminum ad loquendum nobiſcum de negotiis regni noſtri. Teſte meipſo apud Wilton, die Novembris. Eodem modo ſcribitur omnibus vicecomitibus." Titles of Honour, MDCXXXI, p. 710. Selden calls this a ſtrange writ of ſummons, that, for aught he had ſeen, was without example. The authenticity of it I ſee no cauſe to queſtion. The *milites ballivæ tuæ* muſt have been the king's tenants *in capite* by knights ſervice; the ſame order, who in John's Magna Charta, made not long afterward, were to be ſummoned when extraordinary aids were to be treated of in common council, generally by the ſhire-reeve. The barons were, I ſuppoſe, the major barons ſummoned ſingly by the ſhire-reeve; and the four diſcreet knights were four of the ſuperior landed gentry of each county, choſen by the knights and freeholders thereof in their county-court. Their buſineſs with the king was to have parlance with him on the affairs of the realm; that is, to make part of his parliament. I have no queſtion but that their buſineſs was to make inquiſition concerning the loſſes and injuries ſuſtained by the church through John's arbitrary exceſſes, and report the ſame before the king in his parliament. See Brady's Hiſtory, 15 John, and Appendix. I find a writ very like that of the 15th John in the 38th Henry III. It ſhall be given in a future note.

[2] Ann. de Dunſtable. M. Paris.

[3] So were called places of occaſional and temporary habitation. It ſeems to ſignify the ſame as *hotel* of the French; in Latin, *hoſpitium*.

Boniface, archbiſhop of Canterbury,
Walter de Cantilupe, biſhop of Worceſter,
Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter,
Richard de Clare, earl of Glouceſter,
Peter de Savoy,
William de Fortibus, earl of Albemarle,
John Pleſſy, earl of Warwick,
Roger de Quency, earl of Winton,
John Fitz-Geoffry,
Peter de Montfort,
Richard de Grey,
Roger de Mortimer,
James de Aldithel,
Hugh Diſpenſer [1]."

On the 4th of November, that is, we may conclude, immediately after the diſſolution of this moſt famous parliament, which, we are told, held a month (which made it a very long one), and at which four knights, in quality of delegates or commiſſioners of the community of each county, had attended as a conſtituent part of the ſame, according to the writs iſſued from the king's chancery for their election and return, letters were ſent to the ſhire-reeves of England reſpectively, commanding them to pay reaſonable wages to ſuch knights delegate for their journey to the parliament upon the affairs touching the community of their ſeveral counties. This is the firſt known writ of the kind, and is of the ſame tenor with that of ſubſequent times, when it was become eſſential to a parliament to have in it the repreſentatives of counties, choſen by the knights and freeholders at leaſt, if not by tenants of the king *in capite* alſo, beneath major barons (the latter being ſpecially ſummoned) as procurators and attorneys for the community of each county [2].

And here we end the hiſtory of this remarkable year, which muſt for ever afford matter of copious reflection to the Engliſh philoſophical politician.

I ſhall ſubjoin two remarkable documents for general illuſtration.

A letter of ſome perſon of the king's court, concerning the parliament at Oxon.

"Health. Know, that in the parliament at Oxon was made juſtice of England ſir Hugh le Bigot, who ſwore to do juſtice to all complainants, and not to ſwerve from this conduct for the lord king, or for the queen, or for their children, or for any one living, or for any thing, nor for hate, or love, nor for intreaty, nor for price, nor will he receive any thing except eatables and drinkables, which are wont to be brought to the tables of the great. Afterwards, at the ſame place, were committed all the caſtles of the lord king to certain Engliſh perſons, which before were almoſt in the hands of aliens. The articles aforeſaid being adjuſted among the twenty-four ſworn men, it was agreed, that ſeeing the lord king was poor, ſo that were he or his realm perſecuted by ſome neighbouring prince, heavy danger would befal him and his realm, perhaps the ſubverſion of his whole kingdom; whereupon it was provided, that all the lands given away ſhould be reſtored to him [3], and all the tenements and caſtles alienated from the crown; which article his Poitevin brothers, and certain Engliſh who favoured them, to wit, Henry, ſon of the king of Almaine, and John de Warenne, oppoſed; and they all went off towards Winton, except the ſon of the king of Almaine, without licence of departure; but he, when the barons required his oath to ſtand by their proviſions, anſwered, that he had no land but at the will of his father, and therefore would not, as indeed he ought not, take any oath, as he was not their peer; and he then had a day for deliberating to conſult his father, viz. forty days. But, afterwards, all the barons, with horſes and arms, together with the king, repaired to Winton, prepared to beſiege the caſtle of the elect of Winton, viz. of Wlveſham, and afterwards his other caſtles, and the caſtles of William of Valence, and to purſue them to their utter extermination, unleſs they ſhould relax from their error committed againſt the community of the realm, concerning the Oxford proviſions; afterwards John de Warenne was reconciled with difficulty, and performed the oath purſuant to their will; afterwards the brothers of the king being at Wlveſham ſent their meſſengers to the barons, being willing to be reconciled, ſaying, they were prepared in all things to ſtand to their proviſions. To whom anſwer was returned, that, whereas they had ſworn from the outſet to provide together with them for the reformation and utility of the lord king, and of the realm, and ſo had receded from Oxon as ſeducers of the lord king, and the community, like men belying their faith by contradicting their articles and proviſions, no ſort of confidence could afterwards be repoſed in them; and that, therefore, it was neceſſary that they ſhould all go out of the kingdom with their ſuite until the eſtate of the realm ſhould be reformed, and afterwards the lord king, according to the advice that he ſhould have, ſhould give command about them. And when the lord king offered to give the caution of ſecurity for them, that they would prepare no impediment or trouble to the barons, nor would go againſt their proviſions, it was conceded and provided, that they ſhould, out of the two, elect and cauſe one; or that they ſhould go out of the realm, as was aforeſaid; or that two of them, to wit, Guy and Geoffrey de Lyſignan, ſhould go out of the kingdom finally, and the elect of Winton and William de Valence, who had lands in England, ſhould ſtay under ſafe and decent cuſtody to be provided by the barons until the eſtate of the realm ſhould be reformed. At laſt, they choſe all to go out of the realm, if ſo be that they might have the iſſue of their lands, which was not altogether acceded to; but that they ſhould have a ſuitable maintenance out of the iſſues of their lands by proviſion of the barons, and the reſidue ſhould remain in the country to their uſe, if it ſhould be found expedient to deliver it to them, which it is believed will never happen; and, when afterwards they petitioned that they might have their treaſure with them, there were allowed them only ſix thouſand marks; and the reſidue will remain in England, to make ſatiſfaction to all perſons preferring complaints againſt them and their bailiffs; and what ſhall be in overplus ſhall be kept for their uſe. Afterwards having requeſted and obtained letters of ſafe conduct [4], they all went off with the aforeſaid ſix thouſand marks, and no more; and, on the Lord's day next after the tranſlation of St. Thomas the Martyr, they embarked at Dover; and knights [5] were ſent to arreſt and ſeal up their treaſures in divers religious places."

"But at laſt the lord Edward, being brought to it with great difficulty, ſubmitted himſelf to the ordination and proviſion of the barons, who alſo appointed to him four counſellors, to wit, ſir John de Balliol, John de Gray, Stephen Lungſpee, and Roger de Mont-alt. In a ſhort time they will make proviſion about the ſtate of his houſehold, and of the houſehold of the lord king. But the king oftentimes deſired of them, that no one ſhould tarry with him unleſs he were an Engliſhman. And ſo it will be. Great and arduous things the barons have to make proviſion for, which cannot be ſpeedily and eaſily brought to a concluſion, and carried into effect. They will provide alſo, in a ſhort time, together with the lord king, at London, more things touching aliens, as well Romans as merchants, camſors, and others. To bring about the depoſition and privation of the elect of Winton, the barons propoſe to ſtrive vehemently, and they are now confederated with the monks of St. Swithin. The barons proceed with great ſpirit in the proſecution of their affairs. I wiſh them good ſucceſs[1]."

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[1] Burton.

[2] See the writ in Brady's Appendix, in Hiſt. Eng. vol. I.

[3] Antiqua maneria, vel jura coronæ annexa regi non licebit alienare: ſed omnis rex coronæ ſuæ alienata revocare tenetur; nec obſtabit obligatio warrantiæ niſi per excambium vel aliter ad valentiam in dominico, vel in ſervitio, vel ſaltem ad commodum & honorem regis, ſicut baroniæ epiſcoporum & hujuſmodi fuerint conceſſa. Fleta, lib. I. c. 8. What would this author have ſaid, had he lived when the king of England had not a lordſhip in his realm on which he could appoint a game-keeper?

[4] Theſe may be ſeen in Rymer; they bear date July 5.

[5] Laymen of knightly quality, of the ſeveral counties, wherein the baniſhed had property.

The following extract, being part of a letter ſent by ſome great perſon, we may ſuppoſe one of the moſt eminent of Engliſh biſhops, to the pope about this time, is a curious ſample of the learning and politics of that age, and throws much light upon the preceding detail:

"I hear (ſays the learned writer[2]) that ſome people are in aſtoniſhment, that any remedies could be deviſed to prevent the ruin of the realm of England. Let him then that has not heard now hear; and let him that is ſurprized rejoice; for, this is the change of the right hand of the Moſt High; and, ſince we know that this was done by the Lord, it is not ſo much matter of ſurprize as of praiſe. It is truly a ſhame to ſpeak, and grief and diſgrace to diſcuſs the ſubject. But whereas, according to the philoſopher, a prince ſhould owe himſelf wholly to God, very much to his country, much to his relations and friends, and a little, perhaps, to ſome other things; certain brothers of our prince, who ought to ſuperintend the concerns of the wiſe and unwiſe, of the young and the old, preferring their private good to the public benefit, totally eſtranged him from the uſes of the republic; although the prince ought not to be his own, but rather a thing which belongeth to the ſubjects; for whereas, according to the laws and rights of his realm, he ought to manage the helm of government, according to the laws and rights of his realm, they damnably whiſpered in his ear, that a prince was not ſubject to the laws; and thus, as if a bill of divorce had been received, juſtice itſelf was baniſhed from the realm; for, the wicked devoured the righteous, the courtier the ruſtic, the oppreſſor the innocent, the fraudulent the plain man; and yet all theſe things remained unpuniſhed. Again, whereas it ſhould have been their care to make the king rich, and to have rich ſubjects; they, like offspring of the bloodſucker, were crying out, "Give! give!" and, like ſwarms of locuſts, when one ſwarm was gone, others ſucceeded, perniciouſly conſuming the little that was left; ſo that in them were fulfilled the words of the prophecy—"That which the palmer-worm hath left hath the locuſt eaten; and that which the locuſt has left hath the canker-worm eaten; and that which the canker-worm hath left hath the caterpillar eaten." Alſo, in divers ways oppreſſing the ſubjects, they heaped up money from the poverty of others, eſtabliſhing their own luxury in the calamity of the many; and why more? as if they had conſpired to be the death of the prince, they overturned the throne of royal majeſty, by denying juſtice to the ſubjects, by withdrawing wealth from the prince, by taking away from him the devotion of the people, whom they ought rather to have cauſed to be loved, inſtead of being hated by his ſubjects. And this plague had waxed ſo ſtrong, that the times of Rehoboam ſeemed to have fallen out, when the kingdom was divided; becauſe, ſetting at nought the councils of elders, he preferred thoſe of youth. But He, in whoſe hand are the hearts of kings, and who inclines them whitherſoever he will, mercifully breathed into the lord king the ſpirit of ſounder counſel; whereupon, reflecting that a kingdom is then in a ſtate of health when it is ruled by the counſel of wiſe men, he elected the older and more diſcreet men of the realm; willing, and promiſing, as well by writing as by oath, that the ordination which they or the greater part of them ſhould make about the reformation of the realm of England, which was now verging upon deſtruction, he would inviolably obſerve, and cauſe to be inviolably obſerved by his ſubjects. But they, namely, the elders, diligently weighing, that in the multitude of counſellors there was ſafety, named twelve; who know, are willing and able to forecaſt for the welfare of the land at large, and of the folks thereof; to teach the king to do juſtice, to obviate impending dangers, and reſtrain the malignant preſumption of all; to them gain admittance the cry of the poor, the tears of widows, the groans of orphans; for, they who were before aggrieved, and were not able to find comfort, are now heard in their juſt petitions: by theſe aged and diſcreet men the royal dignity is raiſed; for, now the king can command thoſe who before made him the object of contempt. It is firmly expected, that the eccleſiaſtical dignity, reduced by certain perſons to the diſgrace of ſervitude, will now ariſe into the luſtre of its former liberty. Peace is adminiſtered to the ſubjects; for, that they may acquire peace for others, they count toil as nothing, and lead ſleepleſs nights. Juſtice is freely exerciſed; for, before, the look of a man, and not election, made a judge; but now a juſtice is made by common council, who will not juſtify the impious for reward, but will judge the great as the ſmall, the weak as the powerful. There are alſo made other proviſions, whereby the king will abound in riches. And thus againſt two ſorts of wounds which they had inflicted, by thoſe perſons, namely, the twelve, two remedies are invented. The king, therefore, and his counſellors, that theſe affairs, ſo proſperous in their beginning, may ſtill be more proſperous in their iſſue, beg and crave that you would liberally grant them a legate, whom we now pray for in their name; that, by his wiſdom, thoſe things which are already enacted, and ſhall be enacted in future, may proceed to the praiſe of God, and the honour of the Roman church, without any ground for obloquy."

[3]"In the beginning of the year 1259, the barons were thrown under great difficulties, on account of the king of the Romans, who had ſignified to them his deſire of coming to England, to ſee his friends and attend his private affairs. It was ſuſpected, that Richard was coming to England through the ſecret inſtigation of king Henry, and that the latter, though he treated the barons with the appearance of reſpect, yet inwardly entertained ſiniſter intentions. And they apprehended that the two kings meant to unite to overthrow all that the barons had done, to take a ſevere revenge of them, and bring back the king's uterine brothers to England, who had been ſolemnly baniſhed the kingdom. After a great deal of anxious conſultation, they ſent a formal and reſpectful embaſſy to king Richard on the way, requeſting to know the cauſe of his coming to England, and what ſtay he meant to make here; they ſignified their deſire, and made it their demand, that he ſhould take the ſame oath that the king and all the great men had taken to ſupport the new regulations and late proviſions. It was matter of aſtoniſhment and concern to the nobles not to ſee the earl of Leiceſter in this council. A recent breach between him and the earl of Glouceſter had moved him to leave England abruptly, and in diſguſt. His abſence gave great grief to the whole nation, who did not know what kept him abroad, and feared that ſome accident might befall him; but it was more ſenſibly felt by the reforming barons, whoſe councils ſeemed to be rendered weak and abortive for want of the earl's preſence among them. The great perſons[4], ſent by the king and community of

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[1] Burton. Chron. de Winton. MS. in Cotton Cod. [2] Ann. Burton, anno 1258, p. 424. [3] M. Paris and M. Weſtm.

[4] "Inhibuerunt etiam, quod nullus eum ſine licentia & conſenſu baronum navigio tranſduceret, comminatiſque nantis in portubus quod omnes, qui eum tranſnavigarent, capitis detruncatione punirentur. Habito igitur ibidem ſuper hoc tractatu continue per 11 dies, tandem ad hoc devenit, quod rex corporale præſtaret juramentum, quod quam cito veniſſet in Angliam rege ſibi injungente in præſentia parium ſuorum ſacramentum ipſum emittere in forma quam petebant; ſicque tranſfretare permiſſus eſt." T. Wykes.

England on this occaſion to king Richard, were the biſhop of Worceſter, the abbot of St. Edmund, Peter of Savoy, and John Manſel. The king of the Romans was come as far as Witſand, in Flanders, when he received the reſolution of the barons delivered to him by the ambaſſadors. He was accompanied by a numerous body of grandees, all armed and mounted, and was employed in collecting a great army, thinking to intimidate the barons, and force his way into England. As ſoon as he received their meſſage, he ſwore, by the throat of God, that he would neither take their oath, nor tell them what ſtay he intended to make in England. He added, that he had no peer in England, that he was ſon of the late king, brother of the preſent, and earl of Cornwall; and that, if the nobles of England wanted to reform the diſordered ſtate of the realm, they ought not to have been ſo precipitate, and preſumptuouſly ſet about it without his preſence or knowledge. One of the ambaſſadors who ſtood near him was juſt about to make the following reply, but was prevented by a ſecret check of one of his colleagues: 'We have often made you our leader for reforming the ſinking realm, but by the impulſe of avarice you have ſlyly and ſuddenly ſtudied to enſnare us, when contriving to amend the ſtate of the king and kingdom; by which means, the king, revolting from his good purpoſes, made afterwards all perſons within his power feel the effects of his reſentment.' To avoid farther altercation, the meſſengers embarked, and returned to England; and the great men on this ſide the water collected from the Cinque ports and other places all the ſhips and veſſels they could to hinder the king of the Romans from landing; and alſo muſtered a body of horſe and foot to engage him ſo ſoon as he ſhould diſembark on the Engliſh coaſt, if he got the better by ſea. Richard, ſeeing theſe ſerious preparations, was perſuaded to ſubmit to milder courſes, and therefore offered to take the oath as ſoon as he ſhould arrive in England, if king Henry ſhould command him ſo to do. Accordingly, the king iſſued his warrant for the purpoſe on the 23d of January. In it is found a clauſe, whereby Richard was required to ſwear not to bring his and the king's uterine brothers, or be acceſſary to their return, without the conſent of the king and his grandees. Hereupon Richard landed with a ſcanty and retrenched train, and took the oath required in Canterbury church in the preſence of the king and his nobles. It may be obſerved here, once for all, that while king Richard was on this viſit to England he lived very privately, with a view to recruiting his finances, which were much impaired by German expences, and the barons went on with their affairs without paying much attention to Richard [1]."

The zeal and diligence which had actuated the barons the former year continued in full vigour. They went on with their plan of making new ſtatutes for the exigence of the kingdom; but not without ſome obſtacles, that aroſe from a quarter whence they could hardly be expected. The powerful earl of Glouceſter betrayed ſtrong ſymptoms of inconſtancy, which firſt produced a rupture between him and the earl of Leiceſter, and ſubſequently the earl of Leiceſter's abrupt departure from England. "I do not like (ſaid he to the earl of Glouceſter) to be concerned with men who are fickle and deceitful. The matters under our management have been undertaken by joint and ſolemn conſent. We have ſworn to maintain them; and for you, my lord earl of Glouceſter, in the ſame degree that you are ſuperior to others in rank and opulence, you ought to be over and beyond others in promoting regulations which are manifeſtly wholeſome and good;" and ſoon after he left England in diſguſt. The earl of Hereford, and other nobles, his compeers, when they heard of the earl of Leiceſter's departure, were much offended with the earl of Glouceſter, who had been the cauſe of it; and demanded, that, as it was through him the earl of Leiceſter had withdrawn himſelf, they ſhould look to him as reſponſible for his return; and recommended to him to pacify the offended and injured earl by ſuitable apologies and conceſſions, and induce him to rejoin his colleagues in going on with the work, which was of ſuch general public importance. They inſiſted alſo, that the earl of Glouceſter ſhould faithfully maintain the things unto which he had been ſworn, and correct what needed correction throughout his own lands [2], or they would aſſail him as an enemy. The earl of Glouceſter, hearing this, began to be much alarmed, and diſpatched his ſeneſchal into all his lands [3], that right might be done according to the late ſtatutes. And thus the ſtorm blew over for the preſent; and the nobles conceived good hope of having the earl of Leiceſter ſoon among them again.

"On the day of the Purification of the bleſſed Mary, the two kings and their queens, and a multitude of the nobles of England, came to London."

On the octaves of the Purification [4], the nobles of England aſſembled in parliament purſuant to previous agreement; and in this council appeared the earl of Leiceſter, as did alſo the dean of Bourges, one of the king of France's ſpecial and privy counſellors, and recently ſent hither by that monarch. At this parliament the great affair of the kings of England and France underwent a long and cloſe inveſtigation, and report was made of what had been done in France on that ſubject. A ſhort time after the form of peace was made and ſettled, if the two kings ſhould ſtart no objection to the terms agreed to between their ſolemn and ſpecial *nuncios* [4]."

"The ſame year, and latter end of February, were apprehended at London Walter de Scoteney, the chief councellor of the earl of Glouceſter, and his ſeneſchal, being ſuſpected of having given the poiſonous potion to the earl, who was himſelf hardly ſaved from the gates of death, and to his brother William de Clare, who was really killed by it; alſo was taken William de Buſſey, whoſe villanies, if related, muſt excite horror and aſtoniſhment. He was the ſeneſchal and principal counſellor of William de Valence. Thoſe men, although they had been under the ſafe cuſtody of their ſureties, being now ſeized and brought before the judges, were committed to a viler priſon, and put in chains [5]."

There was a congregation of all the grandees of England at London on Hokeday, or quindenes of Eaſter [6].

"About the calends of April, by precept and council of the lord king of England and of the whole baronage of England, began their journey to foreign parts, to be at a great parliament of the king of France, the earls of Clare and Leiceſter, John Manſel, Peter of Savoy, and Robert Walerand, taking with them the charter of the lord king of England, about the reſignation of Normandy, and letters of credence for adjuſting all differences which had ariſen between England and France with the king of France and his council, according to the preliminaries previouſly adjuſted by their reſpective *nuncios*. The event, continues M. Paris, is not yet authenticated by any written account, by reaſon of the diſperſion of the *nuncios*." But the plenipotentiaries hardly left England quite ſo ſoon; as our public records ſeem to evince.

The preliminary [7] treaty offered by France was not acceded to and finally ſigned by the king of England till the 20th of May[1]. And on the ſame day the earls of Leiceſter and Glouceſter, Peter of Savoy, John de Bailiol, and Robert Walerand, were appointed by the king's letters patent to carry it into complete execution. They were likewiſe authorized to ſettle the compoſition for the five hundred knights, and for the country d'Agenois, for which king Henry was to be paid a valuable conſideration.

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[1] M. Paris.

[2] That is, throughout the ſeignories or fiefs, within which he had franchiſe or liberty, the king's ordinary juriſdiction being excluded therefrom.

[3] "On the octaves of the Purification, there was a great congregation of all the biſhops and abbots before the archbiſhop of Canterbury and the grandees of England, and the parliament held till Lent." Annals of Hyde, MS. in Bibl. Bodl.

[4] M. Paris. [5] M. Weſtm. [6] Ann. Hyde. [7] Rymer.

By the ſame preliminary treaty it was expreſsly ſtipulated that the renunciation of Normandy, Touraine, Anjou, and the other places ſpecified in the act of accord, ſhould be made by the counteſs of Leiceſter and her heirs, and the treaty of peace ſigned by them, in bar of any title which any of them might ſet up to the lands ceded to France for ever by the letter of the treaty[2].

We find by another inſtrument of the 20th of May, that the king of England undertakes for himſelf, and his heirs, to indemnify the king and his heirs, as to any claim which the counteſs of Leiceſter, or her heirs, might ſet up to the ceded lands[3].

On the 28th of July, the king joined the earl of Leiceſter, with Peter of Montfort, and maſter John Suthvil, in a commiſſion to go again to the king of France upon ſome confidential buſineſs, and certain things touching the ratification of the treaty of peace[4].

Hugh le Bigot[5], the high juſticiar, having taken for his aſſociates Roger de Turkelby and Gilbert de Preſton, began this ſummer to make the circuit of England, and to go from county to county, and from liberty to liberty, in order to diſpenſe juſtice to all men, according to their deſerts. Theſe men, well verſed in the Engliſh laws, and upright and accurate in all their deciſions, were appointed for this purpoſe by the community of the realm, as the fitteſt perſons for this employment. Steadily and manfully following up the inquiſitions lately made by the four knights, they took cognizance of various treſpaſſes and injuries of long ſtanding, and almoſt forgotten, without fear or affection of any perſons whatever. Coming to Wincheſter, they brought Walter de Scotenay[6], ſteward of the earl of Glouceſter, to his trial for poiſoning William de Clare, the preceding year. Scotenay was convicted, condemned, and executed[7].

"Not long after returned to England thoſe ſolemn commiſſioners of the king of England, namely, the earl of Clare, John Manſel, Peter of Savoy, and Robert Walerand, the earl of Leiceſter yet remaining beyond ſea. Theſe lords, being about to diſcloſe the reſult of their negotiation at the parliament of the king of France, convened for that purpoſe the grandees of England, in preſence of the king, at London; and in public preſented the anſwers and wiſhes of the French; and alſo ſeveral articles, for confirming which between the kings and their reſpective realms they had been ſent abroad; of which articles afterwards in their order they would ſpeak publicly. After a deliberate and profound diſcuſſion of theſe matters it was, by common conſent, immediately provided, that, as the ſucceſs of the treaty hung on king Henry's going in perſon to France, he ſhould, with certain of his grandees, and ſir Richard his brother, king of Almaine, croſs the ſea, and meet the king of France and his council. To this the *commune* of England conſented; and ſo this parliament ended: which being done, ſeeing that a little time before a ſummons had iſſued, commanding all perſons who owed the king military ſervice, that at the feaſt of St. Peter *ad vincula* next coming they ſhould be ready with horſe and arms to fight againſt the Welſh, and avenge, as faithful lieges, the injuries of the king and kingdom, yet, as the king and very many of his grandees would not be able, on account of the king's voyage to France, to take a ſhare in his Welſh expedition, it was thought adviſable to make a truce with the Welſh for one year; it ſeeming the better way that one thing ſhould remain undone, than the other be left unfiniſhed. On Wedneſday, within the octaves of the Aſſumption of the bleſſed Mary, came the lord king to St. Alban's; but he tarried there only the ſpace of one night, and on the morrow returned to London. In the morning, after hearing divine ſervice, he had the ſhrine drawn out which contained the body of the glorious martyr Alban, which was raiſed, and religiouſly placed before the great altar; then, when the convent was properly habited, the king, together with his nobles, approached, being about to make his addreſſes with particular ſolemnity to the martyr. After proſtration under the holy corpſe, was ſung ſolemnly a ſpecial canticle concerning the ſaint, with a ſuitable office, applicable to the king's voyage then approaching. A large crowd of people, together with the convent, ſtanding, and a ſpecial ſilence made, one of the brethren of the convent unfolded the cauſe of the king's coming. He told the auditory, that the great perſon now before them was the prince and head of the realm; and that, for expediting the buſineſs of the realm, he was about to croſs the ſea, in perfect ignorance of what might befal him, and uncertain with reſpect to his ever returning; and that, therefore, he came thither a devote, humbly craving from the glorious martyr licence and aid, and from the convent and the people preſent their prayers. Immediately the ſpecial and daily devotion of maſſes and prayers is granted to the king by all, ſeverally and together, till advice ſhould be brought of his ſafe return to England. The king and his ſuite returned their warmeſt thanks, and he again deſired the collects to be repeated for his ſafe voyage; and thus, having recruited his devotion, he departed with more chearful confidence. When he got back to London, he found certain impediments which obliged him to defer his journey to France. About the ſame time, Athelmar, biſhop elect of Winton, who had been judicially baniſhed from England, and had now tarried a long time at the court of Rome ſoliciting his reſtoration to the ſee of Winton, and his return to England, after having deceived the pope by the moſt artful ſtories in his own favour, and by making the moſt ſolemn proteſtations of his own innocence, and of the injurious treatment he had received, and by aſſuring his holineſs, that through the malice of three or four perſons only he had been deſpoiled of his wealth, and ejected from his biſhoprick, and violently expelled the kingdom, againſt the aſſent of the king and kingdom, and of the community of the land, who would all be glad to ſee him return; he obtained the papal letters for a plenary reſtitution of all his property in England. Whereupon a frier of the order of Minors, by name Walaſchus, with certain aſſociates, was ſent ſpecially from the pope, with precept and power to inſtate, by papal authority, the clerk aforeſaid in his ſee, and all other things which had been taken from him; and all gainſayers, and ſeizers, and detainers of his goods, to include in the ſentence of excommunication and interdict. As ſoon as Walaſchus arrived, and, amidſt the aſſembled grandees in preſence of the king, had made enquiry about the truth of what had been alleged, there was not a diſſenting voice upon the ſubject; the whole aſſembly adhered to their firſt purpoſe, verified all that their commiſſioners had ſtated at the court of Rome, and confuted every *iota* of what had been urged in contradiction, and convinced the papal nuncio that his holineſs had been moſt egregiouſly impoſed upon [1]. Whereupon it was proclaimed by all, together with the king, and an appeal reſolved upon the ground, that a man, proſcribed after this manner by deciſion of law, ſhould not be reſtored by his own knavery, and that the buſineſs concerning Athelmar ſhould be purſued no farther to the general detriment of the realm; which as ſoon as the nuncio heard, he went away of his own accord, and the elect was farther from his object than before. About the ſame time was made a general collection of money from all the clergy of England, as well exempt as non exempt; to wit, of a thirtieth of all their eccleſiaſtical revenues and arrearages of tithes, and other things contained in the writings of biſhops, to be paid on the quindenes of St. Michael following to three biſhops, namely, of Bath, Ely, and Rocheſter, who bound themſelves to the court of Rome in five thouſand and five hundred marks for the king, to prevent ſentence of excommunication from being pronounced againſt the perſon of the king, and the general interdict of the realm, for the great debt of the king not yet liquidated. After Walaſchus had withdrawn himſelf, a queſtion was moved, how he had contrived to get into England; and by whoſe authority he was allowed to come hither without the aſſent of the community. And, when it was found out that he was permitted by the king's letter, and that the great ſeal had been detained in the king's chamber, ſir Hugh Bigot, the juſtice, haſtened as faſt as poſſible to Dover, and thus addreſſed Richard de Grey, conſtable of Dover, and keeper of the port: "Since you, O Richard, received your appointment from the univerſity of the land, as a moſt faithful warden of the ports, and an examiner of all perſons going in and out, why did you permit ſuch a perſon (even if he were allowed by the king's licence) to enter without warning us of it, and thereby go againſt our common proviſion, and your own oath? We judge you to be depoſed from your office, and worthy to receive ſentence of condemnation for your treſpaſs, to the general danger of the realm." Richard being depoſed, the wardenſhip of the ports of England is taken into the hand of the ſaid Hugh the juſtice, together with the caſtle of Dover. About the feaſt of St. Michael, the biſhop of Bangor was ſent to the king of England on the part of Leoline prince of Wales, and of all the grandees of Wales, to reform the peace between them, and fully eſtabliſh it; adding, that they would, by common aſſent, willingly confer on the king of England, on the part of Leoline prince of Wales, ſixteen thouſand pounds of ſilver for peace between them and their realms, and that they might placitate at Cheſter as they were wont in old times, and might enjoy the laws of their anceſtors, and the cuſtoms of their country. In his way to London, the biſhop made a ſtop at the abbey of St. Alban; and, during his ſtay there, came the lady queen haſtening to London in order to be there on the feaſt of St. Edward. Coming to the abbey at the time of dinner, ſhe was met by the convent in ſolemn proceſſion, and they made her an offering of ſix palls. Although at her arrival ſhe was extremely ill, ſhe went forward for London the next day in very tempeſtuous weather. Soon after proviſion was made at London at a general parliament of the barons about juſtices, who were ſoon to commence their eyres, and who were to go into the ſeveral counties to publiſh and eſtabliſh the proviſions, and diſcuſs treſpaſſes in violation of theſe proviſions; ſo that before Eaſter next coming all England might be circuited, and full ſcrutiny be made of every article of which the juſtices were to take cognizance; which were ſpecified and communicated in the French tongue. About the feaſt of St. Martin, the lord king, with the queen and a large company of noblemen, ſet off for Dover, in their way to France, whither they were repairing for expediting the affairs between the kings of England and France, and their realms. The cuſtody of the realm was previouſly committed to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, to ſir Hugh Bigot, the juſtice, and others of the king's lieges. On Friday after the feaſt of St. Martin the king embarked at Dover, and had a proſperous voyage to Witſand." So writes Matthew of Weſtminſter.

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[1] "King Henry, as he had not the heart to demand the lands that were loſt, nor money to pay for recovering them, and eſpecially as he ſaw his ſubjects of England preparing to riſe againſt him, accepted the terms of pacification, as it were, by compulſion." Contin. M. Paris. [2] Rymer. [3] Ibid. [4] Ibid. [5] M. Weſtm. and Annals of Hyde.

[6] Here M. Paris's hiſtory ends abruptly. We find it continued to the end of Henry III. by an author of no talents, in compariſon of M. Paris.

[7] "Eadem ſeptimana fuit Walterus de Scoteney, qui ſe in comitatu poſuerat, convictus de potione fratris comitis Gloverniæ porrecta. Unde judicialiter eſt ad patibulum per civitatem tractus, & Wintoniæ ſuſpenſus." M. Weſtm.

"Septimana vero eadem Walterus de Scoteney, quondam ſeneſcallus comitis Gloverniæ præcipuus de potione mortifera, ut prædictum eſt, diffamatus captus & diro carceri mancipatus in comitatibus tribus, ſed præcipue Wintoniæ ſe poſuit diſcutiendum. Sed quod lachrymoſum eſt & dicere & audire, a quo majorem liberationis ſperabat fiduciam ab eo celeriorem paſſus eſt veridicam damnationem. Requiſiti vero a judicibus, qualiter hoc verius ita judicialiter proferendo cognoſcerent reſponderunt, quoniam nunquam ſcivimus aut audivimus dictum Willielmum de Valentia, aut aliquem fratrum ſuorum eidem Waltero in aliquo debitorem fuiſſe, ſed bene & veraciter novimus eundem Walterum a prædicto Willielmo maximam nuper ſuſcepiſſe pecuniæ quantitatem. Hoc melius arbitrantes remunerari eidem ob potionem domino ſuo comiti, & Willielmo de Clare, fratri ejus multiſque aliis per eum, ut prædictum eſt, porrectam ad eorundem exulantium ultionem refundendam, quam ob aliquod aliud debitum inter eos præhabitum aut excogitatum. Et ob hoc verius, quod Willielmus de Clare ſentiens ſe intoxicatum, & mori proximum dixit in propatulo, quod ſcirent omnes ſine dubio ſe per Walterum de Scotiney mortis traditum voracitati. Quibus auditis de proditione hujuſmodi ita convictus judicialiter eſt Wintoniam tractus, & in patibulo horribiliter ſuſpenſus." M. Paris.

According to M. Weſtminſter, Scoteney put himſelf upon his trial in the county of Southampton, where the murder was committed. According to M. Paris, he put himſelf to be tried in three counties, particularly that of Winton. *Requiſiti* has no ſubſtantive in the text; probably *juratores* is the word wanting. It might denote the jury of freeholders; to ſuch the context ſeems plainly to point; and we find them giving their verdict againſt the culprit, according to their private knowledge and opinion. The judgement, we ſee, was entirely in them. Sir William Dugdale ſtyles Scoteney a baron of the realm. Were barons then ſubject to trial for felony by a county jury? But I do not think Scoteney was a baron or tenant of the king *in capite*, as of his crown, for lands and tenements holden therefrom by barony.

"But the projected peace between the two crowns[2], after all the negotiations that had been carried on by the miniſters of each ſovereign, when every thing ſeemed to promiſe a certain and ſpeedy concluſion, ſuſtained a ſudden check from the requiſitions of the counteſs of Leiceſter. It had been intended by king Henry, in his act of renunciation of Normandy, the principal object of the treaty, to comprehend that counteſs's ſhare of that dutchy, to which ſhe would not conſent; which refuſal gave great offence to the earl of Glouceſter, and induced him to treat the earl of Leiceſter with very indecent language; which being retorted by the latter, the altercation was growing very ſharp, and a bloody conteſt was apprehended. But, to avoid entertaining the French with a ſight of their quarrel, they were brought by the interpoſition of friends to deſiſt from farther conteſt. And they quitted France amidſt the jeers of the French, without putting the finiſhing hand to the treaty of peace."

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[1] See the anſwer of the king to the pope in Brady's Anſwer to Petyt, p. 83. It is very curious; dated 23 Sept. 43 Hen. The perſons concurring with the king in rejecting the pope's petition were "the barons and nobles, being counſellors of the king, and the other univerſity of earls, barons, and *proceres* of the realm." Dr. Brady triumphed over the advocate of liberty, when he maintained, in oppoſition to Mr. Petyt, that *univerſity* in this place did not comprehend what they both called *commoners*. Nothing is more clear. But the advocate for ſlavery did not therefore eſtabliſh his point, that the commonalty had, at no time preceding, preſence in the king's parliament, or ſuffrage in granting aids out of their own money. The *communa*, or, as we may ſay at this day, the *commons* of no county in England, were ever bound to obey any ſtatute, or pay to any aid, in which their own aſſent was not either given or implied.

[2] "Comes autem Leiceſtriæ (ſo writes Th. Wykes) huic paci oppoſuit, proponens quod proceſſu temporis contingere poſſet, quod eædem terræ ſimul cum regno Angliæ ad filios ſuos vel heredes jure hereditario deſcendere poſſent. Ejus rei cauſâ pax ipſa non ſumſit effectum," &c. And he aſcribes the king's ſtay in France to this untowardneſs of the earl of Leiceſter. Probably both prince Edward and the earl of Leiceſter were againſt this peace. "I do not find," ſays Mr. Tyrrel, "that this great agreement was ever confirmed by the prince or his uncle Richard, as was at firſt inſiſted on; and then, if, according to the French maxim, kings could only renounce for themſelves, and not for their heirs, it could only oblige thoſe princes that made it. And the Annals of St. Auſtin farther tell us, that this agreement being chiefly made by the advice of Richard earl of Glouceſter, and without the conſent of the prince (who then remained in England), he was very much incenſed againſt the earl, and thoſe other counſellors of the king his father, who procured it." Tyrrel's Hiſt. vol. II. p. 997.

The annaliſt of Burton has preſerved a collection of circumſtances, which throws a great deal of light on the tranſactions of the Michaelmas parliament of this year. The greater part of this account is in the old Norman French; in which language the parliamentary proceedings ſeem to be then held. The tranſlation is as near and clear as I can make it. But I ſuſpect it is not always true.

"The feaſt of St. Edward the king and confeſſor, having been royally celebrated at Weſtminſter, on the quindenes of St. Michael, by the lord king, the community of the bachelery[1] of England ſignified to the lord Edward, ſon of the king, to the earl of Glouceſter, and others, ſworn of the council at Oxford, that the lord king had totally done and fulfilled all and each of the things which the barons had provided and impoſed upon him; and that the barons[2] themſelves had done nothing for the benefit of the common wealth, and according to their promiſe, but had minded their own intereſt only, and not the king's; and that, unleſs they altered their conduct, reformation ſhould be effected by other means. The lord Edward immediately anſwered for himſelf, that he had taken a certain oath at Oxon, which, however, although he had taken it againſt his will, he was diſpoſed ſpontaneouſly and fully to keep and obſerve, and to expoſe himſelf to death for the community of England, and for the good of the commonwealth, according to the nature of that oath; and he plainly made it known to the barons, who were ſworn of the council, that, unleſs they fulfilled their aforeſaid oath, he would ſtand by the community even unto death, and cauſe the promiſes they had made to be performed. At length the barons, ſeeing it was more expedient that what they had undertaken ſhould be done by themſelves rather than by others; they, therefore, cauſed the following proviſions to be publiſhed;

[*Theſe proviſions were written in French; the matter of them very miſcellaneous; a conſiderable part contains regulations concerning ſuits of tenants at their lords courts, relaxations in favour of biſhops, abbots, priors, earls, and barons, religious, and women, with reſpect to their ſuite or attendance at the ſhire-reeve's turns, and ſome other points relating to police and courts of juſtice; all long ago either obliterated, or blended in the great maſs of Engliſh juriſprudence. Theſe proviſions were deemed, at that time, as very valuable acquiſitions on the ſide of liberty and public happineſs: but, for want of allowed legal validity, on account of the manner in which they were ſometimes made, they were enacted ſeveral times: finally and permanently they became eſtabliſhed in the 52d year of Henry III. after he had deſtroyed Montfort and his party, by the ſtatute which in our printed collection of acts of parliament is called the ſtatute of Marlborough.*]

But the proviſions which compoſed the ſtatute of Marlborough were not all that were enacted at this time. The additional ones were theſe: "[3] Moreover, that juſtices be provided to go through the land; and let there be one of the twelve, or of others of the commune, to ſee that juſtice be done to complainants, and to all others; and let him ſee, that the eſtabliſhments which are or ſhall be made for the profit of the realm, be ſent to the county, that they may be put in force there; alſo, that the proviſions which are made ſince the commencement of theſe eſtabliſhments, be taken thither and maintained; moreover, let rolls of theſe eſtabliſhments be made and taken care of; and let the charters of franchiſe and of the foreſt be kept and maintained. It is provided alſo, that no one come to parliament with horſes and arms, nor armed, unleſs he be ſpecially ordered by the king, or by his council, or by writ, for common buſineſs of the land. Whereas juſtices errant lately itered, let there be attorned good men and ſage[4], to hear and order all plaints which can be terminated without writ, for the laſt ſeven years: yet ſo, that if any one's plaint of more than ſeven years ſtanding has not been redreſſed, it ſhall ſtill be redreſſed; and let them have power to make inqueſt concerning ſhire-reeves, and their bailiffs, how they have behaved to the country ſince the late eſtabliſhments; and let them aſk the rich men concering the bailiffs; and alſo let enquiry be made concerning the rich men themſelves; let juſtices in eyre have the ſame power in their eyre as ſhire-reeves, likewiſe their own power during their eyre. And let it be provided, that ſome perſons of the council, two or three, be conſtantly about the king from parliament to parliament, and at each of the parliaments be changed, and others put in; and let their acts be brought to every parliament. And let be amended, if any thing require amendment, by thoſe of the council; and if any great buſineſs ariſe between parliament and parliament, which cannot be determined by the aforeſaid two or three, or which cannot be well delayed to the next parliament, let all ſuch of the council be ſummoned by writ to determine ſuch matter, and be put in ſuch writ the occaſion of ſuch ſummons, if the matter be not ſecret; and ſome others of the council, or of the aforeſaid two or three, come to court by the mandate of the king, or for his proper buſineſs, that they be of the council of the king, ſo long as the matters ſhall continue, for which they were ſummoned; or which concern the king. Be it remembered, that two prode men[4] be provided to ſell the wards, which now in right are in the hand of the king; moreover, that two prode men be provided, to ordain alſo, together with the council of the exchequer, of viſcounts and of counts; moreover, be provided perſons to go with the king into France, and who ſhall remain in the land near the juſtice; and that anſwer be given to the meſſengers from Wales; and be it provided, that writs for purveance do iſſue out of chancery without delay; likewiſe of meſſengers who ſhall go to Rome; for ſelling wards at preſent be appointed the juſtice, the treaſurer, maſter Thomas Wimundham, ſir Roger de Torkelby, ſir Henry de Bath; and let theſe ſame ordain and provide in what articles the queen ought to have gold[5]. It is provided, that theſe ſame come to the exchequer, and ſee the ſums of all manner of talliage which have been put for the time of the king. And that it be alſo ſpecified how much each talliage amounts to; and let theſe ſame provide how much ſhould go in advance in pleas of cuſtoms or of ſervices; likewiſe provide how much ought to go in advanee in eſcheats and in wards. Be it provided, what perſon ought to go to amend the treſpaſſes and the torts done, which can be determined without writs; let the juſtice provide it with the others; and who ſhall be at the bank with the juſtices, and who ſhall be at the exchequer. It is provided, that four knights be put in every county to ſee the torts which the ſhire-reeves do; if it happen that they do torts, let them cauſe that theſe four do admoniſh the ſhire-reeves, that they cauſe them to be amended; and if they will not amend them, let them put the torts done in a roll, and ſhew them to the high juſtice at the head of the year, when he ſhall demand them; or before, if he requires them. If it be ſo, that the plaintiffs to whom the torts are done are willing to ſue; and that the aforeſaid four knights do not have the power to diſturb the ſhire-reeves in their office; let the high juſtice, the treaſurer, ſir Henry de Bath, ſir Roger de Turkelby, and the barons of the exchequer, provide this year immediately what prode men, and honeſt and wiſe, be ſhire-reeves this year; and let them be vavaſors of the ſame counties; and againſt the next year, at the next county-court before the feaſt of St. Michael, be elected, in full county-court, four prode men and honeſt, and who may be profitable to the king and to the county in ſuch office; and let them be at St. Michael at the exchequer; and let the barons take ſufficient care in this behalf; moreover be there elected, by the high juſtice and by the treaſurer, prode men in this advent, and in theſe days of feaſt, againſt the next parliament, who ſhall amend at the grand exchequer, and at the exchequer of Guienne; and by theſe ſame be provided reaſonable ſuſtenance to thoſe who ſhall be at one exchequer and at the other. It is provided, that ſir Thomas de Greſly, juſtice of the foreſt, take Nicholas de Ramſey, and three knights of every county, and enquire the eſtate of the foreſts, of vert and veniſon, and of ſales and deſtructions; and by whom they were made; and enquire of bad cuſtoms, of pleas of the foreſt, and from whom they are ariſen, and from what time; and when this ſhall have been done, let him make it known to the king and his council. The ſame thing be done with the foreſts of the Trent, that the high juſtice provide four knights, and enquire of all the foreſts of the Trent, in manner aboveſaid. The archbiſhops, and the biſhop of Worceſter, the earl mareſchal, the earl of Warwick, be with the juſtice at the great buſineſs of the realm, to treat, ſo long as the king ſhall be out of England; and all thoſe of the council, and the twelve on the part of the community, who remain in England, if there be need, be ſent for. Let ſir Philip Baſſet and ſir Roger de Mortimer be conſtantly with the juſtice. It is provided, that the juſtice provide that the chaſtelans have reaſonable ſuſtenance for the caſtles of the king to keep and ſuſtain them. It is provided, to put two prode men of the commune, or of the twelve who are on the part of the commune, or of others, with the juſtices of the bench; and that they ſee that right be done; and in ſame manner be put two prode men of the commune, or of the twelve who are on the part of the commune, or of others, at the exchequer. Theſe are the purveyances and the eſtabliſhments done at Weſtminſter, at the parliament at St. Michael, by the king, and by his council, and the twelve by the common council elected by the ſaid communance of England, which was then done at Weſtminſter, the year of the reign of Henry, ſon of king John, forty-third [1]."

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[1] Communitas bacheleriæ Angliæ. The expreſſion, I conceive, denotes the ſame claſs of men, as about the time of Henry II. was frequently ſtyled *milites* and *militia regni*; the *milice*, or chivalry of England, viz. the young and active part of the gentry, or baronage, who were propenſe to arms, and feats of the tournament. The latter was a favourite ſport, and ſeems ſometimes to have brought together the whole flower of the Engliſh nobility. "Ipſo quoque tempore haſtiludium commiſſum eſt apud Brackele, ubi multi de militibus univerſitatis regni, qui ſe volunt bachelarios appellari, ſunt contriti. In ipſo etiam torneamento comes Gloverniæ Richardus, qui ſe alienigenis ſemper opponere, & partem favere indigenarum conſueverat, ipſis alienis conjunctus eſt, in enormem ſuæ famæ leſionem & honoris. Per hoc enim pars Anglorum eſt confuſa. In illo igitur conflictu cum prevaluiſſet Willielmus de Valentia, frater domini regis, juvante dicto comite, male tractavit Willielmum de Odingeſſeles militem ſtrenuum, qui bachelariis annumerabatur." M. Paris, 1249.—And Wykes, 1263, obſerves, that, in London and almoſt all the cities and burghs of England, were formed combinations of ribalds (the name of a bold and ſeditious rabble), *qui ſe bachalarios publice proclamabant*.

[2] Ann. Burton.

[3] Thoſe ſworn of the council, together with the delegates of the community of England, called *communa* in the roll.

[4] I ſuppoſe knights or freeholders of the county, men of good character, choſen by the county. Rich men and prode men I conceive to be the ſame. See *Rici homines* in Spelman's Gloſſary, and Madox, Exchequer, and Du Cange.

[5] Sc. Aurum reginæ. See Madox, Exch.

"This year peace and concord were made between the kings of France and England, concerning Normandy, and other tranſmarine lands of the king of England, at Paris, in the preſence of both kings, with their council; and the act of agreement was committed to writing, and ratified by reciprocal ſignatures. By this inſtrument it was ſpecified, that the king of France ſhould hold Normandy, and the words 'duke of Normandy' be for ever excluded from the ſtyle of the king of England [2]." This important ſurrender and agreement received their completion on the 15th of December, 1259 [3].

"About the purification of the bleſſed Virgin, 1260, iſſued a writ from the chancery of the king (then abſent abroad) to all the ſhire-reeves, in whoſe bailiwics travellers were wont to be expoſed to danger, that they ſhould cauſe all places favourable to robbers to be well examined, and the ſame to be made ſafe, either at the expence of the ſaid ſhire-reeves, or of the lords of ſuch places [4]. At that time ſir Simon earl of Leiceſter returned to England, which had been for too long a time deprived of his preſence; and on the day of the virgin Scholaſtica coming to St. Alban's, for the ſake of viſiting the martyr and convent, made an offering of a precious baldekin to the tomb, and early the next morning purſued his journey [5]."

I ſuppoſe it is of this return of the earl of Leiceſter to England that king Henry ſpeaks in the following letter, written early in the ſpring. It indicates ſtrong reſentments reciprocally about this time between king Henry and the earl:

"The king to the king of France, greeting. We intimate to your ſerenity, that we and the queen, and our children, arrived ſafe at Witſand on Wedneſday after the quindenes of the Paſſover, ready to croſs the ſea, as ſoon as the wind blew favourably for that purpoſe, with certain knights, whom we take with us from this ſide the ſea: ſignifying to your highneſs, that we have got certain information that our brothers of Poitou, together with the viſcount of Limoges, had collected a multitude of armed men to come into England, againſt our will; wherefore we intreat your excellency, with all poſſible earneſtneſs, that you would by letter make it your mandate to the duke of Bretagne, that, if they ſhould happen to paſs through his dominion, he would hinder and repel them with all his might. We have underſtood that certain grandees of your dominion give counſel and favour in this behalf to our enemies; whereupon, ſeeing, that, next to God, our chief confidence is in you, we hope that this their impetuous act will meet with a ſuitable check through you, and be fruſtrated. But the earl of Leiceſter has cauſed ſome deſtrers to paſs by the port of Wytſand, when we were yet in thoſe parts, on the pretext of certain letters of yours, of ſafe conduct, which were exhibited; whereby you will be able clearly to ſee the diſpoſition of that earl's mind with reſpect to us, in theſe days, concerning theſe and other things which may be injurious to us; with your leave we deſire you to be on a ſtrict guard; and we, when we are arrived in England, will certify you of our ſtate, and of our realm; being prepared to do whatever we know to be your will and pleaſure. Witneſs, &c. at Wytſand, 28 April, in the year, &c. 44 [6]."

Whether a difference in political opinion, a ſenſe of injury, or want of filial affection, were the cauſe of a freſh diſagreement, between king Henry and his eldeſt ſon, does not clearly appear. But that ſuch a diſagreement had really happened, and that it was carried to a high degree of mutual diſpleaſure about this time, is evinced both by chronicles and records. That the earl of Leiceſter was alſo at this time at ſharp variance with the king is plain as well from the letter ſent to the king of France on the 28th of April as from the incidents we are going to relate. The earl was unalterably attached to the late reform, to which we have ſeen prince Edward give a ſtrenuous ſupport at the Michaelmas parliament of the preceding year. This union of politics, and, as it ſhould ſeem, their joint objections to the treaty of peace then going on, was very likely to conciliate them in the politics of the time, diſſolutions of parties generally producing freſh combinations of the ſame ſort.

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[1] Burton.

[2] Ib.

[3] Rymer.

[4] Certain diſtricts, compoſing franchiſes, were then exempt from the ordinary juriſdiction of the king, and ſubject to their particular lords. The liberty of Weſtminſter was a diſtrict of this ſort before the Conqueſt, and has retained a conſiderable portion of its immunities to the preſent day. The franchiſes of privileged or chartered towns were founded upon the ſame principle.

[5] M. Weſtm.

[6] Rymer.

Of the breach between the king and prince we have the following obſcure account in Matthew of Weſtminſter:

"About the ſame time, after the king had protracted his ſtay in Gaul for a great length of time, he was diſpoſed to return to England; when not a few things were inſtilled into his ear concerning his ſon Edward, and other nobles of the ſame way of thinking as himſelf; which things were (as is ſaid) deſtitute of truth, and for that reaſon I do not venture to name them. The king, however, having with great bitterneſs of mind heard theſe things, began to provide for his own ſafety, by ordering a very numerous quantity of hoſtile arms, and armed men; which when he had done, he was at length certified of the falſity of the report, and was not forward to give entire credit to it. Being in this uncertainty, he diſmiſſed part of his army; and taking at leaſt three hundred knights with him, with followers innumerable, about the feaſt of St. Mark the Evangeliſt, landed at Dover without diſmay."

If the hiſtorian was really inclined to believe what was reported, it might ſtill ſeem to him imprudent to inſert a thing of that ſort in his hiſtory.

Thomas Wykes, however, who lived in the next reign, was not quite ſo cautious. He has told us a little more of the matter:

"The king of England, about the Paſſover, 1260, having ſpent a long time in adjuſting with France the terms of peace, which after all was but a very imperfect buſineſs, propoſed to return to England, and with the queen was got to Abbevill in his way thither; when it was ſuggeſted to him, that ſir Edward, his eldeſt ſon, by council of the barons and nobles of England (of whom a great number had confederated among themſelves), from an ambition of reigning, had formed the deſign of depoſing his father: ſo that, if the latter ſhould come into England, Edward would get him ſeized, keep him a priſoner for life, and in the life-time of his father put the diadem on his own head. The whole ſuggeſtion was a falſehood. The king, however, was ſtruck with terror at the intimation of ſo black an affair, and thereupon deferred his return to England. His brother the king of Almaine did all he could to diſſipate Henry's fears. He collected all the grandees of the realm at London, and cauſed his letters to be made, to which, together with his own ſignet, he got the ſignets of the lord Edward, and of all the grandees aforeſaid, to be annexed, and ſent them to the king, aſſuring him, that he might boldly and confidently come into his realm; whereupon the king committed himſelf to the ſea, and about the feaſt of St. George arrived ſafely in England."

Although the two annaliſts ſeem to acquit the lord Edward of any ſhare in the rumoured conſpiracy, yet their verbal aſſertion neither diſproves the fact, or even their own internal diſbelief of it. Exceſs of candour might induce them to hope all things and believe all things. The truth of the caſe might alſo be unknown to them; and, if they really knew the contrary of what they aſſerted, fear, and other conſiderations, might juſtify them in their own ſight for profeſſing their diſbelief of a fact ſo weighty and tickliſh. Monks were very timid; and bold indeed muſt be a contemporary who ſhould lay treaſon and parricide to the door of the heir apparent while his father lived, or after that heir apparent had acquired poſſeſſion of the throne. Longſhanks was not a prince likely to forgive an offence of that ſort. Without pretending to form a certain judgement of this dark buſineſs, we may recollect how cloſely the prince was connected with the baronial party in October and November, how much he was likely to be diſpleaſed at ſeeing ſo many jewels torn from the imperial crown of England, as would be the conſequence of the treaty of Paris. If the earl of Leiceſter put in his proteſt againſt that proceeding on account of the injury that might thence enſue to his poſterity on the mere poſſibility of one of his deſcendants by Alianore coming to the throne of England, how much more was lord Edward like to take umbrage at a ſacrifice of that ſort, who expected to be king after his father[1].

The following very curious letter will throw ſome light upon the ſtate of public affairs at this time:

"The king to the bailiffs and barons of his cinque ports, greeting[2]. God, the creator of Heaven and earth, who diſpoſeth all things as he willeth, when heretofore there was a general war in England, we being yet in a minor age, was pleaſed that the diadem of the realm ſhould be put upon us, and on a ſudden thoſe, whom mortal enmity had ſeparated from each other, were by the gift of his grace brought back to unity and our peace, which God for our whole time has, by his favour, continued by happy auſpices; but now, which we cannot relate without trouble of mind, behold the realm moſt irrationally, and without cauſe, moved within itſelf, while troops of perſons of our realm, with horſes and arms, in diſturbance of our peace, and againſt our mandate, as if unmindful of our fealty, mean to ruſh to celebrate a colloquy in our city of London; whence it ſeemeth to thoſe who abound in ſagacity, that a mutiny of this kind looks more like an intention to draw the ſword than to ſow peace. And, be it that the intention of individuals be good, the mode is the worſt that can be deviſed, and a pernicious example to all the kings of the earth and kingdoms. And that the cauſe of our abſence from England ſo long, although we could wiſh it to be a ſecret locked up in our own breaſt, may be unfolded to you, know ye, that when we departed from our kingdom, we found certain ſparks of diſſention kindling, which we hoped by our, and certain other perſons, withdrawing for a ſhort ſeaſon, would have been extinguiſhed; but, now that we ſee thoſe ſparks riſe to torches, we can no longer be ſilent, but muſt wholeſomely provide to oppoſe the danger before the flame breaks out in full blaze; for, as we have heard, certain perſons of our realm have ſent for people with arms to foreign parts, without making us acquainted with it, when it was not their part to introduce an armed force into our realm to avenge themſelves one of another[3]; but it appertained to us, if it pleaſed God, and them, to appeaſe commotions of this ſort by the exhibition of juſtice, and, that it ſhould ſo be done, it was the duty of all, who were bound to us by fealty, to labour with continual and watchful care. And becauſe it is good to oppoſe evils in their commencement, and it behoves us eſpecially ſo to do, whoſe office it is, under God, to rule our realm; we, truſting in his mercy, and your help, and that of our faithful lieges, are now girding up our loins to re-enter our realm with certain knights; not becauſe we mean to hurt the community of our realm, which be far from us; but, on the contrary, that we may more vigorouſly, when there be occaſion, aſſiſt in the tranquillizing and defending our realm. Confide, therefore, in the Lord, and perſevere in the fealty due to us, as men of character ought to do, and firmly keep and maintain your fidelity, that by your works others may be animated to like good deeds; for which we may be bound to you and yours to beſtow honours and emoluments; wherefore we command you, beſeeching you, in the fealty and love by which you are held to us, that ye do pay reſpect to, and obey, our beloved and faithful Hugh de Bygod, our juſtice, even to our arrival in England, that we may be able to commend more and more your probity and good-will to us in this behalf. Witneſs, &c. at St. Omer's, 11 April, 44 of our reign.

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[1] "The land (ſays M. Weſtminſter) which the king received for Normandy, in the name of an exchange, was as to a great part given to the count of Bretagne upon his marrying king Henry's daughter." This marriage had been made up while the king was abroad. The annaliſt of Waverley, ſpeaking of the peace of Paris, concluded towards the latter end of the year 1259, mentions the king of England's doing homage to the king of France for what was left him. He adds, "Henricus vero rex cum jam terras illas accepiſſet abſque conſenſu Edwardi primogeniti ſui cæterorumque magnatum in Anglia quaſdam vendendo, quaſdam donando ſtatim antequam rediret in Angliam ſe & ſuos eiſdem terris in perpetuum privavit." King Henry himſelf, in a letter to the pope, dated 1 Auguſt, 1258, ſpeaks in no approving language of this treaty of peace. "In qua forma (ſc. forma pacis) licet nonnullis articulis conditio noſtra gravari quodammodo videatur, tamen nobis acceptabile & gratum exiſtit, quicquid cœleſtis diſpenſatio ſuper hoc duxerit providendum." Rymer, vol. 1. p. 667.

[2] Clauſ. Franc. 44 Hen. III. See Prynne, on 4th Inſt. p. 154.

[3] He ſeems to allude to the diſcord between the earls of Leiceſter and Glouceſter, and to intimate, that a private war between themſelves was in agitation. Such wars were not uncommon in that age; nor, as I believe, deemed rebellious.

In the ſame form, nearly, letters were written to the mayors and communities of London and York, and the archbiſhops of Canterbury and York.

We ſee here very plainly, that Henry was under apprehenſions from the intended parliament of the barons; and although he was relieved of ſome part of his fear, and thereupon retrenched part of his army, which he had been collecting in foreign parts to defend his perſon and right when he ſhould get back to England, yet ſtill he did not venture on the journey without a corps of 300 knights, and a numerous force beſides. But his return to England even then was not an act of choice, if there be truth in what we find in the annals of Dunſtaple.

"In the year of grace 1260 [1], Henry king of England, ſon of king John, having ratified a treaty of peace with the king of France, protracted his ſtay in that country, and did not ſeem to be under any concern about his return to England, till the biſhops and grandees ſent him word by letter, that he muſt haſten his return to England, which if he failed to do, he would not return thither at his pleaſure. Certain malicious perſons by falſe reports ſowed diſcord between the father and ſon, aſſerting, that Edward and his counſellors were agitating war againſt the king; which put the king in a great rage, and made him bring many knights from foreign parts: when he reached Southwark, he left theſe on the other ſide of the bridge in the parts of Surrey, and he himſelf made his entry into London, and there tarried for ſome time, ſhutting and bolting the gates as faſt as poſſible, and placing wardens at the gates, that no one might enter the city without leave. But the earl of Glouceſter and John Manſel, and certain others, who were of the king's council, had ingreſs and egreſs at their pleaſure; but the king iſſued a prohibition, that neither his ſon Edward, nor any one who had been of his council, ſhould appear before him; ſaying, "Let not my ſon approach me; for, if I ſhould happen to ſee him, I ſhould not be able to forbear kiſſing him [2]." At length, moved by paternal love, and overcome by the intreaties of the grandees, he received Edward to the kiſs of peace. His mother the queen did the ſame; who, as was reported, had been the author of all the miſchief. This being over, the lord king, miſled by falſe accuſers, relaxed the reins of his fury againſt earl Simon de Montfort, and was minded to pronounce ſentence of condemnation upon him on many charges. But that earl, ſupported by the aid of God, made ſuch ſtrong anſwers, and produced ſuch written evidence of his innocence, that all were in amazement, and his accuſers could not make out any one point againſt him." So the chronicle of Dunſtaple.

I ſhall ſubjoin what is written by M. Weſtminſter, on this remarkable incident:

"At that time deadly diſcord had been ſowed between ſome of the firſt people of the realm; to wit, between the king and Edward his ſon, as has been noted before; alſo, between the king and the earl of Leiceſter; between Edward and the earl of Glouceſter; and alſo between the aforeſaid earls, and many others. Whereupon the parties having taken meaſures of ſafety, and rallied their force, a dreadful battle was expected to commence immediately. The knights having met at Blie, with horſes and arms, according to appointment, in order to have a tournament there, were urgently called away to London. Sir Richard, king of Almaine, happening to be then on a viſit to England, exerted his utmoſt endeavours to preſerve peace; otherwiſe a dreadful claſh had enſued; but the king being expected to arrive in England, he ſoftened the parties at variance, and employed his beſt endeavours, that, their fury being aſſuaged, the king might find the realm in a ſtate of quiet on his arrival. Reaching London on the eve of the apoſtles Philip and James, he tarried about a fortnight at St. Paul's, in the houſe of the biſhop of London; for, the gates and ſtreets, and indeed the whole city, were ſo carefully guarded, on account of the deadly war then exiſting, that ſcarcely any one, although of high rank, could freely go out and in; nor could any, even of the grandees, as was reported, except the king, and a few others, have lodging within the walls; nor would the king go to his palace at Weſtminſter till he knew what turn things would take. But the diſcord ſtill prevailing, as often happens on ſuch perilous occaſions, the abbot and convent of Peterborough were accuſed to the king; for, that they had lately become bound in a great ſum of money for ſir Edward, to ſtrengthen his forces againſt the king, and overturning the power of his father. Whereupon the king was moved with indignation againſt the abbot, and having ſummoned him to come before him, he deſired, in a ſort of commanding manner, that he would compliment him with a ſimilar loan, or incur the royal diſpleaſure. The abbot made anſwer at once, that he durſt not do any thing of that ſort, and that his houſe was not ſufficient for it; adding, that ſir Edward had given good ſecurity for the loan, and this was no hurt to the king. The abbot, although theretofore much in the intimacy and good graces of the king, withdrew from his preſence in a great fright, and while the king continued in a great rage, vomiting dreadful threats both againſt the convent and the church, which afterwards felt the full effects of his threatenings. Afterwards the baronage being convoked in the preſence of the king at St. Paul's, and a diſcuſſion having taken place concerning the injuries done the king by ſir Edward, the latter was prepared to refute all the charges brought againſt him, and conſented to ſubmit his whole caſe to the judgement of his father and uncle; alleging, that all the earls and barons were not of right his peers, and could not exerciſe their diſcuſſions upon him; whereupon the truth being ſifted *pro & contra*, and the falſity of the ſtories about him being proved, the ſon became reconciled to his appeaſed father, to the great confuſion of his adverſaries. Sir Edward, therefore, having made up his difference with the king, and alſo with the queen and other friends, except the earl of Glouceſter and his partizans, ſoon afterwards followed the plaint againſt the earl of Leiceſter, Simon, concerning the many injuries done on either ſide the ſea againſt the king, as was reported. A day being therefore fixed for that earl to make his defence, and purge himſelf of the crimes imputed to him, the ſaid earl was ready at the day, although a ſhort one, to give ſatisfaction upon every point, and to ſubmit to the deciſion of all perſons, as well on one ſide the ſea as the other, upon the ſeveral matters of his impeachment; excepted five petty perſons, who had been buſy ſowers of diſcord as well in the lord Edward's caſe as his own; which being heard, the earl of Glouceſter, with his partizans, fearing for himſelf, from an apprehenſion that, after the earl of Leiceſter's acquittal, great plaints would be brought forwards againſt him, got the farther hearing of that earl's caſe prorogued to a future parliament; whereupon, the tumult being aſſuaged for the preſent, the king went with pleaſure to his own palace. The articles of the crimes imputed to the earl of Leiceſter bore very hard againſt him, if they were true; but, as they were altogether incredible, and ſupported by no ſort of truth, I forbear noting them in this page, that I be not a propagator of lies. Whoſoever has the deſire of going deeper into the ſubject, will only draw up lies from lies; but ſuch an one muſt ſeek ſome other, not me, to be his aſſiſtant. In the month of June, the earl of Albemarle, while he ſojourned abroad in a certain litigation, finiſhed his life at Amiens; whoſe body, being brought over to England, was there honourably interred in a certain monaſtery of his erecting; whoſe inheritance was afterwards given in cuſtody to the earl of Glouceſter, to remain with him for fifteen years, the heir wanting that ſpace of time to his coming of age. But inaſmuch as this act was againſt the proviſion of the realm, and the late oath, computation was made of the yearly value of the inheritance, that the king might be annually anſwered thereupon at his exchequer."

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[1] Is not this a ſtrong intimation of a conſpiracy? Here we ſee who the perſons were who gave the king intelligence of it.

[2] That is, being reconciled to him. But let it be remembered, that the father all this time was obliged to ſojourn with the biſhop of London in the city, becauſe he dared not venture to go to his palace at Weſtminſter, where his ſon was all the time.

In the year 1259, the pope ſent his nuncio to England, to demand reſtitution of the temporalities of the ſee of Wincheſter to be given to Athelmar, upon pain of the pope's diſpleaſure. On the 23d of September, the ſame year, the king, by the advice of his great men, moſt humbly intreated the pope not to inſiſt on a compliance with his demands, which, they ſaid, their conſciences would not let them do[1]; they repreſented the legality of Athelmar's baniſhment, that they could not think of ſuffering him to return; and that, if they did, the whole nation would unite againſt it. But this remonſtrance was of no effect. About Midſummer, A. D. 1260, pope Alexander IV. ordained Athelmar prieſt, and then conſecrated him biſhop of Wincheſter; having previouſly annulled all the proceedings of the barons of England, and the monks of Wincheſter, concerning him. As ſoon as the news of this came to the barons, they renewed their importunities by a freſh letter to his holineſs, expreſſive of their aſtoniſhment at theſe proceedings, and again deſiring him to deſiſt from theſe meaſures[2]: but this likewiſe had no effect. The pope was determined to reinſtate Athelmar in the ſee of Wincheſter, and to ſend him to England with a grand retinue. For this purpoſe he diſpatched the archbiſhop of Tours beforehand, in the quality of apoſtolic legate, with full power to lay England under an interdict if any obſtruction was given to Athelmar in coming to England, and taking poſſeſſion of his ſee. Athelmar ſet out for England, and got to Paris, intending to throw England into a flame, as ſoon as he ſhould get there; but, very fortunately, he was taken ill at Paris, and died about Michaelmas, before he could carry his deſigns into execution.

Among the proceedings at Oxford, the Welſh war had come under the conſideration of the great men[3], and many precautions been taken to prevent future hoſtilities with that people. Prince Llewellin had attended the parliament at Oxford in perſon, by virtue of the king's letter of ſafe conduct. A truce was ſoon after agreed to for one year, and afterwards prolonged. But, before the expiration of the laſt truce, the partizans of Llewellin invaded the lands of the king of England, deſtroyed churches and monaſteries, ſacrilegiouſly plundered and murdered the eccleſiaſtics, and paid no kind of regard to the terms of amity agreed to at Oxford. The lord Edward had committed the charge of Buelt caſtle to the lord Roger Mortimer, from whom the Welſh took it, at the ſame time ſlaying the people, and doing all manner of miſchief. On the firſt of Auguſt, the king iſſued his ſummonſes to all who held of the king *in capite*, even to one knight's fee and over, and owed him military ſervice, to attend him on the 8th of September at Shrewſbury or Cheſter, with horſe and arms, ready to go with him upon his expedition againſt Llewellin and his adherents. The Welſh being a warlike people, and not fearful of death, the lord Simon earl of Leiceſter, reputed the braveſt and moſt expert military man in England, was made the general, and commander in chief[4]. If the armies had met, each party probably would have ſignalized their valour. But, difficulties ariſing, and the royal army not being ready, matters were compromiſed afreſh by a truce, applied for by the Engliſh.

On the 9th of March, king Henry had written to John duke of Bretagne from St. Omers, to deſire that duke to permit his ſon John, lately contracted to Beatrice, king Henry's ſecond daughter, to celebrate the feaſt of St. Edward[5] in the enſuing October at the court of England, and to receive the honour of knighthood from king Henry's own hand[6]. On this account the anniverſary of the royal ſaint of England was kept with uncommon magnificence, the great men on either ſide the water, and innumerable multitudes of others, flocking to this celebrity. Henry, ſon of the king of the Romans, was allowed by the king's letters patent, which were read and approved by lord Edward, the earls of Glouceſter and Oxford, Hugh le Bigot, high juſticiar, John Manſel, and Robert Walerand, and others, of the king's council, to act on the feaſt day, as the ſubſtitute of the earl of Leiceſter, in the office of ſeneſchal of England[7]. The king himſelf inveſted John de Dreux, his young ſon-in-law, with the military belt; after which lord Edward performed the ſame ceremony upon two[8] of the earl of Leiceſter's ſons[9]. Then the king knighted fourſcore others.

At this parliament the great men took under their conſideration the appointment of the juſticiar of England, and of the chancellor and treaſurer, who were to fill thoſe offices for the next year; for, Hugh le Bigot, the former juſticiar, then retired: Henry de Wengham, the former chancellor, had obtained the biſhoprick of London, and the lord John de Crachale, the treaſurer, had died in the beginning of September preceding. A great deal of deliberation was beſtowed upon this ſubject: at laſt, by unanimous voice, was conferred the great ſeal upon Nicholas archdeacon of Ely, the office of treaſurer upon the abbot of Bury, and the power of high juſticiar upon the lord Hugh Deſpenſer.

Towards the latter end of this year, 1260, the earl of Leiceſter's ſons, and the others who had received the honour of knighthood, together with the lord Edward, John of Bretagne, and Henry, ſon of the king of Almaine, went all beyond ſea as ſoon as they poſſibly could, to a tournament, that had been appointed, that each might diſplay his military proweſs after the faſhion of young knights[10].

Simon de Montfort had five ſons and one daughter[11]. Theſe were, Henry, Simon, Almeric, Guy, Richard, and Alianora. They had been educated under the direction of the learned Robert Great head, late biſhop of Lincoln. Henry was the god-ſon of king Henry, from whom he had his name, and bred up in the habits of intimate friendſhip and familiarity with the lord Edward.

From the time that the earl of Leiceſter entered into engagement with the barons to correct abuſes in the adminiſtration, and to new-model the government, he reſolved to adopt a new plan of reformation with reſpect to his own life[1]; and, having a kind of preſentiment of the fatal conſequences that would attend a ſteady adherence to his oath, which he had taken in common with the barons and the whole nation to maintain the new regulations, he prepared for his diſſolution by an invariable attention to devotion, and acts of the moſt rigid mortification. He abridged his ſleep to ſuch a degree, that he never failed to wake in the middle of the night, and to riſe, and employ himſelf till morning in meditation and prayer. And this was done ſo ſilently, that thoſe who ſlept with him never heard him riſe, nor ſuſpected it. Throughout the day he never cloſed his eyes, but continued conſtantly awake till the return of his hour of repoſe. His abſtemious regimen enabled him to bear theſe ſevere watchings. He ate nothing but bread, and a few olives, and ſparingly with his bread a few herbs. In his drinking he was equally moderate. By day and night he conſtantly wore a hair-cloth next his ſkin, and took great but ineffectual pains to keep this a ſecret, even from the officers of his bed-chamber. Among his domeſtics he was content with being cloathed in ruſſet; when among the great men of the nation he was ſometimes robed in ſcarlet, but more frequently arrayed in blue or burnet, to prevent any ſuſpicion of his wearing hair-cloth underneath; which he took much pains to keep unknown to the world. His piety was regular and orthodox, but he was a zealous champion for the rights of the Engliſh church againſt the encroachments either of the pope or the king[2]. The miniſters of religion he treated with profound reſpect, and its holy functions he conſtantly attended. He was ſtrict and guarded in his words, grave in his aſpect, and accuſtomed to converſe moſt intimately with men of the moſt rigid orders of religious: ſuch were the minor friers of that age; who, knowing more of his acts of piety than any other ſet of men, wrote the hiſtory of them after Simon de Montfort's deceaſe.

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[1] Pat. 43 H. III. Brady's Anſwer to Petyt, p. 83.

[2] Auctar. addit. M. Paris, p. 1137.

[3] Rymer, vol. I. p. 708.

[4] M. Weſtm. p. 299.

[5] King Henry held St. Edward in veneration next to Jeſus Chriſt. Wykes.

[6] Rymer, vol. I. p. 698.

[7] Ib p. 715.

[8] Theſe, one would think, ſhould be Henry and Simon, the two eldeſt; but, according to the Chronicler of Dunſtable, Henry was knighted at Glouceſter in the beginning of the year 1264. But Th. Wykes ſeems to intimate that Simon was knighted at Oxford.

[9] M. Weſtm. Cont. M. Paris.

[10] Chron. de Dunſtable.

[11] Leland, Collect. vol. I. p. 284.

"Though by ſubmitting to the proviſions of the barons, and putting himſelf under their controul, the king had done only what was right and uſeful; yet he began now to think the reſtraint laid upon him to be very grievous, and determined to proceed with vigour and firmneſs in ſhaking it entirely off. For this purpoſe, calling the great men together, he addreſſed them in the following manner: "Ye have all of you, as ye pretend, united in one general deſign for the benefit and good of the community and the king, and for enlarging my treaſure, and diſcharging my debts. And ye have, by common conſent, come to certain reſolutions, and ſworn to obſerve them, and bound me and my ſon by the ſame oath. But now I find by experience, and am clearly perſuaded, that ye have not been actuatedb y a regard to the good of the king or kingdom, but to your own ſelfiſh purpoſes, and have altogether deviated from the compact between us; ye have made me your ward, and put me into a condition more like that of a ſervant than a maſter. Ye muſt not, therefore, be ſurprized, if I no longer yield to your counſel, but leave you entirely to yourſelves, and apply ſuch remedy in my own caſe as ſhall be agreeable to myſelf." Having made this declaration, and ſent his agents to Rome for a papal abſolution, he wrote ſpecial letters to the king of France, and to his ſon Edward, for furniſhing him with aſſiſtance. The French king promiſed him an infinite number of knights for ſeven years, to be ſupported, if it were neceſſary, at his own charge; and Edward, it was reported, exerted his moſt ſtrenuous efforts in getting them together; being ſolicitous to ſet free the aged king, and re-eſtabliſh him lord of the realm, according to the old faſhion. In the mean while the king, without paying the leaſt reſpect to the ſtatutes of the great men, and deceived by the advice of flatterers, ſhut himſelf up in the Tower of London, and broke open the doors of the treaſury to get the money therein depoſited, and to ſquander it away; and, taking workmen into his pay, he got the Tower well ſecured, and ordered the city of London to be fortified all round, and the gates to be well provided with bolts and bars. And, having called together all the people of the city, who were twelve years of age, and upwards, he made every individual take the oath of fealty to him; a herald proclaiming, that whoever would fight for the king ſhould come and receive his pay[4]."

"As ſoon as the great men heard of theſe things, they flocked together with their forces, taking up their lodgings without the city, being denied admiſſion to their hotels within the walls. And thus a deadly war was apprehended, and ſeemed to be nearer than ever."

On the 14th of March he iſſued the following maniſeſto, directed to the ſheriff of each county throughout England[5]:

"Whereas certain perſons ill-affected towards us have, as we are informed, imputed to us, that we intend to exact from the great men and community of the realm unuſual talliages, and undue cuſtoms, to excite diſcord between us and them, we command you, that with all haſte you cauſe it to be proclaimed throughout your bailiwick, that we ſincerely love the great men and community of our realm, and purpoſe to govern them in peace and tranquillity as great as we have done hitherto, and with greater if it be poſſible, and have no intention to exact or wreſt from them any talliages of this ſort, or any undue cuſtoms; and if you ſhall find any perſons reporting lies of this kind, you ſhall cauſe them to be arreſted, until they diſcover their authors, and you receive otherwiſe from us in command. Witneſs myſelf, at the Tower of London, 14th day of March."

About the ſame time, Edmund, the king's ſon, ſent letters to the nobles of Sicily, to aſſure them of his affection, and of his hearty intentions to avail himſelf of the papal grant and to deſire, that they would make every thing ready for his reception among them. To the ſame effect other letters were ſent to the pope; and even proctors appointed to take poſſeſſion of the united kingdom of Apulia and Sicily in the name of king Edmund[6].

"About Eaſter was obtained the papal[7] letter for abſolving the king and his ſon Edward from their late oath; which the king accepted, but Edward bound himſelf afreſh by the ſame engagements. The grandees, hearing thoſe things, and firmly maintaining their reſolution, ſent mediators to the king, and earneſtly requeſted, that the engagement, which all had made, might be kept inviolate, undertaking, that, if any thing gave umbrage to the king, it ſhould be altered upon his pointing it out. But he did not acquieſce, and, hardly ſuffering their entrance into his preſence, threatened them ſharply, and rudely told them, that, as they had not kept to the convention, no more ſhould he; and thenceforth every man might provide for his own ſafety. At length, however, certain ſenſible men, through their mediation, ſoftened him ſo far as to obtain his conſent, that two men ſhould be choſen, one on his part, and one on the other; and that theſe two ſhould take to them a third, and that theſe ſhould hear the king's complaints, and the anſwers of the other party, and make peace on both ſides. This was mutually acceded to, but agreed to be adjourned to the return of lord Edward. The latter, hearing that this diſcord would be put a ſtop to upon his return to England after carrying the prize at the tournament abroad, came back immediately to England, having with him his wiſe's brother John de Braines and William of Valence, lately ſent into exile. The latter gained admiſſion with difficulty, and not without binding himſelf on his arrival by oath to obey in all things the proviſion of the barons, and making anſwer to all the plaints which had been or ſhould be brought againſt him. But Edward, after full information concerning the king's vain counſel and counſellors, became enraged againſt the latter, and withdrew himſelf from his father's ſight, and faithfully accorded with the barons, as he had previouſly ſworn. Diligent inquiſition was therefore made for the abettors of the late conteſt; and, after they were diſcovered, all joined in an oath with Edward, that they would never in one thing conſent with the king until he had amoved certain perſons, not to be named, from his council [1]; adding, that, by the ſuggeſtions of ſuch diſturbers of the peace, the king was often deceived, and that, in the recent papal abſolution [2], the proviſion, good and wholeſome for the king and kingdom, was weakened and made ineffectual; and that, ſo long as the king liſtened to ſuch adviſers, he could not be brought to go hand in hand with his barons, as it became him to do. Being ſtruck with terror, Henry immediately ſhut himſelf and his confidents up in the Tower of London [3]. And Edward, remaining without the gates with the grandees, commenced certain motions, which had a very fearful aſpect. But the earls of Glouceſter and Leiceſter, whoſe diſcordance had lately produced ſome very acrimonious language, were then confederated between themſelves, and alſo with Edward, in a cloſe league of friendſhip; proteſting that the king ſhould remove certain obnoxious perſons from him, or they would commence war, and purſue it with the hazard of their lives. The king's counſellors were thrown into a panic at theſe formidable preparations, and began to ſecure themſelves as well as they could within the Tower. But about the feaſt of Eaſter the mediating offices of the queen [4] produced ſo good effect as to bring the oppoſite parties to freſh terms of union. After which the king ventured his perſon without the Tower; and, having contrived the eſcape of John Manſel, he journeyed immediately for Dover. Being arrived there, with a ſmall ſuite, he got free admiſſion into the caſtle, although the barons, conſidering it as the key of the realm, deputed it to a ſpecial charge." Hugh le Bigot, the high juſtice, had been appointed by the king and barons warden of this important fortreſs.

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[1] Chron. de Mailros.

[2] Ib. and Contin. M. Paris.

[3] I think he came to Wytſand in Flanders about Michaelmas; and that he ſpent three months there in treating with the barons.

[4] M. Weſtm. p. 304. 44 H. III.

[5] Rymer, vol. I. p. 471.

[6] Rymer.

[7] The bulls for abſolving the king and great men were dated on the 28th of April, as appears from Rymer; and we find the king producing them at Winton the Whitſuntide following; that is, we may ſuppoſe, ſoon after their arrival. Many of theſe incidents, therefore, recited in M. Weſtminſter, happened later than he has placed them. Indeed, he has huddled all the events of the year with very little deſignation of time. According to Walter Hemingford, the king did not declare the Oxford acts annulled, and himſelf releaſed from his late oath till the arrival of the papal diſpenſation: "Miſſis ad papam nunciis, quo ad ſacramentum præſtitum abſolutionis beneficium conſecutus eſt, & quo ad ſe, & ſuos omnes. Abſolvit etiam papa indifferenter omnes ab eodem juramento, ut citius inter ſe in vinculo pacis unirentur. Statimque abſolutione obtenta reſilivit rex a promiſſis."

"He committed the wardenſhip of Dover caſtle to ſir Robert Walerand, and went preſently to Rocheſter caſtle, and every where found his caſtles affording him free egreſs and ingreſs. About the ſame time juſtices in eyre were ſent throughout England by the king's command, but contrary to the common proviſion, and againſt the conſent of the baronage. Theſe juſtices coming to Hereford, and willing to hold a ſeſſion on the Hokeday, the county having been convoked, immediately ſome of the baronial party ruſhed in, ſtraitly forbidding them to commit ſo great an act of preſumption; nor ſhould others make anſwer to any point whatſoever; as well becauſe regular ſummonſes ought to have been given forty days before the meeting, as becauſe, according to the late proviſions, the juſtices in eyre had no right to make their iters more than once in ſeven years. Their pleadings, therefore, being ſilently ſuſpended, they bye and bye deſired the king's anſwer on the ſubject, and, having received order to deſiſt, they made off with great expedition to Northampton [5]."

"About that time the juſtices in eyre ſat at Glouceſter; and, being diſpoſed to ſit at Worceſter on the octaves of St. John Baptiſt, they did not find perſons who would attend the meeting to hold pleas before them, or make anſwer to them, in quality of juſtices, becauſe they had made their eyre within the ſeventh year, contrary to the late proviſion made in that behalf. The compatriots [6] alſo objected to the ſhortneſs of the notice, as being neither ſufficient, nor full, according to law; according to what had been wholeſomely determined from remote time."

Among the printed public acts are two bulls of pope Alexander IV, on the ſubject of the king's releaſe from his late engagements to the barons and commune of England. The firſt of theſe inſtruments is dated on the 28th of April, and is directed to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the biſhop of Norwich, and John Manſel, treaſurer of York, and the pope's chaplain [7]. It ſtates that it had reached the pope's ears, that certain prelates, great men, and others, as well of the clergy as laity, under a pretence of reforming the ſtate, had bound themſelves by their oath, and by a ſort of force impoſed the ſame on the king and queen and their children, for obſerving their ſtatutes and ordinances; that thereby the king ſuſtained a diminution of power and regal liberty; and as the religion of an oath (by which fidelity and truth ought to be confirmed) ought not to be made the baſis of perfidy and wickedneſs, his holineſs, from a deſire to provide for the king's honour, and the ſalvation of the others, and full confidence in the perſons to whom the bull is directed, commands them to abſolve themſelves, and all others, from the oaths they had taken in this behalf, and to diſſolve the whole league and combination that had been entered into; and he directs and commands, that all gainſayers be puniſhed by eccleſiaſtical cenſure, without appeal, as the archbiſhop, and the other two, ſhould judge expedient for the ſtate of the king and kingdom [8].

The other bull is dated on the 7th of May, directed to the ſame perſons: it enjoins them to admoniſh, and induce the barons and others to adhere faithfully to, and obey the king as their prince, to pay him the debt of fidelity, and behave like peaceable ſubjects, and not, under pretence of the late conſtitutions, ordinances, and combinations, to reſtrain him, in any inſtance, in the exerciſe of his plenary regal power; and commands, that all gainſayers be excommunicated without appeal, and their lands put under an interdict[1].

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[1] John Manuel, probably, and Robert Walerand, and the biſhop of Hereford; but I ſuppoſe John Manſel was chiefly obnoxious.

[2] This is probably inaccurate; for, the bull of abſolution ſeems not to have been iſſued till the 28th of April; and therefore could hardly have reached England by this time. Perhaps, reports were gone about, that the pope had granted it from a full expectation that it would not be denied.

[3] "The ſame year (I now tranſlate the annaliſt of Dunſtaple), after the Nativity, the lord king entered the Tower of London, and ſtrongly fortified it. He barred the gate of the city; ſending his mandate to the grandees, that they ſhould come to the Tower to a parliament. And they refuſed, ſending word, that, if it pleaſed him, they would go to him to Weſtminſter, but no where elſe. This cauſed a great diſagreement."

[4] "The late proviſions had at firſt been very agreeable to the queen, who ſaw with pleaſure the foreigners, whom ſhe diſliked, driven out of the kingdom. But, when ſhe found that her own countrymen were to be treated in like manner, ſhe uſed all the influence ſhe had with the king to get the proviſions ſet at nought. The king too haſtily yielded to her advice. John Manſel, alſo a court clerk, was ſtudious to ſhew his devotion to the queen, and gained over many perſons to his way of thinking, who, by intreaty or money, conſented to this act of prevarication." Annales Waverleienſes.

Some authors of that time lay all the blame at the queen's door. The king ſeems to have been always an eaſy dupe to the people about him, and withal very uxorious. Alianora was meddling, graſping, and imperious, and exceedingly unpopular.

[5] M. Weſtm.

[6] I ſuppoſe the commune of the county, members of the *comitatus*, or county-court.

[7] Rymer.

[8] Ib.

Upon this bold act of papal diſpenſation many queſtions aroſe[2].

It became a matter of controverſy, whether ſolemn engagements, confirmed by the oaths of the parties, could be diſſolved by any power of the pope[3].

Others thought, that all engagements, by whomſoever confirmed, might be abrogated for the good of all parties, by their joint conſent.

Again, ſome were of opinion, that the late engagements could not bind at all, being founded in error and wickedneſs. Such held the pope's diſpenſation ſuperfluous. This act of the pope diſcouraged many from adhering to their late oath.

"About May[4], the lord king, being deſirous to ſtart back from the oath previouſly made, boldly made the circuit of the cities and caſtles, being willing to have full poſſeſſion of them, and the whole realm, as his demeſnes; encouraged to this by the great promiſes lately made him by the king of France and his grandees of copious and effectual aſſiſtance. Whereupon the count of St. Pol and Gerard of Rhodes came to his ſuccour with a numerous train of forces. The king, therefore, going to Winton[5], entered his caſtle there, as elſewhere, without obſtruction, and there he kept his feaſt of Pentecoſt; and after calling before him at that place the high juſtice and chancellor, lately made by the baronage, he ordered his ſeal to be given to him, and the rolls of the juſticiary to be reſtored. They making anſwer that they could not poſſibly do this without the aſſent and will of the barons, jointly with the king, the king grew very warm, and, without adviſing with the baronage, made ſir Walter Merton chancellor, and ſir Philip Baſſet his and the realm's high juſtice, by his own mere will and pleaſure. The grandees, hearing of this, and conſidering that this was contrary to their proviſions, and fearing leſt the king ſhould have the temerity to eradicate their conſtitutions, haſtened thither as faſt as poſſible, equipped with arms and forces. John Manſel, as ſoon as he learned this, having apprehenſions for the king, as well as for himſelf and his partizans, ſtole away to Winton, and ſecretly adviſed the king to return to London; whither Manſel having got back, the king ſtole out of the caſtle, and made the beſt of his way to London at the heels of Manſel."

"This year there was tumult and ſedition among the people[6] through the counties of England, on account of the ſheriffs to whom the counties had been committed before, by the barons and community of the land[7]. But the comprovincials[8] of the counties, animated and well ſupported by the help of certain grandees of the realm, and enlightened with great ſagacity, manfully repelled the new ſheriffs, and would neither pay them any reſpect, nor anſwer to them; which putting king king Henry into great perplexity, to excite the devotion, and catch the fealty of the vulgar ſort of people, he diſpatched to the ſeveral counties of England, letters full of kind and tender language to awaken their attachment, and recall their affection to his perſon and government. The enmity between the king and his barons growing every day more vehement, at length the grandees of the Angles met at London, and the parts adjacent, with an armed force, about the feaſt of All Saints; whoſe power, now become very formidable, the king was afraid to withſtand, and immdiately ſecured himſelf and his party in the Tower of London; whence he inſtantly iſſued his letters of ſummons, demanding the help of all who owed him military ſervice. When at length the partizans of each ſide were got together, the commotion, through the activity of certain go-betweens, was allayed, and ſome hope conceived of reſtoring peace without the claſh of arms; the chief matters in diſpute being left to the judgement of certain grandees, elected to the office of arbitrators. And thus, all the labour and zeal of the barons being undermined and baffled by the craftineſs of certain perſons, as was ſaid, they were fruſtrated for this turn, and quaſhed; for, when effectual preparations are made for any thing, delays in the execution have been always pernicious."

The following ſeems to be the identical circular letter which Henry ſent to the ſeveral counties of England, to conciliate their affection, and engage them in his ſupport. It gives us a great deal of information concerning his conduct, ſituation, and intentions, at this time:

[9]"The king, to all his lieges of the county of York, greeting. The king, to *ſuch perſons*, greeting. We are diſturbed with heavy bitterneſs of mind; and not without cauſe; that, as we have heard, certain malicious perſons, diſturbers of the tranquillity of our realm, and miniſters of iniquity, ſtrive to diminiſh the devotion of our lieges, and of our people, and to avert their hearts from our love and fealty, by ſuggeſtions altogether deceitful and falſe; eſpecially, whereas now, for forty and five years, God willing, and his grace aſſiſting, that we have held the helm of our kingdom, we have not remitted our ſtudy and labours concerning the tranquillity and peace of all and each perſon, but, with full deſire and our utmoſt ſtrength, have exerted the ſame; inſomuch that, bleſſed be God! that whereas, in times paſt, human power could not check the hearts of rebels, but by wars and hoſtilities the realm ſeemed in ſome ſort to be on the verge of extermination through frequent devaſtation; now, in our days, bleſſed be the Higheſt, by whoſe grace we are what we are, by whom all kings reign, who knoweth the diſpoſitions, and

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[1] We find, from a certain bull of pope Urban the following year, that his predeceſſor Alexander had granted a diſpenſation to Henry perſonally, for abſolving him from his late oath from the barons. See Rymer. It may be ſuppoſed that the laſt was of the ſame date with one of theſe. Henry, therefore, was not releaſed till the latter end of April, or beginning of May.

[2] Knyghton, Chron. de Mailros.

[3] M. Weſtm.

[4] Ib.

[5] The king, on the feaſt of Pentecoſt, being at Winton, brought the letters of the lord pope, and publicly ſhewed them to the barons, that he was abſolved from the oath which he had taken for obſerving the proviſions of the barons, as if from a thing unlawful, as ſuppoſing that, without the conſent and will of the lord pope, and of the cardinals of the Roman church, whoſe vaſſal the king of England was known to be, he could not take an oath of this moment, as he was truly able to maintain. And he depoſed ſir Hugh Deſpenſer from the office of juſtice, and made ſir Philip Baſſet juſtice, and amoved all from his ſuite whom the barons had put there, and took away the ſeal from maſter Nicholas de Ely, and committed it to ſir Walter de Morton. After many altercations, about the feaſt of St. Michael, he ſecretly entered into the city of London, fearing the ſedition of the barons, becauſe they refuſed to parliament with him; at length, about the feaſt of St. Nicholas, the greater part of the barons held a meeting with the king; and ſome of them agreed in a form of peace, and ſome abſented themſelves." Wykes, anno 1261. M. Weſtm.

[6] In populo per comitatus Angliæ.—*Populus*, in the writings of that age, uſually denotes the better ſort, as oppoſed to *plebs*.

[7] "In the year of grace 1261. The grandees provided and conſtituted the ſhire-reeves and magiſtrates almoſt throughout England, againſt the power and will of the king. And the ſhire-reeves and bailiffs whom the lord king had appointed they turned out, and would not obey them in any thing." Dunſtaple.—Perhaps the king turned out the ſhire-reeves at Eaſter, and put in his own; who again were turned out about Michaelmas by the barons and people.

[8] The knights and freeholders of counties are diſtinguiſhed from the barons of counties, or thoſe great perſons who had franchiſes within the ſame. The comprovincials, I conceive, were the Engliſh gentry of landed property, who compoſed the county-court. For, freeholder at that time was an honourable appellation, and implied a kind of titled character. It frequently comprehended *milites*. Thus we read of certain perſons, ſtyled *milites*, and others, *liberè tenentes*. But the latter term frequently meant both. The preſent conteſt was between the king and the landed intereſt of the kingdom in general. He ſaid he would govern *ex libitu ſuo voluntatis*, by his own luſt of ſelf-will: they ſaid he ſhould govern by the counſel of the grandees and community of the realm, according to the laws and uſages of England. He ſaid he would not be obliged to have his liege Engliſh for his counſellors, but would have aliens of his own choice, if he liked them better. They ſaid, he ſhould not.

[9] Brady's Appendix, N° 202.

ſearches the hearts of each, neither in ſpirituals by general interdict or ſubtraction of ſacraments, nor in temporals by hoſtility or general war, has the kingdom of England been depreſſed, or impoveriſhed, or ſubverted; but every individual has been able peaceably to enjoy his poſſeſſions and things, and all obtain or retain their right, according as juſtice ought, and has uſed, to render to each man his own. Nor have we taken away from any one his right by violence, or our own ſelf-will, bleſſed be God! nor have we cauſed any one to be baniſhed unjuſtly: whence ye may and ought to obſerve, that, concerning ſuggeſtions of this ſort, and falſe and iniquitous words, ye ought not to give credit to thoſe who have long ſince impoſed upon you ſervitudes and oppreſſions, according to their own ſelf-will, when we are prepared, and are minded always to be ready, to afford you relief and defence. But our perſecutors and haters aforeſaid lay to our charge, as we have heared, that we want to overturn your rights, and thoſe of others of our realm, and alſo your cuſtoms, juſt, due and antient, and to burden you with undue exactions; and, moreover, that we do mean to depreſs the natives of our realm, and bring in aliens to the damage and oppreſſion of the native people, on account of our having, the year preceding, when we feared the diſturbance of our realm by reaſon of diſſenſions among our grandees, brought certain men with us from foreign parts, by advice of certain of our grandees of England; that, by the aſſiſtance of them and of others, we might coerce the diſturbers of our peace, and of your tranquillity, if we ſhould find any ſuch: but, by them, or through their coming to England, to no perſon of our realm has loſs or damage happened; nor have they injured or annoyed any perſon whatever; as ye yourſelves very well know, and as the iſſue of the thing has plainly ſhewed. Wherefore, do not now lend your ears to the words and ſuggeſtions of ſuch men; ſeeing ye ought rather to give credit to facts and works which demonſtrate the truth of the caſe. Nor let it ſeem grievous to you, or excite alarm, that we have put our caſtles and countries in the charge of certain perſons, who are of greater power than thoſe to whom they were committed before; becauſe we wiſh you to know that we have made this proviſion more with a view to your benefit than our own; to wit, that they, againſt the ſervitudes and oppreſſions which certain grandees had brought upon you, might exhibit juſtice and defence, where inferior people could not. And this ye may clearly underſtand from hence, that perſons retained by our pay may be expected to be greater, and to do more, than ſuch as are in the pay of inferior perſons; but more eſpecially for this reaſon, that we have put in the aforeſaid bailiwics thoſe who were of our party, and of whom we might be ſecure, that ye might be defended by them, and relieved; ſince thoſe who had held the ſaid bailiwics before were appointed by thoſe who brought burdens and grievances upon you, and by the ſufferance of the bailiffs aforeſaid, as we, by oath of ſome of you, have fully learnt, have ſeized many things appertaining to you, and forced yourſelves to ſuits not due, and other intolerable ſervitudes, to our diſhonour and yours, as ye know full well. Moreover, we will you to know, that, if the aforeſaid ſhire-reeves, to whom we have committed our counties, ſhall preſume to aggrieve or injure you, we will, as ſoon as ſuch things ſhall be made appear to us, without farther delay, amove ſuch from their offices aforeſaid, and cauſe full ſatisfaction to be made to you for all ſuch wrongs and grievances. We require, therefore, your devotion and fidelity; that ye do not give credit to ſuggeſtions of this ſort, or to the diſturbers of your minds, or have any diſtruſt of our good-will, or believe that we are about to do any thing againſt the juſt and antient laws and cuſtoms; but perſevere ſtedfaſtly in devotion and due fealty to us; becauſe we are prepared, and always will be ready, to exhibit to all of you, as well majors and minors, juſtice to the full, and to all of you, all your laws, rights, and cuſtoms, due, good, and accuſtomed, in all points fully to obſerve; and ourſelves, as well in our proper perſon, as in all things that are ours, to put to hazard for you and yours, and for defence and conſervation of your right. And, that ye may be ſecure concerning theſe things, we have cauſed theſe our letters, of our own mere will and free power, to be made patent. Witneſs myſelf, at Windſore, the 5th day of Auguſt, the 45th year of our reign."

"Like letters are directed throughout the ſeveral counties[1]."

The king ſeems to have gotten poſſeſſion of the cautionary caſtles, that had been intruſted to perſons appointed jointly by the king and barons, by means of the thunder of the Vatican. On the 8th of Auguſt, Boniface, the queen's uncle, and archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſent a copy of the pope's commiſſion, directed to him, and the biſhop of Norwich, and John Manſel, accompanied with one of the archbiſhop's own to John Manſel, whereby Manſel is ordered to go in perſon, and with witneſſes, to Hugh le Bigot, and command him to ſurrender freely and voluntarily the caſtles of Pickering and Scarborough, within fifteen days after the notice, to the lord king, upon pain of excommunication and interdict, by virtue of the apoſtolic mandate. The archbiſhop's order was carried into execution: but Bigot replied, that he had received thoſe caſtles by the will and command of the king, and of his ſworn great men, under his own corporal oath, faithfully to keep; and to ſurrender and deliver the ſame to no perſon whatever, without the expreſs will and command of the king and of the ſaid great men. But he profeſſed his readineſs to render them to the lord king, when the latter ſhould require it by the expreſs will and council of the ſaid great men, or of the greater part of them. This report was returned to the archbiſhop by John Manſel's letter of the 28th of Auguſt[2].

"Amidſt theſe things, the earl of Glouceſter, apoſtatizing as it were, receded from the council of the earl of Leiceſter, and of the other grandees, to whom he had made the oath of confederation for preſerving the good laws of the land; abandoning theſe altogether, he conſented with the king in all things; which when Simon de Montefort heard of, he left England, ſaying he would ſooner die without an inch of land, than recede from the truth by perjury[3]."

The public acts furniſh us with the following curious information[4].

"The king to all, &c. We make known to you by theſe preſents, that, concerning all plaints and demands, which we have, or can have, on any account whatever, towards Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, and Alianora, counteſs of Leiceſter, our ſiſter, and concerning all plaints and demands, which the aforeſaid earl and counteſs have, or can have, towards us, from what cauſe ſoever, even to the octaves of the Nativity of the bleſſed John Baptiſt, we ſubmit ourſelves to the award of our moſt beloved lady Margaret, illuſtrious queen of France; promiſing, that we will firmly and faithfully keep thoſe things which the ſaid queen, before the feaſt of St. John Baptiſt, A. D. 1262, ſhall decree in the premiſes. But ſhe may, if ſhe pleaſe, concerning theſe matters, conſult with the noble perſons, the duke of Burgundy, and Peter Camerarius, or either of them, and any good men ſhe ſhall chuſe. Let it be in the power of the ſaid queen to provide full ſecurity, that her decree be obſerved by the parties. In teſtimony of which, &c. Witneſs the king, at the Tower of London, 20th day of July."

"To the magnificent prince his lord and moſt dear couſin Lewis, by the grace of God, illuſtrious king of France, the king of England, &c. greeting, and the continual increaſe of ſincere affection. The duke of Burgundy, and Peter Camerarius, your liege-men, coming to us on your part, for the matter touching us and our barons, and ſpecially Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, and Alianora, counteſs of Leiceſter, our ſiſter; we being willing that the truth of our cauſe ſhould be laid open to all perſons, leſt reaſon ſhould ſeem to be ſacrificed to inclination in this behalf, were diſpoſed to transfer the buſineſs which was between us, and the ſaid earl and counteſs, to two perſons on our part, and alſo to other two perſons on the part of the ſaid earl and counteſs, as mediators to the aforeſaid duke and Peter; that what they, or the greater part of them, concerning all contentions on either ſide, might reſolve and decree, ſhould be held firm by both parties, and be fully obſerved without gainſaying as well by us as them. But, becauſe the aforeſaid duke and Peter, who were appointed on our part, for ſome reaſons which they aſſigned, would not take upon them this buſineſs, we, out of reſpect to you, put it wholly into the hands of our moſt ſerene lady, and moſt beloved ſiſter, your conſort; that what ſhe ſhall decree and order in the premiſes be fully obſerved on either ſide, as in our letters patent made in that behalf is more fully contained: provided, nevertheleſs, the ſaid earl bind himſelf likewiſe to the ſame thing in this behalf. Moreover, adhering to your kind advice, we are now engaged in a treaty with our barons as to the affair between us and them; which, unleſs it be their fault, will take a peaceable and amicable turn; as Henry, biſhop of London, and Ebulo de Montibus, will be able more fully to inform you."

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[1] Brady's Appendix.

[2] Rymer.

[3] Ann. Dunſtable, anno 1261.

[4] Rymer.

"To the magnificent prince, his lord and moſt dear couſin Lewis, illuſtrious king of France, &c. [*as before*[1].]

"We have heared, by relation of ſome of our lieges, that Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, is gone into the parts of France; but, for what cauſe, this being done without our privity, we are utterly ignorant: we therefore intreat your ſerenity, with all the earneſtneſs and reſpect that is in our power, that, at his ſuggeſtion, or the ſuggeſtion of any other, ye would not permit any thing to be done, in the parts aforeſaid, in the affair between us and our barons, that may turn to our prejudice or impediment. Nor let your mind be ſwayed by any thing, which he or other ſhall report to you, until by our own meſſengers, which we ſhall ſhortly ſend over to you, we have cauſed our affairs and the ſtate of the aforeſaid buſineſs to be fully laid before you. Witneſs ourſelf at Windſor, the ſecond day of September, in the year of our reign 45."

"The king to the ſheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, greeting[2]. Whereas, on the part of the biſhop of Worceſter, and the earls of Leiceſter and Glouceſter, and ſome others of the great men of our realm, were called three knights[3] from each of our counties, that they be before them at St. Alban's, on the approaching feaſt of St. Matthew the Apoſtle, *with them to treat concerning the common affairs of our realm*; and we, and our aforeſaid great men, were to meet on the ſame day at Windſor, to treat of peace between us and them; we command you, that you firmly injoin thoſe knights of your bailiwick on our part, that, all lett or impediment poſtponed, they come to us at Windſor on the day aforeſaid, and that you do ſtrictly forbid them, on the ſaid day, to go any where but to us, but cauſe them, by all means, to come before us on the aforeſaid day, to hold conference with us upon the premiſes, that they by the effect of the work may ſee and underſtand, that we do not propoſe to attempt any thing but what we ſhall know to be for the honour and common utility of our realm. Witneſs the king at Weſtminſter, 11 September[4]."

The moſt cordial intercourſe ſubſiſted at this time between the kings of France and England, and their queens. King Henry writes to him in the beginning of November, to intreat him to promote and ſupport in the court of Rome his ſon Edmund's right to Sicily. To the ſame purpoſe, he writes to the queens of Navarre and France: he tells the latter, that, preſuming upon her conſtant goodneſs towards him, he earneſtly begs of her, that ſhe would effectually ſolicit her lord to forward his ſon's pretenſions to Sicily, and, if ſhe pleaſed, would be ſo good as to write herſelf to the lord pope and cardinals upon the ſubject, and uſe her influence with her niece, the queen of Navarre, to the ſame end, the queen of Navarre having a great deal of intereſt with the pope and ſacred college[1].

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[1] Rymer. [2] Brady's Appendix, ex recordis.

[3] In a former note, among the tranſactions of the year 258, we remarked the election of knights commiſſioners of ſhires, and their *incorporation* with the barons and *commune* of the realm in the Michaelmas parliament of that year. We have here another inſtance of the ſame ſort. As I conceive theſe returns of knights commiſſioners to be the foundation of ſome farther obſervations on the ſubject. At the grand Oxford parliament a proviſion was made, that the *commune* (that is, the preſent county-repreſentation, about which writers have been ſo much puzzled and divided, I wiſh to make the earls, barons, knights, and nobles, holding fiefs immediately of the king *in capite*,) ſhould elect twelve prode men, who ſhould go to the parliaments, when the king or his council ſhould order them, to treat upon the buſineſs of the king and the kingdom: and that the *commune* would hold that for ſtable which theſe twelve ſhould do. And this was done to ſpare the charge of the *commune*. From the Oxford parliament, anno 1258, to the demiſe of king Henry, anno 1272, we read no inſtance of any ſuch copious and tumultuous meeting as that at Oxford was. But throughout this period we continually read of the *commune* of England concurring with the grandees of the king's council in all the affairs of ſtate. This *commune* could, therefore, be only a delegation of the general baronage, or orders above-recited, made according to one of the Oxford proviſions. It did not include the knights commiſſioners of ſhires; for they were not choſen till after the parliament at Oxford; and they were diſmiſſed at the diſſolution of the Michaelmas parliament of the ſame year, and had the king's writ for the payment of their wages for their journey and attendance in that parliament. The next intimation we have of the election of county-knights is in the preſent inſtrument: upon which light will be thrown by reciting a record of the 38th year of this king: wherein very particular directions are given for the election of knights of ſhires, for ſervice in parliament.

"Rex vic. Bed. & Bucks, ſalutem. Cùm comites, & barones, & cæteri magnates noſtri, nobis firmiter promiſerunt, quòd erunt Londini à die Paſchæ proximè futuro in tres ſeptimanas, cum equis & armis parati, & benè muniti ad tendendum, ſine ullâ dilatione, versùs Portſmouth, & transfretandum ad nos in Vaſconiam contrà regem caſtellæ, qui terram noſtram Vaſconiæ in manu forti in æſtate proximè futurâ hoſtilitèr eſt ingreſſurus."

"Et tibi præcipimus, quòd omnes illos, qui tenent 20 libratas terræ de nobis in capite, vel de aliis qui ſunt infra ætatem & in cuſtodiâ noſtrâ, ad idem diſtringas. Tibi diſtinctè præcipimus, quòd præter omnes prædictos venire facias coram concilio noſtro apud Weſtmonaſterium, in quindenâ Paſchæ proximè futurâ, quatuor legales & diſcretos milites de comitatibus prædictis, quos iidem comitatus ad hoc elegerint vice omnium & ſingulorum eorundem viz. duos de uno comitatu, & duos de alio ad providendum, unà cum militibus aliorum comitatuum, quos ad eundem diem vocari fecimus, quale auxilium nobis in tantâ neceſſitate impendere voluerint. Et tu ipſe militibus, & aliis de comitatu prædicto, neceſſitatem prædictam & tam urgens negotium noſtrum diligentèr exponas, & ad competens auxilium nobis ad præſens impendendum efficacitèr inducas. Ita quòd præfati quatuor milites præfato concilio noſtro ad predictum terminum Paſchæ reſpondere poſſint ſuper prædicto auxilio pro ſingulis comitatibus prædictorum." Rot. Clauſ. 38 Hen. III. Brady's Anſwer to Jani Anglorum facies nova, p. 212. It is teſted, 11 Feb. at Windſor, by queen Alianora, and Richard earl of Cornwal, then regents, king Henry being in parts beyond ſea. On the 22 June, 1253, the great ſeal was delivered to the queen, the king going into Gaſcony. Similar writs were ſent to all other ſhire-reeves. In the former part of this writ, the king, who was preparing for his expedition into Gaſcogue, ſummonſes all his vaſſals, who held of him, as of his crown, by knight-ſervice, to be equipped with their military array, horſes, and arms, according to what was due from their barony, in three weeks after the ſummons, to embark with him for Gaſcogne, or Guienne. He likewiſe orders all others, who held twenty librates, that is, a knight's fee, of him *in capite*, or a military fief of that amount of any of his vaſſals, who were wards of the king, by reaſon of nonage, ſhould do the ſame. Of theſe two claſſes, we ſee, he required perſonal ſervice, on account of their military tenure *in capite*. The writ then proceeds to direct how the general body of knights and freeholders, within the ſeveral counties, were to be dealt with, and orders that the ſhire-reeve ſhould cauſe to come before his great council of nobles or barons (for ſo I underſtand it) at Weſtminſter, at the quindenes of Eaſter, when the king was to convene his great council in parliament, four reſpectable and intelligent knights, that is, freeholders of knightly eſtate, whom the knights and freeholders of the ſeveral counties ſhould chuſe in their county-courts reſpectively, in the ſtead of them all, and ſeverally; the ſame two knights, thus being elected, being to determine, together with the knights commiſſioners of other counties, who were to be before the ſaid council at the ſamet ime, what ſort of aid or ſubſidy they would will to beſtow upon the king, in his ſo great neceſſity. Farther, the ſhire-reeve was to lay before the freeholders the kings urgent want at this time, and preſs for a ſuitable aid; ſo that the two knights commiſſioners might anſwer before the ſaid council concerning ſuch aid. Although, at that time no ſuch aſſembly as that we now call an houſe of commons (by the bye, an ungrammatical and abſurd phraſe) was in being, yet it is hence very clear, that the contribution to the king, called an aid or ſubſidy, was the free gift of the freeholders, compoſing the communities of counties. If it be aſked, who theſe were; I anſwer, they were ſuch as held military fief, as alſo the reſidue of the antient tenants in thanage, whoſe frank tenement had not been yet amoved into tenure by knight's ſervice; in ſhort, the freeholders of the county being members of the county court.

[4] Brady's Appendix, p. 231.

Pope Alexander IV. died on the 25th of May, A. D. 1261, and his ſucceſſor, Urban IV. ſucceeded him in the pontifical chair, on the 29th of Auguſt following. Pope Alexander's bulls of abſolution had been dated on the 28th of April, and the 7th of May. His dying ſo ſoon after the date of his bulls, and before they could take effect, made it proper for Henry to apply afreſh to the holy ſee for a renewal of theſe acts of pontifical favor. His letter to the new pope, on this ſubject, is teſted the firſt day of January, A. D. 1262: he therein, among other things, intreats his holineſs upon no account whatever to ſhew any kind of regard to the petitions of the barons, who had ſolicited for confirmation of the Oxford proviſions; he begs him to give a gracious reception to maſter John de Hemingford, and maſter Roger Levull, clerks, whom he appoints his proctors at the holy ſee, in the room of thoſe who had been ſent by the barons, while the king's ſeal was in their hands; and declares that the proctors, choſen by the barons, were not approved by him, and ſtudied his hurt more than his benefit[2].

To ſtrengthen this application, he writes likewiſe to the whole college of cardinals, particularly to Ottobon.

By other letters of the ſame date, the king intreats his holineſs not to give any ſort of credit to thoſe bad perſons who defamed John Manſel, treaſurer of York, at the court of Rome; as if he had been the fomenter of diſcord between the king and his nobles; whereas the ſaid John, he ſays, had never done any ill offices of that ſort, or ſunk any man in his opinion by bad reports; that the ſaid John he had known from his youth, and was convinced of his good diſpoſition; and that John had done no more than his duty, in ſtanding faithfully by him, and ſupporting, upon all occaſions, the rights of his crown and dignity. He intreats the pope, therefore, not only to think well of his miniſter, but to give him a good place in his affections.

In the late turmoil between the king and barons, concerning the appointment of ſhire-reeves[3], ſome counties had conſented to obey ſuch as were appointed by the king, of his own independent will; others turned out thoſe who were ſo appointed, as being unlawfully commiſſioned.

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[1] Rymer, tom. I. p. 731. [2] Ib. p. 737.

[3] In the Anglo-Saxon as well as Anglo-Norman times, each Engliſh county was a ſort of diſtinct principality, competent to the adminiſtration of juſtice both civil and criminal. Some of the Anglo-Saxon laws forbid legal queſtions to be removed out of, or carried beyond, the provincial tribunals. "Omnis cauſa (ſays a law of Athelſtan) terminetur, aut in comitatu, aut in hundredo, aut in halimotâ ſocam habentium." An earl or ealderman was the prefect of a county. He had uſually his ſubſtitute, called his *vice-comes*. The office of earl was either temporary, or *de feodo*, that is, perpetual or hereditary; ſome of the latter had great prerogatives, and were afterwards called Counts Palatine; and of this ſort were the earls of Cheſter, Hereford, Shrewſbury, and, I ſuppoſe, ſome others, made by William I. Theſe earls had within their ſeveral counties *jura regalia*, that is, ſuch rights as belonged in general to the king or prince. Within theſe earldoms the king's writ did not run. And theſe earls made ſtatutes, with the concurrence of their barons, knights, and freeholders, called collectively the *commune*, or communities, of their counties, for the behoof and government thereof, as the king made ſtatutes, with the concurrence of the community of the realm, for the nation at large. And each county had its peculiar laws, cuſtoms, and ſtatutes. Before the Conqueſt, counties ſeem to have been, for the moſt part, in the charge of their reſpective earls. Thus Godwin and his ſons engroſſed moſt of the earldoms of England in the reign of Edward the Confeſſor; whether as feoffees, or temporary earls, I do not know: but it ſeems there were ſome of each ſort. After the Conqueſt, the firſt William ſeems to have retrenched the number of earls, and multiplied that of ſhire-reeves; that is, he appointed but few earls, and committed the counties in general to ſhire-reeves of his own making, whereby the counties were brought to a nearer connexion with the perſon of the king, and more immediately under his own government. The Anglo-Norman ſhire-reeves were ſometimes leſſees, or *firmarii*, holding the king's profits or iſſues at a certain rent, for a time ſpecified—ſometimes *de feodo*; but uſually held at the will of the king, and anſwered at the Exchequer for the iſſues of their office. Great part of the king's revenue aroſe from the pleas (ſo were the law proceedings called) of the county; which tempted greedy men to bid very high for the firm of the ſhire-reevewick, which ſuch men hoped to render productive by extortion. Nor was the crown itſelf free from the ſame ſort of diſpoſition; for, it looked out for ſuch men as were likely to conſult the king's coffers more than the people's pockets. The ſhire-reeve's accounts were attended to with extreme rigour. They were not often changed; it being a kind of maxim, that the ſame perſon ſhould continue in office till he did ſomething for which he ought to be ſuperſeded. The place was uſually filled by perſons of very high rank, either lay, or clerical, as it happened. Lord Edward, eldeſt ſon of Henry III, was ſhire-reeve of Bucks and Bedford in the 52d and 53d years of that king. In the Anglo-Norman age, our kings had a very large landed property, conſiſting of demeſnes, antient demeſnes, and lands in their ſervice. Of the firſt ſort were manors, and caſual portions of land, which by any means belonged to the crown, and made its patrimony. The antient demeſnes were manors or towns, particularly cities, and fortified towns of leſs magnitude, called burgs, and certain open towns, being chartered; which ſerfs had been pure demeſne, but were now held by grantees of divers deſcriptions in fee-firm, or by other ſervice, as might happen; all, however, accountable for the ſervices reſerved in their ſeveral grants. Again, many perſons, whether earls, barons, knights, or ſimple freeholders, were ſeiſed of crown lands in demeſne, as of their fee or fief reſpectively, who yet owed to the crown, for the ſame, aid, which term particularly attached to pure military fief, and to military fief for which the tenant paid to his lord a fixed ſum of money in lieu of his ſervices; ſuch was called tenure by ſocage. The king's manors were ſuperintended by the ſhire-reeve, who ſaw that the manerial reeve or provoſt did his duty, in preſerving the proper number of vilanes, and ſerfs regardant to the manor, and all manner of live and dead ſtock belonging thereto. The ſhire-reeve alſo levied the *poſſe comitatus*, ſummoned all ſuch to the king's expedition as were bound to attend him in perſon on account of military fief, and collected the ſcutage of thoſe who compounded for perſonal ſervice by pecuniary rate. He had, indeed, the ordering of every thing in the county relative to the military levy of the county. He was alſo bound to ſee the king's caſtles within his county to be well furniſhed with victual and other neceſſaries. *The ſhire-reeve was alſo the king's high bailiff*, in keeping the peace of the county, and ſeeing its juſtice duly adminiſtered, and carrying the deciſions of its courts into execution: he ſeems to have been ſent to act as high juſtice of the county till that power was retrenched in the reign of Henry II, and ſtill more cloſely paſſed by the Magna Charta of King John. In ſmall cauſes, however, he ſat as judge, but in more was miniſterial. He arranged the ceremonial in wagers of battle concerning freeholds—as likewiſe, in the combats between felons and their approvers. In trials by grand aſſize (a noble inſtitution of Henry II.) he convened the recognitors, who were to make the aſſize, and had to ſee their judgement executed. In other trials, leſs important, where the ſuitors of the county court had the judicial power veſted in them, he convened the ſuitors, and put every thing in a train for a legal deciſion. When the *commune* were ſummoned by the king to recruit his parliament with county repreſentatives, choſen in the county-court, and in the name of the commune of the county grant aid, or ſubſidy, the ſhire reeve was charged with carrying the king's writ of election and ſummons into effect; as alſo with getting the wages of the county delegates or proctors paid at the county expence, for their parliamentary attendance. There was another very great branch of the ſhire-reeve's duty, which affected all perſons of the county in an eſpecial manner, that is, his half yearly circuit of the county, through the ſeveral hundreds thereof, when he held what was called his *turn*. To this turn came the reeve and four men (which might be either franc tenants, or tenants in villenage) from each villate of the hundred. The reeve and four men of every villate were anſwerable for the good behaviour of their ſeveral villates, and were to prevent all miſdemeanors within their villates, in conſequence of which, the accuſed were apprehended, or bailed, or ſet at large, as might happen. In ſtrictneſs of police, it ſhould ſeem that all perſons were bound to attend the ſhire-reeve's turn, except the clergy, and all ſuch as lived within franchiſes, where the franchiſe itſelf had a local juriſdiction, ſimilar to the turn. At the turn, all perſons were, or ought to be, ſworn to their fealty to the king. We find

To prevent in future diſputes about making of ſhire-reeves, that is, whether they ſhould be made by the king's ſole and abſolute will, or by the king, with the advice of the grandees of his council, the king and the barons agreed to leave the queſtion to the deciſion of ſix referees, whereof three were to be choſen by the king, and three by the barons. And by an additional article of the compromiſe it was ſtipulated, that the ultimate judgement ſhould be veſted in Richard, earl of Cornwall, king of the Romans, brother of king Henry, if the ſix referees could not come to an agreement about it. And this happened to be the caſe; whereupon, about the latter end of Jan. A. D. 1262, Richard took upon himſelf this important arbitration. The king's referees were Philip Baſſet, juſticiary of England, Robert Walerand, knight, and William de Merton. Thoſe for the barons[1] were John de la Haye, Richard Folyot, and Richard de Middleton. The thing to be determined was the mode of election from the Michaelmas following: whereby it ſhould ſeem, that in the interval the appointments ſhould reſt as they were. It is noted by Thomas Wykes, that the ſhire-reeves of the preſent year were nominated by earl Richard: perhaps, in ſome caſes, the king and the barons left them to his nomination. The king's referees alleged that, conſidering the eſtate of the king and of his predeceſſors, he ſhould appoint the ſhire-reeves freely, juſt as he ſaw good, in the ſeveral counties, according to his own mere will, as he and his anceſtors had been wont to do. The referees on the part of the barons held it as their firm opinion, that, for the king's own good, and towards conciliating the hearts of his lieges and people to recal them to their ſpecial affection, and confirming their devotions to him, he ſhould put ſhire-reeves fit and ſufficient through the counties ſeverally, by his council (provided that ſaid ſhire-reeves were of the very counties), and might retain them in their office, if he ſaw good, or amove them, and put others in their place. Farther, that this mode ſhould endure for ten years, and the king not bound by it after that time, except it were by his own choice; and to this opinion they declared their firm adherence, as ſuch a meaſure would not operate to the diſheriſon of the king or his family, nor to the prejudice or diminution of his ſovereignty. Definitive judgement being left with earl Richard, he obſerves in his award, that adverting how the king and his predeceſſors, concerning the putting of ſhire-reeves and bailiffs, had always acted according to their own pleaſure, and that no diſparagement ought to accrue to king Henry or his heirs in this behalf, therefore he defined, that the king and his heirs, from the feaſt of St. Michael next coming, concerning the ſhire-reeves of England, in regard of making, putting, and amoving them, freely and without impediment, ſhould do and diſpoſe, as to themſelves ſhould ſeem meet, and as it ſhould pleaſe the good pleaſure of their own will[2].

The public acts furniſh us with the following circumſtances relative to the diſpute between the king and the earl of Leiceſter[3].

To their moſt excellent lord the lord Henry, by the grace of God, illuſtrious king of England, lord of Ireland and duke of Aquitaine, his devoted and faithful John de Cleyſhall, and John de Montferrant, greeting, and continually faithful obedience.—By

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find the king's order for ſwearing men both of free and ſervile condition at the turn. But whether vilanes of the loweſt order, who were the property, as to their perſons, iſſue, goods and chattels, of their ſeveral lords, were comprehended, I do not know. Farther, as it ſeems to me, all men, who were free by birth, as perſons not regardant to any manor, or to any lord, whom no one could claim as his vilane, muſt take the oath of fealty at the turn, or he was liable to be ſeized as a vagabond, and be out of the king's protection in all caſes whatever. Such an one alſo, to have this laſt privilege, muſt be a member of ſome decenna or tything. Whether villates were divided into tythings, or implied them, I cannot ſay: but every man who would have the right of freedom muſt be of a *decenna* or tything; which ſeems to me to mean no more than that wherever he dwelt, if he was free, and had no ſubſtance, the villate was anſwerable for his good behaviour, and therefore would not ſuffer him to ſojourn among them, but upon good ſecurity.

Both in the Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Norman ages, the ſhire-reeves and their ſubordinate bailiffs were wont to be the opprobrium of government, and the ſcourge of the nation. They were ſo before, and in, the time of Alfred. Among his excellences, therefore, we ſee ſpecially recorded his ſolicitous attention to correct this abuſe of power.—*Permaximam pretereà curam agebat,* (ſo writes Aſſerius,) *ne à vicecomitibus & miniſtris pauperes opprimerentur.* On the contrary, the government of the firſt Norman is ſeverely girded for a contrary policy.—*In Angliâ verò thelonea injuſta & peſſimæ conſuetudines his temporibus pullulârunt. Principes omnes auri & argenti cupiditate cæcati adeò erant, ut illud de eis verè dici poſſit*—"*Unde habeat nemo quærit, ſed oportet habere: quantò magis loquebantur de recto, tantò major fiebat injuria. Qui juſticiarii vocabantur caput erant omnis injuſticiæ. Vicecomites & præpoſiti, quorum erat officium juſticia & judicium, furibus & raptoribus atrociores erant, & omnibus ſæviſſimis ſæviores. Rex ipſe cùm ad firmam terras ſuas, quantò cariùs poterat, dediſſet: alii magis offerenti, & deindè alii, ſemper negligens pactum, & ad majora ſtudens, dabat: nec erat cura, quanta injuria pauperibus à præpoſitis fieret.*"

Some of our beſt Antiquaries aſſert, that the ſhire-reeve of each county was, before the Conqueſt, choſen, as knights repreſentatives were afterwards, by the *commune* of their county, in their county-court. After the Conqueſt, however, there are but few, if any, traces of ſuch mode of election. They ſeem to be appointed ſolely by the crown, excepting the counties wherein the office was *de feodo.* From the time of the Conqueſt to that of king Henry's ſtruggle with his barons, it was probably a thing much wiſhed for, by the *commune* of every county, to elect its own ſhire-reeve, or, at leaſt, to have a ſhire-reeve appointed out of ſome of the beſt landed gentry of their county. Hence, we find it one of the chief liberties of the city of London, to elect its own ſhire-reeve. They conſented to pay a large annual rent in perpetuity, for this valuable immunity; with which was joined that of chuſing their own high-juſtice, or port-reeve, dignified ſome time afterwards with the French title of mayor. In the 7th year of king John, the men, that is, the *commune* of the counties of Dorſet and Somerſet, ſubmitted to pay to the king a large ſum, if he would appoint for them a ſhire-reeve from among themſelves; ſuch an one as ſhould reſide in the county, except it were William Briewerre and his party: ſo that he, whom the king ſhould appoint, ſhould be ſhire-reeve as long as the king pleaſed, and ſhould be well ſerved; and when the king had a mind to amove him, he might appoint another. In the 4th year of king John, the men of Cornwall fined in a large ſum to the king, that they might have a ſhire-reeve from among themſelves, and chuſe from among the better ſort of the county certain men, and preſent them to the king, who ſhould chuſe, from among the perſons preſented to him whom he would; and that ſuch perſon ſhould be ſhire-reeve as long as he ſerved well; and, if he did not ſerve well, he ſhould be amoved, and another, choſen by the king, put in his place, being of the ſame county, if a fit perſon could be found in the county; and, if a fit perſon could not be found in the county, the king ſhould make a ſhire-reeve elſewhere, ſuch an one as he liked, and would ſerve him well. In 14 Hen. III. the men of Devon were in debt to the king for having a ſhire-reeve from among themſelves. In 22 Hen. III. the men of Somerſet and Dorſet were in the ſame predicament, on the ſame account. Edward I, in the 28th year of his reign, allowed the men of each county to elect their own ſhire-reeve, except where the office was held *de feodo.* But this power was taken away in the following reign.

[1] One ſhould think, that the nominees of the barons ſhould themſelves be barons. But none of theſe ſeem to be ſo; if by barons we underſtand a ſuperior and diſtinct order of nobles, entitled by birth and tenure to a ſpecial parliamentary ſummons, and ſeat in the great council of the nation. By the tenor of king John's charter, c. 17, 18. which ſeems to have been ſtrictly adhered to in forming the Oxford parliament, although theſe chapters were expunged from all the ſubſequent charters, ratified by Henry III. the *majores barones* and the inferior tenants of the king *in capite* made one promiſcuous maſs of parliamentary nobles. Theſe three, therefore, were, I ſuppoſe, ſome of the tenants *in capite,* which ſeem to have been very numerous. —"Illos quoque, qui ex parte baronum affuerunt, qui innumerabiles fuere, non eſt neceſſe numerare, cùm tota Angliæ nobilitas in unum collecta, quaſi ſub numero cadebat." M. Paris. This great multitude of nobleſſe could not be wholly *majores barones.* The Annaliſt of Waverley notes it as an extraordinary thing, that at the Oxford parliament there were as many as an hundred of them. On no occaſion, after that period to the end of the reign of Henry III, do we find above twenty or thirty of theſe ſuperior barons, called *magnates,* collected in any aſſembly.

[2] Rymer. [3] Ib.

theſe preſents we ſignify to your royal ſerenity, that on the morrow of the Purification of the bleſſed Virgin we came ſafely to Paris with your treaſure, where we found your ſon, the lord Edward, ſafe and well; and we imparted to him the buſineſs which brought us hither. On the Sunday following, we went to the lady queen of France, at St. German in Laya, and laid our buſineſs before her, as we were ordered. She adviſed, and ſtraitly charged, that we ſhould by no means preſent ourſelves to the lord king of France before her arrival at court, viz. on the Lord's day before Aſh-Wedneſday, that ſhe might afford her advice and aſſiſtance in favour of your affair. On the Sunday mentioned, we laid before the lord king, in preſence of maſter H. de Mortimer, and the lord prior de Mamſo, whom you deſired by your letters to be aſſiſting to us, in all the ſeveral matters, in exact form, juſt as we were commanded. After he had heard and conſidered what had been offered, the king appointed another day, that, in the mean time, he might confer with the earl of Leiceſter upon the premiſes. On the Tueſday following, in the preſence of the ſaid H. and prior, the lord king recited all the articles and matters of our petitions, very regularly and correctly, juſt as we had ſtated them, and informed us, that he had conferred with the earl of Leiceſter, and that the lord earl told him, that, as to yourſelf, you were perfectly well inclined; but that ſome perſons of your council had no great concern about peace, and would not willingly promote it. The king added, that the earl was of opinion, that a reconciliation could not be brought about at this time to his honour, and therefore deſired him to give himſelf no farther trouble about it. The reaſons given for the earl's thinking ſo ſhall be explained by ourſelves, on our return. Upon receiving this anſwer, we began immediately to prepare for our departure. But, the next day, coming to court, we were ſtopped by John de Valence, by order of the lord king and queen of France, who intended to talk more fully to the lord earl. What may be the iſſue, we cannot tell; but, as ſoon as we know it, we will haſten back to England. The lord king of France and the lady queen, together with their children, are ſafe and well, and wiſh for your health and proſperity as much as for their own. Farewel your royal excellency for many years. Paris, Aſh-Thurſday."

"Lewis, by the grace of God, king of France, to the egregious prince, his moſt dear couſin Henry, by the ſame grace, illuſtrious king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitain, his liege, greeting, and ſincere affection.

"We have heard, and well underſtand, the things which your agents have laid before us concerning what we adviſed you relating to our beloved the earl of Leiceſter's reſtoration to your peace and grace; and, after hearing your agents, we cauſed what they offered to be laid before the earl. But we cannot at preſent hold out any means of reconciliation; which is a great grief to us. Paris, the firſt Sunday in Lent."

Upon the 23d of February, pope Urban renewed the bulls of abſolution, purſuant to the king's requeſt, on the firſt of January preceding. Theſe bulls arrived here before the 2d of May; for, on that day, we find the king's writs directed to all the ſhire-reeves reſpectively, declaring that he held himſelf no longer bound to obſerve the Oxford proviſions[1]; that he had been releaſed from his oath; that he meant freely to exerciſe his royal power; that he meant to keep the two charters, and ſhew juſtice and mercy to all his people, from the higheſt to the loweſt. And he directs the ſhire-reeve of each county to cauſe to be arreſted, and kept in cuſtody, till he ſhould receive orders in that behalf, all perſons whatſoever who ſhould adhere to the late combinations, do any thing againſt his royal power, hinder him in the execution of his office, perſuade the people to any ſteps of this ſort, or attempt any thing againſt the king and his honour.

King Henry had for ſome time wiſhed to go over to France, to enjoy the converſation of king Lewis, and to ſettle ſome private buſineſs with him. The Welſh had juſt entered into a freſh truce, and given proofs of a peaceable inclination by a quiet behaviour in the late broils. Theſe were ſubſided for the preſent; and the king and queen ventured upon this journey to Paris in the beginning of July[2].

The king of Spain had offered king Henry aſſiſtance towards quelling the tumults in England. Henry thanked him for this inſtance of his kindneſs, but thought ſuch aſſiſtance unneceſſary at preſent[3].

A cloſe friendſhip ſubſiſted at this time between the queens of France and England. The count of Anjou, brother of the French king, whoſe wife was the youngeſt of the four daughters of the late count de Provence, and at length her father's heir, was, on account of the earldom of Provence, at variance with the queen of France, who claimed her father's earldom[4].

A negociation was opened this year between the holy ſee and the houſe of France, for making the count of Anjou king of Sicily. This ſoon after took effect to the utter ruin of king Henry's claims upon that kingdom; in the fond hope of which he had ſubmitted to the moſt painful humiliations, and involved himſelf in all his difficulties. The earls of Anjou and Leiceſter were united in the bonds of a ſworn friendſhip[5].

About the middle of July, died Richard de Clare, earl of Glouceſter—poiſoned, as was ſaid, at the table of the queen's uncle, Peter of Savoy.

Here is his epitaph:

"Hic pudor Hippoliti, Paridis gena, ſenſus Ulyſſis,
Æneæ pietas, Hectoris ira, jacet[6]."

He was ſucceeded in his honours by his ſon Gilbert de Clare, a youth about eighteen years of age; To whom earl Richard gave great charge, that he ſhould maintain the Oxford ordinances[7].

While king Henry was in France, the earl of Leiceſter came privately to England, about the beginning of October. He had left France without being reconciled to the king. As ſoon as he reached London, he appeared at a great council, which Philip Baſſett then held as high juſtice of England. At this council the earl produced a brief or letter of the pope, wherein he *confirmed* the proviſions of Oxford, and recalled the king's abolition, declaring that he had been deceived in granting it. This brief was publicly read in council, contrary to the will of the high juſtice. As ſoon as the earl had publiſhed it, he returned to France[8]. King Henry did not return to England till the 20th of December. He arrived in

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[1] It ſeems, however, that about this time, when the king had diſcharged the council of grandees appointed according to the Oxford proviſion, and acted by a council of his own choice, he was willing to ratify the conſtitutions, which in ſubſtance were the ſame as made the ſtatute of Marleburgh. This is the preamble to his ratification of thoſe conſtitutions: "Novæ conſtitutiones regiæ poſt parliamentum Oxon. A. D. 1262, regni autem domini regis, filii regis Joannis, 47, de merâ ac liberâ voluntate ipſius domini regis, *in plenâ & liberâ poteſtate ipſius*, *interveniente conſilio fidelium ſuorum*, editæ ſunt per ipſum dominum regem conſtitutiones ſubſcriptæ ad reformationem & meliorationem regni ſui, & per ipſum publicatæ ac obſervationi auctoritate ſuâ gratialitèr demandatæ."—Then follow the ſame conſtitutions in ſubſtance as compoſe the ſtatute of Marleburgh. See Tyrrhel's Hiſt. Vol. II. p. 1006, an. 1262. I ſuppoſe the following paſſage in the Flores Hiſtoriarum, called Matthew of Weſtminſter, alludes to the ſame conceſſion; otherwiſe, I cannot reconcile it with the whole current of the king's conduct during this year.—"At dominus rex, ſuorum fidelium ſalubri conſilio interveniente, ad pacem magnatum ſuorum & regni meliorationem, conſtitutiones Oxoniæ dudum editas, de merâ ac liberâ voluntate ſuâ inviolabilitèr obſervari præcepit, eaſdem cuilibet dirigendo comitatui. Sed necdum per hoc pacificatum eſt regnum." Did the articles of the ſtatute of Marleburgh make the eſſence of the Oxford ſtatutes?

[2] Rymer. [3] Ib. [4] Ib. [5] Leland, Collect. M. Weſtm. [6] M. Weſtm.

[7] Ib. Dugdale's Baronage. Fabian. Chron. de Dunſtable. [8] Tyrrhel, from MS Chron. of St. Auguſtin, Cant.

London about ten days afterwards, having kept his Chriſtmas at Canterbury. Abroad he had ſtruggled with a long and dangerous illneſs, and came home not recovered, though mending daily[1]. The queen accompanied him to England; but lord Edward continued in foreign parts, though he had promiſed the king to be with him in England on Chriſtmas-day. He ſeems now to be reconciled to the king, and diſpoſed to ſupport his authority in oppoſition to the barons; whoſe proceedings, probably, he thought, tended to leſſen the regal power, by which he, as the king's heir expectant, would be affected in his turn. As ſoon as the king reached Dover, he found at that port letters and meſſengers, acquainting him with ſuch riſings in Wales as had not been ſeen before in his time. The whole march was in rebellion. Lewellin, and ſome of the Engliſh lords of the marches, taking advantage of lord Edward's abſence, to whom the king had aſſigned all that he held in Wales, had confederated and entered the land committed by lord Edward to the charge of lord Roger de Mortimer, and taken the caſtles of Knockla and Kenenches. The king was exceedingly afflicted with this intelligence, and very ſharply reproved his ſon for ſtaying abroad; himſelf not being able to make a journey into Wales, and not knowing whom to truſt with the defence of thoſe parts[2]. Here we cloſe the occurrences of the year 1262.

1263. Before the end of the year 1262, Henry's diſpute with the baronage of the realm had taken a turn which ſeemed to prognoſticate final ſucceſs to the king. The counſellors, who had been appointed for him by the common univerſity of the realm, were divided among themſelves, and diſcouraged by variety of circumſtances. Lord Edward was in cloſe union with his royal father, and a young prince of great activity and talents, ſtrenuous in maintaining all the prerogatives of the crown, and not likely to be ſcrupulous about the means of preſerving them. The baronial party ſaw the whole power of the pope, who claimed obedience to his mandates in the double capacity of ſupreme head of the church, and of ſovereign temporal lord of the kingdom of England, levelled fully and vehemently againſt them. The king of France, although in many reſpects an excellent prince, could not be expected to approve of the conduct of the community of England towards their king, whoſe queen was ſiſter to the royal conſort of France, and between whom at this time there was a cloſe union. Lewis was diſpoſed to be very obſequious to his queen, and therefore liable, on the preſent occaſion, to yield to her influence in behalf of the queen of England; but his devotion to the ſee of Rome was as implicit as the holy father himſelf could deſire. The recent deaths of John Fitz Geoffry, and of Richard earl of Glouceſter, two main pillars of the popular party, had greatly enervated the baronial faction. And, about this time, Peter of Savoy, uncle of the queen, who had been enriched, through the queen's intereſt, with the princely earldom of Richmond, and the fair honour of Aigle in Suſſex, and alſo the caſtle of Pevenſey, and had enjoyed the king's chief confidence as his firſt counſellor or miniſter, was recently returned to England; to give all the ſupport he could to the royaliſts. Add to theſe diſcouragements on the ſide of the barons the alarming defections among themſelves; inſomuch that, when the earl of Leiceſter departed for France, in the latter part of the former year, all the members of the council of grandees, who had been appointed according to the Oxford proviſions, had gone over to the ſame ſide, except the venerable biſhop of Worceſter, the earl of Leiceſter, the young earl of Glouceſter, Hugh Deſpencer, and Peter of Montfort, a diſtinguiſhed baron, but whether related in blood to our Simon de Montfort I do not diſcover. The earl of Leiceſter, diſheartened at the unpromiſing aſpect of things, and thinking all farther effort uſeleſs, had withdrawn from England, and ſeemed to have totally abandoned the cauſe. On a ſudden, however, the ſpirit of his party revived, in conſequence of the offence given by lord Edward, as well to his friends as to the nation in general, by a conduct which ſhall be related preſently.

Soon after the king's arrival in England, he received advice from the biſhop of Hereford of the inſurrection of the Welſh, and diſtraction of the marches there[3].—What follows is the main part of the biſhop's letter: "Let your excellence know, that the whole march is diſturbed, as it has never been before in our time. For, many knights of the march here held many parliaments, ſold their corn and ſtock, and ſome of them, as is ſaid, have alienated their lands, and ſome have left their houſes quite empty. The names of theſe are not unknown to your excellence. But Lewellin, prince of Wales, has lately entered the land of ſir Roger de Mortimer, with 300 armed cavalry, and 30,000 infantry, and has beſieged and taken ſir Roger's caſtle at Knoklas; and the ſame lord's caſtle at Kenenchles was ſurrendered to him, from which ſir Roger, together with his whole family, without hurt or encounter, departed. And, although we believe that all your men[4] are loyally diſpoſed towards you, yet, if we ſpeak of the country in general, the caſe is otherwiſe: there every thing teems with fraud and evil deſign; whereby the whole march is ſo alarmed, that all the men of my dioceſe have fled to the church with their goods; and there they do not think themſelves ſafe. But the Welſh have burnt the lands of the march about Webyl, Enderſley, and the wall of Wigmore, and plundered them. On theſe accounts, we have fortified our caſtle of Hereford with men and victuals as well as we could, and have ſolicited your citizens to behave faithfully; and we were got as far as Glouceſter on our journey to you, but were not able to proceed by reaſon of a certain diſorder which afflicts us. We therefore beſeech your excellence to ſend with all haſte to the caſtle at Hereford 40 horſemen armed, good and able; as ye love the march, and would wiſh to ſave it. We will expect them all at Glouceſter, and with them repair to Hereford; or we will come to you, and give them ſuch counſel and aid as we can: alſo giving in command to the citizens of Hereford, that to the conſtable, whom you ſhall ſet over the ſaid armed men, they deliver the keys of the city, and ſubmit to his orders. Know moreover, that, although we were well, we could not ſafely go to you at preſent, becauſe certain men evil-minded to you thirſt for our blood, who look upon us as a ſpy, and ſay, we reveal to you every thing that paſſes in the march. Farewel your excellence[5]."

This letter of the biſhop ſeems in ſome meaſure to have been the cauſe of the following one of the king to lord Edward. The date has not been preſerved, but it was manifeſtly written about this time[6].

"The king to his eldeſt ſon health and paternal benediction. Whereas, on the vigil of St. Thomas the Apoſtle, we and our queen with our ſuite happily landed at Dover, and, when we had proceeded to Canterbury, as well by meſſengers as by letters of divers of our lieges which we ſend to you incloſed in theſe preſents, we heard that the whole march of Wales was every where diſturbed by the moſt grievous perils, and at this moment is expoſed to deſtruction, if ſuccour be not afforded with provident counſel and inſtant applications: And, ſince Lewelin, ſon of Griffin, and his accomplices, aſſert, that they are willing to obſerve the truces made between us and them, whereas their actions belie their aſſertion, and they have wholly bid adieu to the truces in the parts of

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[1] Rymer. Th. Wykes. M. Weſtm.

[2] The confederates in the marches ſent a letter to the king, under the ſeal of ſir Roger Clifford, beſeeching him to have in remembrance his oath and repeated promiſes to obſerve the Oxford ſtatutes, and deſiring him to act againſt all ſuch perſons as were againſt the ſaid ſtatutes, except the queen and her children.

[3] Flores Hiſtoriarum, anno 1265.

[4] *Homines veſtri*; your vaſſals, or liege-men.

[5] Rymer.

[6] Ib.

Cheſter between them and your men, to your diſgrace and manifeſt contempt; you ought at this time vigorouſly and powerfully to be defending your land, and did lately promiſe us, that you would come to us in England within the 20th day after Chriſtmas; and, moreover, we are detained with ſuch bodily weakneſs, that we cannot be perſonally in thoſe parts, and could find but few who, without our or your preſence, could make an expedition for the defence of them: we do command you that, as you value your own honour and mine, and as you would ſave your caſtles and lands, and preſerve the indemnity and peace of your people, which, for want of defence, are now attaching themſelves to Lewelin to your diſheriſon, which you ought no longer to put up with, you do come to us into England, without the coſt of delay, in order to afford expeditious and effectual counſel upon the premiſes; eſpecially, as what has been here ſtated to you ought to excite the keeneſt anxiety in you, and leaves no room for inattention or delay, you ought not by any means to omit, upon the pretext of relaxation and puerile gratifications. For, it is baſe and ſhameful to you, that the ſaid Lewelin, when ourſelves are oppreſſed with old age, and you in the bloom of life, deſpiſes to obſerve thoſe truces which he promiſes by word to maintain. But his preſumption and attempts are the conſequence of the counſel and ſuggeſtions he receives from certain perſons of our realm[1]. Witneſs," &c.

While the earl of Leiceſter was abſent, lord Edward brought into England a formidable body of foreign troops[2]; of whom ſome were levied in France, picked men, the ſtouteſt and boldeſt to be found in that kingdom; and beſides theſe were Burgundians, French, and Campanians, whom the Oxford proviſions had exiled; theſe men Edward preferred in places of honour and profit to Engliſhmen of his own ſuite and houſehold; to theſe aliens he committed the cuſtody of his caſtles; to them he delegated the chief offices of his houſehold. Certain high-ſpirited knights, lately in his ſervice, took indignation at proceedings ſo unjuſt and provoking, and immediately declared for the party who had been lately adverſe to the king. They joined in their invitation to the earl of Leiceſter, to come back to England, and become their leader in their farther operations. The Welſh rebellion was made the pretence for bringing the foreign forces into England; but the real cauſe was, to be furniſhed with ſufficient means finally and completely to cruſh the baronial party[3].

"In[4] the year of Grace 1263, Edward, ſon of king Henry, came after Eaſter into England with a ſtrong multitude of knights, as well alien whom he brought with him from Gaul, being the ſtrongeſt and braveſt men to be found in that country, as of Engliſh. And, marching towards Snowdon, he moved a ſtrong expedition againſt the Welſh: but they withdrawing themſelves and our people on account of the inequality of the ground, thickneſs of the woods, and darkneſs of the deep fens, not daring to engage them, it may be ſuppoſed that the rebellion of the Welſh gained additional ſtrength, and the valour of Edward and his men was obſtructed. Edward hereupon came back into England by the call of his father. He did not, however, leave thoſe parts, till he had well ſupplied the ſtrong holds there with garriſons and proviſions."

From the following letter we ſee that lord Edward was at Shrewſbury on the 15th of April[5].

"To the moſt excellent prince, his lord and reverend father, lord Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitaine, Edward his eldeſt ſon greeting with all reverence and honour. We ſtrongly requeſt your excellence, that by your letters you would give it in command to the lord biſhop of Hereford, that he would ſojourn in his caſtle of Ledeſbury North, for the greater defence and ſecurity of the march of Wales in his parts. The ſame thing, if it pleaſe you, give in command to William de Evereus, that in his caſtle of Le Hales he would tarry, and manfully defend thoſe parts. Given at Salop, 15th day of April, in the year of your reign 47."

"About the feaſt of St. Mark the Evangeliſt[6], came Simon de Montfort into England; and at a parliament held at Oxon, without the privity of the king or his council, appeared Richard, king of the Romans, Simon de Montfort, and very many other of the barons; when it was provided, that all who went againſt the Oxford ſtatutes ſhould be held as capital enemies according to what had been provided at Oxford by the lord king and the barons, and confirmed by their writings[7]."

They ſent a letter to the king, beſeeching him to have reſpect to the oath he had himſelf taken, and which they had taken by his poſitive command, and upon pain of his diſpleaſure, and the repeated promiſes he had made to obſerve the Oxford ſtatutes, and petitioning him to oppoſe and avoid all perſons who were againſt the ſaid ſtatutes. But to this petition of the earl of Leiceſter and his aſſociates the king would pay no kind of regard, and declared his reſolution not to agree to their proviſion; nay, he was ſo far from agreeing to their demands, that about the ſame time he iſſued his writs throughout England, expreſſly forbidding the Oxford ſtatutes or proviſions to be any more obſerved[8].

Then the earl of Leiceſter aſſembled an innumerable army; and among the great perſons who thought and acted with him were the following; viz. lord Henry, ſon of the king of the Romans: Hugh Deſpenſer, Henry de Haſtings, Roger de Clifford, John Fitz-John, Roger de Leiburne, Gilbert de Clare, Hamon de Leſtrange, Nicholas de Segrave, John de Vaux, John Gifford, Gilbert de Luci; beſides others without number. All thoſe who appeared in this cauſe were ſhorn by direction of the earl, in token of their fighting for righteouſneſs[9].

"Almoſt all the firſt people of the kingdom flocked together on a ſudden; ſome from an opinion (ſays Wykes) that the work was a pious one; ſome for fear of loſing their property, and expoſing their perſons to danger; and ſome from the hope of enriching themſelves by plunder.

"About the feaſt of St. Auſtin, the Apoſtle of Angels[10], the king together with the queen went to the Tower of London, lord Edward making his abode at the hoſpital of Clerkenwell. All the three being deſtitute of money, and nobody found in London to lend them any, lord Edward having a deſire to diſgrace himſelf, on the feaſt of the Apoſtles Peter and Paul[11], taking to his aſſiſtance Robert Walerand and many others, went to the New Temple, whoſe doors he found ſhut; and when at his demand the keys of the treaſury were delivered up to him, he ſaid he wanted to ſee his mother's jewels; and, ſending for the keeper of the treaſury, he, together with his people, ſurreptitiouſly got admittance. Thoſe who were with him took with them iron mallets, with which they broke open the cheſts of money which belonged to the nobles and merchants[12] of the city, and ordered the money to be taken away, to the amount of one thouſand pounds[13]; and he carried it to Windſor caſtle, where he ſtaid ſome time with his foreign mercenaries. This villainous action being over, the citizens of London roſe againſt him, and others of the council of the king who had their abode in the city; inſomuch that the hotel of John de Grey, without Ludgate, was attacked, and thirty-two of his horſes, and all other things which were found there, were carried off; John himſelf having with difficulty been able to effect his flight to the other ſide of Fleetditch. They treated the houſes and goods of Simon Paſſelawe in the ſame manner."

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[1] I ſuppoſe he glances chiefly at the earl of Leiceſter.

[2] Flores Hiſtoriarum, an. 1265.

[3] By this phraſe we may now underſtand the whole body of Engliſh freeholders, and all the franchiſed or chartered communities.

[4] M. Weſtm.

[5] Rymer.

[6] 25 Apr.

[7] Annales Dunſtaple.

[8] Tyrrhel, ex libro MS. de Antiq. Legibus, London.

[9] Wykes. An. Dunſtaple.

[10] 26 May, an. Dunſtaple.

[11] 29 June.

[12] Nobles of the city, that is, I ſuppoſe, the ſame claſs of men, who in the chronicles of thoſe times are ſtyled *barones*, *primates*, *magnates*, *majores natu*, of the city.

[13] Others ſay, *ten* thouſand pounds.

"In the congregation of the grandees, which was made at London on the feaſt of Pentecoſt, the earl of Leiceſter and many others vented their murmurs againſt the king of England, the lady queen, and the lord Edward, ſaying they were perjured, unleſs they kept the Oxford ſtatutes[1]."

On the 15th of June, the king ſent his mandate to the barons of his port of Dover,[2] acquainting them that his eldeſt ſon Edward was come to them, that he might receive from them[3] the oath of fealty, as the king's eldeſt ſon and heir, in like manner as he had received the ſame by the king's command from all his other barons and grandees[4].

A letter of the ſame tenor was ſent to each of the other cinque-ports. "The barons of all theſe ports complied with the order, but with great difficulty and heſitation[5]."

One of the firſt things done by the earl of Leiceſter, after his coming into England, was making a cloſe alliance with Lewelin, prince of Wales. And about this time, probably, the Welſh prince was affianced to the earl's only daughter. In conſequence of which, ſome years afterwards, a marriage took place between the parties contracted. In all the operations of the ſpring and ſummer of this year, 1263, Lewelin ſeems to have been in cloſe alliance with the barons[6].

The barons drawing near to London about Midſummer, ſent a letter to the mayor and aldermen, under the ſeal of the earl of Leiceſter, wherein they deſired to know whether they would obſerve the Oxford ſtatutes; and aſſured them, that, if any thing contained in thoſe ſtatutes could be amended for the good of the nation, the ſame ſhould be done by diſcreet perſons of the realm. This letter was carried to the king for his advice, who deſired the citizens to declare their inclinations on the ſubject. They told him, that, as they had ſworn by his ſpecial order to keep thoſe ſtatutes, they intended, with his licence and favour, to keep them; and deſired his permiſſion to turn all foreigners out of the city, that no cauſe of quarrel between the citizens and the barons might ariſe[7].

The king of the Romans ſpared no pains to reconcile the two contending parties before matters were carried to extremity. On the 28th of June, he wrote a letter from Ilford to king Henry, to tell him that he was ſet out that day for Chippenham, and intended to go immediately to Wallingford, where he expected to find the barons.—That he had ſtrong hopes of effecting a happy compromiſe with them.—That he would acquaint the king with the reſult as ſoon as poſſible; and therefore begs and importunes him to give it in ſtrict charge to lord Edward, to make no aſſault upon the barons, till the iſſue of the treaty was known; and tells him, that he had laid the ſame injunction upon the barons[8].

The next day, the following letter was ſent by the biſhop of Worceſter to Walter de Merton.

"To the diſcreet perſonage and his moſt dear friend the lord Walter de Merton, chancellor of the king, Walter, by divine mercy, the humble miniſter of the church of Worceſter, health, and all poſſible reſpect and friendſhip[9].

"Whereas we are bound to exert our utmoſt pains and attention to promote the peace and tranquillity of the realm, and the biſhops of Lincoln, London, and Coventry, with a certain form of peace, are ſent to the lord king and lord Edward; from our ſtrong and ardent wiſh for peace, we are obliged to requeſt of you, that, ſeeing the form propoſed is fit and becoming, both with reſpect to the king's honour and the realm's tranquillity, you would labour, with all your diligence, that the king and lord Edward, for avoiding the impending and dreadful danger, accede to this form of peace without difficulty. Farewel. Dated the day of the Apoſtles Peter and Paul, 1263." But this negociation ſeems to have totally miſcarried.

"The principal people of the nation (ſo writes M. Weſtminſter), ſupported by the counſel and effectual aid of the moſt noble Simon de Montfort, the greateſt military man in the realm, were now in haſte to carry into execution what they had long wiſhed for. But, before they proceeded to acts of violence, they ſent the king a letter or declaration, ſealed by the lord Roger Clifford, in the name of the reſt, in which they firſt petitioned his excellence to obſerve the Oxford proviſions, and defied all thoſe that oppoſed them, the king, queen, and their children, excepted. And now began the inſurrection. They firſt fell upon the foreigners, for whom the king and queen and lord Edward had entertained ſo fond a regard. Attack and depredation ſoon became general throughout England; and many, who thought themſelves in no ſort of danger, were on a ſudden convinced of their miſtake. The ſtorm fell chiefly on the king's counſellors, and all thoſe who had diſtinguiſhed themſelves as his party. All ſuch were treated as public enemies. Their manors, demeſnes, and ſtrong places, were aſſailed, and taken, and ravaged; their goods and chattels were conſidered as fair ſpoil, and deſtroyed or carried away by the inſurgents. No diſtinction was made between eccleſiaſtical and temporal property. But no damage or affront was offered to any perſons whatever, except ſuch as were againſt the Oxford proviſions, or had refuſed to attend the ſummons of the barons. Such were branded with the name of felons and perjured men, and deprived of all their goods whereſoever found."

Among the firſt who felt the vengeance of the baronials was the biſhop of Hereford, who was arreſted in his cathedral, and his lands conſigned to deſolation[10]. After his copious treaſure had been reviſed, and a diviſion made of it before his face, he was ſent priſoner to Erdeley caſtle. To the ſame place of confinement were ſent the biſhop's countrymen, the canons ſecular of his church, whom he had put in it. G. de Langley, whom the lord Edward had made his ſeneſchal in Wales, and whom the Welſh deteſted with peculiar acrimony for his oppreſſive adminiſtration, ſuſtained the plunder and ravage of his manors by the ſame people who had ſo roughly handled the biſhop of Hereford. They were a detachment of the baronial army, and had marched from the interior parts of England into the marches of Wales, by order, as was ſaid, of the earl of Leiceſter. Thence the baronial army marched to Glouceſter, and beſieged the caſtle there for four days; in which was a Frenchman, Matthew de Beſil, whom the king had made ſhire-reeve of the county, and warden of the caſtle[11].

Beſil maintained himſelf in it, poſitively refuſing to ſurrender himſelf to the beſieging army, till the firſt gate towards the city was burnt: then, by the treachery of certain priſoners, who had been releaſed in hope of having their help, the back gate having been opened to let in the enemy, the barons entered on a ſudden: Matthew was forced to flee into the Tower, which was fortified by a triple gate of iron, and maſſy bars of great ſtrength. But this paſſage was broken through with iron mallets and hatchets, and the beſiegers entered and made Matthew priſoner, who, however, could not through fear of death, or by any threats, be perſuaded to ſurrender; which made even his enemies applaud his ſpirit. He was then led to the ſame place with the biſhop, and conſigned to the ſame lot; and the barons appointed an Engliſhman, Oliver de Tracy, keeper of the caſtle and ſhire-reeve of Glouceſterſhire[1].

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[1] Wikes. [2] Rymer.

[3] *Them*; viz. the barons of Dover. They and the barons of the other cinque-ports are ſometimes called *cives*, and ſometimes *liberi homines*, or *libres homes*, of the cinque-ports. They are ſtyled alſo the king's barons; and in this inſtrument they are put upon the ſame footing with the other barons of the realm. Which ſhews, that baron was not excluſively a tenant of the king *in capite*, in barony. [4] Rymer. [5] Tyrrhel. [6] M. Weſtm. an. 1265.

[7] Fabian. [8] Rymer, tom. I. p. 768. [9] Ib.

[10] "All the king's counſellors and bailiffs going againſt the Oxford proviſions, and the aliens, likewiſe eccleſiaſtics and ſeculars, *prædæ patuerunt*. Peter de Egleblanch being taken, and John Manſel and Boniface, archbiſhop of Cant. and Peter of Savoy, through great fear lying hid in foreign parts, Edward, under pretence of going againſt the Welſh, brought in foreigners, whom the *proceres*, finding out the iniquity of their coming, at the inſtigation of Simon de Montfort, beſieged at the caſtle of Windſor, and obliged to return home, having made them ſwear to do nothing againſt the peace of the realm." Annals of Hyde, MS.—"The Univerſity [ſcil. of Oxford] was diſperſed by the king's order, upon pain of impriſonment. He did this, becauſe he wanted to parliament there, who, after his parliament, went to Northampton with a great army, and beſieged it, and took it on the 8 ides of April." Ib.—The Wintonians riſe upon the monks of Swithin, and kill ſome of them, and commit great ravages at Winton. Ib.—The Londoners guard the ſtreets with chains. Ib.—The Jews ſlaughtered. Ib. [11] M. Weſtm. Dunſtaple, & alia Chron.

Then the army went to Worceſter, and took it without oppoſition, though the citizens had received the king's orders to keep ſafely both town and city. Having taken the oath of fealty from the inhabitants of Worceſter, they went to Bridgenorth, and took that noble fortreſs, which the citizens nobly defended the firſt day, and kept out the barons; but the next day they ſurrendered to them by agreement, for fear that the Welſh, who were extremely numerous, and aſſailed the town on the other ſide, ſhould force an entrance. The baronials then marched to the Southern parts of the realm, having taken the earl of Leiceſter[2] for their general, by whom they were governed. The earl's army received reinforcements every day; for, all who excelled in ſtrength, or were illuſtrious in reſpect of nobility, flocked to his ſtandard. Before them was borne the banner of the king's arms. And then, through the ſeveral counties, dreadful work was made with the foreigners. Even thoſe who hated them, and had a ſpark of pity left within them, could not forbear feeling for them: for, every one who could not ſpeak Engliſh was ſet at nought by the vulgar, and cruelly handled.

Perſons of foreign extraction, as well religious as others, were eager to effect a clandeſtine eſcape out of England, hoping thereby to avoid death, or an expenſive and ruinous impriſonment. The queen had, ſome how or other, incurred popular odium; whatever, therefore, was found belonging to her was carried off, or deſtroyed. The other principal objects of the popular rage were the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the biſhop of Norwich, and John Manſel. Theſe were particularly obnoxious, being the perſons to whom the pope had committed the power of abſolving the king and all other perſons from their late oaths, and of excommunicating all ſuch as would not accept of the papal abſolution. Theſe three eccleſiaſtics were plundered of all their movables, and threatened with death, if they could be found. Whereupon the archbiſhop obtained the king's licence for leaving England, and ſet off for Rome[3].

About the ſame time, leagues were forming in favour of the barons, both in the North and Weſt of England, and preparations making in both extremes to attack the king's caſtles, and join the barons in the central parts. The conſervators[4] of the king's peace, ſtationed in the parts moſt expoſed, applied to him for military aſſiſtance, and intimated their fears of not being able to ſtop the progreſs of the inſurgents.

John Manſel, the king's chief miniſter, and on whom his maſter had heaped preferment to the amount of five or ſix thouſand pounds a-year, whereby this clerc had a revenue beyond almoſt any earl of the kingdom, fled with precipitation out of the Tower of London, where he had left the king and queen, and had the good fortune to get over to France. He was purſued in his flight by Henry, ſon of the king of Almaine, and nephew of king Henry: but, when Henry landed at Boulogne he was ſuddenly arreſted by management, as was ſuppoſed, of the queen of England. The earl of Leiceſter, who had for ſome time carried all before him about London, felt ſo much anxiety about the capture of ſir Henry of Almaine[5], that he marched into Kent, to procure his deliverance. While he was ſo employed, lord Edward went to Briſtol, which had lately ſubmitted to the baronials, who had attacked and taken the biſhop of Hereford. The caſtle of Briſtol, which as well as the city belonged to lord Edward, had, however, held out. While Edward was in thoſe parts, he took the caſtles of Haye and Brecknock, and ſome other places. While he lay at the caſtle of Briſtol, a quarrel aroſe between his knights and the citizens; and the citizens, who were properly his ſubjects, he being their feudal lord, prepared to beſiege him in the caſtle, which they were ſure of taking. Seeing every thing go againſt him, and the whole kingdom his foe, and all the favourers of foreigners, and all opponents of the barons, fiercely aſſaulted, he burnt with rage and indignation. But, having no alternative, he deſired Walter, biſhop of Worceſter, who was of the baronial party, to come to him, and promiſed, deceitfully, to make peace with the barons. The biſhop took ſecurity from him for the performance of his engagements; but, when Edward was on the road to the court, to fulfil his promiſes, he ſuddenly threw himſelf with his foreigners into the caſtle of Windſor.

The king, ſhut up all this time in the Tower of London, ſeeing himſelf ſurrounded and hemmed in by his enemies, and probably diſappointed of the aſſiſtance he expected from lord Edward, on whom, ſome hiſtorians ſay, he depended for his deliverance, acquieſced at length to the terms of peace which were offered, through the mediation of certain biſhops, by the barons, and again ſubmitted to acknowledge the Oxford ſtatutes. But the queen, ſwelling with female rage, would by no means hear of ſuch diſgraceful conceſſions. She, therefore, left the Tower of London on the 13th of July, in order to go by water to Windſor, where lord Edward had one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes in Europe, well-garriſoned with his foreign troops. As ſhe approached London-bridge, a prodigious quantity of people upon the bridge ſtopped her paſſage: they called her whore and adultereſs, and aſſailed her with ſhowers of ſtones, rotten eggs, and all kinds of filth. The mayor of London did what he could to ſave her, but was barely able to do it. She was compelled to make back for the Tower, which the king would not permit her to enter. The mayor of London, therefore, took her to St. Paul's, and procured her an aſylum in the houſe of the biſhop of London. Stung with theſe affronts, and afraid for her life, the queen got abroad as ſoon as ſhe could[6].

The terms of peace, demanded on the part of the barons, were, that the lord king and queen ſhould releaſe the lord Henry, ſon of the king of the Romans, taken abroad; that the caſtle of Dover ſhould be ſurrendered to them with the caſtles of the king; that the ſtatutes of Oxford ſhould be kept, full ſecurity being given in that behalf; that the realm ſhould be entirely purged of foreigners, and that none of them ſhould return, except ſuch as were permittted to ſtay by the unanimous conſent of the king's lieges; and that, in future, the nation ſhould be governed by natives, good men, and loyal to the king. The king was not in a condition to reſiſt, and therefore conſented to theſe terms of accord.

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[1] Robert of Glouceſter.

[2] Some authors report, that the earl of Leiceſter was perſonally preſent at theſe commotions on the borders of Wales; but it ſeems a miſtake.

[3] T. Wykes.

[4] Theſe ſeem to be a new ſpecies of officers, made by the king alone upon the ſpur of the occaſion. Probably, the baronage or community of the ſeveral counties having checked the royal prerogative in the making of ſhire-reeves, the king might find it neceſſary to appoint theſe conſervators of the peace, to ſupply the loſs of his power by the new modification of the ſhire-reeve's office.

[5] The Annaliſt of Dunſtable relates Henry of Almaine's capture differently:—"Eodem tempore Joannes Manſel egreſſus de turri Londoniarum in Tamiſiam cum comitiſſâ de Inſulâ & aliis feminis tranſmarinis navigio devenit apud Witſaund. Qui dominum Henricum, filium regis Alemanniæ, pro quibuſdam transfretantem ibidem, per dominum Ingelramum de Feines fecit capi & detineri, qui poſtea per regem Franciæ deliberatus in Angliam rediit." Ann. Dunſtaple.

[6] T. Wykes. M. Weſtm Ann. Dunſtaple.

On the 21ſt of July, the king's letter to the mayor and citizens of London was read in the Guildhall, ſetting forth, that the difference between the king and the barons was now made up; and therefore he commanded, that his peace ſhould be kept; and, if any one broke it, he ſhould be arreſted, and his goods alſo ſeized and kept ſafe till the king's farther order concerning them ſhould be known[1].

The Annaliſt of Dunſtaple, after deſcribing the queen's meditated flight, and rough ſtoppage at London-bridge, goes on thus:—

"But the biſhops of Lincoln, London, and Cheſter, in the mean while, who were buſy in conducting a treaty of amity between the king at the Tower and the barons at Dover, were informed by the earl of Leiceſter and the barons, that they would not liſten to any terms of peace, unleſs the lord king and the queen would releaſe ſir Henry, who had been taken in foreign parts, and would give up to them the caſtle of Dover, with the other caſtles in their hands, and would entirely purge England of the foreigners, and would cauſe the Oxford ſtatutes under good ſecurity to be more fully obſerved; all which was complied with by the king, who was in a ſtrait. The earl and barons, hearing of the king's readineſs to yield to their demands, went from Dover to London, where the earl was moſt joyouſly and honourably received by the citizens. And going to the Tower, and ſaluting the king, the earl aſked him, whether he had granted the aforeſaid articles, and would keep them? The king anſwered, he would; and thereupon made his charter. So that by certain perſons, elected for the purpoſe, the ſtatutes of Oxford by their decrees ſhould be augmented, or diminiſhed, as moſt for the good of the king and kingdom. After this, order was given by the king, by his letters, that the caſtle of Dover, with the other caſtles, ſhould be delivered up to the wardenſhip of the barons."

The king was now, in appearance, perfectly reconciled to the barons, and acquieſced in all their meaſures. On the firſt of Auguſt, they marched towards Windſor, to beſiege it, having the king with them, who gave his ſanction to the proceeding. Lord Edward, therefore, left that caſtle, and went forward to meet his father and the barons, in order to compromiſe the diſputes that were between them. He met them at Kingſton, and, having amicably adjuſted the ſeveral matters that had cauſed the late diſorders, he was about to return to Windſor, but was hindered by the earl of Leiceſter and the biſhop of Worceſter, who ſuſpected his ſincerity, and were too circumſpect to let him get into Windſor again. That noble caſtle, therefore, was ſurrendered to the king and barons; but, upon this condition, that thoſe, who were within, ſaving to them their horſes and arms, ſhould go ſafely out of the kingdom, having firſt taken an oath not to return without the order of the community. Accordingly, ſome of the barons conducted them to the ſeaſide[2].

That the aſſent of the community might be aſked concerning the conditions of peace, to which the king had lately agreed, and the earl of Leiceſter with his aſſociates, all the biſhops, earls, barons, abbots, and priors, were ſummoned to meet on the 9th of September. The meeting on this occaſion was uncommonly numerous, and held in the church of St. Paul, London. In this parliament was read the late charter of the king, wherein he promulged and ratified the Oxford ſtatutes, and ordered the ſame to be univerſally and fully obſerved. To which the preſent aſſembly gave their aſſent; as did lord Edward. Robert de Ferrers had taken three caſtles from lord Edward in the march of Wales: and others, who were of lord Edward's party, had been deſpoiled of their property in like manner, and were all bent upon avenging themſelves, and riſing upon the deſpoilers. But by the council of the grandees it was provided, that the lord king ſhould, by himſelf and his juſticiars, openly commiſſioned by him, do full juſtice to all who had been deſpoiled, and would prefer their plaints againſt the deſpoilers. The depredations and rapines, ſuſtained as well by eccleſiaſtical dignitaries as by certain grandees, were ordered to be atoned for by competent ſatisfaction. This ſeemed to many perſons a thing of too much difficulty to be prudently attempted, and likely to cauſe infinite diſcord. Among other things, order was given for the liberation of Peter, biſhop of Hereford, Matthias de Beſille, and certain others who had been lately taken and impriſoned, as adherents of the king[3].

While theſe things were going on, the lord king and the queen clandeſtinely managed matters ſo with the king and queen of France, that king Henry, with lord Edward and the earl of Leiceſter and certain others, were ſummoned to appear before Lewis at Boulogne, on the octaves of St. Michael next coming, to have the queſtion more nicely examined—"Who was really in fault towards the other[4]?"

About the feaſt of St. Michael, the king, queen, the earl, and many nobles, paſſed the ſea, to be at the colloquy of the king of France, which he then held at Boulogne, on account of the diſturbances in England. The queen was at the bottom of this affair, who was full of indignation at the rough uſage ſhe had lately received from the people of London.

When the king and queen of England, and lord Edward, earl Simon, and the other nobles, made their appearance before the king of France in his council, they depoſed bitter complaints againſt earl Simon, concerning injuries, impriſonments, ſeizing of caſtles, and deſpoiling of churches. To all which charges the earl made ſuch complete anſwers, that the king of France was fully ſatisfied with his exculpation, and gave him his letter of licence to return to England, where the earl wiſhed to be on the quindenes of St. Michael, that he might be preſent at the parliament to be then holden for making the intended ſtatutes[5].

At this great council at Boulogne appeared Boniface, archbiſhop of Canterbury, John Manſel, and thoſe foreigners who had been driven by ſentence of the barons and the king's conſent out of England. They all complained vehemently of the ill uſage they had received, and the tyranny and injuſtice of the oppoſite party, and craved of the king of France protection for redreſs, and liberty to return to England. To theſe various charges the earl of Leiceſter and his colleagues replied, that they were not obliged to give an account of what had been done in England in the court of the king of France, but only in that of their own prince; and that only by judgement of their peers: the Engliſh barons thus refuſing to comply with any of thoſe things that were propoſed to them on their king's behalf, the aſſembly broke up. So this affair is repreſented according to Mr. Tyrrhel, in the MS Annals of St Auguſtin at Canterbury. But French hiſtorians (continues Mr. Tyrrhel) give it thus: "That Simon Montfort being ſummoned by king Lewis to come to his council, he earneſtly intreated him to comply with king Henry's deſires, and not to preſs him too far, leſt, while he ſet himſelf up for a patron of the laws, he raiſed an inveterate civil war, in which he might ruin both himſelf and the public: but this earl, alleging the defence of the laws which he was bound by oath to obſerve, would by no means hearken to king Lewis's propoſal; who, finding the earl could by no means be prevailed upon, diſmiſſed him. Whereupon the earl and his aſſociates returned preſently home; nor did king Henry ſtay long behind them; but, leaving the queen of England, who did not care to come back to England in ſuch troubleſome times, with her ſiſter the queen of France, he returned into England ſoon after Michaelmas, to keep the feaſt of St. Edward the Confeſſor, to whom he always paid ſingular devotion[6].

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[1] T. Wykes. M. Weſtm. Ann. Dunſtaple.

[2] M. Weſtm.

[3] Dunſtaple.

[4] Ib. 1263.

[5] M. Weſtm.

[6] Tyrrhel, p. 1014.

Here the public acts will throw light upon the preſent tranſactions[1].

Letter of king Henry to Lewis king of France.

“To the king of France the king of England greeting, and conſtant increaſe of ſincere affection. Your excellency has ſignified to us, that ourſelf, our beloved conſort, and our ſons, ſhould come to you in our proper perſons, at a certain time and place, that you might impart to us your counſel and aid for the bettering of our condition, and that we might have a little conference with you. We and our then council, deſirous to oblige your magnitude to the beſt of our power, with reſpect and inclination, wiſhed to comply with your propoſal. But, ſeeing our barons, for certain cauſes, require that a ſecurity be given them for our ſpeedy return to England; with humility and devotion we intreat your highneſs, that you would be pleaſed to give ſuch ſecurity in this behalf, as the venerable father John de Henton, the Templar, whom we ſend to your preſence for this purpoſe, ſhall require. But we cannot exhibit our preſence on the day mentioned by your highneſs for the cauſes above-given, which our meſſengers will more fully explain, and to whom ye may give full credit concerning our coming to you. Witneſs the king, 16th of Auguſt.”

Letter to the king of France.

“To the king of France the king of England, greeting, and conſtant increaſe of ſincere affection. Whereas, in obedience to your commands, we propoſe to come perſonally to you by advice of our barons, and to return to England within the octaves of St. Michael next-coming, as we have promiſed to our great men in good faith; we will and require that, if we go againſt this promiſe and engagement, or ſhould not return, ye would compel us to fulfil our promiſe. Witneſs, as before.”

Upon the 22d of Auguſt, the king by his letters patent appoints the biſhops of Worceſter and Coventry, Henry, ſon of the king of the Romans, Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, and John de Warren; whom he ſends into Wales, with full and free power to treat of his peace between the king, his ſon Edward, and his men, on the one part, and Lewellin, ſon of Griffin, and his adherents and friends, on the other; and to confirm the ſaid peace on the king's part, as to them ſhall ſeem meet, in manner as if the king were preſent.

From another record of the 18th of September following, we find, that the biſhop of Coventry, Henry of Almain, John earl of Warren, and ſome others, deputed on the part of the king, had made a truce with Lewellin, to continue to the feaſt of St. Martin[2].

The earl of Leiceſter's name does not occur among thoſe who fabricated this truce. Probably he had no hand in it. It was confirmed by the king.

The king to all perſons, &c.

“Whereas our lord the king of France, by his letters and meſſengers, has aſked us to be at his parliament at Boulogne ſur-mer, on the quindenes of the Nativity of the bleſſed Virgin inſtant; and the great men of our realm, adverting to the debility of our body, and conſidering the ſtate of divers affairs touching us and our realm, fear our too long ſtay in the parts beyond ſea: we, wiſhing to gratify their petition and inclination, have promiſed them in good faith (our oath being thereunto given by Geoffry Gatelin, a knight of ours, upon our ſoul, by our command), that if we happen to go to the ſaid king, as we propoſe, we will return into England before the octaves of St. Michael next, unleſs hindered by ſickneſs. And that, while we are in thoſe parts, we will do nothing in concert with the ſaid king, or any other perſons, nor procure any thing to be done, inconſiſtent with our profit and that of our heirs, and the honour of our realm. In witneſs whereof, &c. Witneſs the king at Weſtminſter, 15 Sept.”

On the ſame day were granted by the king letters of ſafe conduct to the agents of Lewellin for their coming to the king at the parliament three weeks after Michaelmas; the ſame to be in force till the 11th of November[3].

On the ſame 18th of September, the king left London, and began his journey to France. While he was gone, the cuſtody of the great ſeal remained with Nicholas, archdeacon of Ely, who, while the king was abroad, ſealed only writs of courſe, which were teſted by H. le Deſpenſer, juſtice of England.

While Boniface remained at Boulogne, he iſſued ſentence of excommunication againſt Henry and Simon, ſons of the earl of Leiceſter, Humphrey de Bohun the younger, ſon of the earl of Hereford, Roger de Leibourne, Roger de Clifford, John Giffard, Hamo Leſtrange, John de Vaux, Joceline de Badeline, Simon de Tracy, William Marmion jun. Henry de Horne, John and Edmund Baſſett, Robert de Turbevill, Henry de Valentin, Thomas de Turtair, knight, Walter de Workvill, Grimbauld Pauncefort h, H. Malmaines, H. de Haſtinges, Nicholas de Segrave, John de Gyron. The lord Simon, earl of Leiceſter, gave the above perſons (it is obſerved by the Annaliſt[4]) authority and aſſent to do what they did, which he mentions with bitterneſs of heart. I do not find, that the earl himſelf was at this time among the excommunicated. The crimes alleged againſt the above perſons, in the act of ſentence, were the laying violent hands on prelates and churchmen, and ſpoiling and robbing of churches, notwithſtanding their privileges. The earl and army about his perſon had remained quietly at Iſleworth the greater part of the ſummer, and ſeem to have had no ſhare in the late acts of violence[5].

On the quindenes of St. Michael, king Henry held his parliament at Weſtminſter, and ſhewed an inclination to adjuſt matters upon what ſome hiſtorians, partial to his perſon and cauſe, call reaſonable conditions. The meeting was more numerous than had been ſeen for a long time. But the parties at variance could be brought to no terms of compromiſe. Lord Edward, thinking that by ſacrificing the prerogatives of the crown he ſhould be materially injured after his father's deceaſe, refuſed his compliance to the terms inſiſted upon by the earl of Leiceſter, and determined to bring down the ſpirit of that preſumptuous lord. And Edward was now more haughty and intractable than before, in conſequence of having gained over to his cauſe ſome of the leading men of the Montford party: among theſe, were, Roger de Leiburne, John de Vaux, Ralph Baſſet, Hamo L'Eſtrange, and John Giffard. They engaged by written articles to befriend lord Edward, during his whole life, againſt all perſons, and to give ſuch ſecurity for their fidelity as the earl of Warren and lord Henry of Almaine ſhould demand, ſaving the common oath, that it were to the honour of God, fealty of the king, and profit of the realm. They were blinded by bribes, and particularly by large grants out of the lord Edward's demeſne manors, to this flagrant act of perfidy, very prejudicial, it muſt be acknowledged, to the baronial intereſt. Lord Henry of Almaine was the leader of this revolt; and he attempted to palliate his conduct by the following addreſs to earl Simon:—“Sir Earl, I cannot longer bear arms againſt my father the king of Almaine, my uncle the king of England, and my other relations: with your permiſſion, therefore, I recede from you: but I will never bear arms againſt you.” With great good humour the earl replied:—“Lord Henry, I am not at all concerned on account of your arms, but on account of your unſteadineſs. Go, therefore, and return with your arms; for, I am not at all afraid of them[6].”

The late parliament at Weſtminſter had only ſerved to widen the breach between the parties at variance.

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[1] Rymer.

[2] 11 Nov.

[3] “In this colloquy the ſtatutes of Oxford were publicly promulged, and ordered to be ſtrictly kept throughout England.” M. Weſtm. p. 317.

[4] Annals of Hyde MS. in Bibl Bodlei. 91, & Tyrrhel's Hiſtory.

[5] Wykes.

[6] M. Weſtm.

After the diſſolution of this council, the king and lord Edward took the road to Windſor, and probably took poſſeſſion of it; but I do not find it poſitively aſſerted that they did. The earl of Leiceſter with his partizans repaired to the Tower of London; of which Hugh le Deſpenſer, the baronial high juſticiar, had been lately made warden. John earl of Warren, Hugh le Bigot, and others of the king's party, being turned out of the city, the gates were kept ſhut. And, ſoon after, the earl of Leiceſter went to Kenilworth, probably to ſtrengthen the works of that famous caſtle, which king Henry had formerly given to his ſiſter the counteſs of Leiceſter.

Shortly after, the king ſummoned another general council of the grandees to meet him in a parliament at Redinge. It is taken notice of by the MS Annaliſt of Canterbury; but by no other that I can recollect. Probably it was not attended. This Author obſerves, that the earl of Leiceſter would not go to it, from a perſuaſion that, if he did, his perſon would be ſeized.

Matters were now coming to iſſue between the king and barons. Dover caſtle was called the key of the realm. It had lately been ſurrendered by the king's mandate to himſelf and the barons, and entruſted to an adherent of the latter, to hold it in defence of the Oxford ſtatutes, and the party who eſpouſed them. Lord Edward thought nothing gained, while his father and he were not maſters of that fortreſs. King Henry, therefore, having held a conſultation with his brother Richard, king of Almaine, the earl Mareſchal, and lord Edward, and thoſe whom the latter had lately attracted to his party, marched with a copious army to Dover, thinking they ſhould eaſily get poſſeſſion of the caſtle there. On their arrival, they marched up to the gates, and demanded admiſſion; which was refuſed, purſuant to an expreſs order of the earl of Leiceſter, who, upon hearing of the king and lord Edward's march to Dover, ſent a letter to the warden, wherein he told him he was not to give even the king himſelf admiſſion into the caſtle, unleſs he would be content to go into it with no more than nine or ten perſons in his ſuite—a requiſition with which the king would not comply. The king and lord Edward were exceedingly incenſed at this diſappointment; and, after having made the tour of the Cinque-ports, and required the barons thereof to renew their oath of fealty, proceeded towards London.

As ſoon as the earl heard the king was gone to Dover, he left Kenilworth, and ſet forward towards London; and, paſſing through Northampton, took the oath of fealty from the burgeſſes, and ſo went on to Dunſtaple. And when Simon prior of Dunſtaple had met him, and they had exchanged ſalutations, the earl deſired to be of the fraternity of the houſe, and the prior conſented and received him: and ſo the earl went to London, wiſhing to give the king the meeting at Dover with his people. Not ſucceeding in his object at Dover, the king returned in great wrath towards Weſtminſter. In the mean while he ſent ſome private letters to certain perſons within the city of London, deſiring that, if the earl or baronials ſhould come to the gates of the city, entrance might be denied them. The citizens of the king's party promiſed the king faithfully, that earl Simon ſhould not obtain admiſſion. This had nearly put the earl in a moſt critical ſituation. When the king and lord Edward received this advice, they were highly pleaſed, thinking the earl as good as taken. When the latter reached London, he tarried in Southwark without the city wall, having with him a very ſmall company, in compariſon of the army which was with the king. The earl was in no expectation of ſuch an event; when the king drew nigh, and marſhalled his men to ſurround the earl. Perceiving his danger, he immediately made an attempt to get into the city; but the gates were ſhut, and he found himſelf excluded. He was called upon to ſurrender, and anſwered, that he would never do this to perjured men and apoſtates. And, well weighing his deſperate ſituation, he cauſed himſelf and his men to arm, and in the name of the Lord he got himſelf and them croſſed behind and before; and then, confeſſing his ſins, they all took the body of Chriſt, and prepared to wait the arrival of their enemies, and fight againſt them for Truth. But, when it became noiſed in the city that the earl was ſhut out, the community broke the chains inſtantly, and opened the gates, and made a furious ſally, and reſcued the earl, and ſecured him within the city. When the king was told of this ſpirited exertion in favour of the earl, and ſaw the zeal of the Londoners in behalf of Simon de Montfort and the baronial party, he judged it prudent to retire, and try the effect of negotiation. While theſe things were going on, the king gave to Roger de Mortimer three of the earl of Leiceſter's towns in the marches of Wales; which Mortimer deſtroyed: he alſo took the earl's bailiff, and confined him till he ſhould pay an hundred marcs for his ranſom. But the earl, having made a cloſe alliance with Lewellin prince of Wales, ſent a fine army into the lands of Roger de Mortimer, which in return burned and deſtroyed them [1].

Among the printed records we find the following inſtrument, dated 20 Dec. 1263; which, as it contains ſome curious matter, I here preſent to the reader in a cloſe tranſlation.

"The king to the archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, knights, freemen, and all others of the counties of Warwick and Leiceſter, greeting. We wonder very much, and are moved, that certain perſons, to the diſturbance of the peace and tranquillity of our realm, to you and other our lieges, do proclaim every where, and wrongfully ſuggeſt, that we, to your diſheriſon and that of our other lieges, and to the ſubverſion of the ſtate of our realm, bring aliens into our kingdom, that ſo they may draw away your hearts from our fealty, and that for this reaſon we have lately directed our ſteps towards Dover; which was never our intention or deſire, as the event has ſhewed. But, becauſe certain talliages unaccuſtomed, without aſſent and will, ours and yours, as we have heard, lately in the counties aforeſaid, have been made, to find neceſſaries for four or five men of every villate, to march towards the ſea againſt ſuch aliens; we ſignify to your univerſity, that we have not invited any ſuch aliens, nor will we invite them, nor do we want their aid: inaſmuch as, bleſſed be the Moſt High! all the nobles and grandees of our realm, a few only, if any, excepted, do conſtantly adhere to our fealty, and hitherto aſſiſt us; that by their help we hope, through God's aſſiſtance, powerfully to repreſs the reſiſtents of this ſort, when it ſhall be needful. Wherefore we command your univerſity, firmly injoining that to aſſertions and ſuggeſtions of the above ſort ye give no credit, nor ſuch undue and unaccuſtomed talliages, to your own great hurt, and againſt your liege lord, pay on any account; nor, by reaſon of any ſummons or threats, without our ſpecial mandate, do ye on any account go out of your counties, but obey our ſhire-reeve, as uſed to be done in former times. But we are prepared, and always will be, the oath made at Oxford, to the honour of God, your fealty, and the good of our realm, firmly to obſerve, and you, in your rights and liberties, as our lieges and good men, againſt all perſons to defend and maintain: Witneſs the king at Windſor, the 20th of December, in the year of our reign 48 [2]."

Like letters patent are directed through the ſeveral counties of England, &c.

And command was given to the ſhire-reeve of Leiceſter and Warwick, that the aforeſaid letters patent, which the bringer of them ſhould deliver to him by precept of the king, in his full county-court, hundreds, and the ſeveral good towns of the counties aforeſaid, he ſhould cauſe to be read, and the firm peace of the king to be proclaimed and held. Witneſs as above.

In the ſame manner, it was given in command to all the ſhire-reeves of England [3].

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[1] Ann. Dunſtaple.

[2] Pat. 48 Hen. III, 20 Dec. anno 1263. Brady.

[3] Pat. 48 Hen. III. Brady's Hiſt. Vol. I. Appendix, Nº 216.

The pope, throughout this conteſt between king Henry and his barons, warmly eſpouſed the ſide of the monarch. In the month of July he had ſignified to the king, that he had recalled the grant of Sicily, made in favour of Edmund, king Henry's ſecond ſon, and meant to beſtow that kingdom upon another. This young lord had by virtue of that grant worn the badges of royalty for nine or ten years; and the chief cauſe of the king's quarrel with his barons was his acceptance of the papal grant upon diſadvantageous terms, clandeſtinely adjuſted with the court of Rome, and his obſtinate attachment to that vain and expenſive project. In the year 1262, the crown of Sicily was offered to Charles count of Anjou, the earl of Leiceſter's ſworn friend, and brother of the king of France, who at length conſented that the count of Anjou ſhould cloſe with the pope's offer. The pope, having ſettled this matter to his own mind, ſent a cardinal over to England, to reconcile the mind of king Henry to ſo ſevere a ſhock as this was like to prove. He excuſed this proceeding upon the ſcore of neceſſity; and intreated the king not to obſtruct the ſettlement of Sicily, by enforcing his claim to it. His apologies were accompanied with the warmeſt expreſſions of regard, and followed by a very extraordinary zeal for the king's ſervice in his war with his own people. On the 15th of September he wrote a very ſharp letter to Richard, king of the Romans, for countenancing the proceedings of the barons, and acting with them contrary to the ties of duty and natural affection againſt his ſovereign and brother. Nor did the pontiff ſpare any pains to terrify and reclaim the earl of Leiceſter, whom he conſidered as the mover of all the troubles of England, and againſt whom he was particularly incenſed for the late treatment of the biſhop of Hereford, and the impriſonment and deſpoliation of the eccleſiaſtics. He ſeverely reprimanded him by his letters for his behaviour, and cancelled all that he had done with the other barons. To quiet the commotions here, he diſpatched his chaplain William, archdeacon of Paris, with powers deemed ſufficient for the purpoſe. And, finding the tumult too great for this nuncio to manage, he had recourſe to a Cardinal legate, and inveſted Guy, biſhop of Sabine (who was ſhortly after pope Clement IV), with that character; furniſhing him at the ſame time with the moſt extenſive powers, ſuitable to the difficulty of his undertaking. This legate was authoriſed to pluck up and deſtroy, to diſſipate and ſcatter, to build and plant, in England, Wales, and Ireland, without any rule but that of his own diſcretion. His ſtrength and ſpirit were deemed by the pope and holy college adequate to this arduous function. Guy was a famous theologian, and perfectly verſed in the policy of the court of Rome; and his ſkill and prudence in the management of buſineſs were held to be ſuperior to thoſe of any member of the conclave. Pope Urban lamented, that he could not go in perſon to repreſs the audacity of king Henry's barons; and therefore conſented to part with the biſhop of Sabine for that purpoſe, whoſe abſence he could ill ſpare. He directed the legate, if milder courſes were found inſufficient, to publiſh a croiſade againſt the mutinous barons, and, by his diploma of the 21ſt of November, directed to the prelates of England, he orders them to reſpect his legate, as became them. He likewiſe ſignified his inclinations to the king of France, and deſired him to aſſiſt in extinguiſhing the rebellion in England; and exhorted the queen of France to incite her huſband to the ſame work. St. Lewis obeyed the mandate of the Apoſtolic father, and ſtood forth as the friend of the incapable, perjured, and tyrannical, deſpot of England[1].

Such as were anxious to prevent more miſchief ſpared no pains to bring the parties at variance to ſome terms of agreement. At length, about Chriſtmas, their laudable endeavours were crowned with ſucceſs; the king and his partizans, the earl alſo, with all his coherents, the king of the Romans, lord Edward, the earls, barons, knights, in a word, the whole body of the clergy and laity, agreed, with one conſent, that the king of France ſhould arbitrate between the king and his barons (that is, the whole community of England) concerning all the proviſions, ordinances, ſtatutes, and obligations, made at Oxford, and concerning all the contentions and diſcords that had enſued thereupon from the beginning of the ſame to the 1ſt day of November, A. D. 1263. The inſtrument of arbitration was ſigned, on the 13th of December, by the following earls and barons, on the part of the barons[2]:

Henry biſhop of London,
Walter biſhop of Worceſter,
Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, and ſeneſchal of England,
Hugh le Deſpenſer, juſticiar of England,
Humphrey de Bohun, the younger,
Henry de Montfort,
Simon de Montfort, the younger,
Adam of New-Market,
Peter de Montfort,
Ralph Baſſet of Sapecot,
Baldwin Wake,
Robert de Ros,
William le Blond,
William Mareſchal,
Walter de Colville,
Richard de Grey,
William Bardolf,
Richard de Tanny,
Henry de Haſtengs,
John Fitz-John,
Robert de Vipont,
John de Veſcy,
Nicholas de Segrave,
Geoffry de Lucy.

Theſe firmly promiſed and ſwore, upon the holy Evangeliſts, that what the ſaid king of France, concerning all the aforeſaid things, or any part of them *de alto & baſſo*, did ordain and decree, ſhould be by them obſerved in good faith; provided, nevertheleſs, the ſaid king of France ſhould make his award before the Whitſuntide following.

On the Sunday following, the king of England put his ſeal to a ſeparate inſtrument of the like tenor; as did likewiſe the following perſons:

Edward eldeſt ſon of the lord king,
Henry ſon of Richard, king of Almaine,
Roger le Bigot, earl of Norfolk, and mareſchal of England,
John de Warrenn,
William of Valence,
Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford and Eſſex,
Hugh le Bigott,
Philip Baſſett,
John Fitz-Alain,
Robert de Brus,
Roger de Mortimer,
John de Verdun,
William de Breus,
John de Baillol,
Henry de Percy,
Reginald Fitz-peter,
James d'Audley,
Alan le Zuche,
Roger de Clifford,
Hamo l' Eſtrange,
John de Grey,
Philip Marmion,
Robert de Neville,
John de Vaux,
John de Muſcegros,
Warin de Baſſingbourne,
Adam de Geremuth,
Roger de Somery,
Richard Foliot,
Roger de Leyburn,
William le Latimer.

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[1] Rymer. Raynald.

[2] Rymer, tom. I. p. 776.

It was likewiſe agreed, that the award ſhould extend to all diſputes previous to the 13th of December, A. D. 1263.

The parties were ſummoned to appear before the king of France at Amiens.

The lords Edward and Henry and ſome others croſſed the Channel on the Sunday before Chriſtmas-day. The king, being deſirous of keeping his Chriſtmas in England, poſtponed his embarkation till about the 28th or 29th of December[1].

The earl of Leiceſter and moſt of the barons alleged, that they were not able to leave England at this time, on account of the war that Roger de Mortimer waged againſt the earl of Leiceſter's lands in Wales. So reports the Annaliſt of St. Auguſtin, Canterbury[2].

The earl of Leiceſter (according to the Chronicler of the priory of Dunſtable) ſet off from Kenilworth, and was on his journey for France, to be preſent at the king of France's making his decree, when his horſe fell down with him near Cateby, and broke his leg; and the earl was obliged to go back to Kenilworth. But he and the barons ſent a few wiſe men, both of the clergy and laity, in the name of them all. Of this number were the lord Adam of Newmarket, the lord William de Blund, Peter de Montfort, and maſter Thomas de Cantelupe[3].

The king of France being in haſte to pronounce his decree (ſays [4] Wykes), that he might ſend the parties home as ſoon as poſſible, with leſs wiſdom perhaps and propriety than became him, on the 20th day after Chriſtmas, by an unexpected ebullition, precipitated his award; and, following ſtrictly the footſteps of the pope, reſtored the king of England by his judgement to his priſtine authority. In the inſtrument of his award, dated the morrow of St. Vincent[5], he ſets forth, that, having heard the allegations of either ſide, and fully weighed the merits of the caſe, and obſerving, that, by the proviſions, ordinances, ſtatutes, and obligations, of Oxford, judging of them by the effects they had produced, the king's rights and honour were diminiſhed, the kingdom turmoiled, the church depreſſed and robbed, and great loſſes ſuſtained by eccleſiaſtics and ſeculars, by natives and aliens, and that more evils might be apprehended to ariſe from the ſame cauſes; therefore, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghoſt, he cancels and annuls all the aforeſaid proviſions, ordinances, ſtatutes, and obligations, and whatever followed, or was grounded thereupon; and eſpecially as it appeared that the ſame had been cancelled and annulled by the Apoſtolic father; and ordains that the king and his barons, and all others concurring in his arbitration, be entirely diſcharged and releaſed from the ſame, in what manner ſoever they have bound themſelves thereto. He decrees that, by virtue of the ſaid proviſions, or obligations, or ordinances, or of any power granted thereupon by the king, no perſon whatever make new ſtatutes, or hold and obſerve thoſe already made; and that no perſon ſhould be held a capital, or any otherwiſe an enemy, or incur any puniſhment, for the non-obſervance of the ſame. He decrees, that all the letters, made concerning the aforeſaid proviſions, and by reaſon thereof, be null and void, and be reſtored and ſurrendered to the king of England; and that all the caſtles, which had been delivered to be kept for ſecurity, or on account of the things aforeſaid, and yet detained, ſhould be freely delivered up to the king by the barons, to be held by him, as he held the ſame before the time of the ſaid proviſions. Alſo he decrees and ordains, that the king ſhall be at full liberty to appoint, ſuperſede, and amove, his high juſticiar, chancellor, treaſurer, counſellors, the inferior officers of juſtice, the ſhirereeves, and other officials whatſoever, and the miniſterials of his realm and houſehold, according to his own free will and inclination, as he did, and could do, before the time of the aforeſaid proviſions. He likewiſe retracts and cancels the ſtatute, whereby the kingdom of England was in future to be governed by natives, and the aliens were to quit the realm, without returning, thoſe only excepted, whoſe ſtay the feudatories[6] of the realm ſhould by common conſent allow of. He ordains by his decree, that it be lawful for aliens to remain in England without being moleſted; and that the king ſhall be at liberty to call as well aliens as natives ſafely to his council, as he ſhall judge uſeful and faithful to him, as he could do before the time aforeſaid. Alſo he decrees and ordains, that the king have full power and free regimen in his realm, and its appurtenances; and be in that ſtate, and in that full power, in and concerning all things whatever, as he was before the aforeſaid time. But he does not will nor mean, by his preſent ordinance, to derogate, in any degree, from the royal privileges, charters, liberties, ſtatutes, and laudable cuſtoms, of the realm of England, which exiſted before the time of the aforeſaid proviſions. Moreover he ordains, that the king pardon and remit to the barons all ill will which he had to them; and that the barons do the ſame by the king; and that the one do not aggrieve or injure the other, by himſelf or any other, concerning any of the matters contained in this compromiſe.

"The king of France, at the inſtance of his wife, and of her ſiſter the queen of England (as was ſaid), regardleſs of his own honour, and exceeding the limits of his commiſſion, without fear of God or regard to truth, pronounced againſt the barons in the ſtatutes, and all other things not pertaining thereto[7]."

"The king of France in his decree declared, that the ancient charters of king John, granted to the community of England, he did not mean in any reſpect to impair. This exception forced the earl of Leiceſter, and others who were ſagacious, to maintain with firmneſs the ſtatutes of Oxford, which were founded upon thoſe charters[8]."

"The great men received this award with indignation, and would not abide by it, becauſe he gave every thing for the king[9]."

The barons ſaid, they could not break their oath[10].

The earl of Leiceſter's abſence, when the king of France took cognizance of the diſpute between king Henry and his barons, rendered the king of France's award of no effect[11].

Henry was as much elated, as the barons were grieved and confounded, at the decree of king Lewis. Hearing that the barons were making preparations for war, he followed their example; and toward the beginning of February haſtened back to England, bringing with him the award of the king of France, and many foreigners and French men[12]. He ſtayed ſome time at Wytſand, whence he ſent over meſſengers to Dover, to demand admittance into that caſtle, in purſuance of the king of France's award. But they could receive no other anſwer from thoſe that kept it, than that they could not do it without the conſent of Richard de Grey, the keeper thereof[13]. The king, however, having paſſed over, was honourably received in the priory; whence he again ſent to demand the delivery of the caſtle into his hands; but being ſtill denied in his demand, he forthwith repaired to Canterbury; and, about the beginning of March, made his appearance at Oxford; whither his grandees and other military tenants *in capite* had been ſummoned to meet him, and parliament with him, on the preſent criſis of affairs[1]. But his lieges diſobeyed his ſummons; and, purſuant to the ſummons of the barons, entered Northampton, and held it againſt the king, diſplaying the banner of St. Peter with the keys, and other banners of earls and barons all round the walls[2]. On the king's arrival at Oxford, he found the univerſity of the clergy there not well affected to his cauſe, and therefore obliged them to evacuate the place for a time: whereupon they removed to Northampton, being invited thither by the baronials[3]. On the 13th of March, the king appointed the biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry, and maſter Nicholas de Plumpton, archdeacon of Norfolk, his envoys and proctors for requiring the earl of Leiceſter, and the other barons adhering to him, to treat, in the preſence of John of Valence, knight, and envoy of the king of France, concerning certain points and affairs, which he had injoined theſaid biſhop and archdeacon to communicate in perſon: and promiſes to confirm and ratify whatever they ſhould do in the premiſes. Witneſs the king at Oxford, 13th of March[3].

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[1] Tyrrhel, from Annals of St. Auguſtin. MS. in Muſ. Britan.
[2] Ib.
[3] Ib. and Wykes. An. Dunſtaple.

[4] Wykes's words are theſe—"Porrò rex Francorum, impiger ad prolationem arbitrii, ut partes celeritèr remitteret expeditas, viceſimo die natalis, fortè minùs ſapientèr & inutilitèr quàm deceret, eructatione ſiquidem improviſâ ſuum precipitavit arbitrium, ipſumque autoritate apoſtolicâ roboravit." Yet Wykes was an advocate for paſſive obedience—a ſingularity in that age.

[5] Rymer. *Morrow of St. Vincent*, i. e. 22 Jan.

[6] *Fideles*—i. e. the community of the realm, conſiſting of the king's lieges or feudatories aſſembled in parliament; as we ſhould ſay now, the lords and commons of England.

[7] Chron. de Dunſtable.
[8] Continuat. Mat. Pariſii, p. 850.
[9] Walt. Hemingford.
[10] Rainald. Walſingham.
[11] Tyrrhel. Knyghton.
[12] He was there 7 Feb. See Rymer.
[13] Tyrrhel, from An. St. Auguſt. MS. & Th. Wykes.

By other letters patent, dated at Oxford on the 20th of March, he gives the ſame perſons full and free power to treat at Brackley, in the preſence of the ſame John de Valence, for himſelf, his great men, and barons, on one ſide, and Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, and his adherents, on the other, upon the ſecurity, tranquillity, and firm peace of the realm; undertaking to confirm and ratify whatever ſhould be done in the premiſes by the ſaid biſhop and archdeacon with the counſel and aſſent of the ſaid John de Valence[3]. Theſe negociations do not appear to have had any effect.

The king, holding a conſultation with his friends at Oxford as ſoon as he got there, cauſed all thoſe who were for the Oxford ſtatutes, and all thoſe who had committed depredations in holy places, or who had plundered the clergy of their goods, to be excommunicated by three biſhops and twenty four preſbyters who were preſent[4].

In the mean while, Roger de Mortimer laid waſte the demeſne lands of the earl of Leiceſter in the March. The earl, therefore, ſent his two ſons, Henry and Simon, into thoſe parts, with a large army, to avenge the injuries done to their father; and, having made a friend of Lewellin prince of Wales, they deſtroyed the lands of Roger de Mortimer, and took the caſtle of Radnor, and burnt it. The earl himſelf, hovering about London, adjoined to him as many as he could, and gained over to his party the young earl of Glouceſter, who, by the perſuaſions of his mother and of the earl of Leiceſter, forſook the king to whom he had been devoted, and became ſo cloſely united to Montfort by party and affection, that they were equally zealous in the ſame public cauſe, and ſeemed to have but one heart and ſoul between them[5].

Richard king of the Romans, after having eſpouſed the cauſe of the barons, and greatly contributed, by the weight of his perſonal character, rank, and fortune, to the preſent commotions, had been drawn off from the baronial league by the papal remonſtrances and command, was now warmly engaged on the royal ſide. His inconſtancy expoſed him to the vengeance of the Londoners, notwithſtanding the good offices he had formerly done them in interceding for them with the king, when the latter was diſpoſed to ſhew them no mercy[6]. The people of London, ſallying out in immenſe numbers, and rendered deſperate by rage, proceeded rapidly to Thiſleworth, a manſion of the king of the Romans, girt with a paliſado and a ditch. They broke through both, rifled the houſe of all its movables, and then burnt it to the ground. Adjoining was a fiſh-pond, which Richard had made at a great expence. They demoliſhed the pond-head, and let out all the water and fiſh. Then, returning, they went to Weſtminſter, and pulled down king Richard's houſe there, and levelled it with the ground, not leaving one ſtone upon another. This inſurrection began on [7] the firſt Monday in Lent. And the Londoners were headed by Hugh le Deſpencer, whom the barons called the high juſticiar, and who was warden of the Tower of London. After the ſame manner were treated the houſes of other perſons, who adhered to the king againſt the Oxford proviſions. But their fury was particularly levelled at the foreigners, of which ſort they reckoned William de Valence, the king's uterine brother[8]. The lord Walter de Merton, whom the king had made his chancellor in oppoſition to the barons, had a manor near London, belonging to his prebend of St. Paul's. The circumſtance of his being chancellor under ſuch an appointment was judged to be a ſufficient reaſon for attacking this manor, and laying it waſte. But, as the rioters were eager in pulling down the chapel, ſome of the beams ſuddenly gave way, and cruſhed four of them to death. The property of the lord Philip Baſſett, whom the king had made his high juſticiar, ſhared the ſame fate. And the king's clerks and barons of Exchequer and juſtices of the king's bench were taken and impriſoned[9].

The lords Edward and Henry of Almaine arrived in England about the end of February, and went off with what forces they had from Dover towards the Marches, hoping to relieve Radnor, and give ſupport to Roger de Mortimer, Robert de Clifford, Thomas Corbet, and the other barons of the king's party in that quarter. Having reached Hereford, Edward there received intelligence, that Henry de Montfort and his brother were coming againſt him with a powerful army of Engliſh and Welſh; and, being apprehenſive that he was not ſtrong enough to encounter them, he fortified himſelf as well as he could in the caſtle of that town[10].

Though the lord Edward and the barons did not come nigh enough together to engage, yet he beſieged and took the caſtles of Hay and Huntingdon, belonging to Humphrey de Bohun the younger, and obliged the caſtle of Brecknock to ſurrender. At this time Robert de Ferrers, earl of Derby, came with a great army to Worceſter, where he was bravely reſiſted by the citizens, who well watched the walls and gates of the city; but on a ſudden the earl gained an entrance by the old caſtle, and deſtroyed the town, and particularly that part of it which was appropriated to the Jews[11].

The two ſons of Simon de Montfort and the barons returning from Wales, marched to Glouceſter, which they entered by ſubtilty, without ſiege or forces[12]. The cuſtody of the caſtle was entruſted to Humphrey de Bohun, earl of Hereford; and in it were the wives of Robert de Clifford and R. de Leiburne, and of ſome others. The barons laid ſiege to the caſtle, and great part of the army went away to the neighbouring places to refreſh themſelves. Lord Edward, by a great ſtroke of courage, appeared ſuddenly at their back; and paſſing through the middle of the army, croſſed the Severn (the bridge, which the barons had burnt, being haſtily repaired), and got into the caſtle, in ſight of the barons. Seeing their army very moderate, he ſignified his intention to them of fighting the next day. But the barons, being afraid on account of the ſmallneſs of their army, ſent for the earl of Ferrers, and others who were near, and came to them with all the haſte they could[13]. Henry, and John Fitz-John, and ſome others of the great men, who were not knights, chuſing rather to die knights than eſquires, received the belt of knighthood in the field, being ready to fight. Lord Edward, therefore, ſeeing an unexpected multitude advancing, and exceedingly terrified, went out to the barons unarmed, with Henry ſon of the king of Almaine, and others. The biſhop of Worceſter was with the barons, in whoſe preſence Edward offered terms of peace, and ſought a truce till the 24th of April, that he might obtain from his father, in the mean time, his concurrence in eſtabliſhing a perfect peace with the barons, and completely gratifying their wiſhes; for which ſir Henry of Almaine pledged his faith, and became his ſurety. The biſhop of Worceſter interceded for Edward; and Henry of Montfort very imprudently, and againſt the will and advice of the barons, who ſaw the opportunity of time and place, which now offered, for taking and confounding their enemies, complied with Edward's propoſitions. Security therefore being given on both ſides, the army withdrew, and returned towards Kenilworth. Edward, having now both the city and caſtle of Glouceſter at his mercy, contrary to the whole treaty he had made with the barons, ſeized the burgeſſes, put them in priſon, and ſtripped them of all their effects, unmercifully demanding the ſum of fifty thouſand pounds, as the price for ranſoming the town. And ſo he departed for Oxford to meet his father, diſpatching William of Valence and others to plunder the adjacent country, and particularly his adverſaries[1].

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[1] Wykes. M. Weſtm. Chron. de Dunſtable.

[2] Walt. de Wythleſey.

[3] Rymer.

[4] Chron. de Dunſtaple.

[5] T. Wykes. Chron. de Waverl. ſive de Winton. MS. in Cotton. Biblioth.

[6] Wykes.

[7] Eaſter-day, 20 April. This happened then on 4 March.

[8] Wykes.

[9] Wykes.

[10] Tyrrhel, from Ann. Sancti Auguſtini MS. & Th. Wykes.

[11] M. Weſtm.

[12] Ib. & Chron. de Dunſtable.

[13] According to Mat. Weſtm. two ſons of the earl of Leiceſter had been knighted by lord Edward.

The earl of Leiceſter was much vexed and aſhamed, that lord Edward had been ſo fooliſhly releaſed; and he reprimanded Henry of Montfort very ſharply for what he had done. But, as lord Edward did not perform his engagement by the time appointed, the barons, concerned at it, collected a great army about London, and conſulted with the citizens what meaſures were to be purſued[2].

He had ordered his ſon Simon de Montfort to take poſſeſſion of Northampton and its caſtle, and hold a conſultation there with the barons of his party, and to keep that place for the preſent againſt the royaliſts, or, when he had gotten all his forces together, march towards London to join the earl of Leiceſter, the baronial general[3]. Young Montfort thought the king's force to be but very inconſiderable, and that he ſhould be able, without much difficulty, to maintain his poſt. The king being joined by his ſon Edward, and ſupported by Richard king of the Romans, and other barons of his party, unfolded the royal banner, and marched out of Oxford on Thurſday, about the 3d of April, at the head of a very numerous and well-appointed army, and accompanied by king Richard, lord Edward, and the famous knights John Comyn (who had brought a good body of men out of Scotland), John de Baillol, lord of Galloway, Robert de Brues, lord of the vale of Anandale, Roger de Clifford, Philip Marmion, John de Vaux, Roger de Leyburn, Henry de Percy, Philip Baſſett, Roger de Mortimer, William de Valence, the king's uterine brother, and many others[4]. In the van was borne the enſign of the dragon. Well informed of the ſeizure of Northampton, and the baronial rendezvous at that place, he directed his march to that town, to ſee who would dare to deny him entrance. The barons having poſſeſſion of the town entruſted the charge of the caſtle to lord Roger de Walton[5]. Within the town were the lord Simon de Montfort junior, Peter of Montfort, Ralph Pirot, Hugh Gubion, Oſbert Giffard, Simon de Pateſhulle, and many others. On the next day the king's party reached the town, and demanded admiſſion: and the king told the barons, that they ſhould immediately ſurrender the town, and deliver hoſtages, or he would ruſh upon them, and put them to death. Young Simon de Montfort and the reſt of the barons (for neither the earl of Leiceſter or Glouceſter was yet arrived) anſwered boldly and unanimouſly, that they would not comply with the king's command; and that, if there were a neceſſity for it, they would defend themſelves and the city at the expence of their lives[6]. The royaliſts, hearing this, ſent to them again, deſiring that they would come to the walls, and ſpeak to the king thence, that, if poſſible, ſome means of accommodation might be deviſed. The barons, ſuſpecting no deceit, agreed to this propoſal, and leaving their ſtations went to the wall next the meadow, where the king was, and the bulk of his army. But, while the king and barons were cloſely engaged with each other in various ſchemes of accommodation, lord Philip Baſſet, who had been entruſted with this act of treachery, was buſy in undermining the wall adjoining to the monaſtery of St. Andrew, and in the garden of it. The wall being thus undermined fell down, and an opening was made all at once, big enough for forty horſemen to enter abreaſt. The prior had pointed out to the king this method of making a breach; and the monks, who were foreigners, lent their aſſiſtance in the execution of it. A dreadful wailing and clamour of the people ſoon reached the ears of the barons, who haſtened to make the beſt reſiſtance they could. Young Simon de Montfort acquired immortal fame by his valour on this trying occaſion. He bravely repulſed the aſſailants once; and, when they were reinforced by John de Baillol, and brought again to the attack, he drove them back. And, when he was determined to do the ſame a third time, and had puſhed into the middle of them, his horſe fell with him juſt without the breach of the wall, and caſt him into the ditch; whence he was taken up, very little hurt, by the royaliſts, who preſented him to lord Edward, who ſtrongly oppoſed his being killed. After this the beſieged, thinking but very little either of their own defence or that of the town, were ſo alarmed and ſtupified, that they were very careleſs about making farther reſiſtance. The king, therefore, entered the town in great ſtate, and ordered all the perſons of quality found therein to be bound with thongs.

Upon the king's entering into the town, he ſwore that all the clergy of the Univerſity of Oxford, who had aſſiſted the barons in keeping the king out, ſhould be hanged. The clergy hearing this, ſome of them ſhaved their heads, and as many as were able fled as faſt as they could. The king entered the town, as if it had been an enemy's. Some people, therefore, abandoned their houſes and arms, and ran into the church[7]. There were but few killed, and thoſe only of the common people; for, all this happened very ſuddenly. Lord Peter of Montfort and a few others got into the caſtle, where they thought they ſhould be able to defend themſelves againſt the ſuperior number of the royaliſts; but they were ſo hardly beſieged, that the next day but one they were compelled to ſubmit to the king's will[8]. The barons of the royal party, having gained a complete victory, loaded and enriched themſelves with the plunder and ſpoils of their captives; and, to glut their avarice, they paid no regard whatever to holy places or orders; but, ſnatching whatever they could find either in or out of the churches, applied it to their own uſes, diſhonouring theſe commencements of their wars by the indelible blot of ſacrilege; being about to loſe, in a ſhort time, by a reverſe of fortune, their ill-gotten goods; and deſerving to loſe them; for, from being a moſt flouriſhing town, they reduced it to a condition moſt miſerable and deſtitute.

The burgeſſes were deſpoiled of their property to the laſt farthing[9].

As ſoon as the confuſion was over, the king ordered the clergy to be executed, according to his oath. But this was objected to. He was reminded, that the ſons of his great men and of other people of his realm had come thither with the univerſity, whom if he ſhould order to be hanged or maimed, even thoſe would riſe up againſt him, who were now with him, and would certainly hinder him, to the utmoſt of their power, from ſpilling the blood of their children and friends. This pacified the king. The lands of the captives were beſtowed upon the conquerors.

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[1] There is no queſtion but that this is the ſame incident which ſome Chronicles place a year earlier.

[2] Chron. de Dunſtable. [3] T. Wykes. M. Weſtm. Walt. Hemingford. [4] Knyghton. Hemingford.

[5] Wykes. Chron. Dunſtable.

[6] The clergy of the Univerſity of Oxford, who had been transferred to Northampton by order of the barons, did more injury to the beſiegers by their ſlings, bows, and balliſts, than the barons; for, they had a banner of their own, erected aloft againſt the king. Knyghton. Walt. Hemingford.

[7] Knyghton, p. 2247. Hemingford, p. 581. [8] T. Wykes. [9] Dunſtaple.

In the town of Northampton the king took fifteen knights banneret, to wit, Simon the younger, William [1] de Ferrars, Peter de Montfort, Baldwin Wake, the moſt famous lord Adam of Newmarket, Roger Bertram, Simon de Montfort the younger, "a bold knight, who firſt lifted the ſtandard againſt the king," Berengarius de Waterville, Hugh Gebion, Thomas Maunſel, Roger Botevilayn, Nicholas Wake, Robert de Newinton, Philip de Drieby, and Grimbauld de Pauncevolt: the number of knights taken amounted to more than an hundred, beſides an infinite number of noble perſons who had not yet received the military cincture. Some of the priſoners were committed to Northampton caſtle, it being previouſly well fortified. Some of them the king took away with him; ſome he ſent to other caſtles. Young Simon de Montfort was lodged in Windſor caſtle. From Northampton the king marched to Leiceſter, and then to Nottingham, burning and deſolating the manors of the barons and his other enemies. He entered the town and caſtle of Nottingham without oppoſition; and there he kept his Eaſter, and reinforced his army with many barons, and many thouſands of warriors, who came to his aid from the Northern parts [2].

The king ſent his ſon Edward into Derbyſhire and Staffordſhire with a very fine army, which ravaged and burnt the lands and manors of Robert de Ferrars, earl of Derby, and, by their acts of violence, and by laying flat the caſtle of Tutbury, wrought ſhocking deſtruction. Wherever the army of the king and of Edward came, it was accompanied by the aſſociated ſiſters, Depredation, Conflagration, and Slaughter. The country all around trembled at its approach, and ſhrunk and fell before it like reeds ſtricken by the Weſtern winds. There was no peace or order throughout the kingdom. Every thing was overturned and ruined by ſlaughters, burnings, rapines, and deſpoilings; and howling, lamentation, and horror, prevailed in every quarter.

About this time John Giffard, a remarkably bold and good knight, and ſome others, who had the cuſtody of Kenilworth caſtle, which the earl of Leiceſter had repaired, and fortified by new works and contrivances of ſurpriſing ſtrength and ingenuity, took the caſtle of Warwick by ſtratagem, and brought the earl of that honour, William Mauduit, whom they ſuſpected of having lately gone over to the king, a priſoner to Kenilworth, with his wife and children, and overturned the caſtle of Warwick, that the royaliſts might not make it a place of refuge [3].

When advice was brought to the earl of Leiceſter at London of the ſiege of Northampton, he ſet out from London with a great army, intending to march thither to its relief. He was got as far as St. Alban's, when intelligence was brought him, that the Jews had conſpired to raiſe a ſedition in the city. This obliged him to return to London, where he found Greek fire among the Jews, with which they intended to ſet the city on fire on Palm-Sunday [4]. They had got likewiſe falſe keys to each of the city gates, and, as was ſaid, had made ſubterraneous paſſages to them. They were convicted of a deſign to betray the barons and the citizens [5]. This being diſcovered and proved, the earl cauſed them all to be ſlain, from the loweſt to the higheſt, except ſome of the old men, concerning whom he wiſhed to get more perfect inquiry to be made, and ſuch of them as conſented to be baptized. Not leſs than four hundred Jews were ſuppoſed to fall in this maſſacre [6]. John Fitz-John, a diſtinguiſhed baron, was among the moſt active in this horrid work of butchery. He ſlew the richeſt Jew of the city with his own hand, and ſeized upon his prodigious treaſure, but was obliged afterwards to refund a conſiderable part of it to the earl of Leiceſter. This killing and deſpoiling of the Jews, in the opinion of many, was a great public loſs, as they were wont to recruit the king's exchequer by talliages, benevolences, pleas, eſcheats, and other contributions. Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, ſerved the Jews of Canterbury in the ſame manner [7].

When the earl of Leiceſter received advice of the miſhap at Northampton and the captivity of his ſon, he ſuſtained the ſhock with great firmneſs of mind, and loſt no time in requiting his enemies in their own way. The earl of Warren, Henry ſon of the king of the Romans, the earl of Arundel, Roger de Leiburne, Reginald Fitz-peter, and ſome others, were ſhut up in Rocheſter caſtle. It was their intention, when the city of London ſhould be on fire, to enter it, to ſeize it, and to deſtroy it. And the king, when he held his parliament at Oxford about the middle of Lent, had entruſted to them the charge of Rocheſter caſtle, and of that part of the realm. The earl of Leiceſter, without regarding the holineſs of the ſeaſon (for it was Paſſion-week), took a body of Londoners with him, and went and laid ſiege to Rocheſter. When he arrived before the place, the bridge was broken down by the burgeſſes, who likewiſe defended the extreme part on their ſide. But the earl very dextrouſly burnt a work at the bridge, and entered the town with his forces, having firſt ſlain four or five of the burgeſſes. And, proceeding to beſiege the caſtle, he took the outer work the firſt day, by the help of his machines and baliſts, and ſtraitened the beſieged very much, who were now confined to the narrow precincts of the Tower. But the Tower was deemed impregnable; and thoſe within it reſiſted the aſſailants with alacrity, expecting the king to come ſpeedily to their aſſiſtance. As ſoon as he heard at Nottingham of the condition of Rocheſter, he flew to its relief, and reached that place in five days with a copious army, having hardly allowed himſelf any time for ſleep the whole time. In the mean time, the earl of Leiceſter was informed, that, if he did not go inſtantly to London, the city would be delivered up, by ſome diſaffected perſons, to lord Edward. Hearing this, he made the beſt of his way to London, leaving at Rocheſter a ſmall body of foot, to continue the ſiege. Theſe the garriſon attacked the next morning; and, having got the better, cut off their hands and feet [8].

The earl of Leiceſter, upon his return to London [9], found the report, that had been ſent to him, to be true; and therefore he took hoſtages from the party who were adverſe to him, that thenceforth they would be faithful to the barons. The king, in his road to Rocheſter, went out of his way, and took the caſtle of Kingſton, which belonged to the earl of Glouceſter. Having relieved Rocheſter, he marched towards the ſea-coaſts, plundering and burning on all ſides whatever belonged to the barons or their partizans.

From Rocheſter [10] he went on to Tunbridge, of which the town and caſtle were delivered up to him. He there took the counteſs of Glouceſter, and ſet her at liberty. It was generally ſaid, that the earl of Glouceſter would ſoon be at Tunbridge, to recover it. The king, therefore, left a great part of his army, viz. above twenty choſen bannerets *(vexillarios)*, to keep that town and caſtle; and then went on to Winchelſea, where he received the mariners of the ports to his peace, and came to full accord with them. Some of the Cinque-ports ſubmitted to him; but others did not. His chief object, with reſpect to them, was to induce them, either from love or fear, to attack the Londoners with a piratical fleet; or, at leaſt, prevent the proviſions, neceſſary to ſupport ſuch a vaſt multitude, from paſſing to them by water. But the royal army could not freely paſs through the mountainous provinces of Surrey and Kent, while Welſh archers boldly obſtructed them in the ſtraits of the ſea with their arrows ſhot at a great diſtance; but the unarmed archers, while they attacked the king's Gens d'armes, were ſeized by the king's forces, and beheaded[1]. The king's prodigious army, not being able to find ſubſiſtence in that barren region, began to ſuffer the miſery of famine; and the beaſts of burden bellowed for their food, and every where failed for want of it. The earl of Leiceſter thought this a favourable opportunity for marching towards the king and lord Edward, who were now got to Lewes, in Suſſex. Aſſembling the barons of his party and their dependants, and muſtering a body of the raw youth of London, to the amount of about fifteen thouſand men, he haſtened towards Lewes, and fixed his camp at Flexinge, within ſeven or eight miles of the king's[2]. While the latter lay at Lewes, the earl ſent overtures to him for peace by a delegation, firſt, of knights; ſecondly, and thirdly, of the biſhops of London and Worceſter[3]. He alſo implored, by his agents and meſſengers, the king of the Romans to perſuade the king to condeſcend to accede to the overtures of pacification, which that king had himſelf framed for his royal brother; and he undertook to procure the payment of fifty thouſand marcs for the damages done by the baronials, if the ſtatutes of Oxford were eſtabliſhed[4]. But the king of the Romans, highly reſenting that the baronials had riſen againſt him, and plundered and deſtroyed his manors, was now averſe to a peace, and prevented it[5]. And king Henry, whoſe army was infinitely better appointed than the earl's, and four times as numerous, thought the latter durſt attempt nothing againſt him, and held it in deriſion.

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[1] Contin. M. Paris. The younger brother of Robert de Ferrers, earl of Derby, was named William. See Dugdale's Baronage. The Continuator ſeems to have mentioned Simon de Montfort, ſon of the earl of Leiceſter, twice. Wykes reports the name of William de Furnival among the moſt eminent priſoners.

[2] M. Weſtm.

[3] Ib.

[4] Dunſtable.

[5] Ib. & M. Weſtm.

[6] Wykes.

[7] Dunſtable.

[8] Dunſtable, Wykes, and Hemingford.

[9] On the 11th of May, the city of London was treacherouſly ſet on fire, and much the greater part of it burnt down. Chron. Dunſtable, p. 582.

[10] Wykes.

Upon the 11th of May, the barons ſent the following letter to the king:—The letter is found in Riſhanger, the Continuator of M. Paris, and in M. Weſtm.

"To their moſt excellent lord Henry, by the grace of God, &c. the barons and his other lieges[6], deſirous to obſerve their oaths, and the fidelity due to God and to the king, greeting and obedience, accompanied with all manner of reſpect and honour. Whereas it appears by numerous proofs, that certain perſons about you have ſuggeſted to your Lordſhip a great many lies concerning us, working as much ill as they could, not only to you, but to us and your realm; may your excellence know, that we are deſirous to maintain the welfare and ſecurity of your perſon, and the fealty we owe you, to the utmoſt of our abilities, propoſing to annoy not only our enemies, but yours too, and thoſe of the whole realm. May it pleaſe you to entertain no other opinion of us; for, we ſhall be always found to be faithful to you. And we, Simon de Montfort, Gilbert de Clare, at the requeſt of the reſt, have put our ſeals to theſe preſents. Dated, &c."

The king treated this letter with contempt; and, being eager for battle, returned the following anſwer of [7] defiance:

"Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, &c. to Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, Gilbert de Clare, and their accomplices. Seeing by the war and general diſturbance in our realm of your creating, and by the burnings and other enormous miſchiefs, it appears manifeſtly, that ye do not obſerve that fidelity which is due to us, and that ye have no manner of concern for the ſafety of our perſon; inaſmuch as ye have enormouſly aggrieved the great men, and other our lieges, uniformly adhering to their allegiance, and do propoſe, as much as in you lies, ſtill to aggrieve them, as ye have ſignified by your letters to us: we eſteem the grievances done to them as done to us, and we repute their enemies to be ours; eſpecially, ſeeing the ſaid lieges, in maintenance of their allegiance to us, aſſiſt us bravely againſt your breach of fidelity. We have no concern about your welfare, or love for us; but ſend this defiance to you, as the enemies of us and our lieges. Witneſs ourſelf at Lewes, 12th of May, the 48th year of our reign."

At the ſame time, king Richard and lord Edward ſent the barons the following letter.

"Richard, by the grace of God, king of the Romans, always auguſt, and Edward, the eldeſt ſon of the illuſtrious king of England, and all the other barons and nobles, ſtedfaſtly adhering to the aforeſaid king by the works of ſincere fidelity and devotion, to Simon de Montfort, Gilbert de Clare, and all and each of the accomplices of their perfidy. From your letters, which ye have tranſmitted to the illuſtrious king of England, our moſt dear lord, we find we are defied by you; though this defiance was already fully evinced before, by your acts of hoſtility in burning our houſes, and deſpoiling us of our goods: We, therefore, will ye to know, that ye are defied by all and each of us, as public enemies, by enemies who will henceforth be inſtant in doing to your perſons and properties all the poſſible miſchief we can. But, as to the imputation which ye falſely bring againſt us, that we do not give good and faithful counſel to our lord the king, ye do not ſpeak truth. And if ye, lord Simon de Montfort, or Gilbert de Clare, have a mind to aſſert this in the court of the lord king, we are ready to procure you a ſafe conduct to the ſaid court, and to prove our innocence, and the falſehood of lying and perfidious traitors, by any other our peer in nobility and birth. We are all content with the ſeals of the aforeſaid lords, namely, of the king of the Romans, and of the lord Edward."

As ſoon as the meſſengers returned to the barons with the final anſwer of the king, that the terms of peace offered by the barons would not be complied with, the earl of Leiceſter, having God and juſtice before his eyes, followed the advice of the biſhops and other religious perſons, and determined rather to die than violate his oath. He devoted the whole night of the 13th of May to religious exerciſes, and exhorted all his friends and partizans to make a full and ſolemn confeſſion of their ſins to their ghoſtly fathers. William de Cantelupe, the aged and pious biſhop of Worceſter, exchanged his mitre for an helmet, and his epiſcopal attire for a coat of mail. He abſolved them all from all their ſins, and exhorted them, as they expected their iniquities to be forgiven, to fight manfully in the cauſe of Truth, and promiſed the kingdom of Heaven to all thoſe who ſhould die in its defence[8].

The baronials, united by the double ties of affection and conſcience, breathed all the ſame ardour of patriotiſm and Chriſtian reſignation. The earl directed, that before the engagement they ſhould get white croſſes ſewed over their armour upon their necks and breaſts, to diſtinguiſh them from the enemy, and ſhew that they were fighting for righteouſneſs.

The greater part of the baronial army ſpent the night in the town of Flexinge. Very early in the morning, and before ſun-riſe, they began their march towards Lewes, and came within two miles of that town. In their way they met with a party of the royaliſts, who were out foraging; theſe they immediately attacked, and a great many of them were killed. The earl's deſign was to ſurprize the king's army before they were out of their beds. For which purpoſe, he marched ſecretly amidſt the cover of the woods, and reached, at length, the top of an hill, which was about two miles from Lewes, where the king was. He was coming down the hill into the plain, when his march was diſcovered by ſome of the watch belonging to the royal army. The latter were immediately called to arms; and each ſide formed in order of battle. The king's army was divided into three parts. Lord Edward, having with him the earl of Warrenne and William de Valence, and the flower of the royal army, commanded the firſt; the king of the Romans, accompanied by his ſon lord Henry, was at the head of the ſecond; and the king himſelf, ſupported by his great men, took his ſtation in the third; the king did not conſtitute a fourth diviſion, becauſe he had left a great number of his bannerets behind him at the caſtle of Tunbridge, where was a great part of the youth of his army; for, he did not think the barons were ſo near him. In the van of his army was borne the dragon, denoting that deſtruction awaited the adverſe party.

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[1] Wykes, p. 61. [2] M. Weſtm. & MS. in Muſ. Brit. [3] Dunſtable. [4] Wykes.

[5] Contin. Mat. Pariſii. [6] *Fideles*—in old French, *leudes*; i. e. vaſſals tied to their lords by fealty.

[7] Before the battle of Lewes, the king and his ſon, and the king of the Romans, defied Simon de Montfort and his adherents, and promulged them public enemies in writing. The next day, the earl and his partizans ſurrendered their homages——*homagia ſua reddiderunt*. Annals of Hyde, in anno 1264.

This was a ſolemn annullation of the connexion between the lord and his vaſſal. See the defiance of the Earl Mareſchal in M. Paris, p. 330, anno 1233. The barons defied king John in form. The feudal maxim was: "Sicut ſubditus domino, ita dominus ſubdito tenetur." M. Paris, p. 482. Vide Spelmanni Gloſſ. in Voc. *Fidelitas*, p. 271. Ex Cujacio. & Coke on Littleton, p. 65. Chron. de Dunſtable. Walſingham's Ypodigma, p. 461.

[8] Contin. M. Paris. Dunſtable.

The earl of Leiceſter diſtributed his forces into four parts. Over the firſt were placed Henry de Montfort, his eldeſt ſon, and his brother Guy, lord John de Burg the younger, and lord Humphry de Bohun. At the head of the ſecond was Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter, lord John Fitz-John, and lord William de Montenſy. The Londoners were the third body, commanded, at their particular requeſt, by Nicholas de Segrave, who deſired to commence the attack, and ſuſtain the firſt brunt of the battle. The earl of Leiceſter commanded the fourth body, attended by lord Thomas de Pelveſton; and he placed his own diviſion aſide, to be ready to act according to circumſtances, intending to direct his principal onſet againſt the two kings, the chiefs of the royal army[1].

While he was at London, the earl of Leiceſter had got made a kind of chariot, cloſe on all ſides, and ſtrengthened with plates of iron. He took this chariot with him, and juſt before the battle of Lewes he caged up in it, by way of precaution, two citizens of London, who a little before had been concerned in a plot to betray him to the royaliſts, and whom he did not think it prudent to leave behind him, for fear they ſhould get the city of London delivered to the king's party during the abſence of the earl and the Londoners who accompanied him. He placed this carriage, with a guard about it, in the middle of the baggage and ſumpter-horſes, upon the hill, and raiſed upon it his own banner, as if he were ſick, and not able to take a ſhare in the action; though he was, at the ſame time, very well, and able to atchieve great things[2].

The earl of Leiceſter knighted Gilbert earl of Glouceſter, Robert de Vere, and many others, upon the field of battle, and decorated them with their military enſigns; and animated his army, by a perſuaſive ſpeech, to make a ſacrifice of their lives for their country. The trumpets on each ſide ſounding with tremendous clangor to the attack, each party ruſhed upon the other, looking grimly at each other, and dealing their ſtrokes with horrible noiſe. Great numbers of the infantry gave way almoſt immediately, and the horſemen engaged in cloſe encounter. Lord Edward, a youth of moſt daring ſpirit, a valiant knight, and his battalion, were oppoſed to the Londoners, raw young men, ſtrangers to war and military diſcipline, and aſſailed them with ſuch impetuoſity, that the foremoſt fell back; which alarming thoſe behind, many of the latter made a precipitate flight, and the whole body ſoon gave way, leaving the earls of Leiceſter and Glouceſter, John Fitz-John, and a few others, with their people, in the field[3]. Henry de Haſtinges was one of the firſt who felt the panic; and he, and Geoffry de Lucy, and Humphrey de Bohun the younger, were among the fugitives. The Londoners were purſued by Edward, who was incenſed againſt them for their rebellion againſt his father, and their late ill treatment of his mother. Being eager to take vengeance of them, he and his troops purſued with great acrimony, and made a dreadful carnage, continuing his purſuit for three or four miles, and killing four thouſand of them. In the mean while, the ſecond and third diviſions of the royal army were weakened, and expoſed to the full fury of the forces remaining with the earls of Leiceſter and Glouceſter. They drove on with irreſiſtible fury, allowing themſelves no reſpite, and ſtriking, beating down, and killing, four thouſand of them. In the very heat of the action the moſt noble perſonages of thoſe who were armed cap-à-pié, both knights and eſquires, loſt their courage, and fled as faſt as they could to the caſtle of Pevenſey. Theſe were John earl of Warenne, William of Valence, Guy de Leſignan, both brothers of the king, Hugh Bigot, and many others. The ſecond diviſion was overpowered, the greater part of it deſtroyed, and the king of the Romans, together with Robert de Breus and John Cumyn, whoſe numerous corps of Scots infantry were almoſt all killed, was taken priſoner[4]. The king's own diviſion was penetrated, and his horſe killed under him. The earl of Leiceſter had made it his principal object, from the beginning of the action, to direct the chief attack againſt the quarter where the two kings were; and, if poſſible, to take king Henry alive. And this he accompliſhed; the king, abandoned by thoſe in whom he confided, and deſtitute of the means of farther reſiſtance, ſurrendered himſelf to the earl of Leiceſter; and was immediately lodged in the abbey, and a ſtrong guard placed at the gates. The barons, having obtained the victory, went into the town, where it could hardly be known, for a good while, from the baronials, who were royaliſts, and who baronials[5].

While theſe things were doing, Edward and his men, returning from the chace of the Londoners, ſaw the earl of Leiceſter's chariot ſtanding in the plain without charioteer or attendant, and tore it to pieces inſtantly, and ſlew the captive citizens within, not knowing that they were the king's friends. Coming to the place where the ſlain lay in great multitude, his people were ſtruck with horror: Edward endeavoured to awaken their courage, and incite them afreſh to the conflict. And, according to ſome authors, the battle was renewed with great ardour[6]. But others report, that moſt of Edward's leading men betook themſelves to flight, and left him almoſt alone in the field of battle. He was therefore reduced to the neceſſity of deferring his revenge to ſome other opportunity, and ſubmitted to take ſhelter in the priory of Lewes, where his father and uncle Richard were already lodged. At night, a ſort of outline of general pacification was framed and acceded to. The earl of Leiceſter diſpatched certain Frier-Minors, an order of men uſually recurred to for the purpoſes of peace and amity among contending nations, both to the king and to his ſon, aſſuring them of his affection and fidelity, and expreſſing his earneſt deſire of peace and reconciliation, to prevent the farther effuſion of human blood, and offering to leave the ſeveral matters in diſpute to the judgement of perſons nominated by the king. Edward, ſeeing no proſpect of farther ſupport, and exhauſted with the toils of the day, ſubmitted to certain articles, which were put into the form of an inſtrument, and obtained the name of the Miſe of Lewes. Edward's chief dependence was upon the barons of the Welſh frontier, called Lords Marchers. Such of theſe, as were taken priſoners, were to be releaſed; Roger Mortimer, therefore, John Baylol, R. de Clifford, Roger de Leiburne, Hamo l' Eſtrange, were ſet at liberty; both lord Edward and lord Henry of Almaine undertaking for their perſonal appearance when they ſhould be ſummoned to parliament, to abide the judgement of their peers. To provide effectually for the general peace of the nation, Edward was required to ſurrender his perſon to the victorious party, as an hoſtage for the quiet of the realm. Sir Henry of Almaine ſubmitted to a like ſacrifice of his perſonal liberty on the ſame ground. This act of ſurrender was declared, in charters drawn for the purpoſe, to be with their own free conſent, and with the aſſent of the king, prelates, and grandees of the realm; and the perſons of theſe two young lords were to remain in the charge of Henry de Montfort, eldeſt ſon of the earl of Leiceſter. This perſonal reſtraint was to terminate, when the plan of pacification was completed; and it was mutually agreed that the two parties, late at variance, ſhould calmly conſider, which of the proviſions and ſtatutes ſhould be kept, and which rejected, upon good cauſe, and the captives on either ſide ſhould freely, that is, without ranſom, be ſet free[1].

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[1] Wykes.
[2] Chron. de Mailros, & M. Weſtm.
[3] Annales de Winton. MS. in Muſæo Britannico.
[4] M. Weſtm.
[5] Hemyngford. Knyghton. M. Weſtm.
[6] M. Weſtm. Dunſtable.

According to other accounts, the ſubſtance of the miſe of Lewes was, that the proviſions of Oxford ſhould be again obſerved; yet ſo, that, if there were any thing in them that needed amendment, it ſhould be corrected by four of the great men of England, either biſhops or barons, to be choſen by the community thereof; and, if any difference ſhould ariſe between them concerning thoſe amendments, they were to ſtand to the arbitration of Charles count of Anjou, brother of the king of France, with four of the great men of that kingdom there named; and that, in the mean while, the lords Edward and Henry ſhould remain as hoſtages in the cuſtody of the barons till all theſe things ſhould be ſettled; and, for this end, a parliament ſhould be ſummoned at the Whitſuntide following. Theſe articles, being put into an inſtrument or charter, were ſealed with the king's ſeal, and the ſeals of all the earls and chief barons[2].

Thomas Wykes only ſays of this miſe of Lewes, that Edward and Henry were to remain as hoſtages until, by five nobles of France expreſſly named, and by ſuch as theſe ſhould chuſe as coadjutors, the ſtate of the realm ſhould be ordered.

M. Weſtm. in his ſecond account of the barons' war, ſays that, by the form of peace agreed upon by both parties at Lewes, it was ſtipulated mutually, that the king and his adherents on one part, and the earls of Glouceſter and Leiceſter on the other, and their partizans, ſhould procure, through the illuſtrious king of France, three prelates and three noblemen of France to be named and convened by the king of France; which ſix ſhould chuſe two perſons, who, coming into England, ſhould there chuſe and aſſociate to them a third perſon, who ſhould be of England; and that what theſe three, as well for reſtoring as abridging the king's power, as for ſettling all controverſies whatever, and for ordering the ſtate of England, ſhould determine, ſhould remain firm and ſtable; the corporal oath being thereunto given by the parties reſpectively, and an inſtrument thereunto made, ſigned with the ſeal of the king, and of all the parties, the eldeſt ſon of the king, and the eldeſt ſon of the king of the Romans, being given as hoſtages on the part of the ſaid king.

On the Saturday following, the king iſſued his writ, whereby he ordered all thoſe who had followed him to go quickly home; accordingly moſt of them, as well thoſe who were of his family or immediate ſuite, as thoſe of his caſtles, did ſo. And, by advice of his ſon Edward and the earl of Leiceſter, he wrote to thoſe who kept the caſtle of Tunbridge for him, to repair to their reſpective homes, and offer no injury to any of the baronial party. But, notwithſtanding this command, they marched away in force; and, when they heard that ſome of the London fugitives had taken ſhelter at Croydon, they haſtened thither, and killed a great many of them, and plundered them: and thence they went down to Briſtol, where they remained till lord Edward ſurreptitiouſly got his liberty, and renewed the war.

Beſides the priſoners already mentioned, there were of that number Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, William Bardulf, Robert de Tatteſhull, Roger de Sumery, Henry de Percy, and Philip Baſſet; which laſt gained great glory, among thoſe who were with the king, for his courage both in giving and receiving ſtrokes. And beſides theſe there were many others of the prime nobility; moſt of whom were either made priſoners, or had fled. On the king's ſide periſhed, among others, William de Wilton, a knight and a juſticiar of the king, and Fulk Fitz-Warin, a baron; the one was killed with the ſword, the other drowned. On the baronial party, Ralph Heringander, a baron, and William Blund, the earl of Leiceſter's ſtandard-bearer[3].

Lord Edward and Henry of Almaine were ſent to Dover-caſtle, there to remain as ſecurities for the public peace. The king of the Romans was ſent to the Tower of London, and the cuſtody of his vaſt eſtate committed to the earl of Leiceſter. The king was much abridged in his power, and from the time of his captivity ſeems to have done juſt as the earl of Leiceſter and the barons ordered. But it does not appear, that any reſtraint was laid upon his perſon; or that he was treated but with the reſpect due to his high ſtation.

The earls of Leiceſter and Glouceſter, and the others who were with them, departing from Lewes, went to Canterbury with the king[4].

On the 17th of May, the king, by his letters patent dated at Battle, directs Drogo de Barenton, his conſtable of Windſor, to ſet at large Simon de Montfort the younger, Peter of Montfort, and his two ſons Peter and Robert, who had been taken at Northampton, and committed to Windſor-caſtle by lord Edward[5]. The reaſon aſſigned by the king for the enlargement of theſe perſons is, that, by the form of peace made and confirmed between him and his barons, he was bound to releaſe them. On the 28th of May, he appoints Henry of Montford, ſon of the earl of Leiceſter, keeper of the caſtle of Dover and of the Cinque-ports, and his chamberlain of Sandwich, to hold them during pleaſure, and to anſwer for the iſſues and profits in the Exchequer; and Richard de Grey is ordered to deliver them up to him, with all their ſtores and furniture.

The king's patents at this time are qualified with the clauſe *de conſilio & aſſenſu baronum noſtrorum*[6]; and they ſet forth, that, by the concurrence of God's grace, peace was made and confirmed between him and his barons[1].

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[1] Tyrrhel.
[2] Ib.
[3] MS Annales de Hyde. M. Weſtm. p. 324.
[4] Chron. Dunſtable. Lelandi Coll.
[5] Rymer.
[6] *De aſſenſu & conſilio baronum noſtrorum.*—After the paſſing of the Oxford ſtatutes, the king's acts were ſanctioned by the approbation of the grandees of his council in this form—*de conſilio magnatum, de conſilio noſtro.* Theſe ſtatutes were now revived, and theſe forms may be ſuppoſed to have the ſame meaning. It was part of the antient conſtitution of England, before the Conqueſt, and not altered by it, that all the king's acts of ſtate ſhould have the ſanction of more or leſs of his lieges. The general name of this claſs of men was *barons*, and, collectively, the *baronage* of England. And the Chronicles and Records of that time by barons mean the *libres hommes*, or freemen of the nation, who, either perſonally, or by their procurators, had a right to adviſe the king in affairs of government. On common occaſions, it was deemed ſufficient, if the king acted with the advice of ſome of the chief nobility, called major barons, being of his council by right; on more ſolemn occaſions he took the advice of a larger number of theſe freemen; and his council, in the plenitude thereof, conſiſted of all the *libres hommes* of the realm, whether of the ſacred or lay orders. In this council the members were all upon a footing in their public capacity; each being returned to give the king advice, and aſſent to ſtatutes, to grant aid, and the like.

A like mandate was ſent to Roger de Mortuo Mari, that he ſhould bring with him John le Deſpencer, Adam le Deſpencer, Roger de la Hyde, Humphrey de Baſſingburn, and all other priſoners of like ſort.

A like mandate was ſent to Roger de Clifford, that he ſhould bring with him William de Eyvil, Henry de Penbreg, Baldwin de Drayton.

Similar mandates were ſent to certain others; and in all of them the king forbade all perſons from carrying arms in the realm, for the more certain preſervation of the peace now generally eſtabliſhed.

By other letters of the ſame date, by advice and aſſent of his barons, he provides certain perſons, to whom reſpectively letters of appointment are addreſſed, whereby they are made, *pro tempore*, conſervators of the peace. Brady ex Recordis.

Hence it appears plainly, that knights commiſſioners of ſhires were an integral part of the national council.

On the 4th of June, the king, by a ſpecial writ directed to James d'Audley, ſignified to him, that, for keeping the peace between the king and his barons inviolable, a ſtatute was made by the counſel and aſſent of his barons, that no perſon, upon pain of his lands and tenements, and even of life and limbs, ſhould in future carry arms in the realm, without the king's ſpecial licence and command; and it commands farther, that all the priſoners lately taken at Northampton be brought to London to the king; and, as the king had ſpecial affairs touching himſelf and his realm, which he muſt communicate to the ſaid J. Audley, which could not be tranſacted without the preſence of the ſaid James, he therefore requires of him, in the faith and homage that he owed him, that he come to him in his proper perſon, bringing with him Robert de Sutton, Robert Fitz-Walter, Philip de Covel, John de Wiavil, and all other priſoners; that concerning ſuch priſoners, and concerning priſoners lately taken at Lewes, exchange ſhould be made, if it ſhould ſo happen, viz. priſoner for priſoner; or that the ſaid priſoners ſhould be releaſed, by ſufficient manucaption, from among the chief people of each county[2].

For the ſecurity and quiet of the realm, the king appointed, by his letters patent of the 4th of June, a conſervator of the peace in every county; who was inveſted with large powers for preventing murders, burnings, robberies, and all other breaches of the king's peace, and to hinder all perſons whatever from bearing arms, except ſuch as had the king's licence for it. And, as the king muſt needs treat with his prelates, great men, and others his lieges, in the approaching parliament, concerning his own and the nation's affairs, each conſervator was ordered to ſend to the king, for the whole county, four from among the more reſpectable and ſenſible knights, choſen for this purpoſe by the aſſent of the ſaid county; ſo that they were with him at London on the [3] octaves of the inſtant feaſt of the holy Trinity, to treat with him, his prelates, great men, and the others in parliament, at fartheſt. And this the conſervators were enjoined to do, as they feared the king's diſpleaſure[4].

The parliament was holden on the 23d of June; when "a certain form of peace was ſettled, and approved univerſally and unanimouſly by the king, lord Edward, all the prelates and barons, and the whole community of the realm of England[5]." This ordinance provides for preſerving the peace of the realm, till the plan of peace, called the miſe of Lewes, ſhould be completed; and it was to remain till then firm, ſtable, and unſhaken, and of full force, during the whole life of the king, and alſo during the time of lord Edward after he ſhould be king, even to ſuch time as ſhould afterwards be agreed upon. By this ordinance three wiſe and reſpectable men of the realm were to be choſen and named, on the part of the community of the realm, for the reformation of the ſtate of the realm, who ſhould have authority and power from the lord king of chuſing or naming, in the ſtead of the lord king, nine counſellors[6]; of which nine three at leaſt alternately, or by turns, ſhould always be preſent in the court; and the lord king, by the counſel of thoſe nine, ſhould order and diſpoſe about the wardenſhips of the caſtles, and all other affairs of the realm. Alſo, by the counſel of theſe nine, he was to appoint the high juſticiar, chancellor, treaſurer, and other officials, ſuperior and inferior, in ſuch matters as appertained to the regimen of the court and the realm. The firſt electors or nominators were to ſwear, that, according to their conſcience, they would chuſe or nominate ſuch counſellors as they believed would be to the honour of God, and uſeful and faithful to the church, to the king, and to the realm. The counſellors alſo, and all the officials ſuperior and inferior, in their creation, were to ſwear faithfully to execute their offices to their utmoſt, to the honour of God and of the church, and the profit of the king and kingdom, without gift, except ſuch eatables and drinkables as were uſually preſented to the tables of the great. But, if the ſaid counſellors, or any one or more of them, in the adminiſtration committed to him, ſhould miſbehave, or on any account be to be changed, the lord king, by counſel of the three firſt electors or nominators, ſhould amove ſuch as he ſaw fit to amove, and, in the place of ſuch, appoint and ſubſtitute other faithful and fit perſons. But, if the officials ſuperior or inferior ſhould miſbehave in their offices, the lord king, by counſel of the nine aforeſaid, ſhould remove them, and ſubſtitute others, without delay, in their place, by counſel of the aforeſaid. But, if the three firſt electors or nominators, in the election or nomination of the counſellors, or perhaps of a ſingle counſellor, in the creation of officials, or in managing other affairs of the lord king and of the realm, ſhould diſagree, then that which ſhould be agreed to and ordered by two parts ſhould be firmly obſerved; provided that, of the two parties, one be a prelate of the church in affairs touching the church. And, if it ſhould happen that two parts of the aforeſaid nine in any affair ſhould not be concordant, concerning ſuch diſcordancy it ſhould be abided by the ordinance of the firſt three electors, or nominators, or the greater part thereof. And, if it ſeemed good to the community of prelates and barons to join together in opinion that any one or more ſhould be ſubſtituted in the place of one or more of the three firſt electors or nominators, the lord king, by the counſel of the community of the prelates and barons, ſhould ſubſtitute one other or more. All the things aforeſaid the lord king was to do by the counſel of the aforeſaid nine in form aforeſaid; or they, in the ſtead and by the authority of the lord king: the preſent ordinance to endure until the miſe made at Lewes, and afterwards ſigned by the parties, ſhould be generally agreed to, or ſome other form provided, which the parties ſhould agree to adopt. This ordinance was made at London, by the conſent, will, and command, of the lord king, and alſo of the community there preſent. In teſtimony of which, the lords R. of Lincoln, and Hugh of Ely, biſhops, R. earl of Norfolk and mareſchal of England, R. de Vere earl of Oxford, Humphrey de Bohun, Will. de Monte Caniſio the mayor of London[7], put their ſeals to this writing. It was done in the parliament at London, in the month of June[8], A. D. 1264."

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[1] See Rymer. [2] Ib.

[3] Eaſter-day this year was on the 20th of April; the octaves of Trinity, therefore, was the 23d of June.

[4] Rymer, p. 793. [5] Tyrrhel, and Brady's Appendix, N° 210.

[6] The three primary counſellors, elected on the part of the community, made this corps of counſellors twelve in number.

[7] The mayor of London put his ſeal. This, I think, could be no other than the city ſeal; for, in his private capacity, he probably had no ſeal, and was no more than a private perſon. He may, therefore, be conſidered as repreſenting the city of London in the common council of the realm. His name appears at the head of the baronage of England in the Magna Charta of king John. The freemen of the Cinque-ports elected ſome of their order to repreſent them in the common council. Theſe delegates had likewiſe voice in that aſſembly, and were called barons. According to the commiſſion given by the king to the conſervators of the peace of each county the perſons the king wanted to treat with; that is, conſult, in the enſuing parliament, were his prelates, great men, and others his lieges, concerning his own and the nation's affairs. The parliaments met accordingly; and the ſtatutes there made were approved unanimouſly by the king, lord Edward, all the prelates and barons, and the whole community of England. The ſame form nearly expreſſed the concurrence of the lords and commons in the reign of Edward I. and following times, when the lords and commons were ſummoned as they are now. Can there be a doubt then, but that burgeſſes were a part of the community or common council of the realm? I grant, however, they were not ſummoned about things that did not concern them, or univerſally, or adequately; nor ever have been ſo to the preſent day.

[8] The day of the month is wanting in the Record; but it muſt have been on the 22d or 23d of June. The great men met on the 23d; and on the ſame day is dated the king's writ for chuſing the three counſellors. The author, therefore, quoted by Tyrrhel, is wrong, who ſays, the ordinance was made on the vigil of St. Peter and Paul, i. e. June 29. See Tyrrhel's Hiſt. p. 1028.

Item, it was ordained, that the ſtate of the Engliſh church ſhould be reformed into a due ſtate.

Item, it was ordained, that the aforeſaid three electors and counſellors, of which was made mention in the aforeſaid ordinance, and the wardens of the caſtles, and other the bailiffs of the king, ſhall always be natives of England; but foreigners might peaceably come, tarry, and return. And as well laymen in their poſſeſſions, as clercs willing to reſide upon their benefices, merchants alſo, and all others, for the management of their affairs, might freely come, and peaceably remain: provided nevertheleſs, that they come peaceably, without arms and a ſuſpected multitude; and that none of them be taken into any office or bailiwick in the realm or the king's houſehold. The charters of general liberties and of the foreſt, a good while ago granted to the natives by the lord king, and the ſtatutes for removing of grievances concerning the ſheriff's turn, ſuits of court, and other ſuits, which the lord king had, the year preceding, in each county, by his letters patent, cauſed to be publiſhed, together with the laudable and long-approved cuſtoms of the realm, were to be obſerved for ever, and proviſion made for their better and more entire obſervance.

Item, it was provided, that the lord king and lord Edward, and thoſe who were on their ſide, ſhould remit all injury and rancour, ſo as that they ſhould not, on account of the late diſturbance, aggrieve them, or ſuffer them to be aggrieved by their retainers; and ſhould make all their bailiffs, upon aſſuming their offices, ſwear, that they would not aggrieve any one on account of the aforeſaid diſturbance, but diſpenſe equal juſtice to all. And good ſecurity was to be provided for the firm obſervance of all things.

On the 23d of June, the king appointed, by his letters patent, Stephen biſhop of Chicheſter, Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter, and Gilbert de Clare earl of Glouceſter, to be the three nominators of the council of nine[1]. The writ ran thus:—"The king to all, &c. Know ye, that we have given power to the venerable father, Stephen biſhop of Chicheſter, and to our beloved and faithful Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter, and Gilbert de Clare earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, of nominating for us nine out of the more faithful, experienced, and uſeful, as well prelates as others, by whoſe counſel we will rule the affairs of our realm, until the miſe, by us and our barons at Lewes lately made, or ſome other form, if any better can be provided, be completed. In teſtimony of which, &c. Witneſs the king at St. Paul's, June 23."

Theſe proceedings of the parliament, juſt deſcribed, are thus related and cenſured by an anonymous author, a ſtaunch royaliſt, in the Flores Hiſtoriarum, commonly called the Chronicle of M. Weſtminſter: "After theſe things, the prelates, earls, and barons, of the party adverſe to the king, which now ſeditiouſly held the king in captivity, forgetful of the compromiſe of Lewes and of their own oath, nay, of their own ſalvation, having appointed a meeting of their own ſet, were aſſiduous in deviſing new ordinances for the kingdom; among other things enacting, that two earls and one biſhop, the three being elected on the part of the community of the realm, ſhould chuſe nine perſons, of which three ſhould aſſiſt the king; and by the counſel of thoſe three and nine, as well in the royal houſehold as in the realm, all things ſhould proceed; and that nothing ſhould be done by the king without the advice of them, at leaſt of three of them. And thus the earls of Leiceſter and Glouceſter, and the biſhop of Chicheſter (who had abſolved thoſe, who were about to fight againſt their lord king, of all their ſins), were appointed the chief directors and counſellors of the whole realm; a threat having been iſſued, that another king ſhould be elected, and the eldeſt ſon of the king be kept in perpetual impriſonment, if they withheld their aſſent. To this requiſition, therefore, the king and his ſon were forced to yield, all the biſhops, earls, and barons[2], conſenting to the preſent act, and ſetting their ſeals to the inſtrument made upon the occaſion. And letters were ſent to the lords, the biſhop of Salino, cardinal, then legate of the Apoſtolic ſee, and the illuſtrious king of France, for the total revocation of the miſe of Lewes, and for the making a new peace by the amicable conſent of the parties. And when, by the biſhops of London, Winton, and Worceſter, and ſome other biſhops of the province of Canterbury, inſtant entreaty was made to the lord legate to approve and ſanction the ſaid act, he, ſharply reprehending the ſaid biſhops for conſenting to ſuch a depreſſion of the royal power by public edicts exhibited at Boulogne (for, the Engliſh had not allowed the legate to ſet his foot in England), got them cited to appear before him at Boulogne within three days, to treat with him on the affairs of England. But they being expected and waited for in vain, to and beyond the term preſcribed, the legate ſuperſeded them from the celebration of divine offices. But upon the aforeſaid earls of Leiceſter and Glouceſter and their accomplices, the City of London, and the Cinque-ports, who had hindered his paſſage into England, he promulged the ſentences of excommunication and interdict. But the aforeſaid biſhops, earls, and barons, and the others, conceiving that they were very unjuſtly treated, made their appeal to the holy ſee, and even, if it were neceſſary, to a general council, and paid no regard to theſe ſpiritual ſentences, but continued to partake of the divine offices as uſual."

The marchers of Wales, namely, Roger de Mortimer, James de Audley, Roger de Clifford, Roger de Leyburne, Hamo l'Eſtrange, John de Trublevill ſenior, and Robert and Hugh de Trublevill, who had got off after the battle of Lewes, and for whom the lords Edward and Henry were left in the hands of the barons as hoſtages, and many others, having collected a force, made war in the marches againſt the barons. The earl of Leiceſter, having for his faithful ally Lewellin prince of Wales, went againſt the marchers with a numerous army, and entered the caſtles of Hay and Hereford, committing in his way, every where, the lands and demeſne lordſhips of Roger de Mortimer to fire and depredation. Hugh de Mortimer was obliged to ſurrender himſelf and his caſtle of Richar to the barons; his other poſſeſſions were put in wardſhip, and entruſted to John Fitz-John, and the caſtle of Ludlow was given up. The Engliſh and Welſh army then went on to Montgomery, where Roger de Mortimer and James d'Audley, and the other marchers, entered into terms of peace with the barons; and hoſtages were given on both ſides for the obſervance of them. But the marchers meant treacherouſly in all their proceedings[3].

The earl of Leiceſter haſtened to the Southern parts of England, to defend them from a moſt formidable invaſion.

About Midſummer the barons received advice, that the queen, whom the king had left in France with their ſon Edmund towards the latter end of the preceding year, was marching towards the ſea-coaſt, having been able, by her intereſt with the king of France, Peter earl of Savoy, late earl of Richmond, and many other potentates, and by the means of immenſe loans which her credit had enabled her to procure, and large pay which ſhe gave her mercenaries, to collect a prodigious army, conſiſting of Germans, Brabantines, Flandrians, Normans, Poitevins, Walloons, Gauls, and Burgundians, whom ſhe intended to bring over hither, under her own command and that of Peter of Savoy her uncle, for the deſtruction of the Engliſh. To reſiſt this formidable invaſion, the whole ſtrength of the kingdom was called for by the king's edict, addreſſed to every city, town, and townſhip, and marched down to Canterbury and the maritime parts[4].

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[1] Brady's Appendix, p. 238.

[2] He might have added, knights commiſſioners of ſhires, and burgeſs delegates; for, the mayor of London was certainly in that parliament; and why not other delegates of burgs? I am ſure they had the ſame right.

[3] M. Weſt. Chron. de Dunſtable. Lelandi Collectanea.

[4] Chron. Dunſtable. M. Weſtm. T. Wykes.

Towards defraying the expence of this great armament, and for the general good of the church and realm, the prelates granted the king the tenth of all eccleſiaſtical revenues; the ſame to be collected, not by the king's bailiffs, but by eccleſiaſtical perſons. The money granted by the clergy to be paid before Michaelmas following[1].

On the 6th of July, the king iſſued the following writ; and ſent a copy of it to every ſhire-reeve of England:

"The king[2] to the archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, priors, earls, barons, ſheriffs, knights, freemen, and to the univerſal community of the county of - - - - -, greeting. Whereas it is manifeſt to us, that a great multitude of foreigners (a fleet having been for that purpoſe collected) are preparing to enter our kingdom with armed force, to the confuſion and diſheriſon of us and of every perſon of our realm, unleſs we find a way by a ſtrong force to oppoſe them; we command you, in that faith whereby you are bound to us, firmly commanding that[3] you, all knights and free tenants, who are able to do ſo, do powerfully and manfully equip yourſelves with horſes and arms; ſo that ye be with us at London, with your whole poſſe, on the Lord's day after the feaſt of St. Peter *ad vincula*, for the defence of us and yourſelves and of the whole realm, to proceed thence with us againſt the ſaid foreigners. And you the ſheriffs, taking to you the conſervator of the peace of the ſaid county, the aforeſaid archbiſhops, biſhops, barons, and all others who owe ſervice to us, charge and ſtraitly command on our part, in the faith and homage whereby they are bound to us, and as they love themſelves, their lands and tenements, that not only with the ſervice wherein they are bound to us, but that every one manfully and to the beſt of his power come, or ſend at the ſame day horſes, arms, and choſen foot, ſuch as he can have; that with their general aſſiſtance we may be able to reſiſt the impending danger. Nor let any, on account of the ſhortneſs of time, as if it did not contain a reaſonable time of ſummons, make excuſe; ſeeing the urgent neceſſity did not admit the time to be farther prolonged: nor do we intend or will that this be hereafter, on other occaſions, drawn into a cuſtom, to their prejudice in future. Moreover, from each townſhip, at the ſame day, ye are to cauſe to come eight, or ſix, or four at leaſt, according to the magnitude of the townſhip, of the better and more reſpectable foot, well armed with competent arms, viz. lances, bows, arrows, ſwords, baliſts, and hatchets, with which ye are to cauſe them to be provided, at the expence of the community, out of the forty days' allowance. Out of cities alſo, caſtles, and boroughs, where there is the greater number of men, according to the magnitude of each and their ability, you are not to omit to ſend, in the manner aforeſaid, men as well foot as horſe, as you ſhall judge expedient, well weighing the nature of the buſineſs. Nor let any one allege the approaching time of harveſt, or any other domeſtic employment; ſeeing it is better and ſafer to be a little hurt in goods, with the ſecurity of perſon, than with the total loſs of lands and goods by the impious hands of thoſe who thirſt for our blood, and who, if they prevail, will ſpare neither age nor ſex, to be conſigned to the puniſhment of a cruel death. This, therefore, our command you are to cauſe to be publiſhed throughout your country, and in form aforeſaid to charge each perſon, that, as they love our honour and that of our country, and their own lives, and as they would avoid the perpetual diſheriſon of themſelves and their heirs, they would haſten to equip themſelves as bravely and ably as they can; ſo that, all excuſe being omitted, they come, at the lateſt, on the Lord's day aforeſaid, to us at the place aforeſaid; being to know, that, if we ſhall find any deſpiſers of our commands, or negligent therein, we ſhall bear heavily againſt the perſons and goods of ſuch, as of perſons who have no concern to prevent us and our realm from being delivered up to confuſion and perpetual diſheriſon. Witneſs the king at St. Paul's the ſixth day of July."

Moreover, on the 9th of July, the king, by his writ to the good and reſpectable men of Len, Yarmouth, Donwich, Orford, Ipſwich, and all other cities, boroughs, and towns, upon the coaſts of Suffolk, wills them to be obedient to the directions of Hugh le Deſpencer, the juſticiar, in ſecuring the coaſts of thoſe countries, whom he had ſent to them for that purpoſe[4].

The king, who ſome time before had, by the counſel of his barons, forbidden every perſon, upon pain of life and limbs, from bearing arms, or going about the country with horſe and arms[5], without his ſpecial licence, did on the 6th of July relax that order, by his letters patent, with reſpect to the earl of Leiceſter, on account of the great number of hoſtages and priſoners which the earl had about him[6].

"On the 9th of Auguſt, the king wrote to the ſeveral ſhire-reeves, to make proclamation in their counties, that all, who were commanded to be at London on the Sunday after the feaſt of St. Peter *ad vincula* with their horſe and arms and other force, ſhould march thither in all haſte both by night and day, under pain of loſing all their lands, tenements, and goods, and danger of life and limb. And if, within three or four days after proclamation made, they did not march, then he was to take and detain them in priſon until farther orders, and out of the profits of their lands, tenements, and goods, to ſend as many armed men as they would maintain[7]."

Theſe vigorous preparations ſeem to have fully anſwered the purpoſe of thoſe who were charged with the ſafety of the nation.

"Such a prodigious force, conſtituted of horſe and foot, was then exhibited upon Barham-down, that the whole kingdom was not thought able to furniſh it. The king, by the counſel of his barons, iſſued his commands by his letters patent throughout all the counties of England, that all the ſea-coaſts of England ſhould be defended by a copious army againſt the enemies coming from foreign parts. The queen's prodigious army, having in it many dukes and counts, rendezvouſed at Bruges in Flanders, near which, in the port of Dam, ſhe had likewiſe provided a very numerous and ſtrong fleet for conveying them acroſs the Channel. Theſe foreigners threatened every day to come over, and boaſted of what they would do, as if very eager for battle. The Engliſh on this ſide the water panted for their approach; and the people of the Cinque-ports, whom the earl of Leiceſter had gained over to his ſide, conſtructed a multitude of ſhips of war, and went to ſea in them, that they might engage the enemy in the briny deep. At length this great army of mercenaries, willing to lay hold of ſome good pretence for eſcaping the dangers of battle, and ſeeing the queen's finances entirely exhauſted, at the queen's deſire diſperſed, and went to their reſpective homes; and the queen herſelf, with great ſorrow and confuſion, was induced to go back again into France. If her army had once got a footing in England, it was doubted by many people, whether they would not have ſubdued the whole kingdom; and the nation conſidered it as a ſignal inſtance of divine favour, that ſuch a formidable project came to nothing[1]."

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[1] Rymer, p. 796.

[2] Brady's Appendix, N° 217.

[3] Such armies of requiſition were agreeable to the Anglo-Saxon conſtitution. The pureſt ſpecies of freehold then known was thane-land or land in alodio. And this was liable to the *trinoda neceſſitas*—"Thaini lex eſt, ut ſit dignus rectitudine teſtamenti ſui, & ut tria faciat pro terrâ ſuâ, viz. expeditionem, burgbotam, & brugbotam." Leges Athelſtani. Nor were the lands given for ever to pious and charitable uſes meant to be excuſed. M. Paris, ſpeaking of the Anglo-Saxon kings upon their converſion to Chriſtianity, writes thus:—"Nec adeò libertati dederunt hujuſmodi, quin tria ſibi reſervarent ſemper propter publicam regni utilitatem, viz. expeditionem, pontis & arcis reparationem, ut per ea reſiſterent hoſtium incurſionibus." M. Paris, anno 1244. The military ſervice, annexed to thane-land, has been unaccountably confounded with the ſervice of military tenure, a politic inſtitution of William I, but of a nature quite different from the military ſervice of thane-land. "Quia verò non erant adhuc tempore regis Willielmi *milites* in Angliâ, ſed Threnges, præcepit rex, ut de iis milites fierent ad terram defendendam. Fecit autem Lanfrancus Threngos ſuos milites; monachi verò non fecerunt, ſed de portione ſuâ, (that is, out of the lands appropriate to the prior and monks), decem libratas terræ [i. e. a landed eſtate of 200l. per ann.] dederunt archiepiſcopo, ut per milites ſuos [ſc. feoffatos] terras eorum defenderet, & ut omnia negotia eorum apud curiam Romanam ſuis expenſis expediret. Unde adhuc in totâ terrâ monachorum nullus miles eſt, ſed in terrâ archiepiſcopi." Epiſt. Ganmeri in Appendix Somneri on Gavelkind. King John licenſed Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury, to convert the uſe of the gavelkind-land, belonging to the ſee of Canterbury, into military fief. See Lambarde's Perambulation of Kent.

[4] Brady, ex Archivis.

[5] That is, equipped for fighting. Theſe muſt have been *liberi homines*; or men of landed eſtate; for, no others were ſo arrayed.

[6] Rymer.

[7] Brady.

On the 15th of March, Urban IV. had confirmed by his apoſtolical authority the award of St. Lewis[2].

On the 19th of the ſame month, by his bull directed to the archbiſhop of Canterbury and the abbot of St. Denys in France, he abrogates and annuls all the Oxford proviſions, diſſolves all engagements and confederacies for keeping them, and directs that all impugners of his injunctions be puniſhed by eccleſiaſtical cenſure without appeal.

The biſhop of Sabino, cardinal legate, whom the pope had ordered to England at the deſire of the queen of England, and in concert with the king and queen of France, was empowered to cancel the Oxford ſtatutes, to annul the peace lately made between the king and the barons, to depoſe the biſhops who refuſed to excommunicate the barons, and to diſherit thirty of the latter[3]. He arrived at Boulogne in great pomp, and intended to croſs the ſea. But the earls of Leiceſter and Glouceſter and Norfolk, Hugh Deſpencer, and others of the great men of England, would not ſuffer him to ſet his foot in England, or interfere in the affairs of this kingdom[4]. Whereupon the legate publicly, in the church of St. Mary of Boulogne ſur mer, on the 17th of Auguſt, admoniſhed and commanded, that they opened a free paſſage for the legate to and from England by the 1ſt of September, upon pain of excommunication and interdict; and, as they had given him manifold cauſe of ſuſpicion, they were injoined to appoint a ſufficient ſecurity for his perſonal ſafety in the execution of his commiſſion. The barons were alſo required by the legate to ſet at liberty the lords Edward and Henry of Almaine, who, he ſtates, were detained under the colour of a certain reference to ſix arbitrators, but not accepted by theſe arbitrators, and by three of them expreſſly, by their letters patent, refuſed. He required the barons likewiſe, by his legatine authority, to abjure the Oxford ſtatutes, and all others whatever which gave ſtrength to them, by the time mentioned, in the place aſſigned for that purpoſe at Gravelinge, before the legate or his ſubſtitute[5].

It ought to be obſerved, in honour of the earl of Leiceſter, that he ſtudied, by all poſſible means, to obtain a permanent reconciliation, if it could be effected with ſafety to the rights of the people and the general good. The plan of agreement, which the community of the realm had, with the aſſent of the king and lord Edward, unanimouſly approved in the late parliament of London, ſeems not to give the content that was expected. Another plan, therefore, was adopted before the end of the ſummer, as appears from the following inſtrument:

"The king of England, Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, Gilbert de Clare, earl of Glouceſter and Hertford, John Fitz-John, John de Burgh ſenior, William de Monte Caniſio, Henry de Haſtinges, Gilbert de Gaunt, and the other barons and great men of England, to all the faithful of Chriſt, greeting in the Lord[6]. Whereas, upon the late perils of war in England, a certain ordinance or form of peace, with our will and aſſent, and the unanimous will and aſſent of the prelates and whole community of the realm, was commenced by deliberate advice; which form of peace we have cauſed to be preſented to the lord king of France, and which, we believe, will be ſeaſonable and convenient to us and our realm of England; and ſome men, as we have underſtood, not fully underſtanding the exact ſtate of the caſe, alleging the ſaid ordinance or form of peace to be inſufficient, were not ſatisfied concerning ſome of the articles therein contained; we, being willing to ſubmit to any trouble and pain for promoting, as we are in duty bound, the peace and tranquillity of the ſaid realm, to the end that our juſtice and the truth of the caſe may be made known and fully underſtood by every perſon, do give the full power to the venerable father, Henry biſhop of London, and the noble man Hugh le Deſpenſer, juſticiar of England, and the noblemen Charles count of Anjou, brother of the king of France, and to the abbot of Bec, of inſpecting and examining the form of the ordinance or of the peace aforeſaid, of adding thereto or taking therefrom, and of amending, (if they judge any thing to need amendment, addition or ſubtraction,) and of providing all manner of ſecurity which to them ſhall ſeem good, and of obſerving firmly all thoſe things which they ſhall think fit to order and eſtabliſh. And we all and ſingular the things, which they, for the emendation and obſervation of the ſaid peace, ſhall ordain, will have for ratified and accepted, by ſubjecting ourſelves to the juriſdiction and coercion of the venerable father, Guy biſhop of Sabino, legate of the apoſtolic ſee; that he, by ſentence of excommunication and all kind of eccleſiaſtical cenſure, us all and each may compel, if perchance we ſhall be found to gainſay the aforeſaid ordinance in any thing. And, if the aforeſaid count of Anjou ſhall not be preſent, or will not take upon himſelf that buſineſs, we will that the lord Simon de Claremont, the lord de Neel, or the lord Peter de Chamberleng, in the place of the ſaid count be ſubſtituted. But, if the aforeſaid four in any article of the peace aforeſaid be diſcordant, let it be determined by the judgement of the greater part of them. And, if equal numbers be diſcordant, we will, that the venerable father, archbiſhop of Rouen, be aſſociated to them, and what, by the greater part of them, ſhall be agreed to and ordained be firmly obſerved. But we will not that it be lawful for them any thing to ſay, ordain, or eſtabliſh, concerning the emendation of the ordinance or of the peace aforeſaid, whereby the kingdom of England may be ruled, except by the natives thereof; nor the cuſtody of the caſtles, or any bailiwic, in the aforeſaid kingdom, may be committed to any but natives and perſons of approved fidelity. We will alſo by all manner of means, that the peace between us, the king of England and the aforeſaid earl of Leiceſter, concerning perſonal and ſpecial complaints, queſtions, and diſputes, (which we have againſt the ſaid earl, and he againſt us, and concerning which we have referred ourſelves to the king of France,) be done and aſſured, before the aforeſaid peace or ordinance be finally completed. In teſtimony whereof, to this writing we, the king of England, the earls of Leiceſter and Glouceſter, John William Henry, and Egidius, for us, and the barons and the community of the kingdom of England, have put our ſeals[7]. Dated at Canterbury on Thurſday after the feaſt of the Nativity of the bleſſed Virgin, A. D. 1264."

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[1] M. Weſtm. [2] Rymer. [3] Dunſtable. [4] Wykes. Rymer. Dunſtable. M. Weſtm.

[5] Th. Wykes mentions only the biſhops of London, Wincheſter, Worceſter, and Chicheſter, who, he ſays, were the foremoſt friends of the barons. [6] Rymer, p. 796.

[7] *For us and the barons and the community of the kingdom of England have put our ſeals.* To the famous letter ſent to the pope A. D. 1258, about Athelmar biſhop of Winton, by the community of England, ten of the grandees ſubſcribe their names and put their ſeals *vice totius communitatis Angliæ.* The *tota communitas Angliæ* were the earls, barons, grandees, and *others of the realm* of England, as the letter itſelf ſtates. See M. Paris. Let the reader obſerve, that, on theſe occaſions, theſe ſignatures were not *in teſtimonium*, but as parties. And ſo neceſſary were they deemed, that, if a grandee could not attend the parliament, he was ſometimes deſired to ſend his ſeal to confirm the acts done therein. Thus Warin de Monte Caniſio (i. e. Munchenſey), being one of the diſcontented barons then at variance with the king, received notice (ſee Clauſ. 46 Hen. III), that, in caſe he did not perſonally repair to court (as divers others then did), to ratify the accord then made between that king and them, he might ſend his ſeal for the better confirmation thereof. Dugdale's Baronage, p 561.

Of the ſame date we have two following inſtruments:

" The king of England to all, &c.

Know your univerſity, that we ordain and conſtitute the venerable fathers W. of Worceſter and John of Winton, biſhops, and the noble man Peter de Montfort, our ſolemn proctors and meſſengers, giving to them the power of treating in the preſence of the magnificent prince lord Lewis, by the grace of God the illuſtrious king of France, and the venerable father Guy, biſhop of Sabino, legate of the apoſtolic ſee, or one of them, concerning the reformation of the ſtate of England, and what in this behalf ſhall be provided of accepting and confirming, or of referring hereupon to certain perſons, if they ſhall ſee good, and of making all manner of ſecurity which the quality of the buſineſs requires, and which they ſhall think convenient for us or our ſaid kingdom; giving moreover to the ſaid Peter the power of ſwearing upon our ſoul, that we, whatſoever thoſe three ſhall ſee good to be done in our name in the premiſes, will have for ratified and accepted, by ſubjecting ourſelves to the juriſdiction and coercion of the aforeſaid legate; that he, by the ſentence of excommunication and all kind of eccleſiaſtical cenſure, may compel us to the obſervance of the premiſſes. In teſtimony, &c. Dated at Canterbury on Thurſday aforeſaid, the year aforeſaid."

Another inſtrument of the ſame tenor is ſubjoined, except that it has the name of Richard de Mepham, archdeacon of Oxford, among the king's proctors and meſſengers, after the name of Peter de Montfort.

Like letters of the ſame date were iſſued in the name of the counts and barons for themſelves and the community aforeſaid; to which they fixed their ſeals. Likewiſe the form of peace above written was ſigned with the king's ſeal, and delivered to the meſſengers aforeſaid.

" The king to Guido biſhop of Sabino, legate of the apoſtolic ſee: Seeing our beloved and faithful Peter de Montfort, one of our counſellors, a zealot of truth, peace, and tranquillity, we diſpatch to your preſence for certain affairs of ours, touching the reformation of peace and of the tranquillity of the realm, to be laid before you *vivâ voce*, to whom concerning theſe things ye may give full belief; we requeſt your fraternity, that you would tranſmit your letters with all haſte to Dover, for ſafe and ſecure conduct in coming to you, tarrying with you, and going elſewhere. Witneſs the king at Canterbury, the 24th of September."

I do not find, that theſe commiſſions and negotiations produced any effect; nor does it ſeem clear, that any thing was done in conſequence thereof.

The barons refuſing to give the legate the free paſſage or ſecurity he required, he publicly pronounced a ſecond time, on the 19th of October, the ſentences of excommunication and interdict, including expreſſly the earls of Leiceſter, Glouceſter, and Norfolk, the citizens of London, and the inhabitants of the Cinque-ports[1].

When the legate found he could not get into England, he cited the biſhops of London, Lincoln, Worceſter, Saliſbury, Cheſter, Chicheſter, and the Bath, and ſome other elects of inferior degree, to appear before him at Boulogne[2]. As ſoon as the rumour of theſe citations reached their ears, they uſed their beſt endeavours to obey them[3].

The ſeveral parties, whoſe perſons were excommunicated and their lands interdicted by the legate, maintained that theſe ſentences were contrary to juſtice, and therefore, upon ſtrong and good grounds, made a ſolemn appeal to the pope, to a general council, to the Supreme Judge of heaven and earth.

The whole clergy of England, aſſembled in council on the 19th of October, joined in this appeal[4].

While the biſhops were at Boulogne, ſome diſtinguiſhed envoys, as well of the king of France as of the king of England, particularly Peter Cameratius, a nobleman of France, and H. of Almaine, landed at that town, where they were handled very roughly by the townſmen, and nine Engliſhmen killed; nor was any reſpect paid to the Frenchmen, on account of their coming under the guidance of the others.

And now all the maritime country, and all Gaul even to the Alps, at the inſtigation of the king of France and of Peter count of Savoy, and his brothers Boniface, archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the biſhop elect of Lyons, and the other noble relations of the queen of England and the other part of Europe, viz. Bretagne, Gaſcogne, and Spain, were inflamed with rage and indignation againſt the barons for their oppoſition to king Henry[5]. The noble count Charles of Anjou, however, between whom and the earl of Leiceſter there was a ſworn friendſhip, continued firm to his engagements[6].

The marchers, again breaking the peace, recommenced hoſtilities towards the decline of the year, according to cuſtom. They now traverſed the country on each ſide the Severn with their army, accuſtomed to the practices of plunder and rapine, terrifying the natives wherever they came to ſuch a degree, that, to preſerve their perſons and properties, they were obliged to fly to the churches, and erect dwellings in the burial-places. The marchers and their partizans eſtabliſhed themſelves throughout the country from Briſtol to Cheſter and elſewhere, and kept what they acquired in the name of the king and lord Edward. And Robert de Walerand and Warin de Baſſinbourne, the keepers of Briſtol, reaching Walinford caſtle with an armed band early in the morning, made an attack upon it, hoping to deliver Richard king of the Romans and lord Edward from their confinement in that place; but their attempt proved abortive; for, the Caſtellans, being ſoon alarmed, gave them a repulſe. Robert de Walerand and Warin de Baſſinbourne had depended upon the help of the marchers, who were advancing towards them, but returned upon hearing at Perſhore of the diſappointment at Walingford. The earl of Leiceſter, incenſed at their rebellion and repeated breaches of faith, took the king with him to Oxford, where a great council was held upon the courſe to be taken to put an end to theſe commotions. He had before ſummoned the marchers to come to parliament at Oxford, and ſtand by the judgement of their peers; but they were afraid to go, and diſobeyed the ſummons. The king was at this time all compliance with the earl of Leiceſter's advice; and the latter treated Henry, who was little more than an honourable captive, with every outward mark of reſpect and deference.

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[1] Rymer.

[2] M. Weſtm. Chron. Dunſtable.

[3] According to Thomas Wykes, the biſhops themſelves ſo managed with the barons, that the latter gratified them by not allowing them to attend the legate. He adds, that the biſhops of Lincoln, London, and Winton, thinking better of it, did go over about the 8th of September with the juſticiar and a few barons, and that they were charged by the legate to execute the ſentences of excommunication and interdict on their return to England; and that they imbarked with the legatine inſtruments, but were ſtopped in the Channel by the people of the Cinque-ports; and that the latter tore the reſcripts to pieces, and threw them into the ſea, and threatened all with death that ſhould dare to publiſh them. Mat. Weſtm. reports, that the biſhops did attend the legate, and made the appeal before their return, but brought over the interdict againſt their wills; but that, upon their landing at Dover, they were ſearched according to cuſtom; when the interdict being diſcovered, it was ſeized, torn in pieces by the citizens, and thrown into the ſea. In another narrative of theſe affairs, given by M. Weſtm. under the year 1265, the biſhops are reported not to have attended the legate.

[4] Dunſtable.

[5] M. Weſtm. p. 327.

[6] Ib. & Lelandi Collect. This Charles of Anjou ſoon afterwards received the papal grant of the two Sicilies. On the 20th of June, anno 1264, that is, about five or ſix weeks after the battle of Lewes, and when the king was a ſort of captive to the earl of Leiceſter and the barons, he made a formal ſurrender of it. Charles of Anjou took an army into Apulia the next year, beat Manfroi, and eſtabliſhed himſelf in the throne, which has been enjoyed by his poſterity under that grant to the preſent time.

The lord king, hearing of the outrages and conqueſts of the marchers, by the advice of the earls of Leiceſter and Glouceſter and of the other barons, ſent his ſummonitory letters throughout all the counties of England, that all, who owed him military ſervice, ſhould be prepared with horſe and arms at Northampton on the fifteens after the feaſt of St. Martin, to go with him whereſoever he ſhould have occaſion for them.

About the ſame time Robert de Ferrers[1], earl of Derby, taking with him horſe and foot to the amount of twenty thouſand men, marched towards Cheſter. William le Zouche, David the brother of Lewellin, James d'Audley, and many others, met him; but, not daring to engage with the earl, fled. The latter purſued them with his men, and had only one man of his own wounded.

The marchers having declined to attend the parliament held at Oxford, the king, with the earl and the other barons, by common conſent ſet out on their journey towards the Marche, with a prodigious army of knights and other warriors, in order to fight againſt the marchers, as the public enemies of the realm[2]. But, though the king was externally with the barons, yet he and his particular friends about him were ſecretly well-wiſhers to the marchers, whom he conſidered as having kindled the preſent war in behalf of himſelf, who was, as it were, in ward, and of his ſon Edward yet detained in hoſtage; and the battle of Lewes had created the moſt deſperate and rancorous hatred between the royaliſts and baronials. The marchers, though much fewer now than their opponents, broke the bridge, and ſunk boats and other craft acroſs the Severn at Worceſter, and determined to maintain their ground with ſpirit, if the earl of Leiceſter ſhould attempt the paſſage. But theſe meaſures were futile and inſufficient againſt ſo many nobles as were in the baronial army, and particularly againſt the intrepidity and ability of the earl of Leiceſter. Moreover, the marchers had Lewellin in their rear, who was coming forward to attack them. Intimidated by ſo many adverſe circumſtances, they were compelled to accede to terms of peace.

In the mean time, lord Edward was impatient of confinement; and, as he ſaw no other way of putting an end to it but by treating with the barons and making peace with them, he ſubmitted, by neceſſity, to the hard terms that were preſcribed him. It was, therefore, adjudged in parliament, that Roger Mortimer, R. de Clifford, R. de Leiburne, and their accomplices, ſhould evacuate the Iſland of Britain for one year, upon obligation to do no hurt, in the mean time, to the realm or to the barons, upon pain of loſing their reſpective inheritances. And, to make their engagements ſafe and certain, they delivered up to the earl of Leiceſter, to be held in cuſtody, almoſt all the caſtles which were along the Marche, from Briſtol to Cheſter; and this, which was a palatine earldom, by an exchange of lands between lord Edward and the earl, was conferred upon the latter[3].

"It was farther enacted at this parliament of Oxford, that a parliament ſhould be held at London; where they ſhould treat, by common council, about the deliverance of the lord Edward, and for obſerving the ſtatutes, and for ſending juſtices about England to make inqueſt of robberies, and for other things, whereby the ſtate of the realm might be meliorated[4]." The Annaliſt of Dunſtable does not name the place where this parliament was held; but our Records and ſeveral circumſtances ſhew it was at Worceſter.

This war between the king and his barons was attended by an innumerable train of evils. While each perſon was buſied in defending his caſtle, he committed depredations in his neighbourhood, laying waſte the fields, and taking the cattle for the ſupport of his caſtle. Nor was reſpect paid to churches or depoſitories of the dead. Even the houſes of the pooreſt ruſtics were rummaged and ſtripped to the taking away of their very bedding. And, although the earl of Leiceſter commanded, under pain of decapitation, that no one ſhould preſume to enter holy church or any cemetery to rob the ſame, his care was attended with very little effect; nor could the biſhops and abbots or any religious go from one townſhip to another, but they were plundered by theſe banditti[5].

The inhabitants[6] of the Cinque ports committed great outrages in the Channel, plundering and ſometimes murdering ſuch as fell in their way. Theſe violences hindered merchants from bringing goods, as uſual, to England. And the price of imported commodities was prodigiouſly enhanced, and a great ſcarcity enſued. The wine, which uſually fetched forty ſhillings, was now ſold for ten marcs; in like manner the wax, which might be bought before for the ſame ſum of forty ſhillings, was ſold for eight marcs; and a pound of pepper, which uſed to be purchaſed at ſixpence, was now ſold for three ſhillings; ſalt, iron, ſteel, cloths, and almoſt all ſaleable goods, were very ſcarce and much wanted; nor could the inhabitants of the realm tranſport their own wares. From the joint operation of theſe cauſes the land muſt be ſoon deſtitute of money and commodities. The earl of Leiceſter endeavoured to ſooth the minds of the people, by telling them they could live upon the commodities of England without the aſſiſtance of foreign countries. Many, therefore, out of complaiſance to the earl, that they might ſeem contented with the productions of England, contented themſelves with white clothing, and diſdained to wear coloured garments[7].

About the feaſt of St. Simon and Jude, it was provided by the council of great men, that three biſhops ſhould be choſen, who ſhould have full power to aſſeſs the damages, and make ſatisfaction for all loſſes, received by eccleſiaſtics during the late troubles; and that, if any refuſed to ſtand to their judgement, they were to be excommunicated: theſe biſhops were likewiſe to keep in their hands, and receive the profits of, all benefices of ſuch foreigners as had been baniſhed the kingdom, and were to keep the ſame till the ſettlement of a more firm peace could be made.

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[1] Robert de Ferrers earl of Derby, ſon of William de Ferrers earl of Derby by his ſecond wife Margaret, daughter and coheir of Roger de Quinci earl of Wincheſter. The firſt wife of this William earl of Derby was Sybilla, one of the daughters and coheirs of William Mareſchal earl of Pembroke, by whom he had ſeven daughters, who all married men of rank. Robert de Ferrers was born about the year 1240, and loſt his father A. D. 1254. When he was nine years old, he had betrothed, at Weſtminſter, Mary, aged ſeven years, niece of king Henry III. and daughter of the latter's uterine brother, the count of Engouleſme and la Marche. Being in his minority at the time of his father's deceaſe, the queen and Peter of Savoy gave ſix thouſand marcs for the cuſtody of his lands until he ſhould come of full age. In the year 1260, he performed his homage to king Henry, and received the ſeiſin of his land, which amounted to 3000l. per annum. The fine caſtle of Tutbury and Needwood foreſt were parts of his poſſeſſions, and his chief reſidence; and he had moſt of the land forming South Lancaſhire, called in Domeſday the land between Ribble and Merſey, which he governed by his own officers. He ſided with the barons firſt, and then with the king; but was ſteady to neither. Lord Edward and this young earl of Derby made devaſtations upon each other's lands with particular acrimony, as if there was ſome perſonal hoſtility between them. There was no perſon in the kingdom of whom Edward was ſo much afraid as of this young earl. Chron. Rob. de Glouceſt. Dugdale. Ann. Mon. Burton.

[2] M. Weſtm.

[3] Ib. I do not find, however, that theſe ceſſions were ever actually made.

[4] Dunſtable.

[5] Contin. M. Pariſii.

[6] Wykes.

[7] This ſhews, that the art of dying wool was not then known in England. Walter Hemingford, and Henry de Knyghton who tranſcribes the former in this paſſage, reports the following as one of the Oxford ſtatutes:—"Statuerunt inſuper, quòd lanæ terræ operarentur in Angliâ, nec alienigenis venderentur; & quòd omnes uterentur pannis laneis infra limites terræ operatis, nec nimis pretioſas veſtes quærerent." Th. Wykes, a violent declaimer againſt the Montforts and the barons, among the tranſactions of the year 1264 ſubſequent to the battle of Lewes, relates, that Henry de Montfort ſeized all the wool that was taken by Engliſh and foreign merchants to Engliſh ports, in order to be exported, and applied it to his own uſe, to gratify his covetouſneſs. No author but Wykes mentions this fact. If an ordinance was made againſt the exportation of Engliſh wool, as Walter Hemingford affirms, Henry de Montfort, who was warden of the Cinque-ports, might lawfully ſeize ſuch as was brought for exportation, and perhaps have a right to it by virtue of his office. But we do not know enough of the diſpoſition of Henry de Montfort to tell, whether he was likely to diſgrace his knightly character by ſuch an act of rapacity, or not.

Among the things done at this parliament at Worceſter was a freſh ratification of the ſtatute of Marlborough, which we may ſuppoſe had been lately either cancelled or diſregarded. It ſeems to have been a ſtatute of great utility to the middling order of landed gentry; and, probably from a regard to their intereſt, the earl of Leiceſter was ſolicitous for its preſervation. That no perſon thenceforward might affect ignorance of its contents, or deem the conſtitutions and proviſions of it only verbal, and that theſe conſtitutions and proviſions might all and each be fully executed, the king, by the advice of his prelates and great men, firmly injoined by his letters patent, that the ſaid proviſions and conſtitutions ſhould be publiſhed every month in the counties, hundreds, wapentaks, and even in the courts of the barons, and that they ſhould thenceforth be firmly obſerved for the utility of the whole community of England. And, if any perſons ſhould preſume to go againſt theſe proviſions and conſtitutions, the king willed, that they ſhould by his ſheriffs, as the deſpiſers of his command and as tranſgreſſors of the ſaid proviſions and conſtitutions, be grievouſly puniſhed. And that, if the ſheriffs were not ſufficient for this, the names of the impugners were to be returned to the king, as well as thoſe of ſuch ſheriffs as were negligent therein, that to both might be done according to law. It was witneſſed by the king at Worceſter, the 13th of December, the 49th year of his reign[1].

But the moſt remarkable incident of this parliament of Worceſter was the improved mode then adopted, and which was admired as a pattern for ſucceeding times of forming the common council of the realm. It had been always the maxim of Simon de Montfort, to confine the executive power within the limits of the law, and oblige the king in all his acts of ſtate to have the ſanction of his lieges, in greater or leſs number, according to the occaſion. The preſent emergence was great; and, if the meaſure in queſtion originated with him, as may be reaſonably ſuppoſed, it is a fair inference from his principles and general conduct, that his intention in this ample ſummons to the common council was to take the ſenſe of all the *libres hommes* of the kingdom on the critical ſtate of public affairs. So large a common council ſeems never to have been convened before. And yet, in the formation of this, no violence was offered to the conſtitution, but every thing done in ſtrict conformity to it. All baronies held of the king *in capite* as of his crown, whether lay or eccleſiaſtic, rendered the proprietors or frank tenants thereof obliged to give the king, in quality of chief lord, counſel and aid, when duly called for. Of this deſcription were not only the temporalties of the biſhops, but alſo of inferior church dignitaries; ſome of whom had conſequently been ſummoned to councils on other occaſions. Of this there can be no doubt; but, whether all or ſo many any of them had ever been ſummoned before ſeems a doubt. And the preſumption is, that few only had on former occaſions been ſelected. The communities of counties, we find, had ſent their delegates to common councils on ſeveral occaſions; and their right to be an integral part thereof admits of no queſtion. No ſubſidy, no ſtatute, no act of government implying innovation, could bind them without their own concurrence; and they had always been a conſtituent and allowed part of the *regnum*. If any thing hindered their being conſulted on affairs of government in the early Anglo-Norman age, it was, that theſe aids were ſeldom required, the old cuſtoms of England being ſeldom infringed by ſtatute law; and probably the expence and inconvenience of convening delegates from all the communities of counties throughout England might be conſidered as a ſtrong objection to ſuch an aſſemblage of delegates, and make it more convenient for the communities of counties to receive new ſtatutes, and allow them at their ſeveral county courts. But, be that as it will, the ſummoning of county delegates to the common council was no more than a politic regulation to render the mode of exerciſing an eſtabliſhed right more convenient for all parties.

On the 14th of December, the king iſſued the following writ, directed to the archbiſhop of York, and the biſhops of Durham and Carliſle, likewiſe to ten abbots, nine priors, and the dean of York[2]:

"Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitain, to - - - - - -, greeting.

"Whereas, after the grievous dangers of the late commotions in our realm, our moſt beloved ſon Edward, our firſt-born, for aſſuring peace in our realm and confirming the ſame, was delivered as an hoſtage; and now, bleſſed God! the aforeſaid commotion being appeaſed, for providing wholeſomly for the delivering of the ſame, and for confirming and totally completing the full ſafety and tranquillity of peace, to the honour of God and the utility of our realm, which we, without your advice and that of our prelates and great men, will not to diſpatch, ſeeing it behoves us to confer with the ſame:

"We command you, beſeeching in the faith and love whereby ye are bound to us, that, all excuſe laid aſide, and other affairs put by, ye be with us at London on the octaves of St. Hilary next coming; together with us and our aforeſaid prelates and great men, whom we have cauſed to be ſummoned to the ſame place, concerning the premiſſes about to treat and give counſel. And this ye muſt on no account omit, as ye love us and our honour, and yours and the common tranquillity of our realm."

In like manner precepts were directed to ten biſhops and four deans.

In form aforeſaid, on the 24th of December, the king then at Wodeſtock iſſued mandates to 64 abbots, 36 priors, and to the maſter of the milice of the Temple in England[3].

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[1] Tyrrhel's App. p. 33.

[2] Rymer.

[3] If a perſon was infeoffed of lands and tenements by grant of the crown, he ſtood obliged to perform the ſervice incident to the grant (and in all grants of this kind ſomething was reſerved under the name of ſervice; for, the king could not alienate the patrimony of the crown without the pretext, at leaſt, of equivalent ſervices). Deaneries, abbeys, and priories of royal foundation, having been endowed out of the royal demeſne, were conſidered as held of the king *in capite*, that is, as the perſon from whom their ſeveral tenements were derived, and to whom the ſervices charged upon them were due. The moſt honourable ſervices of this ſort were an obligation, on the part of the grantees, to give their lord the king advice in his parliament and common council of the realm, upon legal ſummons, and afford him pecuniary aſſiſtance in his neceſſities, if they judged the occaſion fitting. This was called the ſervice of barony. It followed, that, if a perſon held nothing of the king *in capite*, no ſuch ſervice was due. According to theſe principles, it was for the intereſt of the king to multiply, as much as poſſible, his tenants by barony. And accordingly it was not uncommon to cite perſons to parliament on pretence of their holding by barony, when they did not. In ſuch caſes they were to make out that they held their eſtates by no ſuch tenure. And it ſeems to be an allowed maxim—"Si nihil teneat de rege in capite" (meaning, I ſuppoſe, by barony; for, there were innumerable inferior tenants *in capite*, who could not be ſuppoſed to have any ſeat in the parliament), "non citandus ad parliamentum." See Selden's Titles, p. 723, & ſeq. It is a remarkable circumſtance in theſe numerous ſummonſes, that all the abbots and priors there cited do not ſeem to have held of the king *in capite* nor by barony. In this number we ſometimes find the abbot of Leiceſter, whoſe chief lord, in quality of founder of his abbey, was the earl of Leiceſter, and who, therefore, ought not to have been ſummoned. The citation, therefore, of the abbot of Leiceſter I conceive to be an overſight; and it may be imputed to the blunder of clercs who made theſe liſts, or to the hurry and confuſion of the time. In conſequence, however, partly at leaſt, of this precedent, certain abbots of Leiceſter were afterwards ſummoned in like manner to parliament, on the ground of their holding of the king *in capite* by barony. In the 26th year of Edward III, the then abbot, being cited, ſhewed the hardſhip and illegality of the ſummons, and obtained a patent of perpetual exemption on the ground of his holding nothing of the king *in capite*. In the patent, notice is taken of theſe famous ſummonſes of the 49th of Henry III. in the following words: "*Nec aliquis predeceſſorum ſuorum* [ſc. abbatum Leiceſtriæ] *ante quadrageſimum nonum annum dicti proavi noſtri, poſt foriſfacturam*

Item, in form aforeſaid, command was given by the king at Wodeſtock, on the 24th of December, to the earls and others underwritten, viz.

To the earl of Leiceſter,
Glouceſter,
Norfolk and mareſchal of England,
Oxford,
Derby;
To Ralph de Camoys,
Roger de St. John,
Hugh le Deſpencer, juſticiar of England,
John Fitz John,
William de Munchenſy,
Nicholas de Segrave,
John de Veſcy,
Ralph Baſſett de Drayton,
Henry de Haſtings,
Geoffry de Lucy,
Robert de Ros,
John de Eyvill,
Adam of Newmarket,
Walter de Colvill,
William de Marmyun,
Roger Bertram,
Ralph Baſſet of Sapcot,
Gilbert de Gaunt [1].

Item, it was commanded to each ſheriff throughout England, that they cauſed to come to the king at London, on the octaves aforeſaid, in form aforeſaid, TWO KNIGHTS out of the more reſpectable and ſage knights of each county.

Item, in form aforeſaid, it was written to the citizens of York, to the citizens of London, and to the other boroughs of England, that they ſhould ſend, in form aforeſaid, two out of the more reſpectable and ſage of their reſpective citizens and burgeſſes [2].

Item,

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foriſfacturam prædicti Simonis de Monteforti (quo anno omnes abbates & priores regni noſtri Angliæ ad parliamentum ejuſdem proavi noſtri hinc tentum voluntariè ſummoniti fuerunt)." *Voluntarius* is ſometimes uſed by authors of thoſe times in a good ſenſe; thus, "*Voluntariè & liberalitèr dedit ſubſidium regi.*" Thorpe's Regiſtrum Roffenſe, p. 73. But oftener in a bad one: "*Leges autem Dei voluntariis conſuetudinibus obrui videbam.*" Eadmeri Hiſt. fol. 43. Again: "*Non tam ſimplex rectitudo, quàm voluntariæ conſuetudines obtendebantur.*" Ib. "*Voluntariâ interpretatione reſtringentes.*" Rymeri Fœdera, tom. I, p. 471. "*Stimulatus igitur & voluntarius.*" M. Paris, p. 701. It ſeems in the Record to denote, that this common council was called by Simon de Montfort after the earl's delinquency and the condemnation of all his acts, through his own perverſe will and obſtinacy. The deſcendants of Henry III. had no moderate hatred towards Simon de Montfort.

[1] It has been ſaid by a party-writer, but without authority, that Montfort ſent ſummonſes only to a few barons who were of his own faction. It has been noticed as an extraordinary thing, that at the Oxford parliament, A. D. 1258, there were above an hundred barons. But we never find the barons in any other parliament very numerous. Dugdale's Summonitiones Parliamentariæ will ſhew how few they were in the reign of Edward I. and reigns ſubſequent. See alſo Brady on Burgs, in Appendix, N° 13. It ſeems to have been the cuſtom of that age not to ſummon any barons, who were not in a ſituation to attend, from diſtance, infirmity, or any other incapacity. But probably one cauſe, why ſo few earls and barons were ſummoned to this council, was the captivity, delinquency, and hoſtility, of a very large number of them. One thing, that rendered perſonal attendance leſs neceſſary, was the power every one had of appointing his procurator.

[2] This is ſaid by many of our diplomatic writers to be the firſt inſtance of the delegates of burgs being ſummoned as a conſtituent part of the common councils of England. Surely they are wrong. If there was any thing new in the thing, it is a wonder it ſhould come from Simon de Montfort, ſo ſtaunch a conſtitutionaliſt and ſo ſtrong an advocate for the Magna Carta. It is alſo no leſs a wonder that, if there were any thing new and ſingular in the caſe, no coeval writer or record ſhould have remarked the innovation; for, this common council is deſcribed in the ordinary language of ſuch meetings. That cities and certain burgs enjoyed great liberties, by preſcriptive rights, before the Conqueſt, probably ſome of them from the domination of the Romans in Britain, ſeems unqueſtionable. The chief part of theſe rights was, that ſuch city or burg was allowed to hold of the king *in capite*, to pay an annual and fixed tribute to the king in quality of its lord, to be exempt for ever from all taxation (which was a badge of ſervitude), and to be governed by its own cuſtoms, and have its magiſtrates choſen out of its community by the freemen thereof. In Anglo-Saxon language *burg* only tranſlated *civitas*; and each denoted a town of privilege, with ſome ſort of fortification about it for its defence. By degrees burgs of this deſcription multiplied, and ſome towns obtained charters of freedom; the lords of ſuch places, whether the king or any inferior perſon, finding that by granting the privilege of burgage to his tenants within ſuch his town or manor, in conſideration of a fee-firm or perpetual rent, in lieu of all his rights within the ſame, was better for him than keeping it in his own hands. Burgs of this ſort had ſtill, however, a farther ſtep to take, before they could conſider themſelves as fully emancipated; that was, to obtain a charter from the king, confirming and enlarging their privileges, and engaging him to warrant their franchiſes, by admitting the burg to be held of him *in capite*. Then ſuch burgs partook of the liberties of antient cities. Both the lord thereof and the king had warranted the burgage rights, and could not, therefore, infringe them but by tyranny. Uſually however it was towns of which the king was lord that roſe to burgs, and tenure of the king *in capite*. As all free burgs (in which term I comprehend cities) enjoyed the ſame eſſential privileges, one had as much right to ſend its delegates to the common council as another. And, if all were not alike ſummoned, the reaſon muſt be either a criminal omiſſion on the part of thoſe who ſhould have ſummoned them, or a neglect of ſuch burgs to ſend their delegates, to ſave expence; which ſeems to have ſet very heavy upon poor burgs; as I believe it would now, were all the burgs of England to elect and ſend ſome of their co-burgeſſes to act for them as their proctors or delegates, or, if you like it better, their repreſentatives. And yet ſuch expence would be unavoidable, upon the favourite idea of ſome people, in favour of a fair and complete repreſentation. Whether all the burgs of England ſent delegates to the common council by virtue of this ſummons does not appear; but I ſuſpect that then, as in after-times, ſuch were excuſed as choſe rather to involve their fortune promiſcuouſly with the reſt of the nation than be at the expence and trouble of chuſing and paying delegates. Although this might be the firſt inſtance of a formal ſummons of all the burgs of England to ſend delegates to the common council; yet that long before this time the order of burgeſſes was a part of the common council is evident from many circumſtances. No ſtatute, made by what authority ſoever, could operate within any burg, unleſs ſuch burg conſented to it; the privileges of the burg, guaranteed by law and charter, not allowing any power whatever to meddle with its cuſtoms or liberties. In lieu of all ſervices whatever, it ſtood obliged to pay its fee-firm; it was, therefore, exempt from all farther demands. Statutes, therefore, to be binding, muſt have the concurrence of the burgs, wherein they were to be valid, either by the votes of delegates in common council, or by aſſent of the community of ſuch burgs given in the burgs themſelves. And this I do not find to have been the caſe; and therefore I infer that, although but few of them might be ſummoned to common councils, yet virtually their whole body was preſent, and, in ſtrictneſs of law, all had the ſame right to be ſummoned, all burgs participating of equal privileges. Let the intelligent reader duly weigh the following fact: In a parliament of the 8th of Edward II. a petition was preferred by the burgeſſes of St. Albans, of which the Records give this account.—"Ad petitionem burgenſium villæ de Sancto Albano ſuggerentium regi, quòd licèt ipſi teneant prædictam villam de rege in capite, & ipſi, ſicut cæteri burgenſes regni, ad parliamenta regis, cùm ea ſummoniri contigerit, per duos comburgenſes ſuos venire debeant, prout *totis retroactis temporibus* venire conſueverunt, pro omnibus ſerviciis regi faciendis *, quæ quidem ſervicia iidem burgenſes & anteceſſores ſui burgenſes villæ prædictæ tam tempore regis Edwardi, nuper regis Angliæ, patris regis & progenitorum ſuorum, quàm tempore regis nunc, *ſemper* ante inſtans parliamentum, ut præmittitur, præſtiterunt. Nomina quoque burgenſium, ſic pro dictâ villâ ad parliamenta regis venientium, in rotulis cancellariæ ſemper irrotulata fuerunt. Nihilominùs vicecomes regis comitatûs Hertfordiæ, ad procurationem & favorem abbatis de Sancto Albano & ejus conſilium, burgenſes prædictos præmunire, ſeu nomina eorum, prout ad ipſum pertinuit, retornare, ut ipſi ſervitium ſuum prædictum facere poſſent, penitus recuſavit, in contemptum regis & burgenſium prædictorum præjudicium & exheredationis periculum manifeſtum. Super quo petunt remedium opportunum.—Reſponſum eſt per conſilium,

* *Pro omnibus ſervitiis regi faciendis.* That is, if I can underſtand it, in full diſcharge of all ſervices due to the king for the burgage-franchiſe of St. Alban. Moſt burgs held of their lords by fee-firm. But St. Albans owed no other ſervice to its lord but ſending two of its burgeſſes to the king's parliaments, when they happened to be ſummoned. Could ſuch language as that of the petition have been uſed, if burgs had never before ſent delegates to the parliaments? Mr. Madox aſſerts, and he has been incautiouſly followed by Mr. Hume, (ſee his Hiſtory in Edw. I.) that there was no ſuch tenure in England as that of holding by attendance in parliament inſtead of all other ſervice. But were not all the great fiefs of the crown held by this ſervice? Nothing was ſo common as for tenants to hold by the ſervice of ſuit at their lord's court, in lieu of all ſervices. Why might not the burgeſſes of St. Albans then hold of their lord by the ſervice of ſuit of court in the king's court of parliament? How otherwiſe could they be concerned in the acts of ſuch parliaments? Upon any other ſuppoſition, where was the freedom of the burg?

Item, in form aforeſaid, it was commanded to the barons and good men of the Cinque-ports.

Theſe things being finiſhed, the king went to his fine palace at Wodeſtock to celebrate his Chriſtmas; and the earl of Leiceſter, for the ſame purpoſe, repaired to his caſtle of Kenilworth. Every thing now had a favourable appearance for the earl of Leiceſter. He was ſaid to have in his own ſuite at leaſt an hundred and forty ſtipendiary knights, beſides an innumerable multitude of others, who belonged to his army, and were devoted to his ſervice. And now all England, except the remote parts of the North which yet conſpired againſt him at the inſtigation of the king of Scotland and John de Bailliol, adhered and ſubmitted to him. All things were ordered by the earl of Leiceſter; all the king's caſtles put under his charge, as were the extenſive lands of the king of the Romans in Cornwall and Devonſhire. The king was now little more than a ſhadow, though in the 50th year of his reign[1].

In the midſt however of this apparent greatneſs, it is obvious that the earl of Leiceſter's ſituation was by no means enviable. It is true, he had the king, as it were, an honourable priſoner, and pliant in doing whatever Montfort required. But, as all he did in his preſent ſituation might ſeem to be the effect of force put upon his will, it might be queſtioned whether he would think himſelf bound to perform any of his engagements, or whether any of his friends would hold any thing he did for valid. The ſame obſervation is in a great degree applicable to lord Edward. The earl, therefore, muſt have had the mortification to think that, when they got their liberty, they would cancel all their engagements, and take adequate revenge upon him. At the ſame time, what could the earl do with ſuch priſoners? To depoſe the king ſeems to have made no part of his ſcheme. Probably his gratitude and conſcience revolted at the idea. And, if he had depoſed him, the expedient might have been perilous and even unſucceſsful. But, if ſucceſsful, Edward had received the fealty of the nation in quality of the king's heir apparent. To ſet him aſide would be a dangerous experiment. And even then would be left Edmund, king Henry's ſecond ſon, as likewiſe Richard king of the Romans, and Henry of Almaine. On the other ſide, if he releaſed his priſoners gratuitouſly, all the barriers he had erected againſt deſpotiſm, and the miſchievous abuſe of power, would be deſtroyed; and probably himſelf and family be exterminated by the malice of thoſe whom he had oppoſed. In ſuch a criſis, one can ſcarcely conceive any expedient ſo honourable to himſelf, and ſo beneficial to his country, as to collect the free orders of the nation, in the faireſt and fulleſt manner, according to the ſpirit of the conſtitution, and leave to them the conſideration of what could be done moſt effectually for the good of the ſtate in its preſent alarming criſis.

On the 21ſt of January, A. D. 1265, the king held his colloquy or parliament with his great men, purſuant to the late ſummonſes[2].

On the 15th of February the king's writs were iſſued, directing that the two knights, returned by each county, ſhould be paid by the community of each county their reaſonable expences for going to the ſaid parliament, and ſtaying there to treat with the king and his council about the delivery of lord Edward, and taking ſecurity for the ſame, and other arduous affairs of the realm[3].

On Monday, the 16th of February, the king iſſued the following letters patent:

"The king to his beloved and faithful Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter, Gilbert de Clare earl of Glouceſter, Robert de Veer earl of Oxford, Hugh le Deſpenſer juſticiar of England, Thomas de Clare, Peter de Montfort, Humphrey de Bohun, Simon de Montfort ſon of the earl of Leiceſter, John de Veſcy, Henry de Haſtengs, William de Monte Caniſio, Ralph Baſſet of Drayton, John de Eynil, Nicholas de Segrave, John Giffard, Geoffry de Lucy, Robert de Munteny, and the other knights, and others, about to meet, on this Tueſday inſtant, in carnis-privio at Dunſtable, to tournament there.

"We command you, in the faith and homage and love whereby ye are bound to us, ſtraitly forbidding, upon the forfeiture of all the lands and tenements which ye hold in our realm, ye by no means preſume to tourney without our ſpecial licence. And, becauſe on Thurſday[4] next, on the morrow of Aſh-Wedneſday, concerning the ſetting free of our eldeſt ſon Edward, we will have a final treaty, we again command you, firmly injoining that, all other affairs laid aſide, ye be with us on the Thurſday aforeſaid, about to treat together with us, and impart your counſel, leſt the retardation of the ſetting him free, by your delay and abſence, ought or may be deſervedly imputed to you; which ye ought not to be willing to be. And this, as ye love us and our honour and your own, and the common tranquillity of our realm, and the deliverance of our ſaid ſon, ye will by no means omit[4]."

On the 7th of March the mayor and aldermen of London renewed their oath of fealty to the king in perſon; and on the Sunday following all the males within the city, of twelve years old, took the ſame oath before the aldermen of their ſeveral wards[5].

In the parliament juſt mentioned ſtatutes were made for ſetting lord Edward at liberty upon certain conditions, for pardoning and protecting the earls of Leiceſter and Glouceſter and all their partizans for all that they had done in the late tumults againſt the king and lord Edward; for the better ſupport of the two charters, the ſtatute of Marleborough, and ſuch parts of the Oxford proviſions as had not been repealed; for maintaining order and peace and legal government through the dominions of and belonging to England. The greateſt difficulty was with lord Edward. He ſolemnly, however, ſwore to ſupport the things required and enacted. And the ſame were put into the form of a charter, and made known throughout the realm by the king's letters patent. This inſtrument bears date the 8th of March, and is in old French. This is the ſubſtance of it:

"As lord Edward, eldeſt ſon of our lord the king of England, and lord Henry, ſon of the king of Almaine, by the will of our lord the king and their own, were made hoſtages until the peace of England ſhould be well affirmed and aſſured; it is agreed, for maintaining the peace of the land, and for the deliverance

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'Scrutentur rotuli, &c. de cancellariâ, ſi temporibus progenitorum regis burgenſes prædicti ſolebant venire, vel non.' Et hinc fiat eis ſuper eis juſticia, vocatis evocandis, ſi neceſſe fuerit." Rot. Parl. 8 Edw. II. n. 233. See Madox Eſch. vol. I. p. 359.

This Record is a complete confutation of their aſſertion, who maintain that the communities of burgs had no delegates in the common councils of the nation, till Simon de Montfort was pleaſed factiouſly and illegally to beſtow that honour. Probably many burgs loſt their delegation in the common council through machinations ſimilar to thoſe of the abbot of St. Albans. In Domeſday we find the burg of St. Albans among the temporalities of the abbot of that place. And Hiſtory ſhews it was the property of that abbey long before the Conqueſt. It ſeems, nevertheleſs, to have been a Britiſh city from very antient times, and to have had the king for its lord, and to have firſt held of him *in capite*, and then been aſſigned to the abbot. But this aſſignment did not leſſen its privileges, which the king could not diminiſh by any grant. The abbot, therefore, could only take to himſelf the ſervices reſerved to the king. See this ſubject learnedly and largely inveſtigated in Thorpe's Regiſtrum Roffenſe, beginning at p. 70. The Record is extremely curious.

[1] M. Weſtm.

[2] Clauſ. Rot. 49 Hen. III. m. 10. dorſo, in Brady's Introduction, p. 140.

[3] As the knights of ſhires, and, as may be inferred, the commiſſioners of privileged towns, who were in this parliament according to the late writs of ſummons, ſeem to have been diſmiſſed from their attendance on the 15th of February, it muſt be ſuppoſed, that they had already done their part in the various matters for which they were convened, or appointed proctors to act for them. The great expence, incurred by the communities of counties and burgs by the attendance of their delegates in parliaments, ſeems to be the only reaſon why ſuch delegates were ſo ſeldom ſummoned and ſo ſoon releaſed. And hence we may account for many poor burgs ſending no delegates at all; which was undoubtedly the caſe.

[4] Rymer, tom. I. p. 806.

[5] Tyrrel, from City Annals, in MS.

of the aforeſaid lord Edward, and of lord Henry, between our lord the king and the barons of the land[1], that the ordinance, which was provided at London by common accord of the prelates and great men of the land who were there [about the feaſt of St. John] in the month of June, in the 48th year of the reign of our lord the king, be firmly kept and maintained in the form that was provided, which is this—' For the reformation,' &c. [*as before*].

“ And, that this ordinance be better guarded, our lord the king is bound in duty to command, and lord Edward to conſent, and by their letters patent to require of the great men and of the community of the land, the ſame letters patent to remain in every county[2], that they firmly hold this ordinance.

“ Moreover, it is agreed, that neither our lord the king nor lord Edward do let or aggrieve the earl of Leiceſter or the earl of Glouceſter, or any of their friends, or the people of London or of the Cinque-ports, or any that belong to either in any place where they may be, on account of the things which any of them has done in time of the late troubles, nor do them any damage, nor procure or cauſe it to be done by their bailiffs. And if our lord the king or lord Edward ſhould will to go againſt the peace and the ordinance aforeſaid, or the earls of Leiceſter or Glouceſter or any of their party ſhould aggrieve by reaſon of the things aforeſaid, that the great men and community of the land be againſt them, to aggrieve them to the utmoſt of their power, nor be obedient to them in any thing, but do to them in all reſpects as if they were not bound to them, until the things be amended and redreſſed, as is aboveſaid, according to the form of the ordinance and peace aforeſaid. Neverthleſs that, when the things ſhall be ſo amended and redreſſed, as above ſaid, that all of them ſhall be obedient to them and bound, as before. And our lord the king and lord Edward have ſworn upon the holy Evangeliſts, and the great men and the community of the realm ſhall ſwear, by command of our lord the king, and with the aſſent and deſire of lord Edward, and by their letters patent, to keep and do the things as aforeſaid. And if it ſhould be that any one ſhall go againſt the ſame, or aid the king or lord Edward or any other, contrary to the things above-written, and ſhall be of the ſame attainted, by award of the counſel of our lord the king and of the great men of the land, he ſhall be taken or baniſhed from the realm of England, and be diſinherited, he and his heirs in remainder; and concerning their lands, be it done according to the laws and uſages of the country, as of the lands of thoſe who are attainted of felony. And this thing is firmly eſtabliſhed by the king and lord Edward, and by the community of the land; and concerning this let there be the letters patent of all thoſe who have been ſuſpected to be againſt this buſineſs, that they conſent that it be ſo done, if they go contrary hereunto in any point whatſoever.

“ And, beſides this, the great charters of the common franchiſes and of the foreſts *ſhall be duly kept and obſerved*, and all thoſe excommunicated who ſhall gainſay the ſame; and the articles, which were on that behalf provided by accord of our lord the king and of the great men of the land, which the king lately, when he was at Worceſter, ſent throughout all the counties under his ſeal, be firmly kept; and hereunto have ſworn the king and lord Edward; and all the juſtices, ſheriffs, bailiffs, of the land, and the bailiffs of our lord the king and of lord Edward, and all others, to whomſoever they ſhall belong, ſhall take the ſame oath; ſo that none ſhall be bound to obey them before they have taken it. And, if any one go contrary thereto, let him be grievouſly puniſhed by award of the king, ſaving the privileges that may belong to the clergy. And, for as much as our lord the king before the battle of Lewes had defied many of the good people of his land, and put them out of his fealty, and they, by their good will, were deſirous to acknowledge him as their lord; it is agreed, that all ſuch as were his homagers and were defied do their homage to him anew, according to the uſage of the country; ſaved this and expreſſly excepted, that, if he is willed to go againſt the things aboveſaid, they be not bound to him by this homage, until the things be amended and redreſſed, as above ſaid. And thoſe, who were bound to their fealty, and were defied before the battle aboveſaid, ſhall alſo do their fealty afreſh to him in like manner as is ſaid of the homages.

“ Moreover, lord Edward ſhall have his houſehold and his counſellors of the people of the country, who are not ſuſpected, and this by agreement of the aforeſaid council of our lord the king; and, if he do contrary hereunto, that he incur the penalty aforeſaid——that all the people of the kingdom be againſt him, to annoy and grieve him to the utmoſt of their power, as is ſaid above in the articles aboveſaid. And if any ſhould tarry in his ſervice without their conſent, let him be grievouſly puniſhed by award of the ſaid council of our lord the king.

“ Moreover, that our lord the king and lord Edward do not upon any account bring foreigners into the kingdom, unleſs it be by conſent of the council of the king and of other great men of the land.

“ Moreover, that lord Edward, for better maintaining the peace of the realm, abide in England, to wit, where the writ of the king runs, without going out therefrom before Eaſter, three years, unleſs it be by conſent of the prelates and of the great men of the land. And if any ſtrangers from this time forward come into the land without the conſent of the aforeſaid council of our lord the king and of the other great men of the land, that then he would do his utmoſt to ſubdue them[3]; and if he would not do ſo, or if he ſhould go out of the kingdom, or where the king's writ did not run in England, without conſent of the council and of the great men aboveſaid, that all his lands, ſeigniories, dignities, and honours, which he had or could have in the name of heritage or in any other manner, be [4] barred, and he and his heirs diſinherited of the things aforeſaid for evermore; ſo that neither in theſe lands, nor in the other things aboveſaid, he be able to challenge any manner of right from the time that he ſhall go openly againſt his promiſe aforeſaid. Moreover, for the better guarding of this thing, the caſtles of our lord the king and of lord Edward, which are in the hands of [5] ſuſpected perſons, in whomſoever ſuch caſtles be, be committed, by conſent of the ſaid council of our lord the king, to others, who ſhall well and lawfully keep the ſame for them our lord the king and lord Edward, and for the ſafety of the land. Beſides this, our lord the king and lord Edward ſhall cauſe the things aboveſaid to be aſſured, in the beſt manner they can deviſe, throughout Ireland, throughout Gaſcogne, by the king of Scotland, and throughout all the lands ſubject to the king of England[6]. Beſides this, our lord the king and lord Edward have promiſed and ſworn, that they will aſſiſt to carry on the appeals, which are made by the prelates, counts, and barons, and the community of the lands, of certain griefs that have been done them, and to defend the land and the peace thereof againſt all who would do it any ill will or damage, and to aggrieve to the utmoſt of their power all ſuch as ſhall go againſt the peace of the land. Beſides this, lord Edward ſhall borrow of our lord the king five of his caſtles, which the great men of the land ſhall hold for five years as a ſecurity for the peace, and for lord Edward's doing the things aboveſaid: alſo, that neither the king nor lord Edward ſhall enter therein within the ſaid term. And the wardens, who ſhall be appointed to keep theſe caſtles, ſhall ſwear to obſerve this injunction by command of the king. And a reaſonable allowance ſhall be made to the wardens of theſe caſtles at the king's charge, whereby the ſaid caſtles may be ſafely kept for the time aboveſaid. And, if it happen that they commit any offence, let be done to them what ſhall ſeem good, by award of the aforeſaid council of our lord the king and of the prelates and of the great men of the land; and at the end of the term aforeſaid, if the peace be well kept, then theſe five caſtles ſhall be delivered, by the aforeſaid council of the king, to good men [1], who ſhall keep the ſame well and lawfully for their lord the king and his heirs, and for the ſafety of the realm.

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[1] *Barons of the land*, that is, unqueſtionably, equivalent to lords and commons of the preſent day.

[2] Namely, among the Records of each county.

[3] Tyrrel.

[4] Fr. *Encorues.*'

[5] Fr. *De gens ſoſpecenus*; perhaps obnoxious and diſaffected perſons is nearer the meaning of the French. *Soſpecenus* is certainly more than *ſuſpected*.

[6] We ſhould ſay now the crown of England. But in the feudal ages we ſeldom find the king mentioned in quality of prince or chief magiſtrate, but of lord, a purely feudal term.

" Beſides this, our lord the king and lord Edward, and the great men and the community of the land, ſhall put themſelves under the juriſdiction of the prelates and clergy, that the latter may excommunicate all ſuch as ſhall go againſt and obſtruct the things aforeſaid and the peace of the land. And the king and lord Edward, and all in general, have renounced all manner of papal *privilegia* purchaſed or to be purchaſed; nor will they themſelves purchaſe, or procure to be purchaſed by any other, any abſolution of the oath aforeſaid, nor will receive nor uſe them, unleſs the pope ſhould ſo direct by his own particular authority.

" Beſides this it is agreed, that, ſaving all the things above-written, all the other articles and ordinances, which were provided heretofore by the king and his council and the great men of the land, which are to the honour of God and of the holy church, to the fealty of the king and for the good of the realm, be firmly kept. And all the things aboveſaid, lawfully to do and to hold, our lord the king and lord Edward his ſon have ſworn upon the holy Evangeliſts.

" Moreover, lord Edward ſhall give up to the earl of Leiceſter in fee the caſtle and town of Cheſter, with all the appurtenances, and the New-caſtle under Line, with the appurtenances, and the caſtle of Pec, with the appurtenances, in ſuch manner as he holds or ought to hold the ſame, without any retention whatever [2], for other lands, which the earl ſhall give up in fee to the full value of the earldom of Cheſter aforeſaid, or as nearly ſo as poſſible, out of the lands which the earl has in divers parts of England. And lord Edward has delivered to the aforeſaid earl the caſtle of Briſtol, with the town and appurtenances, to hold in his hand in tenance till theſe things be done; ſo that he anſwer for the reaſonable iſſues, ſaving what he ſhall reaſonably employ in the keeping and ſuſtaining of the caſtle. And this thing ought to be done within one year. And, if the things be done between lord Edward and the earl within the time mentioned, the earl ſhall render to lord Edward the caſtle and the town, with the appurtenances; and then lord Edward ſhall give up the caſtle in hoſtage, without conſent of the council of the king and of the good men of the land, for the term of nine years, in the ſame form as is ſaid of the other five caſtles, which he borrows of the king; ſaving to every one his right, particularly the claim of the earl of Glouceſter in the right of the caſtle of Briſtol and the town, with the appurtenances; ſo that, by reaſon of the hoſtage, the earl of Glouceſter be not ouſted or prevented of his right, whenſoever he ſhall be pleaſed to put it at iſſue. In witneſs of theſe things, our lord the king and lord Edward his ſon, lord Henry ſon of the king of Almaine, and, at their requeſt, for greater teſtimony, the honourable fathers, by the grace of God, Henry of London, Walter of Worceſter, John of Wincheſter, Robert of Durham, Hugh of Ely, Walter of Sareſbiry, Roger of Coventry and of Licheſeud, Stephen of Chicheſter, Walter of Bangor, William of Landaff, biſhops; friers Roger of Veer, prior of the hoſpital of Jeruſalem in England, frier Ambolard, maſter of the chivalry of the Temple in England, and the mayor and the community of London, have put their ſeal to this writing, which was made, granted, and agreed to, in the form aboveſaid, at Weſtminſter at the parliament of London, the eighth day of the month of March, in the year of the Incarnation of our Lord MCCLXIV; that is to ſay, the Wedneſday of the vigil of St. Gregory, in the year of the Incarnation aboveſaid."

On the 10th of March, the king by his letters patent acquitted Henry of Montfort of his charge of lord Edward and lord Henry of Almaine, who were ſet free by the common aſſent and accord of the prelates and great men of the land [3].

On the ſame day, lord Edward by his own ſeparate act ratified the above form of peace, and indemnified the barons and their adherents [4]. His charter is of the ſame tenor, *mutatis mutandis*, as that of his father of the 14th of March, which will be laid before the reader.

The deliverance of lord Edward was performed with great ſolemnity. It was done in the great hall at Weſtminſter, where Edward was delivered to the king in the preſence of a great aſſembly. After he had ſealed the above form of agreement, which being then publicly read, the biſhops in their robes ſolemnly excommunicated all thoſe who ſhould preſume to act againſt the charters of liberties and the foreſts; and then, for the better ſecuring of the ſaid agreement, lord Henry did of his own accord proffer himſelf to remain in the cuſtody of Henry of Montfort as an hoſtage to the firſt of Auguſt, till it were ſeen how lord Edward would carry himſelf in reſpect of the foreigners, who were ſtill expected to invade the kingdom.

The king, by his letters patent, made over the caſtles of Dover, Scarborough, Nottingham, Bamburgh, and Corf, for five years, in hoſtage to the barons, according to the article in the form of peace [5].

On the 14th of March, the king confirmed the late form of peace, and indemnified the barons and their adherents by the following charter, which was ſent into all the counties of England [6]:

" Henry, by the grace of God, king of England, lord of Ireland, and duke of Aquitaine, to all of the county of - - - - - - -, greeting. Whereas, on account of the late hoſtilities in our realm, with the unanimous aſſent and concurrence of ourſelf, of Edward our eldeſt ſon, of the prelates, earls, barons, and of the community of our realm, for the peace of our realm (for the ſecurity of which the ſaid Edward, and Henry ſon of the king of Almaine, our nephew, were given as hoſtages), it was unanimouſly *provided*, that a certain ordinance, with the unanimous aſſent of us, of our prelates, earls, and barons, and community of our realm aforeſaid, concerning the ſtate of ourſelf and of our realm, made at London in the month of June in the 48th year of our reign, ſhould be inviolably obſerved: We will your univerſity to know, that we have ſworn, upon the holy Evangeliſts, the ſaid ordinance and peace and tranquillity of the realm to obſerve *bonâ fide*, and to contravene the ſame in no wiſe; this being in the ſaid oath ſpecially and expreſſly ſubjoined, that, by reaſon of any thing done in the time of the late diſturbances or war, will we not burden or accuſe any one of thoſe or of their party, whom we defied as enemies, viz. the earls of Leiceſter and Glouceſter, and others adhering to them, and our barons or citizens of London or of the Cinque-ports; nor will we to any one of the aforeſaid perſons do any damage, or procure it to be done; nor will we in any wiſe permit it to be done by our bailiffs.

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[1] That is, men of rank and fortune and good character.

[2] The earl of Leiceſter gave up in exchange the manors of Melburn Gunthorp, the Soke of Ludham, Eſingwand, Kingiſhee, Euerle, Colingburne, Cumpton, Sepwyk, Bere, Hungerford, and Chauton. Vide Rot. Pat. 49 Hen. III. m. 16. & Tyrrel's Appendix. Theſe manors were beſtowed by the king on his ſon Edward, the 8th of May following, to hold them during pleaſure. We cannot aſcertain at this time the value of theſe manors, or of the earldom of Cheſter. But the former muſt have been very conſiderable, and, if not equal to the princely earldom of Cheſter, yet might balance it with the great arrear of debt due to the earl of Leiceſter ever ſince his government in Gaſcogne. Some authors, attached to the royal party, have accuſed the earl of Leiceſter of profligate rapacity in getting for himſelf and heirs the magnificent earldom of Cheſter during the depreſſion of the royal family. But the exchange does not ſeem to have been made to enrich or aggrandize the earl of Leiceſter, but to break the power of lord Edward in the Marches of Wales, where lay his principal ſtrength. And, after what has been ſaid, the reader will not be ſurprized at finding a ſtrong miſtruſt of lord Edward. It has been too often the maxim of kings to make no conſcience of breaking the moſt ſolemn engagements made to their people. Hence, for the moſt part, their deſpotiſm and ruin.

[3] Brady's Appendix, p. 243. from Pat. Hen. III. 49 anno, m. 91.

[4] Tyrrel's Appendix, p. 36. from City-Annals in MS.

[5] Tyrrel and Brady, from Pat. 49 Hen. III. N° 87.

[6] Tyrrel's Appendix, p. 36. from Pat. Rot. 49 Hen. III. m. 4.

" Moreover we have ſworn, that we will inviolably obſerve all thoſe things, which, for the diſcharge of our ſaid ſon and nephew, have been *provided* and ſealed with our ſeals, as far as appertaineth to us; and we will cauſe it to be obſerved by others to the beſt of our power; willing and expreſſly conſenting, that, if we or our ſaid ſon Edward againſt the aforeſaid ordinance, our promiſe or oath, (which God forbid!) ſhould preſume to go, or to diſturb the peace and tranquillity of our realm, or, by reaſon of the things lately done in the time of diſturbance or war aforeſaid, to do damage, or cauſe it to be done, to any of the perſons defied as aboveſaid, or to any of their adherents; *be it lawful* for all perſons of our realm to riſe up againſt us, and to aſſiſt, and to endeavour to their utmoſt in annoying and grieving us; whereto, by this our preſent command, we will that all and each perſon be bound, the fealty and homage made to us notwithſtanding; ſo that they do not regard or obey us in any wiſe, but do all things to aggrieve and hurt us, as if they were not bound to us in any reſpect, until that which ſhall have been infringed and committed, with ſuitable ſatisfaction for the ſame, ſhall be reformed and reſtored to due ſtate, according to the form of the aforeſaid ordinance and of our promiſe or oath; after which they ſhall be regarding and obedient to us as before. And if any other perſon of our realm ſhall preſume to go againſt the things aforeſaid, or to diſturb the peace and tranquillity of our realm; or to us or our ſon Edward, or to any other going againſt the things aforeſaid, or ſhall lend aſſiſtance, counſel, conſent, or aid, againſt the things aforeſaid, or any of them in any wiſe; if the ſame be notorious, or he be convicted thereof by judgement of our council and of the great men of our land, with unanimous aſſent of ourſelf, of our ſon Edward, of the earls, barons, and community of our realm, it is *provided* and *ſtatuted*, that his body, if it ſhall be found, be taken; otherwiſe, that he be outlawed from our realm; and, whether he be found or not, he as well as his heirs be diſherited for ever, and his lands and tenements be done unto, as has been accuſtomed to be done, according to the law and cuſtoms of our realm, concerning the lands of thoſe who have been convicted of felony.

" Moreover, with unanimous aſſent and will of us, of our ſon Edward, of the prelates, earls, barons, and of the community of our realm, it is with one voice *provided*, that the antient charters of common liberties and of the foreſt, to our community [1] by us heretofore granted, (and by us and the pope ſpecially confirmed); againſt the violators of which, at our petition, ſentence of excommunication was heretofore given, and by the Apoſtolic ſee ſpecially confirmed; and alſo all the articles, with common aſſent of us and the great men of our realm, which we lately, while at Worceſter, tranſmitted under our ſeal through each county, be inviolably obſerved for ever; for the obſervance of which, by oath upon the holy Evangeliſts, we have voluntarily bound ourſelf; and will, that all our juſticiars, ſheriffs, and all bailiffs of our realm whatſoever, be bound by the ſame oath; ſo that no one be bound to obey the bailiff of any one whatſoever, until he ſhall perform the ſaid oath. And if any one ſhall preſume againſt the ſaid charters or articles aforeſaid in any wiſe to go, beſides the guilt of perjury and the ſentence of excommunication which he ſhall incur, by determination of our court, he ſhall be grievouſly puniſhed; ſaving in the premiſſes, as is becoming, the privilege of the clergy. And, becauſe we will that all theſe things be firmly and inviolably obſerved, we command, by firmly injoining and ordering your univerſity, that you all and each of the aforeſaid things, as they are above written, do keep, hold, and inviolably obſerve; and to do, hold, and obſerve, all of them you oblige one another, your corporal oath upon the holy Evangeliſts being thereunto given.

" In teſtimony of which thing, our charters and ordinances aboveſaid, with the preſent letters patent, we tranſmit to you under our ſeal, to be ſafely kept in memory of this thing in our counties, under the cuſtody of truſty perſons choſen for this purpoſe; and, that henceforth againſt the charters and ordinances aforeſaid no one in future may pretend ignorance, at leaſt twice in a year in full county-court we command the ſame to be publiſhed; ſo that the firſt publication be made in the next county-court after Eaſter following; and the ſecond in the county-court next after Michaelmas; and ſo henceforth annually.

" Moreover we will, that, ſaved all the things aboveſaid, all the other ordinances and articles, by us and our council hitherto provided, which ſhall be to the honour of God and the church, our fealty and the profit of our realm, be inviolably obſerved and held.

" But, that all and each of the things aforeſaid may remain firm and unſhaken, the reverend fathers the biſhops appointed throughout our realm, at our inſtance, the ſentence of excommunication have fulminated againſt all thoſe who againſt the premiſſes or any part of the premiſſes have knowingly gone, or attempted to go, with effect. To whoſe juriſdiction or coercion, by our ſpontaneous will, as to the premiſſes, we have ſubmitted ourſelves, our privileges obtained or to be obtained, or at the proper motion of the lord pope granted to us, or hereafter to be granted to us in this behalf, purely renouncing, as in our letters made hereupon, remaining in the hands of the ſaid prelates, is more fully contained.

" In teſtimony whereof, we have cauſed theſe our letters to be made patent. Witneſs myſelf at Weſtminſter, the 14th day of March, in the year of our reign forty-nine."

" After this charter follows the writ that was ſent down into all the counties, together with the great charter and the charter of the foreſt; both of which were now again confirmed in the ſame manner and words as in the 9th of this king's reign [2]."

The earl of Leiceſter, Hugh Deſpenſer the chief juſticiar, and John Fitz-John, aſſumed to themſelves the chief management of the king's perſon, and admitted the earl of Glouceſter to a leſs ſhare of power and confidence than the latter was ſatisfied with [3]. And he was upon other accounts diſpleaſed both with the earl of Leiceſter and his ſon. He did not like to ſee the earl take upon himſelf the direction of the whole kingdom; and demanded a larger proportion of the iſſues of the realm, of the ranſom-money for priſoners, and other emoluments, which he thought ought to be divided, according to former agreement, in equal portions between them [4]. In particular, he expected the king of the Romans to be ſent to him [5], as his priſoner, who had eighteen baronies, of which the earl of Leiceſter obtained from the king the cuſtody. The earl of Leiceſter, upon the earl of Glouceſter's demanding this royal captive and ſome other great perſons taken at Lewes, ſent the latter word, that he ought to be contented that he (i. e. the earl of Leiceſter) had ſaved his lands for him at the battle of Lewes, and he refuſed to comply with the earl of Glouceſter's requiſition. The earl of Glouceſter was likewiſe offended with the earl of Leiceſter about the tournament at Dunſtaple[1], and thought himſelf contemptuouſly treated by the young Montforts. Henry of Montfort had cauſed a tournament to be proclaimed at Dunſtable for Tueſday preceding Aſhwedneſday againſt the earl of Glouceſter; to which came the Londoners, and an infinite number of knights and [2] men at arms. The earl of Glouceſter prepared himſelf for this conteſt. But it was forbidden by the king, as mentioned above. And the earl of Leiceſter, when he found out this intended exhibition, reprimanded his ſons for their preſumption with great ſeverity, and commanded them to deſiſt from their project; otherwiſe, he would put them in a place where they ſhould enjoy the benefit neither of the ſun or moon. The earl of Glouceſter, at hearing this, was exceedingly enraged; and many perſons, who had made expenſive preparations for the tournament, were chagrined at the diſappointment, and ſaid in their anger, that it was highly abſurd, that a foreigner, like the earl of Leiceſter, ſhould pretend to govern the whole kingdom of England.

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[1] In equivalent records it is ſtated, that the great charter was granted to all the *freemen* of England. Community, therefore, meant all the *freemen* of England, whether free with reſpect to frank tenement or to burgs; of which they compoſed the ſeveral communities.

[2] Tyrrel's App. p. 36.

[3] M. Weſtm. ad Ann. 1265, 2d Relation.

[4] Continuator M. Pariſii.

[5] Walteri Hemingford Chron.

At this parliament in Lent[3], A. D. 1265, great complaints were brought againſt Robert de Ferrers earl of Derby by the king, for the monſtrous and enormous miſchiefs and burnings he had committed after the battle of Lewes, and before. The king wanted ſentence to be paſſed upon him at the parliament. But the earl of Leiceſter, wiſhing to ſave the earl of Derby, and to appeaſe the king's wrath, took earl Robert, and impriſoned him in the Tower of London.

It had been decreed by the king and great men, that, for the ſecurity of the public peace, and as a condition for enlarging lord Edward, the Marchers ſhould retire for a time limited into Ireland, and by no means return to England, without the aſſent of the new rulers of the kingdom, within the term preſcribed for their abſence. But the Marchers, inſtead of leaving England by the time fixed for their departure, retired into the remote parts of Wales, and ſheltered themſelves in the lands of the earl of Glouceſter, who connived at this infringement of the ſtatute made reſpecting the Marchers. The earl of Leiceſter remonſtrated with the earl of Glouceſter for his inconſiſtency, and accuſed the great men of the realm of the want of ſteadineſs; and ſaid nothing could be ſo fickle, and ſo little to be depended upon, as they were. He charged the earl of Glouceſter with harbouring in his lands the enemies of the public, and began to demand from him, as a ſuſpected perſon, a ſufficient ſecurity for his peaceable behaviour.

The reaſon of the earl of Glouceſter's diſpleaſure againſt the earl of Leiceſter, according to ſome writers, was his envy at Leiceſter's greatneſs. And this is probably the truth. There ſeems, however, to have been a ſerious quarrel between Glouceſter and ſome of the ſons of the earl of Leiceſter, and a battle meditated between them under the diſguiſe of a tournament[4].

The earl of Glouceſter, apprehending that he might ſhare the fate of the earl of Derby, if he ventured his perſon any longer in London, having taken to himſelf no ſmall band of knights, contemptuouſly withdrew from the parliament or meeting of the great men, and betook himſelf to the Weſtern parts, where he might be ſafe[5].

John Giffard likewiſe, about the ſame time, broke with the earl of Leiceſter[6]. Giffard yielded to no knight of England in perſonal proweſs or military ſkill. He was arraigned by the earl of Leiceſter for ſeizing, contrary to the miſe of Lewes, a great many lands, which ſeemed to belong to other great men by right of capture. Giffard ſubmitted to enter into engagements with the earl of Leiceſter to make full reparation for the wrongs he had done, leſt he alſo ſhould fall into Leiceſter's hands. But he ſoon haſtened after the earl of Glouceſter, to whoſe ſuit he belonged, and with whom he was connected by the cloſeſt ties of familiarity and friendſhip.

Lord Edward had ſubmitted to the late form of peace, made between the king and barons, from neceſſity; but meant to break it as ſoon as he could get an opportunity, which he thought would be quickened by a temporary diſſimulation[7].

Richard king of the Romans ſeems at this time to have been a priſoner in Kenilworth caſtle; and the queen continued abroad with her youngeſt ſon Edmund.

"Boniface archbiſhop of Canterbury had been obliged to flee from England to ſave his life, and had now lived in a ſtate of exile more than a year and an half. He had executed the ſentence of excommunication againſt the earl of Leiceſter, and cooperated with his brother Peter of Savoy and the queen in levying an army for invading England and reducing the barons. In the year 1265[8], and month of March, in the preſence of the king of England, with the advice of the nobles and great men, it was enacted, that the venerable father Boniface, by the grace of God archbiſhop of Canterbury, primate of all England, ſhould return to England, to dwell peaceably there, under the following conditions. In the firſt place, it was enacted, that the archbiſhop, on his return, ſhould without heſitation, in form of law, remit the ſentences of excommunication againſt what perſons ſoever promulged on account of the late diſturbance in England; provided nevertheleſs, that thoſe, who ſhould be found to be excommunicated, were ready to make ſatisfaction for the exceſſes by them committed; and for the ſame they were bound to receive the canonical commands of the archbiſhop in form below contained in the next article. Secondly, it is enacted, that, concerning the amends to be made in the name of exceſſes brought upon churches and eccleſiaſtical perſons within the places immediately ſubject to his juriſdiction, the archbiſhop arbitrate with counſel of all or the greater part of his ſuffragans; and, for the arduous affairs touching the Engliſh church and realm for the times to come, he in like manner, after his return, order and diſpoſe with advice of the ſame perſons and of other diſcreet men of the realm. Thirdly, it is enacted, that he bring with him no other foreign clerc, nor retain any other of that deſcription, but for his own private family and perſonal uſe. Fourthly, it is enacted, that other clercs whoſoever, being beneficed in the kingdom of England, and willing to return with the archbiſhop, may ſafely and ſecurely return and abide in their benefices; and are to ſpend their eccleſiaſtical revenues within the realm, as they are bound, carrying nothing out of the realm or ſending it, unleſs a neceſſary caſe and approved by the council of the king require it. Fifthly, it is enacted, that neither the archbiſhop nor the clercs coming with him bring nothing with them by letters, agents, or mandates, or, while they ſtay in England, by themſelves or any other procure any thing to be done, whereby to the king or to any perſons of the realm damage, or danger, or prejudice, may accrue. For the remembering of the premiſes the ſeal of the illuſtrious king of England was annexed. This was done by the whole council."

It does not appear what was the reſult of this act; but the archbiſhop did not return till after the battle of Eveſham.

The earl of Glouceſter having deſerted the earl of Leiceſter, and retired into Wales and joined the Marchers, it was feared, throughout the nation, that the civil war would be revived[9]. To be prepared as much as poſſible againſt it, and to prevent it, if that could be done, the earl of Leiceſter ſet about collecting new forces, and about the 25th of April led his army towards Wales againſt the earl of Glouceſter and the Marchers, who had broken their faith and oath. The king and lord Edward accompanied the earl in this expedition. The army reached Glouceſter; and the earl ſtrengthened that town and caſtle as much as poſſible, becauſe the earl of Glouceſter and John Giffard were at the ſame time in the foreſt of Dene with a very large army, waiting for an opportunity of being revenged upon the earl of Leiceſter and his ſons. While each party was in this ſituation, and about a fortnight after the earl's arrival at Glouceſter, the two earls were apparently reconciled [1], and their differences agreed to be ſettled by arbitration. This was done on Tueſday the 12th of May. The arbitrators were the [2] biſhop of Worceſter, lord Hugh Deſpenſer, lord John Fitz-John, and lord William de Munchenſy.

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[1] Continuator Mat. Pariſii.

[2] *Armatorum*; clad in complete armour, and mounted on deſtrers.

[3] Annales Waverleienſes. Th. Wykes.

[4] M. Weſtm. and Wykes.

[5] Th. Wykes, p. 166. Chron. Dunſtable.

[6] Wykes.

[7] Mat. Weſtm.

[8] Rymer, p. 784.

[9] Th. Wykes. Annales Waverleienſes.

For quieting the minds of the people, who were extremely terrified by the danger of a freſh civil war, the king immediately ordered it to be publiſhed throughout the realm, that the two earls were reconciled, and that the tranquillity of the realm would not be again diſturbed [3]. Things being thus happily adjuſted, the earl ſet forward the next day for Hereford, having the king with him. The earl of Glouceſter had laid a ſnare for him, and villanouſly intended to ſeize him on the road; but the earl's ſpies got notice of the deſign, and he made a ſhift with great difficulty to get to Hereford, where he was forced to ſtay till Whitſuntide. While he remained there, the earl of Glouceſter was contriving with the Marchers how to circumvent him, and opened a ſecret correſpondence for getting lord Edward entirely out of his hands. This correſpondence was carried on with the help of Thomas de Clare, brother of the earl of Glouceſter, for whom the earl of Leiceſter had an uncommon eſteem, and whom he gave to lord Edward, who was equally fond of him as his companion and chamberlain. Thomas de Clare was wrought upon by his brother to enter into the views of the latter, and aſſiſt in lord Edward's eſcape; which was effected in the following manner:

The earl of Glouceſter had now made a cloſe friendſhip with lord Roger Mortimer, who had been invariably attached to the royal party, and was the principal man among the Marchers. It was contrived by Glouceſter and Mortimer, that the latter ſhould ſend to lord Edward a deſtrer of uncommon ſwiftneſs, with notice, that he might depend upon his fleetneſs, whenever he had an opportunity of trying him. Edward, having received this horſe, deſired leave of the earl of Leiceſter to be permitted to take a ride without the city under a guard; which was granted him. He mounted ſeveral horſes, and rode them till they were tired, as if he wiſhed only to make trial of their goodneſs. And then, mounting the horſe that Roger de Mortimer had ſent him, he ſet off with Thomas de Clare. Robert de Ros and ſome other perſons about him followed, but were not able to overtake him. They purſued for ſome time, till, ſeeing Roger de Mortimer coming from his caſtle of Wigmore with an armed band, to receive lord Edward, as had been previouſly agreed, they gave up the purſuit, and returned to Hereford. The earl of Leiceſter complained bitterly of the deceit of Thomas de Clare.

The royal party had lately been greatly ſtrengthened by the arrival of the earl of Warren and William of Valence, with a large corps of baliſters and knights, who found means to land in Pembrokeſhire. By this reinforcement and lord Edward's eſcape things began to wear a new aſpect [4]. The day after the latter reached Wigmore caſtle, he had a meeting at Ludlow with the earls of Glouceſter and Warren, and their reſpective partizans. And here they made up all their old differences, entered into new engagements of reciprocal ſupport, and projected their plan of operations. After which they proceeded immediately to the breaking down of the bridges, and deſtroying the craft of the Severn. And now the king's eldeſt ſon was entirely at liberty, and had taken the field; friends appeared for him in all parts; and thoſe, who had been awed into inactivity by the prevalence of the baronials, lifted up their voices and arms in his defence.

John Giffard in particular began to collect ſuch a numerous body of horſe and foot, and ſo much greater than it was conceived poſſible for him to do, that he aſtoniſhed his own partizans, and ſtruck his adverſaries with fear [5].

On the 30th of May [6], the following ſummons was ſent to all the king's tenants *in capite*; to wit, as well to biſhops, abbots, priors, as to earls, barons, knights, and [7] *all others*, thoſe only excepted who belonged to the party of the earl of Glouceſter:

"Whereas we, and certain of our great men and our lieges, being in the parts of Hereford, were labouring with the utmoſt of our power to eſtabliſh the tranquillity and peace of thoſe parts, as their condition required; and hoping to have found in our ſon Edward a principal aſſiſtant, and readier than all others to promote this buſineſs; the ſame Edward, on Thurſday in Whitſun-week towards the evening, did ſuddenly and unexpectedly make away from the ſuit of knights, which he had taken with him out of the town of Hereford for the ſake of exerciſe, with two knights and four eſquires privy to his deſign, in contempt of our counſel, and that of our great men and lieges aforeſaid; his intention, as we are informed, being to join John de Warrenne and William de Valence, and their partizans, who lately without our knowledge or conſent, and againſt our peace, landed in Pembrokeſhire, and alſo ſome of the Marchers our rebels and the diſturbers of our peace; that thence he might go to foreign parts, or ſend others thither, who might procure foreigners to be brought over hither through the parts of Pembrokeſhire [8], (it not being in their power to enter the kingdom in any other part,) to the confuſion of us and our kingdom;

"And, becauſe our ſaid rebels, though at preſent they are few in number, might by this means be able to increaſe their power and ſtrength, unleſs their inſolence, before it reach too great an heighth, were quickly repreſſed; we, truſting entirely in the fidelity and conſtancy of you and our other lieges, command you, in the fealty, homage, and love, whereby ye are bound to us, and upon pain of loſing all that you hold in our realm, and upon the obligation of the oath by which all and each perſon of our realm are hereunto ſpecially obliged, and which we will ſhould be firmly kept, ſtraitly injoining, that immediately, upon ſight of theſe letters, all other things being laid aſide, with horſes and arms and all the ſervice due to us, and alſo with all your own poſſe, with all haſte by day and night, ye march to Worceſter; being prepared to go thence in ſtrong force with us againſt our enemies aforeſaid [9]. And this by no means ye are to decline, as ye wiſh to prevent your diſheriſon and ours, and the perpetual confuſion of the realm, and have regard for your own life. Nor are you to allege the ſhortneſs of time for ſummoning the army, becauſe the moſt preſſing neceſſity does not admit the time to be prolonged; leſt, amidſt delays through the arrival of the foreigners whom our ſaid rebels expect, their ſtrength ſhould be augmented, to the deſtruction of us and our realm; who, while they are a few, can eaſily be reduced by us. Witneſs the king, at Hereford, the 30th day of May."

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[1] Annales Waverleienſes. Chron. Dunſtable. Rymer.

[2] "Circa idem tempus obiit piæ recordationis Walterus de Cantilupo Wigornienſis epiſcopus; raptus, ut ſanè credi poterit, ne videret malos dies, qui tantâ ſanctitatis eminentiâ cæteris præpollebat epiſcopis; quòd, niſi contra juramentum quod domino regi de fidelitate præſtari debuit, imò etiam contra inhibitionem ſedis apoſtolicæ comiti Leiceſtriæ tam familiaritèr & fortitèr adheſiſſet, in catalogo ſanctorum non immeritò fuerit aſcribendus." Wykes, anno 1265.

[3] Waverl. [4] Rymer, p 810. [5] Th. Wykes. [6] Rymer.

[7] We ſeldom hear of the prelates of all England being convened; they were ſo, however, A. D. 1237. See Chron. Dunſtable. And, in the famous year 1213, the biſhops, abbots, priors, and deans, were aſſembled with the barons. M. P. p. 201.

[8] The caſtle of Pembroke was exceedingly ſtrong, and the honour of it, a palatinate, belonging to William of Valence.

[9] This may be called an army of requiſition; and was conſtitutional. See Leges Edw. Conf. & Will. I. Cùm univerſi & ſinguli fideles noſtri intra regnum ſeu poteſtatem noſtram conſtituti, cùm ipſorum ſubſidio indiguerimus, nobis cùm opus fuerit, teneantur.

Lord Edward, having aſſembled a large army, went to Worceſter; which the citizens ſurrendered without reſiſtance. The adjacent towns and boroughs were immediately at his mercy. And, that no way might be left for the earl of Leiceſter to paſs with his army acroſs the Severn, he cauſed the bridge at Worceſter to be broken down, and all the craft to be drawn to ſhore, and holes and fiſſures to be cut in all thoſe places where people were wont to paſs over[1].

Theſe proceedings cauſed the earl of Leiceſter to iſſue the following order; a copy of which was ſent into each county by the king, the earl of Leiceſter, the high juſticiar, Peter of Montfort, Egid de Argentin, and Roger de Saint John[2]:

" The king to the keeper of the peace in the county of - - - - - - -, and to the ſheriff of the ſaid county, greeting. Whereas, between Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter, and Gilbert de Clare earl of Glouceſter, a certain miſunderſtanding lately aroſe; which we thought to be quite adjuſted by means of the reference made by them to certain of our lieges, and confirmed both by their oath and writing; on which account, to quiet the hearts of our ſubjects who feared that hereby a new war would be ſtirred up in this our kingdom, through each county of our realm we cauſed our letters to be tranſmitted, containing, among other things, that the ſaid earls were at unity with one another, and good friends; and the ſaid earl of Glouceſter, in utter contempt and violation of his ſaid oath, has adjoined himſelf, againſt our peace, to certain Marchers and others our rebels, and alſo to William de Valence and John de Warrenne, and their partizans, who lately landed in our kingdom; and he has made a cloſe connexion with them;

" And moreover has drawn over to his party, and that of our rebels aforeſaid, Edward our ſon, who, by voluntarily becoming an hoſtage for the peace of the realm, had gained the public eſteem (which by his late unadviſed levity he has totally loſt); and they have traverſed our land in the parts of the Marche in an hoſtile manner, ſeizing certain caſtles and towns, and moving war therein, and perſuading the Marchers aforeſaid and their adherents to do worſe things againſt our peace and our liege people; all theſe things we have have hitherto borne with patience, willing that, their exceſſes and treſpaſſes being clearly ſeen by all men, it might appear to every perſon whatever, that we did not put a very rigorous hand to this buſineſs, till juſtice authorized, and the wrongs done us compelled us thereto.

" And, ſeeing that we cannot longer ſuffer ſo great rebellion, nor ought to do; we command you, in the faith and love by which you are bound to us, firmly injoining, that you would ſtraitly charge all perſons of your county, as they value themſelves and theirs, not to lend to the ſaid Edward or the ſaid earl, or their adherents, any counſel, aid, or favour whatſoever, which may foment the ſaid rebellion. But, as we have, by our letters patent ſent throughout our counties, commanded all men of our realm to be bound by oath to obſerve the ordinance lately made at London againſt the aforeſaid rebels and all other diſturbers of our peace; and that they ſhould riſe powerfully and manifeſtly againſt the tranſgreſſors of the ſaid ordinance, whoſoever they may be, by arreſting their bodies and ſafely keeping them until we otherwiſe command; ye ſhall moreover cauſe to be proclaimed, through your bailiwic, that all, whom we have cauſed to be ſummoned to our aid with horſe and arms againſt the aforeſaid rebels, with all poſſible haſte, do not omit to come to us by Glouceſter, (as their paſſage by Worceſter is interrupted by the breaking up of the bridges and the dangers of the road), as they would avoid the penalties contained in our former letters. And do you ſo behave in the premiſſes, that we may have cauſe for ever to commend your diligence and fidelity. Witneſs the king, at Hereford, the 7th of June."

Moreover, letters of the ſame date were written in the king's name, directed to the mayor, aldermen, ſheriffs, and the whole community of London; wherein the king thanks them for their fidelity and conſtancy to him and his friends, and deſires them to continue therein, and to contribute their utmoſt aſſiſtance to ſuppreſs the rebels, wherever or of what quality ſoever they were[3].

Another inſtrument, dated the day after the former, is equally curious:

" The king to the venerable fathers in Chriſt Henry of London biſhop, and the other biſhops of the province of Canterbury. Whereas between our beloved and faithful Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter ſeneſchal of England, and Gilbert de Clare earl of Glouceſter and Hereford, matter of certain diſagreement lately aroſe; which we believing, and with reaſon, if there was any reliance in the faith of man, to be perfectly appeaſed and adjuſted by the reference agreed upon between the parties, and confirmed by oath, did miſtakenly tranſmit throughout the counties of our realm, for pacifying the minds of our ſubjects diſturbed and alarmed with theſe diſſenſions, our letters, containing, among other things, that the earls aforeſaid were reconciled and in concord; but, lo! we relate it with grief, the ſame earl of Glouceſter, who, by reaſon of the homage made to us at the ſame time, we believed, would perſevere more ardently than uſual in faith and devotion, hath joined himſelf to the Marchers and other our rebels, who (by their agreement made when we were at Worceſter for the peace of the realm, with aſſent of the ſaid earl and other great men of our realm) ought to have transferred themſelves long time ago into Ireland, there to remain for a certain time (but which, againſt our peace and their own oath, they have hitherto delayed to do); and hath alſo joined himſelf to William de Valence and earl Warren, and their accomplices, who lately landed in our kingdom, and, traverſing our land in the parts of the Marche in an hoſtile manner, ſeizing caſtles and towns, and moving war againſt our peace, taking the aforeſaid rebels into his confidence, aiding and abetting them, and perſuading them to commit worſe things; though, if he had any regard for his welfare or the oath he has taken, he as well as our other faithful people would be their enemy and adverſary;

" And, beſides this, what cuts our heart in two with grief, the ſaid earl and the other our rebels aforeſaid, by their deceitful perſuaſions, have treacherouſly drawn over our ſon Edward (whom, alas! they found eaſy of belief and of a diſpoſition to be circumvented) to their party, and in breach of his oath, againſt the form with unanimous conſent of us, of our ſon, of our prelates and great men, lately *provided* at London, and fortified with numerous and

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teneantur. Rymer, II. p. 220. This obedience, however, was due *propter fidei, legalitatis, & fidelitatis, merita*, as the Record in Rymer ſtates, without fealty, no allegiance due, or *foriſfactum* incurred. William I. obliged all the free men of England, whoſe vaſſals or feodaries ſoever they were, to take the oath of liege-homage to him, as their ſovereign or paramount lord. Hence forfeiture of free lands to the king as capital lord. The crime of treaſon was felony. Till theſe feodaries or vaſſals of lords had taken this oath and done this homage, they were the *homines* or vaſſals of their ſeveral lords, and were called their ſubjects, or *ſubditi*. In like manner, talliages were on ſome certain occaſions demandable by chief lords of a certain deſcription of their tenants. The towns or manors of king's demeſne were talliageable by him in common with other lord proprietors; but, as king, no talliage demandable. He could only talliage his own demeſnes; and that but in a limited manner, as lord, or chief proprietor. See Bracton.

[1] Th. Wykes.

[2] Rymer.

[3] Tyrrel, from Pat. 49 Hen. III. m. 13. n. 54.

weighty penalties, did fraudulently prevail upon him unadviſedly to go away from us and our lieges; and he now continues contumacious with the ſame perſons, and appears as a ſon of rebellion. With ſuch affronts and injuries do theſe perſons diſreſpectfully treat us; and, though by their deeds they prove themſelves to be our enemies and adverſaries, yet they publicly give out, that all they do is for our good, to rouſe the minds of the people. And all theſe things we and our lieges have patiently endured hitherto, from a deſire that, when we purſue meaſures of rigour, it may appear to all mankind we are actuated by juſtice, and provoked by intolerable injuries.

"But whereas, reverend fathers, againſt all who ſhould preſume to diſturb the peace and tranquillity of our realm ſentence of excommunication was formerly iſſued, and by you lately at London ſolemnly and publicly repeated; although, by the aſſiſtance of God, to quaſh the inſolence of our aforeſaid rebels we have ſufficient ſtrength, ſo as not to need begging for other help; nevertheleſs, as it would manifeſtly redound to the ſcandal of the divine name, if the keys of the church were deſpiſed with impunity; we aſk and require of you, that againſt the ſaid rebels, whoſe exceſſes are ſo notorious and public, that they could not be palliated by any tergiverſation, without ſparing high or low, but judging equally the great and the ſmall, ye would publiſh as appertaineth to your office, and all of you in common againſt them all, and each of you in his dioceſe againſt the individuals by name. And, that we may be aſſured that this is really and not fictitiouſly done by you, who ought to be children of light and the ſtaunch friends of truth, ye are to give us information thereof when it ſhall ſuit you. Witneſs the king at Hereford, 8th of June." And this letter was duplicated by the earl of Leiceſter, the juſticiar, Peter of Montfort, Egid. de Argentein, and R. de Saint John.

About the ſame time Edward went and made an attack upon Glouceſter[1]. The earl of Leiceſter a few days before had thrown into that town Robert de Ros, William de Veſci, and ſome other knights and young men of quality to the amount of about three hundred, who thought they ſhould be able to defend the place againſt Edward and his army. The attack was made with ſo much impetuoſity, and by ſo powerful a force, that the city ſurrendered in two or three days. The baronial forces took refuge in the caſtle, and defended it for three weeks, when they were obliged by the want of proviſions to yield it to Edward; which they did upon the following conditions, that all who pleaſed to go out might do it peaceably and ſafely, and go where they liked with horſe and arms, and without damage, only ſwearing that they would not bear arms againſt Edward for a month to come. Having thus gotten the town and caſtle[2], and left a ſufficient force to protect them, he and the earl of Glouceſter croſſed the Severn and marched towards Hereford, where they intended, if poſſible, to take the king and the earl of Leiceſter; and they kept the Severn well guarded, that the earl might not be able to croſs it; and, on the other ſide, the ſea was guarded by the lord Edward and earl of Glouceſter, that the earl of Leiceſter might not eſcape by Briſtol.

The earl of Leiceſter declined ſtaying at Hereford, and retired to Monmouth, which the earl of Glouceſter had lately taken and fortified[3]. But the earl of Leiceſter obliged the garriſon to ſurrender, and levelled the caſtle with the ground.

Before he left Hereford, he concluded a treaty with Lewellin prince of Wales; whereby it was ſtipulated, that Lewellin ſhould be admitted to the king's grace upon payment of thirty thouſand marcs; that king Henry ſhould ſurrender and cancel all the bonds given by Lewellin, or his predeceſſor David, which had been made repugnant to their rights and liberties, and grant to the prince and his heirs all the ſeiſins which they had at the time of giving ſuch bonds. The king likewiſe confirmed to Lewellin the ſovereignty of the great men of Wales together with the principality; and granted to him and his heirs the caſtle of Matill, the hundred of Elleſmer, and the caſtle of Hawardin, with the appurtenances, promiſing at the ſame time to aſſiſt Lewellin in the conqueſt of the other lands and caſtles in the hands of their common enemies, and belonging to the prince of Wales[4].

From Monmouth the king ſent his letters, dated the 28th of June, to Simon de Montfort, keeper of the peace in the counties of Surrey and Suſſex, to Brian de Goitz, keeper of the peace in the counties of Somerſet and Dorſet, and to ſome others, expreſſing his indignation of his ſon's behaviour, and the hoſtile proceedings of him and the earl of Glouceſter and their partizans, and directing them to be reſiſted in all places with ſpeed and ſpirit.

Leiceſter, going on, took poſſeſſion, without reſiſtance, of Newport, a maritime place belonging to the earl of Glouceſter by inheritance[5]. Thence he ſent to Briſtol, which lies over againſt it acroſs the Channel, ordering the people of Briſtol to ſend over to Newport all the ſhips of burden they could get, that he and the king and their army might be conveyed to Briſtol by water. The earl of Glouceſter, diſcovering this, blocked up the entrance of Newport with three galleys full of armed men; who, when the veſſels from Briſtol came near them, attacked them with ſo much impetuoſity, that eleven were taken or ſunk, and the reſt obliged to betake themſelves back to Briſtol. Lord Edward and the earl of Glouceſter, fluſhed with this ſucceſs, raiſed their banners, drew up their forces in order of battle, and attempted to force the bridge, hoping to get into the town and come to a fair battle. The baronials had ſo much the worſt at the bridge, that, to ſave themſelves from farther hazard, they burnt that part of the bridge which was next the town, to keep the enemy out.

Edward's army returning to their caſtles, the earl of Leiceſter left the town in the middle of the night, and retired into the country belonging to the prince of Wales, and ſought the aid of Lewellin, who promiſed the king his aſſiſtance, if the latter would grant him his inheritance and that of his anceſtors; which king Henry complied with. And without delay Lewellin fell immediately upon the lands of the Marchers, and did them infinite miſchief.

Edward had now at his devotion the counties of Hereford, Shrewſbury, Worceſter, Glouceſter, and Cheſhire.

The earl of Leiceſter wiſhed now to get back to London, which he had imprudently deſerted, and to which he now found it difficult to return. His army, who were uſed to bread, could ill brook the loſs of it with their fleſh-meat, which was all they could get in Wales except milk, upon which chiefly that then barbarous nation ſubſiſted. They were therefore very much diſſatisfied with ſtaying in Wales; and returned to Hereford half famiſhed.

In the mean time young Simon de Montfort was employed, by his father's order, in collecting forces both in the North and South to go to his reſcue, and open a paſſage for him towards the capital. He was detained too long in the ſiege of Pevenſey caſtle, belonging to Peter of Savoy, which he was obliged to abandon upon hearing of the need his father had of immediate relief. Leaving Pevenſey, therefore, he went with his army to London, where he aſſembled the barons, and collected about ſixteen bannerets and an infinite number of warriors, and marched with them to Wincheſter[6], where he arrived about the 12th of July, and where he intended to halt; but the citizens refuſed to admit him, and killed one of his people before his face; which ſo incenſed him, that he attacked the city in an hoſtile manner, and took it and pillaged it, killing the Jews, and loading his troops with plunder. With this he and his army marched to Oxford, which received them without oppoſition; and there he ſtayed two days, being on his way to Kenilworth. His army was now very ample, and he was greatly elated with his ſtrength. From Oxford he went on to Kenilworth, and there remained ſix days. Lord Edward, then at Worceſter, being informed of his ſituation, ſent him word that he ſhould come and pay him a viſit[1]. Young Simon de Montfort was overcome with joy at this news, and, with leſs prudence than became him, went with his men out of the caſtle, and waited for lord Edward all night, with infinite fatigue and inconvenience to his men, who towards the morning, being exceedingly wearied, laid themſelves down to reſt in the priory and town, without going into the caſtle. Edward, being informed by a ſpy of the ſituation of the baronial army, quickened his march for Kenilworth, where he arrived early in the morning of the 1ſt of Auguſt, and found the enemy aſleep in the town and priory of Kenilworth. He attacked them in this ſituation, killed a great many of the common people, and took about fifteen eminent bannerets priſoners, whom Edward's people ſtripped of their horſes and arms and every thing they had about them[2]. Young Simon de Montfort made a ſhift to croſs the lake in a boat, and got ſafe to the caſtle. The principal perſons taken priſoners were Robert de Vere earl of Oxford, lord William de Munchanſey, lord Adam of Newmarket, lord Walter de Colevile. Edward returned immediately to Worceſter with his priſoners and his ſpoil. In the mean while, Simon de Montfort left the parts of Hereford, and boldly paſſed the Severn[3] on Sunday the firſt of Auguſt, and ſtopped at Kemſey, a manor belonging to the biſhop of Worceſter, about three miles to the South of Worceſter: there he ſtayed all Monday. His intention was to march towards Kenilworth, and get back to London, to be in readineſs to receive the foreign forces, which were expected to land in England in behalf of the captive king. In his march to Kenilworth, he conceived a hope that he ſhould be able to incloſe lord Edward and the earl of Glouceſter on one ſide, while young Simon de Montfort hemmed them in on the other[4], not knowing the misfortune that had happened at Kenilworth. He arrived at Eveſham on Tueſday morning, where the king and he heard maſs. His wiſh was to go on immediately towards his ſtrong caſtle at Kenilworth; but the king would needs ſtop to dine; but the earl would take no food. Lord Edward, who by this time was got back to Worceſter, being informed of the earl's movements and plan by ſome truſty ſpies, and finding that the earl intended to march on Tueſday for Kenilworth, determined to intercept him. About ſun-ſet, therefore, on Monday evening, he left Worceſter, taking with him all the Marchers and a prodigious multitude of warriors. Knowing very well that the earl of Leiceſter's ſpies ere in his train, in order to deceive them, he gave out that he ſhould go towards Shrewſbury, or Bridgenorth, or Stafford; but, by the time that he computed the ſpies would be got two or three miles from Worceſter, turning his reins, he rode all night towards Eveſham, where he arrived before ſun-riſe, and ſo poſted himſelf as to cut off the earl's progreſs to Kenilworth. To deceive the earl more effectually, as he now advanced towards the former from the North, he diſplayed the banners of young Simon de Montfort, and of the others who were led captive, and quickened his pace to gain Elyn-hill, that he might be firſt in making the attack. Nicholas the earl's barber, a man famous for his knowledge in armorials, ſeeing a multitude of people in arms at a diſtance to the North, told the earl that he ſaw a great body of men in arms, whom he could not diſtinguiſh; but he perceived the banners of the earl's friends. The earl anſwered, "It is my ſon; do not be afraid; but go and view them carefully, leſt we ſhould be intercepted:" for, he had not yet heard what had befallen young Simon at Kenilworth. Nicholas got up into the tower of the abbey where the earl inned, and ſaw then very diſtinctly the banners of the king's ſon on one ſide (who had now taken down the baronial banners and raiſed his own), the banners of the earl of Glouceſter on the other, and the banners of Roger Mortimer on the Weſt. He cried out immediately to the earl—"We are all dead men! for, it is not your ſon as you ſuppoſe; but the king's ſon on one ſide, the earl of Glouceſter on the other, and Roger Mortimer on the third." The earl, thus ſituated, was under a neceſſity of fighting, or of ſurrendering himſelf and his army, or making a precipitate flight. He choſe the firſt, though his forces bore no proportion to thoſe of his enemy. But he gave all perſons leave to depart that deſired it, and adviſed Hugh Deſpenſer, Ralph Baſſet, and ſome others, to flee and reſerve themſelves for better times. But they declared they would not ſurvive him.

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[1] Th. Wykes.
[2] Annales Waverleienſes.
[3] Continuator Matth. Pariſii.
[4] Rymer, p. 814.
[5] Th. Wykes.
[6] Waverl.

The two armies drew up in a ſpacious field without the town of Eveſham. Lord Edward, who had acquired wiſdom by his misfortune at Lewes, divided his army very judiciouſly into two lines; and, in order to animate others to fight, he himſelf led on the firſt line with a determination to bear, without flinching, the firſt aſſault. The earl of Glouceſter took the command of the other diviſion, intending to give the prince all poſſible ſupport. The earl of Leiceſter, viewing the fine diſpoſition of lord Edward's army, ſaid—"By the arm of St. James, they advance moſt wiſely! but this they learned from me; it is not their own arrangement." He directed all his people to confeſs their ſins, and told them, that ſuch, as were diſpoſed to die for the laws of the land and for righteouſneſs, ſhould prepare for the battle.

"When the earl ſaw the enemy marching rapidly againſt him, and got no tidings whatever of his ſon's advancing to aſſiſt him, he told his ſon Henry that he ſhould certainly die in battle that day. Henry intreated him to make his eſcape by flight; and he, by the grace of God, would ſtand the ſhock of the battle. 'Far be it from me,' returned the father, 'to act in that manner, who am now in the decline of life, and whoſe termination is drawing near, and who am known to be of ſuch illuſtrious origin, and have never been uſed to flinch in battle. But you would do well to decline this dangerous conflict, that you may not periſh in the flower and vigour of youth, but live to ſucceed your father and his noble race in feats of arms; which God grant!' While they were holding this converſation, and neither of them could perſuade the other to recede, the attack commenced on each ſide[5]."

But juſt as the action began, or, according to ſome, before it, all the Welſh deſerted the earl; and many of them were drowned in the river Avon, while they were eager to make their eſcape. The earl compacted his troops into a ſolid circle, thinking that his men, being thus condenſed, would be better able to ſuſtain the cloſe aſſaults of their enemies. But lord Edward, who was ſuperior to fear, with his uſual vehemence made a violent attack in front upon this embodied ſquadron, the trumpets at the ſame time rending the heavens with their dreadful clangor. The earl of Glouceſter at the ſame time moved towards the rear, and extended his diviſion ſo far, that the extremes of the two diviſions met, and the earl of Leiceſter was entirely ſurrounded. Each ſide maintained the conflict with amazing valour; but the conglobated baronials, being violently aſſailed on all ſides, were not a match for their numerous and ſurrounding enemies. Their ſhields were cut to pieces, the ſteely texture of their coats of mail was pierced and torn to ſhivers, and the enemies' ſpears and ſwords were drunk with their blood. The earl of Leiceſter's horſe was ſhot under him, and he fought on foot till he was numbered among the ſlain. His ſon Henry ſhared, at a little diſtance from him, the ſame fate; as did almoſt all the men who compoſed the baronial army. The victory was complete on the ſide of the royaliſts, who loſt only one knight of moderate note, and two eſquires.

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[1] It was an etiquette among the knights of that age, to give notice to their enemies of the time when they meant to attack them.

[2] Walter Hemingford writes, that this diſcomfiture happened on the 2d of Auguſt. The Annaliſt of Dunſtable places it on the 28th of July. And Thomas Wykes on the 1ſt of Auguſt.

[3] Th. Wykes ſays he paſſed the Severn with all his army in veſſels. The ſecond relation in Matth. Weſtm. makes him do it by fording the river.

[4] Annales Waverleienſes.

[5] Geſta S. Ludovici IX. per W. de Nangis, in Hiſtoriæ Francorum Scriptores apud Du Cheſne, tom. V. It appears from William of Nangis, that the earl of Leiceſter was not forward to engage in the baronial league, which produced the Oxford proviſions. "Accidit autem in illo tempore, quòd rex Angliæ, barones, & prelati, unanimitèr conſentirent in quandam conſtitutionem ad utilitatem reipublicæ, ut dicebant, & illam juramenti robore firmaverunt. Coactus verò dictus Simon eandem conſtitutionem conſimilitèr juramento firmare reſpondit omnibus, quòd, quicquid alii poſtea facerent, nullo modo deinceps, quod petebant ab ipſo, frangeret juramentum. Cùm igitur poſtea rex ipſe, barones, & prælati, præfatum juramentum cum dictâ conſtitutione unanimitèr irritâſſent, & in nihilum revocâſſent, Simonem ad hoc faciendum compellere nitebantur; ſed ipſe, ſicut prædixerat, juramenti dignitatem inviolabilitèr obſervans, propter hoc inter ipſos diſſenſionis & guerræ materiam miniſtravit." Geſta Sancti Ludovici IX. tom. V. p. 372.

"The whole weight of the battle (ſays Will. of Nangis) fell upon the earl of Leiceſter, who was an old and ſhrewd warrior, and ſtood the ſhock like a ſtrong tower. But, ſurrounded by a rampart formed of a few knights, and overborn by multitudes, he fell, and thus terminated an hereditary proweſs, rendered famous by many glorious deeds, by a laudable finiſh. On the other ſide, his ſon Henry, like a man diſtracted at the death of his father, ſuſtained for a time, and maintained the conflict; but at length was taken, and fell into the hands of certain perſons who were deſirous of ſparing his life, when ſome wicked wretches fell on him and ſlew him. His death, it was reported, gave great concern to lord Edward. But Guy, the younger brother, was picked up among the dead, and thought to be ſlain. But by the will of God he ſoon got well; and afterwards avenged his father's death upon certain of his enemies [1]."

The king went out to this battle on the baronial ſide; but, as ſoon as he ſaw his ſon, he joined him [2]. Some ſay, receiving a ſtroke between the ſhoulders, he cried out, "I am Henry of Wincheſter your king; do not kill me!" for, Henry was not of a military turn. Upon hearing his exclamation, lord Adam de Montalt ſpared him; and lord Edward, hearing his father's voice, ran up to him, and committed him to the care of certain of his knights.

In this battle periſhed of the ſuperior ſort, beſides the earl of Leiceſter, lord Hugh Deſpencer, lord Ralph Baſſett, lord Thomas Heſtelel, lord William de Mandeville, lord John Beauchamp, lord Guy de Balliol, lord Roger de Rouce, Peter of Montfort, Walter de Crepinge, William of York, Robert de Tregor, and many other knights, to the amount of one hundred and ſixty, beſides a very large number of young men of quality, who had not yet been adorned with the belt of knighthood [3]. Only about ten or twelve noble perſons ſurvived this battle. The names of the great men who were wounded and taken priſoners were Guy de Montfort ſon of the earl of Leiceſter, John Fitz-John, Henry de Haſtengs, Humphry de Bohun junior, John de Veſcy, Peter of Montfort junior, and Nicholas de Segrave.

Thus this magnificent earl (ſays the Continuator of Matthew Paris) finiſhed his labours, who gave not only his things but himſelf to relieve the oppreſſed, to defend righteouſneſs and the law of the realm.

After he was dead, the conquerors cut off his head, his hands and feet, and diſhonoured his body in other reſpects, contrary to the principles of chivalry [4]. His head was put upon a ſpear, and borne aloft in token of the king's victory, and afterwards ſent to lady Mortimer at Wigmore caſtle [5].

The bodies of the earl of Leiceſter, of his ſon Henry, and lord Hugh Deſpencer, were buried, by the king's permiſſion, in the conventual church of Eveſham before the altar. Lord Edward attended the funeral obſequies of Henry of Montfort, his couſin and the intimate companion and friend of his youth.

The following diſtich is ſaid to have been the earl of Leiceſter's epitaph:

Nunc dantur fato, caſuque cadunt iterato,
Symone ſublato, Mars, Paris, atque Cato.

At the end of an antient manuſcript in the public library at Cambridge, after a great many rhyming verſes in his praiſe, certain prayers are directed to him as a ſaint; which indeed many people both of the clergy and laity did eſteem him after his death; and many miracles were affirmed to be wrought at his tomb; but worſhip was forbidden to be paid him by the pope's legate, by his maſter's order, out of reſpect, we may ſuppoſe, to the king of England [6]. The Annaliſt of Waverley as well as ſome other writers alſo take notice of a great ſtorm of thunder, lightning, and rain, attended with a wonderful darkneſs, happening at the time of his death, and were interpreted as prodigies. He was certainly very ſtrict in religious duties, and ſcrupulouſly conſcientious in all his actions, therein following the leſſons of his ghoſtly father the late Robert Groſſeteſte, biſhop of Lincoln, to whom Walter de Cantelupe biſhop of Worceſter, the earl's aſſociate in correcting the ſhocking abuſes of king Henry's government, was hardly inferior in piety, ſpirit, and patriotiſm; though ſome writers report that Cantilupe, juſt before his death, repented of his connexion with Simon de Montfort.

After the earl's death, the king ſet every thing at nought which had been done under the great ſeal after the battle of Lewes; from which time he declared the ſeal to have been in the hands of Leiceſter; and that the latter put it to juſt what he pleaſed [7]. Henry of Winton was always the dupe of thoſe about him, and had been very properly declared in parliament inſufficient and incapable of governing his kingdom. Simon de Montfort, therefore, who was intruſted with the care of his perſon, and conſidered by the nation as a kind of regent during the exiſting diſtractions, had naturally the direction of the great ſeal. But, if the allegation was falſe, the lie was politically convenient, as thereby an handle would be made for annulling every thing that had paſſed the great ſeal during Montfort's aſcendancy. After his ſucceſs at Eveſham, king Henry went back to Worceſter, where he ſtayed a few days. While he was there, he revoked moſt of the patents he had paſſed while he was in the power of the earl of Leiceſter. On the 8th of Auguſt, he offered to receive the burgeſſes of Hereford into his protection, provided they would pay a ſufficient fine for all their offences againſt him and his ſon Edward. Wherefore, on the 24th of the ſame month, they were amerced at 560 marcs, a great ſum for ſo ſmall a city. From Worceſter the king went to Winton, and there held his parliament; to which all the biſhops and abbots and great men of England were ſummoned, who had been engaged in the war againſt him; only four biſhops were excepted, viz. the biſhops of Lincoln, London, Worceſter, and Lichfield; they having been entirely of the barons' faction.

In this parliament, the king and great men decreed that the city of London ſhould for her rebellion forfeit all her liberties, and that the poſts and chains ſhould be taken away, and the richer ſorts of citizens committed to priſon; which was ſoon after put into execution.

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[1] W. de Nangis par Du Cheſne, tom. V. p. 373.

[2] Annales Waverleienſes.

[3] Th. Wykes. Matth. Weſtm. Contin. Matth. Pariſii.

[4] Dominus vero Simon de Monteforti, capite truncato, membratim deciſus, pudibundis ſuis, proh dolor! ablatis, martyrium pro patriæ terræ & regni reparatione, & matris eccleſiæ, ut credimus, conſummavit glorioſum, quia, ſi vellet, apud Kenilworth peroptimè confugiſſet. In eâdem igitur horâ, quâ ſuccubuit, facta ſunt tonitrua magna & fulgura & corruſcationes, & ſol obſcuratus eſt per univerſam terram. Ann. Waverl.

[5] Contin. M. Pariſii.

[6] Tyrrel's Hiſt.

[7] Rymer.

In this parliament was given the king the preſent ſeiſin of all the rebels' lands[1]; and he now appointed two commiſſioners in each county, who with the ſhire-reeve were to extend them, and return the extent, with the names of the lands and their late owners, to himſelf at Weſtminſter by the feaſt of St. Edward [13th Oct.] next enſuing; and they were to appoint two collectors in every hundred, to gather the Michaelmas rents, and to deliver the commiſſioners a note, as appears by the commiſſion itſelf bearing date, at Wincheſter, the 21ſt of September; by which William Bagot and Robert du Grendon were appointed for the counties of Warwick and Leiceſter[2]; and commiſſioners were ordered after the ſame manner for the reſt of the counties of England, whoſe names are found immediately after the commiſſion itſelf. Theſe lands were accordingly ſeized into the king's hands, and in the next ſeſſion of this parliament veſted in him.

On the 25th of October, 49 Hen. III. (ſc. 1265.) this king gave to his youngeſt ſon Edmund the inheritance of the earldom of Leiceſter, together with the ſeneſchalcy of England[3]. This is the firſt grant of the honour of Leiceſter to Edmund. The ſeneſchalcy *de feodo* was an appendage to it[4].

The king was extremely angry with the city of London, and, according to ſome writers, minded to deſtroy her, for her late rebellion[5]; and about Michaelmas came to Windſor with a great force. This put the mayor and aldermen into great alarm; but many of the ordinary citizens were for defending the city againſt the king. At length, it was agreed to get ſome religious perſons or monks, for whom the king had a ſuperſtitious reſpect, to intercede for them; but their ſolicitations availed nothing; ſo much was the king inflamed againſt the place. At length, by the advice of certain perſons about the king, the citizens thought fit to paſs an inſtrument under their common ſeal, whereby they wholly ſubmitted themſelves and all that they had to the king's mercy: which being done accordingly, it was forthwith ſent to him by eight citizens, who ſeemed to have the beſt intereſt at court; but, in their way thither, they were met by ſir Roger Leibourne, who told them it was the king's pleaſure they ſhould return home; ſince he was entruſted with his majeſty's meſſage: ſo, going with them till they came pretty near the city, he then left them, and went the neareſt way to the Tower, where he took up his quarters: but, at his departure, he ordered the mayor and all the principal citizens to meet him the next morning at Barking church; which order they punctually obeyed; and then ſir Roger in a long ſpeech laid before them the heinouſneſs of their crime, and the great interceſſion that had been made for their pardon; therefore their only way was to ſend the king the abovementioned ſubmiſſion by him; which they accordingly did. About ſix days afterwards he returned; and, meeting them at the ſame place, let them know that the king, at the interceſſion of their friends, had received their ſubmiſſion; and, as a trial of their future obedience, commanded all their poſts to be pulled up, and the chains taken away, with which the ends of the ſtreets were barricadoed; and that the king's farther pleaſure was, that the mayor and about forty of the principal citizens ſhould go the next day to Windſor, and farther confirm the ſaid inſtrument; and that they ſhould have the king's ſafe conduct for four days, both to go and return, which he then alſo delivered them under his own ſeal. Upon confidence of which, the mayor and forty of the chief citizens went to Windſor; but, finding the king gone abroad for his recreation, they ſtaid for his return. When he came home, though he ſaw them waiting for him, yet he took no notice at all of them; only they were bid to attend. But, though the king preſently commanded, that no man, of what degree ſoever, ſhould do them any injury in word or deed; yet he ſent them word he would not ſpeak with them that night. Whereupon they were delivered to the cuſtody of the conſtable of the caſtle, who locked them up in a large tower, where they had hard fare and worſe lodging. The next day they were diſcharged out of the caſtle, and kept by the conſtable in ſeveral lodgings in the town, as he thought fit, except Thomas Fitz-Thomas the mayor, Michael Thony, Stephen Buckerel, Thomas Pynelſdon, and John de Fleet, whom, as being principal leaders in their late rebellion, the king had granted to lord Edward, by whoſe order they were kept priſoners a long time, notwithſtanding their ſafe conduct, till they had paid ſufficient ranſoms for their lives, liberties, and eſtates. But, when the reſt of the city heard of this ſevere uſage, many of the moſt culpable privately conveyed away their effects and perſons, and never returned; which tended very much to the city's impoveriſhment. After a good deal more of ſuch ſort of treatment, and the plundering and oppreſſing many individuals, the king conſented to take a fine of forty thouſand pounds, but afterwards fell to fifty thouſand marcs, as the price of reſtoring the city to its liberties.

After the feaſt of St. Edward[6], he reſumed his parliament, which ſeems to have been adjourned on account of that feaſt. It was now held at Weſtminſter, and laſted eight days; during which the king treated with his great men on the affairs of the kingdom. One of the chief things then done was to paſs ſentence of diſheriſon and forfeiture of lands upon all the king's enemies in the late rebellion, whoſe lands being now given to him, he preſently beſtowed them on his children and friends, ſpecially ſuch as had faithfully ſerved him in this war; but the ſeverity and partiality, which accompanied theſe proceedings, were the cauſe of great diſturbance and a freſh rebellion. The ſeverity of government was deemed as impolitic, as it was known to be contrary to the laws of England.

Hiſtory ſcarcely furniſhes an inſtance of human ſuffering greater than in the perſon of Alianora counteſs of Leiceſter, the wife of Simon de Montfort. Soon after her huſband's death, ſhe was adjudged to the forfeiture of all ſhe had[7]. As ſoon as ſhe learnt the deaths of her huſband and ſon, ſhe threw aſide her purple, and reſumed the widow's weeds which ſhe had worn before her ſecond marriage[8]. Superſtitious people imputed all her misfortunes to the breach of her vow of chaſtity. Of her diſpoſition and conduct we find nothing mentioned in the authors of that time. David Hume, without any authority, as far as I can diſcover, ſays ſhe had been extremely forward in all attacks on the royal family. Her beauty, however, when ſhe married Simon de Montfort, has been noted. Her grief for her late and preſent misfortunes was inconſolable. She had nothing for apparel but garments of wool, and for a long time could not bear to taſte either fiſh or fleſh. After a ſhort interval, ſhe went over to France, ſtripped of her dower and all elſe that ſhe had, and took up her permanent abode in the convent of Montarges, in that houſe of nuns of the order of Preachers there, founded by her huſband's ſiſter[9]. She had five ſons and one daughter by Simon de Montfort; viz. Henry, Simon, Guy, Richard, and Almeric. To Almeric king Henry had given ſome preferment in the church of York; but[10], after the fatal cataſtrophe at Eveſham, the king would not let him retain it, alleging he had intended it for a ſon of Roger de Mortimer, but that the earl of Leiceſter, who had then the great ſeal in his diſpoſal, and fixed it to what he would, had beſtowed it upon this Almeric. Richard and Almeric went with their mother into France. Of Richard I read nothing more. In the year 1276[11], ſhe ſent back Alianora by Almaric her ſon to be married to Lewellin prince of Wales, as the earl her huſband had in his life-time agreed: but both of them were taken at ſea, near the Iſle of Scilly, by four ſhips of Briſtol, and brought to king Edward; who thereupon placed her honourably with his queen, but ſecured Almaric firſt in Corf caſtle, and then in that of Shireburne. Afterwards, viz. in anno 1279, (6 Edw. I.) the king gave this Alianora in marriage to Lewellin prince of Wales, keeping the wedding at his own charge, himſelf and the queen honouring it with their company. In the year 1283, (9 Edw. I.) Almaric de Montfort, being then a priſoner, was, at the inſtance of John Peckham archbiſhop of Canterbury, ſet at liberty; the clergy undertaking for him, that he ſhould thenceforth demean himſelf peaceably; and ſoon after he went into France, and ſo to Rome; where, quitting his orders, for it ſeems he was a prieſt, he was made a knight, and died ſoon after.

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[1] Tyrrel.

[2] See their return for Leiceſterſhire, Appendix, N° XIV. p. 35.

[3] See Appendix, N° XIV. p. 19; and N° XVI. p. 41.

[4] Dugdale's Baronage, in Earls of Lancaſter.

[5] See Dr. Brady's Append. in Complete Hiſt. N° 223.

[6] 13th of October.

[7] Waverl. 1265.

[8] Wykes.

[9] Walſingham. Dugdale's Baronage.

[10] Rymer.

[11] See Walſingham.

His ſiſter Alianora had but a ſhort and unhappy time with Lewellin. In 1282, freſh war broke out between him and king Edward. Lewellin was killed, and his head put upon the Tower of London, in token of his being a traitor.

Guy, the third ſon of Simon de Montfort, fought in the van of the baronial army at the battle of Lewes, and again on the ſame ſide at the battle of Eveſham, where, being taken priſoner, he was committed to Dover caſtle; whence he made his eſcape through the help of the keeper, who fled with him to France, and then to Tuſcany. In the ſpring of the year 1270, both this Guy and his brother Simon happened to be at Viterbo, where the kings of Sicily and France then were on account of the croiſade. At Viterbo happened alſo to be then their couſin Henry of Almaine, whom Simon and Guy de Montfort murdered at that place, accuſing him of the murder of their father[1]. On a certain day early in the morning, the two brothers, with earl Rufus, whoſe daughter Guy had married, and a conſiderable ſuite of men in coats of mail, ſuddenly entered the church, where lord Henry had been juſt before attending maſs. They all ruſhed upon him inſtantly, and, calling him murderer, with drawn ſwords diſpatched him. Henry had fled to an altar; but the aſſaſſins, without any reverence for that ſacred place or to the church, repeated their blows till he was dead. This happened on the 13th of March, in the church of St. Blaſe. The college of cardinals, who were then at Viterbo, inſtantly launched the thunder of excommunication againſt the authors of this deed; but they ſecured themſelves in their fortreſſes, till the court of Rome compromiſed the matter with them.

About the year 1282, pope Martin liberated Guy de Montfort from priſon, where he had been put by Gregory X. for the above murder, and ſent him to Romaniola, which he almoſt overran in the courſe of this year. A little after, by the ſame pope's leave, he returned to Tuſcany, and took poſſeſſion of the earldom which came to him through his wife. He is ſaid to have been a great general[2]. We now proceed to Simon.

"When young Simon de Montfort heard at Kenilworth caſtle of his father's and brothers' miſhap, he was overwhelmed with grief; and, whether of his own head, or by the advice of thoſe about him, is uncertain, he forthwith releaſed his uncle Richard, king of Almaine, out of priſon, and alſo ſir Richard Fitz-peter, and others whom he had had in his cuſtody; and theſe things were done on the 6th of September, 1265[3]."

He had marched to Eveſham to give ſuccour to his father; but did not arrive till after the defeat, and time enough to behold his father's head upon a ſpear. He was ſtruck with horror, and haſtened to his mother at Kenilworth, and could not taſte of food for ſeveral days.

"About the beginning of November[4], the queen conſort returned to England, together with the papal legate Ottobone, who excommunicated Simon de Montfort, although dead, and all his adherents againſt juſtice, and the peace of the realm (ſays my author); and at the feaſt of St. Edward were diſinherited at London all thoſe who carried arms againſt the king and his ſon Edward, and all who adhered to young Simon de Montfort after the battle of Eveſham; and Richard king of Almaine, and the earl marſhal, alſo ſir Philip Baſſett, and other grandees, gave their aſſent to this diſheriſon[5]."

About the feaſt of St. Edmund the king and martyr all the citizens of London except ſeven were releaſed from priſon.

About the feaſt of St. Catharine the virgin, (25th of November) was burnt the town of Portſmouth by the citizens of the Cinque-ports, who would by no means conſent to come to the peace of the king and lord Edward, becauſe lord Edward had hung up their fellow-citizens of Wincheſea, and ſo ſhockingly and abominably uſed the citizens of London. Taking care of themſelves, they kept at ſea with their wives and children; but did infinite miſchief by ſea and land.

On the 23d of November, ſir Simon de Montfort junior went out of the caſtle of Kenilworth, leaving the garriſon there; and joined himſelf to the diſinherited, putting himſelf in the Iſle of Axholme with them: and lord Edward with a great army beſieged him there from that time to Chriſtmas-day; and then beguiled him with words of peace, and fair promiſes to go to Northampton, where the lord king and the queen and the legate were at that time treating about peace. And, when he was arrived there, he could not get back to the iſland, as had been premiſed; for, he had been overreached. Hoſtages, therefore, were given for him, viz. Edmund the king's ſon, and Henry ſon of the king of Almaine. But, ſeeing himſelf thus circumvented, he reluctantly followed the king and lord Edward, under a guard, to London; where arriving ſoon after, he was adjudged to perpetual baniſhment; yet ſo, that every year, as long as he ſhould keep his oath, he ſhould receive from the chancery of the king five hundred marcs ſterling. Finding himſelf thus detained by them againſt his will, he complied with their demands. Afterwards he began to conſider how he might give them the ſlip; being apprized by a ſpecial perſon about him, that, if he did not make haſte to be gone, he would be committed to perpetual impriſonment. Availing himſelf of this warning, and dreading the evil of ſuch impriſonment, on the 13th of February he ſtole privately out of London in the night with ſome particular friends, and immediately adjoined himſelf to the citizens of the Cinque-ports, who were at Wincheſea and waited for his arrival, and abode a long time with them upon the ſeas. The barons of the Cinque-ports held out till they had obtained a complete amneſty for all they had done, and a confirmation of their charters and rights. We find this Simon de Montfort at Viterbo on the 13th of March, 1270, and aſſiſting in the murder of Henry of Almaine his couſin. From that time he is ſuppoſed to have been a vagabond, and to have died not long after[6]. The cauſe of this murder does not ſeem to have been known. As the two brothers were concerned in it, and did not ſcruple to commit it in a church, and even at the altar, it was probably done to revenge ſome family injury; perhaps it was on account of their father. The injury muſt be ſuppoſed to be very great.

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[1] Wykes, and Walſingham.

[2] Walſingham.

[3] Annales Waverleienſes.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Here is an intimation, that but few of the grandees were then ſummoned to the king's parliaments. I find the following paſſage in Camden; of which the reader will make what uſe he thinks fit: "Ad ſummum honorem pertinet (viz. the order of parliamentary barons), ex quo rex Henricus III. ex tantâ multitudine, quæ ſeditioſa & turbulenta fuit, optimos quoſque reſcripto ad comitia parliamentaria evocaverit. Illi enim (ex ſatis antiquo ſcriptore loquor) poſt magnas perturbationes & enormas vexationes inter ipſum regem, Simonem de Monteforti, & alios barones regni Angliæ, quibus ipſe dignatus eſt brevia ſummonitionis dirigere, venirent ad parliamentum ſuum, & non alii, niſi fortè dominus rex alia ſimilia brevia eis dirigere voluiſſet." Camdeni Hiſt.; and ſee Selden's Remarks in Titles of Honour.

[6] See Walſingham.

It ſeems to have been a remarkable effort of the earl of Leiceſter's military genius to have given ſuch amazing ſtrength to the caſtle of Kenilworth. The counteſs of Leiceſter left it on the 28th of October, 1265; after which, the brave garriſon defended it of their own accord. Nor did it ſurrender to the king upon her ſon Simon's quitting it on the 23d of November following. And, from the time of his leaving it, thoſe who kept it did not ceaſe to plunder, and lay waſte, and deſtroy, the whole country [1], deſpoiling and taking fines of abbots and priors and prelates in their neighbourhood. Nor would they render the caſtle to any one; no, not to the king, nor even to Simon de Montfort junior, unleſs the counteſs of Leiceſter would come herſelf, and give order about it. Wherefore the king got ſummoned all who owed him military ſervice, to meet him at Oxon with their due ſervice on the third week after the cloſe of Eaſter [2], 1266; and, from every town in Berks and Oxon, four or five men, according to the ſize of each town, were ſummoned, by the king's writ, to guard the town of Oxon againſt the ſaid garriſon of Kenilworth; for, the Oxonians were apprehenſive of their viſits [3].

" A little before Midſummer, anno 1266, the king ſent his ſon lord Edward before, with a great part of the army, from Warwic towards Kenilworth, in order to beſiege it: but the garriſon, ſallying out, fell upon the prince's forces with ſuch violence, that they beat them back as far as Warwic [4]. At Midſummer, however, the king, attended by all the great men of the kingdom who owed him knight-ſervice *in capite*, being arrived in perſon, began to lay cloſe ſiege to the caſtle, and battered it with all ſorts of warlike engines; but it was altogether in vain; for the place, being well victualled, truſted to the ſtrength of the works, and defended itſelf ſo obſtinately, that a great many men were killed on both ſides. And, when the ſiege had continued till towards the end of Auguſt, Ottobon the pope's legate, with the archbiſhop of Canterbury and biſhop of London, went down thither, to try if they could propoſe any terms of peace between the king and the beſieged; but it was to no purpoſe; for they, expecting a ſpeedy and powerful relief under Simon de Montfort from beyond ſea, would hearken to nothing that was offered. Wherefore the legate excommunicated all thoſe that held the caſtle, together with their adherents in other places; ſo that all the king's forces could then do was to keep it cloſe blocked up, in hopes that they might be forced to ſurrender it at laſt for want of proviſions."

But, the kingdom being yet in great ferment, the king was ſolicitous to ſettle matters as expeditiouſly, and with as much appearance of moderation, as he could. At the inſtance, therefore, of the legate and others of his own biſhops and nobility, he ſummoned a parliament to meet at Kenilworth on the 24th of Auguſt, 1266; and there paſſed the famous ſtatute called " Dictum de Kenilworth"; the deeds of which are in Tyrrel's Hiſtory, vol. II. p. 1065; and printed copies may be ſeen in Raſtel's Statutes. The intention of the *Dictum* was to allow all perſons, whoſe lands were forfeited for Simon de Montfort's rebellion, to compound for their eſtates, and receive the ſame back again, upon paying from one to ſeven years' value, according to the delinquency of the ſeveral parties; of which the commiſſioners were to judge. But theſe commiſſioners ſeem to be all of the king's ſide; and the *Dictum* gave but little ſatisfaction. All the family of Montfort, and alſo Robert de Ferrers earl of Derby [5], were expreſſly excepted out of this act of grace, as it was called.

But, notwithſtanding the pacific complection of this famous " Dictum de Kenilworth," yet it produced no ſurrender of the caſtle. And once more the clergy, who favoured Simon de Montfort, were excommunicated by the legate; particularly, John biſhop of Winton, Henry biſhop of London, and Stephen, biſhop of Chicheſter; who, being alſo ſuperſeded, were all not long after fain to go to Rome, to beg the pope's abſolution. The garriſon of Kenilworth, having now been blocked up a good part of two ſummers and one whole winter, were driven to the extremity of eating horſe-fleſh. At length, another winter coming on, and fuel failing (the cold being very ſevere), they began to make a much more feeble defence than they had hitherto done [6]; ſo that about the beginning of November, anno 1266, they were forced to capitulate; and at laſt agreed for the delivery of the caſtle within the ſpace of forty days, if it were not relieved by Simon de Montfort before that time. And, for the true performance of this, ſir Richard de Edmundeville and ſeven other knights were delivered as hoſtages till that time was accompliſhed; during which it was alſo agreed, that, if their lord Simon relieved the caſtle, then theſe hoſtages were again to be returned into it; but, if otherwiſe, the caſtle was to be delivered when the forty days were expired; but, no relief coming to them within that time, they were forced to ſurrender on the 13th of December. But, when the beſieged marched out, it was a miſerable ſight to ſee how pale and meagre they looked by reaſon of their long want of victuals; and, when the king's men went into it to take poſſeſſion, they were almoſt choaked with the horrid ſtench of the dead carcaſes and other naſtineſs they met with. But, as for the beſieged, they had very good terms given them; for, they marched out not only with their arms and ſuch horſes as were left, but alſo with all the rich plunder they had taken from the adjacent country, before the ſiege began; all which, together with their lives and liberties, were ſecured to them. This detail evinces the amazing ſtrength of the fortification, as well as the invincible ſpirit of the garriſon, and their ſurpriſing attachment to the family of Montfort. As ſoon almoſt as the king was in poſſeſſion of the caſtle, as a forfeit to the crown for the treaſon of Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter, he beſtowed it upon his ſecond ſon Edmund earl of Lancaſter, with the earldom, honour, and town, of Leiceſter; in conſequence of which, it became incorporated with the duchy of Lancaſter. All theſe confuſions and confiſcations produced at leaſt one pleaſure to the king in giving him an opportunity of making ſome amends to his ſon Edmund for the loſs of the crown of Sicily. Some time before the grant of the honour of Leiceſter to Edmund, the latter had been created earl of Derby; and all that earl's prodigious eſtate beſtowed upon him. It muſt excite ſurpriſe to ſee the king ſo laviſh of his grants to his ſecond ſon; and one can hardly account for the eldeſt ſon's permitting it. The ſons of Edmund, ſucceſſively earls of Lancaſter and Leiceſter, as alſo of Derby, in the reign of Edward II. revived the ſcheme of reform, for which Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter paid ſo dearly, and effected with no great difficulty the depoſition and deſtruction of that prince. Thus the earldoms of Leiceſter and Derby, and the eſtates of aſſociated rebels, united in one branch of Henry the third's own family, were, by conſolidation, the avengers of the Montforts and the Ferrars. The eſtates, taken from the rebels after the battle of Eveſham, and given with a laviſh and raſh hand to the houſe of Lancaſter, produced ſtill more fatal effects in the realm of England; the conſequences of which will probably never be obliterated.

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[1] Waverl.

[2] 15th of March.

[3] Tyrrel.

[4] Ib.

[5] Robert de Ferrers earl of Derby, ſiding with Simon de Montfort againſt king Henry III. was fined at 50,000£. to be paid prid. Johan. Baptiſt. next following. I know not whether more to admire at the ſuddeneſs of payment, or vaſtneſs of the ſum; ſeeing 100,000£. was the ranſom ſet by the emperor on our king Richard I.; and it ſhaked all the coffers of England in that age, without the help of the church-plate, to make it up. Well, theſe lords following were the ſecurity bound for the earl's true payment at the time appointed:

Henry ſon to Richard king of the Romans;
John de Warren earl of Surrey,
Sir Roger de Somery,
Sir Robert Walerond,
Sir Hamond le Strange,
Sir Robert Bruce,
William Valence earl of Pembroke,
William Beauchamp earl of Warwick,
Sir Thomas de Clare,
Sir Roger Clifford,
Sir Bartholomew Sudely;
all barons of the land.

But earl Robert, unable to advance the money at the time appointed, and unwilling to leave the lords his bail under the king's laſh, ſurrendered his lands, and Tutbury caſtle among the reſt, to the clear yearly value of 3000£. into the king's hands; redeemable, when he or his heirs ſhould pay down in one day 50,000£.; which was never performed.

The Engliſh clergy much pitied John, the ſon of this earl Robert, who preſented a petition to the pope, informing his holineſs, that the Engliſh clergy were willing to give him money, by way of contribution, to redeem his eſtate, but durſt not, becauſe commanded to the contrary, under the pain of the pope's curſe. And therefore he craved his apoſtolical indulgence therein.

Something, I find, was reſtored to him; but Tutbury was too ſweet a morſel to return, being annexed to the duchy of Lancaſter. John of Gaunt built a fair caſtle there, walled on three ſides by art, and the fourth by its natural ſteepneſs. Fuller's Worthies in Staffordſhire, p. 39. Dugdale's Warwickſhire, II. 1094.

[6] Tyrrel, p. 1069.

⁂ The MSS. of Mr. Carte ſupply the following addition to the document, inſerted p. 100, relative to the partition of the property of Robert earl of Leiceſter:

"Poſt obitum verò comitiſſarum Petronille matris ejuſdem Roberti comitis, & Laurette quondam uxoris ipſius Roberti, que dotate ſunt de predicto honore, dotes illarum, ſicut deliberabuntur, dividentur; & una medietas indè remanebit predicto Simoni, & altera medietas predicto Saihero. Quare volumus, &c. quòd predictus comes Saiherus & heredes ſui habeant & teneant in perpetuum predictam partem, cum pertinentiis, &c. Teſtibus; domino W. Londonienſi, domino P. Wintonienſi, epiſcopis; Galfrido, filio Petri, comite Eſſexie; Alberico de Vere, comite Oxonie; Rogero de Laſci, conſtabulario Ceſtrie. Datum per manum Hugonis de Welles, archidiaconi Wellen', apud Lingebi, decimo Martii, regni noſtri octavo.

"Johannes, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, &c. Sciatis nos, &c. confirmâſſe Saihero de Quenci, comiti Winton', decem libras, percipiendas ſibi & heredibus ſuis, &c. ſingulis annis, de exitibus comitatûs Southampton', per manus vicecomitis Southampton', apud Wintoniam, nomine comitis; ſcilicet, ad Paſcham ſolidos 100, & ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis 100 ſolidos. Quare volumus, &c. Teſtibus, ut ſuprà, 13 Martii, regni noſtri octavo, apud Lameiham [1]."

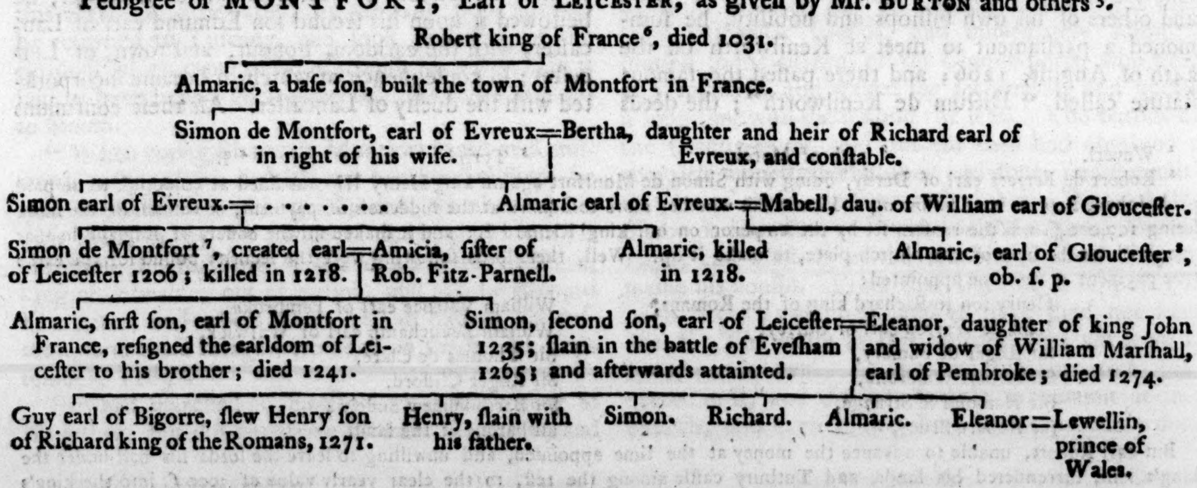
P. 195. "The king to all, &c. greeting. Be it known to your univerſity, that we ordain and conſtitute the fathers Henry of London, Walter of Worceſter, and John of Winton, biſhops; and our noble men Hugh Diſpenſer, juſtice of England; and Peter of Montfort; and maſter Richard de Mepham, archdeacon of Oxford, our proctors and ſolemn nuncios; giving to them power of treating, in preſence of the magnificent prince king of France, the illuſtrious and venerable father G. biſhop of Sabino, legate of the apoſtolic ſee, or either of them, upon reformation of the eſtate of our realm, and what ſhall be provided in this behalf, of accepting and ratifying, if they ſhall ſee good, and of making all ſecurity which the quality of the buſineſs requires, and which they ſhall judge to be ſuitable to us and our realm; giving moreover to the aforeſaid Peter the power of ſwearing upon our ſoul, that whatſoever they in the premiſſes in our name ſhall hold fit to be done, we will eſteem ratified and accepted. Given at Canterbury on the Sabbath [2] next after the feaſt of the Nativity of the bleſſed Virgin, A.D. 1264 [3]."

P. 208. From the following extract of a Cloſe Roll of 4 Edward I. we can tell exactly the duration of this war:

"Et ſecundùm quod tempus guerræ incepit à quarto die Aprilis, anno regni dicti patris noſtri 48 [1264], quando vexillis explicatis exivit cum exercitu ſuo ab Oxoniâ versùs Northamptoniam, & duravit continuè uſque ſextum-decimum diem Septembris, anno regni dicti patris noſtri 49 [1265], quando apud Wyntoniam pacem ſuam poſt bellum de Eveſham, in preſentiâ baronum ſuorum qui ibidem convenerant, firmari fecit & clamari.

"Proviſum eſt etiam, ne aliquis amitteret vitam vel membra pro roberiis, aut homicidiis, aut aliis commiſſis ſub ſpecie guerræ per illos qui contra dictum patrem noſtrum erant, à quarto die Junii, anno regni ejuſdem patris noſtri 47 [1263], quando illi, vexillis explicatis primò per terram ſuam incedentes, roberias, homicidias, incarcerationes tam perſonis eccleſiaſticis quàm ſecularibus, fecerunt uſque ad predictum tempus, quo ab Oxoniâ versùs Northamptoniam cum exercitu ſuo receſſit [4]."

Pedigree of MONTFORT, Earl of LEICESTER, as given by Mr. BURTON and others [5].



Robert king of France [6], died 1031.

Almaric, a baſe ſon, built the town of Montfort in France.

Simon de Montfort, earl of Evreux in right of his wife. = Bertha, daughter and heir of Richard earl of Evreux, and conſtable.

Simon earl of Evreux. = ...

Almaric earl of Evreux. = Mabell, dau. of William earl of Glouceſter.

Simon de Montfort [7], created earl of Leiceſter 1206; killed in 1218. = Amicia, ſiſter of Rob. Fitz-Parnell.

Almaric, killed in 1218.

Almaric, earl of Glouceſter [8], ob. ſ. p.

Almaric, firſt ſon, earl of Montfort in France, reſigned the earldom of Leiceſter to his brother; died 1241.

Simon, ſecond ſon, earl of Leiceſter 1235; ſlain in the battle of Eveſham 1265; and afterwards attainted. = Eleanor, daughter of king John and widow of William Marſhall, earl of Pembroke; died 1274.

Guy earl of Bigorre, ſlew Henry ſon of Richard king of the Romans, 1271.

Henry, ſlain with his father.

Simon.

Richard.

Almaric.

Eleanor = Lewellin, prince of Wales.

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[1] Carte, MS. from Sir William Dugdale's Analecta breviſſima, ex Rotulis in Turri Londinenſi.

[2] Sept. 8.

[3] Pat. 48 Hen. III. m. 4. dorſo. Brady's Hiſt. vol. I. Appendix, N° 215.

[4] Riley's Placita Parliamentaria, p. 440; from a Cloſe Roll of 4 Edward I.

[5] We leave it to more able Genealogiſts to complete this pedigree from the particulars furniſhed by the preſent memoir; particularly, in pp. 99, 104.

[6] Arms: Azure, ſemé of fleurs de lis, Or, plate X. fig. 28.

[7] Arms: Gules, a lion rampant, queuée fichée, Argent; fig. 29.

[8] Arms: Per pale indented, Argent and Gules; fig. 30.

Comments on ſome Expreſſions of MATTHEW PARIS; (cited in p. 110.)

[A] *Nobility.*] England was conſidered at that time as divided, for the greater part, between two deſcriptions of principal proprietors, the king, and the nobility. What appertained to the king, in right of his crown, was called royal demeſne; the remainder, which belonged chiefly to the nobility, was franc fief; and nobility properly reſulted from landed poſſeſſions and honourable tenure. It became confounded with pre-eminence of birth, becauſe illuſtrious extraction uſually led to pre-eminence of fortune and of privilege. Thoſe, however, were moſt properly noble who had noble fief; for, blood alone could be but of little avail. The dignitaries of the church were therefore ſtyled noble; and ſome have ſaid, that they held a third part of the whole landed property of England; but I think this aſſertion a great exaggeration. Fief was landed eſtate of the ſureſt tenure and higheſt dignity. The proprietors of fief had within their tenements prodigious rights. Fief was a ſpecies of tenure. To all tenure was annexed the idea of reference, derivation, and connexion. To hold was always to hold *de aliquo*. Even the king held his royal demeſne as of his crown. And, for his adequate ſupport as prince, he was, in legal ſuppoſition, the ſovereign lord of all the fiefs of England. To every fief there belonged lord and tenant. Theſe were inſeparable, like ſubſtance and ſhadow. To fief belonged the epithets frank or noble. A larger portion of landed property, taken together or in the aggregate, under one ſervice, and derived from the crown, and for ever holding the tenant and his heirs to the given ſervice thereof (which implied vaſſalage), was called noble or frank. Smaller portions, derived in like manner either from the king or one of his vaſſals, and owing ſervice as in the former caſe, were ſtyled franc fief. The phraſe *in capite* marked the relation of tenant and lord, or, if you will, the homager and homagee. Every ſpecies of tenure, whether baſe or free, required fealty; but in the transfer of franc fief homage was added to fealty, and one or both were the foundation and cement of the connexion. For the tenant's homage the fief was ſuppoſed to have been given, and it implied a reciprocal tie—on the part of the lord, warranty of the fief, and protection both of the tenant's fief and perſon; on the part of the tenant, fidelity and attachment to the lord, and particularly a ſtrict performance of the ſervices or *onus* attaching to the fief. What the lord had a right to from his tenant was the latter's ſervice; all beyond was gratuity, and conſidered by the name of *aid*. The lord had a right to the ſervice of his vaſſal. And it ſeemed reaſonable, at leaſt in his eye, and cuſtom had given a ſort of ſanction to the thing, that aid might be called for now and then, if the lord's neceſſities were urgent, and the requiſition was moderate, that is, ſuitable to the tenant's circumſtances and the exigences of the lord.

In feudal language, England at large, with all its appendances, was a ſeignory veſted in the king, who was alſo, in right of his crown, its feudal lord. The diſtinction was material; for, the rights between a feudal lord and his vaſſal were reciprocal and well defined. Not ſo, perhaps, the rights between prince and ſubject. All the king's dominions were either in his demeſne or in his ſervice. The latter belonged to his vaſſals by actual, or at leaſt virtual, derivation, in which light the law conſidered them. Theſe again were called fiefs of the king, as of his crown, the ſeveral tenants holding them immediately of the king. They might be held by any ſervice that was deemed equivalent, but not otherwiſe; for, the king could not waſte the patrimony of the crown. The ſanction, therefore, of the grandees was neceſſary to give validity to grants of crown-property; and, unleſs the alienations were made with due caution, what one king gave away would be reſumed by his ſucceſſors. The chief ſervices required for fiefs held immediately of the king were franc almoignry, or free alms, and grand ſerjeantry, and knight's ſervice. There were likewiſe ſmaller tenements held immediately of him by ſocage. The three former particularly concerned the ſtate; free alms in particular; for, the prayers of the faithful were held to be of more uſe to the public than the arms of the barons and knights. Hence the ſpiritual baronies. The word *fief* had two ſignifications: firſt, it was called the lord's fief, in reſpect of the ſervice due for it; ſecondly, the tenant's fief, becauſe he was ſeiſed of it in his own demeſne, as of his fief and right. Again, as the tenant's fief, it became a ſeignory with regard to ſuch tenant's tenants; for, he again might have his fief partly in his own demeſne, and partly in his ſervice. Perhaps he might be reſtrained from alienating, that is, granting away in fee ſimple, more of his fief than was compatible with the ſervice attached to it. But, if he did not retain enough for that purpoſe, the lord would ſieze the alienated part to ſupply the deficiency. It was an invariable maxim, that the king was never to loſe his ſervice.

As the king had his vaſſals of various degrees, ſo had his vaſſals theirs after the ſame faſhion. It was not uſual for eccleſiaſtics to acknowledge themſelves the men or vaſſals of a temporal lord, being the vaſſals of their lord the pope. But they did fealty for their tenements; and the civil power knew how to make their tenements as ſubſervient, or nearly ſo, as the temporal ones. Some of them held in barony, and ſome in pure and franc alms. If they held in barony, they were ſummoned, like laymen holding lands and tenements *in baroniâ*, to the king's expedition, or, as we might call it, his campaign; and to furniſh their quota of military ſervice by their military tenants and perſonal contributions.

Let me obſerve: The diffuſive body of the nation was ſometimes expreſſed by two words—in the Anglo-Saxon and Daniſh times, by *eorl* and *cheorl* (whence *churl*): alſo by *thegen* and *theor*:—Latinized, by *magnates* and *plebeii*; or by *liber* and *villanus*; the former denoting all the nobleſſe or gentry; the latter the *plebs* or ordinary people. But each of theſe terms was a ſort of *genus* comprehending ſeveral ſpecies. In thanes, earls, or the Latin *liberi*, were couched vaſſals of all ſorts, whether kings, princes, dukes, marquiſes, earls, viſcounts, barons, knights, or freeholders. And under this laſt term were frequently compriſed all the others. The Anglo-Normans, ſpeaking the French language, familiariſed their word *baron* to the Engliſh idiom, and ſubſtituted it for *thane*, which they even tranſlated by *baro*. Yet probably, after the inſtitution of knights' fees, the words took different ſignifications; as I ſuppoſe the Anglo-Norman freeholders held their fiefs, for the greater part, *in baroniâ*; and many of the Anglo-Saxon thanes continued to hold their franc tenements (I will not venture to call them fiefs) of their ſeveral lords *in allodio*, or *thenagio*. After the Conqueſt, immenſe tracts of land were amoved from thenage to military fief. It ſeems to have been the predominant tenure in Normandy, France, and perhaps throughout Europe; and the Chriſtians extended it to Paleſtine and ſome other parts of Syria. There were two ſpecies of thanes, viz. the nobleſſe, who held immediately of the king; and the franc tenants in thenage holding of the others. In like manner, there were barons of each ſort. Some of the king's chief vaſſals, who had immenſe fiefs, had their vaſſals honoured with the title of their barons; who ſeem to have compoſed the tribunal of the *pares* in the court of their reſpective lords in chief. But the vaſſals of theſe great vaſſals of the king were in general ſtyled their knights and freeholders. I would wiſh to call theſe the gentry of England, and the other the nobleſſe. But I cannot demonſtrate ſuch diſtinction. All theſe degrees were comprehended under the French phraſe of *libres hommes*. Of vilanes likewiſe there were various ramifications. Taken in large, the word comprehended the burgeſſes, or *burgeoiſe*, more expreſſive of their popular eſtimation. There were beſides vilanes or tenants, holding their lands *in villenagio*, regardant to a manor, whoſe condition ſeems much preferable to vilanes or bondmen by birth, who had neither lands nor goods which could be called their property, who were ſaleable like live-ſtock, and, if fugitive, might be ſeized or recovered almoſt in the ſame manner. Vilane was alſo a name given to a man who was free, that is, belonged to no proper maſter, and rented land by vilane ſervices. Strict vilany was an incident of birth or accident. Moreover, occupiers of cottages, and perhaps other mean dependents of a manerial lord, partook of the appellation of vilanes. Tradeſmen and townſmen, particularly ſuch as were mechanics, had no higher degree than that of *villani*, and were frequently ſtyled by no other name than that of *ſervi*, being reputed ſuch by the gentry or nobleſſe. *Vavaſors*, *threngi*, *armigeri*, *ſcutiferi*, *francolani*, were ſpecifications of *liberi homines*, either as *milites* or *liberè tenentes*. The learned Selden extended the meaning of *baro* to all the king's tenants *in capite*, whether princes, earls, viſcounts, barons, knights, or freeholders. There were vaſſals of the crown of all theſe denominations; and of them conſiſted the *commune concilium regni*; and they were called collectively *baronagium Angliæ*. Feudal barons muſt not be confounded with certain functionaries of the king, who, I ſuppoſe, by courteſy enjoyed that title, viz. ſuch juſtices of his exchequer as were juriſts and not barons by tenure. I find too the juſtices in Eire ſtyled the king's barons; of whom the ſame may be ſaid as of the barons of the exchequer. The *libres hommes*, or citizens of the Cinque-ports, holding of the king *in capite*, were honoured alſo with the name of kings barons. The citizens of London, as a compliment to the grandeur of the city, were likewiſe ſtyled his barons. Moſt chronicles have noted this diſtinction.

Knight's fief was holden by military tenure, that is, by knight-ſervice. A franc tenement holden by knight's ſervice, amounting to twenty librates, or ſo many pounds *per annum*, was called a knight's fief. Such a tenant was liable to be knighted, and to be made to furniſh himſelf with the habiliments of a knight, ſuch as a deſtrer, &c. and to do ſervice for forty days in the king's campaign as a knight, whether he were a dubbed knight or not. Other franc tenants by knight's ſervice paid eſcuage, according to the part they held of a knight's fief, or did ſervice in perſon according to their fief. In the king's expedition, if a lord ſent eſquires or freeholders inſtead of knights, each eſquire went for half a knight. Every tenant *in capite* of the king by barony muſt attend the king's perſon in his war, if ſummoned, with the number of his knights appendant to his fief. He muſt go himſelf, and alſo ſend his knights, or compound for himſelf and them by fine. But, if any of his knights attended the king, ſuch knights paid no eſcuage either to his lord or the king. If the king's vaſſal did his devoir in perſon, the king allowed him (for he could not take it without his licence) eſcuage from ſuch of his military tenants as did not attend the expedition. Knights fiefs were inſtituted at the Conqueſt for the defence of the realm; and therefore the ſervice was to the king's uſe. And by another ſtatute of William I. all military tenants, of whoſe fief ſoever, were required, in their oath of fealty to their reſpective lords, to qualify by a ſaving of the leigeance they owed the king. Hence, upon conviction of treaſon to the king, their franc tenements eſcheated to the king, and not to their immediate lord. The thing was otherwiſe in caſe of felony.

It was the nature of franc fief, that of whomſoever it was held, and of what extent ſoever it was, it had the ſame privileges. All franc fief was tenure of a moſt honourable ſort—ſtyled franc, becauſe exempt from every ſervice, whether to the king or its lord, that could put it upon a footing with tenure in villenage, that is, land in ſervitude. The king had great variety of immediate tenants; ſome holding prodigious fiefs, even realms, and principalities, and counties, and hundreds, and caſtellaries; and ſome holding only very ſmall tenements. They held by various ſervices; but in general in barony or by knight-ſervice, whereby they were obliged to do him ſtated ſervices perſonally in his councils and expeditions; in the latter, taking with them their reſpective knights and eſquires, or compounding with the king for one or both by compoſition-money called eſcuage. Some immediate tenants of the king by knight ſervice had tenements amounting only to a few marcs a year.

The king's immediate tenancy, when collected, muſt have made a very large aſſembly. Matthew Paris, ſpeaking, as it ſhould ſeem, only of ſuch, writes thus:—"Illos quoque qui ex parte baronum affuerunt, qui innumerabiles fuere, non eſt neceſſe numerare; cùm tota Angliæ nobilitas in unum collecta quaſi ſub numero non cadebat." M. Paris, anno 1215. "Convenerunt omnes nobiles Angliæ, tam viri eccleſiaſtici quàm ſeculares; ita quòd nunquam tam populoſa multitudo ibi antea viſa fuit congregata." Ib. anno 1255, Hen. III. 39. "Miſit autem continuò [ſc. rex] per omnes fines Angliæ ſcripta regalia, præcipiens omnibus ad regnum ſpectantibus" [a common phraſe for tenants holding immediately of the king] "viz. archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, & prioribus inſtallatis, comitibus & baronibus, ut omnes ſine omiſſione in octavis Epiphaniæ Londoniis convenirent, regia negotia tractaturi totum regnum contingentia. Venit igitur die ſancti Hilarii Londonias infinita nobilium multitudo, viz. regni totalis univerſitas." Here, as in general, M. Paris takes no particular notice of tenants *in capite*; nor does he enumerate nobles below barons. Yet it is certain there were others; becauſe ſuch were ordered by John's Magna Charta to be ſummoned to make part of the common council, when aid or ſcutage was to be aſked; and M. Paris himſelf does ſometimes allude to them. He ſeems to ſpecify only the major barons, who, according to John's Magna Charta, were required to be ſummoned to the common council by the king's ſpecial writs, and to omit the tenants *in capite*, who were to be ſummoned by their reſpective ſhirereeves generally. The charter itſelf ſeems to make a conſiderable difference between theſe two orders of baronial nobles, not only by the mode of ſummoning, but in their comparative importance. For it is there ordered, that, if all the tenants *in capite* did not attend, the buſineſs for which the parliament was announced ſhould not therefore be impeded. And theſe notices make it doubtful whether they were wont to attend. One would think, however, that, without them, the baronage of England could not be ſo great as to make them correſpond with M. Paris's account of their multitude. I can not diſcover there were ever more than two hundred and fifty baronies; conſequently not ſo many major barons, as many of the latter had ſeveral baronies individually. In the year 1257, king Henry told M. Paris, that there were two hundred and fifty baronies. Whether in this number he included the eccleſiaſtical baronies is uncertain; as alſo, whether that number be the true one. This part of M. Paris's Hiſtory is very confuſed, and his text very faulty. Some of our beſt Antiquaries have not been able to make out more than about one hundred and fifty major barons, viz. ſuch as were ſummoned to the king's parliament by particular writ. And in the famous parliament at Oxford, anno 1258, which made the proviſions of that name, it is ſpoken of as a proof of the zeal of the barons of England in the reformation then projected, that there were at Oxford on that occaſion above one hundred barons; and of theſe ſome were majors and ſome minors. See Annales Burton.

Some perſons have thought, that Matthew Paris could never have made the baronage of England ſo multitudinous without comprehending the tenants *in capite* below barons. Certainly their fiefs were as free as the larger ones of the king's higher orders of tenants; and they were as noble as they, and as much entitled, according to John's Charter, to a ſeat in the great council, when eſcuage or aid, (i. e. ſubſidy, ſuch as fifteenths, &c.) were granted. Theſe tenants *in capite* below barons ſeem to have loſt their ſeat in the baronial aſſembly in the reign of Henry III. His great charter has not the clauſe which required them to be ſummoned. And I ſuſpect, that, at the end of his reign, they made no part of the baronage. It has been a great miſtake, however, to ſuppoſe, knights commiſſioners of ſhires were the delegates of their body. Two things are here very remarkable. The nobles ſpecified by Matthew Paris are deſcribed as competent to tax themſelves and the whole realm. "Tallagium conceſſum eſt regi" (ſays M. Paris) "à prælatis & proceribus." But in the commiſſions to ſhirereeves and other miniſters of the crown, appointed to aſſeſs the tax agreed to, we diſcover the contrary. Of which the following inſtrument is a ſtrong proof:—"Rex vicecomiti Kantiæ ſalutem. Sciās, quòd, cùm in octavis ſancti Hilarii, anno, &c. viceſimo primo, ad mandatum noſtrum convenerunt apud Weſtmonaſterium archiepiſcopi, epiſcopi, abbates, priores, comites & barones totius regni noſtri, & tractatum haberent nobiſcum de ſtatu noſtro & regni noſtri: iidem archiepiſcopi, epiſcopi, abbates, priores, & clerici, terras habentes quæ ad eccleſias ſuas non pertinent, comites, barones, milites, & liberi homines, pro ſe & ſuis villanis, nobis conceſſerunt in auxilium triceſimam partem omnium mobilium ſuorum." Brady's Hiſt. vol. I. Appendix, p. 182; 2 Julii, Hen. III. 22. Hence it ſeems that, although the nobles of the realm were deemed ſufficient for conſultation, though not for agreeing to the ſubſidy, the others were implied; and that they were not liable to the charge, but upon the ground of having aſſented to it. And this ſeems founded in clear reaſon; for how, in ſtrictneſs of law, could the higher orders diſpoſe of the property of the knights and freeholders of the different ſhires of the realm?

In a ſimilar grant of a ſubſidy of the 40th of the moveables, anno 1232, the tenor of the preamble is a little different:—"Henricus, &c.————————collectoribus quadrageſimæ ſalutem. Sciatis, quòd archiepiſcopi, epiſcopi, abbates, priores, & clerici, terras habentes quæ ad eccleſias ſuas non pertinent; comites, barones, milites, liberi homines, & villani de regno noſtro, conceſſerunt nobis in auxilium XL omnium mobilium ſuorum, &c." M. Paris. It has given great embarraſs to political critics to explain *villani*. In other inſtruments we find it *pro villanis*; which may perhaps be the ſenſe; for, the proprietors of fiefs did exerciſe this and much greater power over the goods of their vilanes, who were conſidered as part of the ſtock upon their manors; but vilanes did never themſelves give an aid, nor were they poſſeſſed of any independent property, for which they could make ſuch a grant. Some again have thought *villani* were citizens and burgeſſes, and certain tenants of the king holding certain towns or manors of royal demeſne at fee-firm. And as *villa* in romantic Latin ſignifies town, ſo *villanus* frequently denotes a townſman; and Walſingham uſually expreſſes townſmen, or men of towns, by *villani*. *Villani* does not occur in the account of the Annaliſt of Waverley of a ſubſidy granted in the year 1225:—"Henricus rex Anglorum conceſſit & dedit hominibus de regno Angliæ libertates & conſuetudines, ſicut erant in diebus antiquis, & fecit eis indè chartas duas, unam de libertatibus & liberis conſuetudinibus regni, aliam verò de libertatibus foreſtæ & ad foreſtam pertinentibus. Pro hâc igitur conceſſione & donatione archiepiſcopi, epiſcopi, abbates, priores, comites, barones, milites, & homines liberè tenentes de regno, conceſſerunt & dederunt eidem regi quindecimam omnium mobilium ſuorum." Who could the *omnes de regno* be but citizens and burgeſſes? With this agrees the charter itſelf, which runs thus: "Pro hâc igitur conceſſione & donatione libertatum iſtarum, & aliarum contentarum in chartâ noſtrâ de foreſtâ, archiepiſcopi, epiſcopi, abbates, priores, comites, barones, milites, liberè tenentes, & *omnes de regno noſtro*, dederunt nobis quintam-decimam partem omnium bonorum ſuorum mobilium." E Chartâ Magnâ Hen. III. 11 Feb. anno regni 9°.

Matthew Paris does occaſionally add others below barons to his catalogue of members of the common council. Thus, in the very parliament we have been ſpeaking of, he calls the nobility, thereto ſummoned, barons, knights, and nobles. And in a letter of king John, *anno regni* 15, wherein he applies to his vaſſals for an aid, he ſtyles them barons, knights, and lieges. Who could knights and lieges be, but tenants *in capite* of baronial rank, and ſitting among the barons?

"Rex, cum archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, comitibus, baronibus, & aliis multis, convenerunt ad colloquium in octavis Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Northampton, de regni negotiis tractaturi: voluit enim rex uti conſilio magnatum ſuorum de terris tranſmarinis." M. Paris, anno 1221. Here is a parliament of the king's counſellors and the grandees of the realm; if you pleaſe, a great council of notables. I have no doubt but ſome commiſſioners for the commons, ſuch as the mayor of London and barons of the cinque-ports, were a part of it. The executive power was not contracted in the choice of its counſellors; but the grandees of the realm were a part *de jure*.

"Convenerunt ad colloquium in octavis Sanctæ Trinitatis apud Northampton, rex, cum archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, comitibus, baronibus, & aliis multis, de regni negotiis tractaturi." M. Paris, anno 1224. A ſimilar convention of notables.

Obſerve the difference between theſe and the following aſſembly, wherein a ſubſidy was granted:

"Rex Henricus ad Natale tenuit curiam ſuam apud Weſtmonaſterium, preſentibus clero & *populo*, cum *magnatibus* regionis. Hâc ſolennitate completâ, conceſſa eſt regi XV pars rerum mobilium." M. Paris defines *magnates* by the orders of grandees, whom he ſpecifies; therefore *populus* could not be his *magnates* or grandees. Thus they deſcribe this parliament, convened for the purpoſe of a ſubſidy. "Anno 1225. Omnes magnates regni tam religioſi quam ſeculares, conceſſerunt regi quintam-decimam partem omnium bonorum mobilium per totum regnum Angliæ & rex conceſſit eis & confirmavit magnam chartam de libertatibus, quas pater ſuus Johannes rex dudum conceſſeret." Here the hiſtorian ſpecifies no other orders of granters, but the grandees who at that time were conſidered, in a looſe manner of ſpeaking, as *the realm*. But the grandees granted only for themſelves and their vilanes, as appears as well from the account of other ſubſidies, as from the plain nature of the caſe. See the perſons who granted king John his fifteenth in his Magna Carta in the Chronicle of Walter Heminford.

Of this ſubſidy in 1225, the Annaliſt of Waverley writes thus: "MCCXXV. Henricus rex Anglorum conceſſit & dedit *hominibus de regno Angliæ* libertates & conſuetudines ſicut erant in dictis antiquis, & fecit eis inde cartas duas. Pro hac igitur conceſſione & donatione archiepiſcopi, epiſcopi, abbates, priores, comites, barones, milites, & homines libere tenentes de regno conceſſerunt & dederunt eidem regi quindecimam partem omnium mobilium ſuorum."

Hear alſo Matt. Weſtminſter: "Anno 1225. Rex Henricus ad Natale Domini tenuit curiam ſuam apud Weſtmonaſterium, preſentibus clero & populo, cum regni magnatibus. Ipſo anno facta eſt generalis exactio quintedecimæ partis omnium mobilium catallorum, per totam Angliam, tam ſuper viros eccleſiaſticos & religioſos, quam ſeculares." And then mentions the king's grant in return of Magna Carta. Thus alſo the Annaliſt of Dunſtaple: "Anno 1225. Tandem generali colloquio Lundoniis celebrato petiit rex a baronibus ſuis, pro regni defenſione, auxilium generale. Barones vero, vice verſa, libertates quaſdam exegerunt a rege Johanne conceſſas, & ab ipſo rege poſtmodum confirmatas, licet nondum ſervatas. "Poſt multas verò ſententiarum revolutiones communitèr placuit, quòd rex tam populo quàm plebi libertates, prius ab eo puero conceſſas, jam major factus indulſerit. Et vice versâ archiepiſcopi, epiſcopi, comites, barones, & viri religioſi, ipſi regi in tanto diſcrimine XV partem mobilium ſuorum liberaliter conceſſerunt." Do not theſe accounts make it as clear as day-light, that the great councils were formed chiefly, if not altogether, of the grandees; but in the general council, convened for the granting of ſubſidies or national aid, the knights and freeholders made a part, and granted their own money?

In other places alſo we find ſubſidies granted in the ſame manner. Thus, in the Annaliſt of Dunſtaple, anno 1244, "Rex verò eodem tempore petiit auxilium, tam à clero, quàm à magnatibus & populo. Omnes verò de eo tenentes per ſervitium militare conceſſerunt ei auxilium; ſcilicet, ad ſcutum viginti ſolidos ad filiam ſuam primogenitam maritandam." That is, he beſought a general aid or ſubſidy from the clergy and grandees and people [to wit, the knights and freeholders of England]: and all who owed the king knight-ſervice *in capite* granted the aid called eſcuage, viz. twenty ſhillings upon each of the fiefs of their knights, for marrying his eldeſt daughter. This, we ſee, was an aſſeſſment upon military fief alone, and could only concern tenants of that deſcription. Knights fiefs were franc tenements held of their reſpective lords by knights ſervice. Some of theſe franc tenements were held of the king *in capite* by their reſpective lords; ſome not. Franc tenements held of the king *in capite* by knight-ſervice were merely liable to eſcuage, a payment ſo called, and aſſeſſed upon military fiefs: it was called an aid. The king demanded it of his tenant *in capite*; and the latter demanded and levied it upon his tenants; and theſe tenants were frequently called the barony of the king's tenant *in capite*; and it was in reference only to theſe military tenants the term *in capite* applied to him. Every ſuch tenant *in capite* had more or leſs of ſuch tenants; and the aid they paid their ſeveral lords for the king's uſe was called a ſervice, or due, from their fiefs. But theſe tenants of the king *in capite* had oftentimes knights and freeholders holding of them tenements which their lords did not hold of the king *in capite*. And in the granting of aids to the king by the grandees and community of the realm, the latter were aſſeſſed, as well as the former, under the name of eſcuage. Thus, in the famous caſe of the Prior of Coventry, all the knights and freeholders of the prior amounted to 10 knights fiefs, and all paid to the aid, although the barony of the prior owed the king no more than two knights fiefs by ſervice. About the 20th of Henry (anno 1235) eſcuage was levied upon knights fiefs, for the marriage of the king's ſiſter Iſabella to the emperor of Germany. The aſſeſſment was after the rate of forty ſhillings for each knight's fee, and the prior of Coventry paid the king £.20. and levied the ſame upon his knights and freeholders. About the 39th year of the ſame king (i. e. 1255), an aid, called eſcuage, was aſſeſſed upon each knight's fief after the ſame rate. In the 17th of Edward III. theſe precedents furniſhed a colour to the barons of the Exchequer for demanding from the prior of Coventry *a ſervice* for his knights fees after the rate of ten knights; whereas, as he alleges, as well he as his predeceſſors held all their lands and tenements, to wit, as well thoſe which they had in demeſne, as thoſe they had in ſervice by the ſervice of two knights fees only. And as to what was found, as was alleged, in the Rolls, "Quod tempore dicti regis Henrici tertii computandum fuit de certis pecuniæ ſummis de auxiliis eidem regi Henrico ad filium ſuum militem faciendum & ſororem ſuam maritandam conceſſis—dicit, quod auxilia illa non fuerunt nec cenſeri poſſunt eſſe ſervitia, immo quædam ſubſidia per magnates & communitatem regni ſpontaneâ & merâ voluntate regi conceſſa," &c. Brady's Introduction in Appendix, p. 26.

OF AID, CARUCAGE, HIDAGE, DANEGELD, ESCUAGE.

Aid. I will define this word according to the feudiſts. It was the honourable contribution of a vaſſal to his lord; that is, to him from whom his fief was derived; to whom he owed homage and fealty; who guaranteed to him his fief; whom he was bound by reciprocal ties to honour and protect; and was honourable, being gratuitous; and to diſtinguiſh it from ſervice, or what was due to the lord *de jure*. If the lord applied to his tenant for aid, it was to be but ſeldom; it was to be reaſonable or moderate, apportioned to the giver's ability, and the receiver's neceſſity. *Carucage* was a tax upon charues or ploughlands: "Carucagium, id eſt hidagium," ſays an antient chronicler. "Hydagium & carucagium idem ſonant," ſays another. They were therefore undoubtedly pretty much alike. But, as I frequently find ſome difference, I conceive carucage to be the old hidage, put under new regulations, and taken upon new ſurveys. Both words import a diſtribution of the hides and other lands belonging to each pariſh into hides and charues; that is, portions not of equal extent, but of equal value. The valuation, once made, turned the hide and the charue into hidate and carucate; each ſtanding for the ſuppoſed yearly value of what was rated by the charue. Such valuations, the reader ſees, muſt be for ever fluctuating. But ſuch aſſeſſments upon every occaſion might be troubleſome and expenſive; and it might be invidious to aſſeſs with rigour. William Rufus was reputed a great oppreſſor: Ordericus ſays, he meaſured all the hides, that is, he ſays, the carucates of England, with a rope. To have ſome notion of hidage or carucage, we muſt recollect, that at that time moſt pariſhes conſiſted of what we call open undivided fields, which are now diſtinguiſhed by yardlands, which are only parcels or members of hides or charues; and as now every pariſh knows how many yardlands its fields contain, ſo it did then. The tillage lands being the chief ſource of all the tax, it took its name from them. But other lands were alſo rated when the eſtimate could be made of them; and I find gardens, woods, waters, and, I think, mills alſo, rated to the hidage. Carucage was not, I think, granted by the community of England more than about twice between the acceſſion of Henry III. anno 1216, and the year 1248. The ſame aſſembly granted ſubſidies, or tax, upon the moveables or chattels. The carucage was generally two ſhillings *per* charue. In times ſubſequent to Henry II. the carucage ſeems to have been ſubſtituted for the *dona*: it charged under one grant the landed property (comprehending, as I conceive, the beaſts of the plough, and other live ſtock, and alſo all the commonage, paſture, and meadow ground, appendant to each pariſh), of the proprietor and his tenants, whether freeholders or baſe tenants. The king's bailiffs, ſuch as his ſhire-reeves, and bailiffs of hundreds, and of towns, and his miniſters ſpecially appointed for aſſeſſing carucage and ſubſidy, durſt not enter the fiefs of the grandees, either to aſſeſs or levy, without the company of the lord himſelf, or of his ſeneſchal or bailiff. Such fiefs were liberties or franchiſes, and the king's bailiff could not enter them.

[B] Of the DANEGELD, ESCUAGE, CARUCAGE, alias HIDAGE.

We may fix the commencement of the Engliſh monarchy about the year 900. Till the diſſolution of the Heptarchy we ſhall not expect to find a general tax throughout England. Danegeld was the firſt thing of this ſort; and it was impoſed anno 991. "Ethelredi regis anno decimo tertio primum ſtatuerunt Angli conſilio infauſto Siricii archiepiſcopi, quod ipſi cenſum Danis perſolverent, quatenus à rapinis & cæde deſiſterent, & dederunt eis decem millia librarum." Huntingdom.—"Quo inſuper anno Sirici Dorobornenſis archiepiſcopi, & ducum Athelwardi & Alfrici conſilio Danis tributum, quod erat decem librarum primitus datum eſt, ut a crebris rapinis incendiis, & hominum occiſionibus, quas circa maris ripas frequenter agebant, deſiſterent pacemque firmam cum eis tenerent." This tax was upon the hides of land throughout England, or at leaſt the greater part, and was a national tax. It was in fact no more than hidage, ſtyled Danegeld from the occaſion of it. But, inſtead of being ſubſequently given to the Danes, to purchaſe a forbearance of their predatory invaſions, it was made a revenue to procure ſhips and arms to repel them. William I. found this a ſort of perennial tax on his acceſſion; but, having eſtabliſhed a firm government, and leſſened the fear of Daniſh invaſion, he thought the effect ſhould keep pace with the cauſe; and therefore, with the advice of his council of barons, or chief men of the realm, made a ſtatute, That in future this tax ſhould never be levied but in ſeaſons of impending danger, or great public alarm. Accordingly it was levied very ſeldom in his reign; no more, I think, than twice, when the Danes were collecting their whole ſtrength for the ſubjugation of England. The nation, however, was but little the better for this juſt and public-ſpirited regulation of the firſt William. The wars between Robert Curthoſe (who was diſinherited of the crown of England by his father and the grandees, for rebellion and treaſon), and William Rufus firſt, and again, after Rufus's death, between the two ſurviving brothers, induced both Rufus and Beauclerc to revive the odious tax of Danegeld, which Huntingdon, who flouriſhed in the court of Henry Beauclerc, thought England would never, without great providence, get rid of. *Hoc autem malum* (theſe are his words) *uſque in hodiernum diem duravit, & diu niſi dei pietas ſubveniat, durabit.* The grandees of England, before they would elect Stephen of Blois to be their king, obliged him to aboliſh Danegeld for ever by his ſolemn charter; and I do not know that it was laid upon the nation in his reign. But it ſeems to have been a monſter hardly to be cruſhed by the club of Hercules.

Henry II. had no poſitive paſſion for war, from a dread of its expence, and a conviction of its uncertain iſſue; yet his rapacity, and perhaps real provocation in ſome inſtances, involved him in many quarrels, and never ſuffered him to enjoy any durable tranquillity. His eſcuages were frequent, and ſeverely felt. In the 14th year of his reign, Danegeld was aſſeſſed throughout the realm, to raiſe a portion for his daughter Maud.

Henry levied this tax with the advice of his grandees. This king was a great œconomiſt, if œconomy can be predicated of a man who was not very ſcrupulous about the means whereby he acquired wealth, and who was ſolicitous to hoard it more from ſelfiſh policy, than a deſire of doing any ſort of good with it, either to his ſubjects or his friends. Coeval hiſtorians do not, however, ſtigmatize him for the enormity of his oppreſſions; a ſymptom in his favour, which ought not to be overlooked. Several things occurred in his time worthy of an hiſtorian's notice who would ſpeak of finance. Our records ſhew, that he had frequent recourſe to benevolences, as a mode of raiſing money; this was one. Another, his introduction of eſcuage. Perhaps he was not, in ſtrictneſs, the author of theſe expedients; one cannot doubt, however, but that he was at leaſt ſo much concerned in improving them, as to be ſomething very like their author; and that, from what he did concerning them, they acquired a national conſequence. The famous author of The Dialogue de Scaccario could find no aſſeſſment of eſcuage before his time; he muſt mean an allowed general eſcuage; for the thing implying a commutation for perſonal ſervice in the king's war, could not but be permitted before that time, when the military tenant was not able to do his duty perſonally, and the eccleſiaſtical barons ſeem generally to have compounded. Of the *dona* or benevolences, the reader may find large and curious inſtances in the Hiſtory of the Exchequer. Mr. Madox ſeems, in his partiality to prerogative, to have conſidered them rather as dues to the crown, than gratuities; and he might be juſtified in ſuppoſing that Henry Curtmantel viewed them in the ſame light, from the rigour with which the Exchequer in that reign exacted their payment. But there is ample proof, that the proper ſenſe of *donum* was gratuity. The author of the Dialogue gives the following account of eſcuage: "Fit interdum, ut imminente vel inſurgente in regnum hoſtium machinatione decernat rex de ſingulis feodis militum ſummam aliquam ſolvi, marcam ſcilicet, vel libram unam, unde militibus ſtipendia vel donativa ſuccedant. Mavult enim princeps ſtipendiarios, quàm domeſticos bellicis apponere caſibus. Hæc itaque ſumma, quia nomine ſcutorum colligitur ſcutagium nuncupatur." Lib. I. c. 9. This was a great departure from William the Firſt's grand ſcheme of a national milice, formed out of the vaſſals of the crown, at once the chief men of the realm both in rank and property, and their vaſſals, who held fiefs of them by knight's ſervice. All theſe, by the inſtitution of military fiefs at the Conqueſt, became bound to defend the king's dominions by their bodies: "Terras autem militibus ita diſtribuit, & eorum ordines ita diſpoſuit, ut Angliæ regnum ſexaginta millia militum indeſinenter haberet, & ad imperium regis, prout ratio popoſcerit, celeriter exhiberet." Ordericus. In compenſation for the toils of war, military tenants were placed by ſtatute out of the reach of talliage; their lands were to be entirely free, "ab omni exactione injuſtâ, & ab omni tallagio;" ſo enacts a ſtatute of the firſt William. With which agrees that of Henry Beauclerc: "Militibus, qui per loricas terras ſuas defendunt" (that is, who hold their eſtates by the ſervice of the ſhield or hauberc), terras dominicarum carucarum ſuarum quietas ab omnibus geldis, & omni proprio dono meo concedo." Either *proprio* is the adjective to *dono*, or an error of the text; probably after *omni* ought to be *exactione*. If the Engliſh nobility ſuffered their minds and arms to ruſt, while their king was maintaining large armies of mercenaries at their expence, they were haſtening to a ſtate of ſlavery.

In the laſt year of this reign, a new ſort of tax was impoſed, which ſeems, after his deceaſe, to have extended far beyond the firſt intention; viz. a tithe of all the rents and chattels of the kingdom, aſſeſſed by ſtrict ſurvey, and taken *ad valorem*. The pretence was the king's cruſade, and the ſuccour of Paleſtine; conſequently it had the approbation of the Holy See, and of many good Chriſtians, as well as of king Henry. After his deceaſe, it was found very convenient to be repeated for purpoſes of ſtate only. This ſeems to be the origin of ſubſidies: which at length wholly ſuperſeded carucage or hidage.

Of Richard I. we may ſay his regal features are almoſt unknown to poſterity, except through the medium of his exactions. In a reign of ten years he was not in the whole reſident in England ſo many months. His cruſade was calamitous to the Infidels; hardly leſs ſo to his ſubjects. His captivity and redemption deprived them almoſt of their laſt ſterling. He twice levied the hidage: the latter time at four ſhillings *per* each charue, or ploughland; which was reckoned extremely high. Let it be remembered, that taxes then were impoſed only *pro hâc vice*.

Brompton, ſpeaking of Richard's aſſeſſing the hidage, calls it *tributum minus uſitatum*; which implies the infrequency of it at that time. It ſeems to be gradually giving way, as a general tax, to ſubſidy or tax upon rents and moveables. For moveables, I frequently find chattels; which ſhews the words to be equivalent. All ſubſidies, however, did not include rents, or the clear annual value of freehold eſtates. Richard's premature death might have been deemed propitious to England, had he been ſucceeded by a prince of more worth than John Lackland, whoſe deteſtability was ſaid to foul even hell itſelf:

> "Anglia ſicut adhuc ſordet fœtore Joannis:
> Sordida fœtatur fœdante Johanne gehenna." M. Paris.

All the taxation known in this age conſiſted of carucage, eſcuage, and ſubſidy. John had recourſe in turn to them all; and, to do him juſtice, he ſeems to have grounded his demands in the exigence of his occaſions. Moſt writers, however, of his time, repreſent all the money he acquired by thoſe means as extortions and robberies; which ſhews the public was not yet prepared for taxation; nor indeed does it ſeem able to bear it; and taxation was felt the more, as it was the public opinion there would be no cauſe for it, with a prudent management of the royal revenue. William I. was immenſely rich, notwithſtanding the wars and commotions of his reign. He was indulgent with reſpect to the hidage in levying it very ſeldom: but his hidages were unmercifully high. He ſeems, however, to have been a very hard landlord with reſpect to his manors and other demeſnes.

In the courſe of John's reign, things came to a criſis. The prelates and barons ſaw the conſtitution much impaired ſince the demiſe of William I. and were determined to bring it back to the ſtandard of that king's laws, and the ſtatutes of Henry I. made at his election, which confirmed afreſh the laws of the Conqueror. The well-known ſtruggle enſued between John and his barons; and the former reluctantly conceded Magna Charta at Runingmede, on the 15th of June, 17 John, A. D. 1216. It was allowed and ratified by John upon his oath, under his great ſeal, with the expreſs ſecurity of being done and delivered, *bona fide, ſine malo ingenio*. And yet this king, who ſaid he was thereby turned from *rex* to *fæx*, had hardly parted from his barons, but he commenced a ſavage civil war againſt them; in which he would have been pretty certain of loſing his crown, and probably his life too, if the nation had not fortunately been ridded of him by other means. Whether, however, he died a violent or natural death, is not determined. As one of the principal objects of the baronial league (in which epithet I include the clergy) was to reſtrain the crown from arbitrary and undue taxation, which was now coming to an alarming pitch, we might naturally expect ſome very preciſe and ſtrong proviſions on that head. The ſubject was not forgot in the capitula, or heads, from which the Great Charter was drawn; and in the tenor of the charter, theſe capitula received additional ſtrength. They are as follow: "Nullum ſcutagium vel auxilium ponatur in regno noſtro niſi per commune concilium regni noſtri; niſi ad corpus noſtrum redimendum, & primogenitum filium noſtrum militem faciendum, & ad filiam noſtram primogenitam ſemel maritandam: et ad hæc non fiat niſi rationabile auxilium. Simili modo fiat de auxiliis de civitate London; & civitas London habeat omnes antiquas libertates & liberas conſuetudines ſuas; & ad habendum commune conſilium regni de auxilio aſſidendo, aliter quàm in tribus caſibus predictis, vel de ſcutagio aſſidendo, ſummoneri faciemus archiepiſcopos, epiſcopos, abbates, comites, & majores barones, ſigillatim per literas noſtras; & preterea faciemus ſummoneri in generali, per vicecomites & ballivos noſtros, omnes illos qui de nobis tenent in capite ad certum diem; ſcilicet, ad terminum quadraginta dierum ad minus, & ad certum locum. Et in omnibus literis illius ſummonitionis cauſam ſummonionis exprimemus; et, ſic factâ ſummonitione, negotium ad diem aſſignatum procedat ſecundùm conſilium illorum qui preſentes fuerint, quamvis non omnes ſummoniti venerint. E Cartâ Magnâ Johannis regis, 15 June, anno regni 17°." If we recollect that the chief object of the community of England, when they demanded in arms the ſtatute of rights, called Magna Carta, was to prevent arbitrary taxation, under which they had groaned more or leſs from the demiſe of William I, to the parliament at Runingmede, it muſt raiſe our wonder, to find this paſſage wholly omitted in all the great charters, to which the kings of England have been ſworn, from the 9th of Henry III. to the preſent day. That prince, on his becoming major, and taking the helm of government into his own hand, A. D. 1225, was required by his barons, previous to his aſſuming kingly power, to confirm by a ſolemn and freſh recognition the Great Charter. He is ſaid, by all hiſtorians, to have done ſo. But in the charter which bears his ſeal on this occaſion, there is a total omiſſion of this paſſage. Nor is there to be found the purport of it, or any ſort of alluſion to it; and yet any one would have thought himſelf ſafe in affirming, that no ſort of alteration had been made, upon reading M. Paris's relation of this affair at the time it happened, or what he ſays on the ſubject in other parts of his hiſtory. "Anno 1225, Petiit ergo rex ab omnibus [ſcilicet, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, comitibus, baronibus, & aliis univerſis], conſilium paritèr & auxilium, quibus corona Angliæ dignitates amiſſas ac jura poſſet priſtina revocare. Ad hoc quoque plenè perficiendum regi ſufficere credidit, ſi ei quintadecima pars omnium rerum mobilium totius regni Angliæ, tam à perſonis eccleſiaſticis quàm à laicis donaretur. His in hunc modum proſecutis, archiepiſcopus, & concio tota epiſcoporum, comitum, baronum, abbatum, & priorum, habitâ deliberatione, regi dedere reſponſum; quod regis petitionibus gratantèr adquieſcerent ſi illis diu petitas libertates concedere voluiſſet. Annuit itaque rex, cupiditate ductus, quod petebant magnates: chartiſque protinus conſcriptis, & regio ſigillo munitis, ad ſingulos Angliæ comitatus chartæ ſingulæ diriguntur; & ad provincias illas, quæ in foreſtis ſunt conſtitutæ, duæ chartæ ſunt directæ; una ſcilicet de libertatibus communibus, et altera de libertatibus foreſtæ. *Iſtarum* autem tenor chartarum ſuperiùs habetur expreſſiùs; ubi hiſtoria agitur de rege Johanne: ita quòd chartæ utrorumque regum in nullo inveniuntur diſſimiles." Theſe charters differ in another very material point. It was the determination of the univerſity, that the nation ſhould have preciſely the ſame liberties it had by the laws of William I. and Henry I. In Henry the Third's charter, it was to have the liberties it had in the time of his grandfather Henry II. which was quite another thing.

It equally deſerves obſervation, that although theſe proviſions of John's charter were actually expunged from the charter ratified by Henry III. anno Domini 1225; yet in a famous parliament of his time the barons recur to the very clauſes expunged, as if to the beſt of their knowledge they ſtill made a part of the charter. See M. Paris, anno 1255. And not the leaſt hint is to be found in M. Paris of his being apprized of the contrary when he left off writing, A. D. 1259. I ſuſpect the barons did not well look after king Henry and his miniſters, when the great ſeal was put to the charter, A. D. 1225.

This defalcation of Magna Charta was probably meant to be ſupplied by the ſtatute *De Tallagio non concedendo*, 25 Edward I; but Mr. Madox ſays, the latter was never inrolled, as far as he could diſcover. Mr. Madox, however, I believe, is miſtaken.

Taxation is the teſt of every political conſtitution; and rights depend in great meaſure upon antient maxims and practices. We are tracing the cauſes of a bloody civil war, and of a prodigious revolution in the government of England. In preceding notes I have endeavoured to elucidate ſome very obſcure and perplexed parts of our antient hiſtory, that the reader might not be bewildered in the region through which he was to travel. As a ſort of ſupplement to what I have already ſuggeſted on the general ſubject of Anglo-Saxon taxation, I beg to ſubmit the following outline of taxation from the commencement of John, A. D. 1200, to the year 1248, when our earl of Leiceſter was made ſeneſchal of Gaſcogne; whoſe appointment to that office was one cauſe of Henry the Third's convening the univerſity of the realm in the beginning of that year; ſubſequent taxes to the death of Simon de Montfort will be interwoven with the preſent memoir.

CARUCAGE, ESCUAGE, and SUBSIDIES in King JOHN's time.

"Anno 1200. Rex Anglorum interim tranfretavit in Angliam; & cepit de unaquaque carucata terræ totius Angliæ tres ſolidos de auxilio; expletiſque aliis negotiis in Normanniam iterum tranfretavit." M. Paris. Eodem anno, "Sub diebus iſtis, Gaufridus Eboracenſis, ex mandato regis Johannis, ſpoliatus eſt omnibus bonis ſui archiepiſcopatus. Jacobus autem vicecomes Eboracenſis, & miniſtri ejus, maneria illius ſimul & clericorum virorumque religioſorum poſſeſſiones violenter aggreſſi, bona eorum diſtrahere preſumpſerunt, unde idem archiepiſcopus Jacobum prefatum nominatim excommunicavit, & in genere omnes hujus violentiæ authores; quique regem adverſus eum in iram & indignationem commoverant. Cauſa enim regiæ perturbationis contra eum multiplex erat, primo quod non permiſit præfatum vicecomitem colligere carucagium in ſuâ dioceſi ad opus regis. Sicut ei fuerat generaliter per Angliam conceſſum." M. Paris.

"Anno gratiæ 1201. Deinde Northanumbriam rex profectus maximam pecuniæ ſummam à comprovincialibus regionis illius extorſit." M. Paris.

"Anno 1204. Deinde in craſtino circumciſionis convenerunt ad colloquium apud Oxoniam rex & magnates Angliæ; ubi conceſſa ſunt regi auxilia militaria, de quolibet ſcuto, ſcilicet duæ marcæ & dimidia. Nec etiam epiſcopi & abbates ſive eccleſiaſticæ perſonæ ſine promiſſione receſſerunt." M. Paris.

"Anno 1205. Reverſus autem rex cepit de comitibus, baronibus, militibus, & viris religioſis, pecuniam infinitam; occaſiones pretendens, quod noluerunt ipſum ſequi ad partes tranſmarinas, ut hereditatem amiſſam recuperaret." M. Paris.

"Anno 1207. Rex Joannes celebravit Natale Domini apud Wintoniam, preſentibus magnatibus regni. Deinde in Purificatione Beatæ Mariæ cepit per totam Angliam tertiam decimam partem ex omnibus mobilibus & rebus aliis, tam de laicis quam de viris eccleſiaſticis, & prelatis cunctis murmurantibus ſed contradicere non audentibus. Solus Gaufridus archiepiſcopus Eboracenſis non conſentiens, ſed plane contradicens."

"Anno 1210. Deinde Londonias cum feſtinatione properans fecit omnes Angliæ prelatos in ſuâ preſentiâ convenire. Venerunt autem ad hanc generalem vocationem abbates, priores, abbatiſſæ, Templarii, Hoſpitalarii, cuſtodes villarum ordinis Cluniacenſis, & aliarum regionum tranſmarinarum, cujuſcunque dignitatis & ordinis; qui omnes ad tam gravem compulſi ſunt redemptionem, ac rerum eccleſiaſticarum dilapidationem, quòd ſumma extortæ pecuniæ excreviſſe fertur ad centum millia librarum ſterlingorum. Albi quoque monachi de regno Angliæ, aliis exceptis, quadraginta millia librarum argenti in hoc tallagio, vellent nollent, caſſatis privilegiis regi perſolverunt. Cujus rei ſeriem ſi quis pleniùs proſequeretur lacrymas excuteret tyrannorum, & animos audientium perturbaret." M. Paris.

"Anno 1207. Poſtea generaliter ſtatuit per univerſum regnum, ut omnes homines de cujuſcunque feodo jurarent pretium catallorum ſuorum de immobili & mobili, & de ſuis darent decimam tertiam partem regi ad recuperandam hereditatem ſuam in Normannia, & in aliis terris ſuis." Annales Waverl.

"Anno 1207. Rex Johannes rediens de Pictaviâ coadunatis magnatibus terræ apud Oxenford de aſſenſu eorum cepit XIII partem omnium catallorum hominum totius Angliæ. Pontifices verò & viri religioſi cujuſcunque profeſſionis eſſent omnes indiſcretè, cum rege & ſuis pro ſe & hominibus ſuis pacem fecerunt ut meliùs potuerunt." Annales de Margan.

"Anno 1207. Rex Johannes extorſit tredecimam partem omnium bonorum mobilium, tam de clericis religioſis & ſecularibus quàm de laicis." Cron. Th. Wykes.

"Anno 1207. Eodem anno data eſt regi tredecima per Angliam; et tunc habuit rex de Dunſtaple centum marcas preter munera vicecomitis, & preter finem, quem fecimus de dominicis noſtris, ſcilicet, undecim marcas." Cron. de Dunſtaple.

"Deinde in Purificatione Beatæ Mariæ, tantum de rapina cogitans, & ponens ſpem & brachium in pecuniæ theſauris cœpit per totam Angliam tertiam decimam partem ex omnibus mobilibus & rebus aliis, tam de laicis quam viris aliis eccleſiaſticis & prelatis, cunctis murmurantibus, & contradicere non audentibus, imprecantibus tamen & optantibus, ut talis rapina nequaquam bonos eventus ſortiretur. Quæ oratio à domino eſt audita, ſicut ſequens narratio declarabit; ſolus Galfridus archiepiſcopus Eboracenſis non conſentiens, ſed planè contradicens clanculo receſſit ab Angliâ, & in receſſu ſuo omnes ſpecialiter in archiepiſcopatu ſuo hanc rapinam facientes, & in genere univerſos eccleſiæ, ſive rerum eccleſiaſticarum invaſores anathematis ſententia innodavit." M. Weſtm. anno 1207.

"Rex verò interim nunc hunc, nunc illum, de magnatibus regni, vel pecuniâ injuſtè mulctavit, vel libertatibus aut poſſeſſionibus ſpoliavit, nonnullos uxoribus ſuis zelotypavit, filias defloravit, ita quod manifeſte tam Deo quàm hominibus exoſus videretur & deteſtabilis." M. Weſt. 1208.

CARUCAGES and ESCUAGES in HENRY III's time to 1248.

"Rex vicecomitibus Northampton, ſalutem. Scias quod pro magnâ neceſſitate noſtrâ, & ingentiſſimâ debitorum noſtrorum inſtantiâ, necnon & pro conſervatione terræ noſtræ Pictav. conceſſerunt nobis ſuâ gratiâ communitèr omnes magnates & fideles totius regni noſtri donum nobis faciendum, ſcilicet, de quâlibet carucâ, ſicut juncta fuit craſtino beati Johannis proxime preterito anno regni noſtri quarto duos ſolidos, &c. Clauſ. Hen. III. Brady's Introduction in Appendix, p. 41.

"Anno Domini MCCXX. Henricus rex accepit tallagium per totam Angliam de ſingulis carucis duos ſolidos." Ex Annalibus, &c. Madox, Exchequer, vol. I. p. 706.

"Eodem anno (ſcilicet 1220), menſe Septembri, poſitum eſt carucagium per totum regnum ad opus domini regis; à quo archiepiſcopi et epiſcopi, et omnes clerici, et omnes viri religioſi, et eorum ruſtici quieti fuerunt. Veruntamen epiſcopi per ſuas dioceſes collegerunt auxilium ad opus domini regis ab abbatibus & prioribus, per liberam voluntatem eorum: et tunc domus de Dunſtaple ſolvit tres marcas."

I will give the different accounts of a *carucagium*, as alſo of an eſcuage, in the year 1224, taken on account of the ſiege of Bedford. I begin with Matthew Paris: "Regi verò pro maximis laboribus ſuis, & expenſis, tam à prelatis quàm à laicis, conceſſum eſt per totam Angliam carucagium, de quâlibet carucâ duo ſolidi argenti. Magnatibus item conceſſit rex ſcutagium; viz. de ſcuto quolibet duas marcas ſterlingorum, & ſic omnes ad propria receſſerunt." The *omnes*, according to the context, were *archiepiſcopi*, *epiſcopi*, *comites*, *barones*, *& alii multi*, who had met a little before in common council, *de regni negotiis tractaturi*, at Northampton; whence, upon a ſudden alarm, they all haſtened to the ſiege of Bedford. According to the Annaliſt of Dunſtaple, the king was in a conſultation with the clergy and barons of the realm on the affairs of Poitou, when notice was brought of a ſedition, and the taking of Bedford caſtle. "Quòd rex gravitèr ferens obſedit Bedefordiam, in cujus auxilium venit Cantuarienſis archiepiſcopus, cum epiſcopis et abbatibus ſuffraganeis; et inſuper conceſſerunt ei carucagium; ſcilicet, dimidiam marcam de ſingulis carucis dominicis; et duos ſolidos de ſingulis carucis tenentium ſuorum, et duos operarios de ſingulis hidis ad machinas exercendas. Sed ne hoc traheretur aliàs in ſervitutem dominus rex conceſſit eis cartam de futuri temporis immunitate."

Next for John abbot of Peterburg: "In illâ obſidione conceſſum fuit ab omni clero & populo; viz. de ſingulis carucis epiſcoporum & abbatum in baroniâ, ſimilitèr & hominum ſuorum, dimidium marcæ, & à ſingulis carucis omnium non tenentium in baroniâ, & hominum ſuorum, duo ſolidi tantum darentur." Cron. Joannis Abb. Petr. de Burgo.

"Rex omnibus, &c. ſalutem. Cum peteremus à prelatis Angliæ, quod nobis auxilium facerent pro magnâ neceſſitate noſtrâ de quâ eis conſtabat; viz. epiſcopis, abbatibus, abbatiſſis, prioribus et prioriſſis, qui de nobis tenent in capite, ipſi nobis liberalitèr conceſſerunt auxilium tale; ſcilicet, de ſingulis feodis militum ſuorum quæ de eis tenentur 40 ſol." 15 Hen. III. E. Recordis. Brady's Introduction to Appendix, p. 42. Before, we ſaw the king give his warrant for the abbots, &c. to aſſeſs the ſcutage upon their vaſſals, to indemnify them concerning their expences in the king's expedition. Here we ſee them granting the king an eſcuage out of their knights fiefs.

"Eodem anno conceſſa eſt quadrageſima totius Angliæ domino regi de blado habito die Sancti Matthæi Apoſtoli; et de averiis tunc apparentibus; eccleſiæ verò, et earum bona jure parochiali ad ea ſpectantia, ab hoc tallagio fuerunt libera." Annal. Dunſtaple, anno 1232. M. Paris calls this a tallage, and ſays it was granted *à prelatis & proceribus regni*; while others enumerate all the orders ſpecified in a former note.

"Eodem anno [1235] Fredericus imperator Alemanniæ, duxit in uxorem Iſabellam filiam Johannis regis Angliæ, accipiens pro dote triginta millia marcarum; pro quibus petitum & conceſſum fuit generale ſcutagium duarum marcarum per totam Angliam; non ſolum de feodis habitis in capite de rege, ſed etiam de aliis cultis; domus etiam religioſæ, tam de fundatione regis quam alia, ad hoc ſuum auxilium præſtiterunt."

"Rex omnibus ad quos preſentes literæ pervenerint ſalutem. Sciatis, quod cum nuper rogaſſemus archiepiſcopos, epiſcopos, abbates, priores, et alias perſonas eccleſiaſticas de regno noſtro, quod pro urgenti neceſſitate noſtra auxilium nobis impenderent, ipſi gratis et ſpontanea voluntate nobis conceſſerunt quoddam auxilium de omnibus feodis ſuis, tam de illis de quibus nobis reſpondent quando ſcutagium datur, quam de aliis quæ retinent ad opus ſuum, videlicet, duas marcas de ſcuto quolibet; ne igitur hujuſmodi conceſſio et auxilii præſtatio poſſit aliquo tempore trahi in conſequentiam, concedimus pro nobis et heredibus noſtris, et preſentium tenore proteſtamur, quod pro gratiâ hâc vice nobis factâ, prædictis archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, et aliis perſonis eccleſiaſticis, vel eorum ſucceſſoribus, aut eccleſiis ſuis in poſterum non derogetur. In cujus rei teſtimonium has literas noſtras patentes fieri fecimus. Teſte rege apud Weſtm. quarto die Mai." Pat. 20 Hen. III. Madox, Exchequer, vol. I. p. 607.

"Quia per commune conſilium regni conceſſæ fuerunt duæ marcæ de ſingulis feodis militum de auxilio promiſſo ad ſororem regis maritandam; viz. tam de novo feſamento, quam de veteri; nec conſtat regi, quæ vel quot feoda militum ſunt in comitatu Herefordiæ; ideo mandatum eſt vicecomiti, quod diligenter inquirat per ſacramentum duodecim tam militum quam aliorum proborum et legalium hominum per quos, &c. et qui tales ſint, &c. quot feoda militum teneantur de ſingulis tenentibus de rege in capite in comitatu ſuo, tam de novo feſamento quam de veteri; et diſtringat tenentes ſingula feoda prædicta ad reddendum regi duas marcas, de ſingulis feodis de prædicto auxilio, niſi prius inde ei ſatisfecerint; ita quod habeat prædictos denarios à die S. Trinitatis in quindecim dies." E. Rot. Hen. III. Madox, Exchequer, vol. I. p. 593. Hence it appears that the *commune concilium regni* conſiſted of the king's tenants *in capite*, holding in and by the ſervice of their knights. M. Paris calls the above *magnum ſcutagium*.

"Anno 1244. Rex verò eodem tempore petiit auxilium tam à clero quam à magnatibus et populo; omnes verò de eo tenentes per ſervitium militare conceſſerunt ei auxilium; ſcilicet, ad ſcutum viginti ſolidos ad filiam ſuam primogenitam maritandam. Hoc facto miſit nuncios ſuos per totam Angliam ad viros religioſos, qui nihil tenebant de eo per ſervitium militare; petens ab eis auxilium; et obtinuit. Et tunc ſolvimus nos centum ſolidos anno ſequente." Annal. de Dunſtaple.

"Auxilium conceſſum regi ad filiam ſuam primogenitam maritandam; ſcilicet, de quolibet feodo viginti ſolidorum. De eodem auxilio à prelatis conceſſo—abbas de Heyneſham quinque marcas." Then follow the contributions of many other inferior abbeys, who did not hold in barony. See Madox, Exchequer, vol. I. p. 597.

It was in the power of the *magnates*, aſſembled in common council, to increaſe or diminiſh this aid upon the fiefs of their tenants *in capite*: "Concordatum eſt et communiter conceſſum, quod ad auxilium ad primogenitam filiam maritandam dentur de quolibet feodo quadraginta ſolidorum; ita ſcilicet, quod non cedat eis in prejudicium preſens conceſſio, quin auxilium alias in caſu conſimili concedendum augeatur vel minuatur, ſecundum quod magnates Angliæ tunc temporis duxerint concedendum; et quod predictum auxilium levetur de feodis, ſicut auxilium alias conceſſum levari conſuevit." Rot. 18 Edw. I. Madox, Exchequer, vol. I. p. 599. Such was the difference of the aid for marrying the king's daughter between 29 Henry III. (ſc. 1244), and 18 Edward I.

Eſcuage, for the above purpoſe, according to John's charter, was a due to the king; it was hardly, therefore, deſerving the name of aid, except as to the *quantum*. Tenants *in capite* by ſocage were not charged to this aid; at leaſt *non de jure*. See documents extracted by Madox.

Sometimes the earls and barons met in council to conſider of ſcutage to the king, as for his expedition or the like, without the archbiſhops and biſhops; then the military tenants of the latter were not aſſeſſed: but they might meet ſeparately and aſſeſs their tenants. Madox, Exch. vol. I. p. 607. Such an inſtance happened 13 Hen. III. (anno 1229).

In the grant of a ſcutage by the tenants *in capite*, if any of them diſſented, neither himſelf or his military tenants paid it.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT of the Earls of CHESTER, and others, Lords of the Country ſituate between the Ribble and the Merſey; illuſtrative of the preceding and ſubſequent Articles.

AFTER the final baniſhment of Roger of Poitou, A. D. 1106, this fine country, compriſing the larger half of Lancaſhire, ſeems to have remained in the king's hands, till it was beſtowed on Ranulf de Bricaſard, the third earl of Cheſter. In a charter of this Ranulf's ſon, annexed to this Memoir [1], Ranulf the father is mentioned next after Roger of Poitou, as lord of this extenſive region. I cannot diſcover at what time, or upon what account, Henry I. yielded this territory to Ranulf.

During the weak and tumultuous reign of Stephen, Ranulf ſon of the above, and fourth of the earls of Cheſter, poſſeſſed himſelf of almoſt a third part of the whole realm of England. Some of this he might acquire by uſurpation; but the greater part ſeems to have been founded in an hereditary claim, as appears by the grants made to him both by Stephen and king Henry II. In a former part of this work [2], may be ſeen his famous agreement with Robert earl of Leiceſter; and a ſpecification ſhall be given [3] of the fiefs confirmed to him by the ſolemn act of Henry of Anjou, in the alliance made between them about the year 1150; which had for its object the depoſition of king Stephen, and raiſing Henry of Anjou to the throne of England. Among the great variety of lands ceded to Ranulf the ſon [4] by both thoſe princes, is all the land contained between Ribble and Merſey, and all that belonged to Roger of Poitou, whereſoever ſituate. Of this celebrated earl, who was nephew to Edwin earl of Mercia, and married a daughter of the earl of Glouceſter, lord Lyttelton ſays, that among the Engliſh nobility none was more powerful, none of more conſequence to either of the parties. He died in 1156 [5].

From Ranulf the ſon it deſcended to Hugh [6] de Kevelioc and Ranulf ſurnamed de Blundeville, ſon and grandſon of the former, and ſucceſſively earls of Cheſter. To this Ranulf was given by king John, in 1215, the cuſtody of the earldom of Leiceſter; which, though we find it the next year in the poſſeſſion of Stephen de Segrave, was again committed to the care of earl Ranulf in 1219 [7].

Ranulf de Blundeville [8], in 13 Henry III. had a confirmation from the king of all his lands [9] between the Ribble and Merſey, viz. the town of Weſt Derby, with the wapentake; the borough of Liverpool, the town and wapentake of Salford, and wapentake of Lailond; with all foreſts, hays, homages, and other appurtenances. We find likewiſe from other authentic vouchers, that he executed the office of ſheriff, by his deputies, for the county of Lancaſter, in the third, fourth, fifth, ſixth, ſeventh, and ninth, of that king [10].

In 15 Hen. III. this Ranulf de Blundevill purchaſed all the lands of Roger de Mareſey, which he had between the rivers of Ribble and Merſey. Theſe lands were very conſiderable [11], and are diſtinctly enumerated in a deed copied into the great Coucher of the Dutchy [12]. Ranulf paid down 40 marks of ſilver for theſe lands, and afterward 200 marks more; and agreed farther to render annually at Eaſter ſome white gloves, or one penny, for all ſervices whatſoever.

This Ranulf was earl of Cheſter fifty-one years; and died in 1232.

Leaving no iſſue by either of his wives, his whole inheritance was ſhared by his four ſiſters and coheirs.

Maud, the eldeſt, married David earl of Huntingdon [13], brother to William king of Scots. Of them was born John, ſurnamed the Scot, earl of Cheſter in his mother's right: ſhe likewiſe had her father's lands in North Wales [14].

Mabil, the next, married William de Albini, earl of Arundel. He died before the earl, his brother-in-law; as did William, earl of Arundel, his eldeſt ſon: whereupon Hugh de Albini, her ſecond ſon, then earl of Arundel, and in minority, came to ſhare in that great inheritance, unto whom Coventry was in partition aſſigned for his capital ſeat, as ſome records do teſtify; but others ſay, that the manor of Barow was allotted to him for his chief manſion; and that he had for the preſent the manors of Camden in Glouceſterſhire, Olney in Buckinghamſhire, as alſo Coventry, until ſuch time as a more perfect and equal partition ſhould be made amongſt them; and the next year following, an addition of the manor of Leeds.

Agnes, the third ſiſter, married William earl of Ferrers, the ſixth in lineal deſcent from Robert de Ferrers, raiſed by king Stephen to the earldom of Derby for his prowes at the Battle of the Standard, in the third year of king Stephen. The heirs of the firſt earl of Derby were uſually called earls of Ferrers, though they were likewiſe earls of Derby. This Agnes had the caſtle of Chartley in Staffordſhire, and the lands in that part of Wales called Powis; and alſo the manor of Weſt-Derby, and all earl Ranulf's lands between Ribble and Merſey; with Buckbrock in Northamptonſhire, and Navenby in Lincolnſhire.

In the 8th year of Henry III. William earl of Ferrers was conſtituted governor of the caſtle and honour of Lancaſter [15]. And the next year he executed the ſheriff's office for that county for three parts of the year; as he likewiſe did for the whole years 10 and 11 of the ſame king [16].

In the 17th year of the ſame king, having taken to wife Agnes, he accounted £50. for the relief of the lands of her inheritance; and the year enſuing had livery of her purparty, viz. of all thoſe lying between the rivers of Ribble and Merſey; for which he and ſhe were bound to pay yearly a goſhawk, or fifty ſhillings, into the king's exchequer, as had been uſual [17].

In 26 Henry III. he gave a fine of one hundred pounds to the king, for the livery of thoſe three wapentakes lying between Ribble and Merſey, viz. Weſt Derby, Layland, and Salford, which had been ſeized into the king's hands for certain miſdemeanors of his bailiffs. He died Sept. 20, 1247. His counteſs alſo died in the month following. They had lived together as man and wife 75 years.

This earl had a younger brother, called Robert, who ſerved king John, in the 17th year of that king, with five knights, himſelf included, in the war with his barons [18]. He was alſo one of thoſe who met in the tournament held at Blithe in Yorkſhire in 7 Hen. III.; for which his lands were ſeized: but, next year, he was made *cuſtos* of the honour and caſtle of Lancaſter.

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[1] See p. 220. [2] P. 26. [3] P. 220.

[4] See a curious diſſertation on the great ſeal of this earl, Archæologia IV. 119; and a copy of the ſeal, Plate XII. fig. 7.

[5] Ranulf earl of Cheſter gave to the biſhop and to the church of Lincoln "Merſtonam & Wavercurt, pro 30 libratis terre, recompenſationem dampnorum que fecerat eccleſie Sancte Marie Lincoln'. Teſtibus; A. epiſcopo Abrinc', Thomâ cancellario, Reginald' com' Cornub', &c. Apud Eveſham." Regiſtrum Magnum apud Decan' & Capit' Lincoln', f. 27.

[6] See two charters of this earl Hugh, and two of his ſon Ranulph, Appendix, p. 39.

[7] Sir Peter Leiceſter's Cheſhire, ex Pat. 1 Hen. III. m. 4, and 7; and ſee before, p. 104. The high ſtewardſhip the king retained in his own hands, as annexed to the crown by forfeiture. "Now doth the power of the ſeneſcalcy," ſays an antient writer (Harl. MSS. 2194), "ſuffer an eclipſe, by being overſhadowed by the royal mantle of the crown; a power next to the king's, and in ſome ſort matching the Ephori of the Lacedemonians." The ſecond Simon de Montford was reſtored by Henry III. 1231, to his lands in England, and to all his father's honours; the high ſtewardſhip alone excepted, the king conceiving the power of that office to be too great and exorbitant for any ſubject. Coke, Inſtit. part IV. p. 58.

[8] Clauſ. Rot. 14 Hen. III. m. 2.

[9] *Lands*;] i. e. he was made chief lord, under the king, of all that county. [10] Id. Rot. Pip. de iiſdem annis.

[11] He ſeems to have held them as the king's *firmarius*, but not *in feodo*. [12] Tom. I title Lancaſt. fol. 77, N° 70.

[13] Earl David, in 1173, was choſen governor of Leiceſter, then in rebellion. Kennet, Par. Ant. p. 129.

[14] Sir Peter Leiceſter's Cheſhire; and Dugdale. [15] Dugdale, Baron. ex Pat. 8 Hen. III. m. 12.

[16] Rot. Pip. de iiſdem annis. [17] This, I conceive, made it a tenure *in capite* by ſocage, not by barony or knight-ſervice.

[18] Dugdale, ex Clauſ. 17 John, m. 7.

William earl of Ferrers, ſon and heir of the above earl and Agnes, in 32 Hen III. (being the next year after his father's death) doing his homage, had livery of Chartley caſtle, as alſo of all other the lands of his mother's inheritance; and the next year obtained a mandate to the ſheriff of Lancaſhire for the enjoyment of ſuch lands, between Ribble and Merſey, as his uncle Ranulf earl of Cheſter formerly poſſeſſed. He alſo obtained a charter for free warren for himſelf and his heirs in all his demeſne lands throughout his lordſhips in Lancaſhire and elſewhere [1].

In 35 Hen. III. he procured a ſpecial grant from the king of ſuch officers, for conſervation of the peace between Ribble and Merſey, as Ranulf earl of Cheſter formerly had; which officers were maintained at the expence of the inhabitants [2].

By Margaret his ſecond wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Roger de Quency earl of Wincheſter, he had two ſons; Robert, who ſucceeded him in the earldom of Derby, and ſettled at Groby in Leiceſterſhire. This Robert, taking part with Simon de Montfort, was deprived of his earldom and all his lands in 1265; among which were confiſcated all his lands between Ribble and Merſey, which Henry III. united with the honour of Lancaſter, and gave to Edmund Crouchback his ſon, who, by that king's creation, was the firſt earl bearing that title.

Hawiſe, the fourth ſiſter [3] of earl Ranulf, married Robert Quency, ſon and heir of Saher de Quency, earl of Wincheſter. She had the earldom of Lincoln, to wit, the caſtle and honour of Bolingbroke, and all the lands of earl Ranulf in Lindſey and Holland in Lincolnſhire; for which ſhe gave £50. for a relief, as appears by a deed in the Dutchy office [4].

Unto this Hawiſe the earl her brother, a little before his death, viz. 16 Henry III. A. D. 1232, granted the earldom of Lincoln, as far as it appertained to him, to the end that ſhe might be counteſs thereof, and that her heirs might alſo enjoy it. The witneſſes to this grant are the biſhops of Wincheſter and Lichfield; R. Mareſchal, earl of Pembroke; William de Ferrers, earl of Derby; Stephen de Segrave, juſticiary of England; Simon de Montford; William de Ferrariis; and others. After her brother's death, Henry the Third, in the 17th year of his reign, at her inſtance, conferred the honour upon John de Lacy, conſtable of Cheſter, and the heirs of his body by Margaret her daughter [5].

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1. Ranulfus, conſul Ceſtrie, conſtabulario, dapifero, baronibus, juſticiariis, vicecomitibus, miniſtris, & ballivis, quicunque fuerint, inter Ribbam & Merſam, & omnibus hominibus ſuis Francis & Anglis, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe Deo & Sancte Marie, & monachis de Eveſham, eleemoſinam ſuam de Hocwicce, ita bene & liberè, & quietè, & honorificè, ſicut meliùs tenuerunt tempore comitis Rogeri Pictavenſis, & tempore Ranulfi patris mei, & ſicut decet eleemoſinam habere ſancta eccleſia. Ita quòd nullus ſuper monachos predictos ſe intromittat de predictâ eleemoſinâ, nec de operationibus, nec de aliis exactionibus, nec de occaſione aliquà, aliquis eos vel eorum eleemoſinam, ſuper timorem meum & ſuper foriſfactum meum, inquietet; ſed honorificè teneant in terris, & decimis, & paſturis, & in boſco, & in plano, & in aquis, & in molendinis, & piſcariis, & in omnibus aliis locis. Teſtibus, Euſtachio conſtabulario Ceſtrie, & Hugone Oſtvero, & Serlone venatore, & Richardo Buiſſel, Richardo Pinc', apud Molas warini [6].

2. The following tranſlated charter is tranſcribed from a MS. in the Britiſh Muſeum, as nearly as can be made out; the writing being ſcarcely legible, and the charter ill tranſlated [7].

Ranulf earl of Cheſter to his conſtable, dapifer, juſticiaries, ſheriffs, and bailiffs, that are betwixt Ribble and Merſey, and to all his men French and Engliſh—health. Know me to have granted and confirmed to the abbot of Eveſham, and monks ſerving God, all poſſeſſions, lands, and tenements, and all liberties given and granted by Warin and Albert Buiſſel in all things; and alſo that they may have their courts in Hocwice of all their tenants, as truly as I have mine at Penwortham, for him and all his tenants, houſehold and hayhold, for building or burning, and uſeful for all other his neceſſities, without diſturbance, or my being, or of any other whatſoever. I alſo will and firmly command, that no man againſt the ſame monks concerning my grant and confirmation ſhall interfere upon any occaſion, exaction, or confirmation; I will warrant the aforeſaid abbot, convent, and their ſucceſſors, without fine or demand, for fear and my forfeiture, but they ſhall hold the ſame freely and honourably in all places; and I Ranulf and my heirs the aforeſaid conceſſion and confirmation to the aforeſaid abbot and their ſucceſſors with warrant, and without fine. *Teſte meipſo.*

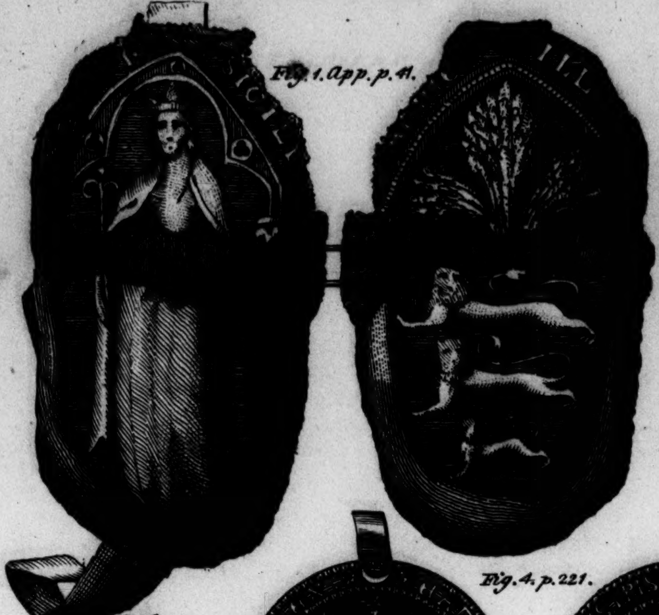
3. Henricus dux Normannie & comes Andegavie, omnibus archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, comitibus, baronibus, vicecomitibus, & omnibus amicis & fidelibus ſuis Normannie & Anglie, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe Ranulfo comiti Ceſtrie omnem hereditatem ſuam Norm' & Angl', ſicut unquam aliquis anteceſſorum ſuorum eam meliùs & liberiùs tenuit; & nominatim caſtellum de Virâ & Barbifluvium, cum tali libertate, quòd per totam Banlevgam poſſit capere foriſfactum ſuum, & Brullium de foſſis, & Alebec, & hoc unum erat vicecomes Albrincus, & in Sancto Jacobo de hoc feci eum comitem; & quicquid habui in Abrinchein ei dedi, preter epiſcopatum & abbatiam de Monte Sancti Michaelis, & quod eis pertinet. Inſuper dedi totum honorem comitis Rogeri Pictavenſis, ubicunque aliquid habetur; & honorem de Blis, ubicunque ſit in Angliâ; & totum honorem de Eiâ, ſicut Robertus Malet avunculus matris ſue illum meliùs & pleniùs ubicunque tenuit. Inſuper dedi ei Staford & Staffordieſire totum, quicquid ego ibi habui in feodo & hereditate, excepto feodo epiſcopi Ceſtrie, & comitis Roberti de Ferrers, & Hugonis de Mortuomari, & Gervaſii Pag'; & excepto foreſto de Canot', quod in manu meâ retineo. Et feodum Alani de Lincoln' ei dedi, qui fuit avunculus matris ſuè; & feodum Erniſii de Burun, ſicut ſuam hereditatem; & feodum Roberti de Chalz, ubicunque ſit; & totum feodum Radulfi filii Odonis; & totum feodum Normanni de Verdun; & feodum Roberti de Staf', ubicunque ſit; & triginta libratas terre, quas habui in Grimeſbeiâ, ei dedi. Et Notingeham caſtell & burgum, & quicquid habui in Notingeham in feodo & hereditate, ſibi & heredibus ſuis dedi; & totum feodum Willielmi Peverell, ubicunque ſit, niſi poterit ſe dirationare in meâ curiâ de ſcelere & traditione, excepto Hecham. Et, ſi Engelramus de Albamarl non voluerit ſe capere mecum neque comite Simone, & illud vi capere potero, predictam Hecham reddo comiti Ranulfo, ſi eam habere voluerit. Et in Orcheſiam & Oſwardbeek wapentac, & Derbeiam, cum ſuis pertinentiis; & Mammesfield, cum ſochâ; & Roeley, cum ſochâ; & Stanleiam juxta Coventriam, cum ſochâ; & de Belvario tenebo ei rectum quî citiùs potero, ſicut de ſuâ hereditate; & ſex baronibus ſuis, quos eligeret, cuique centum libratas terre dabo de his que mihi ex hoſtibus meis adquiſita accederunt, de me tenendas; & omnibus parentibus ſuis ſuam reddo hereditatem cùm potens ſum, & de hoc unum ad preſens potens non ſum . . . . plenarium tenebo ex quo potens ero. Teſtibus; Willielmo cancellàrio; R. comite Cornub'; R. comite Herf'; Patricio comite S———; Humfrido de Buh̄ Dap'; I. filio Gilberti; R. de Hum̄ Ma——— Dap'; Philippo de Columb', ex parte comitis; Ranulfo, Will', com' Lincoln'; Hug' Wac'; G. Caſtell de Fines; Simone filio Willielmi; Turſt' de Monteforti; Gauf' de Coſtentin; Willo de Verđ; Ric' Pincernâ; Rogero Wac'; Simone, filio Oſberti. Apud Diviſas [8].

[1] Cart. 36 Hen. III. m. 14.
[2] Dugdale.
[3] See Appendix, p. 39, 40.
[4] See Great Cowcher, tom. II. N° 26, p. 508.
[5] Ib. p. 500, N° 10. Both theſe grants are printed in the Appendix, p. 39; and others of Roger de Quency and Margaret his wife in p. 40.
[6] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. I. p. 361.
[7] Harl. MSS. 7386.
[8] From the Addenda to the Antient Charters in the Britiſh Muſeum, XVII. 2. H.

EARLS

BRITISH 12 JN 1923 MUSEUM

Vol. I. Pl. XIII. p. 221.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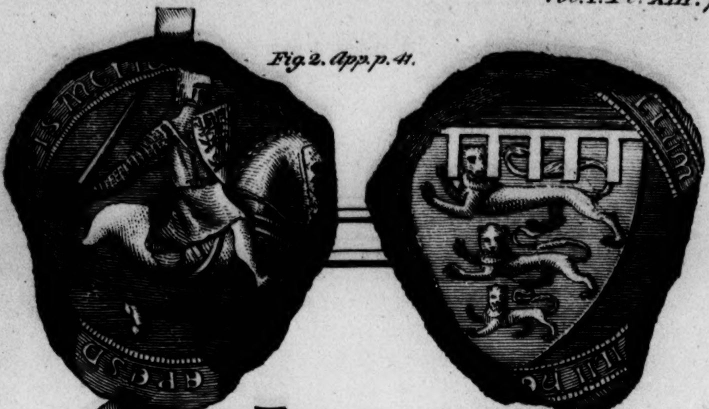
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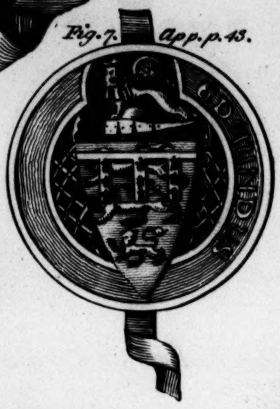
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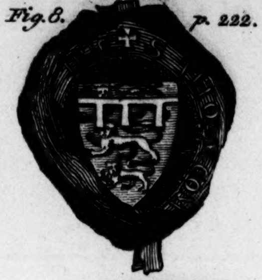
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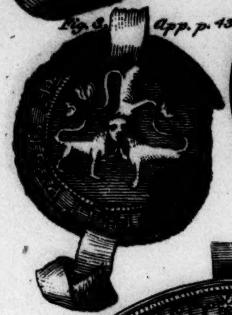
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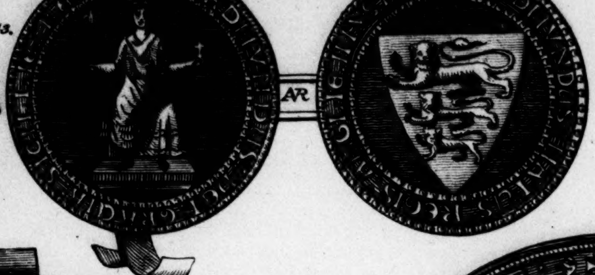

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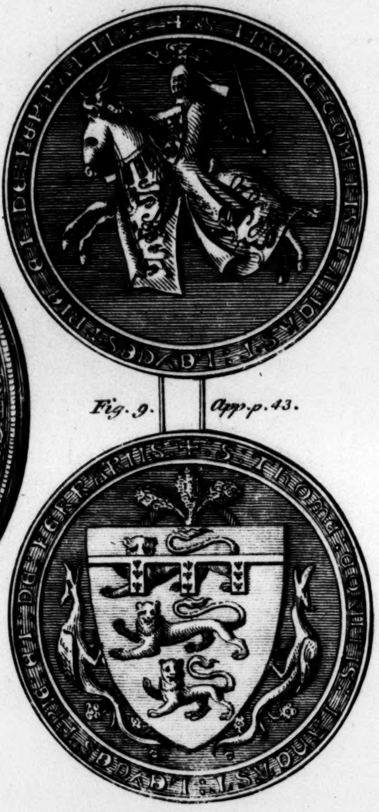
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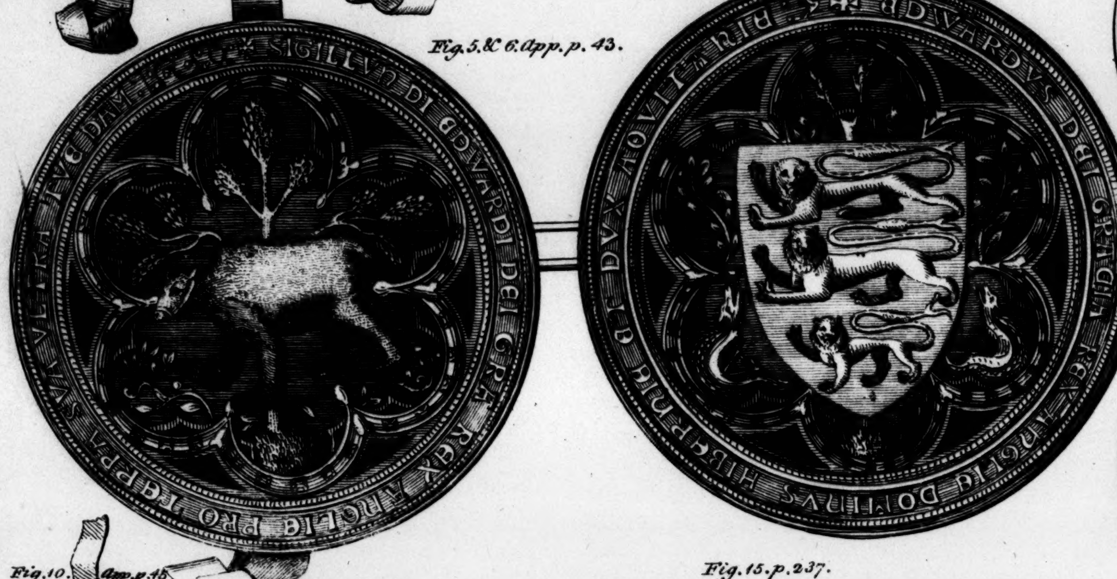
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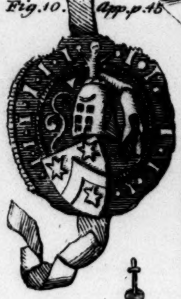
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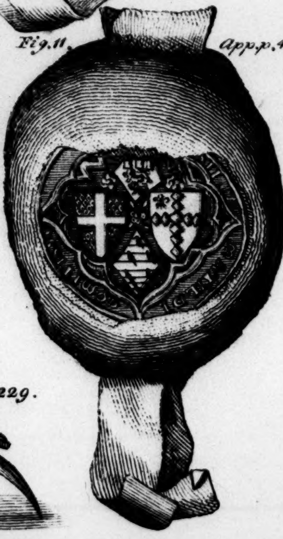
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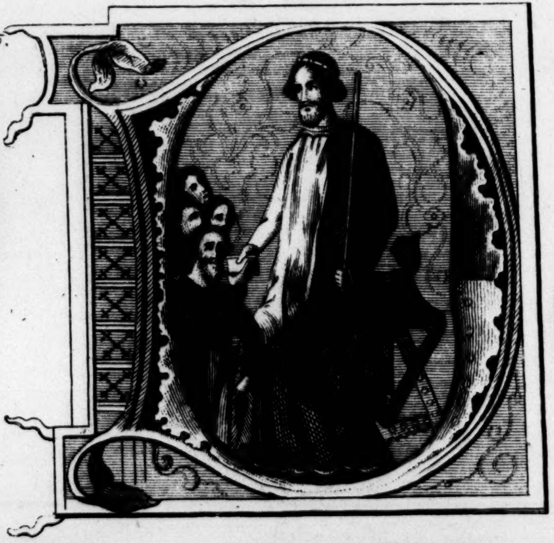
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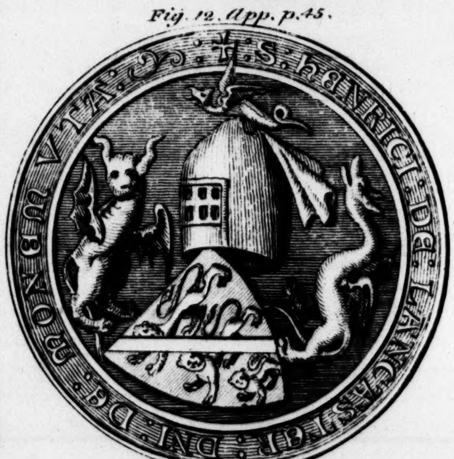
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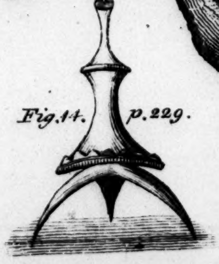
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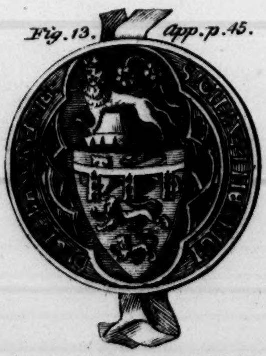
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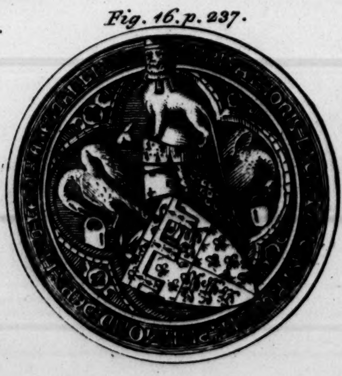
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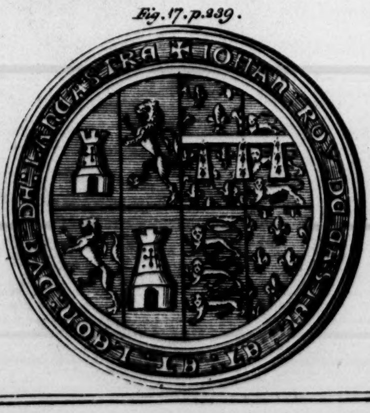
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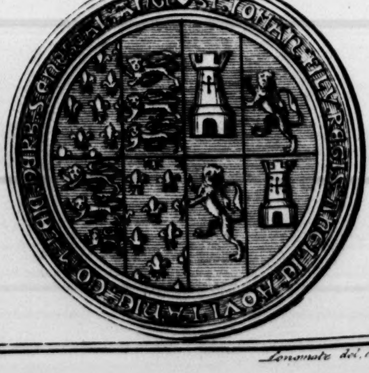
Fig. 18. p. 239.

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EARLS OF LANCASTER AND LEICESTER.

BEFORE I ſpeak of the advancement of **Edmund Crouchback**, the firſt of theſe earls, to the joint titles, I ſhall obſerve that he was the younger ſon of king Henry III. and born at London upon St. Marcel's day, (ſcil. 17 kal. Feb.) anno 1245, (30 Hen. III.) [1].

Next, that, upon St. Luke's day, 1253, the king convening many of his nobles, the biſhop of Romania (of the order of the Friers-preachers) came to him from pope Innocent IV; and, having brought a ring from his holineſs, gave it to this Edmund, inveſting him therewith into the dominion of Sicily and Apulia; whereupon he had the title of king of Sicily. Which being done, the biſhop returned with large rewards. This ridiculous grant produced the greateſt events, in their conſequence, that ever appeared in our annals; amongſt others, the aſſociation of the barons againſt Henry III; the appointing of conſervators of the peace in the ſeveral counties; and the ſettling the democratical part of our conſtitution on a permanent baſis by Simon Montfort earl of Leiceſter, while the king was his priſoner.

Prince Edmund, thus collated by the pope, took the ſtyle and title of king of Sicily; and was authorized, by a papal bull, to fabricate a ſeal for the affairs of that kingdom [2]. About the ſame time alſo he was made earl of Cheſter; but, as he was young, the king, as his guardian for the kingdom of Sicily, iſſued out letters of attorney, dated at Bourdeaux 14 Oct. for taking poſſeſſion thereof. Whereupon this Edmund granted the principality of Capua (a member of that regality) to Thomas earl of Savoy.

Upon Innocent's death, Alexander IV. obtained the papal chair; who, by a ring, in 1255, inveſted prince Edmund with the kingdom of Sicily in due form.

Pope Urban IV. by a bull in 1263, revoked the grant of Innocent; and the earl of Leiceſter, June 6, 1265, renounced, in the king and prince's name, all manner of claim and pretenſion to that crown.

But prince Edmund had ample amends for the loſs of that kingdom; for, on the 4th of Auguſt, 1265, his brother prince Edward having defeated the earl of Leiceſter and his adherents at the battle of Eveſham, the king, by his letters patent bearing date 25 Oct. created him earl of Leiceſter; giving him therewith the honour of Hinckley and the ſtewardſhip of England [3]; likewiſe all the lands of Nicholas de Segrave, a partaker with Simon de Montfort in his rebellious actings. And the next enſuing year, upon the 12th day of July, gave him the honour, town, and caſtle of Derby, with all their appurtenances, and all the goods and chattels whereof Robert de Ferrers, earl of Derby, was poſſeſſed upon the day of the ſkirmiſh at Cheſterfield; as alſo the honour, town, and caſtle of Leiceſter, with all their appurtenances, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of Simon de Montfort, with all his lands, to hold to himſelf and the heirs of his body [4]. Moreover, about this time, he farther granted unto him the cuſtody of the caſtles of Kaermerdin and Cardigan; and likewiſe the Iſle of Lundy; and, thinking all this not ſufficient, ſhortly after gave him the caſtle of Shireburne, co. Dorſet; the caſtle of Kenilworth, co. Warwick, with all the lands thereto belonging; the honour, earldom, caſtle, and town of Lancaſter, with their appurtenances; together with the honour and caſtle of Monmouth; to hold to himſelf and the heirs of his body [5].

Theſe vaſt poſſeſſions laid the foundation of the future greatneſs of the houſe of Lancaſter; the power and influence of which increaſed to ſuch a height, that Henry of Bolingbrook, becoming too powerful for a ſubject, depoſed his couſin-german king Richard II, and mounted the throne of this kingdom. Thus, in the perſon of prince Edmund, were originally founded the great contentions which long ſubſiſted between the two houſes of York and Lancaſter.

Not long after this, on the 2d of April, 53 Hen. III. prince Edmund obtained a farther grant of the honour, town, and caſtle of Leiceſter, to hold to himſelf and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten; as alſo of all the lands which he the ſaid Simon held of the barony of John le Viſcount in the county of Northumberland, and of all other the lands of the ſame Simon, which by his forfeiture eſcheated to the crown; likewiſe of the ſtewardſhip of England; to hold for life [6]; and the ſame year was, with prince Edward (his brother) and many others, ſigned with the croſs [7].

The next year following, 1269, 6 id. April, he obtained a rich inheritance by marrying Aveline, the daughter of William earl of Albemarle, counteſs of Holderneſs, heir to her father, and by her mother counteſs of Devon and the Iſle of Wight; but by this lady, who died the ſame year, and was buried in Weſtminſter Abbey [8], he had no iſſue.

About the ſame time he obtained a diſcharge from the king of a debt of one thouſand ſeven hundred ſixty-ſeven pounds, four ſhillings, and five pence, due by John de Monmouth, whereunto the caſtle and honour of Monmouth (which he then poſſeſſed) were liable. Shortly after which, he went into the Holy Land; and in 56 Hen. III. returned. Thus much as to what I find memorable of him in his father's time.

After which, ſcil. in 3 Edw. I. he releaſed to Walter de Helyon an annual rent of 10*s*. for lands in Redleye, Dunye, and Menſtrurth [9]; and, next year, obtained a grant from the king, bearing date 26 July, of the caſtle of Chartley, co. Stafford, and to the heirs of his body, part of the poſſeſſions of Thomas de Ferrers; and in 5 Edw. I. a farther confirmation of the manor, caſtle, and honour, of Monmouth, late John de Monmouth's, which had been granted to him by king Henry III. with a ſpecial diſcharge from thoſe debts which were owing to the exchequer by the ſame John. Alſo in 7 Edw. I. a grant from the king of the manors of Wirkſworth and Eſburne, with the wapentake of Wirkſworth in fee; to hold by the ſervice of two knights fees, in exchange for the caſtles of Kaermerden and Cardigan. In this year likewiſe he obtained the title of Earl Champaigne by the grant of king Edward; and in 10 Edw. I. was in that expedition then made into Scotland. In 12 Edw. I. he procured from queen Eleanor (his mother) a grant of the houſes, garden, place, and rents, by her purchaſed from the provoſt and canons of Montjoy, ſituate in the ſuburbs of London, lately belonging to Peter de Savoy, her uncle. And in 13 Edw. I. as earl of Cheſter, obtained from the king a grant of divers liberties, as alſo free chaſe in the Chaſe of Wiſſeley and Wimburghoſt; likewiſe a farther confirmation of the caſtle and honour of Monmouth, with the caſtles of Groſmund, Skenfrith, and Blaunch-caſtell, and of all the lands of Robert de Ferrers, late earl of Derby, given to him by his father king Henry III.; alſo of the town and caſtle of Leiceſter, late Simon de Montfort's, earl of Leiceſter; the caſtle of Kenilworth; the honour, earldom, and caſtle, of Lancaſter, with the foreſts of Wireſdale and Loneſdale; Newcaſtle under Line; the manor, caſtle, and foreſt of Pickering; the manor of Scalby, and town of Gomeceſter (*vulgò* Godmancheſter), with the rent of the town of Huntingdon. 18 Edw. I. he releaſed to Ralph de Limeſey the lands of ſir Ralph de Limeſey in Northamptonſhire[1]; and in 19 Edw. I. obtained a charter for a fair every year at his manor of Pickering in com. Ebor. upon the eve, day, and morrow after the Exaltation of the Holy Croſs; as alſo for another at Eſingwold, in the ſame county, upon the eve and feſtival of our Lady; and free warren at Melleburne, co. Derby.

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[1] Dugdale's Baronage; whence the ground-work of the preſent Memoir is deduced.

[2] See this, and other ſeals of Earl Edmund, in Plate XIII; and the papal bull, &c. in the Appendix, N° XVI.

[3] A commiſſion was appointed, by order, I think, of Henry IV, to ſearch for the right to the ſtewardſhip of England (ſee note 7, p. 219). It was found, as the commiſſioners reported, to be an antient appendage of the earldom of Leiceſter. I can find no proof of what Knyghton reports, that the manor of Hinckley was held of the king *in capite* by this ſergeancy. Nor could the office be an honour, as Dugdale ſuppoſes.

[4] See Appendix, N° XVI; and ſee before, p. 100.

[5] On the 6th of November, 53 Hen. III. the king made him a freſh grant of the caſtles and lands of Kermerdyn, Cardigan, Skenefrith, Greſemond, and Blanchcaſtel, to hold to him and his heirs, and to have the king's regality within the ſame, and his own writ, as other marquiſes had in their lands in March-Wales. See Appendix, N° XV, pp. 19, 20.

[6] Ibid. p. 20.

[7] Ibid. p. 21.

[8] "Of the elegant monument of this lady on the North ſide of the choir at Weſtminſter, Mr. Dart, for reaſons beſt known to himſelf, has thought fit to engrave only the altar part, which is the moſt inconſiderable; and Sandford, with Hollar's aſſiſtance, has not done the reſt juſtice. The figure of the counteſs, worthy a Grecian ſculptor, and the finiſhing of the niche above, with its foliage and enamelled blazony, were reſerved for the hand of Mr. Baſire." Gough, Sepulchral Monuments, vol. I. p. 67. The monument of the counteſs, with the fine figure here referred to, may be ſeen in the "Vetuſta Monumenta" of the Society of Antiquaries, vol. II. Plates XXIX, XXX.

[9] See Appendix, N° XVI.

In 20 Edw. I. he obtained another grant for life of the caſtle, town, and honour, of Monmouth[2]; as alſo of the caſtles of Groſſemont and Skenefrith Blanch-caſtell, with the manors of Kedley and Menſtreworth; the remainder to his three ſons, viz. Thomas, Henry, and John, ſucceſſively, in tail; but this grant he ſurrendered back the ſame year. And in 21 Edw. I. procured licence to make a caſtle of his houſe in the pariſh of St. Clement Danes, in the county of Middleſex, called the Savoy[3]; and founded that houſe of nuns, of the order of Sancta Clara, called the Minoreſſes, without Aldgate, in the ſuburbs of London[4]. He was alſo the chief builder of the Grey-friers' houſe in Preſton in Amunderneſſe, co. Lancaſter.

Moreover, the ſame year, for reconciling the differences betwixt king Edward and the king of France, he was ſent to treat with the two queens. Whereupon it was concluded, that ſix caſtles ſhould be delivered up to the king of France; but, the king of France falling off from that agreement, he returned. Shortly after which, the Welſh putting themſelves in arms, and entering upon the earl of Glouceſter's lands of Glamorgan, he attended the king with his army into thoſe parts.

And in 24 Edw. I. being ſent with the earl of Lincoln and twenty-ſix bannerets into Gaſcoigne, they ſat down before Bourdeaux; but, ſeeing no likelihood of its render, after ſome ſkirmiſhes, marched thence to Langon, which was ſoon given up to them; thence to Bayon, where they were honourably received; but, having many ſoldiers, which they could not keep together by reaſon that their treaſure was exhauſted, he grew much troubled in mind; and, thereupon falling ſick, he departed this life about the feaſt of Pentecoſt, 1296, commanding that his body ſhould not be buried till his debts were paid. After which, truce being made, his corpſe was carried into England, and buried in the abbey church of Weſtminſter; where there was a monument erected to his memory; of which, by the liberal indulgence of Mr. Gough, two admirable plates by Baſire (XIV, XV.) are here introduced from the "Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain[5]."

This great earl, by Blanch his ſecond wife, daughter to Robert earl of Artois (third ſon to Lewis the eighth king of France), widow of Henry king of Navarre, earl of Champaigne and Bry, had iſſue three ſons—viz. Thomas, Henry, and John; and a daughter; (which John died in France, with his ſiſter, without iſſue): She, ſurviving him, had for her dowry an aſſignation of the manors of Trepton Duffield, with its members; viz. Southwood, Holebroke, Hey-Egge, Beaurepair, Allerwaſleigh, Edricheſhay, New Bigging, and Holland, with the whole foreſt of Duffield; as alſo the manor of Hertindon, with Croudecote; all in Derbyſhire. Likewiſe certain lands in Bunteſhale, Bracington, Spondon, Penrewich, with the hundred of Greſele; and certain lands in Newbald, with the advowſon of the church of Duffield, in the ſame county. Likewiſe the manor of Raundes, with its members; viz. Scarwigge, Ringſted, and Haregrave, co. Northampton. And the advowſons of the churches of Raundes, in the ſame county; Wolſtanton and Tatenhull, co. Stafford; and Thorpe-Edmere, co. Leiceſter.

I now come to THOMAS[6], his eldeſt ſon and immediate ſucceſſor; who, in 26 Edw. I. doing his homage (being then reputed by the king to be of full age), had livery of his lands, excepting the dowry of Blanch his mother; and thereupon marched into Scotland, the king himſelf being then in that expedition. Being ſheriff of Lancaſhire by inheritance, he ſubſtituted Richard de Hoghton, his deputy, in that office. He was ſummoned to parliament 27 Edw. I.; and next year obtained licence to have a market every week, on the Saturday, at his manor of Porhall, co. Stafford; as alſo for a fair yearly to be there held upon the eve, day, and morrow, of St. Swithin; and likewiſe for a fair yearly at Higham Ferrers, co. Northampton, upon the eve of St. Michael, the day and morrow following. In this 28th year he was again in the wars of Scotland; and ſo likewiſe in 31, 32, and 34, Edw. I.

In 33 Edw. I. he releaſed to Robert le Venour all the lands, &c. in the manor of Lokeſlegh, co. Stafford, which came into his poſſeſſion by the nonage of Thomas, ſon and heir of Thomas de Ferrers[7].

In 34 Edw. I. he obtained another licence for a market every week, upon the Tueſday, at his manor of Wirkſworth, co. Derby; and a fair yearly on the eve, day, and morrow after the feaſt of the Nativity of our Lady; as alſo for free warren in all his demeſne lands at Stanford, co. Northumberland.

In 1 Edw. II. he had a grant of the earldom of Leiceſter, and the ſeneſchalcy which accompanied it, as amply as Simon de Montford had ſeiſin of the ſame; and the ſame year obtained a fair at Leiceſter every year on the morrow after the feaſt of the Holy Trinity, and fourteen days following[8]. And in 2 Edw. II. for a market on the Wedneſday, every week, at Uttoxeter, co. Stafford; as alſo for a fair there on the eve, day, and morrow, of St. Mary Magdalen; likewiſe for a market and fair at his manor of Stapleford, co. Leiceſter.

In 4 Edw. II. having married Alice the ſole daughter and heir to Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, doing his fealty, he had livery of the caſtle of Denbigh, and all other the lands of her inheritance, his homage for them being performed the next enſuing year, upon Thurſday after the feaſt of St. Bartholomew, in the preſence of divers biſhops, earls, and barons, and others of the king's council, in a certain chamber within the houſe of Friers-preachers in London.

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[1] Cotton MSS. Julius, C. VII, p. 155. See the ſeal to this deed in Plate XIII.

[2] See Appendix, N° XV, p. 22.

[3] Ibid.

[4] See Strype's Stow, 1720, Book II, p. 14.

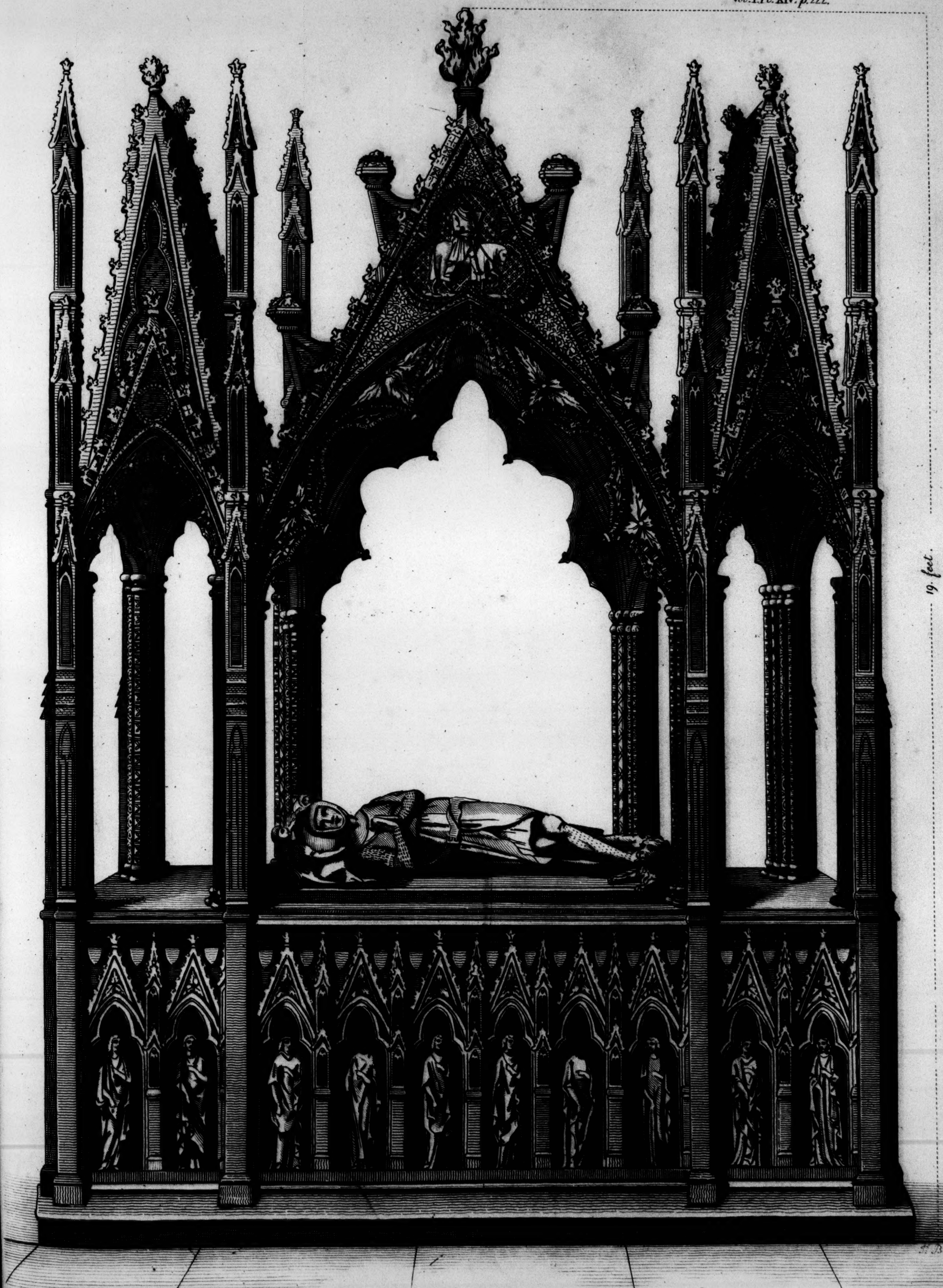
[5] "In this monument I know not which moſt to admire; the free ſtone figure of the earl in armour laid on one ſide towards the choir, with a round helmet, coat of mail and ſurcote, hands joined, long ſword, hilt and ſhield gone, legs croſſed, and butting againſt a lion, his head ſupported by angels; the elegant little ſtatues at the ſides, ten on each, repreſenting his alliances; or the airy triple canopy, with all its finials, froſtings, ſtatues, enamelings, emblazonings, and other elegant decorations; and, above all, the bold beautiful relief in a trefoil in the larger pediment, which repreſents the earl on horſeback; armed in mail, with a ſurcote, in the front and back of which are painted his arms; his helmet round, and cloſe up to his chin; his face animated and eyes open, expreſſing devotion, perhaps alluding to the cruſade he had juſt undertaken; his hands covered with mail elevated, his ſhield adorned with his arms hung round his neck, his ſcabbard alſo richly ornamented.. His horſe in a ſtanding poſture, beautifully dappled with brown and white ſpots under the belly, his face turned outwards, has the bridle on his neck, and is completely covered from head to foot, having the earl's arms on his capariſon, and on the back part of the ſaddle. On the top of the earl next the area are the remains of painting, much defaced, exhibiting two knights in ſurcotes of arms and croſs belted, with banners, repreſenting perhaps his expedition into the Holy Land, the number ſuiting with Matthew Paris's account, that there went the earl, his brother Edward (afterwards king), four earls, and four barons." Sepulchral Monuments, I. 69—75; where ſee a more particular deſcription of the arms and ſplendid ornaments of this noble tomb.

[6] 9 July, 25 Edw. I. the king directs that all, who held lands belonging to the late Edmund earl of Lancaſter, ſhould do homage for the ſame to Thomas his ſon, though yet a minor. See Appendix, p. 23.

[7] See this deed in the Appendix, N° XVI; and the ſeal, Plate XIII.

[8] See Appendi, p. 23.

Vol. I. Pl. XIV. p. 222.

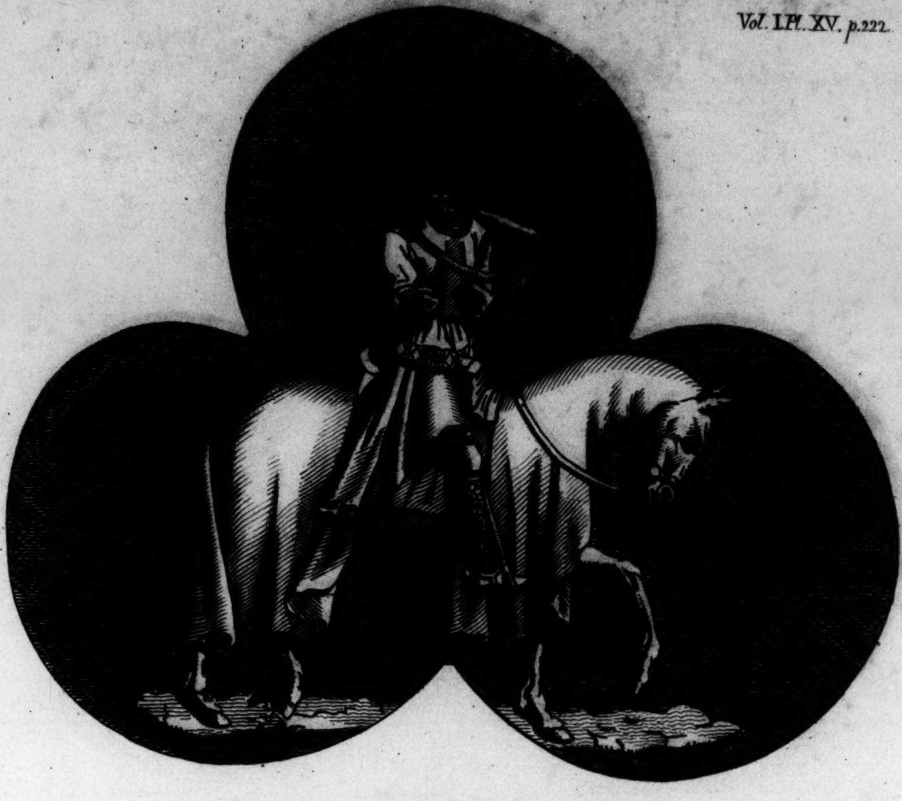


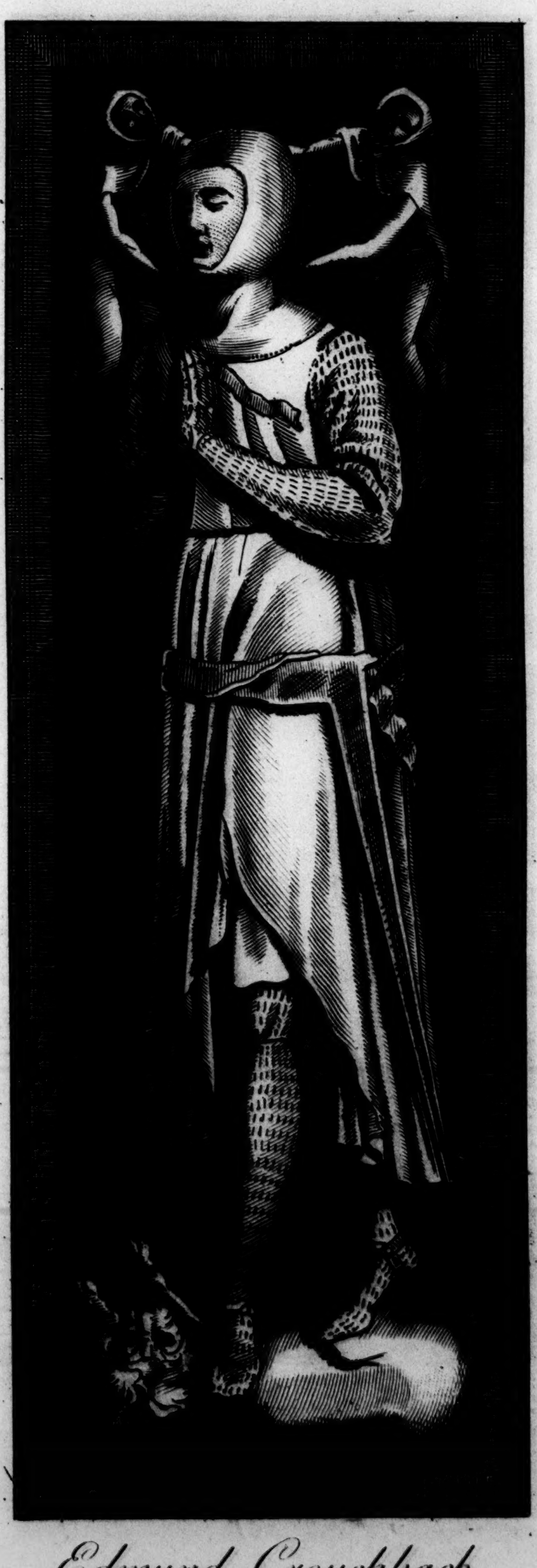
J. Baſire del. & sc.

Monument of Edmund Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster. 1296.

BRITISH
12 JN 1923
MUSEUM

Vol. I Pl. XV. p.222.





J. Baſire del. et sc.

Edmund Crouchback.

BRITISH
12 JN 1923

In 5 Edw. II. he was the chief of thoſe nobles that entered into a combination againſt Piers de Gaveſton (the king's great favourite), under colour of defending religion, and reſtoring the people's liberties. And, being thereupon made choice of for their general, ſent meſſengers to the king, requiring the delivery of this Piers unto them, or to baniſh him the realm.

It is ſaid, that Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln, (whoſe daughter and heir he had married, as is obſerved) gave him in charge upon his death-bed, that he ſhould maintain his quarrel againſt the ſame Piers; and that thereupon he joined with the earl of Warwick, and cauſed him to be put to death on the 29th of June, 1312, 5 Edw. II.

To perſons who are curious after the manners and cuſtoms of former times, it may not be diſagreeable to give the following account of the grand manner in which the antient wealthy nobility of England lived heretofore. It is the amount of the diſburſements of this great nobleman, Thomas earl of Lancaſter, in his domeſtic expences for one whole year, made out by Henry Leiceſter his cofferer, 1313; at which time ſilver was at one ſhilling and eight pence the ounce; ſo that twelve ounces made a pound ſterling. His total expence, therefore, in that year amounted (in our money) to two and twenty thouſand and ſeventy-eight pounds, ſeventeen ſhillings, and eight pence; whence it is evident he muſt have had a prodigious eſtate; eſpecially when we conſider the great diſparity between the prices of proviſions at that time and now[1].

	£.	s.	d.
Charge of the pantry, buttery, and kitchin,	3405	0	0
To 184 tons, 1 pipe, of red or claret wine, and 2 tons of white wine,	104	17	6
To grocery,	180	17	0
To 6 barrels of ſturgeon,	19	0	0
To 6800 ſtock-fiſhes, ſo called, and for dried fiſhes of all ſorts, as lings, haberdines, &c.	41	6	7
To 1714 pounds of wax, vermilion, and turpentine,	314	7	4½
To 2319 pounds of tallow-candles for the houſehold, and 1870 of lights for Paris candles, called perchers,	31	14	3
To charge of the earl's great horſes[2] and ſervants' wages,	486	4	3½
To linen for the earl and his chaplains, and for the pantry,	43	17	0
To 129 dozen of parchment, and ink,	4	8	3½
To 2 cloths of ſcarlet for the earl's uſe; one of ruſſet for the biſhop of Anjou; 70 of blue for the knights; 28 for the eſquires; 15 of medley for the clerks; 15 for the officers; 19 for the grooms; 5 for the archers; 4 for the minſtrels and carpenters; with the ſharing and carriage for the earl's liveries at Chriſtmas,	460	15	0
To 7 furs of variable miniver, or powdered ermine, 7 hoods of purple, 395 furs of budge, for the liveries of barons, knights, and clerks; 123 furs of lamb, bought at Chriſtmas, for the eſquites,	147	17	8
To 65 ſaffron-coloured cloths for the barons and knights in ſummer; 12 red cloths for the clerks; 26 ray-cloths for the eſquires; 1 for the officers; and 4 ray-cloths for carpets in the hall,	345	13	8
To 100 pieces of green ſilk for the knights; 14 budge furs for ſurcoats; 13 hoods of budge for clerks; 75 furs of lambs for liveries in ſummer, with canvas and cords to truſs them,	72	19	0
To ſaddles for the lord's ſummer liveries	51	6	8
To 1 ſaddle for the earl, of the prince's arms,	2	0	0
To ſeveral items [the particulars in the account defaced],	241	14	1½
To horſes loſt in ſervice of the earl,	8	6	8
To fees paid to earls, barons, knights, and eſquires,	623	15	5
To gifts to knights of France, the queen of England's nurſes, to the counteſs of Warren, eſquires, minſtrels, meſſengers, and riders,	92	14	0
To 168 yards of ruſſet cloth, and 24 coats for poor men, with money given the poor on Maundy-Thurſday,	8	16	7
To 24 ſilver diſhes; 24 ſaucers; 24 cups; 1 pair of pater-noſters; 1 ſilver coffer; all bought this year,	103	5	6
To divers meſſengers about the earl's buſineſs,	34	19	8
To ſundry things in the earl's chamber,	5	0	0
To ſeveral old debts paid this year,	88	16	0¾
The expences of the counteſs at Pickering, in the pantry, buttery, kitchen, &c.	285	13	4½
In wine, wax, ſpices, cloths, furs, &c. for the counteſs's wardrobe,	154	7	4½
Total,	£.7957	13	4½

A table of proviſions, with their prices, as eſtabliſhed by the king's proclamation in 1314[3], but revoked in 1326.

	£.	s.	d.
The beſt graſs-fed ox alive at	0	16	0
The beſt grain-fed ox at	1	4	0
The beſt cow, alive and fat, at	0	12	0
The beſt hog of two years old at	0	3	4
The beſt ſhorn mutton at	0	1	2
The beſt gooſe at	0	0	3
The beſt capon at	0	0	2½
The beſt hen	0	0	1½
The beſt chicken, two for	0	0	1½
The beſt young pigeons, three for	0	0	1
Twenty eggs at	0	0	1

In 8 Edw. II. this earl obtained a charter for a market every week, upon the Friday, at his manor of Burron-Stather, co. Lincoln: and two fairs; the one to begin on Alhallow-eve, and to continue the next day and thirteen days after; the other on the eve of the Holy Trinity, the day, and three days after.

In the ſame year a conveyance occurs, from the earl of Leiceſter, to Aymer de Valence earl of Pembroke, of an agreement between the king and Walter de Langton, biſhop of Cheſter, touching the caſtle and manor of Thorp Watervill, and the manors of Aldwynkle and Achirch, co. Northampton[4].

9 Edw. II. the earl had licence to make a caſtle of his manor-houſe at Dunſtanburgh, co Northumberland. In 10 Edw. II, he was again in the Scottiſh wars; and in 11 Edw. II, having command to raiſe two thouſand foot well armed out of his own lands and fees, and to bring them to the king at Newcaſtle within one month after the feaſt of the Nativity of St. John Baptiſt, he retained (by indenture) ſir Hugh Meynill, knight, to ſerve him in peace and war for the term of his whole life, in the wars of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, with three men at arms, well mounted, armed, and arrayed; covenanting to allow him harneſs for his own body, and recompence for what arms and horſes ſhould be loſt in the war in his ſervice; as alſo, apparel and ſaddles, livery of hay and oats for his horſes, and the like wages for as many grooms as he gave to his other bachelors; and, in time of peace, upon his going to parliament or elſewhere, livery of

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[1] See Strype's edition of Stow, 1720, Book I. p. 243; from a Houſehold-book of this great Earl, which Mr. Strype calls the Record of Pontefract. A copy of this Houſehold-book was in the hands of the late John Watſon Reed, eſq. F.S.A. who had intended to have publiſhed it as a counterpart to the famous Northumberland Houſehold-book; and had actually printed 16 pages of it in quarto, the completion of which was prevented by his death Jan. 30, 1790.

[2] The number of the earl's horſes was generally more than 1500; and their expence is mentioned in the daily accompts.

[3] Strype, ibid. Book V. p. 365. A proclamation to the ſame purport had been iſſued by king Edward I. in 1274, and was repeated by Queen Elizabeth in 1572. See the prices at both periods in Strype, ubi ſupra, pp. 366, 367.

[4] See Appendix, N° XVI; and the ſeal in Plate XIII.

hay and oats for four horſes, and wages for the like number of grooms; and, over and above all this, an annuity of ten marks.

The like retainer had ſir John de Eure to ſerve him, with ten men at arms, in time of war, whereof three to be knights; allowing them bouch of court, with livery of hay, oats, horſeſhoes, and nails, as other bannerets uſually had; and in time of peace, attending him to parliament or other aſſemblies, with all his knights in livery, to have diet in his hall; as alſo hay, oats, horſeſhoes, and nails, for eight and twenty horſes; and wages for as many grooms, with livery of wine, and candles for his chamber. And, when he ſhould come himſelf with one knight, then to have bouch of court, with hay and oats for ſeven horſes, wages for ſo many grooms, and livery of wine and candles for his chamber.

But, the grudge ſtill remaining betwixt the king and this earl, in 10 Edw. II. two cardinals were ſent into England from the pope to reconcile them. Which being done, the conditions on the king's part were ſoon broken; whereupon diſcontents more and more increaſed. Nevertheleſs, ſhortly after this, 12 Edw. II. queen Eleanor [1], late wife to king Henry III. having formerly, out of her entire affection to this Thomas and Henry his brother (her grandſons), given unto them and their heirs a certain part of the earldom of Provence, which, by right of inheritance, deſcended to her from her father and mother, with juriſdiction of a meer and mixt empire, and all rights and privileges thereto belonging; and, for defect of iſſue by them, to revert to her heirs, kings of England, he obtained a confirmation thereof from the king, bearing date the 5th day of June, the ſame year.

But that favour no whit qualified thoſe diſcontents which were harboured in his breaſt towards the king; which, more and more increaſing, at length, in 14 Edw. II. broke out openly, he then appearing the principal of thoſe who confederated together for the deſtruction of ſuch as they called traitors to the realm, whereof the two Spenſers were the chief; charging them with miſleading the king, to the great damage of the people, and engaging themſelves to live and die with each other for the cauſe of juſtice (for, that term they gave to their deſign) againſt thoſe perſons. In which juncture, there happening a great quarrel betwixt Humphry de Bohun earl of Hereford, and William de Braoſe (an eminent baron in the Marchers of Wales), about a certain territory, called *Gowberland*, lying in thoſe parts; Roger de Mortimer the uncle and Roger the nephew dealt with Braoſe for his title thereto; John de Mowbray alſo, who had married the daughter of Braoſe, ſole heir to that land, accounting his to be the better right, likewiſe putting in his claim. But, whilſt they were thus in conteſt for it, Hugh le Deſpenſer the younger (the great favourite and powerful man of that time), taking advantage of theſe their differences, entered upon it, and excluded them both. Which inſolent act ſo alarmed the earl of Hereford, that he preſently complained thereof to this Thomas earl of Lancaſter; who, thereupon drawing in divers of the nobility to his ſide, came to Shireburne; whence, with bannerets diſplayed, he marched to St. Albans, pretending to reform what was amiſs in the government; where ſtaying for three days, he ſent the biſhops of Ely, Hereford, and Chicheſter, to the king, then at London, requiring that he would baniſh the Spenſers, as perſons highly cenſured by the people for divers great miſdemeanors; as alſo to afford letters of indemnity to himſelf and all others who were parties in that inſurrection. Which being denied, they forthwith marched to London, and there appeared ſo formidable, that, by the advice of the queen and thoſe biſhops, the king at length aſſented; inſomuch as the edict for their baniſhment was forthwith publiſhed by the earl of Hereford in Weſtminſter-hall. But, not long after, the tide turned the other way; for, the next enſuing year, 15 Edw. II. the king raiſing a powerful army, divers of this earl's confederates fell off by reaſon of diſpleaſure which he had taken againſt the lord Badleſmere, and ſubmitted. Whereupon, thoſe who ſtood firm marched with him firſt to Glouceſter; thence to Burton upon Trent; and ſo to his caſtle at Tutbury (about four miles diſtant); doing much ſpoil to the country in their paſſage. In which journey, having with him a certain knight, called ſir Robert de Holland, whom he had taken out of his buttery and preferred to two thouſand marks *per annum*, he ſent him into Lancaſhire, to bring up five hundred men out thoſe parts; but, inſtead of bringing them to him, he conducted them to the king.

The king, therefore, having notice of their motion, purſued them with all his power, firſt marching down to Coventry, and thence to Lichfield; to which place, on the morrow after St. Chad's day, the two Spenſers came to him with all their ſtrength; which ſo ſtartled this earl, that upon the ſixth ides of March he placed foot on each ſide the bridge at Burton, to hinder the king's paſſage over Trent; by reaſon whereof he was conſtrained to ford the river at Walton (about three miles above); which being made known to this earl, he drew out his men from Tutbury caſtle, expecting aid from the before-ſpecified ſir Robert de Holland, and others who had promiſed their help; and, when he ſaw they failed him, fled Northward. Whereupon the king, coming to Tutbury, ſealed a commiſſion (bearing date there 11 March) to Edmund earl of Kent, and John de Warren earl of Surrey, requiring them forthwith to purſue and arreſt him and all his party; as alſo to beſiege his caſtle of Pontefract, and take it; commanding the aſſiſtance to them therein of all his ſubjects to their utmoſt power.

It is ſaid, that in this his flight, conſulting with thoſe barons then with him at the Black-friers in Pontefract, they adviſed him to march to Dunſtanburgh (a caſtle of his own in Northumberland); and that, refuſing ſo to do, leſt it ſhould be thought he held intelligence with the Scots, he expreſſed that he did reſolve to ſtay ſtill at Pontefract; and that thereupon ſir Roger de Clifford, drawing out his dagger, ſwore that he would kill him unleſs he would go with them; whereupon he went, having ſeven hundred men of his company; and, before the king's forces could overtake him, got to Burrowbridge in Yorkſhire; where finding the country people in arms, and William lord Latimer then governor of the city of York, and ſir Andrew de Harcla of Carliſle, ready to give him battle, after a ſhort ſkirmiſh, Humphry de Bohun, earl of Hereford, attempting to paſs the bridge, was ſlain by one who lay under an arch, and he himſelf (overpowered with numbers) taken by the ſame ſir Andrew: ſo likewiſe were Roger de Clifford, John de Mowbray, Warren de l'Iſle, and many others, and thence carried to Pontefract, where the king and both the Spenſers at that time were; where, being brought into the town, he was ſcorned, and by the people, in deriſion, called king Arthur; which being obſerved, many did deem it a juſt judgement upon him, in regard he had in ſuch ſort abuſed the king when coming out of the North, not long before he lay at Pontefract; for, at this time, iſſuing out of the caſtle with his men, they uſed him very contemptibly, exclaiming vilely againſt him in a moſt tumultuous manner. And, being thus fetched thither, he was on the third day afterwards brought before the king (the earl of Kent, the earl of Wincheſter, John earl Warren and Surrey, David earl of Athol, and Robert earl of Angos, being all preſent), who gave ſentence upon him, to be drawn, hanged, and beheaded; but, in regard of his great birth, ſomewhat qualified it, and appointed that he ſhould only loſe his head. In purſuance whereof, he was upon the morrow after the feaſt of St. Benedict brought to a plain without the town, and there beheaded; on which a beautiful church was afterwards erected to the honour of his memory; the reſt being ſentenced to be drawn and hanged at York, and ſeveral other places.

Others relate the ſtory thus: that, being come to Burrowbridge, he there found ſir Andrew de Harcla, warden of Carliſle and the Marches; and ſir Simon Ward, ſheriff of Yorkſhire; ready to encounter him: where, relating to Harcla his juſt quarrel to the Spenſers, he promiſed him, if he would favour his cauſe, to give him one of thoſe five earldoms which he had in poſſeſſion; and that Harcla, refuſing, told him, that he would ſoon repent it, and that he ſhould die a ſhameful death (as it afterwards happened). Alſo that, Harcla then cauſing his archers to ſhoot, the fight began; in which many of this earl's party being ſlain, he betook himſelf to a chapel, refuſing to yield to Harcla; and, looking on the crucifix, ſaid:—"Good Lord, I render myſelf to thee, and put myſelf into thy mercy!" Alſo that they then took off his coat-armour, and, putting upon him one of his men's liveries, carried him by water to York, where they threw balls of dirt at him. Moreover, that thence they brought him back to the king at Pontefract, and there put him in a tower towards the abbey, which he had newly made. Likewiſe that ſoon after, being brought into the hall, he had ſentence of death by theſe juſtices, viz. Aymer earl of Pembroke, Edmund earl of Kent, John de Bretaigne, and ſir Robert Malmethorpe, who pronounced the judgement. Whereupon ſaying, "Shall I die without anſwer?" a certain Gaſcoigne took him away, and put a pilled broken hood on his head, and ſet him on a lean white jade without a bridle; and that then he added, "King of Heaven, have mercy on me! for, the king of the earth *nous ad guerthi*." And that thus he was carried, ſome throwing pellets of dirt at him (having a frier-preacher for his confeſſor), to an hill without the town, where he kneeled down towards the Eaſt, until one Hugin de Muſton cauſed him to turn his face toward Scotland; and then a villain of London cut off his head. After which the prior and monks, obtaining his body from the king, buried it on the right hand of the high altar. The day of his death was certainly upon the Monday next preceding the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin. But of this his death the king ſoon after repented, as it is ſaid.

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[1] Among the charters in the Britiſh Muſeum, 43 C. 42. is a bond of this queen, and of Edward her eldeſt ſon, and others, to certain merchants of Florence for 1700 marks, dated 1364, with two curious ſeals, which are engraved in Plate XIII.

Touching his merits there happened afterwards very great diſputes; ſome thinking it fit that he ſhould be accounted a ſaint, becauſe he was ſo charitable, and ſo much an honourer of the religious; as alſo that he died in a juſt cauſe; but chiefly that his perſecutors came to untimely ends in a ſhort time.

On the other ſide, many there were who taxed him with adultery in keeping of ſundry women, notwithſtanding he had a wife; aſperſing him likewiſe for cruelty in putting to death ſome perſons for ſmall offences, and protecting ſome from puniſhment who were tranſgreſſors of the laws; alleging alſo that he was chiefly ſwayed by one of his ſecretaries; and that he did not fight ſtoutly for juſtice, but fled, and was taken unarmed. Nevertheleſs, many miracles were reported to have been afterwards wrought at his tomb, and by his relics [1]; much confluence of people coming thereto in honour thereof, till the king, through the incitation of the Spenſers, ſet guards to reſtrain them; whereupon they flocked to the place where he ſuffered death, and ſo much the more eagerly, by how much endeavours were uſed to reſtrain them, until a church was erected on the place where he ſuffered. Moſt certain it is, that the vulgar ſort of people had ſo great a veneration to him, that they worſhiped his picture, which (with other things) was drawn on a tablet in St. Paul's cathedral at London, till the king, by his ſpecial letters to the biſhop of London, bearing date at York, 28 Junii, 16 Edw. II. inhibited them ſo to do [2]. Nor was it long after, the ſtream turning another way by the unhappy depoſal and lamentable murder of king Edward the Second, but that all proceedings concerning the attainder of him and his adherents being annulled and vacated in the parliament begun at Weſtminſter on the morrow after the feaſt of the Epiphany, 1 Edw. III. there ſtill continued the like veneration for his memory; ſo that in 33 Edw. III. it was generally believed, that miracles were done at his tomb, and that blood iſſued out of it.

Touching Alice his wife, who ſurvived him, I ſhall obſerve that, upon his marriage with her, ſhe was endowed at the church-door with the caſtle and borough of Newcaſtle under Line; the towns of Penkhill, Sheprugg, Walſtatton, and Clayton, in Staffordſhire; and all other hamlets belonging to the ſame caſtle and borough; as alſo with the caſtle, town, manor, and honour of Donington, in Leiceſterſhire; and divers manors and lordſhips in other counties; of all which ſhe had livery in July, 16 Edw. II.; and immediately thereupon (viz. on the 9th of July) quitted unto king Edward all her right to the caſtle and honour of Donington [3]; and alſo to the lordſhips of Winterborn, Ambreſbury, and Trowbridge, co. Wilts; Kaneford, co. Dorſet; Henſtridge and Charlton, co. Somerſet; with all the hamlets and advowſons of churches to them belonging, in which John earl Warren had an eſtate for life, they being of her inheritance. Moreover, ſoon after this, taking to huſband Ebulo le Strange (a younger ſon to the lord Strange of Knockin), ſhe had farther livery (as daughter and heir to Henry de Lacy, earl of Lincoln) of the court of the fee of De la Hay; and the goal ſtanding before the gate of Lincoln caſtle; as alſo of an annuity of twenty pounds, as the third penny of the county of Lincoln; all which, by reaſon of the forfeiture of her late huſband, had been ſeized into the king's hands.

It is ſaid that, divers years before the death of Thomas earl of Lancaſter, her huſband, ſhe was by him repudiated; and that ſhe had been familiar with this Ebulo Le Strange, whom ſhe ſo married afterwards. Alſo that, taking him to huſband without the king's licence, all the lands of her inheritance and otherwiſe, which were held of the king *in capite*, were ſeized and detained till ſhe delivered up thoſe of her inheritance which lay in the counties of Lancaſter, Cheſhire, and Yorkſhire; and gave the caſtle and lordſhip of Denbigh, in Wales, as alſo the caſtle of Bullingbrook, co. Lincoln, with all its appurtenances, and all other her lands in that county, and many in other parts of the realm, unto Hugh le Deſpenſer (the great favourite of that time); and that the lands which ſhe had left, after all thoſe were ſo extorted from her, amounted to no leſs in value than three thouſand marks *per annum* [4]. It is farther ſaid, that ſhe died without iſſue in 1348, (22 Edw. III.) about the feaſt of St. Matthew the Apoſtle, being then ſixty-ſeven years of age; alſo that ſhe was buried in the conventual church of Barling, near to the grave of Ebulo her huſband; and that thereupon all the lands of that great inheritance, which deſcended to her from Henry de Lacy, late earl of Lincoln, her father, by virtue of the render and grant made by the ſaid Henry, and by the grant of king Edward the Firſt, came to Henry earl of Lancaſter (father of Henry), afterwards duke of Lancaſter; which lands lay in Blackburnſhire, Rochdale, Tottington, and Penwortham, co. Lancaſter; Halton, co. Cheſter; Bowland and Snath, co. York; and in divers other parts of England.

Henry, brother and heir of Thomas, upon the death of Edmund earl of Lancaſter (his father), in 24 Edw. I. doing his homage, had livery of the caſtle, town, and honour, of Monmouth; as alſo of the caſtles of Skenefrith and Blanch-caſtell, with the manors of Radley and Menſtreworth; and all other his father's lands beyond Severn; and in 25 Edw. I. was in that expedition then made into Flanders.

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[1] "What eſteem was had of theſe may partly appear by this, that, in the time of king Henry VIII, upon the diſſolution of the monaſteries at Leiceſter, a multitude of falſe miracles and ſuperſtitious relicks were detected; and, amongſt the reſt, our Lady's girdle ſhewn in eleven ſeveral places, and her milk in eight; the penknife and boots of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and a piece of his ſhirt, much reverenced by big-bellied women; the coals that roaſted St. Lawrence; two or three heads of St. Urſula; Malchus's ear; the parings of St. Edmund's nails; the bell of St. Guthlac; and the felt hat of this St. Thomas of Lancaſter, both remedies for the head-ach, &c." STAVELEY, MS.

"In an account of the profits of the church of St. Martin, received by the Abbey of Leiceſter about 1348, I find this article: "Pes Thomæ Lancaſtr'; reddit' 6*l.* 10*s.*" CARTE, MS.

[2] See this letter in the Appendix, p. 25; and ſee Rot. Parl. vol. I. pp. 188, 190.

[3] See Appendix, p. 25.

[4] See ſeveral grants of king Edward III, to this lady and her huſband, Appendix, p. 26.

In 27 Edw. I. having taken to wife Mary, the daughter and heir of ſir Patrick Chaworth, he had reſpite for payment of his relief. In 28 and 32 Edw. I. he was in the expeditions then made into Scotland; and, in conſideration of his eminent ſervice in that war, obtained a diſcharge of ſo much debt as was due from him to the king's exchequer for his reliefs, viz. upon the death of Hawiſe de London, grandmother, and Pain de Chaworth, uncle, to Maud his wife, by reaſon of the lands which deſcended to her by their reſpective deaths; which diſcharge bears date at Dumfermelin in the ſame year.

In 34 Edw. I. being again in the wars of Scotland, he had, in conſideration thereof, livery of the manor of Hertley, co. Southampton, without performing his homage; which manor, by the death of Iſabel the wife of Hugh le Deſpenſer, deſcended to Maud his wiſe as her next heir. In 8 Edw. II. he received command to fit himſelf with horſe and arms, and to be at Newcaſtle upon Tine on the feaſt of the Bleſſed Virgin; thence to march againſt the Scots. And in 10 Edw. II. obtained a charter for free warren to himſelf and the ſaid Maud his wife, and to her heirs, in all his demeſne lands within his lordſhips of Swinburn, Langſtoke, Stockbridge, and Weſton Patrick, co. Southampton. In 11 Edw. II. he was charged with providing one hundred foot ſoldiers out of his lands in Kidwelly and Kadewalhan in Wales, and to bring them to Newcaſtle upon Tine within three weeks after the Nativity of St. John Baptiſt to march into Scotland. And, in conſideration of his eminent ſervices, had ſo great an eſteem from the king, as that (notwithſtanding his brother's attainder), having had livery of his lands 29 March, 17 Edw. II, he obtained ſuch farther favour, that he ſhould enjoy the title, name, and honour, of earl of Leiceſter, and be thenceforth ſo written in the king's courts.

But, after this, Roger lord Mortimer and queen Iſabel bearing ſuch a ſway that the people grew much concerted, he confederated with Thomas de Brotherton then Marſhal, and Edmund of Woodſtock, the king's uncles, to amend what was amiſs, if they could. Alſo in 19 Edw. II. upon the putting to death of Hugh le Deſpenſer the elder by the authority of the great lords then powerful (prince Edward being by them conſtituted governor of the realm, the chancellor and treaſurer being likewiſe appointed by them), he was ſent into Wales; and, by the aſſiſtance of the Welſh, took the king, with Hugh le Deſpenſer the younger, and others of the king's familiars, near the caſtle of Lantruſſan; and thereupon having the perſon of the king committed to his cuſtody, forthwith carried him by Monmouth, Ledbury, and other places, to his caſtle of Kenilworth; where he ſtayed the whole winter following.

Moreover, in 20 Edw. II. (the king being ſtill in his cuſtody), through his intereſt with the lords then ruling, he obtained a grant of the cuſtody of the caſtles and honours of Lancaſter, Tutbury, and Pickering. But, ſhortly after this, by a command from king Edward the Third, he delivered up Edward the Second unto Thomas lord Berkley; who conveyed him to Berkley caſtle; and, upon the proclaiming of the prince by the name of king Edward the Third, girded him with the ſword of knighthood; having likewiſe the tuition of him (in regard of his tender years) ſo ſoon as he was crowned.

After which, in the parliament begun at Weſtminſter 7 March, in the firſt year of his reign, he obtained an act for reverſing the attainder of Thomas earl of Lancaſter, his brother[1]; and thereupon re-poſſeſſed all thoſe lands and lordſhips[2] which had been ſeized by reaſon thereof; viz. the earldoms of Lancaſter and Leiceſter, and divers lands whereof Edmund his father and Thomas his brother were formerly poſſeſſed.

About this time, being by inquiſition found heir to his ſaid brother[3], the king, taking his homage, commanded his eſcheator North of Trent, that he ſhould not meddle with the caſtles of Sandale and Coningſburgh, or any of the manors of Wakefield, Thorne, Soureby, Hatfield, and Stainford, whereunto John de Warren, earl of Surrey, laid claim; thoſe being, by conſent of both parties, to remain in the king's hands to be delivered to this Henry.

In the ſame year, viz. 1 Edw. III. he was made captain-general of all the king's forces in the Marches of Scotland. Howbeit, after this, in the quindenes of St. Michael, there being another parliament held at Saliſbury, this earl, with ſome others, declining to come thither, the king took high offence againſt him, being made to believe that he had a purpoſe to deſtroy him; and thereupon, raiſing a great power, marched to Bedford, where he then lay; but the earl Marſhal and earl of Kent reconciled that buſineſs.

In 2 Edw. III. he obtained licence for a market every week, upon the Wedneſday, at his manor of Melburne, co. Derby; and an enquiry being that year made, by order of parliament, what lands had been ſeized by the king's father in conſequence of the treaſon of earl Thomas; it appeared that, among many other lands in various counties, there were in Leiceſterſhire the manors of Bagworth, Lyndrach, Thornton, Bochardeſton, and Newton, with Bagworth park, and certain tenements in the town of Leiceſter; all which were held by Robert de Holand and Maud his wife[4].

In this year an inquiſition was taken, at Syreſham in Northamptonſhire, in the court of Henry earl of Leiceſter, to determine whether the earl was entitled to amerciaments from the tenants of the abbey of Bitleſden, who ſold bread and ale, in houſes beyond the precincts of the abbey, contrary to the aſſize; when it was found that the houſes in queſtion were all within the county of Bucks, and that no former earl of Leiceſter had ever claimed ſuch juriſdiction[5].

In 1329, 3 Edw. III, Henry earl of Leiceſter attended the king in his expedition then made into France. In 4 Edw. III. he procured a confirmation from the king, to himſelf and the heirs of his body, of all the caſtles, manors, and lands, of Robert de Ferrers; likewiſe of the whole honour of Leiceſter, and all the lands of Simon de Montfort, ſome time earl of Leiceſter; as alſo a grant of all the lands and fees of John de Middleton in the Newlands and Woadham, co. Northumberland; and in this fourth year of that king began the foundation of the hoſpital within the Newark near his caſtle at Leiceſter[6].

But in an. 1345, (19 Edw. III.) he departed this life, and was buried at Leiceſter; the king and queen, with almoſt all the biſhops, earls, and barons of the realm, being at his funeral; where a fair tomb, in the collegiate church of our Lady there, was afterwards erected[7]. He left iſſue, by the before ſpecified Maud his wife, Henry his ſon and heir[8], and ſix daughters; Maud, married to William de Burgh, earl of Ulſter, and afterwards to Ralph, ſon and heir to the earl of Suffolk; Blanch, to the lord Wake; Eleanor, to Richard earl of Arundel, having the pope's diſpenſation for the ſame in regard of their affinity, and likewiſe, becauſe in his tender years he had contracted matrimony with Iſabel, the daughter of Hugh le Deſpenſer, his kinſwoman in the ſecond degree of conſanguinity; Iſabel, prioreſs of Ambreſbury; Jane, wedded to lord Mowbray; and Mary, to lord Percy.

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[1] See Rot. Parl. vol. I. p. 394; vol. II. p. 29.

[2] Among theſe, in the county of Leiceſter, were the manor of Shepeſhed, the manors of Lyndrach, Thornton, Bochardeſton, Newton, Bagworth Park, and ſome tenements in the town of Leiceſter. Rot. Parl. II. 29.

[3] See the Inquiſition taken after the death of Earl Edmund, Appendix, p. 31; and that after the death of Earl Thomas, p. 32.

[4] See Appendix, p. 26.

[5] Charters in Britiſh Muſeum, 84 H. 21. See the ſeal, Plate XIII.

[6] See the particular hiſtory of this noble foundation among the Parochial Collections for the Town of Leiceſter.

[7] "There lyith on the North ſide of the high altare Henry erle of Lancaſter, without a crounet, and 2 men childern under the arche next to his hedde." Leland, Itin. I. 17.

[8] Search being made in the Exchequer for the reliefs due from Henry earl of Lancaſter, ſon and heir of Henry earl of Lancaſter; it was found that his father had been charged with the relief of fifty pounds, for the honour, town, and caſtle, of Leiceſter, formerly belonging to Simon de Montfort, to wit, for the moiety of the inheritance formerly belonging to Robert de Melan, formerly earl of Leiceſter. Com. Hill. 25 Edw. III. Rot. 4, ex parte Rem. Theſ.; and Hill. 6 Edw. III. Fines.

Which Maud founded a chantry of five prieſts within the chapel of the Annunciation of the Bleſſed Virgin, within the church of the priory of Campeſſe, co. Suffolk, for the health of the ſouls of William de Burgh, ſome time earl of Ulſter; Elizabeth de Burgh, and Maud de Ufford, her daughters; alſo for the good eſtate of herſelf, and of ſir John de Ufford, and ſir Thomas de Hereford, knights, during their lives; and for the health of their ſouls afterwards. Which chantry ſhe endowed with certain lands in Aſh *juxta* Rendleſham; and the advowſons of the churches of Burgh, co. Suffolk; and Hargham, co. Norfolk.

Henry, ſon and heir to the before-ſpecified Henry, ſurnamed *Griſmond* from the place of his birth, obtained in 7 Edw. III. a grant from his father, dated at Kenilworth, 28 December, of the caſtle and town of Kidwelly, with the whole territory of Carnwarthlan; as alſo of the caſtles of Oggemor, Groſſemunt, and Skenefrith, and manor of Ebboth; and in 9 Edw. III. was in an expedition then made into Scotland; at which time he gave ſuch teſtimony of his valour and military ſkill, that he obtained from the king a grant of certain lands at Berwick upon Tweed, which had belonged to Peter de Kymeringham[1]. Upon the 7th of April, in the year next enſuing, he was made captain-general of the king's army in that realm; and in May following had the title of banneret.

In 11 Edw. III. (12 March) he obtained an aſſignment of five hundred and ſeven pounds, ten ſhillings, for his own wages, and the wages of his men at arms, which he retained for the wars of Scotland, from the 1ſt of May, the preceding year, until the 16th of November: and the ſame year, upon the 16th of March, was advanced to the dignity and title of earl of Derby; having, beſides the annual fee of twenty pounds *per annum* (uſually given in lieu of the *tertium denarium de placitis comitatûs*, which the old earls antiently had), a penſion of a thouſand marks, to be received yearly, during his father's life, out of the cuſtoms of London, Boſton, and Kingſton ſuper Hull, until the king ſhould otherwiſe provide for him, in lands or rents of that value.

Shortly after this, king Edward, deſigning to clear the Iſle of Cagant of a garriſon which the French had placed there, ſent over this earl with conſiderable forces; where, upon the firſt encounter of the French and Flemings, he was felled to the ground; but, by the valour of the famous ſir Walter Manney, brought off; who thereupon cried, "Lancaſter for the earl of Derby[2]!"

In 12 Edw. III. he was again in the wars of Flanders, the king himſelf being at that time there; and in 13 Edw. III. attended him to Vironfoſſe in France, having a ſpecial command in his army there drawn up for battle againſt the French.

In 14 Edw. III. he was again with the king in the great naval fight with the French before Sluſe; and after that, continuing in Flanders, had an aſſignation of ten ſhips to tranſport his horſe from the port of Orwell thither; and upon the truce made, the ſame year, betwixt king Edward and the French, was one of the commiſſioners, who, on the part of the Engliſh, upon the 19th of January, in the priory of St. Mary Magdalen at Maletrete, made oath for the obſerving thereof.

In 15 Edw. III. he was again in Scotland; and, being the king's lieutenant for the North parts of England, and general of his army againſt the Scots, had a ſpecial commiſſion to treat of peace with them; in which year, the king keeping his Chriſtmas at Meuroſe in Scotland, and this earl at Rokeſburgh, he encountered with William de Douglas in a tournament, and wounded him.

In 16 Edw. III. he was in another expedition then made into France, having with him of his retinue five bannerets, fifty knights, one hundred and forty-four eſquires, and two hundred archers, on horſeback; and had, for his wages in that ſervice, an aſſignation of an hundred and eight ſacks of wool and an half, of the king's wool; taking for himſelf eight ſhillings *per diem*; for every banneret four ſhillings; every knight two ſhillings; every eſquire twelve pence; and every archer ſix pence. He had alſo the ſame year an aſſignation of a thouſand marks for guarding the Marches of Scotland.

In the ſame year he obtained a grant that himſelf and his heirs ſhould be *quieti de pannagio, paſſagio, &c.* and ſeveral other privileges of ſo extraordinary a nature, that they were ſoon after revoked, as being *in maximum dampnum & exhæredationem regis*[3].

In 17 Edw. III. (with the earls of Glouceſter, Warwick, Northampton, and others,) he marched into Scotland, to raiſe the ſiege of Louhmaban caſtle; and the ſame year was appointed an ambaſſador (with William de Montacute, earl of Saliſbury) to treat with Alfonſe, king of Caſtile, for the appeaſing of certain differences betwixt the ſubjects of that king and the ſubjects of king Edward, eſpecially mariners and citizens of Bayon; and was alſo one of the commiſſioners ſent to Rome, there to treat, in the preſence of the pope, touching a peace betwixt king Edward and Philip de Valois, as alſo concerning king Edward's right to the crown of France.

In 18 Edw. III. Henry de Lancaſter, earl of Derby, granted to ſir Roger de Chetwynd (whom he ſtyles *noſtre cher bacheler)* and Joan his wife, for the term of their lives, an annual rent of twenty pounds, out of his manor of Shenſtone[4].

In the ſame year he was joined in commiſſion with Richard earl of Arundel, to treat farther with Alfonſe, king of Caſtile, for appeaſing the differences before mentioned; likewiſe in the lieutenancy of the dukedom of Aquitaine, with power to govern and defend that country, and to recover whatſoever thereof ſhould be unjuſtly detained, as alſo to receive ſuch to favour as ſhould return to their obedience. Moreover, upon advertiſement given to the king of the weak condition of that country, he was ſent (together with the earl of Pembroke and ſome other eminent perſons) with five hundred knights and eſquires, and two thouſand archers; and, taking ſhipping at Southampton, arrived at Bayonne upon the 6th of June. Thence coming to Bourdeaux, he was entertained with ſolemn proceſſion, and there ſtayed fifteen days; after which, marching to Brigerac, ſir Walter Manney (one of the marſhals of the hoſt) ſaying to him as they ſat at dinner—"If we were good men at arms, we ſhould drink this evening with the French lords in Brigerac"—he replied: "And for me, it ſhall not be let." Wherefore, putting his men in order, he made a ſharp aſſault upon that town, which endured till noon; but without effect, inſomuch that he reſolved to aſſault it by water; and to that purpoſe ſent to Bourdeaux for ſhips: but, ſoon after, the town deſiring mercy, he aſſented thereto, and entered; and within a ſhort ſpace, having ſuch proſperous ſucceſs at Brigerac, took theſe places in High Gaſcoigne, viz. the caſtle of Langa; the town of le

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[1] See the grant in the Britiſh Muſeum, 43 D. 32; and two ſeals of the king, annexed to it, in Plate XIII; one of which was the king's private ſeal, for the lands he poſſeſſed beyond the Tweed.—"That our kings, and all great perſons, antiently uſed their own pictures in the impreſſions of their ſeals, is very evident; military men always on horſeback, and in the ſame kind of armour that they wore, which in the elder times was mail for the moſt part, with a ſhield on the left arm, and in the right hand a naked ſword; upon which ſhields it is rare, before king Richard I's time, to ſee any diſtinct charge, at leaſt ſuch as became hereditary; but, after that, it was held a great honour for thoſe whoſe anceſtors had ſerved in the Holy Wars to retain ſome badges and marks which they there bore, ſo that then they did not only continue them upon their ſhields, but, to be better known, had the like depicted upon ſurcotes of ſilk, behind and before, which they wore over their mail. But, after this, ere long, divers bore their arms on fair, large, and deep ſhields, on their ſeals; and ſome on the reverſe, where the picture on horſeback was on the other ſide. Howbeit, in Edward I's days and after, moſt men began to leave off their pictures on horſeback in their ſeals; which cuſtom, by degrees declining, was utterly given over about 1356." Dugdale, Warwickſhire, vol. II, p. 921; where ſee ſome valuable remarks on the original uſe of ſeals, which were firſt introduced into this country by Edward the Confeſſor, in imitation of the Normans amongſt whom he had been educated.

[2] Froiſſart, lib. i. cap. 31.

[3] Appendix, p. 26.

[4] See this grant in the Appendix, N° XVI; and the ſeal in Plate XIII.

Lacke; alſo Mandurant; the caſtle of Montgiſe; the town of Punache; the caſtle of la Lewe; the town of la Lewe; the town of Forſait; and the tower of Pondayre; the great town of Beaumont, in Layl-loyles; and the chief town pertaining to the earl of Laylle. Thence he marched to Bonu, which he took by aſſault; with the caſtles of Pelagrue and Auberoche; and, ſhortly after, Auberoche being beſieged by the French, he ſent to the earl of Pembroke at Bergerath, as alſo to the lord Stafford, to meet him at a certain place; and ſo (with ſir Walter Manney) marched towards Auberoche; ſtaying a whole day at Lybourne, expecting the earl of Pembroke. But, when he ſaw he did not come, he went himſelf to the relief thereof (the earl of Oxford, ſir Walter Manney, ſir Richard Haſtings, the lord Ferrers, &c. accompanying him); and, riding all night, came within two miles of it in the morning; and then, putting their horſes to graze, ſtayed in a wood till towards noon, expecting the earl of Pembroke; being no more than three hundred ſpears, and ſix hundred archers; whereas the French, who lay before it, were ten or twelve thouſand. Notwithſtanding which diſparity, deeming it very diſhonourable to loſe their companions in Auberoche, ſir Walter Manney ſaying, "Sirs! let us leap on our horſes, and coaſt under the covert of this wood, till we be on the ſame ſide that joineth to their hoſt; and, when we be near, put ſpurs to our horſes, and cry our cries; we ſhall enter while they be at ſupper, and not aware of us; for, you ſhall ſee them ſo diſcomfited that they ſhall keep none array;" they thereupon all agreed; and, putting ſpurs to their horſes, came in a trout upon the French hoſt amongſt the Gaſcoignes, who were going to ſupper; the Engliſh, crying "A Derby! a Derby!" overthrew their pavilions, and wounded many. Amongſt the priſoners which they took, there were the earls of Layll and Pyergort, and the uncle of the earl of Pyergort, all taken in their tents; this being done on St. Lawrence's night. Beſides theſe before mentioned, he won St. Baſill; the town and caſtle of Rochemyllon; and caſtle of Augyllon; all in Gaſcoigne.

Thomas Walſingham ſaith, that, after the taking of that ſtrong town of Brigerac, he ſoon after ſubjected no leſs than fifty-ſix cities, and places of note, to the dominion of king Edward. Moreover, that he routed the French army approaching towards him; ſlew many, and took twenty-three priſoners of note: and that his bounty was ſuch, that it allured divers ſoldiers, from remote parts, to ſerve him; he giving them the plunder of the places which he took.

At this his being in Gaſcoigne, he made forty knights (Engliſh and Gaſcoignes): he alſo took at Brigerak a pipe full of gold, beſides other treaſures; and followed the earl of Armanak to Paragort; but, by getting into the caſtle, he eſcaped him.

Moreover, laying ſiege to Mountſegur, and battering it for fifteen days, it was at length yielded to him. After this, laying ſiege to Reole, it ſurrendered on terms of mercy. So likewiſe did the caſtle, after eleven weeks ſiege beſides. The caſtle of Mountpeſaunce he alſo took by ſtorm; and Mauleon by the advantage of an ambuſh. The Ville Franche in Agenois, with the caſtle, he likewiſe won by aſſault; and, marching through the country, took many others without difficulty. After three days' ſiege, Myremant was yielded to him. So likewiſe were Thomynes (on the river Garonne), and the caſtle of Damaſau; as alſo Angoleſme, after a month's ſiege.

In this year of theſe his great exploits, his father departing this life in England (as before is noted), he could not be at his funeral; and in the year following he was made the king's lieutenant in Aquitaine.

About this time was firſt inſtituted the famous order of the Garter; of which, next to the king, prince Edward was the firſt knight companion, and our earl of Leiceſter the ſecond.

In 20 Edw. III. being in Bourdeaux when Aguylon was beſieged, after he heard that the ſiege was raiſed, he ſent for all his knights and eſquires, which held of the Engliſh party; having twelve hundred men at arms, two thouſand archers, and three thouſand foot: and, paſſing the Garonne betwixt Bourdeaux and Blay, entered Poictou; where he took the town and caſtle of Mirabell by aſſault: likewiſe the town and caſtle of Alnoy; the towns of Surgeres and Benon; as alſo Mortain, on the ſea-ſide; burnt the town of Luſignan; won the town and caſtle of Taylbourg; obtained the town of St. John d'Angle, by render; took the town of Burg St. Maximien, by aſſault. So likewiſe Monſtrell, Boyvin, and the city of Poitiers. But theſe laſt paſſages are ſomewhat otherwiſe reported by Thomas Walſingham; who ſaith, that in this year (viz. 20 Edw. III.), upon a council held at Brigerak, in Aquitaine, by this earl and the great men of that country (he being then ſeneſchal there), John, the eldeſt ſon to the king of France, who had long beſieged Aguilon, but could not take it, ſent to him for a truce; which was expreſſly denied: and, ſeeing he could not obtain his deſire, quitted the ſiege by night in much diſorder, leaving his tents and baggage behind; and that this earl thereupon fixed himſelf in Aquilon, Reas, and ſeveral other places; as alſo in the caſtles of Agenoys and Tonynges. Likewiſe that, marching by Seintonge with a thouſand men, he lodged at Salveterre, which was rendered to him for fear; and that, after this, having taken the towns of St. John d'Angelyn and Ilyngham by aſſault; as alſo the caſtle; coming to Poytiers, after a ſhort ſiege, he took it; and, having refreſhed his army there for eight days, returned with great booty and triumph to Bourdeaux.

About this time alſo, Calais being beſieged by the Engliſh, king Edward took care that the avenues thereto ſhould be ſtrictly guarded, ſo that the French might not approach to raiſe that ſiege; whereupon he ſent this earl, to keep Newland Bridge, with a choice number of men and archers. Shortly after which, that ſtrong garriſon was rendered.

At this ſiege, bearing then the title of earl of Lancaſter, Derby, and Leiceſter, and ſteward of England, he was appointed by the king, together with William de Clinton earl of Huntingdon, Renaud de Cobham, ſir Walter Manney, William Lovell, and Stephen de Coſintone, to hear and determine all diſputes touching arms; and thereupon did, by a certain inſtrument under his and their hands and ſeals, bearing date in the camp there on the eve of St. Margaret (21 Edw. III.), give judgement for John de Warbelton in a certain cauſe then controverted betwixt him the ſaid John (ſon and heir to ſir John de Warbelton) and Tibaud the ſon of ſir Tibaud de Ruſſell, who aſſumed the ſurname of Gorges, for bearing his arms, viz. lozenge d'Or and d'Azure [1], without any difference; it being ſufficiently proved, that the anceſtors of the ſaid John de Warbelton had, time out of mind, borne the ſame; likewiſe, that ſir Raufe de Gorges (grandfather of this Tibaud) forſook his own proper arms, and, of his own accord, aſſumed theſe.

At this time he had, of his own retinue, eight hundred men at arms, and two thouſand archers; as alſo thirty banners until the truce; and kept ſuch hoſpitality, that he ſpent an hundred pounds a day, and eight or nine marks. After which truce, it was found alſo, upon account, that he had expended in thoſe wars of France, of his own treaſure, above ſeventeen thouſand pounds ſterling, beſides the pay which he had from the king. In conſideration, therefore, of his glorious atchievements in the dutchy of Aquitaine, and elſewhere, by many victories in open fight; as alſo in taking divers cities, towns, and caſtles (as the record itſelf doth expreſs), he obtained a grant, bearing date in the camp before Calais, the 1ſt of June, 21 Edw. III, to himſelf and the heirs male of his body, of the caſtle and town of Brigerac, which was one of thoſe places he had taken by ſtrong aſſault; likewiſe of all the lands and goods of thoſe priſoners which he had taken at St. John d'Angelyn, until their ranſoms were ſatisfied; and ſoon after that procured another grant to himſelf and the heirs male of his body of Horeſtan caſtle, co. Derby; and the annual rent of forty pounds, iſſuing out of the town of Derby.

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[1] See Plate X. fig. 50.

In this year, there being a tournament held at Eltham in Kent, amongſt other accoutrements prepared for that heroic exerciſe, this earl had a hood given unto him by the king, made of white cloth, and embroidered with dancing men in blue habits, and buttoned before with great pearls. He obtained alſo a grant from the king of Horeſton caſtle in Derbyſhire, and twenty pounds a year to be received out of the ferme of the town of Derby [1].

About this period, by deed dated 18 March, 21 Edw. III, he aſſigned over to his dear ſiſter Maud, counteſs of Ulſter, the caſtle and manor of Melbourne [2].

In 22 Edw. III. he was the principal of thoſe perſons unto whom the king gave commiſſion to treat with the earl of Flanders upon certain differences betwixt the ſubjects of England and people of Flanders; as alſo made choice of to treat with the conſtable of France upon a truce for ſix weeks, in order to a peace throughout Picardy, Normandy, Artois, Boulogne, and Flanders. And upon the 25th of September, the ſame year, was conſtituted the king's lieutenant throughout the parts of Flanders, Calais, and all other places in France, with power to treat and agree with any of the king's adverſaries or their adherents; and in December following was ſent to Denemere, to receive the fealty and homage of the earl of Flanders. In this year likewiſe he obtained a charter for free-warren in all his lordſhips of Gymingham, Methwolde, Thetford, and Beſton, co. Norfolk. And in 23 Edw. III, by letters patent bearing date the 20th of Auguſt, was advanced to the title and dignity of earl of Lincoln; having therewith the annual fee of twenty pounds granted to him, to be paid by the ſheriff of that ſhire, in lieu of the *tertium denarium* of that county, as Thomas his uncle, late earl of Lincoln, had.

Soon after which, he was conſtituted the king's lieutenant and captain-general in the parts of Poictou, with power to treat of peace and amity; as alſo for obſervation of the truce with the French; and, upon his journey thither, obtained licence to grant a thouſand pounds *per annum*, lands and rents, to certain perſons, to diſpoſe of according to his own direction, for the term of twelve years. In this year he marched into Gaſcoigne with thirty thouſand men; and for ten days' ſpace made great ſpoil in the country, for ten leagues, with fire and ſword; at which time he took forty-two towns and caſtles; and, coming with his army to Tholouſe, challenged them out to fight; which they declining, he burnt the ſuburbs of the city.

In 25 Edw. III, having merited ſo highly by his prudent conduct and renowned exploits in the wars, and bearing then the titles of earl of Lancaſter, Leiceſter, Lincoln, Derby, Griſmond, and Ferrers, he was farther advanced to a higher pitch of honour, by the king's ſpecial charter, bearing date the 6th of March, the ſame year, viz. to the title and dignity of duke of Lancaſter. Which being done, by the general conſent of all the prelates and peers then ſitting in parliament at Weſtminſter, for his life, he was inveſted therewith by the cincture of a ſword; with power to have a chancery in the county of Lancaſter, and to iſſue out writs there under his own ſeal, as well touching pleas of the crown as any other relating to the common laws of this realm; as alſo to enjoy all other liberties and regalities belonging to a county Palatine, in as ample manner as the earl of Cheſter was known to have within that county [3]. About this time likewiſe he was conſtituted admiral of the king's whole fleet, from the Thames Weſtward.

And having the ſame year obtained licence to take a journey into Spruſe, there to fight againſt the Infidels [4]; the king thereby granted, that, in caſe he ſhould depart this life before his return, his executors ſhould retain all his caſtles, manors, and lands, into their hands, until his debts were diſcharged. In his journey thither, being taken in High-Almaine, he was conſtrained to give three hundred ſcutes of gold for his liberty. Which ſurpriſal of him was made by the duke of Brunſwick's means, as it ſeems; the deſign thereof being told him when he lay at Coloine. But, before he came to Syruſe, hearing that the Chriſtians and Pagans had made a truce, he returned to Coloine; and there, relating what he had heard of the duke of Brunſwick's purpoſe, ſaid, "It did not become ſuch a perſon to deal ſo with a ſtranger, in his journey, who had never offended him, nor intended any thing of ill towards him; and that, in caſe he had a mind to meddle with him, he ſhould find him ready to perform a ſoldier's part."

Which being told to the duke of Brunſwick, he ſent him a letter of challenge; whereunto he returned anſwer, that "he would meet him upon a day appointed, to perform, in his own perſon, what might juſtly be required:" and accordingly rode to Calais, with fifty knights, beſides others of his retinue. In this his paſſage, coming near Gyſnes, meeting with ſir John Clermont, marſhal of France, with a large attendance of men in arms, he was honourably received by him in the quindenes before Chriſtmas, and conducted nobly to Heddyng, where ſir James de Bourbon met him, and attended him to Paris; at which place he was alſo received by the nobility and all other people with high regard. The like reception he had by the king of France, who ſent for him to his palace; as alſo by (his own kinſman) the king of Navarre. Much agitation there was, before the day of battle, to reconcile them; but in vain. Upon that day, therefore, they entered the liſts; and, having firſt taken their oaths (as it is the cuſtom of duelliſts to do), mounted their horſes for the combat. But it was obſerved, that, before they had thus taken their oaths, no man could appear more valiant and heroic than the duke of Brunſwick ſeemed to be; and, that afterwards his countenance changed ſo, that he could not wield his ſword, ſhield, and lance; his ſhield alſo turning aſide three times in his taking it up. Which being diſcerned by his friends, they adviſed him to ſubmit himſelf to the judgement of the king of France in that quarrel. But this our duke, ſtanding chearfully in his place, expecting the combat, ſaid, "that, before he entered the liſts, perhaps he might have been perſuaded to an agreement; but now that he had mounted his horſe, and was ready, and that the king, with his nobles, and an extraordinary confluence of people, were there come together; it would be an high diſhonour to himſelf and to the whole Engliſh nation to depart without performing what truth and juſtice did require; adding, that he would not go out of the liſts, neither with diſhonour to his blood, to the king of England, nor to his country." Whereupon the duke of Brunſwick, wholly quitting the quarrel without reſervation of his honour, and ſubmitting himſelf to the award of the king of France therein, the king of France at a great feaſt reconciled them; and, having ſo done, took this our duke and, ſhewing him divers delightful things, offered to give them to him; but of theſe he accepted only of a thorn out of the crown of our Saviour, which he brought away, and left as a relick in the collegiate church of our Lady at Leiceſter [5]. After which, taking his leave of the king of France, he returned into England, and came to the king at St. Albans, where he was received with much joy and honour, the king then keeping his Chriſtmas there.

This pious prince, who, from his heroic virtues, was ſtyled "the good duke of Lancaſter," out of his devout reſpect to the canons of his collegiate church at Leiceſter, permitted them to incloſe their woods, and ſtored them with deer out of his own parks; and perſonably interceded with the pope for appropriating the churches of Humberſton and Hungarton to that abbey. About this time alſo he received ſpecial command from the king, to keep a ſtrict guard upon all the ſea-coaſts of Lancaſhire, and to arm all thoſe forty lanciers, which were then raiſed in his territories of Monmouth, Groſmunt, Whitcaſtel, Kedewy, Karwatheland, and Iſkennyn, for the public ſervice.

In 28 Edw. III. he attended the king into France, having intelligence that the king of France would give him battle at St. Omers; but, when he came hither, he found that the French were retreated.

Shortly after this, there being a truce with the

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[1] Appendix, p. 26.

[2] See this grant in the Appendix, N° XVI; and the ſeal in Plate XIII.

[3] Appendix, p. 26.

[4] Knighton, p. 2603.

[5] See a ſketch of this relick in Plate XIII.

French until Eaſter, he was ſent, with the earl of Arundel and others, to the pope, then at Avignon, to treat of farther peace with them. But the duke of Bourbon, earl of Arminiak, and others who were ſent ambaſſadors from the French, fell off from what they had formerly agreed to upon the truce concluded at Calais, refuſing any farther agreement; ſaying, that they were prepared to defend their country againſt the Engliſh; requiring, that the king of England ſhould firſt forbear to quarter the arms of France, and that he ſhould do homage to the king of France for Gaſcoigne. But hereunto this our duke anſwered, that "thoſe arms of France, which he bore by the advice of his liege-men of France, he would not relinquiſh for any man's pleaſure; and, that the king of England ſhould not do homage to any perſon, over whom, by hereditary right from his mother, he claimed ſuperiority." At this time of his coming to Avignon (viz. on Chriſtmas-eve), he had two hundred horſe in his train, whereof thirty-two were covered with harneſs: at which place he ſtayed ſix weeks in great honour; the biſhops, nobles, citizens, and others, to the number of two thouſand horſe, meeting him; ſo that, from three of the clock till night, they had ſcarce time to paſs the bridge. At his entrance, he ſaluted all the people, and rode to the pope's palace; where, alighting from his horſe without the gate, he made his approach to his holineſs with all due reverence, which he knew well how to perform; and, after ſome brief diſcourſe with him, went to his lodgings, where he kept ſuch hoſpitality, for the time he ſtayed, that all the court admired it, having laid in an hundred tuns of wine before his coming; being ſo courteous to all perſons, eſpecially to the pope and cardinals, that they ſaid he had not his fellow in the whole world. And though, upon his return, the French laid their deſigns to ſurprize him, he eſcaped them all, and came into England with ſafety and honour [1]; and in 28 Edw. III. obtained a remiſſion of a rent which he had been uſed to pay for the bailiwick of Scalleby within the foreſt of Pickering; and ſome exemptions and other privileges [2].

In 29 Edw. III, being in Scotland, he gave intelligence to king Edward, that the Scots prepared for battle; and in 30 Edw. III. was conſtituted lieutenant and captain-general for the king, and for John de Montfort, duke of Bretaigne, in the dukedom of Bretaigne, that duke being then in minority; and after Whitſuntide went with him thither; paſſing firſt through Normandy over the lands of the king of Naverne, whom the king of France had by fraud ſurprized and put into priſon, becauſe he adhered to king Edward, he came to Mountebrigge, in the Iſle of Conſtantin; thence to Caranten; and ſo to the caſtle of Pont d'Audomer, belonging to the king of Naverne, and then beſieged by the French: the ſoldiers in which, hearing of his approach, fled, leaving all their military engines and neceſſaries behind them. Whereupon, having manned and victualled it anew, he marched to Bretoil (belonging likewiſe to the king of Naverne), then likewiſe beleaguered by the French; and, removing that ſiege, victualled it alſo. Thence to Vernoil, a ſtrong city on the ſkirt of Normandy, and took it by ſtorm the firſt day that he came before it. After which, he aſſaulted the caſtle thrice; and on the third day took it, having a ſpecial engine, wherewith he did wonders in demoliſhing the walls of the caſtle. But, it being told him, on the morrow, that the king of France was within five leagues, he drew out his army; and, preparing for battle, ſtayed in expectance of him, till he had intelligence, that he would neither fight, nor come nearer.

In this interim, the king of France ſent two heralds of arms unto him, to let him know he obſerved, that he had for a long time been in his country, and done great ſpoil to his people there, ſo that he thought he had a mind to give him battle; and, if ſo, that he would fulfil his deſire. Whereunto he returned anſwer, that "he was come into thoſe parts upon ſpecial buſineſs, which he had already in part effected; and, that he was then going back to ſome other parts, where he had ſomewhat to do; adding that, if the king of France, or any one of his ſubjects, ſhould endeavour to hinder him, he was ready to make his way by force; reſolving to do nothing obſcurely: and, that he would cauſe a lantern to be carried behind him, that the king of France might know which way he bent his courſe. But the king of France forbore to follow him, expecting his return, until he had accompliſhed what he had deſigned againſt the prince of Wales, having a purpoſe to vanquiſh them both; and ſo, going back, made towards the prince.

Hereupon the duke marched towards Argentoile, to Turri, and ſo by the abbey of St. Fremund, where he paſſed over a dangerous river, the bridge being broken by the French, and ſixty-ſeven armed men left there to hinder his paſſage: but eighteen Engliſh, going before, ſlew and wounded all thoſe, ſo that none of them came off. Thence he marched to Caratan, and ſo to Mantebourgh; no day paſſing wherein he did not take ſome ſtrong hold, and divers priſoners. Winter, therefore, drawing on, by means whereof he diſcerned that he could not keep the field, he marched to the city of Reynnes, in Britanny, about Allhallow-tide, and laid ſiege to it, with a thouſand men at arms, and five hundred archers. And, though he lay before it nine months, waſting the country adjacent, yet durſt not Charles de Bloys, with his army of ten thouſand men, encounter him. Which being obſerved by the inhabitants, they deſired a treaty with him; and thereupon, giving him an hundred thouſand ſcutes for the charges he had been at, yielded it to him, with condition to enjoy their goods. And ſo, giving ſecurity to render it up whenſoever it ſhould be required on the king of England's behalf, he placed a governor in it, and departed. At this ſiege of Reynnes, he iſſued from the army, and won Otty and Semay, lying on the river of Aine, on the march of Lorein.

In 31 Edw. III, when John king of France, having been taken priſoner by Edward the Black Prince, was brought into this country, the captive monarch was entertained in the Savoy, a ſtately palace in the ſuburbs of London, then lately built by Henry duke of Lancaſter at the expence of 52,000 marks, which he had got at the taking of Brigerak.

In 33 Edw. III, being ſent with his retinue to Calais, to bring forth with him the marquis of Miſe, and thoſe Almaines who tarried for the arrival of king Edward, he marched with them over the river of Soume, to beſiege the town of Bray; where, paſſing behind the walls, he cauſed his men to wade up to the ſhoulders; and, failing of his purpoſe, returned to Calais. After which, ere long, king Edward himſelf coming with a potent army, he joined his forces thereto, and ſo, dividing it into three bodies, marched towards Reymes in Champaign; where, being peaceably received (with the earls of Richmond, March, and the famous ſir John Chandos), he went out in the night (being the feſtival of St. Thomas of Canterbury) to ſtorm the town of Cerney, in Dormoys; a place of great ſtrength, with a double ditch and a huge wall, with many turrets full of armed men. On the morrow, coming within a league thereof, the alarm was given to the town. But, notwithſtanding this, on they marched, and, being come near to it, alighted from their horſes; and, ſtoutly paſſing the ditches, ſcaled the wall, killing all that reſiſted; and, having thus gotten the town, made preparation to ſtorm the caſtle; but, that being diſcerned, they ſoon yielded it up. Thence he marched, about three leagues farther, to Auby, in Dormoys, lying upon the river Dayne, being ſtronger than Cerneye; but, before they got thither, the inhabitants fled, and left it to him. Thence, the ſame day, to Menray, in Champaine, a fortified town alſo; whereupon he returned ſafe to the king.

In 34 Edw. III. this duke obtained a charter from the king, dated June 28, for changing the time of holding one of the annual fairs at Leiceſter [3].

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[1] Among the Records in the King's Remembrancer's Office of this year, is a claim of forfeitures, under the title of "De clameo ducis Lancaſtrie;" Paſch. Rec. 28 Edw. III. Rot. 1. And in the ſame year occurs "Carta Ducis Lancaſtrie, de 40 libris annuis percipiendis ſub Honore Comitis Derbie & Lincolnie, equali portione;" Mich. Rec. 28 Edw. III.

[2] Appendix, p. 26.

[3] Ibidem.

In the ſame year, the king keeping his Chriſtmas near unto the ſaid city of Rhemes, thence diſpoſed of his army into nine parts, and made four hundred knights. Having ſo done, being upon his march towards Paris, he ſent this duke to the gates of Paris, offering battle to the French; with condition, that, if he ſhould then be worſted, he would never make farther challenge to the crown of France. But, the next year, there was a peace concluded betwixt both realms; after which, finding nothing more of his military employments, we ſhall notice his works of piety.

Of theſe, the chief and principal was his completion of the hoſpital, or bedehouſe, begun by his father at Leiceſter [1]; wherein were maintained 100 infirm poor perſons, the third part of them to be women; and alſo ten other poor women to be keepers and waſhers of the ſaid 100. Within the precincts alſo of the Newark he founded a moſt magnificent and goodly college [2], and ſet over it a dean, twelve canons, thirteen vicars choral, three clerks, ſix choiriſters, and one verger, the ſame alſo to be a porter of the college. And all theſe were ſufficiently provided with revenues; which John of Gaunt, afterward duke of Lancaſter, in fulfilling of that his devout deſign, perfected; and both the hoſpital and college continued the greateſt ornaments of the town of Leiceſter till the general diſſolution of religious houſes in the reign of king Henry VIII.

The next was the gift of a certain livery to the two Recluſes, in the houſe of St. Helen at Pontefract, called "the Blanch liveries," which did appertain to his donation, as lord of the honour of Pontefract, to be paid every day, out of the hoſpital of St. Nicholas there, for the finding of a prieſt to celebrate divine ſervice in the chapel of St. Helen for ever.

Moreover, by his deed bearing date Jan. 2, in the tenth year after he was duke (which was in 35 Edw. III.), he gave to the monks of Whalley, co. Lancaſter, and to their ſucceſſors, two cottages, ſeven acres of land, an hundred and eighty-three acres of paſture, two hundred acres of wood, called Rommeſgrove; all lying in the chaſe of Blakburn: likewiſe two meſſuages; an hundred and twenty-ſix acres of land; twenty-ſix acres of meadow; an hundred and thirty acres of paſture, called Standen, Holcroft, and Grenelache, lying within the towns of Penhulton and Cliderhou, with the fold and foldage of Standen, to ſupport and maintain two recluſes in a certain place within the church-yard of the parochial church of Whalley, and their ſucceſſors recluſes there; as alſo for two women-ſervants to attend them, there to pray for the ſoul of him the ſaid duke, his anceſtors, and heirs; that is to ſay, to find them every week, throughout the year, ſeventeen loaves of bread, ſuch as uſually were made in their convent, each of them weighing fifty ſhillings ſterling; and ſeven loaves of the ſecond ſort, of the ſame weight; as alſo eight gallons of their better ſort of beer; and three pence for their food. Moreover, every year, at the feaſt of All Saints, to provide for them ten large fiſhes, called ſtock-fiſh; and one buſhel of oat-meal for pottage; one buſhel of rye; two gallons of oil for their lamps; one pound of tallow for candle; ſix loads of turf, and one load of faggots, for their fuel; likewiſe to repair their habitations; and to find a chaplain, with a clerk, to ſing maſs in the chapel belonging to thoſe recluſes every day; as alſo all veſtments, and other utenſils and ornaments, for the ſame chapel. Upon deaths, the duke and his heirs to nominate the ſucceſſors.

After all which, by his teſtament, bearing date at his caſtle of Leiceſter, the 15th day of March next enſuing, (1360, 35 Edw. III.) wherein he ſtyles himſelf duke of Lancaſter, earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leiceſter, ſteward of England, as alſo lord of Brigerak and Beaufort, he bequeathed his body to be buried in the collegiate church of our Lady at Leiceſter, on that ſide the high altar where the corpſe of his father lay interred [3]; appointing that it ſhould be buried within three weeks after his death; and, in caſe he ſhould die at Leiceſter, to be firſt carried to the pariſh-church, the third day before his funeral, and that divine ſervice ſhould there be performed in due manner, with twenty-four torches; whereof twelve, with two cloths of gold, to remain to that church. Moreover, that the curate of that church ſhould have his beſt horſe, or the price, in name of a principal. And that thence his corpſe ſhould be carried to the before-ſpecified collegiate church of our Lady, and there buried; but without pomp of armed men, or horſes covered, or other vanities; only an horſe, with five tapers, each of an hundred pound weight; four great morters; 100 torches about his body; fifty poor people (whereof twenty-five clothed in white raiment, and twenty-five in blue), bearing thoſe torches. The king, queen, prince and his brothers, the duke's wife and his ſiſters and brothers, and other noble relations, to be invited to the funeral. He bequeaths 50 pieces of linen to be divided, as he had verbally directed his executors, among as many poor women at the time, if ſo many could be found; but no expence among the country people. If he died in any other place, yet his body was to be brought to the collegiate church of our Lady there, to which all the wax and cloth of gold were to remain. He alſo bequeathed to the church all the furniture and relics of his chapel; and all his goods, ſilver plate, and other furniture, for payment of his debts, and rewards to his ſervants not before rewarded, at the diſcretion of his executors; who were alſo to finiſh the collegiate church, with the deanry and prebendal houſes which he had planned around it [4]; and to redreſs and make ſatisfaction for all wrongs done by him, as ſoon as they could aſcertain them. His executors were, John Gynewell, biſhop of Lincoln; William, abbot of Leiceſter; his ſecond ſiſter Blanch, married to lord Wake; his couſin Walkynton; Robert la Mare; John Bokelonde; John Charnele; Walter Power; Simkyn Simeon; and John Newmarch; who were to diſpoſe of all remainders, after his bequeſts were fulfilled and debts paid, for the good of his ſoul [5]."

"This year," ſays Barnes, "a plague happened ſomething like the former, in reſpect of which it was called the *ſecond* plague, nothing near ſo diſmal and univerſally fatal as the former, but much more deſtructive of the nobility and prelacy. Thus," adds the Hiſtorian, "died a man more worthy to live for ever, even the great, valiant, and liberal prince Henry Plantagenet, by the plague, March 24."

This event happened at Leiceſter; and the duke was buried in the collegiate church there, agreeably to the direction of his will; which was proved 3 kal. April, 1361, in Leiceſter, before John biſhop of Lincoln. The caſtle, manor, and ſoke of Bolingbroke, the manor of Thoreſby, &c. were ſoon after, by the king's order, committed to the care of the biſhop of Lincoln and the other executors; with an injunction that all the records and deeds relative to the dutchy ſhould be produced, when neceſſary, at the Exchequer [6].

He left iſſue, by Iſabel his wife, daughter to Henry lord Beaumont, two daughters, his heirs; Maud, 22 years old, firſt married to Ralph, ſon and heir to Ralph lord Stafford; and after to William of Bavaria, ſon to Lewis the emperor, and duke of Zealand, Holland, Haynault, and Frizeland; and Blanch, 19 years old, to John of Gaunt, earl of Richmond, fourth ſon to king Edward III. Betwixt which two daughters partition of the lordſhip and lands of their inheritance being made, the 16th of July, 35 Edw. III; Maud [7], the elder, had, for her purparty, an aſſignment of the manors of Tyberton, Rodleye, and Mynſtreworth, co. Glouceſter; the caſtles and lordſhips of Monmouth, Hodenak, Blanch-caſtle, Skenefrith, Groſſemont, Ettelowe, Eggemor, Kedewelly; the provoſtſhip of Kedewelly; the office of Meſſore; the quarter Cadugan; the quarter Peynryn, Karwathlan, Iſkoyt; and quarter Mory, Leirwith, de Karn, and Kedewelly, Iſkenny, and Maherdyf, with the appurtenances, in the Marches of Wales; the manors of Somburne and Briggeſtoke, co. Southampton; Eſt Gartone, Standone, Poghele, Sandone, and Hungerford, with the meadows of Kenlebury and Hungerford, co. Berks; the manors of Lavynton, Colingbourne, and Everle, co. Wilts; the manors of Shapwyk, Kingſton, Chauton, Lecchelade, and Eton-Meyſy; as alſo a certain parcel of wood in the foreſt of Braddene, co. Wilts; the manor of Britteſgrave, co. Surrey; the caſtle and manor of Newcaſtle under Line, with its members, co. Stafford; the manors of Shilton and Desford, co. Leiceſter; the bailiwick of the honour of Leiceſter, co. Warwick; the bailiwicks of Carleton and Glenfield; the bailiwicks of Sileby and Hinckley; the caſtle and manor of Leiceſter, with its members; the gaol and mills of Leiceſter; the bailiwick of the fees of the honour of Leiceſter, co. Northampton and Rutland; the yearly ferme of ſixty-four pounds, four ſhillings, out of the town of Huntingdon; the annual ferme of an hundred and twenty pounds out of the town of Gurmeceſtre, co. Huntingdon; as alſo the lordſhips of Beuford and Nogent, in France.

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[1] See before, p. 226.

[2] See the hiſtory of this foundation among the Parochial Collections for Leiceſter.

[3] "On the South ſide lyeth Henry the firſt duke of Lancaſter; and in the next arch to his hedde lyeth a lady, by likelihod his wife." Leland, Itin. I. 17.

[4] The church and buildings were completed by John of Gaunt, who for many years granted an annual ſum towards carrying on this great work.

[5] See this will at large in the "Royal and Noble Wills," p. 83.

[6] Appendix, p. 27.

[7] For a liſt of the knights fees which came to this lady on her father's death, ſee p. 234.

And to John earl of Richmond, and Blanch his wife, the other daughter and coheir (whoſe homage was then taken by reaſon of iſſue betwixt them), the caſtle and town of Pontefract; the manors of Bradeford, Almanbury, Aitofts, Warnfeld, Rothewell, Ledes, Roundehay, Scoles, Berewyk, Kepax, Aberton, Knottingley, with the mills there; Beghale, Kamſale, Ouſton, Elmeſale, Akworth, and Tanſhelf; the bailiwicks of Oſgodcros, Agbrigge, and Staincros; the bailiwick and honour of Pontefract; a certain rent, called Caſtleferme, with the pleas and perquiſites. Alſo the manors of Kriteling and Barlay; excepting ſuch lands therein as were held for life (the reverſion to the ſaid duke); the caſtle of Pykering, with the ſoke and all its members; the manors of Eſyngwold and Scalby, with their members, all co. York; the caſtle and manor of Dunſtamburgh, with the manors of Shoplaye, Stanford, Burton, and Emeldon; alſo the fiſhing of Tweed, co. Northumberland; the wapentakes of Leyland, Amunderneſs, and Londeſdale; the manors of Oveſ-walton, Preſton, Shingleton, Riggeby, and Wra, Overton, Skerton; the towns of Lancaſter and Slyne; the royal bailiwick of Blackburnſhire; the office of maſter-foreſter beyond Ribbel; the vaccary of Wyreldale, with its members, co. Lancaſter. Likewiſe the manors of Penwortham, Totyngton, and Rachedale; the wapentake of Elyderhowe, with the demeſne lands there; the lordſhip of Bouland; the vaccary of Bouland and Blackburnſhire; the foreſt of Blackburnſhire, and park of Ightenhull, with the appurtenances in Blackburnſhire, in the ſame county of Lancaſter; the manor of Hinckley, with the bailiwick there, co. Leiceſter; the caſtle and manor of Kenilworth, with the pool and mill there; the manors of Wotton, Shrewele, Radeſle, and Aſhtul, with their appurtenances, co. Warwick; the manors of Halton, Ronkore, More, Whitelawe, Congelton, Keleſhole, and Bedeſtan; the bailiwick of Halton; the town of Wyndenes, and ſerjeantry of Wyndes, co. Cheſter. Moreover, beſides theſe great lordſhips and lands, there was a farther aſſignment made unto the ſaid John earl of Richmond, and Blanch his wife, of the manors of Coggeſhul, Cridelyng, Barley, Kilbourne, Toreſholme, Martheſdon, Swanyngton, Paſſenham. Likewiſe certain lands in Daventre and Hinkele, with the mills of Lilleborn; alſo of the manor of Uggele, co. Eſſex.

And to the before-ſpecified Maud, of the manors of Hertleghe, Langeſtoke, Weſton, Berewyk, Staundene; a certain bakehouſe in Leiceſter; the bedellary of Sornburne; the manor of Heidewyke, in Wales; the manor of Ebbethe; the mill of Hungerford; the manor of Rye, &c.

This illuſtrious perſon received an honour from David Bruce, king of Scots, not known to any of our hiſtorians. In April, 1359, (that is, in the 29th year of king David's reign,) this latter made Henry duke of Lancaſter earl of Moray; to hold the ſame to him and his heirs male; and, in default of heirs male, to his daughters, Maud, counteſs of Holland, Zeland, and Henault, with remainder to Blanch of Lancaſter [1].

WILLIAM, EARL OF LEICESTER.

William the Firſt, ſurnamed the Good, count of Henault [2], of Holland, and of Zeland, and lord of Frizeland, was eſpouſed the 19th of May, 1305, to Jane de Valois, ſiſter of Philip de Valois; who afterward became king of France. William and Jane had three ſons and four daughters. The firſt and ſecond ſons, John and Lewis of Henault, died young. Of the four daughters, Elizabeth of Henault, the youngeſt, on the 2d of February, 1354, was contracted to Robert of Namur, lord of Beaufort-ſur-meuſe and of Renaix, ſixth ſon of John of Flanders, count of Namur [3]. This ſir Robert of Namur was the perſon, to whom Froiſſart dedicates the firſt volume of his celebrated Chronicle; according to whom this Robert made a conſiderable figure in his time, both as a warrior and negociator. Edward III. and his ſons, particularly John of Gaunt, had in him a ſteady friend, and uſeful ally. Elizabeth deceaſed, without children, the 26th of January, 1360. About 20 years after her death, Robert of Namur eſpouſed Iſabel of Melun; but he had no children by her; and died, leaving no lawful iſſue, the 18th of Auguſt, 1392.

Philippa of Henault, duke William's third daughter, on the 24th of January, 1327, was married to our Edward III.

Jane of Henault, the duke's ſecond daughter, became the wife of William VI, the firſt duke of Juliers; and died in 1337.

Of Margaret we ſhall ſpeak preſently.

William, the only ſurviving ſon of William the Good, carried ſuccour to the king of Spain againſt the Moors, made the voyage into the Holy Land, and, entering into a fierce and bloody war againſt the Friſons, was ſlain in battle Sept. 26, 1345; leaving no children, his ſiſter Margaret became his heir.

In the year 1345, ſhe was married to Louis IV, emperor of Germany; and became his widow Oct. 11, 1347. On the death of William above-mentioned, ſhe took poſſeſſion of his earldoms and ſeignories [4].

The empreſs Margaret had by Lewis three ſons, William, Albert, and Lewis; who were entitled dukes of Bavaria, according to the courteſy of the Empire, where all the children take their fathers' titles; none of them were proprietaries in poſſeſſion, but only the iſſue of the right ſtock of a duke of Bavaria; for, the emperor Lewis was but ſecond ſon to Lewis, duke of Bavaria, palatine of the Rhine. The empreſs, having left her huſband, to go and take poſſeſſion of her brother's earldoms of Henault, Holland, and Zeland, and his lordſhips of Frizeland, before her return to Germany, appointed her eldeſt ſon regent of thoſe countries, upon condition that he ſhould pay to her annually ten thouſand French crowns; and, in failure of ſuch payment, ſhe ſhould be at liberty to reſume the property of theſe earldoms and lordſhips as before. Her reſignation of them was made by letters patent, and declared in the preſence of many princes and prelates. But, ſome time after, William, following bad advice, refuſed to pay his mother the ſtipulated penſion, and carried himſelf like an abſolute prince.

After the death of Lewis the emperor, the empreſs-dowager came into Holland to Dordrecht, whither ſhe ſent for her ſon the regent; who, being come to her, reſigned the government and poſſeſſion of Holland, Zeland, and Frizeland, which ſhe had made over to him, and of which ſhe now demanded the reſtitution, as he had failed to remit to her any part of the ſum for which ſhe had given up the countries in queſtion. Upon this ſurrender, William retired into Henault, and his mother remained ſole ſovereign; but ſhe governed her people very indifferently.

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[1] The creation-charter is among the Records of the Dutchy. See Bag B. N° 5.

[2] Geneal. Hiſt. de Maiſon de France.

[3] Froiſſart, Geneal. Hiſt.

[4] Grimeſtone's Hiſtory of the Netherlands.

In the year 1349, the war, which had been for ſome time ſubſiſting between the earls of Holland and the biſhops of Utrecht, was renewed, and then followed by a ſhort truce, which was to laſt to the feaſt of St. Michael, 1350.

In that year commenced two dangerous factions in Holland; which afflicted that country for above an hundred and fifty years, and brought it almoſt to ruin. Thoſe of the one party were called Cabilleaux, or Merlus, which ſignifies a voracious ſea-fiſh; thoſe who took this name meant to imply, that they ſhould ſwallow up their adverſaries. The other party called themſelves Hoecks, or Hooks, meaning that they ſhould catch the Cabilleaux, or Merlus, before the latter could devour them. The principal nobility and barons were engaged on one ſide or other; and the whole country was diſtracted by diſcord, and laid waſte by murders, robberies, and fire.

Theſe animoſities increaſing, the Cabillautins ſent their deputies to duke William, entreating him to come into Holland, and take the government of it; being determined no longer to ſubmit to his mother. With ſome difficulty duke William complied with their importunities, and became their leader. Upon his coming among them, the towns of North Holland the Kennemers, and Weſt Friſons, received him for their lord, by doing the ſame homage, and taking the ſame oath to him, that were due to the earls of Holland. The Hecktins had recourſe to the empreſs, whoſe party they held; they began to furniſh their towns and caſtles with men, victuals, and ammunition. On the other ſide, the Cabillautins laid ſiege to their places; and, in leſs than a year, ruined ſeventy of them. The empreſs expoſtulated with her ſon, by letters, for preſuming to intermeddle with her authority, and ſhewing ſuch deadly rancour againſt the towns of Holland. William anſwered, "that the country was his by the grant which ſhe had made of it in his favour;" and he refuſed to give it up. Upon which, the empreſs levied an army, which, with the ſuccour ſent to her by her ſiſter Philippa, queen of England, was rendered very conſiderable. She embarked with her forces, and landed with them at La Vere, in Zeland. Her ſon landed with his troops in the ſame iſland; and a violent battle enſued, wherein a great number were ſlain and drowned on either ſide. In the end, victory declared for the mother; and the ſon eſcaped with great difficulty, and fled into Holland. This battle was fought in the year 1351. Each party collected new forces; and ſoon after was fought a ſecond battle, more bloody and obſtinate than the former; in which the empreſs's forces were all either drowned, killed, or put to flight. She had the good fortune to get on-board a little bark, and eſcape ſafe to England. The general of the Engliſh troops was ſlain; and lies buried at Loſdanen, where his tomb is yet to be ſeen in black marble. So much blood was ſpilt in this battle, that for three days after (if credit may be given to antient Hiſtorians) the river Meuſe, at full ſea, was red in that place. It was fought in the year 1351; and the ſame year matters were made up between the mother and the ſon. By the terms of agreement it was ſtipulated, that the empreſs ſhould hold the county of Henault during her life, and duke William have the quiet poſſeſſion of Holland, Zeland, and Frizeland.

The queen of England, it may be ſuppoſed, had uſed her beſt endeavours to put an end to this unnatural war; and, it is likely, the good duke of Lancaſter had not been ſparing of his pains in the ſame virtuous undertaking. In 1351, immediately, we may preſume, after the accommodation between the empreſs and her ſon, Maud, the duke's eldeſt daughter, and relict of Ralph de Stafford, ſon of lord Stafford, was betrothed to duke William. The duke of Lancaſter left England, in order to make a journey into Pruſſia during the truce between England and France, before the ſolemnization of his daughter's marriage; which was managed by the queen, and brought to a completion the next year. On this occaſion the earl of Holland made a journey to England [1], and eſpouſed Maud in the king's chapel at Weſtminſter, where the nuptials were performed in the preſence of the nobility, and in a very magnificent manner. The duke took away Maud with him, and carried her to Zeland. At the time of this ſecond marriage, ſhe was only 19 years of age. It is probable that her marriage with the ſon of lord Stafford had gone no farther than to a contract, and had never been conſummated. Barnes ſays, though he mentions no authority for it, that ſhe had been a widow about three years at the time of her ſecond marriage; that is, in 26 Edw. III.; but Ralph (as I judge from Dugdale) died in 22 Edw. III. when Maud could not be more than 14, or thereabouts. Lord Stafford we find to be married to Margaret, daughter to the earl of Glouceſter, in 10 Edw. III; and Hugh, who ſucceeded Ralph in the line of ſucceſſion, was born about 18 Edw. III.; ſo that Ralph, who muſt have had his birth between the two periods, muſt have been at leaſt ſomewhat older than Maud, though I know not the time preciſely.

The empreſs died about five years after the marriage of her ſon; but neither her reconciliation to him, nor her death, extinguiſhed the mutual animoſity between the Cabillaux and the Hoecks; which continued to diſturb the peace of Holland to the time of Maximilian the Firſt.

About the time of the empreſs Margaret's death, the war broke out afreſh between duke William and the biſhop of Utrecht; in which the former had conſiderably the advantage. At length, about the year 1357, the depredations and miſeries they had wrought upon each other were ſuſpended by the mediation of their friends, and a peace concluded upon terms agreeable to each party.

In the year 1358, on St. George's day, the king kept a ſolemn feaſt and open court for all comers, princes, barons, knights, ladies, and gentlemen. To this celebrity the earl of Holland was invited both by the king and the queen, who received him with great marks of love and eſteem. At his return home, the earl (we are not told through what accident) loſt his ſenſes, and killed Gerard of Wateringhen. The earl was a very large and ſtrong man, and diſpatched the knight with a blow of his fiſt. After this, he was ſhut up, and kept under ward till his death, which happened about nineteen years afterwards.

Upon this accident, the factions between the Hoectins and Cabillaux broke out afreſh. The Cabillaux would have the counteſs Maud to be governeſs of the countries ſubject to the earl her huſband; but, as Maud had no children, the oppoſite party choſe Albert of Bavaria, count William's next brother, to be adminiſtrator and regent of the provinces during William's inſanity. The nobility of Henault conſented, for their parts, to this choice; and ſent a ſplendid embaſſy to Albert in Bavaria, intreating him to ſupply his brother's place among them. Albert readily accepted the invitation; and, on his arrival in Holland, was well received by both parties, and appointed governor of his brother's ſeveral provinces. At the ſame time it was agreed, that he ſhould pay yearly to the counteſs Maud, his ſiſter-in-law, the ſum of twelve thouſand French crowns. Both factions ſeemed to be ſatisfied with this award; but did not long continue friends. In the ſubſequent commotions, however, I do not read that Maud took any ſhare. The compromiſe, made on this occaſion between Maud and Albert, may be ſeen in Du Mont's Corps Diplomatic, which has a copy of the inſtrument made on the occaſion.

Authors affirm, that Maud outlived her huſband about four years [2]. He died in 1377. But they who give this account of Maud's death are very much miſtaken; for, ſhe died on Palm Sunday, 1362 [3].

After the death of her father, who deceaſed about a year before, her huſband William earl of Holland bore the title of earl of Leiceſter and ſteward of England.

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[1] Walſingham. Knyghton.

[2] Grimeſtone, Barnes, & alii.

[3] Eſch. 36 Edw. III.

land. The other titles of Henry duke of Lancaſter went to John of Gaunt, huſband of duke Henry's youngeſt daughter Blanch. Upon the death of duke Henry, Maud came over to England, to claim her moiety of the duke's inheritance; which accordingly was divided between the two ſiſters. The vulgar notion (ſays Knyghton) was, that Maud was taken off by poiſon, to prevent a diviſion of the Lancaſter eſtate. Her dying ſo opportunely for John of Gaunt might give riſe to ſuch a ſuſpicion, and a report of that ſort might afterwards be propagated by the enemies of John of Gaunt; who, however, does not ſeem to have given any occaſion for an imputation ſo injurious to his honour. On the death of Maud, he received the additional title of earl of Leiceſter; which ſhews the earl of Holland to have held it only by courteſy, and during his wife's life; and with this title John of Gaunt obtained the other moiety of the late duke of Lancaſter's eſtate. A few months after this acceſſion of fortune and title, he was advanced to the dukedom of Lancaſter in full parliament, with the uſual ceremonies.

Partitio feodorum militum inter heredes Henrici nuper ducis Lancaſtrie, facta anno 35 Edw. III.

Feoda militum pertin' honori Leic', in com' Leic'.

Rex, &c. dilecto ſibi Waltero atte Bergh, cuſtodi terrarum, tenementorum, & feodorum militum, que fuerunt Henrici nuper ducis Lancaſtrie, defuncti, qui de nobis tenuit in capite. Aſſignavimus dilecte conſanguinee noſtre Matilde, alteri filiarum & heredum ejuſdem ducis, feoda & partes feodorum militum ſubſcript'; viz. duodecimam partem 1 feodi militis, cum pertinentiis, in Hinckley, quam tenentes de Hinckley tenuerunt; feod' unius militis, cum pertin', in Stoke, quod Robertus Champaine; medietat' 1 feodi militis, cum pertin', in Whenleſbergh, quam Thomas Whenleſbergh; feod' unius militis, cum pertin', in Whetherdley & Atterton, quod Thomas Wake; medietat' 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Hinckley, quam Nicħus Charnells; quartam partem 1 feod' militis in Higham, quam Thomas Aſtlegh; tertiam ꝑtem 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Frolleſworth, quam Joħes de Daunv' & Alienora ux' ejus; quartam partem 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Enderby, quam Philippus de Nevill; feod' unius militis, cum pertin', in Sapcote, Stoke, Upton, quod Rađus Baſſet; feodum 1 militis, cum pertin', in Thurleſton, Normanton, Croft, & Sutton, quod Rob̄tus Champaign; feod' 1 militis, cum pertin', in Normanton, Thurleſton, & Croft, quod Hugo Turvill; feod' 1 militis, cum pertin', in Broughton & Sutton, quod Thomas de Aſtlegh; feod' 1 militis, cum pertin', in Counteſthorpe & Blaby, quod comes Warr'; ſedecimam partem 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Shulton, quam Joħes de Barwell; duodecimam partem 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Wheſton, quam Henricus Danett; quartam partem 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Whatton, quam Joħes de Seagrave; tertiam partem 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Burſtall, quam Thomas de Rugelegh; feod' unius militis, cum pertin', in Sileby, Thurneby, quam Joħes de Seagrave; quartam partem 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Belgrave, quam Laurentius de Belgrave; viceſimam partem 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Hatherne, quam Thomas de Thorpe; feod' 1 militis, cum pertin', in Wymondeſwould, Burton, & Preſtwould, quod Thomas de Chaworth; decimam partem 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Thorpe-Serley, quam Johanna, que fuit uxor Serlonis de Thorpe; feodum 1 militis, cum pertin', in Anlip, quam Hugo Turvill; feod' 1 militis, cum pertin', in Stywaldeſby & Saxby, quod idem Hugo; tertiam partem 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Walton, quam idem Hugo; duas partes 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Whatton, quas Ankeitnus Huband; tria feoda militis, cum pertin', in Evington & Humberſton, que Ric̄us de Grey; medietatem 1 feodi militis, cum pertin', in Belgrave, quam Henricus de Ferrers; feodum 1 militis, cum pertin', in Wymondeſwould, Burton, Preſtwould, & Coates, quod Joħes de Seagrave; feodum 1 militis, cum pertin', in Garthorpe, quod Petrus de Monteforti; feod' 1 militis, cum pertin', in Lokynton, quod abbas de Leiceſtr'; feod' 1 militis, cum pertin', in Shanſton & Herdewick, quod Rob̄tus de Wyvele; feod' 1 militis, cum pertin', in Staunton & Thedingworth, quod idem Rob̄tus; medietatem 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Wykingeſton, quam Rob̄tus de Champagne; decimam partem 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Wylleſby & Enderby, quam Thomas de Rypariis; quartam partem 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Langeton, quam Rob̄tus de Saddington; medietatem 1 feodi militis, cum pertin', in Walton & South Killingworth, quam Alicia de Woure; medietat' 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in eâdem villâ, quam Ric̄us de Lonerd; quartam partem 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in eâdem villâ, quam Rob̄tus filius Simonis; medietat' 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Thorpe juxta Lilleburne, in dicto com' Leiceſtr', quam Rogerus Malury; medietatem 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Buttenſwell, quam Conſtantina de Nevill; feod' 1 militis, cum pertin', in Mouſeleye & Humberſton, quod Anketinus Huband; feod' 1 militis, cum pertin', in Knaptoft, quod Thomas de Roſhale; feod' 1 militis, cum pertin', in Gloriſton, Crunalegh, & Stokefaſton, quod Rađus Baſſet; medietatem 1 feodi militis, cum pertin', in Smytheton Weſterby, quam Hugo Turvill; duo feod' militum, cum pertin', in Langeton, cum manſo, que Thomas de Aſtleigh; feodum 1 militis, cum pertin', in Magnâ Aſhby, quod Jacobus de Audeley; quartam partem 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Raveneſton, quam Will̄s Botiller; ſextam partem 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Cateby, quam Joħes de Seagrave; feodum 1 militis, cum pertin', in Pigheleton & Stapleton, quod Will̄s Moton; medietatem 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Kirkby, quod Rađus Malury; medietat' 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Bagworth, quam đnus de Holland; medietat' 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Thorneton, quam comes Warr'; medietat' 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Clenefield, quam Henricus de Ferrers; medietat' 1 feod' militis, cum pertin', in Bryntingthorpe, quam Henricus Danett tenet.

JOHN OF GAUNT, DUKE OF LANCASTER, fourth ſon of Edward the Third, born at Gaunt, in Flanders, between the 25th and 31ſt of March, 1340 [1], had thereupon his ſurname from that place; and, on the 20th of September, 1343, (being at that time but two years and a half old) was created earl of Richmond; having therewith a grant, in tail general, of all the caſtles, manors, and lands, belonging to that earldom; as alſo all prerogatives and royalties which John late duke of Britanny and Richmond did enjoy [2]; and in the next year he had a like grant of the manor of Daneby ſuper Wyſke, co. York.

In 1345, he had a charter for a market every week at his manor of Baſſingburne, co. Cambridge; and for a fair, every year, on the eve and day of the Apoſtles Peter and Paul, and ſix days following; alſo for a market at Badburham, in the ſame county, on the Monday, every week. The like at Cheſhunt, co. Hertford, and at Boughes, co. York, on the Tueſday; with two fairs yearly; one on the eve and day of St. Barnabas the Apoſtle, and two days following; the other on the eve and day of St. Giles the Abbot, and two days enſuing.

In 1353, he had a confirmation of the earldom of Richmond, with all the caſtles, manors, and lands, thereto belonging. In 1355, he attended the king his father in an expedition into Flanders; and, in 1357, had a grant, in ſpecial tail, of the caſtle and lordſhip of Lydell, co. Northumberland (wherein Blanch, the widow of Thomas lord Wake, had an eſtate for life, which ſhe then quitted), with remainder to the crown [3].

May 19, 1359, having obtained a ſpecial diſpenſation from Rome, he was married, at Reading in Berkſhire, the Sunday before Rogation Sunday (being the 14th of the kalends of June), to his couſin the lady Blanch, ſecond daughter and coheir to Henry Plantagenet, duke of Lancaſter, earl of Derby, Lincoln, and Leiceſter, ſteward of England, lord of Brigerac and Beaufort, by Iſabel his wife, daughter of Henry lord Beaumont, couſin german to queen Iſabel, wife to king Edward II.

In 1361, he obtained an eſpecial charter for divers privileges to himſelf and the heirs of his body by her the ſaid Blanch; viz. return of writs, pleas of *Withernam* [4], felons' goods, &c. in all the lordſhips and lands whereof he was then poſſeſſed; and, the ſame year, having iſſue by her, and doing his homage, had an aſſignation of her purparty in all the lands whereof her father died ſeiſed; viz. of the caſtle and manor of Pontefract, with the manors of Bradford, Almanbury, Altofts, Warnfeld, Rothewell, Ledes, Roundehay, Scoles, Berewyk, Kepax, Alderton, Knottingley, with the mill; Beghale, Kamſale, Ouſton, Elmeſale, Akworth, and Tanſhelf; likewiſe of the bailiwicks of Oſgodcros, Agbrigge, and Stayncros, with the bailiwick of the honour of Pontefract; the annual rent called *Caſtel-ferme*, and pleas and perquiſites of the court; and of the manors of Kritelyng and Barlay; of the caſtle of Pykering, with the ſoke; as alſo of the manors of Eſyngwold and Scalby; all in the county of York; at that time valued at one thouſand one hundred fourſcore and ſeven pounds, three ſhillings, and four pence; of the caſtle and manor of Dunſtanburgh, with the manors of Shoplaye, Stanford, Burton, and Emeldon; as alſo of the fiſhing of Twede, co. Northumberland, valued at two hundred and twenty pounds, fifteen ſhillings, eight pence farthing; of the wapentakes of Leyland, Amunderneſſe, and Londeſdale; with the manors of Oveſ-walton, Preſton, Shingelton, Wriggeby, and Wra; Overton, Skerton; the towns of Lancaſter and Slyne; the royal bailiwick of Blackbournſhire; the office of chief foreſter beyond Ribble,; and of the vaccary of Wyreſdale, co. Lancaſter, valued at four hundred and thirty-three pounds, four ſhillings, and one farthing; of the manors of Penwortham, Totyngton, and Rachedale; of the wapentake of Clyderhowe, with the demeſne lands there; of the lordſhip of Bouland, the vaccary of Bouland and Blackbournſhire; of the foreſt of Blackbournſhire, and park of Ightenhull, in Blackburnſhire, all in the ſaid county of Lancaſter, valued at five hundred and forty-nine pounds, one farthing, *per annum*; of the manor of Hinckley, with the bailiwick there, co. Leiceſter, valued at forty-ſeven pounds, eleven ſhillings, two pence; of the caſtle and manor of Kenilworth, the pool and mill there, with the manors of Watton, Shrewele, Radeſſe, and Aſthull, co. Warwick, valued at ſeventy-two pounds, four ſhillings, two pence, *per annum*; of the manors of Halton, Ronkore, More, Whitelawe, Congelton, Keteſhale, and Bedeſtan, with the bailiwick of Halton; the town and ſerjeantry of Wyndenes, co. Cheſter, valued at three hundred and twelve pounds, eleven ſhillings, five pence farthing, *per annum*; as alſo of the manors of Cridelyng, Barley, Kilbourne, Toreſholme, Marcheſdon, Swanyngton, Paſſenham; and certain lands in Daventre and Hinckley; the mills at Lilleburne, and manor of Uggele, co. Eſſex.

Moreover, by virtue of the king's licence, he obtained a grant from John biſhop of Lincoln, Richard earl of Arundel, and others, to himſelf, and her the ſaid Blanch, and the iſſue of their two bodies lawfully begotten, of the caſtle of Bolingbroke, with the park, knights-fees, and advowſons of churches thereto belonging (the town and ſoke of Bolingbroke, with the manors of Sutton, Thoreſby, Wathe, and Ingoldmels, co. Lincoln, excepted); likewiſe of the town, manor, and caſtle of Tutbury, with the towns of Screpton, Marchington, Chalangwode, Uttoxeter, Aggarſley, and Newburgh, co. Stafford; of the hundred of Higham-Ferrers, with the manors of Raundes and Ruſheden, co. Northumberland; and of the towns of Braſyngton, Matlok, and Hertyngdon, co. Derby.

And, in 1362, upon the death of Maud, the widow of William duke of Bavaria, without iſſue (which happened on Palm-Sunday in that year), had, in right of the ſaid Blanch (ſhe being her ſiſter and heir), the manor and honour of Leiceſter, with the manor of Desford, in that county; the manſion called the Savoy, co. Middleſex; the manors of Gymingham, Tunſtede, Methewold, Thetford, with the hundreds of Gallowe and Brothercros, co. Norfolk; the manors of Rothewell, Naveſby, Wiſhton, Glapthorne, with the leets of Denford, Cotherſtoke, and Barton, co. Northampton; the manor of Southo, with the ferme of the towns of Gomeceſtre and Huntingdon; the manors of Hungerford and Eſgarton, co. Berks; the manors of Colingborne, Everle, and Lavinton, co. Wilts; the manor of Kings-Somborne, co. Southampton; the manors of Langſtoke, Weſton *juxta* Odyham, and Hertele, co. Somerſet; the manor of Newcaſtle under Line, co. Stafford; with the manors of Penkhul, Clayton, Sheprug, Wolſtanton, and Shelton, members thereof; the manors of Minſterworth; and caſtle of Monmouth, with the Berton and Little Monmouth; the caſtles of Groſſemont and Oken, with the Berton; as alſo Blan-caſtle, in the Marches of Wales; the caſtle, town, and lordſhip, of Kidwelly; the lordſhip of Carnewathlan, with the caſtle of Kaer-kennyn, the commot of Iſkennyng; the caſtle of Ogemore, and manor of Ebbothe; alſo in the Marches of Wales; and the manor of Kingſton-Laci, the borough of Wimburne-Minſter, the chace of Winburne-Holt, the hundreds of Gadbury and Mayden-Newton, with the manor of Shapwicke, co. Dorſet [5].

Whereupon he was in parliament declared duke of Lancaſter, in right of his wife Blanch; and the king girt him with a ſword, and ſet on his head a cap of fur, and a circlet of gold with pearls therein; and created him duke of Lancaſter, with all the liberties and regalities of an earl palatine in the county of Cheſter; as alſo earl of Leiceſter, Lincoln, and Derby, with the office of high ſteward of England [6].

In 1364, a grant which had been made by king Henry III. to his ſon prince Edmond, of ſeveral exemptions and privileges, to himſelf and all his tenants; and which, on the death of that prince, had been given up by earl Henry to be cancelled, without having a legal authority ſo to do, to the prejudice of his heirs; was renewed, and amply confirmed, in favour of duke John and his heirs by Blanch his wife[1].

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[1] Chron. Gloſterb. MS. in Muſeo Britannico.

[2] Cart. in officinâ ducatûs Lancaſtriæ.

[3] Appendix, p. 26.

[4] So Dugdale; which Jacob explains to be, "when a diſtreſs is levied out of the county, and the ſheriff upon a replevin cannot make deliverance to the party diſtreſſed." The original is *de vetito navio*; ſee Appendix, p. 27.

[5] Appendix, p. 27.

[6] Ibid.

In 1366, the duke of Lancaſter, after having been empowered to veſt ſeveral of his eſtates in feoffees, in order to make a ſettlement on his lady, and to diſcharge ſome pecuniary incumbrances[2], joined his brother prince Edward, at Bourdeaux, on the behalf of Don Pedro king of Caſtile; who, by reaſon of an inſurrection of his ſubjects, fled into Gaſcoigne for aid; and thence paſſed with him into Spain, under the mountains, between St. John de Pie du Port and the city of Pampylone, which was ſtrait and perilous; and, leading the vanguard of his army, made twelve knights; viz. ſir Raphe Camoys, ſir Thomas Damory, &c.; and upon the 3d of April, 1367, leading the van in that battle againſt Henry the baſtard-brother of Don Pedro (raiſed to the kingdom by the power of the pope), he ſaid to ſir William de Beauchamp, "Sir William, behold your enemies! This day you ſhall ſee me a good knight, or die in the quarrel."

In 1368, the league betwixt the French and king Edward being broken, he was ſent with a powerful army into France; and, at that time bearing the title of duke of Britanny, he pawned the caſtle of Becherell, in thoſe parts, to king Edward (his father) for a ſum of money.

In 1369, upon breach of the truce, he was ſent, with conſiderable forces, to give battle to the French; being retained to ſerve the king, for half a year, with 300 men at arms, 500 archers, 3 bannerets, 80 knights, and 216 eſquires[3]; but, by reaſon of great ſickneſs among his ſoldiers, durſt not adventure to attack them.

On his return, Nov. 19, from Calais to England, he found that his wife, the lady Blanch, had been taken off by the great peſtilence in September; and that ſhe had been honourably interred in St. Paul's cathedral.

In 1370, the duke of Lancaſter was engaged in an expedition into Gaſcoigne; and Peter the Cruel, king of Caſtile and Leon (whom Edward prince of Wales had inveſted in his kingdom), having left at his death, 1367, two daughters, who, to avoid the uſurper their uncle, had taken refuge in Gaſcoigne; the duke cauſed them to be brought, in 1372, to a village called Rochefort, not far from Bourdeaux, where he married Conſtance the eldeſt of the ſiſters; and at the ſame time Edward earl of Cambridge married Iſabel the youngeſt. Soon after this event, John of Gaunt aſſumed the title of king of Caſtile and Leon; and ſupported his claim by force of arms, but without ſucceſs. He impaled alſo the arms of Caſtile and Leon with his ducal coat; ſee Plate X. fig. 51.

On his return to this kingdom, in 1372, the duke was empowered to ſurrender to the king his father his earldom of Richmond, with all the caſtles, manors, lands, &c. to the ſame belonging; in lieu whereof, he had a grant, in general tail, bearing date the 25th of June, of the caſtle, manor, and honour of Tykhull; of the manor of High Peak *(de Alto Pecco)*, in Derbyſhire, with the knights-fees thereto belonging; of the advowſons of the churches of Steyndrope and Brancepath, in the biſhoprick of Durham; of the free chapels of Tykhull and High Peak; of the church of Marsfield, and free chapel there; of the free chapel within the caſtle of Pevenſey; likewiſe of the advowſons of the priory of Wilmingdon, which was a cell to the abbey of St. Mary of Greſtene, in Normandy; of the priory of Withiham, being a cell to St. Martin's, at Marmonſtire; and of the houſe of St. Robert at Knareſburgh; alſo of the caſtle, manor, and honour of Knareſburgh; of the wapentake of Steyncliff, co. York; of the manors of Gryngleye and Wheteley, co. Nottingham; of the manors of Wighton, Alleſham, Fakenhamdam, and Sneteſham, with the hundreds of North Grenhowe, North Erpyngham, and Smetheton, in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk; of the manors of Clatton and Holme, co. Huntingdon; of the manor of Saham, co. Cambridge; of the caſtle and leucate of Pevenſe, with the manors of Wylindon and Marſfield, and bailiwick of Endelenewyk, co. Suſſex; of the free chaſe of High-Peak, and free chaſe of Aſhedon; and of the yearly ferme of two hundred marks, which the abbot and convent of St. Marie's at York ought to pay for the manor of Whitgift.

Shortly after this, the duke of Lancaſter took ſhipping at Southampton[4], and ſailed towards Rochell, for the relief of Thouars, with 3000 men at arms and 10000 archers; but, after being nine months at ſea, baffled by contrary winds, he returned.

In 1373, he was made the king's lieutenant in France, Aquitaine, and all other parts beyond ſea; and paſſed through France without oppoſition; but in the deſarts and mountains of Alverne many of his men periſhed through lack of victuals. Froiſſart ſays, that his greateſt loſſes were near Douchy and Rabymont.

About Chriſtmas, 1374, coming to Bourdeaux, he lay there, with the duke of Britanny, all that winter; but, on his return for England ſhortly after, the people of thoſe parts almoſt totally revolted.

In 1375, he was one of the embaſſadors ſent to treat of peace with the French: which treaty continued little leſs than two years; and ended with a truce, which hardly laſted one year.

In 1376, he obtained the town and honour of Hertford, with the towns of Bayford, Eſendon, and Hertingfordingbury[5]; and in the ſame year, the king, being grown aged, took this duke as an aſſiſtant in the government; and beſtowed upon him, in ſpecial tail, the town and caſtle of Brigerak, in the dioceſe of Perigort, to hold in as ample manner as Henry duke of Lancaſter did ever enjoy the ſame[6].

It was about this time that the duke brought prince Richard, then about eleven years old, to the parliament-houſe, and, placing him on the king's ſeat, taught him to demand a ſubſidy of two tenths in one year[7].

In 1377, he obtained the manor of Grenеſted, Seford, and Leighton, with ſeveral privileges in the ſame, and in the caſtle and honour of Tikhill, &c.[8] He had licence alſo to give his lordſhips of Gryngeleye and Wheteley to Catharine Swinford, his concubine (widow of ſir Hugh Swinford knight, and daughter to ſir Paen Roet knight, Guyen king of arms), for life; and procured the grant of a chancery in his dukedom of Lancaſter, with all other royalties pertaining to a county-palatine, to hold in as ample a manner as the earl of Cheſter ever enjoyed the ſame; under an obligation of ſending two knights to parliament, as repreſentatives of the commonalty of the county of Lancaſter, and two burgeſſes for every borough within the ſaid county[9]. He had licence alſo to coin money, for the ſpace of two years, from the 12th of June, in the city of Bayone, or the caſtle of Guyſſen, or any other place within the ſeneſchalcy of Landere, of gold, ſilver, or any other metal whatſoever. In this year, John Wickliffe (the moſt eminent of all the Lollards of that time) being convened before the archbiſhop of Canterbury, the biſhop of London, this John duke of Lancaſter, and the lord Percy, at the Black-Friers in London; he ſpoke, in favour of Wickliffe, ſome reproachful words againſt the biſhop; which gave ſuch diſcontent to the citizens, that they roſe in an uproar, and reſolved to have murdered him, and to have ſet on fire his houſe, called the Savoy, in the Strand, had not the biſhop qualified them. Whereupon, to ſave himſelf, he was conſtrained to leave a dinner which he was taking at the houſe of John de Ypres, an eminent merchant in London, and get privily over the Thames to Kennington, where the prince then lay; ſo that, miſſing him in his houſe, all they then did was only the reverſing of his arms, as if he had been a traitor; but, king Edward's death ſoon after happening, king Richard the Second, his grandſon and ſucceſſor, with a prudence and moderation much above his age, reconciled the buſineſs with the citizens.

After the death of Edward the Third, conſultation being had about the ſolemnity of the coronation of king Richard the Second; John king of Caſtile and Leon, duke of Lancaſter, appeared before the king and council, and claimed, as earl of *Leiceſter*, the office of ſeneſchal of England; as duke of *Lancaſter*, the right of bearing the principal ſword, called the *Curtana*, on the day of the coronation; and, as earl of *Lincoln*, to cut and carve for the king, ſitting at table, on the day of his coronation. Diligent examination being made before certain of the king's council concerning theſe demands, it ſufficiently appearing that to the ſaid duke, as holding by the law of England, after the death of Blanch his wife, appertained what he claimed; it was agreed that he ſhould exerciſe the ſaid offices, by himſelf or proper deputies, and receive the fees thereto belonging[1]. Accordingly, on the Thurſday before the day of coronation (which was on the Thurſday following), by order of the king, he ſat judicially, and kept his court in the Whitehall of the king's palace at Weſtminſter, near the king's chapel, and there received the bills and petitions of all ſuch of the nobility and others as, by reaſon of their tenure or otherwiſe, claimed to do ſervice at the new king's coronation, and to receive the accuſtomed fees and allowances[2]. He was alſo, with Edmond earl of Cambridge and certain biſhops, appointed one of the protectors of the king during his minority.

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[1] Appendix, pp. 27. 42.
[2] Ibid. p. 27.
[3] Ex autographo penès Cler. Pell.
[4] Froiſſart, 185. b.
[5] Appendix, p. 27.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Kennet, vol. I. p. 232.
[8] Ibid.
[9] Rymer, Fœd. tom. VII p. 138, 139.

In the ſame year he went to ſea, by reaſon of his retainer to ſerve, with 500 men at arms, 500 archers, 5 bannerets, 100 knights, and 134 eſquires; but, ſhortly after the ſolemnity of the coronation was over, diſcerning that the king was wholly ſwayed by the advice of young heads, and fearing that whatſoever happened might be imputed to him, he craved leave to retire; promiſing, if need were, to repair again to the court: yet he was not a little troubled, by reaſon that the king had taken the caſtle of Hereford from him, where he intended to have made his chief reſidence, having for that purpoſe begged ſtore of timber from the gentlemen of thoſe parts for the repairing and fortifying thereof; and thereupon went to his caſtle at Kenilworth. Nevertheleſs, though he kept at this diſtance from the court, he deſired that the money given in the preceding parliament ſhould be put into his hands; promiſing that it ſhould be employed for the defence of the realm. This being granted, he hired nine ſhips from Bayone; which, coming hitherwards, encountered the Spaniſh fleet, and took fourteen ſhips, laden with wine and other merchandiſe.

The blame of a murder, which was committed in Auguſt this year, during the duke's abſence, on a Mr. Hawl and his ſervant, in the Sanctuary at Weſtminſter, redounded on the duke, and contributed much to increaſe the hatred of him among the populace[3].

In 1379, he was conſtituted the king's lieutenant in the Marches of Scotland; and, being informed that, if he would go into Britanny with an army, divers forts and caſtles would yield to him, he raiſed a conſiderable ſtrength, and ſailed from Southampton to St. Malos; but, laying ſiege to it, prevailed not. Which ill ſucceſs (much treaſure being conſumed to no purpoſe) cauſed him no little diſeſteem and envy from the people.

In 1380, upon a trial by combat, which was to have been ſolemnly performed betwixt ſir John de Aneſley knight, and Thomas Katerington eſquire, by reaſon that Anneſley had accuſed Katerington for ſelling the caſtle of St. Saviour's (in Normandy) to the French, this duke, diſcerning that Katerington did endeavour to avoid the combat by frivolous exceptions, ſwore that, if he did not perform what he ought to do therein, according to the law of arms, he ſhould be drawn to the gallows as a traitor: which expreſſions gained him ſo much reſpect from the people, that it utterly wiped off the ſtain he had undergone for his former miſcarriages. Next year he obtained authority to eſtabliſh a treaſury, with barons and other proper officers, within his dutchy of Lancaſter[4].

In 1381 (Thomas Beauchamp, earl of Warwick, being then appointed ſole protector) our duke obtained a grant of the marriage of Mary, one of the daughters and heirs to Humphrey de Bohun, late earl of Hereford, Eſſex, and Huntingdon, valued at five thouſand marks, in part of ſatisfaction of a greater ſum due to him for his wages of war; to the end ſhe might be a wife to Henry de Bolingbroke, earl of Derby, his ſon. In the ſame year he was the principal of all the commiſſioners, then appointed to meet, with others from Scotland for rectifying and giving ſatisfaction for ſuch wrongs and abuſes as had been done by the ſubjects of either kingdom to each other, contrary to the article of truce agreed on betwixt king Edward and David de Brus king of Scotland; and, ſoon after that, was ſingly ſent embaſſador into Scotland, touching a league of peace and amity betwixt both realms; and, though he had conſiderable forces with him, and that the Scots had done much miſchief in Cumberland and Weſtmoreland by their frequent incurſions, through their deceitfulneſs, he returned with little honour. It is ſaid that, upon his coming back thence, ſir Matthew Redman, governor of Berwick, refuſed to give him entrance, though his proviſions lay there; which ſo incenſed him, that he afterwards expoſtulated it very hotly with the earl of Northumberland, whoſe ſubſtitute ſir Matthew then was in that command; but the earl excuſed himſelf, having given him that charge by virtue of the king's warrants, as he alleged; ſo that the king, to appeaſe the quarrel, was neceſſitated to take it upon himſelf, imputing the fault to the clerk who drew it up. During this his abſence in Scotland happened that dangerous inſurrection by the commons of Kent, headed by Jack Straw, who entered the city of London; and, amongſt other outrages, bearing great hatred toward this duke for his unſucceſsfulneſs in ſundry things, burnt his houſe called the Savoy, with much rich furniture and other things of great value therein, beſides his charters, evidences, and ſundry writings of note; which houſe was then accounted the faireſt ſtructure in England. It is ſaid by ſome, that this furious dealing towards him was becauſe he kept ſir Peter de la Mere (a knight of Herefordſhire) priſoner, who had been a diſcoverer of the evil practices of Alice Perers, a concubine to king Edward the Third. Having therefore ſudden advertiſement of this miſchief, he thought it beſt to make peace with the Scots for two years; and ſo did, before they had intelligence of what had befallen him.

Certain it is, that, upon this outrage thus committed at the Savoy, much apprehenſion there was, that thoſe rude people would have perſiſted in their fury towards him, and have deſtroyed his caſtle at Leiceſter, with all he had therein. Whereupon, the keeper of his wardrobe haſted thither from London, and loaded what he could ſuddenly remove into carts, which he brought to the abbey of Leiceſter, there to be ſecured; but the abbot, being terrified with fear that his reception of them might endanger the deſtruction of their monaſtery by the enraged multitude, durſt not ſuffer them to be unloaded there; ſo that they were conſtrained to carry them to St. Mary's church, near the caſtle. The lady Conſtance his wife alſo, being put into no little fright, made all the haſte ſhe could to Pontefract caſtle for refuge, expecting ſecurity there; but, when ſhe got thither, thoſe who were their own ſervants durſt not permit her to come in; ſo that ſhe was conſtrained to go ſeven miles by torch-light to Knareſburgh caſtle; where ſhe continued till that violent ſtorm ceaſed, and the duke returned. Moreover, upon his return, the earl of Northumberland dared not ſuffer him to come where he was, nor to enter into the caſtle of Bamburgh, where he had left his family during his abode in the Marches of Scotland, neither to permit him to make uſe of thoſe proviſions which he had cauſed to be made there; which occaſioned great diſcontent from him towards that earl. Diſcerning, therefore, in what diſtreſs he then was, and that many who made ſhow of good-will towards him were perfidious; as alſo that divers of his own party forſook him; and hearing that the king had been ſo wrought upon, that for very fear he offered to deliver him up to the people; he deſired that the Scots (who had made large offers to him) would give him ſafe conduct to come into their country, and with freedom to return, when he ſhould ſee fit; which they readily did: whereupon he went back thither; and, coming to Edinburgh, was honourably received by the earls of Douglas and Dunbar, who, ſtaying there, entertained him at their own charge. Theſe great afflictions cauſing him to reflect ſeriouſly upon himſelf, he thereupon made a vow that he would rid his houſe of Catharine Swinford, whom he had long kept as a concubine. The king, therefore, having advertiſement of theſe things, and much reſenting his hard condition, wrote a conſolatory letter to him; and commanded the earl of Northumberland with all his power to protect him from danger, as alſo to conduct him ſafely through thoſe parts where he had to do; but, when that earl repaired to him accordingly, he refuſed his guard. The like command from the king had all the ſheriffs of the North; whereupon he was ſafely conducted to York; and ſo to Nottingham and Leiceſter; ſometimes attended with no leſs than a thouſand lances, beſides archers and others; and at length came to the king at Reading, who received him with much joy and honour.

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[1] Appendix, p. 28.

[2] Hiſtorical Diſſertation on the Office of Lord High Steward in England, 1776, 8vo. from a MS. in the Cotton library.—See his portrait, in this capacity, (from a drawing in that MS.) in Plate XIII; and in the ſame plate is alſo one of his private ſeals.

[3] Kennet, p. 240.

[4] Appendix, p. 28.

The duke, being highly diſcontented with the earl of Northumberland for an affront offered to him by ſir Matthew Redman at Barwick, wrote to the king, to know his pleaſure, how and in what manner he ſhould return, offering to come with one knight, one eſquire, and one groom; or, rather than any trouble ſhould happen to the realm, he would go into exile, and never return. But the king anſwered, he ſhould return with all his train; and, in caſe that was not ſufficient to guard him, he might have aid from town to town. Whereupon, coming to court, he made great complaint againſt the earl of Northumberland; but, after ſome time, the king reconciled them.

A little after Eaſter, 1384, John Latimer, an Iriſh Carmelite frier, charged the duke of Lancaſter with an intention of deſtroying the king, and uſurping the crown; but, being convened upon this accuſation, he did ſo juſtify his integrity, as that the king gave no credit to the information[1]. Hereupon he was conſtituted the king's lieutenant in the parts of Picardy, as alſo in France and Flanders; and about the month of Auguſt ſent into France, to treat of peace, or truce; which he concluded till the firſt of May enſuing; as alſo with the earl of Flanders; and ſo returned, having ſpent in that embaſſy fifty thouſand marks of ſilver. Before the end of that year alſo, he was ſent with Thomas of Woodſtock, earl of Buckingham, with a great power into Scotland, the Scots having perfidiouſly broken the truce; but quartered ſo long upon the borders, that he did the inhabitants more hurt than the Scots had done by their incurſions; and, when he entered Scotland, he did not vindicate the injuries which the Engliſh had ſuffered from them, as he might have done.

It is ſaid, that in 1385, the king, being young and guided by ill counſel, conſpired the death of this duke; but that he, having private intimation thereof from one of them that were of the plot, retired to his caſtle at Pontefract, and uſed the beſt means he could, by manning and victualling it, to ſtand upon his guard, if there ſhould be occaſion. Likewiſe, that the princeſs Joan (mother to the king), diſcerning the ill conſequence which might be of this breach, though ſhe was very corpulent, ſpared neither for pains nor charge in journeying to and fro, till ſhe had made a perfect reconciliation betwixt them. After this (before the end of that year), attending the king in his expedition at that time into Scotland; the Engliſh army coming to Edinburgh, and wanting victuals, a great ſickneſs happened therein; whereupon he adviſed him to paſs the Scottiſh ſea, and deſtroy the country with fire and ſword, to the end he might provoke the Scots to fight, or to a diſhonourable retreat. Which counſel ſo diſpleaſed the king, that he ſharply upbraided him with the loſs which had every where befallen his ill conduct; ſeeming to look upon this advice, as of deſign to betray his army to utter ruin; whereupon he returned without farther proſecuting the war.

Being therefore thus hardly thought of, the next enſuing year, 1386, he deſired leave of the king, as alſo of the lords and commons in parliament, to go into Spain for the recovery of his wife's inheritance; and ordained his ſon Henry earl of Derby his lieutenant of all he had in England; about whom he placed a ſage and judicious council. When he took his leave, the king gave him a coronet of gold, and the queen another for his wife; the king commanding that every one ſhould call him king of Spain. Shortly after which, he took ſhipping at Briſtol, with Conſtance his wife (ſir Thomas Percy being admiral of his fleet), with divers brave men; having of his train no leſs than a thouſand ſpears of knights, eſquires (good men at arms), two thouſand archers, and a thouſand tall yeomen; but, for lack of a fit wind, being ſo long detained that his proviſions were almoſt ſpent, at length, taking the advantage of a proſperous gale, he landed in Britanny near the caſtle of Breſt; where, being withſtood by two forts, in the aſſault whereof he loſt many of his men, he raiſed the ſiege of that caſtle, which the French had laid to it; and failed to the Groyne, with all his fleet, arriving there upon the eve of St. Lawrence. Being in thoſe parts, he ſtayed a month at Toulogne; and thence paſſed to St. James in Gallicia, which yielded to him; thence to Vyeclope, which he aſſaulted, and took by compoſition. After which, Bayone yielding to him, the marſhal of his hoſt entered the town. But, ſoon after, a great mortality happening in his army, he gave leave for all who had a mind to depart; himſelf alſo falling very ſick in the town of St. Jaques, whence he went to Bayone; whereupon, all that he had in Gallicia was again recovered by the French in fifteen days. After this, the king of Caſtile ſent to him to treat of a marriage betwixt his own ſon and his daughter; and, at the requeſt of the duke of Berry, a truce was made by him in the parts of Tholouſe and Avergne.

In 1388, he had commiſſion to treat of peace with the king of Spain; and the ſame year was conſtituted lieutenant of the dutchy of Aquitaine.

The diſputes which had long exiſted in Spain, concerning the right to the kingdom of Caſtile and Leon, Toledo, Galicia, Sicily, Corduba, Murcy, Guienne, Algarve, and Algaziers, with the ſeignories of Lace, Biſcay, and Moline, were at length amicably ſettled, by an agreement that Henry, eldeſt ſon of John king of Caſtile and Leon, and of Portugal, ſhould marry Catharine, the duke's only daughter by his wife Conſtance; and that the duke ſhould quit his claim to Spain, on condition of receiving for his own and daughter's life a yearly payment of 16,000 marks[2]; and in caſe his wife ſhould ſurvive him, that ſhe ſhould have annually 12,000 marks: and the duke came back into England, in November 1389, with much treaſure; for, it is ſaid, that he had forty-ſeven mules laden with cheſts full of gold for his ſecond payment; and divers great men of Spain, as pledges for his future annuity. In his return from theſe parts, he relieved Breſt, in Britanny, then beſieged by the French.

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[1] Baker, in his Chronicle, p 144, ſays, the matter was put off, and a farther day appointed for trial; the night before which, the frier was killed. The circumſtances of the frier's death are alſo detailed by Kennet.

[2] The duke gave up his claim to the crown of Caſtile in conſideration of ten thouſand pounds *(libres)* yearly penſion to him, and the ſame to his dutcheſs Conſtance (Walſingham, p. 234) and 200,000 nobles in hand. Sandford, p. 252. Rapin (IV. 420) ſays, the king of Caſtile bound himſelf to pay down 600,000 livres, with a yearly penſion of 40,000 during the lives of the duke and dutcheſs. Carte (II. 575) ſays, the duke of Lancaſter was to be paid 200,000 crowns towards the charges of his expedition, and to receive 100,000 florins annually, and his wife Conſtance as much, for their reſpective lives. Of the contemporary hiſtorians quoted by the latter, Walſingham ſays nothing of the money in hand, but that the duke had from the king *ſummam multam minis.* The life of Richard II, printed by Hearne, leaves a blank for the ſum. Froiſſart III. c. 138. p 328. ſays, that on the marriage of the duke's eldeſt daughter with the king's ſon, the king gave him much land and territory in Caſtile, and a great number of florins, about 20,000 nobles. One of the duke's followers told Knighton, that the ſecond payment was ſent by the king of Spain in cheſts of gold, on forty-ſeven mules. He did not enquire about the firſt; but adds, that hoſtages wers given for an annual payment of 16,000 marks of the duke's life, and 12,000 *per annum* to the dutcheſs if ſhe ſurvived; p. 2667. The Abrégé Chron. de l'Hiſt. d'Eſpagne, p. 548, ſays, the king paid the expences of the war, and a conſiderable penſion to the dutcheſs. Such is the variation of hiſtorians, or the value of money in different nations. The inſtrument in Rymer, VII. 603. is only an order from the king to receive the ſixty hoſtages for the payment. Dated Weſtminſter, 26 Aug. 1388. The duke's will, however, expreſſly ſays the annuity was 40,000 franks for the life of himſelf and his dutcheſs, or the ſurvivor.

Being thus come home, by the conſent of the lords and commons then aſſembled in parliament (March 2, the ſame year), he was created duke of Aquitaine, by putting a cap upon his head, and giving him a rod of gold, to hold it of the king, as of the realm of France. He obtained alſo a farther confirmation of the privileges of his dutchy [1]; namely, for a chancery court there; and to have writs for that office under his own ſeal; as alſo juſtices for pleas of the crown as well as other pleas, with all royalties belonging to a county-palatine, in as ample manner as the earls of Cheſter ever had; likewiſe for an exchequer, with barons and other neceſſary officers, and power to make juſtices itinerant for pleas of the foreſt, &c.

In 1390, at the feaſt of St. Peter ad Vincula, the duke of Lancaſter made a royal entertainment for hunting in the foreſt and parks about Leiceſter; at which were preſent the king, queen, archbiſhop of York, the duke of York, Thomas of Woodſtock duke of Glouceſter, the earl of Arundel, John de Holland earl of Huntingdon, and many others, biſhops and nobles, to their great ſatisfaction.

In 1391, being conſtituted lieutenant of Picardy, he went thither for the defence of thoſe parts. In the ſame year alſo, being the chief of the commiſſioners appointed to treat of peace with the French, he concluded the ſame for one whole year. Early next year, he was again ſent to treat of peace with them; and, coming to the king of France at Amiens, ſettled a truce for the ſpace of two years; whereupon, after ſeventeen days there, he returned, accompanied by the biſhop of Durham, the earl of Rutland (ſon to the duke of York), and a thouſand horſe bravely appointed.

This great duke took great delight in, and lived much at, his caſtle of Leiceſter, finiſhing the collegiate church and hoſpital there, founded and begun by Henry earl, and Henry duke of Lancaſter, as before is ſaid; being alſo very gracious and bountiful to the town and burgeſſes of Leiceſter, to whom he granted ſeveral meſſuages, lands, and privileges, as by the grants and charters thereof, ſtill remaining with the mayor and burgeſſes of this town, it doth appear; to one of which, bearing date at his caſtle of Leiceſter, Sept. 26, 1392, 16 Richard II. his ſeal is affixed, which, for the curioſity thereof, is here exhibited [2].

In 1393, the duke of Lancaſter was again conſtituted the king's lieutenant of Picardy; as alſo joined in commiſſion with Edmund of York, to ratify the truce betwixt England and France; which was agreed on for four years, the Scots being alſo included therein. And in the ſame year, being again ſent into France, accompanied by the duke of Glouceſter, his ſon the earl of Derby, and ſeven other peers, to treat of peace with the dukes of Berry and Burgundy, uncles to the king of France; in the time of his abſence, Conſtance his wife, a lady of great innocence and devotion, died; and was very honourably interred, on the Sunday next after the feaſt of St. Peter and St. Paul, in the new collegiate church of our Lady at Leiceſter [3], where Leland ſaw, before the high altar, her tomb of marble, with an image of braſs like a queen on it [4].

On the very next day, Mary de Bohun, wife of Henry earl of Derby, was buried in the ſame church under a tomb of marble in the body of the choir [5].

In 1394, the duke obtained a charter for divers ſpecial privileges in his hundreds of Gallow and Brothercroſſe, co. Norfolk, ſuch as fines, amerciaments, and demptions of his own tenants; as alſo year, day, and waſte, felons' goods, returns of writs, &c.; and in autumn, the ſame year, went, with 500 men at arms, and 100 archers, to take poſſeſſion of his dutchy of Aquitaine; but, in 1395, after he had ſpent a vaſt ſum of money to gain the affections of the inhabitants of thoſe parts, the people repreſenting that their country was inſeparably united to the crown of England, and refuſing to ſubmit to the duke otherwiſe than as the king's lieutenant, the grant to him of that dutchy was revoked, and devolved to the demeſnes of the crown: whereupon, being recalled, he came back, and repaired to the king, then at Langley, where he kept his Chriſtmas; but, though in ſhew he had an honourable reception, not finding it cordial, he haſted to Lincoln, where his favourite Catharine Swinford[6] reſided, and married her on the octaves of the Epiphany; whereat there was no little admiration, in regard of her low birth [7].

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[1] Appendix, p. 28.

[2] Staveley, MS. See the ſeal, on which he is ſtyled duke of Aquitaine, earl of Leiceſter and Derby, and ſteward of England, plate XIII. fig. 18. On another ſeal, in the ſame plate, fig. 16, he is called duke of Lancaſter, earl of Richmond, Derby, Lincoln, and Leiceſter, and ſteward of England. On a third, fig. 17, from Sandford, p. 238, he is called king of Caſtile and Leon; the ſtyle which he uſed 4 Richard II. in his grant, conſtituting a king of the minſtrels at Tutbury; "Johan, par le grace de Dieu, roy de Caſtelle & de Leon, duc de Lancaſtre, a toutz, &c. Don ſouz noſtre prive ſeale a noſtre chaſtel de Tuttebury, le 22 jour d'Août, l'an de regne noſtre tres dulce le roy Richard quart." Blount's Antient Tenures, p. 167.

[3] Carte, MS. from Knighton, fol. 2741.

[4] Itin. I. 17.

[5] Ibid. Mr. Wyrley, in 1563, noticed in this church "a very fair and ſtately monument of a lady, curiouſly wrought, but of no note or mark." Church Notes, MS. in the College of Arms. This is probably the figure now remaining in the North wall under the North window of the chapel of the Trinity hoſpital, founded by her huſband: a lady in a veil and mantle with a ſtanding cape, necklace, and jewel pendant, long ſleeves reaching down to her wriſts, garment folded over her feet, angels at her head, under which are two cuſhions, the undermoſt taſſelled. The tomb on which this figure lies has an embattled moulding, and four ſhields on the South front: but the whole has been much damaged by whitewaſh. Such, however, as it now is, it ſhall be faithfully repreſented under the Hiſtory of that Hoſpital.

[6] "This woman was born in Henault, daughter to a knight of that country, called Sir Paon de Ruet. She was brought up in her youth in the duke of Lancaſter's houſe, and attended on his firſt wife the ducheſs Blanche of Lancaſter, and in the days of his ſecond wife the ducheſs Conſtance he kept the foreſaid Catharine as his concubine, who afterwards was married to a knight of England, named Swinford, that was now deceaſed. Before ſhe was married the duke had by her three children, two ſons and a daughter. One of the ſons was named Thomas de Beaufort, and the other Henrie, who was brought up at Aken in Almaine, proved a good lawyer, and was afterward biſhop of Wincheſter. For the love that the duke had to theſe his children, he married their mother, the ſaid Catharine Swinford, being now a widow, whereof men marvelled much, conſidering her mean eſtate was far unmeet to match with his highneſs, and nothing comparable in honour to his other two former wives. And indeed the great ladies of England, as the ducheſs of Glouceſter, the counteſs of Derby, Arundel, and others, deſcended of the blood royal, greatly diſdained that ſhe ſhould be matched with the duke of Lancaſter, and by that means be accounted ſecond perſon in the realm, and preferred in room before them, and thereof they ſaid that they would not come in any place where ſhe ſhould be preſent, for it ſhould be a ſhame to them that a woman of ſo baſe a birth, and concubine to the duke in his other wife's days, ſhould go and have place before them. The duke of Glouceſter alſo, being a man of an high mind and ſtout ſtomach, miſliked his brother's matching ſo meanly; but the duke of York bare it well enough; and verily the lady herſelf was a woman of ſuch bringing up and honourable demeanour, that envy could not in the end but give place to well-deſerving." Holinſhed, p. 485.

[7] "*Cunctis*, ſays Walſingham, p. 352. *admirantibus facti miraculum*; *quia fortuna talis fœminæ tantæ ſublimitatis error minime competebat*. She had had the care of his two daughters, Philippa and Elizabeth, in their minority, or, as he calls her in the grant of the wardſhip of Bertram de Launcyſhire for her care of them, had been *Maiſtreſſe de nos treſames filles, pour la bone et greable ſervice que noſtre treſcheer et bien amie dame a faite a nos dittes filles.* (Sandford, p. 247, ex libro nigro in camerâ Ducatûs).—In the parliament, 1397, he procured his three children by her to be naturalized, by the name of Beaufort, and Thomas was created duke of Somerſet (Walſingham, Ib. 353.); and the year following the pope tranſlated John Buckingham from Lincoln, and nominated Henry Beaufort to that ſee, out of the reſpect and regard he bore to his father the duke; *ob ducis reverentiam & amorem*. The old biſhop of Lincoln did not allow this tranſlation; but retired to the abbey of Chriſt-church, Canterbury, and there ended his days among the monks, 1397. (Holinſhed, Ib. 356.) His poor remains were diſturbed in their ſtone repoſitory, on new paving the nave of the cathedral, March 1787; and his braſsleſs ſlab turned out, with others of the ſame ſort, to pave the cloyſters. Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II. p. 13.

In March, 1396-7, we find the duke at Leiceſter, mediating a diſpute between the abbot of St. Mary de Pratis and the maſter of the Newark hoſpital.

Early in 1397, in a parliament convened at London, he procured an act for the legitimation of the children which he had by Catharine Swinford; and in another parliament, held in September that ſame year, called the great parliament, the earl of Arundel was by the duke of Lancaſter, who ſat that day as high ſteward, condemned of high treaſon, and on Tower-hill beheaded.

During this parliament the earl of Derby was created duke of Hereford; and ſoon after the duke of Lancaſter attended king Richard into France, being with him at Guynes, upon the meeting then had with the king of that realm, Oct. 28, 1397, when peace was made by Richard's marrying Iſabel, daughter of the king of France, then eight years old.

In the ſame year the duke of Lancaſter had a renewal and amplification of the privileges of his dutchy [1]; obtained the hundreds of Southgrenhowe and Laundiſhe, co. Norfolk, which had come into the king's hands by the attainder of the earl of Arundel [2]; and had a commiſſion to raiſe three hundred men at arms and ſix hundred archers, before the next parliament, to be held at Weſtminſter, for the king's guard.

In 1398, after obtaining from the king an ample renunciation of all claim in any part of his inheritance; and a remiſſion of all debts, forfeitures, &c. that he or his agents might have incurred [3]; with a confirmation of the dower of the caſtles of Knareſburgh, Tykhill, &c. to Catharine his wife; and of a ſettlement of the manor of Bradford, Almandburg, &c. on his ſon John Beaufort, marquis of Dorſet [4]; he was conſtituted lieutenant in the marches towards Scotland, from the beginning of the truce betwixt both realms, for twenty-eight years.

In October, 1398, Henry of Bolingbroke, the duke's ſon, received ſentence of baniſhment; and from that period the duke probably continued chiefly at Leiceſter; for, there he died after a long and grievous illneſs, though what it was we do not know. According to Froiſſart, the baniſhment of his ſon and the king's bad government gave him the moſt pungent ſorrow; and in this ſituation of his mind he fell ill of the diſtemper which carried him off. His death was much lamented by his friends. The king was but little concerned at it; he conformed however with cuſtom in accompanying the corpſe of his uncle to St. Paul's; where it was interred with great funeral pomp near the body of Blanch his firſt wife; for whom and for himſelf he had ſoon after her deceaſe erected a ſumptuous monument, over which were the duke's arms, as in plate X. fig. 52; and, on a penſile tablet, this inſcription:

"Hic in Domino obdormivit Joannes Gandavenſis, vulgò de Gaunt, à Gandavo Flandriæ urbe, loco natali, ita denominatus; Edwardi Tertii regis Angliæ filius; à patre comitis Richmondiæ titulo ordinatus. Tres ſibi uxores in matrimonio duxit; primam Blancheam, filiam & hæredem Henrici ducis Lancaſtriæ, per quam ampliſſimam adiit hereditatem. Nec ſolùm dux Lancaſtriæ, ſed etiam Leiceſtriæ, Lincolniæ, & Derbeiæ comes effectus; è cujus ſobole imperatores, reges, principes, & proceres, propagati ſunt plurimi. Alteram habuit uxorem Conſtantiam (quæ hic contumulatur), filiam & hæredem Petri regis Caſtiliæ & Legionis; cujus jure optimo titulo regis Caſtiliæ & Legionis uſus eſt. Hæc unicam illi peperit filiam Catharinam, ex quâ ab Henrico reges Hiſpaniæ ſunt propagati. Tertiam verò uxorem Catharinam, ex equeſtri familiâ, & eximiâ pulchritudine fœminam; ex quâ numeroſam ſuſcepit prolem, unde genus ex matre duxit Henricus ſeptimus rex Angliæ prudentiſſimus; cujus feliciſſimo conjugio cum Elizabethâ, Edwardi quarti regis filiâ, è ſtirpe Eboracenſi, regiæ illæ Lancaſtrienſium & Eboracenſium familiæ ad exoptatiſſimam Angliæ pacem coaluerunt.

"Illuſtriſſimus hic princeps Johannes, cognomento Plantagenet, rex Gaſtiliæ & Legionis, dux Lancaſtriæ, comes Richmondiæ, Leiceſtriæ, Lincolniæ, & Derbiæ, locum tenens Aquitaniæ, magnus ſeneſchallus Angliæ, obiit anno XXII regni regis Ricardi Secundi, annoque Domini MCCCXCIX."

"John of Gaunt had a rich but heavy monument on the South ſide of the high altar in old St. Paul's [5], all the arch-work uſually open being herein cloſed up. On the front of the tomb, ſeven pairs of arches. On the table his figure, in poliſhed armour, his helmet *round* by Hollar's draught, his ſhoes plaited, a lion at his feet. The figure of his dutcheſs Blanch dreſſed in a ſtiff boddice like a ſurcote, petticoat, and ermine mantle. She wears the reticulated head-dreſs. Angels at their heads ſupport one common cuſhion. The upper part of the monument was defaced in the late ſacrilegious times, to make way for a gallery; and the whole deſtroyed by the fire, 1666 [6]."

The duke's laſt will, which is long, and made with great care, when he was in ſound memory, is dated February 3, 1397-8, from his chamber within the caſtle of Leiceſter. He nominates for his executors Richard Metford biſhop of Saliſbury; John Green biſhop of Worceſter; Thomas earl of Worceſter, ſteward of the king's houſehold; William earl of Wiltſhire, lord treaſurer; his ſon Ralph earl of Weſtmoreland; Walter Blount; John Dabruggecourt; William Par; Hugh War'ton; Thomas Skelton; John Cokeyn, his own chief ſteward; ſir Richard Qwytby, his attorney-general; Piers Melburn; William Keteryng; Robert Haytfield, comptroller of his houſehold; ſir John Leyburn, his receiver-general; and Thomas Langley, his clerk. He requeſts his nephew the king, in whom beyond all others he places confidence *(en qui devant tous autres jeo me pluis affiee)*, to be ſupervisor of the will; jointly with his brother Edmond duke of York, his nephew Edward duke of Albemarle, Roger [7] Walden archbiſhop of Canterbury, Richard Scrope archbiſhop of York, and his ſon Henry Beaufort biſhop of Lincoln; ſtrictly enjoining them to attend to the performance of the truſt, *come ils voillent reſpondre devant luy qui eſt Roy des touts roys, & ad le ſeurveue de toutz terreins faitz & penſez, pur quelx il rendra guerdon à cheſcun ſolon ſon deſert.*

To the pariſh where he may chance to die he gives ſuch a mortuary as was due by law; directs his body to remain 40 days without cering, and that each day be given in alms to the poor people of the country 50 marks of ſilver, and on the day of burial 150 of the ſame; and that the firſt night his body was brought to London, it ſhould be lodged in the church of the White-friers, Fleet-ſtreet, and thence be carried to St. Paul's. He particularly directs that his body be buried cloſe to the principal altar, near his firſt dutcheſs Blanch. Round it were to burn, at firſt, ten large wax lights, *in the name of the Ten Commandments of God*, in compenſation for his offences againſt them; after them ſeven others, in memory of the ſeven works of charity, which he had neglected, and the ſeven deadly ſins; and after them, five more in honour of the five wounds of our Lord; and three more in honour of the Trinity; and, over and above theſe, as many mortars of wax as his executors pleaſed; and that his relations and friends be invited to pray for his ſoul. He directs that all his debts be paid, except thoſe contracted for the expedition which his brother Edmund duke of York made into Portugal to ſupport his claim to the crown; which debts he held himſelf not liable to. He bequeathed furniture to the altar of St. Paul's; and that land be purchaſed [8] to endow two chaplains for an obit for himſelf, and another for his wife Blanch, September 12, for ever, out of lands and tenements in London, ſubject to an annuity of 20 marks to dame Catharine del Staple for life, out of the manor of Bernoldſwyck in Yorkſhire, which was veſted in truſtees for the endowing of the chantry. He left to the altar of St. Edmundſbury a cheſible and other habits; to that of Lincoln-minſter, plate and habits. To the church of our Lady at Leiceſter, his red garment of velvet embroidered with gold ſuns, and all the apparel to the ſaid garment belonging, with the whole of his Miſſals, and ſuch books belonging to his chapel as were according to the uſe of the church of Saliſbury, and not otherwiſe ſpecifically deviſed. He gave habits alſo to the White-friers, London, and 15 marks of ſilver. To the three other orders in London, Preachers, Minorites, and Auguſtines, 10 marks of ſilver each; to the Minoreſſes £100. among them; to every poor hermit and recluſe in London, or within five leagues round, £5.; to each of the nuns in London and the ſuburbs, 5 marks; and to thoſe of Clerkenwell £5.; to each houſe of lepers within five leagues round London that had five ſick perſons, 5 nobles; and to thoſe that had fewer, 3 nobles; to every houſe of Carthuſians in England 51 ſhillings; to the priſons of Newgate and Ludgate 100 marks; to his wife Catharine his two beſt *nouches*[1], after that which he gives the king, and his biggeſt gold *hanap*[2], and all his diamonds and jewels, all the contents of his purſe at his death, his ſuit of cloth of gold, bed and furniture of his room, all his armour, ſwords, and daggers, 4 ſilver chargers, two dozen of *eſcuilles*[3], and ſix ſaucers, and an old gold claſp given him by his royal mother; to his daughter Philippa, queen of Portugal, his ſecond beſt gold hart and a gold cup; to his daughter Catharine, queen of Caſtile and Leon, another gold cup; to his daughter Elizabeth, dutcheſs of Exeter, his white bed and furniture, and a jewel; to his ſon John Beaufort, marquis of Dorſet, ſundry pieces of plate; to his ſon the biſhop of Lincoln[4], other pieces, a ſuit of yellow velvet, and a miſſal and *portheus* of the late prince of Wales[5]; to his ſon Thomas Beaufort[6], plate; to his daughter, the counteſs of Weſtmorland, and lady Neville, a bed and plate; to the two ſons of his ſon, the duke of Hereford, plate.

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[1] Appendix, p. 28.

[2] Ibid.

[3] See this inſtrument at length in the Appendix, N° XVI.

[4] Ibid. p. 28.

[5] "John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, with Blanch his firſt wife, lieth on the North ſide of the choir (on whoſe monument hung his proper helmet and ſpear; as alſo his target, covered with horn): from the loins of which duke the greateſt number of the kings of England, Spain, and Portugal, ſince his time, as alſo ſeveral other perſons of eminent dignity, are deſcended." Over againſt the duke's tomb, in the border of a South window, was painted, among many other arms of the firſt houſe of Lancaſter, his device, being, In a field Sable, three oſtrich feathers Ermine, the quills and ſcrolls Or, to diſtinguiſh them from his elder brother prince Edward. Dugdale, Hiſtory of St. Paul's, p. 49, where it is engraved; as it alſo is in Sandford, p. 249.

[6] Sepulchral Monuments, I. 170.

[7] Roger Walden, dean of York, and high treaſurer of England, held the ſee of Canterbury the two laſt years of the reign of Richard II.; and was afterwards biſhop of London one year till his death. Godwin, edit. Richardſon, pp. 123, 124. 187.

[8] Their houſe, called Lancaſter college, was in the pariſh of St. Gregory, near St. Paul's. Dugdale, pp. 37—39. Tanner, Notitia Monaſtica, p. 323.

The following legacies in money: to Bury abbey, £1000.; to his wife Catharine, £2000.; to the duke of Hereford, £1000.; to the marquis of Dorſet, £1000.; to Thomas Beaufort, 1000 marks; to his moſt dear bachelor, Thomas Swinford, 100 marks; to Walter Blount, ——— Chamberlayn, Hugh Shirley, each 100 marks; to Richard Aburbury, the ſon, 50; to William Par, 50.

He provides for a chantry, for his own and Conſtance's ſoul, and for her obit, on the 24th of March, in the new church of our Lady at Leiceſter.

Out of the arrears of the annual penſion due to him from his ſon the king of Caſtile and Leon, he leaves to the king a third part of as much as could be recovered.

Laſtly, he enjoins his executors to require payment of the annuity of 40,000 franks, for which he gave up his and his wife's claim to the crown of Caſtile[7].

The witneſſes to this will were, John de Bynbrok, preſbyter, a notary public; John Kynyngham, D. D.; John Newton, rector of Burbach; Walter Piers, rector of Wymondham; and William Harpedon and Robert Simeon, eſquires.

By a codicil, certain lands, &c. purchaſed by the duke before his marriage with Catharine Swinford, ſome of which he ſettled on her for her life, and others on his ſon John marquis of Dorſet, are confirmed to them; and the reverſion of all others in which ſhe was intereſted given to his ſon Thomas Beaufort, together with other reverſions. The manor of Bernoldſwick, after a ſufficient endowment was provided for the chantries in St. Paul's and at Leiceſter, was to go to his ſon the duke of Hereford, and his heirs; and, failing them, to the duke's right heirs. The wapentakes of Hangeſt, Hangweſt, and Halekeld, in Richmondſhire, which he had granted to his ſon-in-law, Ralph earl of Weſtmorland, and his wife Joan, his daughter, for life, to remain to them and their heirs male; and, in default thereof, to his ſon John and his heirs; remainder to Thomas and his heirs; remainder to Joan and her heirs; remainder to his own right heirs. And all reſidues of his eſtate, in truſt, to his ſon Thomas and his heirs; with remainders as before[8].

In 4 Hen. IV, the king, by his letters patent[9], reciting a licence already granted to Ralph earl of Weſtmorland, Thomas earl of Worceſter, and others, executors to John duke of Aquitaine and Lancaſter (his dear father), for their founding a chantry in a certain chapel, ſituate on the North ſide the choir of this church, and oppoſite to the tomb of the ſaid duke and the lady Blanch his wife, mother to the ſame king, which chapel was then newly built; as alſo another chantry in the collegiate church of our Lady at Leiceſter, called *The New Work*, for two prieſts to celebrate divine ſervice for the good eſtate of the ſaid king during his life in this world, and afterwards for the health of his ſoul, and the ſouls of his ſaid father and mother, and moreover for the ſoul of the lady Conſtance, former wife to the ſaid duke, whoſe body lieth interred in the ſame collegiate church; gave farther licence to the ſaid executors, that they might purchaſe lands to the value of £40. *per annum*, for the ſupport of the ſaid chantries, and to keep the anniverſaries of his ſaid father and mother.

About the ſame time Robert de Braybroke, then biſhop of London, granted unto the prieſts for the chantry in St. Paul's a certain piece of ground, part of his old palace, containing in length 36 feet, and in breadth 19, for their habitation[10]. And in 10 Hen. IV, the ſaid king gave to the dean and chapter of that cathedral, and their ſucceſſors for ever, divers meſſuages and lands lying within the city of London, for the anniverſary of the ſaid John duke of Lancaſter (his father) on the 4th of February; and of Blanch his mother, on the 12th of September, yearly, in that church, with *Placebo* and *Dirige*, 9 *Antiphones*, 9 pſalms, and 9 leſſons in the exequies of either of them; as alſo maſs of *Requiem*, with note, on the morrow, to be performed at the high altar for ever: and moreover to diſtribute unto the ſaid dean and chapter theſe ſeveral ſums; to the dean, as often as he ſhall be preſent, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the principal canons 20*d.* (to the ſum of 16*s.* 8*d.*); to the petty-canons 10*s.*; to the chaplains 20*s.*; to the vicars 4*s.* 8*d.*; to the choriſters 2*s.* 6*d.*; to the vergers 12*d.*; to the bell-ringers 4*d.*; to the keeper of the lamps about the tomb of the ſaid duke and dutcheſs, at each of their ſaid anniverſaries, 6*d.*; to the mayor of London for the time being, in reſpect of his preſence at the ſaid anniverſaries, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the ſheriffs of London, likewiſe preſent, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the biſhop of London, for the rent of the houſe wherein the ſaid chantry prieſts did reſide, 10*s.*; and for to find eight great tapers to burn about that tomb on the day of the ſaid anniverſaries, at the exequies, and maſs on the morrow; and likewiſe at the proceſſions, maſſes, and veſpers, on every great feſtival; and upon Sundays, at the proceſſion, maſs, and ſecond veſpers, for ever; and laſtly, to provide for the prieſts belonging to that chapel on the North part of the ſaid tomb a certain chalice, Miſſal, and Portvoiſe, according to the *Ordinale Sarum*; as alſo veſtments, bread, wine, wax, and glaſſes, and other ornaments and neceſſaries for the ſame, and repair of their manſion[11].

In 13 Hen. IV, there was another chantry of two prieſts founded in that chapel, on the North ſide of the choir, by the executors to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, for the good eſtate of king Henry IV. during his life in this world, and for his ſoul after his departure hence[12].

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[1] Jewels ſet in gold.
[2] Cup.
[3] Porringers.
[4] Afterwards of Wincheſter, and cardinal.
[5] The Black Prince.
[6] His youngeſt ſon by Catharine Swinford.
[7] See note 2. in p. 238.
[8] Collection of Royal and Noble Wills, p. 145—173.
[9] Pat. 4 Hen. IV. p. 2. m. 35.
[10] Pat. 4 Hen. IV. p. 2. m. 33.
[11] Pat. 10 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 7.
[12] Pat. 11 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 2.

Catharine Swinford, the duke's third wife, ſurviving him, departed this life May 10, 1403; and was buried in the cathedral church at Lincoln, where, on the South ſide of the choir is an altar tomb [1], with the braſsleſs figure of a lady, with a kind of coronet, and the head-dreſs probably reticulated, under a ſingle canopy, which had two ſhields in its ſpandrils; at the ſides five garters, alſo ſtript of their braſs.

When ſir William Dugdale ſurveyed this church, the following inſcription was on a fillet round the ſlab in old Engliſh characters, beginning on the South ſide from the head:

> "Icy giſt Dame Katerine, ducheſſe de
> Lancaſtre, jadys feme de le tres noble
> et tres gracious prince John, duc de Lancaſter,
> fils a tres noble Roy Edward le tierce. La-
> quelle Katherine moreuſt le X jour de
> May, l'an du grace mil CCCC tierz. De
> quelle alme Dieu eyt mercy ⁊ pitee.
> Amen."

The arms are deſcribed in pale:

1. *France* and *England* quarterly, under a label of three points Ermine.

2. Gules, three Catharine wheels, Or [2].

At the feet four ſhields.

The canopy which covers both this tomb and that of her only daughter Joan, counteſs of Weſtmoreland, appears to have been replaced by one of the age of Charles I. ſurbaſt, and adorned with Grecian mouldings and ornaments. Yet Mr. Johnſon deſcribes it as one of the teſtoons or coverings with the *ſtrait line* or *flat* [3].

Joan Beaufort, only daughter of John of Gaunt, by Catharine Swinford, was firſt married to ſir Robert Ferrars, knt. ſon of Robert Ferrars lord of Wem and Overſley, by whom ſhe had iſſue two daughters; and, on his death, to Ralph Nevill firſt earl of Weſtmoreland, by whom ſhe had iſſue Richard earl of Saliſbury (father of Richard the great earl of Warwick and Saliſbury, called *The King-maker)*, William lord Fauconberg, George lord Latimer, Edward lord Bergavenny, Robert biſhop of Durham, Cuthbert, Henry, and Thomas; Catharine ducheſs of Norfolk, remarried to ſir John Woodville; Eleanor lady Spencer, afterwards counteſs of Northumberland; Anne ducheſs of Buckingham, remarried to lord Mountjoy; Jane, a nun; and Cicely, wife of Richard Plantagenet duke of York, father of Edward IV. and Richard III. She died on the feaſt of St. Brice, Nov. 13, 1440; and was buried on the South ſide of the choir at Lincoln, at the feet of her mother, under a plain altar tomb, on the grey marble ſlab of which was her figure in braſs [4], plainer than her mother's, and the upper half of the head cut off; four ſhields under her feet, and a ledge, with this inſcription: now all gone:

> "Filia Lancaſtr' ducis inclita, ſponſa Johannis
> Weſtmerland primi ſubjacet hic comitis.
> Deſine, ſcriba, ſuas virtutes promere, nulla
> Vox valeat merita vix reboare ſua.
> Stirpe, decore, fide, tum fama, ſpe, prece, prole,
> Actibus et vita polluit ymmo ſua.
> Natio tota dolet pro morte. Deus tulit ipſam
> In Bricii feſto, C. quater M. quater X 5."

The arms on the ſhields were, *Nevill* impaling *Beaufort*: and the two tombs were incloſed in a grate of iron-work, 1641 [6].

By his firſt wife Blanch, the duke had iſſue:

1. Henry, duke of Hereford and Lancaſter, and earl of Derby, afterwards king of England.

2. Philippa, married to John I. king of Portugal 1386, died 1415; buried with her huſband at the abbey of Batalha. Their monument with their effigies cumbent are beautifully engraved in Mr. Murphy's deſcription of that building. The king in armour, with a ſurcoat of the arms of Portugal, which are alſo on his ſhoulder-piece, holds his ſword point downwards in his left hand; and by his right takes the right hand of his conſort, who is crowned and dreſſed in a mantle faſtened on her breaſt by a quatrefoil button, and holds in her left hand croſſed by the other a book.

3. Elizabeth, married firſt to John Holland earl of Exeter, beheaded at Cirenceſter 1 Hen. IV.; and ſecondly, to ſir John Cornwall lord Fanhope: ſhe died 1425-6, and was buried at Burford in Shropſhire [7].

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[1] "In a vault, or in the earth, near this monument, was buried the celebrated Catharine Swinford. On opening the lid and ſides, July 11, 1783, in company with Mr. Eſſex, was found only rubbiſh, and the ſame in the baſement and the choir floor." Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II. p. 14.

[2] See plate X. fig. 23. Theſe remained in Sandford's time, p. 253. In a pane of glaſs, in Mr. Peck's poſſeſſion, 1734, the arms of John of Gaunt and Catharine Swinford are thus expreſſed: France and England quarterly; a label of three points Ermine; impaling, Argent, on a chevron Sable three boars' heads couped Or (ſee fig. 54.); under which was written,

John of Gaunt and Katharine Swinford his third wife had eſſew John of Beaford.

Theſe may have been her firſt huſband's arms; the wheels thoſe of her father, ſir Payne Roet. Sepulchral Monuments, II. 14.

[3] See a learned memoir on ſepulchral monuments, by Maurice Johnſon, eſq. founder of the Spalding Society, tranſcribed from their Minutes, in the firſt volume of Mr. Gough's Sepulchral Mouuments, Introd. p. lxxxv.

[4] Her figure is alſo on the tomb of her huſband at Staindrop. Hutchinſon, Hiſtory of Durham, vol. III. p. 261.

[5] Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II. p. 126. Sandford, 257. Dugdale, Bar. vol. I. p. 298.

[6] Biſhop Sanderſon's and ſir William Dugdale's Survey, in Peck's Deſiderata Curioſa, Book VIII.

[7] "Of the ſeveral monuments of the family of *Cornwall* in the chancel of the church of Burford, the oldeſt is an elegant little figure of Elizabeth of Lancaſter, ſecond daughter of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter and Blanch his firſt wife, having at the head a pointed flowered arch with finials, within which was formerly painted this inſcription, as given by Sandford, p. 259.

Here lyeth the bodie of the noble princeſs daughter of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter, own ſiſter to king Henry IV.
wife of John Holland earl of Huntingdon and duke of Exeter; after married to ſir John Cornewayll knight of the
Garter and lord Fanhope. She died in the fourth year of Henry VI. A. D. MCCCCXXVI.

Thus reſtored from the evaneſcent original, by the care of the preſent reſident portioniſt, the Rev. Mr. Ingram, in 1791; and at the expence of the Rev. Foller Walker Cornwall, of Delbury in this county, canon of Windſor, and a deſcendant of this noble family; who alſo laudably ordered the inſcriptions on the other monuments of the Cornwalls in this church, which were obliterated, to be reſtored:

> "Here lyeth the body of the moſt noble Elizabeth
> daughter of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter,
> own ſiſter to king Henry the Fourth, wife of
> John Holland earl of Huntingdon and duke of Exeter,
> after married to ſir John Cornwall,
> knight of the Garter and lord Fanhope. She died
> the fourth year of Henry the Sixth, anno Domini
> MCCCCXXVI."

Her effigies, in long hair, is adorned with a coronet of oak leaves and pearls intermixed, a purple mantle guarded with Ermine, cloſe ſleeves buttoned and bordered, neck band, ſtudded belt of roſes and ſquares: under her head two cuſhions ſupported by angels: a dog at her right foot lifting up her robe. Above, *Old France* and *England*; on the left the arms of her father the duke of Lancaſter; Gules, in a bordure Azure, ſemée of fleurs de lis, three lions guardant crowned Or, impaling *Old France* and *England*.

Ermine, in a bordure engrailed.

Sable bezanté, a lion rampant Gules, *Cornwall*; impaling *Old France* and *England*.

Her firſt huſband, John Holland, earl of Huntingdon and duke of Exeter, and half-brother to Richard II. was attainted and beheaded 1 Henry IV. for plotting the death of that prince, and buried at Pleſhey.

Her ſecond huſband, ſir John Cornwall, was grandſon of Richard de Cornubia, a natural ſon of Richard earl of Cornwall, ſecond ſon of king John, and brother to Henry III. He was born at ſea in Mount's Bay, and baptized in the adjoining pariſh church

By Conſtance he had one only daughter Catharine, married to Henry prince of Aſturias, ſon and heir to Henry count of Traſtamare, baſe brother and ſucceſſor to Peter king of Caſtile and Leon, to whoſe kingdom her huſband ſucceeded by the name of Henry III. 1390; and their deſcendants were kings of Spain till Charles II. who died in 1700.

By Catharine Swinford he had, 1. John Beaufort, created earl of Somerſet 20 Ric. II. and next year marquis of Dorſet; he married Margaret Holland daughter of Thomas earl of Kent; and, dying 1410, was buried at Canterbury, where in St. Michael's chapel in the South tranſept is a moſt elegant monument for him, his lady, and her ſecond huſband Thomas duke of Clarence; the figures on which are of the moſt finiſhed and elegant workmanſhip [1]." Sandford's plate of this monument is ſo indifferent, and that in Dart's Canterbury ſo inadequate a repreſentation, that Mr. Gough had a new one taken by Mr. Schnebbelie, and engraved by Mr. Baſire, in the Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II. plates XLII. XLIII.

2. Henry, cardinal of St. Euſebius, biſhop of Lincoln 1398, and of Wincheſter from 1404 to 1447, where he was buried behind the high altar, having been twice chancellor of England, and once at Jeruſalem [2]. This "riche cardinal gilded al the floures and knottes in the voulte of the church" of our Lady of Leiceſter [3]. 3. Thomas Beaufort duke of Exeter, admiral of England, earl of Dorſet; he married Margaret, daughter of ſir Thomas Neville, of Horneby, knt. died at Eaſt Greenwich 1426; and was buried at St. Edmundſbury, where his corpſe was diſcovered [4] in 1772. 4. Joan Beaufort, already noticed in p. 242.

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church of Markenſhaw (*Market Jew ?*) At the battle of Agincourt he took Lewis de Bourbon count of Vendoſme priſoner; and was created by Henry VI. baron Fanhope and Milbrook. He died at Ampthill 1443, and was buried in the chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin, founded by himſelf, in the church-yard of the Black-Friers, London. His will, dated Feb. 10, 1443, was proved at Ampthill, before the archbiſhop, Jan. 6, 1443. Reg. Stafford & Kempe, fol. 119. Stow's London, p. 374. His portrait, in his ſurcoat of arms, Ermine, a lion rampant Gules, crowned Or, in a border engrailed Sable bezanté, with that of his wife in ermine mantle and ſurcoat, having on the former her arms quarterly, Old France and England, under a label of three points Ermine, were in a window of Ampthill church, engraved in Sandford, p. 259. A penon of her arms above in a bordure Argent and Azure; and below his arms radiated in a garter: all under a canopy, whoſe pillars are wreathed with ſcrolls, charged with leſtare ditie alternately." Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II. p. 78, 79.

[1] "The earl's figure, on the left hand of his lady, repreſents him in plated armour, and gorget, covered with a ſurcote, pinned on the breaſt, pointed helmet encircled with a fillet of precious ſtones, a collar of SS. the gauntlets open at the fingers, and that on the left hand has an additional plate on the back; the cuiſſes are buttoned within, and tied on the outſide of the thigh, and the greaves have two faſtenings within; his ſword is at his left ſide, and at his right a dagger and whittle united, and the points of both turned upwards. Under his head a double cuſhion ſupported by angels, and at her feet an eagle diſplayed, collared and chained, his creſt. The lady's figure in alabaſter repreſents her habited in a mantle, kirtle, and ſurcote, her ſleeves buttoned down to the wriſts, her mantle faſtened acroſs her breaſt by a double cordon paſſing over two cinquefoils; a kind of neckerchief covers her neck. On her head, which reſts on a double cuſhion, ſupported by angels flowing in a veil, the ſtudded head-dreſs, the hair plaited at the top and ſides, a coronet of jewels; and ſuch is the exact neatneſs of the artiſt, that he has expreſt the pins that faſten the back of her cap. At her feet, which are folded up in her robe, two collared dogs; on the third finger of each hand ſhe wears a ring. The tomb, which is of grey Suſſex marble, is adorned at the ſides with five beautiful double or ſtarred quatrefoils, which, in Weever's time, had ſhields of arms, on the left thoſe of Beaufort, on the right thoſe of Clarence; the baſement is charged with ten ſingle ones, in rondeaux. The braſs fillet round the upper ledge was gone in Weever's time, ſo that it cannot be known whether it contained the preciſe inſcription given by Weever, from a MS in the Cotton Library, for the duke of Clarence, or whether there was an epitaph for the three parties buried there." Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II. p. 127.

[2] "The monument of Henry Beaufort, cardinal biſhop of Wincheſter, or, to ſpeak more properly, the ſepulchral chapel, in which his monument, or tomb, and probably his body, lies, in his church at Wincheſter, is one ſpecimen of that perfection to which Gothic architecture ſeems to have been brought about the reign of Henry IV. The Society of Antiquaries have engraved this chapel in plate XLV. of the ſecond volume of their Vetuſta Monumenta, from a drawing by Mr. Schnebbelie. The altar-tomb, of Purbeck marble, has at the ſides five ſhields, and two at the ends, all robbed of their eſcucheons. The figure is habited in the cardinal's red robe, the ſleeve of the tunic under it black tipt with white. On his head is a cardinal's hat, and at the ſides of his face appears a little lock of black hair. On his hands are gloves fringed with gold, an oval jewel at the back; rings on the middle and third fingers of both hands; under his head a cuſhion with gold taſſels, and divided or laced with a gold fringe; his ſhoes ſquare-toed. At his feet a modern cuſhion, into which his feet are let, with a ſhield of the arms of England on the face of it." A farther deſcription of the tomb and chapel, and ſome hiſtorical particulars of the cardinal, may be ſeen in the account which accompanies the plates and in the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. II. p. 141.

[3] Leland, Itin. vol. II. p. 18.

[4] See Phil. Tranſ. vol. LXII. art. 33.; and Archæologia, vol. III. p. 311: and more eſpecially the Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. II. p. 74—77; where the whole tranſaction is candidly diſcuſſed. Some particulars of his will, which contains more judicious diſpoſitions than uſually occur in the wills of that time, ſhall here be given. He directs his body to be buried, with that of his wife Margaret, in the chapel of the Bleſſed Virgin annexed to the church of St. Edmund Bury, and that no ſumptuous nor pompous coſts ſhould be made, and only five wax tapers ſtanding on five candleſticks be placed about his corpſe, and the like at the ſeveral maſſes; that as many poor men and poor women as he was years of age ſhould bear a torch at his funeral, each in a gown and hood, and receive a penny apiece, and every poor perſon coming to his funeral to receive a penny; and, on his and his wife's anniverſary, the abbot, if preſent, 6*s.* 8*d.*; the prior 3*s.* 4*d.*; and every monk 20*d.*; for which he gave to the monaſtery 400 marks. To the Carthuſian abbey of Mountgrace, Yorkſhire, he bequeathed 40*l.* yearly, from and after the time of his deceaſe, ſo long as the ſaid houſe continued charged with a penſion from Joan queen of England to the priory of Hinckley; to the high altar of the church of the pariſh, where he ſhould happen to die, the accuſtomed mortuary; 100*s.* to the fabric or ornament of the ſaid church, and 6*s.* 8*d.* to each prieſt in the ſaid pariſh at the time of his death, and 3*s* 4*d.* to the pariſh clerk. To every houſe of Carthuſians in England, except that of Mountgrace, five marks; to certain recluſes of St. Peter's at Weſtminſter 10*l.*; to ſeveral women recluſe 20*s.* each; to every ſick perſon in the hoſpitals of St. Mary, St. Bartholomew, St. Thomas, and St. Giles, and Elſyng Spital, all in or near London, 12*d.* apiece; to the five priſons of Ludgate, Newgate, Fleet, King's-Bench, and Marſhalſea, 100*l.* for the diſcharge of priſoners; to the order of Franciſcans in England 40*l.*; to that of Friers-preachers 20*l.*; and to that of the Carmelites 20*l.*; to the collegiate church of Windſor, his croſs of ſilver gilt with his arms, two baſons of ſilver gilt enamelled with the Nativity and Annunciation, a pair of cenſers ſilver gilt, a complete ſuit of veſtments, a chalice and patten, and two cruets of ſilver; 500 marks or more, as a compenſation to religious houſes in France, to which the priory of Hinckley belonged, as a compenſation for the appropriation of certain houſes of the ſame order by Henry IV. to his new foundation at Shene, and for the appropriation of Hinckley priory to that of Mountgrace, to which laſt houſe he left a crucifix of ſilver gilt, with a beril in the foot; to Wormegay priory, Norfolk, a ſuit of veſtments, a pair of candleſticks, his principal holy-water *ſtoppe* and bruſh; to St. Mary's chapel at Bury, on the North ſide whereof he was to be buried (in cujus parte *boreali* diſpono tumulari), a ſuit of veſtments, a chalice and paten, two cruets, two candleſticks, all of ſilver gilt, and a miſſal; to Berking nunnery, a ſuit of veſtments; to his ſiſter Joan, counteſs of Weſtmoreland, a book called Triſtram (the romance of that name); to his brother Thomas Swynford (his mother's ſon by her firſt huſband, ſir Oates Swynford, who ſeems to have been one of his eſquires), a cup and cover of ſilver gilt; beſides legacies among his eſquires and ſervants, the dean, prieſts, clerks, and boys of his chapel, 100*l.* to be laid up as a cheſt for the uſe of the poor ſcholars of Queen's College, Oxford, as a loan; and the like ſum to Trinity College, Cambridge, for the like uſe. After payment of his debts, and before the receipt of the wages due to him from the king, and of his legacies, out of the ſurplus of his effects, amounting to five hundred marks, one hundred marks were to be equally divided between the priory of Wormegay, the abbey of Weſt Dereham, the nunnery of Crabhouſe (or Wigenhale), the priory of St. Denys by Southampton, the nunneries of Thetford, Maſham, and Blackborow; one hundred for maſſes; one hundred for the priſoners; one hundred for lepers; and one hundred to mend the roads in the counties of Suffolk and Eſſex. Remainder to the houſes of poor religious and mendicants, and to portion out poor maidens; and 11*l.* ſterling to each of his five executors; and to each of the ſupervifors of his will, a cup and cover of ſilver gilt. He directs that a tomb be made for himſelf and his wife in the aforeſaid place of their burial, for which he left 100*l.* ſterling, if neceſſary, to be expended in the beſt manner on this work; and orders five ſecular chaplains to be appointed for two years after his deceaſe, and to ſay maſs for them both. Then follows a kind of codicil, enumerating his ſeveral manſions, advowſons, reverſions, and other lands and tenements, in the counties of Suffolk, Hants, Norfolk, and Kent. Royal and Noble Wills, p. 250—264.

Review of the Life and Character of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster.

John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, ſurpaſſed all the great men of his time in power and fortune; and was likewiſe highly diſtinguiſhed for wiſdom and parts[1]. His illuſtrious father king Edward III, having a very particular affection for him, took him with him in various expeditions, when John was only a boy. From his infancy he was trained in the knowledge of public affairs; and in the vigour of manhood he was placed at the head of the king's councils and armies.

In 1359, he married his couſin the lady Blanch; and about three years afterwards died Maud, counteſs of Holland and Leiceſter, his wife's elder ſiſter, without iſſue. John, being thereupon ſole heir by his wife to Henry late duke of Lancaſter, was advanced to that title in parliament. His dutcheſs Blanch died in September, 1369; and left him the father of one ſon and two daughters, who were probably conſigned to the care of the late dutcheſs's friend and domeſtic, Catharine Swinford. His regard for Catharine Swinford did not prevent him from gratifying his ambition by marrying, a year or two afterwards, Conſtance, the daughter and heir of Pedro the Cruel, the depoſed and proſcribed king of Spain. In right of his Spaniſh ſpouſe, he immediately impaled the arms of Caſtile and Leon, and with them the title of king of Spain.

John of Gaunt affected military proweſs, and ſpent a great part of his life in camps; yet he acquired, upon the whole, but little glory from his achievements in the field. This happened, perhaps, more for want of favourable opportunities, than of ſuitable qualifications in him, as it was the deliberate reſolution of the French court not to ſuffer the Engliſh to come to cloſe engagement with their armies after their defeats at Creſſy and Poitiers[2]. Edward III. was happy in having many ſons, who knew how to reſpect their father, and preſerve the knot of fraternal concord unbroken among themſelves[3]. The Black Prince and John of Gaunt ſeem to have lived together in friendſhip to the death of the former, who made the latter one of the executors of his will, and in his laſt moments recommended his only ſon Richard of Bourdeaux to his care and protection. John became the guide and tutor of young Richard, and proved himſelf from firſt to laſt a dutiful ſubject and an affectionate uncle to that ungrateful and worthleſs prince[4]. There is not the leaſt foundation for charging him with any deſign of ſupplanting Richard at the death of Edw. III. He reſented the imputation of ſuch a crime as an atrocious ſlander which equally diſgraced his head and his heart. While his authority and advice had any weight with Richard[5], affairs went on tolerably well; but, when that king was determined to be guided by his own mad will, and the counſels of favourites of no better capacity and diſpoſition than his own, confuſion enſued, and, in the end, deſtruction to himſelf. Throughout his life the duke of Lancaſter was a perſon of great weight in public affairs, and at the head of a large party; but he was not yet ſo univerſally reſpected as the Black Prince, the Good Duke of Lancaſter, or his own eldeſt ſon Henry of Bolingbroke, earl of Derby: All theſe were the idols of the kingdom. Some defects in the moral conduct of John[6], his haughtineſs upon certain occaſions, his public ſupport of Wickliffe; theſe things, added to the little ſucceſs of many of his enterpriſes and laborious and expenſive negotiations, contributed to ſink him in the minds of thoſe who were prejudiced againſt him, and choſe only to view him on the faulty ſide; yet no man ever took more pains to ſerve his country, for whoſe intereſt and honour he was ready at all times to ſacrifice his eaſe and fortune, as facts ſhew, and the various charters, granted by Edward and Richard, abundantly teſtify. This duke of Lancaſter made better matches for his daughters than any Engliſh ſubject, or even king, from the Conqueſt to the preſent time. His daughter Catharine was matched to the infant Don Henry, made, in imitation of the heir apparent of England, prince of Aſturias. He ſhewed his prudence in declining to go over to Spain to vindicate his wife's pretenſions, till a fit opportunity ſerved for an undertaking of ſo much magnitude. His expedition was crowned with as much ſucceſs as could be reaſonably expected. He obtained not only the heir apparent of Spain in marriage for his daughter[7]; but it was alſo ſtipulated, for the payment of ſix hundred thouſand marks, to indemnify him for the expences of the war; and moreover a penſion for himſelf of forty thouſand marks a year for life. A tax was raiſed throughout the Spaniſh dominions for raiſing the former ſum; and the whole of it was probably paid; for, he ſays nothing contrary in his will[8]; and Knyghton the Hiſtorian, canon of Leiceſter, where the duke uſed frequently to live, tells us, that a domeſtic of the duke's aſſured him, that his maſter brought with him into England, on his return from Spain, as much treaſure as made a load for forty-ſeven mules. Hoſtages were given for the regular diſcharge of his penſion; but it was nevertheleſs ſuffered to run greatly in arrear, of which he makes heavy complaint in his will; and at the ſame time directs his executors to recover thoſe arrears by all poſſible means; and bequeaths a third part of the ſums ſo recovered to the king, to induce him to lend his powerful aſſiſtance in that affair. He cheriſhed a grateful remembrance of his former wife[9], who brought him the better part of his titles and fortune, and was deſerving his heart; which however, it is to be feared, ſhe only divided with her domeſtic Catharine Swinford[10], a native of Henault, the widow of ſir Hugh Swinford, and daughter of ſir Payn Roet, Guien king at arms in the time of Edward III. Catharine's ſiſter was married to Geffrey Chaucer the Poet, by the management, as is ſaid, of the dutcheſs Blanch[11]. The duke was the friend of Chaucer and his wife; and penſioned them for their good ſervices to his dutcheſs. The duke entertained Catharine Swineford as his concubine in the life-time of both his wives[12]. She had been virtuouſly educated; and had no fault, that we know of, but conſenting to the duke's unlawful embraces. He felt occaſionally the keeneſt remorſe from this criminal intercourſe[13]; and more than once, if report be true, determined upon a final ſeparation. From the fruits and conſequences of this intimacy, it is plain that his pious reſolutions were not carried into full execution. Whether he did ever actually part with her, I am not informed. About three years before his death, he made Swinford dutcheſs of Lancaſter, for the ſake of the children he had by her[14]. This event took place on the 14th of January, 1396, 19 Ric. II, a little more than two years after the death of the Spaniſh dutcheſs; in whoſe time Catharine Swyneford was not only kept by the duke, but received public marks of favour even from the court[15]. Perhaps no man had ever two more virtuous wives than fell to the ſhare of this duke of Lancaſter[16]; and even his miſtreſs found a way of making herſelf reſpected.

The duke of Lancaſter was humane, magnificent, and courteous[17]; ready to forgive the greateſt injuries, and liberal of his money both to his friends and the publick. He ſpent 40,000 marks in an embaſſy to Bruges before the death of his father. The king of France, in an interview at Amiens, ſhewed him the ſame reſpect that he would have paid to an emperor; and the duke's daughter Philippa was once ſeriouſly thought of by the court of France to be their queen [1]. He was the friend of Wickliffe; and preſerved that Reformer, when he was convened by the biſhops before a ſynod at St. Paul's, and in danger of being illegally impriſoned or deſtroyed [2]. After that incident, the duke protected the followers of Wickliffe, whoſe party, but for him, had been utterly extinguiſhed. He was an advocate for an Engliſh tranſlation of the Bible, which ſhewed a liberal and diſcerning ſpirit, conſidering the ignorance and bigotry of the age. Wickliffe dedicated many of his pieces to him; that holy man's extraordinary learning and exemplary life were his only recommendations to the duke of Lancaſter, who never adopted the tenets of that Reformer, nor ſwerved from the doctrines in which he had been educated. His protection of Wickliffe againſt the bigotry and deſpotiſm of the church, at the ſame time that in our ideas it reflects the greateſt luſtre on the duke's juſtice, diſintereſtedneſs, moderation, and humanity, loſt him the hearts of the orthodox, and brought a load of ſcurrility upon him from the mouths and pens of the monks. To their abuſe we muſt attribute the unfavourable account which has been given of John of Gaunt, without any foundation of reaſon, by the generality of Engliſh authors; not one of whom, as far as I can diſcover, is much acquainted with the character of this extraordinary man; whence it happens, that they take the liberty of vilifying or praiſing him, according to their own ſuperficial conjectures, and as beſt ſuits the convenience of rounding their periods. A ſtriking part of this duke's hiſtorical portrait is caution and coolneſs in the proſecution of his affairs. His very critical ſituation on account of his vaſt eſtate and great connexions naturally inſpired him with circumſpection during the violent and arbitrary reign of his nephew Richard. If he had ſupported the duke of Glouceſter, whoſe virtuous ſoul glowed with the divine fire of patriotiſm, Richard's deſpotiſm would have been ſuppreſſed, and the conſtitution preſerved. The duke of Lancaſter had been accuſed of a deſign to ſupplant Richard; he declined to oppoſe him, even to ſave his country. Some modern authors have ſaid, but I think without the authority of any antient writer for it, that he had not the courage or capacity of his brother. In capacity he was certainly not inferior. All authors and records celebrate his wiſdom and parts. Theſe eulogies are not, as far as I have ſeen, ſo laviſhly beſtowed on the younger, Edward; who, though upon the whole a man of reſpectable abilities, and a brilliant and even amiable character, ſeems notwithſtanding to have had defects from which his brother was free. There is room for ſuſpecting that he was tinctured with obſtinacy, haughtineſs, raſhneſs, profuſion, vanity, and even cruelty. During his government of Aquitain, he gave no great ſatisfaction, treating the people with pride, oppreſſing them with taxes, and governing them by his Engliſh favourites. John was more popular abroad; Edward had the hearts of the Engliſh at home. Of the two, I ſhould think, John was the greater favourite of his father; though the king ſeems to have had great affection for them both, and indeed for all his children. The people of Aquitain were not in general great admirers of the prince's manner of governing them. The people of England could not tell how he would govern the people here, as he had hardly ever reſided in England till within five or ſix years of his death, when he was broken with ſickneſs and affliction. John of Gaunt was tried by a long courſe of difficult ſervices in times very unfavourable for the diſplay of popular virtue. The whole time of Richard's reign may be compared to thick and foggy weather, which darkens the hemiſphere, depreſſes the animal ſpirits, and threatens mankind with approaching diſeaſes; even a ſtorm or tempeſt, which revived the human ſenſations, might be more agreeable. The four children [3], whom John had by Catharine Swinford, he had intereſt enough to get legitimated, firſt by the pope, and then by the king and parliament [4]. It has been generally ſuppoſed, that the parliamentary act of legitimation contained an expreſs exception as to the crown of England; and in the common copies we find the words, *exceptâ regali dignitate*: but I am told, by a gentleman well acquainted with our records, that theſe words are an interlineation by a ſubſequent and different hand, and the inſtrument had originally no ſuch clauſe; accordingly it is omitted in the printed roll of the 20th of Richard II. This inſtrument is dated the 9th day of February. It is ſaid, that a large pall was thrown over the duke, Catharine Swinford, and their four children, in the parliament-houſe, during the buſineſs of this legitimation [5]. If this be true, probably the ſame ceremony had been uſed, according to an antient cuſtom, at the time of the duke's nuptials with Catharine. In the ſame parliament [6], John Beaufort, the duke's eldeſt ſon by Swinford, was made earl of Somerſet, in full parliament, with the uſual formalities; and £20. a year ſettled upon him out of the iſſues and profits of that county. There are ſeveral paſſages in the conduct of John of Gaunt for which one does not know how to make an apology. His connexion with Catharine Swinford was of this ſort; and his tame compliance with Richard the Second in the two laſt years of that king's reign reflects, I think, ſtill greater diſhonour upon him, becauſe of its more immediate tendency to ruin his country. It happened, however, very fortunately for the publick, that the duke's abject ſubmiſſion to the king, which gave the latter a momentary triumph, encouraged Richard to proceed to ſtill greater exceſſes; till at length, attempting to deſtroy the powerful heir of Lancaſter, he gave his incenſed ſubjects the only thing they wanted, a head that could draw together the ſcattered multitude, and by uniting them give vigour to their reſentment. The reader will excuſe my dwelling a little upon the preſent ſubject, becauſe it is one of the moſt curious and important that is to be met with in the annals of this country. About the ſpring of the year 1397, and 20 Richard II, the animoſity between the king and the duke of Glouceſter broke out afreſh, and became more violent than ever. The dukes of Lancaſter and York withdrew into the country to take their uſual paſtime of the chace, thinking it not prudent to remain at that time longer at court, where they had for a conſiderable time before chiefly reſided. The king took advantage of their abſence, in the ſummer, to circumvent Glouceſter, and ſend him to Calais. Having thus ſecured his uncle, he called a council at Shrewſbury on the 1ſt of September. It conſiſted of a few lords, among whom were the duke of Lancaſter's ſon; the earl of Somerſet; and his ſon-in-law John Holland, earl Huntingdon, uterine brother of the king. Theſe were tampered with ſeverally and privately by Richard; and at length prevailed with by threats and promiſes to appeal Glouceſter, Arundel, Warwick, and ſome others, at the enſuing parliament, ſummoned for this purpoſe or buſineſs, to be held at Weſtminſter on the 17th of September This aſſembly accordingly met; and the earls of Arundel and Warwick received ſentence of death for what they had done eleven years before, though the ſame had been ſolemnly pardoned both by the king and parliament. The earl of Arundel, one of the greateſt and moſt popular men in England, was executed on the day of his trial, and his eſtate confiſcated. Warwick, who had been the king's preceptor, by parliament had his judgement mitigated into perpetual baniſhment in the Iſle of Man, with the forfeiture of his eſtate. An order was made for the duke of Glouceſter's appearance, though he had been murdered privately at Calais ſome days before. On the 24th of that month a certificate of his death was returned to parliament, which made no enquiry into the cauſe of his death, ſhewed no ſurprize or reſentment at it, but proceeded to impeach him, though dead. He was appealed, declared a traitor, and all his fortune condemned to the king's uſe. The ſentence againſt him was pronounced, I preſume, by the duke of Lancaſter, who acted as high ſteward throughout this bloody and nefarious buſineſs. Theſe proceedings were carried into execution by a ſet of lords and commons packed for the purpoſe, and awed by the king's preſence and that of a ſurrounding army of Cheſhire banditti. Upon this extraordinary occaſion the duke of Lancaſter appeared with a retinue of three hundred lances[1], and his ſon the earl of Derby with a corps of two hundred men at arms and four hundred archers, for the king's guard, and, I ſuppoſe, to awe the people. Froiſſart ſays, that the duke of Lancaſter was highly enraged at the duke of Glouceſter's death, and determined to revenge it; till, cooling by degrees, he thought it better to bury what had happened in oblivion than excite a diſturbance; the event of which would be uncertain, and which could not bring his brother from the grave. The ſame writer aſſigns another reaſon for the duke's acquieſcence to what had happened, that the king promiſed to be guided in future entirely by the duke's counſel; but, from what has been related, it appears that he was not at all diſpoſed to vindicate the injured Glouceſter, or give the king the leaſt oppoſition in theſe cruel and arbitrary doings. He was not only aſſiſting and aſſenting to theſe proſcriptions, but was mean enough to accept as a boon from the king ſome of the earl of Arundel's lands which lay conveniently for him in the county of Norfolk, where they were interſperſed with his own[2]. At the ſame time his family received freſh honours, and obtained freſh grants out of the forfeited eſtates of the ruined lands from the hands of the king. The duke's tame compliance with Richard's perverſe will is the more diſgraceful, becauſe he was the only man in England who was able to check the king, and reſtore the expiring honour and rights of the nation. If any excuſe can be pleaded for his conduct, it muſt be founded on the timidity and indolence of old age, the love of his children, and a ſenſe of perſonal obligation to king Richard, who, it muſt be allowed, had conferred many great favours upon him and his family, more, I ſuſpect, from fear than love. Notwithſtanding theſe ſacrifices of his honour and conſcience, his life, which had been frequently threatened by the king, was at this very time hardly ſafe; for, we have it upon good authority, that it was Richard's intention to take or kill both the duke of Lancaſter and his eldeſt ſon, as they were going to him at Windſor, after the breaking up of this very parliament. After what we have ſeen the late parliament capable of doing, we ſhall not be ſurprized at any of their tranſactions. But one remarkable proceeding of that aſſembly was their application to the king, that he would be pleaſed to give full power to certain lords and others, that were agreeable to him, to act in the name, and to have the full power, of the parliament. Accordingly, the whole legiſlative authority was veſted in the hands of twelve lords and ſix commoners, and two delegates for the clergy; theſe were the earls of Wiltſhire and Worceſter. Six of theſe lords, three commoners, and one delegate, were empowered to act for the whole body[3]; and theſe called themſelves a parliament, and paſſed many acts in that capacity. This was done in the adjourned parliament of Shrewſbury in the beginning of the year 1398. In the number of the commiſſioners were the duke of Lancaſter; his ſon-in-law John Holland, duke of Exeter; and his ſon John Beaufort, marquis of Dorſet. It was a committee of this aſſembly, aſſuming the name of the parliament, that gave ſanction to the king's perfidious treatment of Bolingbroke, duke of Hereford, eldeſt ſon of John duke of Lancaſter. The quarrel, that commenced between Bolingbroke duke of Hereford, and the duke of Norfolk, towards the latter end of the year 1397, created infinite diſquietude in the mind of the duke of Lancaſter. He gave no public oppoſition to the duel that was ordered between his ſon and Thomas Mowbray the duke of Norfolk, becauſe he thought it was inconſiſtent with his honour to prevent the combat, and that Henry was a match for his antagoniſt; but he ſaid there was no cauſe for fighting, and blamed both the king and other lords in ſecret for making ſo great a commotion about a thing of the moſt trifling nature. He took notice by his friends, that the king was doing every thing he could to ruin both himſelf and his realm; and obſerved, with reſpect to the duel in agitation, that it was only calculated to excite general diſcord and animoſity; he ſaid, that, let the preſent diſpute end how it would, the two noble lords, who were to enter the liſts againſt each other, could never afterwards be fully reconciled. While this momentous affair was depending, and it continued ſo for nine or ten months, the duke never went near the king, and ſaw very little of his ſon. He followed this courſe with great wiſdom; for, he ſaw that his ſon was the favourite of all orders of people in the whole nation, particularly of the Londoners. The latter ſaid, that the king was only actuated by envy againſt the duke of Hereford, and ſeeking a pretence for driving him out of the kingdom; that they would ſtand by him, and ſee juſtice done him whether the king would or not. They carried their partiality ſo far as to maintain, that Henry of Bolingbroke, the duke of Hereford, had a better title to the crown than Richard of Bourdeaux; though his maternal grandfather had generouſly waved his pretenſions out of reſpect to Edward III. whom he loved and reverenced. They added, that, if the reigning king dared to uſe him ill, he ſhould pay dear for his temerity. In the month of October, 1398, Henry of Bolingbroke received ſentence of baniſhment for ten years. Froiſſart relates, that, upon his taking leave of the king at Eltham, he conducted himſelf with ſo much temper and humility, that his baniſhment was ſhortened to ſix years; but this is not probable, nor is it ſupported by any other authority. From the time of his ſon's baniſhment the duke reſided conſtantly at Leiceſter till his death, which is ſtated by Thomas Otterbourne to have happened on the morrow after the Purification.

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[1] Ex Archiv. Ducatûs; Walſingham, & Froiſſart. [2] Speed. [3] MS. in Muſ. Brit. MS. in Coll. Wigorn. Oxon. Walſingham.

[4] MS. in Coll. Corp. Chr. Cant. Rot. Parl. 1 Ric. II. [5] Selden. [6] MS. in Muſ. Brit. Fox. Knyghton. Walſingham.

[7] Ferreras. [8] Ex Archiv. Eccleſ. Lincoln. [9] Ex Archiv. Ducatûs Lanc. [10] Sandford. Froiſſart.

[11] Regiſt. Johannis Ducis Lancaſtriæ in camerâ Ducatûs. [12] Froiſſart; and MSS. Harl. in Muſ. Brit.

[13] Knyghton; and Gentleman's Magazine. [14] Froiſſart. [15] Anſtis on the Garter.

[16] Froiſſart; and Hiſtory of England. [17] Cartæ Regum in camerâ Ducatûs; & Knyghton. Dugdale. Collins.

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[1] Froiſſart.

[2] Fox; and Chron. in Muſ. Brit. Knyghton. Walſingham. Lewis's Life of Wickliffe. Argentré. Carte; and others.

[3] Rot. Parl.

[4] Rymer. Sandford.

[5] Du Cange, apud voc. *Pallium*; & Selden.

[6] Rot. Parl.

As ſoon as he was dead, Richard ſeized his poſſeſſions into his own hands, and began to be very laviſh of them, diſpoſing of parts of them to almoſt any one that would apply for them.

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[1] Dugdale.

[2] Ex Archiv. Ducatûs Lancaſtr.

[3] Tyrrel.

A SHORT LIFE OF HENRY OF BOLINGBROKE, till his Acceſſion to the Crown.

Henry Plantagenet, ſurnamed of Bolingbroke from the place of his birth, was born about the year 1366, and was the only ſurviving ſon of John of Gaunt by Blanch of Lancaſter[1]. He loſt his excelleat mother on the 21ſt of September, 1369[2]; after which for ſome time he was probably under the care of Catharine Swinford, his mother's old friend, the governeſs of his two ſiſters, and his father's concubine[3]. On the 12th of May, 3 Richard II, the duke of Lancaſter made him an annual allowance of 250 marks a year out of his eſtate in Norfolk[4]. The next year he was betrothed, with conſent of the king[5], to Mary de Bohun, the younger daughter and coheireſs of Humphrey de Bohun, late earl of Eſſex, Hereford, and Northampton, and hereditary conſtable of England. Eleanor, the other daughter of Humphrey, was already married to Thomas of Woodſtock. Theſe two ladies ſhared between them their father's honours and large eſtates. Mary's purparty was afterwards annexed by her huſband and ſon to the dutchy of Lancaſter. In her right, Henry of Bolingbroke enjoyed the titles of Hereford and Northampton, and lord of Brecknock[6].

On the third of September, 5 Ric. II, John duke of Lancaſter iſſued his warrant to his receiver in the county of Lincoln to pay to dame Johanna Bohun, counteſs of Hereford, 100 marks a year for the wardſhips and coſts of his daughter-in-law Mary, counteſs of Derby, until ſhe ſhould arrive at the age of 14[7]. Eleanor muſt have been ſeveral years older than the counteſs of Derby; for, the former was of full age in the 3d or 4th year of Richard II[8]. On the 20th of February, 5 Ric. II, the duke made the counteſs dowager of Hereford a farther allowance of 100 marks more, on the ſame account, out of his lordſhips of Kidwelly. In 9 Ric. II. we find Henry ſummoned to parliament by the title of Henry earl of Derby. Leland ſays[9], he was made earl of Derby that year; but no patent of his creation, nor any account of it, is given in the Parliament-Rolls, nor in any record that I have diſcovered. Froiſſart relates, that in his early youth he promiſed to be a perſon of great worth and honour[10]. When his father went over to Spain, to claim that kingdom in right of his ſecond wife, about Eaſter, 1386, Henry of Bolingbroke accompanied him to the Land's end. Before the duke's departure, he placed about the perſon of his ſon a choſen and diſcreet council, to aſſiſt him in the management of his affairs. In the ſucceſsful oppoſition that was made againſt the king's favourites and miniſters by the duke of Glouceſter and his party in 1387, 11 Ric. II, Henry earl of Derby took an active part. He was one of thoſe lords that appealed Alexander Nevil, archbiſhop of York; Robert de Vere, duke of Ireland; Michael de la Pole, earl of Suffolk; and the others of their party. Upon that occaſion, he was one of thoſe whom the king meant to deſtroy. He engaged and routed Robert de Vere duke of Ireland, Richard's principal favourite, at Radcot-bridge, in Oxfordſhire. The king probably never ſincerely loved him after that affair; however, upon various occaſions, he affected the ſhew of perfect reconciliation and the moſt hearty good will. Upon the duke of Lancaſter's return from Spain, Richard confirmed all the grants that had been made by his grandfather and himſelf to the family of Lancaſter; and limited the county palatine, which had been given to John only for his life, to his heirs male. This was intended as a mark of the king's regard unto Henry of Bolingbroke, who was to have the benefit of theſe favours.

About two years afterwards he went into Pruſſia, where he ſignalized his proweſs by defeating the king of Lithuania, taking four generals, and killing three, beſides three hundred of the ſtouteſt men in the enemy's army. The king fled to the city of Skirgal; this the earl of Derby gained, and took and ſlew four thouſand of the common people: among the captives was a brother of the king of Poland.

He was among the Engliſh lords who went with twelve hundred horſe from Calais to Amiens, when the treaty was held between the French and Engliſh at the latter place, about the middle of Lent, 15 Ric. II. The next year we find him continued in the king's ſervice beyond ſea; after which, I do not find any mention made of him till he excited the compaſſion and attracted the veneration of all the people of England on account of the hard treatment he had received in the 21ſt year of the ſame king's reign. A little time before the meeting of the parliament which was convened at Weſtminſter on the 17th of September, to try the duke of Glouceſter and the earls of Arundel and Warwick, this earl of Derby had a ſpecial commiſſion to raiſe two hundred men at arms for the king's guard: other lords had ſimilar commiſſions, for fear of a general inſurrection of the people[11]. The earl of Derby made an ample confeſſion of his guilt in this parliament reſpecting his former behaviour in the 11th of Richard.—Kneeling before the king, he addreſſed him as follows: "My liege lord, I know that many riots, diſturbances, and evil deeds, have been committed and done within your kingdom, to the offence of you and your royal eſtate, in the which I myſelf was preſent amongſt others, not with an ill intent or purpoſe to offend you, as not knowing then that it was any fault or offence againſt you. But, ſire, ſince I now know well and confeſs my offences in ſo doing, I beg your mercy and pardon!" The commons alſo joined their entreaties in favour of the earl; and repreſented, that in as much as he had not offended through malice; as he had left the duke of Glouceſter and his party; as he had hindered them in their murderous purpoſes, and, with Thomas de Mowbray earl of Nottingham, had returned to the king; and farther they prayed, that, as it was for the honour of the king to cheriſh good and worthy perſons according to their merit; he would be pleaſed, in full parliament, as a ſpecial recommendation of theſe two earls of his blood, to declare their ſtate, name, fame, and loyalty. Whereupon, the king, ſitting in his royal dignity, anſwered, that this matter was better known to himſelf than to any other perſon whatever; and he teſtified and declared the good demeanor, loyalty, and fame, of the earls of Derby and Nottingham, who, he ſaid, had done their duty to their king, and went to him, like good and faithful lieges, from the ſociety of the duke of Glouceſter and the earls of Arundel and Warwick; that they afterwards abode with him, carried themſelves well and loyally, and as ſuch he held them to be. He therefore granted, that as well they, as thoſe of their company at the time that the duke of Glouceſter and the earls of Arundel and Warwick made their ride, ſhould be known and held for true and loyal ſubjects throughout this realm; that they ſhould never be blamed nor hurt for any thing done on that occaſion. Moreover, the king, with the advice and aſſent of all the lords of parliament, and at the requeſt of the commons, ordained and eſtabliſhed that this declaration and grant ſhould be, and carry the force and virtue of, a ſtatute. He likewiſe promiſed the two earls, that he would be very kind and gracious to them. On the laſt day of that ſeſſion, September 29, he ordered it to be ſhewed openly in parliament, that it was his will that certain honourable perſons ſhould be promoted to higher honour, becauſe ſuch promotions gave ſtrength and luſtre to the ſceptre. Whereupon, the king, ſitting in royal majeſty, and holding in his hand a rod, made his couſin ſir Henry of Lancaſter, earl of Derby, a duke, by the title of duke of Hereford; to have and to hold the ſame to him and his heirs male. The king then delivered to Henry his charter of creation, which was read in full parliament. In this inſtrument the king declares, that he raiſes the earl of Derby to be a duke, not ſo much from perſonal favour as to reward that earl's extraordinary merit and uniform good behaviour towards himſelf; that

[1] Sandford.

[2] Regiſt. Johannis ducis Lancaſtriæ, in camerâ Ducatûs.

[3] Froiſſart.

[4] Regiſt. Hen. IV. in camerâ Ducatûs.

[5] Regiſt. Johannis ducis.

[6] Sandford.

[7] Regiſt. Johannis ducis, &c.

[8] Dugdale.

[9] Leland, Collect.

[10] Froiſſart.

[11] Rot. Parl.

herein he acts with the greateſt deliberation, and the moſt nice attention to the earl's deſerts. As a farther mark of the king's particular affection and good opinion of his couſin, he ſettled by the ſame patent upon him and heirs for ever, towards the better ſupport of his high rank, the ſum of forty marks a year, to be received by half-yearly portions out of the exchequer.

But this harmony between the king and Henry of Bolingbroke was of no long continuance. The parliament which had ſat at Weſtminſter in the month of September, 21 Ric. II. was adjourned to Shrewſbury; at which place it met towards the middle of January following. There the duke of Hereford, coming before the king, and bearing a ſchedule in his hand, preſented it to the king; with a proteſtation to add to or diminiſh therefrom at all times, and when he pleaſed, as it ſhould be needful, *ſaving* always the ſubſtance of the preſent *ſchedule*; to this effect:

"That in the month of December, in the 21ſt year of your reign, the duke of Hereford, travelling between Brainford and London, met the duke of Norfolk with a great train, who diſcourſed with him on divers matters; amongſt which he told him, 'they were all ready to be undone;' that the duke of Hereford demanded, 'why? He anſwered, 'for the fact at Radcot Bridge.' The duke of Hereford ſaid, 'How can that be? for, the king has ſhewed us favour, and in full parliament declared us to have been good and loyal towards him.' The duke of Norfolk anſwered: 'Notwithſtanding that, it will be done to us as has been done to others before; for, he will cancel this record.' The duke of Hereford ſaid, 'it would be no great wonder, ſince the king had ſaid before all the people, that he ſhould afterwards make it void.' Farther the duke of Norfolk ſaid, 'this was a ſtrange and treacherous world; for, I know well,' ſaid he, 'that, if it had not been for ſome, my lord your father and you had been taken or killed when you came from Windſor, after the late parliament was up; but the dukes of Albemarle and Exeter, the earl of Worceſter, and myſelf, were agreed never to undo any lord without juſt and reaſonable cauſe;' and added, 'that the malice of this deſign was in the duke of Surrey, with the earls of Wiltſhire and Saliſbury, drawing to them the duke of Glouceſter, who had ſworn to undo ſix other lords, that is to ſay, the dukes of Lancaſter, Hereford, Albemarle, and Exeter, with the marquis of Dorſet and himſelf.' He alſo ſaid, 'they purpoſed to reverſe the judgement concerning Thomas earl of Lancaſter; and thereby they and many others would be diſinherited.' The duke of Hereford ſaid, 'God forbid! for, it would be a great wonder if the king ſhould aſſent to do this; for, it was with a chearful countenance that he promiſed to be a good lord unto them and others; and alſo that he knew he had ſworn it by St. Edward.' And the duke of Norfolk anſwered, 'He had done the ſame to him many times, and ſworn by the body of God; and that, for all this, he was never the more to be truſted;' and farther ſaid to the duke of Hereford, 'that the king was about to draw the earl of March and others to the ſame agreement and purpoſe of the ſaid four lords to deſtroy the perſons aforementioned.' The duke of Hereford replied: 'If it be ſo, we can never truſt them.' The duke of Norfolk returned: 'For certain, not; for, although they cannot accompliſh their deſigns at preſent, yet they will be contriving ten years from this time to deſtroy us and our houſes."

This ſchedule being read before the king and lords on Thurſday the 31ſt of January, and laſt day of the parliament; it was then ordained by him, with aſſent of all the eſtates in parliament [1], that the matters therein compriſed ſhould be determined by the good advice and diſcretion of the king, and the commiſſioners aſſigned by the late parliament to act in the name and with the full authority of the parliament; to wit, the dukes of Lancaſter, York, Albemarle, Surrey, and Exeter; the marquis of Dorſet; the earls of March, Sarum, Northumberland, and Glouceſter, or ſix of them; the earls of Worceſter and Wiltſhire, as procurators of the clergy, or one of them; John Buſſey, ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons; Henry Green; and four other knights of parliament; or any four or three of them.

It appears from the above ſchedule, that Polydore Vergil and Froiſſart are in an error, in making the duke of Norfolk the accuſer of the duke of Hereford for uttering ſlanderous words of the king, when it was the direct contrary way. What gave riſe to ſuch an opinion probably was, that, this extraordinary converſation having tranſpired, and perhaps got to the king's ear, each duke, to ſave himſelf, accuſed the other; though the duke of Hereford might be the firſt of the two who impeached the other in form before the king. We have upon our records only the ſtate of the fact as given in by the duke of Hereford; and know not what defence was made by Norfolk. It is certain, however, that the latter had a very indifferent character as to truth and honour; in both which Hereford was inferior to none. It appears alſo from the Parliament Roll, that Norfolk prevaricated upon ſome of the points contained in the ſchedule. This was one, though not the only reaſon, that his ſentence was much ſeverer than Hereford's. Norfolk was the perſon employed by the king to effect the murder of the duke of Glouceſter, Hereford's brother-in-law and uncle, in the month of September preceding. If Henry concurred with the king in his bloody tranſactions of the late parliament, he was guided probably by fear, or filial duty; for, if we conſider his connexions and former conduct ten years before, and what a keen, though well-diſſembled reſentment Richard entertained for thoſe that were concerned in that buſineſs; and alſo how maliciouſly Richard treated the duke of Hereford on the preſent occaſion, we can hardly be brought to think, that the profeſſions he made in favour of him were the ſincere and genuine effuſion of an affectionate heart. Beſides, it appears from the ſchedule itſelf, that the king intended to murder the duke of Lancaſter and his ſon, as they were going to him at Windſor, immediately upon the breaking up of that parliament, wherein the king had juſtified and extolled the duke of Hereford, and experienced both the duke of Lancaſter's and his ſon's perfect acquieſcence to his vindictive and atrocious conduct. But to return.

After the parliament was ended, both the dukes appeared before the king at Oſwaldſtrie on the 22d of February, 1398, 21 Ric. II. A farther day was then aſſigned, and they were ordered to be at Windſor on Sunday, the 28th of April. In the mean while, it was agreed by the king and his council of delegates, held on the 19th of March at Briſtol, where the dukes again made their appearance, that, foraſmuch as the matter in debate touched the law of chivalry, it ſhould be determined by courſe of ſuch law; which would prove ſufficient for the deciſion, if ſome other way were not found. Accordingly, on Monday the 29th of April, both appearing again before the king, battle or duel was appointed between them, according to the advice and opinion of the dukes, earls, barons, bannerets, and a great aſſembly of knights, there met for this purpoſe; together with the commiſſioners of parliament. The parties were ordered to be at Coventry on the 16th of September following, to do their devoir.

The dukes of Lancaſter and York, with Henry Percy earl of Northumberland, were the duke of Hereford's ſecurity for his appearance [2]. He ſent to Galeas, duke of Milan, for harneſs; who ſent him over four of the beſt armourers in Lombardy to fit him. Thomas Mowbray employed his agents in Almaine and elſewhere for the like purpoſe.

At the time fixed, the king and all the lords being now arrived at Coventry, each of the lords who were to be the combatants, being attended with a ſplendid and numerous retinue, appeared on the day appointed. The duke of Albemarle was, *pro tempore*, made high conſtable, and the duke of Surrey lord marſhal, who came to the liſts moſt honourably waited on by many followers in rich liveries ſuitable to the greatneſs of their qualities, each of their ſervants carrying tipſtaves for clearing the field. Then the duke of Hereford, as challenger, firſt mounted on a white courſer in capariſons of green and blue velvet embroidered thick with ſwans and antelopes, armed *cap à pie*, with his ſword drawn, approached the liſts. Of whom the marſhal, demanding who he was, received this anſwer: "I am Henry of Lancaſter, duke of Hereford, that am come hither to do my devoir againſt Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk, as a falſe traitor to God, the king, the realm, and me;" and then, taking his oath that the quarrel was true and juſt, he deſired leave to enter the liſts; which being granted, he put up his ſword, pulled down his beaver, ſigned himſelf on the forehead with the croſs, took his ſpear, and, paſſing the barriers, diſmounted, and ſat down in a chair of green velvet, placed in a traverſe of green and blue velvet at one end of the liſts. Then king Richard entered the field with great pomp, accompanied with the earl of St. Paul, who came out of France on purpoſe to be a ſpectator of this combat, and attended with moſt of the nobles of England, and a guard of ten thouſand men in arms, to prevent any ſudden tumult or diſorder. The ſovereign being ſeated in a chair of ſtate, one of the kings at arms made proclamation that none but ſuch as were appointed to marſhal the field ſhould touch any part of the liſts, upon pain of death. Which being ended, another herald proclaimed: "Behold here Henry of Lancaſter, duke of Hereford, appellant, who is entered into the liſts royal, to do his devoir againſt Thomas Mowbray duke of Norfolk, upon pain of being counted falſe and recreant." Immediately upon this appeared the duke of Norfolk, bravely mounted, his horſe barbed with crimſon velvet embroidered with lions of ſilver and mulberry trees proper; and, having taken the like oath before the conſtable and marſhal that his quarrel was right and juſt, he entered the field, crying aloud, "God and him that hath the right!" And then, lighting from his horſe, placed himſelf in a chair of crimſon velvet oppoſite to his antagoniſt, at the other end of the liſts. The marſhal viewed their ſpears, to ſee if they were of equal length; and then he delivered one of them to the duke of Hereford, and ſent the other by a knight to the duke of Norfolk. This done, proclamation was made for them to prepare for the combat. Upon which, the dukes inſtantly mounted their horſes, and cloſed their beavers, caſting their ſpears into their reſts; and then, the trumpets ſounding, the duke of Hereford ſpurred his horſe forward; but, before he of Norfolk could advance, the king caſt down his warder, and the heralds cried, "Stay! ſtay!" Then the king cauſing their ſpears to be taken from them, they returned to their chairs, whilſt he retired to council to debate what was fit to be done in ſo weighty a cauſe. Where, after two hours' debate, their doom was agreed upon without fighting; and ſir John Buſſey, Speaker of the Commons, by the king's command, read the ſentence, which is thus recited at large in the Parliament Roll:

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[1] Rot. Parl.

[2] Dugdale; and Froiſſart.

"That the king, willing," as was ſaid, "to ſhew more mercy and grace to the parties than they deſerved, inaſmuch as one of them at leaſt muſt have been very culpable, did, out of great tenderneſs towards perſons who bore his arms, and were ſo nearly allied to him in blood, and to prevent the diſhonour which muſt elſe fall upon one of them, by virtue of his ſovereign authority, take the battle into his own hands[1]." It was then ſaid to Henry of Lancaſter duke of Hereford, "that the king, by the full advice, aſſent, and authority of parliament, for the peace and tranquillity of him, his realm, and his ſubjects, and to eſchew debates and troubles between the dukes of Hereford and Norfolk and their friends and well-wiſhers, did will, ordain, and adjudge, that the ſaid Henry of Lancaſter ſhould void the kingdom for ten years; and that he ſhould be without the realm within eight days of the octaves of Saint Edward the Confeſſor next coming; and that, upon pain of incurring treaſon, by authority of parliament. And it was likewiſe ordained, by the authority and upon the penalty aforeſaid, that the duke of Hereford ſhould in no wiſe come into the company of Thomas duke of Norfolk, or Thomas Arundel[2], and have no communication whatever with either of them. And at the ſame time it was allowed that the duke of Hereford had not failed in any point touching his appeal, but had fully performed his devoir therein, until ſuch time as the battle was taken into the king's hands."

Sentence was then paſſed upon the duke of Norfolk much ſeverer than what had been inflicted on the duke of Hereford. He was baniſhed for life to Hungary, Bohemia, and Almaine. All the lands and ſeignories which the king had given him were now reſumed, and all his eſtates ſeized into the king's hands, except an annual penſion of a thouſand pounds; he was forbidden, upon pain of treaſon, to come into the company of the duke of Hereford, or hold any communication whatever with him, or with Thomas Arundel archbiſhop of Canterbury.

The reaſon aſſigned for this heavy judgement was, that in the late parliament he had not given his concurrence, as he ought to have done, with the other appellants, in revoking and annulling the proceedings of the parliament of 11 Ric. II. by which the king's authority was invaded and infringed; and ſupporting the meaſures of the parliament of 21 Ric. II. in which the royal power was vindicated and reſtored.

Beſides this, it was ordained, by authority of parliament, that, if either the dukes of Hereford or Norfolk, or any other perſon, purſue or procure in any manner what was contrary to any article ordained on the ſaid 16th day of September, they ſhould incur the penalty of treaſon, as well for the ſmalleſt points of this ordinance *(ordonnance)*, as if they ſhould act againſt any ordinance made by the parliament lately commenced at Weſtminſter, and adjourned to Shrewſbury. Moreover, it was ordained, by the ſame authority, that, if the duke of Hereford or Norfolk, or any one in their name, or for them, ſhould proſecute to have in any manner pardon or licence to return into their country, or to go into any other part than what is ſpecified in this ordinance, he or they ſhould incur the penalty of treaſon.

But, notwithſtanding the prohibition contained in the latter part of this judgement, the duke of Hereford did ſome time after prefer his petition to the king; wherein, among other things, he deſired particularly, in caſe any ſucceſſion ſhould happen to deſcend or fall to him in his abſence, for which he ought to do homage, that then he might by his attorneys be permitted to proſecute and have livery of ſuch ſucceſſion or heritages, and that his homage and fealty might be reſpited; to which petition the king conſented, and confirmed it by his letters patent.

The nation was highly incenſed with the king's behaviour to the duke of Hereford, who was the darling of the principal peers, the city of London, and the community at large. They ſaid, he had committed no crime, and had been condemned without trial; that, by his baniſhment, they were deprived of their beſt protector; and thought themſelves by that event expoſed to all the malice and indignation of an incenſed and vindictive tyrant. As the duke paſſed through the city of London on horſeback on his leaving the kingdom, he was followed by more than 40,000 people, who cried after him, and bewailed his fate and their own in the moſt moving manner. He was accompanied on this occaſion with trumpets and inſtruments of muſic, but with the more melting ſounds of univerſal lamentation. The mayor of London and others of the principal citizens followed him to Deptford; ſome accompanied him as far as Dover in his way to Calais.

On the duke's arrival at Paris, he was very kindly received by the court of France; where he was preſently offered in marriage to the only daughter of the duke of Berry, uncle of Charles VI. King Richard ſent the earl of Saliſbury his ambaſſador to the court of France, to put a ſtop to that affair. The earl repreſented the duke of Hereford as a perſon guilty of traiterous deſigns againſt his prince; upon which the treaty of marriage proceeded no farther.

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[1] Rot. Parl. 21 Ric. II. n. 22.

[2] Archbiſhop of Canterbury.

Being thus departed, he received letters from his father, adviſing him rather to go into Caſtile than into Hungary; but, his father growing ſick here in England, he removed not from Paris; where, within a ſhort time, he had advertiſement of his death[1]. Soon after which, it ſo happened, that, king Richard being neceſſitated to go into Ireland for ſuppreſſing the Iriſh then in arms, this country grew into great diſtraction; whereupon the Londoners ſent for this duke, promiſing him their aſſiſtance, in caſe he would accept of the government[2].

Having therefore ſuch encouragement, as alſo conſiderable aid from the duke of Britanny, he took ſhipping at le Port Blanc, and landed at Ravenſpur, upon the mouth of Humber, in Yorkſhire: whereupon divers of the Northern lords repaired to him; ſo that, when he came to Doncaſter, he had a conſiderable army; the commons in all places inclining to him. Whence marching to Eveſham, in Worceſterſhire; and ſo to Berkeley, co. Glouceſter; he came to Briſtol; all the caſtles in thoſe parts yielding to him. Of which king Richard having advertiſement, he haſted back into England, and landed in Wales; where finding that he was almoſt totally forſaken, he went to Conway-caſtle, co. Caernarvon. This duke, therefore, underſtanding where he was, bent his courſe to Cheſter; and thence ſent for a ſafe-conduct, that he might ſpeak with him. Which being granted, he employed the earl of Northumberland upon that affair; who propoſed, that a parliament might be called, wherein juſtice might be had againſt thoſe enemies of the commonwealth, who had been procurers of the duke of Glouceſter's death, and the death of other noblemen; as alſo pardon for this duke for what he had done. Soon after which, he came himſelf thither alſo; and, having muſtered his army in the ſight of the caſtle, walked into the outer ward; where, ſeeing the king come out, he made a reverend obeiſance towards him; and, going on, did ſo a ſecond and third time; the king then taking him by the hand, and bidding him welcome. Whereupon, humbly thanking him, he ſaid, that "the cauſe of his coming was to have reſtitution of his inheritance." Unto which the king readily aſſented; and called for wine. After which, mounting on horſeback, they rode to Flint; and ſo to Cheſter: thence to Nantwich; and ſo, by the common road, to London; where he was received with all expreſſions of joy[3].

But, the king being ſent to the Tower, though a parliament was called in his name, divers articles were exhibited there againſt him, whereby he was thought worthy to be depoſed; with intimation how fit it might be for him to reſign his right in the government to this duke[4]. Seeing, therefore, no remedy but to aſſent, an inſtrument was drawn to that purpoſe; as alſo an open claim to the crown made by this duke; whereupon he was ſolemnly placed on the royal throne[5].

The particular formalities at that time uſed in this buſineſs, and what elſe is memorable of him, after he became king by the name of Henry the Fourth, I leave to the relation of our Hiſtorians; and ſhall revert to the early parts of the more particular Hiſtory and Antiquities of the famous Town of Leiceſter, which the intereſting ſeries of its noble Earls has too long interrupted.

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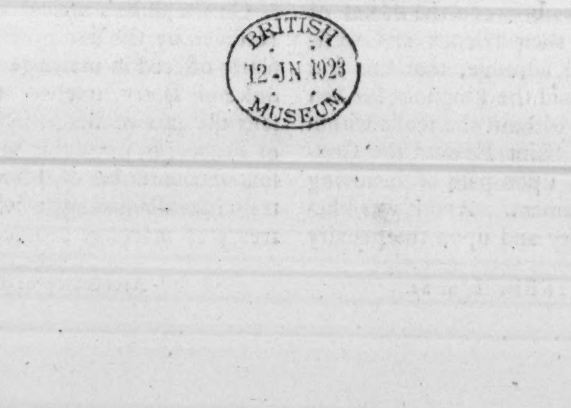
[1] Froiſſart.

[2] Holinſhed.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Froiſſart ſays, that king Richard, fearing for his own life, ſent for this duke to the Tower; and, bewailing his condition, offered a reſignation of the crown to him; and that this duke then told him of the rumour which had been ſpread amongſt the people throughout England, that he was not ſon to the prince of Wales, but rather to a prieſt or chanon: "for," ſaid he, "I have heard of certain knights who were in the prince's houſe (mine uncle), how that he knew well that his wife had not truly kept her marriage. Your mother," quoth he, "was couſin-german to king Edward; and the king began to hate her, becauſe ſhe could have no generation. Alſo ſhe was the king's goſſip of two children at the font; and ſhe that could well keep the prince in her bandon, by craft and ſubtilty ſhe made the Prince to be her huſband. And, becauſe ſhe could have no child, and doubting that the prince ſhould be divorced from her, ſhe did ſo much that ſhe was with child with you, and with another before you. As of the firſt, I cannot tell what to judge; but, as for you, your conditions have been ſeen contrary from all nobleneſs and proweſs of the prince: therefore it is ſaid, that ye be rather ſon to a prieſt, or chanon; for, when you were gotten and borne at Bourdeaux, there were many young men, prieſts, in the prince's houſe. This is the bruit in this country; and your works have well followed the ſame; for, ye be always inclined to the pleaſures of the Frenchmen, and to take with them peace, to the confuſion and diſhonour of the realm of England; and, becauſe mine uncle of Glouceſter and the earl of Arundel did counſel you truly and faithfully to keep the honour of the realm, and to follow the ſteps of your anceſtors, ye have traiterouſly cauſed them to die. As for me, I have taken upon me to defend your life, ſo long as I may, for pity; and I ſhall pray the Londoners, and the heritors of them that you have ſlain and baniſhed, to do the ſame."—"Couſin, I thank you," quoth the king; "I truſt more in you than in any other."—"It is but right that you ſhould do ſo," quoth this duke; "for, if I had not been, ye had been taken by the people, and depoſed with great confuſion, and ſlain by reaſon of your evil deeds."

[5] Holinſhed.



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APPENDIX

TO THE

HISTORY OF LEICESTER.

N° I. A Conjecture concerning the Site of the ancient SIDNACESTER.

By the Rev. SAMUEL PEGGE, M. A. F. S. A.

PAULINUS [1], biſhop of the Northumbers, in the reign of king Edwin, and ſome time between the years 627 and 631 [2], croſſed over from the kingdom of Northumberland into the parts of Lindſey next adjoining, in order to preach the Goſpel to the inhabitants of that province, which was then part of the Pagan kingdom of Mercia [3]. The biſhop was ſo ſucceſsful in his labours, that in the preſence of king Edwin, who either accompanied him in this laudable excurſion, or followed him, he baptized great numbers in the river Trent, at a place called Tiovulfingacæſtir [4].

Lincoln, or Lindum [5] Colonia, from whence, no doubt, Lindſey was denominated, was the ſouthern limit of this diſtrict; and Paulinus actually converted Blaecca [6], prefect thereof [7], and his whole family, by whoſe countenance and encouragement he afterwards erected there a church of ſtone, of an exquiſite ſtructure [8]. It is even ſaid by Matthew of Weſtminſter, that he conſecrated a biſhop to preſide over this new acquiſition; the words are, "Quod autem ibi, id eſt, in Lindiſſa regione, quæ inter Lincolniam & flumen Humbri ſita eſt, plures fuiſſent epiſcopi, certum habemus, *quorum primum*, ut Beda venerabilis in Hiſtoria teſtatur Anglorum, Paulinus primus Ebor. Antiſtes, ibidem epiſcopum ordinavit [9]." But there is a miſtake in this, for Bede mentions nothing of a conſecration of a biſhop of Lindſey, only that Paulinus afterwards met Honorius, elect of Canterbury, at Lincoln, and there conſecrated him [10]. I would read therefore in this place, *Honoriumque*, inſtead of *quorum primum*, agreable to what Bede delivers, and to the author himſelf, p. 113.

It is ſuppoſed, and I think with reaſon, that the Chriſtian religion did not long ſubſiſt here, in conſequence of this converſion; but, ſharing the fate of the church of Northumberland, gave place again to the idolatrous worſhip of the Saxons; for Bede teſtifies, that in his time the roof of the church erected by Paulinus, "vel longa incuria, vel hoſtili manu," was thrown down, and only the walls left ſtanding. Now Bede wrote his Hiſtory, A. D. 731, not above 100 years after the erection of the building; ſo that, as Dr. Inett obſerves, the decay in all probability was occaſioned by the relapſe of the people into idolatry, and was not the effect of time. The mere lapſe of time was ſcarcely ſufficient to bring on the total ruin of this fabric, which one muſt ſuppoſe the natives of the place would have taken care to repair, had they continued in the profeſſion of the faith.

I would raiſe a query here, whether that old wall at Lincoln, in the Roman ſtyle of building, uſually called the Mint, be not the ruin here intended. It ſtands eaſt and weſt, and, no doubt, once had a roof; and though the fabric is apparently after the manner, and in the taſte of the Romans; yet that will be thought no great objection, if it be conſidered how natural it would be for the Saxons, in their erections of ſtone [11], to imitate ſuch works of that kind as they found here, that is the Roman ones. It is ſuppoſed, that the Saxons, in their ſettling, generally ſeated themſelves in the ſtations of the Romans, ſo that Blecca, the prefect, was probably living in this upper part of Lincoln, where the ſtation was fixed: inſomuch that every thing here at the Mint wall ſeems to anſwer perfectly to the deſcription given by

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[1] Bede, p. 97.

[2] Inett, vol. I. p. 44. M. Weſtm. p. 113. ſays, A. D. 628. Chron. Sax. A. D. 627.

[3] Higden, p. 197.

[4] Suppoſed to be *Southwell*. Camden, col. 580. Smith ad Bedam; but query: this being, in appearance, out of the territory here ſpoken of.

[5] *Lindus*, or *Lindum*, I take to be the ancient name of the river *Witham*, ſo called becauſe it comes from the village of that name.

[6] Blecca, Chron. Sax.

[7] Rice man. Ibid.

[8] Bede, l. c. It is ſuppoſed to have ſtood where St. Paul's church is. Smith and Inett.

[9] M. Weſtm. p. 142.

[10] Bede, pp. 97. 99. See alſo Chron. Sax. A. D. 627.

[11] The Saxons, I take it for granted, uſually built with timber.

Bede. If this were the caſe, Paulinus's church did not ſtand where St. Paul's church now does, as conjectured by the Doctors Smith and Inett[1]; but this I offer merely as a ſurmiſe[2], and ſhall proceed.

After the ill ſucceſs of this firſt attempt of king Edwin, and his biſhop Paulinus, Ecgfrid, king of Northumberland, upon defeating Wulfhere, king of Mercia, in battle, over-ran and took poſſeſſion of this north-eaſt part of the kingdom of Mercia, A. D. 678, and ſeparating it from the ſee of Lichfield, of which it was parcel, erected it into a biſhoprick, cauſing Eadhaed[3], who had been a prieſt of Alchfrid's, king of Northumberland[4], as now he was his, to be conſecrated biſhop of it[5]. Saxwulf was at this time Wulfhere's biſhop, who by this means was deprived of Lindſey, but ſtill continued biſhop of Mercia and Middle England. Ralph Higden, ſpeaking of Lindſey, ſays, "de qua (i. e. Lindeſeia) dicit Beda quod Sexwlfus erat ibidem primus epiſcopus[6];" but certainly he muſt be miſtaken in this, for Lindſey being a part of the kingdom of Mercia, Sexuulf was far from being the firſt biſhop of it. But this by the way.

Ethelred, king of Mercia, recovered Lindſey in a ſhort time from the Northumbrians; and then Eadhaed left his new-erected ſee, and was placed over the monaſtery of Rippon by archbiſhop Theodore, where he continued till he died[7]. This revolution was about the year 679[8], when biſhop Saxuulf did not regain, as might reaſonably be expected, this part of his dioceſe; for, in the next or following year, a ſee was confirmed by the authority of king Ethelred in Lindſey, and Edilwine was made biſhop thereof[9], and had for his ſucceſſors the following prelates:

701 Eadgar.
720 Cyniberctus.
733 Alwigus.
751 Eadulfus.
764 Ceolulfus.
787 Eadulfus.

Theſe are all the prelates Dr. Drake takes notice of[10]; but Malmeſbury, Florence Vigorn. and the Textus Roffenſis add Brihtredus, or Byrhtred, who ſat in the time of Burhred, king of Mercia, and Ælfred, king of Weſſex. He is omitted by biſhop Gibſon, who ſays, "after Eadulf's death, when it [this ſee] had been vacant about 80 years, it was by Leofwin united to Dorcheſter[11]," but ſtill the authorities here cited, together with the evidence adduced by Dr. Willis[12], are ſufficient to perſuade us of the preſidency of Brihtred; conſequently the vacancy of the ſee of Lindſey, ſpoken of by the biſhop as previous to the union of it with that of Dorcheſter, about A. D. 955, muſt commence from the time of his death, which is thought to have happened A. D. 873, by the cruelty of the Danes, whoſe invaſion and occupation of this part of the country is ſuppoſed to be the cauſe of the deſertion of this ſee, and its coalition with Dorcheſter[13].

It is agreed, I think, on all hands, that this ſee was in Lindſey, "cum quibus [Boſa ſcil. & Eata, A. D. 678, Eboraci] & Eadhaed[14] in provincia *Lindisfarorum*, quam nuperrimè rex Ecgfrid, ſuperato in bello & fugato Uulfhere, obtinuerat, ordinatur epiſcopus." So Bede, who afterwards terms it Lindiſſi[15]. "Conſecratus eſt etiam Lindiſwaris in epiſcopum Eadhedus, qui fuit primus epiſcoporum in Lindiſſi[16]." The bounds of this tract that was called Lindſey are deſcribed with ſufficient accuracy by Bede; "Lindiſſi, quæ eſt prima ad meridianam Humbræ fluminis ripam." So alſo Matthew of Weſtminſter, "inter Lincolniam & flumen Humbri[17];" and again, "Provinciam Lindiſſe regionis, quæ eſt ad meridianam plagam Humbri fluminis[18];" and Higden, "Provincia Lindisfarum eſt idem quod Lindiſeia, quæ jacet ad orientem Lincolniæ, cujus ipſa caput eſt[19]. I think it plain that this country was much the ſame with that part of Lincolnſhire, which is now called Lindſey, the city of Lincoln being its capital[20], and the ſouthern boundary[21]. There is an objection, however, to this; for in the Lives of the Biſhops of Lincoln written by Giraldus Cambrenſis, it is ſaid that Remigius, removing his ſee to Lincoln, procured all Lindſey to be taken from the juriſdiction of the archbiſhop of York, and added to that of Canterbury. And if all Lindſey belonged to the archbiſhop of York till Remigius's time (who lived ſince the Conqueſt), this ſee, united afterwards to Dorcheſter, cannot perhaps be reaſonably placed within that diviſion[22]. But there is little weight in this obſervation; for the archbiſhops of York did not claim juriſdiction here till archbiſhop Alfric's or Alfrid's time, who acceded A. D. 1023, and died A. D. 1050, which was after this ſee was united to Dorcheſter.

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[1] And by Dr. Stukeley, who conceived that the old church above hill in the centre of the Roman city, called St. Paul's, was the church built by Paulinus, when he converted Blecca to the Chriſtian faith. He ſaw in many parts of it there had been more than one re-building of the church on the old foundation, and he fancied he diſcerned the very church built by Paulinus, which Bede ſaw in ruins, particularly of the north door where you deſcend into the church by ſix ſteps on the outſide: the capitals and nail-work without are of the ſtyle of thoſe times. Above it the nail-work was originally continued round the arch, now a more modern one, yet ſtill very antient, and this ſeems to have been the door by which Paulinus and Blecca uſed to enter the church: for oppoſite to it is that famous fragment of a very great Roman building, called the Mint wall, before deſcribed, probably the remains of the palace where Blecca reſided. Tradition ſays that it was a mint, and probably it has been uſed for that purpoſe ſince Blecca's time. This door is of the ſame kind of fabric as the north door of St. Peter's church, Stamford, now in being at a neighbouring houſe which was built in St. Wilfrid's time. Within the church were many very antient inſcriptions on tomb-ſtones of black marble in Roman characters. The Doctor obſerved that the older part of the walls on the outſide was made of very old cut ſtones, and of an old ſort of ſtones moſt likely the ruins of the firſt church. At the ſouth-eaſt corner on the outſide he ſaw a ſpring of an arch low in the ground, perhaps one of the original church. It is eaſy to conceive how the church came in later times to be called St. Paul's corruptly for Paulinus. This church is at preſent much dilapidated. The arch here mentioned remains, but none of the inſcriptions; nor does the idea ſeem well founded as to the preſent church.

[2] If this conjecture does not pleaſe, I would then ſubmit it to conſideration, whether this noble ruin, called the Mint wall, a draught of which by Buck may be ſeen in Camden, ed. 1789, vol. II. pl. III. fig. 15. p. 254. may not be the remains of ſome Britiſh or Roman church here.

[3] So Bede. *Eathedus*, Flor. *Eadhed.* Chron. Sax. p. 44. *Eadheah.* Text. Roff. in my copy. *Hedda.* Willis, vol. II. p. 41.

[4] Bede, p. 137.

[5] Id. IV. c. 12. Flor. Vig. p. 656.

[6] Higden, p. 199. Eadhed, in Chron. Sax. p. 44. is ſaid to be the firſt Biſhop.

[7] Inett. Some think he preſided at Rippon as biſhop. Johnſon, on Councils, 679. Willis, II. 42.

[8] Bede, IV. c. 12. and p. 137. Flor. Vig.

[9] Inett. Wharton, Ang. Sac. I. 424.

[10] Dr. Drake's tables at the end of his edition of M. Parker, from whom, and Dr. Willis, the dates are taken.

[11] Gibſon, in Camden, col. 572. The Annals of Dunſtaple ſay, p. 15. that Lewinus united Lincoln and Leiceſter, and not Lincoln and Sidnaceſter; but this is a miſtake. It is there alſo ſaid, that this was A. D. 964. whereas Leofwine was then dead. See Willis, II. 44.

[12] Willis, II. 42.

[13] Ibid. According to biſhop Godwin a vacancy enſued on the death of Ealdulf, and Brightred was not made biſhop till 872. But ſee Dr. Willis, l. c.

[14] Called alſo Edulf, Adulf, and by ſome Eadulf.

[15] Bede, IV. c. 12. See alſo his preface, and p. 97.

[16] Chron. Sax. p. 44. See alſo M. Weſtm. pp. 142. 148. The eulogium in Lambarde's Top. Dict. p. 348. Higden, V. c. 19. In the Textus Roff. they are called 'Epiſcopi Lindisfarorum."

[17] M. Weſtm. p. 142.

[18] Idem, p. 113.

[19] Higden, p. 199.

[20] This might be, though the ſee was not there; our prelates at this time being often ſeated in villages.

[21] Jeffr. Monmouth, p. 280. Higden, p. 198. Giraldus, in Ang. Sac. II. pp. 411. 415.

[22] See Gibſon in Camden, col. 572. cited below.

It is as clear again, that the ſee was placed at Sidnaceſter[1]: for Edulfus, Malmeſbury ſays, was biſhop of Sidnaceſter; and ſo the Polychronicon, “ quarta in Lindeſia apud Sidneſiam.” See alſo Florence of Worceſter, p. 686, and others.

But now the queſtion is, where and at what place this *Sidnaceſter* was? It is certainly a matter of ſome difficulty to determine this; for Matthew of Weſtminſter, many ages ago declared, ſpeaking of Ealdulfus and Ceolulfus, “ Hi autem epiſcopi ubi ſedem haberent cathedralem penitus ignoramus[2];” and Mr. Wharton accordingly ſays, “ Certus Sidneiæ ſitus hactenus eſt ignotus[3];” and ſo Mr. Camden, “ This is now ſo entirely gone, that neither ruins nor name are now in being.” And from hence, both Mr. Wharton, and ſome other antiquaries, have declined offering any conjectures about it, Dr. Smith contenting himſelf with ſaying, *it was near Gainſborough*[4]; Dr. Inett, *in Lincolnſhire, near the Humber*[5]; and Mr. Camden, *in this part of the county*[6]. Dr. Wilkins[7] and others are quite ſilent.

Some of our antiquaries, nevertheleſs, have pronounced deciſively concerning the ſituation of this place, as Dr. Willis and Dr. Stukeley, the former of whom queſtions not but it was at *Stow*, and the latter pretends to ſhew it was at *Newark upon Trent*. Both theſe opinions cannot be true, and perhaps neither of them. Certainty, however, is not to be arrived at in this caſe; and all that I propoſe to do in the ſequel is to recite the opinions hitherto delivered, with my objections; and, after that, to advance a conjecture, for I call it no more, of my own.

Mr. Johnſon thought it might be *Hatfield*; his words are, “ Sidnacheſter, or Hatfield, in Lincolnſhire (I think);” and below, “ Eadulf, biſhop of Hatfield, above called Syddenſis Ep.[8]” By Hatfield this learned man means not the place of that name in Hertfordſhire, but that in Yorkſhire, about 18 miles more northward than Stow, and nearer to York[9]. But the place we are ſeeking could never be Hatfield; for this is in Yorkſhire, and quite out of the limits of Lindſey. Mr. Johnſon, you obſerve, was himſelf ſenſible, though he names this place, that the ſite of Sidnaceſter muſt have been in Lincolnſhire.

Dr. Stukeley contends, as was ſaid, for Newark upon Trent. “ I have a diſcourſe by me,” ſays he, “ which I wrote three years ago [ſo ſaid, 1735], “ wherein I ſhew that Newark was a Roman town. “ That it is in reality the famous Sidnaceſter, the “ ancient epiſcopal ſee of the Saxons, ſo much ſought “ after by Antiquaries. I ſhew that its Roman name “ was *Eltabona*, that good part of the caſtle there “ is the remains of a Roman granary made for the “ reception of corn, for the very purpoſe we are “ upon[10].” The Doctor is here proſecuting a very wild notion, to wit, that the Carſdike was made for the conveyance of corn from the midland counties of Leiceſterſhire, Northamptonſhire, Huntingdonſhire, Bedfordſhire, Cambridgeſhire, Suffolk, Norfolk, Rutland, and Nottinghamſhire, to ſupply a few thouſand men that guarded the *Prætentures*, and cauſed the foundation of the city of York, in the place where it appears; as if the neighbourhood of the Prætenturæ was not ſufficient, in its produce of corn, to the ſupport of thoſe garriſons.

The objections I make to the Doctor's conjecture, in which he ſeems ſo peremptory, are theſe:

Firſt, that Newark is not, or ever was, in Lindſey. The bounds of that diſtrict have been noted above, and Newark is not at preſent either in the county or dioceſe of Lincoln.

Secondly, one would expect that Sidnaceſter, wherever it was, ſhould antiently have appertained to the biſhops of Lincoln. But it is plain theſe prelates had nothing to do at Newark till Robert Bloet's time[11]. Newark belonged till then to the foundation at Stow, to which it was given by earl Leofric and his counteſs Godiva[12]. The rectory belonged to the priory of St. Catharine near Lincoln[13].

Thirdly, the name Sidnaceſter ſhews evidently it is ſome place that was once a conſiderable Roman ſtation; for I preſume it is a general rule, that wherever a place is called *Cheſter*, or has thoſe ſyllables in the compoſition of its name, it was a Roman fort. Newark therefore cannot be the place in queſtion. Dr. Stukeley, indeed, pretends that Newark was a Roman town, which is very eaſy to aſſert, but difficult to prove; for though the Foſſe road lay here, as I ſuppoſe it might, to wit, from Leiceſter to Lincoln[14], yet Newark does not fall in with any of the ſtations as the Doctor has diſtributed them[15]. The Doctor thinks it was *Eltabona*, which is exceeding arbitrary and groundleſs; for as there is no ſuch name in Richard of Cirenceſter, nor in the Itinerary of Antoninus, it occurs no where but in the Geographer of Ravenna, in whom the names of places are ſo put down, that there is no appropriating this, and many others, with any tolerable certainty. Beſides, *Eltabo* is by that author placed in *Britannia prima*, whereas Newark is in *Flavia*, wherefore Newark and *Eltabo*, or *Eltabona*, as the doctor writes it, can never be the ſame place. Mr. Baxter interprets Eltabo of Padſtow[16]. But perhaps the Doctor had his Eltabona from Mr. Baxter, p. 122. who thus corrects *Ravennas* for *Eltanori*, or *Eltavori*, as it is in the Vatican MS. But to omit the boldneſs and uncertainty of this emendation of Mr. Baxter, the Doctor will ſtill be preſſed with the ſame difficulty, to wit, want of evidence that *Eltabona* is rightly placed at Newark. But it may be alledged, that this muſt be an antient place; for *Newerch* is a relative term, reſpecting ſome older work, and yet it had this name before the Norman Conqueſt, when Leofric and his counteſs made their donation to the houſe at Stow. All this is admitted; and it may be as ſafely admitted, that there are ſtill viſible veſtiges remaining of ſome former building where the preſent caſtle of Newark ſtands, as the Doctor aſſures us there is. This, I ſay, may be likewiſe very freely admitted; for there is certainly a reſpect in the name of Newark to ſome former work or caſtle; but then it will not follow that the more antient edifice was of Roman conſtruction, or that it had the nature of a granary, as the Doctor, to ſerve his hypotheſis, alledges. In ſhort, there is nothing that argues the remains at Newark to be Roman, but the Doctor's aſſertion; but allowing them to be ſuch, ſince it lies upon the Foſſe, yet theſe remains, or any thing elſe that is alledged, will not prove Newark to have been Sidnaceſter, becauſe, as I take it, Sidnaceſter was really a ſtation, and of conſequence.

The next opinion to be canvaſſed is of thoſe who are for ſettling Sidnaceſter at *Stow*. Browne Willis writes, “ Biſhop Alexander, as he was careful, anno 1140, to found an abbey at Dorcheſter, where an epiſcopal ſee had been, ſo he might, probably, in memory of Sidnaceſter biſhoprick *(which I queſtion not but was at Stow)*, eſtabliſh and ſettle an archdeacon here about the aforeſaid year 1140[17].” But the moſt excellent Dr. Gibſon, biſhop of Lincoln, and for that reaſon, as well as others, a competent judge, has deduced the reaſons in favour of Stow ſo fully in his edition of Camden, that from thence it may be worth while to tranſcribe them. “ They who have been “ for ſettling it [Sidnaceſter] at Stow, have argued “ thus: it was by Leofwin united to Dorcheſter, as that “ of Leiceſter had been before. The ſixth from Leofwin was Eadnoth—this was that Eadnoth who built “ the church of Our Lady in Stow, and died anno “ 1050. Now, where can we imagine a biſhop of “ Sidnaceſter ſhould ſo probably build a church as at “ Sidnaceſter? or whence would he ſooner take his “ pattern or platform, than from his own cathedral “ of Dorcheſter? between which, and that of Stow, “ there is a very near reſemblance; and if they have “ been ſince re-built, we may probably conclude, “ that the ſame form notwithſtanding was ſtill “ kept. The ſee of *Legeceſter*, or Leiceſter, is “ concluded to have been where St. Margaret's now “ ſtands; and as that is a peculiar, a prebend, “ and an archdeaconry, ſo is Stow too. Beſides, “ the preſent privileges of this place are greater than “ any hereabouts, except Lincoln; and they have “ formerly exceeded even that. For that it was famous before Lincoln was a biſhop's ſee, is beyond “ diſpute; and it is a common notion in thoſe parts, “ both of learned and unlearned, that Stow was the “ mother church to Lincoln. The ſteeple of the “ church (though large) has been much greater than it “ is. And Alfrid Puttock [Putta], archbiſhop of York, “ anno 1023, when he gave two great bells to Beverley ſteeple, which he had built, and two others “ of the ſame mould to Southwell, beſtowed two “ upon this Stow. Here is likewiſe a place as yet “ called Gallow Dale, ſuppoſed to have been the “ place of execution for malefactors; which (among “ other marks of antiquity) though it has no relation “ to the affairs of the church[1], is yet a teſtimony of “ the eminence of the place. But, they own, there “ is one thing that lies in their way; for, in the “ Lives of the Biſhops of Lincoln[2] written by Giraldus, it is ſaid, that Remigius, removing his ſee “ to Lincoln, procured all Lindeſie to be taken from “ the juriſdiction of the archbiſhop of York, and “ added to that of Canterbury. And if all Lindſey “ belonged to the archbiſhop of York till Remigius's “ time (who lived ſince the Conqueſt), the old Sidnaceſter, united afterwards to Dorcheſter, perhaps “ cannot be placed ſo reaſonably within that diviſion[3].”

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[1] This name is variouſly written, but all comes to the ſame. *Sydney*, Eulogium; *Sidnaceſtrenſis*. Malmſb. p. 198. Mr. Lambarde is miſtaken in ſaying Malmeſbury does not mention it. *Sitnaceſtrenſis*, Monaſticon, III. 217. *Siddenſis* civitas. Johnſon's Canons, a. 803. from Sir H. Spelman. *Sideneia*. Higden, V. c. 19. *Sindatenſis*. Chron. Petr. p. 9. by a tranſpoſition of the letters.

[2] M. Weſtm. p. 142.

[3] Wharton, Ang. Sac. I. 424.

[4] Smith, ad Bedam, p. 155.

[5] Inett, I. 90.

[6] Brit. col. 571.

[7] Wilkins, Concil. I. 51.

[8] Johnſon's Canons, p. 803.

[9] Willis, II. 42.

[10] Dr. Stukeley, in Mr. Drake's Eboracum, p. 39.

[11] Tanner's Notitia, p. 150.

[12] Ibid. Dugd. Baron. I. 10. Thoroton. Willis, II. 45.

[13] Thoroton, p. 197.

[14] See the XIVth Iter in Richard of Cirenceſter.

[15] Ibid.

[16] Baxter's Gloſſ. p. 121.

[17] Willis's Cathedrals, I. pp. 383. 384. and II. pp. 41. 42. 45.

Firſt, as to Willis; all he offers in ſupport of his conjecture, though expreſſed with a degree of confidence, is, that Stow gives name to an archdeaconry, *probably*, not *certainly*, erected by Alexander biſhop of Lincoln, the founder of a religious houſe at Dorcheſter, where the ſee of Lincoln once was. I ſay, not *certainly*, for Willis acknowledges he hears nothing of any archdeacon at Stow till 70 years after. But let the archdeaconry be erected by Alexander, if you pleaſe, it will not follow from thence that Stow was Sidnaceſter, becauſe the archdeaconry might be placed here for other reaſons; namely, becauſe there had been a religious houſe[4] here formerly, &c.[5]

I conſider next what is urged by biſhop Gibſon. 1ſt, Eadnoth biſhop of Dorcheſter built here. There might be various reaſons for his chuſing to build at Stow: he might be born there, for what we know. However, it does not at all follow, that Sidnaceſter was the ſame place as Stow. The reſemblance of the churches of Dorcheſter and Stow proves nothing more but that Eadnoth built at the latter place, which is admitted; it was very natural for the biſhop to follow the pattern of his own church in building a new one: but we may depend upon it, the fabric of the old church at Sidnaceſter was but a ſmall and mean one, like the firſt church at Lichfield, which is deſcribed by William Malmeſbury to be “ Eccleſia anguſto ſitu, antiquorum virorum mediocritatem & abſtinentiam præferens[6].” The preſent church of Stow is a large building, in the form of a croſs, and was built by Remigius[7].

2. Leiceſter is a peculiar, prebend, and archdeaconry; and ſo is Stow. But this pre-eminence of Stow might entirely be owing to biſhop Eadnoth's taking ſo much notice of the place, whatever was the motive for his ſo doing. The ſame may be ſaid as to the ſingular privileges of the place, ſome of which too might be owing to the religious houſe here, and afterwards to the biſhop's palace.

3. It was famous before Lincoln was a biſhop's ſee. There is little in this, Stow being a religious foundation in the Saxon times, Eadnoth chuſing to build there, and Lincoln not becoming the ſeat of the dioceſe till after the Norman Conqueſt.

4. The common notion is, that Stow was the mother church to Lincoln. Vulgar notions are ſeldom to be relied on, and in the preſent caſe there is no reaſon in the world for thinking that Lincoln ever depended upon Stow.

5. The largeneſs of the ſteeple is urged. No doubt it was proportioned to the church, which, being built by the biſhop of the dioceſe, would, in all probability, be large. The Normans excelled in architecture[8].

6. Alfrid Putta, archbiſhop of York, gave two bells to this place at the ſame time that he gave two to Beverley, and the ſame number to Southwell. This prelate claimed Lindſey; and Stow at this time was probably the largeſt church in Lindſey, as Southwell was in Nottinghamſhire. The church at Sidnaceſter was long before demoliſhed.

Biſhop Gibſon, though in ſome place he ſeems to declare for Stow[9], is here very far from being deciſive; but, as a prudent man would do, contents himſelf with offering the reaſons urged by others in favour of that opinion. He is ſo candid as to report an objection againſt that notion, without attempting a reply to it; nay, he even names, afterwards, ſome other places that ſeemed to him to have a claim. The arguments he has produced are all here replied to; and I ſhall now proceed to mention the objections that lie againſt the pretenſions formed in favour of Stow.

Firſt, it was ſo obvious to fix on Stow, according to the favourable pretences above mentioned, that, if it had been the place, Matthew of Weſtminſter, and others, could never have been ſo much at a loſs about it. This, I think, highly material. The preeminence, and the various privileges of Stow, were at leaſt as well known in Matthew's time as they are now, and yet the true ſite of Sidnaceſter was then certainly unknown.

2. This place by no means anſwers to the idea we have of a Cheſter, or Caſtra; for though in the pariſh of Stow there is a place called Stretton, from the old cauſey running that way, as if one ſhould ſay the ſtreet-town[10], and though the road from Lincoln to Agelocum lay through this place[11], yet this does not amount to a ſtation. Biſhop Gibſon ſeems to be ſo thoroughly aware of the force of this objection, that he (ſo far is he from declaring himſelf in favour of Stow) proceeds to mention ſome places poſſeſſed of this mark, whoſe pretenſions we muſt now examine.

He obſerves, “ there is alſo another place that “ may probably enough be thought of; namely, the “ hills above Ley and Gainſborough, where have “ been taken up many Roman urns, and many coins “ of thoſe emperors; for the addition of Cheſter to “ the name makes it highly probable, that Sidnaceſter, wherever it may have been, was originally

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[1] Q. this: for I think the biſhops of Norwich had a gallows and *jus patibuli*.

[2] Wharton, Ang. Sac. II. 411. 415. 417.

[3] Gibſon, in Camden, col. 572. This obj. though is of no weight, for ſee it removed above.

[4] Tanner's Notitia, p. 150.

[5] See the quotation from biſhop Gibſon above.

[6] W. Malmeſb. p. 288.

[7] Camden, col. 571.

[8] This church, as was noted above, was built by Remigius.

[9] Camden, col. 571.

[10] Gibſon, in Camden, col. 571. They pronounce it now Sturton.

[11] Idem, Ibid.

“ a ſtation of the Romans. The Caſtle-hill, eaſtward from Gainſborough church, is ſurrounded with entrenchments, containing (as is ſaid) more than an hundred acres[1].”

It is obſervable, that Dr. Smith, as mentioned above, thought Sidnaceſter might be near Gainſborough; and the biſhop, as it appears, inclines here to this place, and is certainly in the right in looking out for ſome conſpicuous Roman ſtation. Certainly, this place has ſome inviting circumſtances; it is not only in Lindſey, but has the appearance of a ſtation; but then, as it is not certainly known to be ſuch, as having no name in the books, it may be adviſeable to look elſewhere. And upon this bottom I would propoſe it to conſideration, whether Kirton may not rather be the place.

In medium is in the heart of Lindſey, properly ſo called, and it was an undoubted Roman ſtation of eminence, being nearly in the mid-way between Lincoln and Ad Abum, for which reaſon it was termed In medium[2]. Now, Dr. Stukeley himſelf agrees to fix the ſtation of In medium at Kirkton[3]. The name has a manifeſt reference to a church, which is uſually pronounced *Kirk* in the names of places in the northern parts, and particularly in Lincolnſhire, where this word enters the compoſition of a large number of names[4]. This now is wanting to the other marks at Gainſborough, and yet ſeems to be a very eſſential one. It is extremely natural to ſuppoſe, that when Sidnaceſter, which I preſume might be the firſt Saxon name given to this ſtation, was made a ſee, and a church was built there, it would by degrees acquire the name of Kirkton, or the church-town. It is not neceſſary in this caſe to ſuppoſe the church was of a grand or extraordinary ſtructure, ſince this being at the firſt the only church in thoſe parts, the place would of courſe obtain a name from it. This particular of the preſent name of this place is of conſequence, for Ad Abum[5], being in Lindſey, and poſſeſſed alſo of the other circumſtance of being a Roman ſtation, as appears from Richard of Cirenceſter, might otherwiſe, in the opinion of ſome, bid fair for being the place in queſtion. And the ſame might be alledged in favour of Horncaſtle, and thoſe other places mentioned by biſhop Gibſon above[6]; but there being ſo plain a reference to a principal church, in the name of Kirkton, this ſeems to give it the preference to all the reſt. Wherefore I go on to obſerve, that the ſee being united, or rather ſwallowed up in Dorcheſter, and biſhop Eadnoth afterwards building at Stow; Remigius alſo acquiring the poſſeſſion of that place, re-building the church, and his ſucceſſors at Lincoln having a palace there; all theſe things conſpired to eclipſe, and to deface the memory of Kirkton, and its once flouriſhing ſtate, which affords us a very plauſible account, how it came to paſs, that the ſituation of Sidnaceſter came to be loſt ſo early, and to be ſo totally unknown when Matthew of Weſtminſter wrote, and conſequently why the ſite of it at this day is ſo extremely uncertain. The obſcurity of Kirkton in the later ages, no doubt, has been the reaſon why certain modern authors have been ſo prone, in inveſtigating the poſition of this place, to caſt their eyes upon Stow; and yet they ought, had they duly conſidered it, to have diſregarded Stow on account of its conſpicuouſneſs in the Poſt-Normannic times, this being a weighty argument, if well attended to, why that could not be the place[7].

Upon the removal, or the union of this ſee with that of Dorcheſter in Leofwin's time, Sidnaceſter, no doubt, began to decline, and the obſcurity of it after that, which was probably the caſe with it long before the æra of the Norman Conqueſt, I conceive to be the true reaſon that the place was ſo difficult to be diſcovered. The preſent church at Kirkton, no doubt, has been re-built ſince the tranſmigration of the ſee, and I ſuppoſe ſince the Conqueſt; ſo that the later writers even wanted the appearance of antiquity, or any venerable veſtiges of the old church, to ſerve them as a guide[8]. However, the preſent obſcurity of Kirkton, veiled, as it were, by its modern name, I look upon to be a good argument, when ſo rationally accounted for, for its being the place in queſtion. Wherefore, to cloſe the matter, and to ſum up all in one word, this place ſeems to have all the properties neceſſary, and I accordingly ſubmit its claim to the candid deciſion of the reader.

N° II. The Office of High Steward of England[9]. (See p. 16.)

“ THE ſeneſchaleye, or high ſtewardſhip of England, belongeth unto the earldom of Leiceſter, and of old tyme did thereunto appertayne; and it is to be underſtood that it is his office, under and immediately after the king, to overſee and govern the whole kingdom of England, and all the officers of juſtice within the ſaid kingdome, in tymes boeth of peace and war, in manner following:

“ The manner how and when the lord high ſteward ought to exerciſe his office by duty and the oath of fealty is ſuch: whenever man or woman ſhall come into the king's court, whatſoever court it be, and poſſibly unto the king himſelf, to ſeek for redreſs againſt injury done unto them, and he or ſhe not being able in due ſeaſon to obteyne remedy, then the high ſteward of England ought, and is bound to receive their petitions and complaynts, and to keepe them until the next parliament thereafter to be holden, and to aſſign unto ſuch complaynants, if he think fit, a day wherein they may exhibit and proſecute their petitions; and in full parliament, in the preſence of the king, to reprehend or blame that officer, or thoſe officers, whoever they bee, that ſoe have fayled in doing of juſtice, and thoſe thereof to call to account, unto whom in ſuch caſes every one throughout the kingdome is bound to anſwer, the king only except. If the chancellour of England have fayled of making original remedy and amends, and the juſtices, treaſurers, barons, and chamberlaines of the exchequer, ſteward of the king's houſe, eſcheatours, coroners, ſheriffes, clearkes, bayliffes, and other officers, of what place or records ſoever they be, in their proceſſes, judgments, executions of judgments, and juſtice to be made to the favour of one, and loſs of the other party, for gifts, bribes, or other procurement, ſhall fayle or give over at the leaſt ways; if any juſticiar, when as both parties pleading before them ſhall ſtand in judgment, ſhall by ſuch falſe procurements deferr judgment, contrary to juſtice, and the laws and cuſtomes of the land; if then the chancellour of England, or any other of the king's officers, in ſuch caſe, ſhall alleadge in parliament, and ſay for their excuſe, that in that caſe ſuch hardneſs and doubtfullneſs of the law and right did ariſe when the ſame was heard and proponed before them, that neither he nor the court of chancery, or any other courts wherein he is an officer, were able or knew how to attaine unto the ſafe determination of the right; then ſhall he declare and open the ſame ambiguity and doubt in parliament; if then it be found that the law was doubtful in that caſe, the chancellour or other officers ſhall be held accuſed; and then ſhall the high ſteward of England, togeather with the conſtable of England, in the preſence of the king, and other of the parliament, make choice of five and twenty perſons more, more or leſſe, according as the caſe ſhall require, togeather with ſuch other caſes in the parliament rehearſed; amongſt whom ſhall be earles, barons, knights of the ſhire, citizens, and burgeſſes, who there ſhall ordaine, agree upon, and eſtabliſh a remedye by law in all ſuch caſes, for ever after to endure. And thoſe laws ſhall be recited, written and allowed in full parliament, and ſealed with the great ſeal, and delivered forth to all places of law and juſtice from thenceforward to be holden for laws, and in public places where it ſhall be thought expedient they ſhall be proclaimed and divulged, whereas all other common laws, and chiefly ſtatute laws, throughout the whole kingdom, ought to be publickly proclaymed.

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[1] Idem. col. 572.

[2] Richard of Cirenceſter, p. 61.

[3] Some, perhaps, from what they read in Mr. Horſeley, p. 406. about Hebberſtow, may incline to think the ſtation called In medium might rather be there; but this is out of diſtance, as being near 20 Roman miles, inſtead of 15, from Lincoln.

[4] There is a wapentake of the name of Kirton in Holland, and in that wapentake a village called Kirton, as alſo another called Kirton-Holme. There is alſo in this county, Kirkſeeke, Kirkeſteed, Kirmington, Kirmond, and ſeveral Kirkbys. See Sir H. Spelman's Villare.

[5] This is the other ſtation mentioned by Richard as being in Lindſey at the Humber on the South ſide of it, and is eſteemed by Dr. Stukeley to be Wintringham. Dr. Gale, in his map, ſeems to agree with him; as alſo Mr. Horſeley, and Mr. de la Pryme. See Horſeley, p. 405.

[6] Caſtor, and Horncaſtle, and Gainſborough, are alſo places too conſpicuous to be thought of; and ſo is Newark.

[7] When Matthew of Weſtminſter wrote, Stow was a place of note and eminence; and yet he overlooked it, declaring, he knew not where the biſhops of Lindſey had their ſee. From whence it is very plain he thought it was not at Stow, but elſewhere, and in ſome more obſcure place.

[8] Kirton, however, belonged to the church of Lincoln from the firſt, and was appropriated to the ſubdean, who is patron of that vicarage.

[9] From a paper concerning it by an anonymous writer, printed in Hearne's Curious Diſcourſes, vol. II. p. 54—57. 2d edit. where are eſſays on the ſame ſubject by Sir Robert Cotton, Meſſrs Townſend, Holland, Thynne, Tate, Davis, Camden, and Agarde. In the Britiſh Muſeum, Cott. MSS. Nero D. VIII. is a Latin copy of this eſſay; which ſeems to have been written about the time of Henry VI. and is much damaged and imperfect.

"If it ſo happen that there was in ſuch like caſe either common law or ſtatute law, ſoe that the king's ſteward and others of the parliament may underſtand and perceive that ſuch defaults and delays in proceſſes and judgments do happen by ſuch officers, when as the deceit and malice of ſuch officers hath openly and often before been apparent, then ſhall he be removed out of his office, and ſome other officer fit ſhall be put in his place. If they ſhall preſume againſt the juſtices and officers, or by excuſing themſelves ſhall ſay that they have not heretofore known themſelves, and the courts whereby they are in ſuch caſes to be deliberate and take adviſement, then ſhall they be admoniſhed by the ſteward on the behalf of the king and parliament, to ſtudy and ſearch better the common laws, that noe ſuch ignorance nor negligence be found in them in the like caſes afterwards. If they ſhall happen to offend in the like againe, they then ſhall be put out of their offices, and other diſcreter and more diligent perſons ſhall, by the king and his council, be appointed in their roomes.

"Likewiſe it is the ſteward's office (if the king have evil councellours about him that adviſe him to doe things tending openly and publickly to his diſhonour, or to the diſinheriting, and public hurt of his people) for the ſteward of England, taking with him the conſtable and other great eſtates, and others of the commonalty, to ſend to ſuch a counſellour, forbidding him in ſuch ſort to leade and counſel the king, and of ſuch his evil counſel he ſhall make rehearſall, enjoyning him to depart from the king's preſence, and longer not to abide with him to his diſhonour, and the public hurt as is aforeſaid; which if he ſhall not doe, they ſhall ſend unto the king to remove him from him, and to give no more ear unto his councell, for that amongſt the people he is eſteemed to be an evill councellour between the king and his ſubjects. If hereupon the king do not put him away, againe and often ſhall they ſend, as well unto the king as unto him: if at the laſt neither the king nor ſuch councellours of his have regard unto the meſſages and requeſts made unto them, but ſhall refuſe to doe thereafter, then, for the weale publick, it is lawfull for the ſteward, conſtable of England, noblemen, and others of the communaltye of the realme, with banner in the king's name diſplayed, to apprehend ſuch councellour, as a common enemy to the king and the realme, to commit his body to ward until the next parliament, and in the mean time to ſeyze on all goods, lands, and poſſeſſions, till judgment be pronounced of him by advice of the whole kingdom in parliament, as it happened unto Godwyn the earle of Kent, in the days of king Edward the Confeſſour, next predeceſſour to William duke of Normandy, conqueror of England, who, for ſuch evil acts and councells of his, was deprived of his earldome, which eſcheated to the aforeſaid king: notwithſtanding, at the king's ſuite, and by the noblemen's permiſſion, Godwin came again to England, and did after forfeit as before. And it has happened likewiſe to Hubert de Burgh, earle of Kent, in the tyme of kinge Henry III. that was ſon of king John, who for his evill deeds and bad counceil was apprehended, and by the high ſeneſchall and other peers deprived of his earldome by the allowance and conſent of the whole parliament. So likewiſe did it befall unto Pierce of Gaveſton, who in the days of king Edward, the ſon of king Henry, for ſuch his evil acts and councells, was baniſhed out of all the king of England's dominions, as well on this ſide as beyond the ſeas, which Pierce afterwards by the king's means, and the permiſſion of the nobility, returned to England and had of the king's guift the earldome of Cornwall; but was after that, for his evil deeds and councell, baniſhed the realme againe by the nobles and commons, and had his ſaid earledome eſcheated unto the king: but he returned afterwards without the noblemen's conſent and leave, and did reſort and aſſociate himſelf to the king, as before tyme he had done; which when the high ſteward, conſtable, and other of the nobility underſtood, hee was by them apprehended and beheaded att Blacklow in Warwickſhire, as a public enemy to the king and the realme. Soe have you as much as in the ſayd old booke is to be ſeene touching the office of high ſteward [1]."

High Stewards of England, from the Time of Edward the Confeſſor to the preſent Reign.

1. Haraldus, high ſteward in 1060.
2. Houelin.
3. Wiliam Fitz Oſbern, earl of Hereford, 1067.
4. Henry Beauclerc, ſon to the Conqueror, afterward king Henry I. 1072.
5. Hugh de Grentemaiſnell, baron of Hinckley, 1072.
6. Yvo de Grentemaiſnell, baron of Hinckley.
7. Hugh de Grentemaiſnell, baron of Hinckley.
8. Robert Blanchmains, earl of Leiceſter and lord of Hinckley, 1168.
9. Robert Fitz-Parnell, earl of Leiceſter, 1191.
10. Simon de Montfort, earl of Leiceſter, &c. 1206.
11. Simon II, jun. earl of Leiceſter, &c. 1237.
12. Edmund Crouchback, earl of Lancaſter, Leiceſter, and Derby, and lord of Hinckley, 1267.
13. Thomas earl of Lancaſter, &c. 1296.
14. Henry duke of Lancaſter, &c. 1345.
15. William of Bavaria, earl of Leiceſter, 1345.
16. John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaſter, earl of Leiceſter, Lincoln, and Derby, conſtable of France, and lord of Hinckley, 1361.

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[1] Lord Chief Juſtice Coke's account of this high office, eſſentially differing from that here quoted, is given at large, and freely controverted, in a tract on "The Lord High Steward of England," printed in 8vo, 1776. "Great writers," ſays the ingenious author of this pamphlet, "frequently betray the dulneſs of common minds, in works looked up to by the world with admiration and awe."

17. Henry duke of Lancaſter, &c. afterwards king of England by the title of Henry IV. 1399.

18. Henry duke of Lancaſter, &c. (afterwards king Henry V.) was appointed lord high ſteward; till, falling into diſgrace for ſtriking the chief juſtice, the office was conferred on his next brother.

19. Thomas Plantagenet, duke of Clarence, who was ſlain at the battle of Bangy in France, 1421.

From this period the kings of England, as ſucceſſive lords of Hinckley, have granted this important office of lord high ſteward to particular noblemen only *pro hac vice*.

High Stewards of England, who have been appointed by Royal Commiſſion for the Trial of Peers, with the Names of the Peers tried by them, and their Crimes and Sentences.

Note. *Thoſe Peers to whoſe Names this Mark* [†] *is prefixed, ſuffered Death; thoſe that have this Mark* [*] *were condemned, but pardoned.*

HIGH STEWARDS.	PEERS TRIED.
Edward Courtney, earl of Devonſhire.	† John Holland, earl of Huntingdon, for high treaſon, 1 Henry IV.
Humphrey duke of Glouceſter.	Thomas Courtney, earl of Devon, for high treaſon, 37 Hen. VI. *Acquitted.*
John Vere, earl of Oxford.	† John Tiptoft, earl of Worceſter, for high treaſon, 10 Edw. IV. † Edw. Plantagenet, e. of Warwick, for high treaſon, 15 Nov. 15 H. VII.
Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk.	† Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, for high treaſon, 13 Henry VIII. 1521. Lord Dacres, for high treaſon, 9 July, 26 Henry VIII. *Acquitted.*
Thomas lord Audley, chancellor of England.	† Edward Courtney, marquis of Exeter, and * Gertrude his wife, for high treaſon, 30 Hen. VIII.
William Paulett, marquis of Wincheſter, high treaſurer of England.	† Edward Seymour, duke of Somerſet, for high treaſon and felony, 1 Dec. 5 Edw. VI.
Henry Fitz Alan, earl of Arundel.	† Henry Grey, duke of Suffolk, for high treaſon, 17 Feb. 1 Mary.
Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk.	† John Dudley, duke of Northumberland, for high treaſon, 18 Aug. 1 Mary. † William Parr, marquis of Northampton, for high treaſon. † John Dudley, earl of Warwick, ſon of the duke, for high treaſon, 18 Aug. 1 Mary.
George Talbot, earl of Shrewſbury.	† Thomas Howard, duke of Norfolk, for high treaſon, 16 Jan. 14 Eliz.
Henry Stanley, earl of Derby.	Philip Howard, earl of Arundel, for high treaſon, 18 April, 32 Elizab. *Guilty, but died in priſon.*
Thomas lord Buckhurſt, high treaſurer.	† Rober Devereux, earl of Eſſex; and * Hen. Wriotheſley, e. of Southampton, for high treaſon, 19 Feb. 43 Eliz.
Thomas Egerton, lord Elleſmere, chancellor of England.	* Lady Frances Carr, counteſs of Somerſet, 24 May, 14 James I. 1616. * Robert Carr, earl of Somerſet, 25 May, 14 Ja. I. 1616; both for murder
Lord Coventry, keeper of the great ſeal.	† Mervin lord Audley, earl of Caſtlehaven, for aiding in a rape on his own wife, and other heinous crimes, 27 April, 7 Charles I. 1631.
Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel.	† Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford, for high treaſon, 24 March, 16 Charles I. 1641.
Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon, chancellor of England.	Thomas Lord Morley, for murder, 30 April, 18 Charles II. 1666. *Manſlaughter.*
Heneage lord Finch, chancellor of England.	Philip Herbert, earl of Pembroke, for murder, 4 April, 30 Charles II. 1678. *Manſlaughter.* Charles lord Cornwallis, for murder, 31 Charles II. 1679. *Not guilty.* † William viſcount Stafford, for high treaſon, 30 Nov. 32 Charles II. 1680.
Lord chancellor Jefferies.	† Henry lord Delamere, for high treaſon, 1 James II. 1685. *Not guilty.*
Thomas D'Anvers, marquis of Carmarthen, preſident of the council. The great ſeal was in commiſſion.	Charles lord Mohun, for murder, 31 Jan. 4 Will. and Mary, 1692. *Not guilty.*
John lord Somers, chancellor of England.	Edward earl of Warwick, for murder, 28 March, 11 William and Mary, 1699. *Manſlaughter.* Charles lord Mohun, for murder, 29 March, 11 William and Mary, 1699. *Not guilty.*
William lord Cowper, chancellor of Great Britain.	† James earl of Derwentwater: * William lord Widdrington: † William earl of Nithiſdale: * Robert earl of Carnſath: † William viſcount Kenmure: * William lord Nairn; all for high treaſon, 9 Feb. 2 George I. 1715-6. George earl of Wintoun; for high treaſon, 15 March, 2 George I. 1715-16. *Guilty; but made his eſcape.*
Philip earl of Hardwicke, lord chancellor of Great Britain.	† William earl of Kilmarnock: * George earl of Cromartie. † Arthur lord Balmerino: all for high treaſon, 9 March, 21 George II. † Simon lord Lovat, for high treaſon, 9 March, 21 George II.
Robert lord Henley, lord chancellor of Great Britain.	† Lawrence earl Ferrers, for murder, 16 April, 33 George II.
Robert earl of Northington, ld chancellor of Gr. Britain.	William lord Byron, 16 April, 5 George III. for murder. *Manſlaughter.*
Henry earl of Bathurſt, lord chancellor of Great Britain.	Elizabeth dutcheſs of Kingſton, for bigamy, 15 April, 1776. *Guilty; but claimed, and was allowed, the benefit of clergy.*

High Stewards at Coronations.

Thomas of Lancaſter, aſſiſted by Thomas earl of Worceſter.	Henry IV. 13 October, 1399.
Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick.	Henry V. 9 April, 1413.
Thomas duke of Clarence.	Catharine his queen, 14 Feb. 1421.
Humphrey duke of Glouceſter.	Henry VI. 6 November, 1429.
Richard earl of Warwick.	Edward IV. 28 June, 1461.
(Nothing appears on the ſubject.)	Edward V. 1483.
John duke of Norfolk.	Richard III. 5 July, 1483,
Peter Courtney, biſhop of Exeter. Jaſper earl of Pembroke. John Earl of Oxford. John earl of Nottingham. Thomas lord Stanley. John lord Fitzwater, ſteward of the houſhold. Robert Morton, keeper of the rolls. Thomas Brian, knight, chief juſtice of the King's Bench. Humphry Starkey, chief baron of the Exchequer. Richard Croft, knight, treaſurer of the houſhold.	Commiſſioners at the Coronation of Henry VII. 30 October, 1485.
Jaſper duke of Bedford. John earl of Oxford, great chamberlain of England. Thomas earl of Derby. William earl of Nottingham. John Radcliff, knight. John Sulyard, knight, juſtice of the Common Pleas. John Haugh, juſtice of the King's Bench.	Commiſſioners at the coronation of Elizabeth, wife of Henry VII. 25 November, 3 Henry VII.
Thomas Earl of Surrey, treaſurer of England. John Earl of Oxford. Sir John Fineux, chief juſtice of the Common Pleas. Sir Thomas Englefield, knight, &c.	Commiſſioners at the coronation of Henry VIII. 24 June, 1509.
John lord Ruſſel.	Edward VI. 20 February, 1547.
Edward earl of Derby.	Mary, 1 October, 1553.
Henry earl of Arundel.	Elizabeth, 15 January, 1559.
Charles earl of Nottingham.	James I. 24 July, 1605.
Sir Thomas Coventry, lord keeper. James lord Ley, high treaſurer. Edward earl of Worceſter, keeper of the privy ſeal. Thomas earl of Arundel and Surrey, earl marſhal of England. William earl of Pembroke, lord chamberlain of the houſhold. Edward earl of Dorſet. Sir Randolph Crew, chief juſtice of the Common Pleas.	Commiſſioners at the coronation of Charles I. 2 February, 1625.
James duke of Ormond.	Charles II. 23 April, 1661. James II. 23 April, 1685.
William duke of Devonſhire.	William and Mary, 11 April, 1689. Anne, 23 April, 1702.
Charles duke of Grafton.	George I. 20 October, 1714.
Lionel duke of Dorſet.	George II. 11 October, 1727.
William earl of Talbot.	George III. 22 September, 1762.

N° III. The Abbey of LIRA, and its Poſſeſſions in this Kingdom. See p. 16.

LIRA, or LYRA, is a Benedictine abbey, in a town of the ſame name, in the dioceſe of Evreux, on the river Rille in Normandy, founded about the year 1045, and taxed on the apoſtolical chamber at 300 florins of gold for annates. Its annual income is 20090 livres, with a right of preſenting to 30 churches. William Fitz Oſbern, kinſman to duke William, afterwards king of England, a powerful man, and commendable for his endowments both of body and mind, founded two monaſteries in honour of the bleſſed Virgin Mary; the one at *Lira*, in which he afterwards buried Adelina, the daughter of Roger de Toene, his wife; and the other at *Cormeille*, where he was himſelf interred. This William was alſo earl of Hereford, allied to the dukes of Normandy both by father and mother; for his father *Oſbern* was ſon to Herfaſt, brother to the counteſs Gunnora, wife to Richard the firſt duke of Normandy; and his mother was the daughter of Rodolph earl of Ivroi, which Rodolph was brother, by the mother's ſide, to the above-named duke Richard.

Thomas Becket, archbiſhop of Canterbury, reſided at Lira for ſome time.

This abbey was poſſeſſed of ſix churches (among the reſt that of Cariſbrooke), and ſome manors and lands in the Iſle of Wight[1].

Abbatia S̄ MARIÆ de Lire hт̄ in inſula de Wit . VI . æccłas.
quibꝫ ꝑtin̄ . II . hidæ 7 II . virḡ t̄ræ 7 dim̄ . 7 in pluribꝫ ꝯ̄ hn̄t
. v . uiłłos qui ten̄ . I . hiđ 7 dim̄ . q̄rtā parť uni v̄ min
Decimas hn̄t de omibꝫ redditionibꝫ regis . Toť qđ hť aꝑpciať
xx . lib̄ . Geld redd de . II . hiđ 7 dim̄ v̄ t̄ræ.

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[1] Tanner, p. 159. Domeſday, HANTESCHIRE.

A grant or releaſe from the abbey at Lira, to the abbey of Quarere in the Iſle of Wight, of tithes there, in Arreton, Haſeley, Luvecomb, Tidlingdham, and Scaldecumb, is printed in Madox[1].

The priories of Hinckley and Minting in Leiceſterſhire were cells to this abbey. The author of Neuſtria Pia, beſides theſe two, names the monaſtery of Lankywan in Wales; but this is a miſtake; for the Monaſticon has no ſuch monaſtery; but takes notice[2] that the manor and pariſh church of Languian in Monmouthſhire (where, according to Tanner[3], was a cell of black monks) belonged to the abbey of Lira.

The manor of Ocley, or Lyre Ocle, in Herefordſhire, belonged to this abbey[4].

After the Conqueſt, one or more of the churches in the town of Wareham in Dorſetſhire, with ſome lands in the neighbourhood, being given by Robert Bellomont earl of Leiceſter, temp. Henry I. to the abbat and convent of Lira in Normandy, they ſent over and ſettled here a cell of their own Benedictine monks, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary[5].

Henry II. by charter ſans date, confirmed to this abbey the churches of Wareham, and one hide of land in Wareham of the gift of William de Warmuta, and one ounce of gold in præpoſiturâ de Warham[6]. They had alſo the churches of St. Martin, St. Michael, St. Peter, and St. Mary there[7].

Abbots of Lira;

from Neuſtria Pia, pp. 538—540.

1. *Robert*, a monk of that place; ſaid to have been an anchoret in the vale of Chalet, a mile from thence, and to have been admoniſhed from Heaven, as he was hunting a ſtag, to procure the founding of a monaſtery there.

2. *Erfaſt*, or *Herphaſt*,
3. *Berno*,
4. *Enard*,
5. *Hildebert*,

} monks of St. Evroul.

6. *Giſlebert*, *Guillebert*, or *Gilbert*, monk of the ſame place; governed almoſt ten years, much improved the monaſtery, and died about 1100.

7. *William*, monk of the ſame place.

8. *Ralph*, monk of Bec, reformed the order.

9. *Helder*, *Hilder*, or *Hildier*, monk of St. Evroul. He obtained from the archbiſhop of Rouen, 1145, a confirmation of all their poſſeſſions.

10. *William* the ſecond, monk of the ſame place.

11. *Oſbert*, or *Oſbern*, brother to the former, had all the poſſeſſions of the abbey confirmed by pope Alexander III. in 1171. He died in 1177.

12. *Walter*, brother to the laſt mentioned; a thing ſcarcely ever known, that three brothers ſhould ſucceed each other in the government of the ſame church, as theſe did. In his time, in 1188, the monaſtery was burnt.

13. *William* III. whoſe name occurs in deeds of 1206 and 1214.

14. *Geffry*, choſen in 1221, when, his predeceſſor being dead, the monks immediately ſent to Philip Auguſtus III, king of France, for his licence to chooſe an abbat, which he graciouſly granted, and Geffry was accordingly elected.

15. *John de Almeneſchis* occurs in 1237, 1238, and 1241.

16. *Gilbert* II. lived in 1247.

17. *Robert* II. died between 1269 and 1274.

18. *Ralph* II. who, growing ſickly, reſigned the charge of this abbey to Nicholas biſhop of Evreux, in 1288, when he had governed the ſame very commendably.

19. *Geffry* II. in whoſe time, 1293, pope Celeſtine IV. confirmed all the poſſeſſions of this monaſtery.

20. *William* IV. of whom mention is made in deeds from 1301 to 1326.

21. *Aſtorgius*, or *Euſtorgius*. He earneſtly ſolicited the apoſtolical ſee that the monks of this monaſtery might lay aſide the white habit they wore, and uſe black, and quite baniſh this relaxation from the order of St. Benedict, and obtained the following indulgence:

Bulla Clementis IV. papæ, ſtatuens quod monachi Lirenſes habitu nigro utantur, et non albo.

"Clemens epiſcopus, ſervus ſervorum Dei, ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Ad ea libenter dirigimus ſtudia mentis noſtræ, quod eccleſiarum & monaſteriorum, ac aliorum locorum eccleſiaſticorum, & perſonarum in eis degentium, præſertim ſub regulari habitu Domino famulantium, ſtatum, in eo maximè, ut tam in capite, quàm in membris, habitu ſe conforment, reſpicere, dinoſcimur. Exhibita ſiquidem nobis, pro parte dilecti filii Aſtorgii, abbatis B. Mariæ de Lira, ordinis S. Benedicti, Ebroicenſ. diœceſ. petitio continebat, quòd in dicto monaſterio, à fundatione ipſus, temporibus plurium abbatum ejuſdem monaſterii, qui fuerunt pro tempore abbates, ipſi, ac monachi dicti monaſterii, veſtes et habitus nigri coloris monachales geſtaverunt; et quod priores & monachi prioratuum ac membrorum, à dicto monaſterio dependentium, in Anglia exiſtentium, veſtes & habitus nigri coloris prædicti ex tunc geſtaverunt, prout geſtant de præſenti: quodque omnium eorundem abbas dicti monaſterii, qui de monaſterio de Becco Helloini, dicti ordinis, Rothomagenſ. diœceſ. (in quo, per abbatem & monachos ipſius monaſterii de Becco Heloini, veſtes & habitus albi coloris geruntur & habentur) in abbatem dicti monaſterii B. Mariæ aſſumptus fuit, veſtes & habitus nigri coloris, qui in dicto monaſterio B. Mariæ, ut præmittitur, gerebantur, in veſtes & habitus albi coloris, commutavit: & ex tunc in dicto monaſterio B. Mariæ abbates & monachi ipſius, exceptis prioribus, & monachi prioratuum, ac membrorum prædictorum duntaxat, album habitum geſtaverunt, & ſimiliter veſtes albas: et quod de præmiſſis, dicto monaſterio B. Mariæ eſt publica vox & fama. Quare, pro parte dicti Aſtorgii abbatis nobis extitit ſupplicatum, ut quod de cætero veſtes & habitus nigri coloris in dicto monaſterio B. Mariæ de Lira gerantur, ſtatuere & ordinare de benignitate apoſtolica dignaremur. Nos, hujuſmodi diviſionem amputare, ac veſtes & habitum monachorum monaſterii B. Mariæ prædictorum ad priſtinum colorem reducere cupientes; hujuſmodi ſupplicationibus inclinati, authoritate apoſtolicâ ſtatuimus, & etiam ordinamus, quod abbas qui nunc eſt, & ſucceſſores ſui abbates, priores, & monachi prædicti monaſterii B. Mariæ, tam in capite, quàm in membris, habitu, & veſtibus albi coloris penitus rejectis, habitum & veſtes nigri coloris portare perpetuo teneantur: quemadmodum per monachos ipſius monaſterii eſt fieri conſuetum. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam noſtræ conſtitutionis & ordinationis infringere, vel ei auſu temerario contraire: ſi quis autem hæc attentare præſumpſerit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei, & BB. Petri & Pauli apoſtolorum ejus, ſe noverit incurſurum. Datum Avenioni, calendis Julii, pontificatus noſtri ann. 10."

22. *Thomas*.

23. *Richard*.

24. *Simon*.

25. *Edward*.

26. *William* V. who flouriſhed in 1450, 1453, and 1457, performed much in the monaſtery, and was at length biſhop of Avallon.

27 *Lewis de Harcourt*, patriarch of Jeruſalem and biſhop of Bayeux, about 1460, died 19 cal. Jan. 1479.

28. *Benedict*, lived in 1483.

29. *John* II *de Cadillat*, 1506.

30. *Renée de Prye*, cardinal, biſhop of Bayeux, died in 1516.

31. *Ambroſe le Veneur*, biſhop of Evreux, died 7 id. Aug. 1543.

32. *George*.

33. *Hippolyte d'Eſte*, cardinal of Ferrara, occurs 1556, and 1559.

34. *Stephen*.

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[1] Formulare, N° ccccxcvii.

[2] Vol. II. p. 989.

[3] Not. Mon. p. 330.

[4] Tanner, p. 175.

[5] Ib. p. 102.

[6] Dugd. Mon. II. 906. inter addit. ex regiſtro abb. de Lira, Hutchins's Dorſet, I. p. 20.

[7] Hutchins, Ib. p. 29—38.

35. *James Davy du Perron*, born Nov. 5, 1556. In 1587 he pronounced the funeral oration on Mary Queen of Scots, as he had in 1586 that of the poet Ronſard. After the murder of Henry IV. of France, Perron laboured ſtrenuouſly in the converſion of the Reformed, and his labours were crowned with that of Henry IV. who nominated him to the biſhoprick of Evreux, and afterwards made him grand almoner of France, and archbiſhop of Sens, and obtained for him in 1604 the dignity of cardinal. After the murder of Henry IV. Perron devoted himſelf entirely to the court and ſee of Rome. In 1615 he was one of the preſidents of the aſſembly at Roan; ſoon after which he retired to his houſe at Rognolet, where he employed himſelf wholly in reviſing his literary works, and eſtabliſhed a printing-office, that they might be printed under his own inſpection. He died at Rouen Sept. 5, 1618; and his works were publiſhed, in three volumes folio, 1620—1622.

36. *James le Noel du Perron*, nephew to his predeceſſor, abbat of Lira and of St. Taurinus at Evreux, counſellor of ſtate to the king of France, and high almoner to the queen of England, ſiſter to Lewis XIII.

37. *Lewis le Barbier de la Riviere*, biſhop and duke of Langres, made abbat in 1650.

Carta Roberti comitis Leiceſtriæ donationem Amiciæ uxoris ſuæ de una uncia auri confirmans [1].

(Ex vetuſto Lirenſis cœnobii regiſtro, penes Franciſcum Du Cheſne, illuſtriſſ. Galliar. regis hiſtoriographum, ann. 1648. n. 23.)

R. Comes Legerceſtriæ Ernaldo de Boſco conſtabulario ſuo, et omnibus baronibus et hominibus ſuis de honore Britolii et Pontis Sancti Petri, ſalutem. Sciatis quia benevole et optime concedo, quod Amicia comitiſſa Legeceſtriæ uxor mea dedit in elemoſinam perpetuam Deo et beatæ Mariæ de Lira et conventui ejuſdem loci unam unciam auri, quam habebat in ponte Sancti Petri, quare volo, &c. Teſtibus Simone comite, Iſabella uxore ſuo, Radulfo pincerna, Reginaldo de Bordigu, Ricardo Mall, Ricardo clerico, Godefrido nepote Ernaldi.

Carta Roberti comitis de Leiceſtria [2].

Robertus comes Legerceſtriæ omnibus hominibus, &c. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, &c. pro ſalute animæ meæ et Petronellæ comitiſſæ uxoris meæ, et Roberti comitis Legerceſtriæ patris mei et Amiciæ comitiſſæ matris meæ, &c. omnes donationes quas Willielmus filius Oſberti et Robertus comes Legerceſtriæ pater meus et alii predeceſſores mei dederunt Deo et eccleſiæ beatæ Mariæ de Lira, &c. Teſtibus Petronella comitiſſa uxore mea, Willielmo et Roberto filiis meis, &c.

Carta Roberti comitis Leiceſtriæ [3].

Univerſis, &c. Robertus comes Legerceſtriæ ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me conceſſiſſe et hac mea carta confirmaſſe Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ de Lira, et monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, omnes donationes quas Robertus pater meus fecit eis; videlicet, eccleſiam de Hinkelai, cum capellis de Stoke et Dadlintone, eccleſiam de Ettona cum capella de Aſhleburge et aliis pertinentiis ſuis, eccleſiam de Sibeſdeſdune cum capellis de Widredeſley et de Atreton, et de Huptone, et de Draitone, eccleſiam de Heccham cum capella de Linclay. Concedo et confirmo quoque prædictis monachis decimam denariorum meorum de ſoka de Hinkeley, et plenariam decimam de dominicis carucis meis de Hinkeley, et de Etona, et de Sebedeſdune, et in porcis et in ovibus, et in omnibus illis unde decimæ debent exire. Confirmo quoque eis duas uncias auri, ſcilicet duas marcas argenti quas comitiſſa Amicia mater mea habebat in villa de Hinkeley, et XVI ſol. et VIII denar' de unciis, quas habebat in Wikeingeſton, in ſcambium pro decimis nummorum de Etona, et pro decimis pecud' totius dominii, et omnium aliarum rerum, exceptis garbis. Confirmo etiam prædictis monachis unum hoſpitium liberum in Leigr', et XX ſolidat' terræ, quas Rog' de Canford dedit eis in Watona. Teſt' Petronilla com' Legerc', Rog' electo Sancti Andreæ et Rob' fratre ejus, Ernaldo de Boſco, Hug' de Alneto, Rog' de Hum, Gilberto de Charneles, Euſtachio de Herlemvilier, magiſtro Hugone, &c.

Carta Petronillæ comitiſſæ Leiceſtriæ, de XL s̄. annui redditus pro anniverſario filii ſui [4].

Univerſis, &c. Petronella comitiſſa Legerceſtræ ſalutem, &c. Noverit, &c. me dediſſe, &c. Deo et Sanctæ Mariæ de Lira, &c. XL s̄. in molendinis meis de Britolio annuatim perſolvendos, &c. ad faciendum anniverſarium Willielmi de Britolio filii mei, &c. Teſtibus Willielmo Buffaio, &c.

Carta Amiciæ dominæ Montis fortis de XV s̄. ſterlingorum annuatim [5].

Sciatis, &c. quod ego Amicia domina Montis fortis dedi, &c. Deo, beatæ Mariæ, et monachis Lirenſibus, ſexaginta ſolidos Andegavenſes, vel quindecim ſterlingorum annuatim de maritagio meo, pro anima patris mei Willielmi de Bertolio, in liberum et perpetuam elemoſinam, &c. Hiis teſtibus; fratre meo Rogero Sancti Andreæ electo, Willielmo ſacerdote de Bertolio, &c.

Confirmatio Regis Henrici Secundi, &c. [6]

Henricus Dei gratia rex Angliæ, dux Normanniæ et Aquitaniæ, comes Andegaviæ, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, vicecomitibus, et omnibus miniſtris et fidelibus ſuis, Francis et Anglis, totius Angliæ, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe et præſenti carta mea confirmaſſe eccleſiæ Sanctæ Mariæ de Lira, et monachis ibi Deo ſervientibus, donationem quam Robertus comes Leyceſtriæ eis rationabiliter fecerat ſuper iis quæ ſubſequens litera declarat; ſcilicet, de eccleſia de Hinchelai, cum eccleſiis eidem eccleſiæ adjacentibus, et cum capellis omnibus, et cum decima denariorum de ſoka de Hinckelai, et cum plenaria decima de dominicis carucis ſuis de Hinckelai, et de Eattune, et de Sibedeſtune, et in porcis, et in ovibus, et in omnibus illis unde decimæ exire debent. Præterea de omnibus decimis dominico ſuo de Suptwica et de Kingeſtune, et de bladis, et fœnis, de lanis, et de agnis, et caſeis, et de porcellis, et de omni inſtauramento ſuo. Quare volo et firmiter præcipio quod præfata eccleſia, et monachi ejuſdem eccleſiæ, habeant et teneant omnia hæc prædicta, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, ita bene, et in pace, libere, et quiete, et plenarie, et integre, et honorifice, ſicut cartæ Roberti comes Leyceſtriæ quas inde habent teſtantur. Teſtibus; Gaufrido archidiacono, Johanne decano Sarum, Reginaldo [7] archidiacono Sarum, comite Willielmo de Mandevilla, Reginaldo de Curteney, Reginaldo filio Urſi. Apud Chinon.

Carta Regis Henrici Secundi, donatorum conceſſionem recitans et confirmans [8].

Henricus rex Angliæ, &c. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe et in perpetuam elemoſinam confirmaſſe eccleſiæ Lirenſi et monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus quicquid eis rationabiliter datum eſt, et tenementa ſua, et quicquid juſte et rationabiliter poſſiderunt tempore regis Henrici avi mei, et tempore avi mei.

In epiſcopatu Ebroicenſi, in loco qui Vetus Lira dicitur, ex dono Will' comitis, terram de eadem villa quam tenebat in dominico, et duo molendina in eadem villa, et quartam partem Novæ Liræ, &c.

In Anglia, in epiſcopatu Wigorniæ, &c.

In epiſcopatu Herefordiæ, &c.

In epiſcopatu de Landaff, &c.

In epiſcopatu Wigorniæ, &c.

In epiſcopatu Saleſburiæ, &c.

In epiſcopatu Lincolniæ eccleſiam de Hinkelai, cum pertinentiis ſuis, &c.

Teſtibus Philippo Bajocenſe Epiſcopo, et Ernulfo Lexovienſi Epiſcopo, et Roberto comite Legerceſtriæ, et aliis.

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[1] Dugd. Mon. Angl. I. 986.

[2] Reg. Lyrenſ. n. 8.

[3] Dugd. Mon. Angl. I. 603. ex eod. regiſtro.

[4] Dugd. II. 985. ex eod. regiſtro, n. 7.

[5] Ex eod. regiſtro, n. 29.

[6] Chartæ Antiquæ, n. 39. Mon. Angl. I. 604.

[7] Made biſhop of Lichfield and Coventry in 1173.

[8] Ex vet. regiſtro Lirenſe ſupra citato, n. 3.

De

De prioratibus alienigenis de Hinkley, Warham, et Careſbroke, huic domui [Mount-gracenſi cœnobio in agro Eboracenſi] conceſſis [1].

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis quod de gratia noſtra ſpeciali, et ad ſupplicationem cariſſimi nepotis noſtri Thomæ ducis Surriæ, conceſſimus dilecto nobis Edmundo priori domûs de Mountgrace ordinis Cartuſien. per præfatum ducem de novo fundatæ, et commonachis ejuſdem loci et ſucceſſoribus ſuis, prioratum de Hinkele in comitatu Leyc' alienigenam, prioratum de Warham in com' Dorſet alienigenam, et prioratum de Careſbrok in comitatu Sutht' alienigenam, ac omnia alia terras, tenementa, et poſſeſſiones ad abbatiam beatæ Mariæ de Lira in Normannia alienigenam pertinentia, cum omnibus maneriis, cum ſuis pertinentiis, ac cum aliis terris, tenementis, redditibus, poſſeſſionibus, advocationibus eccleſiarum, vicariarum, et cantiariarum, portiones, penſiones, parvas porciones aliarum eccleſiarum, elemoſinas, et eccleſias appropriatas, cum quibuſcunque poſſeſſionibus, &c. ad prædictos prioratum de Hynkele, &c. pertinentibus, &c. Qui quidem prioratus de Hynkele, &c. ad manus noſtras occaſione guerræ inter nos et illos de Francia noſtra devenerunt, &c. Habendum, &c. præfato Edmundo priori, &c. et ſucceſſoribus ſuis, a feſto Sancto Michaelis abhinc præterito quamdiu prædicta guerra duraverit, &c. T. Rege apud Haverford in Wallia xx Maii.

Ratificatio fundationis per Regem Henricum VI. [2]

Nº IV. Charters of Brackley Hospital.

Carta Fundationis Hoſpitalis de Brackley, in agro Northamtonienſi, per Robertum comitis Leiceſtriæ [3].

Robertus comes Legerceſtriæ omnibus hominibus ſuis Francis et Anglicis, tam futuris quam præſentibus, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe et conceſſiſſe, pro amore Dei, et pro ſalute animæ meæ, et animæ comitiſſæ uxoris meæ, et Roberti filii noſtri, et cæterorum liberorum noſtrorum, et pro ſalute ſucceſſorum noſtrorum et anteceſſorum noſtrorum, Salomoni clerico et ſucceſſoribus ſuis unam acram terræ in Brakele in perpetuam et liberam elemoſinam, ad domum conſtruendam, et ad ædificia paranda, in quibus, pro amore Dei et ſalute animarum noſtrarum, pauperes recipiantur et hoſpitentur. Volo etiam ut in prædictâ elemoſinâ, in honore S. Johannis apoſtoli et evangeliſtæ, edificetur capella cum cemiterio libera ut mea dominica capella, et quieta ab omni ſubjectione, ut Salomon prædictus et ſucceſſores ſui, pauperibus et hoſpitibus ſupervenientibus, pro ſalute animæ meæ et anteceſſorum meorum, et hæredum meorum, divina in ipſâ capellâ celebrent officia. Quare volo et firmiter præcipio, ut hæc mea elemoſina ab omnibus terrenis ſerviciis, quod ad hæredes meos pertinent, libera ſit et quieta. Præcipio etiam ne aliquis meorum prædictæ elemoſinæ aliquam inferat moleſtiam. Rogo etiam in Domino hæredes et ſucceſſores meos, ut ipſi prædictam meam elemoſinam, pro amore Dei et ſalute animæ meæ, et ſalute animarum ſuarum, diligant et manuteneant, ut pauperum Chriſti receptio ibi jugiter obſervetur, et divina officia in eodem loco pro nobis in perpetuum celebrentur. Hiis teſtibus; Alexandro abbate de Butleſden, Ricardo abbate in Legreceſtre, Anchitillo priore de Leiceſt', Gaufrido monacho fratre abbatis de Lira, Roberto capellano, Arnoldo de Boſco, Gaufrido le abbe, Willielmo Burdeth, Ivone de Harwecurt, Rogero Craneford, Herveio Mareſchallo, Roberto filio Oſberti, Ricardo Maldreth, Willielmo filio Amfridi, Hugone de Dunam.

Carta Roberti comitis Leiceſtriæ, filii præfati comitis.

Robertus comes Legreceſtre omnibus hominibus ſuis Francis et Anglis, tam præſentibus quam futuris, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, et hâc chartâ meâ confirmâſſe, pro amore Dei, et pro animâ patris mei Roberti, et matris meæ Amiciæ, et pro ſalute animæ meæ, et Petronillæ comitiſſæ uxoris meæ, et liberorum noſtrorum, donationem quam Robertus pater meus fecit Salomoni clerico de unâ acrâ terræ in Brakele, quam dedit prædicto Salomoni in puram et liberam et perpetuam elemoſinam ad hoſpitale conſtruendum, et ad ædificia paranda ad ſuſceptionem et ſolamen pauperum Chriſti. Confirmo etiam prædicto Salomoni et fratribus ejuſdem hoſpitalis eccleſiam quam pater meus in honore S. Johannis apoſtoli et evangeliſtæ in nominatâ terrâ levari juſſit. Et volo ut ſit libera et quieta ab omni ſubjectione quâ mea dominica capella eſt, et ſub manu meâ et protectione ipſum conſervandum recepi.

Volo autem ut prædictus Salomon, et ſucceſſores ſui, cum cæteris capellanis in prædicto hoſpitali commorantibus, ad honorem Dei, et pro ſalute meâ, et uxoris meæ, et anteceſſorum et ſucceſſorum meorum, divina in ipſâ eccleſiâ celebrent officia. Et præcipio et prohibeo, ut aliquis meorum predicto Salomoni, vel ſucceſſoribus ſuis, moleſtiam aliquam vel laborem in aliquo inferat, quo minus in ipſâ eccleſiâ divinum pro nobis celebretur officium. Prædictum vero hoſpitale, et omnia quæ prædicti fratres ex donatione patris mei habent, vel ex meâ donatione habituri ſunt, ab omnibus terrenis ſerviciis et ſecularibus exactionibus quæ ad me et ad hæredes meos pertinent, vel a nobis exigantur, libera et quieta eſſe concedo et confirmo.

Ex donatione vero meâ contuli eis de creis juxta domum hoſpitalis duas acras et dimidiam, et ſubtus curiam illorum dedi eis de creis terram de gravâ meâ, unde pars quædam extenditur uſque ad foſſatum quod includit gravam, et illa pars habet in latitudine decem et novem perticas et octo pedes. Reliqua vero pars habet in longitudine a muro qui includit curiam illorum verſus gravam perticas treſdecem.

Præterea dedi eis duas virgatas terræ; unam ſcilicet quæ eſt de terrâ de Halſow, cum meſſuagio quod pertinet ad prædictam virgatam quæ eſt in Brakele ad caput fontis de Goldewell; et unam aliam virgatam quæ pertinet ad Brakele, cum meſſuagio ſuo quod eſt ſubtus caput fontis juxta rivulum ejuſdem fontis, quam virgatam Swerman pater magiſtri Salomonis tenuit. Quare volo et præcipio, ut prædicti fratres habeant et teneant omnia prædicta in puram et liberam et perpetuam elemoſinam, bene et in pace et quiete, in boſco et plano, in pratis et paſturis et paſcuis, et omnibus aliis pertinentiis et aiſiamentis, integre, plenarie, et honorifice, ſicut elemoſina melius et liberius teneri poterit. Volo etiam ut prædicti fratres et homines ſui, qui de prædictâ elemoſinâ tenuerint, ſunt quieti per totam terram meam de theloneo et paſſagio de omnibus operationibus, de tallagiis et auxiliis, et omnibus aliis conſuetudinibus, quæ ad me et hæredes meos pertinent. Præcipio etiam et prohibeo, ut aliquis meorum prædictos fratres circa præſcriptas libertates in aliquo moleſtare præſumat. Hiis teſtibus; Hawiſiâ comitiſſâ Glouceſtriæ, Petronillâ comitiſſâ Legreceſtriæ, Radulfo de Martiwaſt tunc ſeneſcallo meo, Magiſtro Hugone, Radulfo Fridai, Rogero de Hinne, Hamundo de Hoſtel, Gilberto de Charnels, Roberto Mallore, Henrico Mallore, Oſberto de Hareford, Marc de Brackele, Ernaldo capellano de Brakele, Gaufrido tunc capellano meo.

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[1] Dugd. I. 968. Pat. 22 R. II. part 3. m. 11.

[2] See Dugd. I. 964. Cart. 19 H. VI. m. 22.

[3] Ex Regiſtro Hoſpitalis de Brackley penes præpoſitum et ſocios Collegii beatæ Mariæ Magdalenæ Oxon. fol. 8. b. Dugd. Mon. Ang. III. 83.

N° V. Grant of ROBERT, Earl of MELLENT and LEICESTER, to the Priory of PREAUX. (See p. 23.)

UNIVERSIS ſanctæ matris eccleſiæ filiis Anglicis, Francis, & Normannis, Robertus comes de Mellento & Leyceſtriæ ſalutem in vero ſalutari domino Jheſu Chriſto. Noverit univerſitas veſtra quod ego pro ſalute animæ meæ & dilecti mei domini regis Willielmi & anteceſſorum meorum, dedi & conceſſi & præſenti carta mea confirmavi Deo & eccleſiæ ſanctorum apoſtolorum Petri & Pauli de Pratellis, & monachis ibidem domino ſervientibus, manerium de Thoftes cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, videlicet, terris, nemoribus, mariſcis, pratis, turbariis, hominibus, redditibus, paſturis, communis, & aliis quibuſcunque dicto manerio ſpectantibus, ita liberè ſicut kariſſimus dominus meus illuſtris rex Willielmus illud michi dedit, qui ante me illud aliquantulum poſſedit. Tenendum & poſſidendum dictis monachis & eorum ſucceſſoribus in liberam puram & perpetuam elemoſinam bene, in pace, honorificè, & juſte, ſolutum & quietum de ſiris & ſectis, de hundredis, placitis, quærelis, conſuetudinibus & regalibus demandis univerſis, cum ſacch, ſocc, thol, thif, infongenethef, & hutfongenethef, & cum libera warenna in parochiis de Thoftes & de Haddeſcho & de Thorp, cum omnibus aliis libertatibus. Addidi etiam huic dono jus patronatûs eccleſiæ beatæ Margaretæ predictæ villæ, jus patronatûs eccleſiæ beatæ Mariæ de Hadeſcho, jus patronatûs eccleſiæ beati Michaelis de Eſtone, jus patronatûs eccleſiæ ſancti Leonardi de Wyleya, jus patronatûs eccleſiæ beati Michaelis de Cherlintone, jus patronatûs eccleſiæ ſancti Nicholai de Neuburi, cum decimis, fundis, obventionibus, penſionibus ad dictas eccleſias pertinentibus. Item in villa de Neuburi, decimam totius redditus vel exitus villæ, id eſt de molendinis, de theloneo, & de omni re quæ decimari poteſt vel poterit in futuro, cum una hida terræ libera ab omni cenſu & conſuetudine, ſecta curiæ, & univerſo ſervicio ſeculari, quæ omnia Arnulphus de Heſdinck comes del Perche dominus de Neuburi michi donavit ad uſus elemoſinæ monachorum prædictorum. Dedi inſuper monachis meis prædictis villulam quæ vocatur Orlaveſchote, & quinque hidas terræ ad eam pertinentes liberam & abſolutam de ſiris, de hundredis, placitis, quærelis, auxiliis, conſuetudinibus, ſerviciis ſecularibus, univerſis demandis, & omnibus exactionibus quas mens humana ſcit vel ſciet, poteſt vel poterit impoſterum cogitare. Dedi nichilominus monachis præfatis aliud manerium nomine Specteburi, cum tota villa, terris, nemoribus, pratis, paſturis, ripariis, molendinis, hominibus, eorum ſervitiis, capitagiis, redditibus, & omnibus dicto manerio & villæ ſpectantibus, liberum & abſolutum de ſiris, de ſectis, de hundredis, placitis, quærelis, auxiliis, conſuetudinibus, ſervitiis ſecularibus, & omni angaria regali, cum ſoch, ſacc, thol, thif, infongenethif, cum omnibus aliis libertatibus. Iſta omnia præſcripta ego Robertus comes prædictus dedi Deo & eccleſiæ & monachis prædictis, tenenda, poſſidenda, & habenda, ſicut liberiùs, tranquilliùs & honorificentiùs aliqua elemoſina in regno Angliæ dari poteſt vel teneri. Et ne aliquis in poſterum donationibus meis, caritatis intuitu factis, auſu temerario audeat contraire, præſentem cartam prædictis monachis tradidi ſigilli mei impreſſione munitam. Preſentibus domino Cantuar. archiepiſcopo, domino Eborum archiepiſcopo, dominis Sareſbur. Norwyc. Coventren. epiſcopis, dominis Gloverniæ, Sareſbur. del Perche, de Moritone, de Warwyk comitibus, & aliis baronibus, militibus, clericis, nobilibus, & liberis hominibus quam pluribus.

N° VI. Agreement between the Earls of CHESTER and LEICESTER. (See p. 24.)

HÆC eſt conventio inter Ranulfum comitem Ceſtriæ, & Robertum comitem Legreceſtriæ; & finalis pax & concordia quæ fuit conceſſa & diviſa ab eis, coràm ſecundo Roberto epiſcopo Lincolniæ, & hominibus eorum; ex parte comitis Ceſtriæ, Ricardo de Lovetot, Willielmo filio Nigelli, Ranulfo vicecomite: ex parte comitis Legreceſtriæ, Ernaldo de Boſco, Gaufrido abbate, Reginaldo de Bordineio: ſcilicèt, quòd comes Ranulfus dedit & conceſſit Roberto comiti Legreceſtriæ caſtrum de Mountſorell, ſibi & hæredibus ſuis: Tenendum de eo & hæredibus ſuis hæreditariè & ſicùt charta ipſius comitis Ranulfi teſtatur: et ità quòd comes Leyceſtriæ receptare debet ipſum comitem Ranulfum & familiam ſuam in burgo & balliis de Mountſorell, ad guerrandum quemcunque voluerit ut de feodo ſuo: et ità quòd comes Leyceſtriæ non poteſt indè forisfacere comiti Ranulfo pro aliquo: et ſi neceſſe ſit comiti Ranulfo, corpus ipſius receptabitur in dominico caſtro de Mountſorell: et ita quòd comes Leyceſtriæ portabit ei fidem, ſalvâ fide ligei domini ſui: et ſi oportuerit comitem Leyceſtriæ ire ſuper comitem Ceſtriæ cùm ligeo domino ſuo, non poteſt ducere ſecum plus quàm viginti milites: et ſi comes Leyceſtriæ, vel iſti viginti milites aliquid ceperint de rebus comitis Ceſtriæ, totum reddetur. Nec ligius dominus, comes Leyceſtriæ, nec aliquis alius poteſt forisfacere comiti Ceſtriæ, nec ſuis, de caſtris ipſius comitis Leyceſtriæ nec de terrâ ſuâ: et ita quòd comes Leyceſtriæ nec poteſt propter aliquam cauſam, vel propter aliquem caſum, impedire corpus comitis Ceſtriæ, niſi eum defidaverit quindecem dies anteà: et comes Lyceſtriæ debet juvare comitem Ceſtriæ contrà omnes homines, præter ligium dominum ipſius comitis Leyceſtriæ, & comitem Simonem: comitem Simonem poteſt juvare hoc modo, quod ſi comes Ranulfus forisfecerit comiti Simoni, & ipſe comes Ránulfus noluerit corrigere forisfactum proptèr comitem Leyceſtriæ, tunc poteſt eum juvare: et ſi comes Simon forisfecerit comiti Ceſtriæ, & noluerit corrigere ſe propter comitem Leyceſtriæ, non juvabit eum comes Leyceſtriæ: et comes Leyceſtriæ debet cuſtodire terras & res comitis Ceſtriæ, quæ in poteſtate ipſius comitis Leyceſtriæ ſunt, ſine malo ingenio. Et comes Leyceſtriæ pepigit comiti Ranulfo, quòd caſtrum de Ravenſtona cadet, niſi conceſſu comitis Ranulfi remanſerit: et ità quòd ſi aliquis vellet illud caſtrum tenere contrà comitem Leyceſtriæ, comes Ranulfus auxiliabitur abſquè malo ingenio ad diruendum caſtrum illud: et ſi comes Ranulfus fecerit clamorem de Willielmo de Alneto, comes Leyceſtriæ in ſuâ curiâ habebit eum ad rectum quamdiu ipſe Willielmus manſerit homo comitis Leyceſtriæ & terram tenebit de eo: et ita quod ſi Willielmus vel ſui receſſerint a fidelitate comitis Leyceſtriæ proptèr caſtrum proſtratum, vel quia rectum noluerit facere in curiâ comitis Leyceſtriæ, non receptabuntur in poteſtate comitis Ceſtriæ, neque Willielmus neque ſui, ad malum faciendum comiti Leyceſtriæ: in hâc conventione remanet comiti Leyceſtriæ caſtrum de Witewic firmatum cum cæteris caſtris ſuis.

Et e converſo, comes Ranulfus portabit fidem comiti Leyceſtriæ, ſalvâ fide ligii domini ſui: et ſi oportuerit comitem Ceſtriæ ire ſuper comitem Leyceſtriæ, cum ligio domino ſuo, non poteſt ducere ſecum plus quàm viginti milites: et ſi comes Ceſtriæ, vel iſti viginti milites, aliquid ceperint de rebus comitis Leyceſtriæ, totum reddetur: nec Ligius Dominus, comes Ceſtriæ, aut aliquis alius poteſt, forisfacere comiti Leyceſtriæ nec ſuis, de caſtris ipſius comitis Ceſtriæ, nec de terrâ ſuâ: et ità quod comes Ceſtriæ non poteſt propter aliquam cauſam, vel aliquem caſum, impedire corpus comitis Leyceſtriæ, niſi eum defidaverit quindecem dies antè. Et comes Ceſtriæ debet juvare comitem Leyceſtriæ contrà omnes homines, prætèr Ligium Dominum ipſius comitis Ceſtriæ, & comitem Robertum de Ferrariis. Comitem Robertum poteſt juvare hoc modo, ſi comes Leyceſtriæ forisfecerit comiti de Ferrariis, & ipſe comes Leyceſtriæ noluerit corrigere forisfactum proptèr comitem Ceſtriæ, tunc poteſt eum juvare comes Ceſtriæ: Et ſi comes Robertus de Ferrariis forisfecit comiti Leyceſtriæ, & noluerit ſe corrigere propter comitem Ceſtriæ, non juvabit eum comes Ceſtriæ. Et comes Ceſtriæ debet cuſtodire terras & res comitis Leyceſtriæ, quæ in poteſtate ipſius comitis Ceſtriæ ſunt, ſinè malo ingenio. Et comes Ceſtriæ pepigit comiti Leyceſtriæ, quòd ſi aliquis vellet caſtrum de Raveſtonâ tenere contrà comitem Leyceſtriæ, comes Ranulfus auxiliabitur ſinè malo ingenio ad diruendum caſtrum illud: nec comes Ceſtriæ nec comes Leyceſtriæ debent firmare caſtrum aliquod novum inter Hinckley & Coventrey, nec inter Hinckley & Hardredeſhellam, nec intèr Coventrey & Donintonam: nec inter Donintonam & Leyceſtriam, nec ad Grataham, nec ad Cheneldeſtam & Belvier, nec inter Belveer & Hocham, nec inter Hocham & Rockingham, nec priùs, niſi communi aſſenſu utriuſque: Et ſi aliquis in prædictis locis, vel infrâ prædictos terminos, firmaret caſtrum, uterque alteri erit auxilio ſinè malo ingenio donec caſtrum diruatur. Et hanc conventionem, ſicut in hâc chartâ continetur, affidavit uterque comes, videlicèt, Ceſtrenſis & Leyceſtrenſis, in manu Roberti ſecundi, Lincolnienſis epiſcopi, tenendam: et poſuerunt eundem epiſcopum obſidem hujus conventionis ſupèr Chriſtianitatem ſuam: Ità quòd ſi aliquis exiret ab hâc conventione, & nollet ſe corrigere infra 15 dies poſtquàm inde requiſitus fuerit ſinè malo ingenio, tùnc epiſcopus Lincolnienſis & epiſcopus Ceſtrenſis facient juſtitiam de eo tanquàm de fide mentitâ. Et epiſcopus Lincolniæ & epiſcopus Ceſtriæ tradent obſides uterque duos, quos receperunt proptèr conventiones iſtas tenendas, ille videlicèt qui conventiones iſtas prædictas tenebit.

N° VII. Abbey of St. Ebrulf, otherwiſe called Utica, in Normandy. (See p. 20.)

⁂ This famous Benedictine abbey, ſituated in a town called St. Evrau, in the dioceſe of Liſieux, was firſt founded by St. Ebrulf in the year 575; but, being afterwards deſtroyed, was reſtored by William de Geroiis and his nephews Hugh and Robert de Grenteſmenill. They had poſſeſſions in various parts of this kingdom; and the annual income of the abbey amounted to 30,000 livres, excluſive of the patronage of many churches[1]. Their charters, as far as they are connected with this hiſtory, are here preſerved:

1. Carta Regis Willielmi Conqueſtoris de terris quamplurimis, in Angliâ, dicto monaſterio conceſſis[2].

GULIELMUS, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglorum, & dux Normannorum, atque princeps Cenomannorum, omnibus fidei Catholice fautoribus, pacemque in eccleſiâ ſervantibus, ſummum & inexplebile gaudii munus. Quoniam brevis eſt mortalis vita, & de generatione in generatione tranſeunt omnia, volumus litterarum teſtimonio temporis noſtri decreto confirmare; ut que nos rectè facimus ex noſtro jure, & ex datâ à Deo poteſtate, nemo ſucceſſorum noſtrorum audeat violare, ne ſcilicet ei contradicat, qui omnia regna ſuo arbitrio diſpenſat. Ego itaque Willielmus, Dei gratiâ, rex, in regno mihi divinitùs commiſſo, eleemoſynam, que mihi perenniter proſit, cœnobio B. Ebrulfi tradere diſpono, & ea que fideles noſtri pro commune omnium ſalute de poſſeſſionibus, quas eis dedi legitimè . . . . Deo, concedo, preſentique cirographo confirmationem noſtram preſentibus & futuris omnibus Dei fidelibus notifico.

Inprimis igitur Uticenſi monaſterio, quod beatus Chriſti confeſſor Ebrulfus conſtruxit in heremo, de dominio meo, pro amore Dei, dono in Glouceſtreſcirâ villam, que Ravella, id eſt Capree fons, dicitur; in Nicholeſcirâ, quandam eccleſiam, & quicquid ad eam pertinet in villâ que Nethleham vocatur. Preterea optimates noſtri de rebus ſuis S. Ebrulfo hec largiti ſunt; atque ut in chartâ regie auctoritatis contra omnium infeſtationes inſerantur, popoſcerunt: Rogerius comes Scrobeſburie dedit omne quod habebat in Melleburnâ, in Cranteburge-ſcirâ: Othnam quoque & Mereſtonam in Eſtaforde-ſcirâ, & unam hidam terre in Craphan, & terram Vulfuini aurifrabi in Ciceſtrâ, decimamque caſeorum & lanarum de Pultonâ, & decimam de Senegai in Cranteburge-ſcirâ. Mabilia verò, ejuſdem comitis filia, de redditibus ſuis in Angliâ LX ſolidos ſterilenſium, pro decimis ſuis, dedit S. Ebrulfo per ſingulos annos ad luminaria eccleſie. Guarinus vicecomes de Scrobeſburiâ dedit S. Ebrulfo Neutonam, & eccleſiam de Halis, cum decimâ, decimamque de Gueſtonâ in Eſtafordeſcirâ; & hec dominus ejus Rogerius comes conceſſit. Porrò Hugo de Grentemaiſnil (qui cum Roberto fratre ſuo, & avunculis ſuis, Gulielmo & Roberto; filiis Geroii, Uticenſe reſtaurarat cœnobium) hec idem dedit in Angliâ in perpetuam hereditatem; totam terram, quam habuit in Parvâ Pilardentonâ, in Guarevicheſcirâ, omniumque duas partes decimarum totius terre ſue dedit; & XVI ruſticos ad ipſas decimas cuſtodiendas, atque novem eccleſias. Dedit enim tres villanos Sceltonis; tres Guaris; duos Bellegravie, unum Scotone, unum Chirchebie, unum Merſitone, unum Oſteſilve, unum Cherletone, & alium in aliâ Cherlentunâ. Dedit etiam eccleſiam de Guaris, & totam decimam que ad illam pertinebat, terramque duarum carucarum; eccleſiam de Turthilleſtonâ, decimamque ad illam pertinentem, & duas virgatas terre. Eccleſiam de Clenefeld, cum decimâ totâ, & duabus virgatis terre; eccleſiam de Charlentonâ, cum decimâ & quinque virgatis terre; eccleſiam de Noveſlay, cum decimâ, & duabus virgatis terre; eccleſiam de Merthegravâ, que nunc alio nomine Belegrava dicitur, cum totâ decimâ, & XI virgatas terre; & Guillecotam, & quicquid Hugo clericus de Sappo in Angliâ de ipſo tenebat; eccleſiam de Merſitonâ, cum totâ decimâ & terrâ ad eccleſiam pertinente; eccleſiam verò de Coteford, cum decimâ, & unâ hidâ terre; eccleſiam de Sellingis, cum toto quod Leofricus ibidem de ipſo tenebat. Hec ſunt que Hugo de Grentemaiſnill Sancto Ebrulfo, me concedente, dedit in Angliâ.

Radulfus quoque de Conchis eidem Sancto dedit duos manerios Aluumtonam in Enigherceſtre-ſcirâ, & Caldicotam in Nortfuch. Et Hugo filius Conſtantii dedit eccleſiam Gafrâ & unam hidam terre. Hugo autem Ceſtrenſis comes filium ſuum nomine Rodbertum in Uticenſi eccleſiâ ad monachatum Deo obtulit, & eidem eccleſie dedit unam hidam terre in Parvâ Pilardentonâ, & decimam, ac unum ruſticum in villâ que dicitur Brichella, decimamque de Sanleiâ in Buccringehamſcirâ. Robertus verò de Rodelento (prefato Hugone Ceſtrenſi comite, domino ſuo, concedente) dedit S. Ebrulfo Chirchebiam cum duabus eccleſiis; una ſcilicet que in ipſâ villâ eſt, & alia propè illud manerium in Inſulâ Maris, & eccleſiam S. Petri apoſtoli, & quicquid ad eam pertinebat in Ceſtrenſi urbe. Et in Mereſtonâ, que eſt in Northamtoneſcirâ, eccleſiam Sc̄i Laurentii, & quicquid ad eam pertinet: & in eadem Provinciâ eccleſiam de Bivivellâ, cum duabus terre carucatis. Alii quoque homines Hugonis comitis Uticenſi eccleſie decimas ſuas dederunt. In Nicholeſcirâ, Rozſcelinus de Eſtentonâ, Oſbernus Tezſonis filius, de Neubelâ, Baldricus de Farefort, decimam cum uno ruſtico. Rogerius de Willai & Briſard, & Robertus Pultret, in Legreceſtreſcirâ. Omnes hi decimas ſuas Sancto Ebrulfo dederunt, & prædictus comes gratanter conceſſit. Hec itaque que de noſtro dominio ſepè memorate eccleſie dedi, & omnia que à baronibus noſtris eidem data ſunt conceſſi, anno ab Incarnatione Domini MLXXXI, Indictionis IV, preſenti cirographo in urbe Guentâ corroboro, & proceribus meis, qui eleemoſynas ſuas dederunt, vel aſtipulatores earum ſunt. Hoc teſtamentum ſigno Sancte Crucis dedicandum trado: ut in eternum regali auctoritate rata ſit hec donatio, & ſacrilegos ſacrarum violatores rerum irremediabilis, niſi à reatu reſipuerint, feriat maledictio.

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[1] Some account of the Alien Priories, &c. vol. I. p. 81.

[2] Dugd. Mon. Aug. II. 966; Orderic. Vital. Hiſt. Eccleſ. p. 602.

2. Carta Roberti comitis Leiceſtrie, de diverſis eccleſiis, terris, & decimis, infra comitatum Leiceſtrie [1].

ROBERTUS comes Leyceſtrie, comitis Melentini filius, omnibus ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra, me pro ſalute anime mee, & patris mei, & matris mee, & omnium aliorum anteceſſorum meorum, & ſucceſſorum, donâſſe & conceſſiſſe, & preſenti cartâ meâ confirmâſſe monaſterio S. Ebrulfi, & abbati & monachis ejuſdem loci, quicquid habent in totâ terrâ meâ in liberam &, abſque omni terreno ſervicio & conſuetudine & exactione, quietam eleemoſynam; ita quod nulli aliquod terrenum ſervicium inde facere teneantur; neque homines in terrâ ipſorum, manentes apud Leyceſtriam, plenam decimam de omni dominio meo de prepoſiturâ; videlicet, de pontibus de Holegate, de molendinis, & piſcationibus, atque virgultis, que modò in eadem villâ ſunt, vel de novo fient in totâ foreſtâ ejuſdem ville; in defenſis videlicet, & in altâ foreſtâ, & alibi per totam foreſtam Leyceſtrie, plenam decimam de omnibus paunagiis & herbagiis, & venationibus, & venditionibus, & araciis equorum & equarum, & de omnibus fructibus & eſſartis & agriculturis, & molendinis, & furnis & piſcationibus, & cenſibus, & eccleſiis, & villis, & capellis, & obventionibus, que ex eâ & in propreſturis ejus, preſentibus & futuris operibus, etiamſi ad agriculturam redacta fuerit, poterunt pervenire; & quietanciam herbagii, & pannagii ad centum porcos conventûs S. Ebrulfi per annum; videlicet, in fenſis, & in altâ foreſtâ, & alibi per totam ipſam foreſtam, cum meis propriis porcis. Infra muros civitatis Leiceſtrie novem burgenſes; extra verò quinque. Decimam quoque dominicarum terrarum mearum in eadem villâ, eccleſiam de Belegrave, &c. In Clenefend eccleſiam, cum duabus virgatis terre, & capellam de Branteſton, & de Rereby, cum decimis, & aliis pertinentiis ejus in Yrkynfeld, &c. In Rotheby duas partes decimarum totius dominii mei, de omnibus de quibus decima datur & accipitur, & ita habet monaſterium S. Ebrulfi in omnibus dominiis de feodo Leyceſtrie. In Groby, &c. In Boſceby duas partes omnium decimarum de duabus aulis; & in Humbirſton ſimiliter decimam de duabus aulis, & unam virgatam terre. In Stocton decimam de dominio, & unam virgatam terre. In Evington decimam de dominio. In Ygwarby decimam de dominio. In Syleby decimam de dominio. In Torp-Ernaud decimam de dominio. In Brantingeſby decimam de dominio. In Waltham, &c. In Wykyngeſton decimam de dominio. In Houtheby, &c. Volo itaque & firmiter precipio ut hujus mee donationis, conceſſionis, & confirmationis carta ab omnibus heredibus meis & ballivis illibata conſervetur & integra; & ut ea que in eâ ſcripta ſunt & nominata, tam in eccleſiis quàm decimis, & eſſartis & terris, aliiſque pertinentiis ſuis & poſſeſſionibus, abbati & monachis plenariè & abſque malivolâ dilatione perſolvantur; & ut ipſi ſuper hiis omnibus, que donavi, conceſſi, & confirmavi, nullam de cetero moleſtiam patiantur, nec homines in terris ipſorum manentes, ſed cum omni integritate, & abſque omni exactione, conſuetudine, & diſtrictione terreni ſervicii, ea pacificè & quietè in puram, liberam, perpetuam, & quietam eleemoſynam poſſideant, preſentem paginam ſigilli mei munimine confirmavi & roboravi, ipſis contra omnem calumpniam perpetuo valituram. Hanc autem donationem, confirmationem, & conceſſionem, ego & omnes heredes dictis abbati & monachis tenemur contra omnes homines warentizare & defendere. Si quis verò heredum, ballivorum vel hominum meorum hanc mee donationis, conceſſionis, & confirmationis cartam, ſciens infregerit, vel contra eam aliquo modo venire temptaverit, indignationem Dei omnipotentis, meamque maledictionem, ſe noverit incurſurum. Hiis teſtibus, O. Ebor' epiſcopo, & Hugone de Raceto, & Ricardo de Bellomonte magiſtro, & capellano meo, & Tomheto de Moravillâ, & aliis.

3. Carta Roberti comitis Leiceſtrie, filii prefati comitis.

IN nomine ſancte & individue Trinitatis, ego Robertus comes Leyceſtrie, omnibus hominibus & baronibus, & amicis, & fidelibus meis, ballivis atque miniſtris, ſalutem & pacem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me, ad preces & ad monitionem kariſſime uxoris mee Petronille comitiſſe Leyceſtrie, & filiorum, Willielmi, videlicet, Roberti atque Rogeri, & Amicie comitiſſe Rocefortis, filie mee, donâſſe, conceſſiſſe, & preſenti cartâ meâ confirmâſſe monaſterio beati Ebrulfi, & abbati & monachis ejuſdem loci, quicquid habent in totâ terrâ meâ in liberam, & ab omni terreno ſervicio & conſuetudine puram & quietam eleemoſynam; ita quod nemini preter dominum terrenum in ſervicium aliquod facere teneantur; vel auxilium ſeu etiam talliam vel relevamentum, vel gardam; nec homines in terris ipſorum manentes, in Normanniâ, videlicet, & in Angliâ, tam de donis illuſtris viri Hugonis de Grantemenyl proavi memorate comitiſſe, & jamdicti monaſterii fundatoris, & meis & fidelium ſuorum atque meorum, quam de donis Willielmi filii Oſberni atavi mei, & meis, aliorumque anteceſſorum meorum, & fidelium ſuorum atque meorum, in quibus hec propriis neceſſariam duxi exprimenda vocabulis; eccleſiam videlicet de Miceto, &c. In Angliâ verò apud Leyceſtriam plenam decimam de omni dominio meo, de propoſiturâ, videlicet, de pontibus de Holegate, &c. Decimam quoque dominicarum terrarum mearum in eadem villâ. Eccleſiam S. Sepulchri, que eſt extra civitatem, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis. Eccleſiam de Belegrave, &c. Teſtibus, Petronillâ comitiſſâ Leyceſtrie, uxore meâ, & Willielmo, & Roberto, & Rogero, filiis meis, & Amiciâ filiâ meâ comitiſſâ Rochefortis, Simone de Grammenil, & aliis.

4. Carta regis Henrici Secundi, donationem manerii de Cherlton, per Adelinam de Juri factam, confirmans [2].

H. rex Anglie archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, & baronibus, & vicecomitibus, & fidelibus ſuis, Francis & Anglis totius Anglie ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe & reddidiſſe Deo & Sancto Ebrulfo, & monachis ſuis, manerium de Ceorlotonâ, quod Adelina de Juri eis dedit. Et volo & concedo, & firmiter precipio, ut benè & quietè, & honorificè teneant. Teſtibus Nigello de Albiniaco, & Fulcone de Alnou, & Rad' de Ponte Erchenfr. apud Rothomagum.

5. Carta ejuſdem regis Henrici Secundi, de libertatibus [3].

H. rex Anglie, & dux Normannie & Aquitanie, & comes Andegavie, omnibus vicecomitibus & miniſtris ſuis tocius Anglie, & Normannie, & nominatim portuum maris, ſalutem. Precipio, quod omnes victus & veſtitus & omnes res monachorum de Sancto Ebrulpho, & quicquid homines eorum affidare poterunt eſſe proprium abbatis & monachorum Sancti Ebrulphi, ſit quietum ad omni theloneo, & paſſagio, & conſuetudine. Et prohibeo quod nullus eos vel res eorum injuſtè diſturbet ſuper xl. forisfacturâ. Teſte Rotrodo epiſcopo Ebroicenſi, apud Leons.

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[1] Dugd. Mon. Ang. II. 967; ex vetuſto rotulo in Bibl. Cotton.

[3] Ibid. p. 967; ex Carte, 12 Edw. II. m. 18. n. 92. per Inſpex.

[2] Ibid. p. 967; ex Pat. 12 Edw. III. p. 3. m. 13. per Inſpex.

Nº VIII. Extracted from the book called Remigius's Regiſter, p. 37. in the Regiſtry of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln. (See p. 23).

A. Decē Burgenſib̄z in Legeiceſtr'.

R. Comes Leg^{r} Rad' vicecomiti, & omnib̄z baronib̄z & hominib̄z ſuis Francis & Anglis ſalt'. Sciatis me, ꝓ ſatisfactione ac dāpnor' ꝑ me ſeu ꝑ meos Eccłiæ Linc' Ep̄o illator' reſtitutione, dediſſe in elemoſinam firmam ac ꝑpetuam p̄ſate Eccłie Linc', & A.[1] Ep̄o & omnib̄z ſucceſſorib̄z ej' Ep̄is, decem Burgenſes infra muros Leg^{r}, cum domib̄z & tex̄is ac manſionib̄z ſuis, lib̄os atq̄ a gablis ſive adjutoriis atq̄ oib̄z exactionib̄z reliquis om̄o quietos, cū ſochâ & ſache, & tol & theā, & infangentheof, & oib̄z lib̄tatib̄z & dignitatib̄z reliquis. Unde & volo ac firmit^{r} p̄cipio q̄tin' Eccła Linc' & Ep̄s predictos burgenſes, cū domib̄z & t̄ris ac manſionib̄z ſuis, ita bene & in pace & lib̄è & honorificè & quietè teneat, ſicut ꝑ m̄s vel ego vel aliquis p̄deceſſor' n̄ror' eos meliꝰ & lib̄iꝰ & honorificentꝰ & quiet' tenuit. Burgenſiū autē quos Ecc' Linc' & Ep̄o dedi iſta ſunt nōīa; Sueinꝰ filius Thedrici, Stori fil' Sache, Walraven, Rob̄tꝰ fine, Will' fil' Raven; Daired ad Portā & Erners vicin' ſuus, Oſmundꝰ fil' Sym̄, Bruning, Rob̄tꝰ Schlene. Teſtiū q̄q̄ qui donationi huic int̄fuer̄t iſta ſunt nōīa; Symon Comes Norhamptun, Robꝰ abbas de Geredonâ, Gervaſius abbas de Ludâ, Bernardus prior de Chenildewrdâ; & de hōīb̄z Ep̄i, Rogerus de Amert, Hugh Conſtibilariꝰ, Rad' de Alvers, Malgerius de Houtunâ; de hōīb̄z q̄q̄ comitis Legrec' Ernaldꝰ de Boſco, Willꝰ Burdet, Gaufridꝰ Abbas, Fulco Truſſellus, Gault' Ab̄bas, Wills de novo M^{r}cato, Rad' fil' Gilleb̄ti.

Nº IX. Foundation Charters of NUNEATON, Warwickſhire. (See p. 48.)

1. Carta fundationis Abbatiæ de Eton[2].

ROBERTUS comes Legreceſtrie omnibus fidelibus ſancte eccleſie, & omnibus hominibus ſuis, Francis & Anglis, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe Abbacie quam feci & fundavi apud Etonam, de ordine monialium de Fonte-Ebraudi, ipſam Etonam cum pertinentiis ſuis, ſicut ipſam tenui die quo primus rex Henricus fuit vivus & mortuus, exceptâ terrâ illâ quam canonici S. Marie Legreceſtrie de Prato tenent in Stoccingford; & exceptâ terrâ illâ quam moniales de Caſâ Dei tenent in Atlebergâ, & in Etona. Preterea dedi & conceſſi prefate abbatie in Keneteberiâ illam terram que reddebat mihi xxv l. & in Welles dedi illis totum tenementum, & redditum quem ibi habebam in terris, & piſcariis, & in omnibus rebus, exceptâ decimâ anguillarum quam pater meus comes Robertus de Mellento dedit eccleſie ſancte Marie Legrec' de Prato. Intereà confirmo illam donationem quam filia mea Iſabella, & filius ſuus comes Simon, fecerunt predicte abbatie aſſenſu meo; videlicet, duas carucatas terre in Waltham, cum paſturâ trecentarum ovium. Ex dono Richardi Mallorie in Suneford duas virgatas terre & dimidiam, quas tenuit de feodo meo. Et in Legreceſtriâ duos ſolidos in manſurâ quam tenet Wido Breadleas de ipſo Richardo. Totam terram quam ipſe Richardus habuit in ſupradictâ Etonâ in boſco & plano, & terram illam, quam Robertus filius Jocelini donavit predicte abbatie, ſcilicet, totam terram illam quam habuit in Etonâ inter aquam & nemus; et ex aliâ parte aque in Etonâ duas virgatas terræ, & vi s̄. terre quas Williel' de Novo Mercato tenuit de Jocelino patre ſuo, cum toto nemore ſuo, ſalvis aiſiamentis ſuis & hominum ſuorum de Hidâ, ſine waſto & venditione; et quia Robertus filius Jocelini hanc donationem fecit eccleſie de Etonâ conceſſu meo & aſſenſu, clamavi eccleſiam illam, & moniales ejuſdem eccleſie, & ipſum Robertum, quietos de ſervicio quod pertinebat ad prædictum tenementum, ſcilicet de ſervitio none partis feodi unius militis. Hanc verò donationem feci pro Dei amore, & pro ſalute anime mee, & uxoris mee, & heredum meorum, & pro animâ regis Henrici, & pro animabus anteceſſorum meorum, aſſenſu & conceſſione regis Henrici ſecundi, & Roberti filii mei. Quare volo & firmiter precipio quod eadem abbatia & moniales de Fontis Ebraudi ordine, ibidem Deo ſervientes, habeant & teneant in perpetuam elemoſinam, omnia hec predicta, cum pertinentiis ſuis, & cum libertatibus, & cum omnibus liberis conſuetudinibus ſuis, ſoluta & quieta de omni ſeculari ſervitio & exactione, & in perpetuum ſint quiete de telonio, & paſſagio, & omni conſuetudine, per totam terram meam, tam per terram quàm per aquam, de omnibus rebus ſuis quas homines earum affidare poterint ſuas eſſe proprias; ita quod nullus de hominibus meis eas vel homines earum inde diſturbet. Teſtibus, Turſtino abbate Geroldonie, Rich. abbate Legr. Roberto priore Keniliworde, Hugone Barre, Willielmo, Roberto capellano noſtro, Willielmo comite Glouceſtr. Willielmo Baſſet, Willielmo Burdet, Radulpho de Turnvill, Rogero de Graunt. Euſtachio filio Reginaldi, Petronilla uxore Roberti filii noſtri; Iſabellâ comitiſſâ de Norhampton, Hathawiſâ comitiſſâ Glouceſtr', & multis aliis.

2. Carta confirmationis.

Robertus filius Roberti comitis Legreceſtrie, omnibus hominibus ſuis Francis & Anglicis, & omnibus fidelibus ſancte eccleſie, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe abbatie quam Robertus comes Legrec', pater meus, fecit & fundavit apud Etonam, de ordine monialium de Fonte-Ebraudi, ipſam Eatonam cum pertinentiis ſuis, ſicut ipſam tenuit die quo primus rex Henricus fuit vivus & mortuus, exceptâ terrâ illam quam canonici ſancte Marie Legrec' de Prato tenent in Stocchiford, & exceptâ terrâ illâ quam moniales de Caſâ Dei tenent in Catleburg & in Eaton. Et in Keneteberiâ xxv libr' terre. Et in Welles xx millia anguilla, & mille & quinquies centum groſſas anguillas, & lx eſterlings, exceptis duobus millibus de xx, que ſunt de decimâ eccleſie S. Marie de Prato Legrec'. Preterea confirmo illam donationem quam ſoror mea Iſabel & filius ſuus comes Simon fecerunt predicte abbatie, videlicet, duas carucatas terre in Waltham, una cum paſturâ trecentarum ovium. Et de dono Ricardi Mallore in Suneford duas virgatas terre & dimidiam quas tenuit de feodo meo, & in Legr' duos ſolidos in manſurâ quam tenuit Wido Breadleas de ipſo Ricardo; & totam terram quam ipſe Ricardus habuit in ſupradictâ Eatonâ in boſco & in plano; & terram illam quam Robertus filius Jocelini donavit predicte abbatie, ſcilicet totam terram illam quam habuit in Eatonâ inter aquam & nemus, & ex aliâ parte in Eatonâ duas virgatas terre, & ſex ſolidatas terre quas Willielmus de Novo Mercato tenebat de Jocelino patre ſuo, cum toto nemore ſuo, ſalvis aiſiamentis ſuis & hominum ſuorum de Hidâ, ſine waſto & venditione. Quare volo & firmiter precipio quod eadem abbatia, & moniales de ordine de Fonte Ebraudi ibidem Deo ſervientes, habeant & teneant in perpetuam eleemoſinam omnia hec predicta, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, & cum libertatibus, & cum omnibus liberis conſuetudinibus ſuis, ſoluta & quieta ab omni ſeculari ſervitio & exactione. Teſtibus, Waltero epiſcopo Coventrie, Roberto epiſcopo Lincolnie, Mauricio epiſcopo de Bangor, Turſtino abbate de Gerewedon, Ricardo abbate de Legreceſtriâ, Willielmo abbate de Redemorâ, Ricardo archidiacono Coventrie, Hugone archidiacono Legr', Roberto capellano, Matheo capellano, Willielmo comite Glouceſtrie, Hugone comite Ceſtrie, Willielmo comite Warwici, comite Simone, Ivone de Harwecurt, Willielmo Burdet, Ernaldo de Boſco, Roberto Pincernâ, Gaufrido l'Abbe, Rogero de Cranford, Rogero Walenſi, Radulfo Fridei, Ricardo l'Abbe, Hugone Burdet, Aſcetello Malore, Radulfo de Turvill, Herveio Mareſcallo [1].

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[1] This benefaction has been aſcribed, in p. 23, to the firſt earl Robert of the name of Bellomont, from a ſuppoſition that, as it occurred in the regiſter of biſhop Remigius, it muſt have been made before the year 1092, when that prelate died. But, on a further examination, it appears that this regiſter, which bears the name of Remigius from its beginning with the acts of that biſhop, extends beyond his period; and the deed, being addreſſed 'A. ep'o,' can only mean biſhop Alexander, who preſided from 1123 to 1147, and by whoſe permiſſion the ſecond Bellomont, earl Robert Boſſu, founded the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis in 1144, as related in p. 26. To this earl, therefore, and not to his father, the benefaction to the church of Lincoln muſt be aſcribed; and the date may be fixed to about the year 1144, when he made a ſimilar reſtitution to the canons of St. Mary at Leiceſter, and gave fourteen other burgeſſes at Leiceſter to the monks of St. Ebrulf, as mentioned in p. 48.

[2] Mon. Angl. I. 518; ex membrana quadam penes decan. & capitul. eccleſ. Lichfelden. an. 1638.

3. De terris ex dono Johannis Huwett & Willielmi Witherle in Eton Monialium & Roteby, com' Leic', 1392.

JURATORES dicunt quod non eſt ad dampnum d̄ni regis nec aliorum, ſi d̄us rex concedat Johanni Huwett & Willielmo Witherle, capellanis, quod ipſi quatuor meſſuagia, cum pertinentiis, in Eton Monialium & Roteby, in com' Leic', dare poſſint & aſſignare prioriſſe de Eton Monialium. Et quod predicta meſſuagia tenentiis de predictâ prioriſſâ per ſervicium 4s. & ſectam curie de tribus in tres. Et ipſa prioriſſa de d̄no duce Lancaſtr', ut de honore Lancaſtrie; per quod ſervicium ignorant [2].

N° X. LUFFELD Monaſtery in NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, a Cell to WESTMINSTER. (See p. 48.)

Fundatio monaſterii beate Marie de Luffeld, in comitatu Northampton, infra foreſtam in Whittelwode [3].

ROBERTUS, comes Legreceſtrie, Radulpho Pincerne, & omnibus baronibus & fidelibus ſuis, ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe ſervo Dei Malgerio monacho in eleemoſinam parvam landam que eſt inter Lumbreodam & Cepeleiam, ad manſiones & oratorium ibidem faciendum, & de aliâ terrâ de Cerneleiâ tantum ad edificandum quantum ego convenienter conſiderabo per conſilium amicorum meorum. Et hoc feci pro animâ regis Anglorum Willielmi, & Matilde regine, & Rogeri de Bello-monte, & Adeline uxoris ſue, & pro anima patris mei Roberti & anteceſſorum meorum, & pro ſalute anime mee & fratris mei Gualerani. Teſtibus, Gualerano comite de Mellent, & Oſberto capellano, & Ricardo magiſtro, & Cuthberto capellano, & Warino de Puni, & Roberto filio Erchemberti, & Galfrido de Turvill, & Radulpho Pincernâ, & Radulpho Parvo, & Willielmo de Divâ, & Goſſelino mareſcallo, & Oſulfo foreſtario. Et hoc etiam feci per conſilium & laudem comitis de Guarennâ, & Nigelli de Albineio, & Gualerani fratris mei comitis de Mellent.

N° XI. Foundation Charters of ALCESTER Priory, in Warwickſhire. (See p. 48.)

1. Carta fundationis [4].

ANNO ab incarnatione Domini noſtri Jeſu Chriſti MCXL. Ego R. Pincerna, divino inſtinctu ſancte religionis amore ſuccenſus, frequentique inſtigatione domini Simonis epiſcopi, & G. prioris qui tunc temporis regimini ſancte Wigornenſis eccleſie pariter preſidebant, in ampliorem Dei dilectionem elevatus; eo inquam anno fundavi eccleſiam ſancte Marie de Inſulâ, & à fundamentis edificavi in honore ſancte individueque Trinitatis, & in laude glorioſe Dei genetricis Marie, & beate Anne matris ejus, ſanctique Joſep nutricii Salvatoris noſtri, & Sancti Johannis Baptiſte, & Johannis Evangeliſte, Omniumque Sanctorum, pro animabus Willielmi ſenioris & Mathildis regine, & Willielmi junioris regum Anglorum, & Henrici regis, & Mathildis regine, Stephani regis, & Mathildis regine, Rogeri de Bellomonte & Atheline uxoris ſue, Roberti comitis de Mellent & Iſabel comitiſſe, Roberti comitis de Legrec', & Avicie comitiſſe, filiorumque eorum, Galeranni comitis de Mellento, & pro animabus patris & matris mee, & pro remedio anime mee, pro animâ Avicie uxoris mee, & pro animabus filiorum parentumque, omniumque anteceſſorum ſucceſſorumque meorum, ſperans in futurâ mihi profuturum ſi quid in preſenti Deo placiter peregiſſem, illud quoque ſemper in mente revolvens, "In quâ menſurâ menſi fueritis remetietur vobis;" & illud quod ad Deum dicitur, "Tu reddes unicuique opera ſua." Ut autem prefata eccleſia & Deo acceptior & hominibus eſſet gratior, quoniamque me, ex illo Salomonis proverbio, "Omnia fac cum conſilio & poſt factum non penitebis," nihil abſque aliorum conſilio ſatis providè facturum animadverti, tam etiam laicorum prudentiam quam ordinatarum perſonarum diſcretionem & ſapientiam ſuper hâc re conſului, totum in animo habens pro poſſe meo facere, quicquid ipſi piè vellent diſponere. Conſilio ergo & conſenſu dominorum meorum, Stephani regis Anglie, Roberti comitis de Legrec': Galeranni comitis de Mellent, filiorumque meorum Roberti & Galfridi favore fretus, auctoritatem quoque Thebaldi Cantuarienſis archiepiſcopi, Simonis Wigornenſis epiſcopi, & aliorum epiſcoporum, abbatum, baronum totius Anglie ſecutus, in ipſâ eccleſiâ monaſtice religionis viros poſui, eiſque Robertum, Wigornenſis eccleſie monachum profeſſum, quem in fundando predictam eccleſiam à primi lapidis poſitione, ſocium & cooperatorem habui, virum in rei familiaris diſpenſatione providum, & in ordinis tractatione diſcretum, primum abbatem prefeci, communi electione Simonis epiſcopi & totius congregationis Sancte Marie de Wireceſtriâ, ipſo Simone epiſcopo eam benedicente primo anno fundationis ejuſdem eccleſie, in die Sancti Martini, paſtoralemque baculum cum animarum curâ ei committente, me verò terrene dignitatis honorem ei largiente. Nolo autem latere poſteros conventionem factam inter eccleſiam Sancte Marie de Wireceſtriâ & eccleſiam S. Marie de Inſulâ, ne fortè in futurum ex ignorantiâ quelibet inter eas oriretur diſſenſio ſi non eſſet rei veritas huic inſerta privilegio. Inprimis itaque proviſum conventioneque ſtatutum eſt, ut prior Wigornenſis, & abbas de Inſulâ, fratres quoque utriuſque congregationis, in caritate ſincerâ ſeſe diligant, & ſint cor una & via una, ut utrimque exaltetur & honorificetur Deus. Deinde ut uterque conventus ſit unus & idem in omnibus, dante utrobique diſcretione prelatorum, juxta regulam Sancti Benedicti, & auctoritate Wigornenſis epiſcopi, hinc & inde vigente, ad quas actiones utriuſque domus epiſcopaliter canoniceque reſpicere habent. Cum autem abbatem de Inſulâ de medeo fecerit Deus, alius eligetur abbas in capitulo Wigorn' communi convenientiâ utriuſque conventûs, vel de fratribus ejuſdem eccleſie, vel ſi conſultiùs videbitur de fratribus Wigorn' eccleſie, epiſcopo Wigornenſe (ut ſupra dictum eſt) curam animarum cum paſtorali baculo tradente. Jam dicta eſt conventio inter utramque eccleſiam, nunc autem ſubjungam donaria que contuli eidem eccleſie. Donavi in perpetuum eccleſie S. Marie de Inſulâ, ad victum & ad uſum monachorum ibidem Deo ſervientium, ipſam Inſulam & totum dominium meum de Cokenmeuſâ, & quicquid habeo in Pecbuurdâ, ſcilicet IV hydas & dimidium, ita liberè & quietè ſicut liberiùs & meliùs eas priùs tenueram de domino meo Roberto comite de Legrec'; totamque terram de Waltford, & de Cunbruge, & totam terram meam de Blinchesfeld, cum omnibus appenticiis & conſuetudinibus ſuis, exceptis lx ſolidis quos abbas de Inſulâ dabit ſingulis annis Sancte Marie le Bec. Et Gaufridus filius meus dedit in perpetuum eidem loco xx ſolidos in Impingeham. Adjeci quoque eidem monaſterio capellam de caſtello meo de Overeſleiâ, & eccleſiam de Alenceſter, eccleſiam de Glen, & eccleſiam de Teingwrdâ, eccleſiam de Merſtonâ, cum omnibus ad eas pertinentibus. Dedi etiam eidem loco totam decimam de dominio meo de Overeſleiâ, in virgultis, in agris, in vineis, in nemoribus, in parchis, in pratis, in piſcariis; & medietatem decime de dominio meo de Pebbewrdâ, & medietatem decime de dominio meo de Cherletunâ, & duas garbas de dominio meo de Raggaleiâ, & totam decimam de dominio meo de Dorſintonâ, & de Malecote, de Bromâ, de Wihtlacesford, & molendinum de Grobi, & medietatem trium molendinorum de Overeſleiâ. Statuimus ut, decedente abbate de Inſulâ, omnis poſſeſſio monaſterii ubicunque fuerit remaneat integra & libera, cum omni jure & conſuetudine ſuâ, in manu & diſpoſitione prioris & monachorum capituli ſancte Marie de Inſulâ. Hoc autem perpetuò ſervandum firmavimus, quia abbas de Inſulâ non habet proprios redditus, ſed communes cum fratribus. Qui verò, Deo annuente, canonicâ electione ſubſtitutus fuerit, non cum ſuis ſecularibus conſanguineis, ſeu quibuſlibet aliis, elemoſinas monaſterii malè utendo deſperdat, ſed pauperibus & peregrinis & hoſpitibus ſuſcipiendis curam gerat. Terras cenſuales non ad feudum donet; nec faciat milites niſi in ſacrâ veſte Chriſti, in quâ parvulos ſuſcipere modeſtè caveat, maturos autem ſeu diſcretos tam clericos quam laicos providè ſuſcipiat. Nemo de poſſeſſione monaſterii aliquid feudaliter teneat abſolutum, ſed ad cenſum annuum. In abbatis & monachorum domo & poſſeſſione nullus per hereditatem teneat officium; ſed in arbitrio abbatis & monachorum de tranſmutandis prepoſitis ſeu aliis officiariis cauſa conſiſtat. Si quis autem hoc noſtre ſtabilitionis & donationis decretum infringere ſeu minuere vel tranſmutare ſcienter preſumpſerit, ſummus Judex eum contrahat & eradicet cum ſuâ poteſtate, ut permaneat ſine omni hereditate in clade & fame. Si quis verò prefatam eccleſiam cum prefatâ libertate & poſſeſſione ſervaverit, Deus omnium bonis omnibus ſtabiliat eum & ſervet in evum.

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[1] See a confirmation of theſe grants by king Hen. II, Dugd. Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 529; and a bull of pope Alexander, p. 520.

[2] Peck, MS. 4936; ex Inq. ad quod dampn. 16 Ric. II. 2. n. 20.

[3] Dugd. Mon. Angl. vol. I. p. 521; ex regiſtro de Luffeld, penes decanum & capitulum Weſtmonaſterii, an. 1640, fol. 1, 2.

[4] Dugd. ibid. vol. I. p. 470; ex antiquo codice MS. in bibl. Bodleianâ, 1640. Vide etiam Cart. 14 Edw. III. N° 12.

2. Confirmatio fundationis [1].

ROBERTUS comes Leiceſtrie, univerſis ſancte Dei eccleſie filiis, in Chriſto, ſalutem. Notum ſit omnibus vobis, tam Francis quam Anglis, quod ego Robertus comes Legeceſtrie, pro ſalute anime mee, & pro redemptione peccatorum meorum, divino admonitus inſtinctu, conſilio & rogatu Radulfi Pincerne & Amicie uxoris ejus, & filiorum ſuorum, fundavi eccleſiam de Inſulâ, in honore Beate Dei genitricis Marie, & Beati Johannis Baptiſte; & eidem eccleſie, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, conceſſi omnes res & poſſeſſiones, in terris, in eccleſiis, & aliis redditibus, cum omnibus libertatibus & conſuetudinibus ad eas pertinentibus, quas Radulfus Pincerna, in manu meâ ponens, ab omni jure ſuo abſolutas, & ab omni ſervitio terreno, & ſeculari exactione, liberas & quietas clamavit, ad predictam eccleſiam fundandam, pro ſalute anime ſue, & uxoris ejus Amicie. Quare rerum ſeriem ut preſentis pagine teſtimonio poſteris omnibus in perpetuum confirmetur, certis exprimere vocabulis neceſſarium duximus. Inſulam itaque in quâ monaſterium ipſum ſitum eſt, cum totâ terrâ dominicâ de Cokemerſâ, inprimis conceſſimus, & totam terram meam de Waltesford, cum virgatâ terre quam ipſe incrementum dedit, & totam terram de Chelbruge, quam predictus Radulfus Pincerna de me tenuit, cum libertatibus & conſuetudinibus quas ei conceſſi cum predictis terris; & preter hoc concedo totam terram meam de Blingesfeld, monachis in predictâ eccleſiâ degentibus, cum eccleſiâ Sancti Jacobi que de eodem feodo eſt, & cum omnibus libertatibus & conſuetudinibus ad eandem terram pertinentibus, preter ſexaginta ſolidos quos ego dedi eccleſie Sancti Nichaſii de Mellent annuatim perſolvendos. Inſuper concedo eidem eccleſie in manerio de Pebewrdâ tres hidas terre & dimidiam, & molendinum de Groubiry, & medietatem molendinorum de Overeſley, et capellam de caſtello de Overſley, & eccleſiam de Merſetonâ, & eccleſiam de Glen, & eccleſiam de Thengurdâ, cum omnibus earum pertinentiis. Ad hoc autem concedo prefate eccleſie decimam de dominio de Overſley, in agris, in virgultis, in vineis, in nemoribus, in piſcariis, in pratis, in parchis, & medietatem decime de dominio de Pebwrdâ, & pratum Sancti Johannis de Parco. Inſuper concedo, & firmiter ſtatuo, ut ſupra memorata eccleſia, & monachi in eadem Deo ſervientes, ſuam curiam, & omnes conſuetudines & libertates ſuas habeant, in ſocâ & ſacâ, in tol & theam, & infangentheof, & in omnibus querelis, ita liberè, & quietè, & integrè, ſicut ego predictas libertates & conſuetudines habeo. Quare volo & firmiter precipio, quatinus prefata eccleſia & monachi in eadem Deo famulantes hec omnia, que eis conceſſi, liberè & quietè, & ſine omni ſervitio terreno, & exactione ſeculari, ad me pertinente, teneant & poſſideant. Hiis teſtibus; Bernardo priore de Kenillewrth, Ernaldo de Boſco, Willielmo de Bellocampo, Rogero de Waterville, Gaufrido Labbe [2].

3. Carta regis Stephani de confirmatione donationum.

REX archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Inſpeximus cartam celebris memorie domini S. dudum regis Anglie, progenitoris noſtri, in hec verba: "S. rex Anglie archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe in perpetuam elemoſinam Deo & eccleſie ſancte Marie de Inſulâ omnes terras illas quas Radulfus Pincerna eis dedit & conceſſit, videlicet, inſulam & totam terram ſuam dominicam de Cochemerſâ, & capellam de Uverliâ cum appendiciis ſuis, & manerium ſuum de Pebbewurdâ, & eccleſiam de Merſtonâ cum appendiciis ſuis, & eccleſiam de Glen cum appendiciis ſuis, & eccleſiam de Taingwurdâ; & in Eupingham 20 s̄. & molendinum de Groberi, & decimam de Uverliâ totam, de dominico ſuo, & dimidium molendini. Et terram ſuam totam de Walteford & de Chelebrugâ, & terram ſuam de Blinchesfeld totam, 60 s̄. quas inde dedit predictus Radulfus eccleſie ſancti Nicaſii de Mell', & tertiam partem de Pebbewurdâ de decimâ ſuâ de dominico ſuo, & medietatem decime ſue de Cherltonâ, & duas partes decime de Rageleiâ. Quare volo & firmiter precipio quod bene & in pace, & liberè & quietè, & honorificè & plenariè teneant monachi in predictâ eccleſiâ Deo & ſancte Marie ſervientes, cum ſocâ & ſacâ, & toll & theam, & infangetheof, & cum omnibus conſuetudinibus in boſco & plano, & pratis & paſturis, & in omnibus libertatibus cum quibus terre ille erant tempore Roberti comitis de Mellento. Et preter hec concedo predicte eccleſie illud privilegium, & illam dignitatem, quam habet eccleſia Heboracenſis, vel eccleſia ſancte Marie de Wirceſtre, quod comes de Legr' per cartam ſuam confirmavit. Teſtibus; Gualtero comite de Mellento, & Rob' comite Legr', &

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[1] Dugd. Mon. Ang. I. 471; ex autographo in Bibliothecâ Hattonianâ.

[2] Dugd. ib. 472; ex Cart. de an. 14 E. III. n. 12.

Willielmo comite de Warennâ, & H. comite de Wilteſ', & Willielmo comite Ebor', & comite Simone, & Roberto de Oilli, & Willielmo de Iprâ, & Ernaldo de Boſco, & Roberto Pincernâ, & Willielmo de Pinu. Apud Dreneford.

4. Carta regis Henrici ſecundi [1].

INSPEXIMUS cartam domine H. quondam regis Anglie, progenitoris noſtri, in hec verba: "H. Dei gratiâ rex Anglie, & dux Normannie & Aquitanie, & comes Andegavie, archiepiſc', &c. ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe in perpetuam elemoſinam Deo & eccleſie S. Marie & S. Johannis Baptiſte de Inſulâ, & monachis ibidem Deo ſervientibus, terras & tenuras, eccleſias & decimas, & molendina, & omnes redditus eis datos & conceſſos, ubicunque ſint in Angliâ, & omnes res quas Robertus comes Legreceſtrie, & Radulfus Pincerna Overſleie fundator ejuſdem eccleſie, eis adquiſierunt & dederunt, &c. Teſtibus; Theobaldo Cantuar' archiepiſcopo, Johanne Wigorn' epiſc', Roberto comite Legr', Ricardo de Luci, apud Weſtm'.

5. Alia carta ejuſdem regis Henrici [2].

INSPEXIMUS etiam cartam ejuſdem progenitoris noſtri in hec verba: Henricus, &c. Sciatis nos, &c. conceſſiſſe, & hac cartâ noſtrâ confirmâſſe, abbati & monachis de Alenceſtre omnes donationes ſubſcriptas; videlicet, ex dono Willielmi de Botereus totum tenementum quod eſt de feodo ſuo, cum pertinentiis, quod ipſi monachi prius tenuerunt, &c. &c. Dat' per manum noſtram apud Wudeſtoke, 28 die Febr', anno regni noſtri 25.

6. Carti regis Edwardi primi [3].

INSPEXIMUS etiam literas patentes domini E. quondam regis Anglie, avi noſtri, in hec verba: Edwardus, &c. licentiam dedimus, &c. Willielmo le Botiller de Wemme, quod ipſe 60 acras bruere, cum pertinentiis, in Hinſtok, et advocationem eccleſie ejuſdem ville, dare poſſit, &c. prefatis abbati et conventui. Habendum, &c. imperpetuum, &c. Teſt' meipſo, apud Lanrecoſt, 22 Nov', anno regni noſtri 35. Nos autem donationes, &c. confirmamus. Dat' per manum Edwardi ducis Cornubie et comitis Ceſtrie, filii noſtri kariſſimi, cuſtodis Anglie, apud Turrem London', 26 Octobris.

7. Finalis concordia inter Johannem abbatem de Oſolveſton, & Walterum abbatem de Alenceſter, de advocatione capelle S. Egidii de Stretton Magna, in com' Leic'; Feb. 3, 1282-3 [4].

HEC eſt finalis concordia facta in curiâ D. regis apud Salop', in craſtino Purificationis B. Marie, anno regni R. Edwardi filii R. Henricis II°, coram Thomâ de Welond, Johanne de Lovetot, Rogero de Leiceſter, & Willielmo de Burnton, juſtitiariis, & aliis D. R. fidelibus tunc ibi preſentibus; inter Johannem abbatem de Olſelveſton petentem, per Robertum de Bellegravo poſito loco ſuo ad lucrandum vel perdendum; & Walterum abbatem de Alenceſter tenentem; de advocatione capelle S. Egidii de Magnâ Stretton, unde placitum fuit inter eos in eâdem curiâ; ſcilicet, quod predictus abbas de Oſolveſton recognovit predictam advocationem ejuſdem capelle eſſe jus ipſius abbatis de Alenceſter & eccleſie ſue, S. Johannis Baptiſte de Alenceſter; & illam remiſit & quietam clamavit, de ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, & eccleſiâ ſuâ de Oſolveſton, predicto abbati de Alenceſter & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, & eccleſie ſue, in perpetuum. Et pro hâc recognitione, remiſſione, quietâ clamantiâ, fine, & concordiâ, idem abbas de Alenceſter conceſſit, pro ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, & eccleſiâ ſuâ predictâ, quod ipſi de cetero reddent ſingulis annis predicto abbati de Oſolveſton, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, & eccleſie ſue de Oſolveſton, xlª ſolidos ſterlingorum, ad duos terminos; ſcilicet, medietatem ad Paſcha, & aliam medietatem ad feſtum S. Michaelis; ita quod ſi idem abbas de Alenceſter, vel ſucceſſores ſui, in ſolutione predictorum ſolidorum ad aliquem terminum defecerint, bene licebit eidem abbati de Oſolveſton & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, diſtringere eos per catella ſua in tenementis que idem abbas de Alenceſter tenet in Alenceſter die quâ hec concordia facta fuit, uſque ad plenam ſolutionem denariorum qui eis a retro fuerit de ullo termino.

8. De terris abbatis & conventûs in Glen Magnâ, in com' Leic', e dono Willielmo Gilmeyn, 1294 [5].

JURATORES dicunt quod non eſt ad dampnum D. regis nec aliorum, licet dominus rex concedat Willielmo Gilmeyn de Magnâ Glen, quod ipſe unum meſſuagium & duas virgatas terre, cum pertinentiis, in Magnâ Glen, in com' Leic', dare poſſit abbati de Alenceſter; & quod meſſuagium illud & terra teneantur de Willielmo de Ireis, per ſervicium v s. per annum reddendorum eidem Willielmo. Et quod idem Willielmus reddit x d. per annum manerio de Newton Harecourt in com' predicto.

9. Exemplificatio finalis concordie per Inſpeximus R. Edwardi Tertii, 1343-4 [6].

REX omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Inſpeximus tranſcriptum pedis cujuſdem finis levati in curiâ D. Edwardi nuper regis Anglie avi noſtri, quod coram nobis in cancellariâ noſtrâ conceſſimus in hec verba [*Tum recitat prout ſupra, de verbo in verbum*]. Nos tranſcriptum illud, ad requiſitionem dilecti nobis in Chriſti Rogeri nunc abbatis de Oſolveſton, tenore preſentium, duximus exemplificandum. In cujus, &c. Teſte rege apud Weſtm', 2° die Martii.

N° XII. Grant of LORETTA Counteſs of Leiceſter to BOCLAND Hoſpital, Somerſetſhire [7].

NOTUM ſit omnibus Chriſti fidelibus, tam preſentibus quàm futuris, hoc ſcriptum viſuris vel audituris, quod ego Loretta comitiſſa Leyceſtrie dedi & conceſſi Deo & Beate Marie & Sancti Johanni Baptiſte, & beatis pauperibus domûs hoſpitalis Jeroſolimitani, ad ſuſtentationem ſororum de Boclaund Deo ſervientium, & ad inveniendum quendam capellanum, fratrem, in eadem domo, qui cotidiè & perpetuò miſſam in honore Beate Virginis Marie in majori eccleſiâ apud Bokland ad altare Beate Virginis celebret, pro ſalute anime mee, & domini Roberti viri mei, comitis quondam Leiceſtrie; & pro ſalute animarum patris & matris mee, & omnium anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum meorum, totam terram meam de Noteſton, & totam terram meam de Yneſſord, citra aquam & ultra aquam, & lxiiii acras de dominico meo ſuper Ruwedone; & totam terram meam de Rudeſcoke, & de Hele, & de Chorlecote, & de Tunecote, & de Boteburne; & totam terram quam tenet Philippus ad viam, cum hominibus predictas terras tenentibus. Et preterea centum acras de dominico meo in Bremmeſmore, & boſcum meum qui vocatur Ancrewde, & unum ferlingum ad Roicheye, cum omnibus pertinentiis ejus, in manerio de Touſtoke, cum paſturis & omnibus aliis ad predictas terras pertinentibus. Et preterea omnimodam communam inter gentem meam ubique liberè & quietè; habendum & poſſidendum in perpetuam & puram eleemoſinam, ſicut ulla eleemoſina liberiùs & quietiùs dari poteſt. Et ut hec mea donatio futuris temporibus perpetuè firmitatis robur optineat, eam preſentis ſcripti munimine cum ſigilli mei appoſitione dignum duxi roborare. Hiis teſtibus; magiſtro Lamberto ſubdecano Walenſi, domino Philippo de Albeni, domino Rogero de la Zuche, Adâ filio Hondobrandi; magiſtro Umfrido canonico Cyceſtrie, magiſtro Reginaldo de Mereſtone, Willielmo capellano de Bukingeham, Waltero clerico de Langeham, Thomâ clerico Glouceſtrie, Nicholao de Wileyâ, & aliis.

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[1] Cart. de an. 14 E. III. n. 12.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Peck, MS. 4936.

[5] Ad quod dampn. 22 Edw. I. N° 124. Leic.

[6] Pat. 18 Edw. III. pars I. n. p. 32.

[7] Dugd. Mon. Ang. vol. II. p. 438; ex Cart. 11 Hen. III. p. 2. m. 6. per Inſpex.

Nº XIII. Ducatus Comitatuſque Palatini Lancaſtr', necnon Poſſeſſionum Privilegiorumque ab antiquo pertinentium, Illuſtratio; ex Archivis Regiis in Turri London' repoſitis petita & deprompta. Additæ ſunt etiam tabule genealogice Ducum Comitumque predictorum, aliarumque Familiarum magis illuſtrium, unde ipſi non ſolum genus duxerunt ſuum, ſed etiam patrimonia & latifundia ſua variè auxerunt & locupletarunt.

(From a beautiful MS. communicated by the Rev. ROGERS RUDING, B. D. of Merton College, Oxford.)

Cartarum diplomatum indultorumque regiorum ac aliorum in hoc libro fucius deſcriptorum ſummaria & ſuccincta complecio[*].

51 Hen. III.

Rex conceſſit Edmundo filio ſuo caſtrum de Kenilleworth. Habend' ſibi & heredibus de corpore. Et quod liberam chaceam & liberam warrennam in omnibus dnicis terris & boſcis pertin' ad caſtrum.

Rex conceſſit prefato Edmundo honorem, caſtrum, & manerium de Monemuth, cum pertin'. Habend' ſibi & hered' de corpor'.

Rex conceſſit prefato Edmundo caſtra de Groſſemunde, Skenefrithe, & Blaunchaſtell. Habend' ut ſupra.

Henricus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, & dux Aquitanie, archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis nos dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ noſtrâ confirmâſſe Edmundo filio noſtro cariſſimo, honorem, com', caſtrum, & villam de Lancaſtr', cum vaccariis & foreſtis de Wireſdel & Lonnedſdall, & Novum caſtrum ſubtus Lynam. Et manerium, caſtrum, & foreſtam de Pykering. Et villam noſtram de Gounemeceſtr'. Et redditum noſtrum villate de Huntindon, cum omnibus pertin' ſuis. Habenda & tenenda eidem Edmundo, & heredibus ſuis de corpore ſuo legitimè procreat', de nobis & heredibus noſtris, cum feodis militum, advocaconibus eccleſiarum, chartis, libertatibus, conſuetudinibus, & aliis omnibus ad honorem, com', caſtra, villas, dominica, vaccaria, foreſtas, & redditum predictum pertinentibus. Faciendo nobis & hered' noſtris ſervicia inde debita & conſueta. Ita quod prefatum Edmundum vel heredes ſuos predictos inde non diſſeiſiemus, nec diſſeiſiri permittimus; donec ſibi excambium rationabile fecerimus in aliis terris noſtris ad valorem honoris, comitat', caſtrorum, villarum, dominicorum, vaccar', foreſtarum, & reddituum predictorum. Ita eciam quod ſi prefatus Edmundus ſine heredibus de corpore ſuo legitimè procreat' deceſſerit, honor, com', caſtra, ville, dominica, vaccarie, foreſte, & redditus predict', cum pertin', ad nos vel heredes noſtros integrè rev̄tantur. Quare volumus & firmiter precepimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quod dictus Edmundus & heredes ſui predicti imperpetuum habeant & teneant honorem, com', caſtra, maner', villas, dominica, vaccar', foreſtas, & redditus predict', cum feodis militum, advocationibus eccleſiarum, chartis, libertatibus, conſuetudinibus, & omnibus aliis ad eadem pertin', faciendo nobis & heredibus noſtris ſervicia inde debita & conſueta. Ita quod prefatum Edmundum vel heredes ſuos predictos inde non diſſeiſiemus, nec diſſeiſiri permittemus, donec eſcambium rationabile ſibi fecerimus in aliis terris noſtris ad valenciam henoris, comitatus, caſtr', maneriorum, villarum, dominicorum, vaccar', foreſtar', & reddituum predictorum. Ita eciam, quod ſi prefatus Edmundus ſine heredibus de corpore ſuo legitimè procreatis deceſſerit, honor, comitat', caſtra, maneria, ville, dominica, vaccarie, foreſte, & redditus predict', cum pertinen', ad nos & heredes noſtros integrè revertantur, ſicut predictum eſt. Hiis teſtibus; Johanne de Warennâ comite Surr', Humfr' de Bohun comite Hereford & Eſſex, Philippo Baſſet, Rogeto de Somery, Alano la Ruſche, Stephano de Eddeworthe, Bartholomeo le Bigod, & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram apud Sanctum Paulum, London', triceſimo die Junii, anno regni noſtri quinquageſimo primo.

Henricus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, & dux Aquitaine, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis quod conceſſimus Edmundo filio noſtro comiti Leyc', quod ipſe & heredes ſui habeant & teneant de nobis & heredibus noſtris omnes terras ſuas & feoda ſua, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis conſuetudinis ſuis, bene et in pace, et honorificè, libera et quieta de ſectis ſhirarum et hundredorum, et auxilio vicecomitum, ſive capiatur per hidatas terre, ſive per carucatas. Et de pecuniâ dandâ pro murdro et latrocinio, et de denariis ad francum plegium pertinentibus, et toll, et theam, et infangenethef, et utfangenethef, et ſok et ſak, et quietanciam de dominicis ſuis per dominica noſtra de pontagio, et paſſagio, theoloneo, pedagio, ſtallagio, cornagio, et tallagio, geldis, et danegeldis, blodwyte, fictwyte, operacionibus caſtellorum, murorum, poncium, parcorum, foſſatorum, calcearum, et domorum; et quod habeant liberam chaceam ſuam de Wiſſelay et Wymburcholte, et captionem venationis in boſcis illis que dudum fuit adjurata per legales milites in curiâ noſtrâ apud Weſtm'. Et quod predicti boſci ſint quieti de vaſto et regardo. Et quod ipſe et heredes ſui eiſdem libertatibus et conſuetudinibus ſine impedimento noſtri vel heredum noſtrorum utantur imperpetuum. Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus, pro nobis et heredibus noſtris, quod predictus Edmundus et heredes ſui habeant et teneant de nobis et hered' noſtris omnes terras ſuas et feoda ſua, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis conſuetud' ſuis, bene et in pace, et honorificè, libera et quieta de ſectis ſhirarum et hundredorum et auxilio vicecom', ſive capiatur per hidatas, ſive per carucatas terre. Et de pecuniâ dandâ pro murdro et latrocinio. Et de denariis ad francum plegium pertin', et toll et theam, et infangenethef et utfangenthef, et ſok et ſak, et quietanciam de dominicis ſuis per dominica noſtra de pontagio, et paſſagio, theolonio, pedagio, panagio, ſtallag', cornagio, et tallagio, geldis et danegeldis, blodewyte, fictwyte, operacionibus caſtellorum, murorum, poncium, parcorum, foſſatorum, calcearum, et domorum. Et quod habeant liberam chaceam ſuam de Wiſſelay et Wymburneholte, et capcionem venacionis in boſcis illis, que dudum fuit adjurata per legales milites in curiâ noſtrâ apud Weſtm'. Et quod predicti boſci ſint quieti de vaſto et regardo. Et quod ipſe et heredes ſui eiſdem libertatibus et conſuetudinibus ſine impedimento noſtri vel heredum noſtrorum utantur imperpetuum, ſicut predictum eſt. Hiis teſtibus; Roberto Waleraund, Roberto Aguyllon, Nicholao de Leukenore, Willielmo de Aete, Johanne de la Lynde, Johanne de Turberville, Galfrido de Perry, Gilberto filio Hugonis, Bartholomeo le Bigod, et aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram apud Weſtm', duodecimo die Januarii, anno regni noſtri quinquageſimo primo.

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[*] In this epitome, the articles which relate to Leiceſterſhire are copied at large.

52 Hen.

52 Hen. III.

Mandatum eſt priori de Trentham, quod ſit intendens Edmundo filio regis ratione honoris Novi Caſtri ſubtus Lymam.

Pat. 52 Hen. III. m. 28.

Rex militibus, liberis hominibus, et omnibus aliis ten' de honore Lancaſtr', ſalutem. Cum dudum dederimus Edmundo filio noſtro honorem predictum, cum wardis, releviis, eſcaetis, et omnibus aliis rebus pertinent', ad ipſum honorem ſpectantibus; habend' ſibi et heredibus ſuis de corpore ſuo legitimè procreand' imperpetuum. Vobis mandamus quod eidem Edmundo et heredibus ſuis, ſicut predictum eſt, in omnibus que ad dictum honorem pertinent de cetero ſitis intendentes et reſpondentes. Teſte rege apud Weſtm', octavo die Februarii, anno regni ſui quinquageſimo ſecundo.

Pat. 52 Hen. III. m. 5.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Cum nuper commiſerimus dilecto et fideli noſtro Rogero de Lancaſtr' comitat' ñrm Lancaſtr', cum pertinentiis, cuſtod' quoad vixerit; ita quod reddet nobis inde per ann' centum marcas ad Sc̄c̄m noſtrum. Et poſtmodum com' illum cum pertin' Edmundo filio noſtro ĩmo ad ſuſtentacionem ſuam conceſſerimus. Nos volentes eidem Rogero in hâc parte noſtram facere ſpecialem promittimus ei bonâ fide, quod ipſum in premiſſis conſervabimus indempnis temporibus oportunis. In cujus, &c. Teſte rege apud Ebor', decimo quinto die Septembris, anno regni ſui lijdo.

Cart. 52 Hen. III. n. 9.

Rex archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Quia accepimus per inquiſitionem quam per dilectum clericum noſtrum magiſtrum Willielmum de Clifford, eſcaetorem noſtrum citra Trentam, fieri fecimus, quod manerium de Aſſeby, cum pertin', quod ad manum noſtram devenit occaſione felonie quam Willielmus de Aſſeby fecit interficiendo quendam hominem malicioſè in prioratu de Cateſby, eſt eſcaeta noſtra; ita quod illud dare poſſumus cui voluimus ſine injuria alicui facienda. Dedimus et conceſſimus, et hâc cartâ noſtrâ confirmavimus Edmundo filio noſtro regino manerium predictum, cum feodis militum, dotibus cum acciderint, eſcaetis, et omnibus aliis ad dictum manerium pertinentibus; habend' et tenend' de nobis et heredibus noſtris eidem Edmundo, et heredibus vel aſſignatis ſuis imperpetuum; faciendo ſervicia inde debita et conſueta. Quare volumus, &c. Dat' per manum regis apud Ebor', decimo die Septembr', anno regni ſui quinquageſimo ſecundo.

53 Hen. III.

Quod predictus Edmundus habeat in terris de Kermerdin, Kardigan, Skenefrithe, Groſemonde, et Blaunchaſtell, regale regis, ſicut alii marchiones habent in terris ſuis in Marchwalliâ.

Pat. 53 Hen. III. m. 15.

Rex omnibus ballivis, &c. ſalutem. Cum per cartam noſtram dederimus et conceſſerimus Edmundo filio noſtro honorem, villam, caſtrum Leyc', et omnes terras et ten' ejuſdem honoris, cum feodis militum et aliis pertinentibus ſuis, quocumque nomine cenſeri poſſint, que fuerunt quondam Simonis de Monteforti comitis Leyc', inimici noſtri, et que ſecundum legem et conſuetudinem regni noſtri, per guerram quam contra nos, ad coheredac̄oem ñram, in regno ñro excitavit, et bellaque contra nos, in quorum altero apud Eveſham tanquam inimicus noſter interfectus fuerat, commiſit, ad nos tanquam eſcaeta ñra per p̄dc̄m foriſfactum devenerunt; habend' et tenend' eidem Edmundo et heredibus ſuis de corpore legitimè procreatis imperpetuum. Nos, eidem filio gratiam facere volentes uberiorem, conceſſimus ei ſeneſcalciam Anglie, quam idem Simon quondam habuit, habend' et tenend' ad totam vitam ipſius Edmundi, cum omnibus ad ſeneſcalciam illam pertinentibus, de gratiâ ñrâ ſpeciali. In cujus, &c. Teſte rege, apud Windſ', nono die Maii, anno regni ſui 53°.

Maritagium Anelme filie et heredis Willielmi de Fortibus comitis Albemarlie emptum pro predicto Edmundo.

Cart. 53 Hen. III.

Henricus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, et dux Aquitanie, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, vicecomitibus, prepoſitis, miniſtris, et omnibus ballivis et fidelibus ſuis, ſalutem. Sciatis nos dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, et hâc cartâ ñrâ confirmâſſe Edmundo filio ñro cariſſimo honorem, villam, et caſtrum Leyceſtr', et omnes terras et tenementa ejuſdem honoris, cum feodis militum, et aliis omnibus pertin' ſuis, quocunque nomine cenſeri poſſint, que fuerunt quondam Symonis de Monteforti, comit' Leyc', inimici ñri, et que sc̄dm legem et conſuetudinem regni ñri per guerram quam contra nos, ad exheredacionem ñram, in regno ñro excitavit, et bella que contra nos, in quorum altero apud Eveſham, quo tanquam inimicus ñr interfectus fuerat commiſit, ad nos tanquam eſcaeta ñra per predictam forisfc̄uram ſuam devenerunt, habend' et tenend' eidem Edmundo et heredibus ſuis de corpore ſuo legitimè procreatis, de nobis et heredibus ñris, bene et in pace, cum omnibus ad dictum honorem, villam, et caſtrum ſpectantibus, quocunque jure vel nomine cenſeri poſſint, ſicut idem Symon ea quondam tenuit et habuit; faciendo inde nobis et heredibus ñris ſervicia inde debita et conſueta. Et omnes alias terras et ten' que idem Symon tenuit de aliis capitalibus d̄nis ſuis, et que per predictam forisfc̄uram ſuam, de communi conſenſu et conſilio magnatum ac fidelium regni ñri, ad ñram ordinacionem et diſpoſicionem, ſicut et terre aliorum rebellium ñrorum qui nobiſcum in bellis ſupradictis congreſſi fuerant; ſalvis capitalibus d̄nis homagiis et ſerviciis ſuis hâc vice pertinentibus, ſicut predictum eſt. Hiis teſtibus; venerabili patre N. Winton' ep̄o, Edwardo primogenito filio ñro, Johanne de Warennâ comite Surr', Willielmo de Valenc' fratre ñro, Roberto Waleraund, Nicholao de Yatingden, Petro de Chaumpnent, Waltero de Perry, Willielmo Belet, Willielmo de Faukham, et aliis. Dat' per manum ñram apud Windeſore, viceſimo ſecundo die Aprilis, anno regni ñri quinquageſimo tercio.

Pat. 53 Hen. III. m. 8.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Cum Edmundus filius ñr cariſſimus in brevi profecturus ſit in Terram Sanctam, in ſubſidium ejuſdem terre, ob quod neceſſe habet terras ſuas in Angl' dimittere ad firmam, vel aliter obligare. Nos attendentes minus ſecur' fore illis qui terras illas ad firmam recipient ſi forte de eodem Edmundo humanitus contingeret, quod abſit, preſertim cum quedam de terris ſuis ad nos rev̄ti debeant ſi ſine herede de corpore ſuo decederet; conceſſimus eidem filio ñro, pro nobis et heredibus ñris, quod omnes terras et ten' ſua in Angl', exceptis caſtris ſuis et forcellettis, dimittere poſſit ad firmam cuicumque vel quibuſcumque voluerit, ad terminum ſeptem annorum, prout ſibi magis viderit expedire; ita quod liceat firmariis predictis terras et ten' predicta, cum pertin', in omni eventu tenere, et exitus earum percipere, uſque ad finem predicti ſeptenn', ſine contradiccione vel impedimento ñri vel heredum ñrorum. Et nos dimiſſiones ſeu affirmaciones hujuſmodi confirmabimus per cartas ñras in formâ predictâ illis quibus fuerint confirmand' ſicut predictum eſt. In cujus, &c. Teſte rege, apud Weſtm', 25° die Julii, anno predicto.

Pat. 53 Hen. III. m. 8.

Rex omnibus, &c. ſalutem. Cum Edmundus filius ñr cariſſimus in b̃ri profecturus ſit in Terram Sanctam in ſubſidium ejuſdem terre, ac multis ſit debitis oña-tus: Nos, attendentes periculoſum eſſe anime ſue ſi, eo taliter recedente, debita ſua, que non niſi de exitibus terrarum ſuarum poſſent exſolvi, remaneant in incertis, cum major pars terrar' ſuarum ad nos devolvi debeat ſi eum ſine herede de corpore ſuo decedere contingeret, quod abſit; conceſſimus eidem Edmundo, pro nobis et heredibus ñris, quod ſi forte de ip̄o citra lapſum ſeptennii a die confeccionis preſentium computandi humanitus contingat, quod abſit, predictis debitis et aliis que ad exemtionem voti crucis contrahet non ſolutis, executores vel creditores ipſius Edmundi terras et ten' ſua predicta, cum pertin', teneant liberè et quietè, et exitus earundem in acquietanciam debitorum ipſius Edmundi convertant, uſque ad finem predicti ſeptenn', ſive contradictione vel impedimento ñri vel ñrorum, ſc̄dm q̄d idem Edmundus in teſtamento ſuo duxerit ordinand'. Ita tamen quod in fine predicti ſeptenn' terre & ten' predicta ad nos vel heredes ñros liberè revertantur. In cujus, &c. Teſte ut ſupra.

Cart. 54 Hen. III. n. 1.

Rex conceſſit Edmundo filio ſuo cariſſimo quod ipſe & heredes ſui imperpetuum habeant unum mercatum apud manerium ſuum de Baggeworth, in comitatu Leiceſtr', ſingulis ſeptimanis, per diem Veneris, & unam feriam ibidem ſingulis annis, per tres dies duratur', videlicet, in vigiliâ, in die, et in craſtino exaltationis ſancte Crucis, niſi mercatum illud & feria ſint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum et vicinarum feriarum. Dat' per manum regis, 18° die Octobris, anno predicto.

55 Hen. III.

Rex conceſſit predicto Edmundo maneria de Meleburne, Kingeſlawe, Dylum, Lugwardyn, Mawardin, Beere, Rodley, Minſtreworthe, & Eſingwolde, cum membro ſuo de Hoby; habend' ſibi & heredibus de corpor'.

Placea terre infra Judaiſmum, London'.

Pro domo in vico de Milke-ſtrete, in civitate London'.

Pat. 56 Hen. III. m. 6.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. Inſpeximus l̄ras patentes Edmundi filii ñri cariſſimi, in hec verba: "Univerſis preſentes literas inſpecturis, Edmundus illuſtris regis Anglie filius ſalutem. Noveritis nos, profecturi verſus terr' ſc̄am in ſervicio Jħu Chriſti, dimiſimus & com̄iſimus Domine A. Dei gratiâ regine Anglie, matri ñre, locum ñrm & poteſtatem ñram in Angliâ; ita quod ſuper omnes ſeneſcallos, attornatos, ballivos, conſtabularios, receptores, ceteroſque miniſtros & fideles ñros in Angl', ſit ſuperior atque major, & quod ipſos poſſit ſtatuere, amovere, & mutare, quando ſibi placuerit & viderit expedire. Habeat etiam liberam poteſtatem, loco ñri, preſentandi ad eccleſias vacantes quarum advocationes ad nos pertinent, & conferendi, vendendi, obligandi, aſſignandi, ad firmam ponendi, terras ñras in Angl', cum eſcaetis, wardis, maritagiis, & omnibus aliis que nob' r̄one dictarum terrarum quocunque jure accidere poſſunt. Poſſit eciam dare vel vendere de boſcis ñris & venacione ñra ubi & quando viderit expedire. Habeat inſuper poteſtatem ſubſtituendi ſibi quem vel quos, & quandocunque voluerit, ad predicta omnia vel ad aliqua predictorum exequenda, qui eandem in predictos optineant poteſtatem. Habeat eciam poteſtatem contrahendi mutuum ad opus ñrm, & obligandi nos, heredes & aſſignatos ñros, & omnia bona ñra mobilia & immobilia, & faciendi omnia que nos facere poſſemus vel debemus ſi preſentes eſſemus, ratum & firmum perpetuo habituri quicquid per predictam matrem ñram, vel ſubſtitutum ſeu ſubſtitutos ab ipſâ, factum fuerit in premiſſis. Promittimus eciam, pro nobis & heredibus ñris, quod conceſſiones, donaciones, aſſignaciones, obligaciones, permutaciones, ſi quas, per dictam dominam reginam vel ſubſtitutum ab eâ fieri contigerit, citra reditum ñrm in Angl', ratas & gratas habebimus imperpetuum & acceptas. In cujus rei teſtimonium preſentibus l̄ris ſigillum ñrm fecimus apponi. Dat' London', decimo tercio die Februarii, anno regni đni regis patris ñri quinquageſimo quinto." Inſpeximus eciam l̄ras patentes quas prefata Alianora regina Angl' conſors ñra fecit cariſſimo nepoti ñro Edmundo filio Ricardi quondam regis Alemann', fr̄is ñri, in hec verba. "A. Dei gratiâ regina Anglie, đna Hib̄nie, & duciſſa Acquitann', omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint, ſalutem. Cum Edmundus filius ñr plenam nobis dederit, per l̄ras ſuas patentes, poteſtatem vendendi, alienandi, obligandi ad firmam, ſeu ad terminum tradendi, omnes terras & ten' ſua cum pertin' in Angl', et ad ordinand' inde omnia que idem Edmundus facere poſſet ſi preſens eſſet, quamdiu fuerit in partibus tranſmarinis: Nos, pro tribus milibus & quingentis marcis ſterlingorum, quas cariſſimus nepos ñr Edmundus de Alemann' nob' tradidit, ad opus predicti Edmundi filii noſtri, tunc in partibus Jerl̄m in ſervic' Dei agentis, conceſſimus, dimiſimus, & tradidimus prefato Edmundo nepoti noſtro maneria Leyceſtr', cum burgo & foreſtâ, preter pannagium, venationem, & venditionem boſci de Hinkeleye, cum firmâ burgi, Shulton, Deresford, Thorenton, & Baggeworth, cum redditu quem dñs Petrus de Montefort debet in Gunthorp, ſimul cum magnâ cur', viſu francplegii, & aliis que pertinent ad honorem Leyceſtr', in com' Leyc', Northt', Warr', Nott', & Rott', & ſimiliter firmas Gomeceſtr' & Huntingdon, cum cellariis & nundinis Sancte Ivonis, cum omnibus pertin' ſuis, exceptis advocat' eccleſiarum, cuſtodiis feodorum militum, & eſcaetis. Habend' & tenend' eidem Edmundo nepoti ñro, executoribus & aſſignatis ſuis, lib̄e & quietè, a feſto Sancti Petri quod dicitur ad vinc̄la, anno regni đni ñri regis quinquageſimo ſexto, uſque ad terminum quatuor annorum proximè ſequentium plenarie completorum; reddendo inde annuas elemoſinas debitas & conſuetas de predicto honore, exceptâ elemoſinâ que quondam reddi conſuevit monialibus de Pratell', & reddendo domino Ricardo Syward viginti marcas per annum. Ita quod predictus Edmundus nepos, executores vel aſſignati ſui, omnes p̄dict' terras & ten', cum ꝑtin', p̄dicto Edmundo filio ñro, vel heredibus ſuis, in fine predicti termini reſtituant, in eodem ſtatu in quo idem Edmundus eas recep', ſimul cum imbladaturâ & inſtauro in predictis terris inventis, vel eorum pretium. Et ſi contingat quod predictus Edmundus, executores vel aſſignati ſui, per guerram, inimicitiam, vel incurſum hoſtium, ſeu per reglaptatem, infra predictum terminum, dampnum vel jacturam in predictis terris & tenementis incurrant, idem Edmundus nepos ñr, executores & aſſign' ſui, habeant & teneant omnia predicta, cum pertin', quouſque de exitibus ejuſdem integrè levaverint ad valenciam ejuſdem dampni & jacture. Conceſſimus etiam, nomine prefati Edmundi filii ñri, quod ipſe & heredes ſui omnes predictas terras, ten', firmas, & alia, cum pertin', predicto Edmundo nepoti ñro, executor' & aſſignatis ſuis, uſque ad finem predicti termini, contra omnes gentes warantizabunt. In cujus rei teſtimonium preſenti ſcripto ſigillum ñrm fecimus apponi. Dat' London', 28° die Julii, anno, &c. đni ñri regis, quinquageſimo ſexto." Nos autem conceſſionem, dimiſſionem, & redditionem predictas ratas habentes & gratas, eas pro nobis & heredibus ñris, quantum in nobis eſt, prefato nepoti ñro, & executoribus vel aſſignatis ſuis, concedimus & confirmamus, ſicut l̄re patent' predicte rationabiliter teſtantur. In cujus, &c. Teſte rege, apud Weſtm', viceſimo octavo die Julii, anno regni ſui quinquageſimo ſexto.

Cart. 6 Edw. I. n. 15.

Rex conceſſit dilecto & fideli ſuo Henrico de Laſcy, comiti Lincoln', & conſtabular' Ceſtr', quod ipſe & heredes ſui imperpetuum habeant unum mercatum ſingulis ſeptimanis, per diem Mercurii, apud manerium ſuum de Donington, in comitatu Leiceſtr', & unam feriam ibidem ſingulis annis, per tres dies duraturam, videlicet, in vigiliâ, & in die, & in craſtino Sancti Edwardi regis: Niſi mercatum illud & feria illa ſint ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum & vicinarum feriarum. Dat' per manum regis, apud Weſtm', viceſimo ſexto die Maii, anno regni ſui ſexto.

Mandatum regis de terris G. de Frauncis defuncti, in Haddon, Buſbinghull, & Rouliſleghe, liberand' predicto Edmundo, de cujus feodo terr' & ten' illa exiſtunt.

Quod terr', tenement', &c. predicti Edmundi, parcell' baron' olim Joh̃is le Veſcunt, in Northumbr', ſint quieti erga regem, de omnibus finibus & amerciamentis, &c.

Conſimule pro honor', &c. de Monemuth, Tuttebury, &c.; et de caſtro, villâ, et honore Leyc', et de terris et ten' ejuſdem honoris, cum omnibus pertin' ſuis, que fuerunt Simonis de Monteforti quondam com' Leic', et de omnibus terris et ten' que idem Simon tenuit de quibuſcunque đnicis ſuis.

7 Edw. I.

Rex conceſſit predicto Edmundo & heredibus manerium de Werkeſworth cum wapentach', & manerium de Eſſeburne, in com' Derb', in eſcambium pro comitatibus & caſtris Kermerdyn & Cardygan, que predict' Edmundus regi prius reddidit & relaxavit.

8 Edw. I.

Matlak, Underwode, & Bredlawe, cum aliis đnicis & hamelett', mineris plumbi, ferri, &c. que ſunt de pertinen' predicti maner' de Wirkeſworthe, &c. conceſſ', &c. predicto Edmundo, licet in cartâ predictâ non ſpecificentur.

9 Edw. I.

De mille marcis liberand' dicto Edmundo, in ſatisfact' terr' honoris de Monemuthe, per regem alienat', &c. Et de ſervic' & homag' Reginaldi de Graye, Rogeri de Clifford, & Ric̃i Talbot, pertinen' honori de Monemouthe, in Landmegate, & Langehope, conceſſ' predicto Edmundo, &c.

13 Edw. I.

Domus ſive manerium olim Petri de Sabaudiâ, ſitum extra civitatem London', in parochiâ Sanctorum Innocencium de Albo monaſter', & una placea terre jacent' in vico Weſtm', prope eccleſiam vocat' Whitchurche, conceſſ' & confirm' predicto Edmundo.

Confirmatio & exemplificatio ampla cartarum precedentium, de annis 51 & 53 regis Henrici tertii, de honoribus, &c. de Lancaſtr' & Leiceſtrie, & de caſtro de Kenelworthe.

Rex confirmavit cartam regis Henrici tertii, de anno regni ſui 50, per quam idem rex conceſſit prefato Edmundo caſtra, & omnes terras & ten', cum pertin', que fuerunt Roberti de Ferrariis, quondam com' Derby.

Rex confirmavit predicto Edmundo donationem ſibi factam per Thomam Wolfe de Dover, capellan', de terris & domibus ſuperedific' infra libertatem Doverr', in wardâ vocat' Balleſward.

Conſimile de honor', &c. de Monemouthe, caſtr' de Groſſemund, Skenefr', & Blaunchaſtell, & liberâ chaceâ de Wiſſelay.

13 Edw. I. m. 16.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Inſpeximus literas quas celebris memorie dominus Henricus pater ſĩr fecit cariſſimo fratri ñro Edmundo comiti Lanc', in hec verba: "Henricus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, đnus Hibernie, & dux Aquitan', vicecomitibus Norff', Suff', Lincoln', Noting', Leyc', Derb', Eborũ, Rotel', & Staff', & omnibus aliis vicecom' & ſeneſcall' in quorum ballivis honor Lancaſtr' conſiſtit, ſalutem. Sciatis quod per cartam ñram conceſſimus & dedimus Edmundo filio noſtro cariſſimo honorem predictum, cum omnibus homagiis, wardis, releviis, eſcaetis, redditibus, & omnibus aliis ad honorem illum pertin'; habend' ſibi & heredibus ſuis de corpore ſuo legitimè procreand' imperpetuum. Et ideo vobis precipimus, firmiter injungentes, quod de honore illo, aut hominibus illius honoris, ſeu aliquibus aliis ad illum honorem ſpectantibus, in nullo vos intromittatis, aut ballivos ṽros intromittere permittatis, ſicut vultis vos ipſos indempnes conſervare, niſi de ballivis prefati filii ñri fueritis requiſiti. Et ſi aliqui ṽrm vel ballivorum ṽrorum aliquid de hiis que ad ipſam honorem ſpectant reperitis, id ſine dilatione predicto filio ñro vel ballivis reddi faciatis. Diſtringatis etiam tenentes de predicto honore, quotiens a ballivis predictis fueritis requiſiti, quod eiſdem ballivis de cetero ſint intendentes & reſpondentes in omnibus predictum honorem tangentibus in formâ predictâ. Ita quod non oporteat nos pro defectu veſtri ſuper negotio predicto ſollicitari. In cujus rei teſtimonium has literas ñras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo apud Lincoln', decimo octavo die Auguſti, anno regni ñri quinquageſimo ſecundo." Nos autem l̄ras illas acceptamus pro nobis & heredibus ñris in formâ predictâ. In cujus, &c. Teſte, ut ſupra.

Quod predictus Edmundus & heredes ſui ħeant juſtic' per l̄ras reg' in cancellar' ad pl̄ita foreſtarum ſecundum aſſiſam foreſt' tenend'. Et ad tranſgr' in chaceis & parcis ſuis fact' audiend' & terminand'.

15 Edw. I.

Rex conſtituit Rogerum Brabazun juſtic' ad itinerand' hâc vice ad pl̄ita foreſt', & ad inquirendum de tranſgreſſ' factis in parcis & chaceis dicti Edmundi, in com' Lanc' & Warr'.

18 Edw. I.

De cantariâ faciend' in caſtro de Tuttebury, & c̃s. terre & redditus concedend' per predictum Edmundum.

19 Edw. I.

Homagia Willielmi de Huntingfelde, Theobaldi le Botteler, Margar' de Nevill, & Ingelram de Guines, qui tenuerunt de honore de Lanc'. conceſſ' predicto Edmundo.

De inquirendo ſi medietas manerii de Moneghedon, que eſt de feodo de Lanc', ſit eſcaeta dicti Edmundi per feloniam Thome de Weyland.

20 Edw. I.

Rex pardonavit predict' Edmundo omnia arreragia ſervicii ſui quod ſibi debet ſingulis annis de uno Auſturco Soro inter Ribbel & Merſe, in com' Lancaſtr'.

Caſtr', honor', & vill' de Munemuthe, Groſſemont, Skenefrithe, & de Albo monaſter', & maneria de Redleye & Menſtreworthe, &c. que predictus Edmundus dudum reddidit in manus regis, reconceſſa ſunt predicto Edmundo ad vitam; remanere Henrico filio juniori ipſius Edmundi & hered' de corpor', &c.

Rex conceſſit predicto Edmundo maritagium Matildis filie & heredis Patricii de Cadurcis defuncti, ad opus Henrici filii ſui.

Pat. 20 Edw. I. m. 25.

Rex omnibus ballivis & fidelibus ſuis ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Inſpeximus l̄ras patentes quas bone memorie đns Henricus quondam rex Angl' pater ſĩr fecit Edmundo fratri ñro cariſſimo in hec verba: "Henricus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, đus Hibernie, & dux Aquit', vicecom' Norfolc', Suffolc', Lincoln', Nott', Derb', Eborũ, Staff', Oxon', Buck', Bed', Hertf', Kant', Eſſex, Suſſex, & Midd', & omnibus aliis vic' & ſeneſcall' in quorum ballivis honor Leyc' conſiſtit, ſa-

ſalutem. Sciatis quod per cartam n̄ram conceſſimus & dedimus Edmundo filio n̄ro cariſſimo honorem predictum, cum omnibus homagiis, wardis, releviis, eſcaetis, reddit', & omnibus aliis ad honorem illum pertin', habend' ſibi & heredibus ſuis, ſicut in cartâ n̄râ, quam eidem filio n̄ro inde fieri fecimus, plenius continetur. Et ideo vobis precipimus, firmiter injungentes, quod de honore illo aut hominibus illius honoris, ſeu aliquibus aliis ad illum honorem ſpectantibus, in nullo vos intromittatis, aut ballivos v̄ros intromittere permittatis, ſicut vultis vos ipſos indempnes conſervari; niſi de ballivis prefati filii n̄ri fueritis requiſiti. In cujus rei teſtimonium h̄as l̄ras n̄ras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo apud Weſtm', 17° die Junii, anno regni n̄ri quinquageſimo quinto." Et ideo vobis mandamus quod de honore illo, aut hominibus illius honoris, ſeu aliquibus aliis ad illum honorem ſpectant', in nullo vos intromittatis, aut ballivos v̄ros intromittere permittatis, contra tenorem l̄rar' ejuſdem patris n̄ri patentium predictarum. In cujus rei teſtimonium, &c. Teſte rege apud Weſtm', 19° Januar', anno regni ſui viceſimo.

Quod predictus Edmundus teneat honor', caſtr', & com' Lancaſtr', caſtr' de Groſſemont, Skenefrithe, Album caſtrum, caſtr' & foreſt de Pikeringe, maner' de Scalleby, villam de Gomeceſtr', &c. per ſervicium trium feodorum militum.

21 Edw. I.

Rex conceſſit Henrico de Lacy comiti Lincoln' caſtr', vill', & honor' de Pontefract', cum pertin'. Habend' ſibi & hered' de corpor'; remaner' inde Edmundo fratri regis & heredibus ſuis de ſe procreatis.

Rex conceſſit predicto Edmundo, quod ipſe poſſit firmare muro de petrâ, &c. manerium ſuum vocat' Sauvei, in parochiâ Sancti Clementis Dacorum, in com' Midd'.

22 Edw. I.

Rex conceſſit predicto Henrico de Lacy & Margar' uxori ejus manerium de Sutton, in comitatu Lincoln' Habend' ad vitam, &c.; remaner' inde Thome filio Edmundi fratris regis, & Alic' ux' ejus, filie predictorum Henrici & Margar', & hered' de corpor' ip̄orum.

Rex conceſſit predicto Henrico de Lacy comiti Lincoln' omnia caſtra, terr', & ten', que idem comes prius habuit in comitatibus Lancaſtr' & Ceſtrie; ac etiam maner' de Kingeſton, in com' Dorſet'; maner' de Slakeborne, in Bouland, cum totâ foreſtâ & chaceâ; & maner' de Snaythe, cum ſokâ, in com' Ebor', &c. Habend' ſibi & hered' de corpor', remaner' inde predicto Edmundo fratri regis & hered'.

Rex conceſſit prefato Henrico de Lacy com' Lincoln' maneria de Thoreſby, Wathe, Ingoldmells, Wrangell, Stepinge, & Waynflete, in comitatu Lincoln'. Habend' ad vitam; remanere inde Thome filio Edmundi fratris regis & Alicie ux' dicti Thome filie predicti comitis Lincoln', & hered' de corpor' ipſorum.

23 Edw. I.

Quod nullus miniſtrorum regis ſe intromittat ad capiend' ad opus regis blada, ſeu alia victualia, hominum ſeu tenentium dicti Edmundi.

Rex conceſſit predicto Edmundo homagium & ſervicium Ricardi de Waleton de 14 bovatis terre in Waleton, Wayertre, & Nenſom, in com' Lanc'.

Rex conceſſit predicto Edmundo fratri ſuo turnum vic' in Furneis, wreccum maris in Lythum, wreccum maris & wayf in Kertmell, in Furneis, & wreccum maris in maner' Nicholai Blundell de Aymulnedale, que idem rex nuper recuperavit verſus abbatem de Furneis, priorem Dunolm', priorem de Kertmell, & predict' Nich̄m de Blundell.

25 Edw. I.

Rex conceſſit Blanchie uxori ipſius Edmundi defuncti exitus omnium terrarum & ten' que fuerunt predicti Edmundi die obitus ſui uſque ad legitimam etatem heredis ſui.

Mandatum eſt tenentibus terrarum que fuerunt dicti Edmundi, quod faciant homagia ſua Thome filio & heredi ſuo, licet ſit infra etatem & in cuſtodiâ regis.

26 Edw. I.

De dote Blanche regine Navarr', uxore predicti Edmundi; inter alia, manerium Leiceſtr', cum maneriis de Hinkele, Shelton, et Dersford, et Tolawe, cum pertin', in com' Leic', que ad centum quinquaginta et octo libr', quatuordecim ſolidos, decem denar', unum obolum, et unum quadran', extenduntur per ann'.

30 Edw. I.

De inquirendo de malefactoribus in parco Henrici de Lancaſtr', conſanguinei regis, apud Weſton Patrik juxta Odiham, in com' Southt̄'.

32 Edw. I.

Rex pardonavit Henr' de Lancaſtr', nepoti ſuo, & Matild' ux' ſue, relevia ſibi debita per mortem Hawiſie de London', avie, & Pagani de Cadurcis avunculi ipſius Matild', quorum heres ipſa eſt.

35 Edw. I.

Rex conceſſit Thome comiti Lancaſtr', nepoti ſuo, quod ipſe & heredes ſui de corpore habeant retornia omnium brevium, & omnia p̄lita de vetito namio in terris & feodis, & omnes fines & amerciamenta hominum & tenentium ſuorum ubicumque, &c. Et omnia catalla hominum & tenentium ſuorum, felonum & fugitivorum, &c.

Rex mandavit Thome de Grelle, quod faciat homagium ſuum Thome comiti Lancaſtr' de terris & ten' que tenet de honore Lancaſtr'.

Pat. 1 Edw. II. m. 13.

Edwardus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, & dux Aquitan', omnibus ad quos preſentes l̄re pervenerint, ſalutem. Sciatis quod cum celebris memorie dominus Henricus, quondam rex Anglie, avus n̄r, per cartam ſuam, dederit & conceſſerit Edmundo filio ſuo, avunculo n̄ro, comitatum Leyceſtr', cum omnibus ad com' illum ſpectantibus, habend' & tenend' eidem Edmundo, & heredibus ſuis de corpore ſuo legitimè procreatis, de ipſo avo n̄ro & heredibus ſuis imperpetuum, per certa ſervicia inde dicto avo n̄ro & heredibus ſuis facienda: Nos, volentes dilecto conſanguineo & fideli n̄ro Thome comiti Lancaſtr', filio & heredi predicti Edmundi, gratiam in hâc parte facere ſp̄alem, dedimus ei & conceſſimus, pro nobis & hered' n̄ris, ſeneſcalciam Anglie, ad predictum com' Leiceſtr' ut dicitur pertinentem; habend' & tenend' eidem comiti, & heredibus ſuis de corpore ſuo legitimè procreatis, de nobis & heredibus n̄ris, cum omnibus ad ſeneſcalciam illam ſpectantibus imperpetuum, ſicut Simon de Monteforti quondam comes Leyceſtr', & ceteri comites com' ejuſdem loci, antea ſeneſcalciam predictam habuerunt & tenuerunt. In cujus rei teſtimonium has l̄ras n̄ras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo apud Weſtm', nono die Maii, anno regni n̄ri primo.

Thomas comes Lancaſtr' conceſſit domino regi & heredibus totum manerium de Melleburne, cum hamelettis de Neuton, Oſmundeſton, Swerkeſton, Chelardeſton, Normanton, & Wyneleſton.

Cart. 1 Edw. II. n. 26.

Rex conceſſit dilecto conſanguineo & fideli ſuo Thome comiti Lancaſtr', quod ipſe & heredes ſui imperpetuum habeant unam feriam ſingulis annis apud manerium ſuum de Leyceſtr', in comitatu Leyceſtr', per quindecim dies duratur, videlicet, in craſtino Sancte Trinitatis, & per quatuordecim dies ſequentes. Niſi, &c. Dat' per manum regis apud Weſtm', octavo die Novembris, anno regni ſui primo.

2 Edw. II.

Rex confirmavit cartam factam anno 51 H. III. quod predictus comes habeat omnes terras & feoda ſua libera & quieta de ſectis ſhirarum, hundredorum, auxiliis vicecom', &c. Exceptâ liberâ chaceâ de Wiſſelaye & Wimburneholte, &c.

Chart. 2 Edw. II. n. 39.

Rex conceſſit dilecto conſanguineo et fideli ſuo Thome com' Lancaſtr', quod ipſe et heredes ſui imperpetuum habeant unum mercatum ſingulis ſeptimanis, per diem Mercurii, apud manerium ſuum de Uttoxhautr', in comitatu Stafford'; & unam feriam ibidem ſingulis annis, per tres dies duratur', videlicet, in vigiliâ, et in die, et in cr̃o Beate Marie Magdalene. Et quod habeant unum mercatum ſingulis ſeptimanis, per diem Veneris, apud manerium ſuum de Stapleforde, in com' Leyceſtr'; & unam feriam ibidem ſingulis annis, per tres dies duratur', videlicet, in vigiliâ, in die, et in craſtino Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiſte. Niſi, &c. Dat' per manum regis, apud Weſtm', primo die Decembris, anno regni ſuo ſecundo.

Pat. 7 Edw. II. m. 8. in dorſo.

Edwardus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, & dux Aquitann', dilectis & fidelibus ſuis Hugoni de Louther, Johanni de Cave, & Thome de Fiſheburne, ſalutem. Sciatis quod cum dominus Edwardus, quondam rex Anglie, pater ñr, per l̃ras ſuas patentes, conceſſerit pro ſe & heredibus ſuis Edmundo fratri ſuo, quod ipſe & heredes ſui imperpetuum habeant certos juſtic', per l̃ras ipſius patris ñri & heredum ſuorum, quotiens opus fuerit, ad tranſgreſſiones ſibi factas in chaceis vel parcis ſuis audiend' & terminand', ſcd̃m legem & conſuetudinem regni ñri, ita quod idem Edmundus & heredes ſui habeant redemptiones, fines, amerciamenta, & omnia alia de predictis tranſgreſſionibus provenientia, eodem modo quo dictus pater ñr & heredes ſui ea haberent ſi chacee & parci predicti eſſent in manu ſuâ, prout in l̃ris predictis plenius continetur. Et jam, ex querelâ dilecti conſanguinei & fidelis ñri Thome comitis Lancaſtr', filii & heredis predicti Edmundi, accepimus quod plures malefactores & pacis ñre perturbatores liberam chaceam ipſius comitis apud Duffeld & parcos ſuos ibidem, apud Meleburne, in comitatu Derb', & liberam chaceam ſuam de Redwode, & parcos ſuos ibidem, & apud Yeyhale, Barton, Rolleſton, Hambury, Adgareſlegh, & Uttokeſhather, in com' Stafford, & etiam liberas chaceas ſuas de Penhull, Tronden, Acrinton, Roſſindale, Hoddeſdon, Romeſgrene, & Todinton, & parcos ſuos apud Penhull & Todington, in com' Lancaſtr', & liberas chaceas ſuas de Boweland, Marcheden, & Almanbury, & parcos ſuos apud Rowelle, Roundehaye, Scales, Cowike, Altoftes, Crideling, & Raddon, in com' Ebor', & parcum ſuum apud Kenilleworthe, in com' Warr', ac liberam chaceam ſuam apud Leyceſtr', & parcos ſuos ibidem, & apud Desforde, in com' Leyceſtr', vi & armis intraverint, & in eis ſine licentiâ & voluntate ſuâ fugaverunt, feras ceperunt & aſportaverunt, & alia enormia ei intulerunt, ad grave dampnum ipſius comitis, & contra pacem ñram. Nos, volentes eidem comiti ſuper tranſgreſſionibus predictis, juxta tenorem conceſſionis predicte, de remedio congruo providere, aſſignavimus vos, vel duos vr̄m quotiens vos omnes vacare non poſſitis, juſtic' ñros, ad inquirendum per ſacramentum proborum & legalium hominum de comitatibus predictis, per quos rei veritas melius ſciri poterit, nōibus malefactorum predictorum, & de tranſgreſſionibus predictis plenius veritatem, & ad tranſgreſſiones illas audiend' & terminand' ſcd̃m legem & conſuetudinem regni ñri. Et ideo vobis mandamus quod ad certos dies & loca, quos vos vel duo vr̄m ad hoc provideritis, inquiſitionem illam fac', & tranſgreſſiones predictas audiatis & terminetis in formâ predictâ; facturi inde quod ad juſtic' pertinet ſcd̃m legem & conſuetudinem regni ñri; ſalvis nobis amerciamentis & aliis ad nos inde ſpectant'. Mandamus enim vicecom' ñris com' predictorum, quod ad certos dies & loca, quos vos vel duo vr̄m eis ſcire facietis, venire faciant coram vobis vel duobus vr̄m tot & tales probos & legales homines de ballivis ſuis, per quos rei veritas in premiſſis melius ſciri poterit & inquiri. In cujus rei teſtimonium has l̃ras ñras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo apud Weſtm', tertio die Novembris, anno regni noſtri ſeptimo.

8 Edw. II.

Rex confirmavit, &c. remiſſionem & quietam clamantiam quam Adomarus de Valenciâ comes Pembr' fecit Thome comiti Lancaſtr', de caſtro & manerio de Thorpwatervile, & de maneriis de Aldewincle & Achurche, in com' Northt̄', & de manerio de Novo Templo, London', & de omnibus terris & ten' que quondam fuerunt Templar' in ſuburb' London' & in com' Midd'.

9 Edw. II.

Rex dedit licentiam prefat' Thome comiti Lanc', quod ipſe dare poſſit, &c. Waltero epiſcopo Wigorn', unum meſſuag' cum pertin' in parochiâ beate Marie atte Stronde, extra Barram Novi Templi, London', pro animabus Edmundi quondam comitis Leiceſtr', & Blanchie uxoris ejus.

10 Edw. II.

Rex conceſſit Henrico de Lancaſtr' & Matild' ux' ejus, conſanguin' & uni hered' Willielmi de Brewer, liberam warrennam in omnibus đnicis terris ſuis de Sumburne, Langſtoke, Stokebrige, & Weſton Patricke, in com' Southt̄, que ſunt de proparte predict' Matild'.

Quod reverſio maneriorum de Sutton, Potton, Holme, & Stratton, reman' Thome comiti Lancaſtr' & heredibus.

Pat. 12 Edw. II. m. 2. n. 11.

Edwardus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, & dux Aquitanie, &c. Inſpeximus ſcriptum indentatum dilecti conſanguinei & fidelis noſtri Thome comitis Lancaſtrie, in hec verba: " Sachent totes gentz q̃ ſount & qe ſount avenir, q̃ nous Thomas counte de Lancaſtr' & de Leyceſtr', ſeneſchal d'Engleterre, avons done & graunte, & par ceſte preſente charter conferme, a noſtre cher & bien ame vadlet Rogier Beler, pur le bon & loial ſerviſe q'il nous ad fait & fra, la baillie & la ſeneſchaucie de la ville de Stapleford, en le counte de Leiceſtr', & de toute la fraunchiſe en totes les villes & hamletz parcelles des villes a la dite baillie en nule manere regardauntz, & une bovee de terre en les villes de Wymondham & de Thorp, & vint ſoncheez de rente dedenz la dite baillie, avoir & tenir lavandite baillie & la ſeneſchalcie de la dite ville de Stapleford, & de la franchiſe avandite, a lavantdit Rogier, & as les heires de ſon corps engendretz, de nous & de noz heirs, ove toutes maneres des profitz, auxib̄n fins & amercimentz des veuwes, come totes autres profitz des courtz de tres ſiſmaignes en tres ſiſmaignes, oveſqz totes mañes des com̃oditez & profitz q̃ a nous p̱ la reſon de la dite baille & franchiſe en nule manere purrount eſcheir; ſauve a nous & a noz heirs avoweſons degliſes, feez des chivalers, gardes, mariages, & relefs, dedenz la dite baillie, q̃nt ul eſcherrount; rendaunt a nous & noz heirs per an un dener a la feſte Seint Michel l'Archaungle pour touz mañes des profitz q̃ a nous per la reſoun de la baillie & ſeneſchaucie avantdite purrount avenir ou appendre. Et voloins & grantoins, pur nous & pur noz heirs, q̃ l'avauntdit Rogier & les heirs de ſon corps engendretz, ou celui ou ceaux q'il aſſigneront en lour noun, tiegnent les veuwes & les courtz dedenz la dite baillie, et facent cheſqune manere d'execucion, auxi bien de touz les comandementz le roi q̃ appendent dedenz la dite baillie eſtre faites, come de toutes autres choſes touchantes la baillie & la franchiſe avauntdite, au profit le dit Roger

& de ſes heirs de ſon corps engendres. Et s'il aveigne q̃ le dit Rogier denye ſaunz heir de ſon corps engendre, meiſme la baillie & ſeneſchaucie a nous & a noz heirs retournent. Et nous l'avantdit Thomas & noz heirs la baillie & la ſeneſchaucie, & la garde de la fraunchiſe avantditz, ove touz mañes des profitz come deſus eſt dit, au dit Roger & a les heirs de ſon corps engendrez countre totes gentz garanterοins & defenderoins. En teſmoignauce de quieu choſe, a ceſte preſente chartre endentee auxi bien nous Thomas come le dit Rogier entrechangeablement avoins mis noz ſeals, per iceaux teſmoignes; Monſ. Robert de Holand, Monſ. Nichol de Segrave, Monſ. Stepħn de Seg̃e, Monſ. John Beck, Monſ. William Truſſell, Sire Johan de Kynardeſeye, Sire Michel de Meledon, Sire Elis de Stapleton, & autres. Don a Erdwyke, le xviii de Maii, l'an du regne ñre Seignour le Edward, fiz au roi Edward, duzzime." Nos autem donac̃oem, conceſſionem, & confirmac̃oem predictas ratas habentes & g̃tas, eas pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, concedimus & confirmamus, ſicut ſcriptum predictum r̃onabilr teſtatur. In cujus rei teſtimonium ħas l̄ras ñras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meip̃o, apud Ebor', viceſimo quinto die Maii, anno regni ñri duodecimo.

Rex conceſſit licentiam Joħi de Warrennâ, comiti Surr', quod ipſe de maneriis ſuis de Cuningham, Weſton, Thefford, & Methewald, hundredis de Galhowe & Brothercroſs, & 39 feodis milit', cum pertinen', in Canefeld. Eyſton ad montem, &c. in com' Norff', &c. feoffare poſſit Thomam comitem Lanc'. Habend' ſibi & hered'.

Rex conceſſit prefato Thome comiti Lancaſtr', quod ipſe habeat caſtr', villas, & maneria de Coningeſburgh & Sandale, & maneria de Wakefelde, Thorne, &c. ad totam vitam Johannis de Warennâ com' Surr'.

13 Edw. II.

Thomas comes Lancaſtr' conceſſit & confirmavit Roberto de Holland & Matild' uxori ejus manerium de Yoxhale, Tingetwiſell, & Mottrom en Longendale. Et etiam maner' de Broughton, in com' Buck', maner' de Weſterby juxta Lyverpole, &c. maner' de Triſholme & Kellet, ſimul cum ballivâ ſerjantie de Loneſdale, Furneis, & Kertmell. Et cuſtod' foreſtar' totius com' Lancaſtr', &c. Et terrarum & ten' in le Hope, juxta Manceſtr', ſimul cum ballivâ ſerjantie de Saldforthrie. Habend' ſibi & heredibus de corpore. Et ulterius predict' Thomas relaxavit dicto Roberto Holland & heredibus totum jus ſuum, &c. qnod habuit, &c. in maneriis de Thorpewatervile, Aldwincle, & Achchurche, in comitatu Norħt'.

Pat. 15 Edw. II. m. 3.

Le roy a toutz ceux qi ces preſentes l̄res verront ou orront, ſalus. Saches q̃ come Aleiſe q̃ fu la feme Thomas jadis comite de Lancaſtr', file & heir Henri de Lacy jadis counte de Nicole, nous eit recoun en ñre chauncellerie 20,000 l. a paier a la Goul d'Augſt p̃chein avenir. Nous voloms & grauntoms, pur nous & nos heirs, q̃ ſi la dite Aleiſe les terres & les teñtes q̃ele ad ou av̄a retiegne ſauntz alienatioun de ceo faire de toute ou de partie ſil ne ſoit per ñre conge eſpeciale, q̃ adonques la dite reconiſance de 20,000 l. ſoit de nule force & pur nule tenue; & ſil aveigne q̃ la dite Aleiſe des dites terres & tenementz aliene tut ou partie ſauntz ñre cunge, adonqes la dite reconiſance de 20,000 l. demorge en ſa force, & ſoit miſe a due & pleniere execution. En teſmoignance de queux choſes, nous avoins fait faire ceſtes nos l̄res overtes. Don a Eṽwyk, le 27 jour de Juyn, l'an du ñre regne quinziſme.

Aleſia, que fuit uxor Thome quondam com' Lanc', remiſit & relaxavit domino regi & hered' totum jus ſuum & clameum quod habuit in caſtr', vill, man', & honor' de Pontefracto, cum pertin'; & in omnibus aliis villis, maneriis, hamelettis, &c. ad predict' caſtr', &c. pertin', in com' Ebor'.

Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos preſens ſcriptum pervenerit. Aleſia, que fuit uxor Thome quondam comitis Lancaſtr', & filia & heres Henrici de Lacy quondam comitis Lincoln', ſalutem in Domino. Noveritis me conceſſiſſe, remiſiſſe, relaxaſſe, & omnino de me & heredibus meis imperpetuum quietum clamaſſe, excellentiſſimo principi & dño meo reverendo domino Edwardo, Dei gratiâ, regi Anglie, domino Hibernie, & duci Aquitann', totum jus & clamium, quod habeo, habui, vel in futur' aliquo modo habere potero, in caſtris, villis, maneriis, & honoribus de Donyngton, cum pertin', in comitatu Leiceſtr'.

Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos, &c. ut ſupra, ſalutem in Domino. Noveritis me, pro me & hered' meis, conceſſiſſe, & hoc ſcripto meo confirmaſſe, excellentiſſimo principi & domino meo reverendo domino Edwardo, Dei gratiâ, regi Angl', domino Hibernie, & duci Aquit', quod omnia maneria, ville, hameletta, terre, tenementa, hundreda, wapent', trithinga, & feoda militum, cum pertin', & advoc' eccleſiarum, capellarum, domorum religioſarum, & hoſpitalium, ad caſtra, villas, honores, & maneria de Dunnyngton, cum pertin', in com' Leiceſtr'.

Conſimile de aliis caſtris, maneriis, terris, & ten' predict' Alicie, in com' Ceſtr', Midd', Lincoln, Oxon', Norħt', Cantabr', Wallie, & in civitate London' & ſuburb', Lancaſtr', Wilteſ', Dorſet, Somerſet.

Pat. 16 Edw. II. m. 25.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Volentes veritati teſtimonium perhibere univerſis & ſingulis quorum intereſt vel intereſſe poterit, innoteſcimus per preſentes quod Thomas nuper comes Lanc', die Lune prox' ante feſtum Annunciationis beate Marie, Virginis anno regni noſtri quintodecimo, propter ſeditiones diverſas nobis factas & felonias, in regno ñro, contra pacem ñram perpetratas, per conſiderationem cur' ñre, apud villam de Pontefracto, capite fuit truncatus; & quod advocatio eccleſie de Bradford, Ebor' dioc', per forisfacturam prefati Thome, ut de jure Aleſie tunc uxoris ſue, fil' & heredis Henrici de Lacy quondam com' Lincoln', ad man' ñras devenit, & ſemper hactenus in manu ñra extitit, & nunc ut jus ñrm, per remiſſionem & quietam clamantiam quas eadem Aleſia pro ſe & heredibus ſuis fecit nobis & heredibus ſuis fecit nobis & heredibus ñris, de advocatione eccleſie predicte, & de quibuſdam aliis terris & ten', in manu ñra exiſtit. In cujus, &c. Teſte rege, apud Felton, octavo die Auguſti, anno regni ſui decimo ſexto.

Pat. 16 Edw. II. m. 2.

Rex venerabili in Chriſto patri Stephano eadem gratiâ epiſcopo London', ſalutem. Auribus ñris intonuit, quod moleſtè gerimus, quod plerique de populo Dei ṽro commiſſo regimini, diabolicâ fraude decepti, ad quandam tabulam in eccleſiâ ṽrâ Sancti Pauli London' exiſtentem, in qua ſtatue, ſculpture, ſeu ymagines diverſorum, & inter cetera effigies Thome quondam comitis Lancaſtr', inimici & rebellis ñri, ſunt depicte, fatuè accedentes, eam, abſque auctoritate eccleſie Romane, tanquam rem ſanctificatam colunt & adorant, aſſerentes ibi fieri miracula, in opprobrium totius eccleſie, ñri & ṽri dedecus, & animarum populi predicti periculum maniſeſtum, ac perencioſum exemplum aliorum, quodque vos, ſcientes abuſiones ħmôi in populo vobis credito vigere, eas non modo fieri permiſiſtis, quin potius cauſâ queſtûs ſeu turpis lucri fieri diſſimulâſtis, de quo non mediocriter conturbamur. Vobis igitur mandamus, firmiter injungentes, quatenus premiſſis deliberatione providâ penſatis. Advertenteſque quod dicta eccleſia de noſtro patronatu exiſtit, quodque vos r̃one fidelitatis nobis preſtite tenemini honor' ñrm velle ſalvare & ñrm dedecus declinare, dictum populum, ne ad tabulam predictam accedere, orationes, oblationes, ſeu alia ad cultum divinum tendentia, abſque auctoritate eccleſie Romane, ibidem facere preſumant, modis omnibus cohibeatis, prout ex officii v̄ri debito ad vos juxta canonicas ſanctiones noveritis pertinere; taliter vos habentes in hâc parte, quod Dei & ñram indignationem evitare poſſitis, & populus ꝑdictus, per v̄re doctrine prudentiam ſalubrit' inſtructus, a predictis abuſionibus penitus deſiſtat, & v̄re laudis preconium in eodem populo dilatetur, ac conceptam erga vos & eccleſiam v̄ram predictam benevolentiam meritò continuare debeamus. Et quid ſuper hiis facere decreveritis nobis per v̄ras l̃ras abſque more diſpendio reſcribatis. Teſte rege, apud Ebor', 28° die Junii, anno regni ſui decimo ſexto.

4 Edw. III.

Quia coram rege, &c. in parliamento ſuo conteſtatum eſt quod predicta Alicia, quondam uxor prefati Thome comitis Lancaſtr', & modo nupta Ebuloni Leſtraung, minis & formidine coacta, relaxavit Edwardo regi Anglie, patri regis nunc, totum jus ſuum, &c. ut ſupra. De aſſenſu parliamenti predict' ordinatum eſt, quod rex nunc concedat predictis Ebuloni & Alicie, & heredibus ꝑdicti Ebulonis & Alicie, terr' & tenement', de hereditate predicte Alicie, annui valoris 1200 marcarum: Ita quod predict' Ebulo & Alicia relaxabunt domino regi, &c. totum jus ſuum quod habeant in reliquis terris, &c. (inter alia, Caſtle Donyngton, in comitatu Leic').

Exemplificatio carte precedentis, de anno 21° regis Edwardi primi, de honore de Pontefracto, &c. conceſſ' Thome tunc comiti Lancaſtr'.

Rex conceſſit Henrico comiti Lancaſtr' & heredibus omnia terr' & ten' Johannis Middleton, proditoris, in Newland & Wardeham.

Rex, pro remiſſione & quietâ clamanc' que Ebulo le Straunge & Alicia uxor ejus ſibi fecerunt, de toto jure, &c. que habuerunt in caſtr', vill, maner', terris, & ten', que tenēt de hereditate predict' Alicie, &c. conceſſit predict' Ebuloni & Alicie, & hered' predict' Ebulonis, maneria de Colham, Eggewere, Middelington, Burmeſtr', Halton, Hubling, &c. juxta ordinationem parliamenti ſupradicti.

Rex varias cartas regis Henrici tertii, conceſſas olim Simoni de Monteforti com' Leyc', & Willielmo de Ferrariis comiti Derby, pro baroniâ de Emeldon, maner' de Gunthorp, & plurimis aliis terris & ten', in com' Northumbr', Lanc', Nott', Derb', & Staff', duxit exemplificand', ad requiſitionem Henrici comitis Lancaſtr', qui baroniam, terr', & ten' predict', modo tenet.

11 Edw. III.

Rex conceſſit Henrico de Lanc', quem de conſilio parliamenti ſui comitem Derby conſtituit, mille marcas annuas, de exit' cuſtum' ſuarum in portubus de London, Kingſton, &c. ad totam vitam Henr' com' Lanc', patris predict' com' Derby.

16 Edw. III.

Rex conceſſit Henrico comiti Lancaſtr', quod ipſe & heredes ſui de corpore, &c. ſint quieti de panagio, paſſagio, &c. & quod ipſe & heredes ſui predicti habeant retorna brevium regis, &c. & catalla felonum, fines & amerciamenta pro tranſgr', &c. & fines pro licentiâ concordand', &c. de omnibus hominibus & tenentibus de terris & feodis ſuis. Et poſtmodum predicta carta, per aſſenſum Henrici comitis Lancaſtr', filii predicti Henrici, renovata eſt & cancellata, quia videbatur conſilio regis dictam cartam factam eſſe in maximum dampnum & exheredac' regis.

21 Edw. III.

Rex conceſſit Henrico comiti Lancaſtr' caſtrum de Horſton, cum viſu franciplegii, &c. pertin', & etiam 40 l. ſingulis annis de firmâ ville Derby. Habend' ſibi & hered' de corpor' maſculis.

25 Edw. III.

Rex, de aſſenſu parliamenti, creavit Henricum com' Lanc' ducem Lancaſtr'; & conceſſit prefato duci, ad totam vitam ſuam, quod habeat infra eundem com' cancellariam ſuam, & b̃ria ſua ſub ſigillo ſuo pro officio cancellar' deputand', conſignand' juſticiar' ſuos tam ad placita corone quam alia cõem legem tangent', ac cognitiones eorundem quaſcunque executiones per b̃ria ſua & miniſtros ſuos ibidem fac', & quaſcunque alia lib̃tates & jura regalia ad comitem palatinum pertin', adeo integrè, &c. ſicut comes Ceſtr' infra com' Ceſtr' dinoſcitur optinere; decimis & aliis quotis conceſſis per clerum, pardonationibus vite & membrorum, poteſtate corrigendi ea que in cur' ſuis ibidem erronicè facta ſunt, &c. ſemper ſalvis. Et quod ad mandatum regis mittat ad parliamentum duos milites & burgenſes, &c.

28 Edw. III.

Rex conceſſit Henrico duci Lancaſtr' illam firmam quatuor marcarum & decem ſolidorum, quam idem dux reddere tenebatur pro ballivâ de Scalleby, infra foreſt' de Pickeringe.

Rex conceſſit prefato duci, quod ipſe & heredes ſui habeant liberam chaceam, cum omnibus ad lib̃am chaceam pertinent', in boſco ſuo de Perneholte, foreſt' de Bere contiguo.

31 Edw. III.

Rex conceſſit Johanni comiti Richemond, filio ſuo, poſtea duci Lanc', caſtrum, terram, & dominium de Lydell, cum pertin', tam in Angl', quam in Scotiâ. Habend' ſibi & heredibus de corpor' maſculis.

33 Edw. III.

Henricus dux Lancaſtr', &c. conceſſit Johanni Barett et heredibus de corpor' villam de Everton, cum turber', &c. pertinen', & unum meſſuagium et ſex ſeliones terre in villâ de Leverpole. Reddendo per annum pro dictâ villâ 4 l̄. & pro meſſuag' et ſelion' terre 6 s̄. 8 d̄. Et etiam 20 acr' bruere infra parcum ſuum de Toxtarche, juxta bruer' de Leverpole. Reddendo per annum 10 s̄. Et etiam unum meſſuagium et 60 acr' terre in Weſtderby, cum turbar' ibidem. Reddendo per ann' 20 s̄.

Cart. 33 Edw. III. n. 18.

Rex archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Supplicavit nobis dilectus et fidelis conſanguineus ñr Henricus dux Lancaſtr' et comes Leyceſtr', quod cum ipſe habeat, & ipſi & anteceſſores ſui, ac alii qui comites Leyceſtr' pro tempore fuerunt a tempore quo memoria non exiſtit ſingulis annis habuerint, unam feriam apud villam Leyc', que de nobis tenetur in capite ut dicitur, in feſto Inventionis Sancte Crucis, et per quindecim dies prox' ſequen' duratur': Velimus ei concedere, quod ipſe et heredes ſui, loco ferie predicte, habere poſſint unam aliam feriam, apud villam predictam et ſuburbium ejuſdem, ſingulis annis, per ſeptem dies, videlicet, tribus diebus prox' ante feſtum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, et in eodem feſto, ac tribus diebus prox' ſequen', imperpetuum duratur'. Ita quod quilibet indigena ſive alienigena ad villam et ſuburbium predict' cauſâ ferie predicte veniens, ibidem moram faciens, et exinde recedens, tam ante dictam feriam quam poſt, imperpetuum ſit quietus de theolonio, ſtallag', picag', ac aliis cuſtumis et preſtationibus quibuſcunque, eidem duci ſeu dictis heredibus ſuis, r̃one dicte ferie qualicunque ſpectant' ſolvend'. Nos, optentu laudabilis et fructuoſi obſequii ipſius ducis nobis adiu impenſi, volentes ſupplicationi ſue annuere in hac parte, de gratiâ ñra ſpeciali, conceſſimus, ꝓ nobis et heredibus ñris, eidem duci, quod ipſe et heredes ſui, loco dicte antique ferie, exnunc habeant unam aliam feriam apud villam et ſuburbium predict', ſingulis annis, per ſeptem dies, viz. tribus diebus ante feſtum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, et in eodem feſto, et tribus diebus prox' ſequen',

quen', imperpetuum duratur'. Niſi, &c. Dat' per manum regis apud Weſtm', ſecundo die Julii, anno regni ſui triceſimo quarto.

35 Edw. III.

Caſtr', maner', villa, & ſoka de Bollingbroke, manerium de Thoreſby, &c. conceſſ' epiſc' Lincoln' & aliis.

Rex mandavit executoribus prefati ducis, quod omnia record' & proceſſ', ac rotuli & memorand' juſtic' predicti ducis, in ducatu Lanc', de toto tempore quo dicti juſtic' ſeſſiones ſuas tenuerunt virtute libertatum eidem duci prius conceſſarum, habeant ad recept' ſc̄cii.

Rex conceſſit Johanni comiti Richmund, filio ſuo, qui duxit in uxorem Blanchiam, unam filiarum & hered' Henrici nuper ducis Lancaſtr', &c. quod ipſe & heredes ſui de corpore dict' Blanchie procreati habeant retorna brevium, &c. placita de vetito navio, in terris & feodis ſuis, de hereditate predicti ducis; & omnes fines & amerciamenta hominum & tenentium ſuorum ubicumque, &c. catalla felonum & fugitivorum, &c.

36 Edw. III.

Rex conceſſit prefatis Johanni & Blanchie ux' ſue omnes libertates ſupradictas, in omnibus terris & ten' que per mortem Matildis jam defuncte, alter' filiarum & hered' predicti ducis, ad prefatam Blancheam ſororem ſuam, jure hereditar', &c. devenerint. Habend' ſibi & hered' de corpore prefate Blanchee.

Cart. 36 Edw. III. n. 9.

Edwardus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie & Aquit', archiepiſcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, juſtic', vice comitibus prepoſitis, miniſtris, & omnibus ballivis & fidelibus ſuis, ſalutem. Sciatis nos, conſiderantes ſtrenuitatem excreſcentem & geſtum laudabilem quos in cariſſimo filio ñro Johanne comite Lancaſtrie vigere conſpicimus, ac volentes providè perſonam ſuam juxta claritatem generis ſui ac morum ſuorum merita, ut per ipſius potentiam & prudentiam regale ſceptrum fulceatur, ad exaltationem & detentiam ſtatus ſui honorare; eidem comiti nomen & honorem ducis dedimus, & ipſum in ducem Lancaſtr' prefecimus, ac de eiſdem nomine & honore per cincturam gladii & appoſitionem cappe ſuo capiti inveſtimus; habend' & tenend' eadem nomen & honorem ducis Lancaſtrie ſibi & heredibus ſuis maſculis de corpore ſuo legitimè procreatis imperpetuum: Quare volumus & firmiter precipimus, pro nobis & heredibus ñris, quod predictus filius ñr nomen & honorem ducis Lancaſtrie habeat & teneat ſibi & heredibus ſuis maſculis de corpore ſuo legitimè procreatis imperpetuum, ſicut predictum eſt. Hiis teſtibus; venerabilibus prioribus Simone archiepiſcopo Cantuar', totius Anglie primate; W. Wynton' cancellar', S. Elien' theſ' ñris, epiſcopis; Ricardo comite Arundell, Roberto Suff', Thomâ de Veer Oxon' camerario ñro, comitibus; Edwardo le Deſpenſer, Radulfo de Nevill, Johanne de Nevill, Johanne atte Lee ſeneſcallo hoſpitii ñri; & aliis. Dat' per manum ñram, in pleno parliamento apud Weſtm', decimo tertio die Novembris, anno regni ñri triceſimo ſexto.

Quarta pars ballive de Blakeborneſhire perquiſit' de Henrico duce Lancaſtr' per Ricardum de Tomby.

Mercat' & feria apud Theverſo, in com' Lincoln', conceſſ' Joh̃i comiti Lancaſtr' & Richemund'.

38 Edw. III.

Cum rex nuper, ſeptimo die Maii, anno regni ſui 16°, per cartam ſuam, conceſſerit Henrico tunc comiti Lancaſtr', quod ipſe & heredes ſui de corpore eſſent quieti de panagio, paſſagio, &c. Quam cartam, poſt mortem predicti comitis, Henricus filius & heres ejus certis de cauſis regi reddidit cancelland'. Rex advertens ea que ſic in feodo talliato conceſſ' fuer', per redditionem carte predicte, aut per quodcunque aliud factum in prejudicium heredum, &c. ſc̄dum conſuetudinem regni cancellari non poſſe, ſed in ſuo robore permanere debere, ac volens ea conſideratione gratiam facere Johanni filio ſuo, nunc duci Lancaſtr', qui Blanchiam filiam & heredem predicti Henrici duxit in uxorem, dictam conceſſionem ſuam, prefato Henrico comiti factam anno 16°, prefatis Johanni nunc duci & Blanch' duxit renovand'; habend' ſibi & heredibus de corpore.

40 Edw. III.

Rex conceſſit licentiam prefat' Johanni duci Lancaſtr' & Blanchie uxori ejus, quod ipſi de plurimis caſtris, dominiis, & commotis, maneriis, terris, & ten', &c. in Walliâ, Suth̃t', Wiltes, Berk', Glouc', North̃t', & Norff', feoffare poſſint Willielmum Burghbrigge & alios in feodo. Ita quod ipſi predict' caſtr', &c. dare poſſint prefatis duci & Blanchie. Habend' ſibi & hered' de corpor' eorundem exeunt'. (Inter alia, manerium de Stapleford.)

Rex conceſſit licentiam prefato Johanni duci Lancaſtr' & Blanchie uxori ejus quod ipſi caſtra, honor', maner', terr', ten', &c. comitatus Richemund concedere poſſint Willielmo de Wikham & aliis in feodo, &c. quouſque de certis pecuniarum ſum̃is, pro quibus ipſi pro eodem duce obligati ſunt, ipſis fuerit ſatisfactum, &c.

46 Edw. III.

Prefatus Johannes dux Lancaſtr' conceſſit, quod comitatus, honor, caſtra, maneria, terr', ten', &c. ad comitatum Richemunde pertinentia, domino Edwardo regi Anglie, patri ſuo, traderentur, &c.; unde predictus rex, volens prefato Johanni duci Lancaſtr' retributionem facere, conceſſit ſibi & hered' de corpore caſtr', maner', & honor' de Alto Pecco, & plura alia caſtra, maner', terr', ten', &c. in aliis com' Anglie.

50 Edw. III.

Rex conceſſit prefato Johanni duci Lancaſtr', et hered' de corpore maſculis, villam et honorem de Hertford, et villas de Beyforde, Eſendon, et Hertingfordingbury.

51 Edw. III.

Rex, 28 die Februarii, de aſſenſu parliamenti, conceſſit Johanni filio ſuo duci Lancaſtr', quod ipſe ad totam vitam ſuam habeat infra comitatum Lancaſtr' cancellariam ſuam, &c. et quecumque alia libertates et jura regalia ad com' palatinum pertin', &c. ut in anno 35°.

Rex conceſſit, &c. quod omnia brevia originalia, &c. ante dictum 28 diem Februar' impetrata, liberum tenementum, &c. infra dictum com' Lancaſtr' tangentia, &c. in curiis ſuis pendentia, una cum recordis et proceſſibus inde habitis, in ſtatu quo nunc ſunt, prefato filio ſuo duci Lancaſtr' tranſmittantur, coram juſticiariis ſuis in com' Lanc' terminand', &c.

Rex conceſſit prefato Johanni duci Lancaſtr', quod ipſe habeat maneria de Greneſted, Seford, & Laghton, una cum nonnullis libertatibus & privilegiis in eiſdem, & in caſtro & honor de Tikhill, Alto Pecco, &c. ſibi preconceſſis, ut ſupra, anno 46°.

1 Ric. II.

Exemplificatio & confirmatio ampla cartarum precedentium, viz. de annis 46 & 51 regis Edwardi tertii, pro honor' & caſtro de Tikhill, & Peck, &c. cum libertatibus. Et de anno 31, pro caſtro de Lydell. Et de anno 50, pro caſtro de Hert'. Et de anno 51, pro libertatibus comitatus palatini Lancaſtr'. Et de anno 38 de libertatibus renovatis.

Rex, auctoritate parliamenti, confirm' prefato Johanni duci Lanc' cartam indentatam, de excamb' com

Richmond, & omnes articulos ejuſdem; except' articulo uno de reſtitutione hinc indè faciend' in caſu quo dictus com' Richmond ad manus regis decvit, &c.

Proceſſus factus ad coronationem domini regis Anglie Ricardi ſecundi poſt conqueſtum, anno regni ſui primo.

Decedente, de nutu ſummi Preceptoris, feliciſſimo, ſtrenuo, & potenti rege Anglie & Franc', domino Edwardo tertio poſt conqueſtum viceſimo primo, die menſis Junii, anno Dom' milleſimo treſcenteſimo ſeptuageſimo ſeptimo, & anno regni ſui quinquageſimo primo; ſucceſſit ei rex Ricardus ſecundus, filius Edwardi nuper principis Wallie, primogeniti dicti regis Edwardi. Et cum tractaretur & proviſum fuiſſet de ſolempniis coronationis ipſius regis Ricardi die Jovis in craſtino tranſlationis bi Swithini tunc prox' ſequen' celebrand'; Johannes rex Caſtelle & Leyonis, dux Lancaſtr', coram dicto domino rege Ricardo & conſilio ſuo comparens, clamavit ut comes Leyceſtr' officium ſeneſcalcie Anglie, & ut dux Lancaſtr' ad gerend' principem gladium domini regis vocatum *Curtana* die coronationis ejuſdem regis, & ut comes Lincoln' ad ſcindend' & ad ſecand' coram ipſo dno rege ſedente ad menſam dicto die coronationis. Et quia, factâ diligenti examinatione coram peritis de conſilio regis de premiſſis, ſatis conſtabat eidem conſilio quod ad ipſum ducem, tanquam tenentem per legem Anglie poſt mortem Blanchie quondam uxoris ſue, pertinuit officia predicta, prout ſuperius clamabat, exercere; conſideratum fuit per ipſum regem & conſilium ſuum predictum quod idem dux officia predicta, per ſe & ſufficientes deputatos ſuos, faceret & excerceret, & feoda ſibi debita in hâc parte optineret: Qui quidem dux officium ſeneſcalcie predicte perſonaliter adimplevit, & etiam dictum gladium coram prefato domino rege quouſque alta miſſa poſt coronationem ipſius domini regis celebrata fuit in manibus ſuis propriis gerebat; & extunc, occupatus circa officium ſeneſcalcie predicte, gladium illum Henrico comiti Derb', filio & heredi ejuſdem ducis, coram ipſo rege deferend', commiſit; & ſic idem comes Derb' eundem gladium, ex aſſignatione dicti patris ſui, durantibus ſolempniis coronationis predicte, coram ipſo rege honorificè & decenter gerebat. Et ſimiliter Hugo comes Staff', ex aſſignatione & in jure ejuſdem ducis, coram prefato Domini rege ſedente ad menſam, dicto die coronationis ſue, in magnâ aulâ Weſtm', panem & cibaria ejuſdem domini regis coram eo ſcindebat.

Et memorandum quod prefatus dux, die Jovis prox' ante coronationem predictam, ſedebat, de precepto regis, tanquam ſeneſcallus Anglie, in albâ aulâ regii palacii Weſtm', prope capellam regalem; & inquirebat diligenter que & qualia officia ſeu feoda dicto die per quoſcumque faciend' vel optinend' fuerant; & cum hoc eodem die Jovis publicè proclamari fecit, quod tam magnates quam alii qui alia officia ad coronationem predictam facere, ſeu feoda aliqua optinere clamare vellent, billas & petitiones ſuas clavica ſua continentes coram ipſo ſeneſcallo vel ejus in hac parte locum tenentibus proferri facerent indilatè. Super quo, diverſa officia & feoda, tam per petitiones quam ore tenus, coram ipſo ſeneſcallo exacta & vendicata extiterunt in forma que ſequitur. Inprimis, &c.

Johannes, rex Caſtelle & Leyionis, dux Lancaſtr', &c. coram domino rege & conſilio ſuo clamavit ut comes Leyceſtr' officium ſeneſcalcie Anglie, & ut dux Lancaſtr' ad gerendum principale gladium domini regis vocat' *Curtana*, & ut comes Lincoln ad ſcindend' & ſecandum coram domino rege die coronationis ſue, &c. Et conſideratum fuit per ipm regem & conſilium predict', quod idem dux offic' predicta per ſe & ſufficientes deputatos ſuos faceret & excerceret, & feoda ſibi debita in hâc parte obtineret.

2 Ric. II.

Rex, auctoritate parliamenti, declaravit & conceſſit prefato Johanni duci Lancaſtr', quod habeat infra com' Lancaſtr' sccm ſuum, ac barones & alios miniſtros in eodem sccio neceſſarios, necnon juriſdictiones, executiones, & conſuetudines quaſcunque, in sccio regis Anglie uſitatas, & poteſtatem faciendi & conſtituendi juſtitiar' ad plita foreſt' infra dict' com' Lancaſtr', durante vitâ predicti ducis.

13 Ric. II.

Rex, de aſſenſu parliamenti, conceſſit prefato avunculo ſuo Johanni duci Lancaſtr', quod ipſe & heredes ſui maſculi de corpore ſuo procreati habeant infra com' Lancaſtr' cancellariam ſuam, &c. & quecunque alia libertates & jura regalia ad com' palatinum pertin', & sccm ſuum, &c. ut in annis precedentibus, ſicut ea ad preſens habuit, pro termino vite ſue.

20 Ric. II.

Exemplificatio & confirmatio ampla cartarum precedentium, ſicut in anno primo. Et rex, volens eidem duci gratiam facere ubiorem, conceſſit prefato duci, quod de cetero predictis conceſſionibus, libertatibus, &c. plene gaudeat, &c. licet ipſe aliquibus earum hactenus uſus non fuerit. Et ulterius, pro majori ſecuritate ipſius ducis, rex declaravit & conceſſit prefato duci, quod ipſe ad totam vitam habeat omnes fines pro tranſgr', &c. pro licentiâ concordandi, & omnes exitus & forisfactos de omnibus hominibus & tenentibus & reſidentibus in terris & feodis ſuis; & quaſcunque forisſactur', annum, diem, & vaſtum, in quibuſcunque curiis regis, &c. & quod per manus miniſtrorum ſuorum poſſit levare fines & amerciamenta predict'. Et quod habeat in terris & feodis predictis aſſaiam panis, vini, & cerviſie, &c. & aliorum ad officium clerici mercati pertin', & fines, &c. inde provenientia; ita quod clericus mercati regis non ingrediatur. Et quod habeat catalla felonum & fugitivorum. Et quod habeat retorna omnium brevium, ſummonitionum, preceptorum regis, &c. & executionem eorundem; ita quod nullus miniſter regis ingrediatur. Et quod ſi contigerit miniſtros dicti ducis in curiis regis propter negligentiâ amerciari, &c. hujuſmodi fines & amerciamenti ſint prefati ducis. Et quod habeat catalla vocat' wayfe & ſtraye, deodand', theſaurum inventum, & catalla vocat' manuopera, &c.

21 Ric. II.

Rex conceſſit prefato avunculo ſuo Johanni duci Lancaſtr', &c. hundreda de Southgrenhowe, & Laundiſhe, in com' Norff', in manu rege per forisfactur' Ricardis comitis Arundell attincti.

Henricus comes Derb', filius primogenitus prefati Johannis ducis Lancaſtr', creatus dux Hereford, ſibi & heredibus maſculis de corpore.

22 Ric. II.

Rex pardonavit Johanni duci Lancaſtr', ac quibuſcunque miniſtris & offic' ſuis, &c. omnimoda debita, compota, firmas, arrerag' firmarum, preſtita, demandas, & impetitiones, &c.

Confirmatio dotis Katerine uxoris prefate ducis defunct' de caſtr' & honor' de Knareſburgh, Tykhill, &c.

Confirmatio regis de maneriis de Bradford & Almondbury, &c. conceſſis per prefatum ducem Johanni Beaufort, marchioni Dorſet, filio ſuo, ad vitam.

Confirmatio regis plurimarum cartarum, &c. per prefatum ducem & anteceſſores ſuos prius conceſſarum diverſis perſonis.

1 Hen. IV.

Item ſire dit ſeignour le roi, conſiderant coment luy Dieu tout puiſſant de ſa grande grace luy ad mys en honourable eſtat du roy, & per tant il ne poet meſme pur certeine cauſe porter le noun de duc de Lancaſtr' en ſon eſtile: Et auxi meſme ſire ſeignour le roi, conſiderent coment cet honourable noun & eſtat de duc ad eſte meſnez & governez moelt honourablement en honourable perſone de ſon pier

pier qi Dieu aſſoile & des pleuſours ſes honourables aunceſtres. Et veullant ſur ceo q̃ le dit nom de duc Lancaſtre ſoit continuez en honur come affiert; de ladvis & aſſent des toutz les ſegnours eſpirituelx & temporelx & de les cões avauntditz ad ordeignes, q̃ Henry ſon eiſnez fitz ait & porte le noun de duc de Lancaſtr', & qil ſoit nomez Prince de Gales, duc d'Aquitaine, de Lancaſtr', & de Cornewaill, & count de Ceſtr'. Et outre ceo meſme ñre ſeign' le roy, conſiderant coment diverſes lib̃tees & franchiſes aient eſte g̃ntes devant ces heures, ſib̃n a ſon dit pier come as autres ſes aunceſtres ducs & countz de Lanc'. voet & g̃nte, de ladvys & aſſent avauntditz, q̃ meſme les lib̃tees & franchiſes ſoient & demorgent a ſon dit eiſnez fitz & ſes heires ducs de Lanc', diſſev̄ez de la corone d'Engleterre, qui teinent & entierment ſolonc leſſect & purport de les g̃ntes avaundites; & ſur ceo monſtra una chartre en parlement ent fait, & la bailla a ſon eiſnez fitz avauntdit.

Poſt ampliſſimam cartarum precedentium repetitionem & exemplificationem. Rex, nolens hereditatem ſuam ducatus ſui Lancaſtr' aut libertates ejuſdem, occaſione aſſumptionis regalis ſtatus, in aliquo mutari, transferri, ſeu diminui; ſed eandem hereditatem, cum juribus & libertatibus ſuis preconceſſis, eiſdem modo, forma, conditione, & ſtatu, quibus ſibi deſcenderant & evenerunt, ac cum omnibus & ſingulis talibus libertatibus & francheſiis, &c. quibus Johannes dux Lancaſtr', pater regis, dum vixit, eam ad terminum vite ſue habuit & tenuit, ſibi & heredibus ſuis, in cartis predictis nominatis, plenariè & integrè conſervari & continuari; voluit & ordinavit, de aſſenſu parliamenti, quod tam ducatus ſuus Lancaſtr', quam univerſa alia comitat', honor', caſtr', maner', feoda, advocationes, poſſeſſiones, &c. quecunque, ſibi ante adoptionem dignitatis regis qualitercunque deſcenſa, &c. ſibi & dictis hered' ſuis, &c. remaneant; & tali modo, & per tales officiarios deducantur & gubernentur, &c. ſicut remanere & gubernari deberent ſi ad culmen dignitatis regie aſſumptus non eſſet; & quod talia & hujuſmodi libertates, jura regalia, &c. in eiſdem in omnibus habeantur & continuentur, &c. qualia & cujuſmodi uti & haberi conſueverunt temporibus dictorum patris ſui & aliorum anteceſſorum ſuorum. Volens ulterius quod ſinguli tenentes de ducat', com', honor', &c. predict' adeo libere & illeſe conditionis ſint, tam in ingreſſibus poſt mortem anteceſſorum ſuorum quam in tenuris ſuis, &c. ſicut eſſe deberent ſi dicta dignitas regia non acceſſiſſet. Proviſo ſemper quod tenentes infra com' palatin' Lanc' hereditates ſuas, &c. extra manum regis proſequantur per liberationem in cancellar' regalitatis ibidem, ut eſt moris, &c. Voluit inſuper rex, &c. quod ſingula beneficia eccleſiaſtica ad hereditatem predict' ſpectant' per ipſum & heredes ſuos predict' conferantur; ita quod cancellar' vel theſ' Anglie, vel alius officiarius regius, de collatione vel preſentatione, ſeu etiam de viſitatione, beneficiorum hujuſmodi ratione officiorum ſuorum non intromittant. Voluit inſuper quod omnes receptores, firmarii, ballivi, & quicunque alii miniſtri ſui predictorum ducatus, honorum, caſtrorum, maneriorum, &c. de ſingulis denariis & proficuis, &c. de eiſdem ducat', honor', &c. provenient', coram certis ſpecialibus auditor' & miniſtris, & non coram theſ' & baron' de ſc̄c̄io regis, computent aut reſpondeant; ita quod theſ' & barones predict' in aliquo premiſſorum ſe non intromittant.

8 Hen. IV.

Quia rex voluerit, & de aſſenſu parliamenti anno primo declaraverit, quod univerſi tenentes ſui de ducatu Lancaſtr', & de poſſeſſionibus ad eundem pertinent', adeo liberi ſint, tam in ingreſſibus quam in tenuris ſuis, &c. ſicut eſſe deberent, ſi dignitas regia dicto regi nuſquam accidiſſet: Mandatum eſt eſcaetor' in com' Nott', quod manum ſuum amoveat de terrâ Johannis Boughton defuncti, qui tenuit diverſa terras in Boughton & Clareburgh de rege ut de predict' ducatu Lanc'.

Auctoritate parliamenti ſtatutum & ordinatum eſt, quod jus ſucceſſionis, poſt mortem regis, in coronâ & regnis Anglie & Francie, &c. ad Henricum principem Wallie, filium regis primogenitum, & heredes ſuos de corpore ſuo pertineret; & pro defectu hered' predict', ad Thomam ſecundogenitum, &c.; per quod tamen ſtatutum, quoad ducat' Lancaſtr', ejuſque jura, poſſeſſiones, &c. ac ſucceſſionem & modum ſuccedendi, &c. nihil mutari vel minuari voluit rex; ſed in omnibus modis & formis quibus antehac regi & gubernari ſolebat, antiqua jura, ſtatuta, & conſuetudines ejuſdem ducatus, teneri & obſervari voluit & decrevit.

10 Hen. IV.

Rex conceſſit, ordinavit, & decrevit, quod maner' de Brotilby, ac feodum de la Haye, in com' Lincoln', cum cuſtodiâ caſtri de Lincoln', &c que nuper fuerunt Thome com' Lanc' anteceſſoris ſui, & que modo in manibus regis per forisfacturam Thome fil' Thome comitis Kantie exiſtunt, hereditati ſue Lanc', ut parcell' ejuſdem, de cetero adjungantur, annectentur, & incorporentur, ac heredibus ſuis ejuſdem hereditatis deſcendant, &c. & quod omnes tenentes eorund' eodem modo & per tales officiarios gubernentur, &c. ſicut alia dominia, maner', terr', &c. hereditatis predicte extra com' palatinum Lanc', virtute carte regis in hac parte confecte, exiſtunt. Et quod tales libertates in eiſdem maner', feodo, &c. habeantur, &c. quales in aliis dominiis, maneriis, &c. ejuſdem hereditatis habentur, &c.

2 Hen. V.

Rex, factâ repetitione ampliſſimâ cartarum & libertatum precedentium, voluit, & auctoritate parliamenti conceſſit, quod libertates & franchesie predict', &c. in omnibus imperpetuum habeantur, excercentur, &c. juxta tenorem cartarum predictarum; & quod ſigillum ducatu predicto hactenus uſitatum, & omnia & ſingula que ſub ſigillo illo antehac data, conceſſa, acta, ſive geſta fuerunt aut emanarunt, locum habeant & vigorem, &c. abſque reclamatione regis, aut juſtic', ſuorum, baronum de ſc̄c̄io, vel aliorum officiorum ſuorum, &c. corone quorumcunque. Quodque hujuſmodi ſigillum exnunc in ducatu illo, pro negotiis, &c. ejuſdem faciendis & exequendis, habeatur & exerceatur imperpetuum.

Preterea, cum diverſa honor', caſtra, hundred', maner', terr', ten', &c. que fuerunt de hereditate Marie, unius filiarum & heredum Humfridi de Bohun, nuper com' Heref', Eſſex, & Nortħt, &c. matris regis, cujus heres ipſe eſt, &c. ſibi jure hereditar' deſcenderint; idem rex, de auctoritate parliamenti predicti, omnia & ſingula honor', caſtr', hundr', maner', &c. predicta dicte hereditatis ſue com' Heref', Eſſex, & Nortħt, cum ſuis juribus, &c. a coronâ ſuâ Anglie ſeparavit; & ea predict' ducat' ſuo Lancaſtr' adjunxit, univit, & incorporavit, &c.; volens ulterius quod in univerſis honor', caſtris, hundredis, &c. predicte hereditatis ſue omnia libertates, conſuetudines, &c. & jura regalia predicta, que ſibi & heredibus ſuis remanere voluit in omnibus & per omnia; & per miniſtros & officiarios ſuos ducatus Lancaſtr' extunc habeantur, excerceantur, &c. ac ſub ſigillo predicto, prout honor', caſtr', &c. in ducatu predict' extra com' palatinum Lanc' haberi, excerceri, &c. conſueverunt; quodque omnia dictam hereditatem concerventia, que ſub ſigillo predicto data, conceſſa, acta, ſive facta fuerunt, &c. locum habeant imperpetuum & vigorem; & quod omnes homines & tenentes ejuſdem hereditatis, ac reſidentes infra eandem, libertatibus, &c. predictis plenè gaudeant, &c.; quodque univerſa beneficia eccleſiaſtica ad dictam hereditatem ſpectant', &c. ſub ſigillo predicto conferantur, ita quod cancellar' vel theſ' Anglie, &c. non intromittant. Volens inſuper quod omnia & ſingula caſtr', honor', terr', ten', &c. que ad manus patris ſui regis Henrici quarti, aut ſuas, poſt conceſſionem ipſius patris, de aſſenſu parliamenti, anno regni ſui primo fact', ut de jure ducatus predicti, occaſione eſcaet', forisfactur', recuperationis, &c. ſeu alias qualitercunque devenerunt, predict' ducatui adjungantur & incorporentur; ac etiam quod quandocunque aliqua alia honor', caſtr', maner', terr', ten', &c. tanquam ad dictas

tas hereditates ſuas pertinentia, ad manus ſuas vel heredum ſuorum, ratione juris ſui, aut occaſione hujuſmodi eſcaete, forisfacture, &c. ſeu alias qualitercunque devenerint, eo ipſo & quamcitius honor', caſtr', &c. illa in manibus ſuis vel heredum ſuorum ſic fuer', uni vel alteri hereditatum ſuarum predict', ad quam dinoſcitur pertinere, ſimiliter adjungatur, &c.; & quod ea omnia, &c. per hujuſmodi officiar' & miniſtros modo & forma ſupradict', ac ſub ſigillo predicto, regantur & gubernentur; quodque predict' libertates, &c. in eiſdem excerceantur, &c.

3 Hen. V.

Auctoritate parliamenti, premiſſa omnia confirmantur & approbantur; &, de aſſenſu parliamenti predicti, rex voluit inſuper, &c. quod uterque capitalium ſeneſcallorum hereditatum ſuarum predictarum pro tempore exiſtent', in ſingulis com' regni ſui in quibus officium ſuum ſeneſcalcie excerceret ſeu excercere debeat, in ſingulis commiſſionibus cuſtodum pacis, &c. extunc faciend' de tempore in tempus aſſignetur, ultra numerum hujuſmodi cuſtodum prius limitatorum per formam ſtatuti inde editi; quodque nulle donationes, pardonationes, vel relaxationes, que dictas hereditates ſuas, aut honor', caſtr', terr', ten', &c. ad eaſdem pertinentia, aut wardas, cuſtod', maritagia, relevia, exitus, amerciamenta, & proficua, aut officiar' hereditatum predictarum, &c. concernunt, aut quoviſmodo concernere poterunt, ſub aliquo alio ſigillo ſuo, magno vel parvo, preterquam ſub ſigillo ſuo pro ducatu predicto, ordinat' vel ordinand', &c. aliqualiter emanentia, valida ſint aut effectualia ullo modo.

9 Hen. V.

Particio facta & renovata eſt, auctoritate parliamenti, inter dominum regem, filium & hered' Marie, unius filiarum & heredum Humfridi de Bohun, comitis Heref', Eſſex, & Northt', &c. & Annam filiam & hered' Alienore, alterius filiarum & heredum ejuſdem comitis, de omnibus caſtris, maneriis, hundredis, terris, ten', &c. de quibus predictus comes fuit ſeiſitus, &c. preterquam de feodis militum & advocat' eccleſiarum in groſſo. Et idem rex, auctoritate parliamenti predicti, vult & concederit, quod acta & ordinationes fact' in parliamento anno ſecundo regis nunc, pro annectione, incorporatione, regimine, &c. caſtrorum, honorum, &c. hereditatis ducat' predict', annullentur & caſſentur; & quod omnia caſtr', maner', terr', ten', &c. hereditatis predicte, que in propartem regis nunc virtute partitionis predict' ceſſerunt, a coronâ Anglie ſeparentur, & ducatui predict' ſicut prius annectantur & incorporentur, regenda & gubernanda juxta formam ordinationis parliamenti antedicti de anno ſecundo.

1 Hen. VI.

Ad petitionem Anne comitiſſe Stafford, poteſtas conceſſa eſt dominis de conſilio regis, ſtatuendi & ordinandi de partitione fac' inter dictam comitiſſam & dominum regem, de feodis militum & advocat' eccleſiarum in groſſo, quondam Humfridi de Bohun comitis Heref'.

18 Hen. VI.

Item, for ſo muche as the king oure ſoverayn lord, havyng knowliche of greate murmour and clamour that ſhold be in his roialme of England, for non-paiment of the diſpenſis of his houſhold; willing of his good grace paiement to his liege people to be made for the diſpenſes of the ſame houſhold, granteth and ordeineth, bi thaſſent of the lords ſpirituell and temporell, and the commones of this roialme, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and bi auctorite of the ſame parlement, that all the profits, iſſues, revennues, cuſtomes, and commodites, comynge or for to come, of all the caſtles, honours, maners, lordſhips, landes, tenementes, rents, reverſions, ſervices, fraunchiſes, libertees, viewes of francpleg, hundredis, letis, courtis, and all other inheritances and poſſeſſions of the duchie of Lancaſter remayning in his hande, and of the duchie of Cornewaille while the ſame duchie ſhall be in his hande, from the feſt of Seint Michell the Archangell laſt paſſed, except all fees, wages, annuytees, reparations, and other charges neceſſary goinge out of the ſame, be ordeined, applied, and emploied, to the diſpenſis of his ſaid houſhold, and delyvered by the receyvours generall of the ſaid duchies for the tyme being to the treſourer of his ſaid houſhold for the tyme being by indenturs thereof betwene thaym to be made; and that the receyvours generall of the ſaid duchies, upon theire accompte, allewayes ſhall have allowance and diſcharge of theire payementz, made by ſuche endentures; and yf the ſame receyvours make payement in any other wiſe than in forme aforeſaid, that then therof they be diſalowed upon theire accompt. Savinge to all the kinge's lieges their title, right, and intereſſe that they have in the ſaid duchees, or in any parcelle therof, this acte notwithſtandinge; and that this ordinance endure to the ende of five yere next enſuinge.

23 Hen. VI.

Rex, auctoritate parliamenti, ordinavit, quod lre patentes, tam ſub magno ſigillo, quam ſub ſigillo ducatus ſui Lanc', fiant Johanni archiepiſcopo Ebor', Johanni archiepiſcopo Cantuar', & aliis, de maner' & hundred' de Heigham Ferrers, maneriis ſuis de Raundes, Ruſsheden, Caldecote, & aliis quamplurimis caſtris, dominiis, ducat' predict', in multis com' Anglie & Wallie; inter al', caſtrum, dominium, & manerium de Caſtle Donington, cum membris & pertin' ſuis, in com' Leyc'; habend' ſibi & heredibus ſuis, ad perficiend' & perimplend' ultimam voluntatem regis ſuper diſpoſitione eorundem.

39 Hen. VI.

A reſitall is made in parliament of all the principall and auncient officers of the landes perteyninge to the duchie; viz. one chiefe ſtewarde and one auditor in the Northe partes, and one other chief ſtewarde and one auditor in the Southe partes. Item, one chancellor, one generall receyver, and one generall attorne, in and of all the duchie. Item, one chancellor, one chief ſtewarde, and one generall attorney, in the county palatyne of Lancaſter. And that all other officers newly made and appoynted, by reaſon of the landes putt in feoffement for performance of the kinge's will ut ſupra, be voyde and diſcharged, as burdenoſe in fees, and unneceſſarye for uſe.

Item, that all the revenues growinge of the ſaid lands ſo putt in feoffement, or otherwiſe, be paide to the lord threſorer of Englande for certaine yeares; and that other grauntes and aſſignements therof made be reſpited and reſtrayned.

Cum rex, per literas patentes ſub ſigillo ducatus ſui Lancaſtr', &c. conceſſer', &c. Thome Bathon & Wellen', Johanni Wigorn', epiſcopis, & aliis, caſtr', maner', & hundr', de Heyham Ferrers, maneria de Raundes, Ruſshedon, &c. ut ſupra; habend' ſibi & heredibus ad perficienda & perimplend' voluntatem regis, &c.; quodque feoffati predicti, necnon tenentes & reſidentes in omnibus premiſſis, excercerent talia & hujuſmodi libertates, &c. ſicut rex aut anteceſſores ſui duces Lancaſtr' ea unquam habuerunt, &c. Jamque, pro eo quod quamplures feoffatorum predictorum ab hac luce migraverint; idem rex, auctoritate parliamenti, ordinavit & conceſſit quod predictus ſtatus predictorum feoffatorum ſuperſtitium a modo ceſſet; quodque Thomas Cantuar', Willielmus Eboracen', archiepiſcopi, & quamplures alii, habeant ſtatum in omnibus caſtris, maneriis, dominiis, poſſeſſionibus, premiſſis, &c. (inter al', in caſtro, dominio, & manerio de Caſtle Donington, cum membris & pertin' ſuis, in com' Leyc'); & quod ea omnia teneant ſibi & heredibus ſuis ad perficiend' & perimplend' inde voluntatem regis, &c. Et quod omnes tenentes & reſidentes habeant libertates, &c. ſupradict'. Et quod per officiar' & miniſtr', & per ſigillum ducatus predicti, & non aliter, gubernentur, &c.

39 Hen. VI. Clauſ. m. 7.

Henricus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie & Fraunciе, & dominus Hibernie, cancellario ñro ducatus ñri Lancaſtr', ſalutem. Cum ex parte dilectorum nobis in Chriſto prioris & conventus eccleſie & prioratus Sancti Bartholomei in Weſt Smythefeld, London, qui de fundatione nobilium progenitorum ñrorum & ñro patronatu exiſtit, nobis humiliter ſit ſupplicatum, ut cum eccleſia ſua predicta cum diverſis magnis ciſtis, libros de ducatu ñro predicto continentibus, multum occupata & incumbrata exiſtat in divina inibi miniſtrantium colore ſive occaſione ſcrutinei librorum predictorum temporibus incongruis ibidem fact', dictique conventûs tam in religione ſuâ quam in eundo in proceſſione ſuâ & aliter diſturbationem, nocumentum, & impedimentum non modica, necnon eccleſie ſue predicte ac capellarum in eadem difformitatem manifeſtam, variaque pericula incognita, contra voluntatem & aſſenſu ipſorum prioris & conventus & predeceſſorum ſuorum; volumus ipſos priorem & conventum, & ſucceſſores ſuos, a cuſtodiâ ciſtarum & librorum predictorum exonerare: Nos, ſupplicationi predicte annuentes, vobis diſtrictè mandamus, ſicut diſplicentiam ñram evitare, nobiſque de premiſſis reſpondere volueritis, ad periculum v̄r̄m, omni dilectione poſtpoſitâ, ciſtas & libros predictos extra prioratum predictum amoveatis, uſque Turrim ñram London', vel alium locum ubi eos ponere conveniens fuerit. Teſte meipſo, apud Weſtm', nono die Februar', anno regni ñri triceſimo nono.

1 Edw. IV.

Exemplificatio & repetitio ampliſſima cartarum & libertatum precedentium. Et ulterius, cum, de aſſenſu parliamenti, ordinatum ſit quod rex Henricus Sextus omnia caſtra, maneria, dominia, &c. que habuit de ducatu Lancaſtr', &c. regi & corone Anglie foriſfaciat; rex, de auctoritate parliamenti predicti, ordinavit quod eadem maneria, caſtra, dominia, &c. in Angliâ, Walliâ, &c. & Caleſ', fiant & ſint ducatus Lanc' corporat', & ducatus Lancaſtr' nominentur; & quod eadem per nomen predictum, ab omnibus aliis ſuis hereditamentis ſeparata, ſibi & heredibus ſuis regibus Anglie habeat, &c. imperpetuum; & quod comitatus Lancaſtr' ſit com' palatinus; & quod rex habeat ut parcell' dicti ducatus eundem com' Lancaſtr' com' palatinum, ac ſigillum cancellar', juſtic', & officiar' ibidem pro eodem, ac omnimoda libertates, jura regalia, &c. ibidem legitimè uſitat'; & ulterius aliud ſigillum vocat' ſigillum ducatus Lancaſtr', ac cancellarium pro cuſtodiâ ejuſdem, officiarios & conſiliarios pro regimine, &c, ejuſdem, prout Henricus Quintus in eodem habebat; & quod dicti officiarii, &c. ac etiam tenentes & inhabitantes in eodem ducatu, habeant hujuſmodi libertates, &c. qualia habebant tempore regis Henr' Quinti. Et etiam quod in eodem ducatu omnia talia libertates, francheſ', conſuetud', privilegia, & juriſdictiones excerceantur, habeantur, &c. qualia in eodem antehac uſitata fuer'. Et quod officiarii, miniſtri, tenentes, & inhabitantes de eodem ducatu juxta eadem libertates, &c. tractentur, &c. incontrariumque non diſtringantur vel arctentur.

13 Edw. IV.

Poſſeſſiones ducatus predict' conceſſ' archiepiſcopo Cantuarien', & aliis, ad uſum ultime voluntatis regis; inter al', "the honour, caſtle, and manor of Leiceſter, with the members and appurtenances, and all other manors, &c. with their appurtenances, rents, and ſervices, as parcel of the duchy of Lancaſter, in the counties of Leiceſter, Warwick, and Northampton."

17 Edw. IV.

Maneria de Dadington & Aſcote conceſſ' Johanni duci Suff', in eſcamb' pro maner' de Eſtworldham, &c.

22 Edw. IV.

It is inacted by parliament, that recoveries, fynes, feoffementes, &c. had or made, &c. to uſe, and of truſte of landes holden of the duchie by knighte ſervice, ſhall not deſtraud the kinge of the wardes. Item, that upon an information put into any of the kinge's courtes by the attorney generall of his duchie, ſhewinge any wronge done to the kinge in any thinge tochinge the duchie, the juſtices have power therupon to award proceſſe by capias and otherwiſe, as apperteynethe, for eny matter belonginge to the kinge in the right of his crowne.

Inquiſitiones poſt mortem.

11 Edw. I. Poſt mortem Patricii de Cadurcis. Juratores dicunt quod predictus Patricius tenuit, die quo obiit, manerium de Kynemersforde, in comitatu Glouceſtr', de domino rege in capite, per ſervicium feodi unius militis; in quo habuit in ſuo dominico 670 acr' terre arrabil', que valent 11l. 3s. 4d. prec' acr' 4d.; & 500 acr' prati, que valent 52l. precium acre 2s. &c.; & dicunt quod Matild' filia dicti Patricii de Cadurcis etatis unius anni & dimid' proxim' heres eſt.

Conſimile in aliis comitatibus de terris & tenementis predicti Patricii.

25 Edw. I. Poſt mortem Edmundi fratris regis com' Lancaſtr'. Juratores dicunt quod predictus Edmundus tenuit die quo obiit manerium de Browton Parvâ juxta Ayleſbury, cum pertin', in comitatu Bucks, de domino rege in capite de comitat' Leiceſtr'.

Conſimile in aliis comitatibus de terris & tenementis predicti Edmundi, &c. ſubſcriptis; inter al',

Warw'. Kenleworth, caſtr', cum profic', extent', viſ' francipl', in eodem com' teñt', pertin' honor' Leic'.

Leiceſtr'. Villa m̃ ibidem ext' ñ p̃litis cur' tam ejuſd' m̃, quam magne cur' Leic' de forinſecis.

Hinkeley m̃ extent'.

Sculton m̃ ext' cum parco de Tolowe.

Desford m̃ ext' cum parco.

Leiceſtr' foreſta.

Robertus Tiptop ten' in Thorp dimid' feod'.

Ricardus Caſterton ten' ibidem decimam partem.

Joħes Hamline ten' in Wimundeham di' feod'; idem Joħes & alii ten' ibidem di' feod' & dec' part'.

Henricus Franceis & alii ten' in Thorp dec' part'.

Clemen' Veſcy ten' in Stapleford di' feod'.

Willielmus Gany ten' cum al' ibidem unum feod'.

Radulfus filius Mathei ten' ibidem dec' part' feod'.

Johannes Hamline & alii ten' in Saxby dec' part' feod'.

Thom' Berkeley ten' in Coſton un' feod'.

Abbas Croxton ten' in Brouċton un' feod'.

Her' Ric̃i Grey ten' Hareſton & Gnipton.

Robertus Wyvill ten' in Staunton Wivill, Shangeton, & Herdewike, un' feod' & dimid'.

Gilbertus Baſevill ten' in Higham 4 part' feod'.

Rad̃us Davers ten' in Froleworthe 3 part' un' feod'.

Robertus Champaine ten' in Wiginſton, Thurleſton, Normanton, Crafts, Sutton, Stoke, & Upton, duo feod'.

Walter Hillinge ten' in Halu 4 part' feod'.

Heres Will̃i de Euer ten' in Walton dimid' feod'.

Rogerus Mallore ten' in Thorpe juxta Lilburn dimid' feod'.

Robertus filius Simonis ten' in Southekenelingworthe 4 part' feod'.

Ric̃us dominus de Southkenelingworthe ten' ibidem dimid' feod'.

Martinus de Ryperes ten' in Wyluby & in molendino aquatico de Hendredeby dec' partem feod'.

Abbas Leyc', Ric̃us de Stilton, & Petrus de Uppingham, ten' in Burniſwell, dimid' feod'.

Mag̃r hoſpital' Jeruſalem in Angl' ten' ibidem 8 part' feod'.

Rogerus de Martyvaus ten' in Noueſle & Humberſton un' feod'.

Johannes de Segrave ten' in Syleby & Thirneby un' feod', in Walton 5 part' feod', in Cateby 6 part' feod'.

Willielmus le Butiller ten' in Wymundwolde un' feod', & in Raveneſtone 4 part'.

Hered' Rogeri de Merley ten' in Knaptoft & Muſele unum feod'.

Hered' Walteri de Belegrave ten' ibidem 4 part'.

Radus Baſſet de Drayton ten' in Glorefton, Stockfaſton, & Cravenhow, 2 feod'.

Liberi tenentes de Hinkele ten' in eadem 5 part' feod',

Radus Baſſet de Sapcote ten' in Sapcote, Stoke, & Upton, un' feod'.

Johannes Wake ten' in Attirton & Witherdele un' feod'.

Hugo le Deſpencer ten' in Hauthirn 20 part' feod'.

Georgius de Charnells ten' in Hinkele di' feod'.

Thomas de Chaworthe ten' in Wymundwolde, Hoton, & Preſtewolde, un' feod'.

Willielmus Moton ten' in Petlinge & Stapilton unum feod'.

Saerus de Thorpe ten' in eadem 10 part' feod'.

Radus Turvyle ten' in Normanton, Thurleſton, & Craft, Walton, Onelep, Sywoldeby, Smetheton, & Saxilby, 4 feod' di'.

Andr' de Elve ten' in Brocton, Lanegeton, & aliâ Langeton, & Hyam, 3 feoda & 4 part'.

Willielmus de Beuchamp, comes Warr', ten' in Cuntaſthorp & Blaby unum feod'.

Abbas Leyc' ten' in Thedingworthe 8 part'.

Radus de Aueta ten' in Brentyngthorp & Weſton dimid' feod'.

Thomas Mallore ten' in Kirkby Mallore di' feod'.

Willielmus de Ferrar' ten' in Belegrave & Clenefeld unum feod'.

Abbas de Gerudon ten' in Wymundewold 8 part' feod'.

Simon de Senevile ten' in Lokington di' feod'.

Hugo de Herdebeane ten' in Weleſberwe di' feod'.

Iſabella de Turs ten' in Thedingworthe 8 part' feod'.

Henr' de Greye ten' in Evynton & Humberſton un' feod' & dimid'.

Leiceſtr' advoc'. Abbatie Gerndon, advoc' abbatie.

Torp & Wymundham, una virgata terre ibidem in campis.

Stapilford ſoka, 2 part' bovat' terre, & 18s. 9d. reddit' cum cur' ibidem.

Dominus Robertus Tibtot tenet in Torp Edm' dimid' feod'.

Ricardus Caſterton di' feod' ib'.

Dominus Willielmus Hamelyn in Wymundham di' feod'.

Dominus Thomas de Berkele in Coſton un' feod'.

Hered' Johannis Mareſcall in Stapilford di. feod'.

Willielmus Gangy le Rous dimid' feod'.

Decima pars feodi de terrâ de Abelawe in Saxby.

M. Sewſterne, 20 pars feodi.

Dominus Willielmus Veſcy ten' in Stapilford & Saxby 2 carucat' terre, 9 virgat' terre, 4 cottag', & 4 part' feod'.

Stapilford eccleſia, Torp Edm' eccleſia, Wymundham eccleſia.

Porciones de Coſton, Stapilford, & Wymundham, val' 4l. per ann'.

4 Edw. III. Poſt mortem Henrici de Lacy, nuper comitis Lincolnie. Juratores dicunt, quod predictus Henricus tenuit, die quo obiit, per legem Anglie, de hereditate Margarete de Lungeſpeye, quondam uxoris ſue, defunct', conſtabulariam caſtri Lincoln', &c. de rege in capite, per ſervicium faciendi cuſtod' priſon' ejuſdem caſtri, ſimul cum wardis & aliis exitibus pertinent'; & 100s. redditus de quibuſdam liber' tenent' in ballio caſtri predicti. Et ſunt quidam forinſeci tenentes in Keſteven, & reddunt per annum ad wardam caſtri predicti 4l. 5s.; & alii tenentes forinſeci in Lindeſeye, qui redd' per annum ut ſupra 56s. 10d. Et dicunt, quod Aleſia, filia predictorum Henrici & Margar' quondam uxoris ſue, eſt heres eorundem Henrici & Margar' propinquior, & etatis 27° annorum; & nupta eſt Thome comiti Lancaſtr'.

Conſimiliter in aliis comitatibus de terris & teñtis predict' Henrici, &c. ſubſcriptis; inter al',

Leiceſtr' & Notr'.
Donington, caſtr', villa, ext'.
Swannington, di' feod'.
Leyc', di' virgat' terre.
Tyckenhale, 3 virgat'.
Willington, un' bovat' terr'.
Plumptre, m̃, wapent'.
Riſelegh, wapent'.
Repingdon, dec' part' feod'.
Hicklinge, villa.

1 Edw. III. Poſt mortem Thome nuper comitis Lancaſtr'. Juratores dicunt quod predictus comes tenuit de domino Edwardo nuper rege Anglie in capite in dominico ſuo ut de feodo, die quo obiit, in partibus de Keſteven, in com' Lincoln', quartam partem manerii de Wadington, cum pertin', que valet per annum 26 marcas. Et tenuit quatuor feoda, quartam partem & decimam partem unius feodi militis, in Bultham, Somerton, Botheby, Wellinghoure, Bloxham, & Kirkeby, unde quodlibet feodum reddit per annum dicto domino comiti 10s. ad wardam caſtri ſui Lancaſtr' faciend', & ſcutag' quando currit, una cum curiâ ſuâ & returno brevium tenend' apud Lincoln', que vocatur le rere countee, & duobus viſibus per annum tenend' apud Wellinghoure; que quidem cur', cum retorno brevium & viſibus predictis, valent per annum 40s. in omnibus perquiſit'. Et dicunt quod Henricus comes Lancaſtr' eſt frater & heres dicti Thome propinquior, & plene etatis.

Conſimiliter in aliis comitatibus de terris & ten' predicti Thome, &c. ſubſcriptas; inter al',

Leyceſtr', honor, caſtr', extent'.
Hynkele, m̃, ext'.
Shulton, m̃, ext'.
Dersford, m̃, ext'.
Swanington & Ravenſton, 30s. 10d. redditus.

20 Edw. III. Poſt mortem Henrici comitis Lancaſtr'. Juratores dicunt quod predictus Henricus tenuit de domino rege in capite in dominico ſuo ut de feodo in comitatu Wilteſ', die quo obiit, maneria de Everle, Upcolingburne, & Hanyndon, cum pertinentiis, per ſervicium militare; in quo quidem manerio de Everle predict' eſt unum meſſuagium, cum curtilag' & gardium, que valent per annum 6s. 8d. &c. Et dicunt quod Henricus comes Derb', filius predicti comitis, eſt heres ejus propinquior, & plene etat'.

De reliquis inquiſitionibus poſt mortem predicti Henrici comitis non conſtat.

35 Edw. III. Poſt mortem Henr' nuper ducis Lanc'. Juratores dicunt quod predictus Henricus tenuit de domino rege in capite, die quo obiit, caſtrum, manerium, & honorem Leic', in comitatu Leyceſtr', quod quidem caſtrum nichil valet per annum ultra repriſ'. Et ſunt in eodem manerio viginti & novem libr' & 17s. & 10d. ob. de redditu aſſiſ', & octo libr' ſterlingorum de perquiſit' de Portmonneſmote, &c. Et dicunt quod predictus dux obiit die Martis prox' ante feſtum Annunciationis beate Marie ultimo preterito; & quod Matill filia ejuſdem ducis etatis 26 annorum & amplius; quam Willielmus dux Holand & Seland duxit in uxorem; & Blaunch filia ejuſdem ducis, ac ſororis predicte Matill, etatis 21 annorum & amplius, quam dominus Johannes comes Richemunde duxit in uxorem; ſunt ejuſdem Henrici ducis heredes propinquiores, &c.

Conſimiliter de aliis terris & tenementis; inter al',
Frithe, boſcus.
Hinkeleye, m̃, ext'.
Schelton, m̃, ext'.
Dersford, m̃, ext'.
Selby, balliva, 4 viſus francpleg'.
Carleton, 4 viſus.
Shulton, 2 viſus.
Dersford, 2 viſus.
Hinkeley, 2 viſus.

Conſimiliter de feodis militum Roberti de Inſulâ, per ipſum conceſſ' domino regi, anno 42 Edwardi Tertii; & per dictum regem poſtea, anno 46, conceſſ' Johanni duci Lancaſtr'.

Fœdera Conjugalia CESTRIÆ, LINCOLNIÆ, & SARISBURIÆ, Comitum, in Familiam LANCASTRENSEM deſcendentia.

From Mr. RUDING's MS. enlarged by Rot. Parl. vol. IV. p. 263—266.)

Hugo dictus Keveliac, comes Ceſtrie, ob. 22 H. II.

Hawicia [1], una ſororum & hered' Ranulphi comitis Ceſtrie & Lincolnie, nupta Roberto de Quincy.

Ranulphus comes Ceſtrie ob. 16 H. III.

Willielmus de Longſpee [2], fil' nothus H. II. regis, comes Sariſb' uxoris jure, ob. 10 H. III.

Margareta comitiſſa Lincolnie, nupta Johanni Lacy, conſtab' Ceſtrie & com' Lincoln'.

Willielmus de Longſpee, ob. 34 H. III.

Edmundus de Lacy, coneſtab' Ceſtrie, ob. 42 H. III. ante matrem.

Willielmus de Longaſpata duxit Matildem filiam Walteri Clifford, ejuſque heredem.

Henricus de Lacy comes de Lincolne [3], ob. 4 E. II.=Margareta, unica filia & heres.

Alicia, unica heres, nupta Thome [4] com' Lanc', uxoriſque jure Lincoln' & Sar' comiti, & coneſtab' Ceſtrie; poſtea renupta Ebuloni L'Eſtrange; obiit ſine exitu 22 E. III.

[1] See her arms, Plate X. fig. 31.

[2] Ib. fig. 32.

[3] Ib. fig. 33.

[4] Ib. fig. 34.

Familiarum Nobiliſſimarum de BREWER, CADURCIS, & de LONDON, in LANCASTRENSEM deſcenſus.

Willielmus Brewer [5], ſenior.

Margareta de la Ferte, alias Feritate, una filiar' heredum dicti Willielmi.

Willielmus de London.

Gundreda nupta Pagano de Cadurcis.

. . . . . de London.

Patricius de Cadurcis [6]=Hauiſia de London.

Paganus de Cadurcis.

Patricius de Cadurcis duxit Iſabellam filiam Gulielmi de Bellocampo, com' Warr'.

Matildis nupta Henrico [7] comiti Lancaſtrie & domino de Monmouth.

[5] Arms, Plate X. fig 35.

[6] Ib. fig. 36.

[7] Ib. fig. 37.

Comitum HEREFORDIÆ, ESSEXIÆ, & NORTHAMPTONIÆ, in Familiarum LANCASTRIÆ deſcenſus.

Humfredus de Bohun, com' Hereford & Eſſex, ob. 15 E. II.=Elizabetha filia regis E. I.

Johannes comes Heref' & Eſſex, duxit Margaretam, filiam L. Baſſet, ob. 10 E. III. ſine exitu.

Humfredus de Bohun, com' Heref' & Eſſex, ob. 35 E. III. ſine exitu.

Willielmus de Bohun [8], com' Northampt', ob. 34 E. III.=Elizabetha una ſoror' hered' Egidii Badeliſmer, ob. 30 E. III.

Humfredus comes Herefordie, Eſſex, & Northampton [9], conſtabul' Anglie, ob. 46 E. III.=Johanna filia Ricardi comitis Arondel, ob. 7 H. V.

Maria nupta Henrico IV. regi Anglie [10], filio primogenito Johannis ducis Lancaſtrie.

Aleonora nupta Thome Woodſtock [11], duci Glouceſtrie, ob. 1 H. IV.

Henricus V. rex Anglie, ob. 1422.

Henricus VI. rex Anglie, depoſitus 1461.

Edmundus com' Staffordie, ob. 4 Hen. IV.=Anna comitiſſa Staffordie, ob. 17 H. VI.=Willielmus Burghcher, comes de Ewe.

Johanna nupta Gilberto domino Talbott, ob. ſine exitu 1 H. IV.

Iſabella profeſſa monialis.

Humfredus Stafford dux Buckinghamie, ob. 38 H. VI.

Henricus comes Eſſexie, ob. 1 R. III.

Johannes dominus Berners.

Willielmus dominus Fitzwarin, a quo comites Bathonie hodierni.

[8] Arms, Plate X. fig. 38.

[9] Ib. fig. 39.

[10] Ib. fig. 40.

[11] Ib. fig. 41.

Declaratio propinquitatis ſanguinis inter Regem ANGLIE & Comitem MARESCALLUM ANGLIE, linealiter computando ab HENRICO Tertio, & filio ejus EDWARDO & duabus Reginis Uxoribus ſuis ſubſcriptis.

Henricus tertius, rex Anglie, ob. 1272. = Aleonora filia Raymundi comitis Provincie, ob. 1292.

1. Alienora regina Anglie, filia regis Hiſpanie, uxor prima. = Edwardus primus, rex Anglie, ob. 1307. = 2. Margareta regina Anglie, filia Philippi regis Francie, ſecunda uxor, de quibus Thomas comes Norff', & Mareſcallus Anglie.

Edwardus ſecundus, rex Anglie, depoſitus 1327.

Edwardus tertius, rex Anglie, ob. 1377. = Philippa filia Gulielmi comitis Hannoniæ, ob. 43 E. III.

Edwardus princeps Wallie, ob. 50 E. III.

Ricardus ſecundus, rex Anglie, depoſitus 1399.

Declaratio propinquitatis ſanguinis inter Regem ANGLIE & Comitem MARESCALLUM, ex Lineâ & Parte Ducis LANCASTRIE.

Avelina filia Gul' de Fortibus[12], comitis Albemarlie, ob. ſine exitu. = Edmondus comes Lancaſtrie[13], ob. 4 Junii, 25 E. I. = Blanchia[14], vel Aleanora, regina Navarre, Campanie comitiſſa, filia Roberti com' Arteſie.

Thomas com' Lanc', Linc', Leyc', & Derbie, attinct', ob. 15 E. II. = Alicia filia & heres Henr' de Lacy, renupta Ebuloni le Strange, ob. ſine exitu, 22 E. III.

Henricus[15] com' Lanc', dominus de Monmouth, ob. 20 E. III. = Matildis filia & heres Patricii de Cadurcis.

Johannes, ſine exitu.

Henricus dux Lanc', com' Leyc', Linc', & Derbie, ob. 35 E. III. = Iſabella filia Henrici[16] de Bellomonte domini de Folkengham.

Johanna filia 3. = Johannes dominus de Mowbray de Axholme.

Johannes dominus de Moubray.

Johannes de Gandavo[17], dux Lancaſtr', obiit 22 R. II. = Blanchia filia Henrici ob. 1369, 43 E. III.

Willielmus dux Bavarie, comes Zelandie, Hollandie, &c. & comes Leyceſtrie. = Matildis filia Henrici ducis Lanc', ob. 36 E. III. ſine exitu.

Thomas dux Norff', Mareſcallus Anglie.

Johannes comes Mareſcallus.

Henricus quartus, rex Anglie, ob. 1413. = Maria, fil' & una heredum Humfrid' de Bohun, com' Heref', Eſſex, North't', & coneſtab' Anglie.

Henricus quintus, rex Anglie, ob. 1422.

Henricus ſextus, rex Anglie, depoſitus 1461.

Declaratio propinquitatis ſanguinis inter Regem ANGLIE & Comitem MARESCALLUM ex Lineâ & Parte Comitis ARUNDELLIE.

Ricardus comes Arundell[18].

Johanna comitiſſa Hereford. — Ricardus comes Arundelie.

Maria duciſſa Hereford. — Eliſabetha duciſſa Norff'.

Henricus quintus, rex Anglie. — Johannes comes Mareſcallus Anglie[19].

[12] Arms, Plate X. fig. 42.
[13] Ib. fig. 43.
[14] Ib. fig. 44.
[15] Ib. fig. 45.
[16] Ib. fig. 46.
[17] Ib. fig. 47.
[18] Ib. fig. 48.
[19] Ib. fig. 49.

Nº XIV. An Inquiſition taken by command of king Henry III. ſoon after the Battle of Eveſham, which happened in 1265; wherein the Names of the moſt conſiderable Perſons in the County of LEICESTER, adhering to SIMON MONTFORT earl of Leiceſter in his rebellion, are particularly expreſſed, and alſo the value of their lands which were then ſeized by the King.

(From a MS. in the CHETWYND Library, intituled, "Exemplar pervetuſti rotuli pergamenacii penes JOHANNEM VINCENT, de Uffington, in com. Linc', generoſum, filium AUGUSTINI VINCENT, WINDSOR Fecialis, 1652.")

LEICESTR'.

Hundr' de GUTLASTON.

Hec eſt inquiſitio facta coram đnis Wilło Bagod et Rob̄to de Grendon, inquiratoribus đni regis apud Leiceſtr', per 12 liberos homines et fideles, ſc', Hen' de Templo, Rob̄ de Owereton, Wilł de Leyre, &c. qui dicunt per ſacramentum eorum quod Tho' de Croneſley fuit interfectus apud Eveſham in bello, et habuit 7 virgatas terre, et quoddam molendinū, in villâ de *Witerdeleye*, unde dicte virgate terre cum molendino extente ſunt ad 100 ſolidos per ann̄; et dom' H. extraneus recepit firmam S^ti^ Michael', ſc' duas marcas et dimid' predicti redditûs ad nativitatem S^te^ Marie Virginis.

Item dicunt quod Nic' de Setgrave[1] captus fuit apud Eveſham in bello, & habuit 19 virgatas terre et dimid' in villâ de *Wyterdeleye*, et valent per ann̄ 7 lib' et 12 ſoł; et dictus H. extraneus recepit firmam feſti S^ti^ Mich', ſc' 52s̄. ſoł ad feſtum exaltationis Sancte Crucis.

Dicunt etiam quod Hen' Haſtings capt' fuit in bello apud Eveſham, et habuit 10 virgat' terre in villa de *Nayleſton*, et valent per ann̄ cū ōibus exitibus 5 marc' & 3 ſoł.

Item, dicunt quod Rob̄ Motun de *Peyclinton* fuit interfectus apud Eveſham in bello; et terra ſua in Peyclinton valet per an̄ cū ōibus exitibus 9 lib'; et Wilłus Bagod recepit firmam Sc̄i Mich', ſc' 23 ſoł, 4đ.

Dicunt etiam quod Ric̄us de Vernun fuit in caſtro de Peck pro Henr' de Monteforti, et habet terram in villâ de *Appleby*, que valet per an̄ cū ōibus exitibus 100 ſoł; et comes de Ferrar' recepit firmam Sc̄i Mich̄', ſc' 2 marc & dimid'.

Dicunt etiam quod Tho' de Eſtleyâ fuit interfectus apud Eveſham, et habuit terram in villâ de *Higham*, que valet per an̄ in ōibus exitibus 5 lib' 11s̄.; et dictus Henr' extraneus recepit firmam ante feſtum Sc̄i Mich', ſc' 37 ſoł.

Dicunt etiam quod dom' Henr' de Haſtings captus fuit apud Eveſham in bello, et habet villam de *Borbache*, que valet per ann̄, cū ōibus exitibus & pertinent' ad dictam villā ſpectantibus, 15 lib'; et uxor predict' Henr' Haſtings ponitur in ſeiſinam predicte ville per dom̄ regem; et illa recepit firmam Sc̄i Mich', ſc' 100 ſoł. Item, dicunt quod Henr' de Haſtings habet villam de *Barwell*, que valet per ann̄ cū ōibus exitibus 13 lib', 18 ſoł, & 10 den'; et dicunt quod H. extraneus recepit firmam Sc̄i Mich'; et uxor pred' H. de Haſtings ponitur in ſeiſinam predict' ville per dom' regem.

Item dicunt quod Hugo[2] Deſpenſar fuit interfectus apud Eveſham, et habuit *Hucleſcote* et *Donnington*, que valent per ann̄ cū ōibus exitibus . . . . . lib'; et uxor predict' H. Deſpenſarii ponitur in ſeiſinam per dom' regem.

Dicunt etiam quod Thomas de Eſtleyâ interfectus apud Eveſham, et habuit terram in villâ *Wylvueby*, que valet per ann̄ in ōibus exitibus 13 lib', ſex ſoł; et Wilł Bagod recepit firmam Sc̄i Mich', ſc' 3 marcas.

Item dicunt quod Rob̄ de Hardreſhull interfectus fuit apud Eveſham, et habuit terram in *Pultuneyâ*, que valet per ann̄ cū ōibus exitibus 9 lib' 16 ſoł, unde Petrus de Arderne recepit firmam Sc̄i Mich̄', ſc' . . . . . . ſoł.

Dicunt etiam quod Tho' de Eſtleyâ interfectus fuit apud Eveſham, et habuit terram in *Browton*, que valet per ann̄ cū ōibus exitibus 13 lib', 16 ſoł; et Wilłus Bagod recepit firmam Sc̄i Mich̄s.

Item dicunt quod Joh̄es Deſpenſarius capt' fuit apud Kenilworth, et habet terram in villâ de *Herdeſby*, que valet per ann̄ cū ōibus exitibus 7 lib' et dimid', et adhuc firma S^ti^ Mich' retinetur in manibus hominum dicte ville.

Dicunt etiam quod dom' Hugo Deſpenſarius interfectus fuit apud Eveſham, et habuit 4 virgat' terre in villâ de *Leyre*; et Wilłus Bagod recepit firmam Sc̄i Mich', ſc' 2 marc.

Item dicunt quod Simon comes de Leiceſtriâ interfectus fuit apud Eveſham, et tenuit burgam *Leiceſtriæ*, que valet in dominicis redditibus, cū ōibus exitibus, per ann', 154 lib' et 4 den'; et predict' burgus in manibus dn̄i Edwardi, cujus ballivi receperunt redditum termini Sc̄i Mich'.

Item, idem Simon tenuit villatam de *Hinkeley*, que valet per ann', in domibus, certis redditibus, et aliis terræ exitibus, 29 lib'.

Item, idem Simon tenuit maneriū de *Sywaltone*, quod valet per ann̄ cū oīb̄us exitibus 20 lib'.

Item, idem Simon tenuit *Bagworth* & *Torington*, que valent per ann' 20 lib', 8 ſoł, & 9 den'.

Item, idem Simon tenuit *Dersford*, que valet per ann̄ cū oīb̄us exitibus 19 lib', 10 ſoł; que terre et tenementa fuerunt in manibus dn̄i Edwardi progeniti dn̄i regis, cujus ballivi receperunt firmam S^ti^ Mich', plac' libertatis cur' Leyc'; nec feoda poſſint extendi per pred' juratores quia in diverſis comitatibus.

Nomina collectorum, { JOHANNES DE BUSSEBY, &
RAđUS DE LUDINGTON.

GARTRE.

Inquiſitio facta in hundredo de Gartre, per Joh̄em de Burneby, Rob̄ de Noveray, &c. qui dicunt ſuper ſacramentum ſūū quod Ric̄us de Grey, capt' apud Kenilworth, tenuit manerium de *Evington*, cum pertinent', quod valet per ann̄ in ōibus exitibus 30 lib', de quibus in redditu de termino Sc̄i Mich' 9 ſoł, qui ſunt in manu prepoſiti loci.

Item dicunt quod Rob̄ de Wyvile, captus in bello de Eveſham, tenuit maner' de *Staunton*, quod valet per ann̄ in ōibus exitibus 20 lib', de quibus de termino Sc̄i Mich̄s in redditu 37 ſoł, 4 den'.

Item, dicunt quod Saerus de Harcourt, capt' apud Kenilworth, tenuit villam de *Neuton* cū pertinent', que valet per ann̄ in ōibus exitibus 9 lib', 11 ſoł, 8 denar', de quibus de redditu in termino Sc̄i Mich' 29 ſoł, 4 den', quos Johannes Giffard recepit.

Item dicunt quod idem Saerus tenuit in *Kibworth* 8 virgat' terre in dominico, cum capitali meſſuagio, et uno molendino ad ventum, et 15 virgat' terre in villenagio, que valent per ann̄ in ōibus exitibus 16 lib', de quibus de redditu in termino Sc̄i Mich' 57 ſoł 4 den', quos Joh̄es Giffard recepit.

Item, dicunt quod idem Saerus habuit in dominico unam carucatam terre in *Tyrlington*, de libero

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[1] Sic in MS. Chetwynd.

[2] Sic in MS. Chetwynd.

maritagio uxoris ſue, que valet per anñ 40 ſol in õibus exitibus.

Item dicunt quod Wilſus de Preſton habuit unam carucatam terre cum pertinent' in *Gouteby*, in dominico, que valet per anñ in õibus exitibus 40 ſol; et 2 virgatas terre in villenagio in eadem, que valent per anñ unam marcam.

Item dicunt quod Joh̃es de Reygate habuit quandam cuſtodiam, de dono archiep̃i Ebor', apud *Tyrlyngton*, ſeiſitam per dom̃ Rogerũ de Mortuomari, qui totum jus et clameam ſuam inde dedit Joh̃i le Moyne, in quâ cuſtodiâ ſunt 8 virgat' terre in dominico, que valent per anñ 8 marcas, et 7 virgat' terre in villenagio, que valent per anñ 7 marcas, et unum molendinum ad ventum, et capitale meſſuagium cum ſpineto, que valent per anñ 16 ſol 8 den'.

Item dicunt quod Brianus de Gorvâ habuit 8 virgatas terre cum pertinent' in villâ de *Lauton*, in dominico, que valent per anñ in õibus exitibus 4 lib'; et 12 virgat' in villenagio, que valent per anñ 6 lib'; de quibus in redditu de termino Sc̃i Mich' 57 ſol 8 denar' ob̃; quos Rog' de Moels recepit.

Item dicunt quod Galfridus de Skeffington, captus in munitione caſtri Ceſtrie, ubi fuerat per diſtrictionem comit' Leiceſtr', habuit in villâ de *Lauchton* 6 virgat' terre in villenagio, de libero maritagio uxoris ejus, que valent per anñ in õibus exitibus 60 ſol, et unum molendinum ad ventum ſimiliter de libero maritagio, que valet per anñ 1 marc', de quibus in redditu de termino S^ti^ Mich̃s 24 ſol 5 den'.

Item, dicunt quod Wilſus Martell habuit 7 virgat' terre in villâ de *Glen* in dominico, que valent per anñ 7 marc' in õibus exitibus, et 14 virgat' terre in villenagio, et unum molendinum aquat', quæ valent per anñ 15 marc'; de quibus in redditu termini Sc̃i Mich' 2 marc', quas Eudo de la Zouch recepit.

Et ſunt nomina collectorum, { Hugo de Nevile de Blacheston,
Tho. Baſſett de Welleham.

FRAMLAND.

Inquiſitio et extenta facta per 12 juratores, ſc', Walt' Bellard, Will' de Charnell, &c. qui dicunt ſuper ſacramentum ſuũ quod Hugo Deſpenſar' tenuit maner' de *Fredeby* in dominico, et fuit interfectus apud Eveſham in bello, et valet per anñ in õibus exitibus 10 lib'; et Rob' de Tibetouft habuit ſeyſinam poſt bellum, et cepit firmam de termino Sc̃i Mich', ſc' 7 marc'; et modo eſt in manibus uxoris quondam dicti Hugoni Deſpenſar' per breve d̃ni regis.

Item dicunt quod Nich' de Segrave tenuit manerium de *Overton* de dominico, qui captus fuit ad bellum de Eveſham; et dictum maneriũ valet per anñ 20 lib' in õibus exitibus, et Rog' de Mortuomari cepit ſeyſinam poſt bellum, et cepit redditũ termini Sc̃i Mich', ſc' 10 marc', et modo eſt in manibus uxoris Nich̃i de Segrave per breve d̃ni regis.

Item dicunt quod manerium de *Kettleby* et *Holewell* fuit in manibus Rad̃i Baſſet, qui fuit interfectus ad bellum de Eveſham; et valet per anñ in õibus exitibus 20 lib'.

Item, dicunt quod idem Rad̃us Baſſet habuit in manu ſuã *Somerdeby*, et medietat' *Parve Dauby*; et valet per anñ in oibus exitibus 10 lib'; ſed Rob' de Tatteſhale, jun^r^, ſeiſivit Kettleby, Holewell, Somerdeby, et medietat' Parve Dauby, in manu ſuâ, et cepit firmam de termino Sc̃i Mich', ſc' de Kettleby et Holewell 10 marc', et de Somerdeby et medietat' Parve Dauby 3 marc' et 10 ſol.

Item dicunt quod medietat' maner' de *Gouteby* fuit in cuſtodiâ ejuſdem Rad̃i Baſſet, quæ valet per anñ in oib̃us exitibus 18 marc', et Joh̃es Tybetoſt cepit ſeiſinã et firmam de termino Sc̃i Mich', ſc' 4 marc' et dimid.

Item dicunt quod maner' de *Garthop* fuit in manu Petri de Montiforti, qui fuit interfectus ad bellũ, et valet per anñ in oib̃us exitibus 40 lib', ſed uxor quondam Will̃i Gaugi habet dotem ſuam illius manerii; et Wilſus de London', ſerviens d̃ni Edwardi, cepit firmam de termino Sc̃i Mich', ſc' 10 libr'; et modo eſt in ſeiſinâ Rob' de Walraund per breve d̃ni regis.

Nomina collectorum, { Will'us Hamelyn, mil.
Will' fil' Fafe de Knipton.

GOSCOTE.

Inquiſitio facta in hundredo de Goſcote, per Wilſum de Eveneby, Rob' de Shayckon, &c. qui dicunt ſuper ſacramentum ſuũ quod Nich' de Setgrave captus fuit ad bellum de Eveſham, et habuit duas partes de *Segrave*, quæ valent in õibus exitibus per anñ 15 lib', unde comes Gloc^r^ habuit ſeyſinam; et Petrus Pycot, attornatus dicti comitis, cepit firmam de termino Sc̃i Mich' ante terminũ, ſc' 100 ſol.

Dicunt etiam quod idem Nich' habuit terram in *Dycheſworth*, que valent in õibus exitibus 17 libr', unde d̃nus Petrus Pycote, nomine comitis Gloverine, cepit firmã de termino Sc̃i Mich' ante terminum, ſc' 52 ſol.

Dicunt etiam quod idem Nich' habuit 4 lib', 8 den', annui reddit' in *Hawethorne*, unde d̃nus Petrus Pycot cepit firmam de termino Sc̃i Mich' ante terminum, nomine dicti comitis, ſc' 21 ſol 8 den'.

Dicunt etiam quod idem Nich' habuit 30 ſol annui redditûs in *Keggeworth*, unde Petrus Pycote cepit firmam de termino Sc̃i Mich' ante terminum, ſc' 10 ſol.

Dicunt etiam quod d̃nus Hugo Deſpenſar' occiſus fuit apud Eveſham, et habuit maner' de *Lutteborwe*, quod valet per anñ, cum membris, 60 lib'; et quod integrè traditum eſt uxori dicti Hugonis, ad ſuſtentationem ſuam, per preceptum d̃ni regis; et comes Gloceſtr' habuit ſeyſinam.

Dicunt etiam quod idem Hugo habuit quandam partem terre in *Swth Croxton*, que valet per anñ 4 lib', 17 ſol, 4d̃.; et quod d̃nus Joh̃es de Ardern cepit firmam de termino Sc̃i Mich', ſc' 5 ſol.

Dicunt etiam quod d̃nus Radus Baſſet de Drayton habuit quandam partem terre in *Watton*, et valet per anñ 6 lib', 13 ſol, 4 den'; et comes Gloceſtr' habuit ſeyſinam.

Dicunt etiam quod dictus Joh̃es Deſpenſar', qui captus fuit apud Kenilworth, habuit quandam manſionem que vocatur *Bewmaner*, que valet cum pertinent' 10 lib'; unde d̃nus Rogerus de Clifford habuit ſeyſinam, et ballivi ſui ceperunt de firmâ termini Sc̃i Mich' 10 ſol.

Dicunt etiam quod d̃nus Ric̃us de Grey capt' fuit apud Kenilworth, et habuit unam virgatam terre et domum in *Humberſton*, quæ valet per anñ 14 ſol; unde d̃nus Joh̃n de Grey habuit ſeyſinam, et cepit firmam de termino Sc̃i Mich' 3 ſol 6 den'.

Dicunt etiam quod Rob' Burdett ſtetit in ſervicio cum com' Leyc' apud Eveſham, et habuit 6 virgat' terre in *Louſby*, que valent per anñ 60 ſol; et idem Rob' cepit firmam de termino Sc̃i Mich̃s, ſc' 15 ſol.

Dicunt etiam quod d̃nus Rad̃us Baſſet de Drayton habuit maner' de *Bredon* die belli de Eveſham, et valet in õibus exitibus per ann' 40 lib', 4 ſol, 5 den', et habuit illud maner' de dono comitis de Ferrar; et Rob' de Tatteſhall cepit firmam de termino Sc̃i Mich', ſcil' 50 ſol, 1 den', ob'.

Dicunt etiam quod Galfridus de Skeftington habuit quandam partem in *Skeftington*, que valet per anñ 60 ſol, 8 den'; et uxor ejuſdem G. habet illam partem; et idem Galfridus captus fuit apud Ceſtriam, et eſt in priſonâ.

Collectores, { Will' . . . . Outte de Roleya,
Hen' de Nottingham.

XV. CHARTERS and GRANTS of the early EARLS of LEICESTER, &c.

1. Reverentiſſimo patri & domino S. Dei gratiâ venerabili epiſcopo Wigornie, & omnibus filiis ſancte eccleſie tam preſentibus quam futuris, G[ualeranus][1] comes de Mell'[2] ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe Deo & abbatie Sancte Marie de Bordeſleiâ, in perpetuam eleemoſinam, totam terram Bordeſl', & totum dominicatum Budefordie, ſcilicet, quinque carucatas terre, & totam terram de Holowei preter terram parcarii, & totum dominicatum de Nortoniâ, in boſco & in plano, in pratis & paſturis, in aquis & molendinis, & in omnibus aliis pertinentiis, & omnia aiſiamenta ſua in foreſtâ de Fechaam, & peſcariam de Herneliâ cum terrâ que ad eam pertinet, & novum puteum de Wich de proprio labore, ad eorum ſuſtinatum qui predicte abbatie deſervierint[2]. Hec vero facio pro animâ Henrici regis, & parentum meorum & amicorum, & pro ſalute meâ, & heredum meorum & amicorum, & pro incolumitate tocius regni Anglie. Teſtibus; Willielmo capellano, & Willielmo de Bello Campo, & Gileberto de Laci, & Willielmo de Pinu, & Johanne de la Laund, & Ignard Leparler, & Humfrido camerario.

2. Robertus comes Mellenti[3] baillivis ſuis de Mellent, & omnibus ſuis preſentibus & futuris, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & in eleemoſinam confirmâſſe, monachis Sancte Trinitatis Cantuarie, pro amore Dei, & beati Thome Martyris[4], & pro animâ patris mei, & anteceſſorum meorum & meâ, apud Mellent, tranſitum vini quietum, quod ducent ad proprium uſum ſuum; & preter hec conſuetudinem, in totâ terrâ meâ, de omnibus que emerint ad uſus ipſorum, que poterint facere aſſecurari ſua propria eſſe. Teſtibus; Willielmo Pipart, Ricardo abbate de Tornai, Rannulfo de Bigart, Radulfo de Botemont, Rogerio Harpin, Peregrino & Hugone, capellanis meis.

3. Gualeranus[5] comes Mellent, bailivis ſuis de Mellent, & omnibus ſuis preſentibus & futuris, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & in perpetuam eleemoſinam confirmâſſe, monachis Sancte Trinitatis Cantuarie, pro amore Dei & beati Thome Martiris, & pro animâ patris mei & anteceſſorum meorum & meâ, apud Mellent, tranſitum Vini, quietum, quod ducent ad proprium uſum ſuum; & preter hec conſuetudinem, in totâ terrâ meâ, de omnibus que emerint ad uſus ipſorum, que poterint juſtè facere aſſecurari ſua propria eſſe, ſicut pater meus eis prius conceſſit & ſuâ cartâ confirmavit. Teſtibus; Johanne de Boſco Bernardi, Gualterio de Florentcurt; Ricardo del Val, Ricardo de Barduuile, Baldwino clerico.

4. Robertus comes Mellent[6], omnibus hominibus ſuis de Eſtrumeniſtre, & de Morcis, & de Redeleſtun, ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe & cartâ confirmaſſe Mabelle filie mee, comitiſſe Devonie, tenendum & habendum, de me & heredibus meis, ſibi & heredibus ſuis, liberè & quietè, jure hereditario, donationem & conceſſionem & confirmationem quam feci Henrico & Petro, filiis meis, de totâ terrâ meâ de Eſturmy, & de Morcis, & de Rideleſtun, cum omnibus predictarum terrarum pertinentiis, poſt deceſſum Matildis uxoris mee, ſicut carte eorum teſtantur. Quapropter volo, & firmiter vobis mando atque precipio, quatenus predicte Mabelle filie mee, poſt deceſſum Matildis uxoris mee, ſicut recte heredi filiorum meorum Henrici & Petri, ſitis intendentes, & heredibus ſuis, & ei & heredibus ſuis homagium faciatis, & fidem portetis, ſicut recte domine veſtre. Valete[7].

5. Robertus comes Legr'[8] omnibus ſancte eccleſie fidelibus, &c. ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra

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[1] Of this Waleran (eldeſt ſon of the great earl of Mellent, to which title he ſucceeded on the death of his father in 1118, and died in 1164) ſee before, in the Hiſtory of Leiceſter, p. 23, 24. That the preſent grant muſt have been after the year 1141, when he was created earl of Worceſter, appears by the ſeal, Plate XI. fig. 1. The original deed is in the Britiſh Muſeum, Cart. Ant. Harl. 45. I. 30. Another deed of this earl, being alſo a benefaction to the monks of Bordeſley, with the ſame ſeals, is in Mr. Anſtis's Aſpilogia, N° 331, now in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Aſtle, eſq. F. R. and A. SS. a Curator of the Britiſh Muſeum, and Keeper of the Records in the Tower, to whoſe liberality of communication I gladly take this opportunity of bearing teſtimony.

[2] See a charter of the empreſs Maud, to the ſame purpoſe, Dugd. Mon. Angl. I. 804.

[3] This deed has been attributed by Mr. Anſtis to Robert Bellomont, the relation and favourite of the Conqueror, who created him earl of Leiceſter in 1103 (ſee the Hiſtory of Leiceſter, p. 22). But, for the reaſon aſſigned in a ſubſequent note, the grant may with much probability be transferred to his grandſon Robert, ſon of Waleran; who ſucceeded to the earldom of Mellent in 1164, but never obtained that of Worceſter; and uſed, as Mr. Anſtis admits, the ſeal of Robert earl of Mellent his grandfather. He was excommunicated by the pope; and was living in 1203. See the Hiſtory of Leiceſter, p. 26. The original of this curious deed is in Mr. Aſtle's Aſpilogia, N° 10. See the ſeal, Plate XI. fig. 2.

[4] The title of "St. Thomas the Martyr" having been, it is believed, excluſively appropriated to Becket, the date of this grant may certainly be ſuppoſed poſterior to 1170, the year in which he ſuffered; and no trace of a like appellation at an earlier period can be found, after diligent inveſtigation, among the deeds of the monaſtery at Canterbury. The ſuppoſition may be illuſtrated, if it were neceſſary, by a church in Knight-rider-ſtreet, London, which was dedicated to St. Thomas, and written and ſpoken of without any adjunct explanatory, till after the inſtitution of St. Thomas of Acon, founded in honour of Becket, when it became expedient to diſtinguiſh the Apoſtle from the Martyr; and *St. Thomas the Apoſtle* is the denomination to this day of the abovementioned church. The monks of Canterbury appear alſo to have profited in other inſtances by the canonization of Becket. Lord Lyttelton, in his Hiſtory of king Henry II, under the year 1179, has the following paſſage relative to the pilgrimage of Louis le Jeune, king of France, to the archbiſhop's tomb: "He likewiſe gave to the monks of Chriſt-church, Canterbury, a perpetual yearly payment of a hundred tons of French wine, beſides exemption from all duties on whatever ſhould be purchaſed in his realm for their uſe, both which grants he declared and confirmed by a charter."—Authorities: Decem Scriptores. Diceto, 605. 9. "Centum autem vini modios a rege (Ludovico) vel heredibus ſuis annuatim ſolvendos Pariſiis imperpetuum, ob Martyris reverentiam & in uſus Cantuarienſis collegii convertendos, memoriæ commendemus."—Ibid. Bromton, c. 1140. 24. "Præfatus rex Francorum, factâ ſuper tumulum Martyris oratione, unam cuppam auream ei optulit, & centum modios vini imperpetuum ſingulis annis ad certum locum in Franciâ ad omnimodam expenſam regis Franciæ recipiendos monachis ſanctæ Trinitatis Cantuariæ dedit & conceſſit."—Ibid. Chron. Gervaſii, 1457, 12. "Ubi rex Franciæ, factâ oratione, cuppam ſuam auream optulit, & redditum centum modiorum vini ſingulis annis in obſequium martyris & eccleſiæ Chriſti." See alſo Cantuaria Sacra, p. 18.—Conſidering the pitiful ſolicitude of our king Henry II. to ingratiate himſelf with the jovial and ſly monks of Chriſt-church, it is probable that he might permit them to receive the French wine free of impoſt. He certainly accompanied Louis to the ſhrine of the rebellious primate. In Rymer's Fœdera, vol. XII. p. 166. is a grant from king Edward IV, in 1482, confirming to the monks the privilege, granted to their predeceſſors by the king of France, of importing annually thirty-one *dolia* of wine, free from duty; and this for the honour of the glorious Martyr St. Thomas.

[5] The ſame difficulty occurs in this as in the preceding deed, as the Waleran of whom we have juſt above been ſpeaking died in 1164; and can only be ſolved by ſuppoſing the granter in the preſent deed to have been a ſubſequent earl of Mellent. This ſuppoſition will at leaſt preſerve the credit of the monks. The ſeal (Plate XI. fig. 5), which is of a duſky white, or *cera fuſca*, and has no reverſe, repreſents the earl on horſeback as earl of Mellent only. The original deed is in Mr. Aſtle's Aſpilogia, N 585.

[6] This is undoubtedly a grant of the younger Robert earl of Mellent, whoſe daughter Mabell was wife of William earl of Devon, 1184—1216. This earl Robert had three ſons, all of whom he outlived; but there was a Hugh Mellent, a younger brother of his father, whoſe children were probably earls of Mellent.

[7] Cart. Ant. Harl. 45. I. 29.

[8] Robert Boſſu, ſecond ſon of Robert earl of Mellent, and brother to Waleran, ſucceeded to his father's title of earl of Leiceſter in 1118; and died in 1168-9. See the Hiſtory of Leiceſter, pp. 24—47.

me conceſſiſſe, &c. eccleſie de Bordeſle donationem illam quam Willielmus de Paci in perpetuam eleemoſinam dedit, viz. dimidiam peſcariam que pertinet manerio de Kederminſter, &c. Teſtibus; Ernaldo de Boſco, Gaufrido abbate, Rogero de Bordinn', Willielmo de Haiâ, Richardo de Barrâ, Rogero de Crank, Rogero Wall', Henrico Mareſcallo [1].

6. Robertus comes Legr' [2] omnibus, &c. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe monialibus de Wrokeſhall, in perpetuam eleemoſinam, 10 ſolidatos redditûs quas eis dedit pater meus, pro animâ patris ſui, &c. & pro ſalute ſuâ propriâ, & Amicie comitiſſe matris mee, & heredum ſuorum, &c. Teſtibus; Petronillâ comitiſſâ, Hugone de Camp', Willielmo de Chir', Gilberto de Charnel, Roberto & Willielmo capellanis.

7. Robertus comes Leigr' [3] omnibus, &c. Noveritis me conceſſiſſe Deo, & eccleſie Sancti Dionyſii juxta Suthamtonã, &c. in perpetuam eleemoſinam, medietatem terre quam Galfridus Hoſatus eis dedit in Edboldinton, &c. Teſtibus; Paulo abbate Leigr', Willo de Aubeni, Gilberto de Mineriis, Roberto de Harecurt, Hugone de Novâ Villâ, Thomâ de Eſtleiâ, Gilleb' de Segrave, Rado Friday, Alano filio Roberti, Simone Malhore, Rado de Martinwaſt, Robto de Langeton, Gunfrido & Willo capellanis, & aliis multis.

8. Johannes, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, dux Normannie & Aquitanie, comes Andegavie, juſtitiariis, vicecomitibus, & omnibus ballivis & fidelibus ſuis, in London & extra, & per totam terram noſtram conſtitutis, ſalutem. Sciatis quod conceſſimus dilecto & fideli noſtro Rob' comiti Leic' terram Ricardi filii Edwardi de Sanctâ Mariâ le Strand; . . . . [4] quod ſint libere & quiete de omnibus tallagiis, querelis, conſuetudinibus, & de omnibus rebus in London' & extra, & per totam terram . . . . [4] predicto Ricardo & heredibus ſuis petitione fidelis noſtri comitis Leic'. Teſtibus; H. Cant' archiepiſcopo, & S. prepoſito Beverlac', & archid' de Welles. Apud Weſtm', 26 die Martii [5].

9. Comes Leiceſtrie debet 1 tonellam vini Auxerr, [wine of Auxerre] pro apponendo ſigillo concordie facte inter ipſum & Guillielmum epiſcopum Lincoln' [6].

10. Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego Simon de Monteforti [7], comes Leyceſtrie, dedi & conceſſi, & hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmavi, Ricardo Suard, pro homagio ſuo ligio & dominico, ſalvâ regiâ fidelitate, viginti marcatas redditûs, in prepoſiturâ mea de Leyceſtriâ, ad tres terminos anni percipiendos, &c. quouſque in loco competenti eidem viginti marcatas redditûs aſſignavero; habendum & tenendum, de me & heredibus meis, ipſe & heredes ſui, ad feſtum Beati Petri ad Vincula, unum eſperverium ſore. Ut autem hec mea donatio & conceſſio rata & ſtabilis permaneat, preſentem cartam ſigilli mei appoſitione roboravi. Hiis teſtibus; Thomâ de Menil tunc ſen', magiſtro Johanne de Rac, Nicholao de Marnham, Simone Lunel, Ricardo clerico, & aliis [8].

11. Simon de Montfort, by an indenture, quits claim to, and remits, " omnes illos denarios qui nomine pontagii ad pontes noſtros Leyceſtr' exiſti ſolebant, qui vocabantur *Brigge-ſilver* [9], & omnes illos denarios qui vocabantur *Gavil-pennis*. Et pro hâc remiſſione noſtrâ major & burgenſes noſtri de communitate Leyceſtrie dederunt & quietè clamaverunt, de ſe & heredibus ſuis, nobis & heredibus noſtris vel aſſignatis noſtris, 56 ſolidos quos Simon de la Manu aliquando ſolebat percipere annuatim de predictâ terrâ, & in villâ noſtrâ Leyceſtr' & in ſuburb' ejuſdem 16*s.* 8*d.* ſcil', &c. Et, ut hec omnia predicta firmitatis perpetue robur obtineant, nos & major & burgenſes noſtri Leyceſtr' preſentem cartam in modum cyrographi confecimus, & hanc partem ejuſdem carte appoſitione ſigilli noſtri corroboravimus. Hiis teſtibus; domino Ernaldo de Boſco, domino Rad' Baſſett, domino Ric' de Huvering, domino Tho' de Eſleyâ, Willo Burdett, domino Rob' de Folevile, domino Rad' camerario, domino Rob' Motun, Henr' Mallore, & aliis [10].

12. A charter of " Simon Montfort, dominus Leyceſtr', filius comitis Simonis," remits, &c. the pence due to him from the men of Leiceſter, " pro meſſurâ ſegetum de domino de Leyceſtr', & denarios qui cepi ſolebant de ſingulis pecoribus & averiis in defenſo Leyceſtr' pro eſcapurâ. Et pro hâc relaxatione dederunt mihi 15 marcas. Teſtibus; domino Stephano de Segrave, domino Tho' de Menill, domino Gilberto de Segrave, domino Nicholao de Leſtres, domino Will' de Sancto Edmundo [11]."

13. Simon de Montefort, filius comitis Simonis de Montefort, dominus Leiceſtrie, omnibus Chriſti fidelibus preſentem paginam viſuris et audituris, ſalutem in Domino. Noverit univerſitas veſtra me, pro ſalute anime mee, & anteceſſorum & ſucceſſorum meorum, conceſſiſſe, & preſenti cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, de me & heredibus meis imperpetuum, burgenſibus meis Leiceſtrie & heredibus, quod nullus Judeus neque Judea, in tempore meo, ſive in tempore alicujus heredum meorum uſque in finem mundi, infra libertatem ville Leiceſtrie, habitabit neque manebit, nec reſidentiam obtinebit. Volo etiam & precipio, quod heredes mei poſt me iſtam libertatem integram & illeſam burgenſibus prenominatis obſervent & imperpetuum warrentizent. Et in hujus rei teſtimonium preſentem cartam ſigillo munivi meo. Hiis teſtibus; domino Almarico de Mittun, domino Waltero de Aquilâ, domino Rogero Blundo capellano, Willo Baſſet, Willo de Miravall, & aliis [12].

14. Henricus de Montforti, omnibus hominibus ſuis, & omnibus tam futuris quam preſentibus, ſalutem. Sciatis, &c. me dediſſe Waltero filio Turſtani de Charlecote, & heredibus ſuis, totam villam de Charlecote, tam de feodo comitis Warr', quam de feodo Coventr' eccleſie, per ſervicium 10 librarum argenti Alicie de Harecourt in villâ ſuâ annuatim reddend', ſicut Robertus de Montefort, *frater meus* predictus, Alicie predicte firmam in dote aſſignavit, &c. Hiis teſtibus; Petro de Stotleg', Roberto Witeleg', Roberto filio Willielmi, & Petro de Monteforti, qui hanc cartam fecit [13].

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[1] Cotton MSS. Plut. IV. F. p. 62. The ſeal (in white wax), a man on horſeback, a lance on his ſhoulder, and his ſhield tranſverſe; counter-ſeal, an angel ſitting on a rock, holding a bird in his hands. No inſcription on either. See Plate XI. fig. 6

[2] Robert Blanchmaines, earl of Leiceſter 1169—1190. The deed is from the Cotton MSS. ubi ſupra, and has no ſeal. Another of his grants will be given under the Hoſpital of Burton Lazars.

[3] Cotton MSS. ubi ſupra. This is a deed of Robert Fitzparnell, earl of Leiceſter 1190—1205; and is from the Cotton MSS. ubi ſupra. The ſeal is broken; but two of his ſeals may be ſeen in Plate XI. fig. 3, 4. This Robert earl of Leiceſter owed ſeveral debts to Aaron the Jew of Lincoln, ſecured by mortgages of ſome of the earl's lands; and when Aaron's eſtate was ſeized, theſe debts were put *in rotulo* for the king's profit: " De debitis Aaron, Robertus comes Legerceſtrie debet 452*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* (ſee the Hiſtory of Leiceſter, p. 97.)—The earl was diſcharged of 240*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of the ſaid debt, upon ſhewing ſix *ſtarrs* (a word of Hebraic original for charter or *chirographa*) of acquittance for that ſum: " Robertus comes Leirceſtrie r. c. de 452*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* de debitis Aaron: in theſauro nichil; & in quietantiis quas habet per ſex ſtarra de ſigillo ipſius Aaron 240*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Mag. Rot. 3 John, rot. 17. b.—It appears that the family of Aaron were the great money-lenders of that age. In a deed of Iſabella de Albiniaco (Appendix to Framland Hundred, p. 105), ſhe aſſigns certain lands to Henry de Ceſtreſham, on conſideration of his acquitting her " de LX marcis ſterlingorum in Judaiſmo, erga Aaron de Eboraco Judeum." See, in Madox's Hiſtory of the Exchequer, a complete Chapter " on the Exchequer of the Jews," pp. 150—178.

[4] Sic.

[5] Harl. MSS. 84. fol. 89. Q. 7. in Arce Lond.

[6] Madox, Hiſtory of Exchequer, p. 351; Pat. 6 John. Rot. 176. Warr. & Leic.

[7] Earl of Leiceſter, 1205—1218.

[8] Harl. MSS. 83. G. 45. See the ſeal, Pl. XII. fig. 1.

[9] See the Hiſtory of Leiceſter, p. 23.

[10] Carte, MS. from a box (in the charter cheſt at Leiceſter), intituled, " Several charters of pardon, &c."

[11] Carte, ibid. See another of this earl under the Hoſpital of Burton Lazars.

[12] See the ſeal, Plate XII. fig. 2.

[13] From Vincent's MSS. in the College of Arms, n. 88. p. 22. b. Concerning this Henry, ſee Dugdale's Warwickſhire, pp. 501, 575. And ſee the ſeal, Plate XII. fig. 3.

15. Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego Wellyſborne filius com*es* Symonis de Monteforte, unus filiorum domin*a* Alianor*a* fili*a* regis Johann*es* regis Anglie, dedi, conceſſi, & hâc preſenti cartâ meâ, & conceſſione Mari*a* ux' mee, Ricardo de la Roſthulles, unum meſſuagium cum gardino & curtilag', & cum aliis pertin', ſuper Kingſhull, in parochiâ de Hugenden. Hiis teſtibus; Simone de Hugenden, Galfrido Tykfer, Ricardo Teſe, Willielmo Brand, & aliis [1].

16. Ricardus dominus de Welleſburne, miles, nuper de villâ de Welleſburne Montforte, in com' Warwyke. Dat' apud Welleſburne Montfort, in com' War', anno I Edw. II.[2]

17. Hugo [3] comes Ceſtrie, omnibus hominibus ſuis Francis & Anglicis, clericis & laicis, tam preſentibus quam futuris, ſalutem. Notum ſit vobis me conceſſiſſe & reddidiſſe, ac cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, Liulfo de Brincolao, & ſuis heredibus, totam terram & tenuram quam comes Ranulfus pater meus eis dedit & conceſſit in feudo & hereditate infra villam de Coventreiâ & extra. Et, ad incrementum feudi ſui, concedo eis & confirmo villam de Biſſeleiâ, quam pater meus predictus eis dedit & conceſſit, & molendinum quod ibi eſt, cum omnibus ejuſdem ville pertinentiis, in terris & in aquis, pratis & paſcuis, in viis & ſemitis, in boſco & plano, ita quietè & liberè, ſicut pater meus melius & liberius eis dedit & conceſſit & cartâ ſuâ confirmavit. Hanc totam terram & tenuram predictus Liulfus & ſui heredes meâ confirmatione & conceſſu teneant & habeant, & imperpetuum poſſideant, de me & meis heredibus, in libero burgagio; reddendo ſingulis annis pro omnibus ſervitiis quatuordecim ſolidos & ſex denarios. Inſuper dedi ei & heredibus ſuis quietationem de pannagio de ducentis porcis. Et pro hâc meâ conceſſione & donatione & confirmatione ipſe Liulfus dedit mihi quadraginta & ſeptem marcas. Hiis teſtibus; Matildâ comitiſſâ Ceſtrie matre meâ, Willielmo Patrico, Willielmo de Solers, Ricardo de Luvetot, Willielmo de Ruelent, Ricardo de B[illegible]meis, Jurdano Raſur, Radulpho capellano, Willielmo filio ejus, Bertramo Thorol', Willielmo Savenn', Aſket' Loc', Willielmo de Aulâ, Nigello de Coventriâ, Gerardo Vinet', Willielmo filio Sunnul', Ricardo filio ſuo, Petro filio Ade de Northant', Adâ le Blunt, &c.[4]

18. Roberto, Dei gratiâ, Lincolnienſi epiſcopo, & capitulo S. Marie Lincoln', omnique clero ſui epiſcopatûs, Hugo comes Ceſtrie ſalutem; necnon & baronibus, conſtabulariis, & ballivis, miniſtris, & famulis, omnibuſque ſuis hominibus Francis & Anglis, ſalutem. Notum vobis facio, me, ex bono corde, pro Domini amore, & ſalute anime patris mei Ranulfi comitis Ceſtrie & mee, conceſſiſſe ſanctemonialibus de Grenefeld illam terram de Thoreſbir, ſcil', XXXII acras .... [5] quam Willielmus filius Othver eis in perpetuam elemoſinam dedit, cum aliâ quam eiſdem in augmento incepte elemoſine daturus eſt. Eapropter volo & precipio, & meâ cartâ confirmo, ſicut pater meus conceſſit & ſuâ cartâ confirmavit, quatenus prefatis ſanctemonialibus, illa terra ſtabilis & rata permaneat, & perhenniter eam benè & quietè & liberè habeânt & poſſideant. Teſtibus; Matildâ matre meâ, Symone filio Willielmi, Rogero filio Hugonis de Roſpeſl', & multis aliis, apud Beldſord. Valete[6].

19. Ranulfus comes Ceſtrie & Lincoln', omnibus ſeneſcallis ſuis, ballivis, & miniſtris ſuis, ſalutem. Sciatis me, divine caritatis intuitu, & pro ſalute anime mee & animarum anteceſſorum & heredum meorum, remiſiſſe, & imperpetuum quietè clamâſſe, de me & heredibus meis, domui de Grenefeld, & monialibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, ſectas omnes de curiâ mea de Graham, de tenementis omnibus ſubſcriptis que de feodo meo tenent de honore de Graham; ſcilicet, de quinquaginta quinque acris terre arabilis, & de quinque acris prati, in Hag', de dono Amfridi de Hag', &c. Quare vobis mando, & fimiter precipio, quatenus propter hujuſmodi occaſionem vel gracertionem, dictam domum, vel dictas moniales, non moleſtetis nex vexetis in aliquo. In hujus rei teſtimonium, preſens ſcriptum ſigillo meo munitum eis feci. Hiis teſtibus; Alexandro de Poington, Radulpho filio Simonis, Eudone de Caletoft, Johanne de Atie, Alveredo de Suleny, Roberto de Campaniâ, Gilb' Cuſin, Simone Clerico, &c.[7]

20. Ranulfus comes Ceſtrie & Lincolnie, omnibus preſentibus & futuris preſentem cartam inſpecturis vel audituris, ſalutem in Domino. Ad univerſitatis veſtre notitiam volo pervenire me dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmâſſe, domine Hawiſe de Quency, ſorori mee kariſſime, comitatum Lincoln', ſcilicet quantum ad me pertinet, ut inde comitiſſa exiſtat; habend' & tenend', de domino meo rege Anglie & heredibus ſuis, liberè, quietè, plenè, pacificè, & integrè, jure hereditario, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, & cum omnibus libertatibus ad predictum comitatum pertinentibus. Et ut preſens ſcriptum perpetuitatis robur optineat, illud ſigilli mei appoſitione roborare dignum duxi. Hiis teſtibus; venerabilibus patribus W. Wint' & Alex' Coventrie & Lichfield epiſcopis; Ric̃o Mar' com' Pembr', W. de Ferr' comite Derb', Stephano de Segrave juſticiario Anglie, Simone de Monteforti, Willielmo de Ferr', Philippo de Albiniaco, Henrico de Aldith, Willielmo de Cantelupo, & aliis [8].

21. Rex[9], ad inſtantiam Hawiſie de Quency, dedit & conceſſit Johanni de Laſcy, conſtabulario Ceſtrie, illas 20 libras quas Ranulfus quondam comes Ceſtrie & Lincoln' recepit pro tertio derario comitatûs Lincoln', nomine comitis Lincoln', & quas predictus comes in vitâ ſuâ dedit predicte Hawiſie ſorori ſue[10]; habendas & tenendas, nomine comitis de Lincoln, de rege & heredibus ſuis, ipſi Johanni & heredibus ſuis qui extant de Margaretâ uxore ſuâ, filie Hawiſie, imperpetuum. Teſte rege, &c. 22 die Novembris, anno regni 17.

22. Rex[11] conc' & confirm' partitionem factam per Simonem de Monteforti, com' Leic', & Saiher de Quenci, com' Winton', de omnibus terris & tenementis que fuerunt comitis Roberti de Leiceſtr', &c.; ita quòd tota medietas, &c. integrè remaneat uni illorum comitum, & altera medietas alteri; ſalvo predicto co-

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[1] Vincent's MSS. p. 40. b. There are two ſeals of the granter appendent to this deed; the firſt is curious, and worthy of attention: legend, "S. Welliſburne Bellator', fil' Simonis de Monteforte." See Plate XII. fig. 4. The other, fig. 5, has a lion rampant on a ſhield, &c. legend, "Welleſburne de la Monteforti." A copy of the ſame deed occurs in Cotton MSS. Julius, c. VII. f. 25, with a remark ſigned "W. Camden, Clar." that "it is thought to be a forged deed, by reaſon of the falſe Latin, and the character new, and the ſtyle abſurd both in deed and ſeal."

[2] Vincent, ubi ſupra. Legend, "S. Richardi de Welleſburne, militis." See the ſeal, Plate XII. fig. 6.

[3] This Hugh was ſurnamed Cyveliok from the place of his birth. He ſucceeded to the earldom of Cheſter in 1153, on the death of his father Ranulph II; whoſe agreement with the earl of Leiceſter may be ſeen in the Hiſtory of that Town, p. 26; and his ſeal. Plate XII. fig. 7. In 1172, earl Hugh was in arms againſt king Henry II. on the part of his ſons; and, paſſing over into France, was taken priſoner in the caſtle of Dole in Bretagne, but was releaſed by the convention made between Henry and his ſons in 1174. In 1177, at a parliament at Northampton, he was reſtored to all his lands by the king. He married Bertred, daughter of Simon earl of Evreux in Normandy; died at Leke in Staffordſhire, anno 1181; and was buried at Cheſter. In ſir Joſeph Ayloffe's Calendars of the Antient Charters is engraved a ſeal of this earl Hugh affixed to a deed in Mr. Aſtle's poſſeſſion, being a licence to Matilda his mother to grant ten librates of land in Great Granſden to the prior and convent of Repton.

[4] Cart. Harl. Ant. 83. F. 32. See the ſeal, Plate XII. fig. 8.

[5] Sic.

[6] Cart. Harl. Ant. 52. A. 13. Seal the ſame as fig. 8.

[7] Cart. Harl. Ant. 52. A. 16. See the the ſeal, Plate XII. fig. 9.

[8] Cotton MSS. Julius, C. VII. p. 108. See the ſeal, Plate XII. fig. 9.

[9] Pat. 17 Hen. III.

[10] See the grant immediately preceding, which was made about 1232. It is obſervable, that this Hawiſia lived till 1258; yet the earldom was, during her life, in her ſon-in-law; and that there had been two tranſlations of it, the firſt to, and then by, Hawiſia. That ſhe was ſtyled counteſs, ſee the Roll cited by Selden, Titles of Honour, p. 667; and M. Paris, 1232, p. 380.

[11] 8 John; Cart. Ant. V. Nº 17.

miti Simoni tertium denarium comitatûs Leic', unde ipſe comes eſt, & capitali meſſuagio Leic', & ſeneſcalciâ noſtrâ, &c. 10 Martii, anno regni 8°.

23. Sayherus de Quency, earle of Wincheſter, confirmed unto Robert Quency his ſon, and to his heirs, to give in free dowry to Hawiſe ſiſter to the earl of Cheſter, wife to the ſaid Robert, Buckenham, Granchiſter, Bradenham, and Herdwick, and all their appurtenances, for 100*l.* lands; and if theſe lands aforeſayd be not yerely worth one hundreth pounds, I will make up to him ſo much of my own proper inheritance in England, that he may fully have 100*l.* land, by the advice and conſideration of lawful knights, to wit, men of the earl of Cheſter's and of myne, &c. Hiis teſtibus; David . . . . [1] William earl Ferrers, Walter Dayvil, cum multis aliis [2].

24. Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego Margareta de Quincy, comitiſſa Wintonie, dedi, &c. Ricõ Criſpe, de Monte Scrello, pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo, unam virgatam terre in Northawe, &c. Teſtibus; domino Willielmo de Crapwell, domino Willielmo de Sancto Georgio tunc ſeneſcallo, Willielmo Falconario, Henrico de Mardefelt tunc clerico commune, Roberto Fitz de Monte Sorello, & aliis [3].

25. Sciant preſentes & futuri, quod ego Margareta de Quency, comitiſſa Winton', dedi, conceſſi, & hâc meâ cartâ confirmavi Hugoni de Ver, in liberum maritagium cum Hawiſiâ filiâ meâ, quatuor libratas & octo ſolidatas redditûs, viz. viginti ſol' redditûs quas Rogerus de Belegrave mihi debuit, cum homagio & ſervicio quod mihi debuit, & ſeptendecim ſolidos & ſex denarios redditûs in Leicton, quas Galfridus de Cranford mihi debuit, cum homagio & ſervicio quod mihi debuit, & quinquaginta ſolidos & ſex denarios redditûs in Thurmodeſtorp, quas Alexander de Witeby mihi debuit, cum homagio & ſervicio quod mihi debuit; tenend' & habend', de me & heredibus meis, ſibi & heredibus ſuis qui de predicta Hawiſiâ exibunt, benè & in pace, liberè & quietè, in liberum maritagium. Et ſi ita contingat, quod Deus avertat, quod prefata Hawiſia ſine herede quod habeat de predicto Hugone moriatur, totum prefatum redditum, cum homagio & ſervicio, in manum meam, vel heredum meorum, quietum revertetur. Et ſciendum eſt, quod ſi ego Margareta vel heredes mei perquirere & deliberare poſſimus dicto Hugoni illas ſex virgatas terre, cum pertinentiis ſuis, quas prior de Brakele & Henricus de Faſſinton tenuerunt in Wikingeſton; vel, ſi facerimus eſcambium ad valentiam illarum predictarum ſex virgatarum, in eodem comitatu, antequam Hawiſiam uxorem ſuam ducat ad domum ſuam, tunc prenominate quatuor librate & octo ſolidi redditûs ad me vel ad heredes quietè revertantur. Et ego Margareta & heredes mei predicto Hugoni & Hawiſie uxori ſue, & heredibus ſuis qui de predicta Hawiſia exibunt, totum predictum redditum ſicut predictum eſt contra omnes gentes warantizabimus. Quod ut ratum ſit, preſenti ſcripto ſigillum meum appoſui. Hiis teſtibus; Johanne de Bello Campo, Ernaldo de Boſco, &c. [4]

26. Rogerus de Quincy, comes Winton', conſtabularius Scotie, confirmavit chartam Margarete comitiſſe Winton' matris ſue, pro conceſſu per eam factam eccleſie de Chaucombe & canonicis ibidem, &c. pro 8 virgatis terre cum pertin' in villâ de Sewſby, quas habuit ex dono Hugonis de Chaucombe, una cum nativis dictam terram tenentibus, et eorum ſequelis, & quietum clamant, &c. de ſcutagiis, wardis, releviis, &c. reddendo annuatim 10*s.* & pro viſu franciplegii 12*d.* &c. Teſtibus; Gilberto de Segrave, cum multis aliis [5].

27. The following articles are noticed in Carte's Catalogue des Rolles Gaſcognes & François:

Litera de credentiâ pro Simone de Monteforti comite Leiceſtrie, de Secretis Regi Scotie referendis. Teſte Rege, apud Burdegalam, 26 die Auguſti 1253.

Litera de credentiâ, miſſa Regi Francie per comitem de Leiceſtre & alios. Teſte Rege, apud Weſtminſter, 28 die Julii.

Litera Regis de miſſâ factâ inter ipſum & comitem & comitiſſam de Leiceſtre.

Litere domini Edwardi de eodem facto.

Litere conciliariorum regis ſuper eodem negotio.

De terrâ aſſidendâ comiti & comitiſſe de Leiceſtre.

Litere regis pro comitibus de Hereford & Norfolk, & Philippo Baſſet, indempnitate ſuâ conſervanda pro miſſâ inter regem et comitem de Leiceſtre.

De conventione factâ inter regem & comitem de Leiceſtre pro rege habendo comitatum de Bigorre.

28. Sciant preſentes et futuri, quod ego Thomas de Outheby de Leyceſtriâ dedi, conceſſi, et hâc preſenti cartâ meâ confirmavi, Roberto de Gringeley et Emme Laurence uxori ejus, pro unâ marcâ argenti quam mihi dederunt plenariè pre manibus, quandam quartrenam terre et quinque pedes jacentem in ſuburbio Orientali Leyceſtrie, in Lacchepelcroftis, inter terram Henrici de Louwyſby et terram Ricardi de Berliſton, et ſe extendit ab unâ ſemitâ uſque ad aliam ſemitam; habend' et tenend' de domino comite Leyceſtrie et ejuſdem heredibus ſuis et aſſignatis ſuis, ſcilicet quibuſcumque, quancumque, et ubicunque, in ſanitate vel in egritudine, dare, legare, vendere, vel aliquo modo aſſignare voluerint, liberè, quietè, benè, et in pace, et hereditariè, imperpetuum; reddendo inde annuatim dicto domino comiti, et heredibus ſuis vel aſſignatis ſuis, tres denarios ad tres anni terminos in Leyceſtriâ uſitatos, pro omnibus ſervitiis et demandis ſecularibus. Et ego predictus Thomas, et heredes mei vel aſſignati mei, predictam placeam terre, cum pertinentiis, predictis Roberto et Emme, et heredibus ſuis vel aſſignatis ſuis, ut predictum eſt, contra omnes gentes warantizabimus. Hiis teſtibus; Thomâ Gumfrey, tunc majore Leyc'; Rob' de Dauby et Rob' de Wyluby, tunc ballivis; Ricardo ſub Muro, Johanne Glide, David de Kantiâ, Hugone de Gaddeſby, Willielmo Ace, Willielmo Tulbe, Johanne de Melton, Simone clerico, et aliis. Dat' die Mercurii, in feſto Sancti Bartholomei Apoſtoli, 1295 [6].

29. Hoc ſcriptum indentatum teſtatur, quod cum controverſia fuerat mota inter illuſtrem virum dominum Henricum de Bello Monte, comitem Boughame, ex parte unâ, & abbatem & conventum de Kyrkeſtede ex alterâ, pro terris & tenementis que Johannes Knyght quondam tenuit in villâ & in territorio de Scampton, de feodo domi Gilberti de Gaunt, videlicet, de uno meſſuagio, tribus bovatis terre & dimidiâ, & quatuor acris patri, in Scamptone, cum pertinentiis; tandem inter eos conquievit in hunc modum; videlicet, quod predictus dominus Henricus conceſſit, pro ſe & heredibus ſuis, eiſdem abbati et conventui, et eorum ſucceſſoribus, quod ipſi habeant et teneant omnes terras et tenementa predicta in villâ de Scampton predictâ, eidem abbati et conventui et eorum ſucceſſoribus, de predicto domino Henrico et heredibus ſuis, per ſervitium unius libre cumini ad feſtum S. Michaelis Archangeli annuatim reddend'; ita quod nec ipſe nec heredes ſui, nec aliquis nomine ſuo, in predictis tenementis, quicquid petere poterunt, ſalvo antiquo ſervitio unius libre cumini predicti ſolvend' ad terminum predictum, in formâ predictâ, tantùm pro tenementis predictis. In cujus rei teſtimonium, preſentibus indenturis ſigilla partium alternatim ſunt appenſa. Hiis teſtibus; domino Johanne de Bello Monte, domino Guydone de Ferrariis, domino . . . . Barde, et aliis. Data apud Thoreſway, viceſimo quinto die menſis Aprilis, anno Domini 1336 [7].

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[1] Sic; probably for "David earl of Huntington," 1199—1219.

[2] Cotton MSS. Julius, C. VII. p. 131. See the ſeal, Plate XII. fig. 10.

[3] Roper, MS. See the ſeal, Plate XII. fig. 11.

[4] Cart. Harl. Antiq. 55. B. 5. The ſame ſeal as the laſt.

[5] Cotton MSS. Jul. C. VII. pp. 134. 144. See the ſeal, Plate XII. fig. 12.

[6] Cart. Harl. Ant. 49. B. 44. See the ſeal, Pl. XII. fig. 13.

[7] Cart. Ant. Harl. 45. I. 35. See the ſeal, Pl. XII. fig. 14.

APPENDIX, Nº XVI. EARLS OF LEICESTER, &c.

1. Sciant preſentes & futuri, quòd ego Amauricius, comes Montisfortis [1], conſtabularius Francie, in preſentiâ Henrici illuſtris regis Anglorum, filii regis Johannis, apud Weſtm', die Lune proximè poſt quindenam Paſche, anno regni ipſius Henrici regis 23°, recognovi, & quietum clamavi, de me & heredibus meis, dilecto fratri meo Simoni de Monteforti, comiti Leiceſtrie, totam partem honoris Leiceſtrie, cum omnibus pertinentiis in regno Anglie, adeò plenè & integrè ſicut comes Simon pater noſter, vel comes Robertus [Fitzparnel] Leiceſtrie, illam unquam meliùs, pleniùs, & liberiùs tenuerunt; habendam & tenendam eidem Simoni fratri meo & heredibus ſuis de corpore ſuo procreatis, de predicto domino Henrico rege & heredibus ſuis, liberè & quietè imperpetuum, cum omnibus eſcaetis & aliis que mihi accedere poſſint de eo honore; faciendo inde eis debitum ſervicium ad illam partem pertinens, tam in ſeneſcalciâ domini regis Henrici predicti quàm in aliis ſerviciis: ſalvo tamen jure meo & heredum meorum, ſi fortè contigerit quòd idem Simon, frater meus, ſine herede de corpore ſuo procreato obierit, vel heredes ſui de corpore ſuo procreati fortè obierint ſine heredibus de corporibus ipſorum procreatis. Et, ut hec mea recognitio, conceſſio, & quieta clamatio ſtabilis & firma, ſecundùm quod predictum eſt, permaneat imperpetuum, huic ſcripto ſigillum meum appoſui. Hiis teſtibus; Ricardo comite Cornubie, fratre domini regis; J. de Lacy, comite Lincoln', & conſtabulario Ceſtrie; H. de Bohun, comite Hereford' & Eſſex'; W. de Ralegh, theſaurario Exon'; Johanne, de Monem'; Henrico de Aldithele; Petro de Malo Lacu; H. de Trubleville; Roberto de Quincy; Johanne, filio Galfridi; Ricardo de Gray; Stephano de Segrave; Herberto, filio Matthei; G. vice-domino Pinton'; Guidone & Harveo de Capſin, fratribus; Amauricio de S. Amando; G. Diſpenſatore. Actum apud Weſtm', in preſentiâ dicti domini regis, & preſente venerabili patre domino G. Dei gratiâ S. Nicholai in carcere Tull' dioceſ' cardinale, & Apoſtolice ſedis legato, anno & die prenominatis.

2. Rex archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Inſpeximus cartam Amauricii, comitis Montisfortis, in hec verba [Then recites the ſame as above, and proceeds]: Nos igitur, predictas recognitionem, conceſſionem, & quietam clamationem, ratas & gratas habentes, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, concedimus, & ſigillo noſtro confirmavimus, ſicut predicta carta, quam idem comes Simon de Monteforti habet, rationabilitèr teſtatur. Hiis teſtibus; E. Cant' archiepiſcopo; J. Bathon', W. Exon', H. Elienſ', R. Lincoln', W. Wigorn', & N. Karliol', epiſcopis; R. com' Cornub', fratre noſtro; J. com' Linc', & conſtab' Ceſtrie; W. comite Warenne; W. comite de Ferrariis; H. com' Hereford' & Eſſex'; W. Longeſpe; W. de Veſcye; Hugone le Wake; S. de Setgrave; Johanne, filio Galfridi; Bert' de Cryoil; Amaurico de S. Amando; G. Diſpenſatore; & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram, apud Weſtm', 17° Aprilis.

3. Æ. Dei gratiâ, regina Anglie, domina Hibernie, & duciſſa Aquitanie, & Edwardus ejus primogenitus, univerſis preſentes literas inſpecturis ſalutem in Domino. Licet in quodam inſtrumento, per quod, unà cum religioſo viro abbate de Burgo S. Petri, domini noſtri regis theſaurario, dominis J. Manſell theſaurario Ebor', Philippo Baſſett, juſticiariis Anglie, & Roberto Waleram, quilibet in ſolidum, Spinello Symonetti, Januſio Beaumodi, & Renucio Ardingi, ac eorum ſociis, mercatoribus Florentie, in mille & ſeptagintis marcis ſterlingorum, nomen domini Walteri de Merton, cancellarii predicti domini noſtri regis, ſit inſertum, non tamen ſigillum ejus in ipſo inſtrumento appenſum: Nos, volentes indempnitatem dictorum mercatorum perſpicere, & ipſos conſervare omninò indempnes, volumus quòd, propter deſtructionem ſigilli cancellarii, mercatoribus in aliquo prejudicium generetur quominùs, nos duo ſeparalitèr, uterque in ſolidum, predictis mercatoribus in dictâ ſummâ pecunie teneamur; denunciantes expreſsè nove conſtitutioni de duobus vel pluribus debend' juri de principali & omni alii juri. In cujus rei teſtimonium, fecimus has literas ſigillorum noſtrorum munimine roborari. Dat' apud Weſtmonaſterium, 7 idus Julii, 1262 [2].

4. Carta de terris & tenementis que fuerunt Roberti de Ferrers [3], comitis Derbeye.

Henricus, Dei graciâ, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, & dux Acquitannie, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, vicecomitibus, prepoſitis, miniſtris, & omnibus ballivis & fidelibus ſuis, ſalutem. Sciatis nos dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ noſtrâ confirmâſſe, Edmundo filio noſtro cariſſimo, caſtra, & omnes terras & tenementa, cum pertinenciis, que fuerunt Roberti de Ferrariis, quondam comitis Derbeye, qui Simoni de Monteforti, quondam comiti Leyceſtrie, inimico & feloni noſtro, & impriſis ſuis adheſit tempore guerre, que nuper in regno noſtro mota fuit per ipſum Simonem & dictos impriſos ſuos, ad exheredationem noſtram & deſtructionem corone noſtre, uſque ad bellum inter nos & dictos inimicos & rebelles noſtros commiſſum; & quorum inimicorum & rebellium terre & tenementa per forisfacturam eorum, de communi conſenſu & conſilio magnatûm ac fidelium regni noſtri, ad noſtram ordinationem & diſpoſitionem, ſalvis capitalibus dominis homagiis & ſerviciis ſuis, hâc vice pertinent; habend' & tenend' eidem Edmundo & heredibus ſuis de capitalibus dominis feodi illius, ſive nobis vel aliis, cum feodis militum, advocationibus eccleſiarum, dotibus cùm acciderint, & omnibus aliis ad caſtra, terras, & tenementa predicta ſpectantibus (dumtamen caſtra, terre, & tenementa predicta, non ſint de dominico corone noſtre), faciendo indè omnia ſervicia debita & conſueta; ita quòd occaſione hujus donationis noſtre nichil capitalibus dominis predictis, in wardis, releviis, aut rebus aliis ad nos pertinentibus, depereat imperpetuum. Et volumus & precipimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quòd nullus, ratione juris quod ſibi per predictum Robertum jure hereditario competere poſſet, actionem vel clameum ullis temporibus habeat de cetero in caſtris, terris, & tenementis predictis, ſed ab omni jure, actione, & clamio, penitùs excludatur in perpetuum. Et nos & heredes noſtri hanc noſtram donationem conſervare & defendere tenebimus, ſicut nos & anteceſſores noſtri alias donationes & feoffamenta conſervare & defendere conſuevimus. Hiis teſtibus; venerabili patre W. Bath' & Well' epiſcopo, Roberto Walerand, Rob̄to Aguyllon, Nich̄o de Leukenore, Will̄o de Aete, Will̄o Belet, Walt̄o de Burges, Rad̄o de Bakepuz, Barth̄o le Bigod, & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram apud Kenilworth, viceſimo-octavo die Junii, anno regni noſtri quinquageſimo.

5. Carta de honore Derbeie & Leyceſtrie, conceſſa Edmundo comiti Lancaſtrie, &c.

Henricus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, & dux Aquitanie, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, vicecomitibus, prepoſitis, miniſtris, & omnibus ballivis & fidelibus ſuis, ſalutem. Sciatis nos dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ noſtrâ confirmâſſe, Edmundo filio noſtro cariſſimo, honorem Derebeie, caſtra, maneria, & omnes terras & tenementa que fuerunt Roberti de Ferrariis; & honorem Leyceſtrie; & omnes terras & tenementa, cum pertinenciis, que fuerunt Simonis de Monteforti, quondam comitis Leyceſtrie, inimicorum noſtrorum, & que per forisfacturam eorundem ad manum noſtram tanquam eſcaeta noſtra devenerunt; habenda & tenenda eidem Edmundo, & heredibus ſuis de corpore ſuo legitimè procreatis, de nobis & heredibus noſtris imperpetuum, unà cum feodis militum, advocationibus eccleſiarum, dotibus cùm acciderint, & omnibus aliis ad honores, caſtra, maneria, terras, & tenementa pertinentibus, faciendo ſervicia indè debita & conſueta; ita quòd prefatum Edmundum vel heredes ſuos predictos indè non diſſeiſiemus, nec diſſeiſiri permittemus, donec indè ſibi eſcambium rationabile fecerimus in aliis terris noſtris ad valorem & honorem caſtrorum, maneriorum, & terrarum & tenementorum predictorum. Quare volumus & firmitèr precipimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quòd predictus Edmundus & heredes ſui predicti imperpetuum habeant & teneant honores, caſtra, maneria, terras, & tenementa predicta, cum feodis militum, advocationibus eccleſiarum, dotibus cùm acciderint, & omnibus aliis ad eadem pertinentibus, faciendo ſervicia indè debita & conſueta; ita quòd prefatum Edmundum vel heredes ſuos predictos indè non diſſeiſiemus, nec diſſeiſiri permittemus, donec indè ſibi eſcambium rationabile fecerimus in aliis terris noſtris ad valorem & honorem caſtrorum, maneriorum, & terrarum & tenementorum predictorum, ſicut predictum eſt. Hiis teſtibus; venerabili patre W. Bathon' & Wellen' epiſcopo, Rogero de Mortuo Mari, Rogero de Clifford, Rogero de Leyburn, Roberto Aguyllon, Willielmo de Aett, Rađo de Bakepuz, Stephano de Eddeworth, Bartholomeo de Bygod, & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram apud Kenilworth, duodecimo die Julii, anno regni noſtri quinquageſimo.

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[1] See p. 105.

[2] Cart. Harl. Ant. 4; C. 42. See the ſeals, plate XIII. fig. 1, 2.

[3] The earl of Derby, however, did not acquieſce to this ſettlement.

6. Ex Magno Regiſtro, in camerâ ducatûs Lancaſtrie; tangens tenementa que fuerunt Roberti de Ferrariis.

Henricus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, & dux Aquitannie, abbatibus, prioribus, baronibus, militibus, liberis hominibus, & omnibus aliis tenentibus de terris & tenementis que fuerunt Roberti de Ferrariis, quondam comitis Derbeie, ſalutem. Quia dedimus & conceſſimus Edmundo, filio noſtro cariſſimo, caſtra, & omnes terras & tenementa, cum wardis, releviis, eſcaetis, homagiis, dominicis, feodis militum, advocationibus eccleſiarum, & omnibus aliis pertinenciis ſuis que fuerunt predicti Roberti, vobis mandamus, quòd eidem Edmundo, tanquam domino veſtro, in omnibus que ad premiſſa pertinent de cetero intendentes ſitis & reſpondentes. In cujus rei teſtimonium has literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo, apud Windeſ', tertio die Januarii, anno regni noſtri quinquageſimo-primo.

7. Carta de honore Leyceſtrie, &c.

Henricus, &c. [ut ſupra, p. 20], comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, vicecomitibus, prepoſitis, miniſtris, & omnibus ballivis & fidelibus ſuis, ſalutem. Sciatis nos dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ noſtrâ confirmâſſe, Edmundo filio noſtro cariſſimo honorem, villam, & caſtrum Leiceſtrie, & omnes terras & tenementa ejuſdem honoris, cum feodis militum, & aliis omnibus pertinenciis ſuis, quocunque nomine cenſeri poſſint, que fuerunt quondam Simonis de Monteforti, comitis Leiceſtrie, inimici noſtri, & que, ſecundùm legem & conſuetudinem regni noſtri, per guerram quam contra nos ad exheredacionem noſtram in regno noſtro excitavit, & bella que contra nos in quodam alto apud Eveſham, quo tanquam inimicus noſter interfectus fuerat, domitus ſit, ad nos tanquam eſcaeta noſtra per predictam forisfacturam ſuam devenerunt; habend' & tenend' eidem Edmundo, & heredibus ſuis de corpore ſuo legitimè procreatis, de nobis & heredibus noſtris, bene. Dedimus etiam & conceſſimus eidem Edmundo, filiò noſtro, omnes terras & tenementa que idem Simon tenuit de baroniâ quondam Johannis le Viſcounte in Northumbr', & alibi; & omnes alias terras & tenementa que idem Simon hereditariè de nobis tenuit, & que per ſupradictam forisfacturam ipſius Simonis ad nos ſimilitèr tamquam eſchaeta noſtra devenerunt; habend' & tenend' eidem Edmundo filio noſtro & heredibus ſuis predictis, cum advocationibus eccleſiarum, feodis militum, ſerviciis liberorum hominum, & omnibus aliis ad predictas terras & tenementa ſpectantibus, faciendo indè nobis & heredibus noſtris ſervicia indè debita & conſueta. Dedimus etiam & conceſſimus prefato Edmundo, filio noſtro, omnes alias terras & tenementa que idem Simon tenuit de aliis capitalibus dominis ſuis, & que per predictam forisfacturam ſuam, de communi conſenſu & conſilio magnatûm ac fidelium regni noſtri, ad noſtram ordinationem & diſpoſitionem, ſicut & terre aliorum rebellium noſtrorum, qui nobiſcum in bellis ſupradictis congreſſi fuerant, ſalvis capitalibus dominis homagiis & ſerviciis ſuis, hâc vice pertinebant; habend' & tenend' eidem Edmundo filio noſtro & heredibus ſuis ſupradictis, cum omnibus ad dictas terras & tenementa ſpectantibus, de capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum, faciendo eis indè omnia ſervicia debita & conſueta imperpetuum. Quare volumus & firmitèr precipimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quòd predictus Edmundus filius noſter, & heredes ſui de corpore ſuo legitimè procreati, habeant & teneant predicta honorem, villam, caſtrum, & omnes terras & tenementa ejuſdem honoris, cum feodis militum, & aliis omnibus pertinenciis ſuis, quocunque nomine cenſeri poſſint, de nobis & heredibus noſtris, benè & in pace, cum omnibus ad dictum honorem, villam, & caſtrum, ſpectantibus, ſicut predictus Simon ea quondam tenuit & habuit, faciendo indè nobis & heredibus noſtris ſervicia indè debita & conſueta; & omnes terras & tenementa que idem Simon tenuit de baroniâ, quondam Johannis le Viſcounte, in Northumbr', & alibi; & omnes terras & tenementa que idem Simon hereditariè de nobis tenuit, & que, per ſupradictam forisfacturam ipſius Simonis, ad nos ſimilitèr tamquam eſchaeta noſtra devenerunt; cum advocationibus eccleſiarum, feodis militum, ſerviciis liberorum hominum, & omnibus aliis ad predictas terras & tenementa ſpectantibus, & faciendo indè nobis & heredibus noſtris ſervicia indè debita & conſueta; & omnes alias terras & tenementa que idem Simon tenuit de aliis capitalibus dominis ſuis, & que, per predictam forisfacturam ſuam, de communi conſenſu & conſilio magnatûm ac fidelium regni noſtri, ad noſtram ordinationem & diſpoſitionem, ſicut & terras aliorum rebellium noſtrorum qui nobiſcum in bellis ſupradictis congreſſi fuerant, ſalvis capitalibus dominis homagiis & ſerviciis ſuis, hâc vice pertinebant, ſicut predictum eſt. Hiis teſtibus; venerabili patre N. Winton', epiſcopo; &c. [ut ſuprà, p. 20], 22° die Aprilis, anno regni ñri 53°.

8. Rex, &c. militibus, liberis hominibus, & omnibus aliis tenentibus de comitatu [1] & honore Leyceſtrie, ſeneſcalciâ Anglie, & de omnibus terris & tenementis que fuerunt Simonis de Monteforti quondam comitis Leyceſt', ſalutem. Sciatis quòd dedimus & conceſſimus Edmundo, filio noſtro predicto, comitatum, honorem, ſeneſcalciam, terras & tenementa que fuerunt prefati Simonis inimici noſtri, exceptis dominicis noſtris, habendum & tenendum de nobis & heredibus noſtris eidem Edmundo & heredibus ſuis imperpetuum, faciendo ſervicium indè debitum & conſuetum. Et ideò vobis mandamus, quòd eidem Edmundo, tanquam domino veſtro, in omnibus que ad predictum comitatum, honorem, ſeneſcalciam, terras, & tenementa, pertinent, de cetero intendentes ſitis, ſicut predictum eſt. In cujus, &c. Teſt' rege, &c. anno 53°.

9. Edwardus, illuſtriſſimi regis Anglie primogenitus, dilectis ſuis venerabili in Chriſto patri đno W. Dei gratiâ, Eboracenſis archiepiſcopo, Anglie primati;

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[1] From the words "comitatu Leyceſtrie," ſays Selden, the dignity of earl is there comprehended; and the high ſtewardſhip of England, here mentioned, was taken to be afterward as a parcel of this earldom, or annexed to it in thoſe antient earls. "Rex Henricus," ſays Henry of Knighton, canon of Leiceſter, in MS. ſpeaking of this creation, "dedit comitatum Leyceſtrie, cum honore de Hincley, & ſeneſcatu Anglie, Edmundo filio ſuo." But, on this ſubject, ſee what has been ſaid in p. 221.

d̄nis Philippo Baſſett, Rogero de Mortuo-mari, & Roberto Burnell, ſalutem. Ad expenſarum noſtrarum ſuſtentationem & ſtatum noſtrum obſervandum, cùm noſtra facultas propria non ſuppetebat, de diverſis creditoribus & mercatoribus quinque mille marcas per fidejuſſionem magiſtri & conventûs hoſpitalis S. Joĥnis Jeroſolomit' Acton' recipimus, de quibus ſolvemus ibidem tres mille marcas infra menſem Octobris proximum, ſine quâlibet dilatione, & duas mille marcas Pariſiis infra dictum menſem, quarum ſolutionem fieri deſideramus ultra modum, ut fama noſtra non depereat, nec aditus credentie penès alios, cùm caſus conſimilis nobis emineat & incumbat, precludatur. Quapropter vobis mandamus, rogantes quatenùs, aliis negotiis noſtris pretermiſſis, circa predictarum quinque mille marcarum adquiſitionem inſiſtentes aſſiduè, de eiſdem tres mille marcas fratribus hoſpitalis predicte domûs quos ad proximum paſſagium tranſire noveritis, adeò ſecurè quô poteritis tradatis Acton' deferend'. Duas verò mille marcas reſiduas perquiratis modis omnibus ſolutas illis predictis loco & tempore qui ſuper hoc noſtras literas tulerunt patentes. Per quarum omnium ſolutionem termini noſtri prefixi cuſtodiantur, & noſtra permiſſio futuris temporibus conſtantiam habeat versùs alios creditores beneficium mutuum poſtulandi. Ut autem premiſſa ſecuriùs exequamini, preſentes noſtras literas in teſtimonium predicte ſolutionis faciende vobis patentes deſtinamus; volentes quòd predicta pecunia ſuper compoto noſtro vobis allocetur. Dat' apud Acton', 6 die Aprilis, anno regni domini regis, patris noſtri, 56° [1].

10. Dominus rex [Edwardus] reſtituit Elienore comitiſſe Leiceſtrie terras ſuas in Angliâ, que ei nomine dotis competebant ratione Willielmi Mareſchalli primi mariti ſui. Iſta, poſt occiſionem ſecundi viri ſui, caſtrum de Dover' reddidit regi, & in partibus Francie morabatur; & cum eâ filia ſua Alienora moram traxit. Uno anno habuit terras ſuas, & obiit [2].

A. D. 1276, comitiſſa Leiceſtrie, que, occiſo Simone marito ſuo, in Galliam fugerat, & in domo ſororum ordinis Predicatorum apud Montargis à ſorore viri fundatâ morabatur, filiam ſuam miſit in Walliam principi Levelino [3].

11. Edmundus, filius inclite recordationis Henrici regis Anglie, Durando, ballivo ſuo de Monemouth, ſalutem. Cùm remiſerimus & quietum clamavimus, pro nobis, heredibus & aſſignatis meis, domino Waltero de Helyon', heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, pro fidelitate & ſervitio ſuo, decem ſolidatas redditûs, quas idem Walterus nobis reddere debuit & conſuevit, pro omnibus terris & tenementis que idem Walterus de nobis tenuit in Redleye, Dunye, & Menſtreworth, & que terre & tenementa quondam fuerunt Henrici de Dunye, & anteceſſorum ſuorum; & etiam ſectam curie de Redleye, quam idem Walterus pro terris & tenementis infra manerium de Redleye exiſtentibns nobis facere conſuevit; ita tamen quòd dictus Walterus, heredes & aſſignati ſui, predictas terras & tenementa de nobis, heredibus & aſſignatis noſtris, de cetero teneant per ſervitium unius denarii, ad feſtum ſancti Michaelis reddendi, pro omnibus, prout in cartâ noſtrâ ſibi confectâ pleniùs continetur: Vobis mandamus, quatinùs nec redditum neque ſectam predictam à dictis domino Waltero, heredibus vel aſſignatis ſuis, de cetero exigatis pro predictis, ſed tantummodò unum denarium ad feſtum antedictum. Dat' apud Weſtmonaſterium, ſedecimo die Junii, anno regni domini Edwardi regis, germani mei, tertio [4].

12. Edwardus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, & dux Aquitanie, omnibus ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint ſalutem. Sciatis quòd dedimus & conceſſimus, quantum in nobis eſt, dilecto & fideli noſtro Henrico de Lancaſtr', conſanguineo n̄ro, omnia tenementa, cum pertin', que fuerunt Petri de Kymeringham in villâ de Berewico ſuper Twedam, & que tenementa per foriſfacturam ipſius Petri ad manum noſtram devenerint; habend' & tenend' predicto Henrico & heredibus ſuis, de nobis & heredibus noſtris, liberè & quietè, abſque aliquo nobis aut heredibus noſtris inde reddendo, in perpetuum. In cujus rei teſtimonium, has literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo, apud Novum Caſtrum ſuper Tynam, viceſimo die Februarii, anno regni noſtri nono. Per breve de privato ſigillo [5].

13. Edmundus illuſtris regis Anglie filius adquiet' Rad̄o, &c. terras, que fuerunt Rad̄i de Limeſey militis, in com. North', 18 Edw. I. [6].

14. A touz ceaux qui ceſt eſcrit verront ou orront, Thomas conte de Lancaſtre ſalutz en Dieu. Sachez nous avoir graunte a noſtre bien ame Robert le Venour totes les terres & les tenementz que divindrent en noſtre mein par le nonage Thomas fil & heir Thomas de Ferrers, jaditz noſtre tenaunt en le manoier de Lockeſlegh, en le conte de Stafford, & aillors, jeſques au plein age del dit Thomas, enſement ove le mariage de meiſme celui, e ove les douwaires que hors ſunt du dit manoir, qaunt e quiele heure qu'il eſcherront, e ove totes autres maneres de profites e commoditez que nous porront eſcheyr par la garde du dit manoir e le nonage de meiſme celui Thomas. Et, s'il aviegne que lavauntdit Thomas moerge avaunt ſon age, voloms & grauntoms, por nous e por noz heirs, que lavantdit Robert tiegne les terres & les tenementz avauntditz, ſi come eſt avant nome, jeſques a tel temps quil poeyt eſtre de plein age; avoir e tenir au dit Robert & a ſes heirs, ou a ſes aſſignes, les terres & les tenementz avauntdits, ove le mariage du dit Thomas, e ove les douwaires e totes autres maneres de profitz e commoditez, en la forme avauntdite, fraunchement quitement, bien, e en pes, feſaunt, a nous e a noz heirs, durant le terme des ſervices des avauntditz tenementz dues & cuſtumes. Et nous l'avaundit Thomas & nos heirs tous les avauntditz tenementz a lavauntdit Robert e a ſes heirs e a ſes aſſignez en la forme avauntdite garantiroms ver totes gentz. En teſmòing de queu choſe a ceſt eſcrit avons mis noſtre ſeal par hi ces teſmoings; monſieur Robert de Holand, monſ. Willame de Stafford, monſ. Philippe de Barenton, Adam Banaſtre, chevaliers; Johan de Bromſchulf, Robert de Caneresfwall, Henri Oweyn, e autres. Done a Meleborne, Mardi en la veille de la Nativite noſtre Dame, en l'an du regne noſtre treſchier ſigneur le roi Edward trentiſme tiers [7].

15. Come choſe ſoit a totes gentz, que nous Thomas counte de Lancaſtr' & de Leyceſtr', feneſchal d'Engleterre, avons receu du bail' noſtre cher couſin monſ' Aymar de Valence count de Pembroke, un eſcrit endente des covenauntz entre noſtre ſeigneur le roi & ſire Wautre Eveſque de Ceſtr', touchant le chaſtel & le manoir de Thorp-Watervill, & des maners de Aldewyncle & de Achirche, & enſement un inſtrument ſuz main de Tabellion ſur meiſme la choſe. En teſmoign de quell choſe avous fait faire ceſtez mez lettres overtes. Done a Everwyk le ſeptiſme jour d'Octöber, l'an de noſtre regne ottiſme [8].

16. Sanctiſſimo in Chriſto patri, & domino ſuo, domino C. divinâ providentiâ, ſacroſancte Romane eccleſie ac univerſitatis ſummo pontifici, ſuus devotus filius Thomas, comes Lancaſtrie, Lincolnie, Leyceſtrie, & ſeneſcallus Anglie, devota pedum oſcula beatorum. Negotia que cariſſimi nobis in Chriſto abbas & conventus de Barling, Lincolnie dioceſis, habent in hiis diebus, pro utilitate monaſterii ſui (quod de

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[1] Cart. Ant. in Muſeo Britannico, 43 C. 48. The ſame double ſeal as in Plate XIII. fig. 2.

[2] Annales de Dunſtable.

[3] Leland, Collectan. I. 306; from a book concerning Malmeſbury abbey. And ſee the Hiſtory of Leiceſter, p. 209.

[4] Cart. Ant. in Muſeo Britannico, 43 C. 44. See the ſeal, Plate XIII. fig. 3.

[5] Cart. Antiq. in Muſ. Brit. 43 D. 32. See the two ſeals, Plate XIII. fig. 5, 6.

[6] Cotton MSS. Julius, C. VII. p. 155. See the ſeal, Plate XIII. fig. 7.

[7] Cart. Ant. in Muſ. Brit. 43 C. 45. See the ſeal, Plate XIII. fig. 8.

[8] Cart. Ant. in Muſ. Brit. 43 C. 46. The ſeal is the ſame as that to the preceding deed. The ſeal of the ſame earl, fig. 9, from the Cotton MSS. Julius C. 7.

anteceſſorum & progenitorum noſtrorum eleemoſinis eſt fundatum) in veſtre ſanctitatis preſentiâ expedire; ad exauditionis optate gratiam admitti corditèr affectantes: ea veſtre beatitudini pleno recommendamus affectu; ſupplicantes attentè, quatenùs petitiones dictorum & conventûs ſuper negotiis ſuis predictis veſtre clementie prorigendas, eò benigniùs exaudire & gratioſiùs expedire dignemini, quod noſtros rogatus ſibi ſentiant fructuoſos. Conſervet vos Altiſſimus ad regimen eccleſie ſue ſancte per tempora felicitèr longiora [1].

17. Ordinationes & precepta Willielmi Baſſett & Roberti de Hungerford, juſtic' ad itinerand' ad placita foreſte domini Henrici comitis Lancaſtr', foreſte de Lancaſtr', aſſign', die Lune prox' poſt feſtum Sancti Matthei Apoſtoli, quo die iter predictum ſine die remanſit & clauſit; facta cuſtodi, viridariis, & aliis miniſtris ejuſdem foreſte, ſecđm aſs̃m ejuſdem foreſte, & publicè proclamata, ſequuntur in hec verba, &c.

"Imprimis preceptum eſt eiſdem, quòd venacio domini comitis bene cuſtodiatur, nec quòd permittantur aliqui ad intrandum foreſtam predictam ad venacionem domini comitis minandam, berſand', ſive capiend', canibus, laqueis, ſive ingeniis; quod ſi aliqui fecerint, ſtatim levet ſuper eos clam' & hũtes de villatâ in villatam, & de wardâ in wardam, quouſque vigore hõim manentium infra limites ejuſdem foreſte, qui ad pacem dicte venacionis ſcđm aſs̃iam foreſte jurentur, capiantur, & impriſonentur: Et quòd ſepes, foſſata, vel domus, que facta ſunt ad nocumentum foreſte & ferarum domini comitis poſt ultimum iter ejuſdem p̃ſternentur per aſs̃iam predictam; & quòd nullus capiat cablicia ſeu perficiend' eorundem in dominicis boſcis vel haiis dicti domini comitis, nec quercus ſive alias arbores in eiſdem locis expeditare ut cadant; & quòd nulli foreſtarii aliquid capiant ut permittant aliquod genus animalium intrare foreſtam dñi in laundis vetitis menſe defenſo; & quòd nullus habens communam in foreſtâ ſupoñet paſturam aliis averiis q̃m ſuis averiis propriis per attractionem animalium extraneorum; quod ſi quis fecerit, preſentetur ad attach': & quòd nullus habeat capras depaſcentes in dominicis boſcis domini; & quòd nullus habens boſcos ſuos infra foreſtam agiſtet eos quouſque đnus comes boſcos ſuos agiſtet; & quòd predicti miniſtri bene ſe habeant in officiis ſuis, ita quòd non occaſionent in ullo erga dominum comitem vel heredes ſuos ad proximam aſs̃m in adventu juſtic' prox' itinerantium in iſtâ foreſtâ, &c."

18. Carta Edwardi III. de Brageriaco concedendo; complectens laudes Henrici comitis Lancaſtrie.

Edwardus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie & Francie, & dominus Hibernie, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, prioribus, comitibus, baronibus, juſticiariis, ſeneſchallis, conſtabulariis, vicecomitibus, prepoſitis, miniſtris, & omnibus ballivis & fidelibus ſuis, ſalutem. Sciatis quòd nos, placido rumore de factis victorioſis que conſanguineus noſter & fidelis cariſſimus Henricus, comes Lancaſtrie, agens ſuper expeditione guerre noſtre quam pro nobis in ducatu noſtro Aquitanie & partibus adjacentibus gratantèr aſſumpſit, divinâ ſibi favente clementiâ, ibi fecit, inimicos noſtros in bellis campeſtribus expugnando, civitates, caſtra, villas, & loca fortia in manum noſtram in copioſâ multitudine capiendo, & agendo noſtra ſapientèr, & magnanimitèr dirigendo; nos, tanta conſanguinei noſtri magnalia meritò contemplantes, & ad ea ut de aliis nobis impenſis per eum multiplicitèr fructuoſis obſequiis taceamus, gratam conſiderationem habentes, videntes per eum nedum profectum noſtrum ſet honorem noſtri nominis ineſtimabilitèr adaugeri, mero motu noſtro ac gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, auctoritate noſtrâ regiâ, & ex certâ ſcientiâ, dedimus & conceſſimus eidem comiti caſtrum, villam, & locum de Brageriaco, dioceſis petragoricenſ', que dictus comes, nuper noſter locumtenens in ducatu noſtro Aquitanie & linguâ occitanâ, vi armorum & per inſultum fortiſſimum nuper cepit; habendum & tenendum eidem comiti & heredibus maſculis de corpore ſuo procreatis, cum caſtellaniâ, & omni juſticiatu alto & baſſo, mero ac mixto imperio, parochiis & homagiis, reſorti, caſtorum & locorum tam baronum quàm aliorum quorumcunque, ac quibuſcunque officiis, pedagiis, piſcariis, molendinis, & aliis quibuſcunque juribus, juriſdictionibus, redditibus, deveriis, libertatibus, privilegiis, conſuetudinibus, & ſuis pertinentiis univerſis; ita plenè ſicut domini quondam dicte ville Brageriaci, dum extra manum regiam, extunc habebant & tenebant antiquitùs temporibus retroactis, abſque diminutione alicujus juris, juriſdictionis, aut deverii, ad dictum caſtrum, villam, & locum dudum quomodolibet pertinentibus, de nobis & heredibus noſtris ducibus Aquitanie imperpetuum; &, ſi alique juriſdictiones, jura, reſorta, redditus, ac deveria, antiquitùs & ab antiquo ad dictum caſtrum, villam, & locum pertinentia, ſubtracta fuerint vel occultata, ſeu per aliquos tacitè appropriata, ſeu aliquibus aliis per dictum comitem aut alium quemcunque data ſeu conceſſa imperpetuum vel ad tempus, ea redintegrari volumus, & ad jus & proprietatem dicti caſtri, loci, & ville Brageriaci omninò reduci & reverti, & per detentores eorum quoſcunque indilatè dimitti; quas quidem donationes, ſi que fuerint ex causâ predictâ, tenore preſentium duximus revocandas & penitùs adnullandas. Conceſſimus inſuper, de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, auctoritate noſtrâ regiâ, & ex certâ ſcientiâ, dicto comiti & heredibus maſculis de corpore ſuo, ut predicitur, procreatis, cuſionem monete in dicto loco Brageriaci; ſic quòd ipſi in eodem loco monetam cudere poſſint, ſeu cudi facere, prout ſibi viſum fuerit faciendum, emolumentumque cuſionis ipſius monete ſuum remaneat, & ad ipſorum utilitatem omnimodè committatur; ita tamen quòd moneta illa ibidem ſic cudenda ſit ita fortis aut fortior monetâ noſtrâ partium predictarum. Salvâ & retentâ in premiſſis omnibus nobis & heredibus noſtris fidelitate & homagio, cavalcatâ, & reſorto, nobis pertinentibus in hâc parte. Volumus etiam, quòd, ſi prefatum comitem obire contingat abſque herede maſculo de corpore ſuo, ut premittitur, procreato, tunc caſtrum, villa, & locus predicta, unà cum caſtellaniâ, & omnibus aliis juribus & pertinentiis ſuis predictis, necnon cuſio dicte monete, & emolumentum indè proveniens, ſtatim poſt mortem ejuſdem comitis ad nos & heredes noſtros integrè revertantur. His teſtibus; Will̃o de Bohun comite Northamptonie, Ricõ comite Arundel, conſanguineis noſtris; Thomâ de Bello-campo, comite Warr'; Joh̃e de Veer, comite Oxon'; Robt̃o de Ufford, comite Suff'; Barth̃o de Burgerſh'; Ricõ Talbot, ſeneſchallo; & aliis. Datum per noſtram manum, juxta Caleſiam, primo die Junii, anno regni nr̃i Anglie 21°, regni verò noſtri Francie 8° [2].

19. A touz ceux que ceſtes letteres verront ou orront, Henri de Lanc', counte de Derby, ſaluz en Dieu. Sachez nous avoyr graunte, & per ceſtes noz lettres conferme, a noſtre cher bacheler monſ' Roger de Chetwynd, & dame Johane ſa femme, a terme de lour vies, une annel rente de vint livres, a reſcevire de noſtre manoyr de Shenſton, per les mayns de noz provots & baillets, quilloſq' ſerrount, as deux termes del an, per oweles portions, a les feſtes de Paſque & de Seynt Michel, quel anuel rente nous avions du grant noſtre bien ame Robert de Grendon, a terme des vies les ſuditz monſ' Roger & dame Johane, comme piert par les chartres a nous ent faites; a avoyr & tenir la dit anuel rente de vint livres a ditz monſ' Roger & dame Johane a terme de lour vies, ſaunz enpeſchement ou countredit de nous, noz executours, ou de nul autre en noſtre nom. Et nous Henri de Lanc' counte de Derby avauntdit, noz heirs, & noz executours, la dite anuel rente de vint livres as ditz monſ' Roger & dame Johane, a terme de lour vies, countre toutes gentz warantizoms & defendroms. Et ſi aviegne que le dit monſ' Roger ou dame Johane ſoient ariere en partie ou en tout a nul terme ſus dit, bien liſe as ſuſdit monſ' Roger & dame Johane en noſtre dit manoir deſtreindre, & la deſtreſce retenir, taunque perpaiement lui ſoit fait de ceo que ariere ſerra. En teſmoignaunce de quell choſe a ceſt eſcrits endente avons mys noſtre ſeal. Don a Londres, le vj jour de Fevrier, l'an du regne noſtre ſeigneur le roi Edward

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[1] Peck, MSS. ex Regiſt. Premonſtr. fol. 82. b.

[2] Ex Regiſtro Magno Ducatûs Lancaſtriæ, fol. 417.

Tiertz depuis le Conqueſt dys & occiſme, per yces teſmoignes; monſ' Ric' de Wilughby, & monſ' Piers de la Mare, chivaliers; ſire John Gywell, ſire Piers de Wotton, clercs; & autres [1].

20. A tous ceaux que ceſt featz verrount ou orrount, Henri counte de Lancaſtre, de Derby, & de Leiceſtre, ſeneſchal d'Engleterre, ſalutz en Dieu. Come noſtre treſchier ſeigneur roi piere eyt graunte & done por ſon featz a noſtre treſchiere ſoere Mahaud de Lancaſtre, counteſſe d'Ulveſter, a terme de ſa vie, le chaſtel & le manoier de Melbourn, ove tous ſes appourtenances, a avoier & tener de luy & de ſes heirs, rendaunt per an a noſtre treſchere ſeigneur & piere, a la Nativite de Seint Johan le Baptiſte, une roſe, & feſaunt as chiefs ſeigneurs del fie les ſervices dues & cuſtumes del dit manoir: Nous eauntz ferme & eſtable le graunt & le duen noſtre ditz treſchier ſeigneur & piere, volons & grauntons, & per ceo feat confermons, pur nous & nos heirs, a noſtre dite treſchier ſoere Mahaud de Lancaſtre, counteſſe d'Ulveſtor, que ſi dedeans .... les diz anns procheins apres le date du ceſt feat, que ſes executours ou ſes aſſignees puſſent avoier & tenier le dits chaſtel & manoier, ove tous ſes appourtenances, tauntque a fin de diz anns procheyne enſuantz & pleynement accomplis apres le jour de la feſaunte des ceſtes. Et nos le dit Henri counte de Lancaſtre de Derby & de Leiceſtre, & nos heirs, le chaſtel & manoir, ove tous ſes appourtenaunces, a notre dite treſchiere ſoere & a ſes executours, ou a ſes aſſignes, garanterons countre totes gentz pour tout le terme avauntditz. En teſmoignaunte de quele choſe, a la partie de ceſte endenture demouraunts devers noſtre dite ſoer la counteſſe, nous avoms mys noſtre ſeal. Et noſtre dite ſoer la counteſſe, a la partie de ceſte endenture demoraunt devers nous, ad mys ſon ſeal. Don a noſtre chaſtel de Kenilworthe, le 18 jour de Martz, l'an du regne de roi Edward Tiers puis le Conqueſte d'Engleterre 27, & de France 7 [2].

21. Henri, duc de Lancaſtre, count de Derby & de Nicol [3].

22. Edwardus, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie & Aquitanie, omnibus ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint, ſalutem. Conſtat nobis, per inſpectionem rotulorum cancellarii domini Henrici, quondam regis Anglie, proavi noſtri, quòd idem proavus noſter literas ſuas patentes fieri fecit in hec verba:

"Henricus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, dux Normannie & Aquitanie, & comes Andegavie, omnibus ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint, ſalutem. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ noſtrâ confirmâſſe, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, Johanni comiti Ceſtrie & Hunt', quòd ipſe & heredes ſui habeant omnes libertates ſuperſcriptas, quas predeceſſores ſui comites Huntingdon' habuerunt temporibus predeceſſorum noſtrorum regum Anglie; videlicet, quòd ipſe & heredes ſui, & homines ſui qui tenent de honore Huntingdon', in quibuſcunque comitatibus vel ballivis fuerint, habeant & teneant terras ſuas, in ſokâ & ſakâ, & thol & theam, & infangenethef & utfangenethef, in boſco & plano, in viis & ſemitis, pratis & paſcuis, in aquis & molendinis, in vivariis & ſtagnis, in piſcariis, & in omnibus aliis locis & rebus ad terras ſuas pertinentibus, ſolutas & liberas & quietas de theolonio, & pontagio, & paſſagio, & pedagio, & paagio, & ſtallagio, & tallagio, & de ſyris, hundredis, & de ſectis ſhirarum & hundred', & de auxiliis vicecom' & ſervient', & de geldis & danegeldis, & hidagiis & blodewit, & de ferdwit, & de fichewit, & de murdro, & denar' ad murdrum pertinentibus, & de vaſto foreſte, & aſſarto, & guardo, & reguardo, & de operationibus caſtellorum, & murorum, & foſſatorum, & parcorum, & pontium, & calcearum, & de omni conſuetudine & exactione ſeculari, & opere ſervili; & capiant ſiccum & viride, ubicunque fuerint & voluerint, in boſcis ſuis, ſine viſu & liberatione foreſtariorum noſtrorum; & ſint boſci eorum in eorum propriâ cuſtodiâ; & quòd predictus comes & heredes ſui habeant hayam ſuam de Gerdeleyâ, & bruſcam ſuam de Barthon & Dudington, quietas & liberas ad vendendum & dandum cuicunque voluerint, & ad faciendum de eis quod de eis placuerit; & quòd habeant venationem & warrenam ſuam in eis, & bene warrantizent cuicunque voluerint viam ubicunque de honore de Huntingdon'. Quare volumus & concedimus, & firmitèr precipimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quòd predictus Johannes comes Ceſtrie & Huntingdon', & heredes ſui, & homines ſui qui tenent de honore de Huntingdon', in quibuſcunque comitatibus vel ballivis fuerint, habeant & teneant terras ſuas, cum omnibus libertatibus & quietanciis predictis, bene & in pace, ſicut predictum eſt. Hiis teſtibus; P. Wynton', epiſcopo; W. de War', comite Surr'; W. de Ferr', comite Dereb'; H. comite Heref'; S. de Segrave, juſticiario Anglie; Waltero de Laſcy; Johanne de Monem'; Radulpho de Mortuo Mari; Rogero de Quenci; Radulpho, filio Nicholai; Johanne, filio Philippi; Galfrido Deſpencer; Willo de Pichef'; Bartholomeo Pech; & aliis. Dat' per manum venerabilis patris R. Ciceſtrie epiſcopi, cancellarii noſtri, apud Hereford', ſeptimo die Novembris, anno regni noſtri decimo-octavo."

Nos autem tenorem literarum predictarum, ad requiſitionem cariſſimi primogeniti noſtri Edwardi, principis Aquitanie & Wallie, ducis Cornubie, & comitis Ceſtrie, duximus exemplificand' per preſentes. In cujus rei teſtimonium, has literas noſtras fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo, apud Weſtmonaſterium, quinto die Decembris, anno regni noſtri triceſimo-octavo [4].

23. Henricus, dux Lancaſtrie, inter plurima in diverſis comitatibus, tenuit die quo obiit duos viſus per annum apud Lilburn, que ſunt de honore de Leiceſtriâ; & valent, cum curiis, &c. ſeptem libras per annum, &c. [5].

24. Pardonatio facta Johanni duci Lancaſtrie, & Henrico filio ſuo, duci Hereford', de tranſgreſſionibus omnibus factis per Thomam nuper comitem Lanc'.

Ricardus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie & Francie, & dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint, ſalutem. Sciatis, quòd, de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, ex certâ ſcientiâ noſtrâ, ac de pleno aſſenſu & maturâ deliberatione conſilii noſtri, pardonavimus, remiſimus, ac omninò in perpetuum, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantùm in nobis eſt, quietum clamavimus, cariſſimo avunculo noſtro Johanni duci Aquitanie & Lancaſtrie, ac cariſſimo conſanguineo noſtro Henrico, filio ejus, duci Hereford', tenentibus terrarum & tenementorum que fuerunt Thome nuper comitis Lancaſtrie, ac eorum heredibus, totum jus noſtrum, forisfacturam, actionem, querelam, demandam, titulum, & clameum; noſtra quecunque que in aliquibus caſtris, honoribus, dominiis, maneriis, hundredis, wapentaciis, commotis, cantredis, chaceis, parcis, warrenis, terris, tenementis, redditibus, & ſerviciis; feodis militum, advocationibus eccleſiarum, abbatiarum, prioratuum, hoſpitalium, capellarum, cantariarum ac aliorum beneficiorum eccleſiaſticorum quorumcunque, aut aliquibus aliis poſſeſſionibus que fuerunt predicti Thome nuper comitis; ratione ſeu occaſione aliquarum proditionum, ſeditionum, inſurrectionum, forisfacture, guerre, adherentiarum inimicis Scotie, ſeu aliis inimicis quibuſcunque; aut confederationum, alligationum, ſeu interliganciarum cum eiſdem, aut aliorum favorum vel auxiliorum eiſdem preſtitorum; incendiorum, depredationum, equitationum, itinerum modo guerrino & bellicoſo cum vexillis explicatis, ſeu alio modo forti vel violenti quocunque; feloniarum, murdrorum, deſpectuum, contemptuum, rebellionum, offenſarum, uſurpationum, extortionum, manutenentiarum, meſpriſionum, ac aliarum proditionum & falſitatum quarumcunque, & quorumcunque nomine cenſeantur, per ipſum Thomam, nuper comitem, tempore domini Edwardi, quondam regis Anglie proavi noſtri, contra ligeanciam ſuam, in derogationem corone, ſeu leſionem regie majeſtatis ipſius proavi noſtri, qualitercunque factorum & perpetratorum, habemus, habuimus, ſeu quovis modo habere poterimus in futurum ratione regalie ſeu prerogative noſtre, aut alia hujuſmodi de cauſâ quâcunque, unde prefati duces vel heredes eorum per nos vel heredes noſtros quoſcunque impetiri, calumpniari, accuſari, vel inquietari poſſint in futurum. Et inſuper, de uberiori gratiâ noſtrâ, ex certâ ſcientiâ noſtrâ, & de aſſenſu predicto, ſtatum & poſſeſſionem quos predicti duces habent in dominiis & poſſeſſionibus predictis, & eorum quolibet, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, tenore preſentium acceptamus, approbamus, & ratificamus, ac prefatis ducibus & eorum heredibus concedimus & confirmamus in perpetuum; nolentes, quòd predicti duces vel eorum heredes inde, ratione aliquorum premiſſorum, ſeu aliarum aliquarum proditionum vel forisfacturarum per prefatum Thomam nuper comitem, ſeu aliquem alium predeceſſorum predictorum, ante hec tempora aliquibus progenitoribus noſtris factarum, per nos vel heredes noſtros quoſcunque futuris temporibus impetantur, occonentur, moleſtentur in aliquo, ſeu graventur; ſalvâ ſemper & reſervatâ nobis & heredibus noſtris reverſione, ſi qua nobis competat pro defectu exitûs predictorum ducum & heredum ſuorum, in dominiis & poſſeſſionibus ſupradictis; ac etiam quibuſcunque juribus antiquitùs debitis, ac pertinentibus bundis comitatûs, ſive principatûs noſtri Ceſtrie, nobis & heredibus noſtris in omnibus ſemper ſalvis. In cujus rei teſtimonium, has literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo, apud Weſtmonaſterium, 20° Februarii, anno regni 21°[1].

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[1] Cart. Ant. in Muſeo Britannico, XXV. 11. See the ſeal, Plate XIII. fig. 8.

[2] Ib. 43 C. 47. See the ſeal, fig. 9.

[3] Cotton MSS. Julius, C. VII. See the ſeal, Plate XIII. fig. 12; and in fig. 13, another ſeal of the ſame duke from Sandford; which appears to have been the ſame with that of earl Edmund in fig. 7; with the alteration only of the legend. Fig. 14, is the relick noticed in p. 219.

[4] Cotton MSS. Claudius, A. XIII. p. 196. b.

[5] Eſch. 35 Edw. III. N° 122; from the Northamptonſhire MSS. of Mr. Bridges, vol. C. f. 215. It appears by the ſame MSS. vol. A. f. 36. 37. & 442. that divers lands in Eaſt Haddon, co. Northampton, were held of the honour of Leiceſter.

25. Carta . . . Edw. IV. libertatum & privilegiorum[2].

Edwardus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie & Frauncie, dominus Hibernie, univerſis & ſingulis juſtitiariis, vicecomitibus, eſcaetoribus, ſeneſcallis, majoribus, ballivis, miniſtris, & omnibus fidelibus ſuis, ſalutem. Cùm dominus Edwardus, nuper rex Anglie, progenitor noſter, conceſſerit, pro ſe & heredibus ſuis, Johanni nuper duci Aquitanie & Lancaſtrie, per nomen ducis Lancaſtrie, & Blauncie nuper uxori ejus; quòd ipſi, & heredes ſui de corporibus ipſorum ducis & Blauncie procreati, & omnes homines de terris & feodis que fuerunt Henrici comitis Lancaſtrie, patris Henrici nuper ducis Lancaſtrie, ſeptimo die Maii, anno regni ejuſdem progenitoris noſtri ſexto decimo, imperpetuum ſint quieti de panagio, paſſagio, paagio, laſtagio, ſtallagio, tallagio, cariagio, peſagio, picagio, & terragio, per totum regnum & poteſtatem ſuam. Ac poſtmodum dominus Ricardus nuper rex Anglie ſecundus poſt Conqueſtum, per cartam ſuam, conceſſerit prefato Johanni nuper duci Aquitanie & Lancaſtrie, quòd ipſe ad totam vitam ſuam haberet omnes fines pro tranſgreſſionibus & aliis maleficiis quibuſcunque; ac etiam fines pro licentiâ concordandâ; & omnes alios fines, redemptiones, & amerciamenta, ex quâcunque cauſâ & per quamcunque cauſam provenientes; necnon exitus forisfactos de omnibus hominibus & tenentibus de & in terris & feodis predicti ducis, & de omnibus infra eaſdem terras & feoda reſidentibus, quôcunque iidem homines, tenentes, ſeu reſidentes, miniſtri ipſius nuper regis Ricardi, vel heredum ſuorum, exiſterent; & quòd ipſe dux ad totam vitam ſuam haberet totum & quicquid ad ipſum nuper regem Ricardum & heredes ſuos pertinere poſſit, de anno, die, & vaſto, & eſtrepamento, forisfacturis, & murdris, infra terras & feoda predicta, in quibuſcunque curiis ſuis & heredum ſuorum, ſive in quâcunque curiâ alterius contigerit, quòd predicti homines, tenentes ſeu reſidentes, facerent fines, vel eſſent amerciati, vel exitus forisfacerent; ſeu quòd predicta dies, annus, vaſtus, & eſtrepamentum, forisfactura, vel murdra adjudicata eſſent, tam in preſentiâ ipſius nuper regis Ricardi & heredum ſuorum, quàm in abſentiâ ſuâ & heredum ſuorum; & tam coram ipſo & heredibus ſuis in cancellariâ ſuâ & heredum ſuorum; ac coram theſaurario & baronibus de ſcaccario ſuo & heredum ſuorum; & coram juſticiariis ſuis & heredum ſuorum de communi banco; necnon coram ſeneſcallo & mareſcallo, ſeu coronatore hoſpitii ſui & heredum ſuorum, vel clerico mercati, qui pro tempore eſſent; & in aliis curiis ſuis & heredum ſuorum; quàm coram juſtititiariis ſuis itinerantibus ad eorum placita, & ad placita foreſte, juſtitiariorum ad aſſiſſas capiendum & gaolas deliberandum; ac coram aliis quibuſcunque juſtitiariis & miniſtris ſuis & heredum ſuorum, tam in preſentiâ ſuâ & heredum ſuorum quàm in abſentiâ ſuâ & heredum ſuorum; adeò plenè & integrè ſicut idem nuper rex Ricardus ea haberet, ſi illa prefato duci non conceſſiſſet; ita quòd dux predictus, per manus ballivorum & aliorum miniſtrorum ſuorum, levare, percipere, & habere poſſet, fines, redemptiones, & amerciamenta ipſorum hominum, tenentium, & reſidentium, de & in terris & feodis predictis exeuntia & forisfacta, & quicquid ad ipſum nuper regem Ricardum vel heredes ſuos pertinere poſſet, de anno, die, & vaſto, & eſtrepamento, forisfacturis & murdris, de & in terris & feodis predictis, que coram dictis juſtitiariis itinerantibus, ad eorum placita & placita foreſte, ac coram predictis ſeneſcallo & mareſcallo, coronatore, vel clerico mercati, fieri ſeu adjudicari contigerit, per extenta eorundem juſtitiariorum itinerantium in itineribus ſuis, ac predictorum ſeneſcalli, mareſcalli, coronatoris, & clerici mercati, in ſeſſionibus ſuis, ballivis & miniſtris predicti ducis inde liberandum; ac etiam fines, redemptiones, & amerciamenta de hominibus, tenentibus, & reſidentibus predictis; ac exitus, forisfactos, & omnia que ad ipſum nuper regem Ricardum vel heredes ſuos pertinere poſſent, de anno, die, & vaſto, & eſtrepamento, forisfacturis, & murdris, de & in terris & feodis predictis, que coram ipſo vel heredibus ſuis, vel in cancellariâ ſuâ & heredum ſuorum, ſeu coram theſaurario & baronibus ſuis de ſcaccario ſuo & heredum ſuorum, vel coram juſtitiariis ſuis & heredum ſuorum de communi banco, ſive coram juſtitiariis ad aſſiſſas capiendum & gaolas deliberandum, aut juſtitiariis ad tranſgreſſiones & felonias audiendum & determinandum aſſignatis, ſeu coram aliis juſtitiariis vel miniſtris ſuis quibuſcunque & heredum ſuorum, fieri vel adjudicari contigerit, per extentas de ſcaccario ſuo & heredum ſuorum, ballivis & miniſtris prefati ducis, per manus vicecomitis in quorum ballivis dicta terre & feoda exiſterent indè liberandum, ſine occaſione vel impedimento ipſius nuper regis Ricardi, vel heredum ſuorum, juſtitiariorum, vicecomitum, eſcaetorum, aut aliorum miniſtrorum ſuorum & heredum ſuorum quorumcunque; & quòd predictus dux, ad totam vitam ſuam, per ſe & miniſtros ſuos, in omnibus terris & feodis predictis, tam in preſentiâ ipſius regis Ricardi & heredum ſuorum, quàm in abſentiâ ſuâ & heredum ſuorum, faceret & haberet aſſaiam & aſſiſſam panis, vini, & cerviſie, & omnimodorum aliorum victualium quorumcunque, ac aliorum ad officium clerici de mercato & heredum ſuorum pertinentium, cum permiſſione eorundem, quotieſcunque & quando expediens foret & neceſſe; ac etiam haberet & perciperet fines, amerciamenta, & redemptiones, ac omnia proficua indè provenientia; ita quòd clericus mercati ipſius nuper regis Ricardi & heredum ſuorum non ingredietur dictas terras vel feoda pro aliquibus ad officium faciendum & exercendum; & quòd idem dux ad totam vitam ſuam haberet catalla felonum & fugitivorum, tam felonum de ſe quàm aliorum quorumcunque, ac utlagatorum ex quâcunque cauſâ, omnium hominum & tenentium de & in terris & feodis predictis, necnon omnium tenentium infra eaſdem terras & feoda quôcunque iidem homines tenent aut reſident, miniſtris ipſius nuper regis Ricardi vel heredum ſuorum extenta; ita quòd, ſi aliquis hominum & tenentium de & in terris & feodis predictis, ſeu aliquis reſidentium in dictis terris & feodis, aut aliquis alius in eiſdem terris & feodis, pro aliquo ſuo maleficio quocunque, debeat vitam vel membrum amittere, vel fugere, & in judicio ſtare nollet, aut aliquam aliam tranſgreſſionem faceret, pro quâ ipſe deberet perdere catalla ſua, in que loca juſtitia de eo fieri deberet, ſive in curiâ ipſius nuper regis Ricardi & heredum ſuorum, vel in aliis curiis, catalla ſua eſſent predicti ducis; & liceret ei ſeu miniſtris ſuis ponere in ſeiſinam dictorum catalla, & eadem catalla ad opus predicti ducis reti-

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[1] Ex Magno Regiſtro in camerâ Ducatûs, folio ultimo.

[2] Peck, MS. ex ant. cod. MS. penès Nevile King, arm. 1730.

nere, ſine occaſione vel impedimento ipſius nuper regis Ricardi vel heredum ſuorum, ac extentarum & preceptorum juſtitiariorum ſuorum, ſeu miniſtrorum ſuorum, & heredum ſuorum quorumcunque; & quòd predictus dux ad totam vitam ſuam haberet retorna omnium brevium ipſius nuper regis Ricardi & heredum ſuorum; necnon ſummonitionem extentarum & preceptorum de ſcaccario ſuo & heredum ſuorum; ac extentarum & preceptorum juſtitiariorum ſuorum & heredum ſuorum itinerantium, tam ad placita foreſte quàm ad communia placita; ac aliorum juſtitiariorum quorumcunque; necnon attachiamenta, tam de placitis corone quàm aliorum, in omnibus terris & feodis predictis; & quòd predictus dux, ad totam vitam ſuam, per ſe & ballivos ſuos, haberet in eiſdem terris & feodis executionem eorundem brevium, ſummonitionum, extentarum, & preceptorum; ita quòd nullus vicecomes, ballivus, aut alius miniſter ipſius nuper regis Ricardi vel heredum ſuorum predicta terras & feoda ingrederetur, pro aliquo officio, vel pro aliquâ re officium ſuum tangente faciendâ, niſi indè ſecta ipſius ducis vel miniſtrorum ſuorum. Ac inſuper idem nuper rex Ricardus, per eandem cartam ſuam, conceſſerit, pro ſe & dictis heredibus ſuis, quòd, ſi vicecomes vel ballivus libertatum, hundredorum, ſeu wapentachiorum, in aliquibus executionibus pro predicto ducatu per brevia ſua, ſeu mandata ſua vel heredum ſuorum, ſeu in aliquo alio modo faciendis, negligentes eſſent vel remiſſi, propter quod contigerit ipſos amerciari aut fines facere in ſcaccario, vel in aliis curiis ſuis & heredum ſuorum, hujuſmodi fines & amerciamenta eſſent prefati ducis, & quòd levarentur ad opus ipſius ducis per miniſtros ſuos ſupradictos, durante vitâ ſuâ; & quòd predictus dux ad totam vitam ſuam haberet, infra omnes dictas terras & feoda, omnimoda catalla vocata wayſe & ſtraye, deodanda, theſaurum inventum, ac alia, res vel catalla inventa; & quòd ipſe, per ſe & miniſtros ſuos ſeiſire, & capere poſſet, ad voluntatem ſuam, ad opus predicti ducis, wayſes & ſtrayes, deodanda, & theſaurum inventum, ac alia inventa ſupradicta; & quòd predictus dux ad totam vitam ſuam haberet quecunque bona & catalla vocata manu-opera, capta vel capienda de quâcunque perſonâ infra terras & feoda predicta ac per eandem perſonam coram quocunque judice deadvocatâ. Ac cùm Henricus Quartus, nuper de facto non de jure, rex Anglie, ex certâ ſcientiâ ſuâ, & aſſenſu parliamenti ſui, per cartam ſuam conceſſerit, declaravit, & ordinavit, pro ſe & heredibus ſuis in ducatu ſuo Lancaſtrie, quàm in univerſis & ſingulis aliis comitatibus, honoribus, maneriis, feodis, poſſeſſionibus, & dominiis eidem nuper, ut premittitur, regi, ante uſurpationem dignitatis ſue regie, qualitèrcunque & ubicunque, jure hereditario in dominico, ſervitio, vel proviſione, ſeu aliàs qualitèrcunque diſcenſis, quòd talia & hujuſmodi libertates, jura regalia, conſuetudines, & francheſie, in omnibus & per omnia imperpetuum habeantur, exerceantur, continuentur, fruantur, & utantur, & per tales officiarios & miniſtros gubernentur & exequentur, que & qualia & per quales officiarios & miniſtros ipſe & progenitores & anteceſſores ſui, in eiſdem ducatu, comitatibus, honoribus, caſtris, maneriis, feodis, & aliis poſſeſſionibus & dominiis predictis, uti & haberi, ac regi & gubernari conſueverint, virtute cartarum indè confectarum; [*Cætera deſunt.*]

26. The Honour of Leiceſter; extracted by the Rev. Samuel Carte out of a Court Roll of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, 3 Eliz.; in cuſtody of T. P.

Deſford. Viſus franciplegii dñe regine honoris Leiceſtrie, parcell' ducatûs ſui Lancaſtrie, ib̄m tent' 9 Apr', 3 Eliz', coram Franciſco Sanders, generoſo, deputato pernobilis Henrici comitis Huntingdon', capitalis ſeneſcalli dicte dñe regine. The places mentioned as belonging to his court are, *Deſford*, *Kyrbye*, *Stapleton*, *Cadebye*, *Kyrkeby Malory*, *Peckleton*, *Raunſton*, *Oſbaſton*.

Manerium de *Deſford*; ſcil', *Cur' Halmot'* dñe regine honoris Leiceſtr', parcell' ducatûs ſui Lancaſtr' ib̄m, eodem die & anno. The like courts were held the ſame year, Oct. 4, at the ſame place.

Courts were held 10 Apr. and 7 Oct. the ſame year at *Sbulton*. In the *Viſus franciplegii* are mentioned, *Sbulton*, *Sapcott*, *Crofte*, *Thurleſton*, *Enderbye*, *Froleſworth*, *Blabye*, *Normanton Turvile*, *Counteſthorpe*, *Wheſton*.

Viſus franciplegii, with like title as at *Deſford*, was held at *Foxton* Oct. 2, the ſame year; but no other town is mentioned in it.

Viſus franciplegii was held April 13, the ſame year, at *Smeton*; and on Oct. 3, at *Mowſeley*, where are mentioned, *Mowſeley*, *Catthorpe*, *South Kylworth*, *Byteſwell*, *Knaptoſt*, *Walton juxta Kylmecott*, *Laughton*, *Willoughby Waterleſs*, *Thedingworth*.

Another court was held about this time at *Noſeley*; where are mentioned, *Noſeley*, *Humberſton*, *Stokerſton*, *Cranoe*, *Gloreſton*, *Weſt Langton*, *Eaſt Langton*, *Thorpe Langton*, *Thurneby*, *Staunton Wyvile*, *Shankton*, *Smeton*, *Ilſton*, *Carleton Curlew*, and *Wychingston*.

Viſus franciplegii was held the ſame year, April 11, and Oct. 8, at *Hinckley*; in which are mentioned, *Hinckley Borough*, *Hinckley Bond*, *Shenton*, *Wylmecott*, *Wytherley*, *Atterton*, *Upton*, *Higham*, *Wyken*, *Stoke*, and *Welleſborough*.

At the ſame time and place was held *Cur' Halmot'*.

In what follows, the hand-writing is changed; as alſo the title of the county, this not being intituled "honoris Leiceſtrie," &c.; but by a roll 25 Hen. VIII. they are called "honoris Leyceſtrie."

Belgrave; viſus franciplegii in cur' dñe regine tent' ib̄m, Apr. 15, 3 Eliz. and 7 Oct. The names of the places are, *Evington*, *Caym*, *Thurnby*, *Buſheby*, *Houghton*, *Onlip*, *Belgrave*, *Humberſton*, *Burſtall*, *Thurcaſton*, *Ingarſby*.

Syleby; viſus franciplegii in cur' dñe regine 6 Oct. 3 Eliz', honoris Leyceſtr'. The names of the places are, *Thorpe Hanker*, *Walton*, *Sylebye*, *Sholby*, *Burton*, *Preſtwold*, *Cotes*, *Wymeſwold*, *Hathern*, *Long Whatton*, and *Saxulby*.

. . . . .*thlee*, in Foreſt' Leyc'. Cur' Wodomot' dñe regine, ten't' ib̄m 10 Oct. 3 Eliz. Places named; *Deſford*, *Peculton*, *Enderby*, *Shilton*, *Norborough*, *Thurleſton*, *Huncote*, *Normanton Turvile*, *Braunſton*, *Brunkynſthorp*, *Glenfield*, *Kyrby*, *Baſſet Houſes*, ...*derycbe*, *Tolowe-park*, *Bardon-park*, ...*oſthorp*, . . .*all-park*, ...*tage*, &c.

Foreſtarii de *Deſford*; Georgius Vincent, arm'; Joh̄es Turvile, arm'.

Cuſtodes Foreſte *Leyceſtrie*; Tho' Johns, gen', cuſtos de *Baron-park*; Will' Lobb, cuſtos de *Hethlee-ward*; Ric̄us Catõ, cuſtos de *Hoore-lodge*; Adrianus Smyth, cuſtos de *Enderby walk*; Walt' Dowdeſwell, deput' Georgii Vincent, arm', in *Tolowe-park*.

Bryntyngeſthorp, aliàs *Bruntingsthorp*. Viſus franciplegii, cum cur' dñe regine, tent' ib̄m 3 Nov. 3 Eliz. in Halſtern-gate. Places named, *Braunſton-gate* and *Glenfield-ward*.

Villa *Leiceſtrie*. Viſus franciplegii, cum cur' dñe regine ib̄m, tent' Oct. 25, Dec. 10, Dec. 12, Jan. 12, &c. 3 Eliz'.

Caſtr' *Leic'*; curia dñe regine honoris Leyceſtrie, parcell' ducatûs Lancaſtr', tent' ib̄m 11 Nov. 3 Eliz. coram Henrico comite Huntingdon', capitali ſeneſcallo honoris predicti, de tribus ſeptimanis ad tres ſeptimanas. Ric̄us Barker amotus eſt ab officio majoratûs villæ predictæ; in cujus loco Thomas Hallam electus eſt, & ſacramentum ſuum preſtitit, &c.

Nomina ballivorum ward'; *Carleton*, *Belgrave*, *Shilton*, *Hinkley*, *Deſford*, *Glenfield*; janitor caſtri.

I afterwards met with another roll, which was of 25 Hen. VIII; by which I mended what was defective in the former.

Sam. Carte.

27. Feoda Rogeri de Quincy, de Honore Leyceſtrie.

Willus de Farendon tenet quartam partem unius feodi in *Farendon*, co. Northampton.

Johannes Manſe tenet unam partem feodi in *Hazelbeech*; Euſtachia de Andon un' part' feodi in *Spretton*.

Henricus de Alneto tenet feodum unius militis in Maydford, cum duabus virgatis terre in *Atteneſton*.

Robertus de Plumpton tenet quartam partem unius feodi in *Blaculfeleſleg* [quod *Blakeſley* hodie.]

Radulphus de Sancto Amand', Galfridus de Faringho, Willus abbas & monachi Sancti Dionis, tenent unum feodum in *Faringho*.

Ric̄us Baſſe tenet in *Wodeford* unum feodum[1].

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[1] Sir T. Cave, MS; from Bridges's MSS. vol. P. f. 99. 100; è libro vocato "Nomina Villarum, Feod' Militum in Scaccario."

28. Nomina Villarum omnium in Comitatu Leiceſtrie, infra Lancaſtrie Ducatûs Juriſdictionem, exiſtentium [1].

Anlep.
Appleby Magna & Parva.
Aſhby Magna.
Atterton.
Bagworth.
Barkby.
Belgrave.
Bildeſton, aliàs Bilſton.
Bitmeſwell.
Blaby.
Bramſton.
Braylesford.
Bredon.
Broughton.
Bruntingthorpe.
Burſtall.
Burton Overy.
Carleton.
Cateby.
Congeſton.
Coſſington.
Coſton.
Cotes.
Counteſthorp.
Cranhowe.
Croft.
Dalby Parva.
Desford.
Diſeworth.
Caſtle Donington.
Doniſthorp.
Edmondthorp.
Enderby.
Eſtwell.
Evington.
Foxton.
Froleſworth.
Glenfield.
Gloreſton.
Gunthorp.
Hallaton.
Harby.
Hardwick.
Hareſton.
Hathern.
Hedredby.
Hethley.
Higham.
Hinkley, cum dom' & hon'.
Hogs-norton.
Hoton.
Houghton.
Humberſton.
Ingwardby.
Kenelingworth South.
Kirkby Malory.
Knaptoft.
Langton Eaſt & Weſt; cum membris.
Laughton.
Leiceſtrie vill' & hon'; cum membris.
Leire.
Lillebourne.
Lockington.
Melbourne.
Mowſley.
Naylſton.
Newbold.
Newhall.
Newton ſuper Trent.
Normanton Overy.
Norton.
Nowſeley.
Onley.
Orleſton.
Orton ſuper Montem.
Overton Sauſey.
Peckleton & Pightilton.
Pinſton.
Preſtwold.
Quenborow.
Quinton.
Ravenſton.
Rereſby.
Sapcote.
Saxby.
Saxilby.
Segrave.
Seile Magna & Parva.
Shankton.
Shepey.
Shulton & Sheynton.
Sileby.
Smeton & Smetheton.
Snarkſton.
Somerby.
Stapleford.
Stapleton.
Staunton Harold; Wyvile.
Stoke by Aſton.
Sutton Langton.
Swanington.
Swebſton.
Sywoldby.
Thedingworth.
Thorneton.
Thorpe Edmere; juxta Lilbourne; Serlo.
Thurleſton.
Thurneby.
Tunge.
Twycroſs.
Upton.
Walton.
Weleby.
Welleſburgh, Wenleſberg.
Weſterby.
Wetherdley.
Whatton.
Wheſton.
Whitwick.
Wikinſton.
Willowby.
Winleſton.
Wither & Witherdale.
Worthington.
Wykyn.
Wymondeſwold.
Wymondham.

XVII. ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. 13. l. 59. r. "about 662."

P. 15. l. 28. r. "Te;" l. 54. "and the reliques."

P. 17. l. 15. r. "ſuburbs of Leiceſter."

P. 23. The records of the College of Arms ſupply this grant: "R. com' Mellenti omnibus hominibus ſuis Francis & Anglis ſalutem. Sciatis me dediſſe & conceſſiſſe in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam Deo & Sancte Marie Becci, & monachis, quoddam manerium in Angliâ, cum pertinentiis, quod vocatur Parva Meleburn. Et volo quòd monachi & tenentes ſui ſint quieti in perpetuum de omnibus ſectis & rebus aliis que mihi vel heredibus meis pertinent vel pertinere poſſunt. Prettereà dedi eis caſtellum meum de Cuttan, cum omnibus pertinentiis, qui eſt in Wilktellũ. Hiis teſtibus; Roberto, Waleranno, & Hugone, filiis meis; Gilberto de Eſmalevill, Odone Dapifero, Will' de Mlen', &c. [2]

Matilda counteſs of *Mellent* (wife to earl *Robert* the grandſon) gave to her couſin Alienora three acres and a furlong of land at Riedlatton in Cornwall [3].

P. 23. col. 2. The benefaction to the church of Lincoln, aſcribed to the firſt earl Robert, was the act of his ſon Robert Boſſu [4].

P. 39. Note, l. 1. r. "Statu*t*es of Clarendon."

P. 96. l. 66. r. "in the ſummer of 1205."

P. 97. Note 2. See more of this Aaron the Jew, in the Appendix, p. 38.

P. 219. Note, l. 4. r. "*in* recompenſationem."

P. 226. Note 5. The ſeals intended to have been given from the inquiſition taken at Syreſham are ſo far periſhed, that no trace of any figure remains.

P. 227, Note 1. Richard, the firſt of our kings who uſed lions in their arms, uſed two lions. King John, in right of Aquitaine, added a third. Edw. III. anno 13, quartered France, and took upon him the title of king thereof. Litt. Inſt. l. 1. § 1. part 7. a.

Appendix, p. 36. col. 4. l. 4. r. "Ga*n*gi."

P. 37. l. 12. r. "pi*ſ*cariam."

P. 39. col. 1. l. 47. r. "de*n*ario."

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[1] Peck, MS; ex ſchedis quibuſdam MS. penès Robertum Norton, de Leiceſtriâ, generoſum.

[2] See the ſeal, Plate XIV, fig. 1. [3] See fig. 2. [4] See Appendix, p. 15; and other gifts of his, in Appendix, N° XIV. —"Robert Boſſu appointed one Malgerus, a religious monk, firſt prior of Luffield, co. Bucks, upon his founding that convent, which was founded in William Rufus's time, as Dr. Tanner mentions; for, our earl Robert's father did not die before 18 Hen I. and ſo could not ſucceed ſo ſoon to the title, but about the latter end of the reign of Henry I. 'But Regiſtrum de Duffield penès Decan. & Capit. Weſtm. fol. 1. a. ſays a William was firſt prior." Dugdale, Monaſt. I. 520; Willis, Mitred Abbeys, v. II p. 24.

Pl. XIV. p. 48.

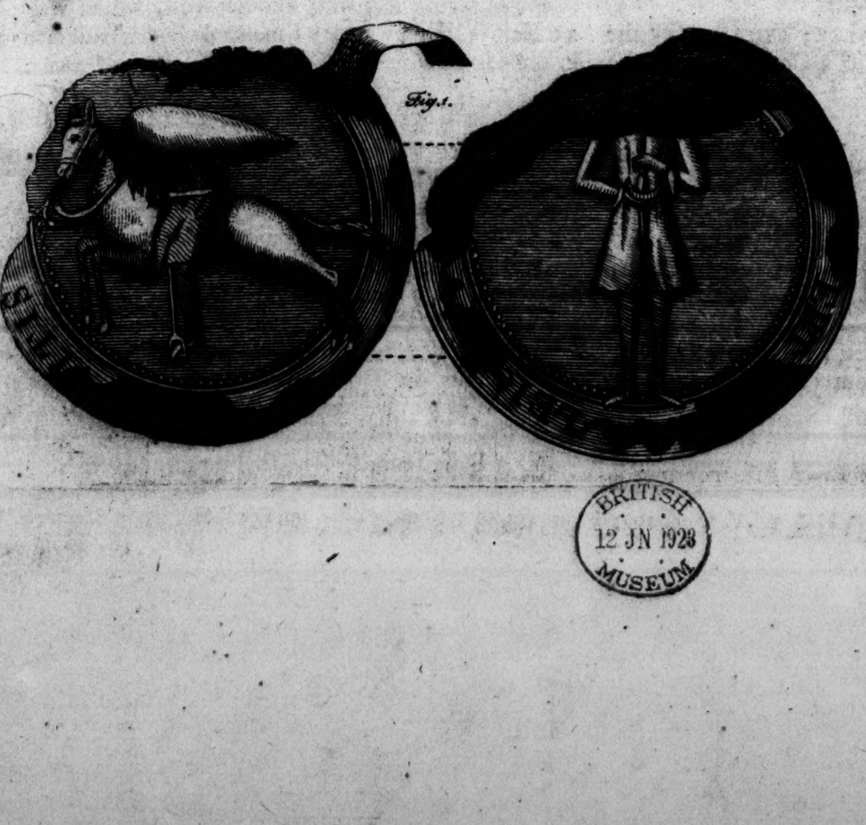

Fig. 1.

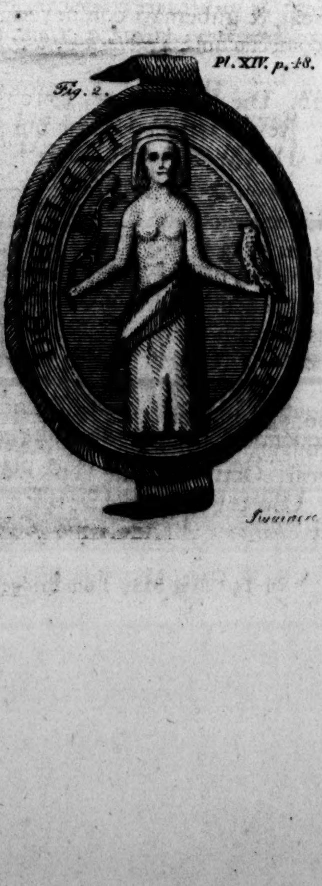

Fig. 2.

Swaine

BRITISH 12 JN 1928 MUSEUM

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THE

HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

By JOHN NICHOLS, F.S.A.

VOLUME I. PART II.

CONTAINING A CONTINUATION OF

THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF LEICESTER:

INCLUDING AN ACCOUNT OF ITS

RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, AND PAROCHIAL HISTORY.

WITH

ANNALS OF THAT ANTIENT BOROUGH;

CONSISTING OF ORIGINAL CHARTERS, AUTHENTIC CORPORATION RECORDS, AND
MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS, DIGESTED ACCORDING TO THE SERIES OF TIME.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

GENERAL INDEXES TO THE WHOLE WORK;

WITH

AN APPENDIX OF ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY AND FOR NICHOLS, SON, AND BENTLEY,
RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET.
1815.

PREFATORY ADVERTISEMENT.

I HAVE now the pleasure of presenting to the Publick my last labours on the "History and Antiquities of Leicestershire."

Having nearly worn out my eyes in the service of the County, I was under the absolute necessity of seeking for aid in compiling the General Indexes; and I consider myself fortunate in having met with such able Assistants.

Well knowing the Abilities and Industry of my Friend and late Apprentice Mr. JOSEPH STRUTT, I had great satisfaction in confiding the Index to his care; but more important engagements compelled him to relinquish it after COMPLETING THE FIRST VOLUME. I cannot communicate his ideas on the plan he adopted more appropriately, than in a Letter which he wrote to me on the subject:

"WORTHY SIR, *December* 22, 1813.

"I have at length the satisfaction to announce to you, that my labour in compiling the Index to your First Volume has been crowned with the former part of that issue which I had hardly the hope to look forward to, namely, that of being spared to put the finishing stroke to the task, and that, too, as you have kindly declared to me, unto your satisfaction: And herewith I transmit once more to you the last portion of manuscript, having revised it, and made such amendments therein as you were pleased to indicate as requiring correction. The latter period of my labour is still in reversion; I mean, the confirmatory approbation of your candid Readers; this I anxiously look forward to, humbly trusting that my endeavours will not pass altogether unacknowledged.

"Perhaps, Sir, it may be expedient to offer some apology or explanation to yourself and to your readers as to the voluminous extent which my Index has attained. It is observable, that (except in the two hundred pages comprising the histories of the Earls of Leicester) far the larger portion of this First Volume, in the Town-annals especially, is occupied with minor notices relative to numerous personages and matters, classed chronologically where the series is continuous, as in the said Annals; and here alone might have been found materials sufficient for a *chronological* index; but oftentimes these notices are widely dispersed, and introduced incidentally: so that the personal and alphabetical arrangement cannot be much less copious as to quantity and wording, than the original passages referred to: indeed, in this transfer of order from chronological to alphabetical, the latter will require considerably more language to express particulars than the former, where the matters following each other in one paragraph, or at one view, one general head or wording serves for the whole: which will require to be repeated to each, when disorganized and renewed alphabetically. And in order, in some measure, to atone for this necessary length of repetition, it seemed that the introduction of some *new* memoranda, besides the additions and corrections which might occur, would be no unpleasing relief to the reader: I have therefore, where opportunity served, given explanations of ambiguous terms and antiquated usages, when the passage of text referred to had no note of illustration subjoined (for many of which explanations I am indebted to that useful work, Cowel's Interpreter); and these appeared to me the more desirable, as I look upon this Introductory Volume as the *clavis*, by which the portal into the subsequent portions of this Work is to be opened, and also as the grand *depôt* where *prolegomena* of every denomination, as well as explications of antient usages, should be largely collected, and the rather, for the reader's convenience, that, these explanations being given once for all, he may not be troubled to turn over page after page of successive Volumes in quest of desired information, and, after all, perhaps, meet with little to gratify his wishes:—I mean that, in the parochial collections for this County, each particular place (with a few restrictions) has its tenures, usages, customs, &c. *mutatis mutandis*, in conformity with its neighbour-place: under which, then, of these places should these explanatory notices be placed so conveniently, to avoid repetition (not easy to be avoided in a Work of such magnitude as the present), as in an introductory volume, in a common-place order?

"If any real apology on my part be requisite, it is, Sir, that, in two or three instances, I have given a turn of *badinage* to a pleasant occurrence,—but never at the expence of truth; again, in requital, on a few subjects I have launched into digressions with the *gravity* of a philosopher or a preacher (saving the lack of eloquence;) and, once in particular, I have *forced* a reference, or rather an article of references, in order to exhibit fairly the (much controverted) character of the great EARL OF LEICESTER*. As to my observations under the word *Ruled* Bible, I trust, Sir, to you, as a Father and Patron of Literature, they will not be found altogether unacceptable; and that your readers will be pleased not to consider them as too intrusive.

"As to the plan of the Index, and an explication of the abridged terms and characters employed therein, I inclose a schedule of remarks thereon; and will be obliged to you, if you will subjoin it to your prefatory observations.

"I cannot but repeat what I mentioned at the commencement of this Letter, that it is one source of great satisfaction to myself, that what I have been enabled and spared to execute and finish, has attained your approbation. Believe me, Sir, since first I entered upon the task, I have enjoyed but few moments free from bodily pain. Often, in the midst of my labours, have I looked forward with an almost desponding glance, at the portion of the Volume which still remained unexamined; then would I revert to the piles of rough-draught manuscript already travelled through, and scarcely a transitory hope

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* See the article *Hero*, in the General Index.

whispered in my ear, that it would be my task to fit them for the public inspection: but a good and beneficent Providence has been pleased to guide me to the end of this toilsome journey, and still I can look up to Heaven with gratitude for sparing mercies to myself and my numerous family. A recollection, too, of my obligations to you, Sir, which so many years have been increasing, inspirited me with much energy towards accomplishing my task:—and in presenting it in the whole to you, I feel it a duty incumbent on me, as well as a mark of becoming gratitude, to acknowledge myself,

Worthy Sir,
Your ever dutiful, greatly obliged, and grateful Servant,
Joseph Strutt."

Explanatory Hints relative to some peculiarities of method adopted in compiling the double Index to the First Volume.

By way of previous remark, it will not be amiss to examine cursorily with the reader the principal heads or grand divisions under which the subject-matter of this Volume is comprehended; because each of these divisions has its distinct mode of paging, and will be found so distinguished in the Indexes.

The parts, then, of the Work, are chiefly four: viz. 1. The *prolegomena*: 2. The Tables of Benefactions: 3. The Subject-matter of the Volume; *i. e.* The History of the Town of Leicester, including Memoirs of its Earls: and, 4. An Appendix, preserving the Charters and other documents which could not with propriety have broken a continuous narrative in the body of the work.

The pages of the *prolegomena* are marked by the numerical letters, i, ii, iii, iv, &c.; so are they in the Index: now, these run on uninterruptedly till p. liv, where the Dissertation on the Domesday-book closes; and then follows a series of 24 (unpaged) pages, *Conspectus Tabellaris Leicestriæ.* The paging then takes a retrograde course to xli; so that there is a double series from xli. to liv: and, in order to distinguish the latter from the former, the interposed pages are included in [ ] brackets: this too is complied with, in the Index. Again; the Tables of Benefactions are indicated by arithmetical figures; as is the whole of the subject-matter of the Volume; only, as the series of paging is renewed in each of these parts of the Work, the pages of the former are, for distinction-sake, included in brackets, both in the body of the Work, and in the Index. The pages of the *Appendix* have the abridged word *App.* prefixed to them.

One other peculiarity of paging, common both to the Work and the Index, is that of marking the pages with an asterisk; as xlvii*, 5*, &c.; signifying their interposition, and the places where they are to be inserted.

The pages of reference inclosed within ( ) the parenthetical character, relate solely to the method of the Index, independently of any correspondent distinction in the body of the Work: and it may be necessary to explain this peculiarity somewhat at large to the reader, and to adduce an example by way of illustration.—It is obvious, that, in a work of the miscellaneous kind as is the present, many *incidental* matters present themselves in such a way, that, were they to be analysed in the progressive order of the pages, and so laid before the reader, it would indeed seem an assemblage of anachronisms, an incongruous jumble; as, oftentimes, the first notice we have of a person is by means of an occurrence which, in an Index, should claim the last place. The second Simon de Montfort, for instance, whose memoir occupies upwards of a hundred pages in this Volume, is first introduced to the reader's notice by his having banished the Jews from Leicester: this is told *incidentally*: that is, the subject under consideration is the *Jewry-wall*; and this, again, occurs nearly a hundred pages before the memoir of the said Simon commences, and in the course of the memoir is again noticed, as also in the Appendix.—Farther, this Earl's funeral is spoken of, p. 107, at the very outset of his memoir: whereas p. 208, his death, the incidents previous thereto, and the consequences thereof, are stated at large; and thither I have deferred the anticipated notice, inclosing it in a *parenthesis,* and subjoining it to its proper place of connexion.

In a word, the parenthetically-included pages of reference may with propriety be denominated *retrospective references;* which term, and the above and subsequent example, may perhaps suffice to give the reader a clear insight into the method of analysis proposed and adopted by the compiler throughout: it has been his aim to trace *events* regularly, though the *order of pages* be not progressive: yet that, probably, is of small moment, if the notice sought be shewn by a correct reference.

So, *Peter* (Aigleblanche) is mentioned as *dead*, p. 127: he appears on the stage of action, pp. 130, 132, &c. &c. The notice of his death, inhumation, &c. is reserved for the end of the article in a parenthesis.——On a like account, the three references are subjoined to the article William Earl of *Ferrers.*

Sometimes, but rarely, the parenthesis *looks forward;* as may be seen in the article of Leicester *Town.* The grand idea suggested for the employment of this distinctive character, whether *prospective* or *retrograde*, is to concentrate in the most suitable and concinnous place all discrepant as well as (for an analytical assemblage) disorganized particulars.

The figures, then, included in a parenthesis, will be found to be smaller numbers following larger ones: and suitable harmony of matters in progressive dependence on each other is the result.

Now, as the *parenthesis* serves as a *retrospective* guide, the reader may be conducted *progressively* to *repeated* matters by a series of figures separated from each other by a *semicolon:* the substance of each article is compressed into one head, and any essential differences of statement are brought under one view; the figures following the whole, as just noticed.

Sometimes expletive words, various readings of the same name, corrective exceptions, illustrative comparisons, parallel passages diversely stated, and supplementary memoranda, all, however, amended or deducible from the Work itself, will be found comprehended under the parenthesis.—The articles included in brackets, and, where of any length, marked by the antient useful character ¶, are such, for the most part, as the Compiler has been enabled to supply without reference to the Volume itself.

In the Index of Names, the word *sir* printed in italicks, as after Pexale, Pycsale, Raynes, &c. shews those gentlemen to have been of the *Clergy;* as is mentioned under the article *Sir,* in the General Index.

Where the reader is referred from one passage to another for information, the precise word for his consultation is shewn in the *italic type*, or, if it be an article of larger importance, in the small-capital character: for it does happen that, in referring to a person for instance, there may be others of a similar surname, so that the distinguishing Christian-name is requisite to be set down also. Thus, under "*Burton,* John de;" this direction is given: "see John de *Knighton;*" and, in the next line, after William *Burton,* it is said, "see Richard *Elvet.*" The particular words *Elvet* and *Knighton,* are those to which the reader must look. Again; under *Otho,* the reference stands thus; "see Henry *Grismond,* duke of Lancaster;" where *Grismond* determines the reference.

Concerning the unavoidable bulk of this Compilation, an apology has been offered, or at least an explanation of the reason and necessity thereof has been adduced, in the letter inclosing this schedule of remarks. To surmount this inconvenience as far as possible, it has been contrived to bring each article within the compass of a single paragraph;—not, as is usual in indexes, to make each reference a distinct paragraph, or break-line, subordinate to its leading word. That each reference may stand clear without discontinuance of the line, a small dash closes the sentence, and fresh matter of reference is immediately annexed; and, when greater distinction is requisite, a somewhat larger or double dash is used. By this contrivance, and that of the *prospective semicolon* and *retrospective parenthetical reference* spoken of above, (if the Reader will be pleased to consult one of the longer articles of this Index, he will readily perceive that,) great acquisition of space has been retrieved.

It is trusted that the interchanged classification of *names* and *titles*, and of *titles* and *names*, which *vice versâ* will be found in this double Index, is an arrangement not entirely without its advantage. For instance; in the Index of Names, we have Bellomont, the first Norman earl of Leicester, noticed by his family-name; whence the Reader is directed to the word LEICESTER, where, under the earls of that title, all the references where the said earl Bellomont occurs, are shewn. So of Le Bossu his son, and of Blanchmaines his grandson; each of whom is, in like manner, under his several name, referred to the same titular appellation in this Index. That is, in one word; in the Index of Names, under the several titles of nobility, every personage will be found ranged by his patronymic appellation according to the order of his succession to the title and dignity set above his name. But, in the General Index, this method is reversed: for, under the patronymicks, the titles also being annexed, the several matters of reference are collected. It is obvious that, if all the Earls of Leicester had been set down, in the General Index, under the word *Leicester*, it would have incumbered the word too much; there being perhaps no fewer than thirty of the said Earls, besides the accumulation of local matters which fall under that word. By consulting the Index of Names, all the Earls of Leicester will be found at one view, and the order of seniority determines the arrangement of their names. So of the other noble persons mentioned in this History.

Another remark.—It has been already suggested, that the notices selected for the compilation of the analysis do not lie in the Volume accommodated for that purpose. A person's epitaph may first occur perhaps; then we find him elected mayor probably; then we find him a benefactor to some charitable institution, &c. &c. To preserve greater harmony, it has been my endeavour to get a good starting-place for each article, so as to lead the Reader forward in due method. With the *mayors* of Leicester, for instance, and other town-officers, I begin with their election; and the *vicars* are commenced with their induction: for it must be observed, that these gentlemen are afterwards frequently styled from their respective offices, as their actions spring from the execution of the same. An epitaph may declare a man to have been *twice mayor* of Leicester; but it is my wish to exhibit the time of his election, &c. By thus conducting the Reader as it were to the fountain-head, one grand desideratum is acquired; namely, a *date*, (of which, in many places of this History, there is a great dearth;) by knowing whenabout such a one flourished, the subsequent notices respecting him are more usefully applicable; and many persons of exactly similar names are kept distinct: (and to preserve this distinction has been the greatest source of labour in the compilation of this Index.)

To say a word or two respecting the title *Rev.* following a name, in the General Index. Where, after the name the first mention is, that he was the incumbent of such a place, the *Rev.* is needless; therefore omitted: thus of Mr. Angell, I say: "Angell, John, vicar of St. Nicholas's," &c.—Now the case is different with Mr. Bickerstaffe: he was no vicar, nor perhaps have I found occasion in my references to point out his being a *clergyman*, at least without too much circumlocution: all which information the Reader has at the outset in one word, viz. "Bickerstaffe, *Rev.* William, usher," &c.

But, in the Index of Names, the *reverend* gentlemen are always mentioned as such: thus; Angel, rev. John; Bickerstaffe, rev. William; &c. (Thus accommodating one Index to another; as throughout it has been attempted to render each subservient in illustration to the other by exhibiting the *names* as well as *titles* of the more dignified characters, as already largely noticed.)

I have not, as a gentleman once said to me, *squired the squires;* nor, except in some instances, could I have done it, being an entire stranger to all the gentlemen mentioned:—neither are the *M. D. s* and *D. D. s* discriminated; which also to do I had not competent information.—Under these disadvantages, I have been obliged to leave more for the Reader's developement than I could have wished.

The Reader will be pleased farther to remark, that when any king's name is mentioned; if he be *of England*, it is not expressed so in the Index. Thus Isabel, "daughter of king John, marries," &c.; not the "daughter of John king of England," &c.

It will be expected that *general* terms, such, for instance, as *instrument*, *award*, *deed*, *charter*, &c. should not find leading places in this Index; except in some few particulars, the insertion of these has been carefully guarded against: but the following is one of the instances where a *general* term is employed, and the reason assigned. An article concerning Thos. de Cantelupe is thus worded: "Cantelupe, Thos. de, sent by and on the part of the Earl of Lei- "cester to Amiens, to await the award of the king of France, 148."—What king of France?—What *award?* and on what occasion? and betwixt what parties? (may the Reader say.) Turn to the word *award*, (is the reply;) and there it is said, that "it was of St. Lewis of France; and betwixt Henry III. of England and the barons."—To have said all this under Cantelupe (many others besides him being concerned) would have too much dilated the article.

Again; epistolary writing is oft-times peculiarly instructive, and highly pleasing to many readers: and as this Volume comprises transcripts of many curious original *letters*, they are indicated at one view, under that word.

Monumental inscriptions, too, are perused with pleasure; they afford not only general instruction, but also particular information. These (or at least the detached ones) are severally referred to under the above head. When I say that the *detached* epitaphs are collected and indicated, I mean all that do not occur in the parochial histories, but lie here and there dispersed through the book: for, under each parish described, the epitaphs are given together after the account of each church.

Thus much respecting the occasional use of *general* terms. Other reasons might have been assigned for employing them; but a more enlarged specification would be a labour of needless assumption.

To conclude; I most fervently hope the candid Reader will forgive one thing which I have proposed to myself as an invariable rule from which I never mean to recede; I mean that of retaining our true English orthography; the Work itself too, in this respect, formed my exemplar. The modern system of pruning (too lenient a term, by-the-by, because then some good might be expected), of maiming our native language, is really unpardonable.—Well for our discontented mal-orthographical innovators, that Dr. Johnson is far removed from witnessing their temerity. —Can an Englishman bear to see such words as *labor*, *armor*, *endeavor*, *rumor*, &c. obtruded upon him as *English* terms? No surely.——In what has our *k* final * offended, that it must be discarded without a particle of regard to its use in strengthening the pronunciation† ?——Why, too, must our lordly *z* be converted into the simpering *s?* And this is even extended to words of pure Greek original. But I do not believe our innovators have quite the effrontery to destroy the distinction in every particular: *seise* for *seize* I am unconscious of having seen, nor does it seem to have found its way into those receptacles of modern miscalled improvements,—spelling-books. But I must not here enlarge on this subject. J. S.

The Reader having an opportunity of judging for himself, I scarcely need add, that this Index was compiled to my entire satisfaction. A more complete Analysis of any Work, than that which is included in the GENERAL INDEX TO THE FIRST VOLUME, has seldom been presented to the Publick. For the truth of this assertion, it is only necessary to refer to any of the more prominent articles—*Simon de* MONTFORT (II. or the *younger)* Earl of Leicester, for instance; where all the leading particulars of this gallant

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* To such a pitch of upstart temerity has this system of lopping prevailed, that even in family-names, where long prescriptive usage might have pleaded an irrefragable claim, exclusive of the general arbitrary orthography of patronymicks allowed by hereditary hypercritical decision, for retaining the complement of letters constituting such names,—even in these appellations, I say, transmitted from father to son in uniform semblance, our modern refining correctors cannot withhold the exercise of their sharp talents, but impertinently slash away what they are pleased to style *unnecessary* letters. But there is one consolation: these dogmatic *correctors* constitute an abject minority, in advocating the disfigurement of our language.—J. S.

† It may be conveniently spared in an Adjective to distinguish it from a Substantive. Thus, in the present Work, I write "a *pnblic* man;" but should say "the good of the *publick*."

Warrior and eminent Nobleman, mentioned in the Volume, are shown at one view, with the advantage of being digested into a better arrangement than was practicable in compiling the History, as additional information was continually arising, after the previous matter had been printed off; a circumstance wholly unavoidable in so extended a Work.

Not content, however, with giving the Reader all the particulars comprised in the Volume, Mr. STRUTT has frequently introduced Additional Information, chiefly illustrative of the Manners and Customs of former times; as well as noticed such Corrections as his accurate eye discovered in the perusal of the Volume.

I have great pleasure in paying this well-deserved attestation to modest merit; and have no doubt the Reader will find this Index (what few Indexes can boast) at the same time instructive and amusing.

Desireable, however, as such an extended Analytical Index may be, I was aware that the plan could not be carried into execution with all the Volumes; nor, perhaps, from the different nature of their contents, did the same necessity exist. I therefore engaged the assistance of another literary friend, Mr. JAMES PELLER MALCOLM, F. S. A. the Modern Historian of London; who, with great expedition, performed the laborious task, on a plan which I suggested to him.

The "Personal Index to the Second, Third, and Fourth Volumes," embraces every individual of consequence mentioned in those portions of the Work. The names of *all the Landholders* are given, under this restriction, that when Lands or Manors remained for a century or more in a Family bearing the same name, *that name* is seldom mentioned more than *once* in the same page, in the Index, though there may be ten or more members of the family noticed as succeeding to the property. The names of the Patrons and Incumbents, and the principal Epitaphs, are also given.

Previously to the Reformation, the word *Priest* points out the Clergy; and, subsequently to that event, *Rev.* is used. To distinguish individuals of the same Christian and Sur Names, the *years* in which they lived are commonly given. This plan, it is hoped, by facilitating research, will be found useful.

The "Local and Miscellaneous Index to the Second, Third, and Fourth Volumes," speaks for itself.

When I consider the great bodily sufferings of Mr. MALCOLM while compiling this Index, I am astonished at his fortitude and perseverance. "The Almighty," says my afflicted Friend, "has been so merciful to me, as to enable me to complete your Index; and thus have been fulfilled your benevolent intentions towards myself and family. Surely, never before was an Index compiled under an equal continuance of pain: but it was a kind of refuge and solace against affliction; and often has it turned aside the severest pangs."

To the late Mr. BARAK LONGMATE I paid a willing tribute of regard early in the Work. (See Vol. II. p. 182.)—To his SON (the worthy Successor of a worthy Father), I am indebted for Indexes to the Arms and Pedigrees in the whole Work, as well as for much useful heraldic information, and professional assistance, in the course of my labours.

By the kindness of the Rev. MATTHEW DRAKE BABINGTON, I am enabled to enrich my Appendix with an ample Pedigree of his antient and respectable Family*.

The Rev. HENRY WOODCOCK, Vicar of Barkby, has also very obligingly favoured me with a Plate of very curious Sepulchral Relicks.

In conclusion, after again sincerely thanking all the Friends who have in any manner assisted in bringing these Volumes before the Publick; I trust I shall not be accused either of querulousness or ingratitude, when I observe, that, in a pecuniary point of view, not only the labour of more than thirty years has been in a great measure frustrated; but I have actually suffered an immense loss—arising, at first, from the tardy patronage received at the commencement of the publication, and the very confined sale of a Work which now cannot be obtained under at least three times its original very cheap price—and, secondly, from the melancholy destruction of by far the greater part of the impression.

I trust, however, that I may be allowed to indulge a hope, that the few existing copies of the Work will secure to its Author an honourable and a lasting reputation: And am truly thankful to a gracious Providence, for being permitted to say, that, on the day of an Anniversary which with me completes the allotted age of man, I am enabled to put a finishing hand to "The History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester."

Highbury Place, [Feb. 2, O. S.] Feb. 14, N. S. 1815. J. NICHOLS, *Septuagenarius.*

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* To be placed between p. 954 and p. 955, of Vol. III.

**** To gratify the wishes of a dutiful Son, the following article is here introduced, extracted from the Eighteenth Number of a very elegant Work, intituled, " British Gallery of Contemporary Portraits."*

BRIEF MEMOIRS OF THE AUTHOR.

“JOHN NICHOLS, the son of Edward and Anne Nichols, was born at Islington, February 2, 1744-5; and received his education in that village, at the academy of Mr. John Shield. In 1757, he was placed under the care of the learned Printer, Mr. William Bowyer, who, in a short time, received him into his confidence, and entrusted to him the management of his Printing-office.

“ In 1766, having previously become a Freeman of London, and a Liveryman of the Company of Stationers, he entered into partnership with his Master; with whom, in 1767, he removed from White Friars into Red Lion Passage, Fleet-street. This union continued till the death of Mr. Bowyer, in 1777.

“ In August 1778, he became associated with Mr. David Henry in the management of the Gentleman's Magazine; to which he has ever since been an extensive contributor, and for many years sole Editor.

“ In 1781, he was elected an honorary member of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh; in 1785, received the same distinction from the Society of Antiquaries of Perth; and, in 1810, was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London.

“ In December 1784, he obtained a seat in the Common Council of London, for the Ward of Farringdon Without, of which he was also Deputy from 1787 to 1797; and finally resigned his seat in December 1811.

“ On January 8, 1807, by an accidental fall, he fractured one of his thighs; and on February 8, 1808, experienced a far greater calamity, by a fire, which occasioned the total destruction of his Printing-office and warehouses, with the whole of their valuable contents.

“ Under these accumulated misfortunes he experienced the sympathy and aid of extensive friendship; his mind gradually recovered its vigour; and his first efforts were exerted to complete his great literary undertaking, “The History of Leicestershire,” which alone seems to demand the labour of a whole life.

“ In 1800, he associated with himself in partnership John-Bowyer Nichols, his son; and, in 1812, Mr. Samuel Bentley, his nephew.

“ The publications, of which Mr. Nichols has been either Author or Editor, are very numerous. The following more particularly may be attributed to him:

“ The Origin of Printing,” 1774, 8vo.; a joint production of Mr. Bowyer and himself; reprinted in 1776; and a Supplement added in 1781.

“ Three Supplemental Volumes to the ‘Works of Dean Swift,’ with Notes, 1775, 1776, 1779; and, in 1801, a complete edition of ‘Swift's Works,’ 19 vols. 8vo.; reprinted in 1803, 24 vols. 18mo.; and again in 1808, in 19 vols. 8vo.

“ The Original Works, in Prose and Verse, of William King, LL.D. with Historical Notes,” 1776, 3 vols. small 8vo.

“ Brief Memoirs of Mr. Bowyer,” 1778, 8vo. distributed, as a tribute of respect, amongst a few select friends. Subsequent communications, and an extension of the plan, produced, in 1782, ‘Biographical and Literary Anecdotes of William Bowyer, Printer, F. S. A. and of many of his learned Friends,’ 4to. This was again reprinted in 1812, with a vast accession of biography and correspondence, under the title of ‘Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century.’ Of this, eight large Volumes, 8vo. have appeared, and a ninth is very far advanced in the press.

“ A Collection of Royal and Noble Wills.” 1780, 4to.

“ A Select Collection of Miscellaneous Poems, with Historical and Biographical Notes,” 8 vols. small 8vo. 1780—1782.

“ Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica,” a series of articles of British topography, begun in 1780, and completed in 1790, in fifty-two numbers, or parts, forming eight vols. 4to.

“ Biographical Anecdotes of William Hogarth.” 1781, 8vo. Republished in 1782 and 1785; and again in 1810, in two quarto volumes, with 160 plates, accurately copied in that size from the originals.

“ Biographical Memoirs of William Ged.” 1781, 8vo.

“ History and Antiquities of Hinckley, in Leicestershire,” 1782, 4to; and a new edition, in folio, in 1813; to which is added, a “ History of Witherley,” &c.

“ Bishop Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence, with Notes.” 4 vols. 8vo. 1783—1787; reprinted in 1799 with Memoirs of the Bishop, and a fifth volume of additional Correspondence, &c.

“ A Collection of Miscellaneous Tracts, by Mr. Bowyer and some of his learned Friends.” 1785, 4to.

“ History and Antiquities of Lambeth Parish.” 1786, 4to.

“ The Works, in Verse and Prose, of Leonard Welsted, Esq. with Notes, and Memoirs of the Author.” 1787, 8vo.

“ The History and Antiquities of Aston Flamvile and Burbach, in Leicestershire,” 1787, 4to.

“ Sir Richard Steele's Epistolary Correspondence, with Biographical and Historical Notes,” 1788, 2 vols. small 8vo. Reprinted, with large additions, in 1809.

“ The Progresses and Royal Processions of Queen Elizabeth.” 3 vols. 4to. 1788—1804.

“ The History and Antiquities of Canonbury, with some Account of the Parish of Islington.” 1788, 4to.

“ The Lover and Reader,” by Sir Richard Steele. 1789, 8vo. And in 1790 and 1791, Sir Richard's “ Town Talk,” and other Miscellanies. 2 vols. 8vo.

“ Collections towards the History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Leicester,” 1790, 2 vols. 4to.

“ Miscellaneous Antiquities, in continuation of the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica.” Six numbers, 4to. 1792—1798.

“ The History and Antiquities of the Town and County of Leicester,” begun in 1795, and concluded in 1815; in eight parts, forming four very large volumes, folio.

“ Illustrations of the Manners and Expences of Ancient Times in England.” 1797, 4to.

“ Letters on various Subjects, to and from Archbishop Nicolson.” 1809, 2 vols. 8vo.

“ A new Edition of “ Fuller's Worthies,” with brief Notes. 2 vols. 4to, 1811.—&c. &c. &c.

“ Mr. Nichols, in 1766, married Anne, daughter of Mr. William Cradock, of Leicester, by whom, who died in 1776, he has two daughters[*]; and again, in 1778, Martha, daughter of Mr. William Green, of Hinckley, who died in 1788, and by whom he has one son and four daughters[†].”

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[*] See Vol. III. p. 1149.

[†] See Vol. IV. p. 709.

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THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES

OF THE

RELIGIOUS FOUNDATIONS IN LEICESTER.

RES ANTIQVAE LAVDIS ET ARTIS
INGREDIOR, SANCTOS AVSVS RECLVDERE FONTES. VIRGIL.

VETERA MAIESTAS QVAEDAM, ET, VT SIC DIXERIM, RELIGIO COMMENDAT.
QVINTIL.

In reſuming the Local Hiſtory of LEICESTER, it is our intention firſt to deſcribe the ſeveral religious foundations; then to give briefly, in the way of annals, ſuch general particulars of the town of Leiceſter as occurred previous to the diſſolution; and, finally, the ſeparate deſcription of each pariſh.

MONASTERIES, COLLEGES, RELIGIOUS HOUSES, AND HOSPITALS.

UNDER this head, I find ſo valuable an Introduction prepared by Mr. STAVELEY, that it would be injuſtice to his memory if I were not to give it as nearly as poſſible in his own words.

"Being now," ſays this learned Lawyer, "come to ſpeak of the Monaſteries, Colleges, Frieries, and Religious Houſes, ſituate in and about Leiceſter, it will not, I hope, be impertinent to premiſe ſomething touching the original of a monaſtic life and profeſſion. For, the name, or word, *monachus*, a monk, it is well known to be derived from the Greek word *μόνος*, *ſolus*, ſignifying ſuch a one as lives ſolely and alone; for when, in the infancy of Chriſtianity, great perſecutions were raiſed againſt the profeſſors thereof, many of the Chriſtians retreated into the woods and deſerts for protection and ſhelter againſt theſe ſtorms[1]; therein following, as ſome ſay, Samuel the prophet, Helyſeus, and Helyas, who lived in poor cottages and deſert places near the river Jordan; as St. John the Baptiſt long time after did in the wilderneſs; imitated, as ſome alſo ſay, by St. Mark; and after theſe, we hear much of Paul the Hermit, St. Anthony, St. Hilarion, St. Baſil, St. Hierom, and others. But of theſe Paul the Hermit was of greateſt note for his retired living, who, to avoid the perſecution raiſed under Decius, betook himſelf to the wilderneſs, where he is ſaid to have lived ninety-three years unknown to any one[2]; and frequent it alſo was, towards the primitive times, and when there was no imminent perſecution, for ſeveral perſons, out of devotion, melancholy, or other regards, to leave the world, and betake themſelves to ſuch a ſequeſtrated courſe of life. But, at the firſt, theſe men had no certain rule or order; for, every one, being free, regulated himſelf as he ſaw beſt for his ſpiritual advantage, exerciſing devout prayers, frequent faſtings, hard ſtudies, with mean and ſlender diet, which they acquired by labour of their hands, thereby giving great examples of pious living to all poſterity.

"St. Anthony is the firſt unto whom ſome do chiefly refer the original of this monaſtic profeſſion, in regard he ſo greatly raiſed up the deſires of men to lead this kind of life, and firſt inſtituted ſome rules for monks, as St. Baſil did afterwards in Greece, and St. Hilarion in Syria. This Anthony lived in the deſert of Thebes, in Egypt, and there built a monaſtery; where, with his diſciples, Sarmatus, Amatues, and Macharius, wholly exerciſing himſelf in devotion, he fed upon nothing but bread and water; and ſo famous was he for holineſs, that Helena, the mother of Conſtantine, commended herſelf and ſon to him by letters. He died in the wilderneſs in the year 360, aged 105 years.

"After him, as is ſaid, Baſil, the biſhop of Cæſarea in Cappadocia, about the year 370, being very famous for his learning and piety, preſcribed ſome orders alſo to monks; and obliged ſuch as ſhould enter into thoſe holy orders to obſerve poverty, chaſtity, and obedience to their ſuperiors.

"Then, about 166 years after the death of Anthony, one Benedictus Nurſinus[3], born in Umbria, a territory in Italy, having lived long in ſolitude, came at length to Sublacum[4], a place diſtant from Rome about 40 miles, now called Sollago, according to Leander; but, to avoid great company, in regard many for his great ſanctity reſorted to him, he not long after betook himſelf to Caſſinum, an antient place in that country; and, there ſettling, he ſet himſelf to gather together many diſperſed and wandering monks into one monaſtery, inſtituting certain rules and forms for their obſervance, and aſſigning them a ſpecial kind of habit, forms of prayers, and rules of diet[5].

"But, touching the beginning of a monaſtic life here in England, if we look after particular perſons that, in times of perſecution, fled unto woods, caves, and deſerts, for preſervation, it will be hard to point out the firſt that did ſo retire themſelves.

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[1] Polydore Vergil, de Invent. lib. vii. cap, 1.

[2] Catal. Sanct. Pet. Natal. lib ii. cap. 60.

[3] *Nurſi* in the dukedom of Spoletti in Italy. R. F.

[4] A deſert called *Sublacum* [Subiaco]; Deering, p. 53. R. F.

[5] Vid. Reiner. Apoſtolat. Benedict.

"If we conſider their firſt being gathered into any convent or monaſtery, then certainly thoſe of Glaſtonbury in Somerſetſhire, and Bangor in Cheſhire, in the times of the Britains, will appear to be the firſt [1]; in the latter whereof, as Bede relates, there was ſo great a number, that, being divided into ſeven parts, each having a ſeveral ruler, every part was no leſs in number than 300, all living by the labour of their hands [2]. And yet theſe cannot be ſaid to have lived under any other rule than the Eſſeans in Paleſtine, as Polydore obſerves.

"The firſt monks tranſplanted hither were the Benedictines, who were brought over by Auſtin the Monk about the year 595, the converſion of the Saxons being alſo about this time wrought. By this Auſtin, and his followers, epiſcopacy was eſtabliſhed in ſeveral places, and monaſteries by degrees built for monks obſerving the rules of Benedict; ſo that for a long time after there was none in England but of that order, even to the time of the Norman Conqueſt. Nay, all the Mitred or Parliamentary Abbeys in England, except the priors of the Hoſpitallers, were of this order, as ſome have obſerved.

"Theſe Benedictines, and ſeveral other orders, increaſing much in the world, and at ſeveral times and by degrees coming into England, the devotion of the middle and darker times running chiefly in that channel, there became ſuch a breed and ſuperfetation of monks and friers (of the diſtinction of which denomination we ſhall ſay ſomething preſently) that it is as difficult as unneceſſary for our purpoſe to have their deſcent and pedigrees, through all the commixtures, coalitions, and refinements, that have been made amongſt them; and that will ſufficiently appear by giving only their names; as Auguſtinians, Benedictines, Cluniacks, Ciſtercians, Celeſtines, Cumalduenſes, Umbrenſes, Montolivitenſes, Grandimontenſes, Bernardines, Premonſtratenſes, Silveſtrenſes, Heremites of St. Hierom, Carthuſians, Gilbertines, Dominicans, Crouched Friers, Carmelites, White, Black, and Grey, Friers, Cordeliers, Capuchins, Minorites (Obſervantes), Minimes, Recollects, Theatines, Robertines, Trinitarians, Bons-homes de Pœnitentiâ Jeſu (Fratres de Saccâ), Bethlemites, Franciſcans, Jeſuits, Jeſuats, Oratorians, with many more, differing both ſpecifically and gradually from one another, and amongſt themſelves; beſides thoſe of the female ſex, as the She-Benedictines, Nuns of St. Clere, She-Auguſtinians, Gilbertines, Brigetteans, and ſeveral others, almoſt as numerous in England as monks and friers; as having, although not ſo many orders, yet many more of the ſame order, that ſex being experienced more zealous and eager than the males in any thing, as might ſufficiently appear in Gilbertines, that hermophroditical order, admitting both men and women under the ſame roof; for, during the life of Gilbert, their firſt founder, for 700 brethren, there were 1100 ſiſters entered into that order [3].

"Of the people which enliſted themſelves in a religious profeſſion, under the denominations above, ſome of them were eſteemed and called monks, and ſome friers; which ſometimes and with ſome are undiſtinguiſhedly confounded together, and in ſome reſpects they might all be called by either name [4]; but the differences between them conſiſted chiefly of theſe particulars, according to the different ſentiments of ſome; as ſome make monks the genus, and friers but the ſpecies, ſo that all friers were monks, but, *è converſo*, all monks were not friers. Others ſay, that monks were confined to their cloiſters, whilſt more liberty was allowed to the friers to go about, preach, and beg in the country; others, that monks were properly in thoſe convents where they had a biſhop over them, as Canterbury, Norwich, Durham, &c. but never any friers, or at leaſtwiſe ſo called, were. The biſhop was the ſupreme; and they had ſome hand in this election. But the moſt eſſential difference was, that monks had nothing in propriety, but all in common; friers had nothing either in propriety or in common; but, being mendicants, had all their ſubſiſtence from the continued current charity of others. They had indeed ſome houſes, cells, or ſites, to dwell in, but no endowments, properties, or poſſeſſions; and when it hath ſometimes been debated, whether a frier may be ſaid to be the owner of his cloaths that he weareth, it hath been for the moſt part concluded in the negative. But yet, notwithſtanding this, certain it is, that ſome convents of friers had large and ample revenues, as may appear by the catalogues and accounts given of our religious houſes [5]; but then we muſt know, that from the beginning it was not ſo; the firſt inſtitution of the friers was otherwiſe; and the addition of lands and poſſeſſions to ſome of them was of a late date, by the bounty of ſome extraordinary benefactors: for, as is ſaid before, they generally had no endowments, but went their walks and circuits, up and down the country, with boys or valets at their heels, to collect the charity of others, who knew the preciſe time of their coming, againſt which their charity was made ready. But then this rural excurſion of the friers proved very prejudicial to the pariſh-prieſt, who dully repeating maſs, were very ignorant and lazy; but the friers were far more nimble fellows, ſlipping upon every occaſion into all pulpits, which, by virtue of ſome papal privileges, they might do at their pleaſure without reſtraint; and ſo, by their frequent preaching, they inſinuated much into the good will and affections of the people, whilſt the dull, idle prieſts became contemned as unprofitable and uſeleſs: and then, when any perſon of quality ſtood in need of confeſſion on his deathbed, a frier muſt always be ſent for to do that office, who ſeldom or never failed to obtain the party's ſepulture in his convent; and then the corpſe was always accompanied with ſome good legacy and gifts; the great ſcuffling between the friers and prieſts about theſe perquiſites being ſet forth to life by the moſt witty Eraſmus, in his Dialogue *Funus* [6]. And little leſs were the animoſities between the monks and friers, in regard the activity and pragmaticalneſs of theſe expoſed the other as idle and inſignificant fellows; and hence it is that we find Thomas Walſingham, Matthew Paris, and other monks, always ſnarling and girding at the poor friers; particularly Matthew Paris, upon the coming of the *Fratres de Saccâ* into England, and the Bethlemites, ſaith that they brought confuſion along with them [7]; and Walſingham, when the friers minors had got the heart of queen Eleanor to be buried in their convent, ſays they were like a company of greedy dogs, always flocking about a dead corpſe, every one ſnatching for a bit [8].

"To give ſome diſtinction to theſe monks and friers, the ſeveral orders had their peculiar habits [9] for colour and faſhion, of which it is not worth the while to make farther enquiry or deſcription here; yet in this they agreed, to have their crowns ſhaven; and in that uſage they conceive ſome weighty myſteries are contained. For the original of this cuſtom there have been ſeveral conjectures. An old author [10] relates it thus: that, whilſt St. Peter preached at Antioch, the Gentiles there, by way of contumely towards the name of Chriſtians, ſhaved the top of his head, which was afterwards practiſed by the monks and prieſts, as a teſtification of their glorying and honour in conforming to that which the ſaints ſuffered for Chriſt's ſake [11]; and hence probably it was, that that part of the head which was ſhaved became to be called *corona*, the crown. Theſe votaries alſo generally have the hair of their beards ſhaven; and this is done, they ſay, by thoſe whoſe office it is to celebrate the maſs, that no part of the ſacramental wine, the blood of Chriſt, might hang upon or ſtick to their hairs; and then to the myſteries of ſhaving;

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[1] Camden's Britannia, fol. 227.
[2] Eccl. Hiſt. lib. ii. cap. 2.
[3] Weever's Funeral Monuments, fol. 148.
[4] Hoſpinian, de origine & progreſſu monachatûs; Zechias de Republ. Eccleſiæ.
[5] See Speed's Catalogue, and Dugdale's Mon. Angl.
[6] Eraſmus, Coll. *Funus*.
[7] Matth. Paris, fol. 949.
[8] Walſingham, in Edw. III.
[9] Vid. Monaſt. Angl.
[10] Johan. Tinemuthenſis.
[11] Vide Stellart. de coronis et tonſuris, lib. iii. cap. 1.

whereas the Abantes, an antient people of Thrace[1], and the Curetes, ſo called *à tonſurâ*, both warlike people, uſed to ſhave themſelves, that their enemies in fight might not catch or entangle them by the hair[2]; ſo, theſe votaries being enliſted to fight againſt a multitude of ſpiritual enemies, they ſhould not afford them the leaſt advantage; no, not ſo much as a hair. Plutarch, in the Life of Theſeus, relates this occaſion and cuſtom of the ſhaving of the Abantes; and alſo that Alexander the Great commanded his captains to cauſe all the Macedonian ſoldiers to be ſhaven, that their enemies might not have the advantage of their hairs. He alſo tells, that it was a cuſtom in Greece, for the young men, when they came to man's eſtate, to offer their hair to Apollo in his temple at Delphi, and that Theſeus did ſo; as our profeſſed Romaniſts initiate themſelves in their reſpective orders by the tonſure of their heads. Farther, as hairs are accounted but ſuperfluous excrements; by the ſhaving them off is ſignified, that a religious devotee ſhould lay aſide all ſuperfluous things, and retain only what is neceſſary. Beſides, as at their admiſſion theſe Romiſh profeſſors loſe their hairs, ſo thereby they teſtify that they ſhall be ready to loſe their heads alſo in that cauſe wherein they have thus enrolled themſelves. But, upon the trial of ſome of the conſpirators in the late plot diſcovered by Dr. Oates, moſt of whom were prieſts, Jeſuits, and Benedictines, it was averred, that this ceremony of ſhaving is omitted or diſpenſed withal to ſuch Engliſh prieſts as take orders beyond the ſeas, and come into England to promote the Catholic cauſe, to prevent diſcovery, they having made themſelves liable to the penal laws by taking ſuch orders.

"And here, I know not whether it be worthy of remembrance, a conceit of the Jews, going traditionally amongſt them, who, though they acknowledge our Saviour Chriſt to have been an extraordinary perſon, yet, amongſt their fables of him, this is one: that, after he was dead, the Jews buried him in a ſecret place, leſt his body ſhould be found and worſhiped by his followers; when a noble woman that adhered to his doctrine ſo prevailed with the Roman governor, that he threatened to kill the Jews unleſs they produced the body; which they, digging up, found uncorrupted, retaining the amiable favour that he had when alive; only the hair was fallen from his crown, imitated, as they ſay, by the Romiſh friers[3].

"Certain it is, that this uſage of ſhaving the crowns of prieſts was very antient; for, after the converſion of the Saxons here by Auſtin the monk and his followers, who endeavoured to bring the Britiſh Chriſtians to an entire conformity to the Roman rites, there were differences a long time agitated between them, touching the time of the celebration of Eaſter and the tonſure of prieſts; the Britains therein following the Eaſtern uſage, differing from that of the Romans; concerning which there is a notable epiſtle (exemplified by Bede[4]) of Cleolfrid, a Northern abbot, to Naitanus king of the Picts, by which he endeavours to ſet him right in thoſe matters; and intimating, that tonſure aroſe firſt from the imitation of St. Peter, but upon an account different from that of John Tinemuthenſis remembered before. In regard, as he ſays, St. Peter was ſhaven in memorial of Chriſt's ſuffering, ſo it did become his followers to bear the ſigns of his paſſion even on the crowns of their heads, as their chiefeſt glory and crown, where Chriſt had worn a crown of thorns, as all churches on their ſummits bore the ſign of this croſs: all which, he ſays, do teach, that for his ſake we ſhould crucify the fleſh, and offer ourſelves to deriſion for his ſake, as he was content to be mocked for us; and by that means hope at laſt to obtain the crown of glory. He hinteth alſo, that Simon Magus was alſo ſhaven, but in a different manner from St. Peter; and that he expoſtulated with one Adamnanus, a foreign abbot, for following therein the faſhion of Simeon, perſuading him to conform to the other. But for their ſhaving thus much.

"I ſhall not here, as I ſaid before, undertake to give a perfect account of all religious profeſſed votaries, ſome of which I have already only named or mentioned, but ſhall confine myſelf to thoſe of them that were ſeated in or near this town of Leiceſter; of which the canons regular of the order of St. Auguſtin, of whoſe great monaſtery here we ſhall ſpeak more preſently, being the moſt eminent, I will deſcribe them with as much brevity and certainty as I can.

"Moſt people or nations have endeavoured to deduce their deſcents from high and ſacred originals; and ſome from the gods themſelves, as thoſe of Italy and others: in competition with which, all religious orders and votaries, whoſe originals were any whit uncertain, to win the greater reverence, would boaſt the moſt holy and glorious men to have been founders of their order. But for the canons regular there is very great uncertainty about their beginning[5]; ſome refer their original to one pope, and ſome to another; and others to ſeveral reputed ſaints and holy men; but they themſelves generally owned the famous St. Auguſtin biſhop of Hippo to have been the firſt inſtitutor of their order[6]: but ſome go much higher, amongſt whom Thomas Aquinas, and ſay they were firſt inſtituted by the Apoſtles themſelves. In which variety, the common opinion ſettled them upon St. Auguſtin at laſt; and thoſe of this order pretend and profeſs to live according to the rules that he preſcribed; which rules have alſo been embraced by ſeveral religious votaries of other names, and are exemplified at large in the beginning of the ſecond volume of the "Monaſticon Anglicanum:" but, as thoſe rules are ſpuriouſly aſcribed to that holy man, ſo certain it is, that the lives of theſe canons regular were altogether different and unconformable to the moſt pious and chriſtian life of that great doctor of the church.

"But, whoever was the founder, certainly they were much eſteemed here; and there was no county but what was plentifully ſtored with them in great monaſteries, and thoſe very richly endowed, as may be collected from the catalogues of the religious houſes exhibited by Speed in his Hiſtory and others[7]; and for their habit, as Polydore Vergil ſaith, it was a white coat and a linen ſurplice under a black cloak, with a hood, when pulled up, covering their head and neck; under all having doublet, breeches, and white ſtockings, with ſhoes and ſlippers; and, when they go abroad, a black cornered cap, or a broad hat, their crowns being ſhaven, but not ſo much as other monks[8].

"There was another ſort of religious votaries who pretended the great St. Auguſtin to have been their founder, and theſe were a ſort of mendicant friers, not endowed like the canons regular; for they ſay, that St. Auguſtin inſtituted their order when he lived in the wilderneſs, and therefore they are called *Auguſtiniani Eremitani*, or Eremite Auguſtin Friers; and great contention hath been between the canons regular and them, who ſhould engroſs ſo eminent a founder; inſomuch that moſt of the Romiſh learned men do ſuſpect, whilſt others generally are aſſured, that St. Auguſtin was no inſtitutor either of the one or the other of them, according to the import of theſe old verſes:

"*Mendici fratres induti veſtibus atris;*
Auguſtinus ego nomen habere nego.

"Theſe begging friers, that in black are clad,
Nor name, nor habit, from St. Auſtin had.

"Theſe Auguſtinians, the firſt order of the begging friers[9], came into England out of Italy about the year 1250, and obtained many ſeats here, as the Auguſtin friers in London[10] (which was built for them by Humphrey Bohun earl of Hereford and Eſſex), and many other cloiſters in England, did heretofore belong to this order of friers. They wear a long white coat of cloth down to their heels all looſe, with a cowl or hood of the ſame when they are in their cloiſters; but, when they go abroad, they wear another black coat over the other, with another cowl, and then all bound cloſe to their bodies with a broad leather girdle or belt; and this girdle is eſteemed to have very great virtue in it, which they call St. Auſtin's girdle; and many perſons of great quality, and ſome queens, often wear it; but yet none but ſuch as are ſpecial benefactors and pay well for it. But now thoſe of this order beyond the ſeas (though they are competently rich, eſpecially in Italy and Spain) have of late years not been of ſo great eſteem, becauſe Dr. Martin Luther, who revolted from the church of Rome, and was ſo great an agent in the Reformation of the Church, was a frier of this order: but that the reflection is by this time ſomewhat worn off; and at this day they are in pretty good repute in thoſe places where they are[1].

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[1] Euſtath. in Homer.
[2] Strabo, lib. x.
[3] Sandys's Travels, fol. 147.
[4] Eccl. Hiſt. lib. v. cap. 22.
[5] Onuphr. Panvinius, in annotationibus ad Platinam. Sabellicus, Ennead. 9. lib. 9.
[6] Bale, Cent. 7. Polyd. Vergil, lib. iii. cap. 3.
[7] Polydore Vergil, de Invent. lib. vii. cap. 3.
[8] Deering ſays, p. 58, "Their crowns to be ſhaved like other friers." R. F.
[9] Bale, Cent. 7. cap. 89.
[10] Matth. Weſtm. in anno 1250.

"I confeſs I can hardly forbear the giving of ſome account of ſome other orders of monks and friers that once flouriſhed in England, but that I fear the digreſſion would be enlarged too far, though I hope it may be pardoned hitherto. But for thoſe of them that had their ſituation in this our town of Leiceſter I ſhall ſpeak ſomething particularly, as I meet with them in the purſuit of this diſcourſe upon the place, which may give ſome light to the underſtanding, in ſome meaſure, the nature of all the reſt; premiſing, as is hinted before, that their numbers, differences, diſtinctions, and degrees, make it as difficult as unneceſſary to make exact ſpecification of them all.

"Now, for the monaſteries, frieries, and religious houſes, in and about Leiceſter, we will begin with that great and eminent abbey of *St. Mary de Pratis*[2], or *de la Pre*, ſo called becauſe ſituate with a pleaſing proſpect upon the meadows. This was firſt founded in the year 1143, with the advice of Alexander biſhop of Lincoln and other diſcreet perſons, by *Robert Fitz-Robert*, or *Robert Boſſu*, of whom we have already ſpoken amply[3], for ſuch monks as were canons regular of the order of St. Auſtin, and in honour of the Aſſumption of the bleſſed Virgin St. Mary: for he, having been very ſtubborn, and undutiful to his prince, and a great ſtickler in ſome dangerous commotions, when growing in years meditated the expiation of ſuch crimes, particularly the injuries he had brought upon Leiceſter, by founding and endowing of this and ſome other religious houſes; and into this, after the ſame was finiſhed, he entered himſelf a canon regular, with the conſent of his lady Amicia, where he lived in that profeſſion fifteen years, and there died, and was buried[4].

"In the ſame ſtrain of devotion this great earl founded a monaſtery for Ciſtercian or White Monks at Gerendon in this county; and, that his lady might ſympathize with him in ſuch a dereliction of the world, he and ſhe, or one of them, founded a nunnery at Nun-Eaton, in Warwickſhire; where ſhe, by his conſent, enrolled herſelf a nun, and in that profeſſion there died[5].

"The ſon of this Robert Boſſu was Robert Blanchmains, of whom alſo we have already fully ſpoken[6]. He married Petronel, daughter of Hugh Grenteſmainel, baron of Hinckley and lord high ſteward of England; which lady Petronel built a fair church to the ſaid abbey, which was dedicated in the year 1279, and was buried in the choir thereof before the high altar[7]. It is memorable alſo of this lady, that in a devotional fit, ſhe made a long rope or plait of her own hair, to be uſed with a pully to draw up the great lamp or light in the choir; which was afterwards kept there for a long time as a precious relick.

"Though this great abbey was not always and to all purpoſes reckoned amongſt the Mitred Abbeys, which were held by barony, and whoſe abbots were ſummoned to ſit with the peers in parliament, yet in revenue and ſtate it far exceeded many of the others, the firſt founder being very liberal in its endowments, beſides the liberality of many ſubſequent benefactors. The more eminent and hoſpitable it alſo was, in regard of its excellent and convenient ſituation, being a competent diſtance from the town, ſo that it was not crowded with other houſes, or town-bound. It was ſeated in an extraordinary rich and fertile ſoil, both giving and receiving a delicate proſpect, and having all imaginable accommodations for receipt and proviſions in its demeſnes, granges, paſtures, feeding, tithes, mills, woods, fiſhings, boons, rents, tenants, &c. and ſtanding juſt upon the great road from London into the North, it was frequented by, and gave entertainment to, perſons of all qualities, and gave great relief to the neighbourhood and poor of the country.

"And here it would not be improper to give ſome account or an inventory of the lands and poſſeſſions of this houſe, which indeed were many and large; and I preſume we ſhall not be able to attain the knowledge or diſcovery of them all; but ſo much touching the ſame as can be collected out of the Regiſtry of this Abbey, ſtill preſerved in that noble treaſury of antiquity ſir Robert Cotton's library, or other good evidence, we will caſt all together at the latter end of the diſcourſe upon the ſame.

"Thus much at preſent, and in general, touching the endowments and poſſeſſions of this great monaſtery. How it ſtood in honour and parliamentary privilege we come now to enquire; and for this purpoſe we muſt know, that all monaſteries had a chief, commonly called Abbot or Prior, *Cænobiarcha*. An Abbat, or Abbot, was ſo called from the Syriac word *abba*, father[8]; and Prior, from the Latin, denoting his priority, being both ſpiritual governors, having rule and preeminence over a religious houſe[9]. Some of theſe were mitred abbots and barons of parliament; and thoſe that were mitred or lords of parliament were exempt from the juriſdiction of the dioceſan, having within themſelves epiſcopal authority within their precincts, and were called abbots ſovereign; and, as there were abbots, ſo there were lords priors alſo, who had both exempt juriſdiction, and were lords of parliament. In the reign of king Henry III, when ſummons of peers to parliament became more certain than before, all the abbots and priors of quality were ſummoned to parliament; and in the 49th year of his reign no leſs than ſixty-four abbots and thirty-ſix priors were ſummoned to parliament[10]: but in ſubſequent parliaments their numbers were uncertain, ſometimes more and ſometimes leſs: for, when parliaments became more frequent, ſome abbots and priors that lived at great diſtance, by reaſon of age or infirmities, or idleneſs, or comparative inability of their houſes, obtained leave to be freed of their honourable, but troubleſome, attendance in parliament: for, in thoſe days, there was not ſuch labouring to be parliament-men as we now ſee there is, it being antiently eſteemed a great burden, and a trouble to ſerve in that office in either of the houſes; and therefore the knights and burgeſſes of the houſe of commons had wages from the ſeveral counties and places for which they ſerved. But now we ſee many thouſand pounds ſpent in an election, when perſons, out of faction, ambition, or ſome private deſign, labour to be choſen members of parliament; a matter much wiſhed, and ſometimes endeavoured, to be regulated by a law[11].

But to return to our Spiritual Barons.

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[1] Lewis Owen, fol. 35.

[2] Leland obſerves that "the waulles of St. Marie abbey be 3 quarters of a mile aboute." Itinerary, vol. I. p. 16.

[3] See before, p 24—68.

[4] H. Knighton, fol. 2346; Leland, Collectanea, vol. I. fol. 70.

[5] Dugdale, Warwickſhire, in Nun-Eaton; and ſee our Appendix, p. 15.

[6] See before, p. 67—90.

[7] Leland notices no more than one tomb in Leiceſter abbey; and ſeems to have been uncertain whether it was this lady's, or the founder's. He ſays, "Other Robert Boſſue, erle of Leirceſter, or Petronilla, a counteſs of Leiceſter, was buried in a tumbe *ex marmore chalchedonico* yn the waul of the South of the high altare of S. Marie abbay of Leyrceſter." Itinerary, ubi ſupra.

[8] Vide Powel, in voc. *Abbat.*

[9] Stat. 9 Ric. II. cap. 4.

[10] Dorſ. Clauſ. 49 Hen. III. m. 11.

[11] The reader will recollect that theſe are the words of Mr. Staveley, at leaſt a hundred years back.

"King Edward III. was the firſt who fixed upon a ſet number of abbots and priors to be ſummoned unto parliament; and after him they ſettled into the number of twenty-ſix[1], generally reckoned theſe:

1. St. Alban's.
2. Glaſtonbury.
3. St. Auſtin's, Cant.
4. Weſtminſter.
5. St. Edmondſbury.
6. Peterborough.
7. Colcheſter.
8. Eveſham.
9. Winchelcomb.
10. Crowland.
11. Battell.
12. Reading.
13. Abingdon.
14. Waltham.
15. Shrewſbury.
16. Glouceſter.
17. Barduey.
18. Be'net in Holm.
19. Thorney.
20. Ramſey.
21. Hide.
22. Malmeſbury.
23. Cirenceſter.
24. St. Mary, York.
25. Selby.
26. Prior of St. John of Jeruſalem, firſt baron of England.

"All theſe held of the king *in capite*, *per baroniam*; and if the king had called an abbot or prior by writ to parliament, who held not of the king *per baroniam*, he might take his liberty, and refuſe to ſit and ſerve in parliament[2]; and though ſuch a one had been often called by writ, he might have obtained diſcharge from that ſervice, as ſeveral did, amongſt which the abbot of Leiceſter was one; for, in the reign of king Edward III. it was that this abbot obtained a diſcharge from the king by his patent, becauſe he held not of the king by barony, and that his predeceſſors had not been conſtantly ſummoned, but *interpolatis vicibus* only, after the 49th of Henry III.[3] The words of the patent itſelf ſhall be given in the Appendix[4].

"The parliament wherein this was obtained was ſummoned by writs, dated 15 Nov. 25 Edward III. to ſit upon St. Hilary's day following[5], which is the 13th of January; and the 15th of February following (in the 26th year of his reign, he beginning the 25th of January) this patent or grant is dated; and in the Clauſe Rolls of that ſummons of 25 Edward III, the abbot's name is cancelled, and theſe words are written againſt it, '*Abbas Leiceſtriæ* cancellatur, quia habet cartam regis quod non compellatur venire ad parliamentum[6];' yet in 27 Edward III. the abbot of Leiceſter appears ſummoned again to the great council held in that year at Weſtminſter[7], as alſo in the 29th year of that king: but his name is alſo there again cancelled, and the ſame words written over againſt it as before; ſo hard a thing was it to get ſo great a privilege, as that was then eſteemed to be, completed. And in thoſe days, when multitudes of abbots and priors were called to parliament by writ, it may be obſerved by the Records that ſeveral maſters of orders, officials, deans and priors of cathedral churches, whoſe convents were chapters to them and the biſhops, were called alſo by writs to parliament[8]. But then, in time, they, and all ſuch as held not by barony, but were called only by writ, upon petition that they and their houſes were burdened by their attendance in parliament, obtained diſcharges for them and their ſucceſſors; amongſt which, as is ſaid before, the abbot of Leiceſter was one, whoſe name we find not in the foregoing liſt; for, the abbey of Leiceſter, as hath been ſaid before, being founded by Robert Boſſu earl of Leiceſter (although the patronage thereof came to the crown by the forfeiture of Simon de Montfort earl of Leiceſter), yet, being of a ſubject's foundation, it could not be held *per baroniam*, and ſo the abbot was incapable to be legally called to parliament[9]; whereupon the king, upon the petition and agency of *William le Clowne*, an eminent abbot of that place, did grant, that the ſaid abbot and his ſucceſſors ſhould for ever after be eaſed and diſcharged of their attendance in parliament; for which the ſaid William le Clowne is celebrated as a great benefactor to his houſe. The like liberty the prior of Coventry alſo obtained; and ſo was it adjudged, in the parliament at York, in the caſe of the abbot of St. James near Northampton.

"Having mentioned that William le Clowne was a benefactor to this monaſtery for the purpoſe aforeſaid, it will not, I hope, be amiſs to give you a farther inventory of his good qualities and virtues, as I find them recorded, with ſome admiration, by a canon of that houſe[10]. He was, ſaith he, a prudent and moderate governor; a lover of peace; ſtudious of reformation; of a pleaſing aſpect, both to his ſuperiors and inferiors; by his good example, the members of his houſe grew ſo noted and eminent, that in his time two of them were called forth and choſen abbots; viz. one of the monaſtery of Miſſenden[11], and the other of Wellow[12]: two others to be priors; one of Tortington[13], and the other of Moteſfont[14]: two, out of extreme devotion, turned anchorites; one at Cheſter; the other at Leiceſter, in St. Michael's church there: and two others promoted to good eccleſiaſtical benefices. In his time two churches were appropriated to his abbey, Hungarton and Humberſton; and two manors obtained, Ingwardby and Kirkby Malory; with divers lands, rents, and poſſeſſions, in Hertyſhorn, Moſeley, Byteſwell, Leiceſter, Humberſton, Belgrave, Dalby, and Burſtall. Beſide the charter of privilege for not coming to parliament before mentioned, he obtained alſo that, upon vacancy by death of the abbot, the king's eſcheator ſhould not enter into or upon any of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery, but upon the ſite of the abbey only; and that there he ſhould ſtay but one day and night for ſeiſin (for in ſuch caſes thoſe officers would be very troubleſome and chargeable); and this by charter from king Edward III. ratified and confirmed in 1377 by his ſucceſſor king Richard II. And with all perſons he was ſo taking, that none could ſcarcely deny him any thing; inſomuch that, to humour the king, who extremely delighted in dogs and hunting, he obtained a market for hounds and all kinds of dogs for hunting, in which ſports he frequently accompanied the king, prince, and great lords: but he would privately tell his friends, that he took no other delight in thoſe ſports but to gain opportunity to inſinuate with thoſe great men for ſome *advantages* to his houſe. And, after he had moſt commendably governed his houſe 33 years, he died XI kal. Feb. 1377[15].

"Other abbots alſo of note have been of this houſe, amongſt which Gilbert Foliot is very memorable; and in this Bale[16] hath diſcovered the error of Matthew of Weſtminſter, who ſaith he was abbot of Glouceſter[17].

"Philip de Repingdon was firſt canon, then abbot of Leiceſter. He was eminent for wit, learning, and other qualities. His wit, which is ſuppoſed to have been very modiſh, appears in a ſmart repartee to Alexander Nequam, alias Necham, from whom having received ſalute,

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[1] *Tewkſbury* and *Taviſtock* are taken into the Mitred Abbeys by Godwin, Willis, &c. though omitted by Tanner. R. F.

[2] Coke, 4 Inſt. cap. i. p. 45.

[3] The abbots of Leiceſter, as appears by the Clauſe Rolls and Liſts of Summons in the Tower of London, were ſummoned to the parliaments, or great councils, in the following years: 49 Hen. III; 23. 27 (D. 17. 18.) Edw. I; 12 (D. 11.) 13. 14 (D. 5. 23) 16 to 20 Edw. II; 1 (D. 3. 16) 2 (D. 15. 31) 4 (D. 19. 41) 5 (D. 7. 25) 6 (D. 4. 9. 19. 36) 7, 8, 9 (D. 2. 18) 10 (D. 1. 5) 11 (D. 8. 11. 40) 12, 13 (D. 1. 28) 14 (D. 23. 33) 15 to 18, 20, 21 (D. 9. 28) 22 (D. 7. 32) 23, 24 (25 cancellatur) 27 ſummoned again, & 29 (D. 7) Edw. III. cancellatur. Appendix to Stevens's Monaſticon, vol II. p. 13.

[4] See Appendix, p. 60.

[5] Prynne's Parliamentary Writs, vol. I. p. 142.

[6] Rot. Clauſ. 25 Edw. III. m. 5.

[7] In the ſecond edition of Selden's Titles of Honour, p. 724, ſect. 29. is thus ſet down: "Writs of ſummons to parliament, bearing date at Woodſtock, anno 19 Edward III. were directed to theſe regulars; amongſt others, "Abbati de Leiceſtre," &c. Likewiſe in the 4th and 5th years of Edward III. (when the number of abbots ſo ſummoned was much diminiſhed, as being reduced to 27, beſides three priors) the abbot of Leiceſter was ſtill ſummoned; and 25 Edward III, in the Roll the abbot of Leiceſter's name is cancelled. So likewiſe anno 29; yet, in the ſummons of the 27th of the ſame king to a great council, the abbot of Leiceſter is amongſt the reſt." In p. 727, the king's patent of diſcharge to the abbot of Leiceſter is ſet down at large; the reaſon therein given, becauſe the abbot held his lands, not *per baroniam*, but in frank-almoine.

[8] Selden's Titles of Honour, p. 602.

[9] Rot. Parl. 26 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 22; Hale's Pleas of the Crown, fol. 183.

[10] H. Knighton, fol. 2630; and ſee our Appendix, p. 68.

[11] In Bucks. Tanner, Not. Mon. *Bucks.*

[12] Or *Welbove*, near Grimſby, co. Linc. Ibid. p. 257.

[13] In Suſſex, near Arundel. Ibid. p. 560.

[14] In Hampſhire. Ibid. p. 165.

[15] See more of him hereafter.

[16] Cent. iii. fol. 215.

[17] See hereafter, p. 260.

Phi nota fœtoris, lippus malus omnibus horis;
Phi fœtor lippus: ſemper malus ergo Philippus;

he returned thus:

Es niger et nequam cum ſis cognomine Necham,
Nigrior eſſe potes, nequior eſſe nequis.

Which *Nequam* being ſo liable in his name, it is alſo ſaid, that once ſuing to be admitted into St. Alban's monaſtery, he received this anſwer:

Si bonus ſis, venias; ſi nequam, nequaquam.

And, to prevent the like again, he is ſaid to have changed his name to *Neckham*[1].

"Henry de Knighton, ſo called becauſe born at Knighton, a neighbouring town, was a canon of this houſe in the reigns of Edward III. Richard II. and Henry IV; Mr. Burton[2] miſtaking when he ſays he was abbot there. But, whatever was his office in the abbey, he wrote in it a uſeful hiſtory, *De Eventibus Angliæ*; in the firſt book whereof he briefly treats on public events from the earlieſt Saxon kings to the year 1066; in the three next books he is tranſcriber only of Ranulphus Ceſtrenſis; after which he goes on with his own collections to the depoſition of king Richard II; in which work of his, ſeveral material circumſtances may be found, which may in vain be ſought elſewhere[3].

"To omit many other memorable perſons that had reſidence in this ſumptuous abbey, certain it is, that it flouriſhed a great while, being very opulent in revenues, and thence enabled to be, on all occaſions, ſubſidiary to the king, charitable to the neighbourhood and the poor, and hoſpitable to ſtrangers and travellers.

"In the year 1337, king Edward III. laid a tax of wool throughout England; and from this abbey had eighteen ſacks, every ſack valued at 19 marks.

"Several kings have here been entertained and lodged in their journeys to and from the North; particularly a great entertainment and lodging was once given to king Richard II. and his queen, with their retinue[4]; amongſt which were the duke of Ireland, earl of Suffolk, archbiſhop of Canterbury, biſhop of Chicheſter, &c.; and it is well known, that in this abbey died that famous cardinal and legate *à latere* Thomas Wolſey, archbiſhop of York, 1530, in the 22d year of king Henry the Eighth, and that he was here buried[5].

"And as thoſe of this religious foundation were not wanting in their charity and relief to others, ſo were they, upon occaſion, no leſs careful of their own rights, of which I ſhall deliver one memorable paſſage or two.

"In 1351, a very great difference happened between *John Laurence* and *Stephen Laurence* his brother, and other inhabitants of Belgrave, about the bounds and limits of their fields and ground in a place called *Le Stocking*; whereupon one night the men of Belgrave, in a tumultuous and riotous manner, pulled up the ſtakes and fences which the abbot had made in that place; and, not therewith content, but the more to deſpite the abbot and monks, ſtopped up the Foſs-way over the river Soar, and made barricadoes at the end of the bridge, ſo that the tenants of the abbey could not bring with carriages the uſual proviſions to the abbey, to the great grievance of the convent. Hereupon the abbot obtained the king's writ to certain juſtices, viz. ſir Robert Herle, ſir John de Folvile, Simon Pakeman, and Laurence Hauberk; before whom twenty-five men of Belgrave were indicted for the offence; and, being found guilty, the ring-leader, John Laurence, was bound in £40. for better behaviour, and paid 100*s*. for damages. All the reſt, who had been drawn into the fact by him, had only a fine of £10. ſet on them, to be paid among them all; and were pardoned, upon condition that they ſhould repair the Foſs-way at Coweſwalk (or Culverwater), and clear the way thence to the bridge, along the Willows and the Penny-green, and ſhould lay the way open over the bridge; and the ſaid John Laurence to releaſe all the right that he claimed to have in the place where the abbot's fences had been pulled down; and ſo the difference was ended[6].

"In the 33d year of king Edward III, John de Arden, a powerful man in Warwickſhire, impleaded the abbot of Leiceſter for the manor of Berwode, and the advowſon of Crudworth, in the county of Warwick, given to the canons of this houſe by ſome of his anceſtors; whereupon the abbot, fearing partiality in the hearing of the cauſe, for it was to be tried at Warwick, procured the king's letters to the judges of that circuit, viz. ſir John de Mowbray and Thomas Hyngylby, requiring them to do equal right; whereupon verdict and judgement paſſed for the abbot[7].

"And now it is time to ſpeak of the diſſolution of this great monaſtery; concerning which, we ſhall premiſe ſomething touching the means and manner of the diſſolution of all ſuch religious foundations in this kingdom; in order to which matter, we may firſt remember and reflect, that, about the eighth, ninth, and tenth ages of the church, upon the fall of the Roman Empire, Chriſtendom became generally overſpread with barbariſm; all Learning, with the Arts and Sciences, being decayed almoſt to extinguiſhment, of which the notices and complaints are too evident: particularly we find Genebrard thus ſpeaking of the ninth age; '*Infelix hoc ſeculum*,' &c. 'This unhappy age, void of men eminent for wit or learning, neither ſhewing any famous or worthy princes or prieſts; in which nothing happened worthy to be remembered by poſterity[8]:' at which time a certain monſter was found with a dog's head, by all the other members thoſe of a man, which wonderfully repreſented the ſtate of thoſe times.' And in this iſland we read of one of our Saxon kings, Whitredus by name, who was altogether ignorant of letters, inſomuch that he could not write his own name; for, in the concluſion of a charter of privileges by him granted to the church, are theſe words: 'Ego Whitredus rex Cantie, &c. omnia ſuperſcripta confirmavi, atque a me dictata propriâ manu ſignum ſanctæ crucis, pro *ignorantiâ literarum*, expreſſi[9]." But then, upon this foundation of ignorance, the prieſts and churchmen of the times raiſed a ſtrong dominion in and over the conſciences of men: for then, pretended miracles, viſions, and revelations, obtained wonderfully, and were impoſed upon the world; whereby ſuch a fervour of blind devotion and zeal, by the agency of the prieſts, became kindled in the world, as gave birth to many religious orders and foundations, and endowments to many, nay multitudes of religious houſes, for the entertainment of religious votaries of all ſorts, as monks, friers, canons, nuns, &c.; in all of which, the zeal of theſe and ſome other times grew ſo intenſe, that it was thought fit and neceſſary here, by ſome acts of ſtate, to reſtrain thoſe exceſſive donations to ſuch houſes.

"But then, as nothing that is violent is long permanent, there came afterwards a reviviſcence of Knowledge, Learning, and the Arts; by which the abuſes and corruptions in theſe inſtitutions, as well as in matters of doctrine, being diſcovered, and the neceſſity of ſome reformation appearing, theſe monaſtic foundations, with divers other exceſſes which had ſprung up in the middle and dark times, were rooted up; the procedure of which amongſt us in this iſland appears to have been thus.

"The beginnings and progreſs of the doctrines of Luther and other eminent reformers are ſo well known, that it need not here be repeated; how, upon the pope's ſetting his indulgences to ſale in Germany in ſo groſs and ſcandalous a manner, that, for a little money, any man might preſerve himſelf, and deliver his friends out of purgatory[1]; which, with many other corruptions in the church, being detected by Luther and others, whoſe writings were diſperſed in England, it was ſtrange to ſee how greatly they were liſtened to and embraced by the people, by the juſt prejudices they had conceived againſt the ignorances and lives of the prieſts and clergy. They had engroſſed the greateſt part of the power and riches of Chriſtendom; and the corruptions of their doctrines, worſhip, and practice, were ſuch, that a ſmall proportion of common ſenſe, with a little looking into the New Teſtament (which about that time was tranſlated into Engliſh), did eaſily diſcover and detect them; nor had the Romaniſts any varniſh to colour their corruptions with, but the authority and traditions of the Church; and then many learned men, looking into the Fathers and Councils, found a vaſt difference between the primitive and modern Chriſtianity; for, as in the firſt ages Piety and Learning prevailed; in the middle and latter, Ignorance had almoſt buried all the Learning; and for Piety, only a little miſguided devotion was retained; the reſtleſs ambition and uſurpation of the popes being ſomewhat ſupported by the ſeeming holineſs of the mendicant friers, and pitiful learning that ran among the canoniſts, ſchoolmen, and caſuiſts.

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[1] Camden's Remains, art. *Alluſions*. Of Repingdon, ſee more hereafter.

[2] Pp. 155. 163.

[3] Scripſit Chronicon de eventibus Angliæ ab anno DCCCCL. ad MCCCXCV. lib. v. Horum primo res a Saxonicis regibus uſque ad A. D. MLXVI geſtas breviter percurrit; tres ſequentes, qui ad annum uſque MCCCLXXVII pertingunt, ex Ranulphi Higdeni Ceſtrenſis Polychronico ferè verbatim exſcripſit. Hiſtoriam depoſitionis Ricardi II. lib. i. Extat utrumque opus inter Scriptores Decem Hiſtoriæ Anglicanæ, Lond. 1652, p. 2311. 2743. Cave.

[4] H. Knighton, fol. 2696.

[5] Burton, p. 163; and ſee hereafter. p. 263.

[6] Knighton, fol. 2616.

[7] Dugdale, Warwickſhire, vol. II. p. 927; from H. Knighton's MS. fol. 163. b.

[8] Genebrardi Chron. lib. iv. initio 10 ſeculi.

[9] Spelman's Concilia, tom. I. p. 198; Janus Angl. lib. i.

“ The art of Printing arriving alſo at this time to ſome degree of perfection, the tranſlated Scriptures and other good books became diſperſed abroad, whereby men were convinced, and taught to pray and praiſe God in ſuch language as they underſtood; whereby the authority of the maſs, and the reverence to eccleſiaſtical orders, mightily fell. And, as the keeping of the myſteries of Religion in the hands of prieſts only had been a principal means, in all times, of making the prieſthood ſacred and venerable; complaints were now made, that the prieſts withholding the Scriptures from the people was a tacit acknowledgement that there was an oppoſition between the Scriptures and their doctrines; that the monks and religious orders engroſſing the riches, as the popes did the dominion of the world, it was not conſiſtent with their deſigns, nor with the arts uſed to promote them, to let the Scriptures be much known; and therefore legends, ſtrange ſtories of viſions and miracles, with other devices, were thought far more proper for keeping up their credit, and carrying on their deſigns, which had no warranty from the Scriptures. Then, it appearing that the foundation of theſe monaſtical houſes had been laid on the ſuperſtitious conceit of redeeming ſouls out of pergatory, by ſaying maſſes for them there; and that they whoſe office it was to be employed in the miniſtry of ſuch ſuperſtitious purpoſes had, by counterfeiting of relicks, by forging of miracles, and many other impoſtures, heaped up vaſt wealth, to the enriching of their convents, and the magnifying of their ſaints, of which perhaps many never went to heaven, and others never were in being; theſe arts and practices being detected, together with the great viciouſneſs of the profeſſed votaries in ſome places, and in all their great abuſe of Religion, made it ſeem unfit that they ſhould be continued any longer.

“ Now, as a prelude to the general diſſolution of monaſteries, as it proved, there came a political project into the head of cardinal Wolſey, ſeconded or approved by others in this juncture who were for the ſupport of the papal and ſacerdotal dominion; that is, to wipe off the imputation of ignorance, and to ſet up Learning againſt Learning. The king alſo naturally loving Learning; the cardinal, as well for the purpoſes aforeſaid, as to do a thing acceptable to the king, reſolved to ſet up ſome colleges, in which there ſhould be both great encouragement for ſome eminent ſcholars to proſecute their ſtudies, and good ſchools for teaching and training up of youth; and ſo, by theſe learned men, the teachers of and diſputers for the new doctrines (as they were called) would be confronted, and poſſibly ſome ſtop put to the current of reformation then coming on. The cardinal, therefore, applied himſelf to have two colleges (one at Oxford, the other at Ipſwich, the place of his birth) well conſtituted and nobly endowed. But towards this it was neceſſary, by the aids and leave of the pope and king, to ſuppreſs ſome few ſmall monaſteries; which was thought as juſtifiable and lawful as it had been, in ſome former ages, to change ſecular prebends into canons regular, the devoted goods being ſtill applied to a religious uſe; and it was full as reaſonable as to ſay that the pope had an abſolute power of diſpenſing the ſpiritual treaſure of the church, and to tranſlate the merits of one man and apply them to another; it being inſinuated too that this would be a means to keep up all the reſt, ſeeing ſome then thought that in this kingdom the number was become exceſſive.

“ And now, to ſee what great effects ſuch a concurrence of ſmall motives will produce. The cardinal being ſo much conſidered at Rome as a pope of another world, that it was not hard for him to obtain almoſt any thing there, the pope (Clement VII.) conſented to the project; and the king was not averſe, foreſeeing that ſuch a beginning made it lawful to make bold with the reſt, in caſe of urgent national neceſſity; and at preſent the pulſes of the people might hereby be felt, how they would reſent a farther change; and ſo the cardinal proceeded to the finiſhing of that deſign.

“ It was not long after when the occaſions or neceſſities of the king inclined him to be dealing with ſome of the other monaſteries and religious houſes: for, having exaſperated the pope in point of his ſupremacy, and his revenue ſunk by reaſon of wars and troubles, in the 27th year of his reign, the parliament gave to the king, his heirs and ſucceſſors, all monaſteries, priories, and other religious houſes of monks, canons, nuns, &c. which had not above the clear yearly value of £200. and all ornaments, jewels, goods, and debts, which they had on the 1ſt of March, 1535: and thus became the leſſer monaſteries diſſolved, being in number 376, the yearly revenues thereof being rated at about £32,000.; and the goods and chattels, at low rates, at £100,000.; and it is not improbable that the commiſſioners were as careful to enrich themſelves as to increaſe the king's revenue. The churches and cloiſters were, for the moſt part, pulled down; and the lead, bells, and other materials, ſold.

“ Afterwards, by the parliament, in the 31ſt year of the king's reign, all monaſteries, abbeys, priories, nunneries, colleges, hoſpitals, houſes of friers, and other religious houſes, above the yearly value of £200. were given to the king, his heirs and ſucceſſors, in as large and ample a manner as the governors thereof held them in right of their houſes[2]. And at this time it was that our great abbey of Leiceſter went down. But yet we muſt know, that moſt, if not all theſe, were diſſolved or ſurrendered to the king ſome time before, but confirmed thus to him by act of parliament; the inſtruments of which ſurrenders are preſerved, and ſtill to be ſeen, in the Augmentation-office.

“ And then, after all this, by parliament, in the 37th of that king's reign[3], all colleges, free chapels, chantries, hoſpitals, fraternities, guilds, brotherhoods, and other promotions made to have continuance for ever, and chargeable with firſt fruits and tenths, with their houſes, lands, &c. were adjudged in actual poſſeſſion of the king, his heirs and ſucceſſors. And then, by computation, the number of the monaſteries and religious houſes, firſt and laſt, ſuppreſſed in England and Wales, appeared to be thus: monaſteries, 648; colleges, 90; chantries and free chapels, 2374; and hoſpitals, 110[4]; the yearly value of all which being accounted to amount unto £161,100; being above a third part of all ſpiritual revenues; beſides ornaments, money, goods, plate, jewels, lead, bells, &c. invaluable[5].

“ But then, to make theſe great revolutions and tranſactions more plauſible and current with the people, who became greatly ſtartled, as not knowing where ſuch mutilations would end, there was much art uſed; it being inſinuated and declared, firſt, that this was done for the neceſſary ſupply of the king's neceſſities, and to enable him to fortify and defend his kingdom againſt foreign enemies, then become formidable; then, whereas no ſmall ſupply was requiſite for thoſe purpoſes, by this means the charge and burden would be ſhifted from the king's loyal and good ſubjects upon thoſe who were fautors and maintainers of the pope's uſurped ſupremacy againſt the rights of the king and kingdom[1]. In the next place, there was a great declaiming againſt the vicious and lewd lives of monaſtical perſons, diſcovered by the commiſſioners and inquiſitors, and declared by the whole parliament in the preamble to the Statutes of Diſſolution, and confeſſed by the abbots and monks themſelves in divers preambles to their inſtruments of ſurrender. Again, it was ſaid to be apparent, that the lands and revenues of their houſes were not employed according to the direct intent of the owners and founders. Then, to be ſure, was not forgotten the multitudes of ſuperſtitions, and forging of miracles and relicks that were found in thoſe houſes. And, laſtly, the declaration of the king's patent, to employ moſt, or ſome, of the revenues to other and better religious uſes. But, to make a full ſcrutiny and enquiry into the vicious lives of the abbots, priors, monks, nuns, friers, canons, &c. a vicar-general (Thomas lord Cromwell) was inſtituted, and viſitors were ſent abroad, with articles and inſtructions, to make enquiry into the manners and behaviour of the religious of both ſexes. Theſe viſitors or commiſſioners acquitted themſelves vigorouſly in their diſcoveries; for, by their letters, ſtill extant, to the vicar-general, it appears that in moſt houſes they found monſtrous diſorders; that many of the votaries fell down upon their knees, and prayed to be diſcharged, ſince they had been forced to make vows againſt their wills, who thereupon were ſet at liberty by the viſitors[2]; that they found great factions in the houſes, and barbarous cruelties exerciſed by one faction againſt another, as either of them prevailed; that they were all extremely addicted to idolatry and ſuperſtition; and that in ſome of them they found the inſtruments and tools for multiplying and coining; that the lewdneſs of the confeſſors of nunneries was moſt abominable, many of the nuns being found to be with child; and that the diſſoluteneſs of abbots, monks, and friers, was notorious, not only with whores, but married women; beſides unnatural and brutal practices amongſt themſelves, equal to thoſe of Sodom. All which miſdemeanors were recorded in a black book; and, being ſo notorious in ſome, and vehemently ſuſpected in others, cauſed many of them, out of conſciouſneſs, to make ſurrenders of themſelves to the king; and then ſome of them were employed as agents or commiſſioners to incline others to ſurrender, as the prior of Giſeburn in Yorkſhire for one; in which matter the canons of Leiceſter being ſomewhat ſturdy and backward, the commiſſioners told them they could charge them with adultery, &c. if they would not ſubmit[3]; ſo that, by one way or other, moſt of them were brought in to ſurrender before the ſtatute of 31 Henry VIII, which confirmed all to the king, as is before noted; and ſome abbots, particularly thoſe of Glaſtonbury, Reading, and Colcheſter, and ſeveral priors and monks, were attainted of treaſon, and executed, for joining with, or ſending aid to, the rebels in Yorkſhire; who, upon theſe charges, roſe in great numbers, ſtyling their rebellion the Pilgrimage of Grace.

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[1] Sloidan's Commentaries.

[2] Stat. 31 Hen. VIII. cap. 13.

[3] Stat. 37 Hen. VIII. cap. 4.

[4] Camden.

[5] Speed.

" This great monaſtery being diſſolved, the large poſſeſſions thereof were ſold, and conveyed by parcels to ſeveral of the king's ſubjects, whoſe heirs or aſſigns enjoy them at this day. I will not preſume to ſpecify the particular and reſpective preſent owners of all the lands and poſſeſſions of this houſe; but for the ſite thereof, with a fair proportion of lands, grounds, &c. thereunto adjoining and belonging, ...[Here Mr. Staveley has a chaſm, which we ſhall endeavour hereafter to ſupply. He proceeds:]

" And now I come to make my promiſe good, in giving ſome account of the lands and poſſeſſions of this great monaſtery; and in the firſt place we muſt know, that the founder thereof, Robert Boſſu earl of Leiceſter, found in St. Mary's church in the caſtle of Leiceſter certain canons ſecular, there placed and endowed by his father, Robert earl of Mellent; which canons, with all their poſſeſſions, he tranſplanted to this abbey of St. Mary of the Meadows[4]; viz. five yard-lands without the North-gate, and eight dwelling-houſes; and in another part of the city, three yard-lands and three bovates of land; and ſix pounds a year rent in Leiceſter, with all the churches of Leiceſter both within and without the walls that were at his diſpoſal (*ſue ditionis*), and all the profits thereunto belonging; alſo the church of Lilburn, with the lands and tithes thereunto belonging, and £60. a year rent in that town; three carucates and one yard-land in Thurmodeſton; one yard-land, of the gift of Iſabel his mother, in Burton; in Segrave ſix carucates and three bovates of land, and the entire manor of Aſfordby, with the mill, &c.; all which were the poſſeſſions of the canons of the church of St. Mary within the caſtle.

" The founder alſo gave to his new Abbey one carucate of land at the North bridge, near to the ſite of the Mint; the houſes alſo which Gilbert the dean held of him at the South-gate; the mill that had been the biſhop's; all that Oſbert the chaplain held of him in the ſoke of Shepeſhed and in the ſoke of Halſo, with all the churches of both ſokes; the church of Sygreſham in the pariſh of Brackley, with all lands, tithes, &c.; the church of Ildſley in Berks, with the lands, tithes, &c. He gave them alſo every day three loads of wood for fuel out of his foreſts; with free feeding for their cattle there, without pannage. And theſe were all the poſſeſſions that the founder gave in his firſt charter; by which he confirmed alſo all the gifts that had been given by others; namely, the church of Thurnby, of the gift of Ralph Pincerna; and the church of Thedingworth, of the gift of Robert Pincerna his ſon; the churches of Clifton and Thorpe juxta Melton, and one mark rent a year in Leiceſter, of the gift of Ernald de Boſco; the church of Bulkington, half a hide of land in Brankote, and a meadow in Weſton, of the gift of Roger de Watervile, with all lands, tithes, &c.; and the lands in Bruntingſthorp, which Seward Pitefridus held of him, of the gift of the ſaid Seward. The founder alſo gave unto the abbot and convent the church of Coſby, that had belonged to the church of St. Auguſtin of Leiceſter; alſo the church of Aldeby (now Enderby) and chapel of Whetſtone. On the day on which he aſſumed the religious habit, he gave them the whole townſhip of Stoughton, except ſuch part of it as was of the fee of Ralph Friday. He gave them alſo, together with the mill of Belgrave, two yard-lands at the Weſt-gate; the manor of Pynſlade, with four yard-lands there; the manor of Knighton; one yard-land in Whatton; and 3000 eels, to be taken at Nun-Eaton. By this charter he releaſed to the abbot and convent, their ſervants, tenants, and villans, all ſervices whatſoever.

" They had alſo five ſhillings and ſixpence yearly rent in Bruntingſthorp, out of one croft and one bovate of land, of the lands of Thomas Walche.

" The counteſs Amicia, wife of the founder, gave to this monaſtery four pounds yearly rent, out of certain lands in Everley in Wiltſhire.

" Earl Robert Blanchmains, ſon of the founder, by his charter, confirmed all that his father or others had before given to this houſe; as, of the gift of the founder, the manor of Knighton, with the mill, &c.; of the gift of the counteſs Amicia, the four pounds rent in Everley; of the gift of Ernald de Boſco, the churches of Thorpe, Evington, and Humberſton; the place called Stockingforth, and 40 ſhillings in Welton, of the gift and confirmation of the founder; alſo the profits of the houſes that Godwinus Bena held, being four yard-lands in Leiceſter, the land which Jocelinus Mareſcallus had given, five aſſarts on the North of the wood, and the ground before the chapel; the land called Nedlebede, of the gift of Geffrey de Turvill; one carucate of land, of the gift of William de Alnei; part of his wood, with all the aſſart thereof; the church of Aldeby, the vill of Stocton, and the mill of Belgrave, of the gift of the founder.

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[1] Coke's Inſt. 4. fol. 44.

[2] Lord Herbert, Hiſt. p. 399.

[3] On this head, ſee more fully hereafter.

[4] His charter bears date in 1137.

"The ſaid Robert the ſon alſo gave to the abbot and convent one ſtag on the day of the Aſſumption, and another on the day of the Nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary yearly; and liberty of fiſhing in his great pool at Groby four times in the year, on the Vigils of the Purification, the Annunciation, the Aſſumption, and the Nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary; paſturage at Desforth for ten cows; and two acres of alder-ground, between the highway and the land which maſter Ralph de Wolſcroft held.

"After him, Robert Fitz-Parnell, by his charter, confirmed all that his grandfather, father, or others, had given; and farther gave to the abbot and convent paſturage in the foreſt of Leiceſter, between the way to Groby and the way to Anſty; and an additional load of wood every day in that foreſt. He alſo gave them 24 yard-lands, the vill of Anſty, and four cottages, with their tofts.

"The ſaid Robert Fitz-Parnell alſo gave them lands at Farningo and Sireſham; and Weſtcote, with the appurtenances, which earl Robert his grandfather had given to the church of Lincoln in exchange for the manor of Knighton, &c. And this was for their lands in Aſfordby and Segrave, which, by aſſent and compromiſe, were given to the church of Lincoln for peace ſake.

"The counteſs Petronell confirmed all that her ſon Robert had given; and farther gave them all her meadow in Thurmodeſton, called Belloholm, and her houſes in Leiceſter, with land and garden beyond the Weſt-bridge.

"Simon Montfort earl of Leiceſter, who had married Amicia, the elder daughter and coheireſs of Robert Fitz-Parnell, gave to this abbey a wood called Doveland; and land and wood towards Anſty, which was called Oſulves-hawe; and one piece of land that William de Belgrave held.

"Simon Montfort the younger confirmed all that his father and anceſtors had given; and farther gave them, by feoffment, 300 acres of land and wood in the foreſt of Leiceſter adjoining, which land lay from the way of Anſty-croſs to Dalſyke, and from Dalſyke beyond Storkyſhall unto Oldfeld over againſt Cropſton, and from Oldfeld along by the fields of Belgrave, and all the cleyhedges, with the veſture thereof.

"Margaret de Quincy, the youngeſt daughter of Robert Fitz-Parnell, and wife to Saer de Quincy, confirmed all that her anceſtors had given; and farther gave to the abbot and convent one yard-land lying in Shepeſhed, with a toft, croft, and the mill of Shepeſhed[1], with a grove of alders adjoining: with all the multure or grinding of Shepeſhed and Hathern, and of her own houſe at Shepeſhed; and that neither ſhe nor her heirs would ever erect any other mill in Shepeſhed or Hathern. She alſo gave them houſebote and haybote, and wood out of Charnwood Foreſt, to repair their houſes and mill, *toties quoties*; alſo one ſtag out of Charnwood yearly on the day of the Nativity of the Bleſſed Virgin Mary. She granted to them, and to their men-ſervants and tenants of Brackley, Sireſham, Weſtcote, Halſo, Farningo, Weſton, Clifton, Bulkington, Brancote, Bernangul, Sow, Merſton, Stocton, Lokinton[2], Shepiſhed, Hemington, Anſty, Thurmaſton, Clenfeld, and Burton, that they ſhould be quit and free from all ſecular ſervice, exactions, demands, ſuit of court, view of frankpledge, and all foreign ſervice whatſoever.

"Saer de Quincy confirmed the grants of his wife; which were again confirmed by Roger de Quincy their ſon; who commanded R. Chamberleyn, his ſteward, to give the abbot and convent ſeiſin of all; giving them alſo ſeveral loads of wood for firing, and the tithe and tenth of all ſales of wood in his woods of Acle and Wyſſely, and the right ſhoulder of every deer killed in his park of Acle, with liberty to make ſtalls for cattle, and free paſſage into the foreſt. He gave them one yard-land in Weſton, which Richard Kyrke held; and common in all his purparty of the foreſt of Leiceſter; alſo ten ſhillings a year rent in Schevisby, from the prior of Chaucomb; and three ſhillings and four-pence at Hemington, from the heirs of Hugh de Derby and his partners, in exchange for their right of fiſhing in Groby pool; the homage and ſervice of Helias de Lynſey and Alice his wife; four yard-lands in Thurmaſton, and certain other lands there, with the ſervices of the tenants, as alſo of the tenants of the prior of Caldwell there.

"Alan la Zouch confirmed all that his anceſtors, the earls of Leiceſter and Wincheſter, had given to this monaſtery.

"We made mention before of Ernald de Boſco, or de Bois, a good benefactor to this houſe; in reference to whom, we may here obſerve, that Robert earl of Mellent in Normandy came in with William the Conqueror; and, according to the politic proceeding of the Conqueror, who rewarded his friends and followers with the lands and poſſeſſions of the ſubdued Engliſh; this Robert obtained the earldom, conſulate, or government of Leiceſter, with vaſt poſſeſſions both in this and other counties; which deſcended to his ſon Robert Boſſu our founder. And then theſe great Normans, to carry on the policy, parcelled out great ſhares of their lands to their followers and ſervants; amongſt whom Ernald de Bois, ſteward to Robert Boſſu, had a large partage, and, ſymbolizing with his lord's devotion, gave to this monaſtery (as is in part ſpecified before) the church of Clifton, with the chapels of Wovere (Brownſover) and Rokeby, the church of Thorpe near Melton, and thoſe of Humberſton[3] and Evington.

"To this Ernald ſucceeded three Ernalds de Bois ſucceſſively; and we find the ſecond Ernald confirming all that his father had given; and alſo all that Roger Watervile had given, mentioned before (for he was heir to this Watervile) adding ſome land, with a meadow, park, &c. at Creſſewell.

"Then Ernald de Bois the third confirmed all that his grandfather or father had given; and farther gave himſelf one bovate of land in Thorpe Ernald, with a toft and croft, and common of paſture for ſix ſcore ſheep, and ten acres of meadow in a certain place called Redinwalde.

"After him, Ernald the fourth confirmed all again; and farther granted to the abbot and convent common for ten cattle, eight oxen and two cows, with his cattle in his own paſture.

"King Stephen, by charter, made a confirmation of all hitherto; alſo 20 meaſures of ſalt out of the Wiches, of the gift of Waleran earl of Mellent; and two carucates of land in Rolei, called Hanecheſtofr, with the wood adjoining, of the gift of Ranulph earl of Cheſter; giving and granting to them alſo freedom from all ſecular ſervices, with liberty to hold courts, ſac and ſoc, tol and theam, infangenetheof, and all other cuſtoms and privileges, as he had granted to any church within his land.

"In the next place, king Henry II, by charter, confirmed all that the founder or others had given or ſhould give to this abbey; and alſo the churches of Knaptoft, Erneſby, and Staunton; the church of Langton, with the chapels of Thorpe and Tur Langton, of the gift of William de Novo Mercato and Roger de Bouden; the church of Barrow, of the gift of Ranulph earl of Cheſter, the chapel of Querndon, with the lands, tithes, &c. and one carucate of land of his demeſnes in Barrow and Querndon; the church of Narborough, with the chapel of Huncote, of the gift of Roger earl of Warwick; a meadow in Sigeſwold, of the gift of Geffery de Dalry; the vill of Conkyſbury, with the mill, the cliff, and 20 acres of land in Haddon, and the church of Adſtock, of the gift of W. Avenel;

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[1] Plac. Aſſiſ. in com. Leic. 12 Edw. I. Rot. 5. de molendino in Shepeſhed.

[2] Eſch. Leic. 7 Edw. II. m. 36. de dimid. feodi mil. in Lokington; & Rot. 8 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 6. de manerio in Lokington.

[3] Rec. in Scacc. 7 Hen. VI. Mich. Rot. 4. de terris in Humberſton.

one yard of land in Eſſewell, of the gift of H. Tuchet; two parts of the garbs of the demeſnes of Gayam, of the gift of Robert earl of Leiceſter; the moiety of the church of Cheſham, and of the church of Billeſdon, with the chapels of Rolleſton and Godeby, of the gift of Robert de Sifrewaſt; the church of Billing, of the gift of W Barre; the churches of Thornton and Sireſham, of the gift of T. Sorrell; the church of Blaby, with the chapel of Counteſs Thorpe, of the gift of William de Lodbroke; the church of Huſbands Boreſworth, and one carucate of land there, of the gift of Robert de Boreſworth, and one yard-land in the ſame, of the gift of Roger Samſon; the church of North Kilworth, of the gift of Robert Rabaz; two yard-lands in Muſele, of the gift of Reginald de Muſele; one yard-land in Humberſton, of the gift of Ralph de Martinwaſt; one yard-land in Norton, of the gift of Robert de Burton; the churches of Barkby and Hungarton, with the chapels, of the gift of Walter de Power; the church of Eaton [1], of the gift of William de Evermeu; the churches of Eaſtwell and Bitteſwell, of the gift of Robert de Arraby; the church of Crudworth, with the hermitage, the wood of Brewood, and the mill, of the gift of Hugh de Ardena; one carucate in Sutton, of the gift of Geffery de Craft; one carucate in Stoke, of the gift of R. de Craft; the church of Craft, of the gift of Ralph de Turvile; one bovate of land in Shuckburg, of the gift of Oſbert de Lemington; the church of Wanlip, and ſix yard-lands in the ſame town, of the gift of Richard l'Abbé; one carucate of land in Empingham, of the gift of the ſaid Richard; three yard-lands in Kilby; five yard-lands in Bitteſwell, of the gift of Godefrid Patroc; one carucate of land in Thedingworth, of the gift of William de Kerby; the whole manor of Cokeram, of the gift of William de Lancaſter, with the church of the ſame town, and the chapel of Elhale; the church of Queniborough, with lands, tithes, &c. of the gift of Ralph de Queniburg, one yard-land in Lilburn, of the gift of Richard l'Abbé; three yard-lands in the ſame, of the gift of Geffrey de Dalby; one yard-land in Foxton, of the gift of Robert de Cotes; the church of Thedingworth, of the gift of Ralph Pincerna; the churches of Knipton and Hareſton, of the gift of Robert the ſon of Ralph, ſo as nevertheleſs that his ſon Gervaſe ſhould enjoy the ſame during his life.

"And then king John, by his charter, confirmed all, together with the exchanges that had been made with the biſhop of Lincoln mentioned before [2].

"Within the gift of the founder was alſo comprized the Abbey-gate, a ſtreet of houſes beyond St. Sunday's bridge, heretofore belonging to the abbey.

"Beſides all which, it appears that ſeveral other churches, tithes, lands, and poſſeſſions, were impropriated and given reſpectively to this abbey, as the manor of Ingwardby, or the greateſt part thereof, ſome time belonging to the lords Percy [3], and by them given to this abbey; ſeveral lands in Kilby, held by this abbey in frankalmoigne, of the gift of William la Zouch; the church of Lokington, with the chapel of Hemington; the church of Shepeſhed; beſides the lands and privileges therein before-mentioned.

"The church of Thurnby in this county being given to this abbey, as is mentioned before, and appropriated thereunto, Stoughton fell in with the ſame, as being within the pariſh of Thurnby; near unto which they had a great grange, with excellent fiſh-pools belonging to it, where ſtores and proviſions of corn, grain, cattle, fiſh, fruits, &c. were made and laid in for the uſe and maintenance of the abbot and convent." Thus far Mr. Staveley.

We ſhall now introduce ſuch additional particulars as have occurred in various reſearches; with ſome farther account of their poſſeſſions; a liſt of the abbots; and the preſent ſtate of the ſite of the abbey.

Mr. Burton ſays, "Of this houſe was ſome time abbot that moſt learned Gilbert Foliot [4]," who was after made biſhop of Hereford, 1149; and thence tranſlated to the ſee of London 1161. Memorable for two things; the one, his allegiance and fidelity to his king, being always true and faithful to king Henry the Second in all thoſe ſtirs between the king and Thomas Becket archbiſhop of Canterbury; for which cauſe he was twice excommunicated. The other, for a reſolute anſwer made to an unknown voice heard by him; for (as Matthew Paris [5] reporteth it) coming one night from the king, after long conference had with him, of theſe troubles with the ſaid archbiſhop Becket, as he lay meditating and muſing thereon in his bed, a terrible and unknown voice ſounded theſe words in his ears,

O Gilberte Foliot,
Dum revolvis tot eſt tot,
Deus tuus eſt Aſtaroth;

which he, taking to come from the Devil, anſwered as boldly,

Mentiris, Demon; *Deus meus eſt Sabaoth.*

[——— O Gilbert Foliot,
While you compute what's to be got,
Your God's the God of Aſtarot.
Devil or man, you lie, you ſot;
My God's the God of Sabaot. F. P.]

He wrote an Apology for King Henry the Second, againſt the archbiſhop; and an invective againſt him; and another book of his ſudden and proud riſing; one book of Epiſtles, and ſix books upon the Canticles. He died in 1187, 34 Henry II."

The circumſtance of Foliot's having been abbot of Leiceſter, already noticed by Mr. Staveley, p. 455, is evidently a miſtake; his name not being in the liſt of abbots in their regiſter; nor does he mention this among his preferments in the following account of himſelf, extracted by Mr. Peck from a curious MS. formerly belonging to the priory of Belvoir, and ſtill preſerved among the literary treaſures of the duke of Rutland in the muniment-room at Belvoir, intituled,

"GILBERTI FOLIOTH Epiſtolæ."

Literis rubris, ad imum paginæ primæ, ſic ſunt inſcriptæ:

"Hunc librum dedit frater Willielmus de Belvero, prior ejuſdem eccleſie, Deo & Beate Marie de Belvero; quem qui alienaverit vel deleverit anathema ſit. Anima dicti Willielmi & anime omnium fidelium defunctorum requieſcant in pace. Amen."

In hujus codicis folio quinto decimo a fine retro (pagina 1. col. a.) de ſeipſo & ſuis in eccleſiâ dignitatibus ſic ſcribit Foliothus:

"In promotione meâ primâ Cluniaci prior quidam ſum conſtitutus in ordine. Dehinc prior Abbatis ville [6]. Hinc abbas Gloeceſtrie [7]. Poſtea epiſcopus Herefordie [8]. Hinc tranſlatus Londonie [9]. Confidenter aſſero, quod ad nullum horum ambivi; quorum tamen unumquodque, permittente Domino, conſequutus optinui."

Mr. Peck (from whoſe MSS. this account of Foliot's book is copied) adds, "It appears by the life of Gilbert Foliot in Wharton de Epiſcop. London, p. 60, & ſeqq. that Wharton never met with any more than ſeven letters of G. Foliot's; ſo that this MS. is really a very great rarity. The ſcarcity of copies, as I take it, is owing to Foliot's adhering to the king againſt Thomas Becket; for, Becket being ſainted, and Foliot twice excommunicated by him, it was meritorious to deſtroy the letters of the Martyr's adverſary.

"The epiſtles in this volume are thus numbered:

I. Gilleberti Hereford. ep̄i, domino Radulpho decano Hereford'—Sic incipit—A te longe poſiti, p. 1.

II. [Anonymo.] Poteram me cohibere ſilentio, p. 3.

III. Patri ſuo & domino H. Winton, Dei gratiâ, epiſcopo, & S. ſedis apoſtolice legato, frater Gilbertus eccleſie B. Petri Gloceſt. dictus abbas, totius obedientie & caritatis obſequium. Quum diſcretioni noſtre, in Chriſto amabilis pater, &c. p. 4.

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[1] Plac. Aſſiſ. in com. Leic. Rot. 15. de advoc. eccleſie de Eytou.

[2] Cart. 2 Johannis, n. 44.

[3] "This lordſhip longgid once to one Algernoune, and after it was gyven to Leyrceſter abbay. Now it is Brian Caves, that boute it of the king It ſtondith very well, and the grounde aboute it is very riche of paſture. From Belleg eve to Ingreſby a 4 miles, partely by corne, paſture, and woody ground." Leland, Itin. vol. I. p. 22.

[4] He was a native of Devonſhire. Price's Worthies, p. 289.

[5] Fol. 108.

[6] Abbeville in Picardy, where there was a Cluniac priory.

[7] 11 id. Junii, 1139 Willis.

[8] Sept. 5, 1148. To this the archdeaconry of Oxford was added in the latter end of 1151. Le Neve.

[9] April 28, 1163. Ibid.

IV. Patri ſuo & domino Sim. Wigorn' epiſcopo, frater Gilbertus eccleſie B. Petri Gloc. dictus abbas, cum pietate fructus operari juſticie. Compellit me caritas. p. 5.

V. Patri ſuo & domino ſummo Dei gratiâ pontifici Celeſtino, Fr. Gilbertus B. Petri Gloc. dictus abbas, totum quod obedientie & obſequii valet humilis & primitiva devotio. Fidelis dominus de omnibus verbis ſuis. p. 6.

VI. Patri ſuo & domino T. Cant. Dei gratiâ archiepiſcopo, Fr. G. eccleſie B. Petri Gloc. dictus abbas, totum quod pacis, quod gratie, quod ſalutis. Gratias ago benevolentie veſtre, in Chriſto dilecte pater, ib.

There is not one copy of this book mentioned in the Oxford or Cambridge or Cotton Catalogues, or in the other Engliſh or Iriſh libraries. F. PECK."

In 1148, the abbot and convent of Leiceſter obtained ſeveral material privileges from pope Eugenius III; which were confirmed by ſucceeding pontiffs.

A compoſition between Paul abbot of Leiceſter and the prior of Trentham in Staffordſhire, relative to the church of Brackley, was confirmed by pope Celeſtine III. in 1191[1].

In the time of the ſame abbot, about 1200, a feoffment occurs, to Wigan de la Mare, of two toſts in Thedingworth, near the church, on the North ſide, in the tenure of Almer and William Chubbe, for his homage and ſervice; to hold to the feoffee, in caſe he ſhould have any heir of lawful marriage; otherwiſe to revert to the feoffors. "Teſtibus; magiſtro A. de Wilnâ, Petro de Sais, magiſtro Waltero Medico, Willelmo de Ceſtriâ, Heliâ nepote abbatis, Roberto de Oſulveſton & Bertrammo ſervientibus abbatis; & multis aliis[2].

In 1210, the right of the abbot and convent of Leiceſter to the chapelry of Clay Coton, in Northamptonſhire, was determined at law[3]; and by another ſuit, in 1229, their right to divers liberties within the manor of Sireſham, Farningho, and Brackley[4], and to the advowſon of Eydon, all in the ſame county[5], was fully eſtabliſhed.

In 1234, Stephen de Segrave, who had been juſtice of England, falling into the king's diſpleaſure, and being called to an account for his adminiſtration, fled to this abbey, pretending that he was a prieſt, and reſolved to ſhave his crown again, to be a canon of this houſe. Upon ſecond thoughts, he made his peace with the king, and came into action again; but died a canon regular here, Nov. 9, 1241[6].

Robert abbot of Leiceſter, about 1245, granted permiſſion to Solomon, chaplain to the hoſpital at Brackley, to found a church within that hoſpital[7].

In 1250, Henry Rotheley, abbot of Leiceſter, with others, were preſent at the agreement made by the Eremites of St. Auſtin in Atherſton with the parſon of Manceter, about the tithes of the ſite of their houſe[8], &c.

In 1252, the abbot and convent had a charter of confirmation from king Henry III, for 300 acres of wood in the foreſt near Leiceſter[9].

In 1254, the oldeſt "Rentale" of this abbey was compiled by a monk named "*Le Pin.*"

In 1257, the abbot of Leiceſter was directed to return into the king's court all ſuch rolls of pleas, that had been held before Stephen de Segrave, as had been left in that abbey at his death[10].

In 1269, the king's letters patent were obtained, relative to the cuſtody of this monaſtery during the vacancy of an abbot[11].

In 1270, a general chapter of the clergy was held at Leiceſter, at which the prior of Barnwell preſided in the place of the abbot of Leiceſter; and among the MSS. in the library of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, is one (D. 1. p. 414.) intituled, "Statuta in capitulo generali Leyceſtr', tento in octab. Sancti Trinitatis, A. D. MCCLXXVI; præſidentibus in eodem capitulo domini priore de Bernewell loco abbatis de Leyceſtriâ, & priore de Ycon'[12]."

William Shepeſhed, abbot of Leiceſter, was one of thoſe who had a protection granted to him by king Edward I, in 1275, when he obliged all monaſteries to take ſuch protection[13].

In 1279, the abbey church was ſolemnly dedicated.

In 1291, on the Tueſday after the feaſt of All Saints, abbot William de Malverna obtained an inſtrument, under the common ſeal of the abbey, teſtifying that the convent was then indebted to divers creditors in the ſum of 2060 marks, 10*s.* 6*d.*[14].

In 1296, Robert Winchelſey, archbiſhop of Canterbury, by the pope's concurrence, publiſhed the conſtitution of pope Boniface VIII. forbidding the giving any thing to laymen; and king Edward I. at his parliament held at St. Edmund's, demanded a twelfth of the laity and a large ſubſidy of the clergy. The archbiſhop and clergy, not knowing how to comply, on account of the new conſtitution, without conſulting the pope, broke up, and returned home. Hereupon the temporalties of the clergy were ſeized; but many of them, and particularly the abbot of Leiceſter, compounded, and received the king's protection[15].

In 1300, *Robert*, ſon of *Robert* of *Burſtall*, had liberty to grant lands to this abbey[16]; and in the ſame year it was found that prince *Edmund*, earl of *Leiceſter*, the king's brother, was their patron[17].

At the feaſt of the Annunciation following, the abbey poſſeſſed 21 ſilver ſalt-cellars, and 43 ſilver-diſhes; out of which the abbot had for his own uſe 12 diſhes and 8 ſalt-ſellars; the others were aſſigned to the uſe of the convent, and delivered *ad coquinam*[18].

In 1305, *Richard de Bricheley* had licence to give Anſty mill to this abbey[19].

In 1310-11, *Anthony Bek*, biſhop of *Durham*, had licence to give 74 acres of land at Ratby[20].

In 1311, *William Aunſelys* and *Richard Whileby* gave certain lands and tenements in the Abbey Gate[21].

In the ſame year, a commiſſion iſſued from archbiſhop Reynolds, to Thomas de Bray, a canon of Leiceſter, on a diſpute between the abbot and convent and the pariſhioners of St. Nicholas, concerning the preſentation of a vicar[22].

In 1312, in a full court of Huſtings, in the Guildhall of the city of London, Hugh de Chaundeler, John de Stratford, and John de Eure, executors of the laſt will of *William de Langley*, clerk, aſſigned to the abbot and convent a conſiderable eſtate, conſiſting of ſeveral houſes, &c. in the pariſh of St. Sepulchre, in the Suburbs of London; part of which extended from St. Sepulchre's church-yard to Holborn-bridge; with 14 ſhops in Cock-lane; the rent of a meſſuage called the Reindeer, and of a meſſuage in Weſt Smithfield near the Pool[23].

At the death of archbiſhop Winchelſey in 1318, *Thomas Plantageret*, earl of *Lancaſter* and *Leiceſter*, ſent a requeſt to the pope, that this archbiſhop, for the ſake of his holy and ſtrict life, of his excellent merits, and glorious miracles done by him, might have the honour he deſerved, of being ſolemnly canonized for a Saint; but in vain[24].

In 1320, the king having iſſued writs[25] to call the clergy together to conſider of a ſubſidy for the war, ſent a mandate to archbiſhop Reynolds for them to meet on the morrow of the tranſlation of ſir Thomas the Martyr[26]: the archbiſhop's letter[27] ſummoned them to Leiceſter, and gave a proxy *(procuratorium[1])* to the biſhops of London and Wincheſter to aſſiſt at it. In his regiſter[2] is a commiſſion and proxy to appear there for him; the king's letter to convoke the clergy; and his writ to prorogue the council.

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[1] Appendix, p. 68.

[2] Madox, Formulare Anglicanum, p. 398.—Wiganus de Mara occurs in a record, 8 Hen. III.

[3] See hereafter, under the poſſeſſions of the abbey, a few pages farther on.

[4] Mich. Rec. 14 Hen. III. Rot. 30. This point was again litigated in 1319. See hereafter under the poſſeſſions of the abbey.

[5] This alſo was again conteſted at law in 1290; but was determined in favour of the abbey. See this alſo hereafter.

[6] Matth. Paris, p. 772.

[7] Appendix, p. 61.

[8] Dugdale, Warwickſhire, vol. II. p. 1085.

[9] Cart. 37 Hen. III. m. 3.

[10] Appendix, p. 61.

[11] Pat. 54 Hen. III. m. 4. vel 5.

[12] Gen. Cat. 1621. 154.

[13] Stevens, vol. I. p. 175. b.

[14] Appendix, p. 72.

[15] Stevens, Monaſticon, vol. I. pp. 175. 327.

[16] Appendix, p. 61.

[17] See before, p. 222; and Appendix, pp. 23. 61.

[18] Appendix, p. 72.

[19] Ibid. p. 61.

[20] Ibid p. 62. See his ſeal, plate XVII. fig. 1.

[21] Appendix, p. 62.

[22] Ibid. p. 62.

[23] See p. 275; and Appendix, p. 73.

[24] Somner, Antiq. Cant. p. 130.

[25] Printed in Wilkins's Concil. vol. II. p. 456. Reg. Reynolds, fol. 73. a.

[26] Wilkins, ibid. p. 444. Reg. Reynolds, fol. 105. b.

[27] Wilkins, ibid. p. 538. Reg. Reynolds, fol. 207. a.

On the attainder of the earl of Lancaſter, in 1322, the abbot and convent experienced ſome temporary inconveniences; a conſiderable part of their property being diſtrained, on the idea of its belonging to that nobleman. In this ſituation was one of the grants of Simon earl of Montfort, of £6. rent at Leiceſter, a load of fuel daily from his wood, and pannage for their hogs; and a ſimilar grant of wood which they had enjoyed from the time of their foundation[3].

In 1323, *John de Tours* had licence to found a chantry in this abbey; and to endow it with 88 acres of arable land, and four acres and a half of meadow at Burſtall, Leiceſter, and Stanton under Burton[4].

In 1325, they were diſturbed in the poſſeſſion of the tithes of Bagworth Park; which they had long enjoyed as a member of their church of Thornton[5].

In 1326, the amount of lambs received by the abbey for tithes in the High Peak of Derby was 237; of fleeces 426 reckoning by the great hundred, which weighed 87 ſtone[6].

Among the records in the Tower during the reign of Edward III. occurs, "Litera miſſa domino papæ, de licentiâ dandâ abbati & conventui de Leiceſtre, quod ipſi adquirere valeant eccleſiam de Humberſton, dioceſ. Lincolnienſis. Data apud Eltham, 30 Martii[7].

In 1329, the abbot and convent were, by the king's writ, put into poſſeſſion of a parcel of wood at Halliwellhagh near Loughborough, which they had purchaſed from Henry de Beaumont[8].

In 1334, *John de Spondon* vicar of Lockington, and *William de Wivelleſton* vicar of Shepeſhed, had licence to grant lands at Shepeſhed to this abbey[9]; and in 1337, *John de Spondon* and *William de Aſton* had licence to grant lands, &c. at Skeffington[10].

Of William Geryn, a canon of this houſe, to whom in 1341 the abbey was indebted for the compilation of a "Rentale," the following benefactions are recorded. He gave the pulpit in the refectory, a picture in the chapel of our Lady, the cieling and painting of the whole choir and body of the abbey-church, a table at the altar of St. Mary, a ſilver croſs with the images of St. John and Mary, a picture of the crucifix, and of Mary and John, with ſeveral others[11].

In 1344, Richard abbot of Leiceſter was directed to find a proper and ſtrong houſe in his abbey, to receive the moneys collected for the tenth and fifteenth; and allow free ingreſs and egreſs to the collectors, who were to anſwer for them to the king[12].

In 1349, *William la Zouch*, formerly dean (and then archbiſhop) of *York*, and ſir *Roger la Zouch*, knt. had liberty to grant ſix meſſuages and ſeveral parcels of lands at Lubbeſthorpe[13].

In 1352, *Henry* duke of *Lancaſter* granted licence to the abbot and convent to impark their wood, and gave them deer to ſtore it out of his foreſt of Leiceſter; and, by his perſonal mediation with the Pope, procured for them liberty to appropriate the churches of Humberſton and Hungarton to the abbey, which was this year effected; in conſideration whereof, they remitted and quitted-claim to him their right in their lands and tenements of Everley in Wiltſhire, and a cart-load of wood, which they had uſed to receive daily out of the foreſt of Leiceſter[14].

In 1352, *Simon de Iſlip*, archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, had licence to found a chantry here; and to endow the ſame with 7 meſſuages, 4 tofts, 2 carucates, and 5 virgates of arable land, two acres of meadow, and 14*s.* annual rent, in Babbegrave, Stoughton, Coſby, and Little Thorpe; the manor of Ingwardby, and the advowſon of Willoughby[15].

In 1361, *Simon Pakeman*, *Thomas de Roppele*, clerk, and *Richard* of *Leiceſter*, had licence to grant to this abbey the manor and advowſon of Kirkby Malore, with their appurtenances; 7 meſſuages, a mill, 5 virgates of arable, 10 acres of meadow, 62*s.* 1*d.* annual rent, and an acknowledgement of two pounds of cumin, at Bitteſwell, with the advowſon of that church[16].

In 1364, ſome perſons, deſigning to rob the abbey church, got into it through the window over the altar of St. John the Evangeliſt; but, being ſoon diſcovered by the ſacriſt, they were forced to depart before they had done any damage[17].

In 1370, pope Gregory XI. granted to this abbey the liberty of eating white meats made of milk during the ſeaſon of Advent *(comedendi lacticinia in tempore Adventûs Domini[18])*. In this year alſo, at the requeſt of abbot Clowne, king Edward III. granted a pardon to brother Henry de Knighton, for the offence he had committed in harbouring Robert de Killingworth, a minorite, and his ſervant boy, *felones regis*[19]. This ſeems to have been the period when Henry de Knighton, the able Chronicler already commended in p. 257, became firſt a canon of this abbey; which, by the indulgences of divers popes, had the privilege of affording ſanctuary, to a conſiderable extent, to ſuch as choſe to aſſociate themſelves into their fraternity; and the crime of Henry de Knighton, in concealing two felons, was not of too grievous a dye to exclude him from this privilege. As a native of the neighbouring village of Knighton, he was probably indebted to this abbey, or ſome of its monks, for his education; and it is certain that, after his admiſſion, he applied himſelf ſo ſedulouſly to ſtudy[20] as to compile one of the moſt ſatisfactory Chronicles in our language.

In 1371, the abbot and convent ſold three virgates of land in Buſby[21].

To the account of abbot Clowne, who died in 1377, the "Rentale" of Charyte enables us to add, that in his time the gates of the abbey were new-built with brick; the abbot's hall was built, which coſt upwards of £39.; and more than £33. expended on Brackley chancel. He obtained an exemption from the payment of a hariot *(cupam vel palfredum)* on the death of an abbot; ordained the ſeveral chantries of the convent; and changed the uſe of black ſhoes to black boots *(uſum nigrarum botarum a nigris caligis cum nigris ſotularibus[22])*. The ſingular grant of a dog-market, or fair, which he obtained from king Edward I, as noticed in p. 255, was not eſtabliſhed[23].

In 1382, Philip de Repingdon (who had been a ſtudent of Broadgate-hall, in St. Aldate's pariſh, Oxford, and was then D. D. of Pembroke college) was accuſed of being an advocate for the doctrines of Wickliff, both in preaching, and in open diſputation in the univerſity, and alſo in his writings; amongſt which, one book was a profeſſed "Defence of Wickliffe," and another of his "Moral Doctrine." He wrote alſo a book of Homilies for the year; and others, on the Goſpels upon the Sabbath-days, of Secular Government; and of Queſtions diſcuſſed[1].

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[1] Wilkins, Concil. vol. II. p. 539. Reg. Reynolds, fol. 207. b.
[2] Reg. Reynolds, fol. 207. b. 208. a.
[3] Appendix, p. 59.
[4] Ibid, p. 62.
[5] Ibid. p. 59.
[6] Ibid. p. 69.
[7] Rotulus Romæ, 3 Edw. III.
[8] Appendix, p. 62.
[9] Ibid.
[10] Ibid.
[11] Ibid. p. 68.
[12] Ibid. p. 60.
[13] Ibid. p. 62.
[14] Knighton, fol. 2605.
[15] Appendix, p. 63. See this archbiſhop's ſeal, plate XVII. fig. 2.
[16] Appendix, p. 63.
[17] Knighton, fol. 2628.

[18] Wheatley, in his "Illuſtration of the Common Prayer," ſays, *Whitſunday* was ſo called, "quia prædeceſſores noſtri omne lac ovium et vaccarum ſuarum ſolebant dare pauperibus illo die, pro Dei amore, ut puriores efficerentur ad recipiendum donum Spiritus Sancti."—"Et certè quod de lacte vaccarum refert, illud percognitum habeo, in agro Hamptonienſi (an et alibi neſcio) decimas lacticiniorum venire vulgò ſub hoc nomine, *The whites of kine*; apud *Leiceſtrenſes* etiam lacticinia vulgariter dicuntur *Whitemeat*."

[9] Rot. 44 Edw. III. p. 3.

[20] "Totum ſe dedicavit lectioni autorum, qui de rebus Anglicis ſcripſerunt; hoc conſilio, quod præſtantius eſſe duxerit hiſtoriam ſuæ gentis, qualicunque editam ſtylo, pernoſcere, quam alterius cujuſvis remotæ nationis originem, ac fortia facta vel ab ipſis Liviis ſcripta. Sed poſtea quam in incepto pulchrè proceſſiſſet opere, venit illi in mentem, ut recentiorum temporum e; geſtas in ordinem redigeret. Itaque multa ſelegit ex libris, quos in conſilium vocavit, multa etiam privatim ex illis, quorum longo domi militiæque claruerat experientia, didicit, ac poſteritati tanquam per manus tradidit." Tanner, Bibl. Brit. p. 458.

[21] Appendix, p. 69.
[22] Ibid. p. 68.

[23] Knighton, inter Decem Scriptores, 2631. 45, &c. "Abbas verò noluit inſtare circa negotium."

"This man," ſays Fox, "was a canon of Leiceſter, and had before taken his firſt degree unto doctorſhip; who preaching the ſame time at Brodgates, for the ſame ſermon he became ſuſpected and hated of the Phariſaical brood of the friers; but, through the great and notable dexterity of his wit (which all men did behold and ſee in him), accompanied with like modeſty and honeſty, he did ſo overcome, or at the leaſt aſſuage, this cruelty and perſecution which was towards him, that ſhortly after, by the conſent of the whole fellowſhip, he was admitted doctor; who, as ſoon as he had taken it upon him, ſtepped forth in the ſchools, and began to ſhew forth that which he had long diſſembled. Now the day of Corpus Chriſti aforeſaid approaching near, when the friers underſtood that this man ſhould preach, fearing leſt that he would rub the galls of their religion, they convented with the archbiſhop of Canterbury, that the ſame day, a little before that Philip ſhould preach, Wickliff's concluſions, which were privately condemned, ſhould be openly defamed in the preſence of the whole univerſity. The doing of which matter was committed to Peter Stokes, frier, ſtandard-bearer and chief champion of that ſide againſt Wickliff. There were alſo letters ſent unto the commiſſary, that he ſhould help and aid him in publiſhing of the ſame concluſions, as is before declared. Theſe things thus done and finiſhed, Repingdon at the hour appointed proceeded to his ſermon. In the which ſermon, among many other things, he was reported to have uttered theſe ſayings, or to this effect: 'That the popes or biſhops ought not to be recommended above temporal lords. Alſo, that in moral matters he would defend Maſter Wickliff as a true Catholic doctor. Moreover, that the duke of Lancaſter was very earneſtly affected and minded in this matter, and would that all ſuch ſhould be received under his protection;' beſides many things more which touched the praiſe and defence of Wickliff. And finally, in concluding his ſermon, he diſmiſſed the people with this ſentence; 'I will (ſaid he) in the ſpeculative doctrine, as appertaining to the matter of the ſacrament of the altar, keep ſilence and hold my peace, until ſuch time as God otherwiſe ſhall inſtruct and illuminate the hearts of the clergy.' When the ſermon was done, Repingdon entered into St. Frideſwide's church, accompanied with many of his friends; who, as the enemies ſurmiſed, were privily weaponed under their garments, if need had been. Frier Stokes, the Carmelite aforeſaid, ſuſpecting all this to be againſt him, and being afraid of hurt, kept him within the ſanctuary of the church, not daring as then to put out his head. The vicechancellor and Repingdon, friendly ſaluting one another in the church-porch, ſent away the people; and ſo departed every man home to his own houſe. There was not a little joy through the whole univerſity for that ſermon; but, in the mean time, the unquiet and buſy Carmelite declared the whole order of the matter unto the archbiſhop, exaggerating the perils and dangers, and requiring his help and aid."

Various proceedings were had on ſeveral different days in the priory of the Friers Preachers in London; and on the 20th of June ſome conceſſions were made by Repingdon and "Maſter Nicholas Herford," who was involved with him in the accuſation[2]. Yet we find them again appearing before the archbiſhop, on the 28th of June, in the chapel of his manor of Otford; whence (as the archbiſhop had not at that time the preſence of the doctors in divinity; and of the canon and civil law) the hearing was adjourned till the firſt of July, in the chief houſe of the archbiſhop's church at Canterbury; on which day, neither Repingdon nor Herford appearing, ſentence of excommunication was pronounced againſt them both; which, in conſequence of a mandate from the archbiſhop, dated at his manor-houſe of Lambeth, July 13, was ſolemnly denounced by the preacher at Paul's Croſs, "by holding up a croſs, and lighting up a candle, and then throwing down the ſame on the ground." Repingdon and Herford fled to the duke of Lancaſter for ſuccour; and, in the mean time, great ſearch was made for them, to cite and to apprehend them whereſoever they might be found. On the 25th of July, the ſentence of excommunication againſt them both was repeated at Oxford; after which, not finding the protection which was expected from the duke, Repingdon contrived to make his peace; for we find, by a letter in the Lambeth Regiſters, dated Oct. 23, that he was then reconciled to the archbiſhop, and admitted to his ſcholaſtical acts in the univerſity[3]; and on the 24th of November, in the preſence of the prelates and the clergy, in the chapter-houſe of St. Frideſwide, made the following abjuration:

"*In Dei nomine, amen.* I Philip Repingdon, canon of the houſe of Leiceſter, acknowledging one Catholic and Apoſtolic faith, do curſe and abjure all hereſy, namely, theſe hereſies and errors under-written, condemned and reproved by the decrees canonical, and by you, moſt reverend father, touching which I have hitherto been defamed; condemning moreover and reproving both them and the authors of them; and do confeſs the ſame to be catholically condemned. And I ſwear alſo by theſe holy Evangeliſts, which here I hold in my hand, and do promiſe, never by any perſuaſions of men, nor by any way hereafter, to defend, or hold as true, any of the ſaid concluſions underwritten; but do and will ſtand and adhere in all things to the determination of the holy Catholic church, and to yours, in this behalf. Over and beſides, all ſuch as ſtand contrary to this faith, I do pronounce them, with their doctrine and followers, worthy of everlaſting curſe; and, if I myſelf ſhall preſume at any time to hold or preach any thing contrary to the premiſes, I ſhall be content to abide the ſeverity of the canons. Subſcribed with mine own hand, and of mine own accord, *William Repingdon*[4]."

In 1389, William Courtney, archbiſhop of Canterbury, viſited the dioceſe of Lincoln. On the feaſt of St. Faith the Virgin (Oct. 6.) he viſited the cathedral of Lincoln; and on the Sunday before All Saints came for the ſame purpoſe to the abbey of Leiceſter, and ſtayed there ſeveral days; during which, information was given him, that Roger Dexter, Nicholas Taylor, Richard Wagſtaffe, Michael Scrivener, William Smith, John Henry, William Parchmentar, and Roger Goldſmith, inhabitants of Leiceſter, held opinions concerning the Sacrament of the Altar, &c. contrary to the church of Rome; whereupon he cauſed them to be cited to appear before him at the abbey next day; which they not doing, he, on All Saints day, celebrating maſs at the high altar in the monaſtery, denounced them and all their adherents excommunicate. He alſo cauſed the ſaid excommunication to be publiſhed in all the pariſh-churches; and laid the whole town under an interdict ſo long as any of them ſhould remain in the ſame, until they ſhould obtain abſolution from him[1]. Of theſe eight perſons, Mr. Carte ſuppoſes that the laſt, Roger Goldſmith, died under the ſentence of excommunication, and therefore was buried in the back-lanes, at the place which from him is to this day known by the name of *Goldſmith's Grave*. William Smith, Roger Dexter, and Alice his wife, at length recanted: and thereupon had the following penance enjoined them:

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[1] "Repingtonus a literis ſuo ſæculo commendatiſſimus, in numero ſcriptorum merito quidem ponendus. Sic fama, ſic memoria, ſic virtus jubet, quibus pro dignitate obtemperandum certè. Scholis in Iſiacis ſub ipſum adoleſcentiæ florem multa tulit fecitque, diligentiâ plane admirabili uſus; quam nec ante intenſam remittebat, quam ſcopum attigiſſet deſtinatum. Tum verò inſtructiſſimus philoſophus idemque theologus, doctorum ſedulo imitatus exemplum, ad ſcribendum ſe totum contulit, multaque non infeliciter commentatus eſt; e quibus extant in Evangelia lucubrationes, "Dominicalia," lib. i. Pr. pr. "Evangelicæ tubæ comminatio." Pr. I. "Dominici adventus tempus quater." MS. Cantab. in colleg. Caii, K. 59. et in aula Pembr. MS. 49.—Sermones Repington extabant olim MS. in bibl. eccl. S. Pauli. Dugdale, 283. "De ſæculari dominio," lib. i. "Quæſtiones diſputatas," lib. i. "Scripſit etiam Defenſorium Wiclevi," lib. i. "Pro doctrina [ejus de moribus, Add. Bal. Lel.] morali ejuſdem," lib. i. "Homelias per annum," lib. i. Tanner, Bibl. Brit. p. 622.

[2] Extat MS. bibl. Bodl. Muſ. 163. f. 67. a. ejus et Nic. Hereford. reſponſio ad xxiv concl. damnatus in ſynodo MCCCLXXXII. Pr. "Proteſtamur ut alias publice:" et Angl. MS. bibl. Bodl. Arch. B. 83. Et in vol. III. Concil. M. Brit. et Hib. p. 161. ſeqq. ejus et Nicol. Heref. recantatio in domo fratrum minorum, 19 Jun. MCCCLXXXII. coram archiepiſcopo Cantuar. Ibid. Vid. Concil. M. Brit. et Hib. vol. III. p. 172." Tanner, Bibl. Brit. p. 622.

[3] "Reſtitutio domini Phil. Repyngdon, canonici Leyceſtr. ad actus ſcholaſticos et priſtinam famam per Willielm, archiep. Cant. mandatum, dat. 23 Oct. MCCCLXXXII. extat apud Twinum, A 262. et in Concil. M. Brit. et Hib. vol. III. p. 169. et 172. ſeq." Tanner, ibid.

[4] See theſe proceedings more fully detailed, from the Lambeth Regiſters, in Fox's Acts and Monuments, vol. I. p. 498—508.

"That, the Sunday next after their returning to their proper goods, they the ſaid William, Roger, and Alice, holding every of them an image of the Crucifix in their hands, and in their left hands every one of them a taper of wax, weighing half a pound weight, in their ſhirts (having none other apparel upon them) do go before the croſs three times, during the proceſſion of the cathedral church of our Lady of Leiceſter; that is to ſay, in the beginning of the proceſſion, in the middle of the proceſſion, and in the latter end of the proceſſion; to the honour of him that was crucified, in the memorial of his Paſſion, and to the honour of the Virgin his mother; who alſo, devoutly bowing their knees and kneeling, ſhall kiſs the ſame crucifix, ſo held in their hands. And ſo with the ſame proceſſion they, entering again into the church, ſhall ſtand during all the time of the holy Maſs, before the image of the croſs, with their tapers and croſſes in their hands. And, when the Maſs is ended, the ſaid William, Roger, and Alice, ſhall offer to him that celebrated that day the Maſs. Then, upon the Saturday next enſuing, the ſaid William, Roger, and Alice, ſhall in the full and public market, within the town of Leiceſter, ſtand in like manner in their ſhirts, without any more cloaths upon their bodies, holding the aforeſaid croſſes in their right hands; which croſſes three times they ſhall (during the market) devoutly kiſs, reverently kneeling upon their knees; that is, in the beginning of the market, in the middle of the market, and in the end of the market. And the ſaid William (for that he ſomewhat underſtandeth the Latin tongue) ſhall ſay this Anthem with the Collect, *Sancta Katharina*; and the aforeſaid Roger and Alice, being unlearned, ſhall ſay devoutly a *Pater Noſter*, and an *Ave Maria*. And thirdly, the Sunday next immediately after the ſame, the ſaid William, Roger, and Alice, in their pariſh-church of the ſaid town of Leiceſter, ſhall ſtand and do as upon the Sunday before they ſtood and did in the cathedral church of our Lady aforeſaid in all things. Which done, the aforeſaid William, Roger, and Alice, after Maſs, ſhall offer to the prieſt or chaplain that celebrated the ſame, with all humility and reverence, the wax-tapers which they ſhall carry in their hands. And becauſe of the cold weather that now is, leſt the aforeſaid penitents might peradventure take ſome bodily hurt ſtanding ſo long naked (being mindful to moderate partly the ſaid our rigour) we give leave, that after their entrance into the churches aboveſaid, whilſt they ſhall be in hearing the aforeſaid Maſſes, they may put on neceſſary garments to keep them from cold, ſo that their heads and feet notwithſtanding be bare and uncovered[2]." This ceremony being fully performed, they were all abſolved. The inſtrument for this purpoſe is dated at Dorcheſter, Nov. 17, 1389.

Whilſt the archbiſhop was at Leiceſter, complaint was made to him of Matilda, a recluſe in the church-yard of St. Peter's church in Leiceſter, as one that was tainted with the like principles as the others. Upon his excommunication of her, he, apprehending her anſwers to be ſubtle and unſatisfactory, appointed her on a day prefixed to appear perſonally before him in the monaſtery of St. James at Northampton; and in the mean time ordered the abbot of Leiceſter to put her into ſafe cuſtody. Upon her appearance at Northampton, ſhe gave the archbiſhop ſome better ſatisfaction, recanted the opinions charged upon her, and, being enjoined 40 days penance, was remitted to her recluſe abode at Leiceſter again[3].

In 1392, *John Oxcliff*, *John Coiton*, *John Twywell*, *John Anſty*, *Richard Gameſton*, *Robert of the Halle*, and *Richard Barwe*, had licence to give to the abbey at Leiceſter 6 meſſuages, 15 cottages, 3 virgates, 1 bovate, 1 acre, and 1 rood of arable, 3 acres of meadow, 4*d.* yearly rent, and an acknowledgement of a pound of cumin, in Leiceſter and its Suburbs, Humberſton, Burſtall, Barkby, and Lockington[4].

In 1393, on the reſignation of William de Kerby, Philip de Repingdon, who in the regiſtry at Lincoln is ſtyled "Sacr' pag' profeſſor[5]," was elected abbot of this houſe[6]. In 1395, he obtained a writ to compel Giles Jordan of Loughborough to reſtore the tithes of Woodhouſe, a chapelry of Barrow, which had been unjuſtly detained[7]; and in 1399 obtained for his abbey, from king Henry IV, an annual grant of £245. being the whole profits of the alien priory of Ware, which had been ſeized by king Edward III, during his wars with France, as a cell to the abbey of St. Ebrulph in Normandy. He obtained alſo from the king a charter of exemption from all corrodies[8], and a confirmation of all the poſſeſſions of the abbey; procured for them a beautiful tranſcript of all the privileges they had received from the different popes[9], archbiſhops, and biſhops[10]; and, in 1402, completed an agreement with John biſhop of Lichfield for ſettling their reſpective boundaries on each ſide the Trent, in the townſhips of Sallowe and Lockington[11]. He had the honour of being chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford in the years 1397, 1400, 1401, and 1402; and, in a writing, dated May 5, 1400, at which time ſeveral ſtatutes were made concerning the election of the chancellor and other officers, he is ſtyled "clericus ſpecialiſſimus illuſtris principis D. regis "Henrici;" and "Vir potens & Deum timens, amans "veritatem, & deteſtans avaritiam[12]," &c. He was confeſſor alſo to the king; and, in the brief Regiſter of Prior Charyte, we find this entry: "Memorandum, quod Henricus IV, finito magno bello in campo Salopie, et victoriâ habitâ, confeſtim fecit proclamationem per totum exercitum ſuum, ſi aliquis ſervus abbatis Leyceſtrie fuerit ibi. Statim venit unus ſervus dicti abbatis; cui rex tradidit annulum de digito ſuo, donans ei c ſolidos, precipiendo quod cum omni feſtinatione pergeret ad dominum Philippum abbatem Leyceſtrie, et nullo modo quieſcat, donec traderet ei dictum annulum, et diceret ei, quod rex vivit, habens victoriam de inimicis ſuis, benedictus Deus. Item iſte venerabilis pater Philippus ſimul & ſemel fuit abbas Leyc', doctor theologie, cancellarius univerſitatis Oxonie, & confeſſor domini regis Anglie, & poſtea epiſcopus Lincoln'[13]." On biſhop Beaufort's tranſlation to Wincheſter in 1405, Dr. Repingdon obtained the ſee of Lincoln; and after this became ſuch a perſecutor of the Wicklevians, that he was commonly called *Philip Rampington*. Whilſt he was biſhop, we find a commiſſion, addreſſed to his ſucceſſor Richard Rotheley, for the examination of Iſolda N. who was deſirous to exchange the pomps of the world, and the ſnares of worldly converſation, for the riches of eternal treaſure, by becoming an anchoret in the cemetery of St. Peter at Leiceſter[1]. He was made a cardinal by pope Gregory XII in 1409[2]; reſigned his biſhoprick in 1419[3]; and lived private from that time till his death, which happened in 1424; in which year, on the firſt of Auguſt, his will was proved in the new collegiate church at Leiceſter. Of this will Mr Gough has the following abſtract in Mr. Anſtis's copy of Godwin: "Ego Phil. de Ripyndon, nuper-eccleſie Linc. ep̄us, compos mentis, appropinquante conſimiliter viâ mortis meæ.—Miſſa funeralis in eccleſiâ paroch. S. Margaretæ infra clauſum Linc. pro animâ meâ—in die miſſæ meæ funeralis veſtiantur c pauperes—Corpus meum extra limen porticûs eccleſiæ parochialis Sc̄æ Margaretæ prædict', ex parte borealis ejuſdem eccleſiæ, *ſub plano & aperto firmamento cæli*; non in eccleſiâ vel monaſterio, quia ad hoc me indignum reputo, ſepeliri nudum & in ſacco miſerum faciant tumulari." He was however buried in his cathedral, near the South wall, by biſhop Groſſeteſte's tomb; with this inſcription on a braſs plate in the middle of a plain ſlab:

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[1] Knighton, col. 2733. [2] Fox's Acts and Monuments, vol. I. p. 577. [3] Ibid. p. 576. [4] Appendix, p. 64.

[5] This ſeems equivalent to the modern S. T. P. *ſacræ theologiæ profeſſor*. [6] Reg. Bokingham, pars ſecunda. [7] Appendix, p. 64.

[8] A corrody was a ſum of money, or allowance of meat, drink, and cloathing, due to the king, or any other founder of an abbey or religious houſe, towards the reaſonable ſubſiſtence of any ſervant he thinks fit to beſtow it on. Fitzherbert, Nat. Br. 250. ſets down all the corrodies and penſions certain that abbeys, when they ſtood, were bound to perform to the king. For an elucidation of the ſubject, ſee hereafter, p. 267.

[9] See theſe in our Appendix, p. 70. [10] The confirmations of divers archbiſhops of Canterbury are enumerated in Charyte's Rentale, p. clxxv. a. b; of biſhops of Coventry and biſhops of Lincoln, p. clxxv. b; and of archbiſhops of York, p. clxxvi.

[11] Appendix, p. 64; and ſee his good deeds more particularly ſpecified, Appendix, p. 71.

[12] Gutch's Hiſtory and Antiquity of the Colleges, &c. at Oxford, p. 622; Appendix, pp. 34—36.

[13] Cotton MSS. Vitellius F. XVII.

Marmoris in tumba ſimplex ſine felle columba
Repington natus jacet hic Philippus humatus.
Flos Adamas cleri, paſtor gregis, et preco veri,
Vivat ut in celis quem poſcat quique fidelis[4]."

In 1408, another "Rentale" of this houſe was compiled by a canon of the name of Bathe.

In 1409, whilſt John Rotheley was abbot, the chancel of St. Martin's at Leiceſter was rebuilt[5].

In the regiſter of archbiſhop Arundel, an inſtrument is preſerved, under the Title of "Relaxatio interdicti Monaſterii B. M. de Pratis Leyceſt', & abſolutio procuratoris ejuſdem. Dat. apud Forde, A. D. 1410[6]."

In 1414, a parliament was held at Leiceſter, in which 110 religious houſes, called Alien Priories[7], were ſuppreſſed entirely, and their poſſeſſions given to the king and his heirs for ever[8]; moſt of which were afterwards given by Henry the Sixth to other monaſteries and houſes of learning, eſpecially King's College in Cambridge, and Eaton College, of that king's foundation. Several compoſitions which the abbey of Leiceſter had entered into with that of St. Ebrulph, reſpecting tithes of various places in Leiceſterſhire, were transferred to the prior and convent of Jeſus of Bethlehem of Shene; with whom the abbot and convent of Leiceſter entered into a new engagement; which, for the annual rent of twelve pounds a year, ſecured to them all they had before on leaſe from the abbot and convent of St. Ebrulph; conſiſting of tithes at Braunſton, Kerby, Kirkby Malory, Thorpe-Ernald, Stoughton, Buſhby, Evington, Humberſton, Great Wigſton, Thornton, Bagworth, Enderby, Doveland, the earl of Leiceſter's demeſne in the South and Weſt gates of Leiceſter, in a place called the *aſſartum* of Simon Danet in the Suburbs of Leiceſter, and in ſeveral places called Culleferland, Edwynerys, and Stocking[9].

At the firſt ſuppreſſion of the alien priories, that of Ware[10] was given by king Henry V. to the monks at Shene; but was afterwards in 1422[11] transferred to the abbey of Leiceſter, which had for a conſiderable time received from it a large annual income. It was, however, again reſtored to the priory of Shene; and, as parcel of their poſſeſſions, was granted by king Henry VIII. to Trinity College, Cambridge.

About the year 1420, Thomas Langley, biſhop of Durham, one of the executors of the will of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaſter, gave to this abbey the patronage of a chantry for two chaplains founded by the duke's directions in the New College at Leiceſter[12].

In 1421, the canons of the order of St. Auſtin reminded king Henry V, that they had lately applied to him, when at Leiceſter, for the grant of a proper ſeminary at Oxford, for the education of the young canons of their order; and requeſted that a convenient place for that purpoſe might be purchaſed at Candyche, near the monks of Durham, without the walls of the city, and beſtowed on them by the king. This appears by the Rolls of Parliament[13]. And we learn from Stevens's Monaſticon, that the canons obtained, from the ſingular devotion of that monarch, a warrant under his ſignet, with a commiſſion from the lord treaſurer, to purchaſe lands at Oxford for a manſion-place; but, the king's will being not fully performed, the canons for that time were fruſtrated of their deſigns, totally diſperſed, and their buſineſs came to nought; wherefore, to renew it again, and that they might be privileged in having a nurſery for the young canons of their order[14] in the univerſity, as others had, the prior of the Holy Trinity in London, the abbot of Waltham, the prior of Twynham, the abbot of Leiceſter, the prior of Giſeburn[15], the prior of Bridlington, the prior of St. Oſwald in Noſtel, the prior of Hexham, and the prior of Carliol, in the name of the reſt, with a joint conſent, petitioned king Henry VI, that the work, which had ſlept for many years, might be carried on; wherefore the ſaid king, by his letters patent, dated Dec. 24, 1435, gave leave to Thomas Holden, eſq. and Elizabeth his wife (whom theſe canons had before procured), to give and aſſign to the prior of St. Trinity, London, and to his ſucceſſors for ever, in the name of the whole order, one meſſuage, with gardens thereunto belonging, lying in the pariſhes of St. Peter and St. Michael at Northgate, within the walls of the city (ſituated between the inn commonly called the Star-Inn, and the lane[16] that goes from Bocardo to New-Inn, on the Weſt ſide of the ſtreet[17]) to the yearly value of 40*s.* beyond repriſes; which the ſaid Thomas and Elizabeth held of the king in free burgage. Having obtained this houſe, they afterwards in proceſs of time much enlarged it with buildings, both at the entry into the little lane or alley leading from the High-ſtreet thereunto, as alſo on the other ſide almoſt oppoſite to New-Inn-Hall[18]. The pious founder, willing to extend his charity farther, laid the foundation of a chapel, intending a library over it; but he dying Auguſt 17, 1440, before it was quite built, ordered, in his will, for the finiſhing thereof, as much money as would ſerve for the neceſſary expences; beſides £103. 6*s.* 8*d.* in which the abbot of Leiceſter, the abbot of St. Oſyth in Eſſex, and the prior of Giſeburn in Yorkſhire, were, by their three obligations, bound to him for, towards other expences in building; beſides a veſtment for the prieſt, with a cope or hood lined with red ſattin, on which he would have both his and his wife's arms worked; and, after the death of his ſaid wife, they ſhould have for ever his better veſtment and ornaments for the chapel, as alſo £20. to be beſtowed upon books for the library there. The lands that belonged to this college were few or none; for the canons thereof were maintained by the greater abbeys of this order, who ſent them here to gain academical learning, ſome more, and ſome of a leſs number; and after two or three years or more, when they were graduated, were taken home to teach their fellows, and others put in their places[1]. The chapel here, with the college, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and in it were the bodies of the founder, who died in 1440, and Elizabeth his wife, depoſited under a fair marble ſtone, with their images curiouſly cut on braſs.

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[1] Appendix, p. 65.

[2] "Epiſcopus Lincolnienſis (proviſus ab Innocentio VII. papa 13 kal. Decemb. Reg. Arundel.) conſecratus eſt 29 Martii MCCCCV, et poſt triennium (Sept. 18, MCCCCVIII.) purpureo inſignitus galero a Gregorio XII, tit. SS. Nerei et Achillei."

[3] "MCCCCXIX. Eccleſia Lincoln. per reſign. Philippi epiſcopi Lincoln. per ipſius procur. in manus domini Martini papæ V, viceſimo die Nov. anno prædicto in curia factam, et in craſtino ejuſd. diei autoritate domini papæ admiſſam vacavit, et a primo die menſis Februarii idem Philippus, olim epiſcopus, ab omni exercitio juriſdictionis penitus abſtinebat." Reg. Fleming.

[4] Willis's Cathedrals, vol. II. p. 54; Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. II. p. 68.

[5] Appendix, p. 72.

[6] Reg. Arundel, fol. 123. a.

[7] Theſe foundations were ſo called becauſe they belonged to foreign monaſteries; and their ſuperiors abroad uſed to ſend over French and Normans, who tranſplanted the wealth of theſe houſes to thoſe of the ſuperiors, as well as communicated the ſecrets of the kingdom to other powers; two ſufficient cauſes in policy for their ſuppreſſion. By the united labours of Dr. Ducarel, Mr. Gough, and the Publiſher of the preſent Hiſtory, a tolerably complete account of the Alien Priories was publiſhed in 1779, in two ſmall octavo volumes.

[8] Rot. Parl. 2 Hen. V. m. 9; Coke, 2 Inſt. p. 432.

[9] See farther particulars in the Appendix, p. 73.

[10] The priory of Ware had lands in Leiceſterſhire, at Belgrave, Carleton, Great Peatling, Sheveſby, and Earl's Shilton.

[11] De abbatiâ beatæ Mariæ de Pratis, pro prioratu de Ware alienig. ſibi annectand. Pat. 1 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 41.

[12] Appendix, p. 65.

[13] Rot Parl. vol. IV. p. 159; 9 Hen. V. See Appendix, p. 60.

[14] A general chapter of canons regular was held at Leiceſter in 1425. Kennet, Parochial Antiquities, p. 572.

[15] Alias Giſeburg, in Yorkſhire. Tanner, Not. Mon. p. 650.

[16] Wood-ſtreet. A. Wood.

[17] Northgate-ſtreet. A. W.

[18] The building was ſtanding in 1723, and had been ſome time before employed as a meeting-houſe for Quakers. Stevens.

Wood ſays, "Though this college had but a ſmall continuance, yet it hath left ſufficient memory behind: it gained more repute than thoſe of a longer ſtanding; and which was the breeding and entertaining ſeveral learned men; Eraſmus[2], and others. Thus far may be ſaid of this place ſo long as it was a priory[3]."

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[1] "Beſides theſe regulars, there were ſecular monks, as they are called in their ſtatutes, which were commoners and battlers, both which, eſpecially the canons regular, were governed by a prior, and both he and they by ſtatutes, which were conſulted of by a convocation of that order at St. James's near Northampton, 1446, and committed to the diſcretion of Thomas the abbot of Ouſney, for the framing and completing of them; who two years after, upon examination and approbation, publiſhed them in this college, under the ſaid abbot's ſeal, to whoſe overſight this place did pertain, which, though made for monks, yet ſeem to be extracted from ſome of the ſtatutes of our ancienteſt colleges, viz. in our chapel duties, the uſual way of performing divine ſervice, their ſolemn days wherein High-maſs was ſaid, eſpecially on St. Auguſtin's-day, the father of this order, the dedication of the chapel, with other commemorations for the founder and the like; and the mulcts impoſed on the abſent, as well as the regulars, as commoners and battlers, they had their ſacriſt and præcentor or *rector chori* *, as we now call him, choſe annually amongſt them, whoſe office was to have the cuſtody of veſtments, books, utenſils, and other ornaments of the chapel; the præcentor to give notice what prayers to be ſaid, when ſuch or ſuch ſervice to be performed, what hymn, verſicle, or collect to be ſung; and, on all high feſtival days, both ſeculars and battlers to be at his command, in the office of offering wax, frankincence, and blowing the organs; but in the leſſer feſtival days, the ſeculars were not bound to be preſent, but to go to the pariſh-church wherein they lived. Their hall-duties alſo, for the moſt part, like thoſe of the college; as reading a Latin chapter every day in the term-time; ſpeaking always of Latin (except gaudy-days) both in the hall and the limits of the college; not dining in their chambers without ſpecial leave from the prior, and the like; with many other ſtatutes relating to ſeveral matters." Stevens, Monaſticon, vol. II. p. 128. Wood's MS Hiſtory and Antiquities of the City of Oxford, in the Aſhmolean Muſeum, F. 29.

[2] Eraſmus, when he was at Oxford in 1497 and 1498, as appears by his Epiſtles to John Sixtine and Will. Mountjoy, ſtudied and had his abode in this college of the Virgin Mary; and hence alſo his Epiſtle before his "Diſputatio de tædio & pavore Chriſti" was dedicated to John Colet, then profeſſor of divinity in Oxford. Knight's Life of Eraſmus, p. 20, 21, and of Colet, p. 32. Jortin's Life of Eraſmus, p. 11. Hence he went to Cambridge, where he began to write in 1510, as appears from an Epiſtle to Andreas Ammonius. It is remarkable, that the apartments where Eraſmus was lodged in both our univerſities are now pulled down. That at Queen's College, Cambridge, was demoliſhed about 30 years ago.

[3] From Wood's MS Hiſtory of the City of Oxford, which is on looſe papers, and does not ſeem to have been prepared for publication, Mr. Gutch has favoured me with the following continuation of the hiſtory of St. Mary's college: "This priory did not much ſuffer deſtruction of its walls when it was diſſolved; neither was it rendered up in the king's hands till 1541; and then, Oct. 7, Mr. Jarvis Markham being then prior or rector, there was an inventory taken of the goods and implements therein; and employed a ſmall while, till 1547 or thereabouts, for the uſe of ſcholars as a hall; but into whoſe poſſeſſion it came afterwards, I am as yet uncertain, unleſs it was the lord Williams; for I find that he, in the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, ſold timber and ſlate from hence to the city by Mr. Wayt. In the ſame year alſo, viz. 1556, I meet with one John Feteplace, eſq. who, for the ſingular favour he bore to the univerſity, did, by his charter, dated 8 Oct. the ſame year, give and confirm to the chancellor and ſcholars thereof, and their ſucceſſors for ever, all this his tenement, called by the name of St. Mary's College, and which before was known by the name of Berill's Place. This he did conditionally, that they ſhould pray both for his and his parents' ſouls, and number him in their prayers as a benefactor of this univerſity. Upon this donation, the vice-chancellor, willing to keep that place from ruin and deſolation, which was then much inclining thereto, gave commiſſion to Alexander Elcock, maſter of arts, and ſeveral other ſcholars that were of the ſaid Elcock's acquaintance, to poſſeſs the ſame as a hall, and he to be their principal, paying ſuch a ſum of money annually for the rent; but with this proviſo, that if cardinal Pole would have it employed to its former uſe (times being then turned), for the entertainment of the regular canons again, then they were willingly and freely to reſign up their whole right in the ſaid hall; but this coming not to paſs, they did for three or four years or more poſſeſs the ſame, though at firſt they were denied poſſeſſion thereto by John Wayt citizen of Oxon aforeſaid, who pretended that he had intereſt therein, and that he was lord of the ſame. Thus we find it given to the univerſity by a liberal benefactor; and by them for ſome years freely enjoyed, having 13*s.* 4*d.* rent paid to them annually by the principal thereof: but whether Feteplace's title to it was bad, or what the reaſon of it ſhould be, I am yet in doubt; the univerſity afterwards loſt it; and, coming into the hands of the earls of Huntingdon, Catharine the widow of Frances earl thereof, with earl Henry his ſon and lord Haſtings, did, in the year 1562, grant and feoffee John Wayt, then mayor of Oxon, and others, of all the ſite, with the houſe thereof; which, as it appeareth by another inſtrument of the feoffees, was given and taken to the intent to maintain ten poor children, to be taught and brought up there; and likewiſe to maintain ten poor perſons, to be ſet on work, upon the coſts and charitable relief of the citizens of Oxon; ſo that this place then, and for ſome years after, was known by the name of Bridewell; to which alſo, according to the intention of the donor, for the better encouragement of the poor folk there, it was enacted, by a mayor of Oxon and his council, 11 July, anno Eliz. 7°, that the mayor of the time being ſhould pay weekly for their maintenance 6*d.* the aldermen 4*d.* the bailiffs 3*d.* the chamberlains 2*d.* the common council 1*d.* and ſo to laſt till farther order was taken. But this ſum did not continue long; for on the 19th of Auguſt following they leſſened it, and ordained, that the mayor for the time being ſhould pay towards their relief 3*s.* 4*d.* quarterly; the aldermen each of them and the other eight likewiſe, 3*s.* quarterly; the bailiffs 2*s.* apiece; the chamberlains 16*d.* apiece; the common council 12*d.* apiece, all quarterly; and this to endure for a whole year, commencing from the Midſummer preceding; which when that alſo was finiſhed, they enacted, 28 June, anno Eliz. 8, that Mr. Mayor, and the thirteen, with the bailiffs, ſhould tax all men according to their diſcretions for their maintenance another year. What became of their maintenance afterward I know not; neither do I find any more mention of it †; only ſome well-diſpoſed people would at the time of their death leave a ſmall portion of money towards their ſuſtenance; among whom, and the greateſt ſum that I have yet met with, was the gift of Richard Williams, twice mayor ſome time of this city; who, dying 1579 ‡, 21 Eliz. did leave to them £4. towards their apparelling, who always were habited with blue coats. Will. Tipping, of Draycot, co. Oxon. £300. towards the building of the New Bridewell without Northgate, which was built anno 1635.—The chapel, with a garden adjoining, was demiſed in 1575 by the mayor and commonalty to John Wait (who alſo before held it) for 21 years, as alſo part of the cloiſter for as many years to Mr. Tarlton; the one paying 26*s.* 8*d.* the other 2*s.* yearly rent; by whoſe uſage eſpecially the cloiſter, which led from the chapel towards the great gate [ſtill ſtanding 1796] almoſt oppoſite to New-Inn Hall, was much ruinated and demoliſhed; and the ſaid chapel, which was a very fair fabrick, built with free-ſtone, and very good workmanſhip to be ſeen about it, was given to Brazen-Noſe college by the owner thereof, to lay the foundation of their own chapel; which for that uſe was demoliſhed and taken away in 1656."

* Wood is not quite accurate in his ſuggeſtion that heretofore *præcentor* and *rector chori* were terms always ſynonymous. In the ſtatutes of Lichfield and Lincoln, in Wilkins, Concil. vol. I. p. 498 & p. 536, under title "De Officio *Cantorum*," it appears there was at Lichfield *cantor* (i. e. precentor) et *ſuccentor* (ſubchanter); and that in both cathedrals there was *cantor* cum *aliis rectoribus chori*. Somner, in Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 93, mentions his having noticed in a regiſter of Chriſt Church priory *inferior* and *ſuperior chorus*; interpreted, by Battely, to ſignify the upper ſtalls from the lower. But query, does it not allude to the ſeating of the ſinging monks on each ſide of the choir for the performance of the alternate chant; and that the precedency or ſuperiority was given to the South or right ſide, as it ſtill is to the decanal ſide in choirs, where the firſt verſe of the firſt pſalm is ſung; though Mr. Denne is inclined to think, from an expreſſion in a ſtatute of archbiſhop Winchelſey, that the ſuperior chorus might originally ſing only half the verſe, as pointed by : a colon; and that the other half was ſung by the monks on the oppoſite ſide (Wilkins, Concil. vol. II. p. 244.) According to Somner, Supprior, *precentor*, and one of the penitentiaries, were to take to them four other brothers; two from the right ſide of the choir, and two from the left ſide, &c. Theſe brethren Mr. Denne ſuppoſes to have been what are in the Statutes of Lichfield and Lincoln ſtyled *rectores chori*; but at Canterbury, it ſeems, they had the title of Cardinals (Somner, Appendix, p. 57), as they had in St. Paul's cathedral; in which, as in many other cathedrals of the old foundations, there is ſtill a prebendary denominated *precentor*, and a minor canon called *cardinal*.

† "Prior and fellowes of Brazen College did let it for 30 yeares (20 Jan. 24 Eliz.) to Dr. Lloyd, law profeſſor, by the name of Bridewell, vel S. Marie's Hoſpitall." Reg. Antiq. Br. Coll. fol. 75. b.

‡ Super tumulum in Eccleſiâ S. Aldati.

John Mackworth being dean of Lincoln in the time of William Sadyngton, who was abbot from 1420 till 1442, and a vacancy happening in the ſee of Lincoln; he would have viſited the abbey of Leiceſter, becauſe, in the compoſition made between Boniface archbiſhop of Canterbury and the dean and chapter of Lincoln, the dean was allowed to viſit, *jure epiſcopali*, two monaſteries, during every vacancy of the biſhoprick, in each archdeaconry; but there being an exception of ſuch monaſteries as were under the patronage of the king; and the earldom of Leiceſter, to which the patronage of the abbey belonged, being by this time united with the crown; therefore, when the dean came to the abbey, the abbot ſent his gentleman, Richard Taylerd, to the gates, forbidding him entrance; upon which the dean, with his attendants, went to the town, and did not make any farther attempt to viſit the abbey [1].

In 1434, the lady Joane Beauchamp, lady of Bergavenny, and relict of ſir William Beauchamp, deviſed by her laſt will [2], "that in every cathedral church or conventual, where her body ſhould reſt a night, toward the place where her body was to be buried (the choir of the Friers Preachers at Hereford), the dean, abbot, or prior, to have 6*s*. 8*d*.; and every canon, monk, vicar, prieſt or clerk, preſent at the dirige at the maſs in the morning, to have 12*d*." She farther ordained, "that, anon after her burying, there ſhould be done for her ſoul 5000 maſſes in all the beſt haſte that they might goodly." In obedience to theſe directions, we find an agreement between the abbot and convent of Leiceſter, and Bartholomew Brokeſby, one of her executors, for the celebration of a maſs for her ſoul at the altar of St. John the Baptiſt and Saint Auſtin, on the South ſide of their monaſtery [3].

In 1445, a leaſe occurs, from abbot John Pomerey, and Walter Pomerey of Leiceſter, to John German and others, of a meſſuage and garden in St. Margaret's [4].

In 1458, a circular letter was ſent, from this abbey, to all the neighbouring churches, requeſting their prayers for the ſouls of all the benefactors to the abbey, and of all the abbots and canons departed [5].

In 1466, a commiſſion was iſſued, to William Sutton maſter of Burton Lazars, Richard Neel of Preſtwold, then a ſerjeant-at-law, John Pulteney, eſq. and Robert Staunton, on the repreſentation of John Pomerey abbot of Leiceſter, to enquire whether the abbey of Leiceſter was exempt from the impoſition of corrodies; when it appeared that this monaſtery, being of private foundation and of frank almoigne, though the patronage had devolved to the crown in 1265 by the attainder of Simon Montfort, was undoubtedly entitled to that exemption, both by the nature of their foundation, and by a charter of king Edward III [6]; yet that, at the requeſt of ſeveral of their patrons [7], the abbots had afforded relief to ſome old dependants [8].

In the interval between Midlent Sunday and Palm Sunday, 1470, king Edward IV. came to Leiceſter abbey, and departed to Combe abbey and Coventry [9].

In 1473, the abbot and convent demiſed their capital manſion in St. Sepulchre's, London, to ſir Thomas Littleton, one of the judges of the king's bench, for 40 years, at an annual rent of 16*s*. with a covenant of forfeiting 40*d*. if the rent ſhould not be paid half-yearly, and the leaſe to be void if a year ſhould ſo elapſe [10].

In 1482, the abbot and convent ordained an eſpecial daily ſervice in honour of William Charyte, 43 years a reſident in this abbey; whoſe good deeds were ſuch as to entitle him to very peculiar notice [11], and who lived to be eminently ſerviceable to the abbey for twenty years longer. He occurs as prior in 1471; and, at the time he was thus noticed, had given to the abbey a chalice of gold, an image of our Lady gilt, and ſeveral ſums of money for the public uſe of the convent; had bought for them the windmill at Stoughton, with ſeveral lands and tenements in Hungarton, Bagrave, &c. But his principal aſſiſtance to them was in compiling the "Rentale Novum generale," which bears his name, and which furniſhes ſo many uſeful articles to the preſent Hiſtory of the Abbey [12]. This Regiſter, compiled with incredible labour, and tranſcribed with his own hand in a folio volume of 219 leaves cloſely written on both ſides, was begun in 1477, and finiſhed in 1502, when he was in his 81ſt year, 63 years after his firſt having embraced the religious profeſſion. He frequently obſerves, that there had been a great and general decreaſe in the value of all their eſtates between the years 1335 and 1493, occaſioned principally by the plague of 1346 [13]; and in many parts it is noticed that their lands, &c. afforded a much greater rent *ante annum peſtilentiæ* than afterwards. A rent-roll is given of the value of the ſeveral chapels, farms, and manors, *ante peſtilentiam* [14]; a comparative view of the different ſtate of their property at the periods of 1254, 1341, 1408, and 1477 [15]; another ſuch compariſon of the rents received in grain in 1393, 1399, 1401, and 1470 [16]; and again in 1477 [17], diſtinguiſhed into wheat, rye, barley, peas, and oats, and, in ſome few caſes, mixed grain *(mixtorum bladiorum)*; a rental of receipts in capons, hens, cocks, and eggs [18]; and of thoſe *in pipere, cumino, roſis, cirotecis, flectis, & calcaribus* [19]; the cuſtoms of their tenants [20]; the places where they had a right to free-warren [21], hariots [22], view of frankpledge, &c. and of thoſe where they till lately *(infra breve)* had neifes *(nativos)* [23]. An inventory is entered, of all the exiſting leaſes from the abbey, whether of offices, farms, mills, tenements, or lands [24]; among which, we find one from the prior, aſcertaining the weight and value of all their jewels; two from the precentor, an inventory of the books delivered to him by his predeceſſor, and a liſt of ſuch books as were lent out to any of the canons; and an inventory from the ſub-chanter of all the books in his cuſtody. Engagements were likewiſe taken (between the officer going out of place and his ſucceſſor) from the ſacriſt and ſub-ſacriſt, the treaſurer, the almoner, the ſteward *(firmarius)*, the celarer, the maſter of the grange, the ſub-celarer, the *hoſpitiarius* [25], the chaplain, the chamberlain *(camerarius)*, the abbot's butler, and the keepers of his buttery, wine and ale cellar, and pantry *(butterie, taberni* [26]*, celarii, & pantrie)*. There were engagements alſo from the abbot's granges of Weſt-gate, Stoughton, Medoplek, and Ingwarby, of all their goods and chattels, of the books and religious veſtments, and of the houſehold goods, at each reſpective manor-houſe. The parties to all theſe were the celarer *egrediens* and the celarer *ingrediens*[1]. The engagement of each chaplain was made with the abbot's chamberlain for all that was contained in the wardrobe; with his butler for what was in the ſtorehouſe (*provituarium*[2]), buttry, ale and wine cellar; and with the pantler for the contents of the pantry[3].

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[1] Appendix, p. 65. [2] See ſome farther particulars of this will, under Kirkby Beler, vol. II. p. 227.

[3] Appendix, p. 72. [4] Carte, MS. [5] Appendix, p. 65. [6] See before, p. 264.

[7] In the Parliament Rolls, vol. I. p. 156, we find, in 1302, a petition to king Edward I, from Gilbert de Bed, who had been his *ſumeter* more than 20 years, ten of them in the wars at home and abroad *en garneſterre*; ſtating, that, having in the king's laſt reſidence in Scotland been taken priſoner and wounded by the Scotch, he was unable to help himſelf; and praying the king to grant him his letter to ſome religious houſe not already burdened with any perſon for ſubſiſtence, as he had indulged others of his old ſervants. In anſwer to this petition, he was informed, that, if he pointed out any monaſtery that was not already ſo burdened, the king would write for him. On which he named the monaſteries of Bardney and Leiceſter.—The office of *ſumeter* here mentioned may have been that of maſter of the *ſumpter* or baggage horſes, there being in the Wardrobe account of king Edward I. 1299-1300, this allowance, p. 77; Rob'to atte Grove, pro uno equo liardo pomele empto de eodem apud Ebor' et lib' ibidem Will'o Mone ſometar' ad unum ſomerum pro armis reg', menſe Novemb', £10.—But, whatever was Gilbert de Bed's buſineſs, he was *en garneſterre*, ready equipped or accoutred, which added to his expence and loſs.

[8] What the nature of this relief was, ſee in our Appendix, p. 61. [9] Dugdale, Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 143.

[10] Appendix, p. 74. [11] See them ſpecified, Appendix, p. 71.

[12] See the full title of this work, with a character of it by Mr. Thomas Hearne, Appendix, p. 53; and its contents, p. 67.

[13] Appendix, p. 68. [14] Charyte, fol. clxx. b. [15] Ibid. fol. cli. b. [16] Ibid. fol. clxxviii. a—clxx. a. [17] Ibid. fol. clxxi. a. b.

[18] Appendix, p. 77. [19] Ibid. p. . [20] Ibid. p. . [21] Ibid. p. 77. [22] Ibid. p. 76.

[23] This ſpecies of vaſſalage (of which ſee the Diſſertation on Domeſday, p. xlv.) was gradually wearing away at the very period when Charyte was compiling his "Rentale."—In an act of reſumption paſſed in 1485, proviſion is made, that the act ſhould not prejudice any manumiſſion of villanage, or *neiſte*, granted to any perſon, either by king Henry VI, king Edward IV, or the ſovereign then reigning. Rot. Parl. 1 Hen. VII; vol. VI. p. 339.

[24] Appendix, p. 69. [25] *Hoſpitilarius*, or *hoſtiarius*. His buſineſs was to accommodate ſtrangers. Tanner.

[26] *Taberna*, a wine cellar. Du Cange, in voce.

The *ordinationes vicariarum* are given for Barkby, Betteſwell, Billeſdon, Carleton, Curdworth, Diſeworth, Eaton, Glenfield, Godeby, Hamilton, Hungarton, Ilſton, Shepeſhed, Lockington, Noſeley, Thedingworth, Thornton, Thorpe Ernald, &c.; with ſeveral conteſts and compoſitions about the patronage and rights of the vicarage of Blaby[4], and of the churches of Eaton[5], Hareſton, Hathern, and Houghton; and concerning the rights and patronage of the churches of Huſbands Boſworth, Croft, Diſhley, Kilworth, and Narborough[6]. Under Wykingeſton, there is no mention of the vicarage; but of the rights of the rectory, and the intereſts of the abbey and convent of Leiceſter, of St. Ebrulf, and of the priory of Lenton, there is much. Under Barrow there are ſeveral ſettlements and compoſitions about the vicarage worth obſerving, with an accurate terrier of the pariſh. Of Stoughton Grange and Thurnby, there are full accounts[7]. The advowſon of Wanlip, and a virgate of glebe land, which had been given to the abbot and convent by William Walſh, lord of Wanlip, they afterwards exchanged with him for a meadow on the North ſide of Leiceſter, called Walſh's meadow, or the Oſtler's aker. They had an unlimited right of fiſhing at Wanlip, *cum retibus & ſagenis*, which they alſo gave up for a rent of 6*s*. a year at Barkby, and the homage and ſervice of William ſon of Roger de Rotheley of Syſton[8].

Charyte wrote alſo with his own hand twenty-five different books or rolls on ſubjects of importance; the laſt of which he began in 1502, in his 81ſt year. One of theſe, a ſmall quarto, on 40 leaves of vellum, is called, " Breve opuſculum compilatum per fratrem W. Charyte, ad cognoſcendum nomina fundatorum noſtrorum & benefactorum, & donationes eorum quas illi nobis dederunt in villis ſubſcriptis, ut illorum memoria noſtris in mentibus & omnibus ferventiùs hereatur;" and, on another leaf is explained to be, " Repertorium Chartarum Abbatie de Leiceſter; continens privilegia apoſtolica; nomina fundatorum & benefactorum, & donationes illorum; & confirmationes & libertates regum abbati & monachis conceſſas; & nomina abbatum, a Ricardo primo abbate ad Joannem Penney, qui erat viceſimus ſecundus, anno XI° R. Henrici VII, anno MCCCCXCVI; compilatum per fratrem Willielmum Charite, anno MCCCCLXXXVII; & poſtea continuatum.—Nota quod in iſto brevi opuſculo ſubſcripto manifeſtum eſt quomodo aliqui redditus noſtri antiqui tam de ſpiritualibus quam de temporalibus decreverunt ab anno Domini M.CCC.XXXV°. ad annum Domini M. CCCC. nonageſimum tertium, &c." This MS. at the fire in the Cotton Library was conſiderably damaged. About two thirds, however, of each leaf remain legible, the upper part only being conſumed. It is marked Vitellius F. XVII; and, though in ſome reſpects it may be called an abridgement of the " Rentale" at Oxford, contains ſeveral particulars that are not in the larger volume. Of the above-mentioned Regiſters an abſtract, by ſir William Dugdale, is preſerved in the Aſhmolean Muſeum, F. 2. p. 327; under the title of " Analecta & tranſcripta ex duobus Regiſtris abbathiæ de Leiceſtriâ, de terris, &c. eodem conceſſis in com. Warwic', 1638, per me W. D."[9]

Another of Charyte's works which has been preſerved is called " Regiſtrum Librorum Monaſterii B. M. de Pratis, Leiceſtrie, renovatum tempore fratris W. Charyte, hic precentoris;" from which it appears that the abbey had no mean collection of books; and the induſtry of the compiler is fully diſplayed[10].

In 1484, the abbot of Leiceſter was appointed a collector of the taxes of all the benefices charged or diſcharged within the archdeaconry of Leiceſter. In September that year, the abbot and convent obtained a charter for a fair at Leiceſter, on the feaſt of Saint Leonard, within the ſaid abbey; and in the pariſh of Saint Leonard two days before the ſaid feaſt, and two days after[11]. In February 1484-5, they had licence to appropriate the church of Stoke[12].

On the 27th of November, 1493, Richard Beſton, chaplain of Woodhouſe, performed his accuſtomed fealty in the chapter-houſe of Leiceſter abbey to Gilbert the abbot, in the preſence of John Penny, prior, William Charyte, *quondam* prior, ſir John Noris, ſir Richard Palet, chaplain, and others[13].

John Penny, whoſe birth-place Wood could not diſcover, was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, LL. D. there; and an eminent canoniſt. He was prior of the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis at Leiceſter in 1493; admitted abbot there 7 kal. Julii, 1496; and on the 14th of September, 1503, obtained the ſmall priory of Bradley *in commendam*; both which he continued to hold with the biſhoprick of Bangor, to which he was nominated in 1504, and conſecrated 1505[14]; after which period, we find an agreement of his with Thomas Stoke, eſq. of Elsford, co. Stafford, by which the patronage and advowſon of Huſbands Boſworth is conveyed to the ſaid Thomas Stoke, in conſideration of divers ſums of money by him paid, and in return for divers lands and tenements given to the abbey by Thomas Stoke and his anceſtors[15]. Biſhop Penny reſigned this abbey and the priory of Bradley[16], on being tranſlated to the ſee of Carliſle[17]; the pope's bull for which tranſlation was dated 10 kal. Octob. 1508. He died at the end of the year 1519, or the beginning of 1520, on a viſit at Leiceſter-abbey; where it is ſuppoſed that he was buried; and that, on the ſuppreſſion of the monaſtery, his monument was removed to St. Margaret's church in Leiceſter, to the re-building of which church Mr. Willis deſcribes him to have been a good benefactor[18], and where, near the Eaſt end of the North aile, on an uninſcribed monument (the work of no inferior artiſt) raiſed about three quarters of a yard from the floor, his effigies ſtill remains in his epiſcopal habit, with a ring on the fourth finger of his right hand, and on the firſt and fourth fingers of the left; beſides which, there ſeem to be traces of another ring, which appears to have been ſlipped off[19]. He embraces, with his left arm, a paſtoral ſtaff, formed with a head like a mace, and reaching to his feet[20]. The figure is five feet ſeven inches and a half long, including the mitre, which exceeds the head two inches. Leland ſays, " John Penny, firſt abbate of Leirceſter, then biſhop of Bangor and Cairluel, is here buried in an alabaſter tumbe[21];" and adds, " This Penny made the new bricke workes of Leiceſter abbey, and much of the bricke walles."

The manor and demeſne of Cokeram were demiſed in 1515, by Richard Pexal, abbot of Leiceſter, to William Calvert junior, for £14. 13*s*. 4*d*.[22]

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[1] Theſe diſtinctions do not occur in Du Cange.
[2] This word is not in Du Cange.
[3] Appendix, p. 69.
[4] Plac. coram rege 2 Hen. V. Rot. 62. de advoc. eccleſie de Blaby.
[5] See in the Appendix, pp. 92, 93, two agreements between the abbots of Leiceſter and Croxton, concerning the tithes of Eaton, in 1220 and 1228; and, in p. 94, the recovery of the patronage of that church by the abbot of Leiceſter in 1292.
[6] Carte, MS.
[7] Theſe will be given in our Appendix, as abſtracted by Mr. Hearne.
[8] Charyte's Rentale, fol. x.
[9] Sir William Dugdale's extracts will be given in the Appendix, p. 75.—Another abridgement of this brief Regiſter is preſerved at Oxford, under the title of " Collectanea doctiſſ. Ric. Jameſii, ex Regiſtro Leiceſtrenſi." MSS. Bodl. James, 24. 113. This alſo we have collated (ſee Appendix, p. 68); and in ſome inſtances it has ſupplied the deficiencies of the Cotton MS.
[10] An analyſis of this Catalogue may be ſeen in the Appendix, p. 79.
[11] Cart. 2 Ric. III.
[12] Harl. MSS. 433 p. 79. b.
[13] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxlix.
[14] The licence for conſecration was dated penult. Aug. 1505. Reg. Warham.
[15] Append. p. 66.
[16] Reg. Smith.
[17] " Spiritualia non ſeiſita ante 20 Jan. 1508, & liberata 20 Jan. 1509." Reg. Warham, f. 12.
[18] Mr. Bickerſtaffe remembered there being a mitre in the window next the veſtry; but it was gone in 1790.
[19] Might not theſe ſuppoſed four rings, worn by prior, abbot, and biſhop Penny, have a reference to the four *quaſi* ſpiritual wives which he wedded? Might they not allude to his having been abbot of St. Mary de Pratis, prior of Bradley, and biſhop, firſt of Bangor and afterwards of Carliſle?
[20] This monument ſhall be engraved with the view of St. Margaret's church.
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It chanced upon Corpus Chriſti even, in the night, when my lord and all his houſehold were at reſt in their beds, there knocked at the gate two gentlemen, the one named maſter Brierton, one of the gentlemen of the king's privy chamber, and maſter Writherley, who were come from the king in poſt to ſpeak with my lord. Theſe were let in. My lord was raiſed, and came to them into the dining-chamber; they, ſeeing him in his night-apparel, did to him due reverence, whom he took by the hands, demanding how the king his ſovereign lord did. "Sir," ſaid they, "right well and merry: we muſt deſire to talk with you apart." "With a good will," quoth he. After long talk, they took forth of a little mail a little coffer covered with green velvet, and bound with bars of ſilver and gilt, with a lock and a gilt key, with the which they opened the cheſt, out of the which they took an inſtrument or writing, containing more than a ſkin of great parchment, having many ſeals hanging to the ſame, whereunto they put more wax for my lord's ſeal; the which my lord ſealed, and ſubſcribed his name with his own hand, and delivered the ſame again unto them, deſiring them to take a bed, for it was ſomewhat paſt midnight; but they ſaid they would ſtraightway ride to the earl of Shrewſbury, to be with him ere he were ſtirring; ſo my lord cauſed them to eat ſuch cold meat as was ready, and to drink a bowl or two of wine: that done, he gave each of them four old ſovereigns of fine gold, and ſo they departed. In this ſort and manner my lord lay at Southwell until about the latter end of graſs-time; then he removed to Newik, an abbey to Rufford and Blith abbey, and ſo to Scroby, where he continued till after Michaelmas, exerciſing many deeds of charity; and commonly every Sunday he would travel unto ſome poor pariſh-church, and there would ſay his divine ſervice, and cauſe one of his chaplains to preach unto the people: that done, he would dine in ſome honeſt houſe of the town, where ſhould be diſtributed to the poor a great alms in meat and drink, as well as of money. About the feaſt of St. Michael, he removed to Cawood Caſtle, within ſeven miles of York, where he lay long after with much honour and love of the country, doing deeds of charity, and held there an honourable houſehold for all comers; and alſo built and repaired the caſtle, having artificers and labourers above the number of 300 perſons daily in wages, &c. At length, being thereunto perſuaded by the doctors of the church of York, he determined to be ſtalled there at York minſter the next Monday after Alhallows-day; againſt which time due preparation was made for the ſame, but not in ſo ſumptuous wiſe as were his predeceſſors. My lord ſent his gentleman-uſher to York, to foreſee things there that ſhould be ordered and provided for the ſolemnity, which ſhould have been as mean as could be. Upon Alhallows-day, one of the head-officers of the church of York, which ſhould have the moſt doings in all this ſtallation, was with my lord tive manor-houſe. The parties to all theſe were the celarer *egrediens* and the celarer *ingrediens*[1]. The engagement of each chaplain was made with the abbot's chamberlain for all that was contained in the wardrobe; with his butler for what was in the ſtorehouſe (*provituarium*[2]), buttry, ale and wine cellar; and with the pantler for the contents of the pantry[3].

The *ordinationes vicariarum* are given for Barkby, Bitteſwell, Billeſdon, Carleton, Curdworth, Diſeworth, Eaton, Glenfield, Godeby, Hamilton, Hungarton, Ilſton, Shepeſhed, Lockington, Noſeley, Thedingworth, Thornton, Thorpe Ernald, &c.; with ſeveral conteſts and compoſitions about the patronage and rights of the vicarage of Blaby[4], and of the churches of Eaton[5], Hareſton, Hathern, and Houghton; and concerning the rights and patronage of the churches of Huſbands Boſworth, Croft, Diſhley, Kilworth, and Narborough[6]. Under Wykingeſton, there is no mention of the vicarage; but of the rights of the rectory, and the intereſts of the abbey and convent of Leiceſter, of St. Ebrulf, and of the priory of Lenton, there is much. Under Barrow there are ſeveral ſettlements and compoſitions about the vicarage worth obſerving, with an accurate terrier of the pariſh. Of Stoughton Grange and Thurnby, there are full accounts[7]. The advowſon of Wanlip, and a virgate of glebe land, which had been given to the abbot and convent by William Walſh, lord of Wanlip, they afterwards exchanged with him for a meadow on the North ſide of Leiceſter, called Walſh's meadow, or the Oſtler's aker. They had an unlimited right of fiſhing at Wanlip, *cum retibus & ſagenis*, which they alſo gave up for a rent of 6*s.* a year at Barkby, and the homage and ſervice of William ſon of Roger de Rotheley of Syſton[8].

Charyte wrote alſo with his own hand twenty-five different books or rolls on ſubjects of importance; the laſt of which he began in 1502, in his 81ſt year. One of theſe, a ſmall quarto, on 40 leaves of vellum, is called, "Breve opuſculum compilatum per fratrem W. Charyte, ad cognoſcendum nomina fundatorum noſtrorum & benefactorum, & donationes eorum quas illi nobis dederunt in villis ſubſcriptis, ut illorum memoria noſtris in mentibus & omnibus ferventiùs hereatur;" and, on another leaf is explained to be, "Repertorium Chartarum Abbatie de Leiceſter; continens privilegia apoſtolica; nomina fundatorum & benefactorum, & donationes illorum; & confirmationes & libertates regum abbati & monachis conceſſas; & nomina abbatum, a Ricardo primo abbate ad Joannem Penney, qui erat viceſimus ſecundus, anno xi° R. Henrici VII, anno MCCCCXCVI; compilatum per fratrem Willielmum Charite, anno MCCCCLXXXVII; & poſtea continuatum.—Nota quod in iſto brevi opuſculo ſubſcripto manifeſtum eſt quomodo aliqui redditus noſtri antiqui tam de ſpiritualibus quam de temporalibus decreverunt ab anno Domini M.CCC.XXXV°. ad annum DominiM. CCCC. nonageſimum tertium, &c." This MS. at the fire in the Cotton Library was conſiderably damaged. About two thirds, however, of each leaf remain legible, the upper part only being conſumed. It is marked Vitellius F. XVII; and, though in ſome reſpects it may be called an abridgement of the "Rentale" at Oxford, contains ſeveral particulars that are not in the larger volume. Of the above-mentioned Regiſters an abſtract, by ſir William Dugdale, is preſerved in the Aſhmolean Muſeum, F. 2. p. 327; under the title of "Analecta & tranſcripta ex duobus Regiſtris abbathiæ de Leiceſtriâ, de terris, &c. eodem conceſſis in com. Warwic', 1638, per me W. D."[9]

Another of Charyte's works which has been preſerved is called "Regiſtrum Librorum Monaſterii B. M. de Pratis, Leiceſtrie, renovatum tempore fratris W. Charyte, hic precentoris;" from which it appears that the abbey had no mean collection of books; and the induſtry of the compiler is fully diſplayed[10].

In 1484, the abbot of Leiceſter was appointed a collector of the taxes of all the benefices charged or diſcharged within the archdeaconry of Leiceſter. In September that year, the abbot and convent obtained a charter for a fair at Leiceſter, on the feaſt of Saint Leonard, within the ſaid abbey; and in the pariſh of Saint Leonard two days before the ſaid feaſt, and two days after[11]. In February 1484-5, they had licence to appropriate the church of Stoke[12].

On the 27th of November, 1493, Richard Beſton, chaplain of Woodhouſe, performed his accuſtomed fealty in the chapter-houſe of Leiceſter abbey to Gilbert the abbot, in the preſence of John Penny, prior, William Charyte, *quondam* prior, ſir John Noris, ſir Richard Palet, chaplain, and others[13].

John Penny, whoſe birth-place Wood could not diſcover, was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, LL. D. there; and an eminent canoniſt. He was prior of the abbey of St. Mary de Pratis at Leiceſter in 1493; admitted abbot there 7 kal. Julii, 1496; and on the 14th of September, 1503, obtained the ſmall priory of Bradley *in commendam*; both which he continued to hold with the biſhoprick of Bangor, to which he was nominated in 1504, and conſecrated 1505[14]; after which period, we find an agreement of his with Thomas Stoke, eſq. of Elsford, co. Stafford, by which the patronage and advowſon of Huſbands Boſworth is conveyed to the ſaid Thomas Stoke, in conſideration of divers ſums of money by him paid, and in return for divers lands and tenements given to the abbey by Thomas Stoke and his anceſtors[15]. Biſhop Penny reſigned this abbey and the priory of Bradley[16], on being tranſlated to the ſee of Carliſle[17]; the pope's bull for which tranſlation was dated 10 kal. Octob. 1508. He died at the end of the year 1519, or the beginning of 1520, on a viſit at Leiceſter-abbey; where it is ſuppoſed that he was buried; and that, on the ſuppreſſion of the monaſtery, his monument was removed to St. Margaret's church in Leiceſter, to the re-building of which church Mr. Willis deſcribes him to have been a good benefactor[18], and where, near the Eaſt end of the North aile, on an uninſcribed monument (the work of no inferior artiſt) raiſed about three quarters of a yard from the floor, his effigies ſtill remains in his epiſcopal habit, with a ring on the fourth finger of his right hand, and on the firſt and fourth fingers of the left; beſides which, there ſeem to be traces of another ring, which appears to have been ſlipped off[19]. He embraces, with his left arm, a paſtoral ſtaff, formed with a head like a mace, and reaching to his feet[20]. The figure is five feet ſeven inches and a half long, including the mitre, which exceeds the head two inches. Leland ſays, "John Penny, firſt abbate of Leirceſter, then biſhop of Bangor and Cairluel, is here buried in an alabaſter tumbe[21];" and adds, "This Penny made the new bricke workes of Leiceſter abbey, and much of the bricke walles."

The manor and demeſne of Cokeram were demiſed in 1515, by Richard Pexal, abbot of Leiceſter, to William Calvert junior, for £14. 13*s.* 4*d.*[22]

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[1] Theſe diſtinctions do not occur in Du Cange. [2] This word is not in Du Cange. [3] Appendix, p. 69.

[4] Plac. coram rege 2 Hen. V. Rot. 62. de advoc. eccleſie de Blaby.

[5] See in the Appendix, pp. 92, 93, two agreements between the abbots of Leiceſter and Croxton, concerning the tithes of Eaton, in 1220 and 1228; and, in p. 94, the recovery of the patronage of that church by the abbot of Leiceſter in 1292.

[6] Carte, MS. [7] Theſe will be given in our Appendix, as abſtracted by Mr. Hearne. [8] Charyte's Rentale, fol. x.

[9] Sir William Dugdale's extracts will be given in the Appendix, p. 75.—Another abridgement of this brief Regiſter is preſerved at Oxford, under the title of "Collectanea doctiſſ. Ric. Jameſii, ex Regiſtro Leiceſtrenſi." MSS. Bodl. James, 24. 113. This alſo we have collated (ſee Appendix, p. 68); and in ſome inſtances it has ſupplied the deficiencies of the Cotton MS.

[10] An analyſis of this Catalogue may be ſeen in the Appendix, p. 79. [11] Cart. 2 Ric. III. [12] Harl. MSS. 433 p. 79. b.

[13] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxlix. [14] The licence for conſecration was dated penult. Aug. 1505. Reg. Warham.

[15] Append. p. 66. [16] Reg. Smith. [17] "Spiritualia non ſeiſita ante 20 Jan. 1508, & liberata 20 Jan. 1509." Reg. Warham, f. 12.

[18] Mr. Bickerſtaffe remembered there being a mitre in the window next the veſtry; but it was gone in 1790.

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Upon Eaſter-day he roſe to the reſurrection, &c. On Thurſday next he removed to maſter Fitz Williams, knight (ſome time a merchant-tailor of London, and then of the king's council, who dwelt within three or four miles of Peterborough), where he was joyfully received, and had honourable entertainment: on Monday next he removed unto Stamford, and the next day to Grantham, and was lodged in the houſe of maſter Hall. The next night he lodged in the caſtle of Newark, where he remained the next day; and from thence rode to Southwell, and there continued the moſt part of that ſummer, not without great reſort of the moſt worſhipful of the country; and divers noblemen, having occaſion to repair into the ſame country there, thought it good to viſit my lord as they travelled, of whom they were moſt gladly entertained, and had right good cheer; whoſe noble and gentle behaviour cauſed him to have much love in the country of all kind of people. He kept there a noble houſe, where was both plenty of meat and drink for all comers, and alſo much alms given at his gate unto the poor of the town and country. He uſed much charity and clemency among his tenants and other; he made many agreements between gentlemen and gentlemen, and between ſome gentlemen and their wives, and other mean perſons, the which had been long before aſunder and in great trouble; making for every of them (as occaſion ſerved) great aſſemblies and feaſts, not ſparing his purſe where he might make amity.

It chanced upon Corpus Chriſti even, in the night, when my lord and all his houſehold were at reſt in their beds, there knocked at the gate two gentlemen, the one named maſter Brierton, one of the gentlemen of the king's privy chamber, and maſter Writherley, who were come from the king in poſt to ſpeak with my lord. Theſe were let in. My lord was raiſed, and came to them into the dining-chamber; they, ſeeing him in his night-apparel, did to him due reverence, whom he took by the hands, demanding how the king his ſovereign lord did. "Sir," ſaid they, "right well and merry: we muſt deſire to talk with you apart." "With a good will," quoth he. After long talk, they took forth of a little mail a little coffer covered with green velvet, and bound with bars of ſilver and gilt, with a lock and a gilt key, with the which they opened the cheſt, out of the which they took an inſtrument or writing, containing more than a ſkin of great parchment, having many ſeals hanging to the ſame, whereunto they put more wax for my lord's ſeal; the which my lord ſealed, and ſubſcribed his name with his own hand, and delivered the ſame again unto them, deſiring them to take a bed, for it was ſomewhat paſt midnight; but they ſaid they would ſtraightway ride to the earl of Shrewſbury, to be with him ere he were ſtirring; ſo my lord cauſed them to eat ſuch cold meat as was ready, and to drink a bowl or two of wine: that done, he gave each of them four old ſovereigns of fine gold, and ſo they departed. In this ſort and manner my lord lay at Southwell until about the latter end of graſs-time; then he removed to Newik, an abbey to Rufford and Blith abbey, and ſo to Scroby, where he continued till after Michaelmas, exerciſing many deeds of charity; and commonly every Sunday he would travel unto ſome poor pariſh-church, and there would ſay his divine ſervice, and cauſe one of his chaplains to preach unto the people: that done, he would dine in ſome honeſt houſe of the town, where ſhould be diſtributed to the poor a great alms in meat and drink, as well as of money. About the feaſt of St. Michael, he removed to Cawood Caſtle, within ſeven miles of York, where he lay long after with much honour and love of the country, doing deeds of charity, and held there an honourable houſehold for all comers; and alſo built and repaired the caſtle, having artificers and labourers above the number of 300 perſons daily in wages, &c. At length, being thereunto perſuaded by the doctors of the church of York, he determined to be ſtalled there at York minſter the next Monday after Alhallows-day; againſt which time due preparation was made for the ſame, but not in ſo ſumptuous wiſe as were his predeceſſors. My lord ſent his gentleman-uſher to York, to foreſee things there that ſhould be ordered and provided for the ſolemnity, which ſhould have been as mean as could be. Upon Alhallows-day, one of the head-officers of the church of York, which ſhould have the moſt doings in all this ſtallation, was with my lord at dinner at his houſe at Cawood; and, ſitting at dinner, they fell in communication of this matter, and of the order thereof, ſaying that my lord ſhould go on foot from a chapel of St. James, without the gates of the city, unto the minſter, upon cloth, the which ſhould be diſtributed among the poor after his paſſage. My lord, hearing this, made anſwer in this wiſe: “Although our predeceſſors did go upon cloth ſo, we intend to go on foot from thence without any ſuch glory; for, I take God to witneſs, I do not intend to go thither for any triumph or glory, but only to perform the rules of the church, to which I am bound. And therefore I deſire you all, and will command other my ſervants, to go as humble thither without any ſumptuous or gorgeous apparel, otherwiſe than in decent manner; for I do purpoſe to come to York upon Sunday at night next, and to lodge in the dean's houſe: and upon Monday to be ſtalled, and there to make but a dinner for you of the Cloſe, and for other worſhipful gentlemen that ſhall chance to come thither to the ſame, and to ſup with the reſidencies; and the next day to dine with the mayor, and then to prepare home hither again.”

The day being once known unto all the country, which could not be hid, the worſhipful gentlemen and others, as abbots and priors, ſent in ſuch proviſion of victuals that it is almoſt incredible, as of fat beaſts and muttons, wild fowl, and veniſon both red and fallow, and other dainty things, ſuch as would have plentifully furniſhed the feaſt; all which things were unknown to my lord; for as much as he being prevented and diſappointed of his purpoſe, by reaſon that he was arreſted of high treaſon, as ye ſhall hear hereafter, ſo that moſt part of this ſummer proviſion was ſent unto York that ſame day of his arreſt, and the next day following; for his arreſt was kept as cloſe and ſecret from the country, becauſe they doubted the common people, which had him in great eſtimation and love for his great charity and liberality which he uſed daily amongſt them. It is appointed by the king and council, that ſir Walter Walſh, knight, one of the king's privy chamber, ſhould be ſent down with a commiſſion into the North unto the earl of Northumberland, who was ſome time brought up in houſe with the cardinal; and they twain being jointly in commiſſion to arreſt the cardinal of high treaſon, maſter Walſh took his horſe at the court-gate about noon upon Alhallows-day, toward the earl of Northumberland.

Now the appointed time drew near of his ſtallation; and ſitting at dinner upon the Friday next before the Monday, on the which day he intended to be ſtalled at York, the earl of Northumberland and maſter Walſh, with a great company of gentlemen of the earl's houſe and of the country, whom he had gathered together in the king's name, came into the hall at Cawood, the officers being at dinner, and the cardinal not fully dined, being then in his fruits. The firſt thing that the earl did after he had ſet order in the hall, he commanded the porter at the gates to deliver him the keys thereof. Of all theſe doings knew the cardinal nothing; for they ſtopped the ſtairs, ſo that none went up to the cardinal's chamber; and they that came down, could no more go up again. At the laſt one eſcaped, who ſhewed the cardinal that the earl was in the hall; whereat the cardinal marvelled, and would not believe him, but commanded a gentleman to bring him the truth; who, going down the ſtairs, ſaw the earl of Northumberland, and returned and ſaid it was very he: “Then,” quoth the cardinal, “I am ſorry that we have dined; for I fear our officers be not provided of any ſtore of good fiſh, to make him ſome honourable cheer: let the table ſtand,” quoth he. With that he roſe up, and going down the ſtairs, he encountered the earl coming up with all his train; and as ſoon as the cardinal eſpied the earl, he put off his cap, and ſaid, “My lord, ye be moſt heartily welcome;” and ſo embraced each other; then the cardinal took the earl by the hand, and had him up into his chamber, whom followed all the number of the earl's ſervants; from thence he led him into his bed-chamber, and they being there all alone, the earl ſaid unto the cardinal with a ſoft voice, laying his hand upon his arm, “My lord, I arreſt you of high treaſon.” With which words the cardinal being marvellouſly aſtoniſhed, ſtanding both ſtill a good ſpace, at the laſt quoth the cardinal, “What authority have you to arreſt me?” “Forſooth, my lord,” quoth the earl, “I have a commiſſion ſo to do.” “Where is your commiſſion,” quoth he, “that I may ſee it?” “Nay, ſir, that you may not,” ſaid the earl. “Well then,” quoth the cardinal, “I will not obey your arreſt.” But, as they were debating this matter between them in the chamber, ſo buſy was maſter Walſh in arreſting doctor Auguſtine at the door in the palace, ſaying unto him, “Go in, traitor, or I ſhall make thee.” At the laſt maſter Walſh, being entered the cardinal's chamber, began to pluck off his hood, and after kneeling down to the cardinal, unto whom the cardinal ſaid, “Come hither, gentleman, and let me ſpeak with you, ſir; here my lord of Northumberland hath arreſted me; but by whoſe authority he ſheweth not; if ye be joined with him, I pray you ſhew me.” “Indeed, my lord,” quoth maſter Walſh, “he ſheweth you the truth.” “Well then,” quoth the cardinal, “I pray you let me ſee it, ſir.” “I beſeech you,” quoth maſter Walſh, “hold us excuſed; there is annexed to our commiſſion certain inſtructions which you may not ſee.” “Well,” quoth the cardinal, “I trow ye are one of the king's privy chamber; your name is Walſh; I am content to yield to you, but not to my lord of Northumberland, without I ſee his commiſſion: the worſt in the king's privy chamber is ſufficient to arreſt the greateſt peer of the realm by the king's commandment, without any commiſſion; therefore put your commiſſion and authority in execution; ſpare not; I will obey the king's will. I take God to judge, I never offended the king in word nor deed.” Then the earl called into the chamber divers gentlemen of his own ſervants, and after they had taken the cardinal's keys from him, they put him in cuſtody of the earl's gentlemen; and then they went about the houſe to ſet all things in an order; then ſent they doctor Auguſtine away to London with as much ſpeed as they could, who was bound unto the horſe like a traitor; but it was Sunday toward night ere the cardinal was conveyed from Cawood, and lodged that night in the abbey of Pomfret. The next day he removed toward Doncaſter, and was there lodged at the Black Friers; the next day he was removed to Sheffield-park, where the earl of Shrewſbury, with his lady, and a train of gentlemen and gentlewomen, received him with much honour; and the cardinal, being thus with the earl of Shrewſbury, continued there eighteen days after; upon whom the earl appointed divers gentlemen to attend continually, to ſee that he ſhould lack nothing, being ſerved in his own chamber as honourably as he had been in his own houſe; and once every day the earl would repair unto him and commune with him. After the cardinal had thus remained with the earl of Shrewſbury about a fortnight, it came to paſs at a certain time as he ſat at his dinner in his own chamber, having at his board's end a meſs of gentlemen and chaplains to keep him company; toward the end of his dinner, when he was come to eating his fruits, his colour was perceived often to change, whereby he was judged not to be in good health; whereupon one of his gentlemen ſaid, “Sir, meſeems you are not well at eaſe.” To whom he anſwered with a loud voice, “Forſooth, no more I am; for I am,” quoth he, “taken ſuddenly with a thing about my ſtomach, that lieth there along, as cold as a wherſtone, which is no more but wind: I pray you go to the apothecary, and enquire of him, if he have any thing that will break wind upward.” Then went he to the earl, and ſhewed him what eſtate the cardinal was in, and what he deſired. With that the earl cauſed the apothecary to be called before him, and demanded of him if he had any thing that would break wind upwards in a man's body? and he anſwered, he had ſuch gear. “Then,” quoth the earl, “fetch me ſome.” Then the apothecary fetched a white confection in a fair paper, and ſhewed it to the earl, who commanded one to give the aſſay thereof before him, and then the ſame to be brought to the cardinal, who received it up all at once into his mouth; but immediately after ſurely he voided much wind upwards. "Lo," quoth he, "ye may ſee that it was but wind, and now I am well eaſed, I thank God;" and ſo he roſe from the table, and went to his prayers; and that done, there came on him ſuch a looſeneſs, that it cauſed him to go to his ſtool. And not long after the earl of Shrewſbury came into the gallery to him, with whom the cardinal met; and then ſitting down upon a bench, the earl aſked how he did; and he moſt lamentably anſwered him, and thanked him for his gentle entertainment: "Sir," quoth the earl, "if ye remember, ye have often wiſhed to come before the king to make your anſwer, and I have written to the king in that behalf, making him privy of your lamentation that ye inwardly have received for his diſpleaſure; who accepteth all your doings therein, as friends be accuſtomed to do in ſuch caſes; wherefore I would adviſe you to pluck up your heart, and be not aghaſt at your enemies. I doubt not but this your journey to his highneſs ſhall be much to your advancement. The king hath ſent for you that worſhipful knight maſter Kingſton, and with him 24 of your old ſervants, now of the guard, to the intent ye may ſafely come to his majeſty." "Sir," quoth the cardinal, "I trow maſter Kingſton is conſtable of the Tower." "Yea, what of that?" quoth the earl. "I aſſure you, he is elected by the king for one of your friends." "Well," quoth the cardinal, "as God will, ſo be it; I am ſubject to fortune, being a true man, ready to accept ſuch chances as ſhall follow, and there an end. I pray you, where is maſter Kingſton?" Quoth the earl, "I will ſend for him." "I pray you ſo do," quoth the cardinal: at whoſe meſſage he came; and as ſoon as the cardinal eſpied him, he made haſte to encounter him, and at his coming he kneeled to him, and ſaluted him in the king's behalf; whom the cardinal bareheaded offered to take up, and ſaid, "I pray you ſtand by; kneel not to me; I am but a wretch replete with miſery, not eſteeming myſelf but as a vile abject, utterly caſt away, without deſert, as God knoweth[1]." Then maſter Kingſton ſtood up, and ſaid, with humble reverence, "Sir, the king hath him commended unto you." "I thank his highneſs," quoth the cardinal; "I truſt he be in health." "Yea," quoth maſter Kingſton, "and he commanded me to ſay to you, that you ſhould aſſure yourſelf that he beareth you as much good will as ever he did, and willeth you to be of good cheer; and where report hath been made that ye ſhould commit againſt him certain heinous crimes, which he thinketh to be untrue, yet he can do no leſs than to ſend for you to your trial, and take your journey to him at your own pleaſure, commanding me to be attendant upon you. Therefore, ſir, I pray you, when it ſhall be your own pleaſure to take your journey, I ſhall be ready to give attendance." "Maſter Kingſton," quoth my lord, "I thank you for your good news; and, ſir, if I were as able as I have been but of late, I would not fail to ride with you in poſt; but I am diſeaſed with a flux (at which time it was apparent that he had poiſoned himſelf[2]), that maketh me very weak. But, maſter Kingſton, all the comfortable words that you have ſpoken unto me be ſpoken but for a purpoſe, to bring me into a fool's paradiſe. I know what is provided for me. Notwithſtanding, I thank you for your good will and pains taken about me. And I ſhall with all ſpeed make me ready to ride with you to-morrow."

When night came, the cardinal waxed very ſick. Therefore, in conſideration of his infirmity (by the advice of Dr. Nicholas, a doctor of phyſic) they cauſed him to tarry all that day; and the next day he took his journey with maſter Kingſton and them of the guard, till he came to a houſe of the earl of Shrewſbury's, called Hardwick-hall, where he lay all night very evil at eaſe. The next day he rode to Nottingham, and there lodged that night more ſick; and the next day he rode to Leiceſter abbey, and by the way waxed ſo ſick, that he had almoſt fallen from his mule, ſo that it was night before he came to the abbey of Leiceſter; where, at his coming in at the gates, the abbot with all his convent met him with divers torches light, whom they right honourably received and welcomed[3]; to whom the cardinal ſaid, "Father abbot, I am come hither to lay my bones among you;" riding ſtill on his mule, till he came to the ſtairs of his chamber, where he alighted. Maſter Kingſton, holding him by the arm, led him up ſtairs; who told me afterwards that he never felt ſo heavy a burthen in all his life; and, as ſoon as he was in his chamber, he went ſtraight to bed. This was upon Saturday, and ſo he continued. On Monday in the morning, as I ſtood by his bedſide, about eight of the clock in the morning, the windows being cloſe ſhut, and having wax lights burning upon the cupboard, I thought I perceived him drawing towards death. He, perceiving my ſhadow upon the bedſide, aſked, "Who was there?" "Sir," quoth I, "it is I." "How do you," quoth he, "well?" "Aye, ſir," quoth I, "if I might ſee your grace well." "What is it a clock?" quoth he. I anſwered, "It was about eight of the clock." Quoth he, "That cannot be;" rehearſing "eight of the clock" divers times. "Nay, nay," quoth he, "that cannot be; for at eight of the clock ſhall you loſe your maſter, for my time draweth near that I muſt depart this world." With that, one Dr. Palmes[4], a worſhipful gentleman, being his chaplain and ghoſtly father, ſtanding by, bade me aſk him if he would be ſhriven, to make him ready for God, whatever chanced to fall out; which I did: but he was very angry with me, and aſked, "What I had to do to aſk him ſuch a queſtion?" till at laſt maſter Doctor took my part, and talked with him in Latin, and pacified him.

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[1] After this paſſage our extracts are enlarged from the MS. of Mr. Cavendiſh, who was preſent, and is more circumſtantial.

[2] This parentheſis is an interpolation, not to be found in the MS. copies of Mr. Cavendiſh. "Philipot, in his Catalogue of the chancellors, ſays, the cardinal died, 'not without ſuſpicion of poiſon, which he had prepared for himſelf, and given to his apothecary to deliver when he called for it.' And Baker, in his Chronicle, ſays, 'But whether it were he took it in too great a quantity, or that there was ſome foul play uſed, he fell ſoon after into ſuch a looſeneſs, &c.' The former of theſe authors inſinuates, that the cardinal poiſoned himſelf; and the latter, that he, perhaps, might be poiſoned by others; and yet, I dare ſay, they both of them made uſe of Mr. Cavendiſh; inſomuch, that the whole weight of the evidence reſts ſolely upon his teſtimony. But then, on the other hand, it muſt be confeſſed that Mr. Cavendiſh's authority is very great, and abundantly ſufficient in this cauſe. His narrative of the life and death of his maſter muſt be read, it is true, with diſtinction, as requiring ſome care and diſcernment; for, whilſt he relates ſuch incidents as he was not actually privy to, he is liable to the ſame errors that other biographers are, and conſequently has been contradicted upon ſome points; but, in ſuch matters where he was perſonally preſent, there is no room to ſuſpect his fidelity, for in them he is a moſt competent witneſs, very fair, and very impartial." Theſe are the remarks of the late learned and Rev. Dr. Pegge, who has ſome curious papers on this ſubject in Gent. Mag. vol. XXV. pp. 25. 299; vol. LIII. p. 751.—In vol. LIII. p. 1021, is alſo a ſatisfactory collation, by Mr. Ayſcough, of two of the copies of Cavendiſh in the Britiſh Muſeum (Harl. MSS. 428. and Birch MSS. 4233.) by which it appears that the ſentence on the poiſon (which was originally printed in brackets) is not in either of thoſe MSS; but that there was ſufficient cauſe for ſuſpicion; as the cardinal twice mentions his apprehenſion of the deſign of his enemies to diſpatch him, which might be done to take off the ſuſpicion of doing it himſelf; the declaring to Mr. Cavendiſh the knowledge of his latter days; and again, when he was taken ill before the arrival of Mr. Kingſton, the ſymptoms were ſtrongly thoſe of poiſon.

[3] In Shakeſpeare's hiſtorical play of King Henry VIII, the laſt moments of Wolſey are thus beautifully deſcribed:

"At laſt, with eaſy roads, he came to Leiceſter,
Lodg'd in the abbey; where the reverend abbot,
With all his convent, honourably receiv'd him;
To whom he gave theſe words,—O father abbot,
An old man, broken with the ſtorms of ſtate,
Is come to lay his weary bones among ye;
Give him a little earth for charity!—
So went to bed: where eagerly his ſickneſs
Purſued him ſtill; and, three nights after this,
About the hour of eight (which he himſelf
Foretold ſhould be his laſt), full of repentance,
Continual meditations, tears, and ſorrows,
He gave his honours to the world again,
His bleſſed part to heaven, and ſlept in peace.——
—So may he reſt; his faults lie gently on him!"

[A portrait of the Cardinal is given in plate XVII.]

[4] George Palmes, LL. D. rector of Collingham, co. Nottingham; prebendary of Gevendale 1539—1543; archdeacon of York, Weſt Riding, 1543; prebendary of Langtoft, 1546—1558; and of Wetwang, 1558; all in the church of York. He was deprived in 1559. See Wood, Faſti Oxon. vol. I. p. 65.

At afternoon maſter Kingſton ſent for me, and ſaid, "So it is, the king hath ſent unto me letters by maſter Vincent, one of your old companions, who hath been in trouble in the Tower for money that my lord ſhould have at his laſt departure; a great part of which money cannot be found; wherefore the king, at this Vincent's requeſt, for the declaration of the truth, hath ſent him hither with his grace's letters, that I ſhould examine my lord, and have your counſel therein, that he may take it well and in good part. And this is the cauſe of my ſending for you; therefore I deſire your counſel therein for the true acquittal of this poor gentleman, maſter Vincent." "Sir," quoth I, "according to my duty, you ſhall; and, by my advice, you ſhall reſort unto him in your own perſon to viſit him; and, in communication, break the matter unto him; and, if he will not tell the truth therein, then may you certify the king thereof; but, in any caſe, name not, nor ſpeak of, my fellow Vincent: alſo I would not have you to track the time with him, for he is very ſick, and I fear that he will not live paſt a day or two. And accordingly maſter Kingſton went to my lord, and demanded the money; ſaying, "that my lord of Northumberland found in a book at Cawood-houſe that you had but lately borrowed £1500[1]; and it will not be found, no not ſo much as one penny thereof; who hath made the king privy to the ſame: wherefore the king hath written to me to know what is become thereof; for it were pity that it ſhould be holden from you both. Therefore I require you, in the king's name, to tell me the truth, that I may make a juſt report thereof unto his majeſty of your anſwer?" With that quoth my lord, "Oh good Lord! how much doth it grieve me that the king ſhould think any ſuch thing in me, that I ſhould deceive him of one penny, ſeeing I have nothing, nor never had (God be my judge), that I ever eſteemed ſo much mine own as his majeſty's, having but the bare uſe of it during my life, and after my death to leave it wholly to him; wherein his majeſty hath prevented me. But for this money that you demand of me, I aſſure you it is none of my own; for I borrowed it of divers of my friends to bury me, and to beſtow amongſt my ſervants, who have taken great pains about me; notwithſtanding, if it be your pleaſure to know, I muſt be content; yet I beſeech his majeſty to ſee it ſatisfied, for the diſcharge of my conſcience to them that I owed it to." "Who be they?" quoth maſter Kingſton. "That ſhall I tell you," quoth my lord; "I borrowed £200. thereof of ſir John Allen of London; and other £200. of ſir Richard Greſham of London; and £200. of the Maſter of the Savoy; and alſo £200. of Dr. Heyden, dean of my college at Oxford; £200. of the treaſurer of the church; and £200. of parſon Ellis my chaplain; and another £200. of a prieſt that was then his ſteward, whoſe name I have forgotten. I hope the king will reſtore it again, foraſmuch as it is none of mine." "Sir," quoth maſter Kingſton, "there is no doubt in the king, whom you need not diſtruſt: but, ſir, I pray you, where is the money?" Quoth he, "I will not conceal it, I warrant you; but I will declare it unto you before I die, by the grace of God. Have a little patience with me, I pray you; for, the money is ſafe enough in an honeſt man's hands, who will not keep one penny thereof from the king." So maſter Kingſton departed for that time, my lord being very weak; and about four of the clock in the next morning, as I conceived, I aſked him how he did? "Well," quoth he, "if I had any meat—I pray you give me ſome." "Sir," quoth I, "there is none ready." Then he ſaid, "you are much to blame; for you ſhould have always meat for me in readineſs, whenſoever that my ſtomach ſerves me; I pray you get ſome ready for me; for I mean to make myſelf ſtrong to-day, to the intent I may go to confeſſion, and make me ready for God." Quoth I, "I will call up the cooks to prepare ſome meat; and alſo I will call maſter Palmes, that he may diſcourſe with you till your meat be ready." "With a good will," quoth my lord. And ſo I called maſter Palmes, who roſe and came to my lord. Then I went and acquainted maſter Kingſton that my lord was very ſick, and not like to live. "In good faith," quoth maſter Kingſton, "you are much to blame to make him believe he is ſicker than he is." "Well, ſir," quoth I, "you cannot ſay but I gave you warning, as I am bound to do." Upon which words he aroſe and came unto him; but, before he came my lord cardinal had eaten a ſpoonful or two of callis made of chicken; and after that he was in his confeſſion the ſpace of an hour: and then maſter Kingſton came to him, and bade him good morrow, and aſked him how he did? "Sir," quoth he, "I watch but God's pleaſure to render up my poor ſoul to him. I pray you have me heartily commended unto his royal majeſty, and beſeech him on my behalf to call to his princely remembrance all matters that have been between us from the beginning and the progreſs; and eſpecially between good queen Katharine and him; and then ſhall his grace's conſcience know whether I have offended him or not. He is a prince of a moſt royal carriage, and hath a princely heart; and, rather than he will miſs or want any part of his will, he will endanger the one half of his kingdom. I do aſſure you, I have often kneeled before him, ſometimes three hours together, to perſuade him from his will and appetite; but could not prevail. And, maſter Kingſton, had I but ſerved God as diligently as I have ſerved the king, he would not have given me over in my grey hairs: but this is the juſt reward that I muſt receive for my diligent pains and ſtudy, not regarding my ſervice to God, but only to my prince. Therefore, let me adviſe you, if you be one of the privy council, as by your wiſdom you are fit, take heed what you put in the king's head; for you can never put it out again. Maſter Kingſton, farewell. I wiſh all things may have good ſucceſs; my time draws on; I may not tarry with you; I pray you remember my words." Now began the time to draw near; for he drew his ſpeech at length, and his tongue began to fail him, his eyes perfectly ſet in his head, his ſight failed him. Then we began to put him in mind of Chriſt's paſſion, and cauſed the yeomen of the guard to ſtand by privately to ſee him die, and bear witneſs of his words and his departure, who heard all his communications. And incontinently the clock ſtruck eight. And then gave he up the ghoſt, and thus he departed this preſent life[2]. And calling to remembrance how he ſaid the day before, that at eight of the clock we ſhould loſe our maſter, as it is before rehearſed, one of us looking upon another, ſuppoſing that either he knew or propheſied of his departure. Yet, before his departure, we ſent for the abbot of the houſe to annoyle him; who made all the ſpeed he could, and came to his departure, and ſo ſaid certain prayers before the breath was fully out of his body. After that he was thus departed, maſter Kingſton ſent a poſt to the king, advertizing him of the departure of the cardinal by one of the guard

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[1] In the printed copies of Mr. Cavendiſh's "Memoirs" it is £10,000.

[2] "The great ſtory of this abbey has a virtuous tendency. Within its walls was once exhibited a ſcene more humiliating to human ambition, and more inſtructive to human grandeur, than almoſt any which Hiſtory hath produced. Here the fallen pride of Wolſey retreated from the inſults of the world. All his viſions of ambition were now gone; his pomp and pageantry; and crouded levees! On this ſpot he told the liſtening monks, the ſole attendants of his dying-hour, as he ſtood around his pallet, That he was come to lay his bones among them; and gave a pathetic teſtimony to the truth and joys of religion, which preaches beyond a thouſand lectures.—The death of Wolſey would make a fine moral picture, if the hand of any maſter could give the pallid features of the dying ſtateſman, that chagrin, that remorſe, thoſe pangs of anguiſh, which in thoſe laſt bitter moments of his life poſſeſſed him. The point might be taken when the monks are adminiſtering the comforts of religion, which the deſpairing prelate cannot feel. The ſubject requires a gloomy apartment, which a ray through a Gothic window might juſt enlighten, throwing its force chiefly on the principal figure, and dying away on the reſt. The appendages of the piece need only be few and ſimple; little more than the crozier and red hat, to mark the cardinal, and tell the ſtory." Gilpin, Northern Tour.

THOMAS WOLSEY, CARDINAL, ARCHBISHOP OF YORK,
AND LORD CHANCELLOR OF ENGLAND,
DIED NOV. 29. 1529.

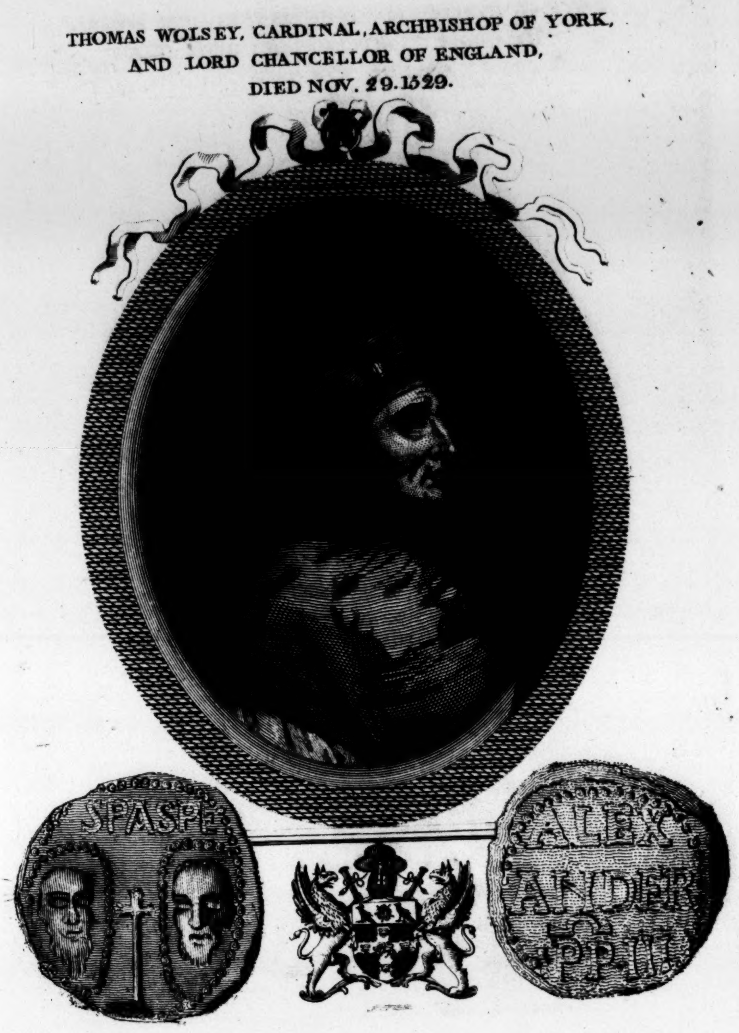
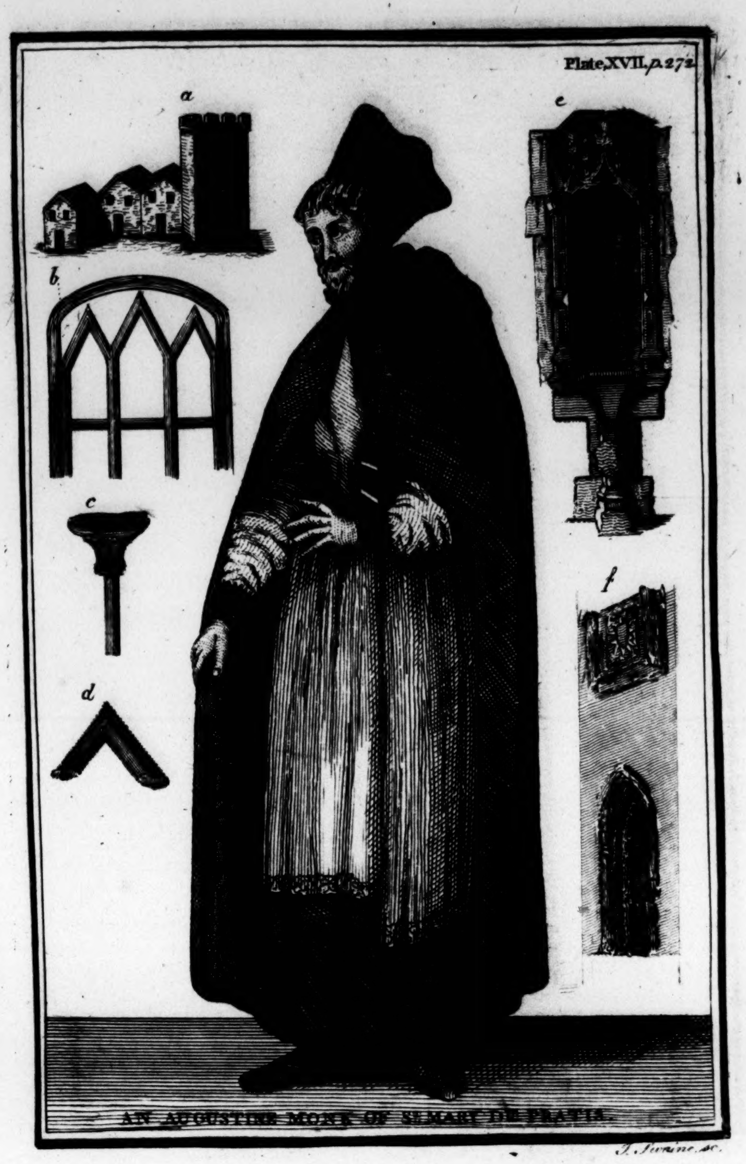


Plate XVII. p.272.



AN AUGUSTINE MONK OF St. MARY DE PRATIS.

J. Swaine sc.

Fig. 1. p. 261.

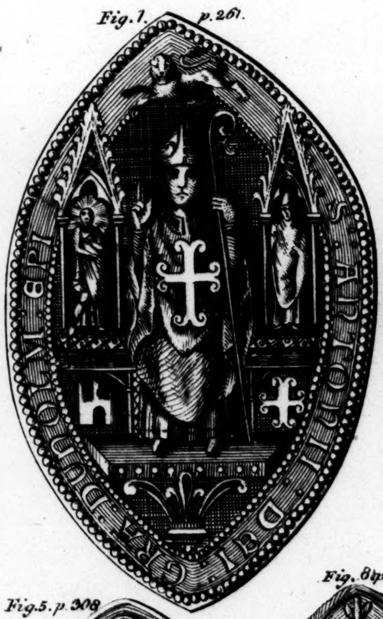
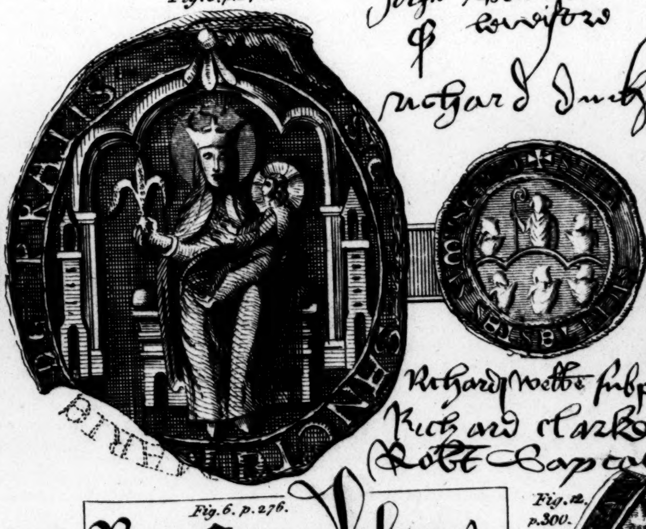


Fig. 3. p. 274.



Johñ Bowchier abbot
confessor

Richard Knyght

Richard Webbe subprior
Richard Clarke
Robt Capcott

Fig. 2. p. 262.

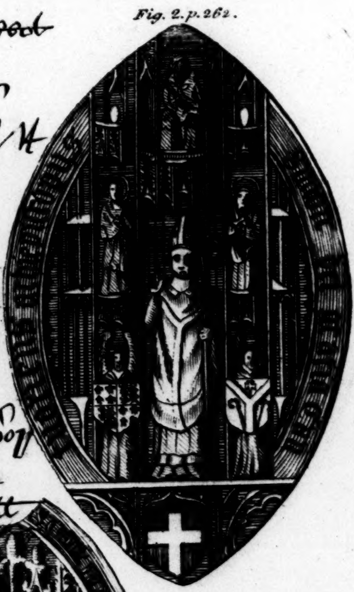
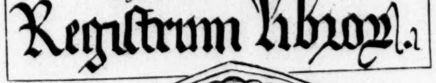


Fig. 6. p. 276.



Registrum librorum. 1

Fig. 12. p. 300.

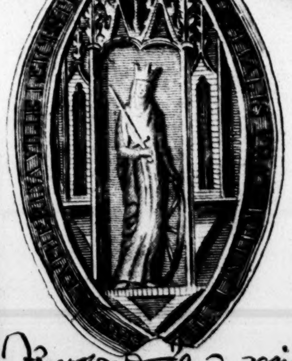


Fig. 5. p. 308

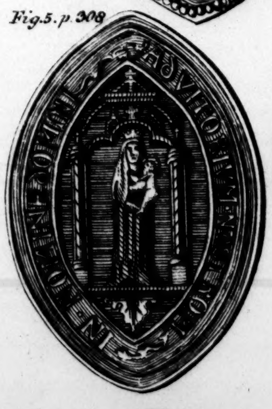
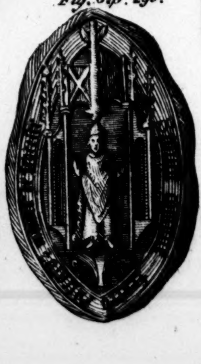


Fig. 8. p. 296.



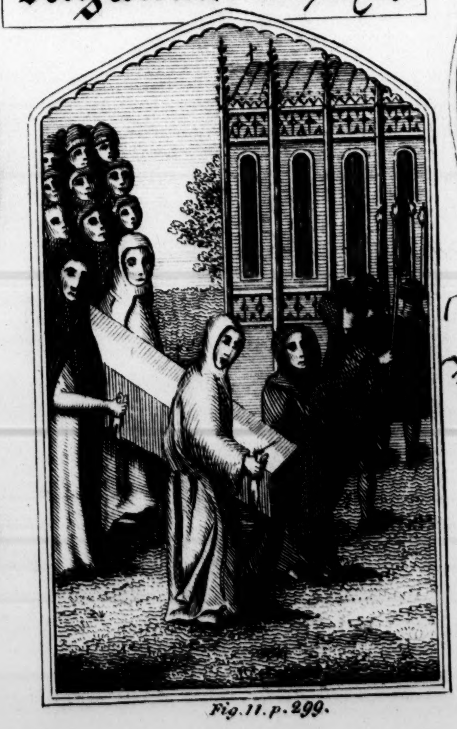


Fig. 11. p. 299.

Fig. 7. p. 294.

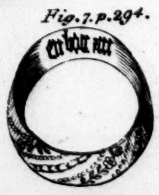
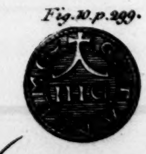


Fig. 10. p. 299.



Richard Preston prior
Richard Hamill subprior

Fig. 4. p. 274.

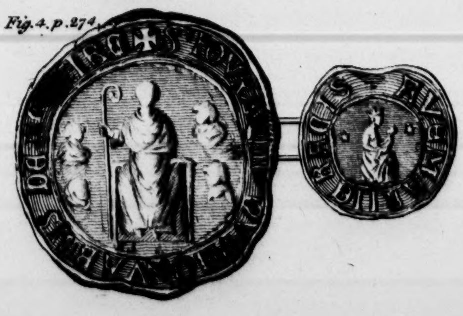


Fig. 9. p. 297.

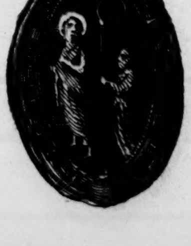
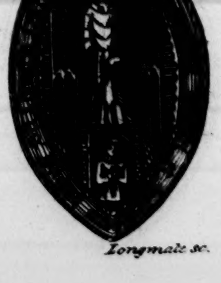


Fig. 13. p. 301.



Longmate sc.

BRITISH 12 JN 1928 MUSEUM

that ſaw and heard him die. Then was maſter Kingſton and the abbot in conſultation about the funeral, which was ſolemnized the day after; for maſter Kingſton would not ſtay the return of the poſt. They thought good that the mayor of Leiceſter and his brethren ſhould be ſent for, to ſee him perſonally dead, to avoid falſe rumours that might ſpread to ſay that he was ſtill alive. Then was the mayor and his brethren ſent for; and in the mean time the body was taken out of the bed where he lay dead, who had upon him next his body a ſhirt of hair, beſides his other ſhirt, which was of very fine holland, which was not known to any of his ſervants being continually about him in his chamber, ſaving to his ghoſtly father; which ſhirts were laid in a coffin made for him of boards, having upon his dead corpſe all ſuch ornaments as he was inveſted in when he was made biſhop and archbiſhop, as mitre, croſs, ring, and pall, with all other things due to his order and dignity. And, lying thus all day in his coffin open and bare-faced, every man that would might ſee him there dead, without fayning, even as the mayor, his brethren, and others did. Lying thus watched from four or five at night, he was carried down into the church with great ſolemnity by the abbot, and conducted with much torch-light and ſervice-ſong due for ſuch funerals. And, being in the church, the corpſe was ſet in our Lady's chapel, with divers tapers of wax, and divers poor men following about the ſame, holding torches in their hands, who watched about the corpſe all night, while the chanons ſung *Dirige* and other divine oryſons. And, about four of the clock in the morning, maſter Kingſton and we the cardinal's ſervants came into the church, and there tarried the execution of divers ceremonies in ſuch caſes, as is uſual about the corpſe of a biſhop. Then went they to maſs; at which maſs the abbot and divers others did offer. And, that done, they went to bury the corpſe in the middle of the ſaid chapel, where was made for him a ſtate [1]. And by that time he was buried, and all ceremonies ended, it was ſix of the clock in the morning. Then went we and prepared us to horſeback, being St. Andrew's day the Apoſtle, and ſo took our journey to the court, riding that ſame day, being Wedneſday, to Northampton; and the next day to Dunſtable; and the next day to London, where we tarried until St. Nicholas' even; and then we rode to Hampton Court, where the king and council lay; giving all our attendance upon them, for our diſcharge. And the next day, being St. Nicholas' day, I was ſent for, being in maſter Kingſton's chamber then in the court, to come to the king; whom I found ſhooting in the rounds in the park, on the back-ſide of the garden; and perceiving him occupied in ſhooting, thought it not good to trouble him, but, leaning to a tree, attended there until he had made an end of his diſport; which ended, the king gave his bow to the yeoman of the bows, and went his way inward. Then maſter Norris commanded me to go to the king, who ſtood behind the door, in his night-gown of ruſſet velvet furred with ſables, before whom I kneeled the ſpace of an hour; during which time his majeſty examined me of divers particulars concerning my lord cardinal, wiſhing rather than twenty thouſand pounds that he had lived. He aſked me concerning the fifteen hundred pounds which maſter Kingſton moved to my lord. Quoth I, "I think I can perfectly tell your grace where it is, and who hath it." "Can you?" quoth the king. "I pray you tell me, and you ſhall not be unrewarded." "Sir," quoth I, "after the departure of maſter Vincent from my lord at Scroby, who had the cuſtody thereof, leaving it with my lord in divers bags, he delivered it to a certain prieſt, ſafely to be kept to his uſe." "Is this true?" quoth the king. "Yea," quoth I, without doubt; the prieſt will not deny it before me, for I was at the delivery thereof, who hath gotten divers other rich ornaments, which are not regiſtered in the book of my lord's inventory [2] or other writings, whereby any man is able to charge him therewith but myſelf." "Then," ſaid the king, "let me alone for keeping this ſecret between me and you. Howbeit, three may keep council if two be away; and if I knew my cap were privy to my council, I would caſt it into the fire and burn it: and for your honeſty and truth, you ſhall be our ſervant in our chamber, as you were with your maſter. Therefore go you your ways to ſir John Gage our vice-chamberlain, to whom we have ſpoken already, to admit you our ſervant in our chamber; and then go to the lord of Norfolk, and he ſhall pay you your whole year's wages, which is ten pounds. Is not it ſo?" quoth the king. "Yes forſooth," quoth I; "and I am behind for three quarters of a year of the ſame wages." "That is true," quoth the king; "therefore you ſhall have your whole year's wages, with our reward, delivered you by the duke of Norfolk." So I received ten pounds of the duke for my wages, and twenty pounds for my reward; and his majeſty gave me a cart and ſix horſes, the beſt that I could chooſe out of my lord's horſes, to carry my goods, and five marks for my charge homewards [3]."

Mr. Carte ſays, "Upon my enquiries about the place of Wolſey's burial [4], the moſt probable account that I have met with is from Mr. John Haſloe, whoſe grandfather Arthur Barefoot was gardener to the counteſs of Devonſhire, who lived at the Abbey before the war. He tells me, that the church ſtood, part of it in what is now a little garden, and the Eaſt end of it in the orchard (which was formerly called the New Garden), where his grandfather, with others, digging, found ſeveral ſtone coffins [5], the cavities of which did not lye uppermoſt, but were inverted over the bodies; that one of theſe was taken up, of about ſix feet and a half long, four wide, and two deep; that it ſeemed very ſound at firſt, but when it was expoſed to the air it ſoon mouldered away; that he obſerved that all of them had a round hole about the middle of them near five inches diameter, but for what uſe he could not tell; that among theſe he diſcovered cardinal Wolſey's (Mr. Haſloe forgets by what means he knew it); which the counteſs would not ſuffer to be ſtirred, but ordered it to be covered again, and his grandfather laid a great heap of gravel over it, that he might know the place; which ſtill remains there."—Mr. Browne Willis, in a letter to Dr. Chartlett, dated Whaddon-hall, April 19, 1716, adds, "I was greatly pleaſed with the above-mentioned anſwer to ſome queries I ſent to Leiceſter ſome time ago; from which place I received this anſwer on Tueſday, from the Rev. Mr. Samuel Carte, a noted antiquary there, among other things relating to that borough [1]. I have written ſince to him concerning more particulars in relation to the diſcovery. In ſhort, as I have been ever zealous concerning our founder Cardinal Wolſey, ſo I cannot but be pleaſed in whatever I diſcover about him; and it would be a great ſatisfaction to me, and I ſhould be willing to contribute much, if his body could be tranſlated to Chriſt Church. This our College ought in gratitude to do; and, dear Doctor, if you have an opportunity of ſpeaking with any of them, as doubtleſs you have many, ſound the thing, and ſee how it will agree with their notions. Methinks, though I am but a mean perſon, I could gladly undergo the charge of removing the Cardinal's body, if it were into the next pariſh-church, rather than it ſhould reſt ſo obſcurely there [2]."—The farther proceedings are thus related by Mr. Carte: "That great lover of antiquity, Browne Willis, eſq. having an extraordinary veneration for cardinal Wolſey, as the original founder of Chriſt church in Oxford, of which he and his father were members, deſired me to try if I could find out the ſepulchre of the Cardinal; which I did, hoping that, when I had provided tools and labourers, ſome others would have contributed with me towards the expence; but, finding that only one perſon would contribute twelve-pence, I deſiſted [3]."

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[1] The funeral was attended by the mayor and corporation with their formalities and in their uniforms.

[2] This refers to a curious MS. preſerved in the Harleian Collection, intituled, N° 428, "An Inventorie of Cardinal Wolſey's rich Houſhold Stuff," written by his own officers, and including all the furniture at Hampton Court and York Houſe. This Inventory is brought down to the year of the Cardinal's death; and is well worthy the attention of the Society of Antiquaries.

[3] Here the printed copy ends; but there are ſeveral more pages of the MS. in which is the following: That, in going from the king, Mr. Cavendiſh met Mr. Kingſton coming from the council, who commanded him to go before the council, but to take heed of what he ſaid; for he ſhould be examined of certain words ſpoken by my lord his maſter at his departure (the which I knew well enough); and if I tell them the truth (quoth he) what he ſaid, I ſhould undo myſelf; for in any wiſe they may not hear of it, therefore be circumſpect what anſwer you make to their demands. Why, quoth I, how have you done therein yourſelf? Quoth he, I have utterly denied that I heard any ſuch words; and he that opened the matter firſt is fled for fear, which was the yeoman of the guard that rode to the king from Leiceſter, &c.

[4] The obſcurity of Wolſey's burial-place is thus alluded to by biſhop Corbet, in his "Iter Boreale:"

"And though from his own ſtore Wolſey might have
A Palace *, or a College †, for his grave;
Yet here he lies interr'd, as if that all
Of him to be remember'd were his fall.
Nothing but earth to earth, nor pompous weight
Upon him, but a pebble or a quoit.
If thou art thus neglected, what ſhall we ‡
Hope after death, that are but ſhreds of thee?"

[5] Theſe coffins were probably thoſe of the founder, and other benefactors to the abbey.

* Whitehall. † Chriſt Church. ‡ Students of Chriſt Church.

John Bourchier, abbot of Leiceſter, ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy, Auguſt 11, 1534; and in that year a commiſſion iſſued from the king, to take an eccleſiaſtical ſurvey of the county of Leiceſter, directed to ſir John Villers, knight, ſir John Nevill, knight, ſir Thomas Pulteney, knight, ſir William Turvile, knight, John Harrington, Roger Radcliff, Roger Wygſton, William Aſhby, Chriſtopher Villers, Thomas Trye, John Beaumont, Thomas Waldram, Peter Ithiell, and Robert Wyngfield. In their return, the revenues of this abbey are thus ſtated [4]:

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
In Spirituals,	247	7	8¾	785	7	8¾
In Temporals,	538	0	0			
The outgoings were,						
To the biſhop of Lincoln,	2	0	0	83	4	10¾
—— chapter of Lincoln,	5	0	0			
—— Lichfield cathedral,	6	13	4			
—— York cathedral,	2	13	4			
—— archdeacon of Bedford,	0	7	7¾			
—— Bucks,	0	2	9¾			
—— Derby,	0	12	7¾			
—— Northampton,	0	7	5¾			
—— Richmond,	0	7	7¾			
—— prior of Clerkenwell,	0	13	4			
—— St. John of Jeruſalem,	0	4	0			
—— Lenton,	0	3	4			
—— Shene,	12	14	0			
—— Trentham,	5	13	4			
To augment vicarages [5]:						
—— Billeſdon,	3	0	0			
—— Bitteſwell,	1	0	0			
—— Brackley,	5	4	4			
—— Coſby,	0	8	0			
—— Galby,	1	6	8			
—— Hungarton,	3	0	0			
—— St. Leonard,	5	6	8			
—— St. Mary de Caſtro,	4	0	0			
—— Melton,	5	0	0			
—— Queniborough,	5	6	8			
—— Sharnbrook,	1	0	0			
—— Thornton,	3	0	0			
—— Thurnby,	3	0	0			
—— Youlgrave,	5	0	0			

In 1539, when all the great religious houſes that were above the yearly value of £200. were given to the king, it is obſerved by Mr. Browne Willis[6] (who refers to Collier's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory for his authority) that this abbot withſtanding the diſſolution of his monaſtery, the viſitors charged *him* and his canons with adultery, &c. But in Collier [7] the *canons* only are mentioned as being threatened with a proſecution. As Henry intended to promote Bourchier to an epiſcopal ſee at Shrewſbury; and as he was actually nominated by queen Mary, in 1558, to the ſee of Glouceſter [8]; it can hardly be ſuppoſed that his character was open to ſo opprobrious an accuſation. On the contrary, in a letter from Richard Layton, one of the commiſſioners, to the lord Cromwell, the abbot is repreſented as "an honeſt man," but the canons as "obſtinate and factious." And, in a letter ſent by this abbot to Thomas lord Cromwell, he expreſsly ſays, "I have ſent by mye ſervant, the barer herof, the hundred pounds whiche I promyſed to you for your greate and manyfold payns takyn in my favour; and that I ſend it with as good will as ever I ſent anye thing in mye lyef; humblye beſeching your infynyt goodnes to contynue continuallye your former favour; the which, God beyng mye record, I prefer above all my lyvyng. Wheras your Mayſterſhip did requyre me for the ferme of Yngwordſby in maiſter Richard's favour, I have as vehementlye moved mye brotherne therfor, as I woold have doon for a ryght hygh matyer; but byecauſe it ever was the demeane lands of the houſe, and that withought the ſame ferme we can bryng upe nether bevs ne muttons for the mayntynans of our hoſpytalytes, I cannot bend them to yt; for, my predeceſſour dyd bring our pour monaſterye to the hindrans that it is yn by lettyng that ferme. Therfor, ſyns your pleaſur is that I ſhall proſpour, bycauſe I am of your Maiſterſhip's advauncement eſpecially, I with knelyng hart beſech your goodnes not to requyre it; partlye bycauſe my brotherne in noo wyeis will graunt or agree to yt, eſpecially bycauſe the lacke of that ferme is the extream undoyng of our houſſe. Thus, your good maiſterſhip extendyng your old goodnes to me your bedyman, I and all mye brotherne ſhall be bonden to pray for your proſperouſe helthe [9]." This was dated April 19; and in a ſhort time after, the abbot and convent, having no hopes of a fair trial or impartial judges, conſented to ſurrender up the valuables and large revenues of the abbey, to ſecure the penſions for life which were promiſed them on their ſo doing. The original inſtrument, for this purpoſe, dated .... die .... anno regni illuſtriſſimi domini regis triceſimo" (the day of the month having never been filled up) is ſigned by *John Bourchier*, abbot of *Leiceiſtere*; *Richard Duckytt*, [prior;] *Richard Webbe*, ſubprior; *Richard Clarke*; *Robert Sapcott*; *John Dingſworth*; *Thomas Jurdane*; *John Boſworth*; *Thomas Kendall*; *John Lacie*; *John Revell*; *John Bux*ᵐ; *Gregory Kyng*, *Hugh Sheppe*; *William Clarke*; *William Bylſhe*; *Jamys Lowe*; *Thomas Weſtys*; *William Parmyter*; *Thomas Gamſwett*. Two double ſeals [10] appended to this ſurrender, with a *fac ſimile* of the names of the abbot and ſome of the monks, are given in plate XVII. fig. 3, 4.

In 1553, there remained in charge here £3. 6s. 8d. fees; £32. 19s. 4d. in annuities; and the following penſions: *John Bourchier*, laſt abbot, £.200; *Richard Duckytt* £.10; *John Buckeſham* £.6; *Richard Webbe* £.6; *John Lacie* £.6; *Hugh Shepey* £5. 6s. 8d.; *John Revell* £5. 6s. 8d.; *Gregory King* £5. 6s. 8d.; *William Parmyter* £5; *James Lowe* £5; and *Thomas Weſtys* £5.[11]

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[1] Mr. Carte's letter may be ſeen at length in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica, vol. VIII. p. 556.

[2] From Ballard's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, XVIII. 86.

[3] As a labourer was digging in 1787 for potatoes upon the ſpot where the high-altar of the chapel was ſuppoſed to ſtand, he found a human ſkull, with ſeveral other human bones, all perfect. From the ſituation of the place and other circumſtances, it was conjectured at the time that this might be the identical ſkull of cardinal Wolſey. Cambridge Chronicle, June 2, 1787.

[4] See an account of their revenues in ſpirituals and temporals in 1292 in our Appendix, p. 79.

[5] The vicar of Bulkington had 16s. 8d. given him; and nine acres of glebe land. Cotton MSS. Vitellius F. XVII. fol. 29.

[6] Hiſtory of Mitred Abbeys, vol. II. p. 112.

[7] Vol. II. p. 158.

[8] "Ep'us electus Gloceſtr." Geo. Lilius, in vitâ Fiſheri Roff. p. 31; Baker's MS Hiſtory of St. John's College, p. 283. in margine.—On the death of Dr. Brokes, biſhop of Glouceſter, which happened Sept. 7, 1558; John Bourſher, S. T. B. had, on the 25th of October, the cuſtody of the temporalities of that ſee. Godwin de Præſulibus, p. 552; from Rymer, Fœd. vol. XV. p. 489. Queen Mary died in the month following; and the ſee remained vacant till 1562.

[9] See the Introductory Volume, p. cxlii.

[10] Another ſeal of this abbey is engraved in fig. 5.

[11] Willis's Mitred Abbeys, vol. II. p. 112.

A liſt of the abbots of Leiceſter, extracted by the Rev. Henry Hall from a MS. in the Lambeth library[1]; compared with another MS. formerly in the Cotton library, and now in the Britiſh Muſeum[2].

1. Ricardus, electus anno 1144, 8 Steph. præfuit an' 24[3].

2. Willielmus de Kalewyken, electus 1167, 14 Hen. I. præfuit an' 10.

3. Willielmus de Broke, electus 1177, 23 Hen. II. præfuit an' 9. [He reſigned in 1186, on becoming abbot of the Ciſtercians.]

4. Paulus[4], electus 1186, 8 Ric. I. præfuit an' 19.

5. Willielmus Pepyn, electus 1205, 15 Joh. præfuit an' 19.[5]

6. Oſbertus[6], electus 1224, 8 Hen. III. præfuit an' 5.

7. Matthias de Bray[7], electus 1229, 13 Hen. III. præfuit an' 6. On his reſignation,

8. Alanus de Ceſtreham[8], electus 1235, 19 Hen. III. 5 kal. Nov. præfuit an' 9. This abbot appears to have been ſuſpended in 1236[9], and re-appointed.

9. Robertus Furmenteyn[10], electus 1244, 28 Hen. III. non. Nov. præfuit an' 3.

10. Henricus de Roiley, or Rotheleye[11], electus 1247, 10 cal. Aug. 31 Hen. III. præfuit an' 23.

11. Willielmus Schepiſhed[12], electus 1270, 54 Hen. III. 2 non. Octob. præfuit an' 21.

12. Willielmus de Malverniâ[13], electus 1291, 19 Edw. I. 5 id. Sept. præfuit ann' 26.

13. Ricardus Towrs[14], electus 1317, 11 Edw. II. 13 cal. Jan. præfuit an' 28.

14. Willielmus Clowne[15], electus 1345, 19 Edw. III, cal. 12 Nov. præfuit an' 32. Ob. 1377, 11 cal. Feb.

15. Willielmus de Kerby[16], electus 1377, 1 Ric. II. 3 non. Feb. præfuit an' 16.

16. Philippus de Repingdon[17], electus 1393, 17 Ric. II. præfuit an' 11.

17. Ricardus Rothele[18], electus 1404, 6 Hen. IV. 5 cal. Maii, præfuit an' 16.

18. Willielmus Sadyngton[19], electus 1420, 8 Hen. VI. 13 cal. Nov. præfuit an' 22.

19. Johannes Pomerey[20], electus 1442, 21 Hen. VI. 16 cal. Jun. præfuit an' 32.

20. Johannes Schepiſhed, electus 1474, 14 Edw. IV. 11 cal. Sept. præfuit an' 11.

21. Gilbertus Mancheſter[21], electus 1485, 1 Hen. VII. 2 cal. Oct. præfuit an' 11.

22. Johannes Penney[22], electus 1496, 11 Hen. VII. 7 cal. Julii; præfuit an' 13.

23. Ricardus Pexal[23], 3° Martii, 1509; occurs 1533.

24. John Bourchier[24] occurs in 1534[25] and 1537; and ſurrendered up his office in 1539[26]. On the death of queen Mary, her intended favour of making him a biſhop becoming of no avail, he left England; and, on the 29th of January, 1576, he, with two other Leiceſterſhire perſons, Henry Jolliffe, clerk, and John Pott, ſchool-maſter, were returned into the Exchequer as fugitives[27]; but, in Auguſt 1584, a general pardon to "John abbot late of Leiceſter" is noticed in a grant in the Britiſh Muſeum[28]; ſo that he ſeems to have been one of the laſt ſurviving abbots.

By a letter to lord Cromwell, from Francis Cave, one of the commiſſioners, dated Aug. 20, 1539, it appears that the ſurrender was then completed, and the writings in the cuſtody of Mr. Cave[29]; who ſays, "By your lordſhippes goodneſs towardes me, I now ame in the poſſeſſion of the houſe, and all the demeynes wiche was unlett at the tyme of our repare thether. We founde the houſe indettyd to dyvers creditors in £410. 10*s.* over and beſides certain ſums of money the houſe was indebted to the kinges heyghnes, wherof we make no reconinge; and for the diſcharge therof we have made ſale of the ſtoke and ſtore, withe the houſhold ſtuffe and ornaments of the churche, which amounte unto £228. The plate is onſolde, wiche maiſter Freman takith the charge of, and is valuyd at, by weyght, 190 pounds. The lead, by eſtimacōn, is valuyd at £1000; the bells at £88. For the diſchargeynge of thabbot, convent, and ſervants of the ſeide monaſtery, there haithe beyne payde, as dothe apere more particularly by the bouke we ſend yowr lordſhippe, £149. And for as moche as thabbot hathe not receyvyd of us but £20, he hath requyride me to deſyer your lordſhippe to be ſo good lorde unto hym, he may have 20 pounds, or 20 marks more. The church and houſe remeynethe as yet undefacede, and in the cherche be many thynges to be made ſale of; for the wiche yt may pleſe yowr lordſhippe to let me knawe yowre pleyſure, as well for the further ſale to be made, as for the defaſinge of the chirche and other ſuperfluous byldinges wiche be abowt the monaſtery. A hundrithe marks yerly will not ſuſteyne the charges in reparyng this houſe, yf all byldinges be lett ſtande, as your lordſhippe ſhall knowe more hereafter[1]." This was a prelude to the total demolition; which ſpeedily followed.

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[1] Vitellius F. XVII. in Bibl. Cotton.

[2] MSS. Lambethan. DLXXV. 215.

[3] "On the authority of Bale, it has been believed that Gilbert Foliot was abbot of Leiceſter; and Bale is ſo confident of his miſtake, that he is not content to affirm that he was thence tranſlated to the ſee of Hereford; but that he never was abbot of Glouceſter, as ſome ſuppoſe. In this he is followed by Pits, Burton, and Cave. On the other hand, Leiceſter abbey was founded 1143; the firſt abbot was Richard, elected 1144, who held the abbacy 24 years. He was ſucceeded by William, ſecond abbot, 1167, who died 1177. This is clear from Henry Knighton and an old regiſter of the abbey." Wharton, de Epiſcopis London. p. 64. —This point has been already diſcuſſed, on Foliot's own authority, in p. 260.

[4] Paul*in*us occurs abbot 8 Ric. I. Dodſworth's Collections. Kennet.

[5] William occurs abbot 1204. He was abbot in the time of pope Alexander III. and Robert prior of Kenelworth. MS. Kennet.

[6] He died 1229. Chron. Dunſtap. p. 185 He is called *de Dunton* in the king's aſſent to his election, 22 Aug. 8 Hen. III. Kennet.

[7] Licence to elect an abbot on the death of Oſbert, 22 Jan.—Rex conſentit electioni M. de Bray prioris Leic. in abbatem ejuſdem, 29 Jan. Pat. 13 Hen. III. m. 10.

[8] "Fr. Alanus de Ceſterſham, petitâ & obtentâ a rege licentiâ, per reſignationem Matthie, admiſſ' in abbatem Sancte Marie de Pratis, Leyc'. mandat. J. archidiac' Leyc'." Reg. Groſſeteſte, ann. 1.—Licentia eligendi abb. de Leic. 4 Sept. Rex conſentit electioni Alani canonici Leic. in abbatem ejuſdem 16 Sept. Pat. 19 Hen. III. m. 4 & 29 Sept. m. 3.

[9] Robert (Groſſeteſte) biſhop of Lincoln viſited the monaſteries in his dioceſe, and removed [or rather ſuſpended] the abbot of Leiceſter 1236, and cauſed another to be placed therein. Chron. Dunſtap. p. 239. Pegge's Life of Groſſeteſte, p. 48.

[10] Licentia eligendi abb. Leic. 13 Nov. 29 Hen. III. Rex prebet aſſenſum electioni Rob. Fermentin in abb. Leic. & mandatum eſt magiſtro Rob. de Mariſco, officiali Linc. ep'i, 26 Nov. Pat. 29 Hen. III. m. 10.

[11] Rex prebuit aſſenſum electioni Ric. de Rottel. 23 Sept. 31 Hen. III.—"Henricus Rothelegh, canonicus Sancte Marie de Pratis, Leyc', ad abbatiam ejuſdem, benedictus per fratrem W. quondam epiſcopum Karl', ad rogatum epiſcopi." Ibid. ann. 13. Walter Mal-clerk had reſigned the biſhoprick of Carliſle 1246.

[12] Pat. 54 Hen. III. Prior & conventus S. Marie de Pratis pro fine 40 marc. habent cuſtodiam dicte abb'ie per ceſſionem vel deceſſum Henrici abbatis ſui.—13 Sept. ceſſit; & habuerunt licentiam eligendi 25 Sept. "Fr. Willielmus de Sepeſheved, electus abbas 7 Oct. per ceſſionem Henrici; confirmatus 18 kal. Nov." Reg. Graveſend, ann. 12.—William Schepiſhed, recorded as a writer in biſhop Tanner's Bibliotheca Britannica, p. 666, was a monk of Crokeſden in Staffordſhire; and wrote "Annals of England," in the Cotton library, Fauſtina B. VI. 6; but ſeems to be a different perſon from our abbot.

[13] Pat. 19 Edw. I. licentia eligendi per mortem W. Sept. 11. Rex conſentit electioni W. de Malverne, 21 Sept. Temporalia ſua traduntur 6 Oct.—"Fr. William de Malvernia fit abbas S. Marie de Pratis, Leiceſtr. per mortem Will' de Shepeſheved, 4 kal. Oct. 1294." Reg. Sutton, ann. 11.—He occurs 31 Edw. I. MS. Kennet.

[14] "Fr. Ric. Towrs, electus per mortem fratris Will' de Malverniâ, confirmatus 3 non. Feb. 1317." Reg. Dalderby, ann. 17. The abbot of Leiceſter was the firſt of the four "venditores, ſive aſſeſſores," appointed to enquire into the value of nones of ſheaves, wool, and lands, granted by parliament in the 14th year of Edw. III. A. D. 1341: therefore Richard Towrs muſt have been the abbot in this commiſſion, for he was elected in 1317; and continued abbot till 1345.

[15] "Per mortem Richardi de Tours; confirmatus 6 kal. Dec. 1345." Reg. Beke. See p. 262; & X Scriptores, col. 2620.

[16] "Per mortem Will' de Cloune; confirmatus 7 kal. April." Reg. Bokingham.

[17] "Fr. Phil. de Repyndon, ſac. pag. profeſſor, electus abbas per reſig. fratris Will'i de Kereby, admiſſ. 23 Jun. 1393." Ib.

[18] "Fr. Ric. Rotheley electus abbas B. M. de Pratis Leyceſt. 1404; confirmatus 12 Jun. 1405." Reg. Repingdon, ann. 1.

[19] "Fr. Will. Sadyngton electus abbas B. M. de Pratis Leyc. confirmatus 8 Nov. 1420." Reg. Flemmyng, 17 Jun. 1442.

[20] "Frater Joh. Pomerey, electus per mortem fratris Will'i Sadyngton, confirmatus 17 Junii." Reg. Alnewyk. See p. 264.

[21] Charyte's "Rentale" having been made in the time of this abbot, is ſometimes called "Rentale abbatis Gilberti."

[22] He was a monk here in 1477; and had the priory of Bradley in commendam 14 Sept. 1508. Reg. Smith. See before, p. 266; and ſee under Bradley (in vol. II. p. 508.) a general pardon to him as biſhop of Bangor and abbot of Leiceſter.

[23] "Ric. Pexal electus in abb. Leic. confirmatus ultimo die Martii 1509." Reg. Smith. He occurs abbot in a deed dated July 10, 1520; and as ſuch ſubſcribed by proxy at the convocation holden April 5, 1533. Willis, Mitred Abbeys, vol. II. p. 112.

[24] Cleopatra, E. IV.

[25] P. 170.

[26] "Omnibus, &c. Johannes Bourchier abbas monaſterii B. V. de Pratis Leyc. & ejuſdem loci conventus ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam. Noveritis nos, &c.—Fidem & teſtimonium nos prefati abbas & conventus huic preſenti ſcripto noſtro ſigillum noſtrum appoſuimus, anno dicti illuſtriſſimi domini noſtri regis 30°." Rymer, tom. XIV. p. 639.

[27] Strype, Eccleſ. Mem. vol. II. Append. p. 103. Peck, Deſid. Cur. vol. I. Book II. p. 26.

[28] Harl. MSS. 433. p. 76.

[29] We find Mr. Cave again employed as a commiſſioner in this county, under queen Mary, in 1554: "De Franciſco Cave & aliis, aſſignatis ad inquirendum ſuper certis articulis in comitatu Leiceſtriæ." Paſchæ Commiſſiones, 1 Mariæ, Rot. 4.

The dreſs of the monks of this houſe hath been already deſcribed, from Polydore Vergil[2]. Among the indulgences granted to them by the popes, that of the abbot's being permitted to wear a cap[3] *(uti pileo)*, notwithſtanding any conſtitution or cuſtom to the contrary, is noticed as a conceſſion of pope Nicholas IV. From pope Gregory IV. they had a regulation reſpecting their boots and ſhoes; and it is noticed among the good deeds of abbot Clowne, that he changed their black boots to black ſhoes[4].

The abbey of Leiceſter had the uſual ſuite of officers that are found in the larger religious houſes[5].

The power and dignity of their abbot was conſiderable. He gave the ſolemn benediction, conferred the leſſer orders, wore a mitre a little different from that of a biſhop, who carried the croſier in his left hand, but an abbot in his right hand; wore ſandals[6], &c.—He had apartments with every ſuitable office, and regular ſervants[7], for his own immediate uſe. He preſided of courſe on all material occaſions; and occaſionally, on great ſolemnities, dined with the monks in their refectory; and was ſometimes, as we have ſeen, ſummoned to parliament, till, at the requeſt of abbot Clowne, the privilege of being excuſed from that attendance[8] was granted by king Edward III.

The prior, like the preſident under the maſter in the colleges at Cambridge, was next to the abbot in dignity. He had the care of the jewels and plate; which, in 1300, conſiſted of 21 ſilver ſalt-cellars, and 43 ſilver diſhes[9]. William Geryn, about 1340, gave a ſilver crucifix, with the images of St. John and Mary, and ſeveral paintings[10]; and prior Charyte, about 1470, gave a gold chalice.

The ſub-prior was of courſe aſſiſtant to the prior.

Three *ſcriptores*, or regiſters, are noticed here in an early deed[11]. They were to write and return letters, and manage the learned employments in the monaſtery.

The *camerarius*, or chamberlain, kept the keys of the treaſurer, and received and iſſued all conſiderable ſums of money; "in which notion," ſays Fuller[12], "the chamberlain of London holdeth his name."

The precentor and ſubchanter had the ſuperintendance of the library; and made regular entries of ſuch books as were occaſionally lent to any of the brethren.

The *cellerarius*, or cellerar, was the burſar, who bought in all proviſions, and appointed the pittances for the monks; and two ſuch are noticed in this houſe in 1371. "The cellerars," Fuller ſays, "were brave blades, much affecting ſecular gallantry; for I find it complained of, that they uſed to ſwagger with their ſwords by their ſides like lay-gentlemen[13]."

Of the original abbey, or of its church, we know but little. The only ſhadow I have ever found of a view of either is in the ſlight ſketch given at the corner of plate XVII. from Speed's map (not publiſhed till 1610); but even this will give ſome little idea of the original, which appears to have conſiſted of three bays of building, beſides the church.

Leland ſcarcely mentions the church; only obſerving, that there was a marble tomb in the wall of the South of the high altar. Whether this was the founder's, or the counteſs Petronell's, he knew not; but it was probably the latter, as the founder's tomb was generally on the North ſide of the high altar.

The principal chapel, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was ornamented with paintings, the gift of William Geryn, ſome time treaſurer; who built a new cieling to the choir and body of the church, and had the whole new painted[14]. In this chapel Wolſey was buried.

The chapel of St. Auguſtine was on the South ſide of the church; as were the altars of St. Auguſtine and St. John the Baptiſt[15]. Other altars enumerated in Charyte's Catalogue of their miſſals (of which they had a conſiderable number), are the high altar of the Virgin; with thoſe of the Trinity, and of Saints Gabriel, Stephen, Michael, Leonard, Andrew, Katharine, and Anne; and a portable altar, which they poſſeſſed by an eſpecial indulgence of pope Gregory IV.

There were alſo four diſtinct chantries here.

A liſt may be ſeen in the Appendix[16] of the eminent perſonages, who, in conſequence of liberal gifts, were admitted canons of the houſe; and of thoſe who gave certain lands with their bodies[17]. Malcolm de Morvill, brother to Richard, conſtable of the king of Scotland[18], was buried in their cemetery.

As we know ſo little of the abbey itſelf, it will not be expected that we ſhould attempt a deſcription of the various parts; of which the bounding wall, and the circular gate-way ſhewn in the North view, plate XVIII, are perhaps the only remnants. It certainly was extenſive, and contained all the uſual apartments of a religious houſe; which are ſo minutely deſcribed by Dr. Fuller, that I ſhall only obſerve, that the abbot's hall here, rebuilt by abbot Clowne, the refectory, library, and infirmary, were particularly eminent.

The refectory was furniſhed with a pulpit[19] whilſt William Geryn was treaſurer; whence the monks, whoſe dinner-hour was fixed at twelve o'clock, were daily edified by a portion of divinity from the lecturer; all the others being ſtrictly enjoined to ſilence, whenever they were either in the church, the cloiſter, the dormitory, or the refectory[20].

They had alſo a *Locatorium*, or parlour, where they were freely permitted to diſcourſe; and an *Oriol*, which ſeems to have been a dining-parlour for viſitors, or for the uſe of ſuch as were ſlightly indiſpoſed[21].

The number and value of their books appears by Charyte's "Regiſtrum Librorum[22];" where they are arranged under a variety of diſtinct heads; amongſt which is one of Aſtronomy, with a liſt of their aſtronomical inſtruments, conſiſting of a large aſtrolabe and one of a ſmaller ſize; a ſphere and a radius, both of latten [*de auricalco*]; two triangles and a trigonometer; a catalogue, or map, of the ſtars[23] [*ſtellarium*]; and a green table for pointing out[24] the dominical letter [*viridis tabula ad cognoſcend' literam dominicalem.*]

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[1] See the Introductory Volume, p. cxliii.

[2] See before, p. 253; and a figure of one of the monks in plate XVII.

[3] "Ds. official' monuit D. Joh'em Haſtyngs de Wylmington capellan' quod de cætero non utatur *an batte* ſub pœnâ excommunications." Act. Cur. Conſiſt. Roffenſe, April 3, 1447, fol. 68. b.

[4] See before, p. 262; and Gent. Mag. vol. LXVI. p. 384.

[5] Titles of ſeveral other of the officers of this houſe have been already given, p. 267.

[6] Burton's Monaſticon, p. 62.

[7] A deed, in the Appendix, p. 55, is witneſſed, among others, by William Diſpenſator, and by Roger, John, and Peter, who are ſtyled *famuli abbatis*.

[8] "After the fixation of parliamentary abbots in a ſet number, the ſame was eftſoons ſubject to variety. The prior of Coventry played at in and out, and declined his appearance there; ſo did the abbot of Leiceſter, who may ſeem to have worn but half a mitre on his head; ſo alſo the abbot of St. James by Northampton may be ſaid to ſit but on one hip in parliament, he appears ſo in the twilight betwixt a baron and no baron in the ſummons thereunto. But afterwards the firſt of theſe three was confirmed in his place; the two laſt on their earneſt requeſt obtained a diſcharge." Fuller, Church Hiſtory, Book VI. p. 293.

[9] P. 71.

[10] See before, p. 262.

[11] Appendix, p. 55.

[12] Church Hiſtory, book VI. p. 284.

[13] Ibid. p. 285.

[14] Appendix, p. 71.

[15] Ibid. p. 72.

[16] Ibid. p. 70.

[17] Ibid p 71

[18] This office had been held by Roger de Quincy; whoſe ſeal, under that character, may be ſeen in the Introductory Volume, plate XII. Appendix, p. 40; and again, ſomewhat different, under the pariſh of Long Whatton.

[19] See a picture and deſcription of ſuch a pulpit at Beaulieu in Hampſhire, in Gent. Mag. vol. LXVI. p. 290.

[20] "Ne ſolæ fauces ſumant cibum, ſed & aures percipiant Dei verbum." Fuller, p. 219.

[21] See hereafter, p. 278.

[22] See a ſpecimen of his writing in plate XVII. fig. 6; and another, from his "Rentak," in plate I. Nº VI.

[23] This article, and ſeveral other parts of the Catalogue, will be illuſtrated in the Appendix, pp. 92 & ſeqq.

[24] Ibid.

There occurs alſo a diſtinct head of books of Phyſic, with an entry that they were purchaſed by W. Cadyngton, and had formerly been the property of John Bokedene, a phyſician.

Though we cannot aſcertain the particulars of the Infirmary; we know that, at the foundation [1] of the abbey, there was an eſpecial proviſion for it by the bounty of the counteſs Amicia [2]; and find *Johannes de Infirmatorio* a witneſs to an early deed [3], and *Johannes Medicus* (perhaps the ſame perſon) to another. They were in fact the only phyſicians of the neigbourhood. In this Infirmary, which was furniſhed with a miſſal, and with ſeveral portiforia, "perſons downright ſick (trouble to others, and troubled by others, if lodging in the dormitory), had the benefit of phyſick, and attendance private to themſelves. No Lent or faſting-days came over the threſhold of this room; ſickneſs being a diſpenſation for the eating of fleſh. It was puniſhable for any to eat therein, except ſolemnly deſigned for the place [4]."

Biſhop Tanner, in his "Notitia Monaſtica," while appreciating the merits of the monkiſh orders, did not mention their knowledge of medicine and their motives for practiſing it; but Dr. Freind, in his Hiſtory of Phyſic, was very ſevere in his ſtrictures on the clergy, both regular and ſecular, for interfering in a profeſſion that was foreign to their vows, and incompatible with their calls of duty; and he attributed to the monks, in great meaſure, the ſlow progreſs that was made in the ſcience of phyſic before the Reformation.

Vol. II. p. 257. "One may obſerve in reading this author (Arnoldus de Villâ novâ), that though the phyſical ſchools were then in a flouriſhing condition, particularly at Salernum, Naples, and Bologna, and bred up men of learning and experience, yet the practice of phyſick was in a great degree incroached upon both by the regular and ſecular clergy. This cuſtom had been long growing in the church; and the author of the Antiquities of the Univerſity at Paris reckons it one of the devil's ſtratagems to ſupplant religion, by drawing them out of their convents under a ſpecious pretence of doing good to their ſick languiſhing brethren: but the abuſe of it in a little time became ſo infamous, that the Roman council, aſſembled by pope Innocent II. in 1139, abſolutely forbad all the clergy to meddle with phyſick. In the council of Tours, 1163, where Alexander III. preſided, this more ſevere order was made, "That no one, after having taken the vow, and profeſſed himſelf, ſhould go out to hear any lecture in phyſic; and if any one did go out, and not return to his cloiſter in two months, he ſhould be avoided as an excommunicated perſon: and farther, upon his return, ſhould be turned down below all the reſt, and be incapable of any promotion, unleſs the pope thought fit." The canon adds, "that all biſhops, abbots, and priors, who conſent to ſuch enormities, and correct them not, ſhall be deprived of their dignities, and expelled from the church." And this order was re-inforced by the ſame pope in 1179; and revived by Honorius the Third in 1216. Notwithſtanding theſe edicts, either they grew into neglect, or the monks found the way to evade them; and it was chiefly owing to the multitudes employed in our faculty, that at length the colleges of Salernum and Montpelier began to decay. There might be ſome reaſons in theſe ages, why this ſet of men ſhould be made choice of, where their power over the conſciences of others was very great, eſpecially in caſes which required ſecreſy. But the Reformation, I think, has put an end to the enormity; and perhaps it is no great prejudice to the publick, that, in our times, there are no more preaching divines, who either cannot be well qualified in their own profeſſion, or muſt be very unſkilful in ours."

P. 266. "I muſt not paſs over this period of time without looking a little at home, and taking a ſhort view how the affairs of phyſic ſtood in our own country. The progreſs it made here was indeed very little; and it is no wonder it made no more, when there was ſcarce any encouragement for the ſtudy of it, either at court or in the univerſities; and when the monks, who had very little learning in any of the liberal arts or ſciences, made a ſort of monopoly of this profeſſion, and kept it chiefly in their own hands. However there were ſome even in that age, unknowing as it was, who endeavoured to diſtinguiſh themſelves in this way, both in their practice and their writings. The firſt practical writer extant, which this nation has produced, flouriſhed about this time; I mean Gilbert, called Anglicus: Bale places him in 1220, in the reign of king John; but Leland ſays, though he does not acquaint us upon what grounds he ſays ſo, that he was more modern."

P. 410. "Linacre had ſtill farther views for the advantage of our profeſſion. He ſaw in how low a condition the practice of phyſic then was, that it was moſt engroſſed by illiterate monks and empiricks, who, in an infamous manner, impoſed upon the publick."

As it was the deſign of Dr. Freind to expoſe the incongruity of an alliance between divinity and phyſic, he was rather unlucky in citing the authority of Linacre, who late in life entered into holy orders, and who, whilſt preſident of the College of Phyſicians that was eſtabliſhed under his auſpices, was a pluraliſt in parochial benefices and in prebends. "And if," as obſerved Democritus junior, one of the luminaries of the county of Leiceſter, "any phyſician in the mean time ſhall infer, *ne ſutor ultra crepidam*, and find himſelf grieved that I have intruded into his profeſſion, I will tell him in brief, I do not otherwiſe by them than they do by us if it be for their advantage. I know many of their ſect which have taken orders, in hope of a benefice; it is a common tranſition; and why may not a melancholy divine, that can get nothing but by ſimony, profeſs phyſic? Druſianus, an Italian (Cruſianus, but corruptly, Trithemius calls him), *becauſe he was not fortunate in his practice, forſook his profeſſion, and wrote afterwards in divinity. Marcilius Ficinus* was *ſemel & ſimul a prieſt* and a phyſician at once; and *T. Linacer* in his old age took orders. The *Jeſuits* profeſſed both at the ſame time; divers of them, *permiſſu ſuperiorum*, chirurgeons, bawds, panders, midwives, &c. Many poor country vicars, for want of other means, are driven to their ſhifts, to turn mountebanks, quackſalvers, empiricks; and, if our greedy patrons hold us to ſuch hard conditions as they commonly do, they will make moſt of us work at ſome trade, as Paul did; at laſt turn taſkers, maltſters, coſter-mongers, graziers, ſell ale, as ſome have done, or worſe. However, in undertaking this taſk, I hope I ſhall commit no great error or *indecorum*; if all be conſidered aright, I can vindicate myſelf with *Georgius Braunus* and *Hieronymus Hemingius*; thoſe two learned divines, who (to borrow a line or two of mine elder brother, Mr. William Burton, Preface to Hiſtory of Leiceſterſhire), drawn by a *natural love, the one of pictures and maps, proſpectives and corographical delights, writ that ample theatre of cities; the other to the ſtudy of genealogies, penned* Theatrum Genealogicum [5]."

The caſe was, that Dr. Freind, whilſt zealous for the craft, did not well conſider that before the Reformation literature and ſcience were almoſt totally confined to eccleſiaſtics of the various claſſes; and ſome there were, who, regard being had to the times in which they lived, made diſtinguiſhed figures in ſtudies that appertained to the preſervation of life. And the firſt upon this liſt was a monk, the incomparable frier Bacon, whoſe treatiſe on the means of avoiding the infirmities of age, founded on the knowledge of chemiſtry, has been much and juſtly admired by many eminent phyſicians.

Dr. Freind has quoted three canons, which were probably as little obſerved by the monks as divers other injunctions impoſed by popes and councils; and it is believed that there was not any like poſitive reſtriction to which the regulars in this country were ſubject by a ſpecial conſtitution. But if the monks were, by reading, obſervation, and trial, acquainted with the ſalutary properties of herbs and drugs, they were of more uſe in their generation than they are commonly allowed to have been, by the application of them in reſtoring health to the ſick, and ſtrength to the convaleſcents.

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[1] At a ſtill earlier period, the mill at the North bridge was given by Robert earl of Mellent to the canons of St. Mary de Caſtro, *ad veſtitum infirmorum*. Appendix, p. 54.

[2] Appendix, p. 55.

[3] Ibid. p. 56.

[4] Fuller.

[5] Anatomy of Melancholy, Preface to the Reader, p. 15, 16.

In monaſteries, the *infirmatorius*, the warden or preſident of the infirmary, ought not to have been deemed qualified for his office, if he were ignorant of the medical ſcience[1]; there is, however, room to ſuſpect that his chief employment might be to attend to the mode of living of the monks who were put under his care, from a perſuaſion that many of them would feign illneſs to obtain a greater latitude in their diet. Whereas the want of the infirm was only to be regarded, and not a voluptuous indulgence of the appetite; and, when a monk who had been ill firſt appeared in the chapter, he was to ſupplicate abſolution of the prior for having eat and drunk ſuch viands as were not permitted by the Benedictine rules[2]. By a ſtatute of archbiſhop Winchelſey, the monks of Chriſt Church, Canterbury, when any ſeculars were preſent, were to abſtain from eating fleſh, except at the table of the maſter in the infirmary, in the chambers of the ſick, *in deporto*[3], in the chamber of the prior, and in the ſtrangers' hall; where, if duly licenſed, they might partake of it for their own regale, and the ſolace of others. But, in order to prevent all junketings in the infirmary, it was a general rule, that no monk, if in health, ſhould eat in the infirmary; nor was any layman to enter it, except the ſervants and medical practitioners; for, the monks were permitted to conſult ſkilful phyſicians[4]; and, in the priory of St. Andrew in Rocheſter, a lay-apothecary was retained by agreement on theſe terms: that he was to receive fleſh, fiſh, and bread with ale, as much as he pleaſed. It appears that John Biſhop was the perſon engaged in 1498; and that, at an epiſcopal viſitation of the convent, there was a complaint againſt him for neglecting the ſick[5].

The monks of ſome orders were in the habit of being blooded five times in the year; and the operation might be performed by a layman. Heretofore, among the laity, the ſame perſons were barbers-chirurgeons[6]; and perhaps the Benedictines might occaſionally apply both razor and lancet. Thus far it is on record, that, till the reign of Henry III, the members of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, near Canterbury, were obliged to ſhave one another; but that, about the year 1265, on account of the wounds ſuffered, and the dangers likely to be incurred from their not uſing the lancet dexterouſly, the then abbot granted that a room ſhould be prepared for the purpoſe near the baths, and that the monks might be ſhaved by ſeculars. As a memorial of this kind indulgence, abbot Robert was enrolled among the benefactors; and it was ordained, that on ſhaving days three collects ſhould be recited for the health of his ſoul[7].

At Croyland, "the ſerjeantry of the infirmary was given to Wlfin Barbour, who took an oath of obedience and fidelity in full chapter. His duty, then read to him, was to ſhave the whole convent in their turn, unleſs it ſhould happen that a ſenior wanted to be ſhaved before a junior; to wait on the monks at table in the infirmary, particularly on the ſick, whoſe proviſion he was to fetch from the cellarer, and be always ready in the infirmary at their call. If two were confined to their beds by ſickneſs, he was to attend the elder of them and lie with him; and the younger was to be attended and ſlept with by the clerk of the infirmary; and if a third, by the infirmary cook; and theſe three ſervants to be reſpectively aſſiſting to each other. If the ſick party had received extreme unction, the firſt night the ſerjeant of the infirmary and the ſerjeant cutter of the ſhoemaker[8] were to ſit up with him; the ſecond night the clerk of the infirmary and the ſerjeant ſhoemaker; and the third night the cook of the infirmary and the ſhoemaker's waſherman[9]; and ſo for nine nights ſucceſſively by turn: and the ſerjeant of the infirmary was to have for his trouble of every monk that died a tunic or four ſhillings, or ſomething of equal value, which he muſt ſell only to a monk of the ſame houſe. The reſt, who ſat up with the deceaſed, were to have two-pence out of his effects, which were all to be ſold by the prior and chamberlain, and the money given to the poor, for the good of his ſoul, or to the inferior clerks, to ſing for him. Every ſick monk might chooſe one of his brethren to attend him, provided the infirmarer[10] took his place in the convent; and the ſerjeant of the infirmary might aſſiſt the prior in celebrating, or the clerk of the infirmary the infirmarer, or any other ſenior diſpoſed to celebrate there, if not otherwiſe engaged about the ſick, for which he was to have an allowance as one of the abbot's ſervants, and four ſhillings a year for his pay. If the whole convent eat in the refectory, and none were ſick, the ſaid ſerjeant was not to go to his dinner before the bell rang; but if the monks for their own pleaſure and eaſe, or becauſe they had been bled [1], choſe to eat in the refectory, the ſervant of the infirmary was to attend them till all their proviſion was ſet on, and then retire to his own dinner; unleſs wanted by the prior or any of the ſeniors who might be ſick; and then to take his bread, and the ſick monks were to give him a ſhare [2] of their proviſion; and ſo every ſucceeding day the cook's ſervant to have their leavings; and if none, then the almoner was to find him proviſion. All theſe ſervants were ſtrictly charged not to let any ſeculars, men, women, or children, from the town or elſewhere, into the infirmary; nor was any ſecular perſon to be ſhaved or bled there, without ſpecial leave from the abbot or prior. Theſe three ſervants were to lie every night in the infirmary, and not abſent themſelves without expreſs leave from the prior [3]."

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[1] Si ægritudo adeo invaluerit ut frater in conventu remanere non poſſit, præcipiat abbas fratri cui cujuſmodi cura impoſitum eſt ut ducet ægrum in cellam infirmorum; in qua domo ſerviatur ei ſecundum poſſibilitatem loci, tam de communibus cibi, quam de eſu carnis, ut nullius rei, ſi fieri poſſit, indigentiam patiatur. Lanfranci Conſtitut. Wilkins, Concil. vol. I. p. 357.

[2] Juſſus ſurgere, hæc, vel ſimilia verba dicat, "Domine, infirmitate meâ gravatus, in domo infirmorum diu fui, et cibo & potu, & aliis multis offendi, & contra ordinem feci, & inde peto abſolutionem veſtram." Ibid.

[3] It is not unlikely that the apartment which in the abbey of St. Alban's (ſee Gent. Mag. vol. LXVI. p. 300.) was ſtyled *Oriolanum* (porticus atrium), might in the priory of Chriſt Church be termed *Deportum*; and that what in the ſtatutes of archbiſhop Winchelſey might be ſo denominated, afterwards acquired the appellation of *La Gloriette* vel *Honneurs*; about which rooms Somner and Batteley differed in opinion, as may be ſeen in Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 106; and in Cantuaria Sacra, pp. 92, 93. In *La Gloriette* and *Maiſter Honneurs*, which were ſituated not far from the priors lodging and the infirmary, ſuch gueſts ſeem to have been entertained as were of too much conſequence to be intermixed with ſtrangers of all degrees *in Aula Hoſpitum*. The etymology of *Deportum* is ſtill, however, a deſideratum. And, qu. Is it not to be deduced from ſome old French word? S. D.

[4] Statuta R. Winchelſey, archiepiſc. Cantuar. Art. VII. De infirmatorio, & extra refectorium comedentibus.

Item monachi de cætero omnes in conſpectu communi ſecularium tam in clauſtro inferiori quam exteriori domus veſtræ a carnium eſu, exceptis locis inferius annotatis, abſtineant; ſcilicet, quod ſolum in menſâ magiſtri in infirmatorio, & cameris infirmorum, in *deporto*, & camerâ prioris, aut in aulâ hoſpitum, cum ab hoc ritu licentiati extiterint, veſcantur carnibus ad ſuam recreationem idoneam, vel ad ſolatium aliorum.

Item fratres non infirmi, niſi quandoque ad honeſtum infirmorum ſolatium, & hoc de præſidentis licentiâ, in infirmatorio non ſedeant, nec morentur ultra quam ter dici voleat dominicalis oratio "Pater Noſter;" nec in eo bibant aut comedant, niſi ſit eis a præſidente conceſſum.—Item commune ferculum infirmorum ex conſuetudine prius habita diſtributum in aliud ſibi competentius, ſi ſit neceſſe, mittatur, & in magnâ indulgentiâ ſuperaddatur aliquid opportunum; in quo caſu reſpectus ad ſolam infirmorum indigentiam, non autem ad appetitum voluptuarium habeatur. Hæc caute conſideret præſidens in licentiâ taliter concedenda. Wilkins, Concil. vol. II. p. 247.

Litera abbatum in capitulo provinciali Angliæ apud Northampton celebrato præſidentium anno Dom. MCCCXLIII. cap. XII. de curâ infirmorum.

Medicinalia etiam juxta peritorum conſilia medicorum eis (infirmis) præcipimus exhiberi. Secularem autem nullum cum infirmis comedere volumus, aut aliqualiter miſceri; medicis & ſervientibus ad eorum curam et cuſtodiam deputatis duntaxit exceptis.

[5] Viſitat. Ricardi Epiſcopi Roffen. in Eccleſ. Cathedral. per venerabiles viros Thomas Cutfolde, decretor. doctor. et Johannem Edmund, Sac. Theolog. Baccal. Commiſſ.

Ds. primus Charnock camerarius; ad ii. iii. iiii. &c. Artic. Concordat in omnibus, cum prior' teſt', &c. excepto quod dicit quod egri laborand' infirmitat' jacend' in firmario non ſunt cuſtodit' ſicut deberent in defectu cujuſdam Johannis Biſhop, laici habent' feod' ad cuſtodiend' infirm', &c.—Dicit ulterius quod præfat' Johannes Biſhop, laicus, habet ex mandato proprio, carnes, aquatica, & panes cum ſerviſia ex monaſt. prædict' invito celerario loci. Act. Cur. Conſiſt. fol. 319.

[6] Minutor—venæ inciſor—Raſor et minutor; chirurgicuſque expertiſſimus. Du Cange.

[7] Chronica W. Thorn; X Script. col. 1915.—Quando incepit raſura fratrum per ſeculares.

Uſque ad tempus hujus Rogeri abbatis radebant ſe mutuo fratres in clauſtro, ſet iſte propter tonſuras & diverſa pericula quæ frequenter contigerunt inter eos quia rudes & neſcii erant in officio radendi, ordinavit, cum conſenſu conventus, quod raſura fieret in camera juxta balneatorium per ſeculares quotiens opus eſſet. Et quod diebus raſuræ poſt *verba mea* in capitulo dicantur tres collectæ, ſcilicet, *abſolve*, *inclina*, & *fideles*, in memoriam illius beneficii, pro anima Rogeri abbatis, &c.

[8] *Ciſſor de ſartrina.* [9] *Lotarius de ſartrina.* [10] *Infirmarius.*

Farther extracts relating to the practice and habit of the monks about bleeding, *de minutione Sanguinis*.

Cuſtumale Roffenſe—De lavatoribus.

P. 32. "Ejus eſt focum facere contra quod *fratres minuere* debent, et *minutorem* ſummonere, ut paratus ſit fratres minuere."

P. 30. "De famulo infirmatorii—in ſocietate—*minutorum* ordinate ſerviet ita facete, ut nullus indigeat petere aliquid, et maxime tunc cuſtodiet hoſtium ab ingreſſu laicorum, ne aliquis abſque licentiâ magiſtri ſui introeat."

Du Cange—*Minuere*. "Stata erant minutionis tempora in monaſteriis, extra quæ *ſanguinem minuere* fas non erat, niſi gravis urget infirmitas."

"Quinquies in anno fient generalis *minutiones*—Prima eſt in Septembri; ſecunda eſt ante Adventum; tertia eſt ante Quadrageſimam; quarta poſt Paſcha; quinta poſt Pentecoſten: tribus diebus minutio durabit," &c. &c.—Many other inſtances might be added.

Gunton's Peterborough, p. 296.

"Before his [abbot Robert de Lyndeſey's] time there had been great diſcord and murmuring, contention and envy frequently happened among the brethren, *propter minutionem*, about blood-letting (which was very neceſſary ſome time to thoſe ſedentary people, who were ſubject to repletion); and no wonder, becauſe nobody could *accipere minutionem*, be let blood, without an order from the prior; who let ſome have it oftener, others more rarely; ſome after five weeks, others after ſix, and others not till after eight, or ten, or fifteen, or perhaps half a year. To take away, therefore, all trouble out of their minds about this matter, this abbot ordered that the convent ſhould be divided into ſix parts, and, upon the day of letting blood, he that was the ſenior of that part, whoſe turn it was to have the benefit of it, ſhould aſk *licentiam minuendi* (and that under his hand) for his brethren from the prior. In the margin of the book there is this note. That in abbot Walter's time this mode of minution was thus far altered, that they may be divided into five parts, and then *minuerentur modo ſupradicta*. For Robert Groſſeteſte, biſhop of Lincoln, in his viſitation, had forbidden the eating of fleſh altogether unto the monks every where; except only in the infirmary, or in the abbot's chamber; which was accounted by them an unſupportable burden. It is farther noted, that the convent, in former times, had liberty, at three ſeaſons in the year, to eat as much fleſh as they pleaſed in a houſe deputed for that purpoſe; and in the *domus hoſpitum*, houſe where they entertained ſtrangers; and in all places where they eat out of the refectory they might eat fleſh. Which liberty was quite taken away by the above-named inhibition of the biſhop. They who were *minuti*, let blood, were formerly refreſhed in the refectory three times a day with a regular diet, as appears by the antient cuſtomary of this church."

Extracts from Warton's Hiſtory of Poetry in England, concerning the knowledge and practice of phyſick by eccleſiaſtics.

Vol. I. p. 442. note *(S)*. "It has been before obſerved, that at the introduction of philoſophy into Europe, by the Saracens, the clergy only ſtudied and practiſed the medical art. This faſhion prevailed a long while afterwards. The prior and convent of St. Swithin's in Wincheſter granted to Thomas of Shafteſbury, clerk, a corrody, conſiſting of two diſhes daily from the prior's kitchen, bread, drink, robes, and a competent chamber in the monaſtery, for the term of his life. In conſideration of all which conceſſions, the ſaid Thomas paid them fifty marks; and moreover is obliged to "deſervire nobis *in arte medicinæ*." Dat. in dom. capitul. Feb. 15, A. D. 1319 [4]." The learned and accurate Fabricius [5] has a ſeparate article on Theologici Medici. In the romance of ſir Guy, a monk heals the knight's wounds. Signature G. iiii.

There was a *monke* beheld him well
That could of *leach craft* ſome dell.

In Geoffrey of Monmouth, who wrote in 1128, Eopa, intending to poiſon Ambroſius, introduces himſelf as a phyſician. But, in order to ſuſtain this character with due propriety, he firſt ſhaves his head, and aſſumes the habit of a monk, lib. VIII. cap. 14. John Arundale, afterwards biſhop of Chicheſter, was chaplain and firſt phyſician to Henry VI. in 1468 [6]. Farilius, abbot of Abingdon, about 1110, was eminent for his ſkill in medicine; and a great cure performed by him is recorded in the regiſter of the abbey [7]. King John, whilſt ſick at Newark, made uſe of William de Wodeſtoke, abbot of the neighbouring monaſtery of Croxton, as his phyſician [8].

Thus much (principally in the words of a moſt reſpectable Antiquary [9]) by way of digreſſion on a ſubject not generally noticed, though not unintereſting to the hiſtory of monaſtic orders in general.

We return to the particular hiſtory of the poſſeſſions of this abbey; which, at the time of the ſuppreſſion, Speed ſays, was eſtimated to expend £1062. 0*s*. 4¼*d*. a year; according to Dugdale, £951. 14*s*. 5¾*d*. [10]

The ſeveral churches from which this abbey received penſions in 1477 may be ſeen in the Appendix. At that period they had, in Leiceſterſhire and other counties, 35 churches and 32 chapels appropriated [11], for which they paid procurations [12]; and 25 more churches licenſed for appropriation [13]. And it is remarked in the "Regiſtrum Breve," that their poſſeſſions were ſo numerous, that they had for every monk a church, a chapel, a mill reſerved in demeſne, and a mill from which they received tithes. I do not find that the number of the regular monks in this houſe at any time exceeded twenty [14].

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[1] *Pro minutione.* [2] *Campanagium.* [3] Hiſtory of Croyland, p. 38. [4] Regiſtrum Priorat. S. Swithin, Winton. MS

[5] Bibl. Gr. XII. 739. ſeq. See alſo Gianon. Iſtor. Neapol. I. X. chap. xi. ſect. 419.

[6] Wharton, Angl. Sacr. vol. I. p. 777. [7] Hearne, Bened. Abbas, Præf. p. xlvii.

[8] Belvoir Chron. MS. Harl. apud Hearne, Præfat. ut ſupra, p. xlix. And ſee before, under Croxton Abbey, p. 152.

[9] The Rev. Samuel Denne, M. A. F. S. A. vicar of Wilmington and Darenth, on whom the mantle of the late learned Antiquary Dr. Pegge appears to have fallen.

[10] A MS. in the Cotton Library (Cleopatra E. IV. fol. 283.) reconciles theſe ſums, by giving the firſt of them as the groſs value, and the other as the nett amount. [11] See theſe churches enumerated, Appendix, p. 66.

[12] The original ground of procurations was by reaſon of the damage that the biſhop and his ſucceſſors were like to ſuſtain after an appropriation made, becauſe the parſon was to give entertainment to the biſhop when he viſited eccleſiatim.

[13] Appropriation, from the French *approprier*, properly ſignifies, in our law (as Cowell obſerves), a ſevering a benefice eccleſiaſtical, which originally and in nature is *juris divini & in patrimonio nullius*, to the proper and perpetual uſe of ſome religious houſe or the like; for, without the conſent of the biſhop, no religious order could receive any appropriation or tithes, as by a decree of the council of Lateran it was decreed 1180. An appropriation of a church muſt be made by the patron by licence of the king and biſhop, provided always that according to the 15th of Richard II. and 4 Henry IV. it be performed; for by thoſe acts it was provided, that in every licence which ſhould be made it ſhould be expreſly contained, that the dioceſan, according to the value, ſhould appoint a convenient ſum to be paid yearly out of the fruits and profits of the church to the poor of the pariſh; and alſo ſhould ordain a vicar, which ſhould be well and ſufficiently endowed, ſo that he might do divine ſervice, and keep hoſpitality there. See before, under Abkettleby, p. 12.

[14] This was the number that ſigned the ſurrender; and the ſame number occurs, in 1477, in the Catalogue of their books.

They had four ſeveral granges, where the corn-rents were regularly depoſited; at each of which one of their members reſided under the title of prior, or maſter of the grange. One was ſituated at the Weſt-gate of Leiceſter (now called Weſtcotes [1]); two others at Ingwardby [2] and Stoughton [3] in this county; the fourth at Medoplek [4] in the High Peak of Derbyſhire.

Enough for the preſent has been ſaid of their poſſeſſions within the county of Leiceſter; where, beſides lands, rents, and tithes, they had liberty of procuring fuel and keeping cattle in divers manors; the particulars of which will appear under each reſpective townſhip. They had property alſo *(redditum voluntarium vel liberum* [5], *ſeu penſionem, portionem, vel decimas)* in many other counties, which ſhall now be briefly noticed.

In *Bedfordſhire*, they had at Cameſton [Kempſton] the church and manor, the gift of Iſabel counteſs of Northampton [6].

At Scharnbroke, the church was appropriated to them about the year 1220 by William Triket, being then valued at 20 marks, excluſive of a penſion of 20*s*. to the archdeacon of Bedford. They had alſo a rent of 2*d*. and 24 acres of arable land in that lordſhip, five acres of which were ſituated between the abbot's manor-houſe and the church.

"Habemus, ex conceſſione Hugonis Linc' ep̄i, cum aſſenſu Willi decani & totius capituli, eccleſiam de Scharnbroke poſt deceſſum Ricardi rectoris ejuſdem [7].

"Vicaria conſiſtit in toto altaragio dicte eccleſie, exceptis principalibus legatis, que uſibus abbatis & conventûs Leic', per ordinationem Johannis ep̄i Linc', reſervantur; qui quidem religioſi, ſecundum eandem ordinationem, omnia onera ordinaria & extraordinaria ſuſtinebunt in perpetuum, &c. Et ſolvent loci ordinario annuatim xxs̃."—The abbot and convent contributed 20*s*. a year towards augmenting the vicarage.

At Sowrdrop, in the ſame county, they had a rent of 13*s*. 4*d*. for a place called *Bolſworth Land* [8].

In *Berkſhire*, they had originally the church of Ildſley, the gift of the founder [9]; but, as this place is not noticed in Charyte's Rentale, it was probably ſoon exchanged for other property.

In *Buckinghamſhire*, William Avenel gave them the advowſon of the church of Adſtock, which was confirmed to them by king Henry II. about 1166. The abbot and convent in 1422 aſſigned over this advowſon to ſir Richard Vernon and his heirs; and it continued, with the manor, in the poſſeſſion of that family till it came, with their other demeſnes at Adſtock, by marriage, to the families of Manners and Forteſcue; and in 1707 was given to the biſhoprick of Lincoln [10].

They had a portion of ſuch lands as the monks of Bitulſden held in culture, at Bitulſden, Whitefeld, and Sireſham, as were within the limits of Brackley and Sireſham [11].

At Cheſham-Leyceter, they had a moiety of the profits of the church, and of the chapel of St. Leonard at Cheſham Boys [12], the gift of Robert de Sifrewaſt; which in 1220 was valued at 30 marks, and the temporalities of the abbey at 30*s*. 5½*d*. The following extract is from an original terrier [13].

"Cheſham Leycet^{r} in the com. of Buk, perteyninge to the towne of Cheſham, and wythin the conſtabulwyke there. Yt is to be remembered and to be underſtonde that theis preſent ſcripcōns folowing, makyng mencyon wher that all the glebis and tythes of bladis and of heyze, and alſo of all the rentes, ſute, ſervyce, and demayne londis, with ther apperten', ben and ow it to be hadde, receyved, gadered, and layde wythin the lymytes, markes, and boundes of the pariſche and the park of Cheſham Leyceter forſeyde, in the ſaid com. of Buk, the which ben perteyning and belonging, by dew and right of old cuſtome, unto the rectorye and parſonage ther of the lord abbot and cōvent of the monaſtery of the bleſſed Mary Virgin in the mede of Leyceſtr', be the right of her chyrche, called the chyrche of Cheſham Leycet^{r}, in the ſeide com. of Buk, as be the hameletis and conſtabulwykes in thoſe ſubſcripcōns thereof hereaftur wreten and made plenarly apperyng; the whiche ben renewed, atte Cheſham Leycet^{r} forſayde, at the tide of the yere called Hokketyde, in the yere of our Lord MCCCCLXVIII, and the VIII yere of the reigne of kynge Edwarde the IIII, be Wylliam Wedin bayly of Cheſham forſaide, and fermar alſo unto the ſayde abbot and cōvent of theyre ſeyde chirche and parſonage; and alſo be the concentyng and avice, knowlyſhyng, tellyng, utteryng, and declaryng of the moſt aged men and beſt theryn, and therof aviſed of all the ſeyd pariſche and pariſhoners, and alſo of all themits there of the ſeide abbot and cōvent.

Wythyn the conſtabulwyke of Cheſham towne forſeyde. In the foreſt all the glebys and tythes of the landys, with appertenances, called Coppid-thorne, of Thomas Lynde, eſquir, lord of the manor of Cheſham Bury, lying in a field there, called Churchefelde, &c. The terrier is continued through more than 13 folio pages of an exact deſcription of all the lands and tithes belonging to the abbey, "within the conſtabulwyke of the duchey of Langcaſtell there, and alſo of the lordſhippe of Latimer there" (out of which the abbot and convent aſſigned "the tithes of tithes, otherwiſe the tenth part of ten parts of tithes, to the chapel and chaplain of Cheſham Boys"); "the hamelett of Layhull, the hamelett of Whelpley Wyth, in the conſtabulwyke there of the honour of Walyngforde;" the hamelettis of Alcheley Grene, Belenden, Aſherugge, Charderrugge, Hunrugge (in which were ſome lands held under the abbot and convent of Muſſenden), Cheſham Dene, otherwiſe Cheſham Water Wyth, in which were lands of John Stoketon, alderman and mercer of London; and Botteley.

The abbeſs of Burnham, in Buckinghamſhire, as lady of the manors of Holmer and Little Miſſenden [14], had ſuit of court from certain lands at Holmer, given by Henry de Rokeby to the abbot and convent of Leiceſter in free and perpetual alms; conſiſting of all the lands he had in the townſhip, with the appurtenances, both within and without the town, the woods, meadows, &c. which had been given to him by Richard de Camvile [15] in exchange for the advowſon of the chapel of Rokeby, which was a member of Clifton, and belonged to that abbey; touching which chapel there was a ſuit betwixt the ſaid Henry and the abbot in the year 1200; which ended not, it ſeems, till 1220, when a fine was levied between the abbot and Henry Rokeby, by which it was concluded that the ſaid Henry and his heirs ſhould exhibit a fit clerk to the abbot and his ſucceſſors, whom they might preſent to the biſhop; which clerk ſhould pay to them yearly the antient and due penſions they had wont to receive thence; and, to perfect this agreement, the ſaid Henry gave to that abbey for ever a yard-land in Holme. This land, which brought in a rent of 18*s*. was given by the abbey to Roger de Miſſenden, clerk, for his homage and ſervice [16]. The right to this portion of land was again confirmed by a proceſs at law in 1299; after which we find ſeveral ſucceſſive entries in the "Rentale" of the receipt of the rent from 1310 to 1323, when a regular acquittance of certain arrears occurs, ſigned by abbot Richard Tourſe, on condition of the rent being regularly paid in future.

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[1] Of which an account will be found under Bruntingthorpe, in the pariſh of St. Mary de Caſtro.

[2] The gift of archbiſhop Iſlip. See p. 262; and a farther account under the pariſh of Hungarton.

[3] See an account of this grange under the pariſh of Thurnby.

[4] See hereafter, p. 277.

[5] *Redditus liber* is evidently the ſame as *redditus aſſiſus*; and is deſcribed ſo by Du Cheſne. S. Carte.

[6] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xxxiv.

[7] Ibid. fol. cxxiv.

[8] Charyte, fol. cxxx.

[9] Appendix, p. 54.

[10] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xi; Willis's Buckingham, p. 123.

[11] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xxii.

[12] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xxxv. Fin. Buckingham. 14 Joan. de advoc. capellæ S. Leonardi de Ceſtreſham.

[13] Cotton MSS. Galba E. III. p. 131. & ſeqq.

[14] Clauſ. 13 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 29. pro man. de Holmere & Miſſenden Parvâ, ex conceſſ' Rogeri le Strange.—Miſled by ſir William Dugdale's extracts from the "Regiſtrum Breve," I have (in the Index to Charyte's Rentale, p. 67) placed *Holmer* in Warwickſhire. The name of *Homer Green* is ſtill to be found near Miſſenden in the maps of the county of Buckingham.

[15] The Camviles were benefactors to the priory of Burcheſter.

[16] Cotton MSS. Vitellius F. XVII; ex Plac. 2 John. Rot. 26. & Rot. Mich. 5 Hen. III; and Charyte, fol. lxii.

Sir John Brows [1], or Brewoſe, held in 1154 a meſſuage, with a virgate of land, and the wood near Holmers-hill, formerly in the tenure of William Miſſenden, a rent of 18*s.* payable at three terms in the year. Of this land William Capon rented a field near the water called le Brech, containing eight acres; John Duneſmore, a field called Argentefield, and a toft called Argenteſcroft, containing alſo eight acres; John Baldewyn, a croft called Oldfield; and two others called Hechyager, containing nine acres. From all which, ſir John Brewoſe received no more than 20*s.*

The prior of Burceſter [2] in Oxfordſhire held one toft, and the wood, where William de Miſſenden dwelt, with a field called Dichefeld, and another called Hunefred, containing more than twenty acres.

William Inngeſby had the wardſhip of Henry de Rokeby whilſt under age, as far as related to the lands which the ſaid Henry gave to Leiceſter abbey, the ſame being within his fee.

In *Derbyſhire,* they had a conſiderable property in the High Peak; particularly the church of Youlgrave, with the chapels of Cratton, Elton, Mydulton, and Wynſter, &c. the gift of *Robert* the ſon of *Robert Coll,* confirmed about 1250 by pope Innocent IV; the whole townſhip of Conkyſbery, with the mill, cliff, &c. and the townſhips of Newbyggen and Medoplek, the gift of *William Avenel,* confirmed by the biſhop of *Coventry*; and eſtabliſhed by regular proceſs at law in 1339 [3] and 1423 [4]; after which the abbey gave £5. a year to augment the vicarage of Youlgrave.—The church of Youlgrave was rated in 1220 at 30 marks, and Medoplek, &c. at 68*s.*

In Byrchover, Herthull in the pariſh of Bakewell, Lyes, and Smerill Grange, various lands and tithes.

At Haddon, 20 acres, the gift of William Avenel.

At Medoplek they had in 1292 two bovates of land, of the annual value of 14*s*; the mill worth 10*s*; mines worth 2*s*; aſſiſe rents 10*s*; pleas and perquiſites 2*s*; a meadow worth 6*s.* 6*d*; and other receipts to the value of 68*s.* a year.

At Stanton, lands given by Adam de Stanton.

At Hertyſhorn, in the ſame county, they had the manor-houſe of Schorthaſull, the gift of William Aſton; and three other meſſuages, two virgates, 101 acres and a half of arable land, with woods, meadows, paſtures, &c. to the amount of 26*s.* 8*d.* a year. This manor, with all its appurtenances, in Hertyſhorn or elſewhere, was granted to *Chriſtopher Dean,* by whom they were conveyed in 1544 to *Thomas Boyde,* yeoman, for a fee-farm rent of 3*s.* 4*d.*; which rent, being afterwards purchaſed from the crown, became veſted in ſir Samuel Barnadiſton, of Kedelton, Suffolk, bart. who held it in 1727; at which time Robert Charnell, of Snareſton, eſq. was owner of the manor-houſe and other property; Edward Dawſon, of Long Whatton, eſq. poſſeſſed a meſſuage, lands, &c. part of the ſaid manor; and Joſeph Clark, of Blaugherby, and Joſeph Mould, Thomas Broad, Mary Madin, and William Madin, had divers lands, &c. within the lordſhip [5].

At Okethorpe (a hamlet of Seile in Leiceſterſhire) Thomas Lathbury gave them all the lands and tenements, meadows, and paſtures, with their appurtenances, which he held under the gift and feoffment of his mother Elizabeth Norton, confirmed by William Norton and Thomas Bytſwell, conſiſting of a meſſuage and toft, four virgates of land, and the moiety of a rent of 38*s.* 8*d.* He gave them alſo, by his laſt will, all the tenements he had lately acquired in the townſhips of Cateby and Okethorpe, and in Naneby field; and directed that a lamp, or large wax candle, ſhould be provided for ever, to be burnt before the image of the Virgin in St. Mary's chapel in the abbey. Richard Glover was their tenant here at a rent of 28*s.* 8*d.* for a meſſuage, three tofts, and three virgates of land; for which they paid 2*s.* to the king for ſuit of court [6]. They had other lands, the gift of Thomas Elsforde and his anceſtors [7].

In *Lancaſhire,* they had the manor and church of Cokeram, with the chapels of Elhale and Thurnham, which in 1220 were valued at 26 marks; with lands at Aſsheton, Kirkelow, Geyrſtang, and Halouth [8]; the gift of William, the ſon of Gilbert, who was ſummoned to parliament by the title of William of Lancaſter, baron of Kendale, and married Gundreda the dowager counteſs of Warwick, who joined her huſband in a gift to the canons of Leiceſter of two bovates of land at Cokeram, "unde heredes ſui minus tenent in capite." This grant was confirmed to our abbey by a charter of John lord of Ireland, earl of Morteigne, Cornwall, and Nottingham (afterwards king of England), and by a bull of pope Innocent IV.

John Oxcliff and John Corton gave to the abbey of Leiceſter a meſſuage, 12 acres of arable land, and 4 of meadow, at Cokeram [9]; ſoon after which, whilſt Philip de Repingdon was abbot, they obtained, with great labour and expence, a grant of quit-claim [10] from the lady Philippa de Conor, dutcheſs of Ireland [11], and a charter of confirmation from king Henry IV.

The chancel of Cokeram church was rebuilt in 1442 whilſt John Pomerey was abbot [12].

On a part of the land belonging to the abbey of Leiceſter, at Cokerſand, where formerly ſtood an hoſpital, the abbey of Cokerſand was afterwards founded; as appears by the following agreement: "Ad univerſorum notitiam perveniat, inter Paulum abbatem & conventum de Leiceſtria in pratis, & canonicis de Cokerſand, ita conveniſſe, quod jam dictus Paulus & conventus de Leiceſtriâ, intuitu pietatis & religionis, dederunt prefatis canonicis de Cokerſand locum in quo domus hoſpitalis de Cokerſand ſita eſt, in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam; ita ut liceat eis abbathiam conſtruere, & abbatem habere, ſcilicet de tribus rubris uſque ad diviſum de Thurnham, per mediam moſſam [13]." For this land the abbey of Leiceſter had an annual rent of 5*s.* 8*d.* [14]

Cokerſand was at firſt the habitation of Hugh an hermit, then converted to an hoſpital, under Lancaſter abbey, endowed by William de Lancaſter, temp. Henry II; but about 1190 changed, by authority of pope Clement, to an abbey of Premonſtratenſian canons, valued at £157. "Coker river maketh no great courſe or he come to the ſands by Cokerham village not a mile off. Thens to Cokerſande an abbey of Ciſtertienſes, about half a mile of, ſtanding very blekely an object to all winds [15]."

The ſite of Cokerham abbey is now (1796) the property of *John Dalton,* eſq. (who is of an antient catholic family) of Thurnham hall; whoſe anceſtors, ſince the diſſolution of the abbey, have been buried in the chapter-houſe, which is a Gothic ſtructure of an octagonal form, ſupported by a ſtone pillar, now greatly out of repair, though it is the moſt perfect part of the abbey; much of the ruins of the building having been waſhed away by the ſea. It is three miles diſtant from Thurnham hall; to which tradition, as is uſual, ſays there was a ſubterraneous paſſage. The farm here has been many years in the occupation of Mr. *Holt*; and is conſidered as extra-parochial [16].

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[1] This family appears to have been ſeated in Buckinghamſhire earlier than is generally ſuppoſed. The town of Buckingham came to William de Browſe by frank marriage, as appears by Pat. 7 John, m. 23. Dugdale, Bar. vol. I. p. 419; and Willis's Buckingham, p. 26.

[2] Fin. Buckingham, 46 Hen. III. n. 52. de carucatâ terræ in Miſſenden.

[3] Plac. de quo warranto in com. Derb. 4 Edw. III. Rot. 3. dorſo.

[4] Fin. Derb. 2 Hen. VI. Hill. Rot. 452. pro manerio de Medoplec & terris in Conkyſbery.

[5] From an original deed.

[6] Charyte, fol. cxiv. b. See farther on this hamlet under Seile.

[7] Appendix, p. 66. A terrier of their lands may be ſeen in a Cotton MSS. Galba E. III. fol. 155. & ſeqq.

[8] Charyte, fol. xxxix—xlvi.

[9] Appendix, p. 64; Pat. 12 Edw. II. p. 1. m. 18. de libertatibus in Lancaſtr.

[10] Appendix, p. 68.

[11] The duke of Ireland's viſiting Leiceſter abbey has been mentioned in p. 256. John de Vere, ſeventh earl of Oxford, was created marquis of Dublin in 1385, the title of *marquis* being then new and unheard-of in England, and in the year following duke of Ireland. Theſe rapid promotions made him ſo haughty and inſolent, that he put away his wife Philippa; who was daughter to Ingelram earl of Bedford, by Iſabel his wife, daughter of Edward III. Dugdale, Bar. vol. I. p. 194.

[12] Appendix, p. 69.

[13] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 636.

[14] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xlvi.

[15] Leland, vol. V. p. 84.

[16] From the information of Mr. John Eccles, who viſited the ruins in May 1796.

In *Lincolnſhire*, they had at Benington an annual rent of ſix quarters of ſalt, worth 20*s*; and at Botulſton [Boſton] Walter Gerun gave them, *cum corpore ſuo*, all his land in the High-ſtreet next the ſea, and the homage and ſervice of ſeveral perſons. They had alſo divers rents, &c. the gift of Warner de Engaine, John Gerun, and others, amounting in the whole to 76*s*. 7½*d*. a year; which originally had produced £7. 12*s*. The repreſentative of the Gerun family paid annually a pound of pepper and a pound of cumin.

Reginald, ſon of William de Benington, gave to maſter Gerard, ſon of Baldric archdeacon of Leiceſter, for his ſervice and homage, certain lands, to hold for the rent of 12*d*. a year; which 12*d*. was given to the church of All Saints at Benington, to found a lamp in the ſaid church. All theſe lands Gerard gave to the abbey and convent of St. Mary at Leiceſter, by whom they were conveyed to Warner de Engayne, on condition of his paying annually ſix quarters of ſalt at Boſtom, and 12*d*. to the church of Benington[1]. The property of the abbey here was taxed in 1292 at £4.

In *Middleſex*, they had, in the pariſh of St. Sepulchre, in the ſuburbs of London, a conſiderable eſtate, as already noticed, p. 261; given them in 1312[2] by William de Langley, clerk; conſiſting of a capital manſion, with ſeveral houſes, ſhops, and cellars, the Saracen's-head inn[3], and a moiety of the fountain[4]. This parcel of land, extending in length from the highway leading from Newgate to Holborn-bridge, was bounded on the Eaſt by St. Sepulchre's church[5], and a tenement which William de Langley at the ſame time deviſed for a chantry[6]; on the Weſt by the tenements of Gerard the Barber and the prioreſs of Haliwell; on the South by the king's highway; and on the North it took in the ſite of Cock Lane and part of Smithfield. The abbot and convent had alſo a releaſe of all claims to the above-mentioned property from Thomas maſter of the hoſpital of St. Giles without the bars of the Old Temple and the brethren and ſiſters of that hoſpital, reſerving their right to an antient ground-rent; and another releaſe, from Humfrey prior of the church of St. Mary in Southwark, and his convent, of 3*s*. annual rent, payable out of land in Smithfield. They bought ten feet of ground, from Richard archdeacon of Ely, to enlarge the kitchen of their houſe in Smithfield; where they poſſeſſed a plot of ground near Chick-lane, 55 feet in length *de pedibus Sancti Pauli*; 27 feet wide towards the Eaſt, and 27 in front towards the Weſt; which they demiſed for 10*s*. a year to John Bukonite; and which was by him under-let to William the Carpenter of Smithfield; a rent of 8*s*. in Cock-lane, the gift of Peter of Southampton, alias de la Hull, and Agnes his wife, payable out of tenements which extended from his own gate to the reſidence of John Morrice; and a tenement on the North ſide of St. Sepulchre's church-yard, near Newgate, called the Reindeer, the gift of Hugo the Frenchman, a baker, and Dioniſia his wife, with a releaſe from ſir John de Woburn of 13*s*. annual rent for the ſame. This was firſt demiſed by the abbey to Chriſtiana, daughter of Ralph the Smith, of Newgate, for a rent of 21*s*.; and after to the maſter and brethren of St. Bartholomew's for 20*s*. From Warinus of Naples, prior of the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem, they had a grant of ſo much of the land of that priory as was bought of Thomas Tornatus, for a rent of 2*s*. and a pound of incenſe; and other land, 24 feet wide, extending in length to the Horſe-market, for a rent of 6*d*.

Of this eſtate, which was confirmed to them by a charter of king Edward I, the principal meſſuage, or manor-houſe, was leaſed to ſir Thomas Littleton, one of the judges of the court of king's bench, as ſtated in p. 266, for an annual rent of 16*s*.

William Strette had a leaſe of the Saracen's-head, for £7. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Eleanor Bredon, a cottage and a chamber joining to the Saracen's-head, at a rent of 20*s*.

John Rutt, an adjoining tenement, for 26*s*. 8*d*.

Richard Burſtal, another tenement, for 50*s*.

William Mynt, a meſſuage near the Pool[7] in Smithfield, for 53*s*. 4*d*. This meſſuage, with two cottages, the convent ſold to William Mynt for 100 marks; and laid out the money in an advantageous purchaſe in Leiceſterſhire. Total receipts, £16. 19*s*. 4*d*.

The outgoings were,

	s.	*d.*
To the maſter of St. Giles's Hoſpital a ground-rent for a tenement in Smithfield,	20	0
Another tenement near the Saracen's-head,	6	8
To the monks of Clerkenwell, from the Saracen's-head,	13	4
To the hoſpital of St. John of Jeruſalem; from a tenement in Smithfield called Black-gate,	2	0
To the ſame, in lieu of a pound of incenſe,	0	8
To the ſame, from a tenement near Chicklane,	0	6
To St. Sepulchre's church, *pro quadam pendula*[8] *ultra cemeterium in hoſpitio de Sarſonheyd*,	2	0
Summa,	45	2

In a "Taxatio cleri infra dioc' London'[9]," the abbey of Leiceſter is thus rated for this property:

"In parochiâ Sancti Sepulchri,	xl. s̃.
Inde decima,	iiii s̃.
Medietas,	ii s̃.

At Old Ford, in the pariſh of Stepney, they had the mill called Algodiſmilne, demiſed to Henry de Calabre for a rent of two marks to the abbey, and of 10*s*. to the lord of the manor; and afterwards let to John of Honilane, citizen of London, for 28*s*. a year.

In *Northamptonſhire*, they had a yearly penſion of 6*s*. 8*d*. from the rectory of Aynho[10].

They once poſſeſſed the advowſon of Billing Magna, with a penſion of 20 marks, the gift of William Barre; but this was legally recovered from them by Robert Wauton[11].

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xxv. a. xxvi. a. b.

[2] Pat. 14 Edw. II. p. 2. m. 4. de tenementis in London.

[3] "Near to this church is a fair and large inn for receipt of travellers, and hath to ſign the Saracen's-head." Strype's Stow, edit. 1720, book III. p. 245; and ſee edit. 1598, p. 311.

[4] Situated at Holbourn-croſs, where a conduit was firſt erected in 1498, and rebuilt in 1577 by William Lambe.

[5] "The fair pariſh church, called St. Sepulchre's, in the Baily, or by Chamberlain-gate, was newly re-edified about the reign of Henry VI. or Edward IV. in a fair churchyard, though not ſo large as of old time; for the ſame is letten out for buildings and a garden plot." Strype's Stow, ubi ſupra.

[6] No notice is taken, by the Hiſtorian of London, either of this chantry, or the property of the abbot and convent of Leiceſter, or the tenement of the prioreſs of Haliwell.

[7] "Smithfield Pond of old time in records was called Horſe Pool, for that men watered horſes there, and was a great water. In 1418 a new building was made in the Weſt part of Smithfield, betwixt the ſaid Pool, and the river of the Wells, or Turnmill Brook, in a place then called The Elms; for that there grew many elm trees; and this had been the place of execution for offenders. Since the which time, the building there hath been ſo increaſed, that now remaineth not one tree growing. This place was in uſe for executions in 1219, and, as it ſeems, long before; for a Clauſe Roll, 4 Hen. III. mentions *Furcæ factæ apud ulmellos com. Middleſex, ubi prius factæ fuerunt*." Stow, 1598, p. 311; or edit. Strype, p. 238.

[8] *Pendul*um in a French deed in Du Cange is a part of a mill: "Conceſſi domui infirmorum Sancti Quintini molendinum de Rovereco, cum raëriâ & pendulo, perpetuò tenendum." Charta A. 1165. apud Hemerœum in Auguſtâ Viromand. Charpentier ſuppoſes it the ſame with *pencellum*, a *penſtock*, or dam of a water-mill; and *raëria* is a *ſluice*. Du Cange *in voc*. But, as the ſituation here aſſigned ſeems too diſtant from any *water*-courſe or ſtream, quere, if it be another term for *penticius*, a *penthouſe*; which is properly ſuppoſed by Johnſon to be a corruption of *pentice*, and is thus defined in his Dictionary; "a ſhed hanging out, a ſlope from the main wall;" a *lean-to*, as it is now called in Leiceſterſhire, and many other parts of the kingdom.

[9] Harl. MSS. 60. fol. 161. b.

[10] Bridges, vol. I. p. 138.

[11] Charyte, fol. lxix. Bridges, in his account of Great Billing, vol. I. p. 405, does not notice their having had this advowſon.

The rectory and advowſon of Brackley, with the chapels of Halſo and Sigreſham, were given by the founder, whoſe deſcendants were liberal benefactors[1]. The abbot had a penſion of half a mark.

In 1191, a compoſition with the prior of Trentham, relative to this rectory, was confirmed by pope Celeſtine; in 1220 the rectory was valued at 36 marks; and, about 1223, permiſſion was given by Richard abbot of Leiceſter to erect the chapel of St. John the Baptiſt within the precincts of the hoſpital at this place, with the privileges of ſepulture, &c.[2]

"The parſonage of St. Peter's was impropriate to the abbey of Leirceſter; and there was a vicar endowed[3]." This endowment, which was made in 1225, conſiſted "in tertiâ parte decime garbarum de Brackele & de Halſo, & in medietate altaragiorum, cum manſo vicario aſſignato. Conſiſtit etiam in duabus partibus decime garbarum de octo virgatis terre in campo de Evenley; & in decimis duarum virgatarum in Parvâ Whitefeld, cum curiâ Thome de Ermenters, &c. in decimis feni & molendini[4]."

In 1272, the abbot of Leiceſter had a grant of common of paſture here[5]; and in 1295 recovered the right of preſentation to the vicarage, againſt John de Ferrars, Eleanor la Zouch, and Elizabeth counteſs of Boughan. In 1302, he preſented Robert Caſtelyen de Humberſton[6]; in 1313, was certified to hold a fourth part of a knight's fee in Brackley of Alan la Zouch[7]; and in 1329 claimed to have view of frankpledge, with other liberties in his lands here, and had his claim allowed[8].

The chapel of Brackley hoſpital was rebuilt about 1360, at the expence of more than £34; and the abbey of Leiceſter paid yearly £5. 4*s.* 4*d.* towards the augmentation of this vicarage[9].

At Brixworth[10], the abbey had lands in the ſeveral fields; the particulars of which, not noticed in Bridges, may be ſeen in a MS. in the Cotton library[11].

At Cley Cotys, or Coton, they had once the advowſon of the chapel, as a member of the church of Lilburn. This was alienated, in 1210, by a fine paſſed between Thomas de Eſtley, demandant, and William abbot of Leiceſter, deforcient[12]; and in 1254, the chapel (deducting a penſion of 20*s.* to the abbot of Leiceſter) was valued at 8 marks[13].

They had the tithes at Evenley, as a member of the church of Brackley, the gift of their founder; and demiſed them in 1323 to William Marton[14], vicar of Brackley, for 13*s.* 4*d.* a year; and again, in 1348, to William Swan[15], another vicar. They were afterwards let to the farmer of the abbot's lands at Brackley, one of whom was Stephen Chamberleyn, for the ſame ſum[16].

The church of Eydon was appropriated to this abbey, in 1202, by Richard ſon of Henry Wale; confirmed, in 1219, by a fine levied at Northampton[17]; again, in 1229, by another fine at Weſtminſter between Richard Wale, demandant, and William abbot of Leiceſter, deforcient[18]; and, in 1291, the abbot and convent preſented Richard Ryder, of Leiceſter, clerk, to this rectory, having proved their right to the patronage againſt Thomas lord Wale, who had preſented John de Martin[19].

They had the church of Farningho, of the gift of their founder; and the abbot's penſion from it was four marks[20]. The abbot and convent occur as patrons in 1219[21] (when the churches of Farningho and Sireſham were valued at £18. 1*s.* 8*d.*); and in 1290 preſented Aymo de Vienna; who had a ſecond preſentation in 1291, by reaſon that he had not obtained prieſt's orders within the year[21]. The abbot and convent had free-warren granted them at Farningho, Sireſham, and other places, in 1300[23]; and in 1329[24] were cited (as they had been in 1229[25]), to ſhew by what right they claimed from their tenants in Farningho and Sireſham, Brackley and Halſo, view of frankpledge, weifs, aſſiſe of bread and beer, &c. exemption from gelds, danegelds, and all other aids, either in wapentakes, hundreds, or ſhires, from meadows, ſcutages, and aſſizes, and all worldly ſervices, with ſac and ſoc, tol and theam, and infangenthef, together with an exemption from pannage, pontage, tolls, or ſtallage, throughout all the cities and boroughs in the kingdom[26]. Their right was on this occaſion fully eſtabliſhed; and the inhabitants of Farningho were enjoined to make a perambulation once at leaſt in every ſix years, to ſee that the boundaries of the abbot's lands were maintained, for which they were to be allowed 12*d.* to buy drink *(ad emend' poculenta)*, drinkings being always found abſolutely neceſſary in all perambulations[27]. The total receipt of the abbey from Farningho was £12. 18*s.* 10*d.*[28]

At Halſo (now called Hawes, and generally reckoned a hamlet of Brackley, though originally the lordſhip of which Brackley itſelf was a member[29]), they had the chapel, with the tithes of garbs and hay, the gift of their founder. The church of Brackley was bound to provide a reſident chaplain, and the hamlet of Halſo to repair the chapel; the abbot and convent having been ever exonerated from that expence. The abbot and convent, however, in 1398, at the eſpecial requeſt of ſir John Lovell, after entering a ſolemn proteſt of their right of exemption, agreed to repair the roof and windows of the chancel for that time only, ſir John Lovell contributing thereto ſix good oak-trees out of his woods at Bagworth, and 40*s.* in money[30].

At Hothorpe (a chapelry of Thedingworth in Leiceſterſhire) they had the tithes of garbs and hay, as belonging to the mother-church. For the tithe of 20 acres of hay, they received 6*s.* 8*d.*[31]

The impropriate rectory and advowſon of the vicarage of Lilburn, with an annual rent from that lordſhip, originally given by Robert earl of Mellent to the church of St. Mary de Caſtro, were transferred by him to the abbey[32]. One yard-land here was given by Richard l'Abbé, and three more by Geffrey de Dalby. In 1220, this church was valued at 10 marks; and the temporalities of the abbey here at 60[33].

Richard de Morvill, conſtable to the king of Scotland, gave an annual rent of 10*s.* payable by the abbot and convent of Dryburgh in Scotland, in lieu of half a carucate of land, given by Alexander de Sancto Martino for the murder of the conſtable's brother Malcolm de Morvill, who was buried in the cemetery of Leiceſter abbey. Several diſputes having ariſen concerning the payment of this ſum, the abbot and convent at length accepted an aſſignment of 5*s.* a year, to be paid by the abbot and convent of St. James at Northampton out of a penſion of two marks and a half a year, for the church of Bozeate; which the abbot and convent of Dryburgh aſſigned afterwards to the prior and convent of St. Andrew [1] at Northampton, on condition of their paying 5*s*. a year to the abbey of Leiceſter [2].

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[1] Leland, vol. VII. p. 12.

[2] Appendix, p. 61. See a view of Brackley church, and of the ruins of this chapel, in Bridges, vol. I. p. 150.

[3] Appendix, p. 11; and Charyte, fol. xxvi.

[4] Rot. Hugonis Wells, annis 15 & 20.

[5] Plac. 1 Edw. I. m. 17. de communi paſturâ Brackele.

[6] Reg. Sutton, ann. 3. Their being patrons on this occaſion is not noticed by Bridges.

[7] Bridges, vol. I. p. 143.

[8] See under Farningho.

[9] Appendix, p. 68.

[10] Charyte, fol. xxix.

[11] Galba E. III. fol. 125.

[12] Fin. Northampton. 12 Johan de eccleſiâ de Cotes.

[13] Charyte, fol. xxxviii; Bridges, vol. I. p. 549.

[14] This vicar is omitted by Bridges.

[15] Bridges calls him Sweyn.

[16] Charyte, fol. lvii. Bridges, vol. I. p. 165.

[17] Fin. Northampton. de advoc. eccleſie de Eyndon.

[18] Appendix, p. 61; Charyte, fol. lv.

[19] Reg. Sutton. See Appendix, p. 61; and Bridges, vol. I. p. 123.

[20] Charyte, fol. lviii; Bridges, vol. I. p. 170.

[21] Reg. Sutton.

[22] Ibid.

[23] Clauſ. 29 Edw. I. N° 27.

[24] Plac. de quo warranto in com. Northampt. 3 Edw. III. Rot. 13. de privilegiis in Farningho, Sireſham, &c.

[25] See before, p. 261.

[26] Rot. Quo warranto apud Northampton, coram Juſtic. Itinerant. 3 Edw. III.

[27] See Addenda to Lambeth Hiſtory, p. 364.—Drinke for the children, 6*d.*—1586, For making honeſt men drinke when we went to Vicar's Oke in perambulation, 2*s.* 6*d.*

[28] Charyte, fol. lviii. b. A terrier of their lands here fills ten pages in a Cotton MS. Galba E. III. fol. 101. & ſeqq.

[29] Bridges, vol. I. p. 153.

[30] Appendix, p. 74; Charyte, p. lix. b.

[31] Charyte, fol. cxiv. This is not noticed by Bridges. See more of this chapelry under Thedingworth.

[32] Charyte, fol. cv; Bridges, vol. I. p. 573.

[33] A terrier of their lands here may be ſeen in Galba E. III. p. 150.

At Sireſham, they had the church, the gift of Thomas Sorell, lord of the manor in the reign of king Henry II; and, in 1254, the rectory was valued at 15 marks; and the abbot's penſion was half a mark [3]. At Sireſham, they had alſo lands called Weſterles, or Weſtcotes; which originally were given by Robert Boſſu, their founder, to the church of Lincoln, in exchange for Knighton and the Suburbs of Leiceſter; but the biſhop and chapter, in after-times, complaining of this diſpoſition, Robert Fitz Parnell, his grandſon, took them back, and beſtowed them on the abbey; giving to the chapter of Lincoln, with conſent of the monks, certain lands in Asfordby and Segrave, which belonged to the convent. In 1315, the abbots of Leiceſter and Bitulſden, with John de Chetwode, were certified to be lords of Sireſham and Weſtcote [4].

At Standeford, Robert de Standeford gave a virgate of land to the almoner of Leiceſter abbey [5].

At Welton, they had a rent of 43*s*. ariſing from a water-mill in the poſſeſſion of John Hynckley [6]; which in 1559 was ſold by the crown to Mr. Thompſon for twenty years purchaſe [7].

In 1340, the ſpiritualities of the abbey of Leiceſter in the archdeaconry of Northampton were thus taxed:

The church of Brackley 36 marks.

The church of Lilburn 10 marks.

A penſion at Sireſham, 6*s*. 8*d*.

———— Farningho, 4 marks.

———— Cley Coton, 20*s*.

In all, 52 marks; which paid 34*s*. 6*d*. for tenths.

Their temporalities in that archdeaconry were taxed,

At Farningo and Sireſham, £18. 20*d*.

At Lilburne, 60*s*.

At Aſtwell and Empingham in Rutland, 8*s*.

In all, £21. 9*s*. 8*d*.; taxed at 21*s*. 6*d*. [8]

In *Nottinghamſhire*, Hugo de Dyva and Helwyſia his wife gave to this abbey two parts of the tithes of the garbs of her demeſne lands at Gotham, which was confirmed by Robert earl of Leiceſter [9].

In *Rutland*, they had at Aſhwell *(Eſſewell juxta Ocham)* an annual rent of 3*s*. the gift of Henry Touchet, lord of that manor [10].

At Empingham, four bovates, the gift of Richard l'Abbé; four others, the gift of Robert Fitz Philip; and ſeveral ſmall rents [11].

From the prior and convent of Shene in *Surrey*, they had a leaſe of tithes in various parts of Leiceſterſhire, at an annual rent of £12. [12] From this priory they had alſo an annual acknowledgement of a roſe.

In *Warwickſhire*, they had the chapel of Anſty, with that of Shelton, both hamlets of Bulkington, the gift of Roger de Watervile; for which the prior of Coventry paid them by compoſition £10. a year [13].

At Bernangull, or Bernacle, another hamlet of Bulkington, they had the tithes and certain lands, given by Roger de Watervile, and a virgate by Alice Temple, *cum corpore ſuo*. Four yard-lands here, of the fee of Ernald de Bois, were given antiently to the abbey by Henry the ſon of Fulco de Merſton, who afterwards became a canon of their houſe; and the gift was confirmed by Ernald de Bois, and by king Henry II. Thomas earl of Lancaſter confirmed to them a carucate in 1284. The abbot had a court-leet there for his own tenants, with other privileges, which he claimed to have had time out of mind. They granted to Guy, a knight, lord thereof, an oratory in his own houſe, provided the prieſt ſhould ſwear, in the preſence of the vicar of Bulkington, that it might be no damage to the mother-church [14].

At Berwode, a hamlet of Curdworth, Hugh de Ardena gave the manor and a hermitage; with one meſſuage, two carucates, one mill, 60 acres of meadow, 60 acres of paſture, 300 acres of wood, and 10*s*. rent in Curdworth; which were confirmed by William and Waleran earls of Warwick; of whoſe fee they were held. The abbot and convent had the patronage of the rectory, and the tithes and various parcels of land, &c. from John de Ardena and others of that family, on condition of finding two canons to celebrate divine ſervice in the chapel of Berwode-hall; but John Ardena [15], being a powerful man and a knight, impleaded the abbot of Leiceſter in 1339 for the manor of Berwode, with the advowſon of the church of Curdworth, being given to that houſe by his anceſtors many years before. By the prudence of abbot Glowne, this cauſe was terminated in favour of the monaſtery of Leiceſter. An early terrier of the manor of Berwode will be found in our Appendix [16].

The lands which Richard de Camvile had in the manor of Bigging, within the lordſhip of Newton, being granted to Henry de Rokeby from Richard de Camvile, were by the canons of Leiceſter obtained, temp. Henry II. in conſideration of the chapel of Rugby, given by them to him and his heirs, which chapel was a member of Clifton; but the mill they had from Robert the ſon of Fulco de Holme [17].

At Bramcote [18], another hamlet of Bulkington, the tithes and the mill, with eight yard-lands, the gift of Geffrey l'Abbé, Robert de Watervill, &c. The abbot and convent, as in other their lands in Warwickſhire, claimed a court-leet in 1284, as granted by the king's progenitors, for which they then produced their charters. What they then had amounted to the third part of a knight's fee; for, in 1346, it was certified, that ſo much they held of the earl of Lancaſter, who then had the honour of Leiceſter. They had here alſo the homage and relief of their free tenants, two inſtances of which are recorded in 1342 and 1470; with weyſs and ſtrays, hariots, *auxilia, & merchetas* [19].

At Bromwych, they had certain lands, held under them by Thomas de Bromwych; "ſicut patet in placito quod eſt in veteri regiſtro cum nigro cooperterio." This Thomas de Bromwych gave them certain common of paſture in Berwode [20].

Roger de Watervile gave the rectory and advowſon of Bulkington, with two yard-lands belonging to it, together with its chapels of Bernangul, Weſton, Ryton, Merſton, Shelton, Anſty, and Bramcote; all which were confirmed by Ernald de Bois I, and three ſucceeding Ernalds [1]. The church was valued in 1220 at 26 marks; and, at the endowment of the vicarage, a penſion of 26*s*. 8*d*. was reſerved. William Orchard, one of their tenants here, paid a yearly rent of a pair of gloves [2].

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[1] Of this priory, ſee our Introductory Volume, p. cxlii.

[2] Charyte, fol. cxiii; Cotton MSS. Vitellius, F. XVII. fol. 16. b; and Bridges, MS. vol. I. p. 161.

[3] Charyte, fol. cxxix; Bridges, vol. I. p. 194.

[4] Appendix, p. 61; Bridges, vol. I. p. 169, 170.

[5] Charyte, fol. cxxxi; not noticed by Bridges.

[6] Charyte, fol. cxlvi.

[7] Harl. MSS. 608. p. 8. See Bridges, vol. I. p. 96.

[8] Bridges, MS. ex Offic. Primit.

[9] Charyte, fol. lix; Thoroton, p. 18.

[10] Charyte, fol. lvii; not noticed by Wright.

[11] Charyte, fol. lvi; not noticed by Wright.

[12] See before, p.

[13] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxxviii; Dugdale's Warwickſhire, vol. I. pp. 65. 123.

[14] Appendix, p. 79; Dugdale, vol. I. p. 63.

[15] Edward Arden, a gentleman, though not inferior to the reſt of his anceſtors in thoſe virtues wherewith they were adorned, had the hard hap to come to an untimely death, 27 Elizabeth; the charge laid againſt him being no leſs than high treaſon againſt the queen, as privy to ſome foul intentions that Mr. Somerton, his ſon in law, a Roman Catholic, had towards her perſon. For which he was proſecuted with ſo great rigour and violence by the earl of Leiceſter's means, whom he had irritated in ſome particulars (as I have credibly heard), partly in diſdaining to wear his livery, which many in the county of Warwick of his rank thought no ſmall honour to them in thoſe days; but chiefly for galling of him by certain hard expreſſions about his private acceſſes to the counteſs of Eſſex before ſhe was his wife; that, through the teſtimony of one Hall, a prieſt, he was found guilty of the fact, and loſt his life in Smithfield. "Triſtis his exitus nobilis viri," ſays Camden, "qui ſacerdotiis inſidiis illectis & ejuſmodi teſtimonio perculſus, Leiceſtrii invidiæ vulgò vertebatur. Certum enim eſt illum Leiceſtrii invidiam nec immeritò incuniſſe, cui in omnibus quibus poterat ſe temerè objecerat, quaſi adultero obtrectaverat, & ut homini novo detraxerat." Upon whoſe attainder, his lands were given to Edward Darcy, eſq. and his heirs; but recovered all by Robert his ſon, except Curdworth and Minworth. Dugdale, vol. II. p. 931.

[16] Appendix, p. 79; Dugdale, vol. II. pp. 925, 926, 927. 932. And ſee before, p. 256.

[17] Cotton MS. Vitellius F. XVII; Dugdale, vol. I. p. 13.

[18] From a copy of a terrier of lands in the tenure of William Lucas and Richard Orchard, in Cotton MSS. Galba E. III. p. 91.

[19] Appendix, p. 80; Dugdale, vol. I. p. 62.

[20] Charyte, fol. xxx; Dugdale, vol. II. p. 886.

The rectory and advowſon of Clifton, and its chapels of Brownſover, Rokeby, and Newton, the gift of the firſt Ernald de Boſco, confirmed by ſucceeding Ernalds; of whom the fourth gave permiſſion to the tenants of the abbey to have common of paſture with their own tenants. They had alſo the meadow called Flexdames, given by Thomas Truan, Robert de la Beauviſme, and T. de Landa [3]; and a bovate of land, *cum corpore ſuo*, by Robert ſon of Robert le Sweyn. The church of Clifton, dedicated to the Aſſumption of our Lady, was antiently a prebend of St. Mary de Caſtro at Leiceſter; but, being afterwards granted to the abbey, was appropriated by Geffrey Muſchamp, biſhop of Coventry and Lichfield [4]. In 1220 this church was valued at 25 marks.

The church of St. Nicholas at Curdworth, with the hermitage and divers chapels, the gift of Hugo de Arden, valued in 1220 at 7 marks and a half; and divers lands there the gift of Thomas de Ardena [5]. Within this lordſhip the abbot of Leiceſter, in 1284, claimed a court-leet, &c.; and, to juſtify this challenge, exhibited the charters of Henry II. and Richard I. whereby the canons of that houſe had ſundry general privileges granted to them throughout all their poſſeſſions; whereupon the jury finding they had enjoyed a court-leet, with aſſiſe of bread and beer, time out of mind, thoſe liberties were allowed; and, foraſmuch as it appeared that in the time of abbot Henry a gallows had been ſet up, and a thief there taken adjudged to death, and hanged by his bailiffs, the ſame privilege was likewiſe allowed. The endowment of this vicarage may be ſeen in our Appendix [6].

At Dunton, a hamlet of Curdworth, they had certain tithes, received by the vicar; and ſome land leaſed to William Bracebridge [7].

At Holme, in the pariſh of Newton (which in the Conqueror's time had been a village, but was afterwards depopulated) this abbey had the tithes, the gift of the firſt Ernald de Boſco; and half a virgate of land, with a toft and croft, &c. the gift of Robert the ſon of Fulco de Holm, and Humfrey de Newton. The rent was 13*s*. 4*d*.; and had originally been 20*s*. The name of this place was taken from its ſituation, lying in a nook between the river Avon and a ſmall brook which comes from Shawell in Leiceſterſhire. It was afterwards called New Bigging [8].

At Ilmeſdon [Elmedon], they had the church, with lands, tithes, &c. the gift of their founder [9].

At Merſton Jabet, a chapelry of Bernangul, they had tithes, and four virgates of land, the gift of Henry, ſurnamed Jabet, ſon to Fulco de Merſton, which had been ſettled as a dower on Alice his wife. For this gift, he was admitted a canon of the houſe, and his wife a ſiſter [10].

At Minworth, a hamlet of Curdworth, they had the homage and ſervice of Simon ſon of Nicholas, an annual acknowledgement of a roſe from the heir of John Philip, and certain lands the gift of William de Ardena [11].

At Newhay, a member of Stockingford, Henry de Lilburn and his heirs paid 10*s*. a year, for 30 acres of arable land, to Stephen de Segrave; who granted to this abbey the homage and ſervice of Henry de Lilburn and his heirs, and the income ariſing from the wood at Newhay, with its appurtenances. This wood the prior of the neighbouring convent of Erdbury rented from the abbey of Leiceſter for 13*s*. 4*d*. a year [12].

At Newton, a chapelry of Clifton, they had the tithes of garbs and hay, the gift of their founder; a toft, 120 feet long, given by Bertram de Newton, for an annual acknowledgement of 4*d*.; which rent was afterwards releaſed by his daughter and heir. They had the barn and croft alſo of the demeſne; with the tithes of the hades & leys; and, inſtead of the tithe of hay there, a meadow called Wafford, given to them by the pariſhioners, producing eight cart-loads, worth on an average 8*d*. a year; and the tithes of the demeſne mill, called Cuttulmylne, worth 3*s*. 4*d*. a year. This was recovered to the abbey by a ſentence in the Court of Arches, July 31, 1452 [13].

The lordſhip of Nuneaton, with all its dependencies, except what was poſſeſſed by the abbot and convent of Leiceſter in the hamlet of Stockingford, and by the monaſtery *de Caſâ Dei* in Eaton and Atleberg, was given by earl Robert Boſſu, and confirmed by his ſon Robert Blanchmaines [14] to the nuns of that place; who were to pay to the abbey of Leiceſter a rent of 30 *ſterlingæ* and 3000 eels yearly [15]. Theſe nuns poſſeſſed in Leiceſterſhire two carucates of land at Waltham in the Wolds, with paſture there for 300 ſheep, the gift of Iſabel the founder's daughter, and of Simon earl of Northampton her ſon; two virgates of land in Swinford, given by Richard Malore; with 2*s*. rent from a houſe in Leiceſter, held by Guy Broadleas.

Among the gifts of *Ernald de Boſco*, they had the advowſon of the chapel of Rugby, which was a member of the church of Clifton; and concerning which there was a ſuit, in the king's court, in the year 1200, between Paul abbot of Leiceſter and Henry de Rokeby [16], which terminated in a renunciation of right on the part of the ſaid Henry; and an admiſſion from the abbot that Henry and his heirs ſhould have liberty for their homage and ſervice, after the death of Simon the dean, to nominate a clerk; whom the abbot and convent, if he were fit, would preſent to the church, on his paying them an annual penſion of 20 ſhillings, the ſaid Henry and his heirs being ſureties for the payment; and the clerk ſo preſented undertaking *percipere ſingulis annis criſma de matrice eccleſia* [17]. A final agreement was after this made, between William abbot of Leiceſter and Henry de Rokeby; who was to nominate in future to the abbot and his ſucceſſors a fit and proper clerk, to be by them preſented to the biſhop for induction; which clerk ſhould be bound to pay to the abbey their accuſtomed penſion of 20 ſhillings. The matter of this penſion was afterwards agitated in the conſiſtorial court of the biſhop of Lichfield about 1350, between abbot Clowne and Peter de Bilney the then rector; and decided in favour of the abbey. Yet it was again conteſted in 1465 by another rector, John Stone; and again recovered by abbot Pomerey [18].

At Ryton, a chapelry of Bernangul, this abbey had the tithes, and a rent of 46*s*. 8*d*. given by Roger de Watervill [19].

At Shelton, they had the chapel, with that of Anſty, as parcel of the church of Bulkington; for which the prior of Coventry, by compoſition, paid 10*s*. yearly to the canons of Leiceſter; a diſpute concerning which was amicably ſettled, as will be ſhewn under Scraptoft. They had here alſo a rent of two pounds of pepper [20].

Oſbert de Lemington granted an oxgang of land lying within the precincts of Shuckborough Superior. This was confirmed by king Henry II; and in a ſhort time was given by them to Thomas the ſon of Oliver de Shuckborough, for 9*s.* rent a year; afterwards reduced to 2*s.*[1]

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[2] Appendix, p. 80; Dugdale, vol. I. p. 57, 58.

[1] Appendix, p. 69.

[3] Appendix, p. 80; Dugdale, vol. I p. 8, 9. A terrier of their lands here fills five pages. Galba E. III p. 94, &c.

[4] Cotton MSS. Vitellius F. XVII; and Dugdale, ubi ſupra, ex vetuſto exemplari penes decan. & capit. Lichfield.

[5] Plac. quo warranto in com. Warwic. 13 Edw. I. Rot. 3. & 4. de privilegiis tenentium de Curdworth.

[6] Appendix, p. 80; Dugdale, vol. II. p. 924.

[7] Appendix, p. 80; Dugdale, vol. II. p. 932.

[8] Appendix, p. 80; Dugdale, vol. I. p. 13. See a terrier of their lands here, Cotton MSS. Galba E. III. fol. 143.

[9] Charyte, fol. lxvii; not noticed by Dugdale.

[10] Appendix, p. 81; Dugdale, vol. I. p. 63.

[11] Appendix, p. 81; Dugdale, vol. II. p. 932.

[12] Appendix, p. 81; Dugdale, vol. II. p. 1070.

[13] Appendix, p. 81; Dugdale, vol. I. p. 12.

[14] See this charter, Appendix, p. 15; and ſee vol. II. p. 380.

[15] Appendix, p. 81; Dugdale, vol. II. p. 106. b.

[16] Plac. 2 Johan. Mich. Rot. 29. dorſ. de advoc. capellæ de Rokeby.

[17] The conſecrated oil or unguent uſed at baptiſm. Regularly the parochial clergy were to have it from the cathedral church. But it ſhould ſeem the ſtipulation here was, that the clerk preſented to the chapel of Rugby ſhould have the criſm from the mother-church of Clifton, of which it is expreſsly ſaid to be a member.

[18] Appendix, p. 82; Dugdale, vol. I. pp. 23, 24.

[19] Appendix, p. 82; Dugdale, vol. I. p. 62.

[20] See under the hiſtory of that pariſh; and Appendix, p. 82.

At Sow, they had one croft, for which John Naſeby paid 8*d.* rent. They had frankpledge alſo and ſuit of court, as was determined by an inquiſition taken by the king's command. The altarage of the chapels of Sow and Wyken, both dependent on the rectory of St. Michael in Coventry, was valued at £4; and the tithes of Sow and Woodend at £10. 13*s.* 4*d.* "The royalty of Sow was bequeathed, by will of Lucy counteſs of Bedford, to Mr. George Purefoy, of Belgrave, co. Leiceſter, who enjoyed it in 1640[2]."

The whole of Stockyngford, a member of Nuneaton, the gift of William de Novo Mercato, with the aſſent of Robert earl of Leiceſter, who had exchanged this place for Whitwick. They had the chapel alſo, the gift of Geffrey de Turvile; and other lands there, the gift of Geffrey the Eremite; but they gave moſt of it to the nuns of Eaton. This manor the abbot and convent permitted William Boteler, William Babyngton, Thomas Warner, and John Catby, to aſſign over to the prior of Erdbury, reſerving to the abbey of Leiceſter their accuſtomed fealty, and a ſecurity for the payment of 63*s.* 4*d.* as a relief on every vacancy of the priory[3].

At Stretton, a virgate of land was held under this abbey by Robert Torr[4].

At Weſton in Arden, they had the tithes "garbarum, feni, & boſci, & decimas molendini[5]," as a chapelry belonging to Bulkington.

Threeſcore years and more before the Conqueſt, Ulfric Spot, a potent man in thoſe days, and founder of Burton abbey, co. Stafford, gave Wibtoft (a chapelry of Cleybrook in Leiceſterſhire) to one Athelne by will for life, and afterwards to the ſaid monaſtery; but in the Conqueror's time it was poſſeſſed by the earl of Mellent[6]. Ralph de Arraby, *cum corpore ſuo*, gave to this abbey one third part of the hamlet, which produced a rent of 4*l.* 17*s.* (originally £6. 17*s.*)[7]. This grant was confirmed by Ernald de Bois; and conſiſted of 7 meſſuages, 10 crofts, 5 yard-lands and a half, and a mill; wherein the abbot claimed a court-leet and the privileges he had in Bulkington, and was allowed them.

A queſtion aroſe between the abbot of Leiceſter and the rector of Sutton, concerning the tithes of nine virgates of land at Wigginhull juxta Crudworth; ſix of which, being in the fee of the earl of Warwick, belonged to the church of Sutton; and the other three, being of the fee of Thomas de Ardena, to the church of Crudworth. This diſpute was ſettled before judges delegated by apoſtolical authority; who decreed that two parts of the tithe ſhould be paid to Sutton, and one third to Crudworth; and that ſuch perſons as dwelt within the ſix virgates of the earl of Warwick's fee ſhould viſit the mother-church of Sutton on the day of the Aſſumption of the Virgin, and at Eaſter, when they were to communicate there, and alſo make the proper confeſſions during Lent, receive extreme unction from the chaplain of Sutton, bury their dead there, and pay all ſmall tithes to that church; but, as they were at a great diſtance from the mother-church, all other offerings were to be given to the chaplain officiating at Crudworth, who was to miniſter to them in ſpiritual caſes as need ſhould require. The chaplain of Sutton was to pay 3*d.* to the church of Crudworth, at Eaſter, to buy frankincenſe; and the inhabitants of the three virgates in the fee of Thomas de Ardena were to be anſwerable for all oblations whatever to the mother-church of Crudworth[8].

At Wover (Brounſover) they had the chapel, as a member of Clifton, worth £8. a year, (originally £15.) the gift of the firſt Ernald de Boſco[9].

In *Wiltſhire*, they had at Everley four *librata terre*, being one ninth of the whole townſhip, the gift of Amicia, wife to their founder, confirmed by her huſband and her ſon, for the ſuſtentation of the poor brethren in the Infirmary; or, as it is in another place expreſſed, *ad pitanciam conventûs*. Theſe lands in 1220 were valued at four marks; and paid 5*s.* towards a ſubſidy of a tenth; but, in the taxation of 1292 it is ſtated, "Modo abbas exoneratur de predict' vs. per placitum;" and the lands were afterwards ſurrendered by the abbot to Henry duke of Lancaſter, in exchange for Hungarton and Humberſton churches[10].

If this ſtatement of the property of the abbey ſhould not be conſidered ſufficient, the reader may conſult a magnificent volume in the Britiſh Muſeum, containing, among other articles, a Chronicle of the kings of England from 1178 to the death of Richard II; a Regiſter of the benefactors to Chriſt Church, Canterbury, and a Chronicle from the death of Canute to 1286; with ſeveral other articles relative to the church of Canterbury and to Becket. That part of the volume which relates to Leiceſter abbey is intituled, "Tranſcriptio, tempore regis Henrici Septimi, diverſarum rerum tangentium monaſterium de Pratis juxta Leiceſter. Ex ſcriptis ejuſdem eccleſiæ, domini Latimer, Roberti Brudnell, Johannis Turvile, Willielmi Cotton, Thome Eſulryk, & aliorum[11]." It begins at p. 81; fills 90 leaves; and conſiſts chiefly of antient terriers of ſeveral (but not all) of their poſſeſſions, ſome in Latin, others in Engliſh, too long to be copied here; but for the ſake of thoſe who may wiſh to conſult this MS. we give the names of the places to be found in it:

Barkby.	fol. 82	*Kilby,*	fol. 153
Barrow,	87	*Kyrkebye juxta Melton,*	147
Bagworth,	119	*Lilburn,*	150
Barkby,	119. b.	*Lockington,*	107
Belgrave,	120	*Moſeley,*	151
Billeſdon,	88. 121	*Noſeley,*	154
Boreſworth,	124	*Oadby,*	157
Blaby,	122	*Octhorpe,*	155
Bramcote,	91	*Porta Occidentalis*[12],	107
Brickelſworth,	125	*Pynſlade*[13],	111
Brontingſthorpe,	125	*Queniborough,*	95
Burſtall,	127	*Querndon,*	159
Burton Overy,	129	*Rereſby,*	161
Coſby,	97	*Scharnbroke,*	112
Coſſington,	138	*Shepiſhed,*	112
Cheſham,	131	*Shakerſton,*	162
Clifton,	94	*Shucburgh,*	162
Croxton,	140	*Skeffington,*	163
Eaton,	99	*Stanton,*	165
Farningho,	101	*Stoke,*	167
Godeby,	142	*Stretton,*	168
Gaddeſby,	142	*Thornton,*	113
Glenfelde,	135	*Thorpe Ernald,*	114
Holme,	143	*Thorp Norboro,*	168
Horſpole,	188	*Thurmaſton,*	118
Houghton,	144	*Walton,*	169
Humberſton,	144	*Whatton,*	169 b.
Kerbye,	146	*Wover,*	170

King Henry VIII, Feb. 14, 1544, granted to *Richard, Roger,* and *Robert Taverner,* ſeveral of the lands and tenements in Leiceſter, if not all, belonging to the abbey; as appears by an inſtrument, dated March 27, 1545, by which Richard, Roger, and Robert Taverner, granted to *John Dicks,* gentleman, one tenement in the Ward-gate, one tenement in the Abbey-gate in the pariſh of St. Leonard, which had been part of the poſſeſſions of the abbey, and which they held of the king in free burgage and common ſocage, by fealty only, and not *in capite*[1].

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[1] Charyte, fol. ccxviii; Dugdale, vol. I. p. 308.

[2] Charyte, fol. cxxx; Dugdale, vol. I. p. 212.

[3] Charyte, fol. cxxxi; Dugdale, vol. II. p. 1070.

[4] Charyte, p. v. a; not noticed by Dugdale.

[5] Charyte, fol. cxlvi; Dugdale, vol. I. p. 61.

[6] Burton Regiſter, in the poſſeſſion or the earl of Uxbridge. See more of this hamlet under the pariſh of Cleybrook.

[7] Charyte, fol. cxlvii; and Cotton MSS. Vitellius F. XVII.

[8] Appendix, p. 82; Dugdale, vol. II. p. 920.

[9] Charyte, fol. cxlix; Dugdale, vol. II. p. 11.

[10] Appendix, p. 55; Charyte, fol. lvii.

[11] Cotton MSS. Galba E. III. p. 81.

[12] A terrier of lands in the Weſt Gate, including Bruntingthorpe (which was taken in the year 1381) fills 9 pages in the above-mentioned MS. p. 107. Another terrier of Bruntingthorpe in 1447 occurs in p. 125.

[13] *Bulkyngton* occurs p. 93. b; and *Pynſlade* in p. 111; but the terrier of neither of thoſe places was entered.

By another deed, 25 Aug. 1545, John Dycks, of Leiceſter, yeoman, granted to *Thomas Creſſy*, gent. one of the burgeſſes of Leiceſter, an orchard in St. Peter's pariſh, and a tenement in Abbey-gate, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, which he had by grant of Richard Taverner, eſq. Roger and Robert Taverner, gentlemen, in as full manner as was granted them by king Henry VIII, &c.[2]

In the Bodleian library is a ſmall printed poem[3], with the following title: "Heere beginneth a mery Jeſt of Dane Hew, Munk of Leiceſtre, and how he was foure times ſlain and once hanged;" beginning,

"In olde time there was in Leceſter town
An abbay of munks of great renown,
As ye ſhall now after heer;
But amongſt them all was one there
That paſs'd all his brethren I wis,
His name was Dane Hew, ſo have I blis."

In 1547, Thomas Day[4], clerk, a native of Leiceſter, who had been ſome time a canon of this abbey, and alſo a prebendary of St. Stephen's in Weſtminſter (and who, it is believed, in 1554 obtained the vicarage of Stepney), contributed £20. towards the ſum of £80; which the corporation of Leiceſter gave that year to Thomas Danet, of Brumkinthorpe, eſq. for his office of bailiff to the king in the liberties of Leiceſter, of which office Mr. Danet had a patent for life[5].

It has generally been ſtated that king Henry VIII. beſtowed ſome part of the poſſeſſions of this abbey on Mr. *Cavendiſh*; "who, in the reign of queen Mary, wrote the Life and Death of Cardinal Wolſey, to whom he had been gentleman uſher; and, having been admitted to more intimacy with his lord, and let more into ſecrets, than any other ſervant, would not deſert him in his fall, but honourably waited on his old maſter, when he had no office and no ſalary to beſtow upon him. The king himſelf had heard of the abilities and fidelity of this gentleman; and therefore ſent him word in the cardinal's laſt ſickneſs, by one of his privy chamber, 'how the king's majeſty bore unto him his principal favour, for the love and diligent ſervice that he had performed to his lord; and for which it was the king's pleaſure that he ſhould be about him as chief, in whom his highneſs would put a great confidence and truſt.' To give a more laſting teſtimony of his gratitude to the cardinal, he drew up a fair account of his life and death, of which the oldeſt copy is in the hands of the noble family of Pierpoint[6], into which the author's daughter was married; for, without expreſs authority, we may gather from circumſtances, that this very writer was the ſame perſon with the immediate founder of the preſent noble family, *William Cavendiſh*, of Chatſworth, co. Derby, eſq. who, being a man of learning and buſineſs, was found out and employed by king Henry VIII; and, in the 31ſt of his reign, was made one of the auditors of the court of augmentation, and diſcharged the truſt with ſuch fidelity and expedition, that the king promoted him, anno regni 27, not only to be treaſurer of his chamber, but to be one of his privy council. He bore the ſame relation to king Edward VI. and queen Mary; receiving the honour of knighthood, and a large acceſſion of eſtate, by grant of lands belonging to ſeveral diſſolved priories and abbeys, in exchange for his manors of Northal in Hertfordſhire, and Northawbery in Lincolnſhire, &c."[7]

In 1551, the ſite of Leiceſter abbey was purchaſed by *William* lord *Parr*, marquis of *Northampton*; and alienated about 1562 to *Henry Haſtings* third earl of *Huntingdon*, who built a fair houſe on it out of the old materials, and ſold it to ſir *Edward Haſtings*, knt.

In 1571, we find a grant to ſir *Chriſtopher Hatton*, knight, of the ſite of the monaſtery of St. Mary de Pratis at Leiceſter, and of the water-mill adjoining, with the curtilages, buildings, and certain lands, called the Barn-yard, Aſhe Cloſe, Sterpe Orchard, Over-biggin, Nether-biggin, Read's Cloſe, Pynder's Cloſe, Whitley Typpet, Merewell Cloſe, Calverhaye, Childe Cloſe, 103 acres of meadow adjoining in the Northe Meadowe, Aſhe Cloſe Meadow, Leiceſter Meadow, and Halmore Meadow; 56 acres in the Hermitage Field and Peaſe Field; the meadow called Leiceſter Meadow; the wood called Stocking Wood, and Dove-land Coppice; the park called Leiceſter Park, otherwiſe the Little Park of Leiceſter, lately belonging to the abbey, then to William marquis of Northampton, and afterwards to ſir Edward Haſtings; which park William marquis of Winchester, ſir Walter Myldmay, knight, and ſir Edward Haſtings, had aſſigned over to the queen *(nobis barganizaverunt)* by deed, dated Dec. 19, 1571. Teſte 11° Februar. anno regni 14°."[8] This ſeems to have been an aſſignment preparatory to a new grant to *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon*; from whom it was re-purchaſed, in 1580, by ſir *Edward Haſtings*, as appears by the following record:

"Whereas the abbey of Leiceſter, in the county of Leiceſter, is ſeized into her majeſty's hands for the debt of Henry late earl of Huntingdon, at twenty pounds *per annum*, and the ſame charged in the accompt of William Skypwith, eſq. now ſheriff of the ſaid county; and whereas this Court was informed, in Trinity Term laſt paſt, by ſir Edward Haſtings, knt. tenant of the ſaid Abbey, that he purchaſed the ſaid Abbey of the ſaid late earl in the 22d year of her majeſty's reign; and that all the debts of the ſaid earl due to her majeſty before the time of his purchaſe were anſwered; and prayed that proceſs might be ſtayed, and offered to enter into bond in this Court to pay the ſaid ſeizure, or elſe procure his diſcharge before the end of this term; which this Court thought reaſonable; and the ſaid Edward Haſtings entered into bond accordingly. Now, foraſmuch as this Court is farther informed by Mr. Morgan, being of counſel with the ſaid ſir Edward Haſtings, that the ſaid ſir Edward, by reaſon of extreme ſickneſs, wherewith he hath been viſited almoſt ever ſince (and at this time is in great peril of death), could not proceed in pleading his diſcharge, and humbly craved longer time for the ſame, and that no advantage ſhould be taken by reaſon of his ſaid bond: It is ordered by this Court, the 20th day of November, this term, that the ſaid ſir Edward Haſtings ſhall have day given until the next term, to procure his diſcharge of the ſaid ſeizure; and his ſaid bond to remain as it now doth, and no proceſs to be made thereupon[9]."

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[1] Carte, MS. ex chartis quibuſdam penes J. Haſlock.

[2] Ibid.

[3] "In printed at London, at the long ſhop adjoining unto Saint Mildred's Church in the Pultrie, by John Alde, 1596;" Art. 4° C. 39. Selden. See Herbert's Ames, p. 892.

[4] According to Le Neve, Faſti, p. 62, Thomas Day, LL. B. was collated to the precentorſhip of Chicheſter in 1547; and, at p. 234, it is mentioned that Thomas Day was the firſt canon appointed to the third ſtall in Chriſt Church, Oxford, in 1547. The ſaid Thomas Day had been inſtalled in the ſecond prebend of Oſney college. He was buried in Chriſt Church, Feb. 22, 1567. Browne Willis's Survey, vol. II. p. 451.

[5] Carte, MS. from the records of the borough of Leiceſter.

[6] Two other copies of this MS. in the Britiſh Muſeum have been already noticed, p. 271; materially differing from the printed work, which firſt appeared under the title of "The Negotiations of Thomas Wolſey, the great Cardinall of England; containing his Life and Death; viz. 1. The Original of his Promotion; 2. The Continuance in his Magnificence; 3. His Fall, Death, and Buriall. Composeed by one of his owne Servants, being his Gentleman Uſher, 1641," 4to; and afterwards under the following variations of title: 1. "The Life and Death of Thomas Wolſey, Cardinall; once Archbiſhop of York, and Lord Chancellour of England, 1667," 8vo.—2. "The Memoirs of that great Favourite Cardinal Wolſey, with Remarks on his Riſe and Fall, &c. 1706," 8vo.—3. "Sir William Cavendiſh's Memoirs of the Life of Cardinal Wolſey, Legate of the Pope, Archbiſhop of York, Biſhop of Wincheſter, Lord High Chancellor of England, and principal Miniſter of State in the Reign of King Henry the Eighth, 1708," 8vo.—In Gutch's "Collectanea Curioſa," vol. I. p. 283, is "An Account of Plate, Gold and Silver, made for Cardinal Wolſey, from the Ninth Year of Henry VIII. unto the Nineteenth Year; wherein is ſet forth what he gave to the Abbey of St. Alban's, and to St. Frideſwide's College at Oxford;" and in p. 334, "A farther Account of Plate, Gold and Silver, made for Cardinal Wolſey, from the Twentieth Year of Henry VIII. unto the Twenty-firſt Year; wherein is ſet forth what he gave to the College of Ipſwich."

[7] Kennet's Memoirs of the Family of Cavendiſh.

[8] Originalia temp. Eliz. pars 2. Rot. 106. & 108.

[9] From the Original in the Exchequer, 20 November, 21 Eliz.

In 1606, *Charles Blount* lord *Mountjoy*, who in 1603 had been created earl of *Devonſhire*, died without lawful iſſue, poſſeſſed of ſome property here[1].

The ſite of Leiceſter abbey was in 1622 the inheritance of *William Cavendiſh*, the ſecond earl of *Devonſhire* of that name. This noble earl was beloved and admired in parliament, and a great ſpeaker in both houſes. Mr. Hobbes, in his Epiſtle Dedicatory of his Hiſtory of Thucydides to his ſon, gives this ſhining character of him; "By the experience of many years I had the honour to ſerve him, I know this, there was not any who more really, and leſs for glory's ſake, favoured thoſe that ſtudied the liberal arts liberally, than my Lord your father did; nor in whoſe houſe a man ſhould leſs need the Univerſity than in his. For his own ſtudy, it was beſtowed, for the moſt part, in that kind of learning which beſt deſerved the pains and hours of great perſons, Hiſtory, and Civil Knowledge; and directed, not to the oſtentation of his reading, but to the government of his life and the public good; for he ſo read, that the learning, he took in by ſtudy, by judgement he digeſted and converted into wiſdom and ability, to benefit his country: to which he alſo applied himſelf with zeal, but ſuch as took no fire, either from faction or ambition; and, as he was a moſt able man for ſoundneſs of advice, and clear expreſſion of himſelf in matters of difficulty and conſequence, both in public and private, ſo alſo was he one whom no man was able either to draw or juſtle out of the ſtraight path of juſtice. Of which virtue, I know not whether he deſerved more by his ſeverity in impoſing it (as he did to his laſt breath) on himſelf; or by his magnanimity in not exacting it himſelf from others. No other man better diſcerned of men, and therefore was he conſtant in friendſhip, becauſe he regarded not the *fortune* or *adherence*, but the men; with whom alſo he converſed with an openneſs of heart, that had no other guard than his own ſecurity, and that *Nil conſcire*. To his equals he carried himſelf equally; and to his inferiors familiarly; but maintaining his reſpect fully, and only with the native ſplendour of his worth. In ſum, he was one in whom might plainly be perceived, that *honour* and *honeſty* are but the ſame thing, in the different degrees of perſons."—He contracted a vaſt debt by his exceſſive gallantry, and ſplendid way of living; died at his houſe near Biſhopſgate, in London (where Devonſhire-ſquare is now built), on June 20, 1628; and was buried in the vault of All Saints church in Derby, with Elizabeth counteſs of Shrewſbury, his grandmother, on July 11 following[2]; where a moſt ſtately monument is erected to his memory, his own ſtatue of white marble ſtanding upright in the midſt of it. *William*, the third earl, his ſon and heir, by the lady *Chriſtiana Bruce*[3], was ten years, eight months, and ten days old, at the death of his father, being then a knight[4]. He was made knight of the Bath at the coronation of Charles I.[5]; and his mother, the counteſs dowager, getting the wardſhip of him, he was under her care. She was a woman of conſiderable celebrity, and of a ſingular character. She had brought to her huſband £10,000, the gift of king James I. Her clear jointure was no leſs than £5000. a year, to which ſhe added £4000, by her own prudent management. She ſeems indeed to have imbibed a due portion of the profitable wiſdom of her lord's grandmother, the famous counteſs of Shrewſbury, who laid ſuch ample foundations of wealth for her family. Her ſon's eſtate was charged and complicated with near thirty law-ſuits, which, by the cunning and power of her adverſaries, were made as perplexed and as tedious as poſſible; yet, by right, managed by diligence and reſolution, ſhe went through them all with ſatisfaction; ſo as king Charles jeſtingly ſaid to her, "Madam, you have all my judges at your diſpoſal." The diſcharging of the eſtate from thoſe numerous law-ſuits was not the only thing that required her care; there was a great debt to be ſatisfied, which was another ſpecimen of her trouble, as well as patience. Her lord had, before his death, obtained an act of parliament for cutting off an entail, in order to the ſale of lands; a thing not uſual in thoſe times, and "had not then been effected, but for the ſakes of thoſe for whom it was done," as king Charles was pleaſed to expreſs it. Yet this bore no proportion towards the payment of that vaſt debt for which it was deſigned; but with what money the ſale of thoſe lands brought in, together with her own care and management, the debt was diſcharged by her. Whilſt theſe controverſies were depending, ſhe committed her ſon to his father's tutor, Mr. Hobbes, who inſtructed him in the family for three years; and then, about 1634, travelled with him as his governor into France and Italy. This counteſs was a lady of that ſweet affability and ſweet addreſs, with ſo great a wit and keen a judgement, as captivated all who converſed with her; and of ſuch ſtrict virtue and morals, that ſhe was an example to her ſex. Prayers and pious readings were her firſt buſineſs; the remainders of the day were determined to her friends; in the entertainment of whom, her converſation was ſo tempered with courtſhip and heartineſs, her diſcourſes ſo ſweetened with the delicacies of expreſſion, that ſuch as did not well know the expence of her time would have thought ſhe had employed it all in addreſs and dialogue. In both which ſhe exceeded moſt ladies; and yet never affected the title of a wit; carried no ſnares in her tongue, nor counterfeited friendſhips; and, as ſhe was never known to ſpeak evil of any, ſo neither would ſhe endure to hear of it, from any, of others; reckoning it not only a vice againſt good-manners, but the greateſt indecency alſo, in the entertainment of friends, and therefore always kept herſelf within the meaſures of civility and religion. Her geſtures correſponded to her ſpeech, being of a free, native, genuine, and graceful behaviour; as far from affected and extraordinary motions as they from diſcretion. Theſe admirable qualities drew the poor to her gates, and ſtrangers to her table, and the city and court to her converſations. She had ſo eaſy and ſuch an obliging addreſs, without the leaſt allay of levity and diſdain, that every one departed with the higheſt ſatisfaction; ſhe ever diſtributing her reſpects according to the quality and merit of each; ſteering the ſame ſteady courſe in the country alſo; between which and the town ſhe commonly divided the year. Her country ſeats were many and noble; and, when her ſon came of age, ſhe delivered up to him his great houſes in Derbyſhire, all ready furniſhed; ſhe herſelf living in that of *Leiceſter Abbey* (near to which ſhe had purchaſed a conſiderable eſtate) until the rebellion broke out."[6]

Having met with ſevere domeſtic loſſes, by the death of her only daughter Anne[7], the wife of Robert lord Rich[8], ſon and heir to the earl of Warwick, and her ſecond ſon the brave Charles Cavendiſh[1], her thoughts became more devoted to national affairs, and ſhe then began to take an active part in the intereſting politicks of thoſe times. She retired to Greenwich towards the latter end of the rebellion; and, reflecting on the deplorable condition of the king and church, endeavoured, with her utmoſt ſkill and diligence, to recover the dignity of the crown and the liberties of the people; ſoliciting the earls of Eſſex and Holland to expiate their former engagements by eſpouſing the royal cauſe. They are ſaid both to have been very much encouraged by her earneſt ſolicitations and prudence; that Eſſex would have given the ſureſt demonſtration of his loyal purpoſes, had not death prevented him[2] (not without ſuſpicion of poiſon) Sept. 13, 1646; and that Holland was urged by her to the raſh enterprize which, on the 9th of March, 1648, occaſioned his being beheaded. When the army had made themſelves maſters of the king's perſon, and were carrying him in their triumph from place to place, they let him reſt a night or two at Latimers, a ſeat of this family in Buckinghamſhire, where this noble lady happened then to be, with her ſon the earl of Devonſhire, and his majeſty had much private conſultation with them concerning the ſtate of his affairs; and, at the ſame time, expreſſed both to her and the earl the great ſenſe he had of the faithful ſervices they had done him. After the fatal fight at Worceſter, Sept. 3, 1651, ſhe was infinitely concerned for the ſafety of the king's perſon, and could not conceal her joy when ſhe heard of his ſafe arrival in France: ſhe took care of the only remains he left in England, his domeſtic ſervants, many of whom ſhe received into her own family, and retained them with good reſpect and ſupport till their royal maſter's happy return. By three years privacy at her brother the earl of Elgin's houſe, at Ampthill, ſhe had lightened her griefs and expences, and became able to renew her hoſpitality and charity, in a ſeat which ſhe purchaſed for the pleaſant ſituation, Roehampton, in Surrey. She was diſtinguiſhed as the patroneſs of the wits of that age, who frequently aſſembled at her houſe. Waller frequently read his verſes there; and William earl of Pembroke wrote a volume of Poems in her praiſe, publiſhed afterwards; and dedicated to her, by Donne. Other contemporary wits exerciſed their talents in celebrating the virtues and accompliſhments of herſelf and her beautiful daughter lady Rich. At this houſe ſhe alſo entertained many of the king's friends, and concerted meaſures with them for the Reſtoration, correſponding at the ſame time with ſome of the principal Royaliſts on the Continent. Her letters were written in cypher, in which ſhe was aſſiſted by her nephew lord

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[1] Eſch. 5 Jac. I.

[2] MS. J. 8. in Offic. Arm. fol. 18.

[3] "She was daughter of Edward lord Bruce of Kinloſs, and called Chriſtiana becauſe ſhe was born on Chriſtmas-day. Her father, being nobly deſcended from a brother of him who carried the crown of Scotland with great luſtre, was ambaſſador here in the decline of queen Elizabeth; and he, in conjunction with ſecretary Cecil (afterwards earl of Saliſbury), had procured of all the great men of this kingdom an engagement in writing, that they ſhould adhere to the ſucceſſion in the Scots Proteſtant line. This ſervice was juſtly rewarded by many royal favours, and by this eſpecially, that the king promoted the matching this lady into ſo great an Engliſh family, and in the marriage was pleaſed to act the father's part, and gave her with his own hand to William the ſecond earl of Devonſhire." Kennet's Memoirs of the Family of Cavendiſh.

[4] Inq. 17 Sept. 4, Car. I; Cole's Eſcheats, vol. III. p. 240. in Bibl. Harl.

[5] Catalogue of Knights, MS.

[6] Life of Chriſtiana Counteſs of Devonſhire, paſſim; and Kennet's Memoirs of the Family of Cavendiſh.

[7] "A lady of thoſe rare endowments of mind and body, that her memory is celebrated by the Wits and Orators of her own time, the lord Falkland, Mr. Waller, Mr. Godolphin, and others." Kennet, p. 99. This lady died young, about 1644, of a feveriſh diſorder, caught, as Waller expreſſes it, in —— "the curs'd Eſſexian plains,
Where haſty death and pining ſickneſs reigns."
Her huſband married a ſecond wife, Oct. 3, 1645 (Lyſons, vol. II. p. 415); and yet, by ſome miſtake, ſhe is confounded, in all the editions of Collins's Peerage, with her niece Anne, ſiſter of the firſt duke (who was married to John Cecil, lord Burleigh afterwards earl of Exeter, with whom ſhe travelled twice to Rome, and died June 18, 1703).

[8] He ſucceeded his father as earl of Warwick in 1658; and, having outlived his only ſon, died May 29, 1659. See p. 291.

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[1] This young nobleman, bred to books and arms, was in both a glory of the latter age. He was born in London May 20, 1620; the king was his godfather, and named him Charles. After a ſtrict tuition in his father's houſe, at eighteen years of age he was ſent to travel with a governor. He went firſt to Paris, and hearing much of the French army, then in the field near Luxemburg, was ſo impatient for ſuch a view, that he ſtole away to the camp, without the knowledge of his governor, who, hearing of the frolick, followed him in great pain, and brought him back to his ſtudies at Paris. He ſpent the year following in Italy, making his chief ſtages at Naples, Rome, and Venice; whence, in the next ſpring, he embarked for Conſtantinople, dropping his governor and Engliſh ſervants, as knowing that a traveller may learn moſt from ſtrangers After a long circuit by land through Natolia, he went by ſea to Alexandria, thence to Cairo, and was brought, by way of Malta, to Spain, and back to Paris; and, after ſome converſation with the court, returned to England about the end of May, 1641. When he had paid his duty to his mother, he was preſented to the king and queen, and was graciouſly received by them, and much careſſed by the moſt eminent perſons about the court. His inclinations determined him to arms; and therefore his mother, the counteſs, deſigned to have bought for him colonel Goring's regiment of foot in Holland: ſo he went over to be trained up there in the prince of Orange's army, the moſt eminent ſchool of war. When he had paſſed one campaign, he came over again to England, about the end of November, 1641; and when, ſoon after, the king, by tumults in the ſtreets, and greater diſtractions in the two houſes, was forced to retire to York, the earl of Devon and his brother Mr. Cavendiſh repaired thither to offer their duty and ſervice to their diſtreſſed prince. He was a perſon of ſo much addreſs and valour, that thoſe brave gentlemen of the Temple, who offered themſelves as a guard to the king's perſon, choſe him for their captain, knowing he would thither lead them, where law, honour, and conſcience, would oblige them to follow. At York, Mr. Cavendiſh put himſelf among the noblemen and gentlemen volunteers, who deſired to be under command for the king's ſervice; and made it his choice to ride in the king's own troop, commanded by my lord Bernard Stuart, his kinſman, brother to the duke of Richmond; among ſo many conſiderable perſons for qualities and fortunes, that the king was heard to ſay, "The revenues of thoſe in that ſingle troop would buy the eſtates of my lord of Eſſex, and of all the officers in his army." He marched in this troop till the battle of Edge-Hill, Oct. 23, 1642; when the king, in reſpect and tenderneſs to thoſe gallant men, would not expoſe them to equal hazard with the reſt of the cavalry, but reſerved them for a guard to his own perſon. Mr. Cavendiſh, ſuppoſing this to be no poſt of danger, and therefore not of honour, prevailed with the lord Bernard Stuart, that they ſhould wait upon the king, and entreat his leave to be drawn up on the right hand of the right wing of the horſe, as the moſt open and moſt honourable place in the battle; to which his majeſty, upon their importunity, conſented. And this indeed proved to be the poſt of hotteſt ſervice, and greateſt ſucceſs; wherein Mr. Cavendiſh ſo diſtinguiſhed himſelf by a perſonal valour, that, the lord Aubigny (who commanded the duke of York's troop) being ſlain, he was preferred to that charge before any other pretenders of eminent birth and merit. This troop was ſoon after put into the prince of Wales's regiment, wherein the ſuperior officer put ſomething on captain Cavendiſh, which he thought an indignity; and therefore he deſired his majeſty to aſſign him £1000. (which his own brother, the earl of Devonſhire, had preſented to the king,) promiſing, that, if his majeſty would be pleaſed to let him have the duke of York's troop out of the prince of Wales's regiment, he would go into the North, and raiſe the duke a complete regiment of horſe before the army could take the field; to which the king conſented, aſſuring him the honour of being colonel of his new regiment. In order to complete it, he accepted of Thomas Markham, eſq. to be his lieutenant-colonel, and Mr. Tuke for the captain of his firſt troop; and took his head-quarters at Newark, keeping under many of the rebel garriſons at Nottingham, and other neighbouring parts; and, by degrees, became maſter of the whole country; ſo that the king's commiſſioners for Lincolnſhire and Nottinghamſhire deſired his leave to petition the king, that he might have the command of all the forces of the two counties in quality of colonel-general; which he complied with, and the king granted. In this command he beat the enemy from Grantham, gained a complete victory near Stamford, and reduced ſeveral of their garriſon-towns, by the aſſiſtance of colonel Welby and other brave officers. After many glorious actions, being lieutenant-general of the horſe to his kinſman the marquis of Newcaſtle, he had the honour to receive the queen in her march to Newark, who immediately took notice, that ſhe ſaw him laſt in Holland, and was very glad now to meet him again in England. The counteſs of Derby ſitting at the end of the queen's coach, entertained her majeſty with great commendations of the general; and, when the queen was to give the word to major Tuke, ſhe gave that of CAVENDISH.—The copy of his life breaks off with his convoying the queen to Newark; but thence, with a noble guard, he waited on her majeſty towards Oxford; and in his way, with her conſent, took Burton upon Trent by ſtorm on July 2, 1643; encouraging his ſoldiers, by his own example, to ſwim over the river, and ſcale the works, and enter under ſhowers of bullets, defying all the moſt dreadful images of death, as if his life had been as immortal as he hath made his honour. The royal cauſe declining, made him only the more daring and deſperate. In his laſt action, near Gainſborough, in the latter end of July, he was driven with ſome of his ſoldiers into a quagmire, where he received his death-wound, by a thruſt under the ſhort ribs, by lieutenant-colonel Bury, as was triumphantly ſtated in a letter from Cromwell to the parliamentary committee. He deſerved the character given by the writer of his mother's life, "that he was a gentleman ſo furniſhed with all the interior and politer parts of learning (obtained at home and abroad, both by reading books and men) as well as courage, that he was prepared to defend his prince with his head and hand, by the ſtrongeſt reaſon and moſt generous valour;" and was the more capable of arms by his great knowledge in the mathematical arts (See Harl. MS. 6797. 16, 17.). Some of his papers, that ſhew a profound ſkill in numbers and meaſures, were in the hands of that eminent collector of valuable papers, Dr. John Moore, lord biſhop of Ely. When his body was brought to Newark to be interred, the whole town was ſo fond of it (even dead) that that they would not ſuffer it, for ſome days, to be laid into the ground, but wept over and admired it; and, not without the greateſt reluctance, at laſt committed him to his dormitory, covering his hearſe with tears and laurels. And when, about thirty years after, his body was removed to be interred at Derby with his mother (ſee p. 290), freſh lamentations were made, by thoſe who knew, and others that had heard, his fame; and the whole people of Newark expreſſed the moſt ſorrowful unwillingneſs to part with the relicks of ſo dear a perſon, who had been, when alive, the ornament and defence of that place. Waller wrote an Epitaph upon Colonel Charles Cavendiſh.

[2] Dugdale's Baronage, vol. II. p. 182.

Bruce, and Mr. Gale her chaplain. She became at laſt a ſuſpected perſon, and was in danger of being ſent to the Tower—a ſeaſonable bribe to the council of ſtate proved her protection. She afterwards entered into a correſpondence with general Monk; who, at the time that his conduct was moſt myſterious, is ſaid to have made known to her, by a private ſignal, his intentions of reſtoring the king. When Charles II. returned to England, he ſhewed the ſenſe he entertained of her zeal for his ſervice by frequently viſiting her at Roehampton, in company with the queen-mother and the royal family, with whom ſhe enjoyed an unuſual intimacy till her death[1], which happened Jan. 16, 1674-5. She was buried with her huſband; and it was her expreſs will, that the remains of her ſon Charles ſhould be removed from Newark, and accompany her own. Her corpſe paſſing through Leiceſter, due reſpects were paid to her memory; the magiſtrates of that place attending in their formalities, and the gentry of the country meeting there at the ſame time, waited on it out of town. The ſame honourable reception was paid to both of them at Derby, where they were interred in the burial-place of the family[2].

A Life of the Counteſs was publiſhed, in 1685, by Thomas Pomfret; and there is an original portrait of her in the duke of Bedford's Collection at Wooburn, by Theodore Ruſſell (a ſcholar of Vandyke); from which a beautiful plate has been lately copied by his grace's permiſſion[3].

In the ſtreet called The Abbey gate, this excellent lady founded a ſmall aſylum, called "The Counteſs's Hoſpital," for ſix poor women, maids or widows; and endowed it with £30. a year, to be paid quarterly, being £1. 5*s.* to each perſon.

Her houſehold-books[4], now at Chatſworth, began in her widowhood, April 1, 1635, or rather Lady-day 1635. The firſt is a thick volume folio, including 1636, 1637.

The other, Privy-purſe book, is thin, and begins Lady-day 1651, and reaches to 1655 incluſive, paged, and every page ſigned. Book coſt 8*s.*; and the writing is by Mr. Vivian.

They are not properly her own books, but her ſteward's; running thus: "Delivered ..... for the uſe of my honourable Lady." However, ſhe ſigns moſt items, in a large hand, "C. DEVONSHIRE;" and ſhe ſigned moſt bills before they were paid.

Mr. William Booth is ſteward; examiner H. P. who, Nov. 28, had a trunk with writings.

She had a book for her privy-purſe.

Perhaps Humphrey Pool lived in London in Devonſhire houſe, Devonſhire-ſquare, in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, and pariſh of St. Botolph.

Young earl abroad in France, April 16, 1635.

Pages' garters, points, and roſes, April 26.

Coachman, poſtilion, and four footmen, April 31.

Dutch bottles, 20 dozen at 3*s.*

May, footboy at £3. *per annum.*

Kitchin book.

Soap, weight 15 pounds, coſt 14*s.* Another, 16*s.*

Loaf ſugar.

Leiceſter (this muſt be the abbey of St. Mary); a chapel there, with a pulpit. There was a chimney, but it was walled up.

Venice glaſs 15*s.* and 16*s.* per dozen.

Elder vinegar.

Bread for *Bedlam*[5] 2*s.* *per* week; and again 30 Jan. in another part.

She goes to Bath 25th, and ſtays five weeks; and then to Leiceſter.

At Chatſworth Sept. 3.

Clerk of the kitchen, £18. *per annum.*

July 25. Hobbes[6] has £60. *per annum.*

Vamping pages' boots 2*s.*

Auguſt. Feather for lady's wear.

Sept. 24. A mutton, a veal.

26. *et paſſim.* Account of proviſion.

Half a year, from Lady-day 1635 to Michaelmas, £1947. 17*s.* 8*d.*; to Lady-day, £1573. 5*s.* 11*d.*; to Michaelmas, £2524. 13*s.* 11*d.*

To Lady-day, 1637, £3873. 1*s.* 2*d.*; Michaelmas, £1637. 12*s.* 8*d.*

Mr. Gale, who lived in the houſe, had £.40 a year, and was probably chaplain at Leiceſter abbey. Mrs. Gale has £.10 a year. She, I think, was houſe-keeper. His ſtudy is mentioned 20 March, 1636.

Stags at Chatſworth killed that ſummer; 12 bucks, 2 ſtags. N. B. Mr. Fullwood half a buck given, and Mr. Long.

Oct. 14. Kitchener at £2. *per annum.*

27. *Endſor* and *Enſor*[7] occur.

Nov. 1. Claret £6. 10*s.* *per* hogſhead; ſack 5*s.* 4*d.* *per* gallon.

Stag pies.

24. Ruſhes for Hardwick 2*s.* Before for Chatſworth.

She goes from Hardwick to Leiceſter in her way to London by Wellingborough (45 perſons) and Lewton a ſumpter-mare.

She ſtaid at Ampthill and Harding.

Dec. 4. Young lord is in Italy.

Six ſhillings fee for a doe; 10*s.* before for a buck; afterwards 10*s.* a doe, Feb. 24; and afterwards £2. a ſtag; July 4, £1. half ſtag; ſo two hinds £2.

9. Lady Bruce.

15. Gilt paper and cut paper[8].

St. Martin's[9] ſilver lace at 1*s.* 4*d.* *per* yard; again Aug. 20, 1637.

26. Bettony, beer, and ale.

29. Dr. Worral has £4. *per annum* for his tithes. He was rector of St. Botolph's without Biſhopſgate; his name Thomas; he occurs afterwards.

Fifty ſervants at 2*d.* *per* head is 8*s.* 4*d.*

30. Five pounds of damaſk powder to ſweeten[10] linen, Jan. 3; ſo p. 9, vol. 2. ſweet bags; and often.

Jan. 1. Blacke ſheet. Work done about it. 3 pounds of worſted coſt £1. 16*s.* for lady's bed.

3. Water-bottles dreſſed with flowers, before with ribbons.

Feb. 20. Planiſhing, burniſhing, &c. of ſilver.

23. Charles, ſecond ſon[11], lived with the counteſs.

24. Maſk at the Temple.

25. Sweet wood for the hall 1*s.*; cedar occurs before.

March 12. Given ſaltpetre-men[12] not to break up the ſtables.

March 15. Lady Maie, ſir Humphrey May vice-chamberlain's lady.

24. Coachman and poſtilion in purple; ſo pages' cloak and hoſe, &c.

Gingerlyne[13] cloth for a ſcreen, May 27, and thrice after; and June 16, 1637.

1636. Poor cels 5*s.* *per* week; 10*s.* May 7.

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[1] Roehampton houſe deſcended, after the counteſs's death, to her ſon William, the third earl of Devonſhire, who died there in 1684; and, after the death of his counteſs, in 1689, appears to have been alienated to ſir Jeffery Jefferys, alderman of London, who died there in 1707. Lyſons, Environs of London, vol. I. p. 433.

[2] The monument for her and her huſband is an octagon dome, ſupported by four Ionic pillars, two at front and two behind, with two arches, North and South. In the centre ſtand their ſtatues. On the outſide are four buſts, one of them female; all moſt vilely executed. No inſcription. Arms: *Cavendiſh*; impaling, a chief in a canton Ermine a lion rampant; in baſe a ſaltire.

[3] See this plate in Lyſons's Environs, vol. I. p. 432.

[4] For this epitome of the counteſs's houſehold-books, I am indebted to my late worthy friend Dr. Pegge; to whom the originals were lent, in October 1776, by the preſent duke of Devonſhire.

[5] Probably a benefaction to the hoſpital of Bedlam, not far from her town reſidence in Devonſhire-ſquare.

[6] At Chatſworth is a portrait of Hobbes, a chearful look, with a glaſs of liquor in his hand.

[7] Or Edinſor, the pariſh in which Chatſworth ſtands.

[8] The amuſement among the ladies of cutting and raiſing paper brought from France into this country before 1600, and was much in faſhion within theſe few years.

[9] This probably was the ornamenting of St. Martin's church at Leiceſter, which was done very ſumptuouſly in 1635, on account of the king's coming. This appears by the churchwardens' accompts. See afterwards, p. 292, "St. Martin's ribbons."

[10] Roſe powder.

[11] See before, p. 289.

[12] In 1625, ſaltpetre-makers were permitted to dig the floors of all dove-houſes, ſtables, &c. for the ſake of the ſalts contained in them, very ſmall quantities of ſaltpetre being then brought from the Eaſt Indies.

[13] Q. Hingerlyne? See p. 202.

April 13. Spaniſh tables; alſo before and after.

16. Mrs. Murray, Mr. Oſberſton.

The counteſs had an embroidered ſaddle.

Running footman.

May 4. Three leather jacks coſt 10*s.*

May 7. King's drawing-chamber in Devonſhire-ſquare.

King and queen entertained, May 12, 1636; coſt £380. 9*s.* 7*d.*

15. Picture by ſir Anthony Vandike of the counteſs, copied by Corcellis[1], coſt £10.

To Corcellis, for pictures of the Lord Steward, earl of Pembroke, and my Lord Chamberlain, in little, £3.

27. Bills of ſickneſs delivered by pariſh-clark.

Counteſs goes to Raynham[2] and Pergoe[3], and Rochford[4], Eſſex.

The ſtate, and before the ninth 3½ yards of tawney taffety.

Watchet taffety ſarſenet at 40*s. per* ell.

College pots to ſilverſmith.

Wall candleſtick.

June 20. *Vault* is a great room; and before, as May 27, the making clean the heads in the vault. This was for the king's entertainment.

Running money to footmen.

July 4. Counteſs at Byfleet[5]; king and queen entertained there; ſtayed till Feb. 18.

Oct. 5. Counteſs plays at ſhovel-board.

Dec. 6. Young lord ſeems to be come home.

12. Maſking night, and after, coſt £17.

Jan. 4. Two pages; they play on lute and harp, and are richly dreſſed in ſattin.

5. Latymers.

18. A play; ribbons, paſteboard, &c. and joiner, £1. 4*s.* 6*d.*

Quere, if counteſs and earl did not remove from Byfleet to Hampton Court for a few days?

A lamb coſt 10*s.*

23. Earl again in France.

Portage and porterage; *alibi.*

Artichoaks ſcarce.

Clerk of kitchen has £7. *per annum*, and is different from caterer, who purchaſed accators, and was a kind of purveyor.

Feb. 18. Went to Leiceſter, with 16 horſes, 21 perſons, from Byfleet, Shepperton, Berkhamſted, Stratford, Wellingborough, &c.; was alſo at Ampthill, or Ampthill Lees.

March 6. Creeper, andiron.

16. Iſabella[6]-coloured ſtockings for pages, often after, and in ſecond volume.

21. Laid out at Leiceſter abbey £424. 8*s.* 6*d.*

22. Two ſalt-ſtoanes[7] for the dove-houſe, 3*s.* 9*d.*

1637, April 2. Earl of Warwick (her brother in law); elſewhere frequently.

May 7, lord Elgin[8] at Leiceſter abbey.

10. Holland for boot hoſe.

May 6. Lord of Newcaſtle's chamber at Leiceſter; ſo June 3.

12. Young lord at Leiceſter, for Hobbes is there.

June 6. Son Charles went to France, and is there Aug. 20.

July 20. Counteſs went to Hardwick.

29. She and young lord dine at Langwith Park.

31. Went to Chatſworth.

Dr. Belcankewell [*Balcanqual*][9] at Tutbury.

Aug. 6. Mr. Biſben has £60. *per annum.*

30. Counteſs ſeems to go to Hardwick.

Queen of Scots' chamber at Chatſworth.

Keepers of Peak Foreſt bring a ſtag Sept. 25.

Sept. 1. Counteſs and young earl went to the chamber in the Peak Foreſt.

20. Starching cloth for landerye 3*s.*

1635. At Ln^o^ Barm and before.

Counteſs at Bath.

A cord to *maile*[10] up a box.

Citrons 3*s.* apiece; alſo 3*s.* 6*d.*

King and queen ſupped at Devonſhire-houſe May 15, 1636.

Expence of diet was —	£.203	11	8
Banquet, — —	57	10	11
Other expences to king's ſervants, cooks, &c. —	56	6	0
More to carpenters, joiners, and Mr. Corcellis, —	37	10	9
Charcoal, — —	22	8	0
Billets, &c. — —	32	4	0
	409	11	4

The king gave 60 ounces of gilt plate at 5*s.* 4*d*; £16. when afterwards changed away.

July 4, 1636. Prince Elector ſupped at Byfleet.

Feb. 18. Pheaſants ſent to Leiceſter coſt 8*s.* apiece.

June 3, 1637. A marchpane £1. 10.

Dec. 15, 1635. To air by fire.

A ſmall maudling cup £1. 5*s.* 6*d.* plate.

Nov. 24. Newton, draper of Cheſterfield.

Mar. 1637. Seventy-five yards of vermilion for a bed.

May 27. Sleſe ſilk[11], and elſewhere.

	£.	s.	d.
Wages £436. 2*s.* £416. 16*s.* 8*d.*; but liveries, &c. came to	472	5	3
And next year,	508	15	0

Dec. 9, 1635. Dr. Cragg ſends a preſent.

SMALL BOOK.

Holland for ſmocks 3*s.* 6*d. per* ell, after 4*s.* 2*d.*; lace for them at 4*s.* 10*d. per* yard.

Perfumed cordevant gloves, 2*s.* 2*d.*

Lady Anne; ſhe was daughter, and married Rich.

Maſk at Putney £1.; door-keeper 2*s.* 6*d.*

Sir Paul Pinder[12], glaſs-man.

Dr. Nurſs, given to him £10.; and p. 34, £2.; and p. 45, £5.; and p. 79, ſhe pays apothecary's bill, apothecary's or doctor, £5.

Searching books at Worceſter houſe about Peak Foreſt 1*s.*

25. Half a year is £334. 17*s.* 6*d.*; next half year, £392. 14*s.* 11*d.*; ſo from Lady-day, 1652, to Michaelmas, £384. 15*s.* 3*d.*; from Michaelmas 1652, to Lady-day, £317. 11*s.* 9*d.*; to Michaelmas £481. 10*s.* 10*d.*; Lady-day, £300. 3*s.* 6*d.*; Michaelmas 1654, £275. 17*s.* 8*d.*; to Lady-day, 1655, £493. 13*s.* 4*d.*; to Michaelmas, 1655, £296. 5*s.* 9*d.*

30. Fuller, miniſter of Biſhopſgate, given him £2.

33. Lady Anne Cavendiſh[13]; a purſe for lady Betty.

33. Wax-book 6*d.* in wax-chandler's bill.

34. Mr. Harding ſeems to be a preacher; ſo p. 48.

35. Mr. Rich[14] is at Cambridge in March 1651; and the counteſs ſends him £5.

36. Gorgett, neck-handkerchiefs.

She lived at Roehampton; ſo p. 56, and afterwards.

Mr. Glenn is a perſon at good exhibition, and Mrs. Glenn has £5. given her; and Glenn and wife have £7. p. 177.

Gallery of heroic women[15], 18*s.* a book.

Hair-coloured ribbon *alibi.*

Spirit of ſack; and ſo before.

Lawn peake and ſquare lace for them.

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[1] This artiſt has eſcaped the noble author of the Anecdotes of Painting.

[2] The ſeat of the Townſend family in Norfolk.

[3] The ſeat of the Chekes.

[4] The ſeat of the St. Johns.

[5] The ſeat of Henry lord Jermyn, treaſurer of the houſehold to king Charles I; maſter of the horſe to his queen; and afterwards earl of St. Alban's.

[6] Orange-coloured.

[7] A ſalt *cat*, as it is now called, is a maſs of clay mixed up with ſalt, and placed in pidgeon-houſes to induce the birds to drink, and to draw off their attention from tiling, to which they do great miſchief by picking out the mortar.

[8] Thomas, the firſt earl of Elgin, and lord Bruce of Whatton. He was brother to our counteſs.

[9] Dean of Rocheſter. See Archæologia, vol. XII. 122. 128. 129. & ſeq.

[10] To make it tight, to go upon a pillion.

[11] Ravelled ſilk.

[12] He was her neighbour in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. p. 750.

[13] This was her niece; afterwards counteſs of Exeter. See p. 288.

[14] The hon. Robert Rich, the counteſs's grandſon, and the only ſon of Robert lord Rich by the lady Anne. He married, Nov. 11, 1657, the lady Anne Cromwell, youngeſt daughter to the Protector. He died Feb. 16, 1657-8, aged 23; his grandfather April 18, 1658; and his father May 29, 1659. Peck, Deſiderata Curioſa, vol. II. Book XIII. n. 13.

[15] A book by Le Moyne, ſo intituled.

Froſt-coloured.

She goes to various churches.

Lord Cavendiſh [1] in 1653 is her grandſon.

Poor have 2*s.* given at the gate every Sunday, p. 102; and on leaving town, &c.

Three lawn-pantletts £1. 4*s.* 6*d.*

Brief at Putney church 5*s.* anno 1653.

Luteſtring hingerline laced £1. 17*s.* p. 158; mohair hingerline with pleats, and buttons and loops, £1. 17*s.* 10*d.*

P. 110. She goes to ſee a dog-match at Hampton-court 1653.

111. Arris-powder one pound 1*s.* 6*d.*

119. Lord Warwick lives at Lees [2].

122. One pound of orange-powder 6*s.* for hair; p. 136.

143. To Mr. Maikerne, for a picture of General Cavendiſh, £8. 1654.

153. Noneſuch water.

164. Given to Dr. Myarne £3; ſir Theodore Mayerne, ſir Theodore Myron, p. 166, 1654. [3]

Given to Lake £3.

169. Dr. Harvey, for his opinion and writing of and to lord Cavendiſh, £2. 1*s.* 6*d.*

172. Dr. Nurſe £2.; more £3.; more £3. p. 181; more £10. p. 185.

178. Paid my lady Bruce for a fann handle ſet with ſmall diamonds and rubies, with two pendants ſuitable to it, £30; another afterwards coſts £33.

181. Given to Dr. Witherbourne £3; after £2. and £5. and £2.

188. *Cedann*, i. e. ſedan, 1654.

196. To Mrs. Gale, in new two-pences, one pound, 1655; this is elſewhere called *ſmall-money*.

197. For St. Martin's [4] ribbons, £.1 15*s.* 8*d.*

198. Upper gloves two pair, 4*s.* 6*d.*—N. B. often mentioned.

209. Lord Protector ſent a brief £. 1655; and the counteſs viſited lady Claypole.

217. Lady Oxford's picture and frame £12. 10.

225. Little ladies at Latimer's are Bruces, I think.

226. For bone-lace for ſix coyfs and croſs-clothes, and two handkerchiefs, and ſix under croſs-clothes, £4. 11*s.* 10*d.*

Holland at 12*s.* 6*d.* the ell, for handkerchiefs.

1655. Cloaths bought for lord Cavendiſh, £17. 12*s.*

Silver bone-lace at 5*s.* 8*d.* *per* oz. bought by oz.

Silver-plate bone-lace at 5*s.* 4*d.* alſo by yards 10*s.* 6*d.*

Donations are made to L. Ar. £20. at a time, and £10. 9*s.* Uſher archbiſhop of Armagh.

Mr. Rich is in France 1655.

Ribboning and ribbons.

Farrendon, a kind of ſtuff for petticoats.

Morella ſtuff for gown.

Ampthill belonged to Bruce; having been given by Charles II, 1660, to Robert Bruce, whom he created viſcount Bruce of Ampthill, and earl of Aileſbury.

Roehampton was purchaſed by Chriſtian counteſs of Devonſhire.

Account Book of CHRISTIAN counteſs of Devonſhire.

May 15, 1636. Charge of diet, and other neceſſary expences, for the king and queen's entertainment on the 12th of May, 1636:	£.	s.	d.
Paid for all ſorts of fowl and poultry, as appears by particulars, —	76	12	0
Paid for butcher's meat, —	18	4	11
Paid for freſh fiſh of ſeveral ſorts,	12	0	0
Paid for grocery, &c. uſed in the kitchen,	16	17	7
Paid for wine ſpent of all ſorts,	16	19	0
Paid for fruits and herbs, —	22	7	0
Paid for 240 pounds of butter ſpent,	6	0	0
Paid for 13 hundred and a half of eggs,	2	14	0
Paid for bread and flour ſpent,	5	10	8
Paid for milk and creams,	3	9	11
Paid for dry'd tongues, bacon, anchovy, &c. — —	3	18	4
Paid for oranges and lemons,	5	6	6
Paid for olives, capers, and ſallads, &c.	4	14	9
Paid for wax-lights ſpent,	8	17	0

Hitherto diet, which comes to £203. 11*s.* 8*d.*

Charges of the banquet.

Paid for making the 4 voiders, and 100 of baſkets, with ſilvering them, &c.	19	16	0
Paid for artificial flowers to adorn them,	7	10	0
Paid for the ſweet-meats of all ſorts, according to the particulars, —	30	4	11

Total of the banquet £57. 15*s.* 11*d.*

Several other charges about this entertainment, viz.

Given amongſt cooks and labourers,	30	14	0
Gifts and rewards to the king's ſervants and others, — —	21	0	0
Paid for two loads of charcoal 56*s.* and for four loads of faggots,	4	12	0
	317	8	7

Yet charges about the king's entertainment.

Paid for carpenters, joiners, and bricklayers work, according to bills,	8	15	2
Paid for ſeveral neceſſary things bought to uſe in ſeveral offices, parts of them yet remaining, —	5	18	7
Paid for portage of ſeveral things, both diet and things borrowed,	4	12	8
Paid for flowers and ſtrewings,	3	1	0
Paid for hire of hangings, carpets, &c.	4	0	0
Paid for the loan of water-pots, glaſſes, &c.	0	13	0
Paid (by Mr. Corcellis) for joiner's work, portage, &c. about this occaſion, as by his bill, — —	1	10	4
Given to Mr. Corcellis, for his pains herein, by my honourable lady's appointment, — —	10	0	0

Charges about beautifying the vault in Devonſhire houſe, London, againſt this time, viz.

Paid (by Mr. Corcellis) to Monſ. Le Soire, for the finiſhing about the great glaſs, with 14*d.* portage, —	4	1	2
Paid for painting and gilding it, &c.	1	12	0
Paid for painting the landſcape there,	5	10	0
Paid for joiners' work about the cornice of the glaſs, making frames for the two oval doors to ſtrain the painted canvas upon, for pedeſtals for the flower-pots, mending the doors there, for four fire-pans, &c. as by Mr. Corcellis's bills,	1	17	1
Paid for canvas and painting the two door-frames, — —	3	0	0
Paid for light Italian chairs for the vault to Mr. Buckatt, at 24*s.* *per* piece,	9	12	0
Paid for two large flower-pots for the vault, painted and gilded, bought of Mr. Chriſtmas, — —	3	10	0
The whole charge of this entertainment,	54	11	0

Yet charges about the entertainment, viz. according to particulars contained in the two former pages; and above on this page is £380. 9*s.* 7*d.*

The counteſs, when ſhe reſided at Byfleet in Surrey, July 4, 1636, entertained lord Holland, the Maids of Honour, and the Elector Palatine.

Given to my lord chamberlain's pantler for fruit that night my lord Holland ſupped at Byfleet, and for fruit at other times, — —	1	0	0
Given to my lord chamberlain's cooks,	3	10	0
Given a cook of Byfleet, —	0	5	0
Given for the hire of brakes, and pans and racks, — —	0	10	0
Given to the helpers in the kitchen,	0	5	0
Given to my lord chamberlain's man that brought the plate, —	0	10	0
Given to the wardrobe-keeper for the hire of two chairs, —	0	10	0

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[1] William, afterwards the firſt duke.

[2] Lees priory in Eſſex.

[3] Phyſician to the court.

[4] For the ornamenting of St. Martin's church at Leiceſter. See before, p. 290.

Paid

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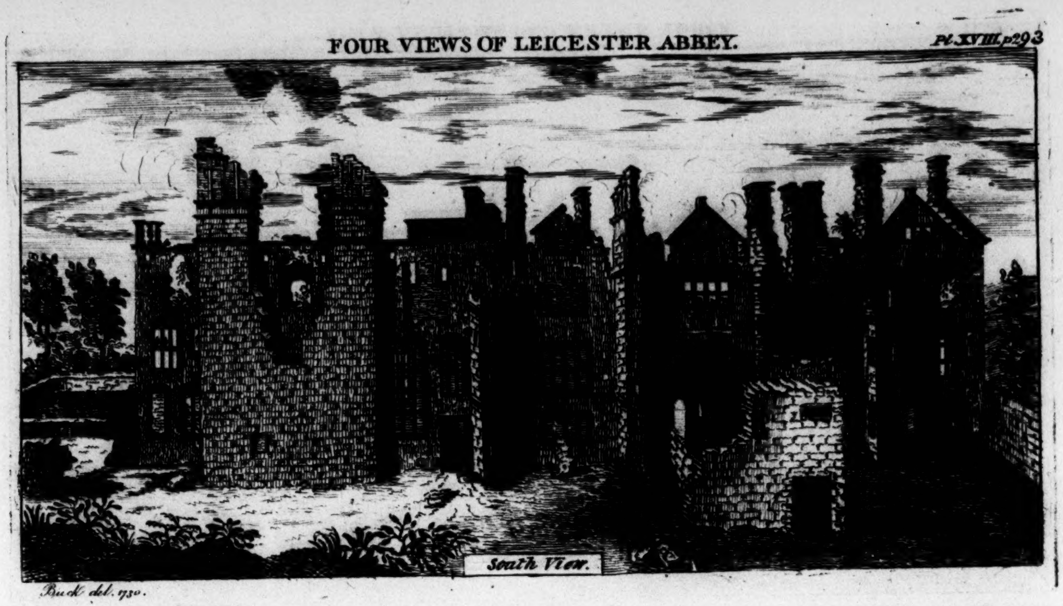
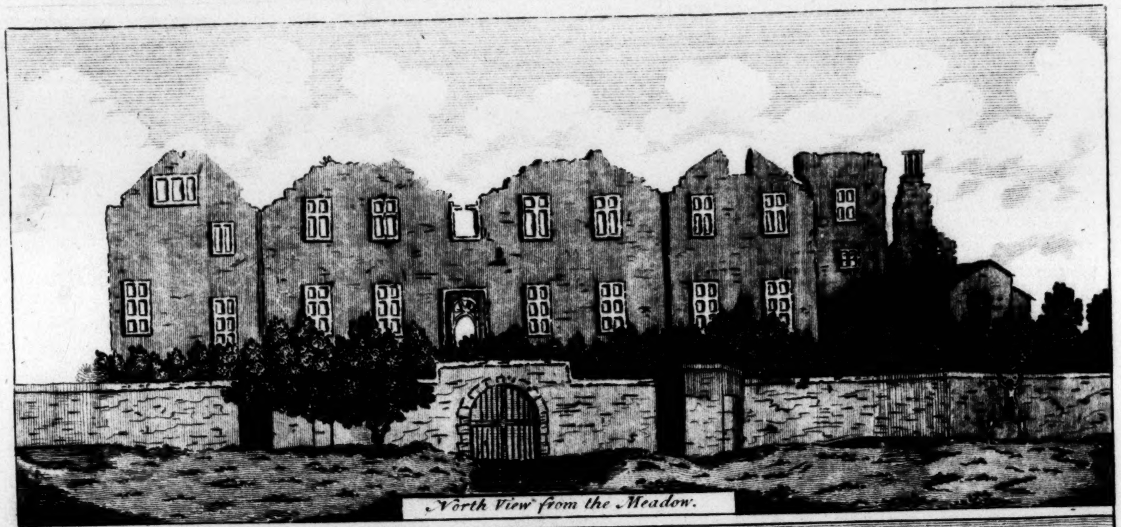
FOUR VIEWS OF LEICESTER ABBEY.

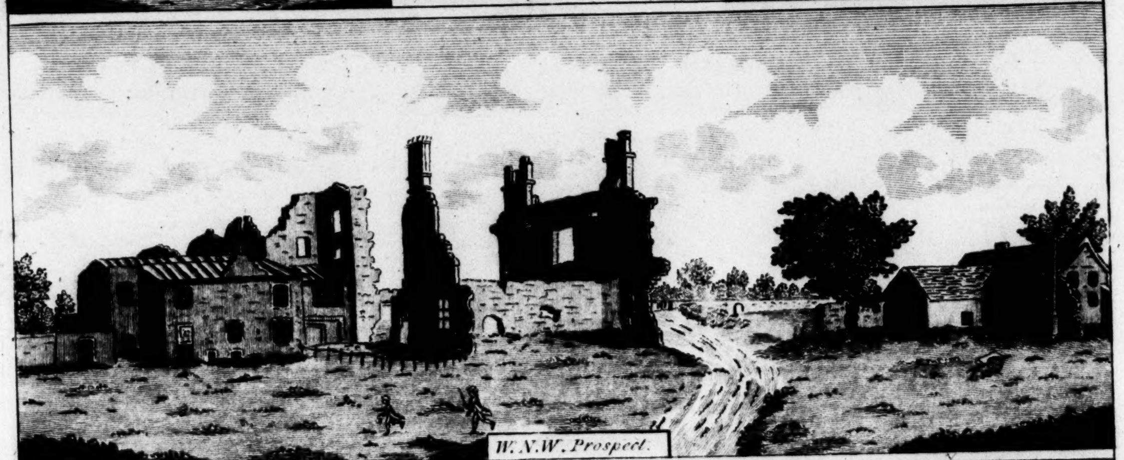


South View.

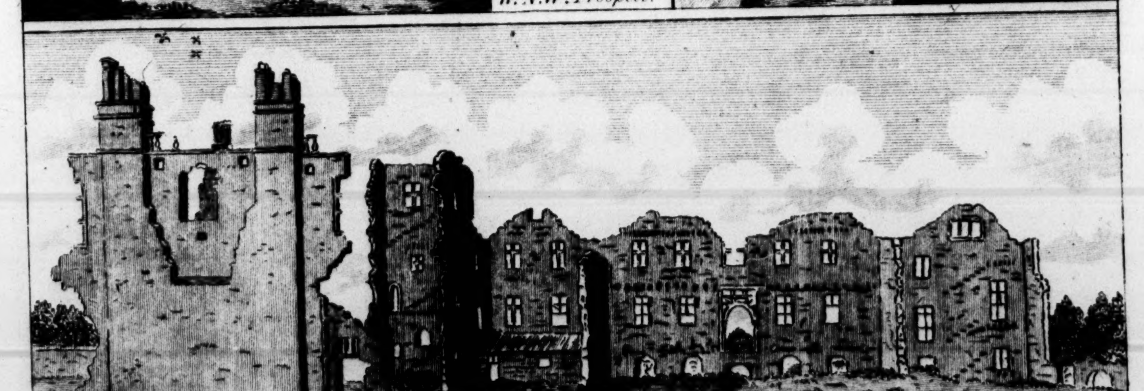
Buck del. 1730.



North View from the Meadow.



W. N. W. Prospect.



South View.

J. Pridden. del. July. 8. 1786. [illegible]

Paid for the hire of a tent, —	0	11	0
Given the keeper that brought the ſtag, by Mrs. Gale, — —	2	0	0
Given to the fidlers, —	2	10	0
Paid the maſon for moving a range,	0	3	0
Given to ſir Henry Maning's keeper that brought a buck, —	0	12	0
To the fidlers when the maids of honour ſupped at Byfleet, —	1	10	0
Paid for the hire of two carts to carry the tent and other things from Oatlands and back again, — —	0	10	0
Paid to the fidlers when the Prince Elector ſupped at Byfleet, —	1	10	0
Paid for the portage of divers things this time, — —	0	3	0
Paid for 24 ſmall cheeſes, —	0	3	0
To Mr. Cawood's maid that brought a preſent, — —	0	1	0

We find by the manuſcript Diary of Richard Symonds, that Leiceſter abbey was in 1645 the regular reſidence of the counteſs of Devonſhire; that it was occupied by the king as his head quarters from the 30th of May to the 2d of June; and that ſeveral of his officers received there the honour of knighthood [1]. It was nevertheleſs burnt by his troops [2], perhaps to prevent its being uſeful to the enemy; though the demolition has by ſome been attributed to envy on the part of Henry Haſtings the then lord Loughborough, who marched from Aſhby de la Zouch, where he was governor for the king, for the expreſs purpoſe of burning this noble manſion.

The ſite of Leiceſter abbey, after the death of the counteſs of Devonſhire, devolved to her eldeſt ſon *William* earl of *Devonſhire* [3]; who died at Roehampton Nov. 23, 1684; and was ſucceeded by his ſon *William*, who in 1694 was created duke of Devonſhire [4]; and died Aug. 18, 1707; leaving his property at Leiceſter to *William* the ſecond duke [5]; on whoſe death, June 4, 1729, it paſſed to *William*, the third duke; by whom, in the year 1733, it was alienated to lord *William Manners* (brother to the duke of Rutland); who gave it to his ſon *John* Manners, eſq.; and on his death, 1792, it deſcended to his ſon *William* Manners, eſq. who in 1793 was created a baronet, and is the preſent owner of the ſite of the abbey, with about 1500 acres of land. He is lord alſo of the manor of three pariſhes in Leiceſter, St. Mary's, St. Leonard's, and St. Margaret's (with its chapelry of Knighton).

A ſmall part only of the old houſe is preſerved for any uſeful purpoſe; a low building with a leaded roof; the remainder being merely a maſs of ruins [6]; to the Eaſt-ſouth-eaſt of which are three large cloſes walled in, with gates, and a handſome communication to each other. Theſe cloſes, where the traces of fiſh-ponds, terraces, walks, &c. may yet be ſeen, are chiefly uſed as orchards, being well ſtocked with cherries, &c.

Of the South front, copied in Plate XVIII. from Buck's view in 1730, the ſmall part now remaining will appear on comparing it with three other views taken by Mr. Pridden in 1786 [7]; namely,

1. A North view, from the meadow.
2. A Weſt-north-weſt view, ſhewing part of the North front, and an inſide view of the only remaining part of the South front.
3. Another South view, which ſhews the inſide of the North front.

The following admeaſurements of the buildings were communicated to me by the late Rev. Mr. Bickerſtaffe:

"The back of the Abbey-houſe is 42 yards long from the Soar end to the ovens; and thence, through a ſpace to continued foundations, 27 yards more of ſpace, a good part of which might be ſtables.

"A receſs within that part of the abbey-wall which is brick, and which embraces the graſs ground beyond the gardens, and is neareſt Leiceſter, has over the entrance a ſingle blank eſcutcheon, freeſtone, having three ſides equilateral, 8 inches and a half to its bottom, a pointed ſquare on an exergue ſcalloping, like the *calix* of a flower, half as wide as the eſcutcheon, the radii or rays three inches long. The freeſtone incloſure is 1 foot 5 inches, and has a laſt incloſure, exergue, or edging, of brick, two inches and a half thick. The entrance to this receſs, reſembling a door-way, is a yard wide, pointed at top of its arch, and paſſing through the wall, which ſeems two bricks' length in thickneſs, or a foot and a half. From the ground upwards it is 3 feet 4 inches, and then 9 inches to the point at top over the entrance. It goes farther backward, beyond the level of the wall, 1 foot

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[1] See under Harborough, vol. II. p. 506.

[2] "The counteſs of Devonſhire's we demoliſhed with fire." Gutch's "Collectanea Curioſa," vol. I. p. 441.

[3] "This earl was ſo much a Cavendiſh in the very outward appearance, that Mr. Hobbes called him the image of his father, being of a comely ſhape and aſpect; and therefore he ended an epiſtle to him with a prayer, 'that it would pleaſe God to give him virtues ſuitable to the fair dwelling he had prepared for them.' He is ſaid to have been ſeaſoned with the juſt tincture of all private and public virtues, and to have made an early expreſſion of the ſevereſt loyalty, mixed with the nobleſt reſolution, in that famous occaſion of the earl of Strafford's bill, and many others; being then firm to the true intereſt of his prince and country. He followed the king in the North; and at York, on June 1642, was one of thoſe noble peers who ſubſcribed a declaration of their bearing teſtimony of his majeſty's frequent and earneſt declarations and profeſſions of his abhorring all deſigns of making war upon his parliament. When he ſaw a party in the two houſes too ſtrong to be ſatisfied, he ſupplied the king with money, attended him in his parliament at Oxford, and was one of the peers who ſigned there, on January 27, 1643-4, his majeſty's declaration of ſuch means as might probably ſettle the peace of the king; after which he lent him his own brother to take the field; and then retired beyond the ſeas, to wait for peace at home. This receſs could give him no repoſe; he was thruſt into the number of delinquents; his great eſtate was ſequeſtered; and when, by the mediation of his friends, an ordinance was depending for his compoſition, on October 23, 1645, order was given for his return from beyond the ſeas by a certain day. Though he had been ſo great a ſufferer for his loyalty, he ſought for no employment at court on the Reſtoration; but his majeſty ſhewed his confidence in him, by conſtituting him lord lieutenant of the county of Derby, Aug 20, 1660. In ſir William Temple's Letters, vol. II. p. 70, is a letter to lord Cavendiſh, dated July 18, 1669, relative to an attack made upon him at Paris, from which he extricated himſelf with ſpirit and honour. He lived in great plenty and reſpect, a true Engliſh peer, honoured by his prince, and beloved by the people; becauſe ſteady in the meaſures of maintaining the juſt prerogatives of the one, and the legal liberties of the other. Many perſons of honour, his cotemporaries, agree in the remembrance of him, that he was a man of as much conſcience and honour, religion and virtue, prudence and goodneſs, as they ever knew in the world. His tenderneſs and good nature to friends and relations was very exemplary. He was ſo extraordinarily fond of his grandſon, the ſecond duke, then a youth, that he could not be eaſy without him; and aſſiduouſly affected to have him as much in his company as poſſible. He was virtuous in his whole life, and prudent in all his affairs; improved his large inheritance, and took care to let it deſcend entire to his ſucceſſor.

[4] This noble duke had all the advantages of education, both by ſtudies and travels, and was a gentleman of graceſulneſs and gallantry, becoming a prince's court. The companion and guide of his travels was Dr. Killigrew, afterwards maſter of the Savoy, &c. who gave him a juſt and true reliſh in poetry, and all the refinements of ſenſe and wit. He was a poet, not by genius only, but by learning and judgement. The lord Roſcommon made him a conſtant reviſer of his verſes. He was a maſter of Horace, and would talk of the other antients with great reliſh and knowledge. He had nothing profane or indecent in any line. Between the wit and the gentleman he knew the difference, and nicely obſerved it.

[5] He was trained to the public ſervice from his youth; and in 1692 ſerved as a volunteer under king William in Flanders. As ſoon as he came of age, he was returned a member of the houſe of commons; and, on the peace concluded at Ryſwick, made a tour to France. He was elected one of the knights for the county of Derby in 1695, 1698, and 1700; and one of the knights for Yorkſhire in 1702, 1705, and 1707, when he ſucceeded to the peerage. While he was marquis of Hartington her majeſty conſtituted him captain of the yeomen of her guard; and, ſucceeding his father in his honours, the queen likewiſe conferred on him his places of dignity and truſt, with this moſt gracious expreſſion, "that ſhe had loſt a loyal ſubject and good friend in his father, but did not doubt to find them both again in him."

[6] "From ſo rich an endowment as the abbey of Leiceſter formerly poſſeſſed, we expected many beautiful remains, as it is ſtill in a kind of ſequeſtered ſtate; but in that expectation we were diſappointed. Not the leaſt fragment of a Gothic window is left; not the mereſt mutilation of an arch. Its preſent remains afford as little beauty as the ruins of a common dwelling." Gilpin, Northern Tour.

[7] Two different views, by Mr. Throſby, may be ſeen in Groſe's Antiquities.

4 inches, and more. The hollow overhead between the wall and the back part, meaſuring from the arch's point, is 1 foot 5 inches; the thickneſs of the ſtone or timber-ſeat was 8 inches; for, ſuch is the width of the chaſm in the lower part of the wall facing the entrance, where it ſeems to have been inſerted nine inches deep from the floor, or rather ground, within. On the back, about two inches up, appears an horizontal niche. It is by the way-ſide at preſent, facing the North, on which ſide the brick wall extends a great way to join the freeſtone part, but its other end is near the firſt houſe in the Abbey-gate. There the wall runs Weſt, having an ornamented vacant niche at the curve, and an arm of the old Soar before it, and ſoon loſes itſelf in the freeſtone continuation; which, after a ſhort progreſs the breadth of the Abbey-cloſe, bears Southerly, parallel with the Soar, ſo tutelary, ſo near, as ſometimes to waſh the mural foundation. Why the wall for a great extent on the North ſide the Abbey-paſture or graſs ground, is only brick, unfriended by a facing of water, and the oppoſite ſide coaſting with the Soar is freeſtone, I wiſh to account for: the interſecting freeſtone walls, which run North and ſouth, ſupply in ſome meaſure the impotence of the ſubſtantial wall of brick.

" Beginning to meaſure from the Abbey-gate end of the brick wall. To the firſt door 6 chains; to the ſeat under the radiated eſcutcheons one chain more lacking 2 yards; to the little gate beyond the two-leaved gate 23 chains; to the end of the wall from the beginning 26 chains, 44 links; the whole length, i. e. from Weſt to North. Then, beginning at the North end of the wall, are 5 chains to the firſt dome; but 10 chains 80 links to the centre of the ſecond dome; 14 chains 60 links to the middle of the dome at the Eaſt end, which contains the breadth in a line with the wall, which ſquares off from Eaſt to Weſt on the ſide of the Soar; 62 yards 2 feet 1 inch from the receſs to the door into the cloſe; 113 paced yards from the receſs to the end of the brick wall, where the ſtone one begins; 2 chains 85 links, 90 yards, from the ſtone wall to the door-ſeat; 34 feet from the gate to the dome on the other ſide, three ſquare outwards, three half feet three inches from the wall; 11 half feet two inches. To the end of this wall it may be 100 yards; no dome, or work, or pinnacle, the reſt of the way on this ſide. This ſide looks to the Northern road, through Mountſorrel, Loughborough, &c. It then ſquares from North to Weſt. About 60 yards, probably, from the end is a ſingle door by another high pair of gates, a yard and four inches wide, within the wooden door-frame, which is half a foot broad, two feet two or three inches thick: the ſtone wall at this door-place 11 half feet high; the door-place within the frame 62 half feet three inches; 16 half feet the interval; half a foot two inches one ſide-poſt of the ſecond great entrance; 20 half feet and four inches wide the two gates or folding doors. This wall goes on till it joins at a good diſtance the brick wall which has the receſs. No pinnacle or dome on this ſide; much ivy ſpreads ſeveral yards high and broad.

" On the Eaſt, in and on the wall, was a porter's lodge, a rotunda at top, lead-capt in my time, high folding-doors on its ſide leading to the Abbey, a few yards within; on the Weſt no lodge, but alſo lofty gates, leading to another ſide of the edifice; but no piece of water in front of either. The North-eaſt gate is convenient for the Northern and Eaſt by South London road, at an eaſy diſtance; the other gate ſeems rather deſigned to admit from Leiceſter, and is nearly as well ſituated for the Northern road traveller as the North-eaſt gate. No fortification, edifice, or pleaſure-houſe, on the Weſt; but the plain wall of ſtone proceeding a good way, till it meets the mural brick I have ſpoken of. I cannot ſee how the garriſon from Mountſorrel entered the Abbey; for, no walls on the Eaſt ſide or Weſt, which ſo readily occur, have been impaired; but they muſt either have forced the gates, or mounted the wall near a gate, and admitted their aſſociates, if they had not conſpirators within, and worked perhaps by night, or knew the place to be ungarriſoned, or but weakly. The wet ditch that goes to Belgrave bridge, commencing at St. Sunday's bridge, and rejoining Old Soar before its arrival at Belgrave, making the Abbey-meadow an iſland, but for a ſmall iſthmus or path in the Abbey-meadow, ſeems hardly the effect of accidental coincidence. Old Soar guards Leiceſter on the Weſt and North.

" At the garden's end, on the water's edge weſterly, three yards one foot broad, as meaſured by the eye, directing my walking-ſtaff on the bank on the oppoſite ſide, over an interval of a few yards of old Soar water, is a circular ſtone dome or ſummer-houſe, in the Abbey-meadow, as it is called, the old race-ground, on the other ſide the river (ſee plate XIX.); and which once afforded a pleaſing proſpect, at an eaſy diſtance, of the elegant tower-church of St. Margaret, being little more than the breadth of the meadow diſtant [1].

" Twenty yards from the circular dome, is a ſquare one ſtanding, like the other, not two yards in the river forward from the wall, with two loop-holes South-eaſt, and one on each ſide. From the ſame wall with the above two, and alſo on the garden's edge, another ſquare dome, ſtanding three yards or more continued in the water, perhaps 60 yards below the other, more than three yards broad from the wall to the front, in the water; and which front ſeems twice the length of the other, and is arched on each ſide, to humour the courſe of the river; a loop-hole is on each ſide, but a blind wall towards the meadow; a door in the wall about three yards from this neceſſary-houſe (I will call it) on the ſtream, and a flight of ſeven or eight ſteps. Some connoiſſeurs have ſeriouſly conſidered theſe domes as fortifications. One of them juts from the wall, reſting on an arch, a few yards upon Soar, calculated, I will venture to ſay, ' to give their daily cates a watery grave.'

" From this place a door on the Weſt by its North ſide pierces the ſtone wall running from South-Eaſt to North-weſt, ſeparating the garden from the graſs-ground, whoſe breadth meaſures from the end of St. Sunday's Bridge extra; as the wall from the garden continues ſtill on the Soar ſide, now with no domes, but a door at 40 or 50 yards diſtance, opening to a terrace of two or three yards breadth, with many loop-holes in the wall, which, as it advances to the town-ſide, with an interval of the Abbey-meadow, a quarter of a mile over, has many breaches, even to the ſurface of the earth, eſpecially ſeveral yards before it arrives at the junction of the wall which runs from the Soar Northerly, coaſting on its ditch, till it meets at not half the cloſe breadth on the Weſt ſide with the brick wall near the Abbey-gate.

" About 40 yards from it is a garden-wall, which runs from the Soar wall South eaſt to North-weſt, ſeemingly half a yard thick. Perhaps 20 yards from that, down the ſtream, preſenting five ſquares, is another dome, alſo from the wall, on the river, about as widely extended from the wall as the firſt at the other end, without loop-holes; but has an edging of three broken pinnacles like the wall, and of the ſame height; they ſeem too near each other to have been windows. At the end of this wall is the Abbey water-mill [2], and there the wall ſquares from South-eaſt to North-weſt; and at its angle a ſix-ſquare dome, with an equilateral window-frame near half a yard diameter, about the height of the wall, looking North-eaſt.

" Not 100 yards from this is another dome, three ſquare, to the North-eaſt, and edged, as the wall at top, about three yards jutting from the wall.

" One hundred yards farther is the porter's lodge, which commands the front view of the Abbey ruins; 17 feet three inches from this to the court-gate; i. e. from the two-leaved gate, which is 10 feet wide, and its top very high, ſo that a continuation of the wall covers it. This lodge has a loop-hole on the gate-ſide eight inches wide, two feet two inches long, three feet ſquare, about four feet from the wall outwards, but going much deeper backwards behind the wall, as a correſponding circle. Three yards two feet four inches is the breadth of its front."

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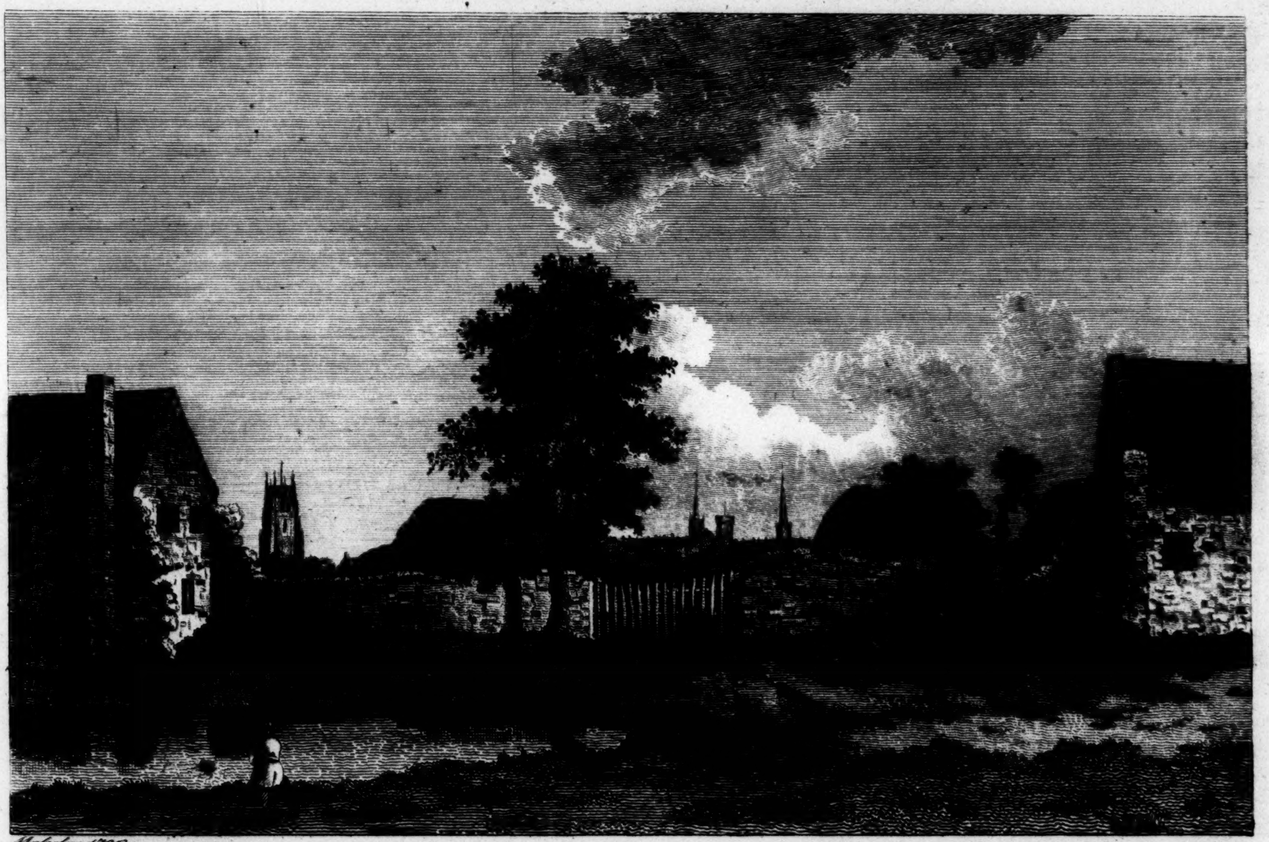
[1] In this meadow was found, in May 1796, the gold ring engraved in plate XVII. fig. 7; on which are deeply engraved the words **en bon an.** The ring, which appears to have been a new-year's gift, is in the poſſeſſion of Mr. J. Tailby, of Slauſton.

[2] This mill has lately been pulled down. It is ſhewn in plate XIX.

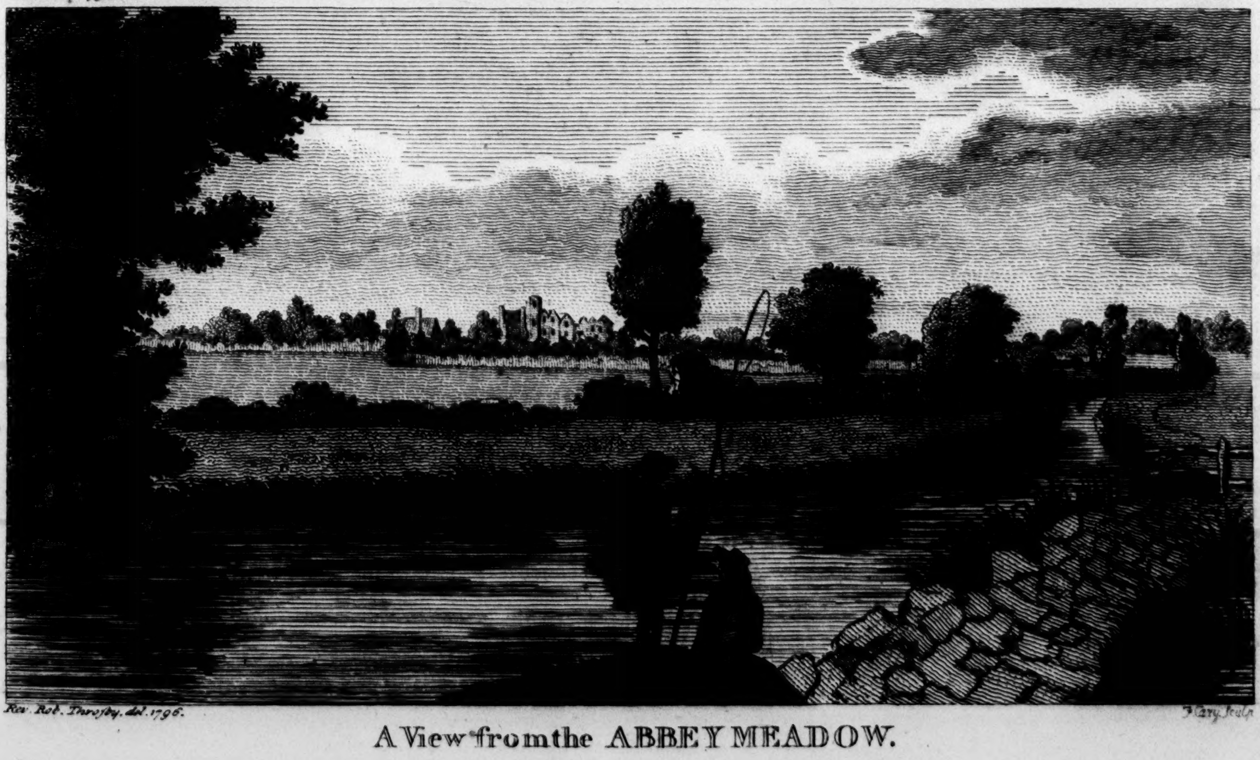
View of LEICESTER, and of the ABBEY WALL. Pl. XIX. p. 294.

Malcolm 1794

View of LEICESTER, taken within the ABBEY WALL.



Malcolm 1795



Rev. Rob. Throsby. del. 1796. J. Cary sculp.

A View from the ABBEY MEADOW.

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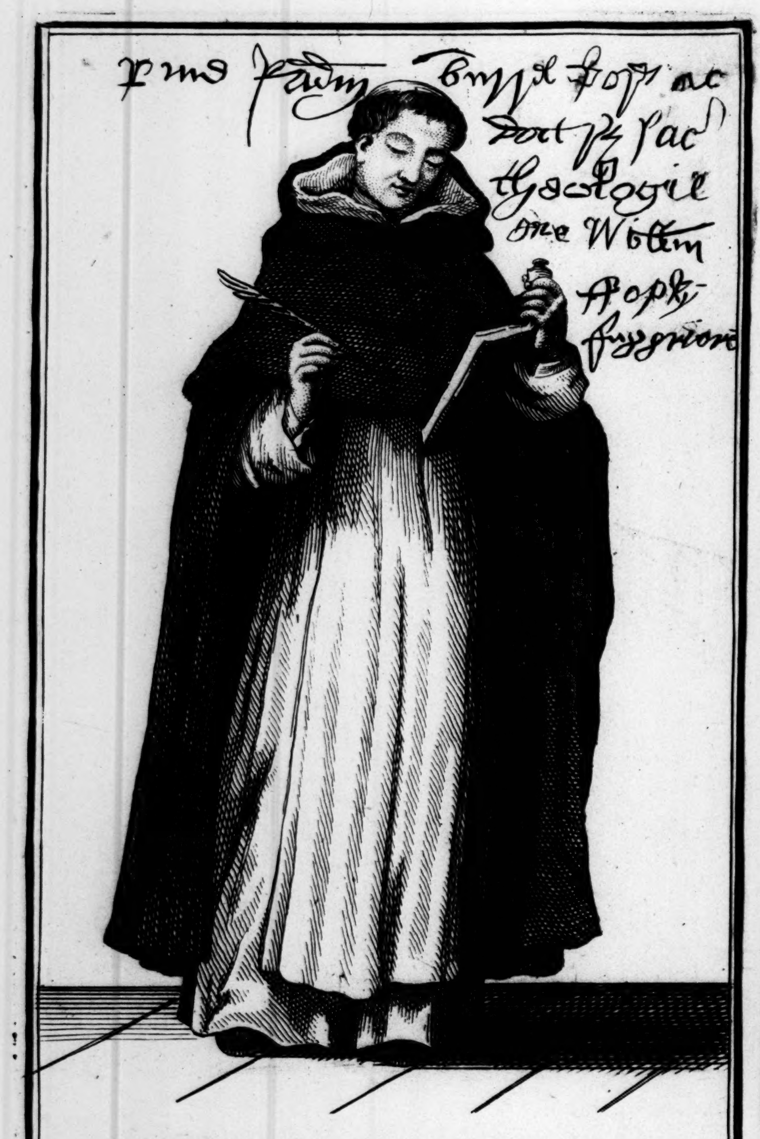
Pl. XX. p. 293.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1. A DOMINICAN OR BLACK FRIER OF LEICESTER.

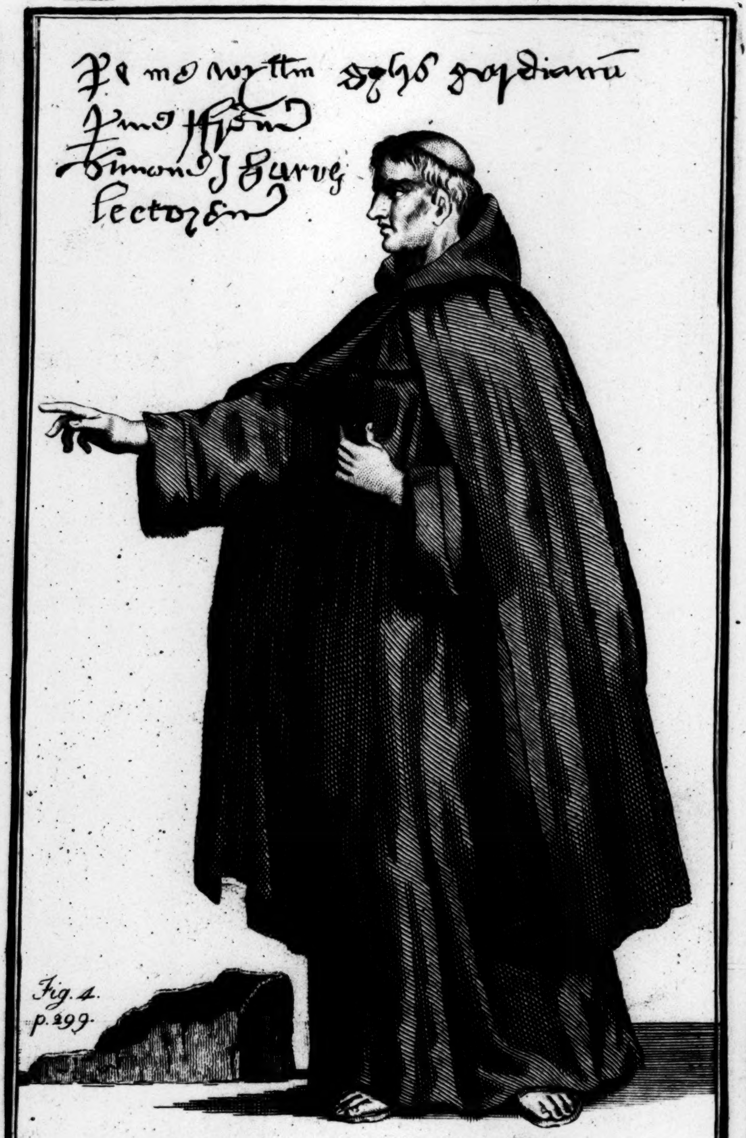
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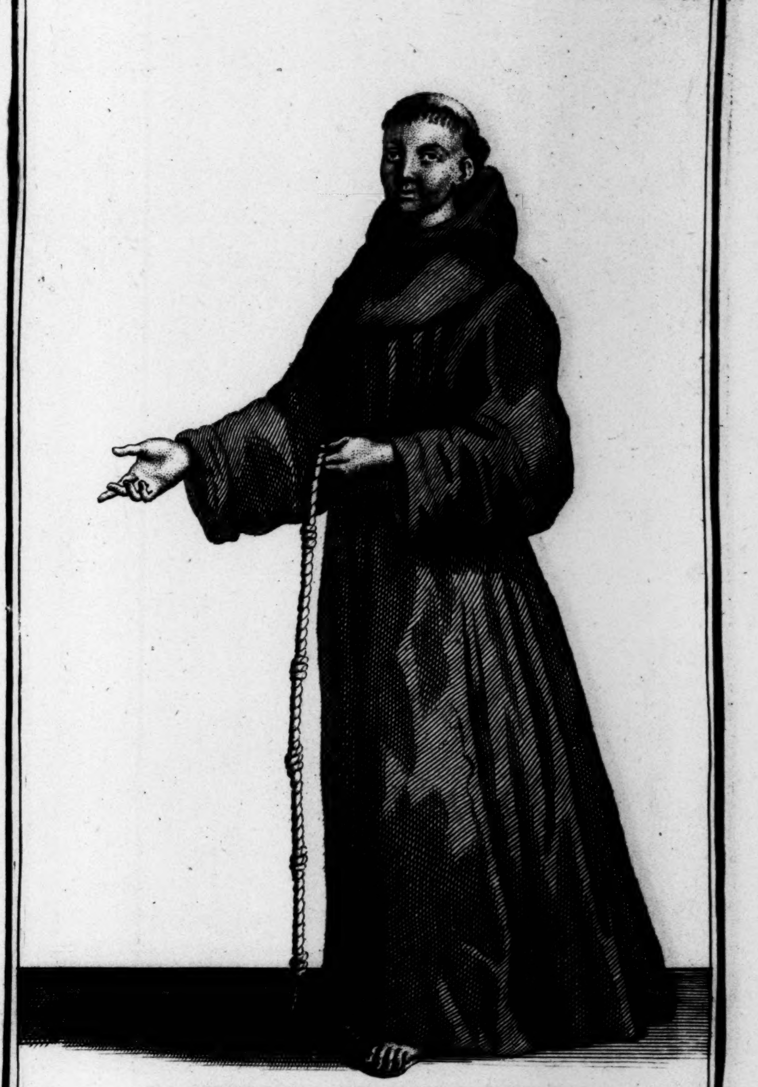
Fig. 4.
p. 299.

2. A FRANCISCAN OR GREY FRIER OF LEICESTER.



3. A GREY FRIER, WITHOUT HIS MANTLE.

DOMINICANS, OR BLACK FRIERS.

The Mendicant Friers, it may be proper to obſerve, were divided into four diſtinct orders; which, according to Moſheim[1], were thus claſſed; the Dominicans, Franciſcans, Carmelites, and the Hermits of St. Auguſtine[2]. And the ſame learned writer obſerves, that "The enthuſiaſtic attachment to theſe ſanctimonious beggars went ſo far, that, as we learn from the moſt authentic records, ſeveral cities were divided or cantoned out into four parts, with a view to theſe four orders; the *firſt* part being aſſigned to the *Dominicans*; the ſecond to the Franciſcans; the third to the Carmelites; and the *fourth* to the Auguſtinians[3].

The order of Friers Preachers, or Black Friers, was begun in the pontificate of Innocent III, by St. Dominick, a Spaniard; who, being at firſt a canon, with a few who choſe to be his companions, inſtituted a new rule of ſtrict and holy living; and, leſt they ſhould grow ſluggiſh in the ſervice of God by ſtaying at home, he appointed them, in imitation of our Saviour, to travel far and wide to preach the Goſpel; which order Honorius III. confirmed; and Gregory IX. canonized the founder. They were called Dominicans, from the founder; Preaching Friers from their office to preach; and Black Friers from their garments. Their firſt habit was the ſame as that of the Auſtin canons; and they followed the ſame rule; but they ſoon changed their dreſs, and had a white caſſock, with a white hood over it; and, when they went abroad, a black cloak, with a black hood over their veſtments[4]. They came into England in 1217[5].

Frieries were ſeldom endowed, the friers being by their profeſſion mendicants, and to have no property. Yet many of them were large and ſtately buildings, in which many great perſons choſe to be buried. The ſite of thoſe in Leiceſter is well known; but there had been no tradition for a long time to diſtinguiſh preciſely their different orders. Hence, in the plan of Leiceſter drawn by Mr. Thomas Roberts (which for the part of a ſurveyor is very exact), we find near the North-gate the *White*[6] friers, and out of the Weſt-gate the *Black*[7] friers; which are ſo ſtyled by him on conjecture, becauſe he thought that he muſt give them ſome name or other, to diſtinguiſh them: but he is clearly miſtaken; for, it is believed, there never was any houſe of White friers in Leiceſter[8]; and the others are miſplaced[9].

The church of the Dominicans, or Friers Preachers, in Leiceſter, commonly called Black Friers of St. Clement's, or Le Blak Frears in le Aſhes[10], was founded by *Simon de Montford* the ſecond earl of *Leiceſter* of that name[11]; and was dedicated to St. Clement.

The Matriculus of 1220 informs us that the vicarage of St. Clement's was then ſo poor, that it was ſcarcely ſufficient to maintain a chaplain; and therefore it is likely that the church was providently given to theſe Friers Preachers to officiate in; and Mr. Carte ſuppoſed "in le Aſhes" related to the many aſh-trees which of old grew in their precincts, and that they had the title of St. Clement's becauſe ſituated in that pariſh. It appears from ſome old writings that a lane from the North-gate, turning Weſtward to the Friers adjoining, and then running Southward between the ſaid Friers and the back ſides of the houſes oppoſite to All Saints church, is called St. Clement's lane; and therefore it is probable that the church was ſituated in or near it; and that, upon its being demoliſhed, the pariſh was united to St. Nicholas, or All Saints, or partly to one, and partly to the other. The Matriculus of 1220 informs us, it was then ſo poor that it was ſcarcely ſufficient to maintain a chaplain[12].

In Mr. Le Neve's Regiſter relating to the church of Lichfield, there is a delegation to the guardians of the Friers Preachers[13] and Minors at Leiceſter, to hear and determine a difference about tithes (at Bakewell, it is believed, in Derbyſhire) between the dean and chapter of Lichfield and the prior and convent of Lenton in Nottinghamſhire, from pope Innocent IV. anno pont. 10°; and the guardian of the Friers Minors finiſhed the ſame "die Sabbati poſt Purificationem Sc̄e Marie, 1252[14]."

In 1285, *Robert Willoughby* and *Alice* his wife were benefactors to the Dominican priory at Leiceſter[15].

"Juratores dicunt, quòd non eſt ad dampnum đni regis nec aliorum, licèt đnus rex concedat Roberto de Willouby & Alicie uxori ejus, quòd dant fratribus predicatoribus ville Leiceſtrie duas placeas in eâdem villâ; & quòd predicte placee terre tenentur de domino Edwardo comite Leic', per ſervitium ixđ. per annum, & continet in longitudine CIII pedes, & in latitudine LXXX[16]."

In 1321, *Thomas* earl of *Lancaſter* and *Leiceſter* was alſo a benefactor[17].

In 1337 and 1345, the poſſeſſions of this priory were confirmed by the letters patent of king Edward III[18].

In 1357, *Henry* duke of *Lancaſter*, earl of *Derby*, *Lincoln*, and *Leiceſter*, granted to the Friers Preachers

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[1] Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, Cent. XIII. chap. II. ſect. xxii.

[2] Somner ſays that the Eremites of St. Auguſtine was one, and the firſt, of the four orders of Begging Friers; but, in the funeral proceſſion, p. 299, the precedency is allowed to the Dominicans, and the Friers Eremites of St. Auguſtine follow the three other orders.

[3] Moſheim, ubi ſupra, ſect. xxiii. p. 53.

[4] See plate XX. fig. 1.

[5] "Hubert de Burgo earl of Kent was their prime patron, beſtowing his palace in the ſuburbs of London upon them, which afterwards they ſold to the archbiſhops of York, reſiding therein, till, by ſome tranſactions betwixt king Henry the Eighth and cardinal Wolſey, it became the royal court, now known by the name of Whitehall. Afterwards, by the bounty of Gregory Rokeſley, lord-mayor of London, and Robert Kilwarby, archbiſhop of Canterbury, they were more conveniently lodged in two lanes on the bank of Thames, in a place enjoying great privileges, and ſtill retaining the name of Black Friers. No fewer than fourſcore famous Engliſh writers are accounted of this order." Fuller, Church Hiſtory, Book VI. p. 270.

[6] Theſe ſhould have been called the Dominicans, or Black Friers.

[7] And theſe the Friers Eremites of St. Auguſtine.

[8] See, however, the funeral proceſſion deſcribed in p. 299.

[9] They are rightly diſtinguiſhed in our map, which is that of Dr. Stukeley. See plate III. p. 6.

[10] Rymer, vol. XIV. p. 621.

[11] Stow's MS. Rec. 18 Edw. III.

[12] See the Introductory Volume, p. lv.

[13] The word *Prædicatores* was not excluſively appropriated to this order of mendicants; the Franciſcan or *Grey* Friers being ſtyled *Prædicatores* as well as *Minorites*. This is evident from different paſſages cited by Moſheim (Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, Cent. XIII. Part II. cap. 11. l. xxvi. note *x*.) from the Hiſtoria Major of Matthew Paris.—"*Fratres Minores* & *Prædicatores* (ſays he) invitos ut credimus, jam ſuos fecit dominus papa"—"non ceſſavit papa pecuniam aggregare, faciens de *Prædicatoribus* & *Minoribus*, etiam invitis, non jam piſcatores hominum, ſed nummorum." "Erant Minores & *Prædicatores* magnatum conſiliarii & nuncii"—"Facti ſunt eo tempore *Prædicatores* & *Minores* regum conſiliarii & nuncii ſpecialis." And in Du Cange, ad voc. *Minores*—"Sub his diebus *Prædicatores*, qui appellati ſunt Minores, favente papâ Innocentio, emergentes terram reppleverunt, &c. &c. Conrad. Abbas Uſperg. ann. 1219."

[14] Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica.

[15] Inq. 13 Edw. I. de duabus placeis in villâ Leiceſtriæ. Peck, MSS. vol. V. (Harl. MSS. 4938.)

[16] Peck, MSS. vol. V. (Harl. MSS. 4938. p. 12.); ex Inq. ad quod dampn. 13 Edw. I. 1285. N° 55. Leic.

[17] Pat. 15 Edw. II. p. 2. m. 14. confirm. cujuſdam placæ terræ in villâ de Leyceſter, conceſſ. per Thomam comitem Lancaſtr' fratribus prædicatoribus."

[18] Pat. 10 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 2. vel 3. Pat. 18 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 2. vel 3.

chers of Leiceſter liberty to fiſh three days weekly (Wedneſdays, Fridays, and Saturdays) in the river Soar, with a net of convenient meſh, ſo as not to deſtroy the young fiſh:

"As touz ceux qe ceſtes l̃res verront ou orront, Henri duc de Lancaſtre, conte de Derby, de Nicole, & de Leiceſtre, & ſeneſchal d'Engleterre, ſalute en Dieu. Sachez nous de ñre grace eſpeciall avoir done conge a nos c̃hs en Dieu le prior & le convent de Frers Precheurs de Leiceſtre, qu'ils puiſſent cheſcone ſymaigne trois jours, c'eſt aſſavoir, Mykerdy, Vendredy, & Samedy, pecher ove une fluv de convenable meſh ſanz deſtruction de ẽſcoyn peſceon, & meanment ꝑvable de reſone, en la ryvere de Sore deſouz lour clos, & iſſuñ qu'ils peſchent de jour, & nemye de noct. En teſmoignage de quele choſe, nos avons fait faire ceſtes noz l̃res patentes, enſeallez de ñre ſeal, & doñ a ñre chaſtel de Leiceſter, le darrein jour de Fevrier, & l'an du regne nr̃e ſeigneur le roi Edward Tiers puis le Conqueſt trentiſme[1]."

William Layton[2] was prior of this convent in 1505; and to him, and his ſucceſſors, the corporation of Leiceſter, by act of common hall, Sept. 21, in that year, granted the paſture of two cows in their common paſture, called the Cow hey; for which the prior paid 20 marks, and engaged that his houſe ſhould pray for them for ever. In 1531, the wardens and company of ſhoe-makers agreed to pay them yearly ten marks, over and above the uſual offering duties, to have their prayers.

Ralph Burrell, the laſt prior, ſurrendered this convent[3] 10 November, 1539.

"Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus, &c. Frater Rad̃us Burrell, prior domûs ſive prioratûs Sancti Clementis de Leyceſter, ordinis Sc̃i Dominici, vulgariter nuncupat' *Le Blak Frears in le Aſhes*, in com. Leyceſter, alias dictus frater Rad̃us Burrell, prior domûs ſive prioratûs fratrum predicantium, vulgariter nuncupat' le Blakfreears de Leyceſter, in com' Leic', & ejuſdem loci conventus, &c. Nov. 10, anno regni 30°.

Per me Rad̃m Burrell, priorem, ac doctorem ſac' theologie.
Per me Will'm Hopkyn, ſub-priorem.
Per me Johannem Harford.
Per me Ricardum Yngylby.
Per me Elizeum Jem.
Per me Johannem Hern.
Per me Johannem Kok.
Per me Ric̃um Blaſvyn.
Per me Edwardum Whonarck.
Per me Robertum Sutton."

The miniſters accompts in the Augmentation-office thus deſcribe the lands and poſſeſſions of the late houſe of Dominican Friers *(fratrum Dominicalium)* in the town of Leiceſter[4].

"The account of Thomas Catelyn, gent. collector of the rents thereof.

He anſwers for £2. for a houſe within the precinct of the late houſe of friers aforeſaid, called Robert Orton's Houſe, with the appurtenances, together with the gardens and cloſes, and alſo with a grove of willows near the Soar, and alſo with the church-yard there, in the tenure of Chriſtopher Lambrige; as alſo the herbage of all lands within the limits and precincts of the ſaid houſe; demiſed to Thomas Catlyn, gent. by indenture under the common ſeal of the ſaid late houſe, dated 10th September, 30 Henry VIII. exemplified by decree of the Court of Augmentations, under the decree of the chancellor and council of that court; to have and to hold, to the ſaid Thomas Catlyn and his aſſigns, from the day of the date of the indenture, for ſixty years, at the rent of 40*s*. at Lady-day and Michaelmas; with a covenant that the leſſee ſhall have '*Hedgboote*, *Lope*, *Tope*, *Croppe*,' of all manner, woods and underwoods. The leſſee to be charged with all repairs, 'exceptis lapidibus, maeremio, fundulis, & clavis.'

The ſite of the late houſe aforeſaid.

He anſwers alſo for 20*d*. for rent of the Cloiſter-yard, with the reſidue of the ground and land moſt apt for tenements, within the precinct of the ſaid houſe, reſerved in the hands of the prior and convent.

Sum total, — £2. 1*s*. 8*d*."

Leland, ſpeaking of the religious houſes here ſays, "I ſaw in the quire of the Blake Freres the tumbe of . . . . and a flat alabaſter ſtone, with the name of lady Iſabel, wife to ſir John Beauchamp of Holt. And in the North-croſs iſle a tombe having the name of Roger Poynter, of Leiceſter, armid, and another tombe there of a knight without ſcripture. Theſe things brevely I markid at Leyrceſter[5]."

Aug. 7, 1547, the king granted to *Henry* marquis of *Dorſet* and *Thomas Duport*, and the heirs of the marquis, the whole houſe, and the ſite of it, together with ſuch fiſhings as can be proved to have been belonging to the friers in Leiceſter.

"Septimo die Auguſti, 38 Hen. VIII. rex conceſſit Henrico marchioni Dorſet & Thome Duport, & heredibus marchionis, totam domum & ſcitum domûs dudum fratrum Dominicalium, vulgariter nuncupat' les Black-freyers[6]."

At the entrance of this friery[7] from the North-gate of the town, upon Mr. Noble's erecting a houſe there, in 1718, was found a pot full of Roman coins.

In 1754, two elegant moſaic pavements, with the fragment of a third, were found in a piece of ground in this friery[8], then belonging to the late *Rogers Ruding*, eſq. of Weſtcotes, who died March 27, 1795[9]; and now to the younger branches of his family. Some other pavements alſo ſeem to run under the preſent building[10].

"The North Bridge, now commonly called St. Sunday's Bridge, has eight wet arches, the midmoſt high and wide; two more on the town ſide, ſmall and uſeleſs, obſtructed on both ſides by dyers' buildings, and made-ground. It is 98 yards one foot long, five yards two feet wide; parapet walls about a yard high, their thickneſs one foot two inches. One of its arches, the neareſt the town, is pointed; the other nine are round. From the top of the parapet to the water is four yards three quarters; the common depth of the water one yard eight inches, near the middle of the bridge, by the middle of the arch. I believe that, when the two dry arches of Sunday's Bridge poſſeſſed each a ſtream, the waters ſupplied a channel, or wet ditch, on the South-eaſt edge of the Abbey-meadow; as the other arches, the river, or North-weſt current, by the Abbey; and it became an iſland, in the manner of the Old Soar and Back Soar, whoſe water circulates here, running off by the North-weſt ſide of Belgrave through its bridge[11]."

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[1] Copied by Mr. Carte, 1716, from the original deed, then in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Thomas Noble of Leiceſter.

[2] "Not *Cleyton*, as in the Addenda to Willis's Hiſtory of Abbeys, p. 328." Mr. Cole of Milton, MS.

[3] See the ſeal affixed to this ſurrender, plate XVII. fig. 10; and the hand-writing of the prior and ſub-prior, plate XX.

[4] Communicated by John Caley, Eſq. F. S. A. and keeper of the records in that office.

[5] Itinerary, vol. I. p. 16.

[6] From a deed communicated to Mr. Carte, by Mr. T. Noble, in 1710.

[7] See before, p. *4; where the coins are ſaid to have been found in the *White* friers; a miſtake accounted for in p. 295.

[8] From this ſpot they were traced under the ſtables of the Bath, now called Vauxhall.

[9] Gent. Mag. vol. LXV. p. 352.

[10] See before, p. 11; and plates VII. VIII. IX.

[11] Mr. Bickerſtaffe, MS. See before, p. 294.

FRANCISCANS, OR GREY FRIERS.

St. Francis was born of noble extraction at Aſſiſe in Umbria, a province of Italy[1]. His order, called *Minores*, was confirmed by Innocent III. in 1207; by Honorius III. about 1220; and by Gregory IX. in 1229. They firſt came into England in 1224, two years before the death of St. Francis[2]; and, when their order flouriſhed here, this province was divided into ſeven diſtricts, called *cuſtodies*; of which the fifth was the cuſtody or wardenſhip of Oxford, which had eight monaſteries; Oxford, Reading, Bedford, Stamford, Nottingham, Northampton, Leiceſter, and Grantham[3]. They were called Franciſcans from their founder; Grey Friers from their cloathing; and Friers minors out of their pretended humility. Their habit was a ſingle coat of grey colour, girt with a cord, and reaching down to their ancles, with a cowl of the ſame, and a cloak over it when they went abroad[4]. They went barefoot, and poſſeſſed nothing, but lived on charity.

Their priory at Leiceſter was founded by *Simon Montfort* the ſecond earl of Leiceſter of that name. In ſome collections, however, made by Mr. Stow (a MS. formerly in the poſſeſſion of John Anſtis, eſq. Garter king of arms) out of the records of 23 Edward III, the houſe is ſaid to have been founded by one *Gilbert Luenor* and *Ellen* his wife[5]; and Mr. Peck, in one of his MSS. mentions *John Pickering*, of Stampwick, either as the founder or as an early benefactor.

This priory ſtood on the South ſide of St. Martin's church-yard, towards which there is a portal remaining, but all the other building is quite demoliſhed.

Their church was probably that mentioned in Charyte's Rentale as "Eccleſia Sanctæ Trinitatis," which is plainly deſcribed to be within the pariſh of St. Martin; and is probably the ſame that is ſketched in the funeral proceſſion exhibited in plate XVII. fig. 11.

In 1252, the guardian of this houſe made an award in a diſpute concerning tithes between the church of Lichfield and priory of Lenton[6].

In 1402, the maſter of the Friers Minors of Leiceſter, being convicted of treaſon, was hanged at Tyburn, at the ſame time with ſir Roger Clarendon, a natural ſon of the famous Black Prince. Stevens[7] ſays, that, in 1402, ſome affirmed that king Richard II. was alive, and a conſpiracy was diſcovered, for which ſome were put to death; among theſe, ſome were Grey friers; of which one Richard Friſeley, doctor of divinity, being aſked what he would do if king Richard were preſent, anſwered, "that he would fight in his quarrel againſt any man, even to death;" whereupon he was drawn and hanged in his religious habit[8]. Shortly after, ſir Roger Clarendon, baſtard ſon of the Black Prince, and with him a ſquire and yeoman, were beheaded; and eight Grey friers hung and beheaded at London, and two at Leiceſter; all which had publiſhed king Richard to be alive[9].

William of Leiceſter, a Franciſcan frier, educated at Oxford, is noticed by Wood as an early prælector at Hereford[10].

Brother *Gregory de Roſellis*, of this order, and bred in the ſchool at Oxford, was prælector in their priory at Leiceſter[11].

Robert of Leiceſter[12], a frier of this order, was educated at Oxford, where he obtained the degree of D. D. and became afterwards prælector in divinity in the Franciſcan priory in his native town. Leland ſays of him, "Splendidam ex literis gloriam ſibi comparavit, quo titulo inter Franciſcanos totus eluxit. Scripſit "Commentarios" Longobardum illuſtrantes; "Quodlibeta" etiam, ac libellum "de paupertate Chriſti." He wrote alſo "De computo Latinorum ad Ricardum Swinfeld epiſcopum Hereford. tom. i." Two works of his are preſerved in the Bodleian Library (Digb. 212.) 1. "De ratione temporum, ſive de computo Hebræorum, aptato ad kalendarium Latinorum," divided into four parts; and "De computo Hebræorum, lib. i." A MS. in Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, mentions alſo, by this author, "Lecturas ſcripturarum lib. i;" and "Diſtinctiones, lib. i." He died at Lichfield in 1348, and was buried there in the Franciſcan priory[13].

Maſter *John of Leiceſter*, parſon of Whethamſted, obtained the privilege of that manor temp. Edward I.[14]

Richard of Leiceſter (it is not quite clear that he was a Franciſcan) wrote "De articulorum ſimboli diſtributione ſecundum Numerum Apoſtolorum;" a MS. formerly preſerved in the library of Sion College[15].—This ſeems to be the "maſter Richard Rider, of Leiceſter," whoſe father's tomb Leland noticed in St. Mary's church; the ſame that in thoſe dayes, as apperith by his works, was a great clerke[16]."

Peter Swynerfled, the 8th provincial of the Grey Friers in England, and William Nottingham[17], S. T. P. the 19th provincial, were both buried in the church of this priory[18].

Adam Bill was warden 1521[19]; but the laſt warden was William Gyles, who, with ſeven other friers, ſurrendered his convent 10 Nov. 1539.

"Frater Willus Giles, gardianus domûs ſeu prioratûs Sancti Franciſci de Leiceſtr', ordinis Sc̄i Franciſci, vulgariter nuncupat' le Gray Freers in com' Leic', alias dictus Wills Giles, prior domûs ſive prioratûs vulgariter nuncupat' le Gray Freers de Leyceſtr', in com' Leyc', & ejuſdem loci conventus. Nov. 10, anno regni 30°.

Per me Wyllum Gylys, gardianū.
Per me fratrem Simonem Harve, lectorem.
Per me fratrem Henricum Schepzed.
Per me fratrem Johannem Standyſche.
Per me Robertum Aſſtun.
Per me Radulphum Hyryk.
Per me Wyllum Abbot.

Recognitum fuit hoc preſens ſcriptum per ſupranominat' capitulum & conventum 13° die Novembris, anno triceſimo, coram nobis, Joh̃e Catlyn, Georgio Aſheby, & Joh̃e Smith, commiſſionariis d̄ni ñri regis, &c.[20]"

In Speed's Catalogue, no revenues are accounted for as belonging to this houſe; whence they are ſuppoſed to have ſubſiſted upon alms[21]; but the Miniſters Accompts in the Augmentation office thus deſcribe their lands and poſſeſſions[22]:

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[1] Matthew Paris, p. 286.
[2] Batteley, Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 54.
[3] Stevens, Monaſticon, vol. I. p. 95, 96.
[4] See their dreſs, with and without the mantle, in plate XX. fig. 2, 3.
[5] Tanner, Notitia Monaſtica.
[6] See before, p. 295.
[7] Monaſticon, vol. I. p. 112.
[8] Stow's Chronicle, p. 347.
[9] Ibid.
[10] Hiſt. & Antiq. Univerſitatis Oxon. p. 69.
[11] Stevens, vol. I. p. 127.
[12] Another *Robert of Leiceſter* was archdeacon of Ely 1238—1241. See Le Neve, p. 73.
[13] Tanner's Bibl. Brit. p. 636.
[14] Salmon's Herts, p. 146.
[15] Tanner, Bibl. Brit. p. 636.
[16] Itinerary, vol. I. p. 16.
[17] William of Nottingham, a canon and chanter of York cathedral. None of his works are printed; but there are ſeveral of them in the libraries of England; and, among others, ſome Queſtions upon the Four Goſpels, Reflections upon all the Goſpels of the Year, Queſtions upon the Lord's Prayer, and a Treatiſe againſt the Errors of Pelagius. He died Oct. 5, 1336. Dupin, 14th Cent. p. 63. Leland's account of him, with notes, is in Tanner, Bibl. Brit. p. 362. Le Neve, Faſti, p. 316, puts him among the præcentors of York. Having gone through the office of profeſſor, he ſucceeded Richard in that of provincial miniſter; in the catalogue of which miniſters, we have theſe words concerning him: "B. William Notyngham, doctor of Oxford, who made the famous Expoſition on the Four Goſpels, lies at Leiceſter." Stevens, Monaſticon, vol. I. p. 132.—Quære de Will'o Nottingham circa 1330. Bale, p. 414.
[18] Hiſtory of the Grey Friers, part 2. p. 12; and Stevens, vol. I. p. 97. a.
[19] Mr. Cole of Milton, MS. in a letter to Dr. Farmer.
[20] From the original ſurrender in the Augmentation-office. See the ſeal, plate XVII. fig. 11; and a fac-ſimile of the handwriting of the guardian and prælector in plate XX.
[21] Hiſtory of the Grey Friers, London, 1726, 4to, part 2. p. 29.
[22] Communicated by Mr. Caley.

Rents of aſſize.

"Four ſhillings for free-rent of the heirs of William Wigſton, for land and ſoil, where a certain houſe of poor is ſituated.

Site of the late houſe, with the lands within the precinct.

Twenty ſhillings for the rent of the ſoil and land where the buildings of the ſaid houſe were conſtructed, with all other lands and gardens within the precinct of the ſame, being in the hands and occupation of the late prior and co-brethren.

Sum total — £1. 4*s*."

"The Gray Freres of Leirceſter ſtode at the ende of the hoſpital of Mr. Wigeſton. Simon Mountefort, as I lernid, was founder thereof; and there was byried king Richard III. ſlayne at Boſworth-field, and a knight caullid Mutton, ſumtyme mayre of Leyrceſter [1]."

"The dead corps of Richard was as ſhamefullie carried to the towne of Leiceſter as he gorgeouſlie the day before with pompe and pride departed out of the ſame towne; for his bodie was naked and deſpoiled to the very ſkin, and nothing left about him, not ſo much as a clout to cover his privy parts; and was truſſed behind a purſevant of arms, one Blanch Senglier, or White-boar, like a hog or calf; his head and arms hanging on the one ſide of the horſe, and his legs on the other ſide; and all beſprinkled with mire and bloud, he was brought to the Graie Friers church within the town, and there laie like a miſerable ſpectacle [2]; and afterward, with ſmall funeral pomp, was there interred [3]."—"But to leave the tyrant as he died, you ſhall underſtand king Henry the Seventh cauſed a tomb to be made, and ſet up over the place where he was buried, with a picture of alabaſter repreſenting his perſon [4]; which at the ſuppreſſion of that monaſtery was utterly defaced: ſince when, his grave, over-grown with nettles and weeds, is not to be found; only the ſtone-cheſt wherein his corpſe lay is now made a drinking-trough for horſes, at a common inn in Leiceſter, and retaineth the only memory of this monarch's greatneſs. But his body (as is reported) was carried out of the city, and contemptuouſly beſtowed under the end of Bow-bridge [5], which giveth paſſage over a branch of Stowre, upon the Weſt ſide of the town. Upon this bridge (the like report runneth) ſtood a ſtone of ſome height; againſt which king Richard, as he paſſed toward Boſworth, by chance ſtruck his ſpur; and againſt the ſame ſtone, as he was brought back, hanging by the horſe's ſide, his head was daſhed and broken, as a wiſe woman forſooth had foretold; who, before his going to battle, being aſked of his ſucceſs, ſaid, that where his ſpur ſtruck his head ſhould be broken. But theſe are but reports [6]."

"After revenge and rage had ſatiated their barbarous cruelties upon his dead body, they gave his royal earth a bed of earth, honourably, appointed by the order of king Henry the Seventh, in the chief church of Leiceſter, called St. Mary's, belonging to the order and ſociety of the Grey Friers; the king in ſhort time after cauſing a fair tomb of mingled-coloured marble, adorned with his ſtatue, to be erected thereupon; to which ſome grateful pen had alſo deſtined an epitaph, the copy whereof (never fixed to his ſtone) I have ſeen in a recorded manuſcript book chained to a table in a chamber in the Guildhall of London, which (the faults and corruptions amended) is thus repreſented, together with the title thereunto prefixed, as I found it [7]:

"Epitaphium Regis Richardi Tertii, ſepulti ad Leiceſtriam, juſſu et ſumptibus S^{ti} Regis Henrici Septimi.

"Hic ego, quem vario tellus ſub marmore claudit,
  Tertius a juſtâ [a] voce Richardus eram.
Tutor eram patriæ [b], patrius pro jure nepotis;
  Diruptâ, tenui regna Britanna, fide.
Sexaginta dies binis duntaxat ademptis
  Æſtateſque tuli tunc [c] mea ſceptra duas.
Fortiter in bello certans [d] deſertus ab Anglis,
  Rex Henrice, tibi, ſeptime, ſuccubui.
At ſumptu, pius ipſe, tuo, ſic oſſa dicaras [e],
  Regem olimque facis regis honore coli.
Quatuor exceptis jam tantum, quinque bis annis,
  Acta trecenta quidem, luſtra ſalutis erant.
Anteque Septembris undenâ luce kalendas,
  Reddideram rubræ jura petita [f] Roſæ.
At mea, quiſquis eris, propter commiſſa precare,
  Sit minor ut precibus pœna levata [g] tuis."

⁂ Various readings in this epitaph, in a copy given by Sandford, p. 435, from the Heralds College MSS. vol. I. p. 3:
[a] Multa. [b] Nam patriæ tutor. [c] Non. [d] Merito.
[e] Decoras. [f] Dedita jura. [g] Fienda.

Engliſhed:

"I who am laid beneath this marble ſtone,
Richard the Third, poſſeſs'd the Britiſh throne.
My Country's guardian in my nephew's claim,
By truſt betray'd I to the kingdom came.
Two years and ſixty days, ſave two, I reign'd;
And bravely ſtrove in fight; but, unſuſtain'd,
My Engliſh left me in the luckleſs field,
Where I to Henry's arms was forc'd to yield.
Yet at his coſt my corſe this tomb obtains,
Who piouſly interr'd me, and ordains
That regal honours wait a king's remains.
Th' year thirteen hundred 'twas and eighty-four,
The twenty-firſt of Auguſt, when its power
And all its rights I did to the Red Roſe reſtore.
Reader, whoe'er thou art, thy prayers beſtow,
T'atone my crimes, and eaſe my pains below."

"The wicked and tyrannical prince king Richard III, being ſlain at Boſworth, his body was begged by the nuns [friers] at Leiceſter (alitèr Grey friers), and buried in their chapel there; at the diſſolution whereof, the place of his burial happened to fall into the bounds of a citizen's garden; which being (after) purchaſed by Mr. Robert Heyrick (ſome time mayor of Leiceſter), was by him covered with a handſome ſtone pillar, three feet high, with this inſcription: "Here lies the body of Richard III. ſome time king of England." This he ſhewed me (Chriſtopher [8] Wren, B. D.) walking in the garden, 1612 [9]."

The Rev. Samuel Carte, vicar of St. Martin's in Leiceſter, ſays, in 1720, "I know no other evidence that the ſtone coffin formerly uſed for a horſe-trough was king Richard's, but the conſtancy of the tradition. There is a little part of it ſtill preſerved at the White Horſe Inn, in which one may obſerve ſome appearance of the hollow, fitted for retaining the head and the ſhoulders."

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[1] Probably Moton; but no ſuch name occurs in the liſt beginning in 1268. If he was mayor, it muſt be before that time.

[2] Holinſhed, p. 760. "Then was the corps of Richarde, late king, ſpoyled and naked as he was borne, caſte behynd a man, and ſo caryed unreverently overthwarte the horſebacke unto the Fryers at Leyceſter: where after a ſeaſon that he had been that all men myght beholde him, he was there with lytell reverence buryed." Fabian, p. 418.

"*Occidit in bello miſeranda cæde Richardus*
Crinibus attractus dum ferro ſævit hoſtis."

Dr. John Hird, in Hiſt. Angl. cited by Buck, in The Complete Hiſtory of England, vol. I. p. 542.—"And after all," ſays Buck, "to complete their barbariſm, they threw his body behind one upon a jade, and ſo conveyed it to Leiceſter."—"The body, after many indignities and reproaches, was obſcurely buried; for though the king [Henry VII.] of his nobleneſs gave charge unto the friers of Leiceſter to ſee an honourable interment to be given unto it; yet the religious people themſelves, being not free from the humours of the vulgar, neglected it." Lord Bacon's Life of Henry VII. Ibid. 578.—T. Carte, vol. II. p. 818, ſays, "Richard's corpſe, with a rope about his neck, thrown like a calf acroſs a horſe, was carried, and, after being treated with horrible indignities, was at laſt buried in the church of the Grey Friers without any ſolemnity."

[3] Baker's Chronicle, p. 251.—Grafton, p. 852, ſays, "he was with no leſſe funerall pompe and ſolemnitie enterred then he would to be done at the burrying of his innocent nephewes, whom he cauſed cruelly to be murthered, and unnaturally to be quelled."

[4] Holinſhed, v. II. p. 761. I cannot find Mr. Hutton's authority for calling this a *ſcrubby* monument. See his Boſworth Field, p. 142.

[5] See hereafter, p. 301. [6] Baker, ubi ſupra. [7] Buck's Richard III, in the Complete Hiſtory of England, vol. I. p. 577.

[8] At that time tutor, at St. John's College, Oxford, to the eldeſt ſon of ſir William Heyrick of Beaumanor; in whoſe family ſeveral curious letters of Mr. Wren's are preſerved. [9] Wren's Parentalia, p. 114.

Mr. Throſby adds, "When I was a boy, the end that then remained ſtood as a part of a heap of rubbiſh, in the inn-yard, of brick-ends, ſtones, &c. and was in appearance like the ſketch here annexed [1]."

And Mr. Hutton ſays, "I took a journey to Leiceſter in 1758, to ſee a trough which had been the repoſitory of one of the moſt ſingular bodies that ever exiſted; but found it had not withſtood the ravages of time. The beſt intelligence that I could obtain was, that it was deſtroyed about the latter end of the reign of George the Firſt, and ſome of the pieces placed as ſteps in a cellar at the ſame inn where it had ſerved as a trough [2]."

In 1513, the king's letters patent were obtained, by *William*, *Thomas*, and *Roger Wigſton*, for founding the hoſpital of St. Urſula, now called Wigſton's Hoſpital, on ground which was within the precincts of the Grey Friers; to which, in 1520, *William Fiſher*, the firſt maſter of that hoſpital, obtained the addition of St. Francis's garden. For all this, the heirs of William Wigſton engaged to pay for ever to the Crown an annual quit-rent of 4*s*.

A proceſſion to a funeral [3] in this church is thus deſcribed in the MSS. of Mr. Peck:

"Proceſſio quedam funebris antiqua, quâ cadaver veſpillonibus tedas ferentibus preceſſum eſt, & Fratribus Mendicantibus aſportatum, ſequente magnâ collachrymantium turbâ.—1. Veſpillones atratis veſtibus cereos magnos cadaveri preferentes.—2. Frater niger, ſive predicator, ordinis Sancti Dominici.—3. Frater leucopheatus, ſive minor, ordinis Sancti Franciſci.—4. Frater albus, ſive Carmeliticus [4], ordinis beate Marie de Monte Carmeli.—5. Frater Eremiticus, ordinis Sancti Auguſtini.—6. Conſanguinei, affines, proximi, pauperes, populique plurimi alii ſubſequentes, condolenteſque.

Notandum eſt, quòd cùm unicuique domui mendicantium aliquam eleemoſinam dono dederit vir mortuus, tum cadaver ejus veſte fratris mendicantis indutum eſt; idemque uniuſcujuſque ordinis frater unus linteolis ad eccleſiam ſepulchrum versùs aſportat, & in hunc modum eorum omnium confratri agnoſcitur mortuus, & bonorum operum cujuſcunque ordinis mendicantium (uti aſſeritur) fit particeps. Nec mirum igitur, quòd ſuper tumulos ſuos, & monumenta ſepulchralia, laicorum etiam mortuorum effigies, veſtibus religioſis à ſculptoribus indute, non rarò videntur expreſſe [5].

The ſite of the Grey Friers was granted, in 1536, to *John Bellowe*, eſq. and *John Broxholme*, gentleman; who had before obtained the manor of Willoughby, with many very conſiderable poſſeſſions in this and ſeveral other counties [6]; and, on the 31ſt of Auguſt that year, paid £200. to ſir *John Williams*, knt. treaſurer of the Augmentation of the proviſions of the Crown, as the laſt payment on the ſum of £2370. 19*s*. 0½*d*. due for their immenſe purchaſe; amongſt which were the ſite of the late *Grey Friers* of *Leiceſter*; the 4*s*. quit-rent paid yearly to the ſaid houſe of friers by the heirs of *William Wigſton*; the ſite of the *Friers Auguſtines* within the ſame town [7], and all the tenements belonging to that priory.

The Particular for this grant of the Grey Friers, &c. is in the Augmentation-Office, and agrees with the Miniſters' Accompt before-mentioned, with this addition, that the houſe and lands were valued at the ſaid ſum of £1. 4*s*. by the officers of the king at the time of the ſurrender; and there is alſo to the Particular this note: "Memorandum, the king's highnes hathe no more lands and tenements belonging to the ſaid late Fryer-houſe then be above-mentioned, to the auditor's knowledge. Theſe premiſes were ſold to *Bellow* and *Broxholme* at twenty years purchaſe."

The church was ſoon after demoliſhed; as we find among the payments of the churchwardens of St. Martin's, in 1545, ſix load of freeſtone from the *Freers* at 18*s*. the load; 7*d*. a day to the chief workmen; and 4*d*. to the ordinary ones; and again, in 1561, a charge of 15*s*. for a beam to be laid on the high roof, fetched from the *Freers* [8].

The ſite of the Grey Friers [9] became afterwards the property of Sir *Robert Catlyn*; from whom it paſſed to Alderman *Robert Heyrick* [10], who died June 14, 1618; and, by his laſt will, charged this eſtate with the following annual payments; one ſhilling to each of the poor people in Trinity Hoſpital (then 110); 40*s*. to poor widows of the Borough; and 13*s*. 4*d*. to the ſchool-maſter that teacheth the petties, or under-uſher of the free-ſchool in Leiceſter [11].

This part of the Alderman's property was ſold, in 1711, by his great grandſon, *Samuel Heyrick*, clerk, to *Thomas Noble*, eſq. whom Mr. Carte, in 1720, deſcribes as then having "a very fair houſe within the precincts of the priory of the Grey-friers."

About the year 1731, a braſs ſeal [12] was dug up in a garden in the Frier-lane, belonging to a houſe of Mr. Simpſon, within the precincts alſo of this priory. In the centre, under a rude Gothic arch, IHS, and round it, EST AMOR ME', making, when complete, I*eſus* eſt Amor me*us* [13]; an inſcription not unfrequent on old monuments and on rings [14].

"The fine ſpacious grounds belonging to this friery extended from the upper-end of the Market-place nearly to the Frier lane meeting-houſe; much of which has been built on in my time. When the workmen were digging for the cellars to the range of houſes which face St. Martin's church, they caſt up, I remember, many human bones; one ſkeleton entire [15]."

The late *Rogers Ruding*, eſq. deviſee of Mr. *Noble*, after allotting a piece of ground throughout for a common ſtreet, now called New-ſtreet, in which many good houſes are ſince built, ſold the ſite of the Grey-friers, to different purchaſers.

The manſion-houſe and gardens were ſold by Mr. Ruding to Mr. *Garle* in 1752, and by Mr. Garle's heirs in 1776 to *Thomas Pares*, junior, eſq. F. A. S. who has lately beautified the houſe, and added two extenſive wings to it. From this houſe the original quit-rent ſtill continues to be paid.

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[1] Throſby's Leiceſter, p. 291. See this copied in plate XX. fig. 4.

[2] Hutton's Boſworth Field, p. 142.

[3] See plate XVII. fig. 11.

[4] If this ſketch of a funeral was originally made for one that took place in the church of the Grey Friers at Leiceſter, as Mr. Peck ſuppoſed, it ſhould ſeem as if there had once been a ſmall cell of Carmelites, or White Friers, in this town.

[5] Peck, MSS. vol. V. (Harl. MSS. 4938.) p. 11.

[6] See ſeveral grants to them in 36 & 37 Hen. VIII. in Jones's Index, vol. I. under the Originalia temp. Hen. VIII.

[7] Stevens's Monaſticon, Appendix, p. 4, 5.

[8] Churchwardens' Accompts of St. Martin's pariſh.

[9] It was called, in title-deeds to property which it bounded, "lands formerly belonging to ſir Robert Catlyn, knt. deceaſed, and now the land of the heirs of Robert Heyrick, gent. deceaſed;"—this in 1620. Robert died in 1618.—In another, dated 9 Car. "formerly, &c. and now the lands of the heirs of Tobye Heyricke, clerk." Tobias died in 1627.—In another, dated 1653, "formerly, &c. and now the land of John Heyrick, gent."

[10] In a letter to his brother Sir William, Jan. 8, 1615-16, Mr. Robert Heyricke ſays, "For the Blake Fryars, I nevar ment, nor doe not, to part with them, but you ſhall be pryvy to it or yt go; although Mr. Archdeacon and 2 or 3 more have ſent to me to know if I would ſell yt. And I thinke I doe yt ſomewhat too deare to them; yet one was ſo round with me that I tolld him I muſt except that yf a frend of myne wolld challenge my former promes, I muſt perform yt." And in another letter, Dec. 17, 1616, "This morning, about 9 of the clok, as I was coomyng forthe of my chambre, the bells at Sent Marten's very ſodenly rung aloud; and preſently word was brought me, that the fire was at Fryars; and preſently word cam that yt was a kylln of Robart Cocke adjoyning to the Fryars, in a very dangerous place, where the ſtac of corn and hay lay nere; but, the Lord be praiſed! it was quickly quenched." From the originals at Beaumanor.

[11] This appears from "Certain Braunches of the will of Mr. Robert Heyrick, one of the Aldermen of this Burrow of Leiceſter," hung up in the Town-hall parlour by the ſide of the picture, and printed under Houghton on the Hill, vol. II. p. 617.

[12] See plate XVII. fig. 10.

[13] In the will of William of Wickham is this bequeſt: "Item, lego domino meo archiepiſcopo Cantuarienſi unum anulum aureum, cum lapide de ruby. Item, unum par precum de auro appenſum ad unum monile de auro, habens hæc verba inſculpta, I. H. C. eſt Amor meus." Dr. Lowth's Life of that Prelate, Appendix, p. xxxviii.

[14] Gent. Mag. vol. LXVI. p. 458.

[15] Throſby's Leiceſter, p. 291.

FRIERS EREMITES OF ST. AUGUSTINE.

According to Moſheim[1], the *hermits* of St. *Auguſtine* had for their founder Alexander IV.[2] who, obſerving that the *hermits* were divided into ſeveral ſocieties, ſome of which followed the maxims of their famous *William*, and others the rule of St. *Auguſtine*, while others were again diſtinguiſhed by different denominations, formed the wiſe project, in 1256, of uniting them all into one religious order[3], and ſubjecting them to the ſame rule of diſcipline as that of St. Auguſtine.

" *Auguſtinian Eremites* lag laſt, of far later date than *Auguſtinian Monks*, as who firſt entered England, anno 1252[4]; and had (if not their *firſt*) their *faireſt* habitation in St. *Peter's the Poor*, London; thence probably taking the denomination of *Poverty* (otherwiſe at this day one of the richeſt pariſhes in the city) becauſe the ſaid *Auguſtinian Eremites* went under the notion of *begging friers*. Mean time, what a mockery was this, that theſe ſhould pretend to be *Eremites*, who, inſtead of a *wide wilderneſs*, lived in *Broad-ſtreet, London*, where their church at this day belongeth to the Dutch congregation! To give theſe Auguſtine friers their due, they were good *diſputants*; on which account they are remembered ſtill in *Oxford*, by an act performed by *candidates* for maſterſhip, called *Keeping of Auguſtine*[5]."

They had for their habit a white garment and ſcapulary, when they were in the houſe; but in the choir, and when abroad, they had over the former a cowl, and a large hood, both black, which were girt with a black leathern thong[6].

The houſe of the friers Eremites at Leiceſter was called " The Priory of St. Katharine;" or, more commonly, " The Auguſtine Friers of Leiceſter;" but when it was built, or by whom founded, is uncertain.

" Theſe Friers," ſays Mr. Carte, I have found ſtyled " St. Katharine's Auſtin Friers;" I ſuppoſe becauſe their church or chapel was dedicated to St. Katharine; and I take them to be thoſe who were ſettled without the Weſt gate Northwards, between the two channels of the river.

In 1304, *Thomas* earl of *Lancaſter* obtained the king's permiſſion to give to the friers Eremites of the order of St. Auſtin, in the county of Leiceſter, three meſſuages, ſituated contiguous to their priory (*manſo dilectorum in Chriſti fratrum Hermitarum ordinis Sancti Auguſtini Leiceſtr', in ſuburbio ejuſdem ville, contigua*) for the purpoſe of enlarging their place of habitation[7] (*ad elargationem manſi ſui ibidem*).

In 1377, the Auguſtine friers obtained leave to eat fleſh, upon condition that they ſhould keep the faſt of the Friers Minors before Chriſtmas[8].

Biſhop Tanner, in his Bibliotheca Britannica-Hibernica, p. 613, has recorded Thomas Ratcliff[9], a learned native of [Radcliffe] on the Wreke in this county, an excellent preacher (*concionator*), who was an Auguſtine Eremite at Leiceſter, D. D. and at length a biſhop, though of what ſee neither Bale nor Pitts with certainty knew. Pitts ſuppoſed him to be biſhop of Lincoln, perhaps becauſe Leiceſter was within that dioceſe. He flouriſhed, according to Bale[10], in 1360; or, as Pitts[11], in 1370. His principal works were, " Lecturæ Scholaſticæ;" lib. i. " Pro introitu ſententiarum," lib. i; and " Conciones ad vulgum," lib. i. Wharton[12] mentions a Thomas Ratcliffe, biſhop of Dromore in Ireland, and *chorepiſcopus* of Durham, who died a little before 1489; who is alſo noticed by Ware[13].

On the 23d of February 1532, it was agreed before Mr. Nicholas Rennold, then mayor, by conſent of the wardens and all the company of journeymen-ſhoemakers, that they ſhould give yearly to the Auſtin friers in Leiceſter, for all the brethren and ſiſters to be prayed for, in ready money, 10*s.* to be paid at two times in the year, beſides the offering days before uſed.

Richard Preſton, the laſt prior, ſurrendered this convent[14] 10 November, 1539.

" Omnibus, &c. Richardus Preſton, prior domûs ſive prioratûs Sancte Katherine de Leyceſter, ordinis Sancti Auguſtini, in com' Leyceſtr', alias dictus frater Richardus Preſton, frater domûs ſive prioratûs vulgariter nuncupat' Auguſtin friers de Leyceſtr', in com' Leyceſtr', & ejuſdem loci conventus, &c. Dat' 10° die Novembris, anno regni 30°.

Richard Preſton, prior.
Richard Holman, ſub-prior.
John Whyte. John Greer."

Extracts from the Miniſters Accounts, co. Leiceſter, 34 Henry VIII. in the Augmentation-Office[15].

Lands and poſſeſſions of the Houſe of Auſtin Friers, in the town of Leiceſter.

Eight ſhillings for the farm of a cloſe within the precinct of the late houſe there, called *The Water Cloſe*, with the appurtenances, demiſed to John Smythe, by indenture under the conventual ſeal, dated 7 Oct. 29 Henry VIII. for 21 years.

Eight ſhillings for a cloſe lying within the precinct of the ſaid houſe, called *Le Bake-broke Cloſe*, demiſed to the ſaid John Smythe, by conventual leaſe, dated 19 September, 30 Henry VIII.

One ſhilling and eight-pence for the farm of one curtilage, lying out of the Weſt gate of the town of Leiceſter, demiſed to Thomas Creſſey. Sum, 17*s.* 8*d.*

Site of the ſaid late houſe, with the lands and buildings of the ſame.

Four ſhillings and four-pence for the rent of the ſoil and land within the precinct of the late houſe aforeſaid, including 12*d.* for a certain parcel of land there, called *The Pree*, containing, by eſtimation, half a rood; and a certain vacant place on the South ſide of the church there, containing half a rood and 20 perches, being in the hands of the late prior and convent aforeſaid.—Sum total, £1. 2*s.*

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[1] Eccleſ. Hiſt. cent. XIII. ch. II. ſect. xxii.

[2] This edict of pope Alexander IV. is to be found in the new edition of the *Bullarium Romanum*, tom. I. p. 110. See alſo *Acta Sanctorum*. menſ. Februar. tom. II. p. 472.

[3] Innocent had a deſign of uniting all theſe orders of friers into one, and it was executed by his ſucceſſor Alexander IV. who made one conventual of them under a general, and called them *Hermits of St. Auguſtine*, though he had drawn them from their hermitages to live in towns, and to employ them in the affairs of the church. Dupin, Eccleſ. Hiſt. cent. XIII. p. 157.

[4] Somner, Antiquities of Canterbury, p. 16, aſſigns from Bale the ſame period for their introduction into England.

[5] Fuller's Church Hiſtory, Book VI. Hiſtory of Abbeys, p. 273; cited by Newcourt, in Repertory, vol. I. p. 289.

[6] See the dreſs of a frier of this order in plate XXI.

[7] Pat. 32 Edw. I. m. 1.

[8] Leland, Coll. vol. I. pars 2. p. 308.

[9] In Godwin de Præſulibus, Radcliffe does not occur among the ſurnames; and, according to Godwin and Le Neve, John Gynewell, alias Gyndwell, was biſhop from 1351 to 1362. Suppoſing, therefore, as Tanner has ſuggeſted, Thomas Ratcliff, the Eremite frier, to have been an Engliſh biſhop, he could be only a ſuffragan. It ſhould ſeem that this famous *concionator* never publiſhed any of his performances, as he is not noticed in Dupin's Hiſtory of Eccleſiaſtical Writers; or rather, it may be fairly preſumed that his performances had not in them a ſufficient degree of excellence to countenance their being printed; and it is not clear, from the account of Tanner, where the MSS. are depoſited. Nor of the fourteenth century does Dupin mention any other frier Eremite or Hermit of St. Auguſtine, whoſe chriſtian name was Thomas, than Thomas of Straſburg, vol. XII. p. 71.

[10] Cent. xvi. fol. 463.

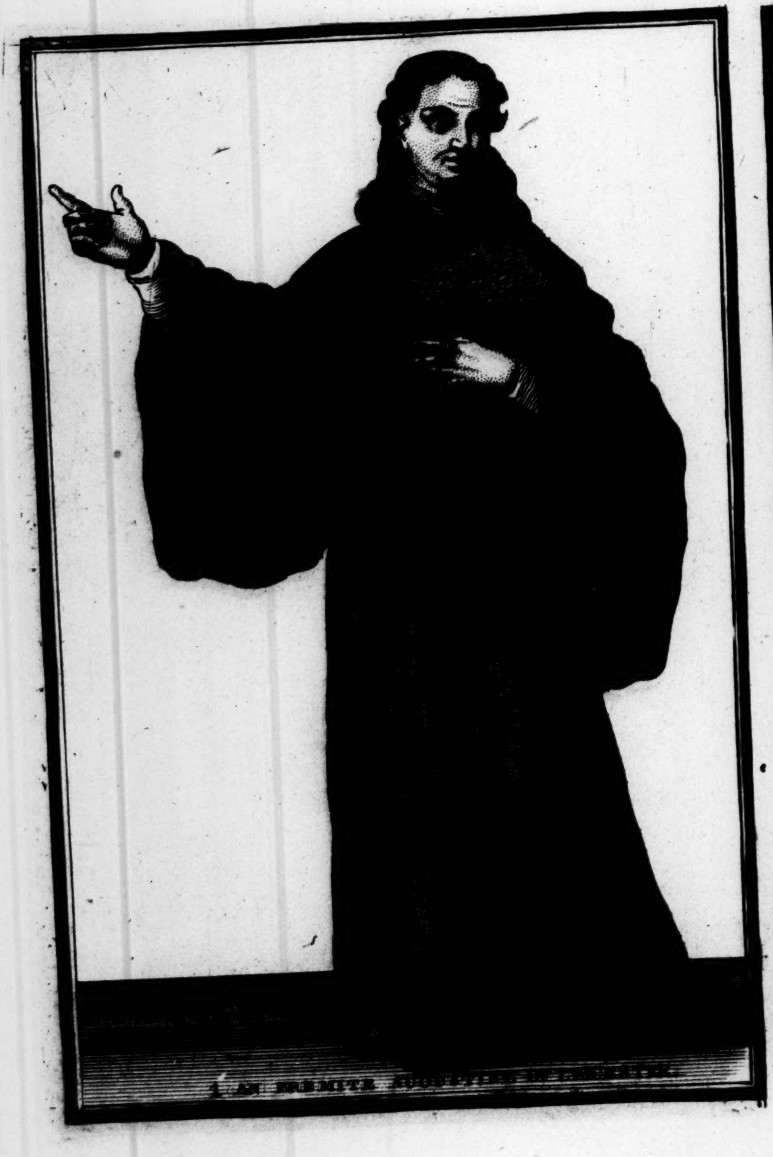
[11] P. 504.

[12] Anglia Sacra, tom. I p. 778.

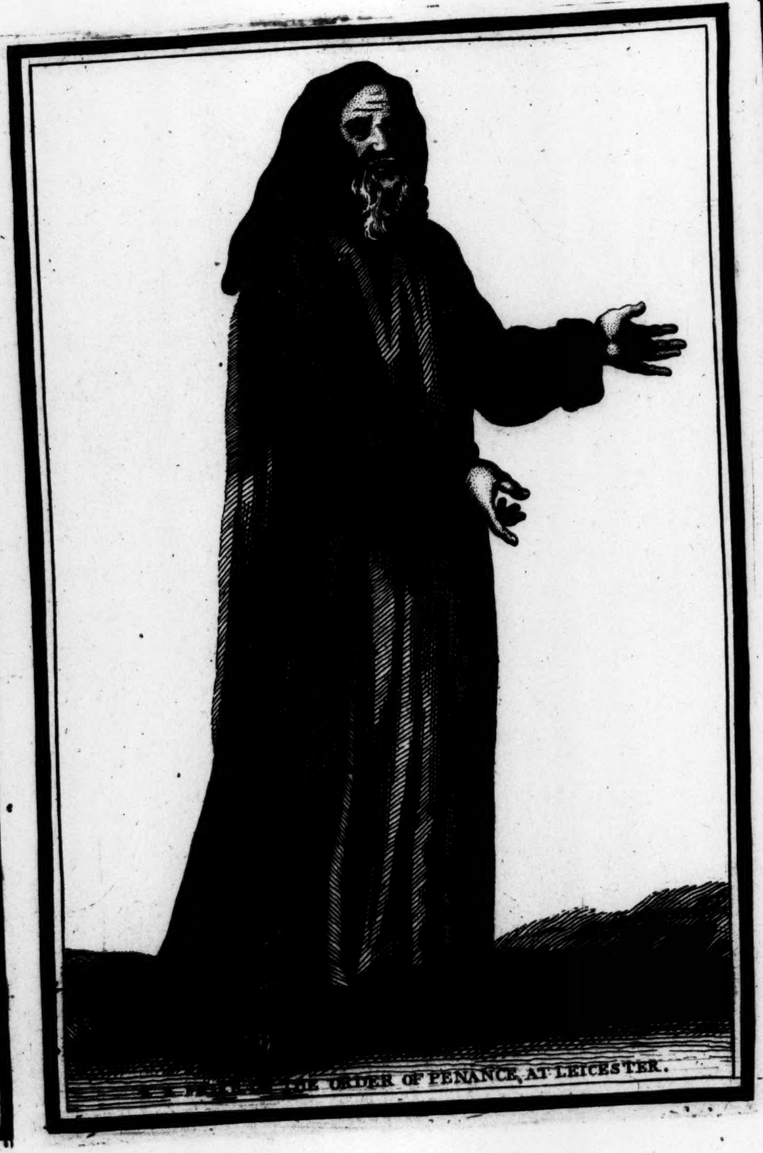
[13] De Præſulibus, p. 93. Thomas Ratcliffe, mentioned by Wharton and Ware as biſhop of Dromore in Ireland, and as having died a little before 1489, is a century too late for a man reported by Bale to have flouriſhed in 1360, and by Pitts in 1370.

[14] See the ſeat affixed to this ſurrender, and the hand-writing of the prior and ſub-prior, plate XVII. fig. 8.

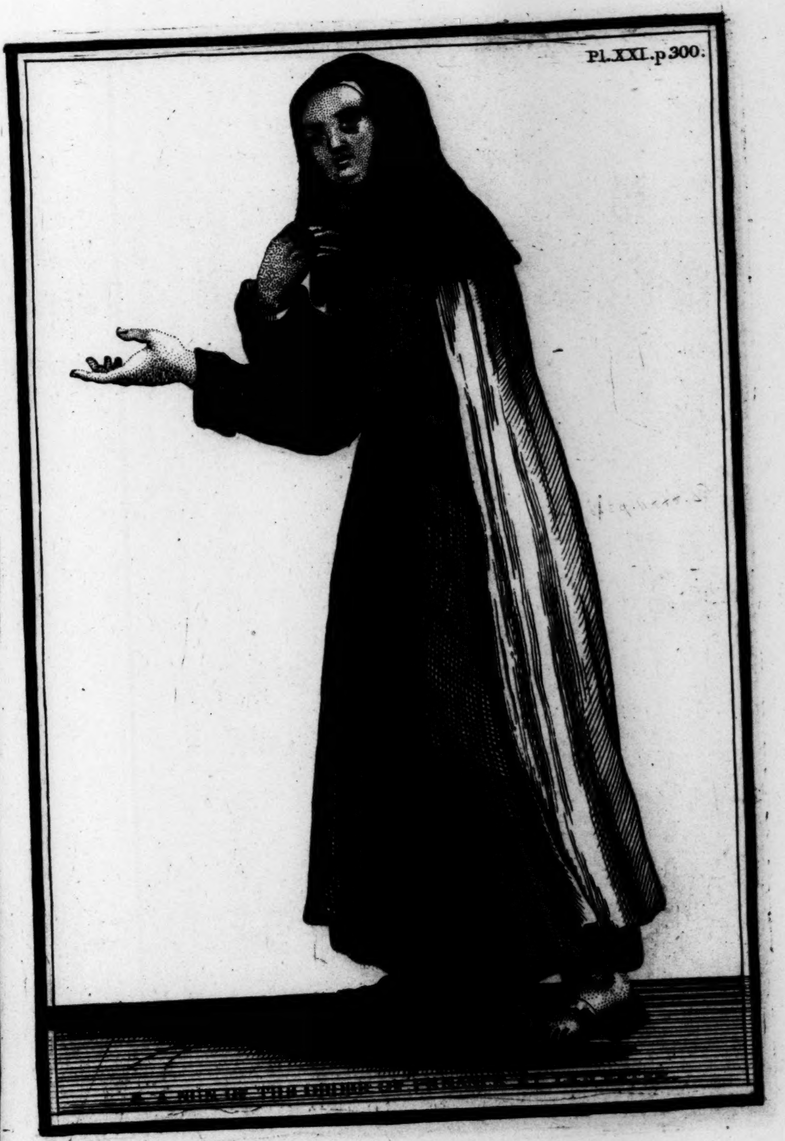
[15] Communicated by Mr. Caley.



1. AN HERMITE AUGUSTINE, AT LEICESTER.



2. A FRIAR OF THE ORDER OF PENANCE, AT LEICESTER.



3. A NUN OF THE ORDER OF PENANCE, AT LEICESTER.

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MUSEUM

BRITISH
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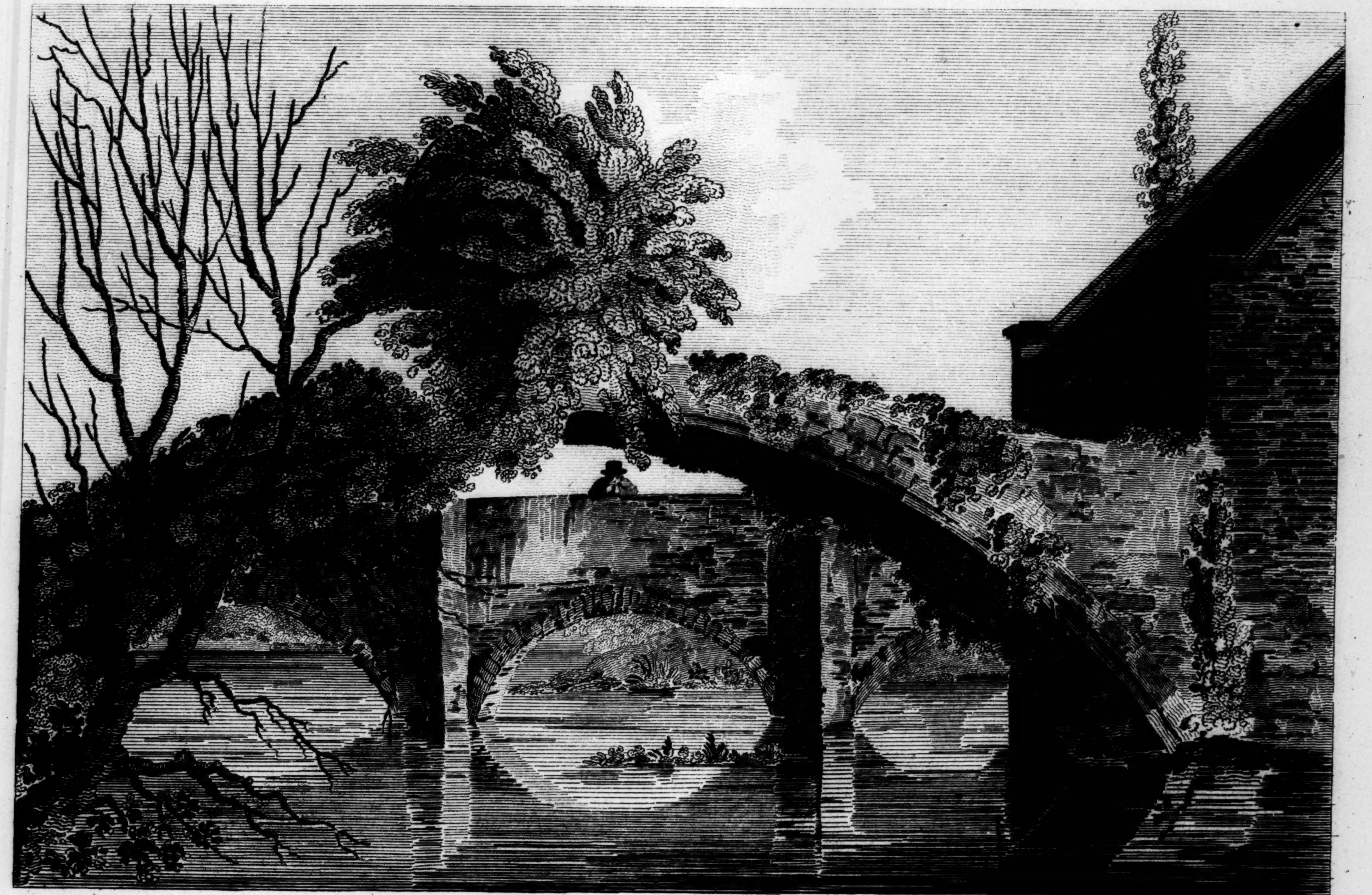
Pl. XXII. p. 301.



BOW BRIDGE, *the Property of*
Joseph Cradock Esq. M. A. F. S. A.

Publiſh'd as the Act directs, by J. Nichols, May 4 1794.

Leland thus deſcribes this priory and its church:

"A little above the Weſt-bridge the Sore caſteth out an arme; and ſone after it cummith in again, and maketh one ſtreame. Wythin this ile ſtandeth the Blake[1] Frieres very pleaſauntly; and harde by the freres is alſo a bridge of ſtone over this arme of Sore. And after the hole water creping aboute half the toune cummith thorough the North bridge of a vii. or viii. arches of [ſtone.] And there Sore brek[eth into two] armes againe, wher[of the biggeſt] goith by S. Maries a[bbey ſtanding] on the farther ripe; and the other, caullid the Biſshoppes water, bycauſe the biſhop of Lincoln's tenentes have privilege on it, and after ſone methith with the bigger arme, and ſo inſulatith a right large and pleſaunt medow; wherapon the abbay, as I ſuppoſe, in ſum writinges is caullid S. Maria de Pratis. (Sore cumming again ſhortely to one botom goith a 4 miles of by the ruines of the caſtel of Mountſorelle.) Over the midle part of this arme of Biſshops water is a meane ſtone bridge: and a litle beyond it is a nother ſtone bridge, thorough the which paſſit a litle land broke, cumming from villages not far of, and ſo rennith into Biſshops water. And by Biſshops water is a chapel[2] longging to the hoſpital of S. John[3]."

"If I am not very much miſtaken, the traces of the foundation of this priory church are now diſcoverable: by which it appears that its direction was from Eaſt to Weſt, agreeable with the cuſtom of church-building; and was in length about 150 feet, and in width 90. It ſtood near by the centre of what Leland calls the "ile" between the arms of the Sore. I have examined people who have lately dug in this place to make a garden; by whom it appears that the foundations of buildings were found almoſt all the way, Southwardly, from the ſite of the church, in various directions; many of which indeed I ſaw taken up myſelf: whence an opinion may be hazarded, that the houſe of the Auguſtine Friers ſtood on, or rather occupied all, or a great part of the ground on the South ſide of the church. On the North ſide no foundations are to be traced[4].".

"On the South-eaſt ſide of the Weſt-bridge[5] is a dwelling-houſe, reſting on its edge, the water paſſing under it through the arch neareſt the town; and the back part continuing above the water on ſtone-work: once a chapel, with a bell on the South-weſt without, near the top; the frame of which ſtill remains, though the window, through which it might play, is ſtopped up. Here two mendicant friers aſked alms, for the benefit of the neighbouring priory[6].

"There was alſo till very lately a foot-bridge covered wholly over with ivy, and called *Bow-bridge*, becauſe it conſiſted of one large arch like a bow, ſtriding from the Friers near the Weſt-bridge, over a back water of the Soar, to the cloſe or garden called Bow church-yard[7]; and, by the narrowneſs of it, was evidently only a foot-bridge for the uſe of the friers to a conſtant ſpring of limpid water, on the paved road ſide, a few paces diſtant, called *St. Auſtin's Well*[8], ſtill overflowing with contributions to the back water; and it is probable that the ground by the ſide of it, now incloſed with a brick-wall, was a garden belonging to the priory. The well is three quarters of a yard broad, and the ſame in length within its incloſure; the depth of its water from the lip or back-edging on the earth, where it commonly overflows, is half a yard. It is covered with a mill-ſtone, and incloſed with ſtone and brick on three ſides; that towards Bow-bridge and the town is open[9]. This elegant and eaſy curved arch is about 145 yards Weſterly from the Weſt-bridge; its length, from abutment to abutment, ten yards and a half; the breadth two yards thirteen inches and a half; the height from a middle ſtream (i. e. a middle height of water, neither high nor low) to the top of the abutment, is two yards, thirteen inches and a half; the elevation or height, from the ſtream in the centre to the top of the arch, three yards, one foot, ten inches and a half.

"A few yards to the South-eaſt is another bridge, called Bow-bridge likewiſe[10], which leads from Bow church-yard to the town, conſiſting of five arches, rather low, which receives the ſtream at a ſmall diſtance from the Braunſton-gate bridge to deliver it to Bow, thence to paſs at a ſmall diſtance into the conflux of the Soar. From this bridge to St. Auſtin's well is 74 yards. The former Bow-bridge, conſiſting of one arch, only ſerved to convey paſſengers from the Friery to Bow church, and was without parapet walls; which the other has, 2½ feet high, where, Baker's Chronicle ſays, king Richard's ſpur ſtruck; and the event was conſtrued into an omen, that his head ſhould be bruiſed there. The length of this bridge is 23¼ yards; the breadth of it about five feet four inches: the arches are round.—The Boſworth, Hinckley, and Coventry road, from Leiceſter, is over the Braunſton-gate bridge; and its exiſtence at that time might be doubted, except that the king might take this (i. e. Bow-bridge) as a bye-way, to eſcape the crowd of the army, which yet he muſt rejoin at the other end of the lane, beyond Danet's-hall garden. The common breadth of the road by the terrace by Danet's-hall cloſe, called a Roman-way, ſeems about four feet in a hollow road between a regular deſcent of cloſe ground. From this bottom to the ſurface of the terrace, which is only a part of the deſcent, is fourteen feet in height or more. The breadth of this terrace is about the ſame breadth with the hollow way; that is, fourteen feet. The terrace has no ſtone ſurface, but ſeems an eaſy continuation of the cloſes on its Eaſt ſide towards the town. Braunſton-gate Bridge[11], over a diſcharge from the Back Soar, is 51 yards; in the middle, and as far as the arches extend, three yards 28 inches wide; the parapet walls are a yard high; five yards and three quarters wide, at the North-weſt end, which leads to the town, to near the firſt arch. Here are four high arches pointed at top, 25 yards from the town's end to the narrower part[12]."

The ſite of the peninſula on which this priory ſtood was granted, in 1536, to *John Bellowe*, eſq. and *John Broxholme*, gentleman[13]; and in 1597 was the property of *Robert Temple* of Leiceſter, as appears by the counterpart of an indenture between the ſaid *Robert Temple* and *Thomas Temple* his ſon and heir apparent of the one part, and *Robert Heyricke* one of the comburgeſſes of the town of Leiceſter in the county of Leiceſter aforeſaid, ironmonger, of the other part. In conſequence of £120. to the ſaid Robert and Thomas Temple by the ſaid Robert Heyricke then paid; they, the ſaid Temples, did bargain, ſell, and alien, unto the ſaid Robert Heyricke, his heirs, and aſſigns, "all that the ſcyte, cyrcuite, and precyncte of the late dyſſolved religyouſe howſe, or frerye, comm̃ely called or knowne by the name of, *The Auguſtyne Freers*, ſcytuate, lyeing, and being, in or neare adjoynyng to the Weſt parte of the towne of Leic̃ aforeſaid, and all the ſeyte and grouude therein conteyned, in quantytie by eſtemacyon three akers, be yt more or leſſe, nowe in the tenure and occupyeing of the ſaid Rob^{t} Temple, or of his aſſigne or aſſignes; and one peece of meadowe-grounde, devyeded by a lytle gutture of water one the North parte of the ſaid ſcyte next adjoynyng; and alſo one cloſe of paſture, with the appurteñies, called *The Bowebryge-cloſe*, conteyning by eſtimacyon three akers of grounde, be yt more or leſs, late ꝑcell of the ſaid late dyſſolved relygyouſe howſe, or fryerye, lyeing weſtwarde betweene the water of Wye, devyedyng yt from the ſaid fryers of the Eaſt partie, and the grounde of Leonard Dannett, eſquyer, of the Weſt parte; and alſo one parcell of grounde, conteynynge one gardaine, one yarde, and certaine buyldings for d̄viſe purpoſes in and upon parte of the ſame yarde, com̄only called *St. Frauncys Gardaine*, in Leiceſter aforeſaid, with the ſaid buyldings, romethes, and eaſements, ſtanding, ſet, lyeing, and being, in the town of Leic̄ aforeſaid, and nowe in the occupyeing of Thomas Sampſon, ꝑfeſſor of God's moſt holy worde, and maſter of the Hoſpytall of Willm̄ Wigſton, in the towne of Leic̄ aforeſaid, of the foundacyon of the ſame Willm̄, adjoyn̄ge to the North parte of the late dyſſolved relygyouſe howſe, or fryerye, com̄only called *The Grey Freres*; ſaving and alwayes excepting out of this bargaine and ſale one lyttell ꝑcell or platt of grounde, whereupon a lyttyl howſe is buylded and lyeth weſtwarde betwixt the Soare and the walle of the ſaid Auguſtyne fryers, and is taken as ꝑcell of the ſame fryers, and was lately rented at xx^d by the yeare; and alſo all and ſin̄gler howſes, &c. franchyſes, libertyes, waters, fyſhings, &c. w^{t}ſoever they or any of them been or bee, to the ſaid late dyſſolved relygyouſe howſe of the Auguſtyne freres, Bowebryge-cloſe, Seynt Frauncys Gardayne, or to any of theym belonginge, &c.; and all and every the rents reſerved upon any leaſe or demyſe thereof, or any part thereof demiſed, and now being in force, and not expyred; ſaving to the chaplaynes and poore of the ſaid hoſpytal of Willm̄ Wigſton, and their ſucceſſors, their leaſe and terme of yeares therin conteyned dureing the contyneance of the ſame terme of yeares, payeinge the yarly rent of IIII^s to the ſaid Rob^t Heiricke, his heires or aſſignes, thereupon reſ̄ved; to hold unto and to the uſe of the ſaid Rob^t in fee."

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[1] The Eremite friers are here meant, whoſe habit was *black*. Leland had before briefly noticed the Dominicans; ſee p. 296.

[2] Of this chapel, ſee more hereafter.

[3] Itinerary, vol. I. p. 18.

[4] Throſby, MS.

[5] The Weſt-bridge ſpans the Soar, conſiſts of four arches, and is ſituated near the Caſtle.

[6] Bickerſtaffe, MS.

[7] Why Mr. Bickerſtaffe choſe to call this Bow churchyard, or whether either of the demoliſhed churches was Bow-church, I cannot diſcover. It might have been conjectured that St. Sepulchre's *extra muros* ſtood here, if Mr. Carte had not ſtated that this was at the end of Southgate-ſtreet. Or the friers of Penance might have had a ſmall church or chapel here.

[8] Bow-bridge was repaired by the corporation in 1688, at an expence of £15. 12*s.*; and St. Auſtin's well for £2. 14*s.* 8*d.*

[9] Since this was written, it has been entirely deſtroyed, occaſioned by widening the road.

[10] The ſite of theſe two bridges will readily be comprehended by referring either to plate XXII. or XXIII.—Fig. 1. ſhews the preſent Bow Bridge; fig. 2. the ſite of the Auſtin Friers; fig. 3. St. Nicholas's church; fig. 4. the foot-bridge to St. Auſtin's Well.

[11] This bridge is in St. Mary's pariſh; as are all the houſes beyond the bridge towards Braunſton, and all the land in the liberty.

[12] Bickerſtaffe, MS. who adds, "This bridge, which croſſes the old Soar South-weſterly, was widened with brick, and the lane leading to it, called Dun's Lane, made commodious for paſſengers, in 1792."

[13] See before, p. 298.

The ſite of the Auguſtine Friers is now the property of *Joſeph Cradock*, eſq. of Gumley, in this county; to whoſe good taſte my readers are obliged for a faithful engraving of Bow-bridge[1], from a drawing which was fortunately taken by Mr. Schnebbelie in 1791, a few weeks only before its final demolition[2].

FRIERS DE PŒNITENTIA JESU CHRISTI.

This ſhort-lived order of mendicant friers is of great antiquity; having been eſtabliſhed, long before the general union of the Friers Eremites, in the time of pope Innocent III, who died in 1216. Their firſt introduction into England was in 1257; in which year, ſays Matthew Paris, "there were ſeen in London a new order of friers, called *De Pœnitentiâ Jeſu*, or *Fratres de Saccâ*, becauſe they were apparelled in ſack-cloth, who had their houſe in London, near unto Alderſgate without the Gate, and had licence of Henry III, in the 54th year of his reign [1270] to remove to any other place; and in 1272 he gave them the Jews ſynagogue in Lothbury[3]."

"This fraternity admitted both men and women, who yet were not in ſtrictneſs eſteemed *religious*, though they profeſſed a certain religious kind of life; and therefore, as it was not a perfect or complete religion, it was not a true order. They were permitted to have *property*; and, if they were married perſons, to continue in that ſtate; and though, after their admiſſion into the order, they could not lawfully or regularly marry, yet, ſhould they happen to do ſo, the marriage was reputed valid. In ſhort, they were deemed eccleſiaſtical perſons; but, whether they enjoyed the perſonal and real privileges of clerks and religious perſons, authors are not agreed. The men of this profeſſion were called *Fratres de Pœnitentiâ Jeſu Chriſti*, *Fratres Saccii*, *Sacci*, *Saccini*, *Saccitæ*, *Saccati*, *Freres aux Sacs*, *Fraires enſaques*, *de viridi vallæ*, *Sacs*, *Sac-Friars*, *de Saccis*, or *de Sacco*; for I cannot approve of the term *de Saccâ*, which I find in Stowe and Weever, and from them in biſhop Tanner. They were alſo ſtyled *Continentes*, not becauſe they profeſſed abſolute chaſtity, for they lived in wedlock, but only as being obliged to abſtain from their wives on certain days of the week. The women, on their part, were termed *Sorores de Pœnitentiâ*, and *Sackettes*. As to the ſack, whence the greater part of theſe appellations is taken, ſome ſay it was borrowed from the ſack-cloth wherewith they were cloathed; others, becauſe it was ſhaped like a ſack; others, becauſe the brethren carried ſacks; and others again, that the ſiſters were called *de Sacco*, on account of the ſcapulary made of ſack-cloth, *de ſachino panno*, which they wore out of humility. However, the profeſſors of both ſexes together are repreſented as numerous; and Stowe even pretends they had many good ſcholars amongſt them; a fact which I think may be juſtly called in queſtion, ſince they appear to have been only *Fraterculi*, or *Fratricelli*, in any reſpect[4]."

Plate XXI. ſhews the dreſs of a frier and a nun.

This order is ſaid to have been included in the proſcription of the council of Lyons 1275; when all mendicant orders were ſuppreſſed, excepting only the Dominicans, Franciſcans, Auguſtinians, and Carmelites[5]. But it is evident that at firſt little regard was paid here to that decree; and that the houſes of this order in England, which were ten in number, each of which had its prior, were not immediately evacuated upon it. Certain it is, that in 1283 a priory of theſe friers ſubſiſted in a houſe long before eſtabliſhed in the Suburbs of Leiceſter; though it appears that they were at that time involved in a ſuit at law[6]; which probably terminated in their ſuppreſſion.

The order in general was naturally on the decline; and was peremptorily ſuppreſſed in England[7] in 1307 (in which year the prior of Lynne was their provincial), and univerſally by the council of Vienne in 1311[8].

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[1] See plate XXII.—The view in plate XXIII. (originally engraved to accompany Mr. Peck's account of Richard's natural ſon, in his "Deſiderata Curioſa," vol. VII. N° 8,) was introduced into the Leiceſterſhire Collections, under the Hiſtory of Burbach; but, though correct as to ſituation, was rendered abſurd by miſnaming the Auguſtine friery, and ſtill more ſo by introducing a military proceſſion over the foot-bridge. Both theſe defects being removed, the view is now repeated.

[2] The bridge was waſhed away, on the 19th of November 1791, by a heavy flood, which had ſwelled the river to nearly a level with its banks. The whole diſappeared in an inſtant; yet not even a blade of graſs on the banks ſeemed to have been damaged by the ſide walls. During the preceding ſummer, Mr. Cradock, with his accuſtomed liberality, had been at ſome expence in repairing this fine remnant of antiquity; and, after the accident, wiſhed much to have had it completely reſtored; but, on inſpection by ſome maſter-builders, when the flood had ſubſided, it was found to be demoliſhed paſt all recovery. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXI. p. 980.

[3] Stow's London, ed. 1528, p. 220.

[4] Dr. Pegge, in Archæologia, vol. III. p 126.

[5] Stevens, Monaſticon, vol. II. p. 272.

[6] Plac. Aſſiſ. in com. Leic. 12 Edw. I, Rot. 3. de injuſtè diſſeiſ. lib. ten. in Suburb. Leiceſtr', Rot. 4. dorſo, contra Ricardum priorem fratrum de Pœnitentiâ Jeſu Chriſti de Leyceſtr', pro meſſ' in Bruntingſthorp.

[7] Peter-Houſe College, Cambridge, was founded in 1280 by Hugh de Balſham, biſhop of Ely, on the ruins of two hoſtels of this order, which had been "monuments of the higheſt antiquity." Carter's Hiſtory of that Univerſity, p. 18.—Their chapel in Lothbury was granted in 1305 to Robert Fitz Walter, whoſe adjoining houſe was in the place where now ſtands Grocers Hall; and the chapel, after being the reſidence of ſeveral lord-mayors of London, was converted into the Windmill Tavern. Stow and Stevens, ubi ſupra.

[8] Dr. Pegge, ubi ſupra, p. 127.

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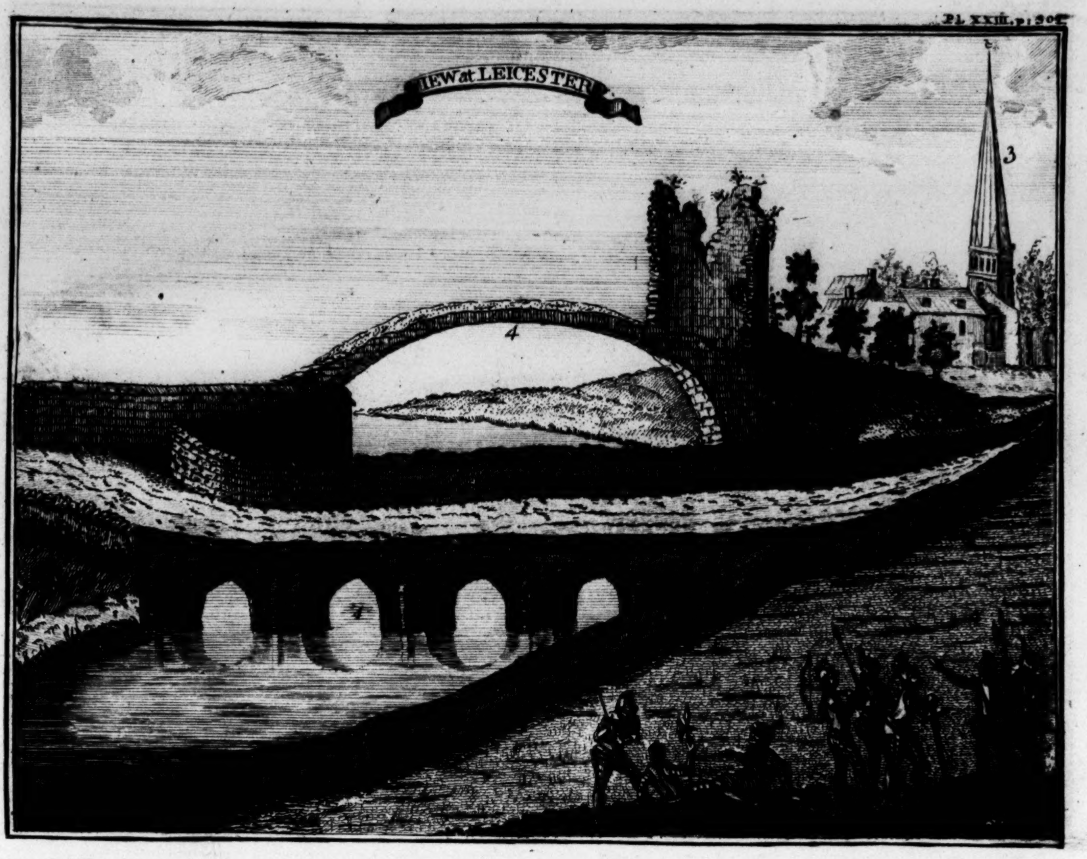
Pl. XXIII. p. 305


IEW at LEICESTER
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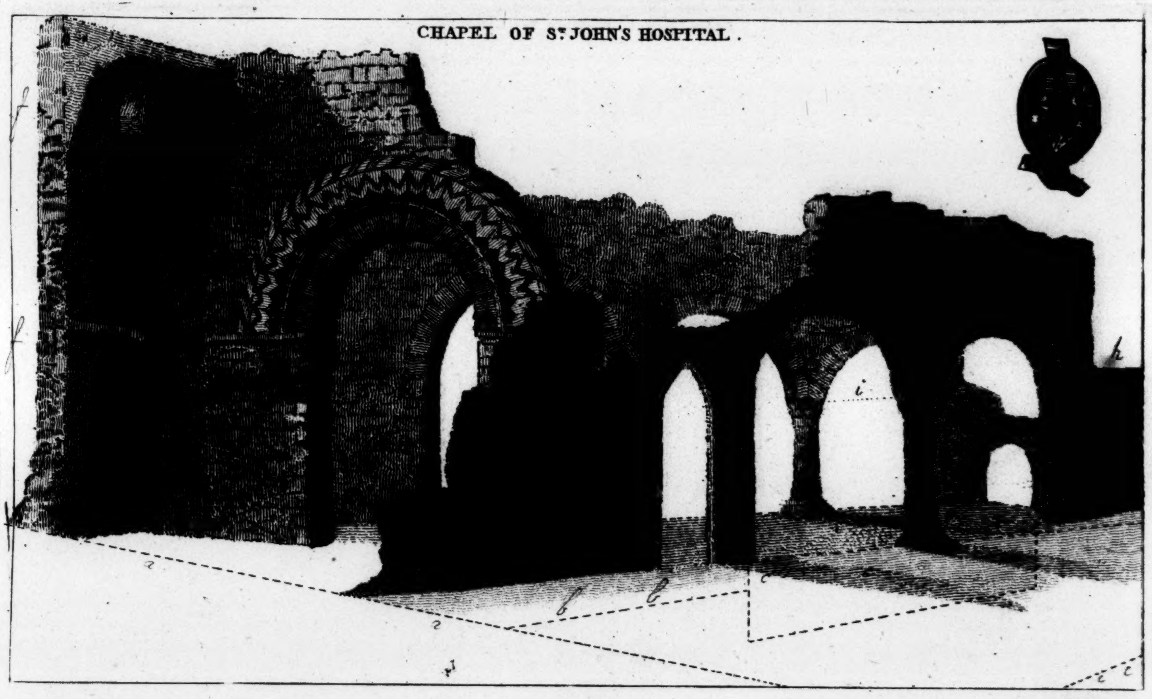
CHAPEL OF S.T JOHN'S HOSPITAL.
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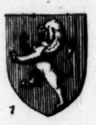
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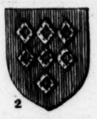
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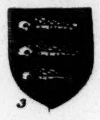
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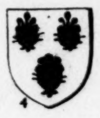
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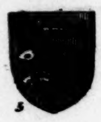
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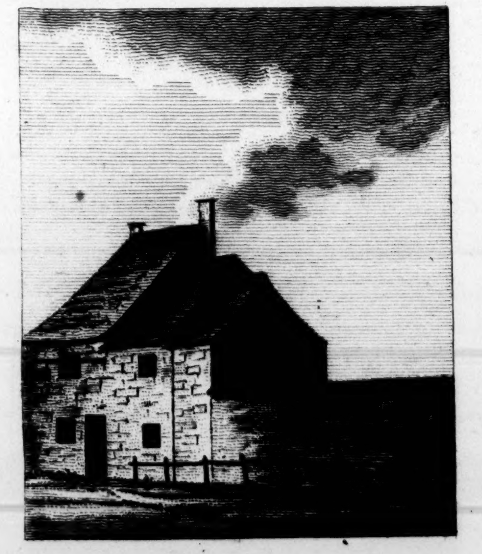
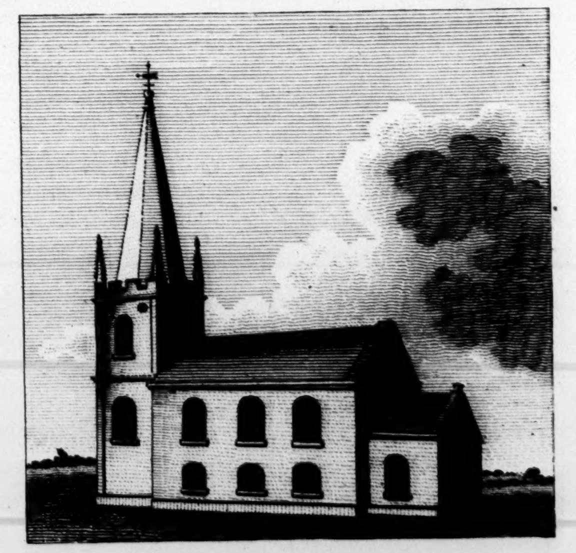

The SPITAL HOUSE. in Belgrave Gate.

J. Cary ſculp


Plan for rebuilding S.T LEONARDS CHURCH.

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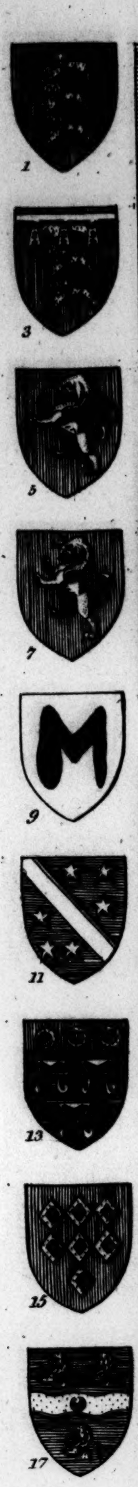
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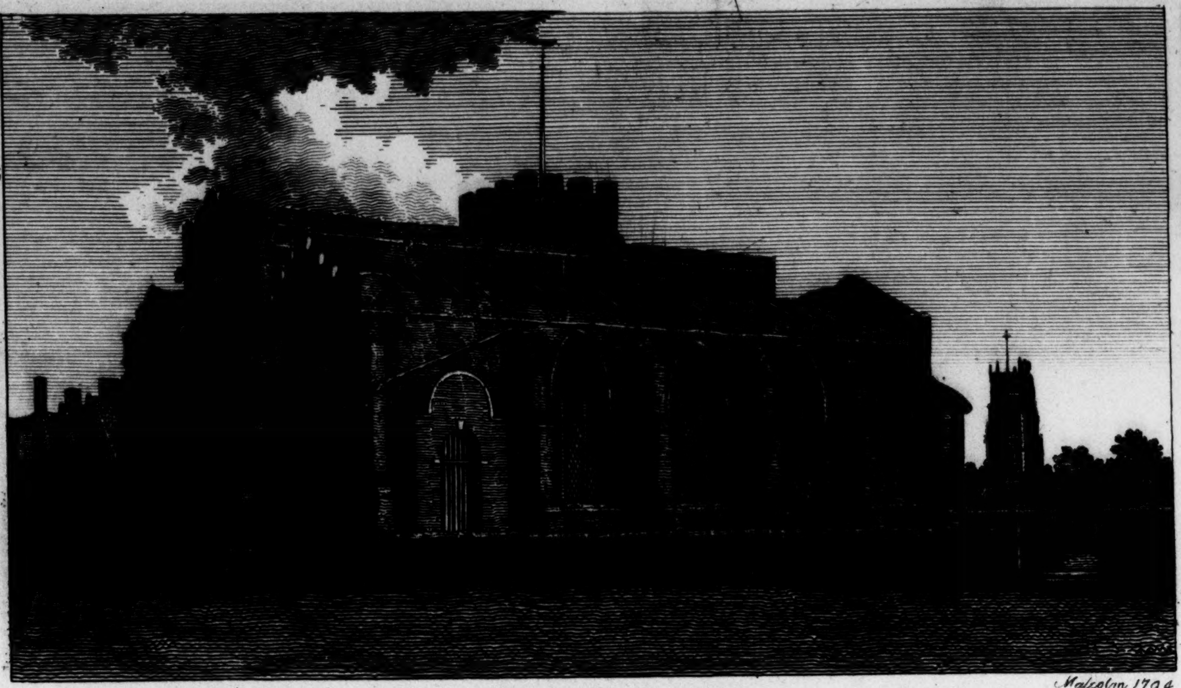
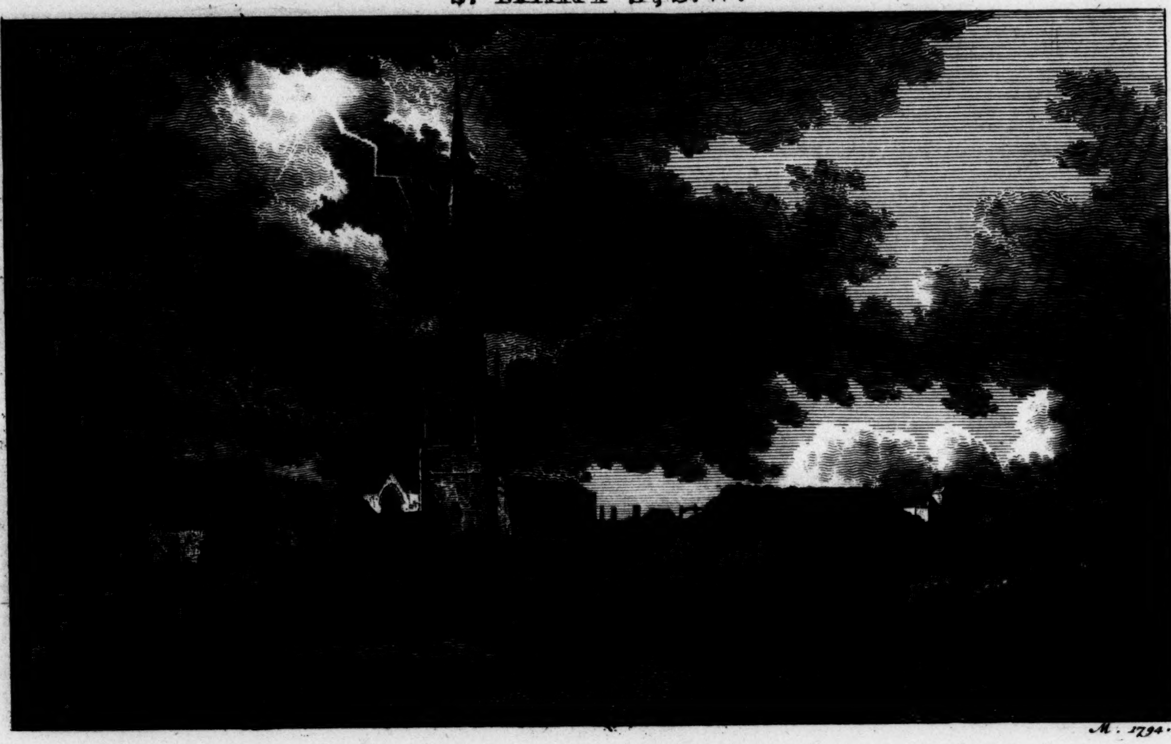
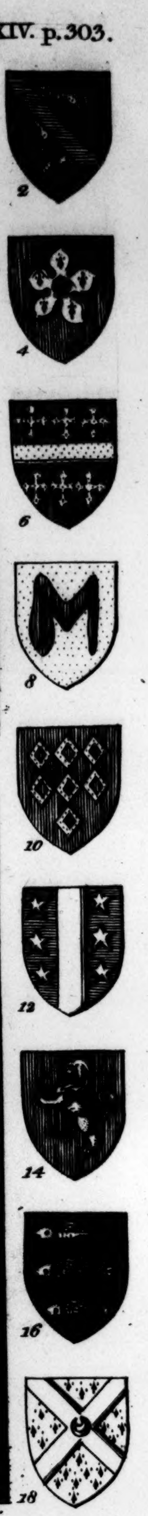


Malcolm 1794

St. MARY'S, S.W.



M. 1794.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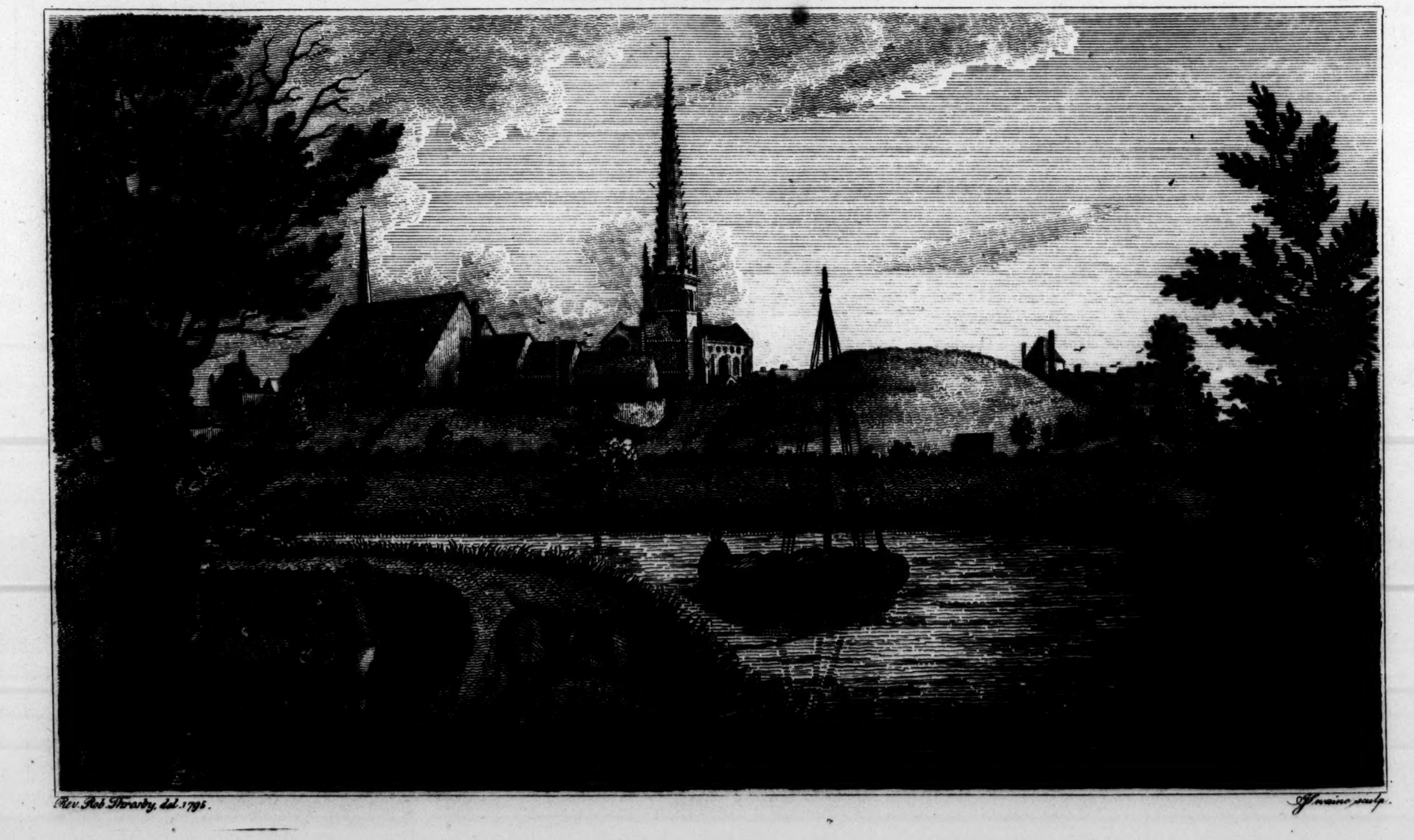
A distant View, with the CANAL.



Rev. Rob. Throsby, del. 1795.

J. Swaine, sculp.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. MARY DE CASTRO.

In the time of the Saxons there was a collegiate church ſituated a little below the caſtle[1] *(infra & juxta caſtellum)*, whoſe founder is unknown; which, having been deſtroyed, or at leaſt very conſiderably damaged, as was the caſtle itſelf, at the Norman invaſion, was completely repaired in 1107[2], and dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*, by *Robert de Bellomont*, earl of *Mellent* and *Leiceſter*, who placed in it a dean and twelve ſecular canons; to whom he reſtored all the antient poſſeſſions which had belonged to the former church, with conſiderable additions; confirmed to them the churches of All Saints, St. Peter, and St. Martin, with all the lands and tithes thereto belonging; 60*s.* rent out of his rents at Lilburn, and 30*s.* rent in Blingeſſit and Thurmedeſton, which had been given by *Ralph Boteler* to augment the prebends; and appropriated to them all the other churches in Leiceſter and its ſuburbs, except St. Margaret's[3]. He gave them the mill at the North bridge, for the cloathing of their ſick; and, among other benefactions, all the churches that were within the ſoke of Shepeſhed (which then included Shepeſhed, Dixley, Hathern, Whatton, and Lockington); all thoſe within the ſoke of Halſo in Northamptonſhire, and a confirmation grant of the church of Lilburn[4]. They had moreover, of the gift of the counteſs *Iſabel*, one virgate of land in Burton; and, from the charitable donations of other benefactors, poſſeſſed the manor of Asfordby, with divers lands in that lordſhip and at Segrave[5].

The church of Clifton in Warwickſhire, dedicated to the Aſſumption of our Lady, was antiently one of the prebends of this collegiate church, who poſſeſſed lands at Bigging in that county; which were given by *Henry de Rokeby*, in conſideration of their reſigning to him the chapel of Rugby. They had the mill alſo at Bigging, the gift of *Fulco de Holme*[6].

After the death of earl Robert de Bellomont, the canons of this church, with all their property, were in 1137 transferred, by his ſon *Robert Boſſu* earl of Leiceſter[7], to the abbey of St. *Mary de Pratis*, which he in that year founded: but, that he might not totally ſeem to deſtroy his father's foundation, he, with the conſent of Richard the firſt abbot, placed eight canons in the church of St. Mary de Caſtro[8]; one of whom was at length made dean. Theſe were all inſtituted by the abbot; except one that was afterwards called vicar of the pariſh, who was inſtituted by the biſhop: but this regulation was changed in 1400[9]; when, by the conſent and advice of Bp. Beaufort, the abbot and convent ordained that, for the future, either the dean or the ſacriſt ſhould alſo be the vicar.

In the "Rentale" of William Charyte, the ſtate of the ſecond foundation is thus deſcribed:

"Patronus hujus eccleſie abbas Leyceſtr', ſicut patet in matriculo in his verbis: 'Eccleſie Sc̄e Marie de Caſtro patronus abbas Sc̄e Marie de Pratis, habens eam in proprios uſus [cum decimis garbarum[10], &c.] à fundatione canonicorum totam, exceptis oblationibus & obventionibus altaris, que deputate ſunt ſeptem clericis deſervientibus in eâdem in propriis perſonis; qui etiam debent de ſuis portionibus duos capellanos miniſtrantes exhibere in eâdem; & exceptâ tertiâ parte garbarum de tribus carucatis terre, quas percipit abbas Sc̄i Ebrulfi ab antiquo.

"Portio abbatis valet circiter LX ſolidos.

"Et notandum, quòd in compoſitione inter nos & abbatem de Sc̄o Ebrulfo dictus abbas locavit abbati Leyc' ad perpetuam firmam omnes decimas garbarum de communâ comitis Leyceſtr' de South & Weſt, que reſpondebat pro IIII carucatis terre, cum prato, ſicut patet in extentis manerii Leyceſtr' & ejuſdem comitis.

"In cartâ ordinationis canonicorum eccleſie Sc̄e Marie de Caſtro ſic ſcribitur: 'Univerſis Sc̄e matris eccleſie filiis Robertus comes Leyceſtr' ſalutem. Notum ſit univerſitati veſtre, quòd Ricardus abbas & conventus eccleſie Sc̄e Marie de Prato providerunt, ex conſenſu & conſilio meo, &c. octo clericos honeſtos, &c. ad ſerviendum in eccleſiâ Sc̄e Marie de Caſtello, ab eis eligendos; ad quorum ſuſtentationem conceſſerunt omnes oblationes & omnes decimas, exceptis manipulis frugum; & omnia beneficia parochie illius eccleſie, que antea commune vocabatur. Ita quòd due portiones cedent ſacriſte qui eccleſie ſervitio providebit, cum XX s̄. de ſcaccario, &c. Relique ſex portiones dabuntur ſex clericis cum eo, &c. Octavus erit capellanus, qui ad ſuſtentationem ſuam habebit quod priores capellani ante eum habere ſolebant. Sacramento ſinguli fidelitatem & canonicam ſubjectionem eccleſie Sc̄e Marie de Prato promittent, &c. Capitulo illius eccleſie abbas preſideat, vel alius canonicorum quem ad hoc mittere voluerit, ſemel in ſeptimanâ, vel quoties voluerit, & leviores clericorum exceſſus ibidem emendet. Et ſi quis clericorum de prenominatis viciis vel de quolibet majori exceſſu accuſatus in capitulum canonicorum veniet, ſuper hoc abbatis & capituli judicium pariturus.

"Decanus & ceteri canonici inſtituendi ſunt per abbatem. Vicarius inſtituendus eſt per epiſcopum, qui ſolebat habere de nobis ad ſuſtentationem ſuam XXVI s̄. VIII d̄. Sed illud mutatum eſt ex aſſenſu & conſilio epiſcopi Lincoln'; & ordinatum eſt per abbatem & conventum, anno Domini MCCCC, quòd quicunque de cetero erit decanus, vel ſacriſta ipſe, idem erit & vicarius; & habebit ad ſuſtentationem ſuam duas portiones. Sic ſolebat habere, cum XX s̄. de ſcaccario, &c. ut in ordinatione eorundem octo clericorum.

"Compoſitionem vicarie require in libro parliamenti.

"Habemus ex ſcaccario d̄ni regis, ex eleemoſinâ antiquâ per fundatorem noſtrum conceſſâ, & per cartam ſuam confirmatâ, VI l̄i.[11]

"Abbas ſolvit, archidiacono Leyceſtrie, pro procurationibus, ſynodalibus, & denariis Sc̄i Petri, eccleſie Sc̄e Marie, IX s̄. ob. q̄.[12]

"Capella *Sancti Sepulchri* extra muros ſpectat ad eccleſiam Sc̄e Marie de Caſtello, & eſt propria canonicorum ibidem, & debet deſerviri per capellanum eorundem. Clericus illius eccleſie inſtituendus & imponendus eſt per abbatem."

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[1] This is exactly the ſite of the preſent church; as may be ſeen in the two views in plate XXIV; in both of which the old *Mount* belonging to the Caſtle and the back front of the Caſtle itſelf (the only part that is antient) are repreſented. All Saints church, with the arms, given in the ſame plate, will be deſcribed hereafter.

[2] Cart. Antiq. CC. n. 23. anno 1107.

[3] Regiſter of Leiceſter Abbey.

[4] See before, vol. I. p. 22; and Appendix, p. 54.

[5] Afterwards exchanged, by the abbot and convent of St. Mary de Pratis, for the manor of Knighton and the Suburbs of Leiceſter. See Appendix, p. 83.

[6] See before, under Leiceſter Abbey, p. 284, 285.

[7] Robertus comes Legreceſtr' dedit eis præbendas & poſſeſſiones quæ fuerunt canonicorum ſecularium eccleſiæ S. Mariæ infra caſtellum de Legreceſtrie. Hæ donationes factæ fuere tempore Hen. I. Alexandro epiſcopo Linc." Leland, Coll. I. i. 28.

[8] There remained till very lately in the veſtry a kind of preſs called an *Ark*, containing ſeven cranes for the purpoſe of hanging up the veſtments of the canons, with a ſocket for the eighth crane, which had long been loſt. This preſs was deſtroyed in 1795, when the old veſtry gave place to a new one.—"Churches collegiate may be evinced from their form acroſs (as almoſt all of them are built); from ſtalls in the chancel; and a place where the prieſts uſed to hang their veſtments." Gibſon's Additions to Camden.—"Very many chancels, however, have ſtalls in them at the Weſt end, without there being the leaſt ground to imagine that the churches were of the collegiate kind: in theſe ſtalls were probably ſeated the curates of chapels dependent on the officiating prieſts at the private altars, who were expected to be attending on the parochial incumbent at the high altar on the great feſtivals, and on the day of the dedication of the churches. And it is not unlikely that the choir-ſingers of the pariſh might occaſionally make uſe of theſe ſeats." S. D.

[9] In the Regiſters of the dioceſe of Lincoln, may be ſeen an inſtrument intituled, "Portionis permutatio;" on which Mr. Tyringham Stephens remarks, "Et ibi adverte inquiſitionem quæ videtur facere per juriſdictionem abbatis monaſterii de Pratis Leic' in dictam eccleſiam & prebendarios ejuſdem." See the Introductory Volume, p. xcix.

[10] Theſe three words are in the Abbey Regiſter, but not in the Matriculus. See the Introductory Volume, p. lv.

[11] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xcix.

[12] Ibid. fol. ciii. a.

The church of St. Mary de Caſtro was parochial long before it ceaſed to be collegiate; and it appears by the preceding extracts that the chapel of St. Sepulchre once belonged to it. This church alſo was one of the earlieſt in Leiceſter that was provided with a regular cemetery [1]; and, in a taxation made about the year 1220, was rated at four marks [2].

In 1300, on a fine being paid into the Exchequer, *Peter of Leiceſter*, clerk, obtained liberty to give a meſſuage in Leiceſter, with the appurtenances, to the dean and canons of St. Mary de Caſtro, not ſubject to mortmain. Teſte rege, apud Karliol, 4° die Julii [3].

In 1323, it was proved that the prebendaries of this church were entitled to receive 10*s.* a year from the revenues of the earldom of *Leiceſter*, as a part of their founder's benefactions [4].

In 1358-9, king Edward III. by his letters patent, permitted the dean and canons of St. Mary in the Newark to ſettle an annual payment of 51*s.* 7*d.* on the ſacriſt, canons, and vicar, of St. Mary de Caſtro. Teſte rege, apud Weſtm. 24° die Januarii [5].

The advowſon of the church of Hathern, which belonged to the abbot and convent of Leiceſter as part of the ſoke of Shepeſhed, was granted by the abbot and convent, and confirmed in 1379 by the letters patent of king Richard II, to the ſacriſt and canons of St. Mary de Caſtello, reſerving to the abbot the accuſtomed penſion of 40*s.* and under a penalty of 500 marks not to alienate the ſame [6].

In 1408, the dean, ſacriſt, and canons of St. Mary de Caſtro (having, for a fine of 20 marks, procured licence from king Henry IV. to hold lands to the annual value of ten pounds) obtained letters patent to receive a grant from *Thomas Thorpe*, of Leiceſter, chaplain, *William Freman*, and *John Hornyngwould*, of twelve meſſuages, eleven tofts, a rood of arable land, the moiety of an acre of meadow, and 6*s.* 10*d.* rent, and the farther rent of one halfpenny, held under the king as duke of *Lancaſter*, and parcel of the honour of *Leiceſter* [7].

Theſe are all the grants which we have been able to trace to this collegiate church; yet, it may not be unneceſſary to obſerve, that the grant of Kempsford in Glouceſterſhire, and the appropriation of Higham Ferrars in Northamptonſhire, both which are ſaid in Tanner to have been given to this church, were the property of the collegiate church of St. Mary in the Newark, and will be there particularly noticed [8].

Leland ſays, "There was afore the Conqueſte a collegiate church of prebendes *intra caſtrum*; the landes wherof gyven by Robert Boſſu, erle of Leirceſtre, to the abbay of chanons made by him withoute the walles. A new chirch of the reſidew of the old prebendes was erected *withoute* the caſtelle, and dedicate to S. Marie, as the olde was [9]."

The preſent building has been erected at different times, and conſiſts of what may be termed an old and a new or additional church.

The old church, mutilated as it is to accommodate its modern neighbour, ſtill retains many curious ſpecimens of architecture in the Saxon or early Norman ſtyle [10]; and at preſent conſiſts of a nave, a chancel, a ſmall North croſs, a narrow North aile, and a large modern veſtry-room.

The chancel is very antient. Near and about the end without are ſome fine pieces of Saxon ornamented work. Of theſe parts two ſeparate ſketches are given in plate XXV; fig. 2. repreſenting the North ſide, and fig. 3. the South ſide and the Eaſt end.

Within, in the South wall, are three ſtalls [11], with zigzag arches on eight round columns, ſeparated in pairs, ſtanding in diſtinct rows before each other, and having flowered capitals; and at the Weſt end of this chancel, on either ſide, the tops of two large arches ſtill remain, on which ſtood, probably, the tower of the original church. A Gothic Eaſt window completely fills up that end: and has in it the earl of *Lancaſter's* arms, Gules, three lions paſſant guardant in pale Or; a label of *France* [12].

The North ſide has five windows, divided into days by ſlender pillars with flowered capitals; but three of them are in part blocked up. On the South ſide were alſo five round zigzag windows, one only of which remains; a ſecond has been changed to later Gothic; and the upper parts of the other three are ſeen over the two lofty arches (within which are ſcreens) ſeparating this chancel from that of the new or South church. Beyond theſe, the nave has on this ſide one lofty pointed arch, and four lower ones obtuſely pointed; over which are twelve clereſtory windows. On the North ſide are five arches nearly ſimilar to thoſe on the South, but ſomewhat more lofty, and pointed; and twelve clereſtory windows, four only in the original circular form, eight others being changed to Gothic windows.

The preſent Weſtern door-way is Gothic; but on the left ſide of this door are plain veſtiges of the original door-way, with a ſemi-circular arch, and hatched zigzag mouldings. Above this door-way a large Gothic window occupies the whole Weſt end.

On the North ſide of the nave is a narrow aile, part of the original church, which, from the appearance on the outſide, ſeems to have extended farther into the caſtle-yard. In this part of the church is a lodging chamber [13] belonging to the porter of the caſtle [*janitor caſtri*]; whoſe houſe joins to the North ſide of the church at the Weſt end, and forms part of a range of antient buildings, which have evidently been prebendal houſes.

"From the level of the South wall of this church," ſays Mr. Bickerſtaffe, "near its centre, and coeval with it, projects a cloſet, with loop-holes, or oblong apertures in front, looking into the church-yard; backed, a few years ago, by a door, which I well remember opening into the church; called by tradition "Little Eaſe," ſuppoſed to have been a place of diſcipline; where ſcarcely above one at a time could be admitted, and that only in an erect poſture [14]."

On the left of the pulpit-ſtairs, as you aſcend, and cloſe to them, are three compaſs ſeats adjoining, or in one frame; that which takes the right of the other two, when occupied, has a turn-up ſitting-board, decorated with a ſemi-circle *ex adverſo*, in alto relievo, over a tree, well ſtemmed, and well cluſtered with berries, like grapes [15].

At the Eaſt end of this aile is a ſmall North croſs, or chapel, formerly called St. Anne's chapel, which contained ſeveral images, three tables of alabaſter, and an altar, part of which was remaining in 1722. This

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[1] Originally in Leiceſter were only two church-yards, viz. St. Mary's within the walls, and St. Margaret's without the walls. All Saints, St. Martin's, and St. Nicholas, were provided about the latter end of the twelfth century. Carte, MS.

[2] Cotton MSS. Nero D. X. p. 133. [3] Pat. 28 Edw. I. m. 1. [4] Inq. ad quod dampnum, 17 Edw. II. m. 130. Leic.

[5] Pat. 32 Edw. III. pars 2. m. 2.

[6] Charyte's Rentale, fol. lxi.; Inq. ad quod dampnum, 2 Ric. II. 102. Leic.; & Pat. 3 Ric. II. p. 1. m. 41.

[7] Pat. 10 Hen. IV. pars 2. m. 8.

[8] It may be proper alſo to ſtate, that Mr. Naſmith is unluckily wrong in both his conjectures, reſpecting this church, in a note on St. John's Hoſpital; the author of the Additions to Camden being perfectly correct in ſtating that the hoſpital and chapel of the Newark ſtill exiſt on ſtipends paid out of the dutchy of Lancaſter; and the hoſpital referred to by Chauncey being that of Wigſton, where Richard Clarke was ſome time maſter, and has an epitaph.—In Tanner's account of the Frieries alſo the words "in an iſland above the bridge" ſhould be transferred from the *Black* to the *Auſtin* Friers. See before, p. 301, note.

[9] Itinerary, vol. I. p. 16.

[10] The Saxon arch was higher than the Norman, which ſucceeded it, till the pointed arch was introduced after the time of Henry II.

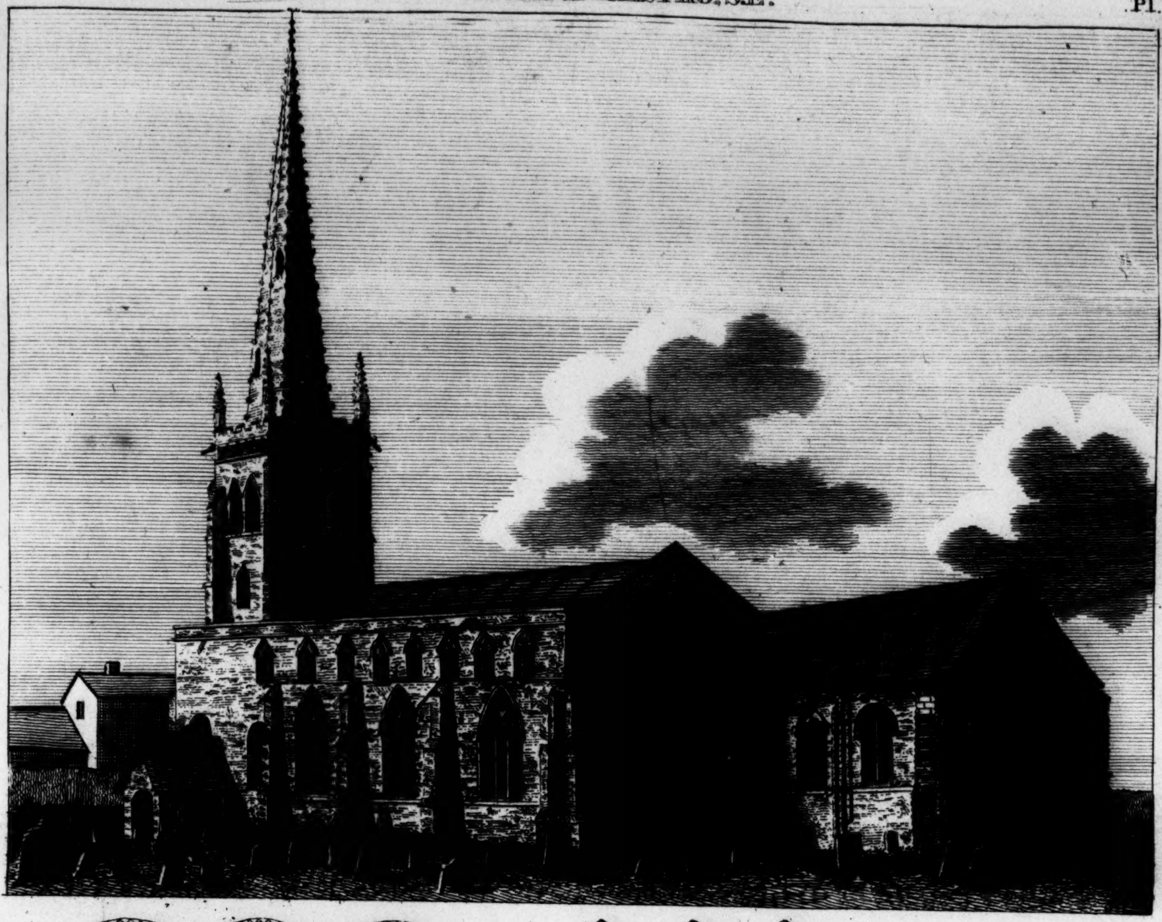
[11] Plate XXV. fig. 4.—Might not theſe three ſeats be for the accommodation of the three principal officers of the guild, the ſteward and the two wardens? They paid regular wages to only *one* prieſt. [12] See Plate XXV. fig. 12.

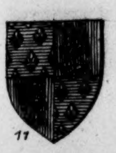
[13] This chamber, though actually within the walls of the church, is extraparochial. It is inhabited by a ſervant of the county juſtices, called the *Caſtle-keeper*.

[14] What Mr. Bickerſtaffe here deſcribes is probably only the aſcent to the rood-loft. Many ſuch are noticed by Mr. Bridges.

[15] Three ſeats in a ſimilar frame are near the landing of the South gallery ſtairs at St. Martin's; and ſomething of the ſame kind in St. Margaret's chancel.

St. MARY DE-CASTRO, S.E.

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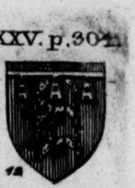
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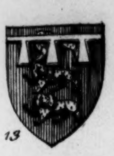
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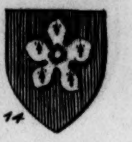
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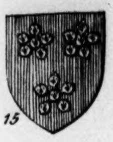
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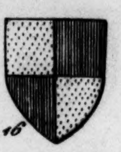
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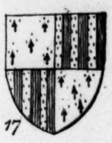
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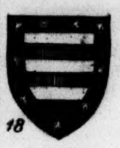
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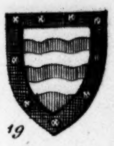
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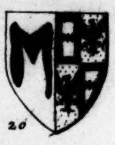
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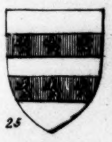
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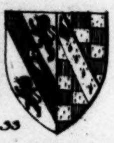
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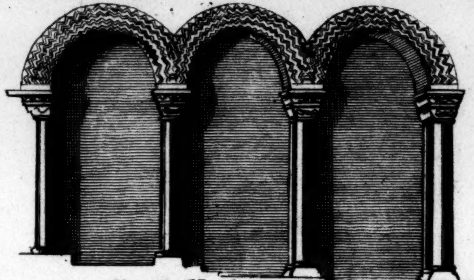


Fig. 4. In North Chancel.

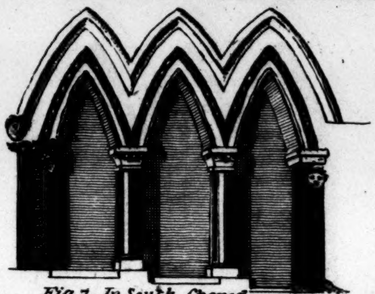


Fig. 7. In South Chancel.

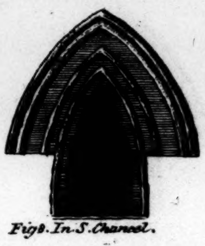
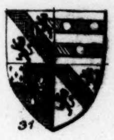


Fig. 8. In S. Chancel.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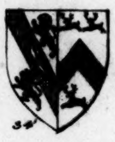
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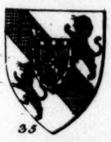
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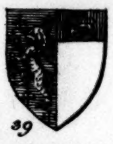
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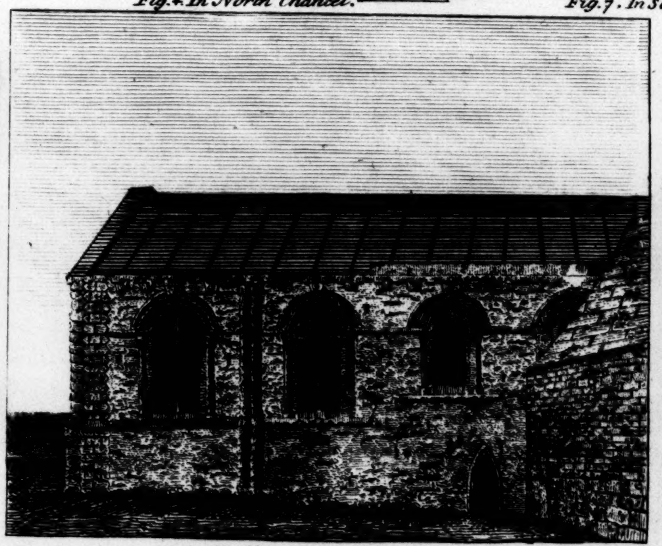


Fig. 2. N: Side of Old Chancel.

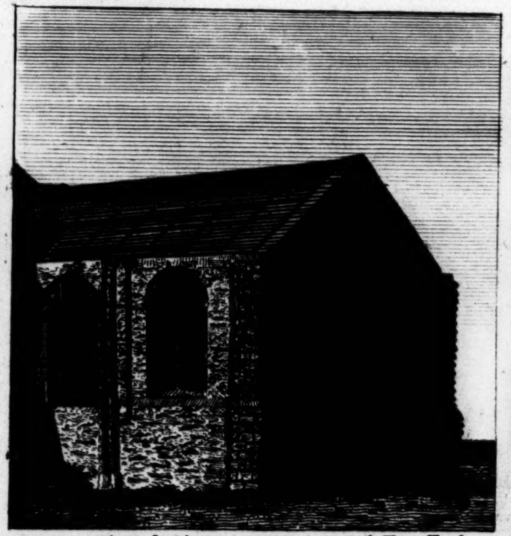
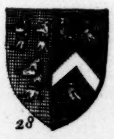


Fig. 3. S: Side of Old Chancel, & East End.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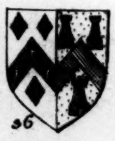
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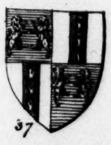
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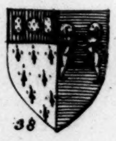
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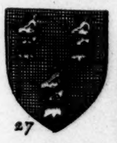
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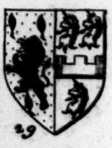
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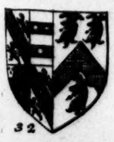
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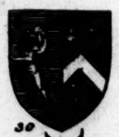
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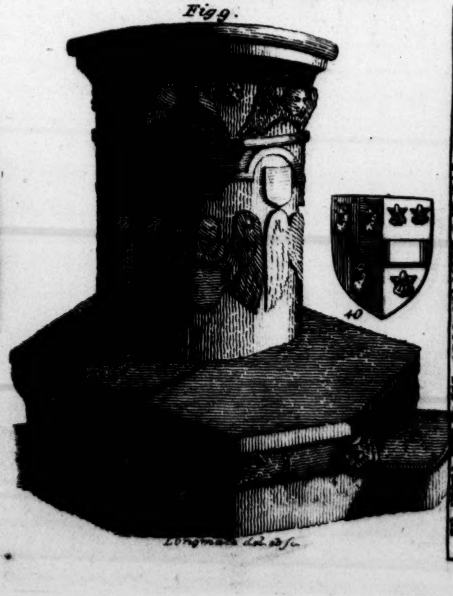
Fig. 9.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Longmate del. et sc.

Fig. 26.

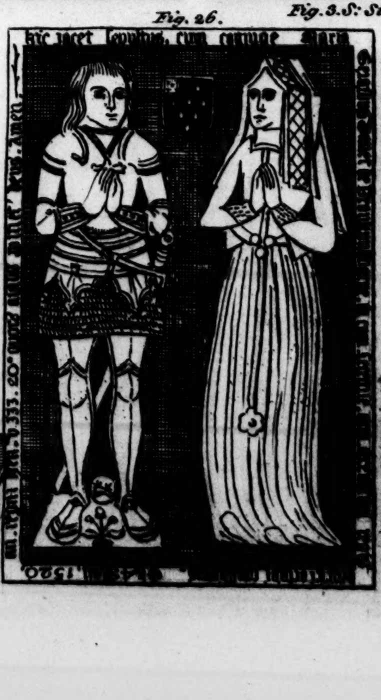
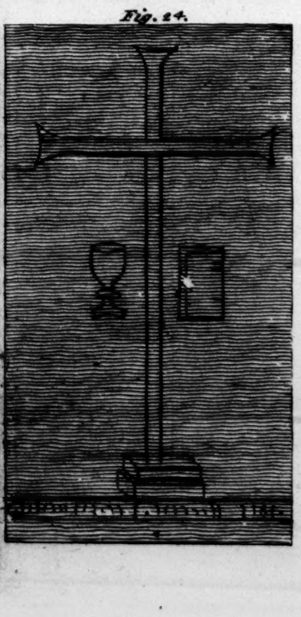
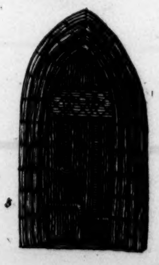

Hic jacet
cum conjuge Maria
Amen.
1520

Fig. 24.

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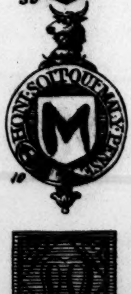
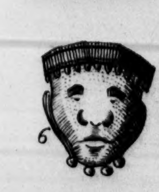

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE
10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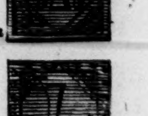
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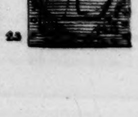
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chapel is ſlated [1]. An old veſtry [2], which joined it to the Eaſt, was rebuilt in 1795; when the old doorway [3] on the North ſide of the chancel, which was round-arched, and profuſely adorned with zigzag mouldings, was removed.

The new church, which by tradition is ſaid to have been built by John of Gaunt (not long before the year 1400, at which period St. Mary's became parochial) is conſiderably wider than the old one, being 33 feet within the walls. When it was built, great apertures were made in what had been the outward South-wall of the collegiate church, that an eaſy communication might be had between the two churches.

It is aſtoniſhing how this South wall could have been ſo perforated, three lofty arches and four ſmaller ones having been cut through it, without diſturbing the upper works; among which, over the ſmall arches, are the twelve clereſtory windows, nine of which are now open; and, among theſe, on the ſide next to the new church, many of the fine ornaments and ſmall circular pillars, once external, are well preſerved.

The chancel of this church, which does not extend ſo far Eaſt as that of the old church by ſix yards, has at the Eaſt end two large ſemicircular windows with a ſmall oval window over them, and on the South ſide one large pointed window. In the South wall are three pointed ſtalls of different heights [4], with zigzag and dentals in the inner, and nail-head quatrefoils in the outer mouldings. The pillars are double, ſtanding in pairs as the former, and have flowered capitals. At a diſtance Eaſt of them is a ſmall plain piſcina [5].

The font is circular [6]; very curious, and rudely carved with heads and angels, much defaced by plaſtering.

The nave has two large pointed windows, with two ſmall circular ones; and over the whole eight clereſtory windows.

At the Weſt end, ſtanding as it were within the church, it not being ſkreened off, is a ſubſtantial tower (in which are five good bells) ſurmounted by four handſome pinnacles, and a lofty crocketed ſpire. See plates XXIV. and XXV.

The leaded roof of this additional church has been conſiderably lowered, as may be ſeen in plate XXV. The South door is pointed; and the wooden door has a rich top. The porch is large and modern.

On the South ſide of the church a large old wall is continued to the ſmaller Newark-gate.

In the year 1489, at Chriſtmas, the pariſhioners agreed that the ſeats ſhould be made in the nave of the old church; for which purpoſe a collection was made of what every one pleaſed to give every Sunday, from Chriſtmas till Midſummer. So likewiſe in 1490.

Mr. Mayor's pew was made in 1491.

The dean of St. Mary's college was bound to be at the charge of ſome things belonging to the church, and the pariſhioners of others; but the dean often gave ſeveral things of his good-will; and there is entered, in the churchwardens' accompts of 1498, a memorandum, "quod non pertinet ad decanum ad ſolvendum, neque pro reparatione veſtimentorum neque pro lotione eorum, neque pro organis, neque pro reparatione librorum neque coparum; ſed tamen ad inveniendum thus ad uſum ſummi altaris, ſtramentum eccleſiæ, & unum creſſet de ſebo ardente a feſto Omnium Sanctorum uſque ad Purificationem Beatæ Mariæ in nocte; & propter hoc recipit annuatim de auditore domini regis 10*s*."

The images in this church were the Rood and another Crucifix, Mary and John, the Virgin Mary, St. James, St. Hugo, St. George, &c.; a repreſentation of the Holy Trinity, and another of the five wounds, before which there was a light burning. The high altar had a lamp before it, and candleſticks belonging to it, and a canopy over it. The veſtments, altar-cloths, and other utenſils uſed in the church, were hallowed in the Abbey, for which a ſmall fee was paid.

The church being dedicated to St. Mary, her image was more eſpecially adorned with cloaths, and a crown, and placed in a tabernacle, with a candleſtick and light before it, and a table or picture *(tabula)* repreſenting her coronation.

From this church there uſed to be a ſolemn proceſſion every Whit-Monday to St. Margaret's church, in which the image of the Virgin Mary was carried under a canopy borne by four perſons, with a minſtrel, harp, or other muſic, and 12 perſons repreſenting the 12 Apoſtles [7], each of which had the name of the apoſtle whom he repreſented written on parchment fixed on his bonnet, and 14 perſons bearing banners, with the virgins in the pariſh attending. When they came to St. Margaret's, among other oblations, there were two pair of gloves, whereof one is ſaid to be for God, the other for St. Thomas of India.

In this church there were five ſolemnities on which oblations were made, and on the ſame days there were gatherings for the uſe of the building *(ad opus fabricæ eccleſiæ)*; on the day of dedication of the church, otherwiſe called the Church holy-day, on the day of the Aſſumption of the Bleſſed Virgin, on All Saints Day, at Chriſtmas, and at Eaſter.

They uſed to have church ales, and the profit made by them was accounted for by the churchwardens at Chriſtmas and at Eaſter. Theſe were frequent in the reign of Henry VII; but ſeem in a great meaſure to have been left off in the time of Henry VIII.

At the Eaſt end of the South aile, near that called the Greater or Trinity Choir, a guild, or fraternity, called the Guild of the Holy Trinity, was founded by ſir Richard Sacheverel, knight, and the good lady Hungerford [8]; in which new deſks were made in 1495, with little images before them, for the expence whereof collections were made of the pariſhioners every Sunday ſucceſſively that year. The ſame year the ſtone of *William* the firſt lord *Haſtings's* arms, as a knight of the noble order of the Garter, was placed in the South wall of the old church, where it ſtill remains [9].

This guild uſed to make four gatherings in a year of the brethren and ſiſters belonging to it in the church, for defraying the expences of it, which conſiſted chiefly in the wages for their prieſt, which was paid quarterly, and their feaſts, the chief of which was a dinner on Trinity Sunday; beſide which, they had a ſupper that evening, and a breakfaſt next day, when the officers gave up their accompts, and new one were choſen for the year enſuing. The officers were a ſteward and two wardens; but after 1511 four wardens. The firſt I have met with were Mr. John Whatton, ſteward, and John Chamberleyn and Richard Morgan, wardens; who gave up their accompt in 1508, when Trinity Sunday happened on the 18th of June. By their accompt it appears that a dozen of ale coſt 20*d.*; a fat wether 2*s.* 4*d.*; ſeven lambs 7*s.*; fourteen goſlings 4*s.* 8*d.*; fifteen capons 5*s.*; thirty chicken 23*d.*; two gallons of cream 8*d.*; a gallon of honey and a quart 10*d.*; three quarters of charcoal 15*d.*; half a quarter of malt 2*s.*; a buſhel of wheat meal and a peck 22*d.*; fourteen geeſe 4*s.* 3*d.*; twelve capons 4*s.*; two loads of wood 22*d.*; four gallons of milk 4*d.*; for a pig 5*d.* &c. &c.

The guild had a ſtock of £9. 13*s.* 4*d.* which was paid into the hands of the ſteward and wardens; who thereupon engaged to make the dinner on Trinity Sunday, 1511, at their own coſt and charges, which they did, and next day paid in that ſtock, and gave account of what had been gathered at the ſeveral collections from the brethren and ſiſters, which example was followed by their ſucceſſors, by which means the ſtock increaſed in 1517 to £20.

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[1] See, in p. 311, a charge for new ſlating it in 1513.

[2] A part of the old veſtry is ſhewn in the North view of the old chancel, plate XXV. fig. 2.

[3] Plate XXV. fig. 5, 6. [4] Ibid. fig. 7. [5] Ibid. fig. 8. [6] Ibid. fig. 9. [7] See more at the bottom of p. 314.

[8] Daughter and heir of ſir Thomas Hungerford, ſon of Robert, ſon of Walter lord Hungerford. She was married to Edward the ſecond lord Haſtings, who died November 8, 1507, leaving iſſue, by her, George the firſt earl of Huntingdon. After her firſt huſband's death, ſhe was married to ſir Richard Sacheverel, of Ratcliffe upon Soar, co. Nottingham (ſon of Ralph Sacheverel, of Hopwell in Derbyſhire), who died in 1533; and was buried in the church of St. Mary in the Newark.

[9] Argent, a maunch Sable. The arms are within a Garter, with the uſual motto of the order; and at each corner is repeated the family creſt, a buffalo's head, eraſed, Sable, crowned and gorged with a ducal coronet, and armed, Or. See Plate XXV. fig. 10.

In 1512, it is ſaid, "Omnia erant cara; modium frumenti 18*d.*"

In 1514, a table was ordered to be made, with the names of all the brethren and ſiſters, quick and dead, which was to ſtand on the Trinity altar.

The lady Mary Hungerford and ſir Richard Sacheverel were preſent at the dinner, and gave them £20.

Mr. William Wigſton was a witneſs to the accompts paſſed in 1518 and 1519; in which laſt year Richard Brokeſby, dean of Haſtings, and chaplain to king Henry VIII. was choſen ſteward.

For theſe particulars the reader is indebted to the reſearches of Mr. Carte; who has farther furniſhed, on this ſubject, the following extracts from a book concerning Trinity Guild.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Imprimis, pro pane, Johanni Barton, 3 dozen and a half, — —	0	3	6
Item, to William Fuk, for 2 dozen and 8 penny-worth, — —	0	2	8
Item, for a dozen of ale bought,	0	1	8
Malt was gadyrd for the renneland.			
Item, for bringing of the ſame to Lawrence Hedeley's wife, —	0	0	6
Item, for bayſſe and leggs of moten for pyes, — — —	0	4	3
Item, to Robert Bolton, for a gude fat wedyr, — — —	0	2	4
Item, for 7 lames bought, —	0	7	0
Item, for 14 geſullings [goſlings] that John Chamberlayn bought, —	0	4	8
Item, for 15 capons, — —	0	5	0
Item, for 30 chekins, —	0	2	3
Item, for butter, — —	0	0	7
Item, for 2 gallons of creme, to Mrs. Smith, — — —	0	0	8
Item, for 2 gallons to Mrs. Rede,	0	0	1
Item, for a gallon to John Brown,	0	0	4
Item, for all manner of ſpyce, —	0	8	1
Item, for a gallon of honey and a quart,	0	0	10
Item, for ſalt and oatmeal, —	0	0	2
Item, for 3 quarters of charcoal,	0	1	3
Item, for half a quarter of malt,	0	2	0
For a buſhell of wheat meal and a peck,	0	1	10
Item, for 14 geeſe, —	0	4	8
Item, 12 capons, with feeding,	0	4	0
Item, for 2 lode of woode, —	0	1	10
Item, for eggs, — —	0	0	5
Item, for 4 gallons of mylke, —	0	0	4
Item, for vergeys, —	0	0	2
For a quarter of a lamb and odyr moton, for the brekefaſt for the count in craſtino,	0	0	6
Item, for a pig, —	0	0	5
Item, paid for drynking potts,	0	0	4
Item, for veſſell to St. John's,	0	0	4
Item, to Nicholas Hayn, coke, for dreſſing the dynar and ſepar and brekefaſt in craſtino: he found ſpytts and odyr, and fetchyed and bare home ye ſpytts and odyr, and veſſel, and found all maner of folks to turn and to help him, of hys own coſt, and gafe to the broderhode, to be brodyr and his wyff ſyſter, 6 —	0	5	0
Item, payed to the prieſts, for ſaying maſſe, in reward for the hole year,	0	13	4

Summa totalis, £4. 0*s.* 3*d.*

Memorandum, that John Chamberlayn, warden of the fraternity of the Holy Trinitye, Thomas Roban and Robert Edwards, ſtewards of the ſame, made their account on the morn aftyr Trinitye Sunday, the which was the 4th of June, the year of our Lord 1509, afore Mr. W. Maſon, comeſſary, Mr. William Gibſon, Mr. J. Whatton, ſir T. Derby, dean, and divers moo of the pariſhioners then being preſent.

Fyrſt, the recetts gadurryd in the chyrch of the bredren and ſyſters divers times, — — —				1	0	0
Sum total gadurryd at the dynar, 4 marc,				0	4	11
Sum total, — — —				4	18	3
Sum̃a expenſ' of Thomas Roban, for the dynar, —	1	2	2			
Summa expenſ' of Robert Edward, for the dynar, —	2	0	0			
Sum total of both, ————				3	2	2

Item, paid to the prieſts, —	0	13	4
Remain overplus illius anni, —	0	2	10

Memorandum, that John Chamberlayn, warden of the fraternity of the Holy Trinitye, and Thomas Knolesford and Robert Edwards, have delivered to John Whyte and William Prowit, of the money in hoole £8. wanting 5*d.*

And the pariſhyoners choſe Robert Edwards to be warden for the year to cum; and John Whyte and William Prowet to be ſtewards.

Memorandum, that John Whatton, ironmonger, Richard Morgan, kepar of the caſtle, Thomas Grene, farmer, and John Marſton, ſherman, recevyed the forſaid £9. 13*s.* 4*d.* and promyſed to make the dynar on Trinitye Sunday next coming apon their own coſts; and the money that thei gadur in the yer of the bredren and ſyſtren, and at the dynar on Trinitye Sunday, truly to gyf account thereof, and delyver hit to the paryſhioners, with the old ſtokke, on the morn affter Trinitye Sunday; and yf hit happen the 4 forſayd perſons any of them to deceſſe within the yer, thei that are on lyffe, or he that is on lyffe, ſhall anſwer for the hoole duty afoorwrytyn; and the paryſhioners ſayd that theſe ſhould be made an obligation; and thei that occupie the ſtokke ſhall be bounden therein to bryng in the ſayd ſtokke, in payn of forfeiting £40. yerely, on the morn affter Trinitye Sunday.

A memorandum, that thes forſayd perſons laudably and wyrſhypfully made the dinnar on ther own coſts and charges od Trinitye Sunday, in the year of our Lord 1511, and the yer of the reygn of king Henry the Eighth the 3d yer, the firſt perſons that made the dinar of their own coſts, the Holy Trinite be lowyde and quite them; and there was gaduryd at the ſayd dinar 5 marc and 3*s.*

Item, gaduryd twiſe in the church of the bredren and ſyſtern, —	0	10	3
Of the bredren and ſyſtern at dynar,	0	7	8

They choſe 4 guardians for the enſuing year, and delivered to them the old ſtock £9. 13*s.* 4*d.* upon conditions as above, and agreed to chuſe 4 yearly the day after Trinity Sunday.

Et concordatum eſt—alſo that every brother and ſiſter that is of this fraternity and gyld ſhall be in charity and loving either to other; quia Deus charitas eſt, et qui manet in charitate in Deo manet, et Deus in eo quod nobis concedat qui ſine fine vincit et regnat; amen.

In 1512, they choſe 2 of the old and 2 new guardians; and, by the accounts which were given up that year in aulâ caſtri, among others coram dño Henrico Croſby, vicario eccleſiæ, it appears that ſir Robert was prieſt of the fraternity.

Et memorandum, quod epiſcopi fecerunt jentaculum in feſto Sanctæ Trinitatis, 22° die Maii; et tamen omnia erant cara; modium frumenti, 1*s.* 6*d.*

Gathred at dinner, —	2	1	4
And the prieſt for his wages gathered,	0	19	0

Memorandum, quod ſolvi pro obitu tent' in die Martis prox' poſt feſtum Sanctæ Trinitatis, inprimis mihi (ſcil' decano, qui tunc erat guardianus) et ſociis quatuor 2*s.* Et duobus cantoribus 16*d.* clerico paroch' 2*d.* pulſatoribus 6*d.*

Et memorandum, we paid the prieſt for his quarter at Lammas more than was gathered of the brethren and ſiſters every one of us 4 guardians 2*s.* 5*d.*; ſum,	0	9	8
We paid, die Sancti Edmundi, for his 2d quarter at Martlemas, each 2*s.* 6*d.* ſum	0	10	0
And, in die Sancti Matthiæ, for his 3d quarter at Candlemas, every man of 4 of the ſtokke 2*s.* 7*d.*; ſum, —	0	10	5
Et memorandum, we paid the prieſt, ſir Robert, for his 4th quarter, at Invention of the Holy Croſs, or May-day, at the dinner on Trinitye Sunday, 4 nobles gathered of the brethren and ſiſtern, and made hoole the ſtokke every man,	3	10	0
Item, Mr. Dean paid for mending the Trinitie banner that was torn, —	0	0	3
Item, Mr. Booth paid for writing under our chapter-ſeal, that my lady Hungerford gave — —	0	1	4

Anno Domini 1514, feſtum Sanctæ Trinitatis, erat in feſto Sancti Barnabæ Apoſtoli.

The ſame day, ſir Thomas Derby, dean, Mr. Edward Booth, Mr. John Whatton, Edward Lydyrland, ſtewards of the Trinity Gilde, made the dinner of their own coſts; and paſſed accounts on the morn after in this manner following.

Imprimis, the prieſt paid his wages for the whole year after the rate of 8 marks.

Item, they delivered the whole ſtock received the year paſt.

And received the ſaid Trinitye Sunday, of good lady the lady Mary Hungerford, and ſir Richard Sacheverel, knt. —	1	0	0
Of other brethren and ſiſters at the dinner, with the reward of Mr. Thomas Aſhby of Quenby, — —	0	10	0
Mr. Doctor . . . . . . Darby, parſon of Northborough, one crown of gold, value	0	4	0

And for all charges deduct as hereafter doth follow:

First, the prieſt Robert's wages.

For the cook, John Brown, and his help,	0	5	0
For dirige and meſſe, prieſts and clarks,	0	2	6
Item, for ringers, — —	0	0	10
Item, for a certain writing in parchment, given to the good lady Hungerford and ſir Richard Sacheverel, knt. founders of the ſaid fraternity or gilde, —	0	1	4
Item, for the obligation of the year paſt,	0	0	6
Item, for parchment to make a table of names, — —	0	0	8
For mending the Trinity banner of ſylke,	0	0	3
Item, remains in keeping, for the entent to make a table with the names of the bretheren and ſiſters, quick and dead, ſtand on the Trinity altar, —	0	3	6

And ſo remaineth clearly in the hands of John Marſton and Robert Edward, churchwardens of this gylde, money for the more ſurety, £4. of good and lawfull money above, and beſide £14. afore rehearſed the old ſtock of the other year.

And the pariſhioners choſe new ſtewards for the year following; Mr. John Whatton, ſir Henry Croſby, vicar of Hungarton, Thomas Greene, farmer, and John Brown; and every of the 4 received of the old ſtock £3. 10*s.* and promiſſed to bring it in craſtino Sanctæ Trinitatis next coming; and of their charity, the dynar, and bounden by an obligation, as others have been before them.

Coſts for the dinner:

Imprimis, in pane, —	0	9	8
In meal, 5 ſtrikes, price —	0	4	4
In ſp'ebus 7*s.* in potu 19 dozen 16*d.*	1	5	0
In beef, — —	0	6	0
In motton, — —	0	0	7
For 5 lambs and a half, —	0	6	5
Two calves, — —	0	4	0
Item, veniſon, given by my lord Haſtings, 2 bucks, and my lady his madam.			
Item, in reward to them that brought the veniſon, — —	0	2	0
Item, milke and cream, —	0	2	2
In eggs and butter, —	0	2	6
In capons 40, echone 4*d.* —	0	13	4
In geeſe 40, echone 4*d.* —	0	13	4
In chickens 40, echone 1*d.* —	0	3	4
In rabbits, 6 couple. —	0	1	8
Item, wood and charcoal, —	0	2	10
Item, for veſſels borrowed of our Lady Gilde, St. John's, and St. Margaret's, — —	0	0	8
Item, for potts to drink in, —	0	0	9
Item, for keeping the yates and killing calves, to Lawrence, —	0	0	8
Item, to Barth. Chamberlain,	0	0	4
Item, for honey, —	0	0	4
Item, for baking veniſon at Prewet's, ut putatur, — —	0	1	0
Sum, — —	5	7	0

The people at dinner 56 meſſe; and 40 at ſupper; and on the morn 8 meſſe. Laus eternaliter Deo.

In the year 1517, the ſtock came to £20. each ſteward having in his hand £5.

George Villers, of Scraptoft, was one of the ſtewards in 1517, 1518, 1519.

In 1534, the payments from St. Mary's church were,

To the dean, — —	13	0	0
To the prior of Shene, —	0	1	6
To the king, — —	1	12	0
To John Park, vicar, —	4	0	0
To John Brewer, a prebendary,	2	0	0

On the diſſolution of religious houſes the value of this collegiate church was thus ſtated:

"Colleg' B. Marie juxta Caſtrum Leic', valet in

Reddit' & firm' omn' terr' & ten' p̃dict' colleg' ꝑtinen', dimiſſ' diverſis ꝑſonis tam ad volunt' quam ꝑ indenturam, ſolvend' ad feſta Annunc' B. Marie & Sc̃i Mic̃his Archangeli equaliter prout ꝑticl̃r ꝑ rentale inde fact' & renovat' apparet, ꝑ ann'	xxiiii l̃. xix s̃. vi đ.
Reddit' mobil' annuatim de diverſis liberis tẽntis p̃d' recipiend', viz. de precio xvii gallinarum ii s̃. ii đ. quelibet gallina appretiatur ad ii đ.; & ix capon' ii s̃. iii đ. quilibet capo appreciatur ad iii đ.; in toto ſolvend' ad feſta p̃d', prout ꝑticl̃r ꝑ rentale inde fact' & renovat' apparet' ꝑ ann'	v s̃. i đ.
Firma manſionis ib̃m ꝑ ann' valuat' — —	v s̃. viii đ.
	xxvi l̃. ix s̃. iii đ.

Inde repriſ', viz.

In reddit' reſolut' diverſis perſonis ſequent', viz.

Dño regi ut ducat' ſui Lancaſtr', vi s̃. i đ. nuper prioratui de Shene xviii đ. & caſtro Leic' viii đ. in toto ꝑ ann' —	viii s̃. iii đ.
Feod' ballivi ib̃m ꝑ ann'	xl s̃.
Feod' ſupervifor' omn' terr' & tenem' p̃d' ꝑ ann' —	xx s̃.
Stipend' Radi Cockley, decani ib̃m, ꝑ ann', —	x s̃.
Stipend' vi al' capellan' & clericor' ib̃m, cuilibet eor' ad xlvii s̃. ii đ. ob. ꝑ ann', in toto	xiiii l̃. iii s̃. iii đ.
Annuitate ſive annuali penſione ſolut' Ric̃o Fowler per decan' & colleg' p̃d' ꝑ ann' —	xx s̃.
Decimis dño regi annl̃r inde ſolut' ꝑ ann' —	xlvii s̃. iii đ. ob.
	xxvi l̃. xviii s̃. ix đ. ob.
Et ſic habent ſurplus,	viii s̃. vi đ. ob.

"The ſaid college was founded by Robert earle of Leiceſter for the fyndyng of eight prieſts for ever, to ſing maſs, and to pray for the ſoul of the ſaid founder within the pariſh church of our Lady. Howbeit there be at theſe preſents but ſeven of the ſaid prieſts now reſydent there, ſo that there is one rowme voyde; and there be within the ſaid pariſh D houſelyng people; and there ys a manſion houſe for all the ſaid preſts, which is before valued. Alſo the ſaid college church is within the pariſh church of our Lady, where there ys a vicar endowed, and hath a pention of the king's majeſty of viii l̃. by the yeare, by reaſon of the diſſolution of the monaſterie of Leiceſter; and hath no other profytts but only hys manſion houſe and a little garden, ſet upon the Weſt part of the ſaid college, next to Gunne dyke. Alſo there hath been no lands, or any other poſſeſſions to the ſame belonging ſold or mynyſhed ſythen the tyme before limited; nor no plate, jewels, ornaments, or other moveable goods, to the ſame alſo belonging."

Of the deans and prebendaries of this church, we are not able to furniſh any thing that approaches to a liſt; but ſhall here give the names that have occurred.

DEANS.

Gubertus decanus occurs in 1344[1].

Thomas Derby became dean in 1488; and was ſucceded in 1514 or 1515 by

Sir John Pexſal or Pycſale, who died in 1520.

Richard Pexal, ſigned the compoſition, as dean, with Wigſton's Hoſpital in 1520; and at the convocation, holden April 5, 1533, ſubſcribed by proxy.

Richard Fowler was dean in 1534.

Ralph Cockley was dean at the diſſolution, 1539.

PREBENDARIES.

Two vacancies in the prebends of this church were filled by king Edward III. in 1328 and 1339.

Thomas de Melborne[2], April 25, 1372, was prebendary of the ſtall marked *E* in the collegiate church of St. Mary juxta Caſtrum; which he exchanged with

Peter de Dalton, prebendary of Ketton in the church of Lincoln, 1372.

Roger de Bury, chaplain, prebendary of the ſtall marked *H*, exchanged it, 3 kal. Dec. 1372, with

John de Swafham, rector of Netelham, 1372.

John Welley, prebendary of the ſtall called *B*, had licence to exchange it with John Martyn for the vicarage of Hyllebourne, in the dioceſe of Lincoln, both being in the patronage of the Abbey of Leiceſter, July 14, 1411[3].

John Boroughe, a prebendary of this church, and warden of Sapcote, was buried in the chancel[4].

John Brewer was a prebendary here in 1534.

Nov. 1, 1505, *Charles Villars* conveyed to *Richard Reynolds*, *Richard Gyllot*, and others, a meſſuage and two cottages, with their appurtenances, in Leiceſter, in the ſtreet called the *Swyne-market*, between the tenant of *Robert Crofte* on the one ſide, and the lands of St. *Mary de Caſtro* on the other, and extending from the Swyne-market to the *Church-lane*.

The lands and poſſeſſions belonging to the late college of the bleſſed Virgin Mary over againſt the caſtle in Leiceſter, were demiſed to *Edward Holt*, eſq. by queen Elizabeth; and at length by her granted, with other property, to the corporation of *Leiceſter* in fee-farm; under which title they occur in the chamberlain's accompts annually, at a rental of £32. 13*s*. 10*d*.; with £5. 3*s*. 6*d*. more, for Lammas tithes and herbage due for grounds in St. Mary's pariſh.

Dec. 22, 1577, there was a pariſh meeting, at which the churchwardens gave up their accompts, and new ones were choſen. At this accompt it was agreed by the whole conſent of the aſſembly there, that thirteen of the chief of the pariſh ſhould be choſen, to ſet order for ſuch things as ſhall be done for the church behoof; and without the conſent of them, or moſt part of them, as concerned the church-work, charges at viſitation, and ſuch like, nothing ſhould be done. The names of the thirteen then choſen were, Mr. Danet, Mr. Ruding, Mr. Worſhip, Mr. Temple[5], Mr. Ludlam, Robert Burſtal, Henry Newbold, Thomas Chamberleyn, Thomas Worthe, John Worſhip, John Walker, John Wright, William Taylor. It was agreed alſo that every one of the pariſh that had heretofore paid for church-works 4*d*. ſhould pay 4*d*.; and each one that had paid 2*d*. ſhould pay 4*d*.; and he that paid 1*d*. ſhould pay 2*d*.; and every one that paid a halfpenny ſhould pay 1*d*. from this time following. And that every ſervant taking wages ſhould pay by the year 1*d*.

Dec. 13, 1584, the thirteen were Mr. Pannit, Mr. Worſhip, Mr. Ludlam, Robert Burſtal, Henry Newbold, Thomas Chamberlayn, Thomas Moor, John Worſhip, John Walker, John Wright, William Taylor, Robert Nyx, and Richard Burſtall, who made ſeveral ſtanding orders for the better government of the pariſh. The three firſt concerned the clerk and ſexton, regulating the time and manner of their ringing for prayers on Sundays, holy-days, and their evens, and enjoining their attendance on and dutiful behaviour towards the miniſter; by the fourth, every of the thirteen abſent from church-accompt, or quarterly-meeting, when warned, forfeited 1*s*.; by the fifth, ſuch poor as being able and come not to church on Wedneſdays and Fridays, were to have no relief; by the ſixth, they determined a certain ſum to be gathered by the churchwardens, or levied by the thirteen, to mend the miniſter's wages; by the ſeventh, they obliged every pariſhioner and inmate to pay, yearly, quarterly, monthly, or weekly, what ſhould be levied on them by the thirteen, or ſeven of them, towards relieving the poor, mending the miniſter's wages, to the clerk, and other duties, on pain of 1*s*. for every default; by the eighth, every houſeholder was obliged to pay, or ſee to be paid, for his inmates, what they ſhould be levied at for the purpoſes aforeſaid, on pain of 1*s*. for every default. All the forfeitures were applied to the poor man's box.

By the churchwardens' accompts it appears, that, on Dec. 1, 1560, there was delivered to the churchwardens an indenture, bearing date the 4th of September, in the 30th year of Henry the Eighth's reign, ſealed with the ſeal of the college of St. Mary[6], for a houſe and garden, which was bought out of the church-ſtock, for the maintenance of the prieſt. How this houſe and garden came to be alienated does not appear, but ſo in fact it was.

The corporation, being entitled to all the profits which the dean and canons enjoyed, had conſequently the church-yard, the ſmall tithes, and offerings, which in other places belong to the vicar; ſo that the vicar here had nothing to depend on for his ſubſiſtence, but a ſmall penſion of £8. a year from the crown, and the voluntary contributions of the pariſhioners. But, Aug. 13, 1 Jac. I. the corporation agreed that Mr. Jeſſon Clarke, ſtipendiary miniſter of the pariſh church of St. Mary, ſhould be tenant to the town of the Eaſter-book, or duties of St. Mary's pariſh, and of the tithe-pigs, and chriſoms, as Richard Normond had them, and ſhould alſo have the mortuaries from Michaelmas following, from year to year, upon his honeſt behaviour, during the town's pleaſure, not exacting any tithes in other ſort than heretofore they have been paid at Eaſter, paying yearly to the town upon Tueſday in Eaſter-week 40*s*. and paying alſo thenceforth the 2*s*. a year which was due to the vicarage of St. Nicholas. At length the town granted to the vicar of St. Mary's £10. a year, to be paid him by the chamberlains. And the vicar having no houſe belonging to him, one Mrs. Lacy offered the pariſh of St. Mary, upon their paying her £20. to ſettle on the vicars for ever the houſe late in the occupation of Mr. Joſiah Bond, vicar of the ſaid pariſh; whereupon, March 12, 1679, at the petition of the pariſh, the town granted them £5. out of the chamber of the town, towards the payment of it. And, Aug. 13, 1706, at a common-hall, it was ordered that Mr. Fox (the vicar) ſhould have the rent of St. Mary's church-yard till the end of Mr. Wilkins's leaſe; and after that the uſe and benefit of the church-yard ſo long as the hall ſhould think fit; and on June 10, 1709, it was again ordered, that Mr. Fox, vicar of St. Mary's, ſhould be tenant of St. Mary's church-yard, paying yearly for the ſame 10*s*. and enjoy it during the pleaſure of the hall; and that the 3*s*. 4*d*. charged on him for the Eaſter-book and other dues of the pariſh ſhould not for the future be ſuperſeded, but that he ſhould pay the ſame; but at the ſame time it was ordered, that he ſhould be paid by the chamberlains 13*s*. 4*d*. over and above the 10*s*. already granted him during the pleaſure of the hall.

In 1564, the officiating miniſter of St. Mary's was ſtyled "curate;" and there were then 120 families in the pariſh[7].

In 1650, the value of the vicarage was returned to be £13. 6*s*. 8*d*.; and the vicar altogether inſufficient, ſcandalous, and a pluralitan[8].

In the king's books it is valued at £8.; and the clear yearly value is ſtated at £60.

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[1] He bought ſeveral houſes that year in the South gate of Leiceſter.

[2] He died in 1388.

[3] Reg. Arundel, Archiep. Cant. pars 2. fol. 85.

[4] See his epitaph, p. 314.

[5] Robert Nyx was choſen, in the room of Temple, Dec. 19, 1582.

[6] See this ſeal in plate XVII. fig. 4.

[7] See the Introductory Volume, p. lxxxvii.

[8] Ibid. p. xcviii.

Obſervations on, and Extracts from, the Accompts of the Churchwardens of St. Mary de Caſtro.

1491. Mr. Mayor's pew was made.

1493. Paid for the roodlight, £.0 2 8

Paid for holly for the church ob in 1494, 0 0 8

Paid to the wardens of the ſepulchre light, 2 2 0

There were then organs in the church.

Paid at Whitſuntide, for bread, ale, fleſh, &c. for the apoſtles and others, 0 3 4

Paid to the clerk, for bringing of Our Lady auter by 0 0 6

Paid quarterly to Thomas Walker, 10*d.* (So alſo in 1494 and 1504; and to Thomas Cowdelow 1505.)

Recept. in 1493, die Dedicationis, de parochianis, ad opus eccleſiæ, 0 4 6

Rec. in die Aſſumptionis Virginis, ad opus eccleſiæ, 0 2 9

In die Omnium Sanctor', ad opus eccleſiæ, 0 5 9

Rec. pro oblatione in die Natalis Domini, 0 5 5½

Rec. de decano et canonicis, pro obitu Margaretæ Kegworth, 0 1 0

1494. The churchwardens are called churchmaſters, and ſo in other years.

Paid for coles for holy fire, 0 0 1½

A candleſtick mended that ſtood near the high altar.

Memorand', quòd parochiani eccleſiæ B. Mariæ de Caſtro, Leic', elegerunt Johannem Lokkey et Will. Fukes yconomos dictæ eccleſiæ in vigiliâ Sc̃i Adelmi ep̃i, in menſe Maii; et dñs Thomas Derby, decanus, accipiebat hos per manus ſuas ad veſperas in eâdem die Dominicâ, et in pulpito demonſtravit ad parochianos; et nemo contradicebat, ſed omnes conſenſerunt.

1495. Rec. of Mr. William Gibſon, for the third bell 2*s.*; for his wife's obit for the bells 4*s.*

Item, of Mr. William Gibſon, to the frame of the bells, for Margaret his wife's ſoul, in vigiliâ exalt', 0 4 4

Three bells, or third bell, 0 1 0

All the five bells, 0 4 0

For Katharine Clarke's, 0 1 2

For three peals of all the bells, 0 2 8

For 4 bells ringing, 2*s.* 4*d.*; other years, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Rec. of Mr. Gerard Danet [1], for waſting of torches for his lady, 0 3 0

Rec. on Pace-day for the church-work of the pariſhioners, 0 12 9

For waſte of torches, 0 4 0

Rec. upon the kirk holy-day, 0 4 1

Rec. of the church ale clearly, 0 19 0

Received at St. Margaret's 6*d.* and ſo yearly.

N. B. Here was a Lady light, and a Sepulchre light.

Received clearly of the church ale at St. Laurenttide 4 nobles.

Received for the offering on our Lady day's Aſſumption, to the church work, 0 2 8

Item, on Wedneſday after Relique Sunday, our church holiday, 0 4 0

Received clearly of the church ale on Holy-rood day, 0 5 4

Item, on Allhallows day, to the church-work, of the pariſhioners, 0 5 8

Rec. de oblat' in die Natal' Dñi, 0 5 8

—— in die Paſchæ de oblat', 0 10 6

—— on the church holyday for the offerings, 0 4 2

Item, on our Lady's Aſſumption for the offering, 0 3 2

Item, on Allhallow day, for the offering to the church-work, 0 5 4

On Chriſtmas-day, for the church-work, 0 5 5

Memorandum, on St. Vincent day, the churchmaſters began to gadyr for the deſks in the great quire, and received 21*d.*; Sexageſima Sunday received 11*d.*; and ſo they continued to gather every Sunday.

Mem. the frames for all the bells made this year; carpenters received 6*d.* *per diem* for work; inferior ſervants under them 3*d.* *per diem*; labourers 4*d.* a day.

Paid for ſweeping the ſepulchre, 0 0 6

Paid for tallow-candles for the church on Chriſtmas-day, 0 0 8

Paid for wax for the rood-light at Chriſtmas-day, 0 2 11

Paid for free-ſtone for the deſks, 0 8 4

Paid for carrying the ſame, 0 0 2

Paid for ſawing timber for the deſks, and other matters about the deſks, which this year were made in the great quire, (N. B. there were old deſks before) 0 4 7

Paid for painting the little images for the deſks in the great quire, 0 1 4

For 13 candleſticks, 0 18 5

For making the images before the deſks, 0 6 8

For ſetting-in the ſtone of lord Haſtings's arms in the wall, 0 16 0

To Wygley, for painting the ſame, 0 3 0

For painting the candleſticks in the rood-loft, 0 3 4

For the rood-light wax and making, 0 5 2

Annual obits in St. Mary's church.

Katharine Clerk, in die S^ti^ Valentini 20*d.*; paid by Nicholas Clerk. The churchwardens paid for ringing her obit 6*d.*; ſometimes received only 14*d.* viz. clearly paid by the dean, 1495, &c.

1495. Received of Iſabel Large, for her huſband's obit, 0 1 0

Rec. of John Prowet, for three bells for his wife's obit, 0 1 0

Rec. pro obitu Agnetis Kebull, pro campanis, 0 4 0

Of this nature, not annual, are many in other years.

Mem. Mr. Dean gave voluntarily ſeveral ſums towards playing on the organs every year, 0 13 4

Our Lady's tabernacle, 0 3 4

Item, he gave a good blew ſilk cloth to hold the paten of the chalice on, 0 1 0

1498. The glaſs windows made this year or mended; gatherings were made for that purpoſe often.

Rec. for all the bells and burial, and 2 torches, 0 12 4

For all the bells and burial in the church, 0 10 8

Rec. for waſte of 4 torches, 0 1 4

Several ſums were given and bequeathed towards making our Lady's tabernacle.

Mem', quòd dicti yconomi Joh̃es Whatton & Joh̃es Chamberlayne fecerunt ſuum computum coram M'ro Gibſon et parochianis eccleſiæ colleg' B. Mariæ de Caſtro Leic', in feſto Reliquiarum, viz. in vigiliâ Sancti Swithuni.

1499. The dean, of his devotion, cauſed the lamp before the high altar and the candleſtick on the high altar to be mended, and which coſt him 0 1 2

Item, he gave a cenſer, 0 4 0

Item, he cauſed an image of the Holy Trinity to be painted on the quire walls, and another of St. Hugo, 0 2 0

Paid for mending of the clerk's chamber in ſlating and lyme, 0 1 0

Paid for a play in the church, in Dominicâ infra octav' Epiph', 0 2 0

Item, paid for hallowing Mr. Pryke's cloth, 2 ſtolis, and 2 corporaſes, &c. 0 1 2

Memorandum, quòd decanus fecit feneſtram borealem pro ſuo memoriale, & ſolvit propterea, 1 3 4

Item, for painting St. James, and underſetting the body of the church there, and making the tabernacle, 4 marks.

Item, for mending 7 images' hands and feet, 0 2 0

1500. Making of Our Lady candleſtick, 0 5 0

For painting the ſame, 0 0 4

Paid for hallowing a veſtment, and three altar cloths at the abbey, 0 1 8

For making the ſilver candleſtick, 0 0 10

For thakking upon the ſtore-houſe, 0 0 4

The organiſt quarterly 3*s.* 4*d.*; and the dean, I think, paid him.

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[1] See hereafter, p. 316.

1501, Richard Morgan, janitor caſtri, was choſen one of the churchwardens. The churchwardens uſually continued in two years, and ſome four.

1502. Paid for coles for the holy fire, 0 0 1

Paid for clenſing 3 tables of alabaſter and divers images in St. Anne's chapel, 0 3 0

Nails to faſten the tables and images, 0 0 1

Jan. 19. Paid by the dean and canons for Margaret Kegworth's obit, — 0 1 0½

1504. The clerk, for hanging the altars yearly 6*d*. (He had 8*d*. in 1595.)

Paid to the bell-ringer (who ſeems to be ſexton) quarterly 10*d*.

Linen for the clerk's rochet, 4 yards, 0 1 7

Agnes Maſs, for making the ſaid rochet, 0 0 6

Charcoal and a cord for the vail, 0 0 2

Paid for mending the garment of Jeſus and the croſs painting, — 0 1 3

Paid for a pound of hemp to mend the angels heads, — — 0 0 4

Paid for linen cloth for the angels heads and Jeſus' hooſe, making in all, 0 0 9

Et memorandum, quod dñs Tho. Derby, decanus, eodem anno fecit fieri de novo, de ſuis propriis expenſis, unum crucifixum, cum Mariâ et Johanne, ſtantem ſupra clanſtrum magni chori Scæ Trinitatis; et unam tabulam coronationis Beatæ Mariæ ſtantem ſuper ſummum altare in diebus feſtis; et ſolvebat pro illis 4 marcas.

Paid quarterly for playing on the organs 20*d*. by the pariſh, and as much by the dean.

1505. The organ-player was Roger Okley.

Paid for making the candleſticks on the high altar, — — 0 0 4

Paid for mending the candleſticks afore the ſaid high altar, — — 0 2 6

Paid for ſoldering the holy-water-ſtock at the North-door of the church, 0 0 7

Paid for ſlating the reveſtry; and lath, nails, lime and ſand, and ſlates, — 0 8 4

Paid for the plank that lies afore the high altar, — — 0 1 4

Paid for mending 3 white copes, 0 3 6

For the black cope, — 0 2 6

For ribband for it, — — 0 0 8

Four tapers of wax for the rood-light, 0 0 4

Memorandum, the dean gave the ſtone, and paved the church-porch, — 0 0 8

Ad Natale Dñi for the high-rood light, 0 3 10

Paid for making the copper-croſs, ſcouring the other croſs and cenſer, ... ing the altar, and ſweeping the windows, 0 1 4

For freſhing the canopy over the altar that the ſacrament is in, — 0 0 8

For making the foot of the holy-water ſtock at the veſtry-door, — — 0 1 0

For 8 pound of wax and making, to the high-rood, — — 0 4 8

For ſetting of Our bleſſed Lady in the church, — — 0 1 0

Memorandum, quod omnia jocalia et ornamenta data eccleſiæ viſa fuerunt à parochianis in feſto Sancti Andreæ apoſtoli in magno choro poſt nonam ei, &c.

1506. Received on Allhallow-day for the offering[1] to the church-work, — 0 3 6

Paid for making the four St. George's croſſes on the ſteeple-ſhaft, — 0 1 8

Paid at ſeveral times to one for playing on the organs 2*d*. a day; and the dean paid as much.

Paid to a frier-preacher, for playing on the organs in die Aſſumpt. B. Mariæ, 0 0 6

For horning the lantern, — 0 0 5

For playing on the organs in die Omn. Sanctorum to one of the abbey 4*d*.; the dean as much, and meat, drink, and beds.

Paid to Henry Pye, for Midſummer-quarter, for his wages of ſexton there, 0 0 10

Paid to Henry Yerle, for his quarter at Michaelmas, — — 0 0 10

1507. Paid to Henry Yerle Pye, bell-ringer, for his quarter of Michaelmas 20*d*. and ſo in following years.

Paid for 20 pounds of lead, — 0 0 8

Paid for a pound of hemp for the heads of the angels, — 0 0 3

Paid for painting the wings and ſcaff, &c. 0 0 8

Item, the dean paid for the glaſing a light of St. Anne in St. Anne chapel, 0 6 8

And of his own, — 0 3 4

Item, the young men paid for the . . . on the candleſticks, with a branch of 5 lights on the long perke of the king's money, and ſome of our Lady light, 1 2 0

The clerk's ſurplice waſhing and mending, 0 0 2

Paid to the ringers of all the bells for our king Harry the Seventh, the which deceaſed the 25th of April, — 0 1 2

1509. Paid for 3 ells of cloth linen for the clerk's ſurplice and half a yard 2*s*. 3*d*. for making the ſame 4*d*. — 0 2 7

Paid for making the ſilver candleſtick, 0 0 6

Paid for mending the candleſtick of iron afore the Trinity, — 0 0 4

Paid to the clerk for playing on the organs for Chriſtmas quarter, — 0 1 8

Paid by the dean as much of his devotion; and ſo in following years.

Paid for our Lady's crown, — 0 1 6

For mending the banner of the Trinity, 0 0 2

Paid for the canopy for the ſacrament, 0 1 8

Paid to the painters of the tabernacle for the firſt payment £9. for full payment £9; the dean gave 20*s*. Some other payments were about it.

1511. Rec. for linen cloth that was bought for the vicar's ſurplice, — 0 0 3

Paid for a ſurplice for the vicar, 0 6 8

Paid for a lanthorn for the church, 0 0 6

Obit of John Geffrey, to be kept for ever annually, for all the bells, 0 4 0

Obit of Andrew Langton, annually, 0 4 0

1512. Anno Henrici VIII. 4°; et Tho. Derby, decani collegii, 24°.

Rec. of Mr. William Wigſton the younger, for his father's ſoul, which God pardon, to be prayed for, — 0 10 0

Paid for binding the ſilver Goſpel books and covering the back with leather, 0 0 4

Paid for mending a ſtreamer, the which was king Edward's ſtandard.

Paid for bread for St. Philippe, 0 0 1

For binding the Goſpel-book covered with ſilver; the dean paid as much, 0 0 4

For mending a ſilk ſtreamer, which was torn on Whitſon Monday, — 0 0 4

The clerk's wages at Michaelmas, 0 1 8

The ſexton's, — — — 0 1 0

1513. Rec. cognat' Tho. . . . . . le Fryth, pro tertiâ campanâ pro uxore ſuâ quæ obiit apud Leyc. at Poul End, & veniebat de Markefield ex infirmitate peſtilentiæ, 12*d*.; et ſepulta eſt in cemeterio Sanctæ Mariæ; et dabat unam vaccam pro mortuo; cujus animæ propitietur Deus, Amen. 7 die infra Octav. Nat. Beatæ Mariæ.—Et memorand. quod in Vigiliâ Sancti Martini epiſcopi, ... Sawyear died at Mr. Morgan's, whoſe name was Lawrence, dwelling in Tyndale, and had but two bells; his mortuary a white horſe, performed by Lawrence Hedley, &c. 10*s*.

Rec. for all the bells for Mr. Doctor Maſon, commiſſary, in feſto Sancti Magni Martyris, 4*s*.

Paid for mending a ſtone over the Trinity quire on the South ſide, — 0 0 4

Paid for ſlating St. Anne's chapel, 0 6 8

On the feaſt of St. Auguſtin in Auguſt was a great flood.

1515. Robert Edwards and Tho. Croſſe paſſed their accounts coram dño Johe Pexſel, decano eccleſiæ.

The preceding accounts ſeem to have been made in the time of Thomas Derby, dean, who now, it is ſuppoſed, was dead.

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[1] Ergo, what was received for the church-works were offerings of the pariſhioners on certain days for that purpoſe. T. C.

Paid for 6 yards of linen cloth, to make the clerk a ſurplice, — —	0	2	10
Paid for making the ſame, —	0	0	4
Paid for waſhing the vicar's ſurplice,	0	0	1
Paid for a board for the turnſtile,	0	0	4
John Chamberlayn, for the biſhop,	0	1	8
1516. Paid to the 12 apoſtles and the bearers of banners and other things down at Pentecoſt, for waſhing, and 4 that beryd Henry, and other things done,	0	5	8
1517. Rec. for the obit of Henry Cartt,	0	0	4
1520. This year churchwardens are firſt ſo called, being before ſtyled churchmaſters.			
Received for the obit of my lord biſhop of Carliſle, — —	2	0	0
Received for the obit of the dean,	0	8	0
Item, received of the king's game,	2	6	0
1521. Received for burial of George Typping, for all the bells, —	0	4	0
For the ſame George's lying in the church,	0	6	8
For the obit of Mr. Peccal, dayen,	0	4	0
Paid for ſprinkles of the church,	0	0	2
Paid for cord for the rood-loft and for the tabernacle of our Lady, —	0	0	4
Paid for 2 ſtrike of charcoal to make the hallowed fire, — —	0	0	3
Paid for waſhing the lawn-bands for the ſaints in the church, —	0	0	2
1523. Paid for making the light afore the five wounds, — —	0	0	2
1525. Paid for hallowing the 3 albes,	0	0	8
John Coke, glaſier, agreed to mend all the glaſs windows in the church for life, receiving yearly — —	0	1	8
Paid for the tabul of St. Ann's altar,	0	0	8
Paid for the dreſſing of our Lady,	0	2	0
For making 2 rochets to the children,	0	0	4
The church-porch built.			
Edward Lydurland and George Baynesford, churchwardens, with conſent of the pariſh, bought 3 copes, with a veſtment, and 2 . . . . . . of which . . . . . damaſke flowered with . . . . . flower de luces,	20	0	0
1526. Paid for wax for the rood-loft and the 5 wounds, — —	0	3	0

1543. The church is indebted to William Tebb, which the churchwardens borrowed of him, 20*s.*

Item, the ſaid church is in debt to the ſaid Mr. Tebb, for tymber, 5*s.* 8*d.*; which money and timber is borrowed towards making the North aile.

1544. At the time of accounts, the church being indebted to the churchwardens £3. 6*s.* 8*d.*; a chalice was given them to pledge; which chalice was next year ſold, and the debt diſcharged.

1555. The churchwardens are called church-reves.

Memorandum, that the mayor, the churchwardens, and the body of the whole pariſh, have, on this preſent day, Dec. 10, 1555, hired ſir William Burrows, clerk, to ſerve the church for one whole year, from the feaſt of St. Thomas the Apoſtle next, and have given him one penny in earneſt, promiſing to pay him his accuſtomed wages due for the ſame, every half year.

1571, Aug. 24. Thomas Smith, plumber, undertook to keep in repair the glaſs windows and leads of the church (except the chancel and veſtry) for 8 years, for the rate of 8*s.* *per annum.* This year a great many of the poorer ſort denied payment of their church-works.

1571, Sept. 19. Delivered to the churchwardens hands what was taken out of the poor men's box; and remained of ſuch money as had been given at communions before this day, £1. 17*s.*

Particulars of ſeveral fee-farm rents ariſing from the poſſeſſions of the diſſolved college of St. Mary de Caſtro, as ſtated in 1712, will be given in a future page, with thoſe of the collegiate church of St. Mary in the Newark.

In a book of the collectors of the poor, beginning in 1620, is a note, 1625, of them that hold land and cloſes in the pariſh, and are to pay 12*d.* a quarter for every £20. a year; in which lands bearing names in the pariſh are, The Dutch Holm, Burgeſs Meadow, Stone Meadow, The Cow Cloſe, Chapel Cloſe, Goſling Cloſe, The Tippel, Hill Cloſe, Cow Drift, Wye Cloſe, Walchhall Cloſe, &c.

In an indenture, Dec. 9, 3 Annæ, 1704, about Robert Loughton or George Billet's houſe, it is ſaid to be in the pariſh of St. Nicholas, in or near a ſtreet or lane called Silver-ſtreet, leading to the Black Friers, and on the Weſt part or ſide of the ſtreet, and was heretofore part of the poſſeſſions of this college.

VICARS, &c.	PATRONS.
Roger de Wileweby occurs in 1237.	The abbot and convent of Leiceſter.
Nicholas de Beby, 1240.	
John Paſſelew, 1250.	
Richard de . . . . . . 1248.	
Thomas de Northampton, 1263.	
Henry de Hinkel, 1263.	
Hugo de Burſtall, 1263.	
Henry de Ayleſton, 1285.	
Henry Croſby, 1512.	
John Park, 1534, when the vicarage was valued at £4. a year.	
Sir William Burrows, clerk, was the officiating miniſter, 1555.	The corporation of Leiceſter.
Richard Normond, 1602.	
Jeſſon Clarke, 1603; occurs 1625.	
John Bonnet, 1618.	The king.
John Willowes, 1632.	
William Croft, 1640.	
——— Holden, 1648.	
Thomas Peſtell, 1658.	
Joſiah Bond[1], 1659; died Sept. 26, 1679.	
Theophilus Tapper[2], M. A. curate, 1680.	
William Fox, curate 1683; vicar 1688.	
Thomas Pocklington, M. A. June 27, 1737; died May 23, 1768, in his 77th year[3].	
John Simmonds[4], M. A. Oct. 17, 1768; died Aug. 29, 1778.	
Thomas Robinſon[5], M. A. 1778; the preſent vicar, 1796.	

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[1] See his epitaph, p. 314.

[2] Of Queen's College, Cambridge; B. A. 1664; M. A. 1668.

[3] He was more than 52 years rector of Rotherby; where ſee his epitaph.

[4] See his epitaph, p. 314.

[5] The firſt volume of "Scripture Characters; or, a Practical Improvement of the principal Hiſtories in the Old and New Teſtament, from Adam to Joſhua incluſive; by Thomas Robinſon, M. A. Vicar of St. Mary's, Leiceſter, and late fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge;" was publiſhed in 12mo, 1789; the ſecond in 1790; the third and fourth in 1792. An octavo edition has been publiſhed ſince. Mr. Robinſon is alſo the author of "A ſerious Exhortation to the Inhabitants of Great Britain, with reference to the approaching Faſt, 1795;" and of "An Addreſs to the loyal Leiceſter Volunteer Infantry, at the Conſecration of their Colours, in the Pariſh Church of St. Martin, Leiceſter, Oct. 19, 1795. To which is annexed the Prayer uſed on that occaſion;" 8vo.

Though it is not our immediate intention to bring forward the parochial hiſtory of St. Mary de Caſtro; ſome account of the preſent ſtate of the church, with the benefactions, monuments, &c. ſhall here be given:

A remarkable high wind, March 14, 1757, blew out a ſteeple window of this church, and much damaged the reſt of the ſteeple, which was that year repaired, entirely lined with brick, girt with five braces of iron, and ſtrengthened with perpendiculars of the ſame metal, for £110.

The ſteeple was ſtruck by lightning June 15, 1763; and repaired the ſame year, at the expence of £80.

In another dreadful ſtorm, July 10, 1783, the lightning ſtruck the higheſt ſteeple window, N. E. cracked the incloſed brick work, and threw off the free-ſtone ſhell, which was half a foot thick, down to the next window incluſive, upwards of ſix yards perpendicularly; and nearly a yard broad all the way, ſplitting the ſtone-work as low as the battlements; part of whoſe wall, N. E. paſſed with the other fragments through the leads into the church; whoſe roof was repaired at £46. expence; and the ſpire taken down and rebuilt by Mr. Cheſhire for the ſum of £245. 10*s.* excluſive of the old materials. The new ſteeple was to be 61 yards from the ground; 25 yards and a foot from the battlements: the ſame proportion to be obſerved in the new erection, with additional decorations to the battlements.

Burton and Wyrley deſcribe the following ten coats in St. Mary's church; Plate XXV. fig. 11—20:

Quarterly, *France* and *England*.

Quarterly, 1. and 4. Argent, three lozenges, conjoined in feſs, Gules, within a border Sable, *Montagu*; 2. and 3. Or, an eagle diſplayed Vert, beaked and membred Gules, *Mounthermer*.

Gules, three lions paſſant guardant, in pale Or; a label Argent. *De Brotherton*.

Gules, a cinquefoil Ermine. Old earls of *Leiceſter*.

Gules, three cinquefoils Ermine. *Hamilton*.

Quarterly, Or and Gules. *Saye*.

Quarterly, Ermine, and Paly of ſix Or and Gules.

Barry of ſix, Argent and Gules, within a bordure Sable bezanté. *Shareſhull*.

Barry, wavy of ſix, Argent and Gules, within a border Sable bezanté. *Shareſhull*.

Argent, a maunch Sable, *Haſtings*; impaling, Gules, three lions paſſant guardant, in pale Or; a label of three points Azure, each charged with three fleurs de lis; Earl of *Lancaſter* [1].

The ſeven following ſhields are communicated by Francis Townſend, Eſq. from a MS. in the College of Arms [2].

In St. Mary's church.

I. A ſhield of nine quarterings, for *Leonard Danet*.

1. Sable, gutté d'Or, a canton Ermine. *Danet*.
2. Argent, two bars Gules, each charged with three lions rampant of the field. *De la hay*.
3. Azure, three eagles diſplayed Or, membered Gules.
4. Azure, three eagles diſplayed Or. *Billeſworth*.
5. Gules, a feſs checky Argent and Sable, ſix croſſes formé fitché at the feet, Argent. *Boteler*.
6. Or, two bendlets Gules. *Sudeley*.
7. Bendy of ten, Or and Azure. *Montfort*.
8. Checky, Argent and Sable. *Ellenbridge*.
9. Argent, ſix annulets Sable, 3. 2. 1. *Manvers*.

II. A ſhield for *George Talbot*, earl of *Shrewſbury*, who married *Anne*, daughter of *William* lord *Haſtings*, and aunt to *George* the firſt earl of *Huntingdon:*

1. Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed Or. *De Beleſmo*.
2. Azure, a lion rampant within a bordure Or. *Talbot*.
3. Gules, a ſaltire Argent, charged with a martlet Sable. *Nevill*.
4. Argent, a bend between ſix martlets Gules. *Furnivall*.
5. Or, a fret Gules. *Verdon*.
6. Argent, two lions paſſant in pale Gules. *Strange*.

Impaling;

Argent, a maunch Sable. *Haſtings*.

III. Quarterly, 1. and 4. *Haſtings*; 2. and 3. Gules, a feſs Or between three ſheldrakes proper; *Herle*; impaling ſixteen coats:

1. Sable, two bars Argent, in chief three plates. *Hungerford*.
2. Per pale indented Gules and Vert, a chevron Or. *Hungerford*.
3. Barry of ſix, Ermine and Gules. *Huſſee*.
4. Azure, three garbs Argent, banded Gules, a chief Or. *Peverell*.
5. Argent, a lion rampant Gules, crowned Or, within a bordure engrailed Sable, bezantée. *Cornwall*.
6. Argent, three torteaux, a bend company Or and Azure. *Courtney*.
7. Gules, a griffin rampant ſegreant Or. *Redvers*.
8. Checky, Or and Gules, on a bend Azure, three horſeſhoes Argent. *Botreaux*.
9. Argent, three toads erect Sable. *Botreaux*.
10. Argent, two bars Gules, in chief three torteaux. *Moeles*.
11. Argent, three lozenges in feſs Gules. *Montacute*.
12. Argent, a bend Sable, a label of three points Gules. *St. Leo*.
13. Argent, three eſcallops Gules. *Clivedon*.
14. Sable, on a chief Argent three lozenges Gules. *Molyn*.
15. Gules, three pallets wavy Or. *Mauduit*.
16. Sable, on a chief Argent three mullets of the field.

IV. *Haſtings*; impaling, Sable, two bars Argent in chief three plates. *Hungerford*.

In Mr. *Ruding's* houſe at *Weſtcotes*.

V. Quarterly:

1. Argent, on a bend between two lions rampant Sable, a wyvern, wings open of the field. *Ruding*.
2. Argent, on two bars Vert three plates. *Clerke*.
3. Sable, ſemé of croſs croſſlets fitché, and three fleurs de lis Argent, a canton Ermine. *Watercroft*.
4. As the firſt.

Impaling;

Per chevron, Argent and Sable, in chief two fleurs de lis Azure, in baſe a caſtle triple-towered Or. *Littel*.

Ruding's creſt, a wivern's head Argent, collared and lined Or, in the mouth a lion's jambe eraſed Sable.

Littel's creſt, a goat's head Sable, armed and gorged with a ducal coronet Or.

VI. Quarterly of nine, in a lozenge, for *Elizabeth Chambers*, daughter of *Richard Chambers*, of *Gaddeſby*; who died Dec. 19, 1584:

1. Gules, a chevron between three cinquefoils Or. *Chambers*.
2. Ermine, a feſs checky Or and Azure. *Arden*.
3. Sable, gutté d'Or a canton Ermine. *Danet*.
4. Argent, two bars Gules, each charged with three lions rampant of the field. *De la hay*.
5. Azure, three eagles diſplayed Or. *Billeſworth*.
6. Barry wavy of ſix Argent and Gules.
7. Argent, a feſs dancette, plain cotized between ſix mullets Gules.
8. Gules, a chevron between three caſtles Argent. *Allen*.
9. Gules, a feſs between three ducks, within a bordure engrailed Or. *Whatley*.

VII.

1. Argent, on a croſs Gules, five eſcallops Or. *Villiers* modern.
2. Per pale, Gules and Sable, a lion rampant Argent. *Beler*.
3. Gules, a feſs between three .... Argent.
4. Sable, a feſs between three cinquefoils Argent. *Villiers* antient.

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[1] This coat ſtill remains.

[2] Vincent, N° 94. p. 261. And ſee Plates XXVI. XXVII.

5. Azure, a bend between ſix mullets of ſix points pierced Argent. *Houby.*

6. As the firſt.

Impaling;

1. Azure, ſemé de lis, and a lion rampant Or. *Beaumont.*

2. Gules, three garbs Or. *Comyn.*

3. Gules, ſeven maſcles voided and conjoined Or, 3. 3. and 1. *Quincey.*

4. Gules, a cinquefoil Ermine. *Bellomont.*

5. Azure, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or. *Galloway.*

6. Argent, within a double treſſure flory Gules, an eſcutcheon of the laſt.

7. Azure, three garbs Or. *Cheſter.*

8. Gules, a lion rampant Vaire. *Everingham.*

9. Azure, a feſs Argent, between three cinquefoils Or. *Maureward.*

On the tablet over the Mayor's ſeat, under which, on an oblong ſhield, are the arms of the town.

" John Abney, mayor; William Bunney, Edmund Johnſon, chamberlains, 1700.

Robert Winfield[1], mayor; John Earpe, Gabriel Newton, chamberlains, 1721.

Humphrey Chapman, mayor; William Lewin, Joſeph Bunney, chamberlains, 1723.

Thomas Ludlam, mayor; Thomas Johnſon, William Lee, chamberlains, 1725.

Thomas Chapman, mayor; Hamlet Clarke, John Fiſher, chamberlains, 1754.

Edm. Johnſon, John Winfield, churchwardens, 1699.

John Tyler, Thomas Goodrich, 1709."

On the South-eaſt wall is a table of the different benefactions and annuities given by divers benefactors to the poor of this pariſh of St. Mary, Leiceſter, collected out of the old records, from the year 1685.

Chriſtmas.

✠ Part of an annuity of John Poultney, eſq. of Miſterton in this county; the gift to all the pariſhes being £10.

✠ Annuity of Mr. James Ellis, once Mayor of this Borough, 16*s*. 8*d*.; the whole gift being £8.

✠ Annuity of Mr. Robert Heyrick, thrice Mayor of this Borough, 5*s*.; the whole gift being 40*s*. to five widows.

✠ Annuity of Mr. Hugh Botham[2], 6*s*. 8*d*. to three pariſhes only.

New Year's Day.

✠ Part of ſir William Courtney's[3] and Mr. Evington's lottery, 10*s*. 8*d*.; the whole being £4. 10*s*. for four-penny bread.

Candlemas Day.

✠ Of Mr. Robert Heyrick aforeſaid, the whole to the Corporation, being £5.; to be given in two-penny bread.

March or April.

Part of the gift of Mr. John Norrice, Mayor of this Borough, the whole gift being £10.; to be given by Aldermen who have wards, or part of wards, in this pariſh.

Lady Day.

Part of a gift of widow Hobby, out of the rent of a houſe in the South Gate, given to widows in two-penny bread, 2*s*.; the whole gift being 4*s*.

Out of another houſe of the ſaid widow Hobby, in the South Gate, to be given to the poor, 1*s*.

Lent.

To ſend twenty poor people of this pariſh to St. Martin's church every Friday in Lent at morning prayer; there each to receive a two-penny loaf, the gift of Mr. William Ive[4], thrice Mayor of this Borough.

Friday before Eaſter.

✠ Part of a gift of the Counteſs Dowager of Devonſhire; the whole gift to the Corporation; and St. Leonard's gift to the pariſh, being £3. yearly for ever.

✠ The latter payment of Mr. Hugh *Botham's* annual gift, 6*s*. 8*d*.

Thurſday before Whit-ſunday.

✠ The Eaſter payment of ſir William Courtney's and Mr. Evington's lottery, 10*s*.

July 20th.

✠ Part of the gift of king Charles the Firſt, out of the rent of forty acres of land in Leiceſter Foreſt, to the poor houſe-keeper, being a freeman, 6*s*.; the gift being £6.

✠ Part of Mrs. Elizabeth Offiter's annual gift to poor houſe-keepers for coals; the whole gift being £6.

✠ The annual gift of Mr. John Nurce, of Leiceſter, being 13*s*. 4*d*.; paid yearly on St. Thomas the Apoſtle.

✠ Of Hugh Botham, gent. to the poor of this pariſh, 13*s*. 4*d*.; paid on St. Thomas and Whitſunday by equal portions.

✠ Mr. Joſeph Wright's gift, paid at Candlemas yearly, 13*s*. 4*d*.

✠ Mr. Watts's gift, paid by Mr. Simpſon yearly, 10*s*.

Mr. Peter Palmer's gift, out of a houſe in St. Martin's pariſh, 1*s*.

Mrs. Elizabeth Clarke, late of this Borough, gave to the poor of this pariſh the ſum of £100.

N. B. Marked ✠, paid by the Chamberlain, or Overſeers of charitable works[5].

An evening lecture in this church was founded by a pariſhioner [Mr. Joſeph Wheatley] in the year 1778. The deed of truſt, declaring the uſes, and appointing the truſtees, is enrolled in the Court of Common Pleas, in Trinity Term 1778; and the roll is numbered 47. It is alſo copied in the regiſtry at Lincoln.

Extracts from the Regiſters of St. Mary de Caſtro.

" Anno 1603, William Cheyney, ſonne of Chriſtofer Cheyney, of Grayes Inne in the county of Middleſex, eſquier, was borne at the houſe of ſir Thomas Cave, knight, in the Newarke by Leiceſter, being *in this pariſh*, the 27 day of Nov. being the firſt year of our moſt gratious ſoveraigne lord king James, and was baptiſed in this church the 4th of Dec. then next following[6]."

" Chriſtian, the wife of Thomas Cademan, buried 9th of July, 1611. Thomas Cademan, buried 27th of July. Edward, ſonne of Thomas Cademan, buried Auguſt 9. Thomas, ſonne of Thomas Cademan, buried 12th of Auguſt[7]."

" 1625, Roger, ſonne of Henry Hemminge, of the *Newarke*, *within* this pariſh, baptized the 22 July[8]."

	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor within the year ending at Eaſter 1776, —	571	17	2
Expended in county rates, &c.	39	18	10
——— on the poor, —	531	18	4
Rent of workhouſe[9] and habitations,	1	13	9
Expended in litigations, —	33	11	9
Money raiſed for 1783, —	668	16	10
——— 1784, —	719	17	8
——— 1785, —	704	0	1
Medium of theſe three years,	697	11	6
——— of county expences,	23	11	0
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of churches, roads, &c.	33	1	10
——— of nett annual expences,	640	18	8
——— of attending on magiſtrates,	0	0	0
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	0	0
——— of law expences, —	13	7	3
——— of ſetting the poor to work,	1	8	0

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[1] See his epitaph, p. 319.

[2] Hugh Botham entered his Pedigree at Leiceſter at the Viſitation of 1619. His firſt wife was Grace Jackſon; and he was at that time married to Margaret daughter of William Barrett.

[3] This ſhould be ſir William Courteen.

[4] He lies, with his wife, in St. Martin's chancel; with a legible Engliſh inſcription, their figures cut on the floor-ſtone.

[5] See the return made to Parliament, p. 126.

[6] Regiſter of St. Mary, Leiceſter, p. 8, Old Regiſter.

[7] Ibid. p. 50.

[8] Ibid. p. 120.

[9] The workhouſe at that time was capable of accommodating 112 perſons.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On the floor of the *Old Chancel* (or Corporation Chancel, as it is uſually called) are ſeveral painted tiles, on which are inſcribed the letters M and L[1]. Frequent interments have demoliſhed, or diſperſed, many others. The M Mr. Bickerſtaffe (ſomewhat too fancifully) took to be the initial of *Municipium*, the borough, and L for *Leiceſtria*, as they are on ſeparate ſquares; and obſerves that a few others were decorated with the cinquefoil, one of which was at the head of the inſcription over *Boroughe's* grave, as a token that the interment was acknowledged to be within the privilege of the Corporation.

At the Weſt end of this chancel, near the ſeat at the bottom of the pulpit-ſtairs, there formerly lay a white ſtone, not quite two feet broad, and three feet two inches long, with the figure of a prieſt delineated on it; and round it,

" Orate pro a'i'a dñi
Joh'is Boroughe, q'nd'm huj' eccl'ie
p'bendar' ac gardiani
de Sapcote cuj' a'i'e misereat' Deus. Amen."

This ſtone has been lately removed ſomewhat farther into the chancel; changing place with a larger and darker one, (fig. 24.) five feet ſeven inches and a half long, two feet four inches and a half wide, which bears a tall broad croſs; a Bible on its right, on its left a chalice; at its foot, under a curious baſe, a ſhort and imperfect inſcription:

" Orate pro a'i'a dñi Wilhelmi ...."

Adjoining this laſt is a large blue ſlab, with the figure of a prieſt and a ſcroll over his head; and another near it, with a prieſt, and an inſcription round the verge; but from both theſe the braſſes are torn.

In this chancel, a few years ago, a paten was dug up, which had been buried with one of the prieſts.

Leland, who viſited Leiceſter about the year 1538, ſays, " In this chirch of St. Marie extra caſtrum I ſaw the tombe in marble of *Thomas Rider*, father to maſter *Richard of Leiceſter*. This Richard I take to be the ſame that yn thoſe dayes, as it apperith by his workes, was a greate clerke[2]. Beſide this grave I ſaw few thinges there of any auncient memorie within the chirch[3]."

A miſcellaneous volume in the Cotton Library, however, preſerves in MS the following epitaph on a lady; whoſe effigies in a ſhroud-dreſs ſtill remains perfectly diſtinct on a large blue ſlab, though the braſs is torn off:

" St. Mary chirche at Leiceſtr. in the South quere:
" Hic jacet Matilda de La hay[4],
uxor Thome de La hay;
que obiit xx° Maii,
año Dñi mcccclxxxiv.
cuj' a'i'e ꝓpicietur deus. amen[5]."

Arms: Argent, two bars Gules, each charged with three lions rampant of the field; *De la Hay*; fig. 25.

On a ſmall ſlip of white marble, inlaid on the laſt-mentioned blue ſlab:

" Joſiah Bond, hujus eccleſiæ per 19 annos elapſos
myſta ſedulus.
Quodque ſui mortale fuit, hic
depoſuit, Sept. 26, A. D. 1678[6], ætat. ſuæ 47."

On tablets againſt the North wall:

1. " WILLIAM BILLERS, GENT.
AGED 76 YEARS, DIED AN.
DOM. 1658; AND LEFT ISSUE
EDWARD, WILLIAM, BENJAMIN, AND JOSEPH.
HIS WIFE ALICE, AGED 71 YEARS,
DIED ANNO DOM. 1662.
THEY WERE BOTH INTERRED IN ONE GRAUE
NEERE THIS PLACE."

2. " Near unto this place lies interred
the bodies of George Beckett, of
the Newark, near Leiceſter, gent. and
Hannah his wife; he was one of the Aldermen,
and twice Mayor, of this Corporation;
they both died in his ſecond Mayoralty;
ſhe died on the 27th of December, 1691, and
he on the 11th of Auguſt, 1692,
being aged 64 years; her age 59.
This monument was erected for them by his
executors anno Dom. 1700."

3. " Sacred to the memory of John Harris,
who departed this life May 11, 1782, aged 65 years."

On the South wall:

" To the memory of Philip Bamford, gent.
who departed this life the 9th day of Dec. 1759,
aged 66 years;
and of Elizabeth his wife,
who died July 4, 1783, aged 77 years."

On the Eaſt wall:

1. " Sacred
to the memory of
the Rev. John Simmonds, M. A.
from Lullington, in the county of
Derby; curate and vicar of this pariſh
32 years; and vicar of Enderby,
in this county, 22 years. He died
Aug. 29, 1778, in the 58th
year of his age.
He was a man of exemplary piety
and univerſal beneficence,
not reſting in the mere ſpeculation
of religious truths,
but enforcing by
his own example
the precepts of that moſt holy Goſpel,
of which he was a miniſter.
In the diſcharge of all Chriſtian duties
none was more aſſiduous;
within the circle of his acquaintance
none more eſteemed.
Theſe truths are inſcribed, to excite
in the reader an endeavour
to imitate ſo eminent an example."

The following addition to this epitaph was written by Mr. Bickerſtaffe:

" Loſt to the world, is now with God, we truſt,
The humble owner of this ſleeping duſt;
Rich in each heavenly grace which Chriſt inſpir'd;
O much regretted, and O much deſir'd!
Say, grateful Want, if thou canſt utter aught,
How well he practis'd what ſo well he taught.

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[1] Plate XXV. fig. 22, 23.

[2] See before, p. 283.— This " Maſter Richard of Leiceſter" was preſented by the abbot and convent of St. Mary de Pratis, in 1291, to the rectory of Eydon in Northamptonſhire; which he held till 1316. Fruitleſs has been the reſearch in Dupin for an account of Richard de Leiceſter's literary abilities; and probably his name, as a learned clerk, was confined to his own country. Tanner, in Bibl. Britan. p. 626, has noticed only a ſingle MS. penned by this learned clerk; and might not this MS, even though the title of it be Articles of the Creed, be principally calculated for the meridian of Leiceſter? Might it not have ſome reference to the proceſſion, on Whit Monday, from the church of St. Mary de Caſtro to that of St. Margaret, in which, as ſtated at p. 305, there were, attending on the image of the Virgin Mary, twelve perſons repreſenting the twelve apoſtles, each of which had the name of the apoſtle whom he repreſented written on parchment fixed on his bonnet?—" Scripſit de Articulorum Symboli diſtributione ſecundum *numerum Apoſtolorum*." Could this MS. be examined, there might be found in it ſome particulars illuſtrative of this ſolemn proceſſion. According to Tanner, this MS. was in Sion library (Bibliotheca Sion). Qu. did he mean the nunnery of Sion, co. Middleſex. In Notit. Monaſt. (Edit. Naſmith) it is mentioned, that, in the library of Corpus Chriſti College, Cambridge, there is a Regiſter or Catalogue of the MSS. that were in Bibl. Monaſt. de Sion.

At p. 310, 1498, paid at Whitſuntide, for bread, ale, and fleſh, for the apoſtles and others, 3*s*. 4*d*.

At p. 312, 1516, ſee another entry of a payment to the twelve apoſtles.

[3] Itin. p. 17.

[4] This lady occurs as a tenant to the abbot of Leiceſter, for a garden in St. Peter's pariſh, at an annual rent of two capons. See Appendix, p. 78.

[5] Cotton MSS. Veſpaſian D. XVII. fol. 53.

[6] In the pariſh-regiſter Mr. Bond's burial is entered, not in 1678, but in 1679.

Twice widow'd orphan'd ſorrows, how they weep!
They've loſt the faithful ſhepherd of his ſheep.
Hunger and Nakedneſs their loſs deplore:
Simmonds is dead, and Charity no more."

2. "To the memory of Phœbe Chatwyn,
who died Jan. 22, 1783, aged 48 years."

The kindeſt mother, and of wives the beſt,
From mortal ills hath found eternal reſt.
Art thou a huſband, happy in thy wife;
Or child, whoſe mother loves thee dear as life?
With ſoul unmov'd thou ſhalt not read this ſtone,
But feel our grief, and make the loſs thy own."

On flat ſtones in the old chancel:

1. "Rafe Watton died June 3, 1631, aged 19."

2. "Here lieth the body of Robert . . . ol [1]
of the Newark within the borough of Leiceſter,
who departed this life June 21, 16 . 6,
aged 74."

3. "Under this ſtone lies the body
of John Norrice, gent.
late maſter of the family of the Norrices.
He left behind him only one daughter;
and died in the 59th year of his age,
July the 19th, A. D. 1700."

4. "Here lyeth the body of
Mary Mawſon, wife of
Richard Mawſon, of the New-
ork near Leiceſter,
who departed this life
May 2, A. D. 1702,
aged 69.
Here lyes interred
the body of Richard
Mawſon, gent. who
was governor of the
Magazine in the New-
ork 55 years. He de-
parted this life May
the 23, 1715, aged 79."

5. "Here lieth interred the body of
Tyringham Stephens, of
the Newark near the Borough of Leiceſter, gent.
regiſter to the biſhop of Lincoln, and archdeacon
of Leiceſter for the archdeaconry of Leiceſter,
ſecond ſon of Nathaniel Stephens,
of Horton, in the county of Glouceſter, gent.
by Elizabeth daughter of Robert Tyringham [2], of
Weſton Favell, in the county of Northampton, eſq.
who departed this life the 20th of June,
A. D. 1710, ætatis ſuæ 75."

6. "Here alſo lies interred Tyringham Stephens,
of the Middle Temple, eſq.
eldeſt ſon of the ſaid Tyringham, by
Milicent his wife, daughter of William Inge, of
Thorpe Conſtantine, in the county of Stafford, eſq.
who departed this life the 5th day of June,
anno Domini 1710, ætatis ſuæ 38."

7. "Here lieth interred the body of Milicent Stephens,
widow and relict of Tyringham Stephens, gent.
late of the Newark;
ſhe departed this life the 21ſt day of November,
A. D. 1721, aged 71 years."

8. "Here lie the remains of Frances Stephens,
daughter of Tyringham Stephens, gent. and
Milicent, his wife;
ſhe departed this life the 4th day of Auguſt 1768,
aged 78."

9. "In memory of Richard Stephens, gent.
who died July 30, 1745; aged 60;
and of Sarah his wife,
who died June 17, 1745; aged 73."

10. "Here lieth the body of W. Homer,
the ſon of Henry and Sarah Homer,
who departed this life the May 8, 1724, aged 4 years."

11. "Hic jacet corpus Roberti,
filii Thomæ Pocklington, hujus eccleſiæ vicarii,
qui obiit Aug. 14, 1738, æt. 11."

12. "Here lieth the body of John Farmer, gent.
late of the pariſh of Nuneaton,
in the county of Warwick.
He departed this life the 23rd day of Sept.
in the year of our Lord 1727, aged 63 years."

13. "Here lieth the body of Mary,
the eldeſt daughter of Richard Farmer
by Hannah his wife,
who departed this life the 17th day of Ap. 1743,
aged 6 years and 10 weeks;
alſo John, their eldeſt ſon, aged 11 days.
Theſe both died young; more happy they
Than thoſe that do here longer ſtay."

14. "Nathan, the ſon of William Wright, eſq.
born the 25th of Auguſt, 1735,
died the 15th of March following. *Flebilis occidit.*"

15. On a braſs plate, removed in 1761 on making a
new vault for the family of an alderman:
"Hic jacet
Quod mori potuit Henrici Gilberti Cooper,
Infantis deſideratiſſimi,
Filii natu maximi
Joannis Gilberti Cooper,
De Thurgarton in agro Notting. arm.
Et Suſannæ uxoris ejus.
Natus 25to die Jul. denatus 26to, anno 1749.
Atavis erat editus antiquis;
Nullâ aliâ in re claruit,
Nec potuit.
Floſculus enim, in ipsâ quoque dulci ætatulæ
Primâ gemmâ pullulaturus,
Parcarum, heu! parcere neſciarum,
Fatali afflatu contactus,
Exaruit.
Mœſtus itaque & mœrens pater ipſius
Chariſſimi infantuli ſui memoriæ
Hoc, etſi inane munus,
Amoris monumentum
Collocavit."

16. "Here lieth interred the body
of Thomas Chapman, late Alderman,
and once Mayor, of this Corporation.
He died the 20th day of November, 1768,
in the 71ſt year of his age."

17. "Here lieth interred the body of Ann Rawſon,
wife of Mr. William Rawſon of Nottingham,
and daughter of Mr. Humphrey Chapman,
late one of the Aldermen, and once Mayor,
of this Borough.
She departed this life the 26th day of October, 1768,
in the 60th year of her age.
Here alſo lieth the body of Mary Wilſon,
the wife of Mr. John Wilſon of this borough,
and daughter of Mr. Humphrey Chapman.
She departed this life the 6th day of June, 1761,
aged 62 years."

On a flat ſtone at the South-weſt end of the church,
towards the caſtle, lately covered by a new gallery:
"Propè repoſiti ſunt cineres
viri reverendi Thomæ Gee [3],
eccleſiæ Chriſti reformatæ in villâ Leic.
per viginti ferè annos paſtoris docti ſeduli & fidelis;
qui, cum pietate ſincerâ in Deum,
juſtitiâ & charitate erga homines,
& eximiâ morum modeſtiâ & temperantiâ,
Chriſtum imitatus,
religionem tam vitâ quàm doctrinâ adornâſſet,
ex mortalium cœtu ad cœleſtium ſedes
gravi febre præmaturè extinctus emigravit,
die menſis Septembris duodevigeſimo, A. D. 1729,
natus annos 43."

On another compartment of the ſame ſtone:
"Juxta item jacet

---

[1] Perhaps Robert Wincoll, ſon of John Wincoll, eſq. counſellor of the Middle Temple, whoſe Pedigree is entered, as of Leiceſter, in the Viſitation of 1619.

[2] Robert Tyringham, of Leiceſter, M. A. was ejected from a fellowſhip of Peterhouſe, Cambridge in 1644; and reſtored in 1660.

[3] This Mr. Thomas Gee was preacher at the great or Preſbyterian meeting near the But-cloſe; and, as Mr. Bickerſtaffe's mother informed him, firſt introduced the Lord's prayer in his miniſtry. Before this erection, their houſe of worſhip was, what is now a barn, in Bonner's lane, by the Horſepool ſtreet.

Thomæ Benion quod reliquum eſt,
ſupralaudati Thomæ Gee privigni,
filii verò Samuelis Benion, Salop.
nuper magni nominis medici, nec minùs eximii theologi,
primordiis vitæ,
tam virtute quàm ingenio maturus effulſit,
ætate ſolâ non grandis.
Vixit annos 22, obiit 18 Nov. 1727.
Catharina Benion, avuncula infra-dicti Thomæ Benion,
hìc etiam requieſcit, beatâ ſpe reſurgendi.
Deceſſit 18 Aug. 1728, nata annos 42."

On another compartment:
"Juxta ſunt ſiti
hujuſce Thomæ Gee & chariſſ. conjugis liberi,
Maria Gee, nat. 24 Maii, 1712, denat' 24 Oct. 1719.
Jana Gee, nat. 17 Sept. 1714, denat. 10 Nov. 1719.
Robertus Gee, nat. 26 Nov. 1716, denat. 7 Nov. 1719.
Anna Gee, nat. 5 Jun. 1718, denat. 26 Jun. 1719.
Catharina Gee, nat. 21 Feb. 1721, denat. 17 Oct. 1724.
Hunc cippum, in amoris & officio ergò,
pia & mœſtiſſima conjux poni curavit."

On another flat ſtone under the new gallery:
"Here lies interred the body of
Capt. John Phillips of . . . . . in Huntingdonſhire,
who, being wounded in Naſeby fight,
in the cauſe of
the glorious King and Martyr Charles the Firſt,
died here July 8, 1645."

On a flat ſtone in the nave:
"In memory of John,
ſon of John and Ruth Brown,
who died Feb. 28, 1794; aged 26 years."

In the chancel of the South aile.
Mr. Wyrley notices,
"Leonardus Danet, de Danet's Hall, ob. 1582."

Of this tomb we cannot now diſcover the ſituation; but at Tiltey-abbey, in Eſſex, on a ſlab with the effigies of a man and his wife, ſix ſons and ſix daughters, are the arms of *Danet* (Sable, guttée Argent a canton Ermine [1],) and this inſcription:

"Hic jacet ſepultus, cum conjuge Maria, Gerardus Danet de Bronkynſthorpe [2], in com. Leceſtrie, arm. ſereniſſimi regis Henrici octavi conſiliarius. Ob. 4 Maij, 1520, an. regni Hen. VIII. 20. Quorum animabus propitietur Deus. Amen."

Mr. Burton ſays, "In this church lyeth buried the virtuous lady, and moſt worthy of all honour, Mabell, late wife of ſir Henry Haſtings, knt. ſonne of ſir Edward Haſtings, knight, third ſonne of Francis earle of Huntington. She was daughter to Anthony Faunt, of Foſton, in the countie of Leiceſter, eſq. and departed this life 1619." (This is alſo gone.)

On a grave-ſtone erected againſt the North corner of the Eaſt-wall are the arms of *Watts*, three greyhounds' eraſed, ducally gorged Or; creſt, a greyhound Sable, ducally gorged Or; fig. 27; and this inſcription:

"*Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur.*
Here lieth the body of Hugh Watts the elder, gent.
ſometimes Major and Alderman of this Corporation,
who deceaſed in the 61 yeare of his age, an° Dñi 1643."

Over this, on a large and high monument, are the arms of *Watts*; impaling, Sable, a chevron between three owls Argent, crowned Or, *Burton* of Stockerſton [3]; fig. 28.

"To the precious memory of Hugh Watts, gent.
ſon and heir of Hugh Watts, the elder, gent.
who married Jane,
fourth daughter of ſir Thomas Burton, of Stockerſton,
in the county of Leiceſter, knight and baronet.
He had iſſue one ſon and four daughters;
and died in the faith of Chriſt, Aug. 26, 1656.

Dignum laude virum Muſa vetat mori.
Her generous male, his noble female twines
Still with her arms, and thus her ſaint enſhrines
In liquid marble of immortal lines;
Her guardian angel urged her ſo to frame
Pure precious unction, ſure conſerve of fame;
And hurle eternal perfumes on his name,
Whoſe ſpotleſs life, religion's crown and teſt,
Rule, and example, was for all the beſt,
And charm'd down deafeſt vices in the reſt;
What earlie deaws of graces did prevent
His rare, and juſt, and pondered temper'ment,
Would aſke a volume half to repreſent;
Yet by his gracious ſadd relict alone,
His large ſoul's opulence will beſt be ſhowne,
By ſympathetic virtues of her own.
Aged 45 years."

At the top of this monument there remained in 1682 a penon, with the arms of *Watts* without the creſt; and another penon, with the arms of *Watts* impaling *Burton* as above deſcribed [4].

On a flat ſtone, at ſome diſtance:
"HERE LIETH INTERRED ROSE WATTES,
DAUGHTER TO HUGH AND MARY WATTES,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE THIRD OF JUNE,
ANNO DOM. 1636, ÆTATIS SUÆ 19."

On an adjoining ſlab of white marble:
"HERE LIETH THE BODIE OF JOHN SWANN,
OF THE NEWARKE NEERE THE BOROUGH
OF LEICESTER, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THE 15TH DAY OF AUG. A. D. 1639,
WHOSE SOULE WE HOPE IS IN THE HAND OF
THE LORD; TO WHOM BE PRAISE FOR
EVERMORE! AMEN."

Againſt the South wall was alſo a penon of theſe arms, for the wife of Captain *Sherman* of Leiceſter:

Or, a lion rampant Sable between three leaves Vert; impaling, Argent, a feſs embattled between three unicorns' heads eraſed; fig. 27.

On another penon, Azure, a lion rampant between ſemé of fleurs de lis Or, *Beaumont*; impaling *Burton* as before [5]; fig. 30.

On a large ſlab:
"Under this ſtone is interred
the body of lady Jane Beaumont, aged 44 years,
wife to ſir Thomas Beaumont,
of Stoughton Grange in this county, baronet,
being daughter to ſir Thomas Burton,
of Stockerſton, in the ſame county, baronet.
And here is likewiſe buried with her
Thomas Watts, aged 16 years, her only ſone,
begotten by her former huſband Hugh Watts,
of the Newarke near Leiceſter, eſq.
Their bodies were both laid here together
upon the 4 day of October,
in the year of our Lord 1670."

The following memorials of the family of *Ruding* [6] are on flat ſtones, except where otherwiſe mentioned:

1. On an alabaſter ſlab, within the altar rails, (Plate XXVI.) are the figures of a man and his wife, ſeven ſons and four daughters. At the four corners of this ſtone are four ſhields; on the firſt and fourth of which are, *Ruding*, as in p. 312. The bearings of the ſecond and third ſhields are obliterated. Round the verge,

"Hic jacet Joh'es Rudyng geſioſ' et . . . .
. . . . atq' libe eor'd'. Que quidē Jocoſa obiit
xiiii die mēſis novēbris, anno
dñi m.cccccxliii. Quor' a'i'ab' ꝓpiciet' deʒ. Amen."

2. On a ſimilar ſlab, alſo within the altar-rails (Plate XXVII.), the figures of a man and woman;

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[1] Salmon's Eſſex, p. 200; Weever, p. 63; but not noticed by Morant. Of Gerard Danet's wife ſee before, p. 309.

[2] A liberty within St. Mary's pariſh, and nearly adjoining to the town of Leiceſter. The antient family of *Danett* had formerly conſiderable poſſeſſions here, a part of which, with their capital manſion-houſe, is now the property of William Bentley, eſq.

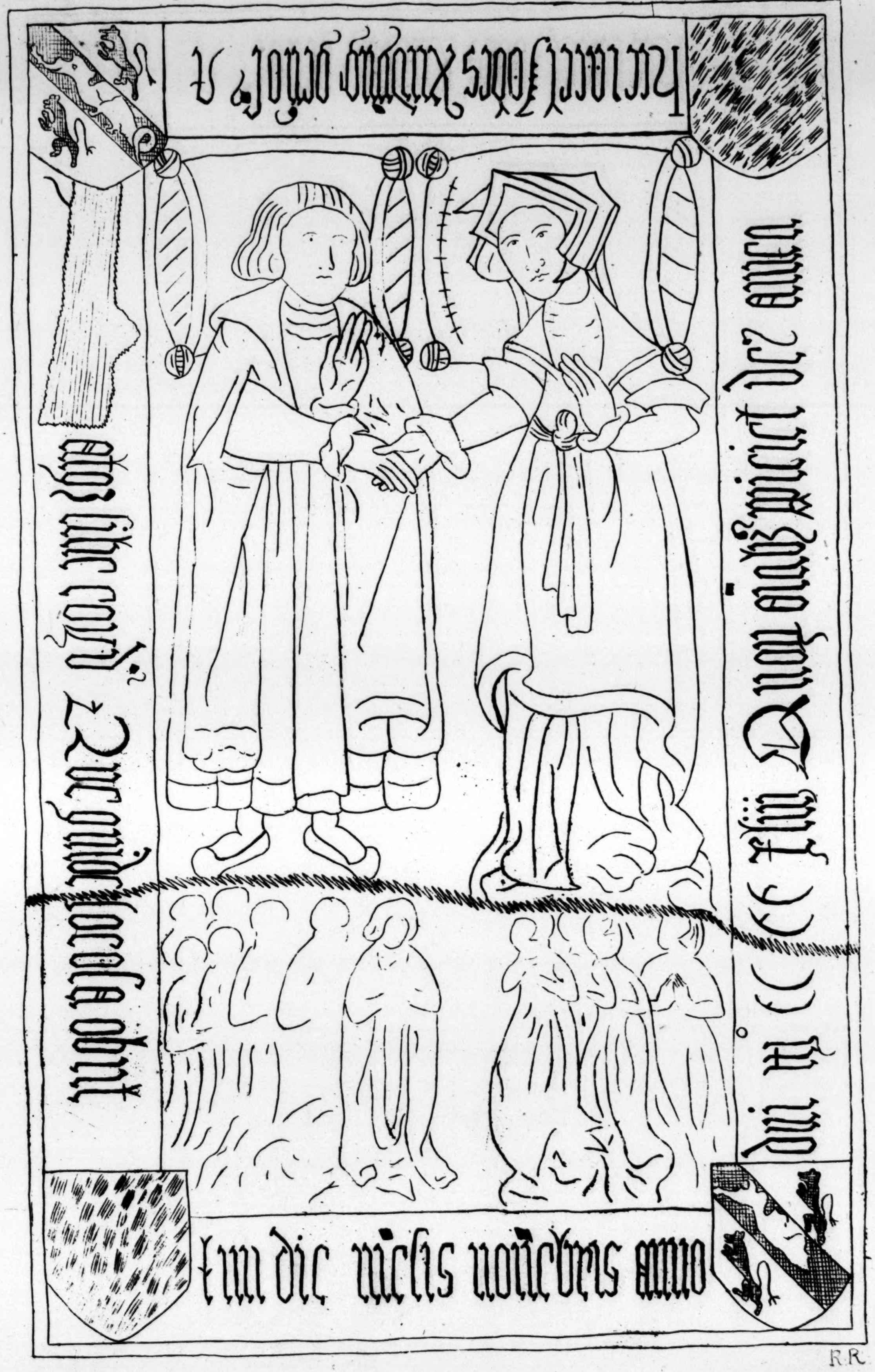
[3] Theſe arms and the inſcription are much defaced.

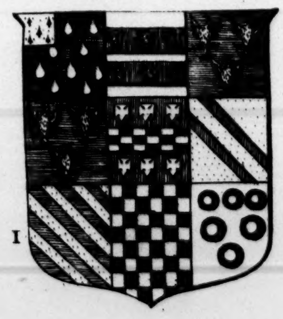
[4] Viſitation-Notes, 1682, in the College of Arms.

[5] Ibid.

[6] This family have long been the owners of a capital manſion called Weſtcoates (formerly one of the Granges belonging to the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis), and a conſiderable eſtate within the liberty of Bronkinſthorpe, now poſſeſſed by *Walter Ruding*, eſq. See ſome arms from this houſe in p. 312.—At Biggleſwade is an inſcription to the memory of *John Rudyng*, archdeacon of Buckingham, who died in 1481; engraved in Mr. Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments in Great Britain," vol. II. plate CII. p. 273; but he was of a different family, as appears from his arms in Willis's Buckingham, where two different coats are aſſigned to him, p. 62.

Monument of John Ruding and Joice (Purefoy) his Wife in the Chancel of St Mary's Church in Leicester

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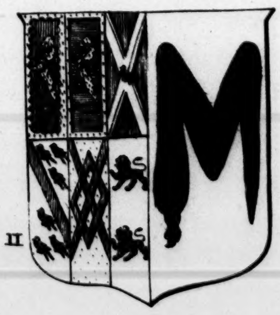
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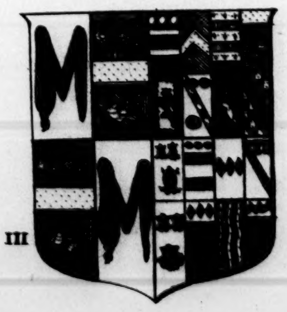
III

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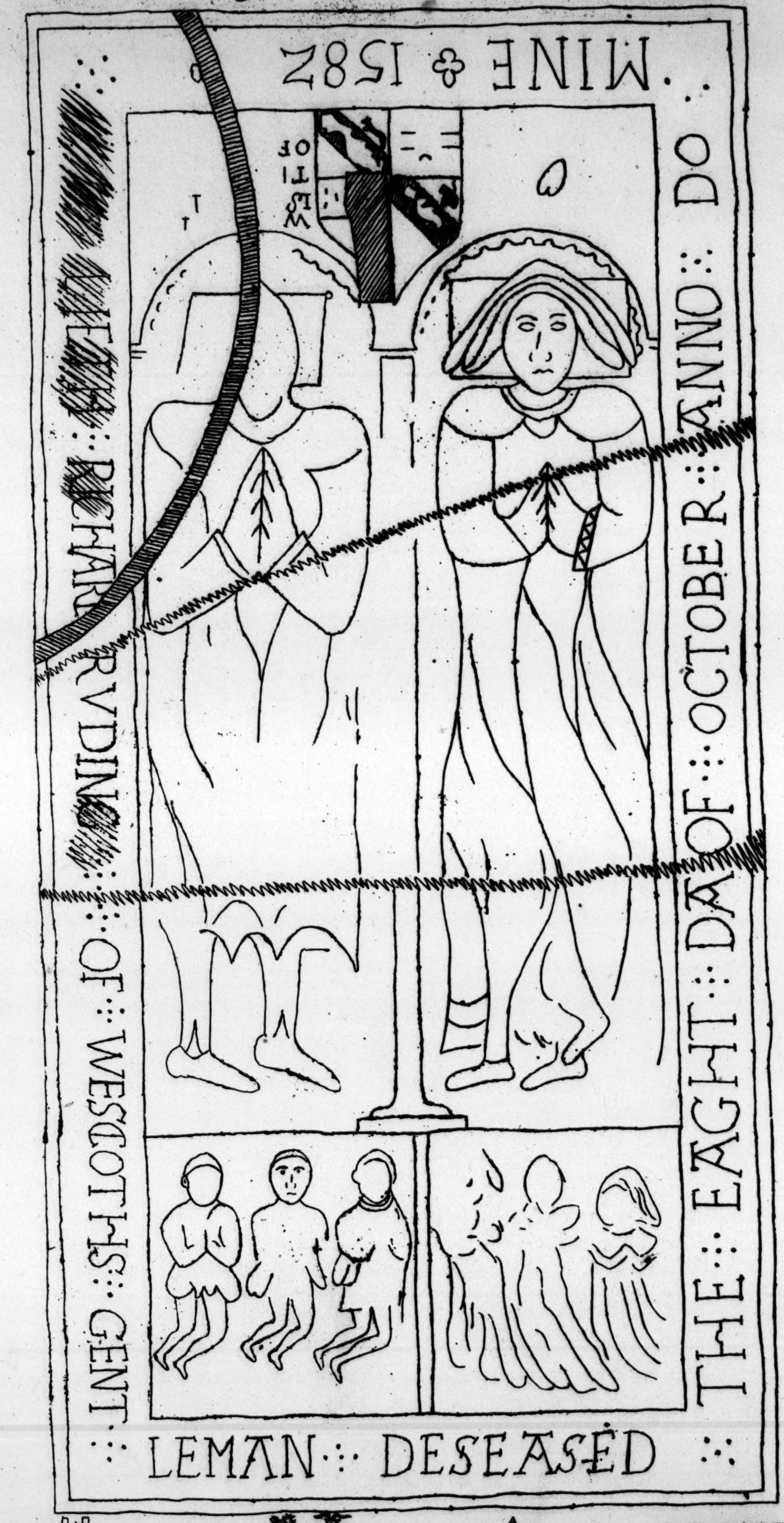
Monument of Richard Ruding & Anna (Driver) his Wife in ye Chancel of St Mary's Church in Leicester.


RICHARD : RUDING : OF : WESCOTHS : GENT
LEMAN : DESEASED
THE : EAGHT : DAY OF : OCTOBER : ANNO : DO
MINE 1582

and in two compartments below three ſons and three daughters. Arms: 1. and 4. *Ruding*; 2. *Clerke*; 3. *Watercroſte*[1]; as in p. 312; with this inſcription on the verge:

"HERE LIETH RICHARD RUDING, OF WESCOTHS, GENTLEMAN, DESEASED
THE EAGHT DA OF OCTOBER, ANNO DOMINE 1582."

3. "HERE LIETH INTERRED THE BODIE OF
WALTER RUDINGE, ESQUIER,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE ON
THE 12TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, ANNO
DOMINI 1655, HIS AGE 78.
HE WAS SON AND HEIR OF RICHARD
RUDINGE, OF THE WEST C....."

4. "HERE LIETH ALSO THE BODIE
OF ELIZABETH, THE WIFE OF WALTER RUDINGE,
ESQUIER, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THE .. OF JUNE, 1657,
HIR ...."

5. "HERE LIETH THE BODY OF
ELIZABETH HUNGATE, THE
DAUGHTER OF HENRY HUNGATE, ESQ.
AND LUCY HIS WIFE, WHO WAS
DAUGHTER OF WALTER RUDING
AND ELIZABETH HIS WIFE. SHE
DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 26TH
OF SEPTEMBER, ANNO DOM. 1667;
HER AGE 18 YEARE AND 6 MUNTH."

6. "HERE LIES JOHN, THE
SONNE OF WALTER RUDINGE, OF WESTCOTE,
ESQ. AND JANE HIS WIFE,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE FEBRUARY
THE THIRD, ANNO DOMINI MDCLXX,
AGED XIX."

7. Againſt the wall of the North-eaſt end, on a ſmall tablet, *Ruding*, with the quarterings as in fig. 31; impaling, Argent, a chevron between three goats' heads eraſed Sable, *Inge*; fig. 32.

"Near unto this place is interred
the body of Jane, late wife of Walter Ruding,
of the Weſt Coates, nere the Borrough of
Leiceſter, eſq. only daughter of Richard
Inge, of Knighton, gent. and Jane Ive his wife,
who departed this life Oct. the 9th, 1685,
being aged 64."

8. "Here lyeth the body of John Ruding,
third ſon of Walter Ruding, of Weſtcoats,
Eſq. and Sarah his wife,
who departed this life May 25, 1709,
aged 11 weeks."

9. Arms: Quarterly, as in fig. 31.

"Here lyeth the body of William
Ruding, of Weſtcoats, eſq.
who departed this life the 4th
of July, 1712, aged 72 years."

10. "Here lyeth interred
(in hopes of a glorious reſurrection)
the body of John Rogers, archdeacon of Leiceſter,
who departed this life May 7, 1715, aged 67."

11. A mural monument is alſo fixed for him againſt the South wall, with this inſcription:

"Hic
felicem præſtolantes reſurrectionem
deponuntur exuviæ
reverendi viri
JOHANNIS ROGERS, A. M.
archidiaconi Leiceſtrienſis, rectoris de Segrave,
olim coll. divi Johannis apud Oxon. Socii,
comis, benefici, pii, pervigilis,
inter
bonorum gemitus, ſuorum querimonias,
eccleſiæ deſideria, pauperum efflagitationes,
è mediis laboribus et malis
mortalium vel optimos obſidentibus,
ad emeritorum otia,
pluſquam victorum triumphos,
conſummatorum beatitudines evocati
nonis Maii,
Anno { Salutis 1715.
{ ætatis 67."

12. "Here lyes the body of
Sarah Rogers, wife of John Rogers,
Archdeacon of Leiceſter. She departed this life January 27, 1722, aged 65.
Here alſo lyeth the body of
Anne-Lucy, ſiſter to the ſaid
Sarah Rogers, who
departed this life January 29, 1722, aged 69."

13. "Here lies the body of Jane Ruding,
ſecond daughter of Walter Ruding, of Weſt Coates,
eſq. and Sarah his wife;
ſhe departed this life Jan. 31, 1716,
aged 2 years and 1 months."

14. "Here lies the body of Anne Ruding,
third daughter of Walter Ruding,
of Weſtcoats, eſq. and Sarah his wife.
She departed this life September 26, 1717,
aged 2 years and 3 months."

15. In a lozenge, *Ruding*[2]; impaling, Checquy, Or and Gules, on a bend Ermine, a fleur de lis Gules, *Clifton*; fig. 33.

"Here lieth the body of Abigail Ruding,
wife of William Ruding, of Weſtcoats,
in the county of Leiceſter, eſq.
and eldeſt daughter of Henry Clifton,
of Toftrees[3], in the county of Norfolk, eſq.
She departed this life the 13th day of February, 1726,
aged 84."

16. Arms, *Ruding* alone (lions rampant guardant).

"Here lieth the body of Walter Ruding,
of Weſt Coats, eſq.
the only ſon of William Ruding, eſq.
who departed this life
May the 6th, 1748,
aged 73."

17. In a lozenge, *Ruding*; impaling Argent a chevron between three bucks' current, Sable; *Rogers*; fig. 34.

"Here lieth the body of
Sarah Ruding, the wife of
Walter Ruding, of Weſt Coats, eſq.
and daughter of the
Rev. Mr. John Rogers, A. M.
archdeacon of Leiceſter.
She departed this life
the 12th day of March, 1761,
aged 75 years."

18. Arms, *Ruding* alone.

"Here lieth the body
of William Ruding, eſq.
the eldeſt ſon of
Walter Ruding, of Weſt Coats, eſq.
who departed this life
the 27th of February, 1762, aged 54."

19. *Ruding*. On an eſcutcheon of pretence, Gules, a lion rampant Or within a border Vaire; *Skrymſher*; fig. 35.

"Beneath are interred the remains
of Anne, the wife of Rogers Ruding, eſq.
of Weſtcotes, and daughter
and ſole heireſs of James Skrymſher, eſq.
of Hill Hall, in the pariſh of High Offley,
and county of Stafford;
ſhe was born June 5, 1721,
and departed this life, at Derby,
March 4, 1791."

---

[1] The quarterings, Numbers 2, and 3, are much defaced, as may be ſeen in the Plate; but ſtill enough remains to aſcertain them to have been originally as deſcribed above. They are engraved complete in Plate XXV. fig. 31.

[2] The lions in *Ruding's* arms are here (by miſtake) rampant guardant.

[3] On a flat ſtone in the chancel of Toftes church: "In memory of Jane Ruding, daughter of William Ruding, of Weſtcoates, eſq. and Abigail his wife, daughter of Henry Clyfton, of Tofte, eſq. She died Jan. 3, 1709, aged 38 years. Alſo of Martha Ruding, daughter of William Ruding and Abigail his wife; and three ſons, William, Clifton, and Richard."

20. " Here lieth the body of Rogers Ruding, eſq.
of Weſtcotes, the fourth
ſon of Walter Ruding, eſq. of Weſtcotes, and
Sarah (the daughter of John Rogers, M. A.
archdeacon of Leiceſter) his wife.
He was born the 27th of October, 1710,
and departed this life, at Warwick,
on the 27th of March, 1795."
At top, arms of *Ruding* and *Skrymſher* as before.

On a ſmall tablet of black marble on the South wall:

Arms: Argent, on a chevron between three lozenges Sable, three ſtags' heads caboſſed of the firſt; *Staveley*; impaling, Or, a chevron Vert, between three towers Gules; *Oneby*; fig. 36.

" Near this place is interred the body
of Thomas Staveley, eſq.
who, having faithfully ſerved GOD,
his king, and country, many years,
departed this life the 2d of January, 1683,
in the 57th year of his age[1].
He had iſſue, by Mary his wife,
who was the fourth daughter of John
Oneby, eſq.
three ſons and four daughters."

On an adjoining white marble monument:

" Near this place lye interred
the body of Mr. James Palmer,
Mrs. Frances Palmer his wife,
Mr. James Palmer their ſon,
and alſo that of Mrs. Jane Palmer their daughter;
ſhe was a gentlewoman very exemplary
for her piety, virtue, and great charity.
She deceaſed April 30, 1718,
in the 39th year of her age;
who while living did always expreſs a very
dutiful veneration for her parents;
and to whoſe memory ſhe, the ſaid Mrs. Jane Palmer,
by her laſt will and teſtament, did enjoin
this ſmall monument to be erected."

On flat ſtones near the altar:

" P. M. S.
Sarah, pia & chariſſima uxor Thomæ Ludlam,
obiit 4° Novemb', 1713."

" Here was interred the remains of
Richard Ludlam[2], M. B.
Obiit Aug. 13, 1728, ætat. 48.
And near this place lieth Anne his wife,
and daughter of William Drury, eſq. of Nottingham.
Obiit May 3, 1739, ætat. 47."

On the South wall:

" In memory of William Ludlam[3], B. D.
many years fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge,
(ſon of Richard Ludlam, M. B.)
who died March 16, 1788, aged 71 years.
And of William his ſon, aged 3 years."

[The following elegant epitaph, intended for the above tomb, has been communicated by a Friend:

" Here reſts a Man, whom Genius gave to ſway
Through the bright compaſs of etherial Day;
Whoſe bound, nor Time, nor diſtance could controul,
But bore him boldly on from Pole to Pole,
Pierc'd the dark regions of all-covering Night,
And gave to Newton's ſelf a clearer Light."]

Under the table of benefactions, on a ſmall tablet:

" Mrs. Lucy Fownes
was buried in this church May the 6th, 1716,
who by her laſt will and teſtament
gave the ſum of twenty pounds
to the poor of this pariſh; which
ſum the officers of the ſaid pariſh have received, and do promiſe
and intend to diſtribute the ſum of
twenty ſhillings, being the intereſt
of the ſaid twenty pounds, to the
poor of this pariſh, yearly, for ever."

On flat ſtones in the chancel:

1. " Hic jacet Elizabetha, quondam uxor Laurencii Carter, generoſi; & filia natu maxima Thomæ Wadland, generoſi, quæ 29° Septembris, anno D'ni 1671, obiit; cujus pietatem, probitatem, charitatem, ac patientiam, Deus in cœlis coronavit, et in die reſurrectionis omnibus pateſaciet.
Virtus poſt funera vivit."

2. " To the memory of
Laurence Carter[4], of the Neworks near Leiceſter,
Eſq. thrice Member of Parliament
for the Borough of Leiceſter[5], and here
interred in 1710, aged 69.
Here alſo is interred Mary his ſecond wife, daughter of
Thomas Potter, of the city of London, gent."

---

[1] It appears by the Pariſh Regiſter that he was buried on the 8th of January; and that his brother-in-law Dr. Richard Maſon, who died March 26, 1668, was alſo buried in this church; where, tradition ſays, is a flat ſtone in memory of him and his children, now covered by the pews.

[2] Dr. Ludlam left two ſons, William and Thomas, both clergymen. Of William, ſee the following note. The Rev. Thomas Ludlam, of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1748; M. A. 1752; is the preſent Confrater of Wigſton's Hoſpital, and rector of Foſton in this county. Dr. Ludlam's only daughter was the ſecond wife of Joſeph Cradock, eſq. father to the preſent owner of Gumley Hall.

[3] The Rev. William Ludlam, rector of Cockfield in Suffolk, and vicar of Norton by Galby; fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge; B.A. there 1738; M.A. 1742; B.D. 1749; was highly celebrated for his ſkill in mechanics and mathematics. He was author of " Aſtronomical Obſervations made in St. John's College, Cambridge, in the years 1767 and 1768; with an Account of ſeveral Aſtronomical Inſtruments, 1769," 4to. " Two Mathematical Eſſays; the firſt on Ultimate Ratios, the ſecond on the Power of the Wedge, 1770," 8vo. " Directions for the uſe of Hadley's Quadrant; with Remarks on the Conſtruction of that Inſtrument, 1771;" 8vo. " The Theory of Hadley's Quadrant; or Rules for the Conſtruction and Uſe of that Inſtrument demonſtrated, 1771;" 8vo. " An Eſſay on Newton's Second Law of Motion, 1780," 8vo. " The Rudiments of Mathematics; deſigned for the Uſe of Students at the Univerſities; containing an Introduction to Algebra; Remarks on the firſt ſix books of Euclid; and the Elements of Plane and Spherical Trigonometry; 1785;" 8vo. " An Introduction to, and Notes on, Mr. Bird's Method of dividing Aſtronomical Inſtruments, 1786," 4to. " Mathematical Eſſays; 1. on the Properties of the Cycloïd; 2. on Def. 1. Cor. 1. prop. 10; Cor. 1. prop. 13; Book I. of Newton's Principia; 1787;" 8vo. " Eſſays; on Scripture Metaphors; Divine Juſtice; Divine Mercy; and the Doctrine of Satisfaction, 1787," 8vo. " Two Eſſays; on Juſtification, and the Influence of the Holy Spirit," in addition to the foregoing, 1788. He alſo publiſhed, in the " Philoſophical Tranſactions," 1. " Account of a new-conſtructed Balance for the Woollen Manufacture," vol. LV. p. 205; 2. " Obſervations on the Tranſit of Venus and Eclipſe of the Sun at Leiceſter, June 3, 1769," LIX. 236;" 3. 4 and 5. " Aſtronomical Obſervations there," LX. 355. LXV. 366. 370; 6. " Eclipſe of the Sun at Leiceſter, 1778," LXVIII. 1019; 7. " An Engine for turning Ovals in Wood or Metal, and drawing Ovals on Paper," LXX. 378. In Gent. Mag. vol. XXXV. p. 412, is his Report to the Board of Longitude on the Merits of Mr. Harriſon's Watch; and in vol. XLII. p. 562. a ſhort account of Church-Organs. He was alſo, in early life, an occaſional writer in the Monthly Review.

[4] This gentleman, who was father to the Baron, obtained in 1685, from the Corporation of Leiceſter, a leaſe of the Caſtle-mill, and ſeveral fiſheries on the Soar; with liberty, at his own expence, to make ciſterns within the High Croſs, in the Borough of Leiceſter, for building and furniſhing with water ſuch pipes as he ſhould lay down in the ſaid *Borough*, the *Biſhop's Fee*, *Newark*, and *Caſtle* of Leiceſter, or any of them.—" Theſe water-works were completed at an expence, it is ſaid, of £4000; Alderman John Wilkins undertaking the execution. They were ſerved from the Caſtle mill, where remain in the wall pot pipes. The water-houſe pump, as it is yet called, is in St. Martin's pariſh, adjoining to St. Mary's.—Wilkins was a man of many ſchemes, a moſt mechanical genius. He entertained journeymen in various profeſſions. All the houſes in Leiceſter faced with imagery and other external decorations were the acts of his people. His genius was unbounded; he projected an apparatus, or complicated machine, to ſow and harrow, if not plough, at the ſame time; he ſeemed to poſſeſs no ſmall portion of a like ſpirit with the mechanical Biſhop his name-ſake. It was reported that the Corporation were jealous of his abilities, and dared not truſt him with a whole year's mayoralty; but he was once ſupplemental mayor of Leiceſter (1691), and found means to detach ſome property of the Corporation. He perſuaded his brethren to part with ſome land in different places for a conſideration he held forth; part of which he re-ſold to St. Mary's pariſh, to build a work-houſe, with garden ground. The remaining ſpot at the end of this was offered to my father by Wilkins's eldeſt ſon, after his father's deceaſe; but, as the writings to the title to this were wanting, it lay a long time unappropriated and waſte. The heads of the claiming family, two brothers, dying in untoward circumſtances, after having ſacrificed in contention the whole of their patrimony; the ſpot we advert to, having many years after their deaths been unoccupied, is of late mounded and cultivated." W. B.

[5] In 1688, 1690, and 1701.

On the ſame ſtone:

3 “ Under this ſtone lie the remains of
Thomas Carter, of the Neworks,
Clerk of the Peace for this county,
ſon to Laurence Carter by Mary
his wife. He departed out of this life
1747, and in the year of his age 65.
Here alſo is depoſited Judith his
wife, daughter of John Ward,
of Leiceſter, gent.”

4. “ Here lies Urſula Carter,
wife of the rev. Iſaac Carter,
rector of Heather in Lincolnſhire,
and one of the prebendaries of Lincoln.
She died Aug. 24, 1721, aged 68.
Here likewiſe lies Lucy Carter,
daughter of the ſaid Iſaac and Urſula Carter.
She died Nov. 24, 1738, aged 30.”

5. “ Here lieth the body of the Rev. Mr. John Carter,
late fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge,
and one of the ſons of Thomas Carter,
late of the New-work near Leiceſter, eſq.
Clerk of the Peace of this county.
He died Dec. 25, 1758, aged 32.”

6. “ To the memory of Anne Carter,
daughter of Laurence Carter,
late of the New-work near Leiceſter, eſq.
She departed this life the 25th day of March, 1760,
aged 78 years.”

7. “ To the memory of Edward Carter, eſq.
eldeſt ſon of Thomas Carter,
late of the New-work near Leiceſter, eſq.
He died the 21st day of Auguſt, 1779, aged 49.”

On a fair marble, on a wall which parts the pulpit ſtairs from the South aile:

Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4. Gules, two lions counter-combatant, Or, *Carter*; 2. and 3. Argent, on a pale Sable, three lions' gambs couped Argent. Creſt, a lion's head eraſed Or; fig. 37.

“ Near this place
lie interred the remains
of the honourable ſir Laurence Carter [1], knight,
late one of the Barons of his Majeſty's
Court of Exchequer,
ſon of Laurence Carter, eſq.
and Mary his wife,
who was daughter of Thomas Wadland,
eſq. of the Neworke.
He was thrice Member of Parliament
for the Borough of Leiceſter,
and Recorder of the ſame.
He was eminent in his profeſſion,
and in every ſtation of his life
acquitted himſelf with integrity and honour.
He departed this life
the 14 day of March, 1744,
in the 73d year of his age.”

On an atchievement within the North chapel:

Ermine, on a chief Gules a bezant between two billets Or; impaling *Carter*. Creſt, a lozenge Gules between two wings Argent; fig. 38.

On other flat ſtones in the chancel:

1. Near the communion-ſteps:

“ M. S.
Gulielmi, filii Johannis & Elizabethæ Cheſhire,
plebeiâ non orti ſtirpe;
qui vitæ humanæ complevit cataſtrophen
die 10mo Maii, 1758,
anno ætatis 32, redemptionis 1758.
Hoc amoris ergo, mœrore
haud pote communi commotus,
perfici curavit pater, M. D.
Devenit mater, die 17 Junii,
anno Chriſti 1760, ætat. 68.
Devenit Johannes Cheſhire, M. D.
qui obiit Apr. 30, 1762, ætat. 67.”

2. Arms: Azure, a lion rampant within a ſemi of croſs croſslets fitché Or, *Jordain*; impaling, Argent, on a chief Gules a lion paſſant, guardant, crowned Or. *Noble*. Creſt, a cubit arm habited and gloved, holding a broken ſpear; fig. 39.

“ Here lieth the body of Thomas Jordain, gent.
He was Town-clerk to this Corporation 30 years.
He departed this life June 9, 1745, aged 63.”

3. Same arms; but the creſt an eagle diſplayed:

“ To the memory of Mary Jordain,
widow of Thomas Jordain, gent.
and daughter of
Thomas Noble, armig^{r}.
She departed this life May 5, 1788.”

4. “ Here
lieth the body of Robert Winfield,
Mayor of this Burrough, who departed this life the 14 day of Novem.
1720, being the day on which the anniverſary feaſt happened, aged 44 years.
Alſo Elizabeth his wife, who
departed this life the 23 day of March,
172$\frac{3}{4}$, aged 49 years.
Alſo Robert their ſon, one of
the Aldermen of this Burrough,
who departed this life the 11 day of
June, 1738, aged 34 years.
Alſo of Elizabeth Lee, relict of
William Lee, and daughter of the above
Robert and Elizabeth Winfield, who
departed this life the 20th day of May, 1785,
aged 76 years.”

Within the ſtalls on the South ſide:

“ Near this place are interred the remains
of Mary Robinſon,
wife of the Rev. Thomas Robinſon, A. M.
vicar of this pariſh;
ſhe died in the year of our Lord 1791, aged 43.
Her object was
rather to be, than to ſeem, a Chriſtian.
While ſhe fixed and maintained an entire dependance
upon the blood of Jeſus
for the pardon of her ſins,
ſhe ſtudied to approve herſelf to God,
and to evince her love of her Redeemer
by a rigid attention to every relative duty,
and by a calm, yet perſevering, courſe of
unaffected devotion.
The hope of the Goſpel ſupported her
through a lingering illneſs;
and her end was peace and joy.
O! Reader!
doſt not thou learn thy own duty in her example!
She had eleven children;
five of whom died before her in their infancy;
ſix ſurvived.”

On flat ſtones in the South aile:

1. “ Here lie the bodies of
Oneſiphorus and John Raworth,
ſones of Oneſiphorus Raworth by Mary his 2nd wife.
They both departed this life 22 Feb. 1693;
Oneſiphorus aged 1 yeare and a halfe;
and John 2 mounths.”

2. “ Here lieth the body of Thomas Hartſhorn,
one of the Aldermen of this Borough,
who departed this life May 27, 1702,
in the 69 year of his age.”

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[1] This gentleman, being a barriſter at law, and ſon to the worthy projector of the ſcheme for ſupplying Leiceſter with water, was fixed on almoſt unanimouſly, Sept. 1, 1698, to ſucceed ſir Nathan Wrighte in the Recorderſhip of that Borough, in which office he continued till 1729. He was choſen repreſentative in parliament for this town in 1698, 1701, 1722; was made a ſerjeant at law, 1723; king's ſerjeant, April 30, 1724; knighted May 4, 1724; and made a baron of the Exchequer Oct. 16, 1726. He reſided in the Newark, in the houſe now Mr. Coltman's, on the ſite of which ſtood the beautiful collegiate church. Dying a bachelor, he left his eſtates to his half-brother Thomas Carter, eſq.

3. "Here lieth the body of Marmion Gee, gent.
of the Borough of Leiceſter,
who departed this life June 7, 1702, aged 62."

4. "Here lieth the body of Marmion Gee,
of Leiceſter, gent. who departed this life
December 3, 1769."

5. "Here lieth interred the body of Martha,
the wife of Samuel Tuffley.
She departed this life Aug. 4, 1761, aged 25 years."

6. "Here lieth the body of Samuel Tuffley,
who departed this life Feb. 18, 1779, aged 16 years."

7. "Here lieth interred
the body of Mr. William Sharpe.
He departed this life Feb. 4, 1761,
aged 59 years.
Here alſo lie the remains of Martha,
the wife of Mr. William Sharpe,
who departed this life the 17th day of Aug. 1784,
aged 75 years."

8. "Beneath are interred
the remains of Sampſon Chapman,
who departed this life the 1st of April, 1782,
aged 57 years.
Alſo three ſons by Hannah his wife,
who died in their infancy."

9. "Here lieth the body of Mrs. Martha Borrough,
relict of Dr. William Borrough,
rector of Sapcote in this county,
who departed this life the 18th of March, 1726, æt. 87.
And near this place the body of Mr. John Borrough,
ſon of the ſaid William and Martha,
who departed this life June 3, 1722, æt. 52."

On a ſmall tablet of white marble on a North pillar:

"In memory of two children of
Thomas and Mary Leach;
Mary died March 21, 1793, aged 1 year;
William died Jan. 20, 1794, aged 5 months."

In the church-yard:

1. On an altar tomb:

Arms: Per pale, Gules and Azure, three bucks' heads eraſed Or, *Lewin*; impaling, a feſs between three eſcallops. Creſt, a buck trippant, quarterly, Or and Azure; fig. 40.

On the North ſide:

"Here lieth the body of John Lewin,
who departed this life October 26, 1766,
in the 64th year of his age."

On the South ſide:

"Here lieth the body of Suſanna Lewin,
wife of John Lewin,
who departed this life June 11, 1768,
in the 64th year of her age."

At the Eaſt end:

"Near this place lie
three children of John and Suſanna Lewin;
Suſannah, aged 7 weeks;
James, aged 14 years;
and Thomas, aged 21 years."

2. "Gabriel, the ſon of Gabriel Hill, brewer,
by Elizabeth his wife, deceaſed [1] this life
Sept. 26, 1679, aged 3 years and 2 days."

3. "Here lieth the body of John Coleman.
In great affliction he did wait, and dyed at 38;
Is [2] mother aged 68 and ſomat more, dyed in 1704."

4. "In memory of William Bickerſtaff,
who died Feb. 7, 1728, aged 41 years,
and Hannah his wife,
who died Oct. 31, 1769, aged 72 years.
Alſo of Hannah and Hannah, two of their children,
who died in their infancy."

5 "In memory of the Rev. William Bickerſtaff [3],
forty-eight years an uſher of the
Grammar-ſchool in this town;
he died January 26, 1789, aged 60.
No noiſy vain applauſe, no dazzling blaze!
Mark'd the progreſſion of his quiet days:
Yet let this monumental tablet tell
That praiſe, which living he deſerv'd ſo well;
His joys were, Nature's ſorrows to relieve:
He gave the needy all he had to give.
To claſſic lore he led the mind of youth,
And taught to all the heavenly paths of truth.
His humble life with great examples fraught—
Himſelf the mirror of the truths he taught.
If, Reader, one more perfect you would know,
Trace him in Heaven—ſuch are not here below!"

6. "To the memory of Richard Gamble.
He died the 30th of December, 1772, aged 47 years.
Stranger, if the ſolemn ſcene before thee
ſhould arreſt thy footſteps,
contemplate on the uncertainty
of all ſublunary enjoyments, and be admoniſhed
by theſe awful wrecks of human nature
to ſhun the path of diſſipation,
as an enemy to temporal and eternal peace."

7. "*Time how ſhort! Eternity how long!*
To the memory of John Burley, junior,
who departed this life Auguſt 19, 1784, aged 17 years.
Look! O look on this monument, ye gay and careleſs;
Attend on this date, and boaſt no more of to-morrow."

8. "In memory of Eliz^{h} Robinſon,
an humble follower of the Saviour,
who entered into his reſt
April 3, in the year of our Lord 1790,
of her age 35.
Reader, pray for thyſelf, that thy
life and latter end may be like hers."

9. The following inſcription was placed on a head-ſtone here, by the liberality of Mr. W. Firmadge, as a token of friendſhip, and as a tribute to departed genius:

"This grave
contains the periſhable part of
CHARLES ROZZELL [4]:
an offspring of parents, both of the Iriſh nation,
whoſe duſt mingles with his.
Reader,
this is the memorial of a man,
not more diſtinguiſhed for the eccentric bent of his
conduct, than for the
ſuperior endowments of his mind;
who, by the ſtrength of natural genius,
unaided by the advantages which wealth affords,
exhibited thoſe rare and genuine qualities
which conſtitute the Wit, the Orator, and the Poet.
He was born in Leiceſter, September 21, 1754;
and died July 25, 1792.
Whether he's ſummon'd in life's early morn,
Or in old age drops like an ear of corn,
Full ripe he falls on Nature's nobleſt plan,
Who lives to Reaſon, and who dies a Man.
CHURCHILL."

10. "Richard Kirton died April 13, 1794, aged 85."

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[1] Sic.

[2] Sic.

[3] The Rev. William Bickerſtaffe, ſon of William and Anne Bickerſtaffe, born in St. Mary's pariſh at Leiceſter June 17, 1728, was appointed maſter of the Lower Free Grammar School in that town Jan. 30, 1749-50; ordained in December, 1770; and from that period was occaſionally a curate at moſt of the churches in Leiceſter, particularly at St. Mary's, his native pariſh, and alſo at Great Wigſton and Ayleſton, two villages at no great diſtance. On the morning of Feb. 26, 1789, after having retired to bed the preceding night as well in health as he had been for ſome time, he was found dead, appearing to have expired, as he had always wiſhed, without a ſtruggle or a groan. He was in the 61ſt year of his age; and had not long before repreſented his caſe to the Lord Chancellor, from whom he had hopes of ſome ſmall preferment. With great claſſical knowledge, he poſſeſſed a ſtrong vein of pleaſantry and ſatire. The duties of his function he diſcharged very aſſiduouſly; and, being poſſeſſed of much medical knowledge, employed it in comforting the afflicted, as he did the ſmall ſurplus of his little revenue in alleviating diſtreſs. To the improvement of the "Leiceſterſhire Collections" he was particularly attentive; and, in the deſcription of various parts of Leiceſter, his communications will appear ſagacious and entertaining. To the Gentleman's Magazine he was alſo a conſiderable contributor; and in vol. LIX. p. 203, are ſome of his letters, which will give a better idea of his merit, than can be conveyed by the moſt laboured panegyrick.

[4] See Gent. Mag. vol. LXII. p. 767.

The Hoſpital and Church of St. LEONARD.

St. *Leonard's* Hoſpital is ſaid to have been built by *William Leproſus* [1], youngeſt ſon of *Robert Blanchmaines* [2] earl of *Leiceſter*; who, being himſelf a leper, erected an hoſpital for relief of perſons labouring under that dreadful malady. The brethren of this hoſpital enjoyed, from their firſt inſtitution, a rent of 60*s*. from the bailiwick *(prepoſitura)* of Hinckley; which they reſigned to *Simon de Montfort*, earl of Leiceſter, on his giving them the larger rent of 7*l*. 19*s*. 1½*d*. from his bailiwick *(provoſtrie)* of Leiceſter [3].

In 1307, three meſſuages and certain lands were given to this hoſpital by *Thomas* earl of *Lancaſter*:

"Juratores dicunt, quòd non eſt ad dampnum đni regis, &c. ſi rex concedat Thome comiti Lancaſtrie, quòd ipſe tria meſſuagia, quatuor acras & unam rodam prati, & XXII s̄. redditûs, cum pertinentiis, in Sharneford, Burſtall, Leiceſtriâ, & Suburbio Leiceſtrie, dare poſſit fratribus hoſpitalis Sc̄i Leonardi Leiceſtrie; & quòd per ipſum comitem tenentur de đno rege in capite, ut de honore Leic', per ſervicium militare [4]."

In 1321-2, the brethren and ſiſters preferred the following petition to king Edward II:

"A lour ſeignour le roi e a ſoun counſeil p̄ent les pov̄s freres e ſoers de le hoſpital de Seint Leonard de Leyceſtre, ke il voile de ſa grace par Dieu graunter bref a ſoun gardeyn de Leyc', ke il les face paier une rente par an de ſeet liveres dis e nef ſoutz un dener e maile, des aunciens aumoſnes iſſauntz de la provoſtrie de Leyceſtr', autre ſicome la chartre ſir Simon de Mounfort, jadis counte de Leyceſtre, feeſte a les dites freres & ſoers, teſmoigne; de laquelle rente il ount eſte touſjours pleinement paie de tems de la confeccioun la chartre le dit ſire Symoun de Mountfort taunt q̄ a la fyn de la vie ſire Thomas jadis counte de Lanc'."—To which was anſwered: "Oſtendant cartas in cancellariâ, & fiat eis ibidem juſticia [5]."

They thus obtained redreſs in the following year:

"Rex dilecto ſuo Willielmo Davy, receptori ſuo de Tuttebury & Leiceſtriâ, ſalutem. Quia accepimus per inquiſitionem, quam per dilectos & fideles noſtros Hugonem de Preſtwold & Robertum de Gaddeſby fieri fecimus, quòd Simon de Monteforti, quondam comes Leiceſtrie, per cartam ſuam, pro ſe & heredibus ſuis, intuitu caritatis, conceſſit fratribus hoſpitalis Sc̄i Leonardi Leiceſtr', & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, ſeptem libras, decem & novem ſolidos, & unum denarium & unum obolum, percipiendos ſingulis annis de prepoſiturâ Leiceſtrie; quòdque pro conceſſione predictâ fratres dicti, pro ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, prefato comiti & heredibus ſuis LX ſolidos, quos in prepoſiturâ ipſius comitis de Hynkell percipere ſolebant, quietos clamaverunt; & quòd iidem fratres & eorum predeceſſores de predictis VII lī. XIX s̄. I đ. ob̄. à tempore confectionis carte predicte, ſemper hactenùs per manus receptoris comitis Leiceſtrie, qui pro tempore fuit, ſingulis annis ſeiſiti fuerant, quouſque terre & tenementa Thome nuper comitis Lancaſtrie & Leiceſtrie per foriſfacturam ipſius comitis, ad manus noſtras devenerunt; & quòd iidem fratres redditum illum receperunt apud Leiceſtriam ad tres anni terminos (viz. ad feſta Purificationis beate Marie, Pentecoſte, & Sc̄i Michaelis), per equales portiones: Nos, eiſdem fratribus quod juſtum fuit fieri volentes in hâc parte, vobis mandamus, quòd fratribus predictis id quod eis à retro eſt de VII lī. XIX s̄. I đ. ob̄. predictis, à tempore quo terre & tenementa predicti Thome, ut premittitur, ad manus noſtras devenerunt; & etiam ex nunc hujuſmodi VII lī. XIX s̄. I đ. ob̄. ſingulis annis, ad terminos predictos, quamdiu terre ille & tenementa illa in manu noſtrâ extiterunt, dictis fratribus habere facias. Et nos vobis indè in compoto veſtro ad ſcaccarium noſtrum debitam allocationem habere faciemus. T. rege apud Conik. XII° Jan'. Per petit' de conſilio [6]."

In 1328, they had three meſſuages and five virgates and a half at Friſby given them by *Philip Danet*:

"Juratores dicunt, quòd non eſt ad dampnum, ſi rex concedat Philippo Danet, quòd ipſe tria meſſuagia, & quinque virgatas terre & dimidiam, cum pertinentiis, in Friſby juxta Galby, co. Leic', dare poſſit magiſtro hoſpitalis Sc̄i Leonardi de Leiceſtriâ, ad inveniendum quendam capellanum; & quòd Henricus de Bello Monte tenuit eadem tenementa de đno rege in capite, ut de honore de Winton'; & quòd remanent eidem Philippo terre & tenementa apud Wheſton & Craft [7]."

In 1348, a moſt dreadful, univerſal, and contagious diſtemper broke out in the Eaſtern part of the globe, and ſpread into the Weſtern countries, raging nowhere with more violence than at Leiceſter; and Henry of Knighton, a monk of Leiceſter abbey, relates, that above 380 perſons died of it within this little pariſh of St. Leonard; in that of the Holy Croſs above 400; in St. Margaret's above 700; and ſo in other pariſhes proportionably.

The maſter of St. Leonard's hoſpital paid an annual acknowledgement of 10*s*. to the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis*, to whom the church of St. Leonard belonged, for the liberty of free acceſs to their chapel for the celebration of divine ſervice; as appears from a diſpute which aroſe on this ſubject between Philip de Repindon abbot of Leiceſter and Richard the maſter of St. Leonard's; which was amicably adjuſted, in the preſence of *John* of *Gaunt* duke of *Lancaſter*, in 1396, when certain regulations were entered into for the regulation of future maſters; in virtue of which, we find two ſucceſſive abbots exerciſing their viſitatorial powers, in 1396 and 1405; and in 1438, by order from another abbot, the ſacriſt diſtraining a Miſſal for non-payment of the rent; which brought the maſter of the hoſpital, *Robert Matſeyn*, to a public payment.

The facts are thus ſtated in Charyte's Rentale:

"Parochia Sc̄i *Leonardi*. Eccleſia reddit circa VI lī. X s̄. communibus annis. Habemus eam in propriis uſibus, cum decimis, &c. ex dono fundatoris noſtri ibidem. Et notandum eſt, quòd anno Domini MCCCCXXXVII. ordinatum fuit per abbatem & conventum, cum aſſenſu epiſcopi Lincoln', & conſilio diverſorum proborum, quòd aliquis capellanus electus & conſtitutus per abbatem deſerviret eccleſie Sc̄i Leonardi, & miniſtraret omnia ſacramentalia vice vicarii, quia beneficium illud fuit & adhuc eſt ita exile, quòd non potuit nec poteſt dignè aliquem vicarium exhibere; & ſolvimus predicto capellano LIII s̄. IIII đ. per annum pro ſalario ſuo.

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[1] So Dugdale, Mon. II. 454, from Knighton's Chronicle; and ſo alſo Tanner, Not. Mon.—But my late learned friend Mr. Ruſſell doubted (ſee before, p. 90.) whether *William* was the founder's name. Blanchmaines had four ſons. *William* de Britolio, the eldeſt, for whoſe anniverſary his mother ſettled an annual penſion of 11*s*. on the monks of Lira, died before his father; but the youngeſt might alſo have been a *William*.—And perhaps, after all, it was *The Spital*, and not this Hoſpital, which he founded. See p. 323.

[2] Ralph Brooke ſays, that Robert de Bellomont, or Beaumont, third earl of Leiceſter, was called *Blanchmaines* from his white hands; but qu. if this title may not rather be derived from the white ſcurf of the leproſy (then moſt common in France and England), than from the beauty of his hands? eſpecially as his ſon William was ſo infected with that malady, that he founded an hoſpital for it in Leiceſter; and, more eſpecially, if we conſider that theſe ſobriquets, or ſurnames, ſo common in theſe times, were often impoſed from imperfections or deformities; as William the Baſtard; Robert Boſſu, earl of Leiceſter, ſo named, no doubt, from his crooked make; and many others eaſy to be named if requiſite; Edmund Crouchback; Henry Torto Collo (Wryneck), duke of Lancaſter. Mr. Cole of Milton, MSS. vol. XXI. p. 218.

[3] See the records ſubſequently quoted.

[4] Peck, MSS. vol. V. p. 34; ex Inq. ad quod dampnum, N° 55. Leic.

[5] Petitiones in Parliamento, 15 & 16 Edw. II. Rot. Parl. vol. I. p. 390.

[6] Peck, MSS. vol. V. p. 38; ex Rot. Clauſ. 15 Edw. II. m. 15. dorſ. de terris foriſfact.; & 16 Edw. II. m. 16.

[7] Ibid. p. 366; ex Inq. ad quod dampnum, 1 Edw. III. N° 135. Leic.

"Habemus xs̃. per annum [1] à magiſtro hoſpitalis Sc̃i Leonardi, pro ingreſſu & egreſſu in capellam ſuam ad celebrand' divina, &c. ut patet per indenturas factas inter abbatem Philippum Leyceſtr' & Ricardum magiſtrum hoſpitalis Sc̃i Leonardi ejuſdem ville, die concordie coram illuſtriſſimo principe d̃no Johanne, duce Lancaſtr', &c. anno Dñi MCCCXCVI, VIII° die Martii; per quas indenturas predictus magiſter & ſucceſſores ſui tenentur ad diverſas conſtitutiones obſervandas, ut patet in eiſdem indenturis.

"Mem', quòd dominus Philippus abbas Leyc' viſitavit dominum Ric' Mannefeld, magiſtrum hoſpitalis Sc̃i Leonardi, & fratres ejus, XXI° die menſis Martii, anno Domini MCCC° nonageſimo-ſexto. Et dominus Ric' Rodley, abbas Leyc', viſitavit eundem Ricardum, magiſtrum ejuſdem hoſpitalis, & fratres ejus, ſecundo die menſis Martii, anno Domini M°CCCC quinto, ſicut patet in inſtrumentis magiſtrorum Will̃i de Welton & Joh̃is Erneſby, notariorum pupplicorum.

"Mem', quòd anno Dñi M°CCCC°XXXVIII°, feriâ vª in Capite Ramorum, frater Joh̃es Schepiſhed, tunc ſacriſta, venit in capellam magiſtri hoſpitalis Leyc', annexam eccleſie Sc̃i Leonardi Leyc'; & ibi accepit unum Miſſale, nomine diſtrictionis, pro redditu xs̃. à retro exiſtentium, & ſecum aſportavit. Et feriâ vª in cenâ Domini proximo ſequente d̃nus Robertus Matſeyn, magiſter dicti hoſpitalis, venit in abbathiam monaſterii Leyc', in domo capitulari, coram Will̃o Sadyngton, tunc abbate dicte abbathie, & ſolvebat dicto Joh̃i Shepiſhed ſacriſte xs̃. predictos, ut in rotulo dicti Joh̃is Schepiſhed de officio ſacriſte & fabrice [2]."

"Abbas ſolvit archidiacono Leiceſtrie, pro procurationibus, ſynodalibus, & denariis Sc̃i Petri eccleſie Sc̃i Leonardi, IXs̃. xd̃. ob̃. q̃." [3]

The maſter of St. Leonard's Hoſpital paid alſo to the abbot of St. Mary an annual acknowledgement of two hens, for a toft in All Saints' pariſh [4].

In 1439, a piece of diſcipline was put in practice, which may ſeem ſtrange in our days: On Eaſter-day, John Bayford, chaplain to Robert Matſeyn, then maſter of this hoſpital, permitted two of the maſter's ſervants to receive the ſacrament in the chapel, to the prejudice of the rights of the abbot; whoſe complaint having been regularly heard before John Wardale, commiſſary to the biſhop of Lincoln, the chaplain was directed, by way of penance, to attend in the church on the following Sunday, previous to the proceſſion, bare-footed and bare headed [5], *& ſine camiſiâ*, carrying in his hands a wax taper of three pounds' weight; and, ſtanding in the middle of the choir, *inter crucem & chorum*, on the entrance of the proceſſion, to repeat ſeven pſalms [6].

In little more than 20 years after this, the hoſpital was diſſolved; and its revenues, with thoſe of the Hoſpital of St. John, were given by king Edward IV. on his acceſſion to the crown, to ſir *William Haſtings*, as a reward for his faithful ſervices, in 1456, when ſheriff of the county, to his father Richard duke of York. Sir William, amongſt other grants, had the appointment of ſteward of the honour of Leiceſter, and of the manors and caſtles of Leiceſter, Higham Ferrers, and Donington, and all other the king's manors in the counties of Warwick, Leiceſter, Nottingham, Northampton, and Huntingdon, parcel of the dutchy of Lancaſter; was conſtable of the caſtles of Leiceſter, Higham Ferrers, and Donington; and ranger of Leiceſter Foreſt; and in 1461 was created baron Haſtings, and admitted into the order of the Garter.

The lands of St. *Leonard's* hoſpital he beſtowed on the church of St. *Mary* in the Newark; as appears by an agreement dated Feb. 12, 1477-8, in which Dean Chauntre and his chapter covenanted with William lord Haſtings, to pay him an annuity of £20. for his life, and to keep a ſpecial obit for him in their church, in return for his benefactions [7].

There is now no part of the building remaining; but the ſituation is pointed out in Charyte's Rentale, where the chapel of the hoſpital is ſaid to be *annexa eccleſie Sancti Leonardi.*

After the diſſolution of the college of St. Mary in 1548, the lands of the hoſpitals of St. Leonard and St. John were granted, 2 Edw. VI. as parcel of their poſſeſſions, to *Robert Catlyn* [8]; and the leaſe of the lands belonging to both thoſe hoſpitals was afterwards conveyed to *Stephen Harvey* and *George Tatam*; by whom, about 1592, they were ſold to the Corporation of Leiceſter for £340.

In 1776, Mr. Freeman, an ingenious painter, of Cambridge, preſented to Mr. Cole of Milton an impreſſion of the ſeal of this hoſpital, from the original braſs ſeal which had been then lately found at Saffron Walden in Eſſex, where a family of the name of *Catlyn* had long been ſettled; and Mr. Cole thought it not improbable that the ſeal and writings of St. Leonard's hoſpital might have been in that family, and the ſeal by accident loſt there. "It is of an oval form [9], of three inches depth, having the full figure of St. Leonard dreſſed as an abbat, with a ſhort ſquab mitre on his head, a croſier in his left hand, a book in his right, and a pair of manacles or collar, and chains hanged from them to expreſs the nature of his charitable employment in redeeming captives. Under an arch below his feet is the half figure of one of the brethren of the hoſpital praying to him. The ſaint ſtands under a beautiful Gothic canopy, and the whole is ſurrounded with this legend:

Sigillu' com'une Magiſtꝛi et Fꝛatꝛum Hoſpital' Sc'i Leonaꝛdi Leceſtrie." [10]

The CHURCH of St. *Leonard*, with the temporal revenues of the pariſh, was antiently given to the abbot and convent of St. Mary in Pratis (as almoſt all the other eccleſiaſtical benefices in Leiceſter had been) *in proprios uſus*. Its annual value in 1220 was two marks; and in a taxation made about that period, it was rated at 50*s.*; when All Saints, St. Clement's, St. Michael's, St. Nicholas's, and St. Peter's, were all marked *nichil* [11].

The annnal revenues of this rectory produced, for the advantage of the abbey, 6*l.* 10*s.* *communibus annis*; but the vicarage was ſo ſmall that it could not ſufficiently maintain a vicar; wherefore, in 1437, it was ordained by the abbot and convent, with the approbation of the biſhop of *Lincoln*, that any chaplain appointed by the abbot ſhould ſerve the cure inſtead of a reſident vicar, and that he ſhould receive 53*s.* 4*d.* by the year, out of the revenues of the rectory.

Mr. Wyrley ſays, "St. *Leonard's* is an old church, beyond the North bridge, near unto the ſometime ſtately abbey of St. Mary de Pratis. In this church are:

Gules, a lion rampant Argent. *Mowbray.*
Gules, ſeven maſcles voided and conjoined Or. *Quincy.*
Sable, three fiſhes naiant in pale Argent.

And in the chapel of St. *Andrew*, founded by *William Leproſus*, are theſe arms:

Argent, three leopards' heads jeſſant Sable, *Sodington.*
Gules, three fiſhes naiant in pale, Arg. a bend Sable [12].

VICARS of St. Leonard's.

Adam de .... 1242.
William Capellanus, 1238.
Robert de Herdeby, 1242.
Robert de Naileſton, 1247.
Robert de Bulk .... 1258.
Moyſes Capellanus, 1267.
William Payn, 1270.
John Halifax, 1276.

In 1650, the vicar is ſtated to be "the ſame man that hath All Souls, weak, and a pluralitan."

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[1] This ſum of ten ſhillings continued to be paid to the dean and chapter of St. Mary in the Newark after they became poſſeſſed of this hoſpital.

[2] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xciv. b.

[3] Ibid. fol. ciii. a. ccvii. b.

[4] Appendix, p. 77.

[5] So Martin, biſhop of Ely, pranced about his church, after walking three weeks on the highway to take poſſeſſion of his church. G. A.

[6] Appendix, p. 65.

[7] See under the hiſtory of the church of St. Mary in the Newark.

[8] To this Robert Catlyn the manor of Beby in Leiceſterſhire was alſo granted, 3 Edw. VI.; and to him and William Thomas ſeveral other lands in the ſame county. Orig. 3 Edw. VI. Pars 3. Rot. 98; & Pars 4. Rot. 80.

[9] See Plate XVII. fig. 13.

[10] Letter from Mr. Cole of Milton to J. Nichols, 1781.

[11] Cotton MSS. Nero D. X.

[12] See Plate XXIII. fig. 1—5. The ſame arms are deſcribed in the Viſitation of 1619; where 1. 2. 3. are ſaid to be in St. Leonard's church; and 4. and 5. "in eccleſiâ Hoſpitalis;" ſo that St. Andrew's chapel was poſſibly a part of the church of St. Mary in the Newark.

The pariſh of St. *Leonard* is not within the limits of the Town of Leiceſter, nor within the precincts of the Borough; but the magiſtrates of the County and Borough have a concurrent juriſdiction. It conſiſts principally of the ſtreet called *The Abbey-Gate*[1]; and compriſes ſeveral pieces of incloſed ground belonging to different proprietors. The adjoining places are the lordſhips of *Anſtey*, *Beaumont-Leys*, and the lands formerly enjoyed by this once rich and flouriſhing Abbey. The public mint alſo, which is noticed in Domeſday-book, was ſituated in this pariſh[2].

The old church, which is ſaid to have been a ſmall and very neat ſtructure, ſtood over againſt the farther end of the North bridge[3]; but, being ruinous, was rebuilt a little time before the unhappy rebellion (in the reign of king Charles I.) diſturbed the tranquillity of theſe three kingdoms. The ſituation of it was ſuch, that it commanded the bridge; and therefore, when the town of Leiceſter was made a garriſon in the diſtracted times of the civil war, and was beſieged by the army of the parliament under lord Fairfax, military policy requiring its demolition, it fell a victim to the public rage; and not having had the good fortune to riſe again from its aſhes, the pariſhioners of St. Leonard have attended divine ſervice in the church of St. Margaret, in conſideration of their paying to the church-levies, and making a due recompence to the vicar of that church; who formerly officiated under a ſequeſtration of the church of St. Leonard, granted him by the eccleſiaſtical court[4]; but is now generally preſented to the vicarage of St. Leonard's, which of late has been augmented by the addition of queen Anne's bounty.—The inhabitants of St. Leonard's, however, continue ſeparately to maintain their own poor, and bury in their own church-yard; and there was lately an intention of rebuilding the church, on a plan ſhewn in Plate XXIII.

On tomb-ſtones in St. Leonard's church-yard:

Iſaiah Garle died Feb. 19, 1709, aged 60.
Elizabeth Garle, Oct. 14, 1721, aged 75.
Ann Denſher, April 21, 1721, aged 71.
William Jarvis, Sept. 8, 1730, aged 85.
Martha Wilſon, Jan. 28, 1735, aged 78.
Iſabella Dencher, June 23, 1750, aged 84.
Thomas Burley, Sept. 14, 1758, aged 84.
Iſabella Burley, Aug. 20, 1762, aged 78.
Elizabeth Payne, March 28, 1774, aged 68.
Richard Philips, Jan. 1781, aged 70.
Francis Davis, Feb. 2, 1781, aged 81.

				Abbey Liberty.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Money raiſed for the poor of St. *Leonard's* in the year ending at Eaſter 1776,	77	15	1	76	14	0
Expended in county rates, &c.	12	19	0	3	9	4
——— on the poor, &c.	63	5	4	2	0	0
Rent of workhouſe[5], &c.	5	8	6	2	0	0
Expended in litigations,	13	9	7	0	0	0
Money raiſed for 1783,	153	17	6	3	19	11
——— 1784,	122	12	1	12	19	9
——— 1785,	135	16	8	17	6	4
Medium of theſe three years,	137	8	9	11	8	8
——— of county expences,	7	9	0	4	18	8
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of roads, &c.	1	0	0	4	17	10
——— nett annual expences,	128	19	9	1	12	2
——— attending upon magiſtrates,	0	0	0	0	0	0
——— entertainments at meetings,	1	16	0	0	8	4
——— law expences,	1	3	11	0	0	0
——— ſetting the poor to work,	0	0	0	0	0	0

The SPITAL,

another diſtinct hoſpital, ſaid alſo to have been founded by *William Leproſus*, and ſtyled the houſe of St. *Edmund* the Confeſſor and Archbiſhop (who died in 1244), was ſituated on the Eaſt ſide of the town, near the chapel of St. John's Hoſpital, which Leland deſcribes as ſtanding by "the Biſhops' water." Soon after the foundation (before 1250) the abbot and convent of *Croxton* were benefactors to this hoſpital:

"Memorandum, quòd Galfridus abbas & conventus de Croxton conceſſerunt Deo & beate Marie, & domui Sc̄i Edmundi confeſſoris & archiepiſcopi in Leyceſtriâ, & pauperibus fratribus ibidem manentibus, in feodo Rogeri Blundi, totam terram quam habuimus in Galby & Fryſeby, de dono Amicie filie Mauricii de Hampton, cum toftis, meſſuagiis, gardinis, pratis, &c. in puram eleemoſinam warentizabimus[6]," &c.

Knighton, in his Chronicle, mentions that certain followers of Wickliffe kept their rendezvous "in the chapel of St. John the Baptiſt without Leiceſter, near the houſe of the Lepers."

In 1618, Alderman *Robert Heyrick*, among other benefactions to the Corporation, gave 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for ever out of *The Spital-houſe Cloſe*.

This houſe[7] is particularly pointed out in Speed's map; but has long ſince been demoliſhed, and its place ſupplied by a ſmall building on *The Cock-muck-hill*, at the end of Belgrave-gate, which aſſumed the ſame name, and which in 1720 Mr. Carte deſcribes as "belonging to the county, and uſually containing ſix poor people, put in by the juſtices; but not limited to any certain number. The treaſurer of the county paid to each of them weekly 14*d.*; and they who were in it at Michaelmas yearly preſented to Mr. *Thomas Noble* twelve chicken, on account of an eſtate which he enjoys at Rearſby in this county, which formerly belonged to the family of *Keble* there, and by two coheireſſes deſcended to *Noble* and *Orton*, during which diviſion each received ſix chicken; but Orton's part coming to *Faunt*, and being ſince purchaſed by Mr. Noble, he is entitled to the whole. It is probable that this right was grounded on Keble's giving the ſite of the houſe for the uſe of the hoſpital."

In 1782, this aſylum again experienced a revolution; the houſes being then pulled down[8], to widen the ſtreet, and ſix others built in their ſtead in St. Margaret's church lane, as will farther appear under that pariſh.

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[1] A ſtreet, or row of houſes, without the North gate, leading from a place called The Hare and Hounds, on St. Sunday's Bridge, to the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, to which, before the diſſolution, it belonged; and undoubtedly received its name from being the road or acceſs to and from that religious houſe. Three meſſuages and divers lands in the Abbey-Gate were given to that Abbey by William de Aunſelys in 1311; ſee Appendix, p. 62. And in Charyte's Rentale, fol. lxxxvi. a. lxxxvii. b. is this entry: "Habemus in Leyceſtr' plures redditus tam liberos quàm voluntarios, ex donis diverſorum, ſicut patuerunt per proprias cartas eorum hic ſubſequentes." Then follows an enumeration of their poſſeſſions in the "Vicus Abbathie," in the following ſtyle: "Habemus, ex conceſſione, dimiſſione, & quietâ clamatione Hugonis & Roberti filiorum Mathei de Elmele & Dioniſie filie ejuſdem, quandam cameram, cum curtilagio, &c." Nothing particular occurs throughout. Their poſſeſſions in the "Wodegate," and in the "Vicus Borealis, vel extra Portam borealem," follow in the ſame manner at fol. lxxxviii; but nothing material occurs. At fol. lxxxviii. b. is "The Skeyth," a ſimilar enumeration; in which the only thing worth notice is, "Habemus ibi, ex dono Petri filii Rogeri de Glenfield, unum meſſuagium, cum placeâ terre eidem pertinent', ad ſuſtentationem unius cerei ad altare Sancti Thome." In fol. lxxxix. are the like for "Belgrave and Humberſton-gates." And in fol. xciv. a. under the title of "Tenores cartarum fundatorum noſtrorum," is an account of tenants in the "Vicus Abbathie."

[2] In the Abbey Gate, Mr Carte, in 1712, notices "The Counteſs's Hoſpital," founded by the counteſs of Devonſhire, in the reign of king Charles I, for ſix poor women, maids or widows, and endowed with £30. a year, from which 25*s.* was paid to each of them quarterly. The houſes, Mr. Throſby ſays, were down, or nearly ſo, ſeveral years; but were rebuilt about 1773. I am ſorry to add that in 1796 the very traces of this benefaction had vaniſhed—*Etiam periêre ruinæ.*

[3] Since Mr. Bickerſtaffe's particular deſcription of this bridge, p. 296, was written, having been much damaged by the great flood in 1795, the greater part of it was rebuilt in the ſummer of 1796.

[4] Sir T. Cave, MS.

[5] Seven perſons were accommodated in this workhouſe in 1776.

[6] Peck, MSS. 4935. p. 28; from Croxton Abbey Regiſter.

[7] The dean and canons of St. Mary in the Newark paid an annual acknowledgement for it of two capons and four hens.

[8] A ſingle houſe, at the end of Belgrave-gate, ſtill preſerves the name of *The Spital houſe*. See Plate XXIII.

The

The HOSPITAL, or COLLEGE, of St. JOHN the Baptiſt and St. JOHN the Evangeliſt,

in the pariſh of All Saints, is another charitable foundation of very great antiquity; but neither the date nor the founder can now be diſcovered.

In 1235, the firſt year after biſhop Groſſeteſte obtained the ſee of Lincoln, we find him recogniſing an agreement entered into by Gervaſe maſter of this hoſpital with John de Winton, the ſucceſſor to Groſſeteſte in the rectory of St. Margaret's, Leiceſter:

"Noverint univerſi veſtri nos cartam fratris Gervaſii, magiſtri Hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis Leyc', & omnium aliorum tam fratrum quàm ſororum ejuſdem domûs inſpexiſſe, in hec verba: "Univerſis Chriſti fidelibus magiſtri Hoſpitalis Sancti Johannis de Leyc' ſalutem. Noverit univerſitas veſtra nos dediſſe magiſtro J. de Winton, rectori eccleſie Sancte Margarete de Leiceſtriâ, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, pro decimis curtilagii noſtri, & pro decimis gardinis quas magiſter R. Groſſeteſte, quondam rector ejuſdem eccleſie, petebat coram judicibus delegatis, toſtum noſtrum quod jacet conjunctum cemeterio capelle Sancti Johannis, in parochiâ dictâ eccleſie Sancte Margarete ex parte occidentali. Teſte A. Coſtein[1]." Nos igitur, de conſenſu W. decani & capituli noſtri Lincolnie, omnia in predictâ cartâ contenta, quantum ad nos pertinet, epiſcopali & Lincolnie eccleſie confirma imus auctoritate. Teſtibus; W. decano, R. archidiacono Linc', Joh̄e precentore, W. cancellario, W. theſaur', W. ſubdec'; J. Northt', W. Stowe, J. Leyc', G. Hunt', A. Bedf', archidiaconis; W. de Avalon; magiſtris R. de Gravel, J. de Ciſſeſtr', R. de Bolleſhover, R. de Wiſbech, capellanis; R. de Warvill, P. de Hungart'; magiſtro R. de Brinkel, W. de Winchcumb, & Tho. de Aſkes, diaconis; magiſtro Tho. Walens, R. de Oxon', J. de Crakhall, ſubdiaconis, canonicis Linc'. Dat' in capitulo Linc', kal' Aprilis, Pont' 1 (dorſ')."

This deed removes the doubt concerning biſhop Groſſeteſte's having once been rector of St. Margaret's, which Dr. Pegge ſuggeſts in his Life of that Prelate, p. 26.—Groſſeteſte held that rectory when archdeacon of Leiceſter; as did the ſucceeding archdeacons till 1276, when this vicarage was endowed.

In 1308, *Philip Danet* gave meſſuages and lands to this hoſpital, at Whetſtone, Croft, and Friſby:

"Juratores dicunt, quòd non eſt ad dampnum d̄ni regis nec aliorum, ſi d̄nus rex concedat Philippo Danet, quòd ipſe quinque meſſuagia, ſeptem virgatas terre & dimidiam, cum pertinentiis, in Weſton, Croft, & Friſeby juxta Galby in com' Leic', dare poſſit magiſtro & fratribus hoſpitalis Sc̄i Johannis Leiceſtrie. Et dicunt, quòd tria meſſuagia & quinque virgate terre & dimidia in Friſeby juxta Galby tenentur de Roberto Burdet per ſervicium xx s̄. per annum; & unum meſſuagium & una virgata terre in Weſton tenentur de Henrico de Bello-monte per ſervicium v s̄. per annum; & unum meſſuagium & una virgata terre in Croft tenentur de Hugone Turville per ſervicium vi s̄. per annum; & centum ſolidati terre & redditûs, cum pertinentiis, in Leiceſtriâ & Northburg, Craft, & Weſton, tenentur de comite Leiceſtrie per ſervicium militare[2]."

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Licèt de communi conſilio, &c. per finem tamen quem Philippus Danet fecit nobiſcum, conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, eidem Philippo, quòd ipſe v meſſuagia & vii virgatas terre & dimidiam, cum pertinentiis, in Weſton, Craft, & Friſeby juxta Galby, dare poſſit & aſſignare dilectis nobis in Chriſto magiſtro & fratribus Sc̄i Johannis Leiceſtrie; habenda & tenenda eiſdem magiſtro & fratribus hoſpitalis Sc̄i Johannis Leic' & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, ad inveniendum quendam capellanum, divina ſingulis diebus in eccleſiâ Sc̄i Johannis hoſpitalis predicti, pro animâ ipſius Philippi, & animabus anteceſſorum ſuorum & omnium fidelium defunctorum, celebraturum imperpetuum; & eiſdem magiſtro & fratribus, quòd ipſi predicta meſſuagia & terram, cum pertinentiis, à prefato Philippo recipere poſſint & tenere, ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, ad inveniendum dictum capellanum, divina ſingulis diebus pro animabus predictis celebraturum imperpetuum, ſicut predictum eſt, tenore preſentium, licentiam dedimus ſpecialem, nolentes quòd predictus Philippus vel heredes ſui, ſeu predicti magiſter & fratres, aut ſucceſſores ſui, ratione ſtatuti antedicti, per nos vel heredes noſtros indè occaſionentur ſeu graventur; ſalvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius ſerviciis indè debitis & conſuetis. In cujus, &c. Teſte rege apud Ebor', xxvii die Feb'. Per finem xl ſolidorum[3]."

In 1346, on the aid granted to the king for making his eldeſt ſon a knight, the maſter of St. John's hoſpital was aſſeſſed at 16*d.* for the thirtieth part of a knight's fee in Hungarton, of the fee of *Cheſter* and *Huntingdon*; and 16*d.* for the like quantity of land in Queniburgh, of the fee of Tutbury[4].

The maſter of St. *John's* Hoſpital was bound to pay a penſion of 10*s.* to the biſhop of Lincoln[5].

In the Archiepiſcopal Regiſtry at Lambeth we find, "Certificatorium ſuper collatione ſive proviſione factâ auctoritate d̄ni archiep̄i de Hoſpitali Sc̄i Joh̄is Leiceſtr. jure devoluto d̄no Will̄o Hyll[6] preſbytero, in ſacrâ theologiâ baccalaureo. Dat' Leiceſtr', in domo capitulari S. Joh̄is Leiceſtrie, 11 die menſis Sept. 1424[7]."

Thomas de Bretford, maſter of St. John's, and the brethren and ſiſters of that Hoſpital, gave to Leiceſter abbey a plot of ground *(placeam terre)*, with the appurtenances, part of the land in their tenure, near the cemetery of the church "Sc̄e Trinitatis" on the Eaſt, and the Hoſpital's land on the Weſt[8].

In the church belonging to this hoſpital was founded, 1478, the guild of St. John, by *Peers Celler* and his wife:

"This compoſition and agreement, made Sept. 20, 17 Edw. IV. betwixt ſir Robert Syleby, maſter of the hoſpital of St. John Evangeliſt and St. John Baptiſt of Leiceſter and the brethren of the ſame place, of the one part; and Richard Wiggeſton of Leiceſter, ſteward of the gyld of the ſame St. John, of the other part; witneſſeth, that the ſaid Richard and his ſucceſſors for the time being, ſtewards of the ſaid gild, with the advice of the ſaid maſter and his ſucceſſors, ſhall find evermore, during the ſaid gylde, a prieſt to ſay or ſing maſs in the gylde chappel of St. John aforeſaid, and two days in the week in the chappel of St. John ſet at the town's end of Leyceſter, except that the maſter or his ſucceſſors at any time will ſay maſs ther themſelf; and what time they ſay maſs ther, or be forth of town, that then the ſaid gyld prieſt ſhall ſyng or ſay maſs at the high alter of the ſaid St. John, helping the ſaid maſter and his ſucceſſors to ſyng and rede in the quere ther every holy day in the yere divine ſervice, praying eſpecially for the ſouls of Peers Celler and his wife, and for the welfare and the ſouls of all the brethren and ſiſters of the ſaid gyld and houſe, and in general for oder good benefactors of the ſaid houſe or gylde; and the ſaid maſter and his ſucceſſors ſhall gyffe to the ſaid gylde prieſt mete and drynk ſufficiently, or elſe every yere for his borde 40*s.* of lawfull money; and the ſaid ſteward and his ſucceſſors to pay him the rembland of his ſalary as they can agree, and find him a chamber within the ſaid St. John; and, if it happen that the ſaid gyld prieſt fail, and have not his borde nor 40*s.* as he ought, in default of the maſter or his ſucceſſors, then it ſhall be lawfull to the ſaid ſteward and his ſucceſſors to enter into a place, with the appurtenances of St. John aforeſaid, ſet with Eſt yate of Leyceſter between the meys of the gylde of Corpus Chriſti in St. Martin churche of the Weſt ſide, and St. Marget-lane of the Eſt part, now in the tenour of Thomas Davye, grocer, and there to take a diſtreſſe for the ſaid 40*s*. and it to bere away as ofttimes as ther ys defaulte of his borde or payment of the ſaid 40*s*. yerly. In witneſs whereof, as well the common ſeal of the ſaid houſe, as the ſeal of the ſaid ſteward, alternately to theſe indentures be putt[1]."

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[1] Afterward rector of Aſhby Folvile.

[2] Peck, MSS. vol. V. p. 32; ex Inq. ad quod dampnum, 2 Edw. III. N° 103. Leic.

[3] Pat. 2 Edw. III. pars 1. m. 38.

[4] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[5] See the Introductory Volume, p. lxxxviii.

[6] Mr. Hyll in 1424 reſigned the rectory of Staunton Wyvile. Reg. Chicheley, archiep. Cant. fol. 246. b.

[7] Reg. Chicheley, fol. 245. b. 246. a.

[8] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xcvii.

5

That the dean and canons of St. Mary in the Newark were the proprietors or guardians of this hoſpital, in 1484, appears by the following curious indulgence, containing ſome particulars not very common in licences of this caſt, communicated to Sir Thomas Cave in 1760 by the Rev. George Burton[2], rector of Elden in Suffolk, from the original, in the poſſeſſion of the feoffees for preſerving ſome charity-lands in the adjoining pariſh of Ickingham St. James. There is an oval ſeal in red wax appendant to it, with the impreſſion of a phœnix upon its neſt, the letter R on his head, and a ſtar on each ſide. (See Plate XXIII.)

"Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint, decanus & canonici eccleſie collegiate beate Marie Novi Operis Leiceſtrie, proprietarii ſive cuſtodes hoſpitalis Sanctorum Joh̄is Evangeliſte & Joh̄is Baptiſte, ejuſdem loci confratribus, ſalutem, ac utriuſque hominis continuum incrementum ver'. Dilectioni veſtre innoteſcimus per preſentes, quòd omnes qui de facultatibus & bonis ſuis eiſdem à Deo collatis nobis ſubvenerint, aut in veſtram confraternitatem ſunt aſſumpti, poſſint ſibi eligere idoneum confeſſorem, qui ipſos & eorum quemlibet ab omnibus & ſingulis criminibus, exceſſibus, & peccatis, plenam haberet poteſtatem eadem abſolvendi, niſi talia ſint ſuper quibus ſedes apoſtolica ſit meritò conſulendum, videlicet votis, beatorum Petri & Pauli & Sc̄i Jacobi duntaxat exceptis. [Imprimis, cariſſimus in Chriſto papa, pater & dominus Innocentius Septimus, conceſſit omnibus fratribus & ſororibus, necnon benefactoribus, & ſeptimam partem penitencie in Domino relaxavit; Nic̄hus papa tertius conceſſit octo annos & XL dies; Bonefacius papa tertius ſeptem annos & totidem XL; Clemens papa ſextus, Joh̄es papa viceſimus, quilibet eorum octo annos & XL dies; d̄nus Martinus papa quintus ſeptem annos & totidem XL; Nic̄hus papa quintus, Calixtus papa tertius, quilibet eorum tres annos & XL dies; d̄nus Pius papa ſecundus tres annos & XL dies; & d̄nus Sixtus papa quartus[3]] omnes & ſingulas indulgentias per predictos predeceſſores conceſſas auctoritate apoſtolicâ confirmavit, & in plenam participationem omnium miſſarum & aliarum devotionum ſingulis eccleſiis per univerſum orbem Deo offerendar', & ſemel in vitâ & in tempore mortis plenam remiſſionem omnium peccatorum, ac etiam in viſitand' locum predictum annuatim à feſto Sc̄i Mathei apoſtoli uſque feſtum ſanctorum Criſpini & Criſpiani, tam in cauſis reſervatis quàm non reſervatis, plenam remiſſionem. Perſonis autem eccleſiaſticis qui in veſtram confraternitatem ſunt aſſumpti, qui propter vota irregularitatis à ſententiis canonicis, vel hominibus contractis, qui pro beneficio abſolutionis ad curiam Romanam debuiſſent accedere, ut id à dicto confeſſore valeant recipere, miſericorditèr conceſſerint, ac ſic ab eodem propter omiſſionem horarum canonicarum in divinis pro recompenſo plenam remiſſionem, & ut qui in veſtram confraternitatem ſunt aſſumpti, ſi dum eccleſie ad quas pertinent à divinis officiis fuerint interdicte eis mori contigerit, eiſdem eccleſiaſticam ſepulturam non negent, niſi vinculo excommunicationis nominatìm fuerint innodati: Unde nos decanus & canonici, proprietarii ſive cuſtodes collegii & hoſpitalis antedicti, auctoritate apoſtolicâ, vigoreque noſtrorum privilegiorum, in noſtram confraternitatem recipientes Thomam Burton & Margeriam uxorem ejus, participes privilegiorum, indulgentiarum, & aliorum pietatis operum, in omnibus fecimus per preſentes, ſigillo noſtro confraternitatis ſignato. Dat' apud Leyceſtriam, in domo noſtrâ capitulari, anno Dñi millimo quadringenteſimo octogeſimo-quarto."

On the back is endorſed the following abſolution:

"Auctoritate Dñi noſtri Jheſu Chriſti, & ſpeciali gratiâ mihi conceſsâ à ſanctiſſimo domino noſtro papâ, ego te abſolvo ab omnibus peccatis, que contra Deum & teipſum feciſti; necnon ab omnibus ſententiis, interdictionibus, ſuſpenſionibus, & excommunicationibus, concedo tibi plenam remiſſionem, ſi in hâc infirmitate deceſſeris, & in mortis articulo alioqū ex miſericordiâ Dei ſalva ſit tibi gratia, dum fueris in mortis articulo conſtitut'. Amen!"

Leland ſays, "St. John's hoſpital landes for the moſt parte was given by Edward IV. to the college of Newark in Leyrceſter;" probably in 1477, by the ſame means, and on the ſame terms, as the hoſpital of St. Leonard was conferred on them (ſee p. 322.) At length theſe lands, with thoſe belonging to the other colleges, which were then in the crown, were purchaſed from queen Elizabeth by the Corporation; who receive, as appears in the chamberlain's rent-roll, 2*l*. 0*s*. 2*d*. for an orchard, or piece of ground, formerly *Thomas Chapman's*, eſq. afterwards Dr. *Hartopp's*, on which ſtood a houſe called *St. John's*; which, Mr. Carte obſerves, is near "Biſhop's water, where is a chapel longging to the hoſpital of St. John: at this chapel lyeth Mr. *Boucher*[4]."

Chief rents belonging to the Hoſpitals of St. John and St. Leonard, payable at Michaelmas, 1712.

The warden of Wigſton's hoſpital,	£.0	1	4½
The heirs or executors of Mr. Boon, for a meſſuage or tenement in Gallowtree-gate, known by the ſign of The Black Lion,	0	0	6
The earl of Stamford, for Thurmaſton mill, — —	0	6	8
Sir William Rawlinſon, for lands in Oadby, late ſir Henry Beaumont's, and late Mr. Waldron's land, — —	0	5	11½
For the vicarage-houſe in Oadby	0	1	0½
William Davenport of Oadby, for lands there, late Mary Hall's land, —	0	0	6
Samuel Winterton, for a houſe in Senvey-gate, late John Turlington's,	0	0	9

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[1] Catalogue of the Lock-book for fines, in the cuſtody of the mayor of Leiceſter.

[2] Some account of this gentleman has been given in vol. II. p. 258; and his epitaph in p. 423. The communication from him, printed above, was accompanied with the following deſcription of his ſituation, in anſwer to an enquiry after Mr. Burton the Hiſtorian: "As your author was of another family, and ours have never been reſident in the county, I am a perfect ſtranger to the antiquities of it. Did you ſee the county I live in (where, give me leave to aſſure you, here you would meet with a hearty welcome) you would conclude from the face of it, that we ſtudy Nature rather than Books; for, though my pariſh is at leaſt ſixteen miles round, I cannot muſter up above three or four ſcore, unleſs I admit ſheep and rabbits, the ſight of which is ſo numerous, that Don Quixote would be provoked to put himſelf in a poſture of defence, ſince they tell by thouſands. It is greatly to be wiſhed, that gentlemen of fortune and leiſure would apply themſelves to the rational amuſement of books, which affords ſuch a variety of employment for every kind of genius. I truly condole with you on ſo conſiderable and irreparable a loſs as that of a boſom friend, who had endeared herſelf by an experience of 23 years' tender affection. The relation of your preſent ſuffering has awakened in me a remembrance of what I myſelf not many years ſince have gone through, and makes me truly ſympathize with you in your diſtreſs; for, in the year 1752, I was burnt out of my houſe, and knew not that I had a bed left to lie upon. My wife and preſent daughter expoſed for many hours (upwards of ten) to all the rage of a moſt tempeſtuous wind—with not one friendly ſhed to cover them—ſurrounded by the bulk of my pariſh, more deſtitute and friendleſs than myſelf (ſee Gent. Mag. XII. 285,)—all that I had, as I then apprehended, conſuming before my eyes—the two moſt engaging comforts in life both upon the very brink of deſtruction at once. In this dark and gloomy period of time (which I think can ſcarce be imagined greater)—that indulgent hand of Providence, which ever kindly diſpenſes comforts while it ſends trials, weakened the edge of my own ſorrows by feeling for others—till reaſon could come to my aſſiſtance—and taught me to acquieſce, and to divert the gloom of melancholy by applying myſelf more aſſiduouſly than common to the ſtudy of books. I found relief by it; and am glad to hear you have fallen into the ſame tract; which I hope will in time leſſen the weight of an affliction that is remedileſs, and render it tolerable."

[3] All the words between hooks are in red ink in the original.

[4] As Leland was at Leiceſter in 1538, or 1539, the Mr. Boucher here mentioned may poſſibly be the abbot of Leiceſter, who was about that time *ejected* from his abbey. The expreſſion *lyeth* I take to mean *liveth*; as it is not likely that any one ſhould have been *buried* in this little chapel.

On taking down the old town-gaol in 1792, the ruins of St. John's chapel were diſcovered; and an accurate ſketch of them by Mr. Throſby is given in plate XXIII.[1]

July 5, 1592, the ſite of this hoſpital, with the appurtenances, were granted, by the Corporation, to Mr. *Thomas Clark*, for term of life, paying the queen's rent, to make a wool-hall thereof, at his own charge, he promiſing to leave the ſame to the corporation. This wool-hall growing into diſuſe in the time of James I. or Charles I. ſix poor widows were placed in it; who in 1682 were removed up into chambers then fitted up for them[2]; and, for their better ſubſiſtence, it was agreed by the clergy of the town, to preach, in their turn, a ſermon[3] upon charity or almſgiving, annually, on St. John's day, Dec. 27, at the hoſpital, or the church of All Saints near it; whereupon, Dec. 27, 1688, at a common hall, the two companies, of twenty-four and forty-eight, obliged themſelves, without ſummons, to attend the mayor on that day yearly in their gowns, to hear the ſaid ſermon, or, if abſent, to ſend ſeverally to the chamberlains 12*d*. if the abſentee was one of the twenty-four, and 6*d*. if one of the forty-eight.

In 1718, Mr. Carte copied theſe benefactions:

	£.	*s*.	*d*.
Mr. William Morton, who was thrice mayor of this borough, gave them yearly	0	18	0
Mr. Robert Heyrick, alderman, gave	0	4	0
Mr. John Heyrick, alderman, gave	1	6	8
Widow Hobby gave	0	0	6
Mrs. Elizabeth Ward, widow, daughter of Mr. Morton aforeſaid, gave	2	0	0
Mrs. Anne Puſie, widow, another daughter of Mr. Morton, gave	1	4	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Twickten, widow, daughter of William Ward, alderman, gave them	2	0	0
Robert Langton, ſen. fellmonger, gave	0	6	8
Mr. John Norris, alderman, and once mayor, gave — —	0	6	8
William Franck, eſq. alderman and mayor of the borough, and high ſheriff of the county of Leiceſter, gave —	0	6	0
Mr. John Clay, alderman, and twice mayor, gave — —	0	10	0
Mrs. Cook, widow, gave —	2	8	0
Joſeph Wright, one of the 48, gave two pair of ſhoes — —	0	0	0
Mary, relict of Mr. William Stanley, alderman, and twice mayor, gave	1	0	0
Mr. Richard Palmer, alderman, and once mayor, gave — —	0	1	0
Mrs. Katharine Henſhaw gave	0	2	0
Mr. Edward Palmer, by will, gave a cloſe of paſture or meadow ground, in the liberties of Botcheſton, containing four acres, then rated at 3*l*. 10*s*. a year, to the mayor, bayliffs, and burgeſſes, in truſt to pay them yearly (the reſidue to the Mayor for the the time being) — —	3	0	0
W. Springthorpe, of the Wood-gate, gave	0	14	0
Mr. Birkhead, miniſter of Houghton,	0	10	0
Mr. David Deakin gave yearly for ever	0	6	0
Mr. George Beckett, of the Newark, yearly	0	12	4
Matthew Simons[4], eſq. gave, to make up the gift of Mrs. Cook, —	2	6	0
And moreover gave them yearly	2	0	0
Mr. Thomas Ayre, once mayor, gave to the mayor, bailiffs, &c. in truſt, to pay to the ſaid widows yearly —	1	0	0
	£23	5	2

Mr. Thomas Blunt, alderman, and twice mayor, gave to each of the ſix poor widows, every third year, a pair of ſhoes.

John Joanes, of Ayleſton, clerk, miniſter of Belgrave, added two to the ſix widows, allowing them 6*d*. a week and gowns during his life.

Mrs. Hannah Aires, of the Northgate, gave them 20*s*. by her laſt will.

Mr. Thomas Topp, hoſier, gave them the like ſum.

Over the front of Bent's Hospital:

"Mr. *John Bent*, once Mayor of this Corporation, gave lands[5] to the yearly value of £24. for the maintenance of four poor widows here for ever, *anno Domini* 1703.

Edmund Cradock, Mayor;
Thomas Helmſley, } Chamberlains."
John Smalley, }

The four widows were to be placed by the maſter and governors of the Trinity Hoſpital, when any vacancy happened; and, by Mr. Bent's will,

	£.	*s*.	*d*.
each to have 2*s*. a week, amounting to	20	16	0
To be laid out on them in the ſpring in wood and coals — —	2	10	0
For oatmeal and candle —	0	14	0
	24	0	0

June 5, 1704, At a common hall, certain orders were made concerning theſe four widows, to be obſerved by them[6]; and it was decreed that 6*d*. a week ſhould be paid by the town to a keeper, to look to them in their illneſs; the keeper to make them a fire in the morning; and that the chamberlain ſhould make the ſpare room below ſtairs fit for the keeper to lie in. The four widows and the nurſe inhabit ground-rooms.

The widows now receive 3*s*. every Friday morning, the nurſe 2*s*.; and each of them has 10*s*. 8*d*. every year, left by Mr. Harris, and a gown every other year.

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[1] "In this plate, *aa* ſhews the bounding wall of Northgate-ſtreet; *bb* the paſſage to the priſon-houſe; the arch againſt *cc* found in the back of a large chimney in the gaol-cellar; *ee* Gaol-lane; *ff* (the ſite of St. John's and Bent's Hoſpitals) is a wall correſponding with *bb*; both which, by appearance, formed a kind of arched roof, and perhaps ſupported a turret. The fine Saxon arch, which ſtood at the Weſt end of the nave, (ſcreened from ſight by the bending wall of the ſtreet,) eſcaped demolition. The walls in general were three feet eight inches in thickneſs; and that marked *b* was continued 14 feet to the Eaſt. The ſpan of the arches was 9 feet; the columns only 6 feet high, and 5 feet 8 inches in girth; and on their rude capitals lay croſs-ways four large oak beams; which, from their ſituation in the line marked *i*, could not have been originally ſo placed. They were wrought into grooves beneath on each ſide except the two end-ones, which were only wrought on one ſide that forms the end-wall; and, as they were much corroded, were perhaps originally part of the roof, and afterwards let down to figure as principals for the floor which covered them." Throſby's Leiceſter, p. 386.

[2] Theſe chambers now contain eight widows; ſix of whom receive 14*s*. quarterly, and a ſmall ſtipend weekly, making together ſomewhat more than 2*s*. a week; the other two about 1*s*. 6*d*. They have firing allowed them; and two of them have by turns 2*s*. 6*d*. each annually in lieu of a pair of ſhoes.

[3] The annual ſermon is now preached at St. Martin's church on the Sunday next after St. John's day.

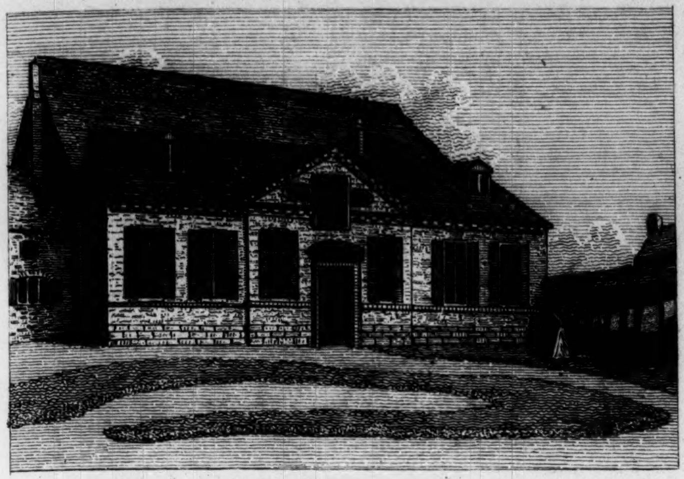
[4] This gentleman founded a ſeparate charity which bears his name. See p. 327.

[5] Some cloſes at Enderby, which in 1720 were in the poſſeſſion of Daniel Alcock.

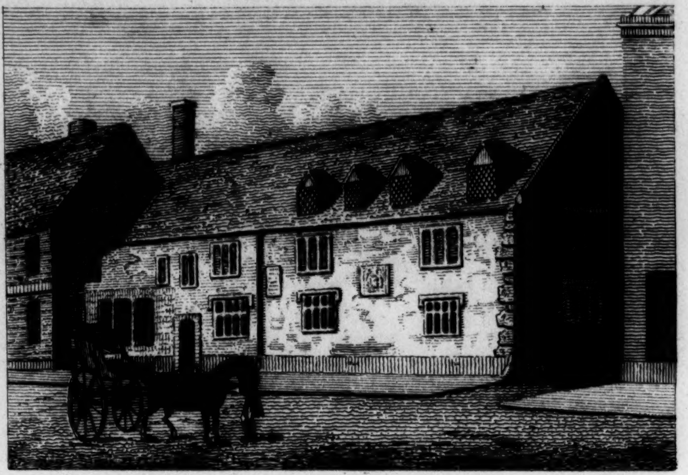
[6] The rules to be obſerved are: At their admiſſion, to bring with them to their houſe their bed, a bedſtead, and hangings, or curtains, one bolſter, two pillows, two pairs of ſhees and pillow-drawers, two blankets, one rug or quilt, one cheſt or coffer, one chair, and two towels; and to be left to the houſe, or diſpoſed of by them at their death; and, if diſpoſed of at their death, the perſon, or perſons, to whom they are given, is to give the keeper, or woman that aſſiſts them, 5*s*. To have new gowns, made of ſerge of 2*s*. *per* yard, once in three years; on the left breaſt of each gown a half-badge is to be fixed, and they to wear the ſaid gowns when they go to church, and at all other public appearance; and the gowns are reſpectively to be left, at their ſeveral deaths, to the ſucceſſor and ſucceſſors. That at the death of each of the ſeveral widows that now do, or hereafter ſhall, dwell in the ſaid houſe, and enjoy this charity, the houſe or place enjoyed by the deceaſed ſhall ſtand empty, and no one be admitted into it, nor have any pay, for 8 weeks from the death of any of the ſaid widows ſo dying, the two ſhillings a week for the ſaid 8 weeks amounting to 16*s*. to be put into the common box, to be equally divided between the three ſurvivors, and the keeper, or woman that aſſiſts, ſhare and ſhare alike. That the keeper, or woman that doth or ſhall aſſiſt the ſaid four widows, ſhall make the firſt fire in the morning for the ſaid widows in the common room, and ſweep and cleanſe the ſame, and carry the aſhes and dirt out of it every morning; and what fires are to be made after the morning in each and every day, and cleanſing the ſaid common room, ſhall be done by the four widows, by their ſeveral turns, every one for a week, till all have done; and ſo begin again, and continue it. That the garden ſhall be enjoyed between the Upper Houſe and the Nether Houſe, as it is now ſet out; viz. that part on the right hand from the entry and far-end to the Upper Houſe, and the other part on the left hand to the Nether Houſe.—Theſe houſes are pointed out, with the new Town-Gaol, in Plate XXVIII.

Pl. XXVIII. p. 326.

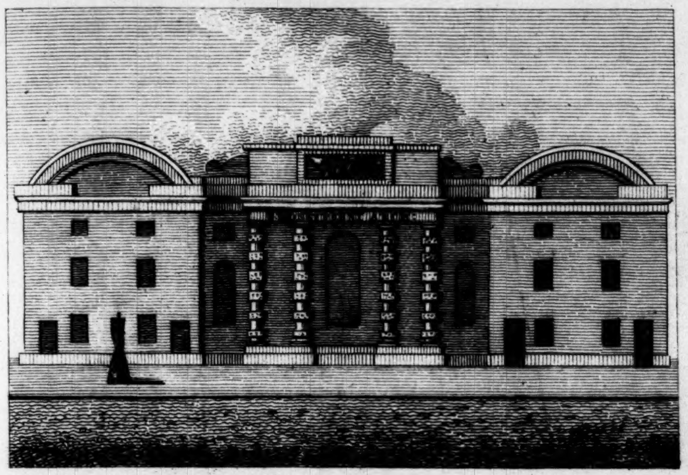
CASTLE.



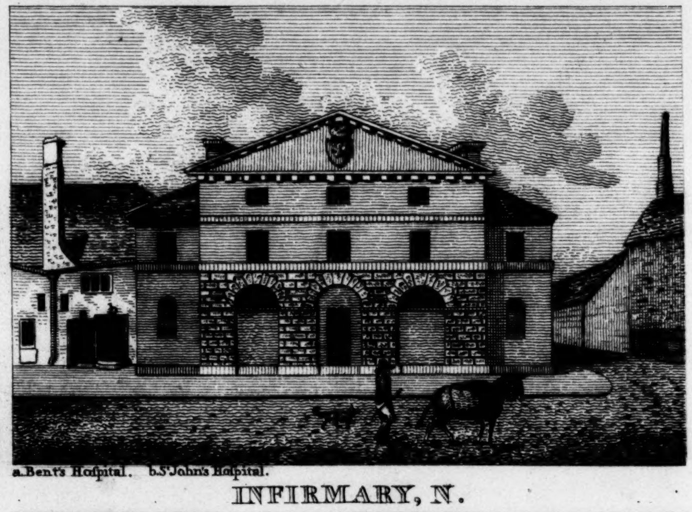
FREE SCHOOL.



COUNTY GAOL.

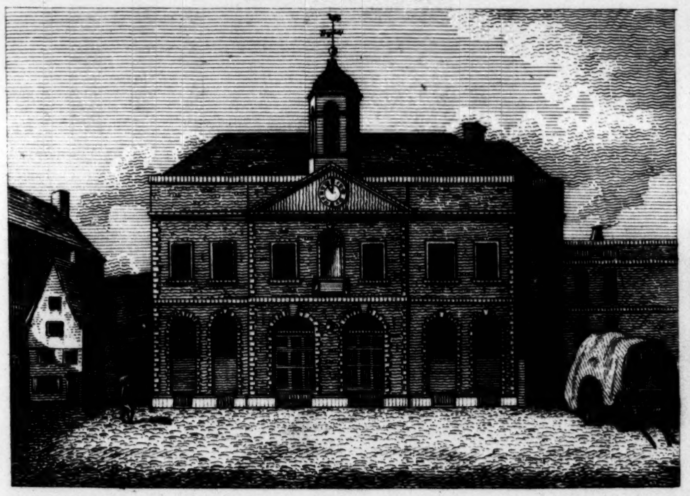


TOWN GAOL.

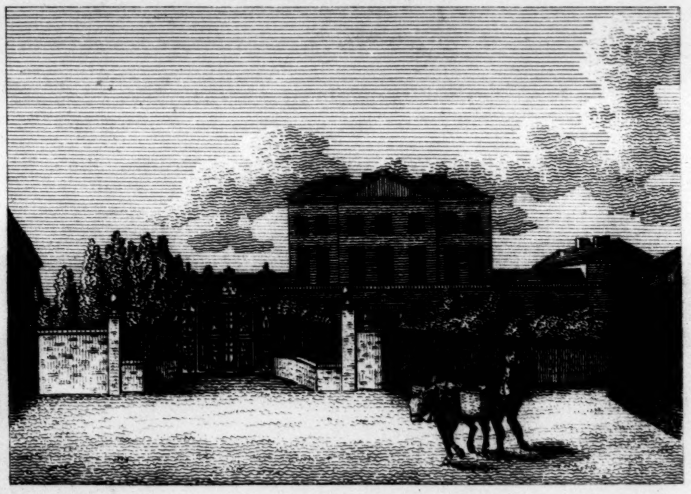


a. Bent's Hoſpital. b. St. John's Hoſpital.

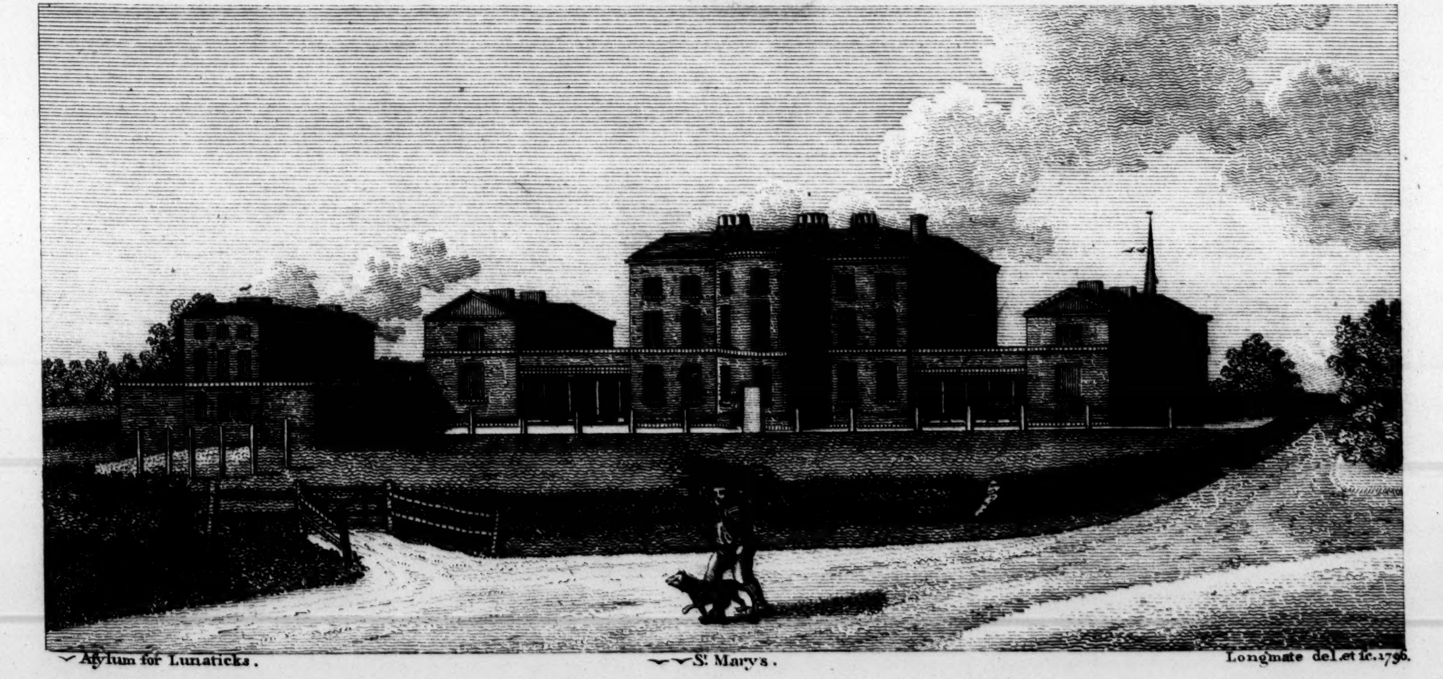
EXCHANGE.



INFIRMARY, N.



INFIRMARY, S.



Aſylum for Lunaticks. S. Marys. Longmate del. et ſc. 1796.

BRITISH
12 JN 1923
MUSEUM

Another charitable inſtitution [1] may here be noticed, founded by MATTHEW SIMONS, Eſq. who, having purchaſed a houſe in Blue-boar lane about 1700, after having repaired and fitted it up for the purpoſe, placed therein ſix ſingle women about 1703; and at his death, about 1714, ordained a ſucceſſion of that number to be continued for ever; aſſigning to them a good garden and a good cellar in common, and to each woman £3. a year to be paid quarterly, and 15 hundred of coals, coſt what they will; and enjoined his executor or truſtees to keep the houſe in repair. The ſame Mr. Simons gave about £103. for other laſting charities.

St. MICHAEL'S Church

was ſituate in thoſe which are called the Back-lanes, the houſes whereof were demoliſhed or burnt down in 1173 [2].

William Eyton occurs vicar of St. Michael 1221; and Henry de Sc̃o Martino in 1233 [3].

The church continued a conſiderable time afterwards; for in it a monk, who was educated under William le Cloune, abbot of Leiceſter 1345—1377, is ſaid to have turned anchoret; and, in 1487, it is thus noticed in Charyte's Rentale:

"Memorandum, quòd Andreas Burgeis dedit eccleſie Sc̃i Michaelis quandam terram, in longitudine intra terram ipſius eccleſie & terram Gregorii Makepays, & in latitudine intra venellam & veterem murum Leyc', &c.

"Memorandum, quòd Matheus le Marchat, capellanus, dedit eccleſie Sancti Michaelis quandam terram, in longitudine intra terram pertinentem ad eandem eccleſiam & terram que fuit Gregorii Makepays, & in latitudine intra longam venellam & murum Leyc' [4]."

"Memorandum, quòd omnia emolumenta ad vicariam Sancti Michaelis ſpectantia, durante vacatione vicarie predicte, pertinent, & debent pertinere, ad abbatem & conventum monaſterii Leyceſtr', & non ad epiſcopum Lincoln', ſicut patet in placito inter ipſos.

Eccleſia Sc̃i Michaelis reddit vlĩ. xiiiis̃." [5]

The church was ſoon after demoliſhed.

Richard Orton, April 29, 1586, gave to the mayor and burgeſſes of Leiceſter a rent of 12*d.* yearly, out of a cloſe lying in the late pariſhes of *St. Peter's* and *St. Mighill's* of Leiceſter, between the ground ſometime William Pureſei's and Thomas Pallet's of the Weſt part, and the queen's highway of old called *Torchemer*, near to a place there where formerly ſtood a croſs of the Eaſt part, and extending from a lane called *Feill-lane*, otherwiſe called *Storchall-lane*, of the South, unto a lane called *St. Mighill's lane* of the North, and now in the tenure of Robert Johnſon, roughlayer [6].

"This indenture, made the 27th day of April, in the 33d year of our ſovereign lady Elizabeth, and in the year of our Lord 1591, between the mayor and burgeſſes of the town of Liſter on the one part, and William Dethick, town-clerk of the ſaid town, on the other part, witneſſeth, that the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes, for, and in conſideration of, the full ſatisfaction and payment of the ſaid William, for the making ſundry writings, conveyances, and teſtaments, at divers times, for and about the affairs and buſineſs of the corporation of ſaid town, and for divers other good cauſes and conſiderations them the ſaid mayor and burgeſſes preſently moving, have, upon condition hereafter expreſſed, granted, bargained, ſold, enfeoffed, and confirmed, and, by theſe preſents, under and upon the conditions hereafter expreſſed, do, for them and their ſucceſſors, covenant, bargain, ſell, enfeoff, and confirm, unto the ſaid William Dethick, his heirs and aſſigns, one parcel of ground, or croft, with the appurtenances, called *St. Michael's church-yard*, together with one lane at the Weſt end thereof, lying and being together in the pariſh of *St. Peter's in the town of Liſter* aforeſaid, and now in the tenure of one Robert Pilkington, or of his aſſigns, and is parcell of the lands and poſſeſſions of the antient dutchy of Lancaſter, and belonging the honour of Liſter, in the ſaid county of Liſter [7]."

June 16, 1606, an agreement occurs between *George Neville* and *Thomas Biddle*, concerning two acres of paſture lately in St. Michael's pariſh, but then united to All Saints.

St. PETER'S

pariſh included part of the High-Croſs-ſtreet, and lay between All Saints and St. Martin's.

The Church is thus noticed in Charyte's Rentale:

"Patronus hujus eccleſie abbas Leiceſtr'. Vicarius ibidem inſtitutus per epiſcopum. Penſio vicarii ab antiquo v marc'. Ordinatio ejus per Hugonem epiſcopum patet in le Chartwary. Clericus eligendus eſt per abbatem [8]."

All that is farther ſaid of St. Peter's in the Rentale is, that the Abbey of Leiceſter poſſeſſed a few ſingle meſſuages in the pariſh [9].

[10] VICARS of St. Peter's.

Robertus Capellanus, 1221.
R.... de L..... capellanus, 1226.
Henry de Shirle, 1270.
William de Eaſton, 1273.

In 1283, "R. clericus S. Petri de Leiceſtriâ & ſubdiaconus" occurs as witneſs to a deed [11].

In this church, ſir William Marmion performed homage to ſir Robert Burdett, in 1369, for the lordſhip of Galby [12].

"Sciant preſentes & futuri, quòd nos Joh̃es Heſylton capellanus, Joh̃es Hornyngwold de Leiceſtriâ, & Will̃us Outhorp de eâdem, dedimus, conceſſimus, & hâc preſenti cartâ noſtrâ confirmavimus, Will̃o Derby de Leiceſtriâ, tayllour, unam placeam terre, cum edificiis & omnibus pertinentiis, in Leyceſtriâ, in parochiâ Sc̃i *Petri* ejuſdem ville, jacent' inter terram Sc̃e Marie eccleſie Sc̃i Petri, que quondam fuit Hugonis le Carter, ex parte unâ, & terram quondam Will̃i le Cook, ironmonger, ex parte alterâ, & extendit ſe à venellâ vocat' Wylughby-lane uſque ad terram Will̃i Danet; quam quidem placeam terre, cum edificiis & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, nuper habuimus ex dono & conceſſione Thome Benytt capellani, & quam placeam terre, cum edificiis & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, idem Thomas nuper, ſimul cum Joh̃e Gybbeſton de Syleby, jam defuncto, habuit ex dono & conceſſione Willi Pykwell de Syleby; habend' & tenend' predictam placeam terre, cum edificiis & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, prefato Willo Derby, heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, liberè, quietè, benè, & in pace, in perpetuum, de capitalibus dominis ſeodi illius, per ſervicia indè debita & de jure conſueto: Et nos verò prefati Johes Heſylton, Johes Hornyngwold, & Willus Outhorp, & heredes noſtri, predictam placeam terre, cum edificiis & omnibus pertineniis ſuis, prefato Willo Derby, heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, contra omnes gentes warantizabimus, & in perpetuum defendemus. In cujus teſtimonium, huic preſenti carte noſtre ſigilla noſtra appoſuimus. Hiis teſtibus; Willo Pacy, tunc majore ville Leiceſtrie; Henrico Forſter, tunc ballivo ejuſdem ville; Henrico Derby, Johe Nyghtyngale, Willo York, ballivis & .....; Willo Maloyn de Leyceſtriâ; & aliis. Dat', apud Leyceſtr', 12° die menſis Maii, anno regni regis Henrici Quinti poſt conqueſtum octavo, & anno Domini 1412[1]."

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[1] One other inſtitution of a ſimilar nature, by a worthy individual ſtill living, will be duly noticed in a future page.

[2] The Back-lanes, which are in All Saints pariſh, and formerly a very populous part of Leiceſter, have never been rebuilt ſince this almoſt general deſtruction.

[3] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xc. a.

[4] Ibid. fol. xcvi. b. xcvii. a.

[5] The endowment of the vicarage is in the Lincoln regiſter.

[6] Carte, MS. from the Town Records.

[7] Extracted from a deed in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Cobley, of Leiceſter, who owns the ground alluded to; a part of which was lately ſold to the pariſhioners of All Saints, in addition to their church-yard.

[8] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xcvii. b.

[9] Ibid. fol. xc. a.

[10] The endowment of the vicarage is in the Lincoln regiſter.

[11] Dugdale, Warwickſhire, ed. 1. p. 391.

[12] See vol. II. p. 568.

One of the Back-Lanes in 1522 was called "Venella Sc̄i Petri."

About October, 1563, an account being taken of the four bells in this church, it was found that the great bell weighed 11 cwt. 16 lb. the ſecond bell 8 cwt. 26 lb. the third bell 6 cwt. 18 lb. the firſt bell 5 cwt. 10 lb.; that the timber of the church ſhould be taken down, and kept in ſafety with the lead.

June 30, 1564, it was ordered, that one of the bells ſhould be ſold, for repair of the ſchool-houſe; whence it appears that there was a ſchool-houſe here before the preſent free ſchool (ſee Plate XXVIII.) was erected.

Nov. 16, 1570, at a Common hall, it was agreed, that the timber of St. Peter's church ſhall be taken down, and kept in ſafety, with the lead, till farther orders.

In 1571, the following deed occurs of *Richard Darker:*

"Omnibus, &c. Sciatis me dediſſe Willo Dakyn meſſ' ſeu tent', & gardinum jacent', in parochiâ Sc̄i Petri, in le High-ſtreet, quod abuttat ſe versùs auſtrum ſuper gardinum Leonardi Danet, armigeri, & versùs partem borealem ſuper venellam vocat' Willoughby-lane, & versùs partem orientalem ſuper communem ſtratum vocat' le High-ſtreet, & versùs partem occidentalem ſuper peciam terre majoris & communitatis Leic'; ac etiam dediſſe prefato Willo clauſum meum quod abuttat ſe versùs auſtralem ſuper venellam voc' St. Peter's lane, & versùs domum manſionalem vicarii Sc̄i Petri ſuper partem borealem, & versùs cemeterium Sc̄i Petri ſuper partem occidentalem, & terram Willi Gilbert ſuper partem orientalem. Dat' 20 Aprilis, anno regni Elizabethe regine 21°[2]."

April 7, 1573, an indenture was made, between the mayor and co-burgeſſes of Leiceſter, whereby the queen, for £35. to be paid to the general receiver of the dutchy of Lancaſter, and other cauſes, granted to the mayor and co-burgeſſes all the lead, ſtone, and timber, of the decayed church of St. Peter, which lead by commiſſioners was certified to be 4 fodders and 400 lb.; and the mayor and co-burgeſſes covenanted to erect a ſubſtantial ſchool-houſe, within a year after the date, covered with ſlate, and the ſame from time to time to repair; and to employ the ſaid lead, ſtone, and timber, in edifying the ſame; and to employ the overplus, if any ſhould be, in bringing a conduit of freſh water into the town.

The church being thus entirely demoliſhed, it was thought convenient that the pariſh ſhould be united to ſome other; and it lying between St. Martin's pariſh and All Saints' pariſh, when the matter came to be conſidered in a common hall, March 26, 1591, there aroſe a great debate between the members which were of thoſe pariſhes; but at length it was carried that it ſhould be united to All Saints, which was completed in the time of queen Elizabeth; the proceſs of which will be given under that pariſh.

On the ſite of this church was afterwards built the County Gaol; a view of which is given in Plate XXVIII.

Other DEMOLISHED CHURCHES and CHAPELS.

1. St. *Andrew's* chapel is noticed by Mr. Wyrley in 1590 as belonging to St. Leonard's hoſpital; or poſſibly was a chapel within the church of the Newark[3].

2. At the Eaſt end of the church of St. Nicholas there ſtood, in very early times, two churches or chapels under the ſame roof; the one dedicated to St. *Auguſtine*, the other to St. *Columbanus*; which are ſuppoſed to have been demoliſhed either at the Conqueſt, or in the troubles of 1087[4]. Neither of them is mentioned in the Matriculus of 1220.

3. Hugh Capellanus was preſented to the vicarage of St. *Clement's*[5] in 1221, "per epiſcopum authoritate concilii[6]." The church was ſoon after given to the Grey Friers; whoſe fate it ſhared[7].

4. The church of St. *Croſs*, which has ſometimes been noticed in old writings, is only another name for St. *Martin's*. The oblations *ad ſanctam crucem* at Eaſter in this church were a part of the vicar's endowment. The *High Croſs* was alſo within this pariſh, and a chantry called *Corpus Chriſti*.

5. The chapel of the *Holy Sepulchre* was ſituated at the extremity of the Borough, without the walls, towards the South, at the end of South-gate ſtreet, where thoſe who were to be hanged at the gallows uſed to be interred. This chapel was appropriated to the church of St. Mary de Caſtro, and was regularly ſerved by a chaplain from that church, under the appointment of the abbot of St. *Mary de Pratis*[8].

6. St. *James's* chapel had ſome of its walls ſtanding within the memory of perſons living in Mr. Carte's time; and, conſidering that in a hall-book, 1 Richard III. one of the wards of the town is deſcribed to be "from the South-gate unto the Sepulchre church," and in another hall-book, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, the ſame is deſcribed to extend "from the South-gate to St. James's chapel," this chapel was perhaps the ſame with The Sepulchre church, or at leaſt ſtood very near it, and poſſibly might be *The Hermitage*.

7. St. *Trinity's* was only another name for the choir in the South aile of St. *Mary's* church.

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[1] From the original deed, communicated to Mr. Carte, by Mr. Noble, in 1725. [2] Ibid. [3] See before, p. 322; and hereafter, p. 339.

[4] It was demoliſhed, according to the Saxon Chronicle, p. 194, "per Hugonem ſub A. D. 1087," in the conſpiracy againſt William Rufus in favour of his brother Robert, when this Hugh ravaged the counties of Leiceſter and Northampton; as is obſerved by Maurice Johnſon, eſq. who, in Dr. Stukeley's Plan of Roman Leiceſter, Itin. I. Pl. 92. (which has been introduced in a former part of the preſent volume, p. 6) has written, "Ad Orientem Sancti Nicholai, eccleſiæ Sancti Auguſtini & Sancti Columbani ſub duobus tectis conjunctis ſuper medias columnas;" and adds, "The Rev. Samuel Carte, M. A. an aged and very learned Antiquary, and my honoured friend, in converſation on the ſpot at the place, and in his own ſtudy there, gave me a copy of a record from the Rentale B. M. V. in Pratis Leyc. 'quod eccleſia de Coſby pertinuit ad eccleſias Sancti Auguſtini Leyc. & Sancti Columbani ibidem, vocat' *Holybones*;' not being parochial, and ſo not entitled to perſonal tithes; not having any prædial, being pent up and incloſed *infra burgum*." M. JOHNSON, MS.—Mr. Johnſon ſuppoſed that the church of St. Mary de Caſtro was built on the foundation of a Roman temple.

[5] The abbot and convent of Croxton poſſeſſed an annual rent of 12*d*. and two capons, given them by *Peter* rector of Eaſtwell, to be received from a meſſuage in the pariſh of St. Clement, in the tenure of *Richard de Walton*; which rent the abbot and convent beſtowed on the friers-preachers of Leiceſter. Regiſter of Croxton Abbey.

[6] The endowment of the vicarage may be ſeen in the Lincoln Regiſters.

[7] See before, p. 298. [8] See before, p. 303.

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Fig. 16.

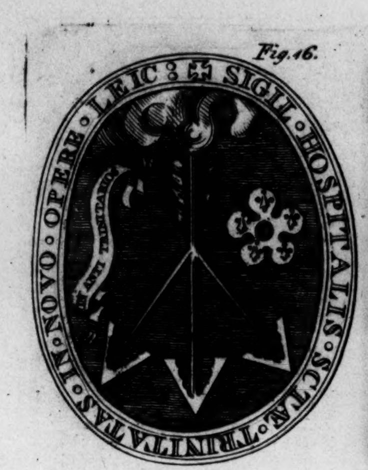
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Fig. 1. 2. Two Views of NEWARK-GATE. Plate XXIX. p. 329

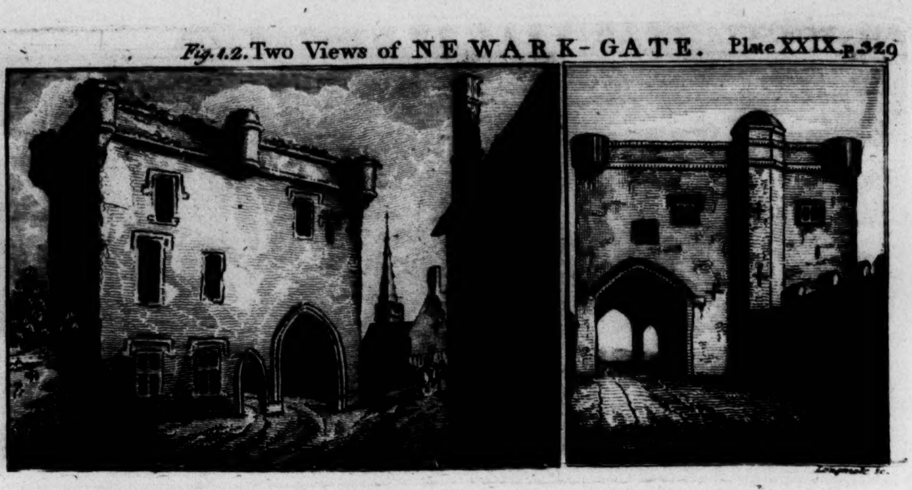

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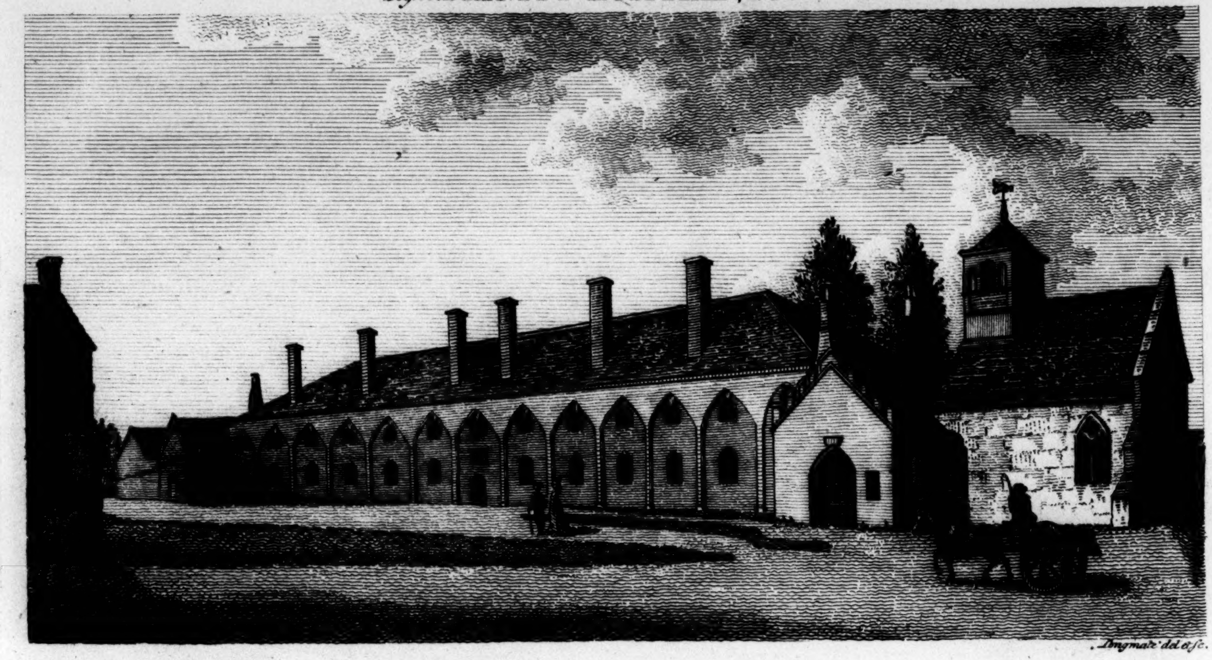
Fig. 18. TRINITY HOSPITAL, 1796.



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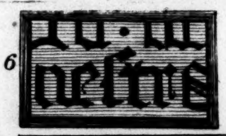

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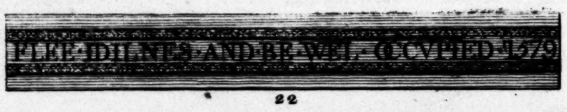
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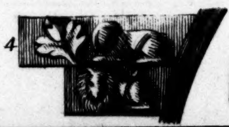

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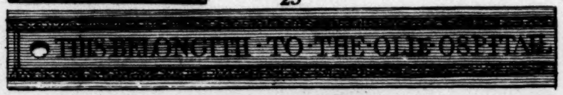
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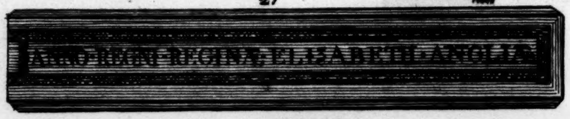
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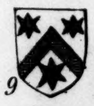

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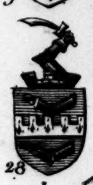

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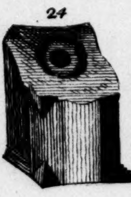

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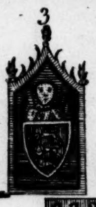

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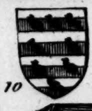

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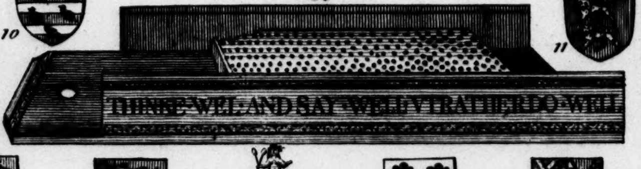
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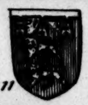

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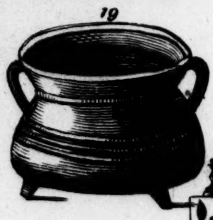

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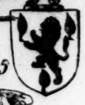

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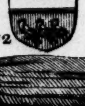

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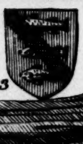

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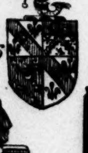

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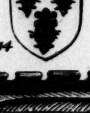

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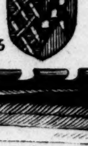


Fig. 7.

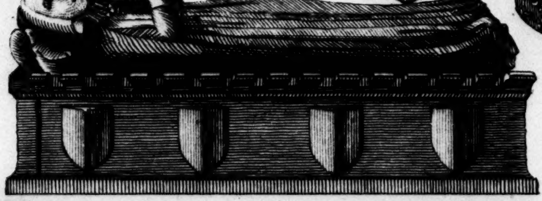
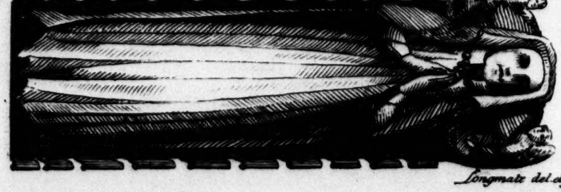


Fig. 8.



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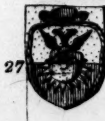
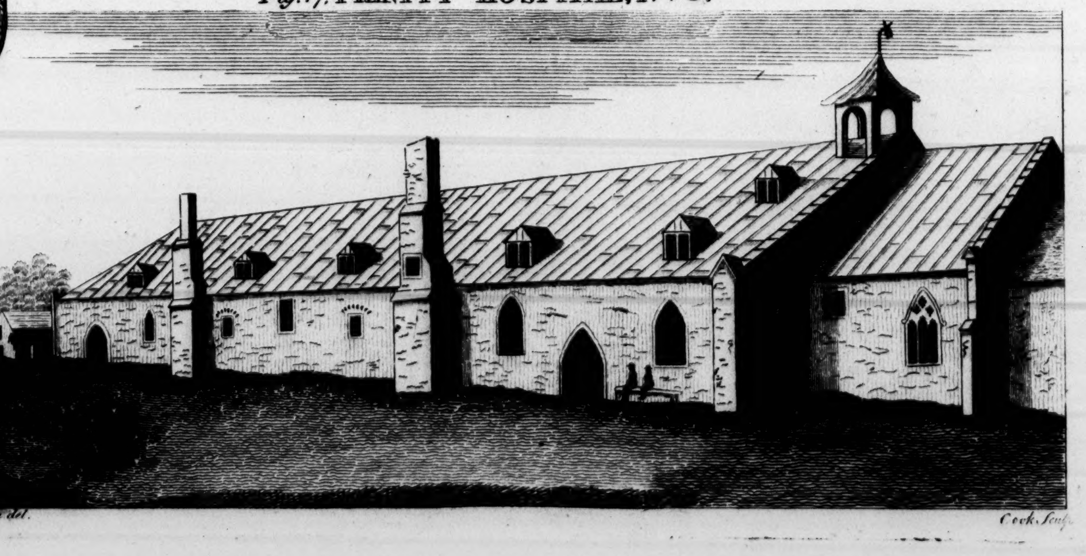


Fig. 17. TRINITY HOSPITAL, 1776.



J. Pridden del.

Cook Sculp.

The HOSPITAL and COLLEGE of the NEWARK.

The Newark, a diſtrict of four acres, was originally ſurrounded, except towards the river, with high ſtone walls embattled, of which ſeveral parts remain, though many breaches are made in them. It has two lofty gates; one towards the South-gate ſtreet[1], very large and handſome, made uſe of for the county-magazine[2]; the other, which ſeparates the Newark from the Caſtle-yard, was handſomely turreted till very lately, when the upper part was houſe-topped; and the arms of the duke of *Lancaſter* (Plate XXIX. fig. 3.) deſtroyed; but there ſtill remain ſome emblems of its illuſtrious founders, fig. 4, 5.—The fragment in fig. 6. is from a window in the Caſtle-yard.

The Old Hoſpital was founded by *Henry* earl of *Lancaſter*, who in 1322 ſucceeded his brother *Thomas* in the earldom of *Leiceſter*; in 1327, on the reverſal of his brother's attainder, obtained the earldom of *Lancaſter*; and in 1330 procured the king's letters patent, dated at Woodſtock, 2 April, 4 Edw. III. for founding, in a certain place belonging to him in Leiceſter, containing within itſelf four acres, an hoſpital[3], in honour of God and the Virgin Mary, for the maintenance of 50 infirm old men, and 5 women as nurſes, under the management of a maſter, four chaplains, and two clerks; and alſo a regular chapel *(oratorium)*, and proper houſes for the habitation of the maſter and chaplains; with liberty to confer on his foundation four acres of land in Leiceſter, and the advowſon of the church of Ircheſter[4] in Northamptonſhire; and authorizing the maſter and chaplains to hold the ſaid lands, and appropriate the ſaid church, for the maintenance of themſelves and the poor of the hoſpital, notwithſtanding the ſtatute of mortmain[5]. To this gift, in 1333, was added the advowſon of the church of Duffield in Derbyſhire[6].

Earl Henry died in 1345; and was buried with great pomp in the chapel of this hoſpital[7], where a fair tomb was afterwards erected for him. But his charitable intentions were purſued with unabated ardour by *Henry* his ſon and ſucceſſor, who, in 1348, acquired for this new foundation the lordſhip and advowſon of Haringdon[8] in Northamptonſhire, which had fallen into the king's hands on the diſſolution of the Knights Hoſpitallers; and in 1349 obtained from Pope Clement III. "a bull of relaxation from penance to all who ſhould viſit the hoſpital founded by Henry earl of Leiceſter; which the ſaid earl, and Henry earl of Lancaſter his ſon, relinquiſhing the place of ſepulture in which the remains of their anceſtors were depoſited, had choſen for their own interment; dated at Avignon, 3 id. Aprilis, pont. 7°."[9] He procured alſo, in 1350, from archbiſhop Iſlip, an indulgence of 40 days to all who ſhould viſit the church of this hoſpital for eight days preceding the feaſt of St. Michael, and of 30 days to thoſe who ſhould viſit it once in a year; dated at Maghefeld, 1350[10].

He was in 1351 advanced to the dignity of a duke. In 1354, he conſiderably enlarged the original foundation, by engrafting on it a collegiate church in honour of the Annunciation of the bleſſed Virgin; "Henry Plantagenet, firſt duke of Lancaſter, founded a place by the South gate, called the New work, the moſt beautiful abbey in England[11]." And in the ſame year it was found to be of no prejudice, if the king permitted his couſin *Henry* duke of *Lancaſter* to give the advowſons of Thorpe Edmere and Wymondham to the dean of St. Mary's church in Leiceſter[12].

The ſtatutes for the regulation of the new foundation were completed, 9 kal. Aprilis, 1355; "preſentibus, fratre Willo de Cloune abbate monaſterii beate Marie de Pratis Leyc', dominis Hen' de Walton archidiacono Richm', Willo de Donne archidiacono Leyc', Willo de Louteburgh archidiacono Lewen', Willo de Grenburgh archidiacono Stafford'[13];" and on the ſame day, *Richard de Hanſlape*, the firſt dean, with his brethren the prebendaries, were admitted; and, agreeably to the ſuperſtition of the age, received from their founder a celebrated relick, which he had then lately brought from France, a thorn ſaid to have been part of the crown of Jeſus[14].

May 18, 1356, the duke obtained full powers, from the pope and the king, to convert the church belonging to his hoſpital into a collegiate church[15]. To the 50 almſmen and 5 nurſes originally placed in the hoſpital, he added 50 more men and 5 more nurſes[16]; who were all placed under the care and guardianſhip of the dean and canons, and provided for by an aſſignment of a rent-charge from various lands belonging to his dutchy. He gave them alſo his manor of Kempsford, with part of the manor of Chedworth, in Glouceſterſhire; the manor of Ingleſham in Wiltſhire; and the advowſons of Thorpe Edmere, Wymondham, Higham Ferrars[17], Raundes[18], Preſton, Kempsford, and Chedworth[19]; the reverſion of his manor of Wolaſton in Northamptonſhire after the death of *Simon Symyon*[20], who held it for his life, ſubject to a yearly payment of 40*s.* to St. David's hoſpital near Northampton. This noble grant was dated 4 March, 29 Edw. III; and on the 12th of June following the duke ſecured to the dean and canons, on divers others of his lordſhips, an annual rent-charge of £1000. if they ſhould be diſturbed in the poſſeſſion of his former grant[21]. He had for ſome time before reſided at Kempsford; but, his beloved child and only ſon having come to an untimely end, he quitted that part of the country, and employed himſelf chiefly in ſuperintending his magnificent building at Leiceſter. On his departure from Kempsford, his horſe happening to caſt a ſhoe, the inhabitants nailed it to the church-door; where it remained in 1712[1], and probably ſtill preſerves his memory.

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[1] See two views of this gate in Plate XXIX. fig. 1, 2.

[2] "Newark-gate (the arſenal of arms) is juſt 51 yards from the South-gate; the approach to which ſeems to have been under the command of the garriſon. The extent of the front, as it faces the North-eaſt, or South-gate ſtreet, 54 feet 6 inches in front, 29 feet 1 inch in breadth; 32 feet from the Magazine to the end of the ſhops on the Newark ſide; thence to Bunney's wall 44 feet 7 inches; which together make 76 feet 7 inches." W. B.

[3] "Eodem anno Henricus comes Lancaſtrie cœpit conſtruere novum hoſpitale juxta caſtrum Leiceſtrie, ſcil', anno Gratie MCCCXXX; & comes cœpit oculis caligare in cœcitatem, & ſeneſcere." Knyghton, Chron. inter x Script. col. 2559.

[4] Pat. 14 Edw. III. pro eccleſiâ de Irenceſtre.—This vicarage was endowed in 1348; and a vicar was in 1349 preſented "per cuſtodem & fratres hoſpitalis." Bridges, vol. II. p. 180.

[5] Appendix, p. 109.

[6] Pat. 5 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 12. pro eccleſiâ de Duffield. A fee-farm rent of £24. iſſuing from this rectory, and which, after the diſſolution of the collegiate church, had been long applied towards the maintenance of the hoſpital, was alienated about the year 1678.

[7] See before, p. 226.

[8] Pat. 22 Edw. III. pars 2. m. 20. "Pro decano Leyc. de manerio de Haringdon, cum advocatione eccleſie ejuſdem ville appropriatâ."

[9] Appendix, p. 109; from Reg. Iſlip, archiep. Cant. f. 24. a.

[10] Ibid. from the ſame Regiſter, f. 34. b.

[11] Carte, MS. from Knighton. In the Regiſter of the Biſhop of Lincoln is preſerved "Hoſpitalis beate Marie ordinatio, & cantarie mutatio in eccleſiâ conventuali pro animâ domini Roberti Byrd ordinate."

[12] Peck, MSS. 4937, p. 162; from Inq. ad quod dampnum, 28 Edw. III. N° 2. Leic.

[13] Theſe ſtatutes are preſerved in the Regiſters at Lincoln. Reg. Gynewell, fol. 278—293. 320.

[14] Knighton, col. 2605. See before, p. 219.

[15] Pat. 30 Edw. III. "Henricus dux Lanc. filius Henrici comitis Lanc. auctoritate papæ & regis, obtinuit ut eccleſia hoſpitalis Leyc. mutaretur in eccleſiam collegiatam, pro uno decano & certo numero canonicorum, 18 Maii."

[16] Knighton miſtakes, in ſuppoſing the foundation to be for 50 men and 50 women.

[17] Higham Ferrars was appropriated, with the chapels of Chelverſton and Caldecote, 28 Edw. III. Bridges, vol. II. p. 174.

[18] The vicarage of Raundes was endowed in 1356. The firſt preſentation made by the dean and chapter to the vicarage was in 1390. The preceding incumbent (who was rector) had been preſented by "John Gynewell, Henr. com. Lanc. attorn. gen." who was afterwards (1351) biſhop of Lincoln. Bridges, vol. II. p. 186.

[19] Appendix, p. 109.

[20] Bridges, vol. II. p. 200. This is probably the ſame perſon with *Simon Synden*, whoſe endowment of a chantry is preſerved in the Regiſters of the Biſhop of Lincoln. See the Introductory Volume, p. xcix.

[21] Appendix, p. 109.

In 1357, the dean and canons obtained a charter of free-warren for their lands in Wolaſton; and for their manors of Kynemeresford, Chedſworth, Haryngdon, and Ingleſham[2]; and in 1358 the duke had the king's permiſſion to grant to them four acres and a half of land in Leiceſter, being near their dwelling, *in elargationem manſi ſui.* "Teſte rege, apud Weſtm', 15° die Januarii[3];" in the ſame year, the duke and his dutcheſs *Iſabella* obtained for them a confirmation-grant of the manor and advowſon of Haringdon[4]; and in 1358-9, they agreed to make a yearly payment of 51*s.* 7½ *d.* to the ſacriſt and canons of the collegiate church of St. Mary de Caſtro. "Teſte rege, apud Weſtm', 24° die Januarii[5]."

May 10, 1361, the dean and canons, taking notice that their hoſpital and college, with divers of the lands thereunto belonging, were deſcribed in the charters of their founders and benefactors to be ſituated within the borough *(villa)* of Leiceſter; and apprehenſive that their exempt juriſdiction might be hereafter diſputed by the Corporation; they obtained the letters patent of king Edward III; which, after a brief recital of the various benefactions to the hoſpital and college, and declaring them both to be ſituate in the Suburbs, and not within the town, permitted the duke of Lancaſter to give to the dean and canons two whole lanes *(venellas)* and a plot of ground next the Caſtle, for the enlargement of their houſe and church[6]. In this year, the duke died; and, by the expreſs direction of his will, was buried in this church[7].

In 1363, the dean and canons had licence to appropriate the advowſon of Llanvaylog *(aliàs* Llan Defailog, or Llandeveylogg,) in Carmarthenſhire[8]; where they poſſeſſed alſo the church of Pen Bre[9].

In 1369, *John de Knighton*, *John de Burton*, and *John de Banbury*, chaplains, gave three ſhops, one toft, ſix acres of arable land, and two acres of meadow, in the Suburbs of Leiceſter, then of the yearly value of 6*s.* 8*d.*; which the dean and canons were enabled to receive, and hold in perpetuity, at the annual value of £5. as a part of £10. a year, which by former letters patent they had been empowered to acquire. "Teſte rege, apud Weſtm', 5° die Maii[10]."

In 1374, as a farther part of the annual ten pounds abovementioned, they were empowered to receive from *John de Stockton* and *William de Swepſton*, chaplains, one meſſuage, 5 tofts, 15 acres of arable land, and the third part of another meſſuage, in the Suburbs of Leiceſter; and from *William Cheſelden*, *John de Knighton*, and *John de Banbury*, chaplains, one toft in the ſame Suburbs; being together of the annual value of 9*s.* 5½*d.* "Teſte rege, apud Weſtm', 4° Nov'[11]."

In 1380, they obtained the advowſon of Cranſley in Northamptonſhire, where this college poſſeſſed a manor appropriated to the dean and canons[12].

Thomas de Brytwell, profeſſor of divinity at Oxford, prebendary of St. Margaret's, Leiceſter, was examined, in 1382, before archbiſhop Courtney, as a witneſs on the articles of Wickliff[13]. He was afterwards chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, and dean of the church of our Lady in the Newark; and to him was directed, in 1389, the curious proceſs concerning the Lollards performing penance in this church, already noticed under the Hiſtory of Leiceſter Abbey[14].

In 1391, Sir *Maurice Berkeley*, ſon of *Thomas*, releaſed to the dean and canons all claim to the tithes of Wolaſton, co. Northampton[15].

In 1392, *William Burton* and *Richard Elvet*, clerks, had licence to give to the dean and canons 9 meſſuages, 9 ſhops, 16 tofts, 6 acres of arable land, 11 acres and 1 rood of meadow, a rent of 9*s.* and an annual acknowledgement of a capon, a hen, and half a pound of cumin, with the appurtenances, in Leiceſter and its Suburbs; which completed their £10. a year. "Teſte rege, apud Nottingham, 9° Auguſti[16]."

In 1398, *Gilbert Elvet*, *John de Stukley*, and *Peter Burnell*, had licence to give "unum molendinum aquaticum de Thamiſiâ in Harrindon, unà cum gurgite, multurâ bladorum, & ſitu eidem molendino pertinentibus, ac piſcariam eorundem molendini & gurgitis, necnon medietatem unius hide terre, cum pertin', in eâdem villâ. Teſte rege, apud Weſtm', 1° die Septemb'[17]."

Soon after, this church loſt an eſpecial benefactor, by the death of *John* of *Gaunt* duke of *Lancaſter*, who, during his reſidence in the caſtle of Leiceſter[18], had taken great delight in this ſplendid foundation of his father and grandfather[19]; and, by his laſt will, dated from his chamber in the caſtle, Feb. 3, 1397-8, gave to this church his red garment of velvet embroidered with gold ſuns, and all the apparel to the ſaid garment belonging, with the whole of his Miſſals, and ſuch books belonging to his chapel as were according to the uſe of the church of Saliſbury, and not otherwiſe ſpecifically deviſed[20]. In his lifetime he had ſecured to them an annuity of 100 marks, in lieu of 700 marks ſettled on them at their foundation, which he had taken away[21].

In 1399, King *Henry* IV. reciting that *Henry* duke of *Lancaſter*, his grandfather, had begun the foundation of a collegiate church at Leiceſter, and buildings for the habitation of canons and clerks, and infirm people there dwelling; and that *John* duke of Lancaſter, his father, had been deſirous to complete the ſame; and approving their pious intentions; aſſigned John de Byngham and others, to provide maſons, carpenters, and other workmen, to the number of four and twenty, and to provide timber and ſtone for carrying on and finiſhing the work; commanding all mayors, bayliffs, &c. to be aiding and aſſiſting[22].

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[1] Sir Richard Atkyns, Glouceſterſhire, p. 490; who miſtakes, however, in ſuppoſing the grant to have been made to the church of St. Mary de Caſtro. And ſee Bigland's Collections, vol. II. p. 121.

[2] Lib. Feod. Mil. penes Rememb. Reg. Scaccarii; and Bridges, vol. II. p. 200; & Cart. 30 Edw. III. n. 14. In a book of Warrants, temp. Hen. V. in the Dutchy-office, f. 9. 11. & 61. theſe ſeveral manors are noticed as belonging to this college. Tanner's Notitia Monaſtica, ed. Naſmith.

[3] Pat. 32 Edw. III. pars 1. m. 2.

[4] Appendix, p. 109.

[5] Pat. 32 Edw. pars 2. m. 2.—"Ratificatio cujuſdam compoſitionis facte inter decanos & canonicos eccleſiarum collegiatarum, viz. beate Marie juxta caſtrum & Novi Operis." Reg. Gynewell.

[6] Pat. 34 Edw. III. pars 1. m. 15.

[7] See before, p. 241; where ſeveral particulars of his will are given.—"Anno Domini MCCCLXI. nobilis dux Lancaſtrie Henricus tumulatus eſt in eccleſiâ collegiali & hoſpitali extra portam auſtralem Leyceſtrie, quam ipſe conſtruxerat, & quam prefecerat uno decano & XII canonicis prebendariis, & totidem vicariis, ac aliis miniſtris ſufficientèr requiſitis; & centum pauperibus debilibus, & decem fortibus mulieribus, que debilibus deſervirent, & procurarent in eſculentis & poculentis, & aliis neceſſariis, jugitèr die ac nocte; dictamque hoſpitalitatem pauperum, cum collegio canonicorum ſufficientèr donavit, ubi jacet ſepultus." H. Knyghton, ubi ſuprà, lib. IV.—"Erat in terrâ Anglie vir quidam, vitâ venerabilis, & gratiâ benedictus, nomine Henricus, dux Lancaſtrie primus. Hic, ex regali proſapiâ progenitus, fuit filius Henrici, qui fuit filius Edmundi, filii Henrici regis tertii, ſepultus eſt Leiceſtrie in monaſterio novo curioſo, & plurimùm ſumptuoſo, quod ipſemet integralitèr conſtruxit, immenſiſque poſſeſſionibus donavit, ac canonicis ſecularibus & pretioſis reliquiis adornavit, ubi hoſpitale benè diſpoſitum & diſtinctum pro infirmis & mulieribus, juxta monaſterium, edificavit; & ſic ad plenum omnia eis neceſſaria providit, ut nullum hoſpitale in Angliâ eò commodiùs reperiatur." Ex Chron. Tho. Otterburne, MS. in Bibl. Bodl.

[8] Pat. 37 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 8. & 41.

[9] Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 1022; from the original ſurvey in Offic. Primit. & Decim.

[10] Pat. 42 Edw. III. pars 1. m. 15.

[11] Pat. 47 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 16.

[12] Bridges, vol. II. pp. 90, 91.

[13] Fox's Acts and Monuments, vol. I. p. 497.

[14] See before, p. 264.

[15] Clauſ. 15 Ric. II. m. 32.

[16] Pat. 16 Ric. II. pars 1. m. 18.

[17] Pat. 22 Ric. II. pars 2. m. 3.

[18] The caſtle-houſe, now inhabited by Mr. Brown, and ſuppoſed to have been the duke's reſidence, is a good old building, with many ſpacious rooms, a noble cellar, and a large apartment called *John of Gaunt's kitchen.* The two great chambers in this houſe were originally one, as is evident from the regular arrangement and continuation of the wooden buttreſſes. The rooms were 7 yards broad, and, taken together, about 18 yards long. The rooms are on the North-weſt ſide of the manſion, by St. Mary's church, next the porter's lodge, beyond the gates which open to the caſtle-yard. On the North-eaſt ſide of this houſe, on the edge of the garden, which deſcends thence by a great ſlope to the mud, and looking up St. Mary's church lane, was an old ſtone ſummer-houſe, with the Lancaſter arms in mortar, lately demoliſhed, to mend the garden-view, and admit of paliſades.

[19] See before, p. 239.

[20] See farther particulars of this will, p. 240.

[21] Rot. Parl. vol. V. p. 186. See p. 332.

[22] Appendix, p. 110.

In 1405, *William Allmanbury* and *John Northburg* clerks, and *Thomas de Quenby*, had licence to give 3 meſſuages, 5 ſhops, three acres of land, and 16*s.* 10*d.* with the farther rent of a capon and three hens, and the appurtenances, in Leiceſter and its Suburbs, and in Wykingſton [1].

The manors of Fillebert's Court and Grey's Court, at Southrop, co. Glouceſter, were given to this church in 1406, by the lady *Mary Harvey* [2], for the endowment of a chantry for one prieſt; and, about the ſame time, another chantry for two prieſts, the patronage of which was given to the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* [3], was founded in this church by *Thomas de Langley* biſhop of *Durham*, as executor of the will of *John* duke of *Lancaſter*, to whom he had been ſecretary. This eminent prelate, who was afterwards lord chancellor of England and a cardinal, by his will, Dec. 21, 1436, gave ſeveral books to the library of this church.

July 13, 1407, many ample privileges were granted by king Henry IV. to the dean and canons; ſome of them to continue ſo long only as the rebellion in Wales (where they had large eſtates) ſhould laſt, others in perpetuity [4].

Jan. 11, 1407-8, *Thomas Quenby*, *Thomas Maundevile*, and *William Almanbury*, clerks, were permitted to convey to the dean and canons two meſſuages and two tofts, with the appurtenances, in Leiceſter and its Suburbs, as part of the permiſſion which had been granted by king Richard II. to appropriate lands to the annual amount of £40. in augmentation of the revenues of this church, and the performance of divine ſervice therein [5].

In 1410, the dean and college had licence to appropriate the advowſon of Arnold, or Arnhale, in Nottinghamſhire [6]. The ſame year, they appear to have poſſeſſed certain tenements in the Strand, London [7].

On the 23d of July, 1412, king Henry IV. gave the manor of Draicote, in the pariſh of Burton ſupra Dunſmore, co. Warwick, to the dean and canons, and their ſucceſſors for ever, reſerving the rent of ten marks to be yearly paid by them out of the ſame to the chantry-prieſts in that church, to celebrate divine ſervice, for the good eſtate of him the ſaid king, and for the health of the ſouls of his father John duke of Lancaſter, and Conſtance his mother, whoſe bodies lay interred there [8].

Some privileges were confirmed to them by king Henry V, in 1411 [9]; and in 1416, they obtained the church of Bradford in Yorkſhire [10].

July 10, 1417, *Thomas* duke of *Clarence*, by his teſtament then dated, appointed that his executors ſhould purchaſe the patronage of ſome church of forty marks a year value, and procure the ſame to be appropriated to the dean, canons, and vicars of this college, to ſupport two fitting prieſts, to celebrate divine ſervice, for the ſouls of his father and mother, himſelf and Margaret his wife, his anceſtors, and all the faithful deceaſed [11].

In 1422, many conſiderable privileges were granted to this church by king Henry VI. [12]

May 6, 1424, *Thomas Haliwell* and *John White*, clerks, and *John Hornyngwold*, had liberty to convey to the dean and canons a meſſuage and 2 tofts in Leiceſter and its Suburbs, parcel of the honour of *Leiceſter*; 2 tofts, 39 acres and half a rood of arable land, one acre of meadow, and three roods of paſture, with the appurtenances, of the annual value of 13*s.* 8*d.* On the ſame day, the ſame perſons were allowed to give 2 meſſuages, 8 tofts, 24 acres of arable land, an annual rent of 3*s.* 2*d.* and another of a pound of pepper, the homages and ſervices of *Robert Pecoke* and *Robert Smithe*, paſture for 28 *averia*, and view of frankpledge, with the appurtenances, in Little Thorpe near Northburg, held under the king as of the honour of *Cheſter*; as well in and for the ſuſtentation of the dean and canons, as for the founding a chantry for two chaplains in their church, to pray perpetually for the king whilſt he lived, for his ſoul after death, and for the ſouls of *John* late duke of *Lancaſter* and his conſort *Conſtance* [13].

In this year, Archbiſhop *Chicheley* viſited the dioceſe of Lincoln *jure metropolitico*. He was at Lincoln, July 27; at Leiceſter, Aug. 1 (on which day the will of Philip de Repyngdon, biſhop of Lincoln, was proved before him in this collegiate church); and thence proceeded to Higham Ferrers [14].

At this viſitation, a compoſition was entered into between the archbiſhop and the members of this college; under which, the patronage of Higham Ferrers continued for ſome time alternate; the archbiſhop preſenting an incumbent in 1429 and 1444, and the dean and canons in 1437 and 1462 [15].

In 1439, *Henry* cardinal of England and biſhop of *Wincheſter*, *Henry* archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and ſir *Walter Hungerford*, feoffees of Henry V, late king of England, of certain lands in the dutchy of Lancaſter, granted and ſettled on "the collegiate church of our Lady of Leiceſtr', and their ſucceſſors, a rent-charge of c marks, to be had and perceyved yerely, to them and to their ſucceſſours, in free, pure, and perpetuell almeſſe for evermore, of and in the manors, lordſhips, tounes, wapentaches, and ſocage of Wyrkeſworth and Eſſeburn, with the hameletts of Irton, Mattelok, Underwode, Bradlowe, Bentley, Thorp, Mapulton, Ayton, Hunſyndon, Alforde, Penerwig, Hednaſton, Cladlowe, Carſyngton, Cromford, Snyterton, Wedneſley, Hopton, Middleton, and Over Bountſall, in the county of Derby, and parcel of the dutchy of Lancaſter, with their membres and appurtenances hole, at the termes of Seint Michell and Paſch by even portions [16]."

The preferments of this church ſeem in general to have been beſtowed on perſons of faſhion.

William Waleſby [17], who reſigned the deanry in 1450, was chaplain to king Henry VI; and was ſucceeded by Richard Andrew, who was ſecretary to that king. This uncommon pluraliſt, a native of Abberbury in Oxfordſhire, educated firſt at Wincheſter ſchool, removed to New College, Oxford, where he was admitted ſcholar in 1419, was afterwards ſome years a fellow, and in 1433 a benefactor to their library [18], became familiar with the founder, archbiſhop Chicheley; who made him chancellor of the dioceſe of Canterbury in 1437, appointed him in the ſame year the firſt warden of All Souls college [19]; and in 1438 collated him to the rectory of St. Vedaſt, London [20], which he reſigned in 1440, in which year he was prolocutor of the ſynod then held in London [21], and one of the perſons to whom the king granted the cuſtody of the alien priories belonging to the Crown [22]. Oct. 28, 1441, he was collated to the archdeaconry of Saliſbury [23]; in which cathedral he held the prebend of Farindon; in 1442, reſigned his wardenſhip of All Souls, the College then being ſufficiently finiſhed for the reception of its members. In 1443 he was appointed the king's ſecretary; and, reſigning his archdeaconry of Saliſbury in 1444, was employed in that capacity in an embaſſy of great importance, being one of the ambaſſadors ſent to France to treat of a peace concerning the two kingdoms, and of a marriage between king Henry V. and Margaret of Anjou [1]; both which being effected, he was appointed to attend the new queen in France, and to conduct her to England. In conſideration of theſe ſervices, the king, by writ of privy ſeal, dated May 15, 1445, and confirmed by parliament, granted to him an annuity of £100 [2]. He was afterwards employed in various treaties with Scotland both by Henry VI. and Edward IV. [3] Wood ſays he was keeper of the privy ſeal: but this is not certain; for, at the time he was ſecretary, Adam Moleyns enjoyed that office [4]. Dec. 1, 1450, he obtained, by the reſignation of Thomas Redman [5], the fifth prebend in our church of St. Mary in the Newark at Leiceſter, which on the 20th of the ſame month he exchanged for the firſt prebend and the deanry [6]; ard Redman was reſtored to the fifth prebend. Dean Andrew continued not long at Leiceſter; for in 1451 he was inſtalled canon of Windſor [7], and in the ſame year elected dean of York [8]; which, Wood ſays, was by a turbulent election, by two canons only and the prior of St. Oſwald, the reſt of the canons having truly choſen one John Bermyngham to that office. Much trouble there was about that election; and the three electors abovementioned lodged an appeal againſt the election of Bermyngham. The reaſon of this diſunion cannot be diſcovered; nor the grounds upon which the appeal was founded. Mr. Gutch [9] conjectures that it was in conſequence of a recommendation from the king; who, after this "vicious and unjuſt election," as it is called, granted Andrew a licence to accept of this deanry by a bull of proviſion iſſued from pope Nicholas V. which vacated Bermyngham's election. This was attributed to the bribery of Andrew; "& ſic factum fuit Romæ per pecunias prædicti Ricardi [10]; a charge probably founded on bare ſuſpicion. The canons refuſing to admit Andrew into the deanry, many of them were excommunicated, and the cathedral of York was for ſeveral weeks interdicted; but at length he was confirmed dean Jan. 21, 1451-2; though not perſonally admitted till June, 1454 [11]. Nov. 8, 1462, he poſſeſſed the archdeaconry of Bucks; but the date of that preferment is unknown [12]; and in 1465 was vicar-general to the archbiſhop of York [13]. He had been a great benefactor to All Souls College, not only by his advice and aſſiſtance at the time of its foundation, but by various gifts of copes and other eccleſiaſtical veſtments, of chalices, and of books; and at different times had expended 100 marks on the buildings of the college, particularly the kitchen: conſideration of which benefits, the college admitted him, *quoad ſuffragia*, a brother of their ſociety, April 20, 1469; and engaged, Oct. 26, 1471, to celebrate his obit annually, and to give 4*d.* on the day preceding to the bellman of the city, to invite by proclamation all good Chriſtians to offer a prayer for his ſoul [14]. Before his death, he reſigned all his eccleſiaſtical preferments; his archdeaconry of Bucks in in 1473; and his deanry of York June 2, 1477; and, by his laſt will, left various legacies; among others, to the poor of Abberbury, and to the cathedral of St. Aſaph [15]; to All Souls college two lavatories ſilver-gilt, and the ſum of £40. on condition that certain Pſalms and prayers for the ſafety of his ſoul ſhould be daily ſaid in the hall after dinner; which condition, on the receipt of the legacy, the College engaged to perform [16]. He died in 1477 (between Sept. 12, when his will was dated; and Nov. 5, when it was proved); and was buried in the South croſs aile of the cathedral at York, where he had founded a chantry. An inſcription was placed on his graveſtone, which is now periſhed [17].

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[1] Inq. ad quod dampnum, 7 Hen. IV. N° 4.

[2] Pat. 7 Hen. IV. p. 1. m. 22. And ſee p. 330.—The endowment of this chantry is in the Regiſters of the Biſhop of Lincoln.

[3] Appendix, p. 65. In Charyte's Rentale, fol. ciii. a. to civ. a. is an enumeration of the charters "Collegii Novi Operis."

[4] Pat. 8 Hen. IV. n. 2.

[5] Pat. 9 Hen. IV. pars 1. m. 17.

[6] Pat. 11 Hen. IV. m. 1; Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 175; Thoroton, p. 237.

[7] Pat. 11 Hen. IV. m. 23. & Clauſ. 29 Hen. IV. m. 35. pro diverſis tenementis in le Strande, London.

[8] Dugdale, Warwickſhire, vol. I. p. 291. & Bar. vol. II. p. 197.

[9] De quibuſdam brevibus regis de libertatibus decano & canonicis nove eccleſie collegiate beate Marie Leyc. conceſſis," Irrot. Hill. Rec. 2 Hen. V. Rot. 14.

[10] Pat. 3 Hen. V. p. 2. m. 29. pro eccl. de Bradford; Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 1154.

[11] Royal and Noble Wills, p. 231.

[12] Cart. 1 Hen. VI. n. 11.

[13] Pat. 3 Hen. VI. pars 3. m. 23. 25.

[14] Reg. Chicheley, f. 374.

[15] Bridges, vol. II. p. 174; and ſee our Appendix, p. 111.

[16] Pat. 19 Hen. VI. p. 1. m. 17. recit. cartam Henrici epiſcopi Winton. & aliorum feffatorum.

[17] He had been collated to the prebend of Leighton Bozard, in the church of Lincoln, 1439; and to North Kelſey in 1456.

[18] Gutch's Hiſtory of the Colleges at Oxford, p. 197.

[19] Ibid. p. 265.

[20] Newcourt, Repertorium, vol. I. p. 565.

[21] Wilkins, Concilia, tom. III. p. 535.

[22] Rymer, Fœd. vol. V. pars I. p. 91.

[23] Le Neve's Faſti, p. 275.

In an act of reſumption, 1450, proviſion was made, that "it ſhould not affect an annuity of C marks yearly, granted to the dean and canons of the collegiate church of our Lady of Leyceſtr', and to their ſucceſſors, by Henry cardinal of England, Henry archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Walter lord Hungerford, by their letters patent, wherynne they were enfeoffed by the moſt noble prynce of perpetuell memorie our lord our fadre, and confermed by us under the ſeale of oure ſaid duchie, in pure and perpetuell almoiſe, in ſuſtentation of the grete importable charges of the ſeid church; the which C marcs was given by John ſometyme duke of Lancaſtre, in recompence of VII C marks given to theym in theire foundation, and by the ſeid John taken awey; whereof they alwey ſithen have be poſſeſſed [18]."

Another proviſo occurs, "that the ſeide act of reſumption ſtreeche not nor extende to the graunt made by us to the dean and chanons of the church collegiate of our Lady of Leyceſtr', and their ſucceſſors, of a tunne of wynne graunted to theym by us, to be taken and perceyved yerely, by the handes of oure chief boteller of England for the tyme being, or his depute, in our port of Kyngeſton uppon Hull, of ye wyne yat ſhall be taken and ſurveyed in the ſeide port for us; conſideryng that they hadde never no wyne graunted to theym by us, nor none of our progenitores, afore this tyme, to ſing with nor otherwiſe [19]."

William Witham, LL.D. prebendary of Banbury in the church of Lincoln, 1446; of Stoke, 1457; obtained the deanry of St. Mary in the Newark in 1450; was archdeacon of Stow, 1454; of Leiceſter, 1456; and dean of Wells in 1467. He died July 16, 1472; and was buried at Wells, with this epitaph, long ſince defaced:

Inſignis legum doctor, decus atque decanus,
  Eccleſie gemina, cujus hic una fuit;
Altera Leiſtrenſis, ſimul archidiaconus illuc,
  Willhelmus Witham nobilis hic recubat.
Dapſilis ac hilaris fuit hoſpitio, miſerorum
  Solamen cultu juſtitie requies.
Juſtorum ſp——, bonitatis tutor, et auctor
  Pacis, concilii fons, pugil eccleſie.
Hunc mors eripuit vitam tribuens morienti,
  Umbra mi——; at mors modo vita mori,
Anno milleno C quater LX duodeno,
  In ſetodeno clauditur hic tumulo.

In 1472-3, king Edward IV, "callyng to remembrance howe that Henr' late duke of Lancaſtr', of his grete devotion, founded at Leyceſtr', in the counte of Leyceſtr', a churche called the Churche newe Collegiat of oure Lady Seynt Marye of Leyceſter, of a deane, XII chanons, XIII vicars, III clerkes, VI choreſters, and a verger perpetuell, and uppon that fundation yave unto theym the deane and chanons of that churche, and to their ſucceſſours, certeyn londes, tenementes, and poſſeſſions, and ordeyned and eſtabliſſhed, amonge other, devyne ſervice perpetuell there to be obſerved and execute by the ſame deane, chanons, vicars, clerks, choreſters, and verger, and their ſucceſſours; and that the ſame dean and chanons, and their ſucceſſours, perpetuelly ſhuld fynde cx pore men and women, in a houſe their by the ſeid duke therfore ordeyned and bilded, and diſtribute every Friday wekely for evermore, to every pore man and woman of the ſaid nombre of a cx perſones there for the tyme beyng, viid̄, and certeyn maſſes dailly to be ſeid there, afore the ſame pore men and women, in a chapell within the ſame hous dedicate. And for that the ſame charges ſo ordeyned were over grete to be founden and born of the lyvelode yoven unto the dean and chanons of the ſeid church at tyme of the ſeid fundation, one Marye that was the wyf of William Hervy, to th'entent that the deane and chanons of the ſeid chirche the chargies to the ſame bilongyng ſhuld nowe the better ſupport, bere, and for ever contynue, of her grete devotion, by the licence of Henry the VI^te^ late in dede and not in right kyng of Englond, yave unto the dean and chanons of the ſeid chirche, one Ric' Elvethan beyng deane of the ſame, the manoir of Southrop called Filibertiſcourt, with th'appurtenauncez, in the counte of Glouceſtr', and the manoir of Southrop called Greyeſcourt, with th'appurtenauncez, in the ſame counte, and one meaſe, one toft, and II yerds and an half of lande, in Southrop in the ſame counte, and one yerde and an half of lande in the towne of Southrop biforeſeid, and in Leccheturvile in the ſame counte; to have and to hold to the ſeide deane and chanons, and to their ſucceſſours, in helpyng of the ſuſtentation and ſupporte of the ſeid charges for evermore: the which manoirs and other premiſſes, with their appurtenances, the deane and chanons of the ſeid churche, alwey after the ſeid yeſt, hiderto have occupied; and which manoirs and other premiſſes, with th'appurtenauncez, the kynges noble progenitour kyng Edward the thyrdde, by his lettres patentes ſealed with his grete ſeale, yave unto the ſeid William Hervy, and to the ſaid Marye then his wyf; to have and to hold to theym and to their heires males of their bodies comyng: unto the which Marye therof beyng ſeiſed, after the deth of the ſeid William Hervy, for that he died withoute iſſue male bitwixt theym hadde, and other dyvers conſiderations, Henr' the V^th^ late in deed and not in right kyng of Englond, by his lettres patentes ſealed with his grete ſele, releſſed all his right, title, and intereſſe, that he had in the ſame: and howe alſoe divine ſervicez and other charges aboveſeid, alwey contynuelly ſith the ſeid fundation hiderto have be duely obſerved and kept, to the verrey honour and worſhipp of God, and grete releyf and ſuſtenaunce of pore people: the Kyng oure ſoveraigne lord, of his mooſt bleſſed diſpoſition, mere motion, and certeyne ſcience, by th'advis and aſſent of the lords ſpirituelx and temporelx, and of the commens of this reame, in this his preſent parlement aſſembled, and by auctorite of the ſame, ordeyneth, enacteth, and eſtabliſſeth, that all and every actes and acte made in any of the parlementes holden ſith the firſt day of his reigne, or in this preſent parlement made or to be made, be not in any wiſe prejudiciall or hurtyng to the ſeid nowe deane and chanons, to their predeceſſors or ſucceſſours, or to the predeceſſours or ſucceſſours of any of theym, in any maner wiſe, as for, in, or of, the ſeid manoirs and other premiſſes; but that all and every actes and acte made ſith the ſeid firſt day, or in this preſent parlement made or to be made, the which be or may be prejudiciall or hurtyng to the ſeid deane and chanons, their predeceſſours or ſucceſſours, of, in, or for the ſame, or any parcell therof, be aneynſt theym, as to the ſeid manoirs and other premiſſes, and for every parcell therof, voide and of none effecte; and that the ſeid nowe deane and chanons, and their ſucceſſours, and every of theym, and the ſucceſſours of every of theym, may entre into the ſeid manoirs, landes, and tenemementes, and other premiſſes, and have, hold, and enjoy all the ſame manoirs and other premiſſes, and every parcell therof, accordyng to the tenure of the ſaid yeſte therof made to the deane and chanons of the ſeid churche by the ſeid Marye; the ſeid acte and actes, the kynges aſſumption of eſtate roiall, the kynges lettres patentes, or any other thyng by hym done, or any myſreherſell of the premiſſes in any wiſe notwithſtondyng, by what name or names the ſeid manoirs, meaſe, toft, and lande, with th'appurtenauncez, and the ſeid nowe deane and chanons, or any of their predeceſſours, or the predeceſſours of any of theym, be or were named or called in eny graunte or grauntes, lettres patentes, or other evydences therof as is biforeſeid made, or by what name or names the ſeid churche or college, in any lettres patentes of any of the kynges of Englond be named or called: ſaved to every of the kynges liege people, and to their heires, all ſuch right, title, and intereſſe, the which they or any of theym have or had in or to any of the premiſſes, the ſeid thrydde day of Marche or any tyme ſith, other then by lettres patentes of the kynge oure ſoverayne lord that nowe is[1]."

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[1] Rymer, Fœd. vol. V. pp. 130. 133.

[2] Ibid. p. 142.

[3] Ibid. pars II. pp. 10. 12, 13. 15, 16. 25. 32. 34. 41. 47. 85, 86. 127. 131.

[4] Ibid. pars I. p. 133.

[5] "Primo die menſis Dec. 1450, admiſſus fuit magiſter Ricardus Andrewe, ſecretarius d'ni regis, ad canonicat. & quintam prebendam, quos nuper obtinuit d'n's Tho. Redman in novâ eccleſiâ collegiatâ B. M. Leyceſtr', Lincoln. dioc. ſede vacante, per reſignationem ejuſdem Thome, ultimi poſſeſſoris eorundem, vacant. ad preſentationem d'ne Margarete regine Anglie, vere ipſius prebende patrone." Reg. Stafford & Kemp, archiep. Cant. fol. 107. a.

[6] "20° die Dec. 1450, apud Croydon, admiſſus fuit mag. Ric. Andrewe ad decanat. eccleſie nove collegiate B. M. Leyc. Linc. diœc. vacant. & primam præbendam in eâdem, per reſignationem mag. Will. Waleſby ult. decani ac canonici & præbendarii ibid. vac. ad præſentationem domine Margarete regine Anglie, vere, &c.—Eodem die admiſſus fuit d'ns Thomas Redman ad canonicatum & quintam prebendam quos nuper obtinuit mag. Ric. Andrewe in eccl. novâ collegiatâ B. M. Leiceſtrie, per reſignationem mag. Ric. ult. poſſeſſoris eorundem, vacant. ad preſentationem d'ne Margarete regine Angliæ, ſede vacante, &c." Ibid. fol. 107. a. b.

[7] Le Neve, p. 379.

[8] Willis's Cathedrals, vol. II. p. 68.

[9] Hiſtory of Colleges, p. 266.

[10] Tho. Gaſcoigne, in Dictionar. Theolog. MS.

[11] Le Neve, p. 315; Drake's York, p. 464.

[12] Willis's Cathedrals, vol. I. p. 68. Le Neve, p. 68.

[13] Gutch, p. 266.

[14] Regiſter of that College, I. 24. a.

[15] Willis, from this circumſtance, ſuppoſes that he had ſome preferment at St. Aſaph.

[16] This obligation is dated Nov. 30, 1479; whence Wood ſuppoſed that to have been the year of his death.

[17] Gutch, p. 267.

[18] Rot. Parl. vol. V. pp. 186. A like proviſo occurs in 1451, and again in 1455 and 1461. Ibid. pp. 222. 305. 521.

[19] Ibid. p. 189. a.

Feb. 12, 1477-8, *William Chauntre*, dean of St. Mary's in the Newark, with the approbation of his chapter, covenanted with *William* lord *Haſtings* to pay him an annuity of £20. out of their manors, lands, &c. in Leiceſter, Higham Ferrers, and other places; and engaged, that, whenever he ſhould die, they would keep a ſpecial obit for him in their church on the day of his funeral, and every year celebrate an anniverſary for the ſoul of him and Catharine his wife; and that the provoſt of their church ſhould yearly on that day, at the end of maſs, pay to the dean 3*s.* 4*d.* and to every canon then preſent 2*s.* to every clerk 6*d.* to every choriſter 4*d.* and to the verger 4*d.* and to every poor man and woman of the hoſpital there 1*d.* out of the profits of the hoſpital of St. Leonard, by reaſon that the lord Haſtings had obtained that hoſpital from the king, and given it to their college for ever[2]. The patronage and revenues of St. John's Hoſpital[3] were alſo given to them at the ſame time by the lord Haſtings.

In 1480, the dean and canons were regularly incorporated, by the letters patent of king Edward IV.; and enabled to ſue and be ſued, to hold lands, &c.[4]

William Dudley, third ſon of John the eighth baron Dudley, of Univerſity college, Oxford, M. A. and prebendary of Stillington in the church of York, was preſented by king Edward IV. to a prebend of this church, Aug. 5, 1472; and on the 17th of that month was elected dean. He held alſo a canonry at Wells, and one at Wolverhampton; was dean of Windſor, 1473; archdeacon of Middleſex, 1475; and in 1476 obtained the biſhoprick of Durham. He was a great benefactor to Dudley church, and to other of the collegiate churches in which he was preferred; and, dying Nov. 29, 1483, was buried in the chapel of St. Nicholas in Weſtminſter abbey; where he has a handſome monument, with a rich canopy of three arches, and two others forming tabernacles with pedeſtals, to which deſcend animals, and over the whole ten pierced arches, and a cornice of angels holding ſcrolls. On the altar, whoſe ſide is adorned with four blank ſhields in ſtarred quatrefoils, was the figure inlaid in braſs, and this inſcription:

Hic jacet Gulielmus de Dudley, e familia baronum de Dudley, Dunelm. epiſcopus. Obiit anno Dom. 1483[5].

John Morgan (alias Yonge), a native of Wales, LL. D. of Oxford, and dean of Windſor 1484, obtained this deanry in December, 1485[6]; which he reſigned in 1496, on being promoted to the biſhoprick of St. David's. He died in 1504; and, by his laſt will, deſired to be buried in his cathedral at St. David's, and a chapel to be erected over his grave in the beſt manner that might be, according to the diſpoſition of his executors[7].

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[1] Rot. Parl. 12 & 13 Edw. IV. vol. VI. p. 49.

[2] Clauſ. 17 Edw. IV, pars unica, dorſo.

[3] See before, p. 325, under the Hiſtory of that Hoſpital, a grant of admiſſion into their confraternity from the dean and chapter of this collegiate church, ſtyling themſelves the *proprietarii*, or *cuſtodes*, of the hoſpital.

[4] See our Appendix, p. 111.

[5] See Plate XXX; from Mr. Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments in Great Britain," vol. II. p. 285.

[6] See p. 336.

[7] Wood, Ath. Oxon. vol. I. p. 647.

The form of a preſentation to one of the prebends during the ſhort reign of king Edward V. is here given:

"Rex, &c. Sciatis nos, de gr̃â ñrâ sp̃ali, ex c̃tâ ſcienciâ & mero motu ñris, dediſſe & conceſſiſſe dilectis nobis A. B. & C. D. & aſſign' ſuis, advocacõem, collacõem, donacõem, & lib̃am diſpoſicionem, ac auctoritatem & poteſtatem conferendi ſeu donandi, cuicũq; idonee p̱ſone, quãcunq; p̃bendam in eccl̃iâ novâ collegiat' beate Marie Leyceſtr' p̱x' vacatã, cum p̱ mortem, reſignacõem, ceſſionem, p̱mutacõem, vel dimiſſionem, ſeu quocunq; alio modo h̃mod' p̃benda vacare contig̃it, p̱ unicâ & p̱x' vacacõe; & quòd benè liceat eiſdem A. B. & C. D. ac eoꝝ alt' & aſſignat' ſuis, auctoritate p̃ſent' conceſſionis ñrẽ h̃mod' p̃bend', cum p̱x' ut p̃dictum vacant', idonee p̱ſone ĩrate conferre ſeu dare, ac om̃ia & ſingula que circa p̃miſſa neceſſaria fuerint, ſeu quomodol̃t opportuerit ageret p̱implere, adeò plenè & integrè p̱ut nos fecerimus ſi conceſſio ñra facta non fuiſſet [1]."

In 1483-4, we find the following order:

"Richard III. &c. kynge of Englande and of Fraunce, and lorde of Yrelande, to all juſtices, ſtuerdes, ſhereffes, maiers, recevours, baillies, reves, conſtables, and all other oure officers, miniſtres, trueliegemen, and ſubjects, w^t^in our lordſhipps of Carmarden, Kedwelly, and Carnewaltham, in Wales, and to every of them hering or ſeing theſe our lres, greting. Forſemoche as it hath be ſhewed unto us, on y^e^ behalve of oure truſty and welbeloved the deane and chanons of our new collegiat churche of our bleſſed lady of Leiceſtre, that the revenues & duetees which w^t^in our ſaid lordſhips have of their lyveloods there hertofor growen unto them (by might & power of evill-diſpoſed p̱ſones having rule in theſe p̱tes) and alſo by others whome they have favored, maynetened, & ſupported, have from y^e^ ſaid deane and chanons ben kept and w^t^drawen, to thear gret hurt and damage, and alſo to our gret diſpleaſur: We therfore, not willinge them herafter ſo to be entreated, wronged, and appreched, have commanded the ſaid deane and chanons, y^t^ they ſhall name and appointe one of themſelff, or ſuche anoy^r^ able and pollitique p̱ſone as they ſhall thinke for y^e^ wele of their place good and profitable, to be their procto^r^ in that behalve, and him to ſende unto our ſaid lordſhips, there to take a view of their ſaid livelods, and the ſame, by their auctorities to him cõmitted, to graunt and ſet to ferme to ſuch wele-diſpoſed p̱ſones as wele and truely woll anſwere and paye ſuch dueties as ſhall growe unto them by reaſon of the ſame: And, if any p̱ſone or p̱ſones then, whatſoever he or they be, which hertofore hath or have had or receved, or herafter ſhall have or receive, anye parte of the revenues of their ſaid lyvelods and the duetes therof, which unto the ſaid deane and chanons be well owen and due, or herafter ſhall be owing or due, will not content and pay as right willeth; then the ſame proctour therof, in the name of the ſaid dean and chanons, do ſeaſe and take ſufficient diſtreſſes, wherby they may have ſuche good and ſure contentations as ſhall accorde w^t^ reaſon, the ſame diſtreſſes to be demeaned and detayned according to the lawes & cuſtomes ther deſirend; and praing you, that unto the ſaid proct^r^, or any other officers or s̃vnts which by the ſaid dean and chanons ſhall at any tyme herafter be ſent thider for the execucion of the p̃miſſes, ye will geve your aide and aſſiſtence, when ye by them on our behalve be required. So doe, not failling, &c. Yaven, &c. y^e^ xi day of Febr̃, a^o^ primo [2]."

May 16, 1511, *William Wygeſton*, junior, of Leiceſter, merchant of the Staple of Calais, *Thomas Wygeſton* clerk, *Roger Wygeſton*, and *William Colte*, obtained the king's letters patent for building a houſe, and founding a chantry here [3]; in purſuance of which, an indenture quadripartite was made, Jan. 20, 1512, between, 1, the ſaid William Wigſton; 2, John Yonge the dean, and the canons of the collegiate church; 3, Richard abbot of St. Mary de Pratis, with his convent; and, 4, Richard Gyllot mayor, and the burgeſſes of Leiceſter; in which it is ſtated, that the ſaid *William Wygeſton*, at his proper coſts, had newly built a manſion-place, and incloſed it, with an adjoining garden, within the precincts and walls of the college, for the manſion-place of two chantry-prieſts by him, with God's grace, to be founded within the ſame college, to the honour of Almighty God, our bleſſed Lady, St. Urſula, and St. Katharine; which manſion and garden were ſet between the manſion-place and gardens of Mr. Thomas Wygeſton, then prebendary of the thirteenth prebend, on the Eaſt part, and the Caſtle-way on the Weſt part, and extending from the church-yard of the ſaid college on the South to the garden of the Bedehouſe on the North part; and, for the foundation of the foreſaid chantry and chantry-prieſt, by licence of the dean and canons, at his proper coſts, had newly erected, to the honour of Almighty God, our bleſſed Lady, St. Urſula, and St. Katharine, a new chapel, incloſed with coſtly works wrought and made of latten, fixed and laid betwixt two pillars in the body of the church of the aforeſaid college on the North ſide, to the intent that the aforeſaid chantry-prieſts and their ſucceſſors ſhould there daily perpetually miniſter divine ſervice. The dean and canons agree to grant a leaſe of the chapel, houſe, and garden, for 99 years, to the abbot and mayor in truſt, for the two prieſts, with a covenant of renewal when 90 years ſhould be expired, and alſo to keep the ſame in conſtant repair; the ſaid William Wygeſton undertaking to aſſign to the dean and canons in fee ſimple the manor of Cheſter by the Water, and other lands in the county of Northampton, and two meſſuages and two yard-lands at Knighton, of the clear yearly value of £20. and upwards; in conſideration of which, the dean and canons were to pay to each of the two prieſts £7. a year; and perpetually, on the 26th of January, to obſerve a ſolemn obit, with Dirige and maſs on the morrow, with ſong and bells to be rung, for the good eſtate of the ſaid William Wigſton the younger during his life, and for his ſoul perpetually after his death, after like manner as they uſe to keep and do in other ſolemn obits: And the ſaid dean, canons, and other miniſters of the ſaid college, and their ſucceſſors for the time being, and every of them, being preſent at all the Dirige and maſs of the ſaid yearly obit, or the more part of them, ſhall, for the ſame obit ſo keeping and being preſent, have, perceive, and take perpetually every year, by the hands of the dean or his deputy, or by the hands of the provoſt of the ſame college for the time being, to be diſtributed in manner as hereafter followeth; to the dean, if he be preſent, 2*s.*; every canon 12*d.*; every vicar 6*d.*; every chief clerk 6*d.*; and each of the ſaid chantry-prieſts 6*d.*; and other chantry-prieſts of the ſaid college, every of them ſaying Dirige for the ſouls above rehearſed, 4*d.*; every of the choriſters 3*d.*; and the verge-bearer 3*d.* And, if any of the ſaid canons or other miniſters at the time of the ſaid obit be out of the town of Leiceſter at their recreations or other buſineſs, that they ſhall perceive and take every man after his degree and the rate above ſpecified, as they ſhould do if they were preſent; but, if in the town or precinct, and not preſent, to have nothing: And the dean and canons engage perpetually, at the time of Dirige and maſs of the ſaid obit, to find four wax tapers, ſuch as they find at other obits, to burn at the hearſe of the ſaid William; and to pay, on the day of the ſaid obit, the following ſums; to the mayor of the town of Leiceſter and his brethren, and miniſters of the ſaid town, reſorting to the ſaid college on the day of the ſaid obit, and offering there at the maſs, and ſaying at the door of the ſaid new latten chapel, before they depart out of the ſaid college, the Pſalm "De Profundis" for the ſoul of the ſaid William Wygeſton, 3*s.* in this form to be applied and paid; to the mayor for the time being 8*d.*; and to every ſix of his moſt antient brethren of the ſame town 4*d.*; and to the mayor's ſergeant 2*d.*; and to

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[1] Harl. MSS. 433. p. 21. b.

[2] Ibid. p. 152. a.

[3] "A^o^ 2 Hen. VIII. Will's Wygeſton de Leyceſtr', junior, mercator Stapule Cales, Thomas Wygeſton clericus, Rogerus Wygeſton, & Will's Colte, habent licentiam de cantariâ fundandâ ad altare beate Marie Virginis, Sanctarumque Urſule & Katarine virginum & martyrum, infra eccleſiam collegiatam beate Marie Novi Operis Leiceſtrie in com' Leiceſtr'. Teſte, &c. 16^o^ die Maii." See Appendix, p. 112.

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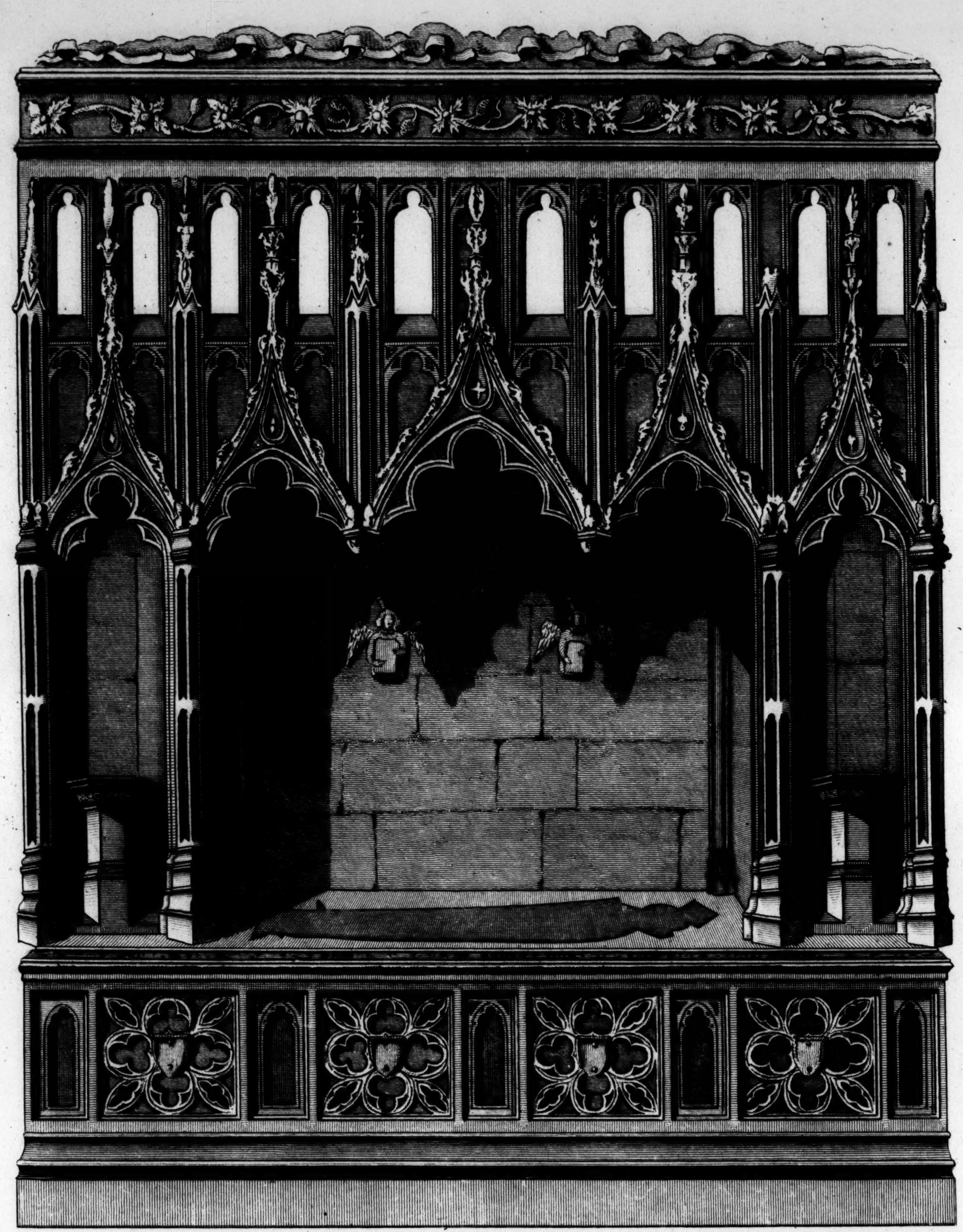

Monument of

BISHOP DVDLEY.

in

Westminster Abbey

1483.

Schnebbelie del.

Baſir

the mayor's clerk 2*d.*; and to the bellman, to make relation and notice throughout the town the day and time of the ſaid obit, as he doth at other ſpecial obits, 2*d.*; and the dean and canons to diſtribute among poor people, on the day of the ſaid obit, 2*s.* in money; and every year cauſe to be made 24 penny-tapers of wax, to be ſet upon the candleſtick of the ſaid new latten chapel, and to be renewed twice in a year, againſt the feaſtes of Eaſter and All Saints; and alſo to be lighted by the clerks of the ſaid college, or their deputies, at the eight principal feaſts ſolemnized in the ſaid college, and at all the feaſts of our Lady, and in the feaſt of St. Katharine and St. Urſula, in the times of high maſs and Magnificat. The dean and canons every year to pay to the clerks of the ſaid college, for their labour in lighting and doing out of the tapers, at the times of the ſaid feaſts, 16*d.*; and, for the ſcowering of the ſaid latten chapel, 4*d.*; and find for the two chantry-prieſts bread, wine, and wax-candle, for their maſs, when need requires. The ſaid William Wigſton endowed his chapel with theſe ornaments and anonements; two chalices of ſilver and gilt with their patents, &c.; one of them whole gift, containing 18 ounces with the patents; and the other parcel gilt, containing 11 ounces; two maſs-books imprinted; four corporaxes and corporax-caſes; five veſtments, with mobes and orfrayes ſorting to the veſtments; the firſt veſtment of blue velvet, ſet with ſilk and gold; and the ſecond white damaſk, with flowers of ſilk and gold; the third, red ſarſenet flowered with flowers of ſilk and gold; the fourth black worſted of St. Omer's, ſet with flowers of ſilk and gold; and the fifth of blue ſatin of Sipers, flowered and ſet with flowers of ſilk and gold; four hangings for the altar, for above the altar and beneath, with altar-cloths and frontels ſorting to the ſame; the firſt hanging blue velvet, ſet with flowers of ſilk and gold; the ſecond with white damaſk, ſet with flowers of ſilk and gold; and the third of black worſted of St. Omer's, with flowers of ſilk and gold; and the fourth of red and green ſatin Sipers flowered like damaſk, ſet with flowers of ſilk and gold; four pairs of curtains of ſarſenet; and four ſingle cheſt clothes; all which ornaments and anonements the dean and canons covenant to keep for the ſame new chapel, there to be occupied and worn, and no where elſe; and bind themſelves and their ſucceſſors to repair, maintain, renew, and to make and cauſe to be made, new like ornaments, or other of like value, at their proper coſts and charges, as often as need ſhall require, to be worn and occupied in the ſaid new latten chapel, ſo that the ſaid chapel be always endowed and anoned with like ornaments and anonements as is above expreſſed; or at the leaſt with three ſuits of veſtments, and three hangings for the altar as well above as beneath, with all other things thereto belonging, in like manner and form as is above expreſſed, over and beſides all other ornaments above rehearſed; to be occupied and uſed in the ſaid chapel, and by the ſaid chantry-prieſts for the ſame chantry, and their ſucceſſors, and not otherwiſe nor elſewhere, without lett, interruption, or taking away, by the ſaid dean and canons, or their ſucceſſors. For which agreement and grants William Wigſton paid to the ſaid dean and canons the day of the date of theſe preſents 100 marks ſterling; and farther it was agreed, that the dean and canons pay to the provoſt of the ſaid college 6*s.* 8*d.* *per annum* for his pains in the premiſſes, for which William Wigſton paid the ſaid dean and canons ten marks more[1].

In conſequence of this agreement, *Thomas Wygeſton* clerk, *William Wygeſton* the younger, merchant of the Staple of Calais, *Roger Wygeſion*, and *William Fiſher* clerk (the firſt maſter of the Hoſpital then newly founded by W. Wygeſton), obtained licence from the crown, Oct. 5, 1512, to beſtow on the new collegiate church of St. Mary at Leiceſter the manor of Cheſter by the Water, with ſeveral rents and tenements in Little Cheſter, Iryncheſter, Cheſter by the Water, and Artleborow, co. North'ton[2]; and at Knighton, co. Leic'[3].

John Yong, LL. D. and maſter of the Rolls, was elected dean of this church, Jan. 3, 1512-13[4]; obtained the prebend of Abſthorpe, in the cathedral of York, April 6, 1514; was elected dean there, May 7, and obtained the prebend of Bugthorp, Sept. 18, that year; in 1515 reſigned his deanry at Leiceſter, for a penſion of £20. a year payable out of it; died April 15, 1516; and was buried in the Rolls chapel; where, againſt the North wall, is his effigies in a ſcarlet robe and four-cornered cap, with this epitaph:

"*Dominus firmamentum meum.*
Jo. Yong, Legum Doctori, Sacrorum
Scriniorum, & hujus Domûs
Cuſtodi; Decano olim Ebor.
vitâ defuncto xxv Aprilis,
ſui fideles Executores
hoc poſuerunt MCXVI."

His ſucceſſor in the deanry at Leiceſter was William Knight[5]; who was a native of London, bred in Wincheſter-ſchool, and admitted fellow of New College, Oxford, 1493; where having followed the ſtudy of the civil law, he was appointed one of the ſecretaries to king Henry VII; obtained the chapelry of Kibworth Harcourt in 1502; and was afterwards employed by king Henry VIII. on an embaſſy to the emperor Maximilian; who, for his eminent virtues, and as a reward for many ſervices to the Engliſh king, in expoſing his life to danger, wearing it out in continual labours for him, and ready for the future to do the like if occaſion ſhould require, granted him the following arms: "Party per feſs, Or and Gules, a demi-roſe and a demi-ſun conjoined, counterchanged of the field; on the top of the demi-roſe two eagles' heads iſſuing thence Sable, and from each ſide an eagle's wing diſplayed of the third: over the whole a cardinal's cap;" which grant was alſo confirmed to him by letters patent dated July 20, 1514[6]. In the next year he obtained this deanry at Leiceſter, by ſtipulating to pay an annuity of £20. to his predeceſſor Dr. Yong. He relinquiſhed this preferment in 1522; in which year he was admitted archdeacon of Cheſter Nov. 11; and archdeacon of Huntingdon, Sept. 17, 1523. In 1527, being then ſecretary to the king, he was ſent to the pope on the buſineſs of the divorce; and in December, 1529, being then a prebendary of St. Stephen's at Weſtminſter, and newly returned from Rome, was made archdeacon of Richmond. In 1531, he was incorporated LL. D. at Oxford, as he had ſtood in a foreign univerſity. He ſurrendered his archdeaconry of Cheſter, May 20, 1541, on its being diſſevered from the church of Lichfield, that the king might the better annex it to his new intended ſee at Cheſter; and in nine days after was rewarded the biſhoprick of Bath and Wells. In the latter of theſe cities a magnificent colonade in the centre of the market-place, with a beautiful arched roof, bore the next year this teſtimony to his liberality: "Ad honorem Dei Omnipotentis, & commodum pauperum mercatum Welliæ frequentantium, impenſis Gulielmi Knight epiſcopi, & Richardi Wooleman, hujus eccleſiæ cathedralis olim decani, hic locus erectus eſt. Laus Deo, pax vivis, requies defunctis. Amen. A. D. 1542[7]." He died Sept. 29, 1547; and, by his laſt will, dated Aug. 12, that year, bequeathed £100.[8] for conveying his body from London to Wells for interment in that cathedral, and for a tomb to be laid or ſet over it; £40. to

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[1] Palmer's MS Caſes, p. 82.

[2] A fine of this manor had been levied by William Wyggeſton the younger, demandant, and William Coope and Joan his wife deforcients, 2 Hen. VIII. Bridges, vol. II. p. 182.

[3] Inq. ad quod dampnum, 5 Oct. 4 Hen. VIII.

[4] "Magiſter Johannes Yong, LL. D. preſentatus per regem ad decanatum eccleſie collegiate Beate Marie Novi Operis, Leyc', per mortem magiſtri Jacobi Whiſton, Jan. 3, 1512." Reg. Smith.

[5] "Magiſter Will' Knyght, utriuſque juris doctor, preſentatus per regem ad decanatum eccleſie nove collegii Beate Marie, Leyc', per reſignationem magiſtri Joh' Yong, LL. D. 4 Dec. 1515; ſolvend' penſ' ann' 20 lib' reſignanti." Reg. Atwater.

[6] See Wood's Hiſtory of the Univerſity of Oxford, by Gutch, vol. III. pp. 192. 195. The arms ſtill remain in the ſecond South window of the refectory at New College. See Plate XXVIII. fig. 27.

[7] Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. I. p. 675, ſays he was buried in the nave of that cathedral; but Godwin, p. 387, ſays (from MS. Trin. p. 91) "Obiit apud Wiveleſcomb, ibique ſepultus jacet."

[8] Godwin de Præſulibus, p. 387.

New College, and £20. to Wykeham's College at Wincheſter.

Robert Boune, the next and laſt dean of this church, was elected in 1522, and about the ſame time was preſented to the rich rectory of Hanſlope in Bucks, which in that year had been appropriated to the dean and canons of St. Mary in the Newark[1] (and of which church he was the *laſt* rector, as the impropriation was given, at the diſſolution of this College, to the Corporation of Lincoln[2]).

With thirty others, Dean Boune, Aug. 11, 1534, ſubſcribed to the king's ſupremacy; and at that period the yearly payments of this church are thus ſtated[3]:

	£.	s.	d.
To the Dean, Mr. Robert Bone	40	0	0
To the 13 prebendaries, each 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*	173	6	8
To 13 vicars, each £6. —	78	0	0
To 7 choriſters, each 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*	44	13	4
To the provoſt — —	10	0	0
To the treaſurer — —	1	0	0
Cantori collegii — —	2	0	0
	349	0	0

Mr. Richard Layton, one of the viſitors of religious houſes in 1539, reported to the Lord Cromwell, "that the College of the Newark, with an Hoſpital, was well kept, and honeſt men therein; £300. in their treaſury beforehand;" but "that the biſhop of Lincoln (Longland) had commanded the preachers of this college, that they ſhould no more preach but in their own benefices[4]." Nov. 12, 1543, dean Boune preſented Thomas Rigmayden, clerk, one of the prebends of his church, to the vicarage of Irchеſter, co. Northampton[5]; and Nov. 5, 1547, this dean was ſummoned to Convocation; almoſt immediately after which the college was diſſolved[6]. His name occurs in the archiepiſcopal regiſters at York[7], Sept. 8, 1553; and he died rector of Hanſlope in 1554.

The Founder of this Hoſpital, beſides the poor, deſigned a maſter and certain chaplains to have the care and management of them; but, when they were put under the government of the dean and chapter, one of the canons was entruſted therewith; who, in 1539, was *Richard Fowler*, treaſurer of the church, who paid them yearly 176*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.* for their daily food and proviſion in ſickneſs; whereof paid every Friday 7*d.* to each of the poor, and 10*d.* to each of the nurſes every week. He alſo paid £10. yearly for buying 50 taberdes, or gowns; ſo that every two years each poor man might have a new garment. Beſides which, there was given among them yearly, on every Good Friday, 20*s.*; they had alſo 12*l.* 10*s.* to make porridge, and £6. for fuel, a year. All this was of the gift of the founder; but their fivepenny money was of the gift of the lady Mary Harvey, which, with 6*d.* *per annum* to each of the poor by another charity, came to 4*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*—This appears by the following certificate from John biſhop of Lincoln; Richard biſhop of Coventry and Lichfield; ſir Richard Manners, knight; ſir Richard Cattiſbie, knight; William Lee, eſq.; John Beamonte, eſq.; William Ryggs and Clement Throckmorton, gentlemen; commiſſioners of the king for ſurvey of chauntries, hoſpitals, colleges, free chapels, fraternities, brotherhoods, gilds, and ſtipendiary prieſts, within the county of Leiceſter, by virtue of the king's majeſty's commiſſion, 31° regni.

"Collegium Novi Operis Leiceſtr', infra villam Leiceſtr', valet in redd' & firm' totius manerii de Draycote, in com' Warw', XIIII lī. XII s̄. VIII đ. & in redd' & firm' diverſ' manerior', rectoriar', terr', & ten', in diverſis aliis comitatibus, in toto per annum CCCCLVI lī. IIII s̄. V đ. ob̄. q̄.

Repriſ' in

Redd' reſolut' diverſis exeunt' de ōibus terr' & poſſeſſion' predict', per annum VI lī. XV s̄, V đ. ob̄.

Stipend' decani ejuſdem collegii, per ann' XL lī.

Stipend' XII canonicorum infra collegium prædict' annuatim reſiden', cuilibet eorum ad XIII lī. VI s̄. VIII đ. per annum — CLX lī.

Stipend' XIII vicar' ejuſdem collegii, cuilibet eor' ad IIII lī. XIII s̄. IIII đ. in toto per annum LX lī. XIII s̄. IIII đ.

Stipend' Hugonis Aſton, magiſtri organor' & choriſt' ib', per annum — X lī.

Stipend' IIII clericor' cantar' chori & unius vergiferi ac VI choriſt' ibid', cuilibet eor' ad LIII s̄. IIII đ. in toto, per annum XXIX lī. VI s̄. VIII đ.

Stipend' unius alii choriſt' ibidem, ex fundatione Willī Derby nuper canonici ibidem XL s̄.

Denarii ſolut' Ricardo Fowler, clerico, theſaur' eccleſ' collegiat' præd', pro vad' centum pauperum hōium in domo orator' dicti collegii infra precinctum ejuſdem, ac pro vad' decem mulier' attendend' ſuper eos pro cibis ſuis quotidiè parandis & tempore ægritud' illor' pauper', viz. cuilibet hōī predict' VII đ. per ſeptiman', ſolut' quâlibet ſeptiman' diebus Veneris, per annum CLXXVI s̄. III đ.

Denar' ſolut' quolibet anno pro panno laneo empt' pro 50 taberdes vel togis pro coöperiend' ex fundatione fundator', ut in ſpatio duor' annor' quilibet pauper habeat novum veſtimentum, per annum — — — X lī.

Eleemoſinis dat' pauperibus præd' in die Paraſeph', ex ordinatione fundator', inter eos annuatim dividend' per annum — XX s̄.

Denar' ſolut' dictis pauperibus orantibus pro animâ Mariæ Harvy, voc' *Five-penny money*, per ipſam fundat', viz. cuilibet homini pauperi V đ. per ann', & in al' eleemoſinâ eiſdem & pauperibus, cuilibet eorum ex aliâ ordinatione ad VI đ. per annum — — IIII lī. XI s̄. VIII đ.

Conſimilibus denar' ſolut' eiſdem pauperibus pro oleribus, voc' *La Porage*[8], pro ſuſtentatione eorundem pauperum quotidiè ex fundat', per annum — — XII s̄. X đ.

Denar' ſolut' pro focal' pro prædict' pauperibus inter hos annuatim expendend', per annum VI lī.

Feod' diverſ' officiar' & ſervien' præd' colleg' pertinen', eis conceſſ' tam per literas paten' quàm ad voluntat', prout, &c. per annum XLI lī. XVI s̄. VIII đ.

Synodal' & procurationibus annuatim ſolut' diverſ' archidiac' & al' officiar' ibidem, per annum — — XLII lī. XVI đ.

Denar' ſolut' annuatim pro cuſtubus & expenſ' obit' anniverſariorum regum Angliæ, diverſ' fundator', ac al' benefactor, in denariis diſtribut' decano, prebendar', & omnibus miniſtris chori dicti collegii, ac pauperibus, quolibet anno, per ſtatuta & ordinacōnes, ſcil' per annum LXVI lī. XIII s̄. VIII đ.

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[1] "A. 14 Hen. VIII. rex xxvii die Junii conceſſit decano & canonicis collegii B. Marie Leyc', & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, advocaſionem eccleſie parochialis de Hanſlope, com. Durh.; habend' ſibi & ſucceſſoribus." From the Original in the Rolls Chapel.

[2] Bacon's Liber Regis, p. 499.

[3] See the Introductory Volume, p. lxxxii.

[4] See the Introductory Volume, p. cxlii.—They appear to have in ſome degree purchaſed this good report; for, we find that, in 1548, William Cannam, clerk, was preſented to the vicarage of Raundes, by George Wooderoffe, gent. and John Holland, "patronis pro hâc vice, per conceſſ. decani & capituli Novi Operis, modò diſſolut.;" and in 1550 the rectory of Cranſley in Northamptonſhire was in the preſentation of Francis Cave, Roger Gyllot, &c. "conceſſ. per Collegium Novi Operis Leyc." Bridges, vol. II. p. 91.

[5] Ibid. vol. II. p. 181.

[6] "The king," in the quaint words of Dr. Fuller, "made three meals (or one meal of three courſes) on Abbey lands, beſides what Cardinal Wolſey (the king's taſter herein) had eat beforehand, when aſſuming ſmaller houſes to endow his two colleges.——The religious houſes under £200. a year were granted to him by the parliament in 1535; the greater monaſteries in 1538; and the colleges, chantries, and free chapels, in 1545.—The firſt of theſe were moſt in number; the ſecond, richeſt in revenue; the third in this reſpect better than the former, becauſe, they being ſpent and conſumed, theſe alone were left to ſupply his occaſions. But the enſuing death of king Henry VIII, for a time, preſerved the life of theſe houſes, which were totally demoliſhed by act of parliament in the firſt year of king Edward VI." Church-Hiſtory, Book VI. p. 350.

[7] Rob. Boune, 1553, decanus eccleſie collegiate Beate Marie Novi Operis, Leic', 8 Sept. Reg. Holgate, regiſt. Ebor.

[8] Hence the uſe of the great porridge-pot; ſee p. 343.

Repriſ' in

Denar' ſolut' domino epiſcopo Lincoln' & officiar' ſuis, pro perpetuâ decimâ domino regi de collegio prædict' debit', ultra ſolut' ſubſ' cùm acciderit, per annum LIXlī. xs̄. IXđ.

Stipend' diverſ' cantariſtarum annuatim ſolut' in pecuniis numerat' per decanum & capitulum collegii præd', pro diverſis cantariis infra eccleſiam collegiat' prædict' fundat', ut ſequitur; viz. Willielmo Wilſon, cantariſtæ cantariæ Mariæ Harvey, CVIs̄. VIIIđ.; Ricardo Waterworth, cantariſtæ cantariæ Willielmi Bedell, IIIIlī. VIs̄. VIIIđ.; Thomæ Marſhall & Willielmo Blakewell, cantariſtis cantariæ Johannis nuper ducis Lanc', inter eos equalitèr dividend', VIlī. XIIIs̄. IIIIđ.; Humfr̄o Ellyot & Johanni Hardye, cantariſtis cantariæ Will' Wigſton, XIIIlī.; Thomæ Hornecourt, celebrant' infra nuper hoſpitale Sancti Johannis Baptiſt' infra villam Leic' præd', LXs̄.; in toto per annum – XXXIIIlī. VIs̄. VIIIđ.

Altone omnium terrar' & ten' præd' vocat' Obitt lands jacent' infra villam Leic' & precinct' ejuſdem, eò quòd annualitèr dividentur inter decanum & præbendar' ac vicar' dicti collegii ex ordinacōne compoſicōne per certum rotulum, voc' Porcōn' roll, cuilibet' partem, ſcil' ultra repriſ' allocat', viz. decano duas partes, & cuilibet canonic' unam partem, & cuilibet vicar' tertiam partem pertinen' decan' & canonic', per annum XXIIIIlī. XVIIs̄. Iđ. ob̄.

Solut' for' an^{le} ut in reparacōnes tenementor' & vacat' ejuſdem, tam infra præd' villam Leic' & precinct' ejuſdem, quàm in diverſ' al' villar' in diverſ' com' attingen', cōibus annis, per eſtimat', ſicut apparet in annis præceden' per diverſ' comp' dicti collegii, ad minus, ultra LXXVIIIlī. XVIIs̄. VIIđ. ob̄. pro ſubſ' domino regi cùm acciderit, per annum — LXVIlī. XIIIs̄. IIIIđ.

CCCCXLIIlī. XIIIs̄. IIIIđ.

Et remanet claré per annum XIIIIlī. XXIIIđ. ob̄. q^{a}.

Cantaria dominæ Mariæ Harvey, fundat' infra predict' eccleſiam Novi Operis, Leiceſtr', val' in quâdam pencōne annuatim recipiend' per Will' Wilſon, cantariſtam cantariæ præd', per manus decani & capituli præd' collegii, in pecuniis numeratis, ad IIII anni terminos, per annum — CVIs̄. VIIIđ.

Cantaria, vocat' Elvett's Chauntry, infra dictam eccleſiam Novi Operis, Leyc', valet in quâdam annuitate ſive annuali penſione pro cantariſtâ cantariæ prædictæ recipiend' per manus decani & capituli Collegii Novi Operis, Leic', p̃d' in pecuniâ numeratâ, ad quatuor anni terminos, æqualitèr per ann' CVIs̄. VIIIđ.

Cantaria Will' Wigſton, fundat' infra præd' eccleſiam Novi Operis, val' in quâdam annuitate ſive annuali pencōne annuatim recipiend' per Johannem Hardy & Humfr̄um Gyllot, cantariſtas ibidem, per manus decani & capituli Novi Operis, Leic', equalitèr, per annum, — — XIIIIlī.

Cantaria vocat' Beddel's chantrie, infra præd' eccleſiam Novi Operis fundat', val' in quâdam annuali pencōne annuatim recipiend' per Ricardum Waterworth, cantariſtam ibidem, de prædicto decano & cap' collegii prædict', ad quatuor anni terminos equalitèr, per annum — IIIIlī. VIs̄. VIIIđ.

Cantaria, vocat' John à Gaunt's chantry, fundat' pro duobus capellan' infra præd' eccleſiam Novi Operis, Leic', val' in quâdam annuali pencōne annuatim recipiend' per Will' Blakwell & Thomam Marſhall, cantariſtas cantariæ ejuſdem, viz. per manus prædict' decani & capituli VIlī. XIIIs̄. IIIIđ. ac per dominum regem extra cur' augmentat' revenc' coronæ ſuæ ut in jure nuper monaſterii de Vaudyâ in com' Lincoln', VIlī. XIIIs̄. IIIIđ. in toto per annum XIIIlī. VIs̄. IIIIđ.

By a ſurvey at the ſame time taken of all the houſes belonging to the ſaid college of Leiceſter, ſituate and being within the walls and precincts of the ſame, it appears that the then members of it were the dean Robert Boune, ſir Richard Paget, ſir Nicholas Bradſhaw, ſir Anthony Skevington, ſir William Weſton, ſir Richard Bawdwyn, ſir Richard Fowler, ſir Chriſtopher Marſhall, ſir John Vincent, ſir John Leigh, ſir Gabriel Raynes, ſir Edward Burton, ſir William Gyllot, canons; whereof the dean's ſalary or ſtipend was £40. and his houſe, garden, and orchard, valued at 40*s.* a year. The ſtipend of the thirteen vicars was to each 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* &c.

There were five chantries founded in the church:

1. John of Gaunt's, of two chaplains, William Blackwell and Thomas Marſhall; their joint ſalary was 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and their houſe 10*s.* a year.
2. The lady Mary Harvey's, of one prieſt, William Wilſon, who had 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
3. Elvett's, of one prieſt, who had 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; theſe two had one houſe, 10*s.* a year.
4. William Wigſton's, of two prieſts, John Hardy and Humfry Gyllot, alias Ellyott, who had between them £14. and a houſe, 10*s.* a year.
5. Beddel's chantry, of one prieſt, Richard Waterworth, of 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* a year.

The lodging between the gates was valued at 20*s.* and the lodging between the church and the great ſteeple at 5*s.* a year.

This collegiate church had ſeveral ſums to receive from the abbot and convent of St. Mary's, and ſeveral other ſums to pay to them; the particulars of which are ſpecified in the Appendix, from Charyte's Rentale [1].

In 1547, a conſiderable part of their poſſeſſions was granted by king Edward VI. to *John Beaumont* and *William Gyes* [2].

In 1553, an account being taken of the penſions payable to the members of the diſſolved religious houſes, the following return was made:

Leiceſter; Collegium Novi Operis, ſeu Newark.

John Leyghe,	Prebendarii; to each £10.
William Gillot,	
John Vincent,	
Richard Fowler,	
Chriſtopher Marſhall,	
William Weſton,	
William Pachett,	
Nicholas Bradſhaw,	
Thomas Rigmayden [3],	Prebendarii minores; to each 2*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.*
Richard Berton,	
John Parke,	
George Charlett,	
John Borough,	
William Hethecote [4],	Vicarii; to each £6.
Thomas Berwyke,	
Richard Pedder,	
Robert Wangle,	
Thomas Mylver,	
Thomas Weſtons,	
John Midleton,	
William Borough,	
William Blackwall,	Vicarii cantariſtæ; to each £6.
Thomas Harrryſon,	
Thomas Harcourt,	cantores; to each £5.
William Mansfelde,	
William Kyttes,	Miniſtri in eodem collegio; to each 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Thomas Arden [5],	
Robert Weſton [6],	
John Palfreyman,	

The reaſon why there were ſo many members of this collegiate church and ſo few of the abbey, whoſe penſions remained in charge, was becauſe the abbey had been diſſolved in 1539; whereas this college continued till 1547. The dean was provided for by the rectory of Hanſlope; and it may be preſumed that ſuch of the prebendaries as are not mentioned in this report were dead, or diſpoſed of in ſome preferment.

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[1] Appendix, p. 69.

[2] 1 Pars Original. 2 Edw. VI. Rot. 106.

[3] Vicar of Ircheſter, 1543—1566.

[4] Afterwards rector of Ayleſtone; where ſee a portrait of him from the braſs on his tomb.

[5] One ſo named was inſtalled prebendary of Worceſter in the third ſtall in 1558, afterwards deprived as a bigoted Papiſt. Strype, Annals, vol. I. pp. 243. 356. Browne Willis's Survey, vol. I. p. 671.

[6] Robert Weſton, LL.D. dean of Wells in 1570, ſubſcribes to articles, Feb. 5, 1562, as proctor in convent for Lichfield and Coventry. Strype, Ann. vol. I. p. 290; his character, 292. See Wood's Hiſtory and Antiquities of Oxford, vol. II. p. 40.—Qu. whether the ſame perſon?

DEANS OF ST. MARY IN THE NEWARK.

1. Richard de Hampſlap de Toneworth [1], preſbyter, was admitted the firſt dean, 9 cal. Apr. 1355.

2. John Porter [2], admitted 7 id. Jan. 1361.

3. Thomas Brightwell [3], S. T. D. 1382.

4. Richard Elveden, 1408.

5. William Waleſby, one of the king's chaplains, occurs dean in 1422 [4]; and in 1437 was rector of Church Langton. He reſigned in 1450.

6. Richard Andrewe [5], admitted December 20, 1450.

7. William Witham died dean in 1472 [6].

8. William Dudley, 1472—1476 [7].

9. William Chauntre [8], one of the king's chaplains, Oct. 20, 1476; died 1485.

10. John Morgan [9], LL.D. Dec. 1485; promoted to the ſee of St. David's in 1496. He died in 1504.

11. Robert Middleton [10], LL. D. a canon of this church, Dec. 5, 1496. He died Jan. 14, 1499.

12. William Stokedale [11], S. T. P. 1499.

13. James Whiſton [12], LL. D. rector of Charlebury, in Oxfordſhire, 1495; and ſucceſſively prebendary of Welton, Brinkhall, Gretton, and Banbury, all in the church of Lincoln, was elected Nov. 23, 1500. He died in 1512.

14. John Young, LL.D. elected Jan. 3, 1512-13; reſigned in 1515 for a penſion of £20. a year payable out of this deanry; and died April 25, 1516 [13].

15. William Knight, LL. D. of New college, Oxford, Dec. 4, 1515. He reſigned in 1522; in 1541 became biſhop of Bath and Wells; and died in 1547 [14].

16. Robert Boune, the laſt dean, admitted in 1522, was dean at the diſſolution; and died rector of Hanſlope in 1554.

PREBENDARIES.

Oct. 2, 1366. Robert de Newton, rector of Wardley in Rutland, held the fifth prebend *(cujus verus valor in pecuniâ numeratâ conſiſtit in* xx *marc'* [15].)

1382, 22 Aug. Walter Hanloo exchanged the prebend of Taunton, in the church of Wells, for the ninth prebend in this church [16].

1424, 3 Aug. Henry Roſe was preſented to the ſeventh prebend, and admitted by the archbiſhop in perſon at Laund priory [17].

27 Oct. William Aſlakby exchanged the twelfth prebend with William Browne, dean of the collegiate church of Lancheſter, dioc. Durham [18].

1425, June 16. William Holwell was preſented to the fifth prebend, *vice* Walter Denton, deceaſed [19].

1450. William Williams reſigned the fifth prebend.

1450, Dec. 1. Richard Andrewe, *ſecretarius regis*, was admitted to the fifth prebend, on the reſignation of Thomas Redman [20].

Dec. 20, Richard Andrewe obtained the firſt prebend, and was at the ſame time elected dean [21].

1450, 20 Dec. Thomas Redman again ſucceeded to the fifth prebend, on the reſignation of Andrewe [21].

1472, 5 Aug. William Dudley was preſented to the third prebend [22].

1484, June. Laurence Squier was preſented to a prebend, *vice* James Letes deceaſed [23].

1484, Auguſt. William Duffeld was preſented to the fourth prebend, *vice* John Billeſdon deceaſed [24].

1484, William Raulyns reſigned the fourth prebend.

William Villers was preſented to the third prebend, *vice* William Raulyns, Dec. 1484 [25].

1484-5, Feb. Robert Morne was preſented to the fourth prebend, on the death of John Billeſdon [26].

1492-3. Hugh Lovered reſigned the twelfth prebend, by exchange, to William Ibbeſton [27].

1495. Thomas Ridley reſigned the fifth prebend.

1495, July 4. Edward Shuldham, LL. D. was preſented to the fifth prebend, *vice* Ridley [28].

1513, Thomas Wigſton [29] held the 13th prebend.

1534. ——— Wullock (ſee p. 344.)

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[1] Ricardus de Hampſlap de Toneworth, preſbyter, primus decanus, preſentatus per Henricum ducem Lancaſtrie, 9 kal. Apr. 1355; & 13 prebendarii ſimilitèr admiſſi eodem die, quorum nomina regiſtrantur in Reg. Gynewell, ep. Linc'.

[2] Magiſter Joh' Porter, preſb', admiſſus ſecundus decanus eccleſie nove collegiate Beate Marie, Leyc', ad preſentationem Mathei de Aſheton & Johannis de Stafford nobilis domini, domine Matilde de Lancaſtr' filie & heredis domini Henrici, nuper ducis Lancaſtrie, defuncti, attornat', 7 id. Jan. 1361. Reg. Gynewell.

[3] See before, p. 303.

[4] See Appendix, p. 111; and vol. II. under Langton.

[5] See before, p. 331.

[6] See p. 332.

[7] Will' Dudley, elect' in decan' collegiat' eccleſie beate Marie, Leyc', per mortem magiſtri Will' Witham, admiſſus 17 Aug. 1472. Reg. Rotheram. He was afterward biſhop of Durham, 1476. See p. 333.

[8] Magiſter Will' Chauntre, per preſidentem & capitulum eccleſie nove collegiate Beate Marie, Leyceſtrie, in decanum ejuſdem eccleſie, per reſignationem magiſtri Will' Dudley, electus, & per regem preſentatus; admiſſus 20 Oct. 1476. Reg. Rotheram. W. Chauntre was appointed archdeacon of Derby in 1473. Browne Willis's Survey, vol. I. p. 421.

[9] Magiſter Joh' Morgan ad decanatum eccleſie collegiate Novi Operis, Leyc', per mortem magiſtri Willielmi Chauntre, ad preſentationem regis, Dec. 1485. Reg. Ruſſel. See p. 333; and Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. I. p. 647.

[10] Magiſter Robertus Middleton, LL. D. canonicus eccleſie collegiate Novi Operis, Leyc', ac unus de duobus canonicis ejuſdem collegii, in decanum ipſius collegii, per munus conſecrationis domini Johannis Morgan, Menevenſis epiſcopi, per capitulum ibidem domino regi Hen' VIII°, ipſius collegii racione ducatûs Lancaſtrie fundatore & patrono, electus & nominatus, per eundem dominum regem preſentatus ad dictum decanatum, 5 Dec. 1496, admiſſus. Reg. Smith.—He was prebendary of Norton Epiſcopi in the cathedral church of Lincoln, 1474; and of Donnington in the cathedral of York, which he reſigned in 1496.

[11] Magiſter Will' Stokedale, S. T. D. preſbyter, preſentatus per regem ad decanatum collegii ſive eccleſie collegiate Novi Operis, Leyc', per mortem magiſtri Roberti Middleton, 14 Jan. 1499. Reg. Smith.—William Stockdale is mentioned as proctor in 1477. Fuller's Hiſtory of Cambridge, p. 84.

[12] Magiſter Jacobus Whiſton, decr' doctor, preſbyter, preſentatus per abbatem & conventum de Eyneſham ad vicariam de Cherleburg, per reſignationem domini Willielmi Welwyn, 1495 (Reg. Smith.); preſentatus per regem ad decanatum infra eccleſiam collegiatam Novi Operis juxta caſtrum Leyceſtrie, per mortem Johannis [Willielmi] Stokedale, 23 Nov. 1500. Ibid.

[13] See p. 335.

[14] Ibid.

[15] Reg. Langham, arch. Cant. fol. 28. a.

[16] Reg. Buckingham.

[17] 1424, 3 die Auguſti, in prioratu de Landâ admiſit d'nus Henricum Roſe capellanum ad ſeptimam prebendam infra novam eccleſiam collegiatam beate Marie Leiceſtrie, Linc. diœc. ad preſentationem domine Katarine regine Anglie, matris regis Anglie & Francie, filie Caroli regis Francie, & d'ni Hibernie, vere ipſius prebende patrone. Reg. Chicheley, arch. Cant. pars 1. f. 243. a. b.

[18] 1424, 27 die Octobris recept. fuit certif. d'ni Thomæ Dunelm. ep'i, de & ſuper exped. permutat. facte inter mag. Will. Aſlakby rect. eccl. paroch. de Walton Lync. diœc. ac præbendarum præbendæ duodecimæ in eccl. nov. collegiatâ B. M. Leiceſtriæ ejuſdem diœc. dict. eccl. de Walton ad præſentat. d'ni H. regis Angliæ, &c. & dictam duodecimam præbendam ad præſentationem d'næ reginæ Angliæ, matris regis Angliæ & Franciæ, filie Karoli regis Franciæ & d'ni Hiberniæ, veræ, &c. Et Will. Broun, decanum eccl. collegiate de Langchiſtre, Dunelm. diœc. Reg. Chicheley, pars 1. fol. 249. b. And ſee Hutchinſon's Durham, vol. II. p. 357.

[19] Reg. Chicheley, arch. Cant. pars 1. fol. 259. a.

[20] Reg. Stafford. & Kemp, fol. 107. a.

[21] Ibid.

[22] Reg. Rotheram. See p. 333.

[23] Appendix, p. 112.

[24] Harl. MSS. 433. p. 77. a.—William Duffeld occurs archdeacon of Stafford in 1497. Browne Willis, I. 415.

[25] Harl. MSS. 433. p. 87. b.

[26] Ibid. p. 97. b.

[27] Reg. Ruſſel.

[28] Reg. Smith.

[29] He obtained the rectory of Houghton in 1534. See vol. II. p. 613.

Leland, who viſited Leiceſter whilſt the church continued in full ſplendour, ſays in his "Collectanea [1]," Newark college has a revenue of £800. and conſiſts of 12 prebendaries, beſides a dean and ſinging men." And in his "Itinerary" he thus deſcribes it: "The collegiate chirch of Newarke, and the area of it, yoinith to another peace of the caſtelle ground. The college chirch is not very great, but it is exceeding fair. There lyith on the North ſide of the high altare Henry erle of Lancaſter, withowt a crounet, and two men childern under the arche next to his hedde. On the Southe ſide lyith Henry the firſt duke of Lancaſter; and yn the next arch to his hedde lyith a lady, by likelihod his wife. Conſtance, doughtter to Peter, king of Caſtelle, and wife to John of Gaunt, liith afore the high altare in a tumbe of marble, with an image of braſſe (like a quene) on it. There is a tumbe of marble in the body of the quire. They told me that a countes of Darby [2] lay biried in it; and they make her, I wot not how, wife to John of Gaunt, or Henry the IV. Indeade Henry the IV. wille John of Gaunt livid was caullid erle of Darby. In the chapelle of St. Mary, on the Southe ſide of the quire, ly buried to of the Shirleys, knights, with their wives; and one Brokeſby, an eſquier. Under a piller yn a chapelle of the South croſſe iſle lyith the lady Hungreford, and Sacheverel her ſecund huſbande [3]. In the Southe ſide of the body of the chirch lyith one of the Bluntes, a knight, with his wife. And on the North ſide of the church, ly 3 Wigeſtons [4], greate benefactors to the college. One of them was a prebendarie there, and made the free grammar ſchole. The cloiſters ſtanding on the South-weſte ſide of the chirch is large and faire; and the houſes in the cumpace of the area of the college for the prebendaries be al very praty. The waulles and gates of the college be ſtately. The riche cardinal of Wincheſter [5] gildid all the floures and knottes in the voulte of the chirch. The large almoſe houſe ſtondith alſo withyn the quadrante of the area of the college [6]."

This church appears to have been demoliſhed before the viſitation of Mr. Wyrley in 1590 [7]; who ſays, "Henry Plantagenet firſt duke of Lancaſter founded a place called *The Newark* by the South gate of this town. This piece of building hath been commended by knights and ſquires to have been the moſt faireſt that ever they had ſeen. By this abbey [college] the ſaid Henry founded a ſtately hoſpital, which yet remaineth. In it is a very fair and ſtately monument of a lady, curiouſly wrought, but of no note or mark [8]."

In this chapel alſo Mr. Wyrley deſcribes theſe arms [9]:

9. Argent, a chevron between three mullets of ſix points pierced Sable.

10. Barry of eight, Argent and Gules, eight martlets, 3. 2. 2. and 1. Sable.

11. Gules, three lions of *England*; a label of three points, each charged with as many fleurs de lis, Sable, *Lancaſter*.

12. Gules, a feſs between ſix martlets Argent.

13. Gules, three fiſhes naiant in pale, Argent a bend Sable.

14. Argent, three leopards' heads jeſſant Sable. *Sodington* [10].

15. Azure fretty Argent, *Cave*; impaling Gules, a ſaltire Vaire.

The Hoſpital at that time continued under the patronage of the queen, in right of the dutchy of Lancaſter; by her authority the wardens were appointed; and, by her grants, moſt of the houſes and lands were transferred to the Corporation of Leiceſter; with ſeveral fee-farm rents, amounting to 4*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* belonging to the Newark, ſeven of which were from houſes ſituated within that liberty, and others at Knighton, Carleton Curlew, Burton, Sileby, and Glenfield.

In the early part of James the Firſt's reign, *William Fowkes* was maſter, or warden, under a regular patent, which he had the power of transferring; and accordingly ſold it for 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon*; who in 1609 offered it to the Corporation of Leiceſter, upon condition that they would pay for it as much as he gave to Mr. Fowkes; which was agreed to at a meeting of the twenty-four aldermen, and twenty-four of the ſeniors of the company of 48, Feb. 19, 1609-10; and that ſum was accordingly paid; and alſo, for charges of ſuing out the ſame in the name of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes, 37*l.* 14*s.*" [11]

At a common hall, March 28, 1610, it was agreed that the fee of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* due to the maſter of the hoſpital in the Newark ſhould yearly be paid to the uſe of the chamber; and that, as the poor in the houſe ſhould die, one other poor perſon of the town to be choſen to ſupply that room, by the mayor and twenty-four; and the poor of every pariſh to be placed one pariſh after another, a ſpecial regard being had to the pariſhes which had moſt poor.

Feb. 7, 1613-14, they purchaſed "The Grange near the borough of Leiceſter, with the appurtenances, together with all lands, meadows, feedings, and paſturages, to the ſame belonging, or uſually occupied; and the cloſe called Goſling-croft, with the appurtenances, in the borough of Leiceſter, and in the fields of Leiceſter; the tack of cattle to be depaſtured in the Cow-lees and South-fields of Leiceſter; the water-mill called the Newark-mill; the holme called Gooſe-holme, with the water; a tenement at the corner of the lane leading to the mill; the Land-ſwanne; a meadow called Beed-houſe-mead; being 16 yard-lands [12] in the whole; with all and ſingular the meſſuages, mills, houſes, edifices, ſtructures, barns, ſtables, dove-houſes, orchards, gardens, ſhops, cellars, lands, tenements, chapels, church-yards, meadows, feedings, paſturage, commons, waſtes, void way, grounds lately briers, moors, marſhes, waters, fiſheries, fiſhings, woods, underwoods, trees, and all the land, ground and ſoil of the ſame woods, underwoods, &c.; and all reverſions, mines, quarries, ſervices, &c. parcel of the late College of the Newark;" all which had been given by the Crown to

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[1] Vol. I. p. 74.

[2] This was Mary Bohun, firſt wife of Henry IV, mother to king Henry V; who died before her huſband's acceſſion to the crown; and who (Knighton, c. 2741, expreſſly ſays) was buried at Leiceſter.—"Had Henry IV. died earl of Derby, it is probable he would have been buried among his anceſtors in the collegiate church of their founding at Leiceſter; ſo that it is no improbable concluſion that his wife, who died counteſs of Derby, was actually carried thither, to his family, rather than to her own, eſpecially as the conjectures about her do not depoſit her among any of her very near relations, if they were at all related to her." Gough's Sepulchral Monuments in Great Britain, vol. II. p. 35.—This is a ſufficient confutation of Sandford's idea that ſhe was buried in Canterbury cathedral, and that Henry, out of regard to her, choſe that church for his own ſepulture, as well as of the appropriation of a figure in Hereford cathedral to her. Under the North window of the chapel of the preſent Hoſpital remains a monument, which, in 1590, Mr. Wyrley notices as "a fair and ſtately monument of a lady, curiouſly wrought, but of no note or mark;" and which might be ſuppoſed to have belonged to this counteſs, were it not that, as the college-church, which Leland deſcribes, is certainly long ſince demoliſhed, we muſt conclude the monuments periſhed with it, and look for ſome other appropriation of that in the chapel, which, being only the original *oratorium* of the Old Hoſpital, gives a very inadequate repreſentation of the "not very great, but exceeding fair," collegiate church.

[3] Thoroton, in his Antiquities of Nottingham, p. 11, informs us that ſir Richard Sacheverel, knight, whoſe wife was lady Mary Hungerford, was here buried, 25 Hen. VIII. This lady, by her firſt huſband, was mother to George earl of Huntingdon.

[4] In the chapel erected by William Wigſton for his chantry. The prebendary was Thomas, brother of William Wigſton, who made the free grammar-ſchool, whence it appears that theſe Wigſtons where all dead when Leland viſited Leiceſter.

[5] Beaufort. [6] Leland's Itinerary, vol. I. p. 17. [7] MS notes in the College of Arms.

[8] This ſtill remains on the North ſide of the altar; and is engraved, Plate XXIX. fig. 7, 8. See it deſcribed hereafter, p. 347.

[9] See Plate XXIX. fig. 9—15.

[10] The two coats, marked 13, 14, are elſewhere ſaid to be in the chapel of St. Andrew. See p. 322.

[11] Extracted by the Rev. Sam. Carte, vicar of St. Martin's, from the Corporation Records.

[12] They before poſſeſſed two yard-lands bought of Wightman in 1589, and two others bought of Archers in 1592. To theſe half a yard-land more was added in 1622, bought of Mr. Wadland, which completed the 29 yard-lands and a half enjoyed by the Corporation in the South Fields. Carte, MS.

Francis Morris and *Francis Philips*, and by them ſold to ſir *William Smith*, knight, of Leiceſterſhire, and *Humphrey Smith*, citizen of London; from whom they were bought, in truſt for the Corporation, by *Thomas Sacheverell*, *Robert Gilliott*, *James Andrew*, *Thomas Parker*, *William Ive*, and *Rowland Puſey*, all of the borough of Leiceſter, gentlemen, for the ſum of £1000. This purchaſe, as it was a favourite one, appears alſo to have been ſo beneficial to the Corporation, that they diſpoſed of ſeveral of their fee-farm rents to raiſe the money for it. They had bought in 1586, for £600. a moiety of a leaſe then held of the ſaid Grange by *Francis Haſtings*, eſq. and in 1592 obtained for themſelves a reverſionary leaſe of 31 years, on a reſerved rent of 32*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*

They were ſoon after favoured by king James, through the mediation of their powerful friend the earl of Huntingdon, with letters patent of incorporation, under the title of "The Maſter, Aſſiſtants, Chaplain, and Poor, of the Hoſpital of the Holy Trinity in the Newark near the Borough-town of Leiceſter, in the county of Leiceſter, of the foundation of James I. king of England [1]."

See their common ſeal in Plate XXVIII. fig. 16.

In completing the purchaſe of the Grange, and in ſoliciting new letters patent, the Corporation had much aſſiſtance from Sir William Heyrick, as appears by the following original letters [2]:

1. "Right worſhipful; after our hartie commendations, with thanks for yo^{r} love and great care of us and our Corporation: Underſtandinge by yo^{r} let^{re} to your brother Mr. Robert Heyricke, that one Gibb [3], an almſman in o^{r} Hoſpital in the Newarke of Leiceſter, hath exhibited a petition to the Kinge's Ma^{tie}, and of his Highnes reference thereof to oure honorable good frende Mr. Chancellor of the Duchie, and of his good likeinge thereof, for the incorporatinge of the ſayde Hoſpital: We have therefore thought fitt to ſend upp this bearer, our lovinge friende Thomas Nurſe, to repaire to the ſayde Gibb, and to knowe of him how farr he hath proceeded therein, and fully to acquainte you therewith; that, as his proceedinge therein hitherto may be to yo^{r} good likinge, and likelie to be broughte to paſs, wee are therefore the boulder to intreate y^{r} Worſhipp's good direction, and to adviſe with o^{r} Recorder [4] howe to incorporate the ſayde Hoſpital; and that the Maior of our ſayde borough (for the tyme beinge) and certen of his brethren (in the name of o^{r} Corporation) maie for ever be maiſters thereof (yf ſo it maie be obtayned). Thus farr preſuming of y^{r} Worſhipp^{s} fav^{r} and paynes in this ſuite, wee commend you to the protection of the Almightie; and allwaies reſt your verie loveinge frends,

Leiceſter, the 17 daie of
November, 1613.
To the right worſhipfull Sir William Heyricke,
knight, at London, bee
theeſe d'd."

THOMAS MANBIE, Maior.
ROBART HEYRICKE.
W^{m} MORTON.
JAMES ELLYS.
JAMES ANDREWE.
T. PARKER. JO. FREAKE."

2. "I muſt neds confes that I am now far behind, not only for lettars, but allſo for matters which ſholld have bene involved in them; and cheflly and eſpeſyally for youre great paynes and care, for youre good-will in oure towne buſynes, for which you have not only won Mr. Wadland and his copartnors that were with him; but allſo, by their meaynes and myne, making it knowne to the hole company, they will nevar forget youre payns and kyndnes. And for youre ordynary good will in feaſting of the Hawſes, and Cytes, the Sanfords, the reſt, with the Withringtons, and Douglaſſis, and Parrees, all redounds to youre immortall fame. And thoughe we will no whit imytate you, nor coom nere, we have celebrated the feaſt of Natyvety in the beſt ſort we can. I had a fat doe ſent me of the even; and when we had, acording to auntient cuſtom, gon ovar all oure neabors and tennaunts; that being done, coomes ovar Mr. Samuell Clarke, parſon of Kingſthorp [5], two myle of this ſyde Northampton, and maſter of the New Oſpytall called Wigſton's Oſpytall, and one Mr. Henry Clarke [6], his eeldar brother, who is Recordar of Rocheſtar, and dwellethe there, a counſelar of the Temple, and by report a very good lawyer and a proper man. Theſe two came to ſee my daughter Dorkas, and to aſk my goodwill of her; Mr. Henry being procured by his brothar to take ſo longe a journey at this tyme of the yeare, and had not tyme to ſtay, but muſt preſently return into Kent, and backe agayne to the tearme. Good lyking of all ſides; for, if I ſhall beſtow her of a clergyman, I doe thinke, of his yeares, I ſhall hardly fynd his equall in England; an excelent preacher, very wyſſe, and lykly of great preferments. He is great with Sir Thomas Parry, my lord of London's chaplen, and in great favour with the Metropolytan. Yf you talke afar of anny tyme with Mr. Fanſhawe, he will tell you as moche of them as anny I know; and I pray you doe, and let me but here two woords after from you. And if you have ocaſyne to uſe a lawyer, as I know you have, if you doo but make tryall of the ſaid Mr. Henry, I thinke you ſhall fynd him to be learned and carfull of youre buſynes. And ſo, comēdyng all thes matters to Him that rulethe all, I ſeace to troble you furder at this tyme. Leiceſter, the 12 of January, 1613-14.

Your ever loving brother, ROBART HEYRICKE.
To the right worthy his loving brother, &c."

3. "After our hearty commendations; underſtanding by Mr. Wadland of your great paynes and care of us to Sir William Smyth, in the purchaſing of our Grange; for the w^{ch} wee and o^{r} wholl Corporation acknowledge o^{r} ſelves much bounde unto you, and reſt your debtor for your approved love towards us: ſoe ſhall o^{r} ſucceedinge age have juſt cauſe to acknowledge the ſame (althoughe the purchaſe bee verie deare); earneſtle intreatinge your advice and paynes once againe for the incorporatinge the Hoſpital; and for the followinge of which buſines wee have ſent up Mr. Wadlande, whoe will bee readie to attende you therin; and by him have ſent unto Sir William Smyth the firſte five hundreth markes, and ſecurytie for the reſt, and xi l. in gold for the lady Smyth; but, in reſpect of o^{r} povertie at this tyme, yf you can content her with x l. wee ſhall tak it as a greate kindnes, deſireing yo^{r} preſence when the aſſurance is to paſſe unto us. And thus beinge (as wee have allwayes beene) bould to trouble you, wee comend y^{u} to the protection of the Almightie; and allwayes reſt your aſſured lovinge frendes,

Leiceſter, 23 Jan. 1613-4. THOMAS MANBY, Maior.
To Sir William Heyricke. ROBART HEYRICKE."

4. "My ague would not ſuffer me to wryte by the carryar, as I would have doone, to geve yow manny and harty thanks for your late kynde lettar and coppy therein of parchment; which we bothe doe unfaynedly give you great thanks for, and do acknowledge oureſellfes much bound unto you, and indepted to doe the like, or any thing ells for you that doth lye in our powers. I pray you, at youre convenyent leaſure, let one ſearch yf this be inroled anny wher, or whether it be a ſecret bargon; which, if yt be inrolled, will, I think, appeare where the recogneſencis were acknowledged. My good coſin Harvay is gone from my Lord, which I thought to let you underſtand, and, as Mr. Haſtings tells me, dothe re-

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[1] Newark Hoſpital. fundat. Leic. 1 Pars Original. 12 Jac. I. Rot. 76. This charter is in the Hoſpital cheſt.

[2] Communicated by John Herrick, Eſq. of Beaumanor, from the originals preſerved by his anceſtor Sir William.

[3] See p. 344.

[4] Francis Harvey, eſq. of Northampton, a bencher of the Middle Temple, was then recorder. He was made a ſerjeant at law in 1614; and a judge of the common pleas in 1624.

[5] Mr. Clarke was rector of St. Peter's in Northampton (of which Kingſthorpe is a chapel) from 1608 to 1640. See a farther account of him under Wigſton's Hoſpital.

[6] Henry Clarke was a ſerjeant at law; and a repreſentative in parliament for Rocheſter in the firſt year of the reign of Charles I. as was his ſon ſir Francis in the reigns of Charles II. and James II. and Francis the grandſon in the reign of William and Mary. Henry Clarke and his family are noticed in Harris's Kent (from Philipott's Villare), pp. 127. 324; and in Haſted's Kent, vol. II. pp. 238. 423.—Dugdale is the authority contained in the note in the latter page.

porte himſellfe to be worth £7000. Yt may be, that he may doe you as much pleſure in ſuche matters as you tolld me of as he collde before. Thus, with our kyndeſt comēdacyons to my Lady and yourſelf doone, with deſire of youre prayers to God for Mr. Mayor, who is in great daungar, and fell ſicke y^{e} 23^{d} of January even, as he was putting his hand to the bonds for ſir Willyam Smyth's laſt payments; we comēd you to God's bleſſed protection. Leiceſter, this 3^{d} of Feb. 1613-4. Your loving brother, Ro. Heyricke."

5. "For the Parlement, we do heare that the writs be forthe; and my Lord is not forgettfull of us, that we ſholld not be unprovyded of burgeſſes when the tyme ſarves. To that end he hath ſent for Robart Hawford, and tolld him, that, before we ſholld want, he woold provide his brother Geordg Haſtings and Sir Henry Ritche [1]. I have ſpoken with Mr. Maior, Mr. Morton, and ſoom of the cheſeſt, that they will thinke of ſuche as be freemen, and well willars to Corporacyons, wherof I know you to be one; and alſo I put them in remembraunce of Mr. Recordar [2], which they colld not but think well of. So the matter ſtays; and my deſyre is that I may have your letter touchyng thys matter ſo ſoon as may be, the rather yf you have anny intention to be one. Leiceſter, the 22 of Feb. 1613-14. Robart Heyricke."

6. "For the place of a burges, I went preſently into the chamber, and found Mr. Maior and Mr. Morton together; and told them that I had inſtantly receayved a lettar from you, wherin you commended you kindly unto the Town; and told them that now I had receayved from you touching a burges' place, which before I had broke with them of; and red the lettar unto them. Then they bothe tolld me agayne of the meayns my Lord had made; "but," ſay they, "in anny caſe, we muſt offar one place to Mr. Recordar;" and yf he ſhould refuſe yt, as yt is thought he will, then I make no dout but yt is redy for you: but for my Lord's brother, Mr. Geordg Haſtings," ſaythe Mr. Morton, "we may in no wiſe ſay my Lord nay; for he will," ſaythe he, menyng my Lord, "ſpeke concerning the Oſpytall to the Chauncelar, to the Kinge, nay, if ther be caus, my Lord will moove the Parlement Hous." I replyd, on your advice, that you did adviſe them to take freemen; as by ſtatute, I told them, we ought: but, yf they woold take anny not reſyaunt or inhabeting within the Borow, then I told them that Mr. Recordar and you are both ſworne men to the Towne, youreſelfe born and bred and ſworn; ſo that, yf Mr. Recordar ſay nay, as I thinke he will, then I do not dout but one place is youres. I will not be unmyndfull of it; and let you knowe as ſoone we can procure the Recordar's anſwer. Leiceſtar, the 26 of February, 1613-4. Your loving brother, Robart Heyricke."

7. "I have told Mr. Maior, that he ſholld be ſuar to have lettars from the Chauncelor, which in the end are coom, and we colld not hellp yt; for yet to this day we cannot get the precept from the ſherive, which I thinke is helld away by ſome polleſy: yet I have tolld our cheffe men that youre cyteſens be choſen ſuche a day, and othar places have done, as you wrote unto me. In the end, we have ſent this day to Cotham [3], hoping to have Mr. Recordar there; ſo this nyght we ſhall knowe his mynde. And now my Lord wrytes that he hopes his brother ſhal be one of the knyghts of the ſhyre: but for Sir Henry Ritche he is very importunate, but I thinke Sir Henry will not put you by; but the voyce goes in oure hall, thatt yf Mr. Chauncelor be ſaid nay for Mr. Henry Faylton, then oure olld Oſpytall is quite gon; ſo that, you ſee, manny heads, manny braynes. But ſo ſoon as I can wryte anny ſartenty, ethar I or no, you ſhall be partaker, God willing, by the firſt. And ſo, with manny thanks for all your frendſhips, I end, ſartefying you that our Recordar hath now ſayde nay. And now I think they will ſend to my Lord, to ſe yf he will be content to releaſe us of Sir Henry Riche, which by no meanes we woold have yf we coold get his Ho. conſent; and then it will coom to youre lot. But, ſince I wrote this, we have met all oure company of 24 and 48 this afternone, being the 14 of this moonthe; and thus concluded, that Robart Hawford muſt go to-morrow in the morning to my Lorde, to entreat my Lord to nominate one, and that he will be pleſed to let Mr. Chauncelor nomynat the the other. To-morrow at night we ſhall know his mynd; and then by the caryar I hope to wryte furder to you; but you ſe alredy how yt fall out. And ſo, till the next, God have you in his keping. Leiceſter, the 14 of March, 1613-14. Robart Heyricke."

8. "My coſin Heyricke being ſent from hence of Thurſday laſt, with a letter to yourſealfe, and one other to Mr. Chauncelar, to ſygnifye unto his Honor that we were all willing to grant his requeſt, and withall to deſyr him that Mr. Henry Faylton might preſently repayre to us to take his othe; but, before Robert Heyricke cold be at London, we reſayved a ſecond lettar from Mr. Chauncellar, wherin he ſignifyethe that Mr. Faylton's buſyneſs is ſouche that he cannot entende that ſarvis, but requyres that he may have the nominacyon of another gentellman, whom he greatly com̄ends, but doeth not name him; and after his lettar wrytes a poſtſkript, that, as we expect any favor at his hand anny way, not to ſay him nay in this his requeſt; ſo that I doe imagen that coſin Heyricke ſtays the longar to bring the gentleman with him. Yf evar I live for to ſee another parlement ſummoned, and that you have intencyon to be one of the Hows, we will take no other courſe, but have you ſpeake to Mr. Chauncellar to wryte but two lynes to oure Towne, that you may be one; yt will be as ſure as any ackt of parlement. To-morrow, being Thurſday, and our county day, our knights of the ſhire are to be choſen betwyxt 8 and 9 of the cloke in the forenoon [4], and the ſarmon is to begin for the judges and juſteſis aſſembled about the ſame tyme; and the chardge to be given will not be long after, if it be not before. Leiceſter, this 22 of March, 1613-14. Robart Heyricke."

9. "Leiceſter, the 13 of Aprill, 1614. Youre long-expeckted lettar I receayved of Sayturday laſt, and one othar breeſe one beſydes; for which bothe, as for your good counſell therin to Mr. Major and us, and for youre news allſo, I rendar all poſſyble thankes. Thus hoping that till we may ſe you we may ſometymes heare from you, I end, and comēd you to the bleſſed protection of the Allmyghty, who kepe you, and defend you in your journey from evells. My comēdacyons, my wyfe's and doughter's, to yourſelfe and my Lady doon, I doe leave you to the ſafe kepeng of the Lord Jeſus. Robart Heyricke."

10. "I muſt not forget to geve you thanks, from Mr Maior and us all, for all your former care and paynes for our Towne cawſes; and to entreate your furder favour, if Mr. Wadland doe deſyre it, to bring him once acquainted with Mr. Chauncelor, Sir Danniell Day, or anny other burgeſis, or others that may doe him good in his ſute for the incorporating of the Oſpytall. The Lord be with you! Leiceſter, the 10 of May, 1614. Robart Heyricke."

11. "Towchyng the New-woorke myles, there is no ſuche forwardnes in ſellyng of them as Tō Stamford tolld you; but ſince we are ſo far in dept, that I feare we ſhall be conſtrained in the end ethar to part with them, or ſoom othar good thinge: but aſſure yourſellfe, that nethar the myles nor no ſuche thinge ſhall goe, but you ſhal be pryve to yt in tyme; and well woorthy, for we ſhall have non that will offar no ſuche kyndnes as you doe. Leiceſter, the 24 of May, 1614. Your loving brother, Robart Heyricke."

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[1] Second ſon to Robert earl of Warwick. He was one of the burgeſſes for Leiceſter in 1608 and 1613; made knight of the Bath in 1610; created lord Kenſington in 1622, and earl of Holland in 1624; and, for his loyalty to king Charles, was beheaded March 9, 1648-9.

[2] Mr. Harvey; ſee p. 340.

[3] In Nottinghamſhire, the family-ſeat of the Markhams.

[4] Sir Henry Rich and Sir Francis Leigh were elected burgeſſes for Leiceſter in March, 1613-14.

12. "I and all the reſt moſt hartely thanke you for youre greate paynes. I went to Mr. Mayor, and willed him to ſend for ſoom half doſſin or more of the celdors; which preſently he did, and met them at the hall; but yt was 9 of the cloke or we colld mete: and at oure meeting we received likewiſe two ſeverall lettars from Mr. Wadland, wherin he ſignefyethe the greate care and paynes you have taken for the Towne; and requireth that Robart Hauford may coom up with ſpeede; which preſently we thought neceſſary to doe: and therefore we have ſent him with ſuch a coppy of an order forth of the Duchye, which ſhewes that the Duke did founde the Oſpitall for the releſe of 110 perſons to be taken out of the towne and county of Leiceſter, and with ſuch other inſtrucktions as we colld for the ſooden furnyſhe him; deſyring of God, yf yt be his good pleaſure, that we may enjoy the Oſpytall here during the King's good pleſhure; and the incorporating to reſt till we have more monney and fewer ennemyes. Thus concluding at xi of the clocke this Fryday nyght, being the 27 of May, 1614; praying to God longe to contynnew you, to his glory and your heart's deſire. Ro. **Heyricke**."

13. "I thanke you, and ſo we doe, and have all good cares, for your greate care and paynes you have taken for oure Towne buſynes; which though we cannot, yet I hope God will reward you for it. Leiceſtar, 9 June, 1614. **Robart Heyricke**."

14. "Right worſhipful; after our great thanks for your great paines and all your kindenes, theiſe are to certifie you, that wee have over-intreated Mr. Sacheverill to come up in our behalfe about our ſuite concerninge the Olde Hoſpital, to doe what he cann therein for a while, until Mr. Wadland ſhall come up. We weare the more importunate with him to undertake this journey, for that (for his knowledge of the wholl buſines, and his experience in Hoſpital matters) wee thought him as likelie at this tyme to doe good therein as any other that wee could have gotten. And therefore wee pray that you will take the paines to goe wth him to Mr. Moſeley ſo ſoone as you maie, and to make him knowne unto him to be the man whom wee have deſired to repayre unto his Worſhipp about our ſuite; and as touching the meſſage which he ſent to us by our Towne-clarke, that Mr. James Andrew is the man whom wee deſire and thinke the fitteſt to be named in the booke for the firſt man, if one particular perſon muſt be named therein; and if the general name of 'The Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough of Leiceſter for the tyme beinge' maie not ſerve in this caſe. And ſo intreatinge earneſtly the contynuence of y^{r} love, notwithſtanding the tediouſneſs of the ſuite, wee commend you, by our prayers, unto the rich rewarding of him that pitied Ninivi.

Your wor$^{p's}$ much bounden to be commanded,
Thomas Manbie, Mai^{r}. **James Andrew**.
William Morton. **Thomas Parker**.
Leiceſter, 23 June, 1614."

15. "Right worſhipfull; underſtanding by our good friends Mr. Sacheverill and Mr. Wadland of your greate paines, travell, and good endeavours, to many perſons, and ſeveral places, in the behalfe of our poor Towne, concerninge our Hoſpital; for the which we acknowledge ourſelves muche beholdinge unto you, not onlie in this, but for dyvers other your lovinge fauours done unto us and our wholl Corporation, hartilye deſiringe the contynuance of your kinde favours towards us and our poore Town; for, upon yourſelfe wee and our wholl Corporation are bound whollie to relye, without which we know not what might befall us: Wee have ſent by this bearer, Mr. Chamblin Heyrike, to paie unto S^{r} W^{m} Smyth the five hundred marks due upon Saturdaie nexte, beinge the ſeconde paiement for our Graunge, which wee purchaſed by your good meanes of him. Thus beinge, as wee have allwaies been, trobleſome, wee commende you to the protection of the Allmightie; and ever reſt your Worſhipp's aſſured frends,

"Leiceſter, 2 Aug. 1614. **Thomas Manbie**, Maior.
To the right worſhipfull **Robart Heyricke**.
our eſpeciall good frende **William Morton**.
S^{r} W^{m} Heyricke, knight. **John Freake**."

16. "I colld wiſhe that for the Oſpital mattar, you might grow to an end with yt, that, yf the pencyon will not willingly be confirmed, yt myght be ended without yt, yt is ſo trobleſoom to you, and will be chardgable to the Toune; and lingring brede delays. I thank you for all your newes contayned in all your papers; as alſo for the copy of the Sarmon; and the rather for that yt is, I parſayve, my godſon's doing. I pray God bles him, and make him a good man.
Leiceſtar, the 7 of Novembre, 1614.
Your faythfull and loving brother, Ro. **Heyricke**."

17. "For the Oſpytall byſynes, we are all bound unto you; and for the cup you have given to Mr. Attorney, I pray you wryte unto me in your next what it coſt. And looke, what yt was under £10. I will gev it them agayne; for, they are pore and nedy; and ſhortly, God ſo willing, I hope Mr. Wadland will coom, and take ſoom of the burden from you. Leiceſtar, the 2 of January, 1614-15. Ro. **Heyricke**."

18. "Sir, my duty firſt done, and my harty thanks premiſed for all your kindneſſes; theſe are only to informe you touching £100. which my father hath undertaken ſhall be readie in your hand towards the laſt payment (that our Toune is to make) unto Sir William Smith, which is to be about the 5 or 6 of February at the furtheſt. So it is, that that £100. myſelf and divers of my frends here have it made up amongſt us, to be lent to the Toune after the rate of £8. in the 100; and that 8 alſo is alreadie determined to be beſtowed and given to a certeine godly uſe here within this Towne. But we are deſirous, for good reaſons, to have the money lent in my brother Stringer's name, that dwellith by Aburgany houſe a little above Ludgate, who hath promiſed to repaye it of his oune money after a whyle, yf all things fall out with his mynde. And therefore theſe are to pray you to let him have yt, yf he come to you for it, to pay it himſelfe to them that are to make the payment to Sir W. Smith for the Towne, to the end to take away all ſuſpicion that the money is not his. But if he doe not come to you for it (as I thinke rather that he cannot conveniently by reaſon of his gowte), then I pray you ſo to order the matter (when you are to paye it to them that ſhall come for the Towne) as that it may not be knowne nor ſuſpected otherwiſe but that he hath left it in your hands readie for the Townes uſe aforeſayd, as I had intreated him, and as he had promiſed me that he would doe; and ſo you to receive the Town's bond over to him for the money when you deliver the mony, yf you have not either word before that tyme that the bond is otherwiſe delivered, either to himſelf, or to ſome other to his uſe. And of this my requeſt for ſecrecye I pray you to have care, to keepe me as free from ſuſpicion or knowledge as is poſſible, becauſe the knowledge of it in our Towne would bring upon me many ſuits and inconveniences for my love to the Towne, that moved me chiefely to this action, to ſave them forty ſhillings a year, their chardg of intereſt; beſides that the example of it hath brought doune alreadye ſundry others of their creditours to 8 and to 9 in the 100. And thus craving pardon for my bouldnes in being ſo troubleſome unto you, with my harty prayers both for yourſelf, my Lady, and your whole family, I take my leave. Leiceſter, the 24 of Januarie. Your much indetted kinſman, **Thomas Sacheverill**."

19. "According to your deſyre, here was a ſarmon preached in the New-worke, on Monday the 20th of May, by Mr. Sacheverill. His text was out of Matthew the xxvth; *When I was hungry, you gave me meate*. And he did not only learnedly, but alſo zelouſly, handele the ſame. There was warnynge given to bothe our companys to mete Mr. Maior at the Hall at ix of the cloke, and ſo to go downe with him to the Oſpytall; which we did, and had a tilt ſet up agaynſt the wall of the Oſpytall alonge the chauncell, and foorms next to the wall for the bettar ſort, and divers other before them toward the long alley, where at the ſyde of the alley the pulpit ſtoude. His voyce was very well harde, and yt helld fayre all the day without rayne. But the old ſaying is, where God

buyllds his Chirche, the Devil will build his Chappell; for, by what meayns I will not ſay, but all them of the New-work abſented themſelves; and all the gentlemen in the Town, not one of them there only Mr. Wadland. And yet there was gathered, at the coming forthe of the New-worke gate, 5*l.* 12*s.* which made them 12*d.* apiece; which was preſently diſtributed amongſt them. In the mydſt of the ſarmon comes one of Sir Henry's men to Sergeaunt Beſwicke, and bad him tell Mr. Maior, that my Lady ſent him word that Sir Henry was not well, and that he ſhould not carry up his mace as he went forth of the New-work; notwithſtanding, he did carry it. Sir Henry hath got a ſtomake againſt Mr. Maior, and ſekes to be revenged by any meaynes he may. As God woolld, we had ſent to the biſhop of Lincoln for his allowance, that by good hap we had under his hand; that, if we had not, they would ſurely have complayned prayſently to him. Thus much I thought good to ſignifye unto you for the preſent, and more as occaſion ſarves. Leiceſter, this 22^d of May, 1616.
Your loving brother, Robart Heyricke."

20. "Right worſhipfull; the point I would now inform you of is, about all our gentryes and the men of Newark's abſence from the late Sermon; whereas (to have it done with good-will of all parts) we had not only gotten our Biſhop's allowance under his own hand, but alſo Sir Henry Haſtings and the Doctor Chip[1] had granted us their good-will. But it ſeemed they did after repent, partly uppon ſir H. falling out into bitter words with Mr. Maior, and partly being urged thereunto by Sherman, &c. whom it grieved to ſee the Towne (as it weare) there, in that place, about the which he had received the overthrow; and therefore they drew that meeting into the quarrel about the juriſdiction of the Newark, &c.; informing that word was ſent to Mr. Maior in the ſermon-tyme (by an old Lady's man dwelling nere, and in her name), that he ſhould not let his mace be borne up as he ſhould goe home; and Sir Henry being ſick that day, and pleading that he would have bene there yf he had been well, yet he did that afternoone ſend word to Mr. Maior that he did take offence at his carrying up his mace; and it is out of doubt that there would not have been ſo generall an abſence, but uppon their knowledge of his mynde to have it ſo: but Sherman and his ſonn Hemings were abroad openly at that tyme, that all might ſee that they did refuſe to come. Now the doeings about the Sermon hath increaſed the diſpleaſure and hart-burnings againſt Mr. Maior; and in lykelyhood may provoke him to doe the more agaynſt him or his Towne by way of certificate into the Dutchy. And ſo, craving pardon for my tediouſnes, I take my leave. June 11, 1616.
Your worp^s much bounden, Thomas Sacheverill."

21. "Right worſhipfull; the greate love we have ſoe often found in you heretofore towards our Towne doeth make us the more boulde to requeſt your helpe nowe againe allſoe at this tyme; and it is onelie that you would be pleaſed to goe with Mr. Wadland to Mr. Attorney of the Duchie, for the deliveringe of a letter of ours unto him, and to intreate his lawfull favour towards us in the matters conteyned in that letter, the particulars whereof we leave unto Mr. Wadland's relation. And ſoe, with due thanks for all your kindneſſes, wee doe moſt hartilie commende yourſelfe and all yours into the Almighties gracious protection; reſtinge, both now and evere,
Your worſhippes in all love to be commanded,
Will. Ive, Maior. James Ellice.
Robart Heyricke. James Andrewe.
William Morton. Tho. Parker.
Leiceſter, the eleaventh of June, 1616."

22. "I marvel you did not wryte of the death of ſir Thomas Parry[2]; but, though God have taken him away, yet I doubt not but he hathe provyded a bettar for us, and the rather by your good helpe, which as we have hertofore fully founde, ſo, for the good of your pore natyſe toune, I pray you let us ſtill retayne. I know Mr. Maior hathe wrytten to you, but yet it is not coom to my hand for my hand; but yt will. We have great neede of your helpe agayne, though we have made ſmall recompence for all your former paynes and chardges. Our nebors in the Newarke, as I am enformed, make great brags, that they will wreſt the Maſterſhip from us; and that buſy fellow Gibb[3] is turned from us, and making ſute to Mr. Attorney; and ſays, that yf he cannot fynde his favor, he will go to the Kinge. Yf you colld tell how to have him, I thinke he wolld tell you his greeſſe. Leiceſter, the 12 of June, 1616. Robart Heyricke."

23. "Sir, the Sermone on Monday was not ſo proſperous, but in the afternoone we did meete with as great croſſing, and eſpecially two wayes. Firſt, by the under-clerke Mr. Baylie, that had Gibb's booke to engroſſe; who firſt to Mr. Attorney did oppoſe himſelf as a great frend on the other ſide, by alledging that our warrant tended to the diſinheriting of the King, to the excluding of the country-poore out of the Hoſpitall: that it was contrary to his former warrants, in which caſe they were to wayte for the King's owne reſolution; that Mr. Dackombe[4] was ignorant what had bene done before in the caſe; that they muſt alter all the booke if it was drawne, and in effect make a new; and that the perpetuity to the Mayor and his ſucceſſors would never paſſe, when the King ſhould be tould what hurt he ſhould do to himſelf; and yf yt did paſſe (unleſſe we had the better counſell to draw the booke anew for the purpoſe) the patent would be overthrowne agayne as unſufficient within one yere. Secondly, Mr. Attorney himſelf was much daſhed with the aforeſaid ſpeaches; but more, when he founde his owne unability to alter and reforme the paper book according to our warrant in ſundry reſpects, and namely to bring in handſomely the aſſiſtants that be added to the Maior, and to joyne the particular perſon and the Maior and his ſucceſſors in one booke; whereuppon he was readie to caſt off all, and to have put us to get a new warrant, or els the booke to be new drawne, by ſuch as had ſkill and leaſure to doe it, at our coſt. At length we were glad to offer to be content to paſſe with the particular perſon only; and to have Tho. Manby nominated and ſet downe (in the blank left in the book) for the Maſter uppon whom the Hoſpital ſhold be incorperated; which Mr. Attorney did himſelf put into their paper booke, and ſent it ſo by his man to Mr. Bailey; who ſeemeth unwilling to do it, alledging that he is loath to give us the benefit of their booke; but, we offering him to pay him well for our coppye and what he ſhall doe for us, he ſayd he would conſeder of it; and if he did it, he could not poſſibly do it before the next weeke. Now the caſe being ſo, that yf Baily will not be brought to doe it thus, then we muſt paſs untill we have procured a new booke to be drawn, which we ſhall hardly get downe in haſte. 2. If Bayly will

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[1] John Chippindale, doctor of the Civil Law, and commiſſary to the biſhop of Lincoln.

[2] Chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaſter.

[3] "Brother and Siſter, my hartie commendations to you, and my wife's. Concernyng the letter I receyved of you laſt, they ſaie it is all of my owne doinge, becauſe I beare ſome mallis againſt the towne; therefore I woulde wiſh you to gett ſir Henrie Haſtings good will, and to drawe a petition, and gett the juſtices hands to it of your owne eſtate; for, I have certified Mr. Attorney that I will complaine to the Kinge if I maie not have remedie for it. As for the howſe you ſhoulde builde me, if Mr. Maior will not give waie, let it alone till I come home. And, I praye you, haſt up the retorne of your commiſſion, and labour with the juſtices to gett too there hands concernynge your booke of orders for placynge of the countrie people; for, there is greate bragge made of there S'mon, that they are ſoe much goode to you, which the countrie woulde never doe the like. And ſoe I leave you all this tyme, committinge you to God. Your loving brother John Gibb, to his power.
This to be delivered to William Hyde, at the olde Hoſpital."
It is not unlikely that this was the ſame John Gib, a Scotchman, who was an old ſervant of king James, and of whom Wilſon, in his Life of that Monarch, p. 219, records a remarkable anecdote, of his being kicked by the King, who afterwards, finding that he had been in an error, knelt down to entreat Gib's pardon.

[4] John Dackombe, eſq. Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, was knighted Aug. 31, 1616.

doe it, yet it will not be in ſuch haſt but our adverſaryes will have their full tyme to croſſe us both with the King and with Mr. Attorney Generall if they can, and the hazard of loſing all our chardge of all the fees before it cometh to paſſe the King's hand. I am in great doubt wheather it be not beſt to leave our earneſt ſute for the drawing or making ready of our booke untill the King hath been at Leiceſter[1], and we perceeve how the buſines will prove; and now only to labour to make ſure to them of their booke; for we weare better (yf ſo it might be) that we ſhould continue to hold it, as we doe by the patents we have, *durante beneplacito*; but that we cannot doe, if the incorporating goe forward; which yf the King reſolve that it ſhall, then it will lye in this queſtion, wheather the warrant we have, and our meanes to mayntaine it, will kepe them from obteining a new warrant for Cave from the King; or be able to ſtay ſome of the neceſſary warrants of the three underofficers (that muſt make readie this booke, and allow it with their hands before it be offered to his Majeſtie) from ſuffering them to have their booke ingroſſed with a blanke; for either want of a new warrant from the King, or the ſure ſtanding of either the ſheref (or of either of the Atturnes for us uppon pretenſe of our warrant), will keepe them from proceeding; and then either Cave may give over in diſpayer, or Gibb may be glad to agree to this, or uppon ſome particular perſon that we like of, if the incorporation go forward, or the King may conclude of them. Or at leaſt we ſhall ſee (after the brunt is paſt) what is beſt for us to doe, better than now, and not hazard all out ſo much chardges. Now, the caſe ſtanding thus, Mr. Wadland is wonderfully deſirous to be gone hence on Thurſday in the morning ſo early as to be at Leiceſter on Friday at night; and therefore I would intreat you (if you may poſſibly) that you would be at London, and ſpeak with him, on Wenſday at night, to confer and conclude with him on the premiſſes. He will leave his man Edward here, after he is gone himſelf, three weekes, to doe any good that he can in the matter, which will be almoſt as much as his maſter. And ſo, craving pardon for my tedious ſcribbling, with my dutie to my Ladie, I cōmend yourſelf, ſhe, and all yours, unto the ſafe keping of the great Lord Keeper of Iſrael. London, this Thurſday in the morning [June .... 1616]. Your moſt aſſured, to his uttermoſt power, THOMAS SACHEVERILL.

"Since I did underſtand of Bailyes maſter, Mr. Corat, that Baily tould him abſolutely that he would not make their booke readie for us; whereuppon going to Mr. Chauncelor with our warrant, I requeſted his commandment to Mr. Baily, written uppon our warrant, by his kinſman Mr. Edward Thomas (to whom you ſpake), who did go with me to Baily; who ſayd that he had delivered Gibb the paper booke agayne now this morning, peremptorily denying to put in our name in their boke, as ackting verry unreaſonable. But, through Mr. Thomas his perſuaſion, he hath promiſed to draw one for us after tomorrow; having before alledged that he did aſſure himſelf Gibb would get a contrary warrant before we ſhould be able to bring ours to be ſigned by the King, and ſo we ſhould loſe a great deal more chardges. Yet we thought good to let there be at leaſt a paper booke drawne for us, that ſo we may come by a coppy, which otherwiſe we know not how to get. I have met Gibb twiſe to-day; at firſt ſtarke mad; the latter tyme he came to more temper than the former; he was going to Mr. Dackombe's, to have wyled there, but founde him not at home; and ſince, it ſeemeth, he was with Sir Roger, who, he ſaith, will meet with Dackombe, and Gibb ſaith he is his elder brother.

To the right worſhipfull Sir William Heirick,
knight, at Richmond, with ſpeede."

24. "After a million of hartye thanks from us all; theſe are only to ſignifie unto you two things by occaſion of your laſt letter directed unto me. The former, that (the matter having bene in that danger which you write of) we feare leaſt the ſame occaſion that made him ſo willing to have given it over, may mak him ſtill (and now in your ſo long abſence from him) leſſe willing to effect the buſines, or even to neglect it and to doe nothing in it. And therefore we thinke that it would be a happye thing for us, yf your affayres might permitt you to be here (in the manner you have ſollicited him in that matter) where the King ſhal be here; and that our wiſh for your preſence here at that tyme may be alſo the more by reaſon of Mr. Sherman's geaſts lyeing (as you write) at his houſe. The other matter is, that I perceave that a wrong information is given unto Mr. Dackombe touching the ſumme of the whole pencion payed to the Hoſpitall in former tymes; which is not £255. as you write, but only 238*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* I dare ſay uppon myne owne certeine knowledge. There be indeed two other pencions (the one myne of £10. and the other Mr. Rudiard's of £6. a yere), both making up £16. which with the 238*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* doeth make a ſumme nere to £255. And hence (I think) it came, that Gibb did informe you of that ſumme; becauſe both he and Mr. Sherman have ſought by this meanes to get our ſayd pencions away from us (as well as the maſterſhip of the Hoſpitall from the Maior), even by getting the King's grant of them to the Hoſpitall in ꝑpetuity; which you know will make voyde our patents, that be only *durante beneplacito*. But, as I knew you would not be any meanes to further them in hurting of us; ſo I aſſure you, that it hath cauſed a wrong information to be given to Mr. Dackombe; for, 1. neither of the ſayd pencions be any of the Hoſpitall payments; but both of them are altogeather and mearely ariſing out of the diſſolved Church of Newark, without reſpect of the Hoſpitall; at the diſſolution of which Church and Colledge, when the ꝑſons (that before had their livings in it) wear all put to their pencions for their lives, in lieu and conſideration of their livings (there being therein two companyes), the Canons weare allowed £10. apiece, and the other company (which weare called Vickars) weare allowed £6. apiece. Now my pencion was originally one Wullock's pencion, who was one of the Canons of Newarke; and Mr. Rudiard's £6. was one of the Vicker's pencions, namely, old Parſon Heathcot's of Elſton, untill within 16 yeres agoo, when Mr. Rudiard ſucceded him, and gott it to be newly put into his patent (as the conſideration wherefore the King ſhould pay it to him) that he ſhould adminiſter the cōmunion in the Hoſpital for it. But for my pencion of the £10. (after the firſt Canon that had it for his life, uppō the conſideration of his living which he loſt by the diſſolution of the church in the 2 of Edw. VI.) the next that had it had it given him to pray in the Towne of Leiceſter (without any mention of the Hoſpitall), and that becauſe the Towne was a parcell of the Dutchye, whence the ſayd pencion is payed; and becauſe they loſt (by the diſſolution of the ſayd Church of Newark) that preaching which the Towne did enjoy by it when it ſtode. And with that expreſs cōſideration alone (to pray in the Towne of Leiceſter as parcell of the Dutchie) the Preachers of Leiceſter from tyme to tyme have had it expreſſed in their patents. So that (as it is moſt certeine that neither it nor Mr. Rudiard's £6. be any part of the Hoſpitall's whole pencion or payments; but of another nature, meerly and expreſsly ariſing out of the Church, as it is a diſtinct thyng from the Hoſpitall, and the Hoſpitall from it,) ſo it maketh it to be an untruth (that cānot be truly affirmed or ſaid) that ſo much as £255. hath beene payed ſince Edwarde the Seconde tyme, or frō the firſt founding of the ſayd Hoſpitall, becauſe the two pencions of £10. and £6. have beene payed but ſince Edward the VI. his tyme, and not as Hoſpitall payments at all, but for other reſpects and cōſiderations. And therefore (yf I finde oportunity) I will make Mr. Dackombe to be better informed in the poynts of the true ſuffies of all the Hoſpitall payments, when he paſſeth by us. But Gibb's meaning in that muſt be good, becauſe he doeth well know the difference, and did in playne termes ꝑmiſe me not to meddle at all with our two pencions; and did himſelf tell me that he knew the whole Hoſpitall pay to be but 238*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* I pray God, therefore, that he doe carry a truer meaning to the Towne than he doeth unto

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[1] The King viſited Leiceſter in 1612, 1614, and 1616. See vol. II. p. 627.

us; for I doe heare by one in ſecret, that Mr. Loveden hath written to Mr Sherman this laſt weeke that there is ſome hope to get Mr. Dackombe (our frend) out of the buſines, by reaſon we pforme not with him; and therefore I thinke Mr. Loveden did heare by Gibb of that alteration in Mr. Dackombe which you founde, and did reporte in your laſt letter. What is to be conjectured thereby, I leave unto youreſelf. And ſo, wiſhing that (touching your coming) which I dare not requeſt, I take leave, with my dewtyfull remēbrance of my Ladie, and moſt hartye prayers for yourſelf and all that is yours. Your W. much boundē and to be com̄anded, **Thomas Sacheverill.**

Leiceſter, the 9th of Auguſt, 1616."

25. "Right worſhipfull; after our hartieſt commendacōns, with thanks for yor kinde remembrance unto us in yor letter concernynge Mr. Dackombe, the new Chauncellar of the Duchie, ſince whych tyme we have not bene unmindful; and nowe have ſent upp this bearer, Roger Cotes, one of or Chamberlins, unto yu, that, by yr Worſhipp's directions, he may provide a ſilver and gilte cupp with a cover, as to yr diſcretion ſhal be thought fitt; deſiring yu to com̄ende the ſayde cuppe to Mr. Chauncellar, as a ſmall taſt of our faithfull love and true affection towards him, with much deſire of contynuance of his honble love and favour towards our poore towne, being one of the moſt auncient townes in all the wholl Duchie. Thus beinge (as wee allwaies have been) bold to trouble you, wee com̄end you to the protection of the Allmightie; and allwaies reſt your Worpp's verie lovinge freinds,

"To the right worſhipfull our verie lovinge frend Sir William Heyricke, knight, bee theſe d'd.

"Leiceſter, this laſt of June, 1616."

Will. Ive, Maior.
Robart Heyricke.
W. Morton.
James Ellis.
James Andrewe.
Thomas Parker.
Thomas Manbie."

26. "Towchyng the cup which you wrote of for Mr. Chauncellar, I red your letter to Mr. Maior; and though we be in poor eſtate, yet they geve you great thanks for your care of us, and are very willing to perfourm yt you doe think well of; and to that end have partly ſent up this bringer, Mr. Chamberlin Cotes, who, I pray you, in anny caſe let him be with you at the delyvery, as though he brought it of purpoſe from Leiceſtar. Thus, with my kyndeſt love to youreſelfe and my Lady, I end; com̄ending you both, with all yours, to the bleſſed protection of the Allmighty. Leiceſter, this 1 of July, 1616.

Your loving brother, **Robart Heyricke."**

27. After many harty thanks; firſt unto God, for directing and proſpering your endeavours ſo happily as he hath; and next unto yourſelf, for your ſo great pains and care taken in the behalf of this Hoſpital; theſe are only at this time to certifye you, in caſe you have not already reſolved about the form of the badge, that my father and I do both think that a little roume would do well for that purpoſe, as fit to ſignifye that this King is their ſecond friend[1]. But for the ſeale[2] and the badge both, wee ſhall be the better able to give advice, if there be neede, after we have ſeen the device, and you wryte that you will ſend it hither by the next fit meſſenger; for then it will be time enough, becauſe neither of them do neede ſo much haſte but that you may well allow yourſelf time enough before you reſolve of them. And ſo I ceaſe to trouble you any further at this time; with my humble duty to my Lady, and my harty prayers for yourſelf and all yours. Leiceſter, the 7th of January. Your worſhip's much beholden, and ready to be com̄anded,

Thomas Sacheverill."

28. "Right worſhippfull; may yt pleaſe you to underſtande, wee, whoſe names are underwritten, are bould both to crave your advice, and to acquaint you with a grievance which not onely ourſelves but many others doe undergoe. Soe yt is: yt hath pleaſed his Majeſtie, both by his publique proclamation beareinge date the 24th of March, 1618, and by his gratious letters pattents beareinge date the 29th of March, 1617, to ſignifie his Highnes pleaſure, that the ſtaple for wool and woolfells ſhould be removed from beyond the ſeas, and that from thenceforth the ſtaple ſhould be houlden at certeine citties and townes in the ſaid proclamation and pattent mentioned: and for that there was not a ſufficient number of merchants in thoſe places to meinteine the ſaid ſtaple, and by reaſon of a pattent graunted to the right honourable Lord Fenton, with power to nominate 200 men to bee free merchants of the ſtaple, diverſe of his Majeſtie's ſubjects that have uſed tradeinge in wools (for the better meintenaunce of themſelves and families) have not onely been drawne to buie their freedomes with great ſummes of mony, namely IIII*l.* the man, to the utter undoeinge of many of them, but alſo have taken corporall oath to be juſticiable to the Companie of Merchants, and to doe nothinge that may be derogative or hurtfull to the generalitie of the ſaid Staple. Yet, notwithſtandinge theſe paſſages, wee heare that the pattent either is, or like to be, called in queſtion; which gives cauſe to feare that wee ſhall both loſe our monies and priviledge, except yt pleaſe the honourable Courte of Parliament to releive us, by takinge order that wee ſhall either have our monies repayd us, or our freedome continued, which ſhall ſeeme beſt to their wiſedomes. Nowe our humble ſuite to your Worſhip is, yf you would be pleaſed to adviſe us, whether wee ſhould exhibitt a bill for this grieveance into the Parliament-houſe or not; or, if there be one alreadie preſerred by any others, then that yt would pleaſe you to be meanes for us of Leiceſter, that we may fare as others do.

Soe ſhall wee ever pray for your Worſhip's proſperous ſucceſſe; and reſt, ever at your ſervice,

"To the right worſhipful Sir William Heiricke, knight, Burgeſſe for the Burrough of Leiceſter, give theiſe.

Nicholas Gilliot.
James Ellis.
Ric. Inge."

Leiceſter, Aprill 29, 1621."

In 1647, when the parliament ſeized the revenues of the crown, the poor of Trinity Hoſpital were included in the wreck. But the Corporation of Leiceſter (who, greatly to their honour, have ever been conſiderable benefactors ſince they firſt held the wardenſhip,) laudably appropriated a portion of their own inheritance towards their maintenance, till the year 1650, when the following fee-farm rents were granted by Parliament to truſtees, and by them aſſigned to the mayor of Leiceſter and his aſſiſtants, maſters of the old Hoſpital in the Newark, for paying the poor people in the ſaid Hoſpital for ever:

	£.	s.	d.
Out of the fee-farm rents of the manor of Earl Shilton — —	1	1	10
Out of 38 meſſuages, half a yard-land, and one fourth of cuſtomary lands and parcels of demeſne lands and meadows, and ſix half-yard lands called Deer lands, and 172 acres of demeſne lands	18	12	8¾
Out of the increaſe of the cuſtomary and demeſne lands — —	0	11	6
Out of hens and eggs payable by tenants in Shilton and Elmeſthorpe,	0	16	0¼
Out of cottages in Shilton —	5	19	3¼
Out of Conygree-cloſe in Shilton, and 14 acres called Smith Waſt, and out of the warren, and Shilton Halby wood, and the fiſhing — — —	4	6	9
Shilton milne — —	2	7	4
The fee-farm rent of Tooley Park, containing 578 acres — —	40	0	0
The fee-farm rent of the manor of Hinckley — —	24	3	7½
Hinckley wood — —	3	5	0
The fee-farm rent of the manor of Foxton — — —	4	9	2¼
The fee-farm rent of the manor of Stapleford — — —	23	6	8
The fee-farm of the manor of Eaſt Langton — — —	9	7	3
The fee-farm for the horſe-milne and two tenements in the town of Leiceſter	4	3	4

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[1] See the inſcription here alluded to in p. 348.

[2] The ſeal is noticed in p. 340.

The fee farm of the lands, tenements, meadows, and paſtures, of the late hoſpital of St. John Baptiſt and St. Leonard, granted to the mayor and burgeſſes of Leiceſter — —				31	12	3
The fee-farm reſerved out of the Town-obit lands, and the lands and tenements of St. Margaret's guild, granted to the mayor and burgeſſes of Leiceſter				42	18	1
The fee-farm iſſuing out of the lands, tenements, &c. belonging to the college of the Virgin Mary near the caſtle of Leiceſter, granted to the mayor and burgeſſes of Leiceſter — —				20	8	11
The fee-farm iſſuing out of divers houſes in the Newark, with the lands, tenements, &c. belonging to Corpus Chriſti guild, granted to the mayor and burgeſſes — — —				18	8	6¼
Parcel of the lands and poſſeſſions, &c. of the hoſpital and priory of St. John of Jeruſalem in England, &c. out of the free and cuſtomary tenements in Bareſby in the pariſh of Aſhby Folvile —				2	8	9
The free and cuſtomary tenants in Gaddeſby, in the pariſh of Rothley,				5	17	0
From the free and cuſtomary	£.	s.	d.			
tenements in South Croxton	0	17	6			
In Somerby —	0	19	7			
In South Marefield —	0	1	4			
In Tilton — —	0	6	6			
In Keame — —	3	11	0			
In Saxulby — —	0	17	4			
In all, — —				7	16	0
From the free and cuſtomary tenants in Grimſton, in the pariſh of Rothley,				1	5	0
From the free and cuſtomary tenants in Caldwell and Wickham —				2	0	3
From the free and cuſtomary tenants in Wartnaby — —				3	18	8
The fee-farm rent for tithe of grain and hay in the pariſh of Gaddeſby, with a barn to the ſaid tithe belonging				11	13	4
				289	17	3¾

The order of payments and allowances to the poor in the old Hoſpital.

	£.	s.	d.
The chamberlains are to pay on every Friday 3*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; that is, 6*s.* 8*d.* apiece to the ten keepers; 8*d.* to the widows of St. John's; and 5*d.* to be ſpent in bread and drink, and diſtributed among the officers of the houſe; which in the year amounts to — — —	176	3	0
Item, to the four men, about Eaſter or Spring, to pay for proviſion of wood and coals — — —	14	15	4
Item, drovers' money, payable half on Aſh-wedneſday, and half on Good Friday	2	0	0
Item, to Mr. Mayor, as maſter of the ſaid Hoſpital — —	13	6	8
To the chaplain, for reading daily prayers, to be paid quarterly —	5	0	0
To the lecturer of St. Martin's, for preaching there once in the quarter	10	0	0
Item, to the vicar of All Saints —	6	0	0
Item, for repairs of the ſaid houſe	4	0	0
Item to the widows of St. John's, to buy them a load of coals, 6*s.* 8*d.* or	0	7	8
Item, more to the ſaid widows, on All Saints day, in ready money —	0	2	0

Particular ſums paid by the chamberlains to the ſaid Hoſpital on Friday before St. Andrew's day yearly.

For the maintenance of the lamp or watch-candle — —	1	0	0
For bread and wine for the communion 6*s.* 8*d.* — — —	0	7	8
For ſixpenny-money — —	2	10	0
For fivepenny-money —	2	1	8
For halfpenny-money, alias 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* alias	10	16	8
For livery-money for 50 of the poor yearly, to buy them gowns, at 4*s.* apiece	10	0	0

Soon after the Reſtoration, the old payments of the Hoſpital returned nearly back through their former channel, and from its own poſſeſſions.

	£.	s.	d.
The whole ſums at that time allowed by the king for maintenance of the Hoſpital of the Holy Trinity amounted to	229	1	7
Towards which the Corporation paid in fee-farm rents, by two equal portions of 56*l.* 13*s.* 10¾*d.* at Lady-day and Michaelmas; which fee-farm rents were for certain lands and tenements belonging to certain religious houſes, diſſolved, and granted in fee-farm to the Corporation;	113	7	9½
For the lands belonging to the Hoſpitals of St. John and St. Leonard	15	16	1½
Town-obit lands St. Margaret's guild } —	21	9	0½
The college of the bleſſed Virgin Mary juxta Caſtrum — —	10	4	5½
Corpus Chriſti guild —	7	6	2¾
Rents of houſes in the Newark, collected by the Corporation —	1	18	0½
Total for the half year's rent of all theſe,	56	13	10¾
Theſe the auditors allowed towards payment of the poor, and at their audit at Lady-day paid over and above in money	37	1	1
Which amounted in the whole to	93	14	11¾
Alſo at their audit at Michaelmas for the fee-farm rents the auditors paid in ready money, over and above the allowance of thoſe rents, 11*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* *in toto*	68	13	4
Alſo the Corporation was to receive at Michaelmas of the auditors at Tutbury	66	13	4
All which three ſeveral ſums amounted to being the whole and only allowance of the King for the ſaid Hoſpital, towards their maintenance, attire, gowns, chaplains, repairs, and other neceſſary proviſions[1].	229	1	7

Fees uſually paid to the auditor at Michaelmas only upon payment of the fee-farm rents.

	£.	s.	d.
Exchequer fees for the rents of St. John and St. Leonard — —	0	17	8
For Corpus Chriſti guild —	0	8	4
For the Newark — —	0	5	4
Debentures — —	0	2	8
Acquittances to Mr. Receiver —	0	8	0
For Town obit-lands — —	0	16	4
For *Quietus eſt* — —	0	5	0
In toto — — —	2	15	4

In 1683 the receipts were theſe:	£.	s.	d.
Paid by Mr. Dyſon, —	113	13	11¼
Other rents paid by ditto, —	25	6	8
From the honour of Tutbury,	66	13	4
	205	13	11¼

The money which had been advanced for the poor during Cromwell's uſurpation, and expences in petitions, &c. afterwards, left the Hoſpital indebted to the Corporation, in 1684, 546*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* Till that year the warden's fee of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was conſtantly paid; and the ſum is ſtill charged to the debt due from the Hoſpital to the Corporation[2].

Sir William Heyrick in 1614 had laid the foundation of a ſmall addition to the income of the poor of the Trinity Hoſpital, by a voluntary gift of 20*s.* for an annual ſermon on Whit-monday in the Hoſpital-yard;

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[1] Carte, MS. out of the long paper-book in cuſtody of the Mayor, fol. 28.

[2] Throſby.

and 20*s.* more for the poor; when a collection was alſo made from ſuch inhabitants of the town as choſe to attend divine ſervice. And this for a long ſeries of years was regularly continued by his deſcendants. At the ſermon in 1687 the collection amounted to £9.

Among ſeveral other preachers on thoſe occaſions, we find the names of Dr. Bright, of Loughborow; Dr. Camfeild, of Ilſton; Mr. Beverege, of Barrow; Mr. Alſop, of Langton; Dr. Aleſounder, of Thurcaſton; Mr. Faulkingham, of Glenfield; Mr. Herricke, of Harborough; Mr. Rogers, of Segrave; and Mr. Pagett, of Barwell.

In 1695, Sir Nathan Wrighte, being then recorder of Leiceſter, drew out an account of the income of the Hoſpital; in which it appeared that there was received from the king, before the diſſolution, 216*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*; ſince, for a chaplain, £5.; for repairs, £4.; and for fuel, by gift, £4.; in all, 229*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

Expended thus:	£.	*s.*	*d.*
To 100 poor men and women, to each 7*d.* weekly — —	2	18	4
Ten keepers, each 10*d.* —	0	8	9
	3	7	1
For the year — —	174	8	4
Wood-money, —	10	0	0
Halfpenny-money, the gift of Simpkin Simpſon, — —	11	16	8
Fivepenny-money, the gift of Lady Harvey, — —	2	1	8
Sixpenny-money, the founder's gift,	2	10	0
Lamp-money — —	1	0	0
Livery-money —	12	0	0
To ſix widows of St. John's —	2	15	0
	216	11	8
Chaplain, repairs, and fuel-money, ſtated above — —	13	0	0
In all	229	11	8

From what cauſe is now not known, but, we believe, from a perſonal offence which had been given by ſome leading men in the Corporation, the annual ſermon was diſcontinued in 1698, as appears by the following letter, written that year,

"To William Herrick, Eſq. Beaumanor.

"Sir, you were pleaſed, laſt Whitſontide, to provide no preacher; nor make the allowance to the poor of the Old Hoſpital, which had been continued ſo long, to the honour and eſteeme of your family. If any offence hath been taken from any particular perſon, I hope you will not impute that to the whole body; eſpecially when you conſider that the charity, given by your anceſtors, is the cauſe of a further increaſe and releife to the poor on that day, which, upon conſideration, yourſelfe will think it great pitty to take away. I beg the favour of an anſwer to your faithful ſervant, JOHN CRACROFT, Mayor."

The anſwer to this application does not appear. But the loſs which the Hoſpital had ſuſtained was ſoon after ſupplied by an equal benefaction from the Rev. William Staveley, rector of Coſſington.

"The chief endowment of the Hoſpital," ſays Mr. Carte in 1712, "was by an annual rent-charge iſſuing out of the lands of the Dutchy, which reſtored to each of the poor 7*d.* weekly. But, after the ſale of the chief rents in the time of king Charles the Second, the revenue being leſſened, the number of the poor (by direction of the officers in the Dutchy Court, as the Lord Keeper Wrighte informed me) was reduced to about 90. And they would have a poor ſubſiſtence, were it not for ſome modern benefactors, and the yearly contributions of the members of the Corporation and other inhabitants of the town. The King, as heir to the Lancaſter eſtates, has the ſole diſpoſal of the places when vacant; and his deputy is the Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaſter."

The ſum of £1125. was given in 1766 by Mr. John Holmes, an inhabitant of Leiceſter, on condition that the Corporation ſhould pay him intereſt for life.

Mr. Thomas Heſilrige, Lady Moyer, the late rev. Gerard Andrewes, and the late Joſeph Cradock Eſq. may alſo be added to the liſt of benefactors [1].

Previous to 1768, the Mayor uſed to nominate to vacancies, at the end of three months after vacancies occurred, as of right. In that year, in conſequence of ſearches from an attempted innovation by the Corporation of the Dutchy right within the Caſtle-view) ſome of their leading members having entertained an idea that the Corporation magiſtrates had a concurrent juriſdiction with the county-magiſtrates therein), it was diſcovered that the right of preſentation was in the Chancellor of the Dutchy, and in the Mayor only in the caſe of his omiſſion for three months; which accounts for ſtopping the payment till that time. Lord Strange, then Chancellor, aſſerted his right; and it has ever ſince continued with his ſucceſſors, who have paid only ſuch attention to recommendations as they have thought proper.

Our preſent moſt gracious Sovereign, having been informed that the building was much out of repair, directed an eſtimate to be prepared; which was accordingly made by an eminent ſurveyor at Derby, to the amount of £1600; from which ſum £1000. being deducted for the lead and other old materials (the preſent building being ſlated, and reduced about one third in the width), the remainder of the expence (being £600.) was defrayed by the royal bounty.

Before the late alteration, the old building conſiſted of three ailes, of which only the Northern one is now ſtanding, what is now the front wall having before been a range of fine arched pillars on the ſide of a ſpacious aile. Mr. Carte deſcribes it as "comprehending, under one large roof covered with lead, a chapel at one end of it, and cells or apartments for the poor, divided into ten wards, to each of which belonged a nurſe; and adjoining to the building a large kitchen, with other proper offices."

At the Eaſt end is ſtill the chapel in its original ſtate (the ante-chapel wider from North to South than the chancel), which has a handſome window on each ſide. The Eaſt window conſiſts of three lancets.

Under the North window, on an altar-tomb, a figure of a lady [2] in a rich mantle, with a high-ſtanding cape, long ſleeves reaching to her wriſts, garment folded over her feet; angels at her head ſupport two cuſhions, the undermoſt taſſeled. An embattled moulding to the ſlab, and four ſhields on the ſide of the tomb.

The chaplain to this Hoſpital holds his place by patent from the Dutchy.

The rev. Mr. Fox, vicar of the adjoining pariſh of St. Mary, in the memory of perſons now living, held this office, and read the daily prayers himſelf. Since his time, the chaplains have uſually hired one of the almſmen to do this part of their duty.

The rev. John-Dawes Roſs is the preſent chaplain, and ſigns the preſentations for admiſſion as ſuch.

The Confrater of Wigſton's Hoſpital has an augmentation to his ſtipend, by patent from the Dutchy, during pleaſure, for which he preaches four times a year in this chapel; and divine ſervice is alſo performed twice a year by the vicar of St. Mary's.

The following orders were exemplified under the ſeal of the Dutchy of Lancaſter, in February, 1780:

An augmentation of forty pounds a year being ordered by the King's moſt excellent Majeſty to the uſe of this Hoſpital; and the Dutchy Court having directed that, after Lady-day 1780, the regulations herein-after mentioned ſhall take place; the following orders were printed, for the information of the foremen, keepers, and poor of this hoſpital.

"It is ordered, that the ſeveral annual ſums following (inſtead of being divided and paid as heretofore), ſhall, after Lady-day 1780, be made one common fund for the purpoſes herein-after mentioned:

The Michaelmas rents and gifts, £116 18 4

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[1] See the Returns made to Parliament, p. 132.

[2] This is the monument deſcribed by Mr. Wyrley, the only one which remained in 1590. See p 339.

	£.	s.	d.
The Lady-day rents and gifts, —	79	15	4
Lady Moyer's donation, — —	20	0	0
Mr. Holmes's donation, — —	45	0	0
The drovers money, livery money, lamp money, half-penny money, and ſix-penny money, — — — —	23	6	6
The old pay of 8*d.* *per* week, to the eight keepers, — — — —	13	17	4
Old pay of 7*d.* *per* week, to 80 poor,	121	6	8
The old allowance for repairs, —	4	0	0
The like for fuel, — — —	9	11	1
	433	15	3
To the above muſt be added, a ſaving made to the poor in 1776, by the voluntary bounty of the Dutchy officers, in giving up all their fees and poundage, which till then had been paid to them out of the Dutchy allowance ever ſince the reign of Edward the Sixth, amounting to the annual ſum of	14	15	0
And his Majeſty's additional grant *per annum* is — — — — —	40	0	0
Making in the whole,	488	11	0

By the new orders, this ſum of £488. 11*s.* is directed to be paid and applied as follows.

	Weekly allow. £.	s.	d.	Annual amount. £.	s.	d.
To the eight keepers, for ſoap for waſhing, — —	0	1	8	4	6	8
To the eight keepers, 2*s.* 4*d.* each, in lieu of all other allowances and perquiſites,	0	18	8	48	10	8
To the two women entitled to Mr. Billers's donation, and excluſively thereof, 10*d.* each, — — —	0	1	8	4	6	8
To the remaining 80 poor, 1*s.* 10*d.* each, — —	7	6	8	381	6	8
So that the ſum to be divided on Friday morning in every week is £8. 8*s.* 8*d.*; which amounts to £438. 10*s.* 8*d.* a year, — — —	8	8	8	438	10	8
To an apothecary, to be appointed by the maſter annually, to viſit the poor in ſickneſs, and for medicines, not to exceed — — — — — —				10	0	0
For fuel, not to exceed — —				11	0	0
For lamps and candles, not to exceed				5	0	0
To the foremen, for collecting the rents, 7*s.* 6*d.* at Lady-day, and 7*s.* 6*d.* at Michaelmas, — — — —				0	15	0
And the remaining ſum of £23. 5*s.* 4*d.* together with all ſavings of pay for vacant houſes three months after every vacancy, are to be kept as a fund by the maſter and aſſiſtants for the future repairs of the hoſpital, — — —				23	5	4
Total as above —				488	11	0

All the reſt of the poors money to be divided as heretofore accuſtomed.

It is alſo ordered, that all the rents and gifts ſhall be continued to be received by the foremen in the uſual manner; but they are to pay the ſame over to the chamberlains of Leiceſter for the time being, to be carried to the account of the above fund.

Item, The chamberlains are, out of the ſaid fund, to iſſue and pay to the foremen the above ſum of £8. 8*s.* 8*d.* every Friday morning weekly, to be by them immediately diſtributed amongſt the keepers and the poor in manner above-mentioned.

Item, After every vacancy, the weekly pay for the vacant houſes is to be ſtopped for three calendar months, and applied towards the expence of keeping the hoſpital in good repair.

And, laſtly, all the keepers and poor are at their own expence to keep in good repair the windows, bedſteads, floors, ſhutters, partitions, doors, hinges, locks and faſtnings, of their reſpective rooms or houſes (every one his and her own); and in default thereof, the foremen are to repair the ſame, and ſtop the expences out of the pay of the defaulters, to the intent the revenue of the hoſpital may not be charged with the repairs of the rooms, nor any one perſon contribute to the expences of the repairs of another perſon, but that every one of the keepers and poor may keep his and her room in the aforeſaid particulars in fit and decent repair."

A view of the old building, taken in 1776, is given in Plate XXVIII. fig. 17; and fig. 18. ſhews the preſent building; over the door of which is inſcribed:

"Founded
By Henry Earl of Lancaſter, 1331;
— Rebuilt —
By George III. 1776."

And on a frame within the chapel:

"Henry Griſmond, duke
of Lancaſter, and earl of
Leiceſter. He was Founder
of this Hoſpital in the year
of our Lord God 1332;
and ſince granted,
by charter by our late
gracious Sovereign King James,
to be called the
Holy Trinity, the 12th year of
his reign."

In this hoſpital is a remarkably large bell-metal pot, called *the Duke of Lancaſter's porridge-pot*, which holds ſixty-one gallons[1]; and a curious old nutmeg-grater, called *Queen Elizabeth's Pocket-piece*, ornamented with a border of roſes, and quartered; and on the top of it is engraved ANNO REGNI REGINÆ ELIZABETH: ANGLIÆ," On one ſide "THINKE WEL, AND SAY WEL, BUT RATHER DO WEL;" on the other ſide, "FLEE IDILNES, AND BE WEL OCCUPIED, 1579." On the bottom, "THIS BELONGITH . TO . THE . OLDE OSPITALL[2]."

In the open yard, near the door of the chapel, is placed a large ſtone, which appears to have been the baſe of an old font[3].

John Whatton[4], eſq. of the Newark, died in 1656.

Thomas Lanie, of the Newark, (ſon of John Lanie of Cratfield, Suffolk, and brother to John Lanie, recorder of Suffolk,) entered his pedigree in the Viſitation of 1619. His wife was *Gertrude*, daughter of *John Hunte* of Lyndon in Rutland. His arms were, Quarterly, 1. and 4, Argent on a bend between two fleurs de lis Gules, a lion paſſant; 2. .... a chevron engrailed between three cinquefoils, and on a chief Gules, a lion paſſant ......; 3. Gules, a creſcent Ermine within an orle of martlets Or. Creſt, a mermaid proper, wreathed about the temples, Or and Vert, holding a ſprig[5].

John Sherman, of the Newark, entered his pedigree at the ſame Viſitation[5]. By *Anne*, daughter of *William Cave*, he had two ſons, *William*, aged 31; and *Thomas*, aged 18; and ſix daughters, the eldeſt of whom, *Faith*, was married to *Henry Heming*, then alſo of the Newark. His arms; Argent, a lion rampant Sable, charged on the ſhoulder with an annulet Argent, between three holly leaves Vert. Creſt, a ſea-lion ſejant Ermine[6]. His widow occurs among the benefactors to the Hoſpital.

The name of Alderman Becket, of the Newark, is alſo among the liſt of benefactors.

Edmund Brudenell[7], eſq. of the Newark (who married *Mary* daughter of Thomas Staveley, eſq. of Belgrave) died in February, 1686-7; and his brother, *Richard Brudenell*, eſq. Feb. 28, 1687-8.

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[1] See Plate XXVIII. fig. 19.
[2] Ibid. fig. 20—23.
[3] Ibid. fig. 24.
[4] See his epitaph, and ſome account of him, under the hiſtory of St. Martin's pariſh.
[5] See Plate XXVII. fig. 25.
[6] Ibid. fig. 26.
[7] See an account of his deſcendants in vol. II. under Church Langton.

Mr. Carte, in 1712, ſpeaking of the Newark ſays, "The church ſtood in Mr. Carter's garden, and the foundations of it were dug up about 1690, when the garden was reduced into the form which it is now of. There are three very fair houſes, belonging to *William Franke*[1], eſq. *Lawrence Carter*[2], eſq. and Mrs. *Stephens*; but they are all of late erection. I believe that Mrs. Stephens's ſtands where the prebendal houſe of Thomas Wigſton was ſituated, becauſe the houſe which William Wigſton built for his two chantry prieſts adjoins to it; over the portal of which there is his coat of arms. Of the old buildings ſcarcely any thing remains except this houſe of Wigſton's, and another much like it now ſettled on the vicar of St. Mary's."

Of the three "fair houſes," that which was Mr. Franke's was afterwards inhabited by the late *Joſeph Bunney*, eſq. and now by *John Pares*, eſq. an eminent manufacturer of hoſiery (who is owner of this Liberty); Mr. Carter's (formerly *Skeffington houſe*) was ſome time the reſidence of Mr. *Coultman*, and has ſince been ſold in lots; and Mrs. Stephens's, in which Mr. *Wrighte* the Recorder reſided, has been, with additions, converted into two houſes. Beſides theſe, there are ſeveral other good houſes in the Newark, which is now the handſomeſt part of the town.

In the Return made to Parliament in 1776, the Newark is entered as extraparochial[3]; and ſo continues. The expence of the poor that year was only 20*s.*; of which 13*s.* was for rent.

In 1783, the ſum raiſed for the poor of this Liberty was 18*l.* 12*s.*; in 1784, 33*l.* 18*s.*; in 1785, 10*l.* 2*s.*; medium, 20*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*

On ſix large tables in the chapel are recorded:

Benefactors of the perpetuities bequeathed towards the maintenance of the poor in the old Hoſpital.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Henry Plantagenet, earl of Griſmond, duke of Lancaſter, and earl of Leiceſter, the firſt and chief founder of it, A. D. 1332, for 110 poor people.			
Sir William Heyrick, knt. gave 20*s.* for a ſermon on Whit-monday, and 20*s.* to the poor of the hoſpital for ever; but theſe charities have been withdrawn ſince 1698 by William Heyrick, late of Beaumanor, eſq. heir of the ſaid ſir William.			
William Staveley, late rector of Coſſington, in the county of Leiceſter, ſupplied the ſaid defect, giving 20*s.* for a ſermon on the ſaid day exhorting to charity, and 20*s.* to the poor of the ſaid hoſpital; in all — —	2	0	0
The lady Mary Harvey gave out of her manor of Southorp called Fillibert's Court, and the manor of Southorp called Grey's Court, in the county of Glouceſter,	26	16	0
Mr. William Taylor, merchant-tailor of London, by will, dated May 6, 1619, gave an annuity of 40*s.* payable out of his lands in Bowden, co. Kent, at Michaelmas and Lady-day, to buy them oatmeal,	2	0	0
Mr. Robert Heyrick, thrice mayor of Leiceſter, by his will, dated June 14, 1618, gave out of his ground land, called the Grey or Franciſcan Friers in Leiceſter, to each of the then poor[4] one ſhilling, payable at or before Nov. 11,	5	10	0
Mr. Tobias Heyrick, rector of Houghton, co. Leiceſter, by will, dated June 13, 1627, gave out of the Grey Friers 2*s.* yearly, to two of the ſaid poor, payable the ſame day with the donation bequeathed by his father Robert Heyrick, —	0	2	0
Mr. John Heyrick, once mayor of Leiceſter, by will, dated July 17, 1633, gave two houſes in the Southgate, then of the rent of 40*s.* a year, which were both pulled down in the time of war[5]; the ground and backſides of them are in the tenure of Anne Webſter, widow, and of the rent of 20*s.* yearly; whereof 13*s* 4*d.* to the town, and 6*s.* 4*d.* to the hoſpital, payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day,	0	6	8
Mrs. Mary Heyrick, ſpinſter, ſiſter of the ſaid John Heyrick, gave a little cloſe in the pariſh of St. Margaret, adjoining to the But-Cloſe, in tenure of George Palmer, which cloſe was afterwards confirmed to the ſaid hoſpital by her brother John Heyrick, by deed 28 Aug. 1626, and is of the rent of —	0	18	8
William Morton, clerk, ſon of William Morton, archdeacon of Durham, and grandſon of William Morton, thrice mayor of Leiceſter, gave one acre, called Mary Acre, in Burgeſs-meadow, in the tenure of John Hall, glazier, of the yearly rent of — — —	1	1	0
And alſo two meſſuages in St. Martin's pariſh, whereof one in the tenure of William Springthorp, cordwainer, —	1	0	0
The other in tenure of Jane Reed, ſpinſter, of the rent of —	0	15	0
Mr. William Ive, thrice mayor of Leiceſter, by deed dated 14 Car. I. gave an annuity of £5. 10*s.* out of a houſe in the Southgate, pulled down in time of war, and alſo out of two meadows near the water-mills called Newark Mills, to be paid the firſt week in clean Lent yearly,	5	10	0
Mrs. Jane Ive, wife of the ſaid William Ive, gave alſo an annuity of 20*s.* a year, payable out of the ſaid houſe and meadows the firſt week in clean Lent,	1	0	0
Mr. James Ellis, ſenior, twice mayor of Leiceſter, by will, dated Nov. 7, 1617, gave a piece of ground or orchard over againſt the Vineyard in the pariſh of All Saints, now in the tenure of William Noon the younger, of the yearly rent of	10	0	0
Mr. James Ellis, junior, once mayor, by will, dated Jan. 16, 1628, gave two meſſuages and a piece of ground lying on the Town-wall; whereof the one meſſuage was in the pariſh of St. Mary's, and then of the rent of £4. but was pulled down in time of war; but now the			

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[1] Arms granted to William Franke, of the New Works: Azure, a feſs embattled Ermine between two dexter arms in armour, feſs-ways, Argent, garniſhed Or. Creſt, out of a mural crown Or, an arm embowed in armour proper, holding a ſword Argent, hilt and pomel Or; fig. 28. (Harl. MSS. 1171. p 64. b.)—This William Franke was high ſheriff of the county in 1674. He married a daughter of Gilbert Armſtrong, of Rampſtone, co. Notts, eſq. and ſiſter of Katharine, the wife of John Heyrick, of the Grey Friers in Leiceſter, gent.; died in 1679, and was buried at St. Martin's, where ſee his epitaph; and occurs among the benefactors to the Hoſpital, p. 347. His ſon William Franke married Anne daughter of ſir Richard Levett, lord mayor of London in 1700; by whom he had a ſon, the Rev. Levett Franke, vicar of Caythorpe, co. Lincoln, who died in 1734; a daughter, married to the Rev. Caleb Robinſon, vicar of Glen; ſee p. 437; and ſeveral other children.

[2] Afterwards Sir Lawrence Carter, and a baron of the Exchequer. See his epitaph at St. Mary's, p. 319.

[3] "The Corporation, finding ſeveral inconveniences to ariſe from the exemption of the Caſtle, Newark, &c. from the franchiſes, made ſeveral attempts to have them brought under their juriſdiction, which at length they obtained a grant of, in the charter of 41 Eliz. in very ample terms; with a ſaving to all perſons of whatſoever rights, liberties, and juriſdictions, they had and enjoyed before the making of that charter." Carte, MS. 1712.—The Corporation-Magiſtrates have, therefore, a concurrent juriſdiction with thoſe of the County in all theſe places, except the Caſtle-view.

[4] The poor are now reduced to 90; and 4*l.* 10*s.* (being 1*s.* to each) is paid to them by Thomas Pares, jun. eſq. the preſent owner of the principal part of the Grey Friers.

[5] April 20, 1713, John Cooper, mayor, John Rogers, a deacon, and William Fox, vicar of St. Mary's, as arbitrators about differences relating to theſe two houſes (then rebuilt), determined that a leaſe ſhould be made from the hoſpital to Humphry Chapman and Thomas Gamble, executors of Robert Gamble, and from Lady-day laſt, for 999 years, under the clear yearly rent of £2. 13*s.* 4*d.* to be paid half-yearly to the poor; and 13*s.* 4*d.* as a fee-farm rent to the town.

ground and backſide, with a dovecote, is in the tenure of John Atkinſon, gent. and of the rent of £2. 6*s*. 8*d*. payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day, — 2 6 8

The other meſſuage or tenement is in Parliament-lane, in the pariſh of All Saints, in tenure of Edward Chulmley, gent. and of the rent of £5. payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day, — 5 0 0

The piece of ground lying on the Town-wall adjoins to the orchard, garden, and backſide of the meſſuage or tenement of the ſaid Edward Chulmeley, and is in tenure of Lawrence Dawſon, of the yearly rent of 20*s*. payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day, — 1 0 0

Robert Brookeſby, eſq. by deed, dated Dec. 31, 5 Jac. I. gave an annuity of 26*s*. 8*d*. payable out of his lands and tenements in Great Aſhby at Michaelmas and Lady-day — — 1 6 8

He gave alſo an annuity of 13*s*. 4*d*. out of a meſſuage or tenement and two beaſts paſtures in Wartnaby, in tenure of Robert Briſcoe, payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day, — — 0 13 4

Chriſtopher Tamworth, of Gray's Inn, eſq. by will [1], dated May 9, 1624, gave to the Corporation of Leiceſter £20. to purchaſe lands of inheritance for augmentation of the annual revenues of this hoſpital for relief of the poor there for ever; with which was purchaſed a cottage or tenement in Wheſton, ſix roods of land, and two beaſt-paſtures, now in tenure of John Green, and of the yearly rent of 1 0 0

Mr. John Clarke, twice mayor of Leiceſter, gave an annuity of £3. 6*s*. 8*d*. out of a piece of ground, barn, and malting-kiln, in the pariſh of St. Nicholas, in tenure of John Berkhead, ſenior, payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day, — 3 6 8

Mr. John Norrice, ſenior, once mayor of Leiceſter, gave an annuity of £1. 13*s*. 4*d*. out of lands in Willoughby Waterleſs, which the earl of Stamford purchaſed of the ſaid Mr. Norrice, payable on Friday before Eaſter yearly, — 1 13 4

Mr. Hugh Watts, ſenior, once mayor of Leiceſter, by will, dated Feb. 1, 1642, gave an annuity of 28*s*. iſſuing out of a meſſuage in Shambles-lane, in the pariſh of St. Nicholas, in tenure of Anthony Biggs, baker, to buy for every of the poor a penny-loaf on the eve of Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide, for ever, 1 8 0

Mr. Julius Billers, ſenior, gent. by will, Jan. 10, 1634, gave to the corporation £100. in truſt, to pay to the poor of this hoſpital £5. 12*s*. yearly, to be diſtributed equally among them on Tueſday before Eaſter, — — — 5 12 0

Mr. William Speechly, once mayor of Leiceſter, by will, dated Dec. 8, 1651, gave an annuity of 20*s*. out of his cloſes called The Foards, in the pariſh of Barwell and Stapleton, now in tenure of Thomas Smith, payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day, — — 1 0 0

Mr. John Nurſe, by will, gave an annuity of — — 0 13 4

John Hinman, of the Newark, yeoman, by deed 22 Oct. 1 Elizabeth, gave a third part of a yard-land arable, lying in St. Margaret's fields, in the tenure of John Harris, of the yearly value of 40*s*. and the bringing of a load of ſand and a load of clay yearly to the ſaid hoſpital, 2 0 0

Mr. John Hinde, ſenior, twice mayor, by his will, gave £10.; enjoining his executors and overſeers of his will to purchaſe a piece of land or ſome annuity with it, which might remain to the ſaid hoſpital for ever.

Mr. John Hind, junior, by will, dated Sept. 11, 1652, gave an annuity of 24*s*. out of a cloſe and parcel of ground, and two tenements, in the Northgate-ſtreet, joining upon the Mill-lane, to be paid upon St. Thomas's day yearly, — 1 4 0

Peter Palmer, of Leiceſter, labourer, by will, dated July 10, 1610, gave an annuity of 2*s*. out of an orchard and garden, and houſe thereon, called the Water Caggs, in tenure of George Mountney, gent. payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day yearly, — — 0 2 0

Margaret Hobby, widow, gave an annuity of 2*s*. 9*d*. out of a meſſuage in the Southgate, late in tenure of Robert Meſſenger, which was pulled down in the time of war; the ground and backſide thereof now in tenure of Robert Hartſhorne, payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day, 0 2 6

John Smart, of Thurleſton, co. Leiceſter, yeoman, gave an annuity of 2*s*. 6*d*. out of a cloſe near his houſe, called the Lodge, payable July 16, or thereabouts, 0 2 6

Ralph Smalley, of Leiceſter, gent. 2 0 0

Mrs. Elizabeth Ware, daughter of Mr. William Morton, alderman, and thrice mayor, gave — — — 1 0 0

Beſides 40*s*. to St. John's hoſpital.

Mr. William Pippin, of Knighton, 1 0 0

Mr. John Clay, alderman, and twice mayor, gave — — 1 0 0

Beſides 10*s*. to the widows of St. Jones's.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cook gave £66. and Mr. Matthew Symons, her ſon-in-law, added to it £100. to buy £8. *per annum*, whereof £4. 18*s*. to buy 56 pair of ſtockings for 56 of the hoſpital, and 14*s*. to buy bread for 56 of the poor that have not ſtockings that year [the reſt for the widows of St. John's, viz. £2. 8*s*.] 5 12 0

Mr. Francis Noble, alderman, and twice mayor, gave a houſe worth 2 0 0

Mr. Joſeph Becket, of Houghton on the Hill, out of a half yard-land in Houghton-field, gave — 0 10 0

Mr. William Billers, thrice mayor, by will, dated April 10, 1657, gave to the corporation a rent-charge of £12. a year, payable out of that parcel of meadow ground, called Leazow, and the cloſes adjoining, which he had purchaſed of Thomas Chapman, eſq. to be paid the 25th of March and the 29th of September at the Guildhall: if behind 40 days, then by legal authority to enter and diſtrain, and to have and drive the diſtreſſes and keep them till the rent is paid; upon truſt, to pay two almſwomen, placed by Mr. Billers in the ſaid hoſpital, each of them weekly on Friday 12*d*.; and for a gown every year for one of them 20*s*.; alſo to pay to the poor of the hoſpital, being 110, £5. 10*s*. on Friday next after May 1 and November 1; and the other 6*s*. to buy oatmeal; all the money to be paid into the hands of the governors of the hoſpital. And it is inſerted in the ſaid will, that the poor women to be placed ſhall not pay any money to the houſe during the vacancy.

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[1] "I will moreover, that my executors ſhall cauſe to be laid in every year into the coal-houſe of the ſaid Hoſpital, for ſo long time as Mr. Walter Ruding's leaſe made to me of certain lands in Braunſtonthorp, alias Bromkinſthorpe, in the county of Leiceſter, ſhall continue, ſix loads of Coleorton pit-coal, to make the poor people of the ſaid hoſpital fires before Allhallows-tide, and after St. George's day, if the weather require it; and thoſe ſix loads of coal to be laid by themſelves from their other coals which they have from their founder. Item, I give to the poor people inhabiting in all the pariſhes of the town of Leiceſter 20 nobles, to be diſtributed among them by the diſcretion of the mayor of Leiceſter, and the curate or vicar of every pariſh in Leiceſter, and the chamberlains of Leiceſter. Item, I give to Willoughby and Eme Achor, of the hoſpital of St. Trinity nigh Leiceſter, five marks apiece."—He gave alſo 200 marks for the performance of divine ſervice twice every day at St. Martin's church; where, and at Tilton, ſee more of him.

Mr. William Stanley, alderman, by will, gave to the poor of the old hoſpital 20*s.* a year; for ſecurity of which ſum, and of £4. given by his brother Mr. John Stanley, for ſeveral charitable uſes, he charged a cloſe called Beadhouſe Meadow, in the occupation of Mr. Robert Hartſhorne, with an annuity of £5.

William Franke, eſq. by his will, dated 25 March, 31 Charles II. gave as followeth; "I give to the maſter, aſſiſtants, chaplain, and poor of the hoſpital of the Holy Trinity, three meſſuages, cottages, or tenements, in Leiceſter, late in tenure of George Heggs, John Noon, and Laurence Cooper, by me purchaſed of John Atton, to enjoy the ſame, paying yearly to the ſix poor widows in St. John's hoſpital 6*s.* on the 21ſt of December; and the reſidue of the profits I give to the poor of the hoſpital of the Holy Trinity; and in caſe the maſterſhip ſhall be taken away from the mayor of the borough, ſo as he cannot execute the ſame, then I give the ſaid three meſſuages to the corporation and their aſſigns, in truſt, that they ſhall demiſe the ſame at the beſt rent they can get; and the whole rents and profits thereof yearly diſpoſe as follows, viz. 6*s.* to the ſix poor widows of St. John's hoſpital; and the reſt to the poor people of the ſaid borough, in ſuch proportion as the mayor and aldermen ſhall think convenient."

Joſeph Wright, one of the 48, by will, gave the acre of meadow ground, which he was ſeiſed of in the Abbey-meadow of Leiceſter, and is of the yearly value of 40*s.* or thereabouts, to the poor of the old hoſpital for ever, to buy them oatmeal.

William Staveley, rector of Coſſington, by will, dated Sept. 21, 1702, appointed his executors, John Allen, John Rogers, and Thomas Benſkin, their heirs and aſſigns for ever, to pay 20*s.* to ſuch preacher as they ſhould appoint, for a ſermon, exhorting to charity, to be preached on Whit-Monday, at the hoſpital of the Holy Trinity in the Newark, Leiceſter; and farther pay 20*s.* more towards the collection for the poor of the ſaid hoſpital on that day.

Mr. Thomas Blunt, alderman, and twice mayor, gave 40 pair of ſhoes.

Mr. Becket, of the Newark in Leiceſter, alderman, and twice mayor, gave to the poor of this hoſpital and St. John's the uſe of £134. 10*s.*

Margaret, relict of Mr. John Sherman, of the Newark in Leiceſter, gave a ſilver communion-bowl, with a chalice, to the value of £7.

Beſides theſe benefactions, whoſe charity they ſtill annually partake of, there are others which were temporary.

Mrs. Amy Coles, widow, during her life gave annually 20*s.*

Ralph Diſon, gent. gave £1. *per annum* for ten years.

Mr. Anthony Major gave to each of the poor that ſhould be in this houſe at the time of his deceaſe 2*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. George Crofts gave 12*d.* apiece to the poor.

Others, at the time of their death, gave them:

John Major, of Leiceſter, gent.	10	0	0
Mrs. Alice Chapman, of Foxton, widow,	2	0	0
Mr. Danet Abney, alderman, and twice mayor, — — —	5	12	0
Mr. John Brewin, of Belgrave, gent.	5	0	0
Mr. William Brewin, of Belgrave,	5	12	0
George Reaſon, of Leiceſter, gent.	5	0	0
Elizabeth, wife of William Warbarton,	5	0	0
Mr. William Stubbing, alderman,	3	0	0
Anne, wife of Mr. David Dekins,	5	0	0
Mr. Thomas Ludlam, alderman, and once mayor, — —	5	0	0
Mr. Robert Spence, of Leiceſter,	5	0	0
Mr. Thomas Ward, of this Borough,	5	0	0
Mrs. Sarah Glover, —	5	0	0
Mrs. Joanna Ayres, widow, in the North-gate, Leiceſter, —	5	0	0
Mr. Thomas Topp, one of the 48, gave to the poor of this hoſpital	5	0	0
Mr. Henry Pate, alderman, and once mayor, to this and St. John's hoſpital,	5	0	0

Obſervations by the Rev. Samuel Carte, taken out of the Rental of the Chamberlains, 1711-12; which is of all the lands and tenements which the mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes, were then ſeiſed of, in fee ſimple, and otherwiſe.

1. Rents of aſſize and rents at will in the borough of Leiceſter, &c. —	29	0	7
2. Receipts of the whole Grange, with the appurtenances, and the four yard-land, and two yard-land, called Archer's Land, and half a yard-land the town purchaſed of the lord Spencer in fee ſimple, with the Newark mill and windmill, &c. (The particulars amount to 20 yard-lands, 7 acres, beſides cloſes, barns, &c.)	177	12	7
3. The Bead-houſe meadow,	27	10	3
4. Other rents, for lands and tenements, which the ſaid mayor, bailiffs, and burgeſſes, held in fee-farm of the hoſpital of St. John and St. Leonard, heretofore belonging to the late college of the Newark of Leiceſter, amount to —	53	0	2
5. Other rents of lands and tenements, parcel of the Town Obit-lands, St. Margaret's Guild, and parcel of the fee-farm rents heretofore demiſed by queen Elizabeth to Mr. Hawkes and Bakes, by indenture expired, amount to —	20	4	4
6. Rents for lands and tenements, parcel of the manor of Leiceſter, heretofore granted to the mayor, &c. in fee-farm,	4	5	6
7. Rents of Corpus Chriſti Guild, parcel of the lands and tenements, with the manor, &c. purchaſed of queen Elizabeth,	13	18	0
8. Rents, parts of the poſſeſſion of the late Guild in Leiceſter, parcel of the Town Obit-lands, — —	22	18	4
9. Part of Mr. Wylde's rents,	5	9	8

10. A rental of the lands and poſſeſſions of the College of the bleſſed Virgin Mary over againſt the caſtle of Leiceſter, heretofore demiſed by queen Elizabeth to *Edward Holt*, eſq. and by her majeſty granted, among other things, to the corporation in fee-farm; tranſcribed by Mr. Carte.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Widow Bellamy, for a meſſuage or tenement in Swines-market, in fee-farm,	0	6	8
Robert Langton, for part of a tenement in occupation of Martin Beeby,	0	2	0
Ralph Wells, for a cloſe near Ayleſton highway, late the land of Mr. Robert Heyrick, in fee-farm, —	0	5	0
Elias Wallin, for a garden, or piece of ground, or backſide of a meſſuage or tenement, near the South-gate, heretofore the land of Mr. Hugh Watts,	0	1	0
Thomas Jackſon, clerk, for a tenement in Soar Lane near Red Croſs Street, in occupation late of John Colſton, and now of Thomas Kitchin, in fee-farm,	0	10	0
Samuel Dewick and Mrs. Windſor, for a tenement in Soar-lane near Red Croſs Street, heretofore ſold to John Underwood, in fee-farm, —	0	5	0
Edward Smith, or William Dawſon, for a houſe or garden in the ſame lane, heretofore Robert Stevenſon's, —	0	12	0
Heirs of Gabriel Hill, for a meſſuage in Red Croſs Street, and a garden in Chaff-lane adjoining to the ſaid houſe, now in occupation of John Savage, being the ſign of the Bird-in-hand, in fee-farm,	1	0	0
The heirs or executors of Robert Atton, butcher, for a meſſuage or tenement in Soar-lane, in fee-farm, —	1	6	8
Robert Wringmore, for a tenement or garden in Soar-lane, heretofore ſold to John Launder, in fee-farm, —	0	12	0
Mr. Hill, or Robert Fawcett, for a garden in Soar-lane in occupation of Thomas Trantum, in fee-farm, —	0	0	8

Mr.

Mr. John Abney, for a parcel of ground belonging to a tenement in the South-gates, ruined in time of war, and for a croft, in fee-farm, —	0	16	0
William Franke, eſq. for a piece of ground adjoining to Friers-lane, in occupation formerly of William Cullis, and lately of John Burbage, in fee-farm,	0	0	4
Mr. John Wilkins, now Mr. Fox, for herbage of St. Martin's church-yard,	0	10	0
Mr. John Farmer, for a cloſe near Cowdriff land and Mr. Herdman's land,	1	0	0
Mr. Barwell, for the tithe-hay in Burgeſs-meadow, South-field, and tithable meadows beyond the mills, in fee-farm,	5	0	0
William Franke, eſq. for St. James's chapel yard and cloſe at the Nether end of the South-gates, heretofore ſold to one Mr. Simpſon, late Mr. Sherman's land,	1	6	8
Richard Brown, now Thomas Griffin, for a houſe and garden, or back-ſide, in the pariſh of St. Nicholas, by leaſe,	3	0	0
John Denſhire, for a houſe and garden in the ſame pariſh, late the land of Daniel Murfin, butcher, in fee-farm, —	1	0	0
Mr. Watts and Mrs. Lucy Fownes, for the tithes, vicarial tenths, herbage, and other dues, belonging to Danet's hall, St. Mary's mills, and the Holmes, by leaſe,	5	0	0
Mr. Samuel Heyrick, for tithes, tenths of all thoſe grounds ſome time parcel of Danet's hall, by leaſe, — —	2	0	0
William Ruding, eſq. for all the tithes, vicarial tenths, herbage, and other duties belonging to the ſame, payable out of all thoſe grounds and parcels of land belonging to the Weſtcotes, by leaſe,	5	0	0
The executor of Nathanael Sims, for a garden in Senvey-gate, late Woodford's land, in occupation of Henry Sands,	0	1	0
Matthew Symonds, eſq. for a garden, or piece of ground, ſome time a well-yard, heretofore the land of Thomas Chettleton, late Robert Griffin's, in occupation of Hugh Jordan, in fee-farm, —	0	1	4
Executor of Mr. Edmund Townſend, for an orchard and garden in Silver-ſtreet,	0	2	0
Mr. Ralph Wells, for the third part of a cloſe near Cowdriſt, in fee-farm,	0	4	0
The poor of the Old Hoſpital, for part of Dovehouſe Cloſe, beyond the Weſt-bridge, in occupation of John Winter,	0	1	6
Richard Haſſel, for a piece of meadow-ground in Glen-field, in occupation of John Carr, in fee-farm, —	0	0	6
Mr. Thomas Helmeſley, for a cloſe near St. Margaret's cow-paſture, heretofore Bennet's land, in fee-farm,	0	8	4
Mr. Watts, for lands and leys in the Weſt fields of Leiceſter, heretofore land of Thomas Bennet, eſq. in fee-farm,	0	2	6
The poor of the Old Hoſpital, for a piece of meadow-ground in Burgeſs-meadow, called Lady-acre, in fee-farm,	0	8	4
William Ruding, for a cloſe in Braunſton-gate, in fee-farm, — —	0	5	0
Robert Hobſon, for a houſe and cloſe in occupation of John Holmes,	1	10	0
Mr. Fox, vicar of St. Mary's, for the Eaſter-book and other duties of the ſaid pariſh, — —	0	3	4
For a garden and tenement in Soar-lane, near Red Croſs Street, heretofore in occupation of George King, and lately of Richard Bruce, at will. —	0	13	4
Anthony Abel and William Lyon, for a garden in Hotgate-ſtreet, alias Thornton-lane, late the land of Thomas Pare, now Elizabeth Power, in fee-farm,	0	5	0
Mr. Thomas Palmer, attorney, for a garden in Swines-market lately built upon, in occupation formerly of Thomas Ludlam, lockſmith, and now of himſelf,	0	1	2
More for a ſhop, heretofore ſold to Chriſtopher Needham, late in occupation of William Tompſon, in fee-farm,	0	2	6

11. Rents belonging to the Newark.

	£.	s.	d.
The heirs or executors of Mr. Hugh Watts, for a meſſuage, or tenement, formerly Dr. Chippendale's and Mr. Walker's, ſituate in the Newark, in occupation of Mr. Bayly, in fee-farm, —	1	6	8
Mrs. Frances Palmer, widow, for a houſe there, late Dr. Walker's, in occupation of Oliver Grace, in fee-farm,	0	13	4
Matthew Judd, for a houſe in Newark, late Mr. Hollingworth's, in occupation of Francis Hall, in fee-farm, —	0	13	4
Richard Inge, of Knighton, for two parts of Mr. Chamberlain's land,	0	12	4
Jeffrey Palmer, of Carleton Curlieu, eſq. for certain lands there, in fee-farm,	0	1	6
The heirs or executors of James Carr, of Bowden Magna, for land there, in occupation of John Carrol, in fee-farm,	0	1	0
The heirs or executors of Mr. Godfrey Barrowdale, for lands in Sileby,	0	0	6
William Needham, of Glenfield, for lands there, in fee-farm, —	0	0	3

12. Other rents[1] of the town and manor of Leiceſter, and parcel of the lands and poſſeſſions of the dutchy of Lancaſter.

	£.	s.	d.
The executor of William Higgs, mercer, for a meſſuage or tenement, heretofore the land of Mr. Ellis, in occupation of Mr. John Brockeſby, in fee-farm,	0	16	8
Mr. Thomas Palmer, attorney, for a houſe in the Swines-market, ſold to Bartholomew Parnel, in fee-farm, —	1	13	4
William Franke, eſq. for a piece of ground, being part of the town-wall, near the Frier-lane, late Mr. Manby's,	0	2	6
Robert Langton, for two pieces of land taken off the common dunghill, in the lane near the Weſt-bridge, in fee-farm,	0	0	10
Abraham Pougher, for two tenements in Parchment-lane, late the land of Mr. John Heyrick, in occupation of ——— Paul and others, in fee-farm, —	0	3	4
Mr. Alſop, for a ſhop under the Gainſborough, by leaſe, now The Spencer,	0	10	0

13. Other rents received of new, &c.	56	6	4
14. Rents given to the free-ſchool and other charitable uſes, —	150	5	0
15. Rents for ſhops and ſtalls in Saturday-market, — —	13	6	8
16. Chief rents belonging to the hoſpitals of St. John and St. Leonard,	0	16	9½
17. To Corpus Chriſti Guild, —	4	14	4
18. To St. Margaret's Guild, —	4	5	6½
19. A rental of Lammas tithes and herbage due for grounds in St. Mary's pariſh, parcel of the poſſeſſions of the college of St. Mary over againſt the caſtle,	5	3	6

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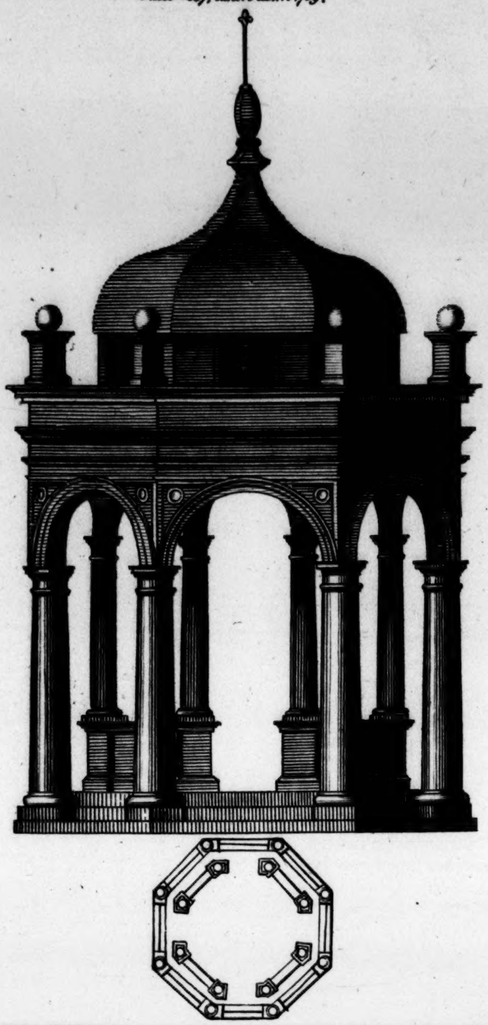
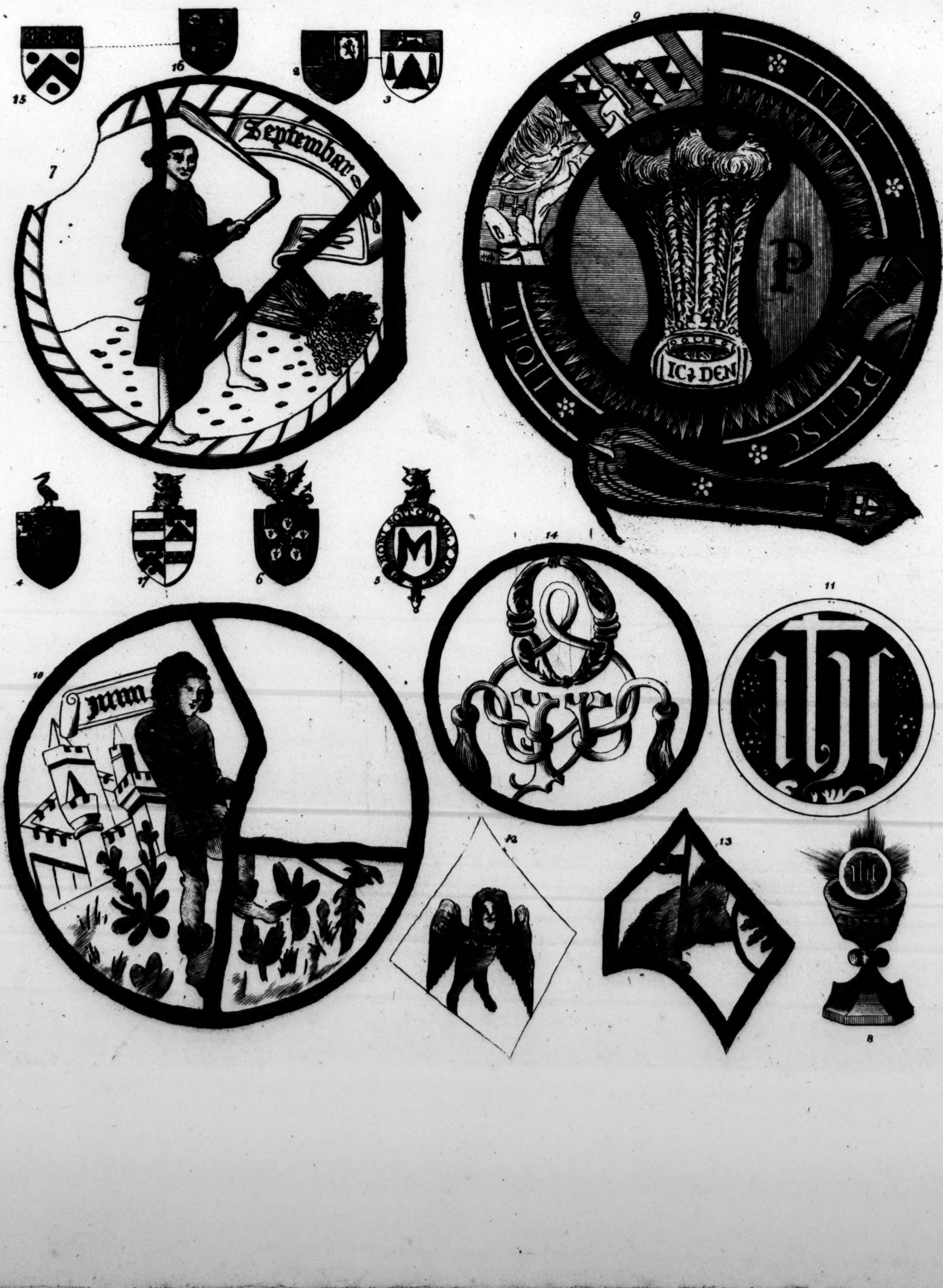
[1] Amongſt the places mentioned in the Rent-roll of 1694, the following deſcriptions occur: In the gardens of Wigſton's Hoſpital, a piece of ground called The Normandy; the Water-laggs; Chaffe-lane near Redcroſs-ſtreet; a cloſe in All Saints pariſh near Plank Well; Dove-houſe Cloſe near the New Market; Tippet Cloſe; a cloſe called the Paradiſe; Goſling Cloſe; Soar-lane, or Walker-lane, near the North-gate; a piece of meadow, called The Shield, in St. Mary's Meadow; a houſe or piece of ground, called The Hermitage, near St. James's Chapel cloſe; a piece of ground in All Saints pariſh called The Vineyard; a piece of ground, called The Lyon-yard, in St. Martin's pariſh; Frogmir Bridge; Dead Man's Lane; Cowdrift; Applegate-ſtreet; The Mayor's Old Hall; an orchard, whereupon heretofore ſtood a houſe called St. John's; St. Margaret's bed; Archdeacon-lane; Butt Cloſe; Chaffle-lane; Dove-houſe Cloſe beyond the Weſt-bridge; Lady-acre in Burgeſs Meadow; College Cloſe; Hott-gate-ſtreet; Clerk Barne; Shire-hall Cloſe; Ironmonger-lane; Bakehouſe-lane; and the Mott Orchard.

BRITISH
12 JN 1923
MUSEUM

1. LEICESTER CROSS.

built 1557; taken down 1769.

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The TOWN HALL.

Over the entrance of the door, in one frame, the arms of king Charles the Firſt, and thoſe of the Company of Merchant Taylors, plate XXXI. fig. 2, 3, with this inſcription: " Sur Thomas White[1], knight, merchant-tailor and citizen of London 1616.

" Lo! here a ſhip, a merchant-royal, fraught
With ſtore of wealth, from whoes rich ſides unſought,
Plentie of metall hath been largelie given,
White name, White gifts, White ſoule, White ſaint
  in heaven;
Whoes arms wee (leſt wee ſhew ourſelfs ingrate)
Properly blazon'd here doe celebrate;
The which eternall monumente ſhal be
Of White's renowne, to all poſteritie.
Dye then, and rot, and ſtinke, you hulks of ſhame,
Who, charg'd with wealth, have nothing but the name
Of dying rich, whoſe tombs ſhall never ſpeak
Your praiſe; one White ſhall all your credits break."

At the upper end of the Hall, on the right ſide of the town-arms, ſir Thomas White, knight, in the dreſs of lord-mayor of London, with gold chain and collar of SS; he has a black cap and pointed beard; his gloves in his right hand; and on the little-finger of his left hand a ring.

Over his head:

" Quum viginti quatuor urbes hujus regni Angliæ
ſuis ditâſſet opibus;
annis et honore plenus obiit Feb. 10,
anno Domini 1566, ætatis ſuæ 72."

On the right hand corner:

" Cernitur hic Thomas Whitus ſub imagine pictâ;
Cernitur hâc vitâ melius ſub imagine verâ;
Et pater & prætor Londini, miles in illo;
Providus Oxoniæ fautor, fundator in illâ;
Briſtolii decus eximium; laus prima Redingæ;
Gloria Tunbrigiæ; tibi cauſa, Coventria, famæ;
Urbis honos, orbis prudentia, gemma ſenectæ."

Over his left ſhoulder:

Gules, an annulet Argent, a border Sable charged with three eſtoiles Or; on a canton Ermine a lion rampant of the ſecond. Creſt, on a wreath a ſtork Argent, beaked and legged Or, fig. 4. Motto, AUXILIUM MEUM A DOMINO.

Round the frame:

" THOMAS WHITE, MILES,
ALDERMANUS CIVITATIS LONDON.
FUNDATOR COLLEGII SANTI JOHANNIS BAPTISTÆ
ET AULÆ GLOCESTRENSIS OXONIÆ.
GULIELMUS HEYRICKE, EQUES,
AMORIS ERGO DEDIT, 1616."

2 On the ſame ſide is a portrait of James Wigley, eſq. of Scraptoft Hall, one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the borough of Leiceſter from 1737 till his death in 1765. He is in a full-dreſſed ſuit of crimſon velvet, and full-bottomed wig.

3. To the left is a portrait of Henry Haſtings, fifth earl of Huntingdon of that name, in his robes, and collar and ribbon of the Garter; a pointed beard; black cap, and large ruff; in his right hand a white wand.

Round the frame:

" HENRIE EARLE OF HVNTINGDON, LORD HASTINGS, HUNGERFORD, BOTREUX, MULINS, AND MOULES, KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER, AND LORD PRESIDENT OF THE QUEENE'S COUNSELL IN THE NORTH PARTS OF INGLANDE."

In a compartment at the top of the portrait:

" This noble Peere gave an hundred markes a yeare for ever to ſundrie godly uſes; as thirtie pounds to a publique preacher for the whole town of Leiceſter; ten pounds to the chiefe ſchoolemaſter their; ten pounds to four poore ſchollers; and twentye nobles a yeare to the poore of Wigſton's Hoſpital in Leiceſter; beſides many bookes for a librari, and a ſtock of twentie poundes to provide coles at the beſt hand for the generall good of the poore; and ſundrie other greate favours which he did for this Corporation, 1623."

On the left ſide of the Hall, over the door leading to the Mace-parlour, the arms of the earl of Huntingdon are painted very large on the wall: Within the order of the Garter, Argent a maunch Sable.

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[1] Sir Thomas White, a citizen and merchant-taylor of London in 1546, from a noble intention, paid into the hands of the mayor and commonalty of the city of Coventry £1400. to purchaſe lands, the rents of which were to be paid to ſir Thomas during the remainder of his life, and then to be applied as under. The purchaſe brought him in annually £70.; and he dying Feb. 11, 1566, aged 72, his will directed that there ſhould be given out of it, firſt to twelve poor men of the city of Coventry, 40*s*. a year each, free gift; next he willed £40. of the reſidue to four young men of the ſame place, tradeſmen, £10. each, for nine years, without intereſt, provided they were free of the ſame city, and gave ſecurity. When the nine years were expired, the ſaid truſt were to pay yearly £20. each, to two young men, free of Coventry, to be continued for thirty years, each holding the money for nine years as before, without intereſt; and at the expiration of that time they were to pay one other freeman of Coventry £40. for nine years, without intereſt, and ſo on as before for ever. In the ſecond year after the expiration of the thirty years, it was alſo ordered that they were to pay to the town of Northampton £40. the Corporation of which was directed to lend the ſame to four young freemen, inhabitants of that place, £10. each, for nine years, as in the firſt inſtance, and ſo on to four other young men for ever. In the third year after the expiration of the thirty years, they were alſo ordered to pay £40. to the town of Leiceſter, to be diſpoſed of in the ſame manner as that at Northampton. In the fourth year the ſame ſum, and in the like manner, to Nottingham; in the fifth to Warwick; and the ſixth to Coventry, where the whole £40. were then to be paid to one freeman of the city for nine years, and ſo on for ever. It was willed that no perſon was to have it twice; and to be paid in one month after the deceaſe of the principal; and the perſon to be choſen without partiality. The eſtate being much improved in the year 1700, the Corporations preferred a bill in Chancery, for an equitable diſtribution of the improved rents, which, upon hearing, was given againſt the Corporations; but, not being ſatisfied with this deciſion, they brought their claim before the Houſe of Lords the enſuing year; when it was ſettled to their advantage. It happened, upon examining the eſtate and ſettling the accompts in 1709, that the eſtate was improved to the value of £709. 2*s*. 2*d*. It was therefore ſettled that the firſt year, beginning March 25, the whole of the above annual ſum ſhould go to the city of Coventry, to be diſpoſed of to the purpoſe following, viz. to 121 poor men 40*s*. each, and to one other poor man 23*s*.; in all £243. 3*s*.; to be given according to the deed of free-gift to the donor; and £42. 4*s*. 2*d*. to be put out in free-loan, according alſo to the donor's intention. The reſt was given to the Merchant-taylors Company, reſerving a certain portion to the mayor, recorder, and aldermen of Coventry; and a diviſion alſo of it to the ſteward and town-clerk of that city; the whole amounting to the ſum of £700. 2*s*. 2*d*. This ſum the ſucceeding year, beginning March 25, was to be divided as follows: to the city of Coventry £243. 3*s*. to be given to the poor men as before. To the Merchant-taylors, mayor, &c. £60. 15*s*.; and to Northampton £405. 4*s* 2*d*. Then to Leiceſter; ſo on each ſucceeding year to Nottingham and Warwick. Various ſuits were after this had in Chancery, which were finally adjuſted by decree, dated Dec. 20, 1722; and on Lady-day 1725, the whole rental amounted to £932 2*s*. and was then in a ſtate of great probable improvement. The ſum now in the gift of the mayor and aldermen of Leiceſter, ariſing from the gift of ſir T. White, is ſaid to amount to £7500. and is lent without intereſt to tradeſmen freemen of Leiceſter, in ſums of £40. and £50.; no perſon being allowed to have more than one 50 and one £40. during his life, and theſe ſums never at one time; no petition of that nature being complied with till after the payment of the firſt loan. The Corporation have been very careful that poſterity ſhould not ſuffer from their negligence or indulgence in lending the money upon hazardous ſecurity; and few inſtances have happened detrimental to the intereſt of ſucceeding generations. Some years ago, when the Corporation built their new Exchange, they intended to have perpetuated the memory of this benefactor, by placing his ſtatue in a niche they left for that purpoſe in the front of the ſame building. Why this was not accompliſhed we have not heard. That the predeceſſors of this body of gentlemen poſſeſſed the warmeſt ſenſe of the bleſſings which through his means have been given to the hand of induſtry here, the lines written under his arms in the Town hall will teſtify.

Creſt, on a wreath a buffalo's head eraſed, armed, ducally crowned and gorged Or; and this motto, HONORANTES ME HONORABO; fig. 5.

On the oppoſite wall, equally large, the arms of the Town are blazoned; fig. 6.

4. Next to the earl of Huntingdon's is a portrait of John Darker, eſq. F. R. and A. SS. and one of the repreſentatives in parliament for the borough of Leiceſter; who died Feb. 8, 1784, aged 62. He is in a plain modern coat, with a ſmall round wig.

In the frame for the mace the town arms are repeated; with the dates 1586, 1702, 1786.

In the Mace-parlour, over the mayor's ſeat, are the king's arms between two pyramids; under which is written, "Ex dono R. Inge, majoris, anno Dom. 1637."

In the windows of this room in the firſt light at the entrance is the figure of a threſher, and two ſheaves of corn; and over it "September;" fig. 7.

2d light, a face and portcullis; the border battered, and repaired.

3d light, a large cinquefoil.

4th light, a faint figure of a man; under that a ſmall ear of corn, with a few flowerets.

5th light incloſes H. R. and a crown, over which are two chalices, with ihc; fig. 8; and under it two others.

6th light, Prince of Wales's arms and motto, with a P on the right ſide, included in a circlet or edging, like a glory or radii-like flames, ſurrounded with "HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE" in the radius, which incloſes two hands with only two thumbs, fingers out of ſight or in gloves, and the arms continued with the coat ſleeves, a leg and foot, and part of the thigh, the foot inclining upwards; fig. 9.

7th light, three chalices; and under them *June*; a man in a cap, bare leg and thigh, ſtockings down to the ancles; has a belt, from which hangs another; behind him a building with turrets; before him a wooden fork holds a ſtump of a branch upwards, while a hook-like ſtick-head pulls down a ragged leaf like holly; fig. 10.

8th light, a royal crown.

9th light, a cinquefoil Azure.

10th light, four chalices, and ihc; fig. 11.

11th light, a winged figure, fig. 12.

12th light, one chalice, and to the right a bear's head, with a ſort of flag-ſtaff, fig. 13.

13th light, the knot engraved, fig. 14; with five chalices above, and four below it.

In this parlour is a portrait of —— Bond, citizen and goldſmith of London, dated ÆTATIS SUÆ 30; ANNO 1594. He has a picked beard and whiſkers, black hair, large ruff round his neck, a dark brown cloſe dreſs, his wriſt covered with a very rich lace, his left hand reſting on an ornamented cuſhion, his gloves in his right hand.

Arms on the right ſide, Argent, on a chevron Sable between three hurts, three eſtoiles Argent; on a chief Gules, three cinquefoils Argent; *Bond*; fig. 15.

On the left ſide, Quarterly, 1. and 4. Gules, a leopard's face affronté Or; 2. and 3. Azure, a covered cup between two buckles in feſs Or; the *Goldſmiths* Company of London; fig. 16.

An excellent portrait of Alderman Robert Heyrick is alſo placed here, painted at the expence of the Corporation; an old man, with a long beard, black cap, ruff round his neck, black dreſs, his right hand holding both his gloves, and at the left this inſcription:

"His picture whom you here ſee,
When he is dead and rotten,
By this ſhall he remember'd be
When he ſhould be forgotten."

On the right: Quarterly, 1. and 4. Argent, a feſs Vaire, Or and Gules, *Heyrick*; 2. and 3. *Bond* as above. Creſt, on a wreath a buffalo's head eraſed Argent, gorged with a chaplet of roſes proper, leaves Vert; fig. 17.

Near this picture, in a frame, are "Certain Branches of Mr. Heyrick's Will;" ſee vol. II. p. 617.

In another frame is fairly written, "A Part of the laſt Will and Teſtament of Mr. Alderman Thomas Ludlam the Elder; Nov. 4, 1742;" in which, among other things, he gave £100. towards the repairs of the Trinity Hoſpital.

Arms and ſeals of Leiceſter, as framed and glazed in one tablet, over a door at the ſide of the chimney of the mace-parlour.

1. Left hand ſeal at top, on a red ground this circumſcription, a little cinquefoil before the firſt word, "SIGILLUM COMMUNITATIS : : BURGI LEICESTRIE." The above is the great common ſeal for deeds, conveyances, &c. kept by the mayor and two chamberlains, under two keys.

2. The ſeal for ſtatutes, kept by the mayor for the time being; i. e. the Virgin Mary, with a child on her left arm, a long-ſtemmed, or croſier crucifix in her right hand, reaching over her right ſhoulder, under her feet a cinquefoil on a red ground, circumſcribed, "SIGILL. STAT. MAJO. BURGI LEICESTRI."

3. A ſmall cinquefoil, red ground, circumſcribed, "BURGUS LEICESTRIE." This ſeal for capias's, letters, &c.

4. A larger cinquefoil than the laſt, "✠ SIGILLUM STATUT, BURGI LEICESTRIE." This is another ſeal for the ſtatutes, kept by the clerk of the ſtatutes.

5. Three arrow heads, the middlemoſt continued as a perfect arrow, with ſide feathers, &c.; on their left a cinquefoil, on their right a ſerpentine label, inſcribed, "IN ANTITRINITARIOS;" and circumſcribed, ".SIGIL. HOSPITALIS S'CTE TRINITATIS, IN NOVO OPERE, LEIC." This is the ſeal of Trinity hoſpital in the Newark [1], kept by the mayor and two chamberlains, alſo under two keys.

6. A large cinquefoil, over it a caſque, and over that a dragon, ſtyled the arms of the borough of Leiceſter.

7. Three lions paſſant under a coronet (the duke of Lancaſter's arms).

"Theſe are the arms and town ſeales, uſed by the mayor and burgeſſes of the borough of Leiceſter, incorporated by the name of mayor, bayliffe, and burgeſſes, of the ſaid borough of Leiceſter, and enabled with many great and large privileges and immunities by many of the ancient Kings of England, and ſince confirmed and enlarged by King James, and laſtly by our moſt gracious Souveraign that now is, 20 Jan. anno 16 Car. II. with a reſervation to his Majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, of approving the recorder, ſteward, ſollicitor, and town clark; of which ſaid borough, at the time of the ſecond Viſitation, viz. 23 Martii, 1681, George Bent, eſq. was mayor; Edmund Sutton, Philip Abney, John Roberts, and John Goodall, juſtices of the peace within the ſaid borough, being the fower laſt perſons who ſerved the office of mayor; Mr. William Major, and Mr. William Elliott, bayliffs; Thomas Staveley, barriſter at law, ſteward of the ſaid borough; William Storingthorpe and Henry Pate, chamberlains; Nathan Wright, barriſter at law, recorder; and John Huckle, town clark; and William Browne, ſollicitor. The aldermen are in number twenty-four, and the common-councell forty-eight.—Atteſted under the hand of George Bent, mayor."

The TOWN CROSS (Plate XXXI.) was erected in 1577, to replace an older one, which had been taken down before 1569, as appears by an entry in the accompts of the churchwardens of St. Martin's for that year [2]. The late Croſs, which was a light handſome building, was taken down in 1773, when the preſent ſubſtitute for it was made from one of the pillars.

The EXCHANGE at Leiceſter was built in alderman Smalley's mayoralty in 1747 [3]. The lower part, intended as ſhambles [4] for the town-butchers, was but a ſhort time uſed for that purpoſe. The upper rooms, one of which is ſpacious, and rather elegantly furniſhed, were intended, and are uſed to ſupply the place of the old Gainſborough, which ſtood likewiſe in the market-place prior to the preſent building. Here the magiſtrates for the borough aſſemble on certain days to determine ſuch judicial matters as are brought before them.

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[1] See Plate XXVIII. fig. 16.

[2] "Payd to Bodely for caryinge the ſtones and ramell away from where the Croſſe ſtood VIIId."

[3] See the propoſal in 1762 to convert it into an infirmary; Gent. Mag. vol. XXXII. p. 196.

[4] This was but a modern building when deſtroyed, and it was equal to moſt both for utility and ornament. The ruins of this building were uſed to make the foundation for the Exchange. The ſhambles which now remain in Leiceſter, near St. Nicholas' church, were built for the week-day market; but have been long ſince diſuſed.

ANNALS OF LEICESTER.

Consisting of ORIGINAL CHARTERS, AUTHENTIC CORPORATION RECORDS, and MISCELLANEOUS EVENTS, digested according to the Series of Time.

THE early History of this antient and famous Borough, from the first dawning of rude tradition, through the successive periods of its domination under the Romans, and the successive struggles between the native Britains and the invading Saxons, Jutes, and Angles, has already been amply discussed. The Angles[1], we may briefly repeat, took possession of *The Midland*—the most noble of all the intruding party; not only as under king Egbert they gave name to the whole united kingdom, but as our ancestors were always proud of the appellation of *Angles*, when their enemies in contempt called them *Sassons*[2]. Egbert, by public edict, commanded that the several provinces united should be called *Angles land*. The memories of the Jutes being worn out, and the name of the Saxons suppressed, the Angles only remained, who, in respect of their number, might seem to challenge by right the denomination.

LEICESTER, during the Heptarchy, was a part of the kingdom of *Mercia*; of whose dukes or earls, an accurate list has been given[3]; and also of the ravages of the Danes from the ninth to the eleventh century[4].

Of the Saxon earls of Leicester before the period of the Conquest enough has been already said[5]; and the state of Leicester at that memorable epoch described from a public record of most unquestionable authority[6].

I shall now endeavour to collect, in as succinct a manner as may be, the regular Annals of the Town of Leicester, and of the remarkable events with which it has been connected; and shall, under this head, introduce the various Charters at different times obtained by its inhabitants, with such interesting particulars as an attentive examination of original documents can produce. But first it may be necessary to recapitulate briefly what has been already detailed; which cannot be more concisely performed than from the words of Mr. Burton's MS. which, when the former part was printing, I had not the opportunity of consulting.

"LEICESTER, called also by antient writers, and in old records, *Legracester, Legecester, Legeocester, Leogora*, and *Caër Lerion*; so named, not of that fabulous king Leir, whom Geffrey of Monmouth will have to be the first builder thereof[7]; but for that it standeth upon the river of *Legra*, or *Leir*, now called *Soar*, as Leland holdeth[8], and William of Malmesbury[9], signifying as much as the City standing upon the river Leir. Many other cities and places in this land so denominated, as *Colchester* upon the river *Colne*, *Excester* upon the river *Exe*, *Riblechester* upon the river *Rible*. It standeth in the centre and heart of the shire; the shire (as I have elsewhere said[10]) bearing the proportion of an heart, and being in the very midst and heart of the land, as by all writers, and by the topography thereof, it doth appear; and upon the great road-way called *The Foss* (as Ranulph Higden affirmeth), which goeth from the South into the North, which begins at Totness in Devonshire, and endeth at Catness in the utmost part of Scotland, passing through Lincoln[11]. It is situated in a most rich, delicate, and pleasant soil, and a delicious air; and, whether you respect health or wealth, pleasure or profit, it is in this place afforded. To parallel it with other Cities, is not my purpose; but, had it a Navigable River[12], whereby it might have trading and commerce, it might compare with many of no mean rank. For the antiquity thereof, I shall speak what I have either read or found in the best and most approved writers. That this was a City in the Britains time, before the coming of the Romans, I should conjecture by the name thereof set down by Nennius in his Catalogue of Cities[13], viz. *Caer Lerion*, that is, the City upon Leir. And Henry of Huntingdon, in his History[14], setting down the names of all the Cities which were in this island in the Britains time, there nameth this City to be one, in these words, viz. *Caër Lerion*, i. e. *Leicestria*. That this should be *Ratæ*, mentioned in Antonine's Itinerarium, as Mr. Camden in the late editions of his Britannia would have it, I cannot assent unto; but must reduce *Ratæ* to *Ratby*, a village distant some three miles hence, where first Mr. Camden placed it, and of which opinion he was in the first editions of his book; and that very rightly, as hereafter, when I come to Ratby, I shall set down more plainly, by reason of certain intelligences and antiquities which I have both heard and seen since the first edition of this book; yet, nevertheless, I will not deny but that the Romans had some residing here. And that this was a great Roman station, these Roman antiquities (here found and affirmed) will give strength and confirmation[15].

"First, the antient temple here, dedicated to Janus, which had a *flamen*, or high priest, here resident; in which place great store of bones of beasts (which here have been sacrificed) have been digged up and found, and the place yet called thereof *The Holy Bones*; which all histories do agree to have been here, and surely was the foundation of the Romans, as appeareth by their god Janus Bifrons, to whose honour the first temple was built in Rome by Romulus and Tatius: or, as others say, Numa Pompilius, in a place called *Argiletum*; and not founded by that feigned king Leir to the honour of Janus, as Geffrey of Monmouth, and (of latter days) John Harding and John Rous of Warwick, will have it; which how fabulous and improbable it is, any ordinary capacity may conceive, in that it is known to all that Janus was not adored or thought of ever of any but the Romans. And this king Leir died (at least) 300 years before Rome was built, as by their own chronology and computation will appear[16]: but this, and many such improbabilities and contradictions, will easily convince this forged history of Brute and of his progeny: some whereof are cited by Richard Verstegan, in his "Restitution of decayed Intelligence in Antiquities," p. 90; and exceeding well discovered by Mr. Speed, in his History, fol. 163. Part of the wall of this temple is yet to be seen standing at the West end of St. Nicholas's church; a wonderful antient piece of work as any, I think, to be found in this kingdom, made of Roman large bricks and small flints, bound with so solid a mortar, that with an ordinary tool it cannot be pierced[1]; which well may be perceived, in that since the foundation thereof it hath (though uncovered) withstood the fury of Time almost 1700 years. The wall is between four and five feet thick, about 23 or 24 feet high without, vaulted in the walls; which I have viewed, and well observed, not without much admiration thereof. Next, the many Roman antiquities here found, their medaglies and coins in great abundance, both in silver and copper; of Vespasian, Domitian, Trajan, Hadrian, Antonine, and others, which I myself have seen, and have of them. About ten years before the first edition of this book (about 1612), near unto the town, without and between the North and West gates, somewhat deep in the ground, was found a piece of work of stone arched over, the stones whereof it was made being very small, about an inch long, and half an inch broad and thick, neatly jointed together; and (as since it hath been related unto me) the pavement thereof was of quarries of curious workmanship[2], some square, some round, whereon were drawn the lively proportions of flowers, knots, frets, and other inventions, in exceeding orient colours. In the walls were set little statues and antickes, imbossed and cut out; the roof covered with a like kind of quarry of the same workmanship, wherein were many small and earthen pipes; it was in length near six yards, in breadth near four. This I guess to be a *stouphe*, or hot-house[3], to bathe in; for, as Vitruvius writeth, the Romans growing to the height of riotousness and excess, used these baths to wash and clarify themselves withal, and that every day usually before meals. And within that Roman empire they grew so famous and costly, that, as Seneca writeth[4], he seemeth to be but of mean and poor estate, whose bath walls did not shine with precious stones, and were adorned with pictures of several coloured stones; the vaults arched with crystal and Thasian stones; the cocks of silver, to spout out water; the building supported with curious pillars, graced with lively statues, and the floor set with rich jewels; and (as Pliny hath it[5]) in some the whole sides, seats, and pavement, were of pure silver, so bright that they could hardly go thereon for sliding; which were accustomed, for their further delight (as Rosinus[6] saith), to be anointed with rich and sweet ointments. These baths were of two sorts; those which had only the use of warm water brought in pipes, and let in by cocks, whereof Seneca spake in his epistle above vouched; or those which were by fire made hot, as this here in this place spoken of; and that whereof Sextus Aurelius Victor writeth[7], which Constantine the Great Emperor caused to be made so wonderfully hot, that, having put thereinto Flavia Maximiana Fausta his wife (for that she had, upon false suggestions of incestuous attempts, caused the said Constantine to put to death his eldest son Crispus Cæsar by his first wife) she was instantly stifled. In both these sorts of baths men and women entered promiscuously together; a filthy custom amongst the antients, whereof Plutarch complaineth that the Grecians learned it of the Romans[8]. Dio writeth[9], that Agrippa first instituted these mixed baths at Rome; which the wise Emperor Hadrian endeavoured to suppress, erecting for each sex several baths, as Dio and Ælian Spartianus, in his life, do shew; but it should seem they lasted not long; for Antoninus Philosophus (as it is in Julius Capitolinus) made a law against these promiscuous baths, which was kept till the time of Heliogabalus, who abrogated it. Alexander Severus (as Lampridius writeth) restored Antoninus's law again; but with no long success, forasmuch as the antient Christians did formerly use and frequent these mixed baths, which by the Clementine Constitutions[10] were prohibited; and also by synodal decrees in the Council of Laodicea, can. 30; yet, notwithstanding, this uncivil fashion continued long after; and Justinian the Emperor, amongst the lawful causes of divorces, setteth this down for one; 'if a wife do enter into a baths with men, not having first obtained licence of her husband for the same[11].'

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[1] "Angles—most probably from that part of Denmark (yet retaining the name of Angle) which lieth between Juitland and Holsatia. From them came the East Angles, the Mercians, and Northumbers." Historie of Great Britaine, 1606, p. 187.

[2] Kennett's Parochial Antiquities, p. 23.

[3] See before, in this volume, p. 14.

[4] Pp. 14—16.

[5] Pp. 16. 17.

[6] See the extracts from Domesday, p. 17.

[7] Hist. l. i. c. 15.

[8] Collect. tom. II. p. 323.

[9] De Gestis Pontif. lib. 4. fol. 165.

[10] See vol II. p. 1.

[11] Henry de Huntington, fol. 171. b. Aluredus Beverlacensis, in cap. de Dunvallone.

[12] An advantage it has of late years very fortunately obtained. See before, p. clxi.

[13] P. 227.

[14] Lib. I. fol. 170. b.

[15] Of the *Rawdykes*, a Roman fortification in the neighbourhood, see before, p. 4; and under Ayleston, in vol. IV. p. 25.

[16] See Dr. George Hakewell, in his "Apology or Declaration of the Power and Providence of God in the Government of the World," fol. 8.

"This City was after called by the Saxons *Legrecester*, and those other variations above named, in the same sense, as is before shewed. And in that division of the kingdom into an Heptarchy, it came to the king of Mercia; and king Ethelred, dividing his kingdom into bishopricks in the year 680 (but as the right reverend bishop Dr. Godwin in his Catalogue of Bishops saith, in the year 737) placed here an episcopal see[12], making Sexulfe the first bishop, to whom succeeded (as William of Malmesbury writeth[13]) Wilfrid, Hedda, Aldwine, Totta, Edbert, Unwon[14], Werenbert, Rethun[15], Aldred, Ceolred and Leofwine, the last bishop; in whose time, and in the reign of king Edgar, about the year 970, it was united to Lincoln. This City falling to decay (either upon the dissolution of the kingdom of Mercia, or through the Danish cruelty), was after repaired by Egelfleda[16], wife of Etheldred a prince of Mercia, and daughter of king Alfred, in the 14th year of the reign of king Edward senior, 914; and which was by her so well walled and fortified, that it continued for many years after, and was termed by Matthew of Paris (who wrote in the time of king Henry III.) to be impregnable[17].

"At the Conquest time it was well peopled and frequented, and had many burgesses in it; out of which number they were bound, by an antient custom (as appeareth by the book of Domesday made by William the Conqueror), to send twelve with the king, so often as he went in person to the wars; but, if he made a voyage by sea against his enemies, then they were to send four horses to carry armour and ammunition as far as London. This City paid yearly to the king 30*l*. by tale, and 20 by weight, and 25 sexterces or measures of honey. At that time there were six churches in this town; a mint; and 322 houses within the king's demesne, or held under him *in capite*; which, however, does not shew the complete number of houses; for many of these burgage-tenants had under-tenants, not noticed in the general survey.

"*Robert de Bellemont* (in his mother's right earl of *Mellent* in Normandy), son to *Roger* de Bellemont, and cousin in the fourth degree to the Conqueror[18]; attending his kinsman into England, and fighting valiantly in the battle of Hastings[19], was by him rewarded with vast possessions[20], being, at the time of this survey, seised of 64 lordships in Warwickshire, 16 in Leicestershire, 7 in Wiltshire, 3 in Northamptonshire, and 1 in Gloucestershire[21].

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[1] This wall is particularly described and engraved in pp. 5, 6; with the famous Roman milliary, found long after Mr. Burton's time.

[2] This discovery has been noticed in p. 9, from the Chetwynd MS.; but I have thought proper to give it here in the original words of Mr. Burton; who observes, that "these kinds of pavement are at large described by Petrus Crinitus, in his Commentaries de Honestâ Disciplinâ, lib. xxii. c. 1."—Many others have since been discovered in and near Leicester. See pp. 9—14.

[3] The figure of them you may see in Boisard's Antiquities of Rome, tom. II. iii. 5 and tom. III. ii. 1; who, in six tomes, hath collected the chiefest antiquities now in Rome, curiously cut in copper by Theodore de Bryij; printed in folio, 1597.

[4] Epist. 86.

[5] Lib. xxiii. cap. 12.

[6] De Antiquit. Rom.

[7] Fol. 179. edit. Steph. 1544.

[8] In the life of M. Cato.

[9] Lib. xlix.

[10] Lib. i. cap. 6. 9.

[11] Justin. Novell. 117.

[12] Florentius Wigornensis, fol. 562.

[13] Lib. iv. Pontif. fol. 165.

[14] Unwon bishop of Leicester is a witness to the charter of Kenulph king of Mercia, made to the abbey of Crowland, dated anno 806. See Ingulphus, fol. 486. b.

[15] Rethun is a witness to the charter of Bertulph king of Mercia, made to the abbey of Crowland, dated 851. Ingulphus, fol. 490.

[16] Hen. Huntingdon, lib. v. fol. 204. Florentius Wigorniensis, fol. 346.

[17] In the year 942 (as it is in Florentius Wigorniensis, fol. 351.) king Edmund, brother to king Athelstan, did free from the power of the Danes five cities, viz. Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Leicester, and Stamford; and brought all Mercia wholly under his own government.

[18] Gul. Gemeticensis, pp. 312, 650, 688.

[19] Gul. Pictaviensis, p. 197.

[20] William of Malmesbury.

[21] See Domesday Book, under these several counties.

"Within the town was a house of *Franciscan*, or *Grey Friers*, built by Simon Montfort earl of Leicester[1]; whither (after Bosworth field) the dead body of king Richard III. naked, trussed behind a pursuivant of arms, all dashed with mire and blood, was brought, and there homely buried; where afterward king Henry VII. (out of a royal disposition) erected for him a fair alabaster monument, with his picture cut out, and made thereon. Sir William Moton, of Peckleton, knight, was buried in this house in 1362.

"Here also was founded a Chapel of St. *Andrew*, or (as others say) an Hospital, by *William the Leper*[2], son to Robert Blanchmaines earl of Leicester.

"About the midst of the town, near St. Martin's church, stood the house of *Black Friars* (there is a lane thereby yet called *Black Friars Lane*); by whom built I know not[3]. To them, in 1285, Robert de Willoughby and Alice his wife gave two parcels of ground in Leicester[4]. In the cloister, in a niche in the wall, not long since was found a coffin of stone, wherein was a corpse laid in bond leather.

"There was also in Leicester the hospital of *St. Leonard*, to which Simon de Montfort earl of Leicester gave much land; and in 1307, Thomas earl of Lancaster gave thereto three messuages, four acres, and a quarter of a rood of meadow, in Leicester, Burstall, and Sharnford[5].

"There was also an hospital of *St. John* in Leicester, to which Philip Danet, in 1329, gave five messuages and seven yard lands and a half in Whetstone, Croft, and Frisby juxta Gaulby[6]. All the lands belonging to this house were afterward granted by king Henry IV. to the new College in Leicester called *Newark*.

"In the Suburb without the South gate stood the *Augustine Friers*, to which house Thomas earl of Lancaster was a great benefactor; who gave them three messuages in the said suburbs of Leicester in 1304[7]. In the year 1629, in a lane called Millstone-lane, near to the Horse-fair leys, without the South gate. was found and digged up a great stone coffin covered, wherein was a coffin of lead, and therein the bones of a body; so that I should guess that this was the site of the said friery, wherein this corpse had been interred."

Thus far in the words of Mr. Burton, from his MS additions to the printed book. I shall now proceed to such particular events as can be collected from the best historical records; in the course of which the judicious researches of our venerable predecessor will occasionally be very serviceable.

HENRY I.

About the year 1102, the prohibition of priests' marriages, which had been ordained by archbishop Anselm in a Council at London, was published at Leicester; but was received with great heat, and rejected by many of the married clergy[8].

"The first that was honoured with the title of earl of *Leicester* after the Conquest was *Robert de Bellemont*, already noticed as the follower of the Conqueror under the title of earl of *Mellent*; who, in the differences between king Henry I. and Robert de Curthose his brother faithfully adhering to the king, was by him advanced to the earldom of Leicester[9], the City being then in the hands of four lords, viz. the King, the Bishop of Lincoln, Earl Simon, and Ivo the son of Hugo [Grentesmenill][10]; which Ivo, being then in rebellion, deprived of the king's favour, and fined in a great sum, endeavoured to obtain a reconciliation by the mediation of the said earl of Mellent; but, dying soon after in a pilgrimage beyond sea, this earl subjected it all to his power, after which he exceeded all the nobles of the realm in riches and grandeur, being also esteemed the wisest man betwixt England and Jerusalem (as Henry of Huntingdon saith[11]) in worldly affairs. He repaired the castle of Leicester; in the limits of which, in the time of the Saxons, there was a collegiate church (of whose foundation is not known); which, being ruined at the Norman invasion, was in 1107 re-built by *Robert* earl of *Mellent* and *Leicester*, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin; wherein he placed a dean and 12 secular canons, restoring to them all the antient possessions belonging to that church[12]. He founded the Hospital of Brackley, co. Northampton, and was a great benefactor to the abbey of Preaux in France (which was of the foundation of Humphry de Vitulis his grandfather); in which abbey, retiring from the world, he became a monk, and, dying in 1118, his body was there buried; but his heart was sent to Brackley[13]."

To this earl was owing the abolition of the trial by battle for lands and tenements in burgage; in return for which the payment called *Gavel pence* (which was a penny a-year for every house which had a gable in the front) was first levied. To him also was owing the establishment in Leicester of the company of *Twenty-four* (of which more fully hereafter); and the privilege of fetching wood from Leicester Forest on the payment of a very moderate acknowledgement; which, from being collected at the bridges of the town, was called *Brigg-silver*.

William, the eldest son, succeeded his father in the earldom of *Mellent*; and *Robert* surnamed *Bossu* (or *Crouchback*), the second son, obtained the earldom of Leicester. He was much favoured by king Henry I. to whom he continued constantly faithful.

STEPHEN.

In works of piety earl *Robert Bossu* far surmounted his father. By the advice of Alexander bishop of Lincoln, and permission of king Stephen, between the years 1137 and 1143, he founded an abbey (without the walls) at Leicester, dedicated to the honour of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin. Of this magnificent abbey and its large possessions an account has been already given, very far beyond what at the commencement of this undertaking I had even hoped to obtain; but of which the following very brief recapitulation in the words of Mr. Burton's MS. may not be unacceptable.

Robert Bossu earl of *Leicester* founded the most sumptuous and goodly monastery of *St. Mary de Pratis*, without the walls, for canons regular of the order of St. Austin[14]; so called, for that it stood upon the edge of the meadows, and had the delicious and pleasant prospect of them and the water; into which house the said Robert Bossu became a canon regular professed by the space of fifteen years, that so, by repentance, he might expiate his former treasons committed to his king and sovereign; endowing the same with the prebends' lands and possessions belonging to the canons secular of the collegiate church. But, in return for what he thus took away from the church of St. Mary, he founded a new college there, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, called after (for distinction sake) *Collegium Beatæ Mariæ Minoris*, for a master and seven fellows[15]. This abbey had in this shire twenty-six parish churches appropriated unto it; which at the suppression thereof was valued yearly to dispend 1062*l.* 4*d.* ob. q. It was endowed by divers kings with many and large privileges, as by king Edward I. Edward II. and Edward III. with grant of free warren in all the demesne lands, and by name, in 16 several lordships in several shires. King Henry IV. granted to them, that no purveyor, or taker of the king's, should enter into their fee, or upon their lands take any corn, cattle, carriages, grain, or other manner of purveyance. The abbot of this house had a place in parliament till 26 Edw. III.; at which time, upon petition made by William Clowne, then abbot, he was discharged of summons or appearance there, by the king; for that, as he alledged, he had not a whole barony, or held not *per baroniam*.

In 1149, Theobald archbishop of Canterbury, being at Leicester in the regular course of his metropolitical visitation, called thither the monks of Coventry, to elect a bishop for that see.

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[1] See p. 297.
[2] See p. 323.
[3] It was founded, about 1250, by the second earl Simon de Montfort. See p. 295.
[4] 13 Edw. I. N° 55.
[5] See p. 321.
[6] See p. 324.
[7] See before, p. 310.
[8] See p. 22.
[9] Ordericus Vitalis, p. 700.
[10] Ibid. p. 308.
[11] Henry of Huntingdon, MS. de contemptu mundi, in Bibl. Cotton. fol. 3.
[12] Cart. Antiq. CC. n. 23, 1107.
[13] Burton, MS. citing H. Knighton, MS.
[14] Leland, tom. I. fol. 30.
[15] See before, p. 303.
[16] Pat. 26 Edw. III. pars prima, m. 22. and Hen. de Knighton, temp. Edw. III.

In 1151, the famous agreement was entered into between Robert de Bossu earl of Leicester and Ranulph de Gernoniis earl of Chester, for ascertaining the boundaries of their respective properties[1].

HENRY II.

To earl Robert Bossu the burgesses of Leicester were indebted for a confirmation of the several privileges granted by his father; and for remitting the payment of the Gavel-pence. He died in 1167; and his lady Amicia became a nun in the monastery of Nuneaton. He was buried in Leicester abbey, in the South wall of the high altar, in a tomb *ex marmore Chalcedonico*, as Leland termeth it in his Itinerary.

To him succeeded *Robert*, his son and heir, surnamed *Blanchmaines;* who, in the year 1173, involved himself and nearly the whole town of Leicester in one common ruin. In the early part of that year, king Henry II. being then in France on account of the revolt of his son (whom he had not long before caused to be crowned in his life-time), the earl of Leicester obtained from Richard de Lucy, regent of the realm during the king's absence, permission to visit his possessions in Normandy. Previous to his departure, the walls and gates of Leicester, by the earl's care, and the zeal of his burgesses, were rendered so strong, and so well provided with other means of defence, as to be considered impregnable; and the town and castle were placed by him under the government of David brother to William king of Scotland. When arrived at his castle of Breteuil in Normandy, the earl of Leicester, who had collected vast sums of money from all quarters, declared himself openly on the part of the young king, in whose service he very actively engaged. That castle was in consequence besieged, and destroyed by the elder Henry; the earl of Leicester having precipitately fled from it to join the king of France. The town of Leicester also fell a victim to the monarch's rage; who, early in the summer, to revenge the earl's defection, sent special orders to Richard de Lucy to go against that town; which was accordingly attacked on the 3d of July; and, in consequence of an accidental fire, was speedily subdued, and the inhabitants compelled to purchase the privilege of retiring with their property[2].

"By the rebellion of Robert Blanchmaines," says Mr. Burton, "the inhabitants of Leicester were reduced to great misery; the town being sacked and burnt by the king's forces[3], the walls cast down, and the inhabitants forced to pay 300 marks for their ransom; whereupon they had licence to depart to any of the king's cities or castles; but divers of them, through fear, took sanctuary at St. Alban's, St. Edmund's Bury, and elsewhere.

The earl of Leicester, cut to the heart at this disastrous event, repaired to England, early in October, with an army of 10,000 Flemings; and, fighting unsuccessfully near St. Edmund's Bury, lost the battle and his liberty, he and his lady being both taken prisoners. A heavy fine was in consequence inflicted on him: his lands and tenements were seized into the king's hands; his castles of Leicester, Groby, and Mountsorell, demolished; and his person for a considerable time detained in custody: but, in the beginning of the year 1177, he was again received into the king's favour; and *all Leicester* (that is, the borough and earldom, with its several knights fees and tenements) were restored to him[4]; after which, intending a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, he confirmed the grants made by his ancestors to the monks of Lyra and St. Ebrulph.

In 1185, Ralph son of Godwin and others were fined, for sending to Leicester for a coat of mail[5].

RICHARD I.

Earl Robert Blanchmaines died in 1190 on his voyage to the Holy Land, leaving by Parnell his wife, daughter of Hugh de Grentemesnill, *Robert Fitz Parnell*, his son and heir; who, Feb. 1, 1190-1, was invested in the earldom of Leicester at Messina in Sicily; whence, attending the king into the Holy Land, he there unhorsed and slew the Soldan in a tournament.

In 1194, we find the earl of Leicester indebted to Aaron the Jew in the sum of 452*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* on a mortgage of several of his effects. After his return, in 1196, he was taken prisoner by the French, and forced to give 2000 marks and the castle of Pacy to the French king for his redemption.

JOHN.

"We are now arrived at that grand epocha," to use the words of an ingenious native of Leicester, "which distinguishes the reign of king John from all others. The tyranny of the six preceding monarchs of the Norman race, and his own imbecility and baseness of heart, after a violent struggle, gave us the bulwark of English Liberty, *Magna Charta;* but, prior to this, he had given particular grants and privileges to many large towns in the kingdom; and much earlier than the completion of that noble deed, he had granted several charters to this town, perhaps, in some measure, from motives of compassion, to foster its inhabitants, children of adversity; who even then felt anguish from that scourge of vengeance and revenge brought on them for the crimes of an imperious nobleman, their lord and governor[6]."

A charter of this monarch, whilst he was only lord of Ireland and earl of Mortaigne, bears date at Leicester, where he appears to have been at least an occasional resident; and on his accession to the throne, in the first year of his reign, June 29, 1199, the earl of Leicester obtained from him a charter "de Libertatibus[7];" and on the 26th of December the king granted and confirmed to the burgesses of Leicester, that all those buyings and sellings of the lands of the town of Leicester, which had been, or should be, reasonably made in court called *The Portman Mote* of the same town, should remain firm and valid; and another, for the free passage and trading of the burgesses of Leicester through the whole kingdom, without paying any manner of toll, stallage, &c.[8].

The great kindness of this noble earl to the burgesses of Leicester is evinced by a charter exempting them from all payments in lieu of personal service in the gathering-in of his harvest, and also from the penalties incurred for cattle impounded[9]. They were also indebted to him for the gift expressed in the following undated charter, translated from a Corporation-book of References:

"Know all men present and to come, that I Robert earl of Leicester have given, granted, and by this my present charter confirmed, to the free burgesses of the town of Leicester, certain limits, being according as they have been appointed, divided, and set out, by my direction, upon the view of lawful men: A certain pasture which is called *Cowhaye*, without *The South Gates;* with free ingress and engress appertaining unto the said pasture, through my lordship; to wit, a pasture which is between my pasture which is called *Oxhey* and near the mill of *Amaris Danet* on the one part, and *Tackholme* on the other part; to have and to hold the said pasture, with the said appurtenances, to my said burgesses and their heirs and assigns, of me and my heirs, freely and quietly for ever; they honourably paying thereout to me, and my heirs and successors, for every cow joisted or to be joisted, and for every beast in the said pasture joisted or to be joisted, 3*d.* by the year. And, for this grant and confirmation, the said burgesses have given me a certain sum of money in hand, by way of fine, that neither I the said Robert, nor my heirs, my successors, nor any other person by us nor for us, may have any challenge or claim unto the said pasture hereafter. In witness whereof, I have confirmed this charter with my seal. Testibus; Will'o de Semsell, Thomâ Esterling, Radulpho Mortivall, Ernest de . . . ., Gilberto Miners, Galfrido Costeyn, . . . de Cranford, &c."

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[1] See the present volume, p. 26.

[2] See p. 72.

[3] Roger de Hoveden Annalium pars posterior, fol. 307. b. Matthew Paris, fol. 172. Matthew of Westminster, Flor. Histor. lib. li. fol. 38. Mr. Carte was of opinion, that the quarter of the town which lies between the North and South gates, and is called *The Back Lanes*, was never rebuilt from the time of this grand demolition. The wall is represented as having been almost impregnable; and so indissoluble was the cement, that some remarkable pieces of it remained for above 400 years after, as appears by an order, made March 26, 33 Elizabeth, that no one decay or pull down the town wall, by getting stones, except by licence of a common hall, on pain of twenty shillings. The late Rev. William Ludlam, in a letter with which he several years ago favoured me, observes, that "the plan of Leicester, as it stood before that event, is easily to be traced. In the heart of the town, on each side the principal street, are a number of large orchards; separated not with one common fence as usual, but a double fence; a wall belonging to each, with public ways between the two walls, called *Back Lanes*. These back lanes were manifestly the streets, and the orchards the site of houses and yards destroyed, and never since rebuilt. The traces of the town-wall and ditch are in many places to be seen."

[4] See p. 78.

[5] Madox, History of the Exchequer, p 391.

[6] Throsby, p. 36.

[7] Harl. MS. 84. fol. 104. b.

[8] See both these charters in p. 97.

[9] See this deed at length in p. 97.

An early grant from king John to this earl Robert, of property in the Strand, has been already printed[1]; and an undated grant from the same earl to *Geoffrey* the *Smith*, of land without the South gate of Leicester, which had been held in serjeanty by Richard the son of Herbert, grandfather to the said Geoffry, has also been noticed on account of the rarity of the seal[2].

In 1201, king John summoning the barons, and other immediate tenants of the crown, to attend him at Portsmouth, in order to embark for his transmarine dominions, and reduce the province of Poictou to his obedience, which had revolted; the barons, instead of obeying the king's summons, assembled at Leicester, and from thence sent a message to the king, that they would not attend him in this voyage, unless he would restore them their antient rights and privileges; whereupon the king immediately marched against them with what troops he had about him; and, having taken Belvoir castle, which they had fortified, the barons were so terrified by this sudden attack, which they were not prepared to oppose, that they all submitted, and came to the rendezvous at Portsmouth[3].

In 1202, the public records preserve a deed under the title of "Pardonatio Roberti comitis Mellent[4]."

William son of *Heneric* (or rather *William Fitz Lewerick*, for so his name occurs as a witness to a deed) appears to have been an alderman of the gild of Leicester in 1203; and is the earliest person that the attentive researches of Mr. Carte could discover under that denomination[5].—"The government of the town," Mr. Carte adds, "is now vested in 24 aldermen, whereof one is mayor, with a recorder, and the company of 48, who are the common council. But, by such records or passages in antient writings as I have seen, I judge that the corporation originally consisted of a gild of merchants, whereof the master was styled alderman: I have met with several with that title; and the entry of freemen in the town books was long continued under the title of *Gilda mercatorum.* At the same time as there began to be a mayor the company of twenty four was also established; out of whom one is chosen annually, Sept. 21, to be mayor, who enters on his office Sept. 29; and on the Monday after Martinmas swore fealty to the earl of Leicester, as he does now to the king as duke of Lancaster[6]."—"The Borough of Leicester is an antient corporation of a mayor and aldermen, incorporated by king John. Within the said Borough there be four justices of peace. This mayor is justice for four years after; and as there be new mayors, there be new justices; and they go forth after the time of four years expired[7]."

Robert Fitz Parnell married *Lora*, or *Loretta*, daughter of *William* lord *Braose* of Brember; and, dying without issue in 1204, was buried in the abbey of Leicester; leaving all that great inheritance which he had from his ancestors to his two sisters, *Amicia* the wife of *Simon de Montfort* (who was great-grandchild of Almaric, an illegitimate son to Robert king of France), and *Margaret*, who was married to *Saher de Quency* (afterward earl of *Winchester*)[8]; upon partition whereof, the moiety of the earldom of Leicester, with the Honour of Hinckley and the office of High Steward of England, were allotted to *Simon de Montfort*, who was created earl of *Leicester*[9].

In 1204, *Petronella* countess of *Leicester* gave to the king 3000 marks, that she might enjoy Leicester, with its appurtenances, as also all the fees and demesnes belonging to the Honour of Grentesmainell, both within Leicestershire and without, as her proper inheritance[10].

Saher de Quency also gave 1000 marks for the custody of all the lands in England which had belonged to that earl, as well in demesne as fee, excepting the Honour of Grentesmainell, and the dowry of the two countesses (mother and wife of the late earl), and the castle of Mountsorell, which the king retained; and with a proviso for any claim that might be made by *Avicia* countess of *Montfort.* The king also gave him the manors of Bagworth, Croft, Weston, and Seneby, in Leicestershire, and Hungerford in Berkshire[11].

In the same year, earl Simon de Montfort gave a ton of wine of Auxerre, on sealing a reconciliation, *pro apponendo sigillo concordie*, made between himself snd William bishop of Lincoln[12]; and granted to *Richard Suard*, for his liege homage, 20 marks of rent in his præfecture of Leicester[13]. And *William de Langton* paid a fine to the king, for seisin of one carucate of land in the Suburbs of Leicester, which had been given to him by the late earl of Leicester for his homage and scutage; as did *Richard le Burgeis*, respecting a suit which he had with *William Fitz Walter*, touching a messuage in the same Suburbs[14].

Jan. 18, 1204-5, king John confirmed to Master *Gilbert de Aquila* 100*s.* rent in the præfecture of Leicester, which earl Robert Fitz Parnell had given to the said Gilbert for his homage and service[15].

April 28, 1205, king John sent his precept to the sheriff of Leicester, to make livery to *Saher de Quency* of all that land, without the wall of Leicester, which had belonged to *Robert Fitz Parnell* late earl of *Leicester* (whereof he had so granted him the custody); provided it were no part of the Honour of Grentesmainell, nor of the dowry of the countess; and excepting likewise to the said countess all that land which the king had commanded to be given unto her in exchange for the lands of the Honour of Grentesmainell, which the earl had passed to the Bishop of Lincoln by an agreement between them; and excepting to the abbot and convent of St. *Mary de Pratis* in *Leicester* those lands which had been given to them by the before specified earl[16]. And soon after, in consideration of a fine of 5000 marks, the king gave him also livery of all the lands and fees of the Honour of Grentesmainell, which he had formerly assigned to the countess Petronella, but had afterward re-assumed[17].

About the same time we find the following grant: "Johannes, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, &c. Sciatis nos, intuitu Dei, & ob amorem karissimi nepotis nostri domini O. Romanorum regis illustris, dedisse, concessisse, & presenti cartâ nostrâ confirmâsse magistro Willielmo de Leicestr', clerico ejusdem regis, XXX marcas singulis annis percipiendas ad Scaccarium nostrum London'; scilicet, XV marcas ad Festum Sancti Michaelis & XV marcas ad Festum Pasche, quousque ei in certo beneficio ecclesiastico usque ad estimationem XL marcarum redditûs providerimus. Testibus; dominis J. Norwic' & H. Sarum. Dat' per manum J. Bathon' electi, apud Winleshoram, 2° die Maii, anno regni nostri septimo[1]."

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[1] See Appendix to vol. I. p. 38; from Harl. MSS. fol. 189. Q 7. in Arce Lond.
[2] See p. 97.
[3] Modern History, vol. XVI. p. 440.
[4] Rot. Pat. 4 John, m. 2. n. 7.
[5] See before, p. 97.
[6] Carte, MS.
[7] Burton, MS.
[8] H. Knighton, ut supra.
[9] Rot. penès Thesaur. & Cam. Scaccarii.
[10] Rot, Fin. 6 John, m. 10. & Rot. Pip. 6 John.
[11] Rot. Fin. 6 John, m. 1.
[12] Pat. 6 John; Rot. 176. Warr' & Leic'.
[13] Original Charters in the British Museum, 83 G. 45.
[14] Rot. Fin. 6. John.
[15] Cart. 6 John.
[16] Rot. Claus. 6 John, de terris Normannis datis, m. 3.
[17] Rot. Fin. 7 John, m. 4.

In 1206, *Petronella* countess dowager of *Leicester* had a grant concerning the *anabagium* and landing of boats *(de anabagio & karkid battellorum)*, and also for a market and bridge, in the town of Ware[2].

March 5, 1206-7, the king ratified the agreement which had been made, before himself and his barons, by *Simon de Montfort* earl of *Leicester* and *Saher de Quency* earl of *Winton*, concerning the partition which had been made of the lands of *Robert* late earl of Leicester; excepting to earl Simon the third penny of the earldom of Leicester, and the office of steward to the king; provided that 40*l.* land of earl Simon's purparty should remain to earl Saher, till earl Simon should secure to him certain lands in Normandy; after the death of the two countesses, *Petronella* the mother and *Loretta* the widow of earl Robert, their dowries to be divided equally between earls Simon and Saher[3]. At the same time, the king granted to *Saher de Quency* a yearly rent of 10*l.* out of the revenues of the county of Leicester[4]; and (probably) the same sum to *Simon de Montfort;* which two sums, Mr. Russell very acutely supposed to be the 20*l.* originally paid out of the issues of the county to *Hugo de Grentesmainell*, as recorded in Domesday.

In 1207, *Loretta* the widow of *Robert* earl of *Leicester* obtained a grant "de libetatibus[5]."

In 1208, Saher de Quency gave to the king three excellent coursers for the chase, for livery of a moiety of the Suburbs of Leicester; which was thereupon divided by a jury, by virtue of the king's precept[6].

"Saherus de Quency reddit compotum de tribus optimis caszuris, pro habendâ medietate Suburbii Leicestrie, quod partitum fuit per juratam legalium hominum ultimo factum per preceptum regis[7]."

After having fully taken possession of his wife's purparty, Simon de Montfort retired into France, where his paternal estate lay; and in 1209 was chosen general of the crusade which pope Innocent had ordered to be carried on against the Albigenses; and the king of England and his dominions, which had been smarting two years under a papal interdict, were now further punished with a regular excommunication.

In 1210, Saher de Quency gave to the king another good courser (such a one as the king already had) called *Liard*, and a good *pied brache*[8]: and in 1211, being then fully seised of his moiety of the Honour of Leicester, he obtained a special discharge from the scutage of Scotland, then required for the same[9].

In 1212, Lewis the Dauphin invading England, Simon de Montfort supported him with his interest in this kingdom; whereupon the earldom of Leicester appears to have been forfeited; for, in the subsequent year, it was accounted for at the Exchequer among the escheats of the crown.

In 1213, *William Heneric* (or *Fitz Lewerick)* again occurs as an alderman of the gild of Leicester[10].

June 15, 1215, the Great Charter was signed at Runnymede; and in this year the king placed the earldom of Leicester in the hands of Montfort's near relation *Ranulph Blundeville* earl of *Chester*[11], to the use of Simon de Montfort, then in France. He gave also to the earl of Chester "totam terram Simonis de Monteforti, cum Forestâ[12]."

In this state things seem to have continued till the death of king John, which happened Oct. 19, 1216.

HENRY III.

In 1218, Randulph earl of Chester, Saher de Quency earl of Winchester, William de Albini earl of Arundel, and Henry Bohun earl of Hereford, went with soldiers into the Holy Land[13]. In this year also *Simon de Montfort* died, unrestored, being slain with a stone before the city of Toulouse, then besieged by Louis of France. He left issue, by *Amicia* his wife, *Almaric* earl of *Montfort* and constable of France, and *Simon;* and at this period we find the earldom of Leicester in the charge of *Stephen de Segrave* one of the young king's chief favourites.

In 1219, king Henry III. by charter, granted to the mayor and burgesses of Leicester, that no free burgess should be impeached for the debt of another, if the principal were of ability to satisfy the same[14]; and in this year the earldom of Leicester was again committed to *Ranulph* earl of *Chester*, not improbably on account of some debt or mortgage incurred either by the earl of Leicester or the Crown[15]; and a commission was issued for surveying the Forests of Leicestershire and Rutland[16].

In 1222, the earls of *Winchester* and *Hereford* both died in the Holy Land[17].

In 1224, the earl of *Chester*, with many of the nobility, kept their Christmas at Leicester; whence they sent word to king Henry III. who was then at Northampton, that, unless he would forbear to demand his castles, and to hearken to the counsels of Hubert de Burgh, they would take up arms against him; but the archbishop of Canterbury and his suffragans, being then with the king, sending them word on the next day, that, unless they surrendered their castles, &c. they would excommunicate them, they thought it best to submit.

Matthew of Paris tells us[18], that in 1225, a young maid, a religious recluse, died at Leicester; who, for seven years together next before her death, eat no food, saving that on Sundays she received the sacrament of the body and blood of Christ; that Hugh the bishop of Lincoln, hearing of her abstinence, had caused her to be watched, that, if there had been any imposture, it might have been discovered; and that her face was as white as a lily, with a delicate mixture of a rosy colour, which was esteemed a great evidence of her purity and chastity.

In 1227, there was a general perambulation of the king's Forests in Leicestershire[19].

Feb. 5, 1228-9, king Henry III. granted to the good men[20] of Leicester, that the fair which used to be held there for 15 days, viz. on the eve, day, and morrow of St. Peter, &c. should thenceforth be held on the day of the Purification of our Lady, and for 14 days after. Testibus; J. Bathon', A. Dunelm', episcopis; Huberto de Burgo, & aliis. Dat' apud Westm', 5° die Feb.[21]

Soon after the earl of Chester's death, which happened in 1232, *Almaric* earl of *Montfort*, eldest son of the first earl Simon Montfort, preparing for his journey into the Holy Land, proposed to the king, that his younger brother *Simon* should quit France, and become entirely English; and that he would surrender all his right in the earldom of *Leicester*, provided the king would confer it on his brother: whereupon *Simon* was restored to the earldom of Leicester and stewardship of England, made high senechal of Gascoign[22]; and, with the consent of Almaric, the king granted to the said Simon all the lands in England which had belonged to their father[23].

"In 1233, were seen five suns at one time together; after which followed so great a dearth, that people were constrained to eat horse-flesh and barks of trees; and in London 20,000 died for want of food[24]."

In this year, we find the names of *William Teynlo* and *Simon Curlewache*, or *Carlewake*, presiding over the town of Leicester, as aldermen, being the first that occur in that capacity in the Corporation-books.

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[1] Rot. Pat. 7 John; Harl. MSS. 85. fol. 320. b. AA 41. in Arce Lond.

[2] Rot. Pat. 8 John, m. 2. n. 12.

[3] Harl. MSS. 84. fol. 112. Chartæ Antiquæ K. in Turre Lond. n. 29. And see the Appendix to vol. I. p. 39.

[4] Dugdale, Bar. Angl. vol. I. p. 687.

[5] Rot. Pat. 9 John, m. 2. n. 18.

[6] Rot. Pip. 10 John.

[7] Mag. Rot. 10 John, Rot. 3, a.

[8] Rot. Pip. 12 John.

[9] Rot. Pip. 13 John.

[10] Carte, MS.

[11] Matthew of Westminster, p. 279.

[12] Rot. Pat. 17 John, m. 19. n. 75.

[13] Hakluyt, vol. II. p. 32.

[14] From a Collection of the Town Charters, made in 1623, Mr. John Hinde, mayor.

[15] See p. 104.

[16] Rot. Pat. 4 Hen. III. m. 4.

[17] Hakluyt, ibi supra.

[18] See p. 437.

[19] Rot. Claus. 11 Hen. III. m. 19.

[20] *Probis hominibus*—good, and as formerly used for good in condition; in leading, respectable, superior sort of people.

[21] Cart. 13 Hen. III.

[22] Registrum Magnum, in Offic. Ducat. Lanc.

[23] Rot. Pat. 16 Hen. III. m. 6. And see the Appendix to vol. I. p. 41.

[24] From an old list of Mayors, formerly belonging to the Rev. Mr. Topp.

In 1238, the earl of Leicester had so far improved himself in the king's favour, that, on the day after the feast of Epiphany, he gave him in marriage, with his own hand, his sister *Eleanor*, the widow of *William Mareschall* the younger, earl of *Pembroke*[1]; and a grant at the same period occurs, "Pro Simone de Monteforti & Alianorâ uxore ejus, sorore regis[2]."

The names of *William Teynlo* and *Simon Curlewache* occur again in conjunction in 1239, and so probably continued for several succeeding years; and during this seeming dawn of corporation government, Simon de Montfort gave to the burgesses of Leicester the following confirmation of the grant of a preceding earl:

"To all faithful Christians who shall inspect this present writing of Simon de Montfort earl of Leicester, health in the Lord. Be it known unto all people, that whereas Robert some time earl of Leicester, my predecessor, has feoffed, by his charter to my burgesses of Leicester, a certain pasture called *Cowhey*, and lying in the *South Fields* of Leicester, between my pastures on either side; that I have newly remised, released, and entirely from me and my heirs for ever quit-claimed all right and claim which I have had, or might have had, unto the said pasture, to my free burgesses of Leicester, which are or shall be (for the time being); to wit, to those unto whom the said pasture ought to belong, and that they may have and hold the said pasture, with the appurtenances, of me and my heirs, freely and quietly, without waste; paying thereout yearly to me and my heirs, or my successors, for every beast joisted, or to be joisted, 3*d*. as in the time of my predecessors were accustomed to be paid. And for this remise, release, and quitclaim, my said burgesses have given me a colt, of the value of one hundred shillings, in hand, that neither I the said Simon, nor my heirs or successors, nor any of us, nor on our part, may joist or depasture our cattle in the said pasture, but from all depasturing or joisting we may be for ever excluded. In witness whereof to this present writing of quitclaim my seal is put; these being witnesses: Philip Calewan, Richard de Harecourt, Alexander de Harecourt, Henry Costeyn, Peter son of Roger, Hugo Tasch, William Tasch, Richard son of Gosselyn, William Wakelyn, Theobald Clerk, and others. Dated at Leicester, on the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, in the 23d year of king Henry the son of king John[3]."

June 21, 1239, the earl of Leicester assisted at the ceremony of baptizing Prince Edward, the first and new-born son of king Henry III. On the 9th of August, he attended with his countess at the public churching of the queen; but this gave the king an occasion to reproach him with having dishonoured his sister; which induced the earl to take the cross, with an intent to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, to expiate the sin of having married a lady who had entered into vows of chastity[4].

In 1240, the Patent Rolls record an "Inhibito Torneamenti apud Leycestr'[5]."

In 1243, another grant occurs, "Pro Simone de Monteforti comite Leicestrie & Alianorâ uxore ejus, sorore regis, ac quondam uxore W. Marescalli comitis Pembrochie, postea dos ejus in Hiberniâ, cccc li'[6]."

In 1245, an inquisition was taken, "de omnibus terris, redditibus, & feodis militum, que tenentur de honore Leicestrie in comitatu Sussex[7]."

In 1246, *Peter Fitz Roger* governed the town of Leicester alone as an alderman; and under that title he seems to have presided till 1248, when, according to the antientest catalogue of the mayors of Leicester which can be discovered, this *Peter Fitz Roger* appears to have been chosen the first mayor, and to have continued in that office for nine years[8].

Jan. 10, 1248-9, Simon de Montfort, *sorarius regis*, was sent to Theobald king of Navarre, &c. and Count Palatine, to settle all misunderstandings[9].

Robert Grosseteste, bishop of Lincoln, having complained to Pope Innocent, that many of the Religious in his diocese had presumed to take the tithes and possessions of churches *in proprios usus*, without the consent of his chapter; and having obtained a bull from the Pope for their resumption; he, in the year 1250, cited all the Religious in his diocese to appear at Leicester, on the feast of St. Hilary, to hear the mandate of the Pope: but, when they were met, the Templars, Hospitallers, and many other exempts, refused to obey it, appealing to the Pope. The good Bishop, attended by the archdeacon of Oxford, went to Rome to answer their appeal; but they, with their money, had so secured the Pope's favour, that he returned with disappointment[10].

In 1250, a dispute between Simon de Montfort, at that time the king's representative in Vasconia, "contra formam pacis inter regem & cives Burdegaliæ," is recorded in the Patent Rolls[11]; and repeated in 1251, when the king sent his young son Prince Edward with authority to adjust the differences[12].

In the same year, a confirmation grant occurs, to *Roger de Quency* earl of *Winton*, one of the heirs of Robert formerly earl of Leicester, "de liberatibus suis in medietate comitatûs Leycestr'[13]."

In 1252, *Roger de Quency*, earl of *Winton*, married *Eleanor* wife of *William de Vallibus*[14].

By an inquisition taken this year, it appears that the charters, whereby the former earls had remitted the payment of gavel-pence and brig-silver, with other writings, being in the custody of one Lambert, they were burnt, together with his house; which a person, who had taken the bailiwick of Leicester to farm, taking advantage of, exacted those payments afresh; which being represented to Simon Montfort the second, then earl of Leicester, he, by indenture, quitted claim to those payments for the future; *Robert Fitz Roger*, the then mayor, and the burgesses, on their part, quitting claim also to some demands which they had of him; to which were witnesses, sir Ernald de Bois, sir Ralph Bassett, sir Richard de Havering, sir Thomas de Estleye, &c.

About the same time, the earl granted a charter of the same import with that of Robert Fitz Parnell (mentioned p. 358.), exempting them from any demands for the reap of his domains, and pasturage of their cows and cattle; for which they gave him 15 marks. Witnesses; sir Stephen de Segrave, sir Thomas de Menill, sir Gilbert de Segrave, sir Nicholas de Lestres, &c. He also stipulated, that for the future, *usque in finem mundi*, no Jews should be permitted to reside within the town of Leicester[15].

In 1254, it was found that *Matthew le Venour*, at his death, held in Leicester 4*s*. 9*d*. rent of *William*

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[1] Matthew Paris, anno 1238.

[2] Rot. Pat. 22 Hen. III. m. 9.

[3] Transcribed from the Corporation Book of References, noticed in p. 358.

[4] See the particulars at large in p. 108.

[5] Rot. Pat. 25 Hen. III. m. 3.—At this period, the practice of meeting in Tournaments was become so prevalent, and so much danger was apprehended from it to the state, that it was thought necessary frequently to prohibit them by public proclamation; which was the case in 1218 at Northampton, and afterwards at Leicester, and several other great town. Rot. Pat. 1 Hen. III. à tergo, "De torneamento respectuand' apud North';" 3 Hen. III. m. 3. apud Stanes; ibid. m. 4. n. 2. apud Northampton; and again, in numberless instances, to 5 Edw. III. inclusive. These Tournaments were regular military contentions, and consisted of many men in Troops; in which respect they differed materially from what, as the age grew more refined, was practised under the title of Justs, which were usually between two men singly, with spears, on horseback; and were regular exercises between martial men and persons of honour.

[6] Rot. Pat. 28 Hen. III. m. 11.

[7] Esch. 30 Hen. III. n. 40.

[8] "The Corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, and 24 aldermen, a steward, bailiff, and 48 common-council-men. The burgesses in parliament are erected by the inhabitants paying scot and lot, and freemen not receiving alms, and the mayor is returning officer." Willis, Notit. Parl. pp. 31, 302.

[9] Rot. Pat. 33 Hen. III. m. 7.

[10] Matthew Paris, pp. 1026, 1027.

[11] Rot. Pat. 35 Hen. III. m. 12.

[12] Rot. Pat. 36 Hen. III. m. 7.

[13] Ibid. m. 4.

[14] Rot. Pat. 37 Hen. III. m. 19.

[15] See all these deeds in the Appendix to vol. I. p. 38.

Sadynton and *Roger de Cramford;* and that *Robert* his son and next heir was aged 28[1].

In 1255, a circumstance took place, which was of very considerable importance to the inhabitants of Leicester; that whereas the law called *Borough English,* whereby the youngest son used to be heir to his father, prevailed in this town; it was altered, and the right of inheritance conferred on the eldest. At the petition and with the consent of all the burgesses, the earl of Leicester obtained, "Quod omnes filii primogeniti de legitimo matrimonio in villâ Leycestrie & ejus suburbiis, post mortem patris eorum, hereditatem paternam & habitationem pacificè, &c. de utero habeant & obtineant, & sine eis heredes de uteris legitimi[2]."

Bartholomew of *Dunstable* was mayor of Leicester in 1257; in which year earl Simon de Montfort was permitted to make a testamentary disposition of all his lands; and a deed occurs, "De hereditate ejusdem comitis recipiend' à Rege Franciæ[3].

A deed also occurs under the title of "Debitum Regis Simoni de Monteforti comiti[4]."

In 1258, the barons, at the instigation of the earl of Leicester, compelled the king, at a parliament held at Oxford, to delegate his regal power to 24 persons, 12 to be chosen from among the king's ministers, and the rest by the barons; reserving only to the king the chief place in all public assemblies. The earl of Leicester was at the head of this supreme council, to which the legislative power was thus in reality transferred; and on the 4th of May, a deed occurs, "De disceptione inter Regem & Simonem de Montforti comite Leicestrie, concernen' terras pro debito ejusdem comitis; in quâ de XXIV ex parte Regis, &c. elect' & conventur' apud Oxon' à die Pentecostes prox' futur' in unam mensem[5]."

In the same year, *Henry de Rodington* was mayor of Leicester, and so continued till 1268.

In March 1258-9, Simon de Montfort earl of Leicester, Robert de Clare earl of Gloucester and Hereford, Peter of Savoy, J. Maunsell treasurer of York, Jo. de Baillol, and Robert Wallerand, were appointed "Nuncii Regis ad tractand' cum Rege Franciæ de negotiis regis;" and at the same time, by other letters patent, were empowered to treat either jointly or separately[6]. And about the same time, the earl of Gloucester, John Maunsell, and Robert Wallerand, were authorized to settle all disputes between the king and Simon de Montfort and Eleanor his wife, the king's sister. Several noblemen also entered into a bond of 3000 marks to certain merchants, for the debt due from the king to the earl of Leicester; who jointly with Eleanor his wife, had a grant of the manor and soke of Gunthorp in Nottinghamshire; and also of several other manors to the annual value of 50*l.*[7] Soon after which, the earl of Leicester, enraged at the opposition he met with from his own party, pretended to throw up all concern in English affairs, and retired wholly into France[8].

At a royal feast, on St. Edward's day, March 18, 1259-60, Henry son of Richard king of Almaine officiated as the earl of Leicester's deputy in his office of high steward of England[9].

On the 18th of May, 1261, an order was issued, "De depellendo omnes extraneos à regno, quos Simon de Monteforti comes Leicestrie nititur introducere[10];" and on the 20th of July, the king submitted all differences between himself and the earl and countess of Leicester to the arbitration of Margaret queen of France, sister to the queen of England[11].

Jan. 18, 1262-3, the king dispatched letters to the king of France, "de negotio comitis Leicester[12];" and in 1263, the earl of Leicester having reconciled himself to the king, obtained a safe conduct for himself, his wife, and children[13]; the king granted to *Simon de Montfort* junior, son of *Simon* earl of Leicester, all the possessions in England which had belonged to *John Maunsell*[14]; and in July this year, on Thursday before the feast of St. Margaret, a new great seal was solemnly delivered to the custody of Nicholas Archdeacon of Ely, in the presence of the earl of Leicester and other *magnates* of the realm[15].

When the fatal differences between king Henry III. and his barons broke out into acts of hostility, the earl of Leicester was the chief ringleader in the ensuing war; and, coming over secretly from France, collected all the forces of his party; and, entering into open rebellion, Prince Edward, the life and soul of the royal party, was by him taken prisoner, in October 1263, in a parley at Windsor; after which, the king and the barons once more agree to submit their differences to the arbitration of the king of France[16].

In December this year, we find the agreement and oaths of king Henry III. his son prince Edward, and his barons, made to Lewis king of France, to observe all the ordinances that had been made at Oxford, concerning the disputes between the king and his barons, dated at Windsor, "Dominicâ proximè post festum Sanctæ Luciæ Virginis[17]."

On the 13th of March, 1263-4, messengers were sent from the king to Simon de Montfort and the other barons, to require them to answer certain articles at Brackley, in the presence of John de Valentinis, the king of France's envoy[18].

On the 14th of May, the earl of Leicester, then general of the confederate barons, took the king, and his brother Richard king of the Romans, prisoners at the battle of Lewes; whereupon he assumed and kept the sole government of the kingdom; and appointed his nephew *Henry de Montfort* to be constable of Dover Castle, and warden of the Cinque Ports[19].

On the 11th of June, peace was proclaimed in London between the king and his barons; "in quâ notandum, quod Rex tempore turbationis recepit omnes Judeos London', ut eos protegeret à violentiis[20];" and on the 23d, Stephen bishop of Chichester, Simon de Montfort earl of Leicester, and Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloucester and Hereford, were allowed to nominate nine of the king's council, to be sent by the king and his barons to Lewes[21].

An agreement occurs, August 25, between Simon de Montfort and Roger de Mortimer and the other Lords Marchers of Wales[22]. Simon de Montfort earl of Leicester was appointed by the king to treat with Robert de Ferrariis, "circa ardua negotia regis[23];" and, Sept. 4, the king requested that Henry son of Richard king of Almaine (at that time detained by the English barons as a hostage in the castle of Dover, under the custody of Henry de Montfort, *contra voluntatem regis)* might be allowed to pass over to the king of France, to negotiate peace between the king and his barons; the said Henry first binding himself by oath before the king and his *magnates,* that he would in no wise act against the said barons, and that he would return and surrender himself again into the custody of Henry de Montfort; for the due performance of which, several noblemen entered into a bond of 20,000 marks[24].

In December this year, the earl of Leicester had the custody of all the lands of Richard brother to the king of the Romans[25]; and about the same time a writ was issued, to enquire whether *Roger de Quency* had recently before his death granted to *Robert* de Quency, late earl of *Winton,* the manor of Stiventon in special tail, namely, to the then heir male of Robert the donor; and at the same time several public instruments were signed, as well on the part of the king, as of the earl of Leicester and the other then opposing barons, to submit all matters in contention to the arbitration of the king of France[1].

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[1] Esch. 39 Hen. III.
[2] Carte, MS.
[3] Rot. Pat. 41 Hen. III. m. 12, 13. n. 16.
[4] Ibid. m. 15.
[5] Rot. Pat. 43 Hen. III. m. 9. n. 28.
[6] Ibid. m. 11. n. 24. 25.
[7] Ibid. m. 5. n. 24; m. 12. n. 29; dors. n. 4.
[8] Annal. Burton. p. 427.
[9] Rot. Pat. 44 Hen. III. m. 2. n. 3.
[10] Rot. Pat. 45 Hen. III. dors. n. 3.
[11] Ibid. m. 17. 21. 33.
[12] Rot. Pat. 47 Hen. III. m. 19. n. 53.
[13] Ibid. m. 8. n. 30.
[14] Ibid. m. 5. n. 16.
[15] Ibid. m. 6. n. 21.
[16] Matthew Paris, p. 669.
[17] Rot. Pat. 48 Hen. III. m. 18. n. 75.
[18] Ibid. m. 16. n. 57. 58. m. 17. n. 64.
[19] Ibid. m. 13. n. 47.
[20] Ibid. m. 12. n. 41.
[21] Ibid. m. 10. n. 57.
[22] Ibid. m. 5. n. 19.
[23] Ibid. m. 5. n. 22.
[24] Ibid. m. 4. n. 16.
[25] Rot. Pat. 49 Hen. III. m. 27. n. 111.

Jan. 3, 1264-5, several prisoners taken at Northampton were ordered to be released, the earls of Leicester and Gloucester having undertaken that they should attend on the king when commanded; and on the 17th, certain "milites scutiferi de partibus borealibus" had the earl of Leicester's safe conduct, and that of Roger de St. John, for the like purpose[2].

In February, this year, the earls of Leicester and Gloucester, and several other noblemen, were prohibited from holding a tournament at Dunstable; and were ordered to attend the king, respecting the liberation of prince Edward[3].

March 10, prince Edward and Henry son of the king of the Romans, who, after the battle of Lewes, had been detained by Henry de Montfort as hostages, were delivered out of custody; and, for the security of the realm, the castles of Dover, Scarborough, Bamburgh, Nottingham, &c. were committed to the custody of the barons[4].

In April 1265, Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester and high steward of England, had a grant in fee of the castle and honour of Chester, the castle and honour of the Peak, and Newcastle under Lyne[5].

May 20, a treaty of peace and amity between the earls of Leicester and Gloucester was published throughout the realm[6]; but on the 8th of June, the bishop of London was directed to excommunicate prince Edward and Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloucester, and their adherents, who were then in rebellion, in opposition to the treaty which had recently been concluded[7].

On the 9th of June, the town and castle of Bristol were ordered, by Roger de St. John and Giles de Argenton, the king's justices, to be guarded, for the sole use of the king and Simon de Montfort, against Edward the king's son, and all other persons[8]; and on the 12th, the earl of Leicester and Roger de St. John the king's secretary were empowered to treat with Lewin Fitz Griffin prince of Wales, who obtained from them his pardon, and was placed over all the nobles of Wales, on payment of 30,000 marks[9].

Prince Edward, after a year and half's imprisonment, making his escape, the king's letters were sent to Simon de Montfort the younger, and to several other *custodes comitatuum*, June 28, to put them on their guard against the rebellious conduct of the young prince and others, who had engaged in a new warfare at Monmouth[10].

On the 4th of August, the earl of Leicester was, together with Henry his eldest son, slain at the battle of Evesham; when the conquerors, at the head of whom was the young prince Edward, to their eternal disgrace, cut off the earl of Leicester's head, and sent it, as a dastardly token of victory, to his wife.

Upon the breaking out of the war, the castles at Leicester and Mountsorell had been repaired, and put into a posture of defence; but, soon after, the latter was destroyed by order of Henry III; and the former was but little made use of during this turbulent reign, notwithstanding that the town of Leicester, at the beginning of the troubles, was the resort of the barons, where they met for the purpose of raising their army, and fortifying the castle. It is exceedingly probable that the town of Leicester, about this period, had increased in population: it had escaped the distress which others unfortunately endured in consequence of the war; it had become a sanctuary to many unhappy people, who were driven from their dwellings where the scourge of war had passed. The charters of its great earls, and those granted by king John, with the prospect of a more regular mode of government, which was rising into consequence and usefulness, had rendered it a place desirable. They were again, however, forced to purchase the king's favour by the payment of a considerable sum of money.

On the 1st of October, the letters patent were revoked, which had been granted to several persons, "de pardonatione debitorum Judæorum," whilst the king, after the battle of Lewes, was in the custody and in the power of Simon de Montfort, formerly earl of Leicester, his enemy; who had used the royal seal at his own pleasure, and sealed with it divers letters contrary to the king's will, and in general to those who had opposed him and his eldest son. Another patent, which had in like manner been given to Almaric de Montfort, of the treasurership of the church of York, was also revoked[11].

On the 6th of October, for the good services performed by Gilbert de Clare earl of Gloucester and Hereford, Thomas de Clare, and John Giffard, at the battle of Evesham, the king remitted the offence of their having adhered to Simon de Montfort at the battle of Lewes[12]; and on the 25th, the posterity of Montfort being disinherited by parliament, the king granted to his second son *Edmund Crouchback*, in fee, "comitatum & honorem Leicestrie, ac senescalciam Anglie, nuper Simonis de Monteforti, quondam comitis Leicestrie[13];" together with all other the lands of the earl of Leicester, with those of *Robert* earl *de Ferrariis*, *Nicholas* lord *Segrave*[14], and other vast possessions; and advanced him to the earldoms of *Lancaster*, *Leicester*, and *Derby*.

In 1268, *Jordain Wardeston* was mayor of Leicester, and *Alexander Bourn* in 1269; in which year, it was found that the "honor, villa, & manerium de Leicestriâ," had been forfeited to the king, by the attainder of Simon de Montfort; and in the same year, the office of high steward was assigned for life to the king's second son earl Edmund.

"Edwardus, &c. militibus, liberis hominibus, & omnibus aliis tenentibus de comitatu & honore Leycestrie, senescalciâ Anglie, & de omnibus terris & tenementis que fuerunt Simonis de Monteforti quondam comitis Leycestrie, salutem. Sciatis quod dedimus & concessimus Edmundo filio nostro predicto comitatum, honorem, senescalciam, terras, & tenementa, que fuerunt prefati Simonis inimici nostri, exceptis dominicis nostris; habendum & tenendum de nobis & heredibus nostris eidem Edmundo & heredibus suis in perpetuum, faciendo servitium inde debitum & consuetum. Et ideo vobis mandamus, quod eidem Edmundo tanquam domino vestro in omnibus que ad predictum comitatum, honorem, senescalciam, terras, & tenementa pertinent, de cetero intendentes sicut predictum est. In cujus, &c. Teste, &c.[15]"

On the 20th of April in this year, at the instance of earl Edmund, a charter was obtained, under the title of "Libertates pro majore Leicestrie[16];" by which it was granted to the mayor and burgesses of Leicester, "that neither their persons nor goods, in any place of the king's dominions, should be arrested for any debt whereof they were not sureties or principal debtors, unless the debtors were of their community, and under their power, having wherewith to satisfy the debts in whole or in part, and the mayor and burgesses were deficient in doing justice to their creditors; and this should be made reasonably to appear."

From this period the inhabitants of Leicester may date the growth of their prosperity. Their former losses were speedily recovered under their Lancastrian earls; who frequently honoured the town with their residence, adorned it with public and stately structures, and procured for it several privileges and immunities; in which flourishing condition it continued, till its lords, having obtained the sovereignty of the kingdom, brought it under the immediate government of the Crown.

In 1270, *Alexander Bourn* was again mayor of Leicester; and in this year another instance occurs of a tournament being prohibited in this town[17].

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[1] Rot. Pat. 48 Hen. III. m. 12, 13.

[2] Rot. Pat. 49 Hen. III. m. 25. n. 106. 107.

[3] Ibid. m. 23. n. 100. 101.

[4] Ibid. m. 20. n. 87; m. 21. n. 91.

[5] Ibid. m. 18. n. 79.

[6] Ibid. m. 15. n. 61.

[7] Ibid. m. 13. n. 54.

[8] Ibid. n. 53.

[9] Ibid. n. 47. 49.

[10] Ibid. m. 12. n. 45.

[11] Ibid. m. 6. n. 27; m. 7. n. 33.

[12] Ibid. m. 5. n. 25.

[13] Ibid. m. 1. n. 7.

[14] Ibid. m. 2.

[15] Selden, Titles of Honour, p. 605.

[16] Rot. Pat. 53 Hen. III. m. 18. n. 40.

[17] Rot. Pat. 55 Hen. III. m. 18. n. 40.

EDWARD I.

In 1272, the Honour of Leicester was again demised, by the young king, to his brother *Edmund* earl of *Cornwall*[1].

In 1274, *John Alsay* was mayor of Leicester; and in this year it was found that *Thomas de Nevill* held the fourth part of a knight's fee in Leicester and Rotherby, late parcel of the possessions of sir *Robert de Montalt*, out of which sir Robert and his heirs ought to have wards, services, and reliefs[2].

William Leef was mayor of Leicester in 1274, and continued in office till 1277; in which year occurs, a "Participatio feudorum militum de Rogero Quenci, quondam comitis Wintonie, apud S. Neotam, inter coheredes ejusdem hereditatis."

William English was mayor of Leicester in 1279 and 1280; *Thomas Gamfrey*, 1281—1284.

In 1285, at Michaelmas, *John de Camp*, and another named *Salomon*, justices in eyre, held a session at Leicester, when *Godfrey Manclarke* was mayor, and again in 1286; *Thomas Gamfrey* in 1287 and 1288; *John Alsay*, 1289; *Thomas Gamfrey*, 1290; and *Lawrence Miller*, 1291; in which year a record occurs, under the title of "Muragium pro villâ Leicestrie[3]."

Thomas Gamfrey was again mayor of Leicester in 1292; *William English*, 1293; *Thomas Gamfrey*, 1294; *Ralph Ionick*, 1295; in which year, Master *William Bois* enfeoffed dame *Milicent de Montalt* in his rent of Leicester[4].

In 1296, *Robert de Vere* earl of *Oxford*, at his death, held divers lands in the town of Leicester; and *Robert* his son and heir was then of full age[5]. *Peter Humphrey* was then mayor; and so continued till 1299, in which year *Edmund* earl of *Lancaster* was sent into Gascoigne with an army; and, dying the same year at Bayonne, his body was brought into England, and interred in the abbey at Westminster[6]. At the inquisition taken on this occasion, it was found that, at the time of his death, he held the town of Leicester[7]. He was succeeded by *Thomas* his eldest son.

Thomas Gamfrey was again mayor in 1300, and *William English* in 1301; in which year we find a grant for erecting a prison in the town of Leicester, to prevent the inconvenience of sending their prisoners to the gaol at Warwick; "de prisonâ in villâ Leicestrie construend' pro prisonâ comitatûs, qui ante usque gaolam Warwici duci solebant[8]."

William Palmer was mayor in 1302 and 1303; *Robert Willoby*, 1304; and *Roger Willoby*, 1305.

Nov. 8, 1305, king Edward I. granted to *Thomas* earl of *Lancaster* and his heirs a yearly fair, to be held on the morrow of the Holy Trinity, and 14 days after, at his manor of Leicester. "Testibus; venerabilibus patribus Johanne Cicestr' episcopo, cancellario nostro; Johanne episcopo Norw'; Hen' de Lacy, comite Linc'; Petro de Gaveston, comite Cornubie; Roberto de Clifford; Milone de Stapleton, senescallo hospitii nostri; & aliis. Dat' apud manerium nostrum apud Westmon', 8° die Novembris. Per ipsum regem, nuncio Willielmo Inget[9]."

Lawrence Caedge was mayor of Leicester in 1306.

EDWARD II.

John Celar was mayor of Leicester in 1307; and *John Caedge* in 1308.

Aug. 2, 1309, the king, being then at Stanford, sent his letters to the sheriff of Leicester; signifying, that whereas the late king Edward his father, for the more convenience of the inhabitants of Leicestershire, had, with the consent of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, ordained, that a public prison should be made in the town of Leicester, for the safe keeping of all prisoners taken within the said county; and that whereas he himself, after the death of his said father, had, by his writ, commanded that the said prison, then not wholly finished, should be forthwith completely perfected; so that no prisoner should thenceforth be carried out of the said county of Leicester (as until then was the custom) to the prison at Warwick; and that whereas he was now credibly given to understand, that the said prison was at length accordingly finished; he therefore required, that the said sheriff should cause all such prisoners as should be thenceforth apprehended in the county of Leicester to be safely brought and kept in the said new prison at Leicester, until they should be thence delivered by due course. Teste Rege, apud Staunford, 9° Augusti[10].

John Alsay was mayor of Leicester from 1309 to 1312; in which year, *Thomas* earl of *Lancaster*, siding with the barons against Pierce Gaveston, was made their general; for which, in 1314, he obtained the king's pardon, though it seems he was not restored to his favour. This Thomas was earl of Lancaster, Leicester, and Derby, as heir to his father; and of Lincoln and Salisbury, as some say, in right of *Margaret* his wife, only daughter of *Henry de Lacy* earl of *Lincoln*.

Walter Basley was mayor of Leicester in 1313; *John Knight*, 1314; *John Alsay* in 1315, 1316; *John Marrow*, 1317; *William Weanhouse*, 1318; in which year, the Pope sent two cardinals, *Cancellino* and *Lucas de Teisio*, into England, to mediate a peace between king Edward II. and his kinsman Thomas earl of Lancaster and Leicester, and between the king of England and Robert Bruce king of Scotland[11]. The cardinals, therefore, with the king and queen, and archbishop of Canterbury, with all the bishops of the province, the earls and barons, and the other great men of the kingdom, came to Leicester; and on a day appointed, the earl, marching with a retinue of 18,000 men, met the king at Syroches Brigge, which now (says H. Knighton) is called Sotes Brige, where the king and the earl very kindly saluted each other; and, so far as appeared to those present, were made good friends, and thereupon the cardinals soon set forwards towards the North. The same year certain articles were agreed on at Leicester, between earl Thomas and the clergy, which were afterwards confirmed at London by the cardinals, the archbishop of Canterbury, the bishop of Durham, and other prelates of the province of Canterbury, and then sent to the earl at Tutbury[12].

Peter Kent was mayor of Leicester in 1319, 1320; *John Marrow* in 1321; in which year, the barons again taking arms, on pretence of removing the Spencers (and then potent favourites), the earl of Leicester appeared at the head of them, forcing the king to a dishonourable accord; but the next year, being forsaken by the Mortimers and several leading barons of the faction, he was by the king routed at Burton upon Trent, pursued Northward, and taken at Boroughbrig, co. Ebor; and on the third day after, in the king's presence, condemned, and beheaded on the 22d of March at his castle of Pontefract[13]. He died without issue, so that *Henry* his brother succeeded him; who, notwithstanding his brother's attainder, found such favour at the king's hands, that, in 1324, he had a grant of the title and honour of the earldom of Leicester[14].

William Lyndrige was mayor of Leicester in 1322; *John Norton*, 1323; *John Alsay*, 1324; and *Robert Strayton*, 1325; when it was found that *Roger Beler*, deceased, and *Alice* his wife, had held one messuage and three shops in the town of Leicester, by the service of 2*s. per annum*; and that there was a certain burgage there, and 3*s.* rent due from the free tenants in Belgrave-gate, which the said Roger held of *William la Zouch*, by the service of 6*d. per annum*[15].

Robert Strayton was again mayor of Leicester in 1326; in which year, sir *John de Vaus*, knt. came to the Abbey of Leicester, on the nones of October, with choice armour, rich cloaths, great horses, and a vast quantity of treasure, belonging to the lord Hugh de Spenser earl of Winchester, being on his march to the earl of Leicester, who designed to assist the king against queen Isabel and her son prince Edward[1]: but the men belonging to Henry earl of Lancaster and Leicester, happening at that time to be assembled at the Castle of Leicester in great numbers, came by night to the Abbey, and besieged him there; whereupon sir John de Vaus, perceiving that he could not prosecute the business of his lord, in the next morning went to the earl of Lancaster, then residing at his Castle of Leicester. As soon as he was gone out, the people entered the Abbey, and, seizing all the things which he had brought thither, carried them to the Castle. Within three days after this, the earl, with all the forces which he could raise, departed hence to join the queen at Dunstable; and the king, being taken on the 18th of November, was committed to his custody in Kenilworth Castle, where during the whole winter he was treated with great kindness and humanity; but the next year, the earl refused to have the guardianship of him any longer, because a report was spread abroad, that some of the abettors of the old king had formed a project to steal him out of the castle of Kenelworth, when the earl was elsewhere employed on his necessary affairs[2]. The unfortunate monarch survived till the 21st of the following September, when he was cruelly murdered in Berkeley Castle.

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[1] Rot. Pat. 56 Hen. III.

[2] Burton, p. 295.

[3] Rot. Pat. 17 Edw. I. m. 17.

[4] Esch. 23 Edw. I. N° 19. Leic.

[5] Esch. 24 Edw. I. N° 62. Leic.

[6] See a full account of him, and two splendid engravings of his monument, in vol. I. p. 222.

[7] Esch. 25 Edw. I. N° 51. Leic.

[8] Rot. Claus. 29 Edw. I.

[9] Cart. 33 Edw. I. N° 26.

[10] Claus. 3 Edw. II.

[11] Peck, lib. X. p. 12; H. Knighton, col. 2534.

[12] Ibid. col. 2535.

[13] See before, p. 224.

[14] Rot. Fin. 14 Edw. II.

[15] Esch. 29 Edw. II. N° 98. Leic.

EDWARD III.

In the first Parliament held by the new king at Westminster, March 9, 1326-7, *Henry* earl of *Lancaster* obtained an act for reverting the attainder of his brother *Thomas*; on which occasion it was found that *Thomas* earl of *Lancaster*, at his death, had held of lord Edward, late king of England, father of the king who now is, the Castle and Honour of *Leicester*, by the service of two knights fees and a half; and the manors of Hinckley, Shulton, and Desford, co. Leic. as parcel of the Castle aforesaid, by the aforesaid service; also 30*s.* 10*d.* rent, arising out of divers free tenements in Swanington and Ravenston; and that *Henry* de Lancaster, brother of the said earl Thomas, was his next heir[3].

In 1327, *John Norton* was mayor of Leicester; and in this year king Edward III. returning from Scotland, held his second parliament at Lincoln, where he was advised by his mother queen Isabel, Roger Mortimer, and others, to demand a subsidy of the clergy; upon which the bishops desired time of deliberating concerning an answer to be given to the king at the feast of All Saints at Leicester.

In 1327-8, the king obtained a grant of the twentieth penny of the temporalities, and of the tenth of the spiritualities[4]; which was made at Leicester, at the instance of Henry earl of Lancaster.

Whilst the king continued at Leicester, the monks and inhabitants of Coventry obtained a patent, Jan. 6, for the taking toll of all vendable commodities brought into that city for six years to be sold, towards their charges of inclosing the same. Sir William Dugdale[5] supposes this was for inclosing it with a rampire of earth; for the licence to inclose it with a wall of lime and stone was granted in 1364.

In 1328, the new earl of *Lancaster*, out of dislike of the proceedings of the king's mother and Mortimer, refused to be present at the parliament held at Salisbury, where John of Eltham was made earl of Cornwall, Roger Mortimer earl of March, Edmund Boteler earl of Ormond; all of whom, with their adherents, gathered a great army, and ravaged the lands of the earl of Lancaster; and particularly coming to Leicester, on the day before the nones of January, staid there and in the adjacent country eight days, making great havock and spoils, destroying the woods, parks, and fish-pools, and carrying away all they could lay their hands on, whether valuable or not; gold, silver, grain, utensils, arms, and garments, wild and tame beasts, oxen, sheep, geese, hens, and the very ornaments of the churches, leaving nothing in them or elsewhere which they could meet with[6]. And all this out of spite to the earl of Lancaster, who at that time was marching from the South part to encounter them with a great power, having with him such of the nobility as formerly had been adherents to Thomas earl of Lancaster.

John Alsay was mayor of Leicester in 1328, and *Henry Merlin* in 1329; in which year he occurs as a witness to the following deed:

"Sciant presentes & futuri, quod ego Ricardus Cagge de Leicester dedi, concessi, & hâc presenti cartâ meâ confirmavi Roberto de Rerisby de Leicester, quinque eycras terre, cum pertinentiis, & cum crofto ibidem crescente, in parochiâ S. Margarete, in le Mersh lane, continentes septuaginta pedes; que jacent inter terram quondam Willielmi le Cu & terram Johannis de Burgo, & extendit de dictâ venellâ usque ad terram meam propriam; habendum & tenendum dicto Roberto, heredibus & suis assignatis, liberè, quietè, benè, & in pace, in perpetuum, de capitalibus dominis feodi illius, per servicia inde debita & consueta. Et ego dictus Richardus & heredes mei dictas quinque eycras terre, cum pertinentiis, dicto Roberto, heredibus & suis assignatis, contra omnes gentes warantizabimus in perpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium presentem cartam sigillo meo signavi. Hiis testibus; Henrico Merlin, majore Leicestrie; Willielmo de Clounâ, ballivo; Willielmo de la Waynhouse, Johanne de Sallowe, Johanne de Lidington, Willielmo le Porter, Willielmo Bonifeaun, Roberto de Beby, Stephano clerico, & aliis. Datum Leicestrie, die Martis proximè post festum Apostolorum Simonis & Jude, anno regni regis Edwardi tertii post Conquestum quarto[7]."

Aug. 11, 1329, king Edward III. granted to *Henry de Burghersh* bishop of *Lincoln*, and his successors in that see, liberty of free-warren in all their demesne lands at Leicester and Esfordeby[8].

Henry Merlin was again mayor of Leicester in 1330; in which year a grant of pontage *(concessio pontagii)* was obtained for three years, for the repair of the bridge at Leicester[9].

John Marrow was Mayor of Leicester in 1331 and 1332.

"Without the South gate, *Henry* earl of *Lancaster*, in 1332, founded an Hospital, or Bede-house, for four chaplains, two clerks, fifty men, and five women, which continueth in good state at this day. This Hospital hath in it about 110 persons; their ordinary pay is 7*d.* ob. a week. The mayor of Leicester is the master thereof. Sir William Herrick of Beaumanor, knight, hath given 10*s.* yearly for a sermon to be preached there on Monday in Whitsun week yearly, for the same end that the Hospital sermons in London are. This Hospital was incorporated by king James, by the name of *The Hospital of the Holy Trinity*; the seal, a triple dart issuant out of a flame in chief; with this word, *In Antitrinitarios*[10]. And near unto the same, Henry duke of Lancaster, son to the said Henry, built a most magnificent and goodly College, called (for distinction from the former) *The New Work* (which name still it beareth), for a dean, twelve prebends, and certain choristers; which, whilst it stood, was no small ornament and beauty to the city; but, at the general suppression of abbeys in the time of king Henry VIII. it was pulled down[11]."

John Martin was mayor of Leicester in 1333; *John Leverych*, 1334; *John Alsay*, 1335; *William Warren*, 1336; *William Clanney*, 1337; in which year, in summer, the king had a general subsidy of wool; at which time he received of the abbey of Leicester

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[1] Knighton, col. 2546.

[2] Ibid. col. 2551.

[3] Esch. 1 Edw. III. Nº 88. Leic.

[4] Knighton, col. 2552.

[5] Warwickshire, ed. 1730, vol. I. p. 140.

[6] Knighton, col. 2554.

[7] Peck, MS. ex autogr. penès virum Rev. Joh. Kilby, vic. S. Marg. Leic. 1729.

[8] Cart. 4 Edw. III. Nº 46.

[9] Claus. 4 Edw. III. pars 2. m. 24.

[10] See this seal engraved in vol I. Plate XXVIII. fig. 16. In the same Plate are two views of the Hospital, taken in 1776 and 1796.

[11] Burton, MS.—Of both these splendid foundations an account has been given in vol. I. pp. 329—352.

18 sacks, and set the rate of nine marks upon each sack; but when it was transported to Brabant, each sack was sold for 20*l.*[1]

John Martin was mayor of Leicester in 1338; *Jeffery Kent* in 1339 and 1340; in which year, in summer time, there was a strange kind of sickness common in England, which in an especial manner reigned in Leicestershire[2]. The paroxysms of the fits were attended with intolerable pains, and caused the patients to make a noise like the barking of dogs[3].

Jeffery Kent was again mayor of Leicester in 1341; *Richard Leverych*, 1342; *John Martin*, 1343; and *Richard Leverych*, 1344; in which year, at the feast of St. Andrew, there was a solemn tournament held at Leicester by *Henry* earl of *Derby*, son of Henry earl of Lancaster, on occasion of the marriage of his daughter *Maud;* and in the Easter week, *John de Alithwerl*, clerk, was murdered in his own house by his wife and man-servant, and others their accomplices, and then carried and laid upon the bank of the Soar, under the Abbey; for which crime his wife *Emma* was burnt, and his servant hanged, but the rest escaped[4].

John Waynhouse was mayor of Leicester in 1345; when Henry earl of Lancaster was buried in his own collegiate church at Leicester with great pomp, the king and queen, with many of the nobility, attending the funeral in person[5].

In the same year, a general chapter of the order of St. Augustine was held at Leicester abbey.

John Hayward was mayor of Leicester in 1346; when *Thomas Le Beke*, bishop of *Lincoln*, on the aid then granted for knighting Edward of Woodstock, the king's eldest son, was assessed 20*s.* for half a knight's fee in the Suburbs of Leicester[6].

John Hayward was again mayor in 1347; when it was found that *William de Herle*, deceased, had held one messuage at Leicester of the earl of *Leicester*, by the service of 2*s. per annum*[7]. At the same time, the warden and scholars of *Merton College* held 8*s.* rent in the town of Leicester[8]. In this year, the king, being engaged in war with France, in pursuance of the aid granted him, received from the county of Leicester 333 sacks of wool; from that of Derby 252, &c.; each sack containing 26 stone, and each stone 14 pound weight[9]. In those days, a sack of wool being transported to Brabant used to be sold for 20*l.*

In 1348, *John Hayward* was a third time mayor; and in this year died at Lichfield *Robert de Leicester*, a native of Leicester, and student at Oxford. He was a Franciscan friar, and a great divine; and esteemed, in a particular manner, by his patron the bishop of Hereford. He wrote many books, whose merit gained him the reputation of a good writer and schoolman.—In this year, the most dreadful and universal plague raged in England that was ever known; which, arising in the Eastern parts of the world, spread itself Westward, and came into England; and particularly at Leicester it raged so, that (as Henry Knighton, a monk of the abbey there, tells us[10]) there died, in the little parish of St. Leonard, above 380, in that of the Holy Cross above 400, in that of St. Margaret above 700, and so in other parishes proportionably. In the same year, there was such a rot of sheep, and that putrefied them in such a manner, that neither birds nor beasts would touch them. And the calamity was so great, and every one so apprehensive of imminent death, that nobody minded riches or any thing else, so that every thing was extremely cheap; for (as Knighton tells us, without doubt from what he observed at Leicester) a man might buy a horse, which before was worth 40*s.* for half a mark; a fat ox for 4*s.* a cow for 12*d.* a heifer for 6*d.* a fat mutton for 4*d.* a sheep for 3*d.* a lamb for 2*d.* a great hog for 5*d.* a stone of wool for 9*d.* &c. It was observed, that the pestilence this year seized chiefly the meaner sort of people.

Jeffery Kent was mayor of Leicester in 1349; in which year, in the parliament adjourned to Leicester, the commons fell so severely upon the duke of Suffolk, that the king thought fit to banish him, with a secret design to recal him; but he was beheaded at sea.

William Goldsmith was mayor of Leicester in 1350, and again in 1351; in which year king Edward III. granted here a market and a fair to *Henry* the newly-created duke of *Lancaster;* which fair the said duke presently after granted to the mayor and burgesses of Leicester, and their successors, to be governed by the mayor and two or three of the burgesses of the same borough, to be yearly chosen, and to have the appointment of the stalls and standings, and are now called the stewards of the fair: the same fair to be free from tolls, &c.

Roger Knightcote was mayor of Leicester in 1352; *Jeffery Kent*, 1353; *John Paitling*, 1354; and *William Dunstable*, 1355; in which year, 9 kal. Aprilis, the statutes of the foundation of Newark college are dated; wherein the founder then instituted a dean, thirteen canons secular, thirteen vicars, three clerks, six choristers, and one minister[11].

Roger Knightcote was mayor of Leicester in 1356; *William Dunstable*, 1357 and 1358; and *John Cook*, 1359 and 1360; in which year, on the 20th of July, King Edward III. in lieu of a fair which Henry duke of Lancaster and earl of Leicester, and his ancestors, before then held yearly at Leicester, on the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross, and 15 days after, granted to the said duke and his heirs one other fair, to be held at Leicester, three days before, upon the feast, and three days after, the feast of St. Michael; provided that all strangers resorting to the said fair should be free from toll, stallage, picage[12], and all customs and payments due to the said earl or his heirs.

"Edwardus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie et Francie, et dominus Hibernie, archiepiscopis, &c. salutem. Supplicavit nobis dilectus consanguineus et fidelis noster Henricus dux Lancastrie et comes Leicestrie, quod cum ipse habeat, et ipse et antecessores sui et alii qui comites Leicestrie pro tempore fuerunt à tempore quo memoria non existit singulis annis habuerunt, unam feriam apud villam Leicestrie, que de nobis tenetur in capite ut dicitur, in festo Invencionis Sancte Crucis et per quindecim dies proximè sequentes duraturam; velimus ei concedere quod ipse et heredes sui, loco ferie predicte, habere possint unam aliam feriam, apud villam predictam et suburb' ejusdem, singulis annis per septem dies, videlicet, tribus diebus proximè ante festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, et in eodem festo, ac tribus diebus proximè sequentibus, in perpetuum duraturam; ita quod quilibet indigena sive alienigena ad villam et suburb' predicta, causâ ferie predicte veniens, ibidem moram faciens, et exinde recedens, tam ante dictam feriam quam post, in perpetuum, sit quietus de theolonio, stallagio, picagio, et aliis custumis et prestacionibus quibuscumque, eidem duci, seu dictis heredibus suis, racione dicte ferie qualitercumque spectantibus, solvend': Nos, optentum laudabilis et fructuosi obsequii ipsius ducis nobis à diu impensi, volentes supplicacioni sue anime in hâc parte, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali concessimus, et hâc chartâ nostrâ confirmavimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, eidem duci, quod ipse et heredes sui, loco dicte antique ferie, exnunc habeant unam aliam feriam, apud villam et suburbium predictam, singulis annis, per septem dies, videlicet tribus diebus ante festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, et in eodem festo, et tribus diebus proximè sequentibus, in perpetuum duraturis, nisi feria illa sit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum: Quare volumus et firmiter precipimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quod idem dux et heredes sui in perpetuum habeant dictam feriam apud villam et suburbium predictum, cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi feriam pertinentibus; salvo semper, quod quilibet indigena sive alienigena, ad dictam villam et suburbium causâ ferie predicte veniens, ibidem moram faciens, et exinde recedens, tam in dictâ feriâ, quam ante et post, in perpetuum, sit quietus de theolonio, stallagio, picagio, et aliis custumis et prestacionibus quibuscumque, eidem duci seu dictis heredibus suis, racione ferie predicte, qualitercumque spectantibus solven', nisi feria illa sit ad nocumentum vicinarum feriarum, sicut predictum est; et quod dicta antiqua feria exnunc cesset omnino. Hiis testibus; Simone archiepiscopo Cantuar', W. episcopo Winton' cancellario, & J. Roffen' episcopo, thesaurario nostro; Ricardo de Arundell, Roberto de Ufford, Suff', & Radulpho de Stafford, comitibus; Waltero de Mannye, Johanne de Bello-Campo, & Guidone de Brian, senescallo hospitii nostri, & aliis. Dat' per manum nostram apud Westm', secundo die Julii, anno regni nostri Anglie 34°, regni verò nostri Francie 21° [1]."

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[1] Knighton, col. 2570.

[2] Ibid. col. 2580.

[3] In the Philosophical Transactions, n. 270. p. 799, Dr. J. Freind gives an account of two families at Blackthorn in Oxfordshire, who in the years 1700 and 1701 were afflicted with a distemper much like this of 1340. Dr. Willis, in his account of it, calls it *morbus novus Cynicus*. See Camden, Annals of Ireland, p. 188.

[4] See before, p. 226.

[5] Knighton, col. 2584.

[6] Rot. Aux. 20 Edw. III.

[7] Esch. 21 Edw. III. No 44. Leic.

[8] Ibid. No 91. Leic.

[9] Knighton, col. 2595.

[10] Ibid. col. 2509.

[11] Carte, MS. from a communication of Browne Willis.

[12] A duty paid for breaking the ground to set up stalls.

William Goldsmith was mayor of Leicester in 1361; in which year a plague happened; not so universally fatal as that of 1348, but much more destructive of the nobility and gentry; and among others the great, valiant, and liberal prince *Henry Plantagenet*, duke of *Lancaster;* who came to the earldom, by the death of his father, in 1345; was created duke March 6, 1350; and died at Leicester in Lent, 1361, much lamented by all; having, by his many good deeds, obtained the name of the *good* duke of Lancaster. He had made his will a few days before, it bearing date March 15, 1360, at his Castle of Leicester, in which he prescribed the order of his funeral; and according to which he was buried in the Newark, in the collegiate church which he had founded[2]. He held, at his death, the Castle, Manor, and Honour of Leicester, of the king *in capite*[3].

William Tubbe was mayor of Leicester in 1362; in which year, *Maud*, wife of *William* duke of *Barr* [*Bavaria*], at her death, held the Castle, Manor, and Honour of Leicester, of the king *in capite;* and *Blanch* her sister was her next heir [4].

Roger Belgrave was mayor in 1363; about which time, according to Knighton, the following circumstance occurred. A certain man, who was called *Walter Winkborn*, was hanged in Leicester, upon the prosecution of brother John Dingley, master of Dalby, of the order of the Knights Hospitallers; who being taken down from the gallows, after hanging the usual time, was put into a cart; but, as he was taking to St. Sepulchre's chapel to be buried, he revived; which the priests perceiving, they took him into the chapel, and there protected him from the civil officers, who would have taken him again to the gallows to have suffered. At this time king Edward III. was at the abbey, where he had rested on a journey; and the story of the man's recovery being related to him, the king was graciously pleased to grant him his pardon, saying, "Deus tibi dedit vitam, & nos tibi dabimus curtum," as Knighton[5] relates, who was then in the king's presence, and heard him utter the words.

In 1364, *John Martin* was Mayor of Leicester; in which year it was found, that sir *Robert de Herle*, at his death, held 38*s*. yearly rent, to be received out of a certain messuage in Leicester, held of the duke of *Lancaster*, as of the Honour of Leicester, by the service of 12*d. per annum*[6].

William Siston was mayor of Leicester in 1365; *John Stafford*, 1366; *Thomas Bebee*, 1367; *John Coke*, 1368 and 1369; *John Stafford*, 1370; in which year a writ occurs, "De officio Cambiatoris Calesiæ commisso Johanni de Leycestrie. Teste Rege, apud Westmonasterium, 6° Septembris[7]."

In 1371, *William Greene* was mayor of Leicester; *Henry Clipson*, 1372; *Henry Petling*, 1373; *William Ferror*, 1374 and 1375; *William Taylor*, 1376; in which year *John* of *Gaunt* styling himself "king of *Castile* and *Leon*, duke of *Lancaster*," by indenture, to ferm let to the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of Leicester, the bailiwick of the town, suburbs, and fields of Leicester, with the appurtenances of the same, with all executions within the same, and all other profits; the profits of the portmote courts, of the fairs, markets, and all other courts, rents, ferms, goods and chattels; of fugitives, felons, forfeitures of waste, the year and day of them; deodands, treasure-trove, &c. &c. with the keeping of all manner of prisoners—except the Castle of Leicester, the mill under the same, and rents and services levied by the porter of the said Castle by old time accustomed, and the court of the same, &c.; to hold the premises for the term of . . . years from Michaelmas next, yielding therefore to the said duke yearly 20*l*. And he also granted to them and their successors sufficient timber, in the woods of the Honour of Leicester, belonging to the said duke, for all manner of reparations for all manner of shops, houses, shambles, with all other clausures to the same belonging, by the oversight of the master forester of the Forest of Leicester. Given at Leicester, the Monday next after the feast of the Assumption of our Lady[8].

William Ferror was mayor of Leicester in 1377; in which year king Edward died on the 21st of June.

RICHARD II.

In 1377, king Richard II. held a great council of war at Stamford, to consult about an expedition into France: but it came to nothing in that inactive reign. However, it was this year ordered in Parliament, that certain small barges, called *balingers*, should be made and got ready, by several cities and good towns of England, against the first day of March next. The king commanded the bailiffs and good men of the town of Stamford and of the town of Leicester to make forthwith, and get ready, one competent *balinger*, having between forty and fifty oars, against the said day, at the costs of the more sufficient and richer men of the said town only, and not of others; and not by any means to charge any other men, of ordinary or inferior condition, to the expence of the said *balinger*. Afterwards, because it seemed to the king and his council, that the men of the said town of Staunford, who had possessions, goods, or chattels, to the value of 5*l*. and more, might reasonably contribute to the making of the said *balinger;* the king, by his letters patent, appointed sir William Busshy, knight, sir Thomas de Burton, knight, John Harowedon, and John Broun, alderman, of Staunford, three or two of them, to cause all such men of the town of Staunford, as had possessions, goods, or chattels, amounting to the value of 5*l*. and not under; to wit, each of them to be reasonably taxed and assessed, according to the rate of the value of such their possessions, goods, or chattels, to the cost of making the said *balinger* for the said town, and to cause the sums so taxed and assessed to be levied; and to compel all persons who were rebellious or contrariant in this matter, either by distresses if need were, or by other lawful ways and means; and to certify the king, from time to time, of the names of such rebels. These things the king commanded the said commissioners to do and execute with all speed in form aforesaid; and also commanded the bailiffs and good men of the said town to be intendant and obedient to the commissioners, or to any three or two of them, in the execution of this mandate. Teste Rege, apud Westmonasterium, 6° die Aprilis[9].

William Ferror was again mayor of Leicester in 1378; and king Richard II. having the last year commanded the men of Staunford and Leicester to fit out a *balinger* for the wars, which they accordingly did; he, on the 8th of February 1378-9, with the advice of his parliament, in consideration of the great charge which the men of Leicester had been at in fitting out the said *balinger*, confirmed a grant which had been obtained in 1199 from John earl of Mortaigne, about buying and selling of lands in the portman mote there:

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[1] Cart. 34 Edw. III. n. 18.

[2] See the former part of this volume, p. 231.

[3] Esch. 35 Edw. III. pars 1. N°. 122.

[4] Esch. 36 Edw. III. Pars 1. N°. 37.

[5] Col. 2627.

[6] Esch. 38 Edw. III. N°. 23. Leic.

[7] Catalogue des Rolles François, vol. II. p. 103.

[8] Cart. 49 Edw. III

[9] Pat. 1 Ric. II. pars 5. m. 36. dorso.

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Inspeximus cartam domini Johannis quondam Regis Anglie, progenitoris nostri, in hec verba: [*Here the grant already printed in p. 97 is literally recited.*] Nos autem concessionem & confirmationem predictas ratas habentes & gratas, eas, pro nobis & heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, burgensibus predicte ville Leicestrie, heredibus & successoribus suis, burgensibus ville predicte, ratificamus, approbamus, concedimus, & confirmamus, sicut carta predicta rationabiliter testatur, & prout hujusmodi emptiones & venditiones terre ville predicte hactenus rationabiliter facte extiterunt. Teste Rege, apud Westmonasterium, 8° die Februarii. Per ipsum Regem & Consilium in Parliamento, quia fecerunt quandam Balinger cum hominibus ville Stanford[1]."

Richard Clipston was mayor of Leicester in 1379; when a deed occurs, "De libertatibus olim pertinentibus & modò clamatis & allocatis Henrico de Lancaster, in villis de Lilborne, Esthaddon, Hameldon, Dodeford, & Wedon, parcell' Honoris de Leicester[2]."

Richard Gamelston was mayor in 1380; when it was found that *Roger Beler*, at his death, held 30*s*. rent of certain burgesses of Leicester, payable at Candlemas, which the said burgesses held of the duke of *Lancaster*[3].

John Stafford was mayor in 1381; *Richard Knightcote*, 1382; *Richard Gamelston*, 1383; *Henry Ferror*, 1384, in which year, the great Roformer Wickliffe died[4]; *Henry Bebee* in 1385, when, on the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, the king and queen passed through Leicester, in their way towards Scotland, and were followed by the chief of their army[5].

Henry Bebee was again mayor in 1386; *Richard Braunston*, 1387 and 1388; in which year there was such plenty, that in Leicester market 100 quarters of barley were sold for 100*s*.; and the king and queen, in their progress towards York, on the morrow of St. Valentine, called at the abbey of Leicester, and lodged that night at the lord Beaumont's at Beaumanor; and on their return the king and queen lay at Groby, 14 kal. September; and 16 kal. October, the king and queen lodged at the abbey of Leicester, and with them the duke of Ireland, the earl of Suffolk, the archbishop of York, and bishop of Chichester[6].

William Stretton, of Whetstone, gave 12*d*. yearly rent, and the reversion of a messuage and two yard lands, to Richard Braumston, mayor of Leicester, &c. die Mercurii, in festo Sancti Botulfi abbatis (1388).

Henry Clipston was mayor of Leicester in 1389; *William Humberstone*, 1390; *Jeffery Okeham*, alias *Clark*, 1391; when it was found that *Mary* wife of *Roger Beler* (married first to *John Seintclere)* held at her death 30*s*. rent in Leicester of the lord duke of *Lancaster*, by the service of 2*s*. *per annum*[7]; and also that *Robert de Swillington*, knight, held at his death one messuage in the town of Leicester, called *Winges-place*, of the duke of *Lancaster*, as of the Honour of *Leicester*[8].

Richard Braunston was again mayor of Leicester in 1392, in which year archbishop Courtney visited the abbey of Leicester[9]; and *William Mercer* and *William Spencer*, Sept. 14, gave to the mayor and corporation of Leicester divers lands and tenements in Leicester, Whetstone, and Great Glen, towards the amendment and reparation of the six bridges within the town of Leicester, and for other charges within the said town arising, to be maintained according to the appointment of the said William Mercer and William Spencer; but this act of theirs being contrary to the statute of mortmain, before it could take effect, there was first an "Inquisitio de ad quod dampnum," and then a licence from the king, of necessity to be had for that purpose; but which were as follows:

"Juratores dicunt, quod non est ad dampnum, si Rex concedat Willielmo Mercer & Willielmo Spenser, quod ipsi VIII messuagia, XV cotagia, II shopas, unum toftum, VI virgatas & IX acras terre, VI acras & unam rodam prati, & XXV solidatas, IX denaratas & obolum redditûs, & redditum unius galli & II gallinarum, cum pertinentiis, in Leicestriâ, Wheston, & Magnâ Glenne, dare possint majori ville Leicestrie. Dicunt etiam, quod II messuagia, V cotagia, II shope, unum toftum, XVIIIS. redditûs, & reversio II messuagiorum, & una roda terre cum pertinentiis in Leicester tenentur de domino duce Lancastrie; per quod servicium ignorantur; & ipse de domino Rege. Et dicunt, quod sunt in Wheston sex messuagia, X cotagia, VI virgate terre, & IX acrâ terre, VI acre & una roda prati, XIII d. ob. redditûs, & redditus unius galli & II gallinarum, que tenentur de domino Johanne de Bellomonte per servicium IIIS. xd. & secte curie de tribus in tres; & ipse de domino Rege. Et quod remanent ultra in villâ Leicestrie terre ad valenciam xxl. per annum[10].

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Licet, &c. de gratiâ tamen nostrâ speciali, & pro XX libris quas dilecti nobis major & communitas ville Leicestrie, nobis solverunt, concessimus & licentiam dedimus, pro nobis & successoribus nostris, quantum in nobis est, Willielmo Mercer and Willielmo Spencer, quod ipsi VIII messuagia, XV cotagia, II shopas, unum toftum, sex virgatas & IX acras terre, sex acras & unam rodam prati, XXV solidatas, IX denariatas & unam obolum redditûs, & redditum unius galli & II gallinarum, cum pertinentiis, in Leicester, Wheston, & Magna Glenne (que de nobis non tenentur) dare possint & assignare prefatis majori & communitati; habend' & tenend' sibi & successoribus suis, ad emendationem & reparationem sex pontium infra villam de Leicestriâ predictam, ac ad alia onera infra eandem villam emergentia, juxta ordinationem ipsorum Willielmi & Willielmi in hâc parte faciendam, supportandum, &c. Teste Rege, apud Nottingham, 23° Septembris[11]."

Richard Humberston was mayor of Leicester in 1393; *Thomas Wakefield*, 1394; in which year *Constantia*, eldest daughter and coheir of *Peter* king of *Castile* and *Leon*, second wife of *John* duke of *Lancaster* (whom he had married about 1371) died, and was very honourably interred at Leicester on Sunday next after the feast of St. Peter and St. Paul. And on Monday, being the next day, *Mary de Bohun*, younger daughter and coheir of *Humphrey* earl of *Hereford*, *Essex*, and *Northampton*, the first wife of *Henry* earl of *Derby* (afterwards king Henry IV.); son of the duke of Lancaster, was buried at the New College in Leicester[12].

Henry Bebee was again mayor of Leicester in 1395; *Thomas Bayley*, 1396; *John Houghton*, 1397; and *Ralph Fisher*, 1398; in which year, *John* duke of *Lancaster* dying about Candlemas, his son *Henry* (who had been banished the foregoing year) landed in England in July, and to him king Richard surrendered himself the 20th of August, 1399; whereupon the duke brought him to Leicester, and thence to London, where, on Michaelmas day, he resigned his crown to the duke, who thereupon was declared king, by the name of

HENRY IV.;

whereby the dukedom of Lancaster and earldom of Leicester were united to the crown. But several conspiracies were made against him; which being discovered, many suffered on that account[13].

Roger Humberston was mayor of Leicester in 1399; in which year, Nov. 5, the king granted to *Thomas Horneby* of Leicester the custody of the court called

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[1] Pat. 2 Ric. II. pars 2. m. 3. 32.

[2] Rot. Claus. 3 Ric. II. n. 2.

[3] Esch. 4 Ric. II. N° 14. Leic.

[4] Of whom a full account is given in the Fourth Volume, under Lutterworth.

[5] H. Knighton, col. 2675.

[6] Ibid. 2693. 2696.

[7] Esch. 15 Ric. II. pars 1. N° 5.

[8] Ibid. N° 62.

[9] See the proceedings on this occasion in the former part of this volume, p. 262.

[10] Esch. 16 Ric. II. pars 1. n. 97.

[11] Pat. 16 Ric. II. pars 1. m. 6.

[12] Knighton, col. 2741.

[13] Anglia Sacra, vol. II. p. 364.

The Prince's Court, co. Leicester, late *William Outeby's.*

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Sciatis, quod, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali, concessimus dilecto nobis Thome Horneby de Leicestrie custodiam curie vocate le Prince Court in comitatu Leicestrie, habendam pro tempore vite sue, cum omnibus exitibus & proficuis curie predicte pertinentibus, usque ad valorem quatuor marcarum per annum: quod quidem officium Willielmus Outeby habuit, de dono Ricardi nuper regis Anglie Secundi post conquestum. In cujus, &c. Teste Rege, apud Westmonasterium, 5º die Octobris[1]."

William Spencer was mayor in 1400; *John Loveday,* 1401; *Peter Clark,* 1402; in which year, some affirmed that king Richard II. was alive; and a conspiracy was discovered, for which some were put to death. Anong these some were Grey friars; of which one *Richard Triseley,* doctor of divinity, being asked what he would do if king Richard were present, answered, "that he would fight in his quarrel against any man, even to death;" whereupon he was hanged and drawn in his religious habit. Shortly after sir Roger Clarendon, bastard son of the Black Prince, and with him a 'squire and yeoman, were beheaded, and eight Grey friers hanged and beheaded at London, and two at Leicester; all which had published king Richard to be alive[2].

In the same year, *Roger* son of *Roger Ironmonger* granted to *John Caumbrigge* and others one messuage in St. Martin's parish, in Holyrood-lane; and six cottages in Baldwingate, in St. Nicholas's parish, in the town of Leicester[3].

John London was mayor in 1403; *John Church,* 1404; *Richard Fawkner,* 1405; *Thomas Wakefield,* 1406; and *Ralph Humberston,* 1407; when sir *John Lovel,* knt. died seised of 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly rent, arising out of a certain messuage in Leicester[4].

John Gresley was mayor in 1408; *John Church,* 1409; *Thomas Bayley,* 1410; in which year, the king was at Leicester, in November; for on the 15th of that month are the letters patent dated, whereby he empowers *Isabel,* relict of *Fulco de Penbruge,* chevalier, *Walter Swan,* and *William Mosse,* clerks, to found the collegiate church of Tonge in Shropshire.

Roger Humberston was mayor in 1411; and *Thomas Walgrave,* 1412; in which year, March 20, king Henry IV. died.

HENRY V.

Robert Randolph was mayor of Leicester in 1413; and *Robert Evington* in 1414; in which year a parliament was held in this town; but not at the period which has generally been ascribed to it by our Historians, misled by the authority of Prynne, who, in his "Abridgement of the Records," states, that the Parliament 2 Hen. V. which was summoned to meet at Westminster on the Monday after the Octaves of St. Martin, was afterwards prorogued to Leicester.

The fact is, there were two distinct parliaments in this year; and it was the earliest of these, which, by the king's writ, was convened at Leicester, on Monday the 30th of April, '*en une graunde Sale pres l'Esglise & la Mansion des Frieres Menours a Leycester.*' And of the acts of this Parliament, as Prynne has not mentioned them, I shall give a short epitome.

The king's uncle, bishop of Winchester and lord chancellor, having taken for his theme, *Posuit cor suum ad investigandum leges,* opened the meeting by a learned speech; in which he demonstrated that no kingdom can exist in safety without a due reverence for the Supreme Being, and a proper respect for the laws; and that both the Church and State had been much endangered by the heresy of the Lollards. He recommended that proper remedies might be devised for the maintenance of peace and good order; and stated also, by the king's command, that though it had been customary with his predecessors to ask from the commons a subsidy of tenths and fifteenths from the laity, he would for the present dispense with such request, and leave it to some future time; but, that justice might be done to all persons, he recommended that triers of petitions should be appointed; and the commons were directed to assemble in *Le Fermerie,* a house belonging to the Friars Minors, there to elect a speaker, to be presented to the king on the following day. This they accordingly did; and Mr. Walter Hungerford was presented as speaker, and graciously accepted.

The Triers of Petitions for England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland, were appointed to meet *en le Fraitour ou Refectoire des Frieres Menours;* and those for Gascoigne and other places beyond sea *en le Maison appellée le Chapitrehous as Frieres Menours.*

A subsidy was in this parliament granted to the king of 3*s.* a tun upon all wine exported and imported, except for the king's own use; and of 12*d.* in the pound upon all merchandize imported and exported, except wool, hides, and skins; and except also all manner of grain, flour, preserved fish, and cattle, imported; and corn for the victualling of Calais.

At the particular request of the lords and commons, the king created his brother John of Lancaster earl of Kendal and duke of Bedford; his other brother Humphrey of Lancaster earl of Pembroke and duke of Gloucester; and Richard of York earl of Cambridge.

Edward duke of York, for the good services he had performed to the king's father, and to the king himself, was restored, by a declaration of the king in parliament, to all the honours of which he had been deprived by a judgment against him in the parliament of 1 Henry IV.

In like manner Thomas duke of Clarence the king's brother, and his uncle Thomas Beauford earl of Dorset, were respectively restored to their titles and honours.

A certificate from Robert Hakebeche, sheriff of Cambridgeshire, that John de Wyndesore, who had been ordered to attend the parliament at Leicester on a writ of *Scire facias,* had in the mean time died.

Thomas Montague earl of Salisbury, son and heir of John Montague late earl of Salisbury, petitioned that the judgment passed against his father in 1401 might be reversed, on several grounds of error; which he strongly enforced by comparison with the cases of Thomas some time earl of Lancaster in 1320, and of Roger de Mortimer earl of March in 1331. A day of answer was appointed to him against the next parliament.

The following petitions presented in this parliament were of a public nature:

1. That the Church might enjoy its accustomed privileges; the lords spiritual and temporal and other liege subjects, the franchises granted by the king's predecessors; and that the great charter, the charter of the Forest, and such other statutes as were unrepealed, might continue in full force. Granted.

2. A complaint was presented against the officers of the Ecclesiastical Court, that exorbitant charges were made for probates of wills, &c.; the officials and commissaries frequently exacting *fynes, fees, raunseons, & extorsions,* to the amount of 100*l.* 40*l.* 20*l.* or more or less, in an arbitrary manner; whereas, by the old accustomed law, 2*s.* 6*d.* was the proper charge. In answer to which, the prelates engaged that due remedy should be provided within half a year after the see of Canterbury, then vacant, should be filled up.

3. It being represented to the king in parliament, that the revenues of divers hospitals throughout the realm, founded by his royal predecessors, or by liberal individuals, for the maintenance of aged men and women, lazars, lunaticks, pregnant women, and other distressed persons, had been grossly misapplied: Order was given for their proper visitation and reform.

4. The commons petition, that in future all persons against whom a writ of *Certiorari corpus cum causâ* shall be issued, may not be improperly bailed, nor released without bail unless by the consent of the plaintiff. Granted.

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[1] Pat. 1 Hen. IV. pars 1. m. 34.

[2] Stowe's Chronicle, p. 347.

[3] Claus. 4 Hen. IV. m. 16.

[4] Esch. 9 Hen. IV. Nº 29. Leic.

5. The commons complain against improper conduct in the spiritual Courts. Ordered to be redressed.

6. They complain also, that the statutes for the regulation of labourers and artificers are evaded, by the flight of that description of persons from one county to another, by which they escaped from justice. Ordered to be amended by holding sessions uniformly throughout the kingdom in one and the same week; and the sheriff of each county to attend this part of his office under pain of forfeiting 20*l*.

7. The commons complain, that they are often impleaded in the Spiritual Courts for tithe of timber trees of 20 or 40 years growth, under the name of *Silve cedue*; and pray that no trees may be reckoned titheable that are of more than 21 years growth. Being an affair of great consequence, the consideration was adjourned to the next parliament, when the Clerk of the Parliament is to bring it forward at an early period.

8. The commonalty of Northumberland represent that murders, treasons, homicides, robberies, &c. are frequently committed by the inhabitants of the privileged places of Tyndale, Riddesdale, and Exhamshire, bordering on the Marches of Scotland, by reason of their being so privileged; and that they unlawfully harbour and protect certain natives of Scotland, and countenance them in murder and rapine. Due remedy is directed to be provided.

9. The commons pray that, in case of a peace with France, the possessions of the Alien Priories may not be restored to the foreign houses, but reserved to the king's use; to the intent that divine service may for the future be more regularly performed in them by Englishmen than had lately been done by Frenchmen; with the exception, however, of the possessions of such alien priories as were conventual, of priors regularly inducted, and also such as had been settled by king Henry IV. on the master and college of Fodrynghay; and saving also to all persons, whether spiritual or temporal, any such of the said possessions as they may have legally purchased foom their former owners, or received as a grant from the crown, they paying thereout all proper charges, pensions, annuities, and corrodies. Granted.

10. The commons assert, that the commonalty of the land is, and ever has been, "a member of the king's parliament, as well Assenters as Petitioners;" and pray that nothing which they may ask through the mouth of their Speaker may pass into a law in any way that may change the intention of what they ask. The king grants that nothing shall be enacted that may bind them without their assent; reserving his real prerogative, to "grant and deny what him lust of their petitions and askings." And, having a great desire to amend whatever may be found amiss, he, by the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and at the request of the commons, agrees to the several following Statutes which appeared to be necessary and profitable;

11. A Statute against murder, robbery, spoiling of goods, breaking through treaties and safe-conducts, within the realms of England, Ireland, Wales, and the high seas.

12. A Statute against Hereticks and Lollards.

13. A Statute for the more effectual suppression of riotous and unlawful assemblies.

14. Another Statute against murders, homicides, robbers, &c. who, having committed the said several offences, by secreting themselves in woods or other lurking-places, avoided the then existing laws.

Thus ended the public business of the parliament at Leicester; in the course of which the following petitions were presented to them, on what in modern language would be styled private business.

1. William Cryche, prior of Mountagu in Somersetshire, represented that his priory, being a cell to Clugny in France, had been seized by king Edward III. and was afterwards given by king Henry IV. to Fraunceys de Baugiaco, predecessor to the petitioner; and therefore prayed, as the brethren of the house were all Englishmen, that they might remain in quiet possession. Granted.

2. John Rypon, abbot of Founteynes (who, in obedience to a papal bull, had, by the king's order, been put into legal possession), having a legal process against Roger Frank, a monk (who had intruded himself into the said abbey, and taken from it several ornaments and goods) was way-laid, on the edge of Welbeck Park, by Olyver Frank brother to the said Roger, and Robert Frank his cousin, with at least 40 other persons, and dangerously wounded; for which he requested redress. He was referred to seek his remedy by common law.

3. Another petition of the same abbot John Rypon is also entered, stating that his abbey had been plundered of several chalices, jewels, and other church ornaments; also of the common seal; and that 500 oxen and 700 sheep had been forcibly taken away; and that, whilst he was on his journey to London, to answer in the courts of king's bench to a writ issued thence against him, he was forcibly attacked near Welbeck, as represented in his former petition; and praying relief. Again referred to common law.

4. Roger Frank, monk, and of right abbot of Founteynes, represents that he was lately made abbot there, agreeably to the statutes and privileges of the Cistertian order, and duly put into possession and confirmed by the superior of that order in a general chapter; till one John Rypon, lately abbot of Meux, by untrue suggestions to the pope, had obtained a bull to oust him from the said abbey, to the great prejudice of the king and his crown, and contrary to law; and praying to be restored to his abbey. There being a writ pending between the parties on the Statute of Provisions, as Master William Hankeford chief justice of the king's bench asserted; the king directed both parties to await the issue of that trial.

5. A petition of Thomas duke of Clarence, Esmond earl of March, Thomas earl of Salisbury, Henry le Scrop lord of Masham, John Nevill son and heir of Ralph earl of Westmoreland, and Lucy relict of Edward late earl of Kent; stating, that John duke of Milan and the commonalty of that city had neglected to pay 70,000 florins, which they had engaged to pay by bonds entered into on the marriage of Edward late earl of Kent with Lucy daughter of Barnabo late duke of Milan; and praying that letters of marque and reprisal may be granted for the effectual recovery of the same. Granted.

6. A petition of John Barndesley, respecting the manor of Shorteley in Coventry, formerly the property of Roger Leedaile, esq. whose widow the said John had married, by whom he had a son William; and complaining that they were unjustly disseised of the said manor by Baldwin son and heir of Baldwin Frevile. *Le Roy vorra faire gree ceste partie, à l'instance & requeste des Co'es esteantz en cest Parlement.*

7. The tenants of Darleton and Ragenell in Nottinghamshire state, that they have always enjoyed common of pasture belonging to their freeholds; but of late sir Richard Stanhope had forcibly inclosed all the common fields, meadows, and pastures, to their great injury. As this petition relates to *frank tenement*, the king will be further advised on it.

8. Oliver Billyng, of Wympeton, in the county of Nottingham, and Agnes his wife, widow of John Sewale of the same place, state, that the said John Sewale, by his last will, had appointed the said Agnes and John Sewale of Coventry, her brother, his executors; and that, after his death, the last mentioned John being old and impotent, had renounced the executorship, and Agnes had solely administered: Yet, nevertheless, sir Richard Stanhope, under the sanction of John Sewale's name, had taken all the goods and chattels of her late husband to the amount of 60*l*. and all her own goods worth 20*l*. more, with all her cloaths except what she was then wearing, and all the debts which were due to her amounting to 19*l*.; and praying relief. The petition was openly read in parliament in the presence of sir Richard Stanhope; who denied all the allegations it contained.

9. A petition of the chancellor and scholars of the University of Cambridge, complaining of the great inconveniences sustained by being under the frequent

necessity of answering to indictments of felony, in cases wherein they had in no wise offended; and praying, that the chancellor of the University and certain burgesses of the town may be authorized to take cognizance of such supposed offences. The king will provide proper remedies for both Universities.

10. John Bryn, Roger Leney, Robert Swynnerton, Thomas Marchall, and Henry Herdley, complain, that Robert Corbett and Richard Lacum, who in the last parliament had been returned knights of the shire for the county of Salop, had maliciously named the said petitioners to be collectors of the tenths and fifteenths granted in that parliament; and, in further prosecution of their malice, had by force of arms obstructed them in the execution of their duty, and violently assaulted and wounded them, killed their horses, to the detriment of the king's revenue, and the dishonour of his crown and dignity. The answer to this petition appears in the large schedule annexed.

11. The large schedule, above referred to, enumerates many instances of interruption received by the said collectors, at Eton, Moreton Corbet, Oldbury, and Shrewsbury; and the particulars of an attack made at Dunstable (where the king then was) on two of the said collectors, who were deputed by their brethren to carry their collection to the Exchequer, when they were cruelly beat and wounded by Roger Leney. Ordered to be tried, by due form of law, in the court of king's bench.

12. Edmund le Ferrers, esq. complains that Hugh Erdeswyck and divers other persons of the counties of Chester and Stafford had made a violent assault on his town of Charteley, in the county of Stafford, killed John Page, one of his servants, and demolished his park pales; and praying redress. The Statute of 13 Henry IV. provides a sufficient remedy.

13. A counter petition of Hugh Erdeswyck, esq. complains of riotous proceedings on the part of Edmund Ferrers; of which several instances are produced. The same Statute is sufficient for this also[1].

In 1414, *Francis Keble*, esq. died seised of one message, with the appurtenances, in Leicester; which was held of the king, as of his dutchy of *Lancaster*, by fealty, and the service of 3*s.* 9*d. per annum*[2].

In 1415, *Ralph Humberston* was mayor of Leicester; in which year, Oct. 24, was the famous battle of Agincourt[3].

Thomas Saborne was mayor in 1416; *John Earnsby*, 1417; *Henry Bebe*, 1418 (in which year the lord Cobham and sir John Oldcastle were hanged[4]); *William Pacy*, 1419; and *Thomas Walgrave*, 1420; in which year *Robert Shillington* died seized of one message and two shops in Leicester; which were held of the king, as of the Honour of *Leicester*[5].

In 1421, *Ralph Humberston* was mayor of Leicester; and *John Church* in 1422; in which year, on the 31st of August, king Henry V. died, at the age of 34.

HENRY VI.

In 1423, *Henry Foster* was mayor of Leicester; in which year, *Maud* wife of sir *John Lovel*, knt. died seised of 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly rent, arising out of a certain message in the town of Leicester: which was held of *Katherine* Queen of England, as of the Honour of *Leicester*; also of a certain parcel of meadow in the same place, held of the same Queen[6].

In this year, *Richard Hynam*, of Leicester, had licence to go out of the kingdom[7].

Henry Darby was mayor of Leicester in 1424; and *William Newby* in 1425.

In 1425-6, a parliament was held at Leicester, the writs for which, dated at Westminster, Feb. 7, and returnable at Leicester Feb. 18, were thus directed:

Rex, &c. charissimo avunculo suo Johanni duci Bedfordie, &c.

Humfrido duci Glocestrie.
Thome duci Exonie.
Joanni duci Norfolcie.
Henrico comiti Northumberland.
Humfrido comiti Stafford.
Jacobo de Berkley chevalier.
Magistro Thome de la War.
Willielmo de Ferrariis de Groby chevalier.
Johanni de Wells, chevalier.
Johanni baroni de Graystock, chevalier.
Reginaldo Gray de Ruthin, chevalier.
Johanni Latimer, chevalier.
Roberto de Poynings, chevalier.
Willielmo Bottreaulx, chevalier.
Johanni Dacre de Gilsland, chevalier.
Willielmo Clinton, chevalier.
Willielmo Harrington, chevalier.
Jacobo de Audley, chevalier.
Johanni Gray de Côdenor, chevalier.
Radulpho Cromwell, chevalier.
Lodovico Robesart, chevalier.
Ricardo Strang, chevalier.
Johanni le Scroop de Masham, chevalier.
Willielmo Lovell, chevalier.
Willielmo la Zouch de Harringworth.
Waltero Hungerford.
Johanni Tibetot, chevalier.
Reginald le Warr, chevalier.
Thome de Morle, chevalier.
Willielmo Cheyn, Capitali Justiciarie.

The Parliament was accordingly holden, on Monday the 18th day of February, in the great hall of the Castle of Leicester, the lords and commons being there, in due form assembled; when Henry bishop of Winchester, chancellor of England, declared,

1. that the king's will was, that the English Church, and all the king's liege subjects of every description, should enjoy their liberties.

2. He then took for his theme the words of St. Paul, *Sic facite ut salvi sitis*; the which he divided into three parts. The first to God's protecting the faith of the Church against the innovations of the Hereticks and the Lollards. The second, by imparting sound counsel. The third, by granting liberal subsidies; from which, he affirmed, a threefold benefit would follow; viz. glory to God, by protecting his faith; honour to the king, by receiving sound counsel; and peace to the subjects by liberal granting. Wherefore he willed the prelates, peers, and commons, respectively, to labour therein.

3. He then directed the commons to assemble themselves *in quâdam bassâ camerâ eisdem communibus pro eorum domo communi ordinatâ & assignatâ*, there to elect a speaker, to be presented the next day to the king.

4, 5, 6, 7. Receivers and triers of petitions were then appointed. Those for England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland, to meet in the chapter-house of the collegiate church of St. Mary de Castro; and those for Gascoigne and other foreign parts in the North chapel of the same church.

8. The king appointed, by letters patent, John duke of Bedford his commissioner, to prorogue and dissolve the parliament.

9. On the 28th of February, the commons presented before the king Richard Vernon, knight, to be their speaker; with whom, after the accustomed protestation, *Rex benè se contentavit.*

10. Upon the commons disliking the dissention between the nobles, the duke of Bedford and other lords made a solemn decree amongst themselves, that every of them should, wirhout affection, hear and end the dissention between the duke of Gloucester and the bishop of Winchester, so as neither of them should be encouraged to break the peace: to which order, after every of the lords were sworn, they sent the copy thereof to the commons; it being also ordered, that none of the lords, or their followers, should repair to the parliament with weapons.—["In this town (as Robert Fabian, alderman of London, writeth in his Chronicle[8]) was kept, in 1425-6, the famous *Parliamentum Fustium*, or *Parliament of Bats*; so called,

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[1] Rot. Parl. 2 Hen. V. Pars I.; see the printed Rolls, vol. IV. pp. 15—33.
[2] Esch. 2 Hen. V.
[3] From the Roll of Mayors of Leicester.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Esch. 8 Hen. V. N° 71. Leic.
[6] Esch. 1 Hen. VI. N° 51. Leic.
[7] Catalogues des Rolles François, col. II. p. 241.
[8] Fol. 186. b. 201. b.

for that parliamentary men being forbidden to wear swords or weapons, then they used bats and staves; which also likewise being inhibited, they wore in their sleeves great stones and plummets of lead [1]."

11. On the fifth of March, "Concordatum fuit & ordinatum, quod proclamatio fieret in villa Leycestrie, quod universi & singuli in villâ predictâ existentes, qui aliqua annuitates, feoda, vel officia habent, ex concessione vel confirmatione domini regis, compareant coram domino rege & consilio suo, in Castro Leycestrie, die Mercurii tunc proximè futuro, ad faciend' & recipiend' quod per dictum dominum regem & consilium suum tunc ibidem contingeret ordinari."

12. The difference between the duke of Gloucester and the bishop of Winchester, by their formal instruments, was compromitted to certain bishops and lords, who, by like formality, make a full order between them; viz. that the bishop should first submit himself to the king; which he did: Whereupon the duke of Bedford, in open parliament, by the king's commandment, pronounced the said bishop excused, as well of that it is said that the said bishop had procured one to have murthered the king, being prince, as the murtherer confessed (who having been delivered to the earl of Arundel, the said earl *lete sake him forthwith, and drownd hymn in the Thamyse*); as also for that it was said that the bishop should counsel, and would have it procured, by king Henry V. being prince, to have deprived king Henry IV. his father.

13. Moreover they awarded, that the said bishop should acknowledge to the said duke of Gloucester an offence, and by his submission to pray his favour; and that the duke should promise the same; and that, in token thereof, either of them should take the other by the hand. Which was done, in token of reconciliation.

14. On the 13th day of March, the bishop of Winchester, for sundry causes, prayed to be discharged of the great seal, whereof by common consent he was discharged. The bishop of Bath, treasurer of England, was of his office also discharged.

15. On the 18th day of March, John bishop of Bath and Wells, late treasurer of England, by a writ of privy seal, delivered unto the duke of Bedford the king's great seal of gold in a leather bag; the which the duke took, and shewed openly, and then sealed it up with his own seal; and after delivered the same to John bishop of London, chancellor of England.

16. On the 8th of February, the bishop of Durham, by virtue of a privy seal to him directed, delivered the last will and testament, with a codicil on paper thereto annexed, of king Henry V. which was sealed with the great and privy seal, and the privy signet to the lords of the privy council; who delivered the same over, safely to be kept, to Master William Alnewyk, keeper of the privy seal.

17. It is enacted that the lords of the council shall have full power to bind the king, his heirs and successors, to his creditors, for one assurance for the sum of 40,000*l.*

18. At the petition of the earl of Huntingdon, the king, by common consent, released to Lewis of Burbon, earl of Vendosme, who had been taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, all arrears of ransom.

19. The duke of Bedford, who had the keeping of the castle at Berwick, to him and his heirs male, with the fee of 500 marks, had licence, by common consent, to appoint a deputy there, at the king's pleasure.

20. It is enacted, that any of the feoffees of king Henry V. may take the homage of fealty of any tenants holding under them.

21. It is enacted, that the king's council, by authority of parliament, shall have power to end all such petitions relative to private business as shall not have been ended by parliament.

22. It is decreed, by common assent of the lords, that the late subsidy of tonnage and poundage to the king granted ought simply to be paid, notwithstanding any condition.

23. On the 20th day of March, before the lords and commons, the bishop of London, chancellor of England, by the king's commissary's commandment, prorogued the parliament, from the same day, till Monday next after the feast of George, at Leicester.

24. On the 1st day of June, being the last day of parliament, the commons, by assent of the bishops and lords, granted to the king the subsidy of wools, tonnage, and poundage.

25. The king, by common consent, granted, by his letters patent, that the prior of St. Trinity in York, being a cell of the abbey of Meremostier in France, shall be denizens.

26. The king grants to Thomas Cornyssh, of Woxebrigge, co. Middlesex (on the humble petition of Margaret his wife), a pardon for stealing of sheep from a close belonging to Alice Scolecroft.

27. At the request of the merchants of the Hans in Germany, the king, in conformity to their privileges, appointeth to them sir William Crowmere, one of the aldermen of London, to be a judge between party and party of the same company of Hans in all suits; and that, within one month after the death, or leaving over, of the said alderman, there be appointed to them one other alderman to supply the same.

28. Petitions of the commons, with the answers.

Upon motion of the commons, it was granted, that all such merchants as had paid subsidy for their wools, and could prove before the council that the same or any part thereof was perished, might ship the same quantity without custom.

29. That no man make a presentation, collation, or induction, to any alien, of any benefice or ecclesiastical dignity, on pain of Premunire. The king will be advised.

30. That no man of good name be impeached by the accusation of any being in sanctuary, unless sureties be bound that proof be made thereof. The Statutes already made shall be observed.

31. That every patron may present a-new, in case of non-residence of the incumbent. The bishops have promised to take order therein.

32. The print against bribery of sheriffs, chap. 4. agrees with the record.

33. That all strangers being within the realm about queen Joan may depart out of the realm. The Statutes thereupon made shall be observed.

34. That the chancellor of England for the time being may, for reasonable fines, grant licences to the king's tenants that hold in chief, to alien their lands; and to the king's widows, to marry themselves according to the antient custom. The king will be advised.

35. The print touching the misprision of clerks of the king's courts, chap. 3. agrees with the record.

36. The print touching knights of parliament, chap. 4. agrees with the record.

37. The print touching exportation of provisions, chap. 5. agrees with the record.

38. The print touching assizes and protections, chap. 2. agrees with the record [2].

At Whitsuntide this year, the duke of Bedford, regent of France, knighted the young king Henry VI. who thereupon immediately conferred the like honour on Richard earl of Cambridge, and about 40 more. At this parliament also the said earl of Cambridge was not only restored in blood, which was inherited by his father, but also was created duke of York; which enabled him afterwards, as he did, to put in and prosecute claim to the crown.

In 1426, *John Picwell* was mayor of Leicester; *William Husly*, 1427; *William Pacy*, 1428; and *William Humberstone*, 1429; in which year, the following *Gentlemen* of this county were summoned to attend the king, for the defence of the realm:

"*Leicestr'*. Will' Trussell, chevalier, Rob' Nevill, chevalier, Tho' Pultney, arm', Johannes Perwick, arm', Alanus Moton, arm,' Everardus Digby, arm',

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[1] Burton, MS.

[2] Prynne's Abridgement of the Records, pp. 582—585. Rot. Parl. 4 Hen. VI.; printed Rolls, vol. IV. pp. 295—308.

Tho' Nevill, arm', Rob' Wiwell, arm', Johannes Charnel, arm'[1]."

In 1430, *Thomas Walgrave* was mayor of Leicester; *John Loughborough*, 1431 (in which year, Dec. 7, king Henry VI. was crowned at Paris); *Thomas Clarke*, 1432; *William Newby*, 1433 (in which year the arbitration concerning *The South Field near Leicester* was made, which will be elsewhere noticed[2]); *John Reynolds*, 1434; *Adam Pacy*, 1435[3]; and *Walter Pomerey*, 1436; in which year, sir *Richard Hastinges*, knt. died seised of three crofts in Leicester, held of the abbot of St. *Mary de Pratis* in that town[4].

William Hasty was mayor of Leicester in 1437; *John Coventre*, 1438; *John Reynolds*, 1439; *Adam Racye*, 1440; *Thomas Charity*, 1441; *William Wimeswold*, 1442; *William Grantham*, 1443 (in which year, Feb. 1, *Paul's Steeple* was burnt[5]); *William Newby*, 1444; *Thomas Green*, 1445; *John Brynight* (or *Bennet)*, 1446; *Ralph Furnys*, alias *Fisher*, 1447; *William Wigston*, 1448; and *William Stringer*, 1449; in which year the parliament, which was summoned to meet at Westminster on the 6th of November, was, *ab aëris infectionem in villâ Westm' & aliis locis circumvicinis*, adjourned to the City of London; where, on the 4th of December, they were assembled in the house of the Black Friers; and for some time continued to sit, till on the 30th of December they were prorogued, to meet at Westminster on the 22d of January, 1449-50.

At the commencement of this parliament, there being great discontents against the dukes of Somerset and Suffolk, upon the loss of Normandy; and the commons having impeached William de la Pole, duke of Suffolk; he was imprisoned, but soon after released out of the Tower, and restored to his former place about the king again; which so incensed the people, that there was danger of an insurrection[6].

The *insalubritas aëris* still continuing to prevail in Westminster, the parliament was, on the 30th of March, 1450, prorogued to the 29th of August, and then to meet at Leicester; at which place the usual subsidy was granted[7]. But the commons persevering in their prosecution of the duke of Suffolk, and very few of the nobility appearing at Leicester, the parliament was re-adjourned to Westminster.

Whilst the archbishop of Canterbury was at Leicester, in his attendance upon this parliament, Reginald Peacock, on his translation from St. Asaph to the see of Chichester, made his profession of obedience to him on the 31st of March[8].

John Reynolds was mayor of Leicester in 1450; *William Clarke*, 1451; *William Wimeswold*, 1452; and *Thomas Charyte*, 1453.

May 23, 1454, was the battle near St. Alban's.

In 1455, sir *Leonard Hastings*, knt. died seised of three crofts in Leicester, held of the abbot of St. *Mary de Pratis*[9].

Thomas Dalton was mayor of Leicester 1454—1456; *Thomas Green*, 1457; and *John Reynolds*, 1458.

In the Records of the Corporation of Leicester is preserved the following very curious entry:

"It is to have in mind that *John Frysley*, of Leicester, burgess, came into the court of Portman moot of Leicester, the Monday next after the feast of St. Valentine, 1458-9, afore *John Reynolds* the elder, at that time being mayor of the said town, and his brethren; and there, wilfully, devoutly, and holily, bearing in mind the unstableness of this present life, and also the insecurity of people left after a man's present life in ministration of his temporal goods, any thing to the health of his soul, and also the great worship and pleasure to the mayor for the time being and all his brethren, hath given to the mayoralty of Leicester, perpetually to endure, certain lyflode and tenement, as in divers deeds and muniments thereof made more plainly doth under this condition appear that followeth; *i. e.* the mayor for the time being shall find a priest perpetually to sing for the said John Frysley, his wife, his father and mother, the mayor and his brethren for the time being, and in all time to come, and all his benefactors. And if the mayor be negligent, and no priest will have, then the feoffours which shall be feoffed in the said livelode and tenement, shall have a priest to sing, say, and pray, for the health of the souls of the said John Frysley, his wife, father and mother, the mayor, his brethren, and all his benefactors, in the church where the said John lieth, as long as the mayor for the time being is without a priest. Also the said mayor which for the time shall be, with the provenues coming and growing of the said lyflode and tenement, shall yearly pay and content the said priest his salary, and keep all manner of reparations necessary to the said lyflode and tenement, by the good advice of the said feoffees. And if the mayor will no priest find, then the feoffees to find a priest, and pay him his salary, and with the overplus to make reparations. And the said John Frysley chargeth the feoffees that they make new feoffees after three or four of them have deceased[10]."

In 1459, was the battle at Blore Heath[11]; and the following persons were appointed commissioners for this county, to select proper archers for the defence of the realm.

"Johannes vicecomes Beaumont, abbas Leycestrie, Edwardus Grey de Groby, Willielmus Hastings, Johannes Bellers, Thomas Palmer, Willielmus Fildinge, Thomas Berkeley, Ricardus Nele, Ricardus Hotofte."

William Wigston was mayor of Leicester in 1459.

The battle of Northampton[11] was fought July 9, 1460; in which year, *Robert Shillingham* was elected mayor of Leicester; and during his mayoralty the battle of Wakefield, commonly called *York field*[11], was fought, Dec. 31; and on the 4th of March, 1460-1, king Henry VI. was deposed.

EDWARD IV.

March 29, 1461, king Edward obtained a decisive victory over the forces of the late king Henry at Towton[11]; and in this year it was found that *Everard Digby*, attainted of high treason, was seised of one messuage in Leicester[12].

The following entry is also of this period:

"It is to have in mind that *John Reynolds* the elder, of Leicester, burgess, the 3d of May 1461, for the goodly zeal that he had to the honourable and worshipful office of mayoralty of the town of Leicester, the which was by him four sundry years ministered, gave to the mayoralty aforesaid perpetually a tenement in the High Street of Leicester, by the High Cross there set, between the tenement of John Roberts on the South and the tenement of John Danet on the North, as in certain muniments thereof made appeareth, to have and to hold the said tenement, with the appurtenances, to the mayoralty of the town of Leicester perpetually, in manner, and all conditions, means, and rules, as the livelode, lands, and tenements, late of John Frysley above specified, were given by the said John Frysley to the office of mayoralty of the town of Leicester[13]."

Robert Rawlett was elected mayor of Leicester in 1461; and on the 15th of May, 1462, king Edward IV. for service done by the mayor and burgesses of Leicester against the king's enemies, granted them 20 marks yearly, from Michaelmas past, for 20 years. This grant was at the Castle of Leicester, by the labour of *Robert Rawlett* then mayor, and of Thomas Green and John Roberds, then being burgesses of the parliament.

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[1] Nomina illorum qui [per singulos Angliæ comitatus] arma antiqua portantium, qui ad regem veniendum, pro defensione regni summoniti sunt, 1429.

[2] See under *The South Field* in the Hundred of Guthlaxton.

[3] In this year was a great frost, endured from .... to Feb. 14; so that neither ships might sail, nor boats be rowed, in the river of Thames; and therefore all the vintages were carried to London in carts by land. (From the Roll of Mayors.)

[4] Esch. 15 Hen. VI. No 58. Leic.

[5] From the Roll of Mayors.

[6] This year rose the commons in Kent; and made there a captain, named John Cade. (From the Roll of Mayors.)

[7] Rot. Parl. 28 Hen. VI. vol. V. p. 172.

[8] He was deprived in 1457; and sent to the abbey of Thornley.

[9] Esch. 34 Hen. VI.

[10] Extracted by Mr. Carte from the Lock Book for Fines, in custody of the mayor of Leicester.

[11] From the Roll of Mayors.

[12] Esch. 1 Edw. IV. No 7. Leic.

[13] From the Lock Book, as before; in which follow some feoffments made of John Frysley's lands, before John Reynolds senior, then mayor, and Peter Curteys, bailiff, 24 and 26 Dec. 17 Edw. IV.

John Yoman was elected mayor of Leicester in 1462; and in his mayoralty, in April 1463, was the battle of Hexham[1].

John Reynolds was elected mayor of Leicester in 1463; and in his mayoralty, king Edward IV. by his letters patent under the seal of the duchy of Lancaster, dated at his castle of Leicester, June 2, 1464, "gave to his well-beloved servant Mauryce Arnolde, squire, his serjeant porter, all the issues and profits to him due and growing, of a place called *Blanckchapillon*, with all the lands belonging to the same, in the city of London[2]. And in the same year, in an act of resumption of grants, there was a clause for saving the grant of 20 marks to the town of Leicester, which had been granted them in 1462. A proviso also occurs, that an act of resumption "shall not be prejudicial to Richard Chambre, of a grant committing the keeping to him of one mec'e, with the appurtenances, in Leicester, late by us, by our letters patent, under our great seal made[3]."

On the 24th of August, 1464, king Edward IV. for the greater security and quiet of the corporation of Leicester, granted to the then mayor and burgesses, and to their successors for ever; 1. that the mayor for the time being and four of the discreetest comburgesses, with one person skilled in the laws (to be called the recorder) should be justices to keep and cause to be kept the statutes of servants, artificers, and labourers. 2. That the said mayor and comburgesses, or any three or two of them, with the recorder, should have the full correction, privilege, power, and authority, of knowing, inquiring, hearing, and determining of all matters of transgression, misprision, and extortion, and of all other causes, complaints, and misdemeanors, within the said town and liberties, as fully and entirely as any other justices of servants, labourers, and artificers in the county of Leicester, have elsewhere therein; matters of felony therein, and of melting, clipping, washing, and other falsifying of the coin only excepted. 3. That no justice of the peace, or other justice or commissioner of the king or his heirs, in the county, should intermeddle there in any matter, except as before excepted. 4. That neither they the mayor and burgesses, or their successors, any constable of the town of Leicester, or any other person there sojourning, should be bound or compelled to appear before any other justice of the peace, or any other justice or commissioner of the king or his heirs, either within or without the said town, to enquire or do any thing in the matters aforesaid, happening in the said town and liberties (except as before excepted), save only before the mayor and four of the discreeter comburgesses, and their successors, as is above said. 5. That if any mayor, burgess, constable, or other person within the said town or liberties thereof abiding, should be summoned or impanelled, and refuse to appear before any other justice about any such matter, or to swear or enquire about any heads or articles thereunto belonging, that, for such his refusal, he should not be put in contempt, or incur any loss or penalty to the king or his heirs. 6. That the mayor of the 24 comburgesses should yearly, upon the feast of St. Matthew the Evangelist, elect four of the said 24 to be justices of the peace for the year ensuing; and two of the said 24 to be coroners; and no other coroner to intermeddle. 7. Lastly, that they, the mayor and burgesses and their successors, should not be impanelled on any assises, juries, jurisdictions or recognizances (though they concern either the king or his heirs, or any other of his liege people) or be sworn or put upon the trial of any amerciament of any assize or panal before any justices or commissioners of the king or his heirs, about any thing, cause, or matter, happening without Leicester, when the trial is to be taken out of the said borough.

"Edwardus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie et Francie, et dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod nos, volentes securitati et quieti dilectorum ligeorum nostrorum majoris et burgensium ville sive burgi nostre Leycestrie, concessimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, et per presentes concedimus *Johanni Yoman*[4], nunc majori ejusdem ville sive burgi, et burgensibus ejusdem, ac successoribus suis pro tempore existentibus, quod hujusmodi major et quatuor de discretioribus comburgensibus ville sive burgi illius, in formâ subsequendâ eligendis et nominandis, quamdiu in hujusmodi officiis majoratûs aut burgensium fuerint, cum uno legisperito in perpetuo nominando Recordatore Leycestrie, sint justiciarii nostri et heredum nostrorum ad pacem infra villam sive burgum predictum, procinctus et limites ejusdem ville sive burgi, necnon ad statuta et ordinaciones de servientibus, artificibus, et laboratoribus edita, conservandum et custodiri faciendum in perpetuum. Et quod iidem major et quatuor comburgenses ville sive burgi illius pro tempore existentes, tres vel duo eorum, cum dicto recordatore, plenam habeant correctionem, punitionem, protestatem, et auctoritatem cognoscendi, inquirendi, audiendi, et terminandi omnes res et materias, tam de omnibus feloniis, transgressionibus, misprisionibus, et extortionibus, quam de omnimodis aliis causis, querelis, et molestiis quibuscumque, infra eandem villam sive burgum, procinctus et limites ejusdem, qualitercunque contingentibus sive emergentibus, adeo plenè et integrè sicut custodes pacis nostre et justiciarii ad felonias, transgressiones, et alia malefacta audiendum et terminandum assignati et assignandi, ac justiciarii servientium, laboratorum, et artificium, in comitatu Leyc', extra villam sive burgum ac procinctus predictos, habent, seu in futurum qualitercumque habebunt; terminationibus de omnimodis feloniis, ac de contrafacturâ, tonsurâ, loturâ, et aliâ falsitate monete regni nostri Anglie, duntaxat exceptis; et quod nullus custos pacis, justiciarius, aut commissionarius nostri, vel heredum nostrorum, ad premissa, sive aliquod premissorum, in comitatu predicto audiendum et terminandum assignatus, in aliquo intromittat infra villam sive burgum predictum, aut procinctus et limites ejusdem, seu extra eandem villam sive burgum, procinctus et limites ejusdem, pro premissis, aut aliquo premissorum, infra villam sive burgum predictum, ac procinctus ejusdem, qualitercumque facta sive emergentia, exceptis preexceptis; nec infra villam sive burgum predictum, aut procinctus ejusdem, aliquod officium suum de premissis, sive aliquo premissorum, exceptis preexceptis, infra dictam villam sive burgum ac procinctus ejusdem, qualitercumque factis sive emergentibus aliqualiter faciendum, inquirendum, vel exequendum, ingrediantur, nec ingredi presumant. Concessimus etiam eisdem majori et burgensibus, et successoribus suis, quod ipsi et successores sui, seu eorum aliquis, aut aliquis constabularius ville sive burgi illius pro tempore existens, aut aliquis alius infra villam sive burgum predictum commorans seu commoraturus, non arctentur neque compellantur, non arctetur nec compellatur, ad comparendum coram aliquibus justiciariis pacis nostre, vel heredum nostrorum, in comitatu predicto, vel coram justiciariis nostri vel heredum nostrorum, ad felonias, transgressiones, et alia malefacta, in eodem comitatu, audiendum et terminandum assignati vel assignandi, aut aliquibus aliis justiciariis vel commissionariis nostri aut heredum nostrorum, extra villam sive burgum predictum, ac procinctus et limites ejusdem, neque infra eandem villam sive burgum, procinctus et limites ejusdem, ad inquirendum vel aliquid aliud faciendum pro premissis vel aliquo premissorum, infra eandem villam sive burgum, procinctus aut limites ejusdem, factis, emergentibus sive contingentibus, exceptis preexceptis, preterquam coram prefatis majore et quatuor

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[1] From the Roll of Mayors.

[2] Rot. Parl. vol. V. p. 548.

[3] Ibid. p. 541.

[4] *John Yoman*, though mentioned by name in this charter, was the mayor of the preceding year, as is evident by the uniform testimony of various Rolls of Mayors; and *John Reynolds* is recognized as mayor Sept. 10, 1464, in a deed abridged in p. 375.

de discretioribus comburgensibus & successoribus suis pro tempore existentibus, ut predictum est. Et si aliquis major, burgensis, constabularius, vel aliquis alius, infra dictam villam sive burgum, procinctus & limites ejusdem residens, vel extunc residere contingens, exnunc summoneatur aut impanelletur ad comparendum coram aliquibus hujusmodi custodibus aut justiciariis pacis, laboratorum & artificium nostri, vel heredum nostrorum, in comitatu predicto, vel coram justiciariis aut commissionariis nostris, vel heredum nostrorum, ad felonias, transgressiones, & alia malefacta ibidem perpetrata, audiendum & terminandum, assignati vel assignandi, exceptis preexceptis, & ipse coram eis defaltam fecerit, vel ad jurand' sui inquirend' de vel pro aliquibus articulis infra villam sive burgum predictum factis sive perpetratis, exceptis preexceptis, recusaverit, non propter hoc ponatur in contemptu, nec ullum deperditum aut gravamen erga nos vel heredes nostros ex hâc causâ incurrat. Et insuper concessimus, & per presentes concedimus, prefatis majori & burgensibus, & eorum successoribus, quod iidem major et viginti quatuor comburgenses ville sive burgi predicti, & eorum successores pro tempore existentes, de anno in annum, in festo Sancti Matthei Evangeliste, eligere possint, de ipsis viginti quatuor comburgensibus predictis, quatuor discretiores comburgenses, essendi justiciarii nostri & heredum nostrorum, ad premissa sive premissorum infra villam sive burgum predictum, procinctus & limites ejusdem, exceptis preexceptis, cognoscendi, inquirendi, audiendi, & terminandi; ac, de eisdem viginti quatuor comburgensibus, duos coronatores, qui officium coronatoris infra villam sive burgum predictum, procinctus & limites ejusdem, facient & exequantur; & quod iidem coronatores sic electi, & successores sui qui pro tempore erunt, in perpetuum habeant & exerceant officium coronatoris nostri & heredum nostrorum in villâ sive burgo predicto, & procinctibus & limitibus ejusdem, tam in presentiâ nostrâ & heredum nostrorum, quam in absentiâ nostrâ & heredum nostrorum, in omnibus rebus, prout aliquo tempore ante datum presentium aliquis coronator noster infra villam sive burgum predictum, ac procinctus ejusdem, officium coronatoris ibidem exercere consuevit; ac etiam in omnibus aliis rebus infra eandem villam sive burgum, aut procinctus ejusdem, accidentibus, contingentibus, sive emergentibus in futuro, que ad officium coronatoris quovismodo pertinent sive spectant, & que si infra aliquem comitatum regni nostri Anglie acciderent aut emergerent per coronatores seu coronatorem ejusdem comitatûs exerceri, compareri, seu fieri deberent, adeò plenè & integrè, pacificè & quietè, prout iidem coronatores sive coronator alterius comitatûs regni nostri Anglie hujusmodi officium coronatoris, & omnia alia officium illud tangentia, occupant seu exercent, occupat seu exercet, aut occuparunt sive exercuerunt, occupare seu exercere quovismodo legitimè poterint vel poterit in futuro, sine occasione, impetitione, vel impedimento nostri, vel heredum nostrorum, aut aliorum officiariorum seu ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque; ita quod nullus alius coronator nostri vel heredum nostrorum se pro aliquo ad officium coronatoris pertinens infra villam sive burgum predictum, ac procinctus ejusdem, emergente sive accidente, aliqualiter intromittat, nec villam seu burgum illum ad aliquod ad officium coronatoris pertinet faciendum ingrediatur. Concessimus etiam, pro nobis, heredibus & successoribus nostris, prefatis majori et burgensibus, & eorum successoribus, quod nec ipsi nec eorum aliquis ponantur neque ponatur, impanellentur neque impanelletur, in aliquibus assisis, juratis, inquisitionibus, seu recognitionibus, licet tanget nos vel heredes nostros, vel aliquos alios ligeos nostros; nec jurentur nec onerentur, nec ullus eorum juretur seu oneretur, super triatione arraiamenti alicujus assise sive panelli coram aliquibus justiciariis seu commissionariis nostris vel heredum nostrorum, de vel pro aliquâ re, causâ, vel materiâ quâcumque, extra villam sive burgum predictum emergente sive contingente, capiendam extra villam sive burgum predictum. In cujus rei testimonium, has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso, apud Wodestoke, 24° die Augusti, anno regni nostri quarto. Per breve de privato sigillo, ac de datâ predictâ, auctoritate Parliamenti [1]."

Sept. 10, 1464, the mayor and commonalty of Leicester let, for 12 years, to *Ranulph Beryngton*, taylor, for 12*d*. *per annum*, a piece of land lying in the parish of St. Margaret, in *Le Water Croftes*, between the land of St. Margaret's and the land of St. John Leicester; *John Reynolds* then being mayor, *Peter Curteis* bailiff, &c.

William Holbech was elected mayor of Leicester in September 1464; *Roger Wigston*, 1465; and *John Frysley*, 1466.

"It is agreed for ever, in time of the mayoralty of William Frysley, by the wardens and all the occupation of the craft of taylors, that there shall no taylor set up his craft as a master within the town of Leicester, but the wardens of the said craft shall bring in 10*s*. in money, and pay it to the chamberlains, for his duty to the chapman's gild, a fortnight before the chamberlains enter into their accompt, upon pain of forfeiting 20*s*. of the gild of taylors' money, to be levied by the chamberlains [2]."

Richard Gyllott was elected mayor of Leicester in 1467; and at a common hall holden the Friday before the feast of St. Luke, it was ordained, "that if any person enter and abyde within the gild hall at any comon hall holden at the day of election of the mayor, or other comon hall, except he be of the forty-eight; that he, by comand of the mayor, be forthwith comitted to warde, to continue forty days on the mayor's grace, paying 40*d*. to the chamberlains to the use of the town, without pardon or grace of any part. And also if any person of what degree soever name one of the mayor's brethren to the office of mayoralty till such time as the mayor hath comanded the cryer to make an noy and read the ordinance before time made, and declared the liberty of election, and discharged himself according to the antient custom; for the same shall pay like forfeiture and penalty as before is rehearsed. And if any mayor be verily known innocent [negligent] in execution of these ordinances, he shall forfeit to the chamber 20*s*. to be witholden by the chamberlains of the mayre's fee [2]."

Then follow several orders, made by Richard Gillot, mayor, at a common hall, on Thursday before St. Simon and Jude; whereof some are:

"That no one in town bear any weapon except in support of the mayor; but a knight or esquier may have a sword borne after hym. Every countryman to leave his weapon at his inn, and bear it not in town, on forfeit of the weapon, and his body to prison as long as the mayor likes.

That no one walk, after nine of the bell be stricken in the night, without light, or without cause reasonable.

That bakers [take care] that the town lack no bread white or brown, on pain of imprisonment.

That such as bring wine to town sell none without leave of the mayor, on like pain.

That brewers sell the best ale for 1½*d*.; the second, 1*d*.; the third, ½*d*. a gallon; and by measure sealed.

That butchers bring the skins and tallow with the flesh to the market; and no butcher to kill a bull till baited, nor buy flesh of other butchers to sell again.

That geese be sold for 4*d*. apiece, and the best pig for 6*d*.

That none lay muck at his door, nor stones, timber, or clay, &c. within the four gates, and four streets of the suburbs, but remove it within three days.

That no one play for silver at any unlawful game forbidden by the statute.

That no writer set the mayor to witness in any scripture without his knowledge.

That no franchised person sue another by spi-

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[1] Pat. 4 Edw. IV. Pars 1. m. 12.

[2] S. Carte, ex Libro Villæ Leycestriæ, temp. Edw. IV. Ric. III. Hen. VII. & part. Hen. VIII.

ritual or temporal law, but only before the mayor, if due remedy can there be had, on pain of imprisonment, &c.

That no woman wash cloaths or other corruption at the comon wells, or High-street.

That scoldes be punished by the mayr on a cuckstole before their door, and then carried to the four gates of the town.

That no buyer of corn cheapen it till ten of the bells be stricken on Saturday.

That such as have gates or doors on the Town-wall against the market leave them not open on a market-day, on pain of 20*d.* and imprisonment forty days.

That butchers sell their meat, not at their house, but the common shambles, on pain of 12*d.*

That no ducks be let abroad in any street within the four gates.

That every man be ready, at every affray in the town, to assist the mayor; and if he come not when sent for, the mayor may fetch him; and if he shut his door, the mayr may break it open, and imprison him while he liketh.

That no man lend others in the country any weapon but in support of the mayr.

That all inhabitants sumoned come to the common hall, or to attend the mayr to ride against the king, or for riding of the George, or any other thing to the pleasure of the mayr and worship of the town, on payn to the mayr's brethren 2*s.* and a comoner 12*d.*

That every person opening a shop pay yearly 3*s.*4*d.* till he enter into the Chapman's gild.

That every one keeping corn in his house from market-day to market-day for any person of the country forfeit 12*d.*

Charcoal to be sold, from All Saints to Easter, for 7*d.* the quarter, and from Easter to All Saints for 6*d.*; as that none sell it for above 1½*d.* a strike [1]."

King Edward IV. in consideration of his good services, granted to *Peter Curteys*, his servant, one messuage, with the appurtenances, in Leicester, situate in the High-street, near the South gate there; which messuage was forfeited to the king, by the attainder of *Edward Digby*, esq. then convicted of rebellion. Teste Rege, apud Westmon', 25° die Aprilis [2]."

A proviso occurs in 1464, and is repeated in 1467-8, that an act of resumption "shall not in any wise be prejudicial or hurting into our right well beloved servant *Richard Kestven*, squier, of, to, or for, the graunte by us to him made of a horsmylne and two mesuages, with th' appurtenaunce, lying in a strete called Swyne-market, within our town of Leycestre, not exceeding the yearly value of 8*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; ne to *Pyers Courteys* and *William Trussell*, of or for the loppes and croppes of woode, falled withyne our Fryth of Leycestere, for the brusyng of our dere there, or for repreacyon of the pale there, to theym graunted by oure lettres patentez; ne to the maire and burgeis or co'i'altee of oure towne of Leycestre, of or for 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to theym graunted, terme of 20 yeres, by oure lettres patentez [3]."

In 1468, *Philip Purefoy* died seised of three messuages and seven tofts in Leicester; and *John* Purefoy was his next heir [4].

Richard Yates was elected mayor of Leicester in 1468; *John Wigston*, 1469 (in which year was the battle beside Banbury [5]); and *Rob. Shillingham*, 1470.

March 1, 1470-1, king Edward IV. after his flight into Holland, returning landed at Ravenspur in Yorkshire, and went thence to York, and Wakefield, and Sowdal, Doncaster, Nottingham, and thence to Leicester, where 3000 able men and well armed came to him, thence he came before the walls of Coventry, where the earl of Warwick lay with 6 or 7000 men, but would not come out to battle.

On Easter Sunday, the 14th of April, 1471, there was a battle at Barnet field [5]; and another, May 9, at Tewksbury [5].

John Parsons was elected mayor of Leicester in 1471; and in 1471-2, the king, for service done by the mayor and burgesses of Leicester against his enemies, and in consideration of their great costs, granted them 20*l.* yearly, from Michaelmas then last past, for the term of 20 years; to be received of the profits of the Honour of Leicester, unless within the time he should give them lands and tenements to that value. Dat. sub sigillo ducatûs Lancastrie, apud Westm', 2° Januarii, anno regni 11.

Roger Wigston was elected mayor of Leicester in 1472; when *Joan* (late wife of *John Lovel*, knight) died seised of two burgages, five cottages, one garden, and six acres of meadow, with the appurtenances, in Leicester, which were held of the king as of the Honour of *Leicester*; and *Francis* Lovel was their son and heir [6].

On the 2d of April, 1473, king Edward IV. by the charter which here follows, granted to the mayor and burgesses of Leicester licence to hold a fair in the town and suburbs of Leicester three days before, upon the feast of St. Philip and St. James, and three days after, yearly for ever; the profits and government of the said fair, with all its liberties and privileges, to belong to the mayor and corporation.

"Edwardus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie & Francie, & dominus Hibernie, archiepiscopis, &c. salutem. Sciatis quod nos, ob affectionem & dilectionem quas habemus ad villam nostram Leicestrie, necnon dilectis & fidelibus nostris majori & burgensibus ibidem commorantibus, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ac ex certâ scientiâ & mero motu nostris, concessimus, & per presentes confirmamus, eisdem majori & burgensibus ejusdem ville Leicestrie, & successoribus suis, quandam feriam apud eandem villam Leicestrie & suburb' ejusdem, singulis annis, per septem dies, videlicet, tribus diebus ante festum Apostolorum Philipi & Jacobi, & in eodem festo, & in tribus diebus proximè sequentibus in perpetuum duraturam; ita quod quilibet indigena sive alienigena ad dictam villam Leicestrie & suburb' causâ ferie predicte veniens, ibidem moram faciens, & exinde recedens, tam in dictâ feriâ, quam ante & post in perpetuum, sit quietus de theolonio, stallagio, picagio, & aliis custumis & prestacionibus quibuscumque, nobis seu heredibus nostris racione ferie predicte qualitercumque spectantibus. Volumus insuper & concedimus, pro nobis & heredibus nostris predictis, ac per presentes confirmamus, prefatis majori & burgensibus predicte ville Leicestrie, & successoribus suis in perpetuum, omnimodo ordinacionem, gubernacionem, & assignationem stallorum & placearum, ac totum regimen predicte ferie, & omnium & singularum libertatum & aliarum consuetudinum ad eandem feriam spectantium, per majorem ejusdem ville Leicestrie qui pro tempore fuerit, & duos vel tres de probioribus & melioribus hominibus ejusdem ville in auxilium ipsius majoris ad hoc annuatim electis, deputatos & juratos per dictos majorem & burgenses suos, sine impedimento seu perturbacione nostri vel heredum nostrorum, seu aliorum ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque. Hiis testibus; venerabilibus patribus in Christo Thomâ Cardinali, archiepiscopo Cantuarie; R. Bathon' & Wellen', cancellario nostro Anglie, & Thomâ Lincoln', custode privati sigilli nostri, episcopis; ac precharissimis fratribus nostris, Georgio Clarencie, & Ricardo Gloucestrie, ducibus; necnon consanguineis charissimis nostris, Henrico Essex', thesaurario nostro Anglie, & Johanne Wiltes', capitali pincernâ nostro Anglie, comitibus; dilectisque fidelibus nostris Thomâ Stanley de Stanley, senescallo hospitii nostri, & Willielmo Hastings de Hastings, camerario hospitii nostri, militibus; & aliis. Dat' per manum nostram, apud palacium nostrum Westm', secundo die Aprilis, anno regni nostri tercio decimo [7].'

Sept. 7, 1473, the mayor and commonalty of Leicester let for 99 years to *John Whittewell* a piece of land lying apud le Southgate end, & continet in longitudine a cemiterio Sancti Sepulchri versus Austrum, & in latitudine a terris gildæ corporis Christi, &c. he paying yearly 4*d*.

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[1] Ex Libro Villæ Leycestriæ temp. Edw. IV. &c.

[2] Rot. Pat. 7 Edw. IV.

[3] Rolls of Parliament, 4 Edw. IV. vol. V. p 547; and 7 & 8 Edw. IV. p. 603.

[4] Esch. 8 Edw. IV. No. 29. Leic.

[5] Roll of Mayors.

[6] Esch. 12 Edw. IV. No. 7. Leic.

[7] Cart. 13 Edw. IV. n. 5.

Robert Rawlett was elected mayor in 1473; and in November, 1474, *John Roberts* (being then mayor), *Peter Curteis*, bailiff, and *Thomas Tayllor* of Whetstone, gave to the mayor and commonalty of Leicester a rent-charge of 6*d*. *per annum*, payable out of his lands at Scraptoft. Dated at Whetstone, in festo S. Lucæ.

In the same year, in a grant of a fifteenth and twentieth, for raising 51,147*l*. 4*s*. 7¾*d*. Leicestershire was taxed at 1043*l*. 19*s*. 8¼*d*.[1]

William Holbech was elected mayor of Leicester in 1475; and *Peter Wyndwode* in 1476.

Thus far the list of mayors has been compiled from a comparison of a variety of antient Rolls; which, though agreeing in the main, have occasionally some slight variation. By the industry, however, of the Rev. Samuel Carte, for many years vicar of St. Martin's, I am enabled not only to continue the series with exactness, but to enrich these Annals with extracts, which it is hoped will be gratifying to Antiquarian curiosity, and honourable to the antient Borough from whose very valuable and authentic Records they have been transcribed.

In the beginning of an antient MS. intituled, "Liber Villæ Leycestriæ, temp. Edw. IV. Ric. III. Hen. VII. & part. Hen. VIII." are the following forms of the oath of the Mayors; of the Jurier for the year; of them that enter into the Chapman Gilde; of the Chamberlains; of Fish Sayers; Flesh Sayers; of Constables; of Ale Tasters; of Leather Sayers; of the Recorder; of the Occupations, &c.

The Oath of the MAYOR.

"I shall maintain the peace of our Lord the King; and the affrayers thereagainst and the disturbers thereof I shall do to be arest and punish as the law woll. I shall maintain the assize of bread, wine, and ale, and all other maner of victualls; and the trespassers with them I shall punish as the law woll. I shall assay all maner of weights and measures; and the fals I shall dampe, and the trespassers with them I shall punish as the law woll. I shall suffer no forestaller nor regrater dwell within this town, nor the fraunches of the same. I shall do even right as well to the poor as to the rich; and all other good customs and fraunchises of this town I shall support and maintain during the time of mine office. So help me God and all Saints[2]."

The Oath of the JURIER.

"This hear you, Mayor and Juries, and ye Brethren of the Gilde, that I shall yield lawfull judgment; shall do lawfully as well to the poor as to the rich after the quantity of their trespass. I shall come continually to the court of Portmote, and at the summons of my mayor, when I shall be warnynde by his officers, if I be in the town, without a reasonable excuse. And that I shall maintain lawfully the assize of bread, wine, and ale, and all other victualls, with Mr. Mayor; and I shall maintain the fraunches and good customs of this town, and the same keep. So help me God and all Saints."

The Oath of them that enter into the CHAPMAN GILDE.

"This hear you, Mayor and ye Brethren of the Gilde, that I truly the customs of my Gilde shall lawfully hold, and my Gild in all things serve. I shall lote and scot with my brethren of the Gild, whether I dwell in the town, frauncheses, or in the Bishop Fee, or in any other place. Also I shall warne Mr. Mayor and the good folks of the town if I know any man that merchandizeth within the fraunches of this town, that been able to enter into the Chapman Gilde. And also I shall be obedient and ready at Mr. Mayor's commandment and sommons; and the good customs and fraunchisses of this town to my power I shall maintain, as God me help and all Saynts."

The Oath of the CHAMBERLAINS.

"We shall faithful and true officers be unto our master the Mayor, diligent of attendance at all times, obedient to his commandment, and ready to do his precepts. We shall improve the livelode belonging unto the comminalte of this town of Leicester, to the most behove of the same town; and also the tenements thereof we shall well and sufficiently repare during our office. We shall endeavour also for to emprove the Chapman Gilde to the uttermost of our powers. We shall be attendant at the Cornwall on the Saturday during our year, and the same to our powers we shall order; and all traunters that there can be found we shall present to our master the Mayor; and all horses and mares that there can be found we shall cause them to be had from the Corn-wall, and out of the market-place. And moreover we shall well and truly charge and discharge ourself of all lands and rents belonging to this town and of the Chapman Gilde, and of all other money as shall come to our hands belonging unto the cominalte of this town, and thereof a true aceompt shall yield up to the auditours assigned in the end of our year; and all other things lawfull that belongeth or partaineth to our office well and truly to our powers we shall do. So help us God and all Saints."

The Oath of the CONSTABLES.

"I shall true Constable be, and true arest make of all affrayers and disturbers of the king's peace, and of all felons within my office; and shall true oath give unto the watchmen, and in due hour during the time of the same I shall maintain all manner of officers of the king within my Constableship during the time of my said office; and all other things that appertaineth to my office I shall duly and truly execute to my power and knowledge. So help me God and all Saints."

The FISH SAYER's Oath.

"You shall take a lawfull assay and view of fish; and weekly, on the market-days and other days, search that if it be salt, and sweet, and good for man's body; and if you find any defective, you shall cause such fish and the person owner thereof to be brought before Mr. Mayor; and also shall present all forestallers, regueters, and ingrossers of such victual within this Borough. These and all other things belonging or appertaining to the office of a Fish Sayer you shall truly execute and do, to the best of your power, knowledge, skill, and ability. So help you God."

The FLESH SAYER's Oath.

"You shall take a lawfull assay and view of all manner of flesh offered to be sold within this Borough, that it be not tached with pock, morrein, mesle, nor with any other infectious disease or fault, but that it be good, wholesome, sound, convenient meat for man's body. You shall weekly, as well on the market days as one other week days, make due search for defective flesh; and if you find any defective, both the flesh and the owner thereof you shall bring before Mr. Mayor. These and all other things that belong or appertain to Flesh Sayers you shall duly and truly do and execute, to the best of your knowledge, skill, and ability, so long as you continue in the said office. So help you God."

The ALE TASTER's Oath.

"You shall diligently and truly search and take a lawful assay of all manner of Ale and Beer brewed to be sold within the peecincts of this Borough; and that which is not good and well brewed you shall not allow of, as if it be raw red, or long ropy, or have any other fault; and shall not spare any person for any favour, kin, or alliance, nor do any wrong out of envy or hatred; but you shall deal justly and do right to every one, to the best of your power and skill; and that Ale and Beer that you shall find defective, you shall true presentment make thereof, and of the owners of the same, to Mr. Mayor and the justices of the peace. All these things you shall duly and truly do and execute at all times so long as you shall continue in your office. So help you God."

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[1] Rot. Parl. 14 Edw. IV. vol. VI. p. 116. a.

[2] Mr. Carte has also copied the more modern oath of the Mayor; but the older one is here preserved.

SEARCHERS AND SEALERS OF LEATHER.

"You shall duly and truly search and take a lawfull assay of all maner of Tanned Leather within this Borough of Leicester, that it be well and sufficiently barked, tanned, and good, and also of all manner of wares made of Leather within this Borough; and if you find any Leather, or wares made of Leather, within the said Borough, defective, such Leather and wares and the offenders you shall cause to be attached, and them brought before Mr. Mayor. These and all other things that belong and appertain to your said office you shall well and truly execute for the year ensuing, according to the laws and statutes in such cases made and provided, according to the best of your knowledge, skill, and ability. So help you God."

The Oath of SEARCHERS OF HYDES AND TALLOW.

"You shall duly and truly search and take a strict view of all Hydes and Tallow brought to this market, that the said Hydes and Tallow be good and merchantable, according to the statutes in that case made and provided; and if you find any defective, that then you inform Mr. Mayor therewith, and also of the persons offending: And you shall do and execute all other things belonging to the said office for this ensuing year, according to the best of your knowledge, skill, and ability. So help you God."

The Oath of the RECORDER.

"You shall swear to be true to our lyche Lady the Queen[1], and her heirs Kings. You shall justly do justice as well to the poor as to the rich; and all other things to your office of Recordership belonging you shall well and truly do to your power. So help you God, &c."

The Oath of the OCCUPATIONS to their Ordinals.

"You shall do and execute all good rules and customs contained and specified within your Ordinal. You shall be obedient to your steward and wardens' commandment, at all convenient times; you shall duly and truly pay all such duties and forfeits mentioned in your Ordinal to be due for any offence, matter, or thing, therein contained; and all other good rules and lawful customs therein expressed you shall maintain and keep, to the best of your power, skill, and ability. So help you God."

The Oath of the MAYOR'S OFFICERS, his CLERK, and SERJEANT.

"I shall true and faithfull officer be unto my master the Mayor for this year being, and to his lieutenant in his absence, and to all other their successors, Mayors and lieutenants of the same town, during the time of my office and service. The counsel and secrets of this town I shall not utter nor disclose, but faithfully keep. I shall be diligent and ready at the Mayor's commandment, and in like wise to his lieutenant, for the town busynez. So help me God, &c."

Then follows a regular entry of elections:

"Die Dominicâ, in festo S. Matthei Apostoli, 17° Edw. IV. Petrus Wynwode amotus est ab officio majoratûs; et in loco ejus electus est pro anno sequenti Johannes Reynolds senior, major; et Willielmus Chaunler pro communitate camerarius, et Willielmus Pekesale pro majore.

Custodes pacis; Johannes Reynolds senior, major; Petrus Wynwode, Willielmus Holbeche, Johannes Parsons, Johannes Roberdes.

Seneschalli Nundinorum. Election of the Stewardys of the Faire; chosen, furst, one for the new maire; and the second be the old maire; and the thirde for the commons: Robertus Sheryngham, Willielmus Holbeche, Johannes Rokeden.

At a common hall holden at Leicester, Jan. 12, in the year afore-written, for a parliament to be holden at Westminster the 16th of the same month, was chosen, be my master the maire and all his brethren, Peers Curtes for to be one of their brethren of the benche. And also the same day the said Peers Curtes was chosen by the commons to be burges of the said parliament. And, bi the election of the maire and his brethren, was chosen at the same time John Wygston.

M^{dm}. The parliament began to be holden at Westminster on y^{e} 17th Jan. yn the 17 of Edw. IV.; which parliament was dissolved on the 25th day of February next following yn the same yere.

At a comon hall at Leyc', 26th March, in the year aforewritten, the pleyers which pleid the Passion play the yere next afore brought yn a byll, the which was of [certain deuties] of mony; and wheder the Passion shal be put to crafts to be bounden, or nay. And at that time the seid pleyers gaff to the pachents ther mony which that thei had getten yn playing of the seid play ever fore to that day; and all the raymentts with all maner of stuff that they had at that tyme. And at the same comen hall, be the advyse of all the comons, was chosen thies persons after-named for to have the gydyng and rulle of the seid play; Roger Wigston, Robert Sheringham, &c.

Gilda Mercatorum, 9.

[Hic datur Rentale terrarum et tenementorum majoris et communitatis in Wheston.]

"To the honour of Almighty God, and increase of unity and worship of the mayor and of his brethren of the bynke of the town of Leyc', &c. on the feast of St. Edward the king, 17 Edw. IV. by the assent of John Reynolds then mayor, and of all his brethren, it was ordeyned that none of the said brethren, secretly nor openly, in no cause ne matter, reprove ne dishonour, by word ne deed, none of theire order; but that every of them, in absence and presence, report and say well be oder, on pain of forfeit to the chamber of the town, the first time 3*s*. 4*d*. the second time 6*s*. 8*d*. to be forthwith levied by the mayor and the two masters of Corpus X^{ti} gild. And if any refuse to pay his penalty, then he to be comitted by the mayre to ward, there to continue without redemption till the paine be levied. And if the mayor be lacheous in execution on that behalf, the same penalties to be levied upon the mayor by the masters of Corpus X^{ti} gild. And if any of the said brethren be obstinate, and will not be reconciled, and be war by the penalties afore noted, the third time, he to be deposed and discharged of the bynke, and excluded the fellowship of the brethren for evermore. And if any of the said brethren have any reasonable cause or matter to other, every of them that findeth himself agrieved shew his cause or grief to the mayor and masters of Corpus X^{ti} gild; and they to take a rule between the parties; and for love, favour, or alliance, as right and good conscience requireth, to determine, award, and end the cause. And that none of the parties disobey the warde of the said mayor and masters, on the penalties afore-mentioned. And also that every of the said brethren do their uttermost to save and increase the honour of the majoralty, and continually report in every place and company, by their mayor, the most honour, worship, and goodness, they can or may. And to their hearing or knowledge, if any other person, in word or deed, reprove or dishonour their mayor, that then every of the said brethren use his most effectual endeavour to rebuke, reconcile, and reform, every such simple person to his power, on the pain and deposition afore written. Moreover it is ordained, that if any of them disclose or utter to any persons any manner of counsell moved or determined among them, or to his power alter or contrary any manner of agreement among themselves concluded, as in naming of the new mayor upon St. Matthew's even, or for choosing of burgess for the parliament, or any other matter concerning good rule or profit to the town, the mayor, or his brethren; he or they forthwith to be deposed and discharged from the bynke, and excluded of the fellowship of the said brethren for ever. Also it is ordered, that no mayor hereafter set no man upon the bynke without advise and councell of all or most part of his brethren, in pain of himself to be discharged of the bynke, and excluded of the fellowship of the said brethren for evermore after the time of his office of the mayoralty.

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[1] This, probably, is not older than the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Mr. Carte has also copied one still more modern.

The mayor and his brethren, being by writing and otherwise informed that the king and certain of his lords have knowledge of divers ungodly rules and demeanings afore-time used at the com'on halls; and for those take such displeasure, that without a remedy found it is likely to turn to the undoing of the large liberties and franchises of this town, &c. For a remedy and amendment, &c."

[The orders aforegoing, with those made 7 Edw. IV. (p. 375.) seem to be part of the "Books of the Ordinances of the town," mentioned by William Wygeston senior (see hereafter, 3 Hen. VIII. 1511), which "went from mayor to mayor."]

"At a common halle, holden at Leyc' on the XXVI day of Marche (17 Edw. IV.) in the yeare afore written; att the which comon halle the pleyers the which pleed the Passion play the yere next afore brought yne a byll, the whiche was of s'ten dewtes of mony; and wheder the Passion shul be put to crafts to be bounden, or nay; and at that tyme the seid pleyers gaff to the p'achents their mony which that thei had getten in playing of the seid play everfore to that day, and all the rayments with all other manner of for' that they had at that tyme: And at the same comon halle, be the advyse of all the Comons, was chosen thies persones after-named, for to have the gydynge and rulle of the seid play[1]." (Here follow the names of about twenty of the Corporation.)

Richardus Elkesley, nuper de Leyc' capellanus, gave to the mayor, chamberlains, and commonalty of Leyc', a messuage in Belgrave gate, extending thence to Barkby lane, to the intent that the chamberlains should expend 20*d.* for celebrating his obit in St. Margaret's church on the 11th of August, paying the vicar 3*d.* &c. Dated, Festo Inventionis S. Crucis, 18 Edw. IV.; John Reynolds then being mayor, and John Bayhuwe vicar of St. Margaret's church.

Die Lunæ, in festo S. Matth. 18 Edw. IV. Johannes Reynoldes amotus est ab officio majoratûs; et electus est *Thomas Thowithby.—Gilda Mercatorum*, 10.

N. B. The *Auditores Compotorum* are chosen for the Easter quarter; Swyne's market, South quarter, North quarter; for each three.

Die Martis, in festo S. Matth. 19 Edw. IV. Thomas Totheby amotus est ab officio majoratûs; et in loco ejus electus est *Johannes Persons*.

Gilda Mercatorum, 16.

Die Jovis, in festo S. Matth. 20 Edw. IV. Johannes Persons amotus est ab officio; et *Johannes Wyggeston* electus est major.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 15.

Die Veneris, in festo S. Matth. 21 Edw. IV. *Johannes Penny* electus est major.

Gilda Mercatorum, 14 (inter quos Ricardus Wod hosyer, Johannes Clough hosyer.)

Die Sabbati, in festo S. Matth. 22 Edw. IV. Johannes Penny amotus est; et electus est *Petrus Curtes* major.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 19; inter quos, Thomas Lynalls, clericus majoris predicti.

At a com'on hall, on Friday after the feast of St. Dennys, 22 Edw. IV. ordeined, that none of the mayre's brethren of the benke shall bake or brew to sell, on pain to be deposed and discharged of the benke.

At a common hall, Friday next before the feast of the Epiphany, 22 Edw. IV. there were chosen burgesses for the parliament, i. e. for the commons, Mr. Maire (viz. Mr. Peers Courteis), and John Robardes for the maire's bredren.

In an act of resumption 1482, provision is made, that it "extend not, ne in any wise be prejudiciall, unto the maire and communalte of the town of Leycestr', of or for any graunte or grauntes to them made by the kyng's grace undre any of his letters patentes sealed with his grete seale[2]."

On the 9th of April following, 1483, king Edward IV. died at Westminster, of a surfeit, in the 23d year of his reign, and 42d of his age.

EDWARD V.

The crown, which only hovered over the head of young Edward, settled for a short time on that of Richard, who was at once the uncle, protector, and murderer of the young king, who was only 12 years old at the death of his father. Richard, an ambitious prince, but renowned as a soldier and politician, sent the young king and his brother to the Tower, and removed, partly by carnage, all their friends from their presence. In two months they were no more.

Sir Thomas More says, "that one Tyrrel was appointed by Richard to murder them; and he procured one Miles Forrest and John Dighton to be the immediate instruments thereof. The former (says he) was a fellow flushed in murder beforetime; and the latter a horse-keeper, a big, broad, square knave. About midnight, all others being removed, these two ruffians entered the princes' apartments, and suddenly wrapped up their bed-clothes, and forced them against their mouths with all their strength, till they ceased to struggle under the pressure of their weighty bodies; which when these monsters perceived, they lay their dead bodies naked upon the bed, and then fetched Tyrrel, their employer, to be satisfied of the completion of the horrid deed, who caused their bodies to be buried under the stairs."

This short but eventful reign proved fatal, among others, to the lord Hastings, Anthony Woodvile earl Rivers, brother to the dowager queen, and to her father lord Richard Grey, who were beheaded by order of the Protector; and the young king's life and reign concluded June 22, 1483, in 2 months and 18 days.

RICHARD III.

Die Lunæ, in festo S. Matth. 1 Ric. III. Petrus Courteis amotus est ab officio; et electus est *Johannes Roberdes* major.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 14.

At a common hall, Wednesday 12 Jan. 1 Ric. III. in the mairalty of John Roberds, by power of the king's writte unto the mayre and his brethren and the co'i'alte of the same direct, for the election of the burgesses of the parliament, to begin 23 day of January, there is chosen by the mayre's brethren[3] to be burges John Roberds; and by the co'i'altie[4] there is chosen Peres Curtis.

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[1] Extracted from the Hall Books belonging to the Corporation of Leicester.

[2] Rot. Parl. 22 Edw. IV. vol. VI. p. 202.

[3] The government of the town being antiently lodged in 24 persons, styled "The mayor and his brethren," these separately made choice of one of the members of parliament, and the comminalty of the town chose the other. This distinct choice lasted a good while in king Henry the Eighth's reign; but I cannot tell the precise time when they began to choose jointly. S. Carte.

[4] The commons concerned in the election of their members were all the inhabitants of the town, whether freemen or others, till 4 Henry VII. when the king, by the advice of his council of the dutchy, to prevent the disorders which frequently happened in the election of mayor, burgesses of parliament, and making assessments, ordered the mayor and 24 comburgesses to call unto them only 48, whom they should judge to be the wisest and gravest of the commonalty, upon these occasions (see p. 382.) At the next election of annual officers, Sept. 21, 5 Hen. VII. the commons at large insisting upon their antient privilege in a tumultuous manner, the king in parliament that year ordained, that the mayor and his brethren should from time to time choose 48 of the most discreet inhabitants of the town, who, with the mayor and his brethren, or more part of them, should make yearly election of all the mayors and other officers of the said borough, and their election should be good, &c. (see p. 383.) The election of parliament-men is not expressly mentioned in this act; nevertheless, all elections of them were in fact made agreeable to the tenor of it till the Restoration of king Charles II. when sir John Pretyman made interest with the commons at large, and, upon a hearing in the house of commons, was admitted to be duly elected in virtue of their votes: and now the right of election is vested in the freemen at large, not receiving alms, and in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, not being persons certificated from other places. As to the persons elected, it is observable that of old they were always inhabitants and members of the borough: the first instance which I have met of any country gentleman's election being in the first parliament of queen Mary, when William Faunt and Thomas Farnham, esqrs. were chosen. S. Carte.

At a com'yn hall holden at Leyc', 7 April, 1 Ric. III. it was ordeyned as follows: "In nomine Dei, Amen. Wheras, for the grete rumor and shlander that runns upon the town of Leyc', as well of divers evil disposed persons, as of broken pavements, stones, timber, and muck, to the great noysance of the king's people, and destruction of this said town, without due remedy therein be had: It is therefore ordeyned and stablished, by the hole assent and agreement as well of the right honourable and worshipfull John Roberds, esq. at that time being mayre, and all his brethren coburges of the same town, as by the worshipful co'i'alte of the same; that the said town shall be divided in twelve wards; and in every of the said wards one of the mayre's brethren for the time being, dwelling within the same ward or next thereunto, to be called an *Aldreman*; and to have full power and authority to correct and punish all such people as been afore rehearsed, or at any time doing a trespass, after the quantity of his trespass. And if any such person will not obey the correction and punishment of the said aldreman, that then the said aldreman shall shew his name and dealing unto the mayre; and he, according to justice, to correct and punish the said trespasser, until he shall with benevolence submit himself unto his said aldreman, and ask pardon of him, of his ungodly disobeying and demeaning against him. And at every time as it shall happen any such aldreman to decease, or to be mayre, that then, at the next comyn hall to be holden after his decease, one other of the mayre's brethren to be chosen an aldreman, and to have the said power and correction, &c.

First; it is agreed and ordeyned, by the hole assent, consent, and agreement, of the mayre, his brethren, and comminaltie aforesaid;

That the first ward shall begin at the High Cross in Leicester, on both sides the strete Northward, to the Mayre's hall, with Apullgate, to St. Nicholas church, the lane behind the said church, and the Black Freres lane.

The second warde to begin in the High strete at the Mayre's hall lane, and the Dede lane, on both sides the strete, unto the North gate, with St. Peter's church-yard lane, and St. John's lane.

The third warde to begyn from the North gate without unto the North bryge on both sides, Senvy gate on both sides, unto St. Margaret's church and Sore lane.

The fourth warde to begin at St. Margaret's church, unto the corner at the little brige without the East gate, and Belgrave gate on both sides, unto the corner forgeinst the Berhill Cross.

The fifth warde to begyn at Humberstone gate on both sides, Galewtre gate on both sides, and the Roundell.

The sixth warde to begin from the East gate on both sides the strete unto Roger Trig's and Pekeshull.

The seventh warde to begyn at Roger Trig's and William Pekeshul, unto the High Cross on both sides.

The eighth warde to begyn in the Shepe market on both sides, Lowesby lane on both sides, unto Thomas Phelip's, and the Church lane, unto the High street.

The ninth warde to begyn in the Cank at Thomas Phelip's, on both sides the Saturday market, unto the East gate.

The tenth warde to begin at the High Cross Southward, on both sides the strete, unto the Grey Freres lane, and to the Sore lane, the Hofe gate, and so forth, to the West brige, ard without as far as the fraunches goes.

The eleventh warde to begin at the said Grey Freres lane and Sore lane unto the South gate on both sides, the Sore lane to Fossbrok, Bukkons lane, and Gun dyk.

The twelfth warde to begin at the South gate on both sides, unto the Sepulcre church.

In 1483, it was found that Edward late king of England, by his letters patent, bearing date at Westminster, August 9, 7 Edw. IV. granted the office of the stewardship of the Honour of Leicester, parcel of his Duchy of Lancaster; the office of the Constableship or Wardenship of the Castle of Leicester; the office of Chief Forester of the Forest and Chace of Leicester; and the office of the Keeper of the Park of the Frith of Leicester, called Leicester Frith, to *William* lord *Hastings*, deceased; and that the said William lord Hastings was also seized of one messuage, three gardens, and 2*s.* rent, in Leicester[1].

Die Martis, in festo S. Matth. 2 Ric. III. electus major *Robertus Croft.—Gilda Mercatorum*, 15.

Richard ascended the throne with but little of the common exultations of the people; but with many secret execrations. The mourning relatives of the unfortunate sufferers formed a design to banish him from the throne, to place thereon Richmond, a descendant of John of Gaunt, who was then an exile in Britanny. Richmond accepted the offer to marry the late king Edward the Fourth's daughter Elizabeth, and thereby effect an union with the opposite factions of York and Lancaster. He soon landed an army of 2000 men in Wales; and, being joined by numbers on his march, hastened to attack Richard, who had fixed his standard at Nottingham, and was forcing recruits into his service.

On the 21st of August 1485, "with a frowning sterne countenance, but yet in great pompe, Richard entered the town of Leicester after the sun was set, being full of indignation, and swelling in anger, which somewhat he asswaged with threats of revenge[2]."

"His army chiefly consisted of foot, which he separated into two divisions; the first marched five in a rank, then followed the baggage; then himself, gorgeously dressed, upon a large white courser, richly caparisoned, attended by his body guards. The second division marched five a-breast also. The horse formed the wings, and kept near the centre; and, in the manner they marched, this army must have covered at least three miles of the road[3]."

Richard slept at the Blue Boar Inn[4], part of which house is supposed to be now standing, opposite the Free-school. The bedstead[5] whereon he is supposed to have lain is still preserved; and its history is thus handed down. In the year 1613, Mrs. Clark, keeper of that inn, was robbed by her servant maid and seven men; and the relation is thus given by sir Roger Twisden, who had it from persons of undoubted credit, who were not only inhabitants of Leicester, but saw the murderers executed: "When king Richard III. marched into Leicestershire against Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. he lay at the Blue Boar Inn, in the town of Leicester, where was left a large wooden bedstead, gilded in some places, which, after his defeat and death in the battle of Bosworth, was left, either through haste, or as a thing of little value (the bedding being all taken from it) to the people of the house: thenceforward this old bedstead, which was boarded at the bottom (as the manner was in those days), became a piece of standing furniture, and passed from tenant to tenant with the inn. In the reign of queen Elizabeth this house

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[1] Esch. 1 Ric. III. Nº 32. Leic.

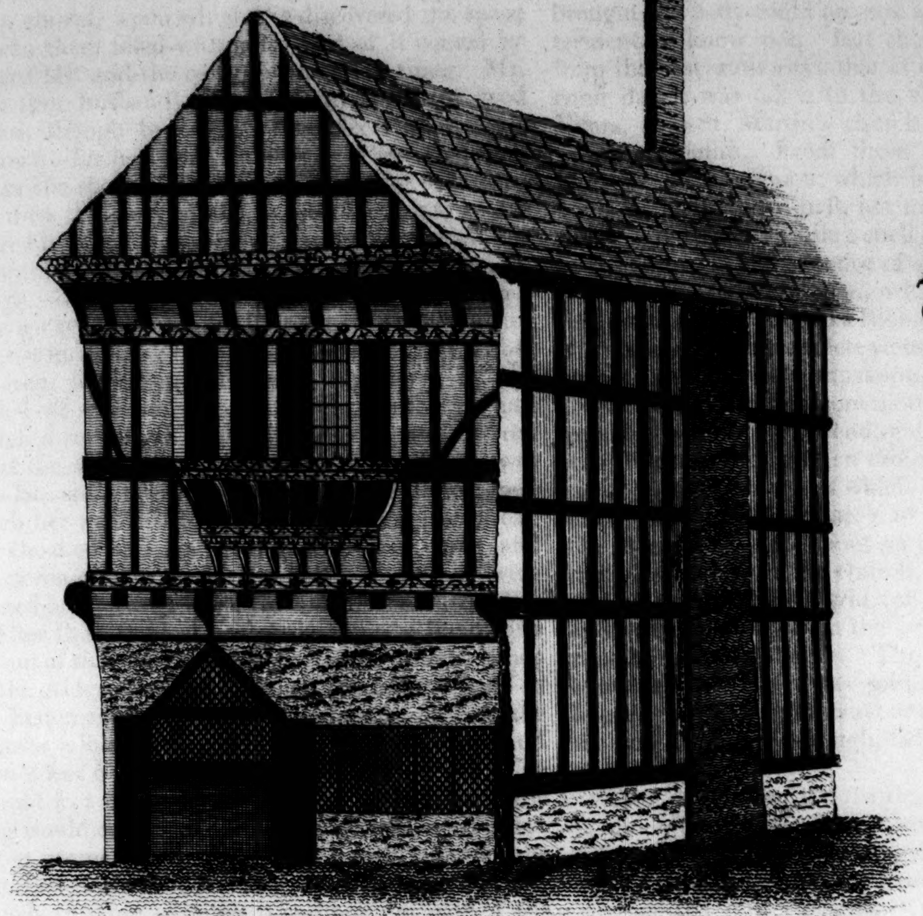
[2] Speed.

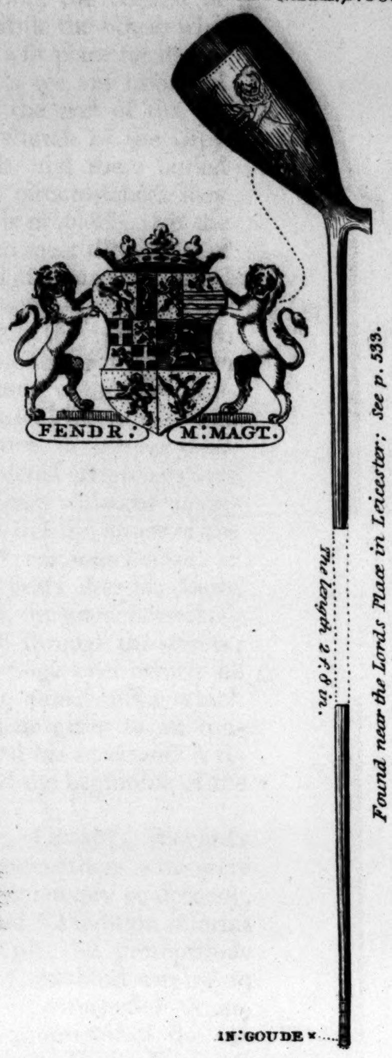
[3] Hutton.

[4] The principal part of Leicester was then that street which leads from the North to the South gate. The chief inn stood opposite the Free-school; where the king lay, then the sign of the Boar, "his cognizance," says Mr. Speed: but, upon his defeat, all the signs of the Boar being torn down as an insult to his memory, it seems probable that this inn afterwards became the sign of the Blue Bell. The Rev. Mr. Pigot, of Leicester, had once a piece of glass, now in the possession of Miss Simons, the present occupier of that house, which was taken from one of the windows, on which is painted a blue bell. The present name of the lane, in which part of this house stands, seems compounded of the former and latter signs, "Blue Boar lane." The building (of which two views are here given in Plate XXXII.) evidently shews the age of Richard, and the chimney which appears in Blue Boar lane of an earlier age; it is built of thin brick or tiles, ornamented with some wrought stone. The room in which it is said he slept is very large, and now open to the roof; the timber which supports it is painted with vermillion, in a rude vine-tree tendril form. There is on the left, as you approach the old steps which lead into this room, a low door, the pannels of which are handsomely carved.

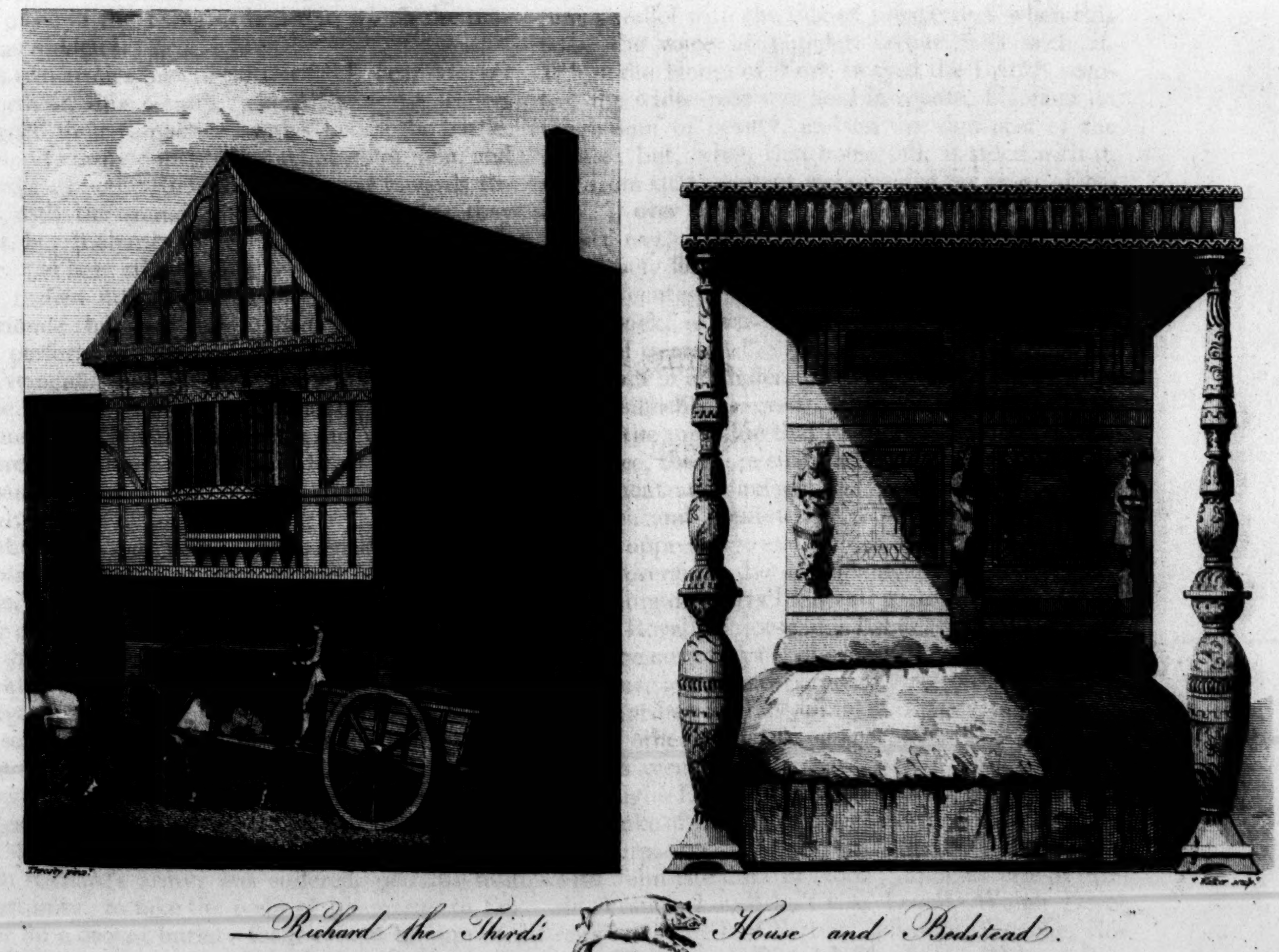
[5] See a representation of it in Plate XXXII.

Vol. I. Pl. XXXII. p. 380.


Blue Boar Inn at Leicester.


FENDR.
M. MAGT.
IN: GOUDE
Found near the Lords Place in Leicester; See p. 533.

The length 2 f. 6 in.


Throsby pinx.
Walker sculp.
Richard the Third's House and Bedstead.

BRITISH
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MUSEUM

was kept by one Mr. Clark, who put a bed on this bedstead; which his wife going to make hastily, and jumbling the bedstead, a piece of gold dropped out. This excited the woman's curiosity; she narrowly examined this antiquated piece of furniture, and, finding it had a double bottom, took off the uppermost with a chissel, upon which she discovered the space between them filled with gold, part of it coined by Richard III. and the rest of it in earlier times. Mr. Clark (her husband) concealed this piece of good fortune, though by degrees the effects of it made it known; for he became rich from a low condition, and, in the space of a few years, mayor of the town; and then the story of the bedstead came to be rumoured by the servants. At his death, he left his estate to his wife, who still continued to keep the inn, though she was known to be very rich; which put some wicked persons upon engaging the maid servant to assist in robbing her. These folks, to the number of seven, lodged in the house, plundered it, and carried off some horse-loads of valuable things, and yet left a considerable quantity of valuables scattered about the floor. As for Mrs. Clark herself, who was very fat, she endeavoured to cry out for help, upon which her maid thrust her fingers down her throat, and choaked her; for which fact she was burnt, and the seven men, who were her accomplices, were hanged at Leicester some time in the year 1613."

After this, the bedstead came into the hands of a servant of that inn; and, before it came into the hands of Mr. Alderman Drake, it had been many years in the Redcross-street, where it had been cut to make it fit for a low room. The feet which were cut off were 2 feet 6 long, and each square 6 inches. The present feet are modern.—It is not probable that the king would carry such a bedstead about with him; but it seems more likely that he was put on the best bed in the house; and that the money was secreted, in some convenient and obscure part of the bedstead, till his return after the battle; or, in the hurry of the preparation next morning, it might be forgotten. Half the money which has been found in old houses was hidden during some violent troubles in the country, and, through the sudden death of the owner, has remained there till some change has taken place in the thing or house in which the money was hidden[1].

The two armies met in Sutton field, near Market Bosworth in this county, where the great leaders harangued their respective armies before the battle. Richmond's army consisted of about 5000 men, and Richard's 12,000. Richmond advanced towards Richard with the sound of trumpet for battle; they fought, but Richard's followers fought not like their leader. When all was lost but his life, stern Richard rushed into the arms of death, to seek for Richmond; but was surrounded by his enemies, after performing the most brilliant and warlike atchievements that History has related. He died by the hands of a multitude, who cut his body in the most shocking and barbarous manner, while he was breathing his last. It is said that his body was so shamefully mangled, that it had the appearance of only a mass of blood.

"Richard's body being stripped naked, all tugged and torn, and not so much as a clout left to cover his shame, was trussed, behind a pursuivant at arms, like a hog or a calf; his head and arms hanging on one side the horse, and his legs on the other, all besprinkled with mire and blood, and was so carried to Leicester[2]."—"No king," says Mr. Hutton, "was ever so degraded a spectacle; humanity and decency ought not to have suffered it." Mr. Carte says, "they tied a rope about his neck, more to insult the helpless dead, than to fasten him to the horse."

It should seem that this Blanch Sanglier, an officer in Richard's army, was suffered, perhaps from importunity, to take the body of his master to Leicester for a decent burial; for it cannot be supposed that Richmond would send the body to be buried at Leicester, unless it were to convince the world that Richard was dead. However, whether the body lay exposed in the town-hall, then at the bottom of Blue Boar lane, where the hospital called *Symonds* now stands, by the order of Richmond, the request of the mayor and his brethren, or while the officer who brought the body could procure a fit place for its interment, I know not. But this we are informed from the best authority, that at the end of the second day it was taken to the church of the Grey Friars, near St. Martin's church, and there buried in a stone coffin. From these circumstances may be hazarded an opinion, which is probable, that the body lay at the town-hall, not to meet the insults of the rabble, but only while a shell of stone was formed to contain it, at the expence of some who might detest the actions of the man, while they pitied fallen Majesty. All were not like Richmond, who, while in the possession of a complete victory, was totally destitute of that mercy and compassion which ennobles man!

Henry VII. neither from motives of love nor compassion, we may apprehend, erected afterwards over king Richard's remains an ordinary alabaster monument to his memory, on which was the figure of the king; but at the dissolution of religious houses, in the succeeding reign, about 50 years after his death, it was ruinated with the church, the grave ransacked, and his bones taken in triumph through the streets; and at last thrown over the bridge over which he rode to the fatal battle. The stone coffin which contained his body was sold or given to an innkeeper, in whose possession and his successors it remained, as an horse-trough, till the beginning of the eighteenth century[3].

Two days after the battle, Catesby, Richard's confidential minister, with some others who were taken prisoners, without any ceremony or decency, were executed at Leicester; and "Tradition informs us that the town's-people, with the promptitude with which the lower orders of mankind engage in every purpose that is either recommended by novelty or example, obliged the proprietor of the inn where Richard slept to change the White Boar, his sign, for that of the Blue. The fluctuations of the human mind are remarkable. The tide of applause runs parallel with the tide of prosperity; when this falls, the voice of popular favour falls with it. While the House of York swayed the British sceptre, the white rose was held in repute, bloomed on the bosom of beauty, and on the sign-post of the public; but, when that house fell, it faded with it, and from that moment was elevated no more. Even now, if ever we see the sign of the rose, it is always a red: nay, it was but recently that this innocent and lovely flower recovered its pristine credit; for, in the contests between the Houses of Stuart and Brunswick, it was supposed to be tainted with the smell of treason[4]."

An act of attainder, passed in 1485, begins thus: "Forasmoche as every King, Prince, and Liege Lord, the more hie that he be in estate and prehemenence, the more singularly he is bound to the advancement and preferring of that indefferent vertue Justice; and promoteinge and rewardinge Vertue, and bi oppressinge and punishinge Vice: Wherefore oure Soveraigne Lord, calleinge unto hys blessed remembraunce thys high and grete charge adjoyned to hys Royall Majestie and Estate, not oblivious nor puttinge out of hys godly mind the unnaturall, mischeivous, and grete perjuries, treasons, homicides, and murdres, in shedding of infants blood, with manie other wronges, odious offences, and abominac'ons ayenst God and man, and in esp'all oure said Soveraigne Lord, committed and doone by Richard late Duke of Glouc', callinge and nameinge hymself, by usurpac'on, King Richard the III^{d}; the which, with John late duke of Norff', Thomas erle of Surrie, Francis Lovell kn't visc' Lovell, Walter Devereux kn't, late lord Ferrers, John lord Zouche, Robert Harrington, Richard Charleton, Richard Ratcliffe,

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[1] Throsby, p. 62.

[2] Holinshed and Speed.

[3] See further particulars of this tomb, and the epitaph inscribed on it, in a former part of this History, p. 298.

[4] Hutton.

cliffe, William Berkeley of Welley, Robert Brakenbury, Thomas Pilkinton, Robert Midletoune, James Harrington, kn'ts; Walter Hopton, William Catesby, Roger Wake, William Sapcott, Humfrey Stafford, William Clerke of Wenlocke, Jeffrey S't Jermin, Richard Watkins, herrauld of armes, Richard Revell of Derbishyre, Thomas Poulter of the countee of Kent the younger, John Walsh otherwyse called Hastinges, John Kendale, late secretarie to the said Richard late duke, John Buck, Andrew Ratt, and William Bramton of Burford, the XXI^st daie of August, the first yere of the reigne of oure Soveraigne Lord, assembled to theyme atte Leicestre in the countee of Leycestre a grete hoste, traiterously intendinge, imagininge, and conspireinge, the destrucc'on of the Kinges royall p'soune, oure Soveraigne Leige Lord. And they, with the same hoste, with banners spred, mightyly armed and defenced with all manner armes, as gunnes, bowes, arrowes, speres, gleves, axes, and all other manner articles apt or needfull to gef and cause mightie battaille agen oure said Soveraigne Lord, kept togedre from the said XXII^d daie of the said month thanne next followinge, and theyme conduced to a feld within the said shyre of Leicestre, there bi grete and continued deliberac'one, traiterously levied warre ayenst oure said Soverayne Lord, and his true subjects there being in his service and assistance under a banner of oure said Soveraine Lord, to the subversion of this realme, and com'on weale of the same[1]."

By this act, the above persons are all declared traitors, and their estates forfeited; with an exception in favour of John Catesbie, knight, Thomas Kennell, and William Ashby, esquires, for the manor of Kirbie upon Wretheck in the county of Leicester, and of other lands and tenements in Kirbie, Stretton, Somerby, Thorp Segfeld, and Godebie, which they had of the gift and feoffment of Thomas Davis and John Bye[2].

HENRY VII.

In festo S. Matth. 1485, 1 Hen. VII. electus major *Thomas Swyke*.

Die Jovis, in festo S. Matth. 2 Hen. VII. Thomas Swyke amotus est ab officio majoratûs, et pro anno sequenti electus est *Thomas Palet*.

At a comyn hall holden Wednesday before the feast of Corpus Xp'i day, 1487, 3 Hen. VII. it was ordayned, that no person, franchist or unfranchist, sue any of his neighbours by spiritual law nor temporal law, neither for debt, trespass, nor surety of the peace, &c. without licence of the maire, but only before the said maire of this town, in pain of imprisonment for forty daies, and of making his costs good that he made his neighbour to lose; and also, after this day, he that so dothe, shall lose his franches and his freedom of the town for ever, and forfeit 40*s.* to the town.

Also ordeined, that if any person make a fray at the High Cross of Leicester, and blood be drawn, he shall forfeit 6*s.* 8*d*; if no blood be drawn, he shall forfeit 3*s.* 4*d*.

Item, a fray made in any part of the town, on the market day, 6*s.* 8*d.* The maker to pay, if blood be drawn, not on market day, 3*s.* 4*d.*; if blood be not drawn, 1*s.* 8*d*.

"Henry, by the grace of God, kynge of England and of France, and lord of Ireland. To all to whom these l'res shall be shewed, gretynge. Know ye that, in consideration of the true and faithful service that the mayers and burgesses of our towne of Leycester have don unto us, and hereafter intend to doo, and also the gret costes and charges that they have susteigned and borne, by oure commandment, in oure journees, fields, and battailles; and the costes that they dyde and made upon oure servants wounded and maymed in our first field, to ther coste and charge of clxxx*l.*; and to thentent that they shuld be strong hereafter, better to kepe our lawes and peax within our said towne; and also that the said maires and burgesses shall support and helpe to be kept our mercats on Wednesday, Freyday, and Satturday, every weke ther to be holden; and for the affection that we have and beare to our subjectes of our said town, for ther prudence and hy merits rehersed: Wee, of our grace especiall, have geven and graunted unto the mayer and burgesses, and ther successurs, an annuite and annuele rent of xx*l.* sterling, to be hade and received yearly frome the feast of Saint Michell the Archangele last passed, for the terme of every yere then next ensuyng, by the hand of our receiver and baylyff of our said towne and honour of Leicester for the tyme beinge, at the feaste of St. John Baptist and of Saint Mychell the Archangele, by even porcyons. In witnes whereoff, we have caused to be made this oure l'res patentz. Geven at oure cite of London, under oure seall of our Duchy, the XVI day of Februare, the thyrd yere of our reigne.

In festo St. Matth. 3 Hen. VII. electus major *Roger Wygston.—Gilda Mercatorum*, 21.

"Henry, king of England and France, and lord of Ireland, to our trusty and welbeloved the mayr, bayliff, comburgy, and burgy of our town of Leyc', parcel of our Duchy of Lancaster, greeting: And forasmuch as we be enformed, that at every election of the mayr ther, or burges of the parliaments, or at assessing of any lawfull imposition, the co'i'altie of our said town, aswell poor as rich, have alway assembled at the com'on hall; whenas such persons as be of little substance or reason, and not contributors, or else full little, to the charge susteined in such behalf, and have had great interest, through their exclamations and hidyness, to the subversion not only of the good policy of our said town, but likely to the often breach of the peax, and other inconveniences, encreasing and causing the full mysery and decline of our said town, and to the great discorage of you the governors ther: For reformation whereof, and to the entent that good rule and substantial order may be had and entertained there from henceforth, we will and strictly charge you, and also com'and you, the said mayr, bayliff, and 24 comburgesses of our said town now being, and that for the time shall be, that at all com'on halls and assemblies hereafter to be holden there, aswell for the election of the mayr, of the justices of the peace, and burgesses of our parliaments, as also at assessing of any lawfull impositions, or otherwise, ye jointly chose and call unto you our bayliffe of our said town for the time being, and only 48 of the most wise and sad com'oners inhabitants ther, after the discretions of the same co'i'altie, and no more: and ye then to order and direct all matters occurrent or supervening among you, as by the reason and conscience shall be thought lawfull and most expedient. Given at our palace of Westminster, under our seal of our said Duchy, the 2d day of August, the 4th year of our reign.

Per consilium ducatûs Lancastrie."

Fest. S. Matth. 4 Hen. VII. electus major *Thomas Davy.—Gilda Mercatorum*, 16.

22 Dec. 4 Hen. VII. At a common hall, were chosen to be burges of the parliament, to begyn 13 of January next, Peter Curteys and Roger Wigston.

Note, that in the time of Thomas Davy's being mayor, 17 Sept. 5 Hen. VII. the mayor and his 24 brethren took an oath, that no one of the 24 should take upon him the office of mayor, or other office, at the election of the commonalty; but only at the election of the mayor and his brethren, and the 48 of the commonalty, on pain of being excluded from the bench, and the number of the 24, without a contrary command had from the king, &c.

Festo S. Matth. 5 Hen. VII. Thomas Davy amotus fuit ab officio suo; & in loco ejus electus fuit pro anno sequenti *Rogerus Tryg*, per prefatum Thomam Davy & confratres suos, & per 48 nomine totius communitatis, secundum ordinationem & preceptum domini nostri regis & consilii sui, ut patet in scriptis sub magno sigillo suo ducatûs sui Lancastrie prefatis majori & confratribus suis directis. Et eodem die Thomas Toutheby electus fuit pro anno sequenti per communitatem ville predicte, contra ordinationem & preceptum domini nostri regis predicti. Et super controversiam & disconcordiam illam, & ad evidend' majorem moovemenciam, ad instantiam dicti domini nostri regis, per literas suas sub privato sigillo suo prefato Thome Davy directas, & ad instantiam parium suorum & 48, dictus Thomas Davy occupavit officium majoratûs ville predicte pro anno sequenti.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 22.

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[1] Rot. Parl. 1 Hen. VII. vol. VI. p. 276.

[2] Ibid. p. 277.

In 1489, "Billa, formam Actûs similiter in se continens, porrecta fuit Domino Regi, in Parliamento predicto, ex parte inhabitancium ville Leycestrie, que in se seriem verborum sequentium continebat. 'To the Kyng oure Sovereigne Lorde. Forasmoch as of late greate dyvysions and discordes have growen and been had, as well in the townes and bourghes of Leycestre and Northampton, as in other dyvers townes and burghes corporate within the realme of England, amongest the inh'itauntes of the same, for eleccion and choise of maires and other officers within the same, by reason that such multitude of the said inhabitauntes, beyng of litill substaunce and havour, and of no sadnes, discrecion, wisdome, ne reason, which oft in nombre excede in their assembles others that been approved, discrete, sadde, and well-disposed p'sones, have, by their multitude, and their bandys, confederacies, exclamations, and heednesse, used in the said assembles, caused greate trobles, dyvysions, and discordes amongest themselfe, aswell in the said elections, as in assessyng of the lawfull charges and impositions amongest theym, to the subversyon of the goode rule, governaunce, and polytike demeanyng of the bourghes, and oftetymes to the great brech of the kyng's pease within the same, to the fere, drede, and manyfold perills that thereby may ensue. For reformacion wherof, and for the more quyet and restfullnes of the kyng's subgicts herafter, and for the conservacion of the kynge's peas more fermely to be observed and kept, it is ordeyned, established, and enacted, by the advyse and assent of the Lordes Sp'uall and Temporall, and Com'ens, in this parliament assembled, and by auctorite of the same, that from hensforth the elleccions of maires and other officers, and also the assessyng of all lawful charges and impositions, that herafter shall be made and had in the bourgh of Leycestre, shall be had, made, and used, after the fourme folowyng: That is to say, the maire of the towne of Leycestre and his brethren for the tyme beyng, or the more parte of theym, upon their othes and discressions, shall name and chose XLVIII p'sones, of the most wise, discrete, and best-disposed persones of the inh'itauntes within the said towne; and the same p'sones, or parte of theym, from tyme to tyme herafter to chaunge, when and as ofte as they or the more parte of theym shall seme most necessarie and behovfull; which persones so by them chosen and named, and the said maire and his brethren, or the more parte of theym, shall have and make yerly elleccions of all the maires that herafter shall be maires of the said bourgh and towne; and elleccions by them or the more parte of theym so made, to stande and be goode and effectuall in the lawe, yerly hereafter for ever to endure, in lyke maner, fourme, and condition, as yf the elleccions were made by suche waye, maner, and fourme, as aforetyme hath been used and accustumed, in, of, and for the same elections in the same bourgh; and that the voices of every other p'sone or p'sones, other then been afore reherced, in all eleccions within the said towne, as to chosyng any officers of the same, be voide, and of none effecte in the lawe: And over this, that all other officers of the said towne, that by dutie of their offices owe to be attendant upon the maire and maires that nowe be, or that herafter in the said bourgh shall be electe, chosen and made, only by the said maire and his brethren for the tyme beyng, or the more parte of theym, without assemble of any other p'sones, inh'itauntes of, in, or for the same. Provided alway, that if in the said eleccions, or any of theym, the voices be evenly divided and equall for sondry parties, then the voice of the maire for the tyme beyng to stand and be reputed for II voices in the same election; and if any eleccion or eleccions herafter happe to be made of maire or maires in the said towne in other wise then in this acte afore is reherced, then that elleccion or elleccions to be taken voide, and of no strength ne effecte. And over this, be yt ordeyned by the said auctorite, that yf any of the inh'itauntes nowe beyng, or that herafter shall be inhabited in the said borough and towne, attempte or do to the breche, ympedyment, or lett of this present acte; that then the said p'sone or p'sones to forfeite the sum'e of x*l.*; the moite therof to be to the kyng, and the other moite to be the maire of the said towne for the tyme beyng, to employe to the charges of the said towne. And that yt shall be lefull to the maire of the said bourgh and towne for the tyme beyng to com'ytte every such p'sone or p'sones, troblyng or lettyng the said elleccion, to prison within the same towne, and there to remayne without baille or maynprize, till the said som'e or som'es of money be fully levyed and paide.'—Cui quidem bille perlecte & intellecte per dominum regem, auctoritate & assensu predictis, ut sequitur respondebatur. Le Roy le vuelt[1]."

At a common hall, 6 Nov. 5 Hen. VII. at the instance of the king's writing to the same mayre directed, it was agreed, that for and towards the charge of the said mayre, he shall have, over and above his fee accustomed, the sum of 7*l.* sterling; so that this grant hereafter be no precedent, &c.

At a common hall, 25 May, 1490, the chamberlayns were ordered to pay of their proper goods a certain sum (viz. 10*l.* &c. for half a fifteen) to the king, in name of the town, in like manner as other chamberlayns have done for such like charges and other charges to the said town appertaining, untill such time as they may levy it again of the revenues and other receipts of the said town.

It was also agreed, that John Ashby should ride to London, to have communication with the counsell of the Dutchy, and with my Lady York's counsell, for the matter concerning taking toll and passage money of the inhabitants of this town by the officers of Grantham; and that he should have, daily, in going and coming, 12*d.* for his costs of himself and horse, and for his reward.

Agreed, Sept. 3, 6 Hen. VII. in the mayoralty of Thomas Davy, by consent of the mayor and his brethren named the twenty-four, that whosoever of the twenty-four hereafter be mayor shall, by reason of his oath, endeavour in all things to justify all such matters, causes, and punishments, as the mayres before him have done or entered in, for the weal, worship, and honour of the said town or office, as effectually as it were done or begun within his year of mayoralty.

St. Matthew's day, 6 Hen. VII. at a common hall, it was agreed, that any of the twenty-four chosen to be mayre (so that he be not put upon the same office within seven years next following), if he refuse to serve, he shall forfeit 20*l.*; and for lack of payment, the mayr may commit him to ward, without bayl, till payment be made of the said 20*l.* whereof 10*l.* to be paid to the mayr for the time being towards his charge, over and above his accustomed fee; and the other 10*l.* to the chamberlains for use of the town: And if the mayor neglect to punish and levy the sum'e aforesaid, then the mayr to be deduct of his fee of 10*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* and no fee to have for that year, at jopardy of the chamberlains if they pay him.

And it is enacted, that if any inhabitant of the said town be named or chosen by the mayr or his brethren, or the forty-eight, to be chamberlain, and he refuses to serve, they are to proceed to a new election, and he is to pay to the chamberlains 5*l.* for use of the town, and then he is to be reputed as a chamberlain; but, in case of non-payment, the mayr is to com'it him to ward without bayl; and if the mayr neglect to do so, he is to forfeit 5*l.* out of his fee, at the jopardy of the chamberlains if they pay him.

Festo S. Matthei, 6 Hen. VII. Thomas Davy amotus est & *Roger Tryg* electus est major.—*Gilda Mercatorum,* 15.

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[1] Rot. Parl. 5 Hen. VII. vol. VI. p. 432.

Festo S. Matthei, 7 Hen. VII. *William Gibson* electus major.

The view taken 22 May, 7 Hen. VII. in the tyme of marialtie of William Gybson, of the charts, deeds, indentures, and other munyments, &c. as hereafter followeth, within the tresore house, then being and remaining:

Imprimis, of three charters of Michaelmas fayr, and one of the new fayr, knyt togadr in a box.

Item, two charters of the grant of king John; one of selling and buying of lands and tenements within portmote to be forme and stable; and another of grant to pass through all England without payment of any toll, passage-money, &c.; and another charter of the same of king Henry.

Item, the confirmation of all the grants confermed at a parliament holden 4 Hen. VI.

Item, the grant of the election of the mayr, and of the assessing of impositions by the mayr, his brethren, and 48.

Item, a ple of warantize.

Item, a box of the charter of the justices of the peace and coroners.

Item, a rede paper, with three charters in it, of divers grants.

Item, a box of the tenements in Dede lane, conteyning the evidences of the same.

Item, a box of the evidences of the lands and tenements in Wheston.

Item, a box of evidences of the lands and tenements in Ratclyff, Thrussington, and Cosington.

Item, a box of evidences of a tenement in Belgrave gate, that Richard Illesley, chapelain, gaf unto the town of Leyc'.

Item, a box of evidences of the lyvelode at the High Cross that was John Fresley's.

Item, a box of evidences of a house at the West Bryg, and other at the North Bryg; and of the rent 6*d.* a year in Mekyll Ashby.

Item, a box of evidences of divers tenements in the North gate.

Ad communem aulam, tent' 23 Aug. anno supradicto pro burgensibus parliamenti inceptur' 17 die Octobris, anno supradicto (electi sunt) pro communitatu villæ prædictæ Petrus Curteys, & pro majore & comburgensibus Robertus Croft.

Festo S. Matth. 8 Hen. VII. *Thomas Swyke* electus major.—*Gilda Mercatorum,* 26.

Festo S. Matth. 9 Hen. VII. *Robert Crofte* electus major.—*Gilda Mercatorum,* 12.

Festo S. Matth. 10 Hen. VII. *Thomas Hurst* electus major.—*Gilda Mercatorum,* 14.

Festo S. Matth. 11 Hen. VII. *Andrew Langton* electus major.—*Gilda Mercatorum,* 5.

Festo S. Matth. 12 Hen. VII. *William Rowlet* electus major.—*Gilda Mercatorum,* 16.

John Waysse paid for the chamberlainship (i. e. to be excused from bearing it) 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Festo S. Matth. 13 Hen. VII. *Richardus Gillot* electus major.—*Gilda Mercatorum,* 16.—(Three persons fined for the chamberlainship, each paying 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; as four did next year.)

Festo S. Matth. 14 Hen. VII. *William Wygston* senior electus major.—*Gilda Mercatorum,* 11.

At a com'on hall, 21 Sept. 14 Hen. VII. agreed, that every of the forty-eight that hath been chamberlayn shall pay, to the upholding of St. George's gyld, by the year, 6*d.*; and they that have not been chamberlains shall pay at least 4*d.*

Item, that every of the forty-eight shall pay to the wayts 2*d.* a quarter.

Item, that if any of the mayor's brethren, being within the shire, shall be absent from the court of portmote three court-days togather, contrary to his oath, if he be not sick, he shall forfeit 12*d.* to be levied by the chamberlains, to the use of the town.

Festo S. Matth. 15 Hen. VII. *William Wygston* junior electus major.—*Gilda Mercatorum,* 18.—[The order made 7 April, 1 Ric. III. was this year renewed, 22 Nov. 15 Hen. VII.; and the 12 wards set out as before.]

At the same com'on hall, 22 Nov. 15 Hen. VII. it was ordained, that no brewer tun forth their ale to their customers till the ale-tasters had approved it, on pain of 3*s.* 4*d.*; nor till, after it be clensed, it have stood an hour at least, and settled.

Also ordained, that the fine for chamberlainship be 5*l.*

Also typlers, selling ale by unlawful measure, or not sealed, to forfeit 2*d.*

21 Sept. 16 Hen. VII. at a com'on hall, it was enacted, that no one should break any pavement within the precincts of the market-place, for pitching of booths, on pain of 20*d.* a piece, to be levied by the chamberlains, &c.

Also agreed, that the chamberlains shall pay yearly 13*s.* 4*d.* to a person appointed by the mayor and his brethren, to keep clear the market-place, and convey the filth to a place to be assigned to him.

Agreed, that the mayor shall keep the court at Wheston every year by Michaelmas next after his election, on pain of 6*s.* 8*d.*

It was agreed, that no one lay any muck or filth in the precincts of the Saterday market, on pain of 12*d.* to be levied by the chamberlains.

Festo S. Matth. 16 Hen. VII. *William Gibson* major.—*Gilda Mercatorum,* 7.—*Thomas Jakys,* recordator. [This is the first time that the recorder is mentioned by name; and this same person, viz. Thomas Jakys, continues to be so mentioned till 1 Henry VIII.]

At a com'on hall, on the feast of St. Vincent, 16 Hen. VII. certain persons were appointed to conferr with certain of the canons of the Abbey, about a chief rent concerning which there was a variance between the Town and Abbey.

At the same hall ordered, that no vintner sell wyne in pots unsealed, but bring their pots to William Coke to be sealed; and he, for three pots sealing, to have 4*d.* Unsealed pots, after a fortnight, be seized by W. Coke, and kept to his proper use.

Festo S. Matth. 17 Hen. VII. *Roger Tryg* electus major.—*Gilda Mercatorum,* 22.

The King's Roll of all the Lords, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen, resyent in the County of Leicester, 17 Hen. VII.

Gray marchio Dorsettiæ
Dominus Harrington
Dn's Ferrers de Chartley
Dominus Hastings
Radulphus Shirley, miles
Mauritius Barkley, miles
Johannes Digby, miles
Thomas Kebill, arm.
Thomas Nevill, arm.
Thomas Morton, arm.
William Ashebye, arm.
Thomas Sherard, arm.
Everardus Feldinge, arm.
Willielmus Turpine, arm.
Johannes Turvile, arm.
Thomas Purfrey, arm.
Willielmus Charnells, arm.
Johannes Beamonte, arm.
Edmund Shepey, arm.
Barth'us Brokesby, arm.
Johannes Villers, arm. vicecomes
Thomas Stockes, arm.
Johannes Woodford, arm.
Thomas Haselrigge, arm.
Willielmus Wigeston
Henricus Sotell
Thomas Anteswesill
Christopherus Nele
Gerardus Danett
Robertus Stonesbye
Thomas Gerarde[1]."

Festo S. Matth. 18 Hen. VII. *William Frysley* electus major.—*Gilda Mercatorum,* 14.

Festo S. Matth. 19 Hen. VII. *Johannes Norys* electus major.—*Gilda Mercatorum,* 16.

Ad communem aulam tent' die Jovis prox' ante festum Natalis Domini 19 Hen. VII. electi fuerunt burgenses parliamenti incepturi 26 Jan. prox' futur' Robertus Orton pro communitate, & Willielmus Wigston junior pro majore & confratribus.

Ordered at the said hall, that no one dwelling in the franchise of the town pin any cattle at the Castle; but complain to the alderman of the ward where he or the trespasser dwells, and stand to his award.

Festo S. Matth. 20 Hen. VII. John Reed agreed to pay 5*l.* to be discharged of the chamberlainship. *Robert Orton* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum,* 6.

King Henry the Seventh, in the 20th year of his reign, doth, by his charter, confirm the former charter of the fourth of Edward the Fourth; and granteth further to the mayor and burgesses of Leicester, that the mayor, recorder, and four discreetest burgesses of the same town, shall be justices of peace within the said borough, and limits thereof; and gives them power to enquire, hear, and determine of all offences against divers statutes, and of all felonies, murders, and other malefactors; and against another statute for the counterfeiting, clipping, washing, and falsifying of money (*non obstante* the execution in the former charter), and to punish the offenders in the premises: And also they, or two of them, to bind men to the peace, or good behaviour, and to commit to prison any person refusing to find sureties for the peace or good behaviour: And granteth likewise, that the mayor, recorder, and four justices, or five, four, three, or two of them, quorum the recorder to be one, shall have power to hold sessions, and to enquire, by the oaths of lawful men of the said borough, of all treasons, murders, felonies, rapes, trespasses, &c.: And the justices to have wages as the justices of the county have, and to take indictments concerning the premisses; and the same to hear and determine, and thereupon to grant process, until the offenders be taken and outlawed, in as large and ample manner as any justices of the county may do; and to assess fines and inflict punishment upon the delinquents in the premisses as the justices in the county may do: And that when any subsidy, fifteenth, or tenth, or any other tax, shall be granted by the parliament to the king, his heirs or successors, that the inhabitants of the borough of Leicester shall be taxed and assessed by themselves, and not with the county; and that commission shall be awarded to the mayor and four discreet burgesses for the taxing and assessing of the burgesses within the said town and limits thereof, to be associated by the king, his heirs or successors: And that the tax of the fifteenth or twentieth shall be 21*l.*, *ultra* 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* allowed to the collectors, being the antient charge or tax for the fifteenth or twentieth for the said borough of Leicester; and that commission shall be awarded to the mayor and four burgesses, to nominate collectors for the subsidies and fifteenths, so as the said inhabitants there shall not be taxed, cessed, or charged, by any other commission: And that the mayor and commissioners shall chuse such a collector as they will answer for, and to certify his name to the Exchequer; and that such collector shall be only charged with the subsidies and fifteenths of the town, and not of the county: And that no free burgess being resident in the town shall hereafter be chosen collector for the subsidy or fifteenth, forth of the town, for any lands or goods which he hath in the county. But take the record:

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[1] Harl. MS. 6166. p. 116.

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Inspeximus literas patentes domini Edwardi nuper regis Anglie Quarti, majori et burgensibus ville sive burgi sui Leycestrie factas, in hec verba: "Edwardus, Dei gratiâ," [&c. ut supra, p. 374]. "Nos autem literas predictas, ac omnia et singula in eisdem contenta, rata habentes et grata, ea pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, acceptamus et approbamus; et dilecto et fideli servienti nostro Roberto Orton nunc majori, et burgensibus dicte ville sive burgi, tenore presentium, ratificamus et confirmamus, prout litere predicte in se rationabiliter testantur. Et ulterius, de uberiori gratiâ nostrâ, ac ad instantiam et specialem requisitionem dilecti et fidelis servientis nostri Roberti Orton, nunc majoris ville sive burgi predicti, necnon ob singularem affectionem et dilectionem quas penes predictos majorem et burgenses sive inhabitantes predicte ville sive burgi gerimus et habemus, ac pro conservatione pacis nostre, ac sano regimine et pro bono reipublice, ville, et burgensium sive inhabitantium predictorum augendo, dedimus et concessimus, ac per presentes literas nostras damus et concedimus, pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, prefatis nunc majori et burgensibus ville predicte, suburb' et procinctuum ejusdem, et successoribus suis majoribus sive burgensibus predictis, quod de cetero dicti nunc major ejusdem ville, et successores sui qui pro tempore erunt, ac quatuor de discretioribus burgensibus ejusdem ville, simul cum majore et recordatore ejusdem ville, sint custodes et justiciarii pacis nostre, et heredum et successorum nostrorum, infra villam predictam, suburb' et procinctuum ejusdem, quorum dictus recordator ejusdem ville pro tempore existens erit unus, ad omnia ordinaciones et statuta apud Westm', Wynton', et Northampton', pro conservatione pacis nostre, heredum et successorum nostrorum, necnon ad statuta et ordinationes ibidem et alibi, de venatoribus, operariis, artificibus, servitoribus, hostellariis, ponderibus, mensuris, vendicione victualium, mendicantibus, et vagabundis, ac aliis hominibus mendicantibus qui se nominant *Travelyngz-men*, ac ad statuta et ordinationes apud Westm', anno regni Henrici Quarti nuper regis Anglie primo et secundo, de libertatibus, ac aliis libertatibus pannorum minimè dandis, nec eisdem libertatibus aliqualiter utendis, et de omnibus feloniis, murdris, et aliis malefactoribus; ac ad quoddam aliud statutum de contrafacturâ, tonsurâ, loturâ, et aliis falsitatibus alicujus monete edite sive facte, predictâ exceptione de hujusmodi terminationibus de omnimodis feloniis, ac de contrafacturâ, tonsurâ, loturâ, et aliis falsitatibus monete regni nostri Anglie, duntaxat exceptis, in dictis literis patentibus domini Edwardi nuper regis Anglie Quarti contentâ et specificatâ, in contrarium inde factâ, non obstantibus; ac ad omnia et singula alia statuta et ordinationes pro bono pacis, et quieto regimine et gubernatione populi nostri, edita, et in posterum edenda, de et in omnibus suis articulis, juxta vim, formam, et effectum eorundem, infra dictam villam Leycestrie, suburbia et procinctus ejusdem, custodiendum et custodiri faciendum, inquirendum, audiendum, et terminandum, ac ad omnes illos quos contra formam ordinationum et statutorum predictorum, aut eorum alicujus, delinquentes invenerunt, castigandum et puniendum, castigare et punire faciendum, prout secundum formam et effectum ordinationum et statutorum eorundem, predictâ excepcione non obstante, fuerit faciendum; et ad omnes illos qui aliquibus de populo nostro infra villam predictam, suburbia et procinctus ejusdem, minas fecerint, de corporibus suis, vel de incendio domorum suarum, ad sufficientem securitatem de pace et bono gestu suo erga nos, heredes et successores nostros pro tempore existentes, et cunctum populum nostrum inveniendum, coram eis seu eorum duobus, per debitam legis formam venire faciendum; et si hujusmodi securitates invenire recusaverint, tunc eos in prisonâ nostrâ ville predicte, quousque hujusmodi securitates invenerint, salvo custodiri faciendum. Volumus etiam et concedimus prefatis nunc majori et burgensibus, et successoribus suis, quod dicti major, recordator, et alii quatuor burgenses ejusdem ville pro tempore existentes, sex, quinque, quatuor, tres, et duo eorum, quorum recordator ejusdem ville pro tempore existens omnino erit unus, de tempore in tempus futuris temporibus sint et erint justiciarii nostri, heredum et successorum nostrorum, ad inquirendum per sacramentum proborum et legalium hominum de villâ predictâ et suburb' ac procinctibus ejusdem, per quos rei veritas melius sciri poterit, de omnibus proditionibus, murdris, feloniis, raptibus mulierum, et aliis feloniis quibuscumque, ac de quibuscumque transgressionibus, riotis, routis, et conventiculis illicitis, imbraciariis, manutenenciis, ambidextriis, extortionibus, confederationibus, conspirationibus, transgressionibus, regratariis et forestallariis, infra villam predictam, suburbia et procinctus ejusdem, per quoscumque et qualitercumque factis sive perpetratis, et exnunc fieri sive perpetrari contingentibus, necnon ad omnia indictamenta quecumque ad hujusmodi transgressiones et alia malefacta quecumque infra villam predictam, et suburbia ac procinctus ejusdem, coram prefatis majore, recordatore, sex, quinque, quatuor, et tribus eorum, audiendum et terminandum, quorum recordator ejusdem ville pro tempore

pore existens erit unus, justiciarii nostri et heredum et successorum nostrorum, de premissis seu aliquo premissorum, ac ad processus inde faciendum versus omnes quos coram justiciariis nostris, et heredum et successorum nostrorum, de premissis seu aliquo premissorum de cetero judicari contigerit, quosque capiantur, reddantur, vel utlagentur, faciendum et continuandum; necnon ad omnia et singula que contra formam ordinationum et statutorum predictorum, seu in evasionem eorundem, seu eorum alicujus, infra villam predictam, suburbia et procinctus ejusdem, facta, perpetrata, seu attemptata fuerint, et que ibidem in posterum fieri, perpetrari, seu attemptari contigerit, tam ad sectam nostram quam aliorum quorûmcunque, coram eisdem justiciariis, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, aut pro seipsis, conqueri aut prosequi volentium, audiendum, ac secundùm legem et consuetudinem regni nostri Anglie, ac juxta formam ordinationum et statutorum predictorum terminandum, in tam amplis modo et formâ prout aliqui alii justiciarii pacis nostre, heredum et successorum nostrorum, alibi in aliquo comitatu regni nostri Anglie inquirere, audire, seu terminare possint et poterint; necnon transgressiones forstallarum predictarum, ac omnia alia superius ad determinandum, non declarat' ad sectam nostram tamen, et ad omnia alia que virtute aliquorum ordinationum sive statutorum per custodes pacis nostre, heredum et successorum nostrorum, ac justiciarios nostros, heredum et successorum nostrorum, hujusmodi discuti et terminari debent, audiendum et terminandum; et ad quoscunque contra formam ordinationum et statutorum predictorum, seu eorum alicujus delinquentium, per fines, redemptiones, et amerciamenta, ac alio modo, pro delictis suis castigandum et puniendum, prout ante ordinationem et punitionem corporalem hujusmodi delinquentibus pro delictis suis exhibendum factum fieri consuevit alibi infra regnum nostrum Anglie pertinent seu pertinebunt, faciendum, exercendum, audiendum, et terminandum; salvis nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, finibus, recognitionibus, redemptionibus, exitibus, et amerciamentis, nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, ratione justiciariorum predictorum, in singulis cessionibus ipsorum majoris, recordatoris, et aliorum nostrorum predictorum in hâc parte nobis adjudicandis et afferandis sive pertinentibus. Volumus tamen quod predicti justiciarii nostri, et eorum quilibet, de et super singulis finibus et exitibus in cessionibus predictis forisfacturis et assidendis habeant, et eorum quilibet habeat, tanta vadia et feoda, prout singuli justiciarii et custodes pacis in dicto comitatu Leycestrie juxta formam statuti inde editi habentis percipiunt, licet officium justiciarii in villâ sive burgo predicto post statutum predictum ordinatum pro hujusmodi vadiis percipiendis per dictum pregenitorem nostrum ordinatum fuerit; et quod aliqui alii justiciarii pacis nostre, heredum aut successorum nostrorum, aut aliqui alii justiciarii heredum aut successorum nostrorum, aliqua ordinationum et statuta de premissis, aut aliqua premissorum, edita sive ordinata, infra villam predictam, suburbia et procinctus ejusdem, emergentium sive contingentium, aut ad aliqua premissorum, aut ad aliquod officium de aut pro iisdem seu eorum aliquibus ibidem exercendum, faciendum, seu exequendum in aliquo ibidem, se non intromittant, nec eorum aliquis se intromittat, aut aliquam jurisdictionem inde habeant seu exerceant. Et ulterius, de uberiori gratiâ, scientiâ, et mero motu nostris, dedimus et concessimus, ac per presentes damus et concedimus, prefatis nunc majori ville sive burgi predicti, et burgensibus predictis, et successoribus suis, quod quandocunque et quotiescunque acciderit seu contigerit exnunc unquam in futuro aliquam quintamdecimam et decimam, quotam, taxam, auxilium, subsidium, aut annuam vel certam pecunie summam, vel alia onera quecumque, quocunque nomine aut formâ concedantur aut concedi contigerint, nobis, heredibus aut successoribus nostris regibus Anglie, per communitatem nostri Anglie, ac per cives et burgenses civitatum et burgorum ejusdem regni, auctoritate parliamenti sive communis consilii, aut aliter quovis modo, et ex quâcumque urgente causâ, nobis sive heredibus vel successoribus nostris, concedi, prestari, aut conferri ullo modo, quod super moderatione, taxatione, ordinatione, assessione, collectione, levatione, receptione, et percepcione omnium et singularum, sive alicujus aut aliquarum hujusmodi quintarumdecimarum, decimarum, quotarum, taxarum, auxiliorum, subsidiorum, aut annue vel certe pecunie summe cujuscunque, vel alicujus inde parcelle, aut aliorum onerum quorumcunque, nullus aut nulli commissionariorum, moderatorum, assessatorum, ordinatorum, vel taxatorum, in predicto comitatu Leycestrie, pro corpore ejusdem comitatûs assignati sive assignandi in eâ parte, de cetero assignetur sive assignentur per commissionem regiam nostri, heredum aut successorum nostrorum, sive per aliud mandatum regni quodcumque, ad moderandum, taxandum, ordinandum, sive assidendum, aliquem sive aliquos burgenses, commorantes sive inhabitantes aut residentes infra villam sive burgum predictum et suburbia ejusdem, pro bonis, catallis, terris, tenementis, aut rebus suis, infra villam sive burgum predictum aut suburbia ejusdem adtunc existentibus sive extunc existere contingentibus, cum hundredis, burgis, villis, villatis, terris, tenementis, et hamelettis, personis, bonis, catallis, terris, aut tenementis, infra dictum comitatum Leycestrie existentibus, ut parcella oneris ejusdem comitatûs contributoria sive oneranda; sed volumus, ordinamus, et tenore presentium, quantum in nobis est, pro nobis, heredibus ac successoribus nostris, stabilimus, ac per presentes concedimus, prefatis nunc majori et burgensibus ville sive burgi predicti, et successoribus suis, quod prefatus major ejusdem ville sive burgi nunc existens, ac singuli successores sui, major ibidem pro tempore existens, et qui exnunc pro tempore fuerit, ac quatuor probiores, discretiores, et sagaciores burgenses ejusdem, eidem majori pro tempore existente associandi, per nos, heredes ac successores nostros pro tempore existentes, per commissionem regiam, de tempore in tempus, cum hujusmodi casus evenerit, aut concessiones hujusmodi fieri contigerint, in premissis assignentur, et potestatem ac auctoritatem de cetero in perpetuum habeant infra villam sive burgum predictum, ad ordinand', moderand', taxand', et assidend', per seipsos, majorem, et quatuor discreciores viros ville sive burgi predicti sic assignand', ex commissione regiâ, separatos à commissionariis corporis dicti comitatûs Leicestrie exnunc assignand', super et in singulis hujusmodi concessionibus, oneracionibus, et prestacionibus quintarumdecimarum, decimarum, quotarum, taxarum, auxiliorum, subsidiorum, aut alterius contribucionis vel oneris cujuscumque, nobis, heredibus aut successoribus nostris, fiend', et quibuslibet inde parcelle, omnes et singulos burgenses, residentes, commorantes et inhabitantes ville sive burgi illius et suburb' ejusdem pro tempore existen', pro ratâ et porcione suâ bonorum, cattallarum, terrarum, et tenementorum suorum, infra villam sive burgum ill' contingen' de jure contributorum et onerabilium, taxand' sive apporcionand' vel assidend'; videlicet, ad quamlibet integram quintamdecimam et decimam viginti et unam libras pro taxâ ejusdem ville nobis et heredibus nostris solvend', ultra summam centum et tresdecim solidorum et quatuor denariorum, pro taxâ ville sive burgi illius in singulis solucionibus hujusmodi deducend', et eisdem burgensibus, ac eorum collectoribus inde deputand' allocand', prout villa sive burgus predicta antiquitus sit contribuere et taxari, ac in deductione suâ predictâ exonerari aut allocari hactenus pro parte et porcione ejusdem ville sive burgi consuevit cum dicto corpore tocius comitatûs Leycestrie supradicti, dum eidem corpori ipsius comitatûs Leycestrie in collectione et solucione suâ contributor' fuit. Et volumus ac ordinamus quod nos, heredes ac successores nostri, ac quilibet nostrorum, singulas commissiones nostras majori et quatuor discrecioribus burgensibus dicte ville sive burgi pro tempore existentibus, pro singulis talibus taxacionibus, deputacionibus, et nominacionibus collectorum infra villam sive burgum ill' deputand' dirigi faciemus exequendas; ita quod de cetero in perpetuum villa sive burgus predict', ac omnes et singuli majores, burgenses, residentes, commorantes, et inhabitantes ejusdem et suburb' inde, de solucione quintedecime et decime predict', et aliarum concessionum, prestacionum, et contribucionum predict', cum aliis villis, burgis, villatis, hundredis, hamelettis, et locis, de corpore dicti comitatûs Leycestrie, pro porcione suâ inde quocienscunque evenerit contribuend' nullatenus oneretur aut onerentur, set pro eâdem porcione suâ ville sive burgi illius ad summam supradictam, et pro parte rate sue ejusdem, ultra deduccionem predictam, per moderatores, taxatores, et assessores predicte ville sive burgi illius, per nos, heredes et successores nostros, reges Anglie pro tempore existentes, ut premittitur, tantummodo assignand', onerentur et taxentur; ita quod per aliquos commissionarios, assessores, sive taxatores de dicto comitatu Leycestrie, seu aliquos alios generales commissionarios nostros infra regnum nostrum Anglie existentes, ordinari aut nominari contingentes, pro corpore dicti comitatûs Leycestrie seu alibi deputand' sive assignand', extra villam sive burgum ill', aliquomodo non taxentur, assidentur, aut solvere vel aliquo modo onerari conantur vel distringantur seu occasionentur; quodque dicti major et ceteri contaxatores, moderatores, assessores, et ordinatores, infra villam sive burgum ill' et suburbia inde, pro tempore de cetero existentes, per nos, heredes et successores nostros, ut premittitur, assignati et assignandi, per se, divisi ab aliis commissionariis de corpore dicti comitatûs Leycestrie, tantos et tales sufficientes collectores quintarumdecimarum, decimarum, quotarum, taxarum, auxiliorum, subsidiorum, et cujuscumque ulterius oneris et contribucionis, et parcell' eorumdem, infra villam sive burgum predict' et suburbia ejusdem, nobis, heredibus aut successoribus nostris, pertinent' et pertinere contingent', quando et quociens casus hujusmodi concessionum inde colligendi et levandi evenerit seu contigerit, pro quibus respondere voluerint, nominare, deputare, assignare, ordinare, aut onerare, valeant et debeant, ac de eorum nominibus, quotiens sic fieri contigerit, de tempore in tempus, nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, in Scaccarium nostrum aut alibi, prout pro concessionibus hujusmodi fieri contingent, per seipsos solos, et divisos ab aliis commissionariis corporis dicti comitatûs Leycestrie, sub eorum sigillis debitè certificent; et quod singuli predicti collectores dicte ville sive burgi, sic de tempore in tempus quociens et quando nominati, deputati, ordinati, aut onerati fuerint in formâ predictâ, in hujusmodi casu, de cetero non onerentur cum collectoribus corporis dicti comitatûs Leycestrie in aliquo modo, nec de pluribus aliis sive majoribus summis, in compotis suis, cum dictis collectoribus de corpore dicti comitatûs Leycestrie respondeant; sed quod ipsi collectores infra dictam villam sive burgum de cetero, in formâ predictâ, ut premittitur, deputandi et nominandi, de tantis et talibus summis, unde dicta villa sive burgus, ac singuli burgenses commorantes, inhabitantes, ac residentes ibidem, et suburbiis inde, pro se, à dicto corpore predicti comitatûs Leycestrie divisis, pro ratâ et onere ejusdem burgi, prout casus eveniet, onerari aut assidi per dictos assessores infra villam sive burgum predict', per se, ut premittitur, assidend' onerabuntur, et à quibuscumque collectionibus, contributionibus, et solutionibus suis, cum collectoribus de et pro corpore dicti comitatûs Leycestrie, et aliis collectoribus quibuscumque extra villam sive burgum predict' deputandis, sint exnunc in perpetuum penitus separati, divisi, et onerati, licet ipsi burgenses sive inhabitantes infra dictam villam sive burgum et suburbia inde, per commissionarios de corpore dicti comitatûs Leycestrie exnunc quovis modo cum collectoribus ejusdem comitatûs deputentur aut deputari contigerint. Concedimus eciam majori, burgensibus, et successoribus suis predictis, quod nullus burgensis residens ville sive burgi qui nunc est, et exnunc fore contigerit, de cetero non fiat nec fit, aut oneretur fore, collector aliquorum premissorum in aliquo loco sive aliquibus locis infra dictum comitatum Leycestrie, seu alibi extra villam sive burgum predictum aut suburbia inde existentibus, per aliquos commissionarios de dictâ corporatione predicti comitatûs Leycestrie, seu aliquos alios extra villam sive burgum ill' deputand', assignand', aut nominand', ratione aliquorum bonorum, cattallorum, terrarum, aut tenementorum suorum in dicto comitatu Leycestrie, seu alibi extra villam sive burgum predictum et suburbia inde existentia aut existere contingentia; sed quod ipsi burgenses et eorum singuli, ac eorum heredes et successores, et eorum quilibet, burgensis ville sive burgi predicti exnunc in perpetuum, tenore et auctoritate presencium, de cetero et de tempore in tempus, de singulis hujusmodi collectionibus suis, ac omnibus solucionibus ratione dictarum collectionum contingentibus, in dicto comitatu Leycestrie, seu alibi extra villam sive burgum predict', in hâc parte penitùs erga nos et heredes nostros exonerati et quieti existant, et eorum quilibet existat; eo quod expressa mencio de vero valore annuo premissorum, aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos, progenitores sive predecessores nostros, eisdem majori et burgensibus ante hec tempora factis in presentibus facta non existit, aut aliquo statuto, actu, ordinacione, sive restrictione, in contrarium premissorum, facto, ordinato, edito, sive proviso, aut aliquâ aliâ re, causâ, seu materiâ quacumque, in aliquo non obstante. In cujus, &c. Teste Rege, apud Westm', quarto die Marcii.

Per ipsum Regem, et de dato, &c. pro tresdecim solidis et quatuor denariis solutis in Hanaperio[1].”

21 May, 21 Hen. VII. enacted by Robert Orton mayor, by consent of the twenty-four and forty-eight, firmly hereafter to be observed, that, from the said 21 May to Michaelmas next come twelvemonth, the Sheeps market shall be kept in the Saturday market, and the profits thereof be received for the use of the town by such persons as are deputed by the mayor and his brethren, &c.; the mayor to forfeit 40*s*. and every of his brethren 20*s*. if he attempt to break the said ordinance.

21 Sept. 21 Hen. VII. At a common hall, it is agreed, and given to Frere William Seyton, prior of the Black Friers of Leicester, and to all his successors for ever, the pasture of two kye in our commonalty called *The Cow-hey*, to be as free to them as any of us, without let or impediment of any of us; for the which he gave us twenty shillings, and he and his house to pray for us for ever. In witness of the same, we gave him and his house our seal of office.

Festo S. Matth. 21 Hen. VII. ***Richard Reynolds*** elected mayor.—***Gilda Mercatorum***, 7.

Festo S. Matth. 22 Hen. VII. ***John Wasse***, alias ***Wayes***, elected mayor.—***Gilda Mercatorum***, 7.

Festo S. Matth. 23 Hen. VII. ***Walter May*** elected mayor.—***Gilda Mercatorum***, 8.

Some made free are stated to have consented to pay at Michaelmas next 5*s*. and at Christmas next 5*s*.

Ad communem aulam tent' die Veneris prox' post Festum Sancti Ricardi Episcopi, 23 Hen. VII.

It is agreed, that the Sheeps market shall be henceforth holden still in the Market-place; and the profits to be to behoof of the town.

And at the same common hall William Clarke taketh the profits of the Sheeps market, with the 122 craches for the sheeps penns, for seven years; to pay yearly to the chamber of the town 3*l*.; and at the end of the term to have as many craches, and sufficiently repaired. [Several agreements and arbitrations concerning private persons were made before the Mayor, and entered in the Hall-book.]

Several persons paid five nobles, or 33*s*. 4*d*. as a fine for the chamberlainship; and one paid 53*s*. 4*d*.

Mem. That it is enacted that no one shall lay any manner of muck or sweepings within the four gates of the town, but without in such places as ben assigned, viz. in the nether ende of Belgrave gate, and

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[1] Pat. 20 Hen. VII. Pars 1. m. 18.

in the field without Galtre gate end, and beyond the Horse fair, under payn for every default 40*d*. For the West quarter at the Sore side, at the comyn drawts.

Festo S. Matth. 24 Hen. VII. *Miles Lamberd* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 10.

About this period the possessions of the abbot and convent of *Croxton* in the town of Leicester are thus described in the Register of that Abbey:

"Habemus in Leycestriâ, de dono Simonis filii Willielmi Kipping, cum corpore suo, capitale messuagium suum, cum camerâ & omnibus pertinentiis suis, in liberam eleemosinam, sine aliquo retenemento; quod scilicet jacet in parochiâ S. Martini, salvo servicio debito dominis feodi. Warentizabit, &c.

Item Radulfus le Tanur & Alicia Kipping uxor sua concesserunt & confirmaverunt etiam nobis quandam domum cum pertinentiis in orientali parte solarii, & redditum inde provenientem; tenendam nobis benè & in pace, faciendo servicia que pertinent ad capitales dominos. Warantizabunt, &c.

Item Cecilia Kipping, filia Willielmi Kipping, in plenâ potestate & viduitate sua, confirmavit nobis, in puram eleemosinam, pro se & heredibus suis, totum jus & clameum quod habuit, vel habere poterit, in predictis messuagio & solario versus orientem, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis; & quandam domum in parte orientali solarii, cum pertinentiis suis, & redditum inde provenientem; habendam & tenendam benè & in pace, sine aliquo retenemento, faciendo servicium quod ad capitales dominos pertinet. Warentizabit, &c.

Item habemus, de dono ejusdem Cecilie Kipping, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemosinam, homagium & totum servicium Henrici filii Reginaldi Howel de Leycestriâ & heredum suorum; scilicet, annuum redditum XIId. & unius flette, de quadam terrâ cum pertinentiis & edificiis in Leycestriâ, in alto vico orientali, in parochiâ Sancti Martini; quam scilicet terram dicta Cecilia habuit de dono patris sui, nichil juris vel clamei sibi & heredibus in predictâ terrâ retinens, vel in homagiis & serviciis predicti Henrici vel heredum suorum. Warantizabit, &c.

Item habemus remissionem & quietam clamationem Willielmi de Odiston de annuo redditu XII*d*. quem de nobis percipere solebat, de tenemento quod habemus de dono predicti Simonis Kipping, retinendo sibi & heredibus suis alios XII*d*.; ita quod nec ipse nec heredes sui, ratione homagii, relevii, secte alicujus, auxilii, sive cujuscunque consuetudinis, de predicto tenemento ad unquam exigere poterunt imperpetuum. Et si contingat quod distringamur vel implacitemur de homagiis & releviis & arreragiis ad predictum tenementum pertinentibus, pro se & heredibus, sive capitali domino & heredibus suis vel assignatis faciendis, predictus Willielmus & heredes sui nobis warantizabunt in perpetuum.

Item habemus, de dono Petri quondam persone de Estwelle, annuum redditum XII*d*. & II caponum in eâdem villâ, in puram eleemosinam; recipiendum de quodam messuagio in parochiâ Sancti Clementis, quod Ricardus de Walton tenuit. Quem quidem redditum fratres predictatores[1] manentes in Leycestriâ habent de dono nostro, intuitu caritatis, in perpetuum.

Item habemus, de dono Warini Rufi, quandam terram in eâdem villâ, cum edificiis in eâdem constructis, que jacet inter terram quam Ricardus de Wyteby tenuit & terram Roberti Albi.

Item habemus, de dono Rogeri Blundi, annuum redditum XVIII*d*. & II gallinarum & unius galli, in puram eleemosinam; quem Warinus predictus sibi reddere solebat pro predictâ terrâ, quam idem Warinus nobis dedit. Item recepimus, de tenemento quod habemus de dono predicti Warini, V*s*. per annum ad tres terminos, per manum Rogeri Curteys[2].

Item Henricus filius Rogeri Howel, & heredes sui, tenent de nobis quoddam tenementum cum edificiis in eâdem villâ, in parochiâ Sancti Martini; quod scilicet emit de Ceciliâ Kipping; reddendo nobis XII*d*. & unam flettam (viz. ad Purificationem IIII*d*. ad Pentacosten IIII*d*. ad S. Michaelem IIII*d*. & ad Natale unam flettam); & faciendo nobis omnia servicia debita & consueta, secundùm consuetudinem ville; & etiam reddendo nobis I*s*. ad Natale, pro constructione gabli solarii sui super gablum solarii nostri.

Robertus de Feure de Leycestre & Alicia uxor ejus tenent de nobis unum messuagium in altâ stratâ orientali Leycestrie, ad terminum XL annorum; reddendo nobis annuatim V*s*. ad tres terminos.

Summa totius redditûs nostri in eâdem VI*s*. *o*'. unam flettam. Expaiamus XII*d*."[3]

HENRY VIII.

Festo S. Matth. 1 Hen. VIII. *Richard Eyr* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 9.

Thomas Jackys, the recorder, is here, last of all, mentioned among the justices of peace.

In this year Robert Orton was bailiff of Leicester. This officer is called the King's Bailiff; and was, prior to the office of Mayor, called the Earl's Bailiff. He holds his place for life, and is chosen alternately by the earls of Huntingdon and the 24 aldermen. The Huntingdon family obtained this privilege from James I. The office, whatever it might have been, is now in a great measure honorary; excepting that the gentleman who holds it is returning officer, in conjunction with the Mayor, at elections for Members to serve in Parliament. The Corporation are addressed as a body by the names of "Mayor, Bailiffs, &c." though there is but one Bailiff.

Mem. quod Dec. 20, 1 Hen. VIII. Radulphus Swyllington admissus est in gildam mercatorum istius villæ; & insuper, die & anno supradicto, prædictus Radulphus admissus est unus combergensium ejusdem villæ; proviso semper quod non oneretur ad aliquod officium ibidem occupandum, nec sit ad [summonitionem] majoris aliqualiter pro aliquâ causâ nisi ad placitum ipsius Radulphi.

Festo S. Matth. 2 Hen. VIII. *William Wygston* junior elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 29.

It is enacted, that henceforth no one shall redeem his chamberlainship under 4*l*.

Also, that the mayor for the time being shall every year take the accompts for the church of St. Martin's within his time, under pain of 40*s*.

Also, that all brewers that brew to sell shall give twelve gallons of their best ale for 12*d*.

Item, it is enacted that the mayor's serjeant shall have, of every prisoner committed to the hall for a fray, 4*d*.: and of every prisoner so committed for any other trespass, 2*d*. in name of a fee, to mend his wages, &c.

Also, that no man shall put no more beasts in the Cowhey above two and a bullik.

Festo S. Matth. 3 Hen. VIII. *William Wigston* senior elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 7.

William Wygston the elder (was) son and heir and executor of Roger Wygston, esq.—Robert Gaddisby was at that time clerk to the mayor; and the chandlers engaged to sell candles at 1¼*d*. the pound.

Mem. that I William Wygeston the elder, mayor of Leicester, received of William Wygeston the younger, last mayor, these parcells; first, the mayor's seal of offyce, sylver; the com'on seal, copper and gilt, in a purse, with four keyes; also a box, with two grants, concerning the liberties of the town: one of them under the broad seal, and the other under the seal of the Dutchy.

Item, a great book lokett; two other books concerning the ordinances of the town, and sysing good ale and other vetell.

Item, a broken metwand.

Item, a quartern weight of brass.

Item, two half stones of brass of 14lb. weight.

Item, three other brazen weights, each less than other.

Item, a gallon of brass.

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[1] Of the Friers Preachers at Leicester, commonly called the Dominican or Grey Friers, see before, vol. I. p. 295.

[2] Peter Curteys occurs in 1467 as owner of a house in the West Gate.

[3] Peck's MS. in the British Museum, 4935. ex cod. MS. in 4to, apud Belvoir, fol. 28. a.

Festo S. Matth. 4 Hen. VIII. *Richard Gyllot* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 8.

Commissioners for levying a subsidy granted 4 Henry VIII. 1513.

In villâ Leyc'.—*Richard Gillot, *Ralph Swillyngton (recorder), *William Wygston senior, *William Wygston junior, *Richard Eyre, *Richard Reynold (mayor in 1514), *Milo Lambert, Thomas Cotton, William Rolt, *Walter May, Thomas Smyth, William Bartlot, Thomas Burton, Richard Beeston, John Wasse, John Lokear, Thomas Hurst, John Rede, Thomas Whattok, Henry Gillot.

Sir John Digby, sir William Skevington, William Turvile, William Reynold, William Turpin, Robert Brokesby, John Brokesby, William Lolle, William Laudale, John Ludford, Thomas Fernam, in 1514.

In com' Leyc'.—*Thomas marquis of Dorset, *George lord Hastynges, *Robert Brudnell, un' justic' regis, *William Hastynges, esq. *Thomas Norton, master of the hospital at Burton Lazars, *sir Maurice Berkeley, *sir Robert Shirley, *Richard Sacheverell, *William Brokysby, *Thomas Hasilrige, *sir Thomas Pulteney, Christopher Neele, *William Aissheby, *Thomas Brokesby, *Ralph Swillyngton, *Thomas Entwysell, *John Beaumont, *John Villers, *John Fowler, William Reynold, *Robert Jakes, *Thomas Fyndern, *Walter Kebill, *Thomas Kebill, *Thomas Hervye, *Robert Lengham, *John Chernelles, *Robert Borogh, George Hastings, mil', in 1514.

(Those marked * were again commissioners in 1514.)

Festo S. Matth. 5 Hen. VIII. *Richard Reynold* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 6.

Festo S. Matth. 6 Hen. VIII. *Thomas Burton* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 9.

Ad communem aulam tent' die Lunæ prox' ante festum Assumptionis Beatæ Mariæ, 7 Hen. VIII.

Agreed that a subsidy of 21*l.* shall be levied and gedered within the town, to content the town's debt; and there were assessors appointed for each of the 12 wards, and one collector with the constable in each ward.

1 May, *Robert Orton* was bailiff.

Festo S. Matth. 7 Hen. VIII. *Thomas Cotton* mayor.

Festo S. Michaelis Archangeli 8 Hen. VIII. *John Reede* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 18.

Festo S. Matth. 9 Hen. VIII. *Thomas Smyth* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 30.

Mem. that in the fest of St. Leonard, in 9 Hen. VIII. William Prowdlof, in the house, rebuked the mayor and his brethren for the sessing of the fifteenth penny in the time of meraltie of Thomas Smyth. Sir William Lucas, prest, Christopher Grevys, Thomas Leyx, Richard Rutter, sworn and examined, seyn upon their oaths, that the said William Prowdlof said that he had as redy 20 nobles in his perse as any knaff of the bench that sat upon the sessment of the fifteenth penny, or of the best churles of herlotts of them all. Wherupon, according to reason, was the said William Prowdlof comytted to ward, and there punyshed eight days; and so after came into the cort of portmote, and there upon his knees askyt the meyr and his bredren openly forgyffnes in the face of the cort, and so was pardoned.

[This is placed in the book before 20 Hen. VII.]

Festo S. Matth. 10 Hen. VIII. *Richard Beeston* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 6.

Festo S. Matth. 11 Hen. VIII. *William Bartlatt* elected mayor[1].

Festo S. Matth. 12 Hen. VIII. *Wm. Wygston* senior elected mayor the third time.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 5.

The 13 Jan. sir Nicholas Wagstaffe, priest, and vicar of St. Martin's in Leicester, owned a debt before the mayor, and gave sureties to pay it.

Die Jovis, viz. die Depositionis Sancti Antonii 12 Hen. VIII. At a common hall, agreed that Mr. Harward buy at London, for the common wealth of the town, a lawful strike of brass, a gallon of brass, a yard of brass by the standard, and all other weights and measures needful; and the chamberlains to content and pay to the said Robert Harward bill, costs, and charges of the same.

Die Veneris prox' ante Festum S. Hugonis, 12 Hen. VIII. At a common hall, ordered that no baker of the country bring any bread into the town but on the market-day, i.e. Wednesday and Friday, and to set their bread at the High Cross, and there sell it by the pennyworth or twopennyworth; and carry bread to none of their customers, in pain of forfeiting their bread to the king, and their bodies to be imprisoned at the mayor's commandment; and on Saturday to bring their bread to the Saturday market, and there to sell it.

Also agreed, that the first Friday in clean Lent every mayor hold a common hall; and there the chamberlain's accounts to be shewed, that it may be known in what degree the town stands. [Three fining for the Chamberlainship, paid each 4*l.* 4*s.*]

Also agreed, that all bakers that bake for sale make good wholesome bread, according to the assize, on pain of forfeiting the first time 3*s.* 4*d.* and the second time 6*s.* 8*d.*; and so to double as often as they make default.

Also that brewers make good ale, and wholesome, and mighty of the corn, according to the statute, and to sell 13 gallons for 2*s.* 6*d.*; and, upon default, forfeit the first time 3*s.* 4*d.* the second 6*s.* 8*d.* and so to double as often as they make default; also to make good wholesome ale for the poor people of ob' the gallon; and they that find themselves grieved to have remedy of Mr. Mayor.

Also, that no brewer set forth no ale till the alderman of the ward and two of the forty-eight have tasted it, on forfeiture the first time 3*s.* 4*d.* and so to double as often as they make default; and if the alderman of the ward be a brewer, then those of the forty-eight to call the alderman of the next ward to taste: for they that be brewers shall be no tasters.

Also, that no tipler sell ale but with measure sealed according to the king's statute, on pain of 4*d.* *toties quoties.*

Also, that all measures, as strikes, gallons, pottles, quarts, pints, and all other measures, both sealed and unsealed, be brought before the Mayor; and those that be able shall be admitted, and those that be not able to be mended.

Die Lunæ prox' ante Festum S. Matth. Apostoli 13 Hen. VIII. At a common hall, enacted that no man shall redeem the chamberlainship under the sum of 5*l.*; and if any Mayor do or would break this act, he is to forfeit 6*l.* to be levied by the Mayor succeeding; and if he will not execute it, he is to forfeit 10*l.* to be levied to the common wealth of the town.

Also, it is agreed that there shall be found, at the charge of Mr. Mayor and his brethren and the forty-eight, ten able archers in harness, with bows and arrows, swords and bucklers, with other able harness for their bodies; and five of them to be harnessed at the charge and cost of the twenty-four, and five at the charge of the forty-eight, to be ready within a day's warning, when the king pleases to send for them.

Festo S. Matth. Apostoli 13 Hen. VIII. *Robert Harward* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 8.

The King, being about to declare war against France, caused a survey to be made of all the lands in England, much in the nature of Domesday, in order to get an account of the wealth and estates of his subjects; which, when he had received, he sent commissioners to demand money of them by way of loan.

"Capitales redditus ville Leycestrie, in tempore majoratûs Roberti Harward.

Imprimis, IIIs. IVd. de uno tenemento apud Pontem Borealem, quondam Johannis London, modò in tenurâ Roberti Walton, barber.

Item, IIs. de uno tenemento in le Northgate, modò in tenurâ Nicholai Cley, quondam Willielmi Whelton, per annum.

Item, XVIIId. & II gallos de duabus cotagiis in le

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[1] The following undated order is believed to have been made in his time: "By the Kinge. [Henry VIII.] Trusty and welbeloved, we grete you well. And forasmuch as we, for diverse considerations us moving, intend to have almaner persons reseant, inhabiting, and abiding, or hereafter to be reseant, inhabiting, and abiding, within that our town of Leicester and the liberties thereof, liable to do unto us service of war when the caas shall require, to be at the leading and conducing of our right trusty and well-beloved counsellor the lord Hastyngs, steward of our said towne: We therefore will and com'and you, and every of you, that ye in no wise suffer any of the said personnes to be taken by any maner personne or personnes whatsoever they be, nor reteigned to any of them; but that they be allwayes in a redynes and furth comyng to geve attendaunce upon our said counsillor, to do unto us service of war when we shall geve unto hym com'aundement in that behalf; any our lettres, placards, or other our lettres of com'issions or com'aundement maide or to be maide to the contrary thereof notwithstandyng. And that ye faile not thus to do, as ye intend to please us, and woll eschue the contrary. Geven under our signet, at our manor of Esthampsted, the 17th day of July."

Northgate, de Thomâ Gaddisby, per annum.

Item, ii*s*. & i gallum de unâ peciâ terre infra clausuram dicti Thome Gaddisby in le Ashlane, per annum.

Item, viii*s*. de uno messuagio apud Portam Occidentalem, quondam Thome Hiklyn, per annum.

Item, iii*d*. de uno tenemento juxta Portam Australem, nuper in tenurâ Petri Davy, modò vocato le Pynfold, per annum.

Item, iiii*d*. de uno tenemento in parochiâ Sancti Nicholai Leycestrie, quondam Ricardi Cawthorn, nuper concesso communitati ville Leycestrie, per annum, in perpetuum.

Whetstone, iiii*d*. de capitali redditu exeunte de tenemento W. Stretton in Wheston predict', per annum.

Item, i*d*. exeunt' unius tofti & dimidie virgate terre in tenurâ Willielmi Yannill in Wheston, per annum.

Item ix*s*. exeunt' unius tofti & dimidie virgate terre in tenurâ Johannis Skevyngton in Wheston, per annum.

Item, ix*s*. exeunt' unius messuagii & dimidie virgate terre in tenurâ Thome Bodicote.

Item, vi*d*. exeunt' unius messuagii in Cosby, juxta ecclesiam ibidem, in tenurâ Willielmi Dawbyn, alias vocati Broughton, per annum.

Item, vi*d*. exeunt' de omnibus terris & tenementis in Scraptoft, modò Tho' Taylor de Wheston, per ann'.

Item, iv*d*. de terris & tenementis Johannis Skevyngton in Wheston, pro relaxatione secte curie ibidem.

Item, ii*d*. exeunt' de terris & tenementis Willielmi de Webster in Wheston per annum[1].”

Die Veneris prox' ante Festum Sancti Clementis 13 Hen. VIII. At a common hall, enacted that brewers make good ale, and sell for 1½*d*. a gallon.

Also, that tallow-chandlers sell candles at 1*d*. the pound, on pain of 3*s*. 4*d*.

Also, that no person receive bread out of the country till it be seen and weighed before Mr. Mayor or his officers, and by the warden of the bakers, on pain to forfeit every time 12*d*. to be levied by the chamberlains, for the wealth of the town.

Also, that Mr. Mayor and his brethren shall prove all ordinals of all the occupations within the town; and those that be good to allow them, and those that be evil to damn them.

Also, that no one shall receive any corn that comes on the market-day to be sold till it has been in the common market-places, and there set down till the market be full gathered, whether it be sold or unsold, in pain of default, the first time, 12*d*. and every time to double.

Also, that all trespassers that are committed for punishment to Mr. Mayor's hall shall take their victuals of the serjeant, except men's sons and prentices.

Also, that all bakers that sell horse-bread within the houses to any guest sell but two loaves for 1*d*. on pain of 3*s*. 4*d*.

Also, that all persons on the market-day, having unladen their horses, geldings, or mares, lead them out of the market-place, on pain of 2*d*. for every horse, &c. taken in the market-place, to be levied by the chamberlains.

Die Veneris, 1^{ma} Septimanâ Quadragesimæ 13 Hen. VIII. At a common hall, the sheep-penns were set to two persons, whereof each to pay 33*s*. 4*d*.

In pursuance of a commission from the King, March 30, 13 Hen. VIII. the constables were sworn to present all persons spiritual and temporal, widows, and all that were 16 years of age, shewing what harness they had meet for war, and the value of their goods, and the yearly value of their lands, tenements, and other profits, what they have or be worth, in their several wards; and if there be any retained, and to whom; and whether there be any aliens or strangers born out of the king's allegiance; and who be lords, and whose tenants, and of whom they hold.

Die Veneris prox' post Festum Sancti Hugonis episcopi 13 Hen. VIII. At a common hall, ordered that brewers make good and wholesome ale, and sell for 1¼*d*. a gallon under the hair sieve, and to give 13 gallons to the dozen, with God's good to the same; and that no brewer tun out till the ale-tasters have tasted their ale, on pain of 3*s*. 4*d*. the first time, and 6*s*. 8*d*. the second time, &c.

Festo S. Matth. 14 Hen. VIII. ***William Bolte*** elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 2.

At a common hall, on Friday next after the Annunciation of our Lady, 14 Hen. VIII. there were chosen burgesses for the present parliament, for the commons Mr. William Bolte mayor, and Mr. Roger Wygston for the mayor's brethren.

Festo S. Matth. 15 Hen. VIII. *Richard Reynolds* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 18.

Die Veneris prox' post Festum Sancti Hugonis episcopi 15 Hen. VIII. Ordered, that all brewers make good and wholesome ale, and sell 14 gallons for 16*d*.

Also, that all brewers brew with no hops to be medyllyd within their mashfat nor zelyngfat, on pain the first time of 3*s*. 4*d*. the second 6*s*. 8*d*. the third 10*s*.

Also, that no brewers tun out ale till the ale-tasters have abyllyd it, on pain of 3*s*. 4*d*. Also, that no typlers sell ale with unsealed measures, on pain of 12*d*.

Also, that tallow chandlers make good candles, of good stuff and good wick, and to sell 13lb. for 18*d*.; and 6½lb. for 9*d*.; and 3¼lb. for 4½*d*. on pain the first time 3*s*. 4*d*. the second 6*s*. 8*d*. &c.

Allso it is enactyd at the same com'on hall, be the said meyr and his brether' the xxiiii, and the xlviii electyd of the com'yns, that this acte foloyng to be of effect, and evermore to theym that shall hereafter to be ferme and stable, that whosoever be the marster of Seynt Georgis gylde shall cause the George to be rydyn, according to the olde auntient costome, that ys to sey betewxt Sent George's day and Whytsondey, except a causse reassonnable; and he or they that make defaute in rydyng of the seyd Georg of the seid maister or maisters to forfet, frome the day of this acte forthwards, v*l*.; and that to be levied of the seid maister or maisters, to the behew and use of the seid gyld, by the meir for the tyme beyng and the chamburleyns: And yf the seyd meyr and chamberleyns be necligent in ataching or levyeng of the seid forfet, that then the meire to forfet xxvi*s*. viii*d*. and eyther chamburleyn to forfet vi*s*. viii*d*. and to be peyd to the profet of the same gyld.

Moreover, that all forfeits made by the masters since the last time that the George was ridden, shall be paid to the profit of the same gild, of every wrangler behind 26*s*. 8*d*.

Also, that no waterman carry no burne upon the Sunday without cause reasonable, on pain of imprisonment.

Also, that the Swines market shall be kept, from this day forth, in the Parchment lane, and no more in the High street [and] in the East gate.

Also, that all bakers that carry into the country shall bring their bread on horseback to the mayor, or to the wardens of the craft, and there to be weighed, and seen that it be able paste and wholesome, on pain of forfeit the first time 12*d*. the second time 20*d*. the third time 3*s*. 4*d*. &c.

Also, that every one absent from the common hall pay the old forfeit, without a cause reasonable; i. e. every one of the twenty-four 12*d*. and of the forty-eight 6*d*. to be levied by the chamberlains.

Festo S. Matth. 16 Hen. VIII. *Robert Staples* elected mayor.

Ralph Swyllyngton, recorder, died this year; and in his room was chosen *Thomas Broksby*, alias *Broxby*.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 21.

Robertus Staples nuper defunctus est in die Epiphaniæ Domini; & ad communem aulam tent' die Lunæ prox' post Festum Sancti Hilarii electus erat *Henricus Gillot* in loco ipsius Roberti in officium majoratûs per totum consilium confratrum & XLVIII.

Et in festo S. Matth. 17 Hen. VIII. dictus Robertus & Henricus Gillot amoti sunt ab officio majoratûs, & in loco eorum electus est *Edward Beyr*.

Festo S. Matth. 18 Hen. VIII. *John Westwise* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 12.

In this year the Corporation of Leicester thought it expedient to procure the following exemplification, under the great seal of England:

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[1] Carte, MS.

“Henricus Octavus, Dei gratiâ, &c. omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Inspeximus quoddam breve nostrum de certiorand’, Thesaurario & Camerariis nostris direct’, necnon certificationem ejusdem nobis in Cancellariam nostram missam, & in filaciis ejusdem Cancellarie residentem, in hec verba: ‘Henricus Octavus, &c. Thesaurario & Camerariis suis salutem. Volentes, certis de causis, certiorari utrum villa nostra Leycestrie, alias dicta *Ledecester*, sit de antiquo dominico Corone Anglie necne, vobis mandamus, quod, scrutatis rotulis, recordis, & aliis memorandis nostris, penes vos remanentes, de eo quod inde inveneritis, tenores earundem nobis in Cancellariam nostram, sub sigillis vestris, distinctè & apertè, sine dilatione mittatis, unà cum hoc breve, ut, inspectis tenoribus predictis, ulteriùs inde fieri faciamus quod juris fuerit & rationis, & per eandem curiam Cancellarie nostre consideratum fuerit in hâc parte & decretum. Teste meipso, apud Westm’, 19° die Novembris, anno regni nostri decimo octavo. PEXSALL.’

“Responsio Thesaurarii & Camerariorum: “Scrutato Libro vestro de ***Domesday***, in Thesaurariâ vestrâ sub custodiâ nostrâ existente, & de eo quod invenimus tangente villam infrascriptam vobis mittimus in quâdem scedulâ huic brevi consutâ.

‘In Libro de Domesday, inter alia, continetur sic; videlicet, ‘*LEDECESTRESCYRE.*

Civitas de Ledecestre te’pore Regis Edwardi reddeb’ p’ annu’ Regi . xxx lib’ ad numerum de xx^{ti} . in orâ . et xv . sextar’ mellis.

Quando Rex ibat in exercitu per terra’ :’ de ipso burgo xii . burgenses ibant cu’ eo . Si u^{o} per mare in hoste’ ibat ; :’ mittebant ei iiii . equos de eod’ burgo usque Londonia’. ad co’portand’ arma uel alia quæ opus . e’e’t.

Modo h’t Rex . W . p’ om’ib’ redditib’ ciuitatis ej’dem et comitat’ . xl.ii . lib’ et x . solid’ ad pond’.

Pro i accipitre x lib’ ad numer’ p’ su’mario xx^{ti} sol’.

De monetarijs . xx . lib’ per annu’ de xx . in orâ .

De his xx lib’ h’t Hugo de Grentemaisnil t’ciu’ denariu’.

[*&c. &c. as in vol. I. p.* 1. *ending with*]

Silva tot’ Vicecomitat’ *Hereswode* vocat’ h’t iiii leu’ in l’g, & i leu’ in lat’.’

“Nos autem tenorem certificationis predicte, ad instanciam majoris & comitatûs ville predicte, duximus exemplificandam per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium, has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso, apud Westm’, vicesimo tertio die Novembris, anno regni nostri decimo octavo. PEXSALL.

$$\text{Ex}^{r}\text{ per}\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Will'm Throkmerton,}\\ \text{Radulphum Pexsall,}\end{array}\right\}\text{Clericos.”}$$

Festo S. Matth. 19 Hen. VIII. *Thomas Burton* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 7.

Festo S. Matth. 20 Hen. VIII. *Roger Gyllot* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 5.

At a common hall, holden at Corpus Christi hall 11th of August, 21 Hen. VIII. it was agreed to give to John Beaumont, gent. 6*s*. 8*d*. fee, to answer in such causes as the town shall need and require.

Festo S. Matth. 21 Hen. VIII. *Thomas Bett* elected mayor.

At a common hall this day agreed, that if any of the forty-eight be elected by the mayor and his brethren comburgesses to be of the said comburgesses, and refuse it, that then he forfeit 10*l*. to be levied by the chamberlains.

Mem. the 27th day of March, there was brought to Thomas Bett, then mayor of Leicester, hawthorn bud’ytt furth, baene flowres, and a cullumbell flour.

Festo S. Matth. 22 Hen. VIII. *William Tebb* elected mayor. In this year Cardinal Wolsey died in Leicester Abbey.

Friday after St. Hugh’s day, at a common hall, enacted that brewers shall give twelve gallons for 15*d*. and small ale ob’. the gallon; and they to make good ale. Also, that no chandler sell above 2½*d*. the pound till Candlemas, on pain of 6*s*. 8*d*.; and shall not sell dozens or half dozens by wholesale into the country except by licence of the mayor, on forfeiture of 6*s*. 8*d*.

The eldest son of a freeman paid 2*d*. others 10*s*. to be made free. [What each person paid is first mentioned 15 Hen. VIII.]

Festo S. Matth. 23 Hen. VIII. *Nicholas Rennold* elected mayor. Thomas Cattelyn was then bailiff.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 3.

Mem. there was brought to Mr. Nicholas Reynolds, on St. Leonard’s day, a chester of appletree blooms.

Here follows the charter of 4 Edward IV. which has been printed in p. 374; and after that an account of several transactions and orders passed in time of several mayors aforegoing, as followeth in part:

A letter of Henry VIII. to the justices of Leicestershire, with a proclamation for enforcing the laws for pursuit and suppression of robbers and rioters.

Another of Jan. 31, 1 Hen. VIII. about vagabonds and beggars.

[Here ends the old Hall Book, used temp. Edw. IV. Ric. III. and till 23 Hen. VIII. The following book contains the rest of the reign of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Mary.]

23 Feb. at a common hall, enacted that no man enter into the chapman’s gild but he shall pay the 10*s*. within the year.

Agreed by the twenty-four, the 5th April, that Mr. Christopher Clught should not ride the George this year, for divers considerations.

Mem. It was agreed before Nicholas Rennold, then mayor of Leicester, by consent of the wardens and all the company of journeyman shoemakers in the town, that they shall give yearly to the Austin Freers in Leicester, for all the brethren and sisterne to be prayed for, in ready money 10*s*. to be paid at two times in the year, besides the offering-days afore-used.

Festo S. Matth. 24 Hen. VIII. *John Barton* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 12.

22 Nov. at a common hall, it was agreed, in case of coming late to a common hall, (upon reasonable warnings), the mayor’s brethren to pay 6*d*. if the mayor be sitting; and if they come after, each to pay 12*d*.; and if any of the forty-eight come too late, he is to pay 3*d*. if the mayor be sitting; and if after he is up, then to pay 6*d*.

Also, that no brewer sell above 2*d*. the gallon.

Roger Redcliff, esq. (high sheriff in 1529) was appointed by the king’s writ, June 30, 1534, to take the ecclesiastical survey of the county of Leicester.

Festo S. Matth. 25 Hen. VIII. *Christopher Clught*, alias *Clough*, elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 10.

20 Nov. at a common hall, agreed that no brewer that is a common brewer sell above 1½*d*. a gallon: and that no brewer sell in his house above 3*d*. a gallon; and that no chandler sell above 1½*d*. *per* pound, and carry none into the country except they ask leave of the mayor.

Festo S. Matth. 26 Hen. VIII. *William Bolte* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 12.

Festo S. Matth. 27 Hen. VIII. *Thomas Burton* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 9.

19 Nov. at a common hall, enacted that brewers sell ale for 2*d*. a gallon; and that chandlers sell candles at 1½*d*. *per* pound, and 13 to the dozen.

Festo S. Matth. 28 Hen. VIII. *Roger Gyllot* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 27.

Mr. *Thomas Bruxby* continued to be recorder till the last year inclusive; but this year *John Baymond* was recorder, and so continued till 33 Hen. VIII.

Thomas Catlyn was then bailiff of Leicester.

Festo S. Matth. 17 Hen. VIII. *Randyll Awood* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 14.

Nov. 16, 29 Hen. VIII. at a common hall, agreed that brewers sell for 1*d*. a gallon; and chandlers sell for 1½*d*. a pound, and 13 to the dozen.

Festo S. Matth. 30 Hen. VIII. *William Pratt* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 10.

Festo S. Matth. 31 Hen. VIII. *Nicholas Reynold* elected mayor the second time. The fine for absence of any of the twenty-four was made 8*d*.; of the forty-eight 4*d*.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 17.

Leicester Abbey suppressed in this year.

18 Jan. at a common hall, it was enacted that no craftsmen nor vitteller, being foreigners, shall sell ware or victuals, except by wholesale, on the market-day within the town.

Jan. 29, the occupation of Smiths gave to the chamber of the town 13*s*. 4*d*. towards the charges of the town now at this term, &c. The Butchers gave 26*s.* 8*d.*; and the Bakers gave 6*s.* 8*d.*

King Henry VIII. granted to the mayor and burgesses of Leicester two fairs, to be held five days apiece; the one upon the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and the other on the feast-day of the Conception of our Lady, and two days before and two after, free from toll, stallage, &c. with the government of the fair and ordering of the stalls to the mayor and two or three burgesses, to be yearly chosen, now called Stewards of the fair.

"Henricus Octavus, Dei gratiâ, Anglie et Francie rex, fidei defensor, dominus Hibernie, et in terrâ supremum caput Anglicane ecclesie, omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod nos, ob affectionem et dileccionem quas habemus et gerimus ad villam nostram Leycestrie, ac ad communem utilitatem ejusdem, necnon dilectis et fidelibus nostris majori et burgensibus ibidem commorantibus, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ac ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, concessimus, ac per presentes, quantum in nobis est, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus eisdem majori et burgensibus ville nostre Leycestrie predicte, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, quandam feriam apud eandem villam Leycestrie et suburbia ejusdem, singulis annis, per quinque dies duraturam; videlicet, duobus diebus ante festum Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, et in die ejusdem festi, et duobus diebus idem festum proximè sequentibus. Et insuper sciatis quod nos, pro consideracionibus predictis, concessimus, ac per presentes concedimus et confirmamus, prefatis majori et burgensibus predicte ville Leycestrie, et successoribus suis, quandam aliam feriam apud eandem villam Leycestrie, et suburbia ejusdem, singulis annis per quinque dies duraturum; videlicet, duobus diebus proximè ante festum Conceptionis beate Marie Virginis, et in die ejusdem festi, et in duobus diebus idem festum proximè sequentibus, in perpetuum; ita quod quilibet indigena sive alienigena ad dictam villam Leycestrie et suburbia ejusdem, causâ feriarum predictarum seu earum alicujus veniens, et ibidem moram faciens, et exinde recedens, tam in dictis feriis et in earum quâlibet, quam ante et post, in perpetuum, sit quietis de theoloneo, stallagio, picagio, et aliis custumis et prestacionibus quibuscumque, nobis, heredibus vel successoribus nostris, racione feriarum predictarum seu eorum alicujus qualitercumque spectantibus, accedentibus, sive pertinentibus. Volumus insuper et concedimus, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, ac per presentes confirmamus, prefatis majori et burgensibus predicte ville Leycestrie, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, omnem et omnimodò ordinacionem, gubernacionem, et assignacionem stallorum et placearum in predictis feriis et in earum quâlibet, ac totum regimen earundem feriarum, et earum cujuslibet, et omnium singularum libertatum et aliarum consuetudinum ad easdem ferias et quamlibet eorum spectantium, per majorem ejusdem ville Leycestrie qui pro tempore fuerit, et duos vel tres de probioribus et melioribus hominibus ejusdem ville, in auxilium ipsius majoris ad hoc annuatim electis, deputatis et juratis per dictos majorem et burgenses, sine impedimento seu perturbacione nostri vel heredum nostrorum, seu aliorum ministrorum nostrorum quorumcumque; ita quod predicte ferie, seu earum aliqua, non sint vel sit in prejudicium vel nocumentum aliquarum feriarum vicinarum; eo quod expressa mencio de vero valore annuo, aut de certitudine premissorum, vel eorum alicujus, aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos vel per aliquem progenitorum nostrorum prefatis majori et burgensibus ante hec tempora factis in presentibus minimè factis existat, aut aliquo statuto, actu, ordinacione, sive provisione, inde in contrarium factis, editis, ordinatis, sive provisis, aut aliâ re, causâ, vel materiâ quâcumque, in aliquo non obstante. In cujus rei testimonium, has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso, apud Walden, vicesimo die Marcii, anno regni nostri 31°."[1]

12 March, the King having granted to the town two fairs (Midsummer fair, and the Conception of our Lady before Christmas), over and besides two fairs antiently granted by the King's progenitors; Towards the charges of the charter under the great seal, the masters, wardens, and stewards of the gilds of Corpus Christi and St. Margaret's, in the name of the brotherhood, gave 20*l.*; viz. each of the gilds 10*l.* And it was agreed that this should be registered in the Town-book, to remain for ever.

Received of the master and stewards of Corpus Christi gild, towards the charges of labouring the King's charter for two new fairs for the town of Leicester, 10*l.*; of the gild of St. Margaret's, for the same, 10*l.*; of the occupation of Bakers, 6*s.* 8*d.*; of the Butchers, 26*s.* 8*d.*; of the Smiths, 13*s.* 4*d.* In all, 22*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The chamberlains paid to Mr. Barton, for riding to London and Waldyng, and for sealing the charter, 10*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*; to Robert Cotton, for like charges, 9*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.*; to Mr. Gyllot, for the town's business, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to Mr. Wood, for the like, 6*s.* 8*d.*; to Mr. Bolte, for riding to London, 40*s.* In all, 22*l.* 11*s.* 1*d.*

So that the town was at no more charge than 4*s.* 5*d.*

Festo S. Matth. 32 Hen. VIII. *Robert Gaddisby* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 14.

This year, in the account of the election, the King has given him the title of "Fidei Defensor, & in terrâ Supremum Caput Anglicanæ Ecclesiæ," and so often to the end of the book.

Festo S. Matth. 33 Hen. VIII. *Hugh Aston* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 13.

This year *John Baymond* is mentioned as recorder; but his name is blotted out, and instead thereof is inserted *Edward Gryffyn* recorder, who continued so till 3 Edw. VI. inclusive.

Ale under the sieve for 1½*d.* a gallon, 13 to the dozen; candles 1½*d.* a pound, 13 to the dozen.

Festo S. Matth. 34 Hen. VIII. *Thomas Cressy* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, . . .

Festo S. Matth. 35 Hen. VIII. *Christopher Clugh* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 10.

Oct. 5, at a common hall, Mr. Mey, master of St. George's gild, because the George was not ridden, paid 40*s.*

Festo S. Matth. 36 Hen. VIII. *William Olyffe* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 9.

Festo S. Matth. 37 Hen. VIII. *Robert Cotton* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 10.

"One William Foxby having fallen asleep, could not be awaked, by pinching and burning, till after fourteen days; and when awaked was found, in all points, as if he had sleep butt one night[2]."

19 March. At a common hall, enacted that if the mayor and his brethren choose any of the forty-eight to be one of the 24 comburgesses, and he refuse, he shall pay 10*l.* half to the king, and half to the town; and for non-payment, to be put into wards.

At the same hall, enacted, that if any inhabitant summoned by the constable or mayor's officers come not to the common hall at any hour appointed, or to attend the mayor, to ride to meet the king, or to do any other thing that shall be to the pleasure or worship of the town, without reasonable cause or special licence of the mayor, he shall forfeit, if of the twenty-four, 12*d.*; and the forty-eight, or other, 6*d.*: And if any of the twenty-four or forty-eight refuse to pay, the mayor may commit him to ward till he pay; and if the mayor be negligent or forgetful in executing this act, then he is to forfeit 2*s.* and the succeeding mayor shall have power to levy it; and if he refuse payment, to commit him till he pay all such forfeitures. [This act was first made at a common hall, on Thursday before St. Simon and Jude. 7 Edw. IV. Mr. Richard Gyllot being mayor; and, last of all, confirmed 29 Jan. 1 Mary, in the mayoralty of Mr. Thomas Davinport, for ever to endure.]

20 Nov. Mr. Robert Cotton, then mayor, &c. pur-

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[1] Pat. 31 Hen. VIII.

[2] In the margin of a book containing a list of the mayors of Leicester.

chased, in name of the town, of Richard Roger and Robert Taverner, gents. a chief going out of a piece of ground of 12*d.* a year to the King, belonging to the Court of Augmentation (which piece of ground was given to the town by the earl of Huntingdon), paying, for the said chief of 12*d.*, 20*s.*

Festo S. Matth. 28 Henry VIII. *Robert May* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum,* 11.

Ale under the sieve, 1½*d.*; stale ale, 2*d.* a gallon, and 13 to the dozen; candles 2*d. per* pound, 13 to the dozen.

EDWARD VI.

King Edward VI. in the first year of his reign, reciting the charter of King John, for freedom of toll; and the patent of Edw. III. for Michaelmas fair; the patent of Ric. II. for confirmation of the patent of King John, for fines in the portmote court; and the patent of 13 Edw. IV. for May day fair; and the charter of 4 Edw. IV. for making of justices of peace; and the charter of Hen. VII. for confirmation of that patent, and for the enlargement of the authority of justices of peace; doth approve, ratify, and confirm all the said charters [1].

About the 13th of May, Robert Maye being mayor, the town purchased of Thomas Danet, of Bronkynsthorp, esq. and bailiff to the king in the liberties of Leicester, the office of the said bailiwick, for which he had a patent for his life; for which they gave him 80*l.*; of which Thomas Dey, clerk, born in Leicester, and some time canon of the late monastery of St. Mary in Leicester, and also prebendary of St. Stephen's in Westminster, gave them 20*l.*

Festo S. Matth. 1 Edw. VI. *Ranulph Wood* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum,* 12.

Nov. 20, Thomas Daye, by consent of the parish of St. Margaret, paid 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* towards the maintenance of the chamber of the town of Leicester.

Ale, 1½*d.* 13 to the dozen; candles, 2*d. per* pound.

Many years before and after, the eldest son paid 2*d.* the second son 5*s.* others 10*s.* for their freedom; and 2*d.* for swearing.

18 April, "Rex concessit Thome Hawkins molendinum eqninum, ac unum tenementum, ac quatuor shopas, cum omnibus pertinentiis, &c. situat' infra villam Leicestrie, in Foro ibidem vocato Swynesmarket, habend' pro termino vite."

Money gathered for setting forth 11 horsemen, to go with sir Richard Manners into Scotland, 6 Aug. 2 Edw. VI.; Randall Wood mayor the second time:

Paid, for the 11 horses and harness, with other furniture at the same time, 47*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

Gathered, of divers churches in the town, towards the said charge, 48*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; viz.

Received of the churchwardens of St. Peter's, towards the same, 2*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; of the churchwardens of Allhallows, 6*l.*; of St. Margaret's, 10*l.*; of the churchwardens of St. Nicholas, 3*l.*; of St. Martin's, 18*l.* 10*s.*; of St. Mary's 8*l.*—in all 48*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; of which the surplus is 18*s.* 8*d.* Which was put into the hands of the chamberlains, Mr. Nicholas Reynolds being mayor.

Festo S. Matth. 2 Edw. VI. *John Gatlyff* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum,* 7.

Festo S. Matth. 3 Edw. VI. *Nicholas Reynold* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum,* 14.

> "The coppy of my lord of Huntyndon's let^{r} sent to Mr. Mayor and his brethren, with the eight and forty, as herafter follyth.
>
> 'To my assuered friends the mayor of Leycester and his brethr'n and to every of them, geve this wythe spede.

'After my ryght harty com'endac'ons: thes be to adv'tyse you that I am com'aunded by the Kyng's Ma^{tie}, and hys moste honorable councell, to s've in the parties beyond the sees, with suche a numbre as to me by them ys appoynted to be ther generell captane in the hole jurney (of whych numbre I am assygnd to have of myne owne furnyture CCC able men), they to be levyed, by vertue of the Kyng's Ma^{ties} highe comyssyon under hys brod seale, of my frends, favorers, tenaunts, and servaunts: And for that I have at all tymes reckneyd you to be my very frends, as heretofore I have approvyd the same; therfore nowe I hartely requyre you to furnyche unto me to goe in thys jurney suche and as many able men, wherof as many of them to be good archers and gunners, well furnyshed with armour, weapon, money, and horses, to serve them to the see syde, as ye may convenyently make: and ther horses shal be sent home to you agayne: And that I maye be assueryd from you to have them here at London with me within X days; for my tyme ys but XIIII days to tarye here, before I take my leave of the Kyng's Ma^{tie} and hys honorable councell, to accomplyshe hys Grace's plesure and comaundement in hys affayers. And your frendshyps, to me shewed at this presente, shall bynd me in frendshype towards you, every of you, during my lyff. And thus I byd you hartily farewell. Wrytten the XIIIth of November, 1549.

Your friend, FRAUNCIS HUNTINGDON [2].'

"Money gathered for my lord Huntyngdon the XIXth day of November, in the thyrd yere of the reigne of our Soveraigne Lord Kyng Edward the Sext, &c. in the tyme of may'alty of Mr. Nich'is Reynolds then beying mayor, of the benevolent wyll of the XXIIII and the XLVIII, as folloythe.

[Here follow the names of the mayor and 19 of the aldermen (probably the then whole number), amongst whom were Mr. Nicholas Heyrek and Mr. John Heyrek; and the sums set against each of their names, as paid, are 5*s.* each, except that against the name of one of the aldermen, Mr. Otlyff, nothing is put; so he subscribed nothing.]

[Here follow the names of the whole forty-eight, all of whom subscribed something (except two); one of them subscribed 3*s.* 4*d.* many of them 2*s.* 8*d.* some 2*s.* others less. The whole amount was 10*l.*]

'21 Nov. 3 Edw. VI. A copy of a receipt from Robert Templeman, servant to Mr. Thomas Hastyngs, by the hands of the mayor of Leicester, of the benevolent wyll of the said mayor and his brethren the XXIIII and the whole XLVIII, in the name of the hole body of the seid towne of Leyc', of 10*l.* towards the furnyture of CCC men into Bulloign wythe th'erle of Huntyngdon.'

"The answere of the letter sent for the receypt of the seyd money:

'After my ryght hartye com'endac'ons; sygnyfyeng you that I have receyvyd from you consernyng my late requests made unto you, for my Sov'ayn affayres beyond the sees, wherby I perceve the lovyng, frendly, and hartye good wyll of you and every of you to me wards; wherfore I hartely thank you, and wil be glad, when yt shall plese God to send me prosperous retorne, and at a merye metyng, to shew you and every of you semblable plesure. And for that I cannot be in the countrey thys Crystmas, to have the company of you, wherof I wold have bene glad; my trustye servant Mychill Purpherey shall delyver you for a token, whensoever you shall call upon hym from me, two does, to make merye with at your plesures. And thus I byd you all hartily farewell. From my house in London, the XXVth of this present November, 1549.

Your frend assuered, FRAUNCIS HUNTYNGDON."

Festo S. Matth. 4 Edw. VI. *Robert Newcom* elected mayor. The foregoing year *Edward Gryffyn* was recorder; but this year *John Beamont* was recorder, and so continued 5 Edward VI.—*Gilda Mercatorum,* 31.

The sheep-penns were set for 8*l. per annum.*

At a common hall, it was agreed by the mayor, aldermen, and common-council-men, "That every man having any cattel goyng or pasturyng within the Cowhey shal fynde yerly, when nede shal requyre, a man to worke a day's worke about the same for the fencyng and safe kepeyng of the same pasture." It appears also, by this agreement, that those who refused were to pay 6*d.* for every beast; and the chamberlains of the town for the time being were empowered to hire men and set them at work in repairing and ditching the said Cowhey.

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[1] Pat. 1 Edw. VI. p. 6. n. 1.

[2] Extracted from the Town Book of Acts belonging to the Corporation of Leicester; XIIII° die Novembris, anno Regis Edwardi VI. tercio, in tempore Maioralt' Nicholai Reynolds.

16 Jan. At a common hall, the twenty-four agreed to pay each 2*s.* and the forty-eight 12*d.* each, towards charges of the suit for agistment in Beamont Lease; and promised to pay more, if more should need.

Money gathered for the suit of Beaumont Leas, at two times, in the mayoralty of Mr. Robert Newcom, 20 February; viz. each time of the twenty-four, 2*s.* and of the forty-eight, 12*d.* a piece; at both times, 9*l.* 8*s.*

Item, given to the marquis of Dorset, when he went to the North, two geldings, price 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; that is to say, the twenty-four paid 5*s.* and the forty-eight 2*s.* 6*d.* each, which came to 11*l.* 15*s.*; and the rest was paid by the churches and by the chamberlains.

On the 20th of April, John Corbet doth grant, before Henry marquis of Dorset, that the poor of Leicester shall have their milch kye going weekly (viz. in Beaumont Lees), from May-day till Lammas, after the rate of three half-pence a week, and the rich after the rate of 2*d.* a week, for every of them. Also the said Corbet doth grant, that the poor of Leicester shall have their labouring horses going from May-day to Lammas after the rate of 3*d.* the week, and the rich 4*d.* the week apiece; and so to have them going, from year to year, as long as the said Corbet doth occupy it.

6 Sept. there was allowed 6*s.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for keeping four post-horses; the twenty-four paying 3*s.* 4*d.* and the forty-eight 1*s.* 8*d.* each.

20 Sept. These parcels are to be delivered from mayor to mayor, for the town's use. One great mace; four little maces; one lock-book; a purse with five keyes, and the mayor's seal therein; three books for the com'n hall; one great paper book for areasts; two books of the acts of parliament; one bag with . . . . weights for bread, after Troy weight, of four pounds; a bag of brasen weights, from six pounds to half a pound; one brasen standard; one brasen strike; a brasen gallon; a pair of scales for bread.

Festo S. Matth. 5 Edw. VI. *Thomas Wilcocks* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 10.

Johannes Beamont, Magister Rotulorum Curiæ Cancellariæ Domini Regis, & Recordator Villæ Leic'.

20 Dec. At a common hall, agreed that if any one cut down any boughs, to set at their doors or windows, out of any close, garden, or orchard, within the liberties of the town, he shall forfeit 12*d.* and his body to prison.

11 March. At a common hall, agreed that labour shall be made immediately to London, to see if they can get the land given by the Bishop of Carlisle[1] to found a free school in Leicester, in the parish of St. Margaret, which land Mr. John Beamont hath 12 years past sold away; and also to get the bailiwick of Leicester in fee-farm to the town; and also to get the Bishop's Fee joined with the said town; and hath sent up for the same Mr. Boughton, clerk, &c. of whose charges the parish of St. Margaret one-half, and the town the other half.

20 June. At a common hall, agreed that, yearly, each of the twenty-four shall make two carseys, and each of the forty-eight one, to set the poor to work; each carsey to be 18 yards long, and brought to the mayor's hall to be sealed; and upon failing, to forfeit 3*s.* 4*d.* to the poor man's box.

Agreed, that the bailiwick of Leicester remain to one of the brethren that hath not been Mayor, to occupy every man in his order upon the bench; and if any of the twenty-four in his course refuse it, he to pay 40*s.* or to be committed.

Festo S. Matth. 6 Edw. VI. *Nicholas Heyrek* elected mayor. *John Hunt* recorder.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 8.—Candles at 3*d.* *per* pound.

Nov. 30, Mr. Overend promised to pay to the chamberlains 40*s.* 20 Jan. next, for not occupying the bailiwick of the town.

The wayts collars, three weighing 23 ounces and 3 quarters.

19 May. At a common hall, agreed that no one shall put any cattle into the Cowhey but two cows, or one cow and two heifers, which are his own, and neither ox nor steer; yet a freeman may hire a milch cow or two, and put into the pasture for his own use; but not, under colour of hiring one cow, to find pasture for another, on pain, between May day and Lammas day, of 2*s.* 6*d.* for the first time, 5*s.* the second, and the third time to lose his freedom.

MARY.

In festo S. Matth. Apostoli, 1 Mariæ, ***Willielmus Overend*** electus est in officium majoratûs; quod recusavit exercere, & petitus ad finem suam admitti; & admittitur ad 20*l.* inde solvend'.

Ale at 2¼*d.* and 13 to the dozen; candles 2½*d.* and 13 to the dozen.

Festo S. Matth. 1 Mariæ, *Thomas Davynport* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 12. [Here was written *Johannes Hunt* recordator; but it is blotted out, and there is inserted *Franciscus Fernham* recordator, who continued to 3 and 4 Philip and Mary.

Burgenses Parliamenti villæ Leyc'. ***Willielmus Faunt***, ***Thomas Farneham***, armigeri.

At a common hall, 17 Nov. (a man having been killed in the street in a night) it is enacted, that no person, of what degree soever, inhabiting in the town or suburbs, go abroad in the street after nine o'clock at night, and after the curfew bell leaves ringing, except officers and the watch: And if any person dwelling in town or suburbs after nine o'clock be found in the street, or keeping company out of his own house in any inn, tavern, or ale-house, without reasonable cause to be known before the mayor or alderman of the quarter, he shall forfeit the first time 12*d.*; the second, 2*s.*; the third, suffer imprisonment at the will of the mayor, or alderman of the ward: Also such keeper of the inn, tavern, or ale-house, for every time, shall forfeit 12*d.* and suffer imprisonment for fourteen days without favour; but strangers may have lawful pastime in their inns, but not go abroad without the good man of the house, or some of his servants, on pain of going to the ward, there to remain till examined by the mayor or justices: And if any innkeeper or other occupying the lodging of guests receive into their house any stranger after the said time, he shall report the names and dwelling-places of such guests on the morrow to the alderman of the ward, or his deputy, on pain of suffering imprisonment for fourteen days without favour. And that the said bell be rung, nightly, from Michaelmas till Lady-day in Lent; for which the twenty-four to pay 2*d.* and the forty-eight 1*d.* each.

At the same hall [ordered that proclamation be made], that no person dwelling in Leicester, or the suburbs, cut down or carry any wood out of the New Park, Abbey Park, Stocking and Ashe close, or any other wood of the Queen's or any other persons about the town, not being bought, on pain to be punished by the justices of the shire where he shall be taken, and sent to the town to be likewise punished at the mayor and justice's pleasure, and to be ordered as vagabonds, and banished the town for ever.

29 Nov. Mr. Smyth, for refusing to occupy the bailiwick, promised to pay 40*s.*

Queen Mary, in the 1st year of her reign, by charter, reciting the charter of Henry VIII. for two fairs to be held; the one at Midsummer day, and two days before and two days afrer; and the other at the Conception of our Lady, and two days before and two after; and the charter of Edw. VI. last mentioned, and the confirmation of the former charter therein recited; doth also confirm, ratify, and allow the same for her heirs and successors[2].

19 Jan. At a common hall, it was agreed that a levy be made, in the manner of a fifteenth, for the charge of the confirmation of the charter, with other things; i. e. each of the twenty-four to pay 5*s.*

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[1] Dr. John Penny, bishop 1509—1520. See hereafter, under St. Margaret's parish.

[2] Pat. 1 Mariæ, p. 2. m. 10.

and of the forty eight 2*s.* 6*d.* and the rest to be gathered of the commoners of the town.

[In the title of this last act the Queen has the style of "Supreme head of the Church of England and Ireland;" which is afterwards left out.]

16 March, 1 Mary. At a common hall, there were chosen burgesses of the parliament, to be held at Oxford 2d April, *Francis Fernam* recorder, and *Thomas Jenkinson* mercer.

[Here ends this book. The next book begins with the year aforegoing, and ends 10 Elizabeth.]

22 July, 2 Mary. At an assembly of the twenty-four, agreed that, at the request of the earl of Huntingdon, Anthony Gay shall have the office of the mayor's serjeantship at the next avoydance.

Die S. Matth. 21 Sept. 1 & 2 Philip & Mary, *John Berredge* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 12.

26 Oct. at a common hall were chosen burgesses of parliament, *Francis Fernham* recorder, and Mr. *Hugh Aston.*

9 Dec. At an assembly of the twenty-four, Mr. Jones, Mr. Hervy, and Mr. Welche, brought in an injunction for grinding at their mills; which was thought hurtful to the town, and to the King and Queen's mills of the Castle. Agreed to suppress it; and thereupon the mayor and his brethren remitted the said forfeiture: but this is to be no precedent to any that offend in like matter.

A letter sent from my lord Chancellor to Mr. Mayor and his brethren, for the wearing of their apparel, in the time of the mayoralty of Mr. John Berredge. "After com'endations; I understand, by advertisement from the town, that diverse of you, being rather desirous of new-fangledness, than contented to follow such ancient and laudable customs as have had time out of mind their continuance, you have of late sought means to breke and abolish such thereof whereby the com'onwealth is most countenanced and set forth; whereupon I thought meet to require so many of you as be thus fondly affected, that, leaving of such vain fancies, ye would henceforth remain quiet, and contented to follow and allow such laudable customs and rules as have alwaies been time out of mind used among you. Thus fare you well. At my house in London, this 8th of January, your loving friend."

8 March. At a common hall, agreed that every one chosen to the mayoralty shall, during his office, wear scarlet, on pain of forfeiting 5*s.* according as of old times it hath been accustomed.

Also, agreed that when any venison comes to the twenty-four and forty-eight by gift of any nobleman or gentleman, it shall be eaten at the only costs of the said twenty-four and forty-eight, and no part of the charge to be borne by the chamber of the town.

Die S. Matth. 21 Sept. 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, *Robert Jonys, Johens,* seu *Jones,* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum,* 20.

Ale, 3*d.* *per* gallon, 12 gallons to the dozen, with small drink and grains; and to make penny ale for the poor at ob. *per* gallon; and the typlers to sell after 3½*d.*; candles 2*d.* *per* pound, 12 to the dozen.

Die S. Matth. 21 Sept. 3 & 4 Philip & Mary, *William Maube* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 6.

Ale, 4*d.* the gallon, and 12 gallons to the dozen; typlers to sell after 4½*d.* the gallon; candles 3*d.* *per* pound, 13 to the dozen.

This year, Sept. 21, Mr. *Francis Fernham* was recorder; but at a common hall, 7 May, it was agreed that Mr. *Francis Gytton* shall be recorder.

7 May. At a common hall, agreed that if any one cast into the Soar or river any weeds, or other filth, near any place where burne is taken up, he shall forfeit the first time 6*d.* the second 12*d.* and so double; and afterwards imprisonment, as the mayor and justices will.

Die S. Matth. 21 Sept. 4 & 5 Philip & Mary, *John Heireke, Eyrycke,* or *Heyryke,* elected mayor. *Francis Gytton*, recorder.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 10.

Ale, 3*d.* *per* gallon, 13 to the dozen, and the typlers 3½*d.*; candles 3*d.* *per* pound, and no tallow-chandler to sell by wholesale.

20 Nov. At a common hall, candles of late years having been very scant and dear, which is supposed to be because much tallow hath been sold to strangers; it is enacted that no town butcher sell tallow to any stranger, from Michaelmas to Candlemas, on forfeiture of 12*d.* for every stone; except the stranger, with two tradesmen, will be bound to the mayor to bring to the town, for every stone of tallow, 12lb. of candles on the next market-day. [Here is first inserted the names of all the twenty-four and forty-eight.]

The ten wards of the town of Leicester:

The first ward from South gate to St. James's chapel.

Second, from South gate to the High Cross, with the Soar lane and Redcross street.

Third, from the High Cross to the North gate.

Fourth, from the North gate to North bridge and Senvy gate, with the Soar lane.

Fifth, St. Nicholas parish, and so without the West gate.

Sixth, the Swine's market; i. e. from High Cross to the East gate.

Seventh, from the High street beyond the Hels house, and so all the Church gate down to Mr. Nicholas Heyrick's and Parchment lane.

Eighth, all the Market-place, Cank-well, and to the East gate.

Ninth, Belgrave gate and St. Margaret's Church gate.

Tenth, from the bridge by the Antelope, the Roundell, and Gallowtre gate.

Jan. 11. At a common hall, there were chosen for burgesses of parliament Robert Breame recorder, and Mr. Maurice Tyrrell. [*Robert Breame*, alias *Breham*, alias *Braham*, being chosen recorder about this time, continued so till 16 Eliz. inclusive.]

At the same common hall, agreed that no one shall work wax in tapers or candles to be sold, but those that be wax-chandlers, or will become of their company; provided that none of the said occupation shall take, for the making other tapers or other candle, above 1*d.* *per* pound.

4 March. At a common hall, agreed that the charge of Wheston court shall not amount, nor be chargeable to the town, above 10*s.* at a day.

Ale, 2½*d.* *per* gallon, 12 to the dozen; candles, 2½*d.* *per* pound.

Festo S. Matth. 5 & 6 Philip & Mary, Robert Harby paid 20*l.* as a fine for the mayoralty. *Robert Fletcher* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 23.

Ale, 3*d.* *per* gallon, 13 to the dozen; typlers to sell for 3½*d.*: And ordered, that none that brew head ale in their houses sell above 4*d.* *per* gallon; candles, 4*d.* *per* pound.

In some part of the reign of Queen Mary the following letter was written:

"Broughton to Con'ysby.

Grace and peace from God, &c. As I cannot but wish unto you all health and felicity in our Lord Jesus, most gentle Mr. Con'ysby; even so can I not but render unto you most hearty and Christian thanks for your most Christian and gentle benevolence which the Lord (when I cannot) render unto you in the day of his coming! Amen.—And now, Sir, you shall understand, that Master Mayer hath entreated me ungently, as this bringer shall more at large declare unto you, to whom I pray you give credit: for, immediately as we were come to Laycetter, he sent me forthwith to the most vile prison called Gaynsborrow, and then offered to put gyves and fetters upon my legs, and so to lye upon the hard planchers without bed or straw, and without company or comfort; and all for because that, when I could not entreat him to shew me his lawful favour, I bad him then to do his worst; with the which word he was brought into such a fury, or rather frensye, that he called me knave, villain, yea, vile and wrangling knave, and also roonagate. And all these words so multiplied at once upon me upon none other cause than is above mentioned, as I shall answer before the Judgment-seat of God in the last day. But you shall understand all by this bringer. And now I shall desire you, that for as much as I cannot, and, if I could, dare not, by myself or friends, in the most dangerous bands of good abering; and do therefore, not only to my great cost and charges, but also to my utter undoing, remain in prison; it would please you, for Christ his sake (the cause of my imprisonment considered to be utterly vain and false, as I before the Queen's Commissioners have offered, and do still offer, to prove; yea, and that upon the peril of life and death), to be so much my friend, as to speak to the right honourable and my special good master and yours sir Edward Hastynges, that he will speak to the Commissioners and Lords of the Counsel, that I may be released and restored to liberty: and so shall I have cause, as I am bound already, to pray unto God both for him and you. And thus, for this time, I bid you in Christ most heartily well to fare. Amen.

Yours at com'aundement, **Robert Broughton**[1]."

ELIZABETH.

Queen Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, by her charter, reciting the last charter of Queen Mary of confirmation, and the former charters therein mentioned, doth, for her, her heirs and successors, ratify, approve, confirm, and allow the same[2].

Festo S. Matth. 1 Eliz. *Thomas Stanforde* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 23.

28 April. At a common hall, agreed that Mr. Mayor and two or three of his brethren shall go to London, at the term following, to try the liberties of the town, and to do other business; and have appointed John Eyrycke to be lieutenant in his absence for that time being. [Here is, the second time, the names of all the twenty-four and forty-eight.]

29 October. Agreed, at a common hall, that a levy be made in the town, in manner of a fifteenth, for the charges of confirming the charter and other things; viz. every of the twenty-four to pay 3*s*. 4*d*. (of which three were lacking), and of the forty-eight 20*d*. each, and the residue to be gathered of the commonalty.

The twenty-one came to 3*l*. 10*s*. the forty-eight to 4*l*. the commonalty to 3*l*. 14*s*.; the total 11*l*. 4*s*.

Festo S. Matth. 2 Eliz. *Richard Derker* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 22.

Ale, 3*d*. *per* gallon, 12 to the dozen; typlers to sell 3½*d*. and head ale 4½*d*. *per* gallon; candles, 3*d*. *per* pound.—Here, and so annually, for the future, are set down the names of the twenty-four and forty-eight.

Festo S. Matth. 3 Eliz. *Thomas Hallam* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 15.

This year some made free paid 20*s*. others 10*s*. &c.; and for swearing, 2*d*.

20 Feb. 4 Eliz. At a common hall, ordered that no new matter be put into any ordinal, but it shall be first agreed upon at a common hall, or at least by the mayor and two justices of the peace.

Item, that there be of every house one at every sermon on Wednesday and Friday, on pain of every housholder making default to forfeit 4*d*.

Item, that no victualler keep open his door in service-time upon the Sabbath-day or holy days; to forfeit, for every default, 3*s*. 4*d*. common innkeepers only excepted; and that no one keep open their shop-windows nor door in service-time on like pain.

Item, that in every parish two be chosen to make collection for the poor.

Item, that every stranger that hath not been prentice in the town, nor born in the same, shall pay for his freedom 20*s*.; and otherwise not to be made free.

6 July, 4 Eliz. At a common hall, agreed that each of the twenty-four pay 20*s*. and of the forty-eight 10*s*. to the chamberlain, on Friday next, towards repairing the town against the Queen's coming; and that every alderman bring in the names of every one of the commonalty in his ward able to be taxed on Wednesday next, to be taxed by the mayor and justices, according to his ability and their discretion; Also, that every one pave before his door and compass of his house immediately.

Here is inserted the oath of the Mayor, of the Mayor's Brethren, of them that enter into the Chapman's Gild, of the Chamberlains, of the Fish Sayers, of the Flesh Sayers, of the Constables, of the Third Borowes, of the Ale Tasters, of the Leather Sayers, of the Occupations, and of the Recorder.

Festo S. Matth. 4 Eliz. *William Reynolds* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 37.

Jan. 16, 1562-3, a great tempest of wind and thunder happened in the town of Leicester; which uncovered 411 baies of houses, and overturned many[3].

20 Nov. 5 Eliz. At a common hall, agreed that no one shall receive or keep in his house any stranger above three days, without giving notice to the mayor or to the alderman of the ward, unless he knows from whence he comes, and knows him to be honest, and will undertake for him, on pain of forfeiting for every day 6*s*. 8*d*.

21 Nov. At a common hall, agreed that no butcher sell any flesh on a Sunday after seven o'clock in the morning, till all divine service be done in the parish churches, on pain of 12*d*.

Item, that no milner nor loadsman carry any corn, malt, or meal, to or from their milns on Sundays till Evening prayer be done in all or most parish churches, on pain of 12*d*.

Item, that all good customs made, and in this book written, shall stand in force.

Item, that no one that hath appeared depart any common hall till the mayor depart, without licence of the mayor, on pain of 6*d*.

Item, that no person lay muck in any other place in the streets or lanes than such as is or shall be appointed, on pain of 4*d*.

2 Dec. *Robert Breham* recorder, and *Robert Broxby*, esq. were, at a common hall, chosen burgesses for the parliament.

5 May. At a common hall, agreed that the order for orphans' goods shall be entered, and take effect.

Festo S. Matth. 5 Eliz. *Richard Davye* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 14.

The weight of the bells of St. Peter's: The great bell, 11 cwt. 16 lb.; the third bell, 8 cwt. 26 lb.; the second bell, 6 cwt. 18 lb.; the forebell, 5 cwt. 10lb. Summa totalis, 32 cwt. 13lb.

19 Nov. 6 Eliz. At a common hall, agreed that no town-dwellers shall sit and tipple in any alehouse; but if any such will drink ale or beer, they shall send for the same to their own houses, on pain, for every default, to forfeit 3*s*. 4*d*. [3*s*. 4*d*. is struck out, and there is put in 12*d*.]

At a com'on hall, held Jan. 7, it was agreed, by the wholl consent of the same theire assembled, that there shold be gyven my lorde of Huntyngdon, for his welcome to the towne, one yoke of fat oxson of xli. p'ce; and a schore of fat wethers, p'ce . . . . . to be gyven to my lorde Hastyngs of Loughborowe, for theire frendship and good wyll towards this towne of Leic' shewed.

The last of June, 6 Eliz. At a common hall, enacted that if any one, dwelling within the liberties of Leicester, be visited with the plague, and presume to go among them that are clear within two months after that any one die in his house, he or she shall forfeit 5*l*. to the chamber; and if not able to pay, then he shall lose his freedom, and be banished for ever out of the town without any redemption.

Also enacted, that if any man being at a common hall disclose any secrets there spoken, he shall forfeit 5*l*. to the chamber.

Also agreed, that one of the bells of St. Peter's church should be sold to repair the school-house.

Festo S. Matth. 6 Eliz. *Simon Nix* elected mayor. —*Gilda Mercatorum*, 16.

Ballivi, *William Reynolds* and *Thomas Fowler*.

Ale under the sieve, 2*d*. the gallon, 13 to the dozen; typlers to sell 2½*d*. *per* gallon; candles, 3*d*. *per* pound, and 13 to the dozen, on pain of 6*s*. 8*d*.

The total sums of money gathered for the second moiety of the fifteenth and tenth, to be paid into the

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[1] Harl. MSS. 416. 49. fol. 87.

[2] Pat. 1 Eliz. p. 2. n. 6.

[3] Stow's Chronicle, Abridgment by Edm. Howes, p. 284.

Exchequer before 10 Nov. 1564:

	£.	s.	d.
Of the twenty-four	6	0	0
Of the forty-eight	5	18	6
In the ward of Thomas Stanford	0	16	4
Robert Fletcher	0	16	0
John Tatam	0	16	10
Thomas Fowler	0	16	0
Robert Wylcocks	2	3	2
William Maubey	0	16	0
Thomas Hallam	2	2	8
Nicholas Englyshe	2	6	8
James Clarke	0	10	11
William Norys	0	16	1

Festo S. Matth. 7 Eliz. *Thomas Fowler* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 28.

Ballivi, *William Reynolds*, *John Tatam*.

The total sums of money gathered for the first moiety of the one subsidy, to be paid into the Exchequer before 1 April, 1566:

	£.	s.	d.
Of the twenty-four	3	0	0
Of the forty-eight	3	0	0
Of the ward of William Beryge	2	4	0
James Clark	0	13	0
William Norris	2	4	0
Nicholas English	0	15	0
Thomas Fowler	2	11	0
William Manbye	2	19	8
Simon Nixe	1	14	0
Robert Fletcher	1	14	0
Thomas Hallam	3	10	8
Thomas Stanford	2	1	0

Festo S. Matth. 8 Eliz. *John Tatam* elected mayor. *Gilda Mercatorum*, 17.

Ballivi, *William Norys* and *Thomas Newcombe*.

Ale, 3*d*. *per* gallon, 12 to the dozen; typlers to sell after 3½*d*.; candles, 3*d*. *per* pound, 13 to the dozen.

The wayts collars weighed 21 ounces and a quarter, and half the half-quarter.

11 July. At a common hall, enacted that the ordinal of Tanners shall continue for ever in force; so there be nothing therein contained that shall be prejudicial to the Queen's laws.

Festo S. Matth. 9 Eliz. *William Norris* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 29.

Ballivi, *Jacob Clarke* and *Thomas Newcombe*.

The total sums of money gathered for the first moiety of a fifteenth and tenth, to be paid into the Exchequer at or before Nov. 1, 1567:

	£.	s.	d.
Of the twenty-four	3	0	0
Of the forty-eight	3	0	0
Of the ward of William Manbie	0	8	0
Thomas Stanford	0	8	8
Thomas Hallam	0	11	4
Thomas Fowler	0	8	0
James Clarke	0	6	0
Robert Fletcher	0	8	0
Richard Darker	0	8	0
Simon Nixe	0	11	7
John Tatam	0	8	5
Nicholas English	0	13	4

[The very same sums were collected for the second moiety of the fifteenth and tenth.]

22 Nov. At a common hall, the town stock having been decayed by great gifts, in country as well as town, to noblemen and women and others, as also at the banquets of venison; of gifts and rewards given to players, musicians, jesters, noblemen's bearwards, and such like; it is enacted, that from the said day no such great allowance shall be paid out of the town stock; but that the spenders thereof, as at the banquets of venison, plays, bear-baitings, &c. every of the twenty-four and forty-eight being required by the commandment of Mr. Mayor to be there, shall bear every one his portion: Also, that no manner of gift be given to any noble person (out of the town stock), except by consent of the mayor and four or five of the antientest of his brethren, and as many of the antientest of the forty-eight, except 5*s*. or under the value thereof, which may be bestowed by order of the mayor, as oft as occasion shall move him. This act to be for ever.

Also, agreed that the lecture upon Wednesday and Friday in every week shall begin after seven o'clock in the forenoon, and end at eight o'clock, according to a decree made by the advice and consent of Henry earl of Huntingdon, in the mayoralty of Mr. Thomas Fowler.

21 Feb. At a common hall, agreed that no butcher of town or country shall stand on the East side of the gutter that lieth from the end of the Gainsborow towards the East gate; but to stand in the shambles appointed for Saturdays, and on the North side of the said gutter, and on the North side of the said Gainsborow towards the East end of the said shambles; and also along without and by the North side of the same shambles, toward the West end, and at the West end of the said shambles, on pain for every default of 3*s*. 4*d*.

Further agreed, that no person having lands or tenements in the town or suburbs of Leicester, shall take upon him to put into his houses or tenements any person to be his tenant before he have presented such foreign person before the mayor, and alderman of the ward where he shall inhabit, to be examined from whence he cometh, and what honest behaviour he is of, on pain of 6*s*. 8*d*. for every default, to be paid by the owner of the houses.

March 10. At a common hall, agreed that in every parish there be appointed a substantial person to collect the sums following, for relief of the poor and impotent, over and above the collection by virtue of the Queen's statute; viz. every of the twenty-four shall pay, at every time of his wedding, to the collector of the parish where he dwells, 2*s*. 8*d*.; and every of the forty-eight 16*d*. and the best of commoners 8*d*. and every second commoner 4*d*. Also, there shall be no feasts made at any churchings, save only one competent mess of meat provided for the gossips and midwives; and in consideration thereof every of the twenty-four shall pay, at every churching of his wife 2*s*. 8*d*. and the forty-eight 16*d*.; and commoners of the best sort 8*d*. and second commoners 4*d*.; and at every wedding and churching the parson, vicar, minister, or clerk, shall receive the said sums, and deliver them to the collector by a bill indented. And further it is agreed, that one poor man, which shall be apparelled with a black gown, and a badge upon his sleeve, shall be appointed to go, with a box locked, to every inn and other places where strangers resort, to ask alms towards the universal relief of the poor; of which box the mayor, or one of the chief of the twenty-four, shall keep the key: and the mayor or receiver, with consent of three or four of the most antient of the twenty-four, shall distribute to the poor as oft as occasion serves. Also it is agreed, that the several collectors shall make accompt quarterly, and openly in the church, or other convenient place, to Mr. Mayor, and as many of the twenty-four and forty-eight as will be there; and then the mayor, with consent of three or four of the chief of the twenty-four, shall distribute the same, and the surplus, if any, to be kept in the chamber to the use of the poor.

The sums gathered for the second moiety of a subsidy, to be paid into the Exchequer before April 1, 1568;

	£.	s.	d.
Of the twenty-four	3	0	0
Of the forty-eight	3	0	0
Of the ward of Richard Darker	2	3	2
William Manbey	2	15	2
Simon Nixe	1	9	4
Nicholas English	0	12	6
Thomas Stanford	7	12	2
John Tatam	1	15	0
James Clarke	0	10	11
Robert Fletcher	1	2	6
Thomas Hallam	2	18	0
Thomas Fowler	2	5	6

11 Aug. At a common hall, agreed that there shall be put into the general lottery ten lots; viz. 5*l*. out of the stock of the town; and if any of the said lots be returned with any gain, it shall be put into the stock of the town; and if any part of the said lottery be lost in the adventure, it shall be made up

by the twenty-four and forty-eight, half by one, and half by the other company.

Festo S. Matth. 10 Eliz. *William Manbie* elected mayor a second time.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 10.

Ballivi, *Nicholas English* and *Thomas Newcombe*.

[Here ends the foregoing Hall-book.
The next book is from anno 10 to 28 Elizabeth.]

In the beginning is written the oath of the Mayor, of the Mayor's Brethren, of them that enter into the Chapman's Gild, of Chamberlains, of the Constables, of the Freeboroughs, of the Recorder, of the Mayor's Officers, his Clerk and Serjeant, of the Occupations, of the Fish Sayers, Flesh Sayers, Leather Sayers, of the Mayor for Orphans.

5 Nov. 10 Eliz. At a common hall, agreed that a perfect survey shall be taken of the lands belonging to the chamber of the town of Leicester by the mayor and auditors therefore appointed.

4 March, 11 Eliz. An act was made for keeping four post horses, for which allowed 26*s*. 8*d*. each; to be paid by the twenty-four and forty-eight and commoners.

Item, it was agreed that the mayor may appoint the Court of Wheston to be kept at any time of the year which he thinks best; and he may, at keeping of it, go himself with other of his brethren, or send one of his chamberlains and his steward to keep the same.

26 August. At a common hall, agreed that a general levy or collection be made through the whole liberties of Leicester, for buying ten morroys pycks and ten new corseletts, furnished, to remain in the Treasure-house of the town, to serve the Queen in her affairs of war, if cause require.

Festo S. Matth. 11 Eliz. *Jacob Clarcke* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 19.

Ballivus, *William Shingleton*.

Brewers to sell ale for 2½*d*. *per* gallon; typlers to sell out of their houses for 3*d*.; within them 4*d*. *per* gallon; candles 2½*d*. *per* pound, 13 to the dozen.

Ale-tasters to enquire the defaults of tanners and typlers and common drunkards, &c.

Festo S. Matth. 12 Eliz. *Nicholas Englysshe* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 18.

Ballivus, *William Shingleton*..

4 Jan. At a common hall, agreed that a general levy be made, to accomplish such extraordinary charges as the Corporation hath been at about the Queen's affairs in the late rebellion in the North; *viz*. the twenty-four to pay each 6*s*. 8*d*. and the forty-eight 3*s*. 4*d*.; and that every commoner, as well of good as mean ability, shall pay as they shall be assessed by discretion of the mayor and his brethren, to be collected by the chamberlains within a month: And that all tenants in Wheston that hold of the town of Leicester shall be contributors with the inhabitants of Leicester, according to the tenor of their leases, to be collected within forty days.

Item, agreed that every common victualler inhabiting within the liberties of the same town shall set forth an outward sign of his victualling, on pain of 6*s*. 8*d*. for every month's default.

18 Feb. At a common hall, enacted that every one holding lands, houses, or other hereditaments, shall sufficiently pave and repair the common streets and pavements, so far as the same extend before their lands, houses, and hereditaments, on pain of 3*s*. 4*d*. for every month's default. This act to continue for ever.

There being a collection made of such acts and orders as tended to the good government of the town, it was agreed, April 13, a' a common hall, that every mayor, once in his year, between Michaelmas and Lady-day, at a common hall, cause all and every act and acts, thing and things, therein specified, to be circumspectly perused and examined, in presence of the said assembly, that the better reformation may be had, if any thing amiss shall happen therein to be contained.

At the same common hall, agreed that six post-horses be kept; and that 33*s*. 4*d*. be allowed for each.

27 April, 13 Eliz. At a common hall, agreed that 40*l*. be lent to a clothier, to set the poor on work; and towards that each of the twenty-four 16*s*. 8*d*. and of the forty-eight 8*s*. 4*d*.

Festo S. Matth. 13 Eliz. *William Gyllot* elected mayor.—*Gilda Mercatorum*, 13.

Ale under the sieve, 2*d*. the gallon; typlers out of doors, 2½*d*. *per* gallon; within doors, 1*d*. *per* quart.

16 Nov. At a common hall, agreed that the timber of St. Peter's church shall be taken down, and kept in safety, with the lead, till further order.

Item, that the serjeants shall have gowns one year, and the wayts another.

17 April, 14 Eliz. At a common hall, *Robert Braham* recorder, and *John Stanford*, were chosen burgesses for the parliament to be holden at Westminster 8 May next.

Item, agreed that six post-horses be kept for 12 months; the twenty-four to pay 2*s*. each, and the forty-eight 12*d*.; the residue to be gathered of the commons; 26*s*. 8*d*. to be allowed for each horse.

Item, that no tresses, hurdles, borders, nor blocks, used on the market-days by artificers, be left in the Market-place when market is done, on pain of 12*d*.

Item, that no one in the liberty of Leicester take an apprentice but by indenture made by the mayor's clerk, for which he shall have 16*d*. and no more, for every pair; and to be sealed and recorded before the mayor by his clerk, and he to have of the master 4*d*. upon pain of 6*s*. 8*d*.

Item, the mayor's serjeant to have, for every one committed to the mayor's hall, 6*d*.

At a common hall, before Mr. William Gyllot, mayor, the twenty-four, and forty-eight, it was agreed that the mayor shall have, yearly, for ever hereafter, 20 marks fee for the better maintenance of his house-keeping, to be paid by the chamberlains at the times that were used when there was but 10*l*. paid.

Festo S. Matth. 14 Eliz. *John Eyricke* elected mayor. Freemen, 8.

At this election of the mayor, it was agreed that the mayor's clerk should have four nobles a year more wages than ever hath been paid; and that same to be paid by the chamberlains.

This page is subscribed by *William Dedyck*, clericus. His hand-writing seems to begin at a common-hall held the year before, when William Gyllot was mayor, held the last of February, 14 Eliz. 1571-2. He presently after writes his name *Deadyck*, and after 17 Eliz. *Deathyck*, till 20 Eliz.; and then continued to write it *Dethyck* as long as he was town-clerk, which was till 1608.

Feb. 28. At a common-hall, agreed for payment for a salt of silver gilt, bought of Mr. James Clarke, one of the twenty-four, the price 10*l*. 0*s*. 6*d*.; to be paid of the town-stock. The salt to be lent to the mayor for his year, and so to his successors, &c.

Whereas Thomas Bradgate, of Gloucester, clothier, at the special request of Henry earl of Huntingdon, is minded to set up clothing within the town of Leicester; the twenty-four and forty-eight, at this present assembled, on desire of the said earl, have agreed to lend to the said Thomas Bradgate the sum of 100 marks for seven years, scil' to Michaelmas 1579; of which sum the twenty-four to advance 20*s*. apiece, and the forty-eight 10*s*. each, and the residue to be paid out of the town-stock; and for repayment sufficient bonds to be taken by the mayor or his successors.

17 April. At a common-hall, among other acts then made, it was appointed that the hall, or any part thereof, or impliments belonging to the same, shall not at any time be lent to the parators, nor no other person nor persons, neither by the mayor nor no other officer, and on pain of 6*s*. 8*d*. for every default.

Here follows the oath of the mayor for observing, in all points, the act made for orphans' goods.

At the same hall, April 17, agreed that the following act for ever stand in force: if any person dwelling within the liberties of the town, franchised or unfranchised, making a will, or dying intestate, bequeath or leave to his own or other children any legacy or goods, then the executor or administrator, warned by the mayor's serjeant, shall come before the mayor and chamberlains, within eight days after the said person's death, and give, in writing, his name, and how many children he left, with their names, legacies, or portions in their keeping, and bring in sufficient townsmen, to be sureties, to be bound to the mayor and chamberlains in a sum to be by them limited, to be forfeited to such child or children on the condition hereafter mentioned, on pain of 20*s.* to be forfeited to the town. And it is agreed, that the executor or administrator, or person that has the custody of such legacy, shall, within a month after the person's death, come and give good sureties of townsmen for payment of the said legacies to the children at such times as are appointed; and if the executor or administrator refuse the custody of the said legacy, then the mayor and chamberlains shall take to the next of blood, being franchised, and in the town dwelling, finding surety as aforesaid; and if they refuse it, then the mayor and chamberlains shall put it to such other franchised men as they think best, upon good sureties as aforesaid: And if the executor or administrator, or other person as aforesaid, having convenient warning by the mayor's serjeant, come not at the day appointed, he shall forfeit, for every day after, 6*s.* 8*d.*; And the party receiving the children's stocks shall, at sealing the bond, pay to the mayor 3*s.* 4*d.* if the stock be above 20*l.* and if under then but 20*d.*; and to the mayor's clerk, for making the bond, 2*s.* 6*d.* and to the mayor's serjeant 12*d.* be the stock much or little: And at payment of the stock to the orphans, they are to pay to the chamberlains, for the use of the chamber, 3*s.* 4*d.* if the stock be above 20*l.* and if under but 20*d.*; and the residue of the children, when they receive their portions, shall pay to the mayor a gallon of wine. If any surety die, those surviving shall bring to the mayor and chamberlains other sureties as aforesaid to be bound within twenty days after such person's death, or else surrender the legacies that they were sureties for to the mayor and chamberlains, on pain of 40*s.* for every day's default.

Item, that the party that will have the custody of the orphans' goods shall, of his own goods and chattels, find the orphans meat, drink, clothes, and all other things meet for them, as long as they remain in his custody; or else the said goods and legacies shall be ordered as the mayor, his brethren, and chamberlains, shall think best for the profit of the children. If any surety depart the town, the party that hath the custody of the child shall, within a month, put in new sureties of sufficient townsmen, on pain of 6*s.* 8*d.* for every day after the month past.

[In the mayor's oath, it is required that he should, once in his year, enquire if any of the sureties were dead, or departed the town, or decayed in his substance, and take such order as should seem best for assurance of the orphans; and that he should call before him and the chamberlains, on Thursday the first week of Lent, every person bound of surety, to see them to be sufficient to discharge their bonds, &c.]

Here are the names of those who lent money towards the sum of 100 marks lent to Thomas Bradgate, clothier, according to the act of the last of Feb. 14 Eliz. The twenty-four lent 23*l.* the forty-eight 24*l.* the chamber of Leicester 19*l.*: the total 66*l.*

Here are the names of twenty-four and forty-eight that lent money to the clothier; and have, 15 Eliz. received one-half of the said money from the chamberlains, and the other half been given to the use of the chamber of the said town of Leicester. They of the twenty-four received 10*l.* 10*s.* of the forty-eight 11*l.* 10*s.*; sum total, 22*l.*

An indenture, made 7 April, 15 Eliz. between the Queen and mayor and coburgesses of the town of Leicester; witnesseth, that the Queen, for 35*l.* to be paid to the general receiver of the duchy of Lancaster, and other causes, doth sell and grant to the mayor and coburgesses of Leicester all the lead, stone, and timber, that now is, or since 20th Jan. last was being, in and on the decayed church of St. Peter's in Leicester, being parcel of the possessions of the duchy of Lancaster, which lead, by commission, was certified to be four fowders and 500 pounds; and the Queen grants them to take and convert the same to their most commodity: And the said mayor and coburgesses covenant to erect a substantial school-house in the said town, within a year after the date hereof, covered with slate, and the same from time to time repair, and also to employ the said lead, stone, and timber, in edifying the same; and to employ the overplus, if any be, in bringing a conduit of fresh water into the said town.

Mem. this year, in the mayoralty of Mr. John Eyrick, was the school-house begun to be erected, &c.

8 May. At a common hall, agreed that William Moreton, a coburgess of Leicester, shall have to him, his heirs and assigns, a tenement called the Stocks house in the High street, between the land of the said William on the North and South, and doth extend itself from the common street there of the West to the land of the said William on the East; in consideration whereof the said William Moreton grants absolutely to the mayor and coburgesses, and their successors and assigns for ever, a piece of ground, in the High street, extending from Dead lane on the South to a piece of ground of the said town of Leicester on the North part, 61 feet, and butteth from the King's highway on the West unto a garden-place or orchard of the said William Moreton on the East, 22 feet by the standard: And the said William Moreton must pay, at the sealing of the assurance for the exchange, to the use of the town, 40*s.*

The act about election of chamberlains, made on St. Matthew's day, 6 Hen. VII. was repealed 21 Sept. 15 Eliz.; when it was ordained, that henceforth it shall be lawful for the mayor elected to nominate and choose his chamberlain, and for the commonalty to choose and elect for their chamberlain as well any such person as hath not before fined, as any such as have fined and dispensed for the same: nevertheless with this consideration, that such election be made of such as have fined for the same, in order as they be most antient in election: And if any of the aforesaid persons, inhabitants of the said town, so elected, do obstinately refuse, and will not serve in the office of chamberlain as aforesaid, that . . . . .

[The rest is wanting, and a blank leaf follows.]

Controversy having been between Thomas Hallam and others about a gutter or water-course from Dead lane into a piece of ground there, sold by the Corporation to the said Thomas Hallam, the matter was referred to Thomas Sampson, gent.; master and warden of Wigston's Hospital; and Samuel Culverwell, gent.; who, 14 May 1578, ordered, that the water in Dead lane shall have its issue into the said piece of ground in and through the old current or gutter which, by appointment of Mr. John Tatam now mayor, shall be opened, and made a perfect water-course, with a grate of iron to the same; and for ever so be kept by the chamberlains of the town.

Here is an account of writings of private houses deposited in the chamber of the town, &c.

Festo St. Matth. 15 Eliz. *Thomas Stanford* elected mayor. Freemen, 26.

20 Nov. 16 Eliz. At a common hall: Whereas evil persons have used to sell apparel, houshold stuff, &c. and have been called brogers or pledge-women, it is appointed that two certain persons are to exercise the trade of brokers, and no others; and they to have for their pains one penny in the shilling, and no more; and they to sell in their shops at their houses, or at their standings in the market and fairs; and to be bound yearly for their honest dealing.

7 May, 16 Eliz. Ad communem aulam. Agreed that four post-horses (there had used to be six) be kept, to serve on an hour's warning; for two of which there be allowed 26*s.* 8*d.* and for the other two 40*s.*; and the said sum of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* to be levied, of the twenty-four 20*d.* and of the forty-eight 10*d.* apiece, and the residue of the commons, &c.; out of which sum the said five marks to be paid, and the 40*s.* remaining to be paid towards the charge of the coals, &c.

Also, that the twenty-four this year pay 12*d.* and the forty-eight 6*d.* towards carriage of the coals, &c.

Also, that the twenty-four pay 2*s.* and the forty-eight 12*d.* each, towards building a new house at the end of the school-house, and the repairing of the briggs.

In this year was the school-house built and finished, and a new house erected at the North end of the same school-house, which is appointed for the head schoolmaster to dwell in; and thereto is laid all the backside late in the occupation of Johnson, mason, paying therefore yearly to the chamber of the town 20*s.*

Festo S. Matth. 16 Eliz. *Thomas Hallam* elected mayor. Freemen, 10. Those admitted of the company of twenty-four paid 12*d.* and of the company of forty-eight 6*d.* apiece. Candles 3½*d.* *per* pound, 12 to the dozen; new ale, 3*d.* *per* gallon; tiplers, 3½*d.*; and a quart for one penny.

9 Nov. At a common hall, agreed that none using tipling shall brew of their own, but shall tun-in of the common brewers; and none to be common brewers but such as now use the same, or that shall be admitted by the mayor and the most antient coburgesses: And no common brewer to sell ale by retail, viz. pennyworth, or halfpennyworth; yet any may sell by the gallon; and common innkeepers and others may do as before they have done, but not sell, on pain of 40*s.*: Also that the common brewers shall become a fellowship, and have orders and decrees made among them, by consent of the mayor, before the 2d of March next; and among them appoint wardens and other officers, to be allowed by the mayor.

Also, that no persons living out of the town or suburbs (victuallers only excepted) shall, within the town and liberties, on the market or other days (the fairs only excepted), sell, exchange, or utter, any wares whatsoever but only to such persons as sell them again by retail, inhabiting within the town of Leicester, till they have agreed with the mayor and coburgesses for such liberty, and agree to pay such fine as by them shall be assessed.

In musters taken in 1574 and 1575, the number of able men in Leicestershire was 1260; armed men, 400; selected men, 400; artificers and pioneers, 800; demilances, 4; light horse, 66; the able men, at the same period, for the whole kingdom, being 182,929; armed men, 62,462; selected men, 11,882; artificers and pioneers, 12,563; demilances, 269; light horse, 2566[1].

25 Feb. 17 Eliz. At a common hall, agreed that one townsman shall not sue another, but complain to the mayor, or alderman of the ward, who is to agree them without suit of law; or if he cannot, the party aggrieved is to demand licence to sue in the court of portmote; if any do contrary, he to pay 6*s.* 8*d.*

Also agreed, that no strangers be admitted freemen under 5*l.*

Also, for executing the act, made 21 Feb. 10 Eliz. against landlords taking strangers to be their tenants till presented to the mayor and alderman of the ward, and examined by them: And it is agreed, that yearly, in every ward the mayor shall appoint two discreet persons, who have no lands of their own, to search their ward every month, to find any doing contrary to the said act, and to see that there be not above one tenant in a house; the searchers to make monthly presentments to the mayor; and landlords offending to pay 6*s.* 8*d.*

Allowed to Mr. John Stanford, for the charges in suit between this town and Nottingham for paying toll, 18*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* over and besides 5*l.* which he recovered of the said town for charges by suit of law: in consideration whereof, he saith, this town shall there go toll-free.

Till this year the town-clerk used to have but 2*d.* for swearing freemen, but now he received 6*d.*; and the eldest sons of a freeman used only to pay the clerk 2*d.*, but this year they began to pay a pottle of wine, besides 6*d.* to the clerk. The payments for freedom are, this year, to the town, 33*s.* 4*d.*—20*s.*—15*s.*—13*s.* 4*d.* and 10*s.*

29 April, 17 Eliz. At a common hall, agreed, for four post-horses, to allow 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; that is, 33*s.* 4*d.* each; the twenty-four to pay 2*s.* and the forty-eight 12*d.* each, and the rest to be levied on the inhabitants.

Also, it being supposed that the Queen will come to Leicester, it is ordered, that, for a stock of money, the twenty-four pay 40*s.* and the forty-eight 20*s.* each to the chamberlains, upon a fortnight's warning; and that the mayor, and such as have been mayors, meet her in scarlet gowns; and that the rest of the twenty-four wear black gowns, made of a new comely fashion; also the forty-eight at that present to wear coats of fine black cloth, and to be guarded with velvet, and to meet her majesty on horseback.

And that every householder forthwith amend and beautify the fore front of their houses, and amend the pavement; and this to be done, at furthest, within a fortnight after Whitsuntide next.

Also, that henceforth the serjeants of this town shall, every third year, be allowed 20*s.* apiece towards buying them gowns.

Also, for better maintenance of the mayor's clerk, ordered, that every one chosen to be of the twenty-four shall give him 12*d.* for administering the oath, and recording their names; and every one chosen to be of the forty-eight to pay 6*d.* for recording his name; and every person made free 6*d.* over and besides for every one that is his father's eldest son to the mayor for the time being a pottle of wine: Also, every person made free of any occupation by force of their ordinal, to give likewise to the mayor's clerk 6*d.* for administering the oath, and recording his name.

James Ellis, draper, appointed to be one of the twenty-four in the court of portmote, took his oath, and paid the fees to the officers; scil', to the mayor's clerk 12*d.* and to mayor's serjeant 6*s.* 8*d.*

Mem. on Saturday, July 2, 1575, in the afternoon, a sudden great rain, with marvellous thundering and tempest, continued four or five hours in such sort that the streets stood full of water—the like never seen.

July 9, 1575, received 6*l.* given by the earl of Huntingdon to buy coals for the poor.

[Hitherto *Robert Braham* continued recorder; but] Monday, July 18, 1575, the oath was administered to Mr. *Richard Parkins*, then appointed to be recorder, who died July 3, 1603.

Festo S. Matth. 17 Eliz. *Richard Davye* elected mayor the second time. Freemen, 22.

18 Nov. 18 Eliz. At a common hall, ordered that no one suffer wood or timber to lie against their houses nor under their eves in any street, on pain of losing the wood towards paving the street.

Item, that one at least of every house in town and suburbs come to St. Martin's church to the sermon every Wednesday and Friday, on pain of 12*d.*

Freemen paid this year 3*l.*—20*s.*—10*s.* &c.

16 March. At a common hall, agreed to have 24 leather buckets; two of the twenty-four, and four of the forty-eight, to find a bucket; each of the twenty-four to pay 16*d.* and of the forty-eight 8*d.*

Also, that the inhabitants of the town and liberties by command of the mayor, shall find an able person, for one day's work, to gather and fetch stones, and dig and carry sand, for repairing such ways and pavements as the town-chamber is charged with: Also the master of the house to pay 12*d.*

Also, Mr. John Stanford, burgess of parliament, upon making his bill of charges, shall be allowed, out of the stock of the chamber, such consideration as by law he ought to have, and by his conscience is thought sufficient.

Here was an order made about reception of the Queen; but she came not.

Festo S. Matth. 18 Eliz. *John Stanford* elected mayor. Freemen, 16.

23 Nov. 19 Eliz. At a common hall, agreed that the mayor and such as have been mayors shall, for ever hereafter, wear scarlet gowns; and they that lack are to provide them against Whitsunday, and then to wear them, on pain of 10*l.*

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[1] Peck, Desiderata Curiosa, Part II. Chap. 2.

Also, that the wayts have gowns provided them before Christmas next.

This year persons of the country, for their freedom, paid some 20*s*. and 2*s*. 6*d*. yearly at May-day; another 10*s*. and at May-day 4*s*. yearly, &c.

The wayts collars weighed 36 ounces, and cost the town 12*l*.

1 March, 19 Eliz. At a common hall, agreed that the twenty-four pay weekly 4*d*. and the forty-eight 2*d*. for relief of the poor and other inhabitants, to be assessed according to ability.

10 May, 19 Eliz. At a common hall, agreed for four post-horses, 26*s*. 8*d*. each, &c.

Agreed also, that there shall be in the High street a cross or market-house new erected this summer.

12 June, 19 Eliz. Whereas the Queen and council charge the town to have ten able persons in readiness for her service, with culivers, flasks, tuchboxes, morions, swords, and daggers, &c. to be trained three times in the year, four days together, and they to be allowed 8*d*. each every day; the twenty-four are to pay 5*s*. and the forty-eight 2*s*. 6*d*. each.

Festo S. Matth. 19 Eliz. *John Tatam* elected mayor the second time. Freemen, 27.

22 Nov. 20 Eliz. Agreed, that the twenty-four pay 4*d*. and the forty-eight 2*d*. weekly each, towards relief of the poor; and none to be suffered to go a begging.

It is agreed to have wayts as aforetime hath been used; and they to have this year coats of orange colour, and the cinquefoil on their sleeves, &c.

Also, that the serjeants have their gowns this year.

Also, William Shilton, his fine being 5*l*. for refusing the chamberlainship, and one-half remitted, and he to pay 50*s*.

14 March, 20 Eliz. At a common hall, agreed that the 78*l*. 4*s*. 4*d*. at the foot of the account of the year past, is allowed, over and besides the money gathered of the twenty-four and forty-eight, towards the charge of the cross then erected: Also, that the rest of the charge of the said cross paid by the said chamberlains, viz. 17*l*. 13*s*. 7*d*. shall be paid by the chamber of the town; in consideration whereof Mr. Stanford promises to finish the cross at his proper charges in all things before Michaelmas next, and the same to be covered with lead.

Also, agreed that the twenty-four pay 5*s*. and the forty-eight 2*s*. 6*d*. each to the present chamberlains, and the commons to be assessed reasonably, towards certain charges of the town.

And that such as lack scarlet gowns, who ought to wear them, provide them before May-day next, on pain of 5*l*.; and they to be worn, on pain of 10*s*. on Christmas-day, New-year's-day, Twelfth-day, Easter-day, Whitsunday, and at the fairs, such as shall be then appointed; and also on the days next after Christmas, Easter, and Whitsunday.

Four post-horses to be kept, for which allowed for each 26*s*. 8*d*.

[This order is repeated for many following years.]

For freedom there was paid this year, 33*s*. 4*d*.—20*s*.—13*s*. 4*d*.—10*s*. &c.

Festo S. Matth. 20 Eliz. *John Middleton* elected mayor. Freemen, 35.

29 Sept. At a common hall, agreed that the [old] chamberlains who buy the coals shall have the selling of them, and sell them for 5*d*. *per* hundred, and pay the money to the new chamberlains within a week when they are all sold, or so much as they have received, when required by the mayor.

Also, that the wayts have coats, and the serjeants gowns, for this year.

21 Nov. 21 Eliz. At a common hall, ordered that no person sit or resort to any inn on any Wednesday, Friday, Sunday, or other holiday, in time of sermon, divine service, or catechism, on pain of 12*d*.; and upon non-payment thereof, imprisonment; and that none on other days tarry there tipling, otherwise than about their lawful business, above an hour in a day, upon the like pain.

Also, that no miller of this town or the country buy malt or other corn on the market-day, on pain of 10*s*. otherwise than for their own provision to spend in their houses, and that upon licence of the mayor first obtained.

All wood lying in the common streets to be presently avoided, on pain of forfeiture of the wood, to be given to the poor by the alderman of the ward.

Mem. Dec. 22, the deputy of the queen's clerk of the market, examining our standards, found or made them fit. Note, that all yard wands are to be sealed at both ends; and that in all places out of London the ale quart and the wine quart (as he saith) ought to be all one; and he saith, that the City of London payeth 100 marks a year for the allowing and suffering of their wine measures.

13 March. At a common hall, appointed that, towards the charge of the four post-horses, the training the soldiers, and repairing the North bridge, a levy be made on all persons, burgesses, dwelling out of the Corporation, as well as within, and of the inhabitants, and of such houses as any keep in their hands to lie at their pleasure though not duly inhabited; the twenty-four to pay 10*s*. and the forty-eight 5*s*. apiece.

Item, it is enacted for ever, that if any freeman go to dwell out of the liberties of the town a whole year and a day, and afterwards shall come and dwell again here, and hath not during such time borne such charges as other freemen have done, he shall not be suffered to use any trade, or be reputed as a freeman, till he be sworn anew to the Corporation, and pay a fine, which shall be at least 10*s*.

Item, that none shall keep an apprentice above 40 days unbound, on pain of 10*s*. and then enroll him before the mayor within ten days; for which he shall pay the mayor's clerk, if he make the indenture, but 4*d*.; or else, for every pair enrolling by any other made, 8*d*. upon pain of 10*s*.

None shall wash cloaths or other things at the common wells, having once warning to the contrary, on pain of 12*d*.

Item, that every one that maketh honey in the summer shall bring one barrel at least, yearly, to sell in Lent time, on market-days, in the open market, on pain of 2*s*. 6*d*.

Item, that Mr. Mayor shall do his good will to take the town in fee-farm.

Item, that all chandlers of the town and others pay 40*d*. apiece, for breaking the assize.

22 July. At a town-hall, agreed that the twenty-four pay 12*d*. and the forty-eight 6*d*. apiece, towards keeping the visited of the plague, as oft as need requires, during its continuance; and all other inhabitants to be charged to the same.

Item, it is agreed to buy the bailiwick to the use of the town; and Mr. John Stanford, who bought Mr. John Danet's patent, hath now sold it to the town for 4*l*. besides his charges; and the town must enter upon it at Michaelmas next, so soon as the audit is finished.

Festo S. Matth. 21 Eliz. *William Noryce* elected mayor the second time. Freemen, 18.

At this said feast, agreed that Mr. Recorder shall have a scarlet gown at the charge of the town, towards which Mr. John Stanford promises to give 40*s*. and the rest of the company promise 5*s*. apiece.

Mem. At this election Mr. Noryce, then elected mayor, was absent at London; and on Michaelmas-day being absent, he was fined 5*l*.; [but it is said] *Non sol'*.

20 Nov. 22 Eliz. At a common hall, ordered that such as sell ale by retail provide quart and pint pots of pewter before Christmas next, on pain of 12*d*. and then provide them within three weeks, on pain of 2*s*. and then to provide them within three weeks, on pain of being dismissed of victualling for ever; And that none of them sell by other measure (but they may have little glasses or cruses to drink out of), nor sell less than a quart for 1*d*. how strong soever their ale or beer be; and any person that takes less than a quart for 1*d*. or in any other measure than abovesaid, he shall pay, if of the twenty-four 4*d*.; of the forty-eight, 2*d*.; other commoner, 1*d*.

30 March. *William Bullbrocke* being dead, Thomas Skeffington, esq. by letter to Mr. Mayor, recommended *Thomas Wurshippe* to be mace-bearer; who was appointed to that office, and sworn.

On Monday and Tuesday in Whitsun-week our ten trained soldiers were sent to Melton, and trained there two days. The charge was 40*s.* 5*d.*

Mem. This year a new commission was sent to the justices of the county of Leicester for general musters; whereupon the town of Leicester sued out one for the general musters to be taken within the town; or else the justices of the county would have intermeddled within our Corporation. Our commission, and sending for it, cost 40*s.*

T. Goddard of Ansty, for freedom at fairs and market-days, paid 20*s.*; and, yearly, 2*s.* 6*d.* on May-day.

Festo S. Matth. 22 Eliz. *George Tatam* elected mayor. Freemen, 17.

At this common hall, it was agreed that every child, eight years old and upwards, shall be taught the Lord's Prayer, the Articles of their Belief, and also to answer certain points of the Catechism, upon penalty to the parents: And musters of such as are not idiots, &c. as follows; viz. the twenty-four, 12*d.*; the forty-eight, 6*d.*; and other commoners, 3*d.* apiece, or three days imprisonment.

17 Feb. 23 Eliz. At a common hall, agreed that the act for orphans be amended.

Item, that the twenty-four give 12*d.* and the forty-eight 6*d.* apiece yearly to the mayor's serjeant.

Also, that such of the forty-eight as shall so offend as to deserve punishment shall be punished at the new hall, and not at the old hall; but it shall be at Mr. Mayor's pleasure, whether the door shall be locked upon any such offender or not.

This year two fifteenths and a subsidy were granted to the Queen.

Wednesday before Pentecost, at a common hall, agreed that, towards the first fifteenth, the twenty-four pay 5*s.* and the forty-eight 2*s.* 6*d.* apiece, and the inhabitants to be charged towards it; the fifteenth is 21*l.* and 10*s.* allowed for charge.

Item, agreed that Mr. Breham, and Mr. John Stanford, burgesses of the said parliament, shall be paid their charges allowed by statute.

Arthur Tatam was dismissed the company of forty-eight, for disorders and for libelling, &c.

Festo S. Matth. 23 Eliz. *Philip Freake* elected mayor. Freemen, 14.

At this hall, agreed that the chamberlains shall ever hereafter keep a dinner at the hall, according to the old custom, on pain of 5*l.*

17 Nov. 24 Eliz. At a common hall, Arthur Tatam was dismissed the company of forty-eight again, for his disorder committed against Mr. Hallam and Mr. Ellys, &c.

9 March. At a common hall, the chamberlains' accompts were read and allowed; saving, that some did mislike that Mr. Stanford hath been allowed his charge for the Parliament last past; for that they say he said, when he was chosen burgess, he would not crave his charge except he did good to the town; whereupon it is, by some part of the hall, agreed, that if the said Mr. Stanford do, at any time hereafter (by reason of his burgesssship), any good to the town, then his charge to be allowed; otherwise he to repay again that which he hath received for his charge for the two Parliaments past.

Also, Mr. Francis Hastings delivered to Mr. Mayor and certain of his brethren a letter from the Council, and another from the earl of Huntingdon, on behalf of Simon Crofts, touching the sheep-pens; which were read; and thereupon most part agreed, that Simon Crofts (and his wife after him, if she survives), during his and her life, and that lease the town holdeth the sheep-penns by in being, shall enjoy the sheep-penns in such manner as heretofore, upon the rent he now payeth, viz. 9*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* not letting them forth of his hands: provided that he shall not exact more for the penns than he usually did; and shall not set any penns on the Cornwall on market days, without licence of the mayor, otherwise than hath been used.

Also, granted that the brewers have an ordinal for orders among themselves, and tiplers and victuallers; so that the orders be seen and allowed first by the mayor, recorder, and justices, &c.

7 May, the twenty-four paid 5*s.* for the second fifteenth, and 20*d.* apiece for the post-horses. The forty-eight paid 2*s.* 6*d.* each towards the fifteenth, and 10*d.* towards the post-horses.

19 Sept. 1582, the second payment of the subsidy was assessed; the total sum whereof did amount to 20*l.* 5*s.*

Strangers, for their freedom, paid 20*s.* each.

Things bought this year towards furnishing the recorder's chamber at the hall; a truss bedstead, a cubbarde, and a trundle bed—26*s.* 8*d.*

Festo S. Matth. 24 Eliz. *William Morton* elected mayor. Freemen, 20.

16 Nov. At a common hall, agreed that the old gallons shall be used again, and made as big as they were before they were cut by Mr. William Norrice, in the second time of his mayoralty.

Item, that all inhabitants and others that have houses in their hands uninhabited shall cause the streets before their houses, and thereto belonging, to be weekly made clean, and the filth to be carried away, on pain for every default to pay 3*s.* 4*d.*

Item, that henceforth no fee or reward shall be given by the chamber of the town, nor any of the twenty-four or forty-eight be charged with any payment, towards any bear-wards, bear-baitings, players, plays, interludes, or games (except the queen, or lords of the privy council); nor any players be suffered to play at the town-hall (except before excepted), and then but only before the mayor and his brethren, on pain of 40*s.* to be lost by the mayor that suffer the contrary; to be levied by his successor, on pain of 5*l.* if he make default therein, &c.

Item, that the act, made in the second time of the mayoralty of Mr. Thomas Hallam, touching admitting strangers to the freedom of the town, shall stand in force, and no mitigation of the fine therein mentioned (which is 5*l.*) to be had or suffered.

Item, that every housekeeper (of reasonable ability) shall be taxed, at the discretion of the mayor, what they shall, quarterly, give to the wayts; in consideration whereof, the wayts shall play every night and morning orderly, both winter and summer, and not go forth of the town to play except to fairs or weddings, and then by licence of the mayor.

Item, that no strangers, viz. wayts, minstrels, or other musicians, be suffered to play within this town at weddings or fairs, or any other time whatsoever.

Item, that such as have, or shall have, any children taught of the free school, being strangers, shall give, yearly, some reasonable contribution towards the living of the under-usher, by consent of the mayor.

22 Feb. 25 Eliz. At a common hall, agreed that the chamberlains shall, before the next assize, at charge of the town, furnish the chamber at the town-hall with bedding and other furniture for the recorder to lie at when he comes to town.

Item, that henceforth there be no more allowance given to the collector of the fifteenth of the town, towards his charges for payment of the said fifteenth and tenth.

Item, that the twenty-four shall each give 12*d.* and the forty-eight 6*d.* a quarter to the wayts, and the other inhabitants shall be taxed by the mayor: And that no strangers or others, being musicians or players, though they dwell in the town, if not of the company of town-wayts, shall be suffered to play at or in any man's house, doors, windows, or at any wedding, the time of the general assizes only excepted, and then to play only to strangers, provided the town-wayts keep the town, and play about the town, both evening and morning, continually and orderly, at reasonable times.

Item, if a victualler be chosen to be mayor, then two of the company that be not victuallers, according to the statute (3 Hen. VIII.) in that case made and provided, shall be chosen, and sworn with the mayor, to assize the price of victual; and that the mayor shall not, without the consent of the said two persons, alter any assize of victual, or alter any measure.

Item, that the keeper of any alehouse that suffers any townsmen to remain in his house after the curfew bell hath rung (without lawful cause) shall forfeit 12*d.*, to be paid presently, or else to remain in ward that night.

May 3, 1583. At a meeting of the mayor and certain of the twenty-four, it was agreed that the twenty-four pay 12*d.* each, for three weeks, towards keeping the visited folk, and the forty-eight 6*d.* each; and the inhabitants to be taxed according to ability. This assessment is to continue from three weeks to three weeks, till it please God to cease the same.

Festo S. Mich. 25 Eliz. *Thomas Clarke* elected mayor. Freemen, 22—John Heyrick and William Morton appointed according to the statute for assizing of victuals.—From 25 Eliz. and so forward, the town-clerk takes notice of the swearing of the mayor on Sept. 29; which is scarcely mentioned before, and yet it is said to be done according to the custom of the town of Leicester.

22 Nov. 26 Eliz. At a common hall, agreed that the wayts and their boys shall have coats bought them; and two scutcheons or cinquefoils to be made for the boys, to wear with lace about their necks.

A letter to the mayor, charging the town with two demilances and four light horsemen, to be rated of the most wealthy men in town, to be ready at an hour's warning. Dated Michaelmas-day, 1583[1].

Letters relating to the clothiers[1].

Jan. 12, 1583. Blace Vyllers, merchant of the Staple of England, and free of London, was made free of this town, and paid for his freedom 10*s.*; and the same day he was made of the forty-eight, and then one of the twenty-four; and paid, for redemption of the chamberlainship, 50*s.*

Jan. 14. William earl of Worcester licensed certain persons, his servants, to go abroad to play, requiring all officers to permit them to pass, and give them such entertainment as other noblemen's players have.

Mr. Mayor gave the said players an angel towards their dinner: and willed them not to play at present, being Friday March 6. About two hours after, they desired the mayor to let them play in their inn; he said they should not—they said they would, and used contemptuous words, &c.: but at length they submitted, and begged pardon[1].

On Tuesday March 3, 1583, came certain players, the Queen's servants, who had licence from Mr. Edmund Tilney, master of the Rolls[1].

More stuff bought for the recorder's chamber.

A feathered tick, 14*s.* 6*d.*; five stone and one pound of feathers, 26*s.* 9*d.*; a wool mattress, 8*s.*; another covering, 8*s.*; two bolsters and one pillow, 8*s.* 8*d.*; 16 ells of silk wool for a coverlid, 24*s.*; another mattress, 5*s.* The tick, bolsters, and pillows, of themselves, without feathers, weigh 10 lbs.

Bought four yards of daringe for a carpet for the hall parlour, 7*s.* 8*d.*

Thomas Clarke the mayor's letter to sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state, sent with some printed books seized here, that were against the Common Prayer, &c.; and prescribing a form of reformation. Dated May 16, 1584[1].

Aug. 17. A letter of Thomas Clarke, mayor, to . . . . . . asserting the right of exemption from toll[1].

13 March, 26 Eliz. At a common hall, agreed that the twenty-four and forty-eight shall give some yearly portion or salary to Mr. Johnson the preacher, towards his better maintenance, together with other inhabitants of the town.

Item, it is ordered (and the rather for the repressing of strong ale) that the brewers proceed with an ordinal, according to the order in Mr. Freak's mayoralty.

Item, that the mayor, with six of the antientest brethren, and the chamberlains, shall set and order such town-lands within the town as are out of lease.

Item, that none dust, dress, or winnow any malt or other corn in the Cross, or hang any clothes or other things in or on it, on pain of 12*d.*

2 Jan. 26 Eliz. Mr. Hynde having been fined 5*l.* for disobedience to the mayor, it was upon his submission forgiven, save only 10*s.* which he paid; which 10*s.* was given towards repairing the well near St. Martin's church.

A great fire having been at Nantwich, it is agreed that the twenty-four give 12*d.* and the forty-eight 6*d.* each; and the inhabitants to be assessed under the rate for post-horses, &c.

Item, agreed that Mr. George Tatam shall have the dealing of the coals till May-day next, and then deliver to the mayor and chamberlains the whole stock, which is 57*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.* and for the increase for the two years past which he hath had the dealing in, 40*s.*; and also he promises to give for the increase for the last year, ending at May-day, 4*l.* The whole 63*l.* 14*s.* 4½*d.*

Nota, that the earle of Leicester came to the towne of Leicester of Thursday the xviiith daie of June, anno supradicto, and then laye at therle of Huntingdon's housse; at wth tyme his sister the countys of Huntingdon dyd receyve him there.

At this his comynge to Leicester from the bathes oute of Derbyshier, he came into Leicester by the Abbye, upp the Abbye gate, the North gate, and Hie streete, to the Hie Crosse, where, ageynst the schoole-howsse, the mayor, his bretherene, and the eighte and fortye, mett his hono^{r}, but not in skarlett. The preysent gyven to hym was, a hoggesheade of clarett wyne, w^{ch} cost iiii*l.* x*s.*; and two verye fatt oxen, w^{ch} cost xx marks.

Also his honor gave twentie nobles, to be distributed amongest the poore. The number of the poor then was 118 persons; and it came to 1½*d.* apiece, and 18*d.* over, in every ward; and was distributed by Mr. Mayor, Mr. Sparks and Mr. Johnson preachers, and other of the aldermen. Also, out of the same, to the new hospital, 3*s.*; the old hospital, 5*s.*; and to the prisoners of the county and bridewell, 3*s.*

Also his honor did geve unto the twoe companyes, viz. the xxiiii^{ti} and eight and fortye, to be delyv'ed by his seid sister the countis of Huntingdon, vi bucks.

Also his honor staied but one night in Leicester; and was goun of the Fridaye morninge, by fyve of the clocke, &c.

22 Jan. At a common hall, towards the foregoing charges, it was agreed that the twenty-four give 6*s.* 8*d.* and the forty-eight 3*s.* 4*d.* each; and all the best inhabitants to be assessed, with the Bishop's fee, according to our composition.

Strangers this year paid for freedom 15*s.*; 13*s.* 4*d.*; 4*l.*

Festo S. Matth. 26 Eliz. *Robert Heyrycke* elected mayor. Freemen, 26.—Agreed, that Mr. William Worship be spared from being mayor four years; he giving bond, that, if he die or do not serve then being elected, he will pay to the town 10*l.*

Item, ordered that John Hitche shall be a brewer and victualler, but not an innkeeper; viz. not to set out any sign or sign-post.

Oct. 6, 1584. At a meeting of the mayor and certain of his bretheren, agreed that 100*l.* be taken up for the clothier, and the interest to be yearly levied on the companies and commonalty; and that the clothier shall have the 100*l.* two years; and longer, as his dealing shall be liked.

Oct. 20. At another like meeting, agreed that the rest of the twenty-four shall stand bounden to those two of the twenty-four that are bound for the 100*l.* if the party lending it will not take assurance of the land from the Corporation.

Oct. 28. At another like meeting, agreed that as much land shall be assured to the two bound for the 100*l.* lent to the clothier as comes to 6*l.* yearly rent; with a proviso, if they be saved harmless, to be void.

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[1] These several articles were copied by Mr. Carte, from the Files in the Town-clerk's chamber.

Nov. 12, 26 Eliz. At a common hall, the sheriff's precept (which is in English) being read, and after that sir Ralph Sadler's letter for nomination of both our burgesses, and other letters; it is agreed, that sir Ralph Sadler, knt. chancellor of the dutchy of Lancaster, shall have the nomination of one of the burgesses; who thereupon nominated Henry Skipwith, esq.; and the other chosen was Thomas Johnson, one of her Majesty's serjeants at arms: and either of them promised to bear their own charges.

Item, agreed that the twenty-four pay 14*d.* and the forty-eight 7*d.* apiece, quarterly, towards payment of the 100*l.* lent to the clothier, and for making the writings.

Commissioners for disarming Recusants, 1584: Sir Edward Hastings, Francis Hastings, Thomas Cave, Henry Skipwith, Thomas Ashbye, Brian Cave, Thomas Skevington, and William Cave.

In this year, when the whole number of men appeared to be trained throughout the realm was 9670, the town of Leicester was to provide 20; and the rest of the county 130[1].

Justices of Peace, 1584. (Henry Turvile sheriff.)

Thomas Bromley miles, dominus camerarius.
Willielmus d'n's Burghley, dominus thesaurarius.
Edvardus comes Rutland.
Henricus comes Huntingdon, dominus præses.
Henricus dominus Cromwell.
Christoferus Hatton, miles, vicecamerarius.
Thomas Meade, unus justiciariorum.
Robertus Streat, secundus baro Scaccarii.
Georgius Hastinges miles.
Francisc' Hastinges miles.
Henricus Grey.
Franciscus Cave.
Adrianus Stockes.
Brianus Cave.
Nicholaus Beamonde.
Franciscus Smyth.
Edwardus Aston.
Henricus Poole.
Henricus Scipwith.
Thomas Ashbye.
Mauritius Barkley.
Johannes Harrington.
Franciscus Beaumont.
Thomas Cave.
Edwardus Leigh.
Leonardus Dannet.
Andreas Nowell.
Willielmus Cave.
Franciscus Brown.
Thomas Skevington.
Edwardus Turvill.
Henricus Turvill.
Anthonius Fant[2].

Nov. 20, 1584, 27 Eliz. At a common hall, ordered that the common wells henceforth be kept in repair by the inhabitants of that ward or quarter wherein they stand; and the aldermen to appoint, yearly, two in every ward, called Well-reeves, to oversee the same.

Item, that no more shops, stalls, lean-tos, be erected in the market-place, on pain of 5*l.* to be forfeited by the builder, and 10*l.* by the mayor that doth suffer the same.

Jan. 29. At a common hall, agreed that a survey be made of all the town-land, and what wood is upon it, and to value every tree, &c.

At this hall the new mace was shewn. Agreed, that neither the salt nor the old mace shall be sold for payment of the new mace, but it shall be paid as follows; viz. the twenty-four 3*s.* 4*d.*, the forty-eight 20*d.* apiece, and the residue out of the town-stock.

Item, agreed that John Marshall, tanner, shall be acquitted against the tanners for the 5*l.* which they claim of him for his freedom; and they to have the 20*s.* which they have received of him, and the town to have the 4*l.* which is already paid.

March 5. At a common hall, agreed that no kilns be new erected within the town or suburbs, without consent of the twenty-four, or major part of them, on pain of 5*l.*

April 23, 1585. At a common hall, five of the twenty-four and five of the forty-eight were impowered, till May 1, 1586, to sell or exchange any lands, tenements, woods, &c. of the Corporation's; and to buy or take on lease any other.

Christopher Bringys, a freeman, being gone to live forth of the town, continued his freedom, by paying 12*d.* yearly at Michaelmas.

Mem. that Anthony Dugdale, bellman of Leicester, being dead, his wife claimed the bell as hers, saying her husband bought it; but, that being proved untrue, she delivered the bell to to the mayor, who delivered it to Henry Bland the beadle, to be bellman during the pleasure of the magistrates.

Strangers made free paid 20*s.*; and one 15*s.*

Festo S. Matth. 1585, 27 Eliz. *James Clarke* elected mayor the second time. Freemen, 18.

Sept. 29. The town clerk and common serjeant were further sworn; viz. the clerk for the safe keeping of the records and evidences of the town, and the serjeant for his attendance.

Feb. 25, 28 Eliz. At a common hall, the draught of the assurance of the land in Ratcliffe, sold to George Burbadge, was read, and liked of.

March 18. At a common hall, agreed by the twenty-four and forty-eight to lend money till Christmas next, towards paying 300*l.* which the town is indebted for the Grange, &c.

April 22, 1586. At a common hall, agreed the twenty-four to pay 16*d.*, the forty-eight 8*d.* each, and the rest to be levied of the inhabitants, for the four post-horses; for which allowed 26*s.* 8*d.* each.

The second payment of the subsidy was assessed Sept. 19; the gross and total sum whereof is 20*l.*

Strangers made free for market-days paid 20*s.* fine, and for scot and lot, yearly, 2*s.*

[Here ends the Hall-book beginning 10 Eliz. There is an omission of one year, 28 Eliz. between this book and the next.—During several foregoing mayoralties, the chief acts of the common hall, designed to be lasting orders, were transcribed into a large red book, called "The Town Book of Acts," out of which several extracts have been made under their regular dates.]

The Council's letter, recommending those citizens and burgesses who were chose the last time. Dated at Windsor, Sept. 19, 1586. Directed to William Turpin, sheriff of Leicestershire[3].

James Ellis was elected mayor on St. Matthew's day 1586; and to him was directed the following letter from Roger Bromley, Oct. 4, 1586: "If the knights of the shire shall not be allowed in the next election; I desire to understand whether you mean in like sort to continue your burgesses accordingly, as the Council's letters do require."

Oct. 13. A return of Henry Skipwith and Thomas Johnson to be burgesses of parliament[3].

Oct. 20. A person charged with saying, that Babynton, which suffered, was an honest man, &c.[3]

Feb. 10. The letter of the Queen's Council, for keeping Lent; and articles to be observed by the justices for the same purpose[3].

March 9. Recognizances of several butchers and innkeepers not to kill or dress flesh, nor suffer it to be eaten during Lent[3].

March 13. Recognizances taken for abstinence from flesh during Lent of tiplers, brewers, &c.[3]

At a common hall, May 2, 1587, for obtaining 400*l.* which is by covenant to be paid to Mr. Francis Hastings the 12th of May next, for the reversion of one moiety of the Grange, which he hath procured from her Majesty, it was agreed as followeth; viz. Henry Byddel lent 50*l.*; Mr. Morton, 50*l.*; Mr. James Ellys, mayor, 30*l.*; Mr. William Noryce, 20*l.*; Mr. Thomas Clarke and Mr. Robert Heyrick, 160*l.*

July 13. William Stapleford gave a bond of 20*l.* for faithful discharge of his office of a broger for a year.

Ult' Martii. A note of implements in that moiety of the Grange belonging to the Corporation of Leicester, now in occupation of John Coye, and by him sold to the Corporation[3].

Accounts of discourse about Merlin's prophecies relating to the queen and kingdom, &c.[3]

Further extracts out of the next Book belonging to the common hall of the borough of Leicester.

29 Eliz. 1587, ***William Ludlam*** mayor.—Mr. John Tatam and Mr. James Clark chosen, according to the statute, for that he is a butcher and an innkeeper.—Candles, 3½*d. per* pound, and afterwards 4*d.* Ale at 4*d.* the gallon, and 1*d.* a quart as sold by tiplers.—

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[1] Peck, Desiderata Curiosa, Book II. Ch. IV.
[2] Harl. MSS. 474.
[3] Carte, MS. from the Files in the Town-clerk's chamber.

No stranger to be made free (if he be of any trade) under 6*l.* fine.

Whereas it was agreed, at a common hall in the second mayoralty of Mr. John Tatam, March 14, 20 Eliz. that the mayor, and such as have been so, shall wear scarlet on Christmas day, New-year's-day, Twelfth-day, Easter-day, Whitsunday, and on the days next after Christmas, Easter, and Whitsunday; also at the fairs such as shall be then appointed; It is now ordered, that they shall wear it also on the Queen's day to the sermon, and at the assize to meet the judges, on pain of 10*s.*

Livery gowns ordered for the 4 serjeants next year.

Ordered, that woollen and linen cloth be sold not in the women's market, but only in the drapers', on pain of 6*s.* 8*d.*

March 1. John Underwood chosen mace-bearer, in room of Thomas Worshippe deceased.

May 8, 1588. Agreed to keep four post-horses as usual; and there is allowed for each horse 26*s.* 8*d.*; in the whole 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Towards which each of the twenty-four is to pay 16*d.*, and of the forty-eight 8*d.*, and the rest to be levied of the commoners of the town.—The like order for many years.

Agreed that the twenty-four pay each 10*s.* yearly towards the preacher's stipend, and the forty-eight 5*s.* besides the benevolence that each will give more; and also the commonalty.

May 17. "Mem, the town of Leicester was charged with 40 soldiers, footmen, which were prest & set forthe, readye funnyshed with arms and muny given, under the leading of George Villers, esq." Of these 40 soldiers, 8 were furnished with muskets, 18 with calyvers, and 14 with corslets and pikes.

Towards the furniture of these 40 soldiers, who were to be ready on five days' warning, the twenty-four to pay 13*s.* 4*d.* the forty-eight 6*s.* 8*d.* each, and the commoners to be taxed.

Queen Elizabeth, in the 30th year of her reign, by her charter under the great seal of England and the dutchy of Lancaster, did incorporate the said town; and to consist of a mayor, 24 aldermen, and 48 burgesses of the inhabitants of Leicester, and to be called by the name of "The mayor and burgesses of the town of Leicester;" and doth enable them to purchase and sell lands by that name, and to sue or be sued by that name in any court or place (*non obstante* the statute of mortmain); And that one of the 24 aldermen shall, yearly, be chosen mayor on St. Matthew's day, in the Guildhall, by the greater of the twenty-four and the forty-eight; Mr. William Ludlam then to continue mayor until St. Matthew's day: And granteth, that the mayor and burgesses, and their successors, shall have, hold, and enjoy all liberties, jurisdictions, concurrence of pleas, customs, and power to hold pleas and other things, in such manner and form as hath been heretofore used within the said town; and that the mayor and burgesses shall hold and enjoy all profits, commodities, and hereditaments whatsoever, in such manner as any former Corporation there have had and enjoyed; And if any mayor die in the time of his mayoralty, the two companies of the twenty-four and forty-eight, or the greater number, to meet within six days after, and make choice of one of the twenty-four to be mayor in his place: And by the same charter, hath given and granted to the said mayor and burgesses, and their successors, that the weekday shambles, and many other lands in fee-farm, at the yearly rent of 137*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* ob. q. with a clause of distress, and *nomine penæ* of 10*l.* if it be unpaid 40 days; and *nomine penæ* of 20*l.* if it be unpaid 80 days; and another *nomine penæ*, if it be unpaid six months (with divers *non obstantes*); and a letter of attorney to Mr. Perkins and Mr. Archer to give possession.

Aug. 8, 1588. Mr. Sacheverel, the now preacher for this town, and confrater of Wigston's Hospital, shall have for this year 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid by the chamberlains, who are to receive of the twenty-four 5*s.* each, and of the forty-eight 2*s.* 6*d.* and tax the commoners; but presently, upon application of sir Edward Hastings, it was agreed that he should have 20*l.*

30 Eliz. 1588, *George Noryce* mayor. Freemen 20.

Candles at 3*d.* *per* pound; ale as before.

In this year, the memorable æra of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, Thomas Skeffington, esq. of Belgrave, then high sheriff for this county, summoned together all persons between the ages of 19 and 50 (to the number of 12,530) able to bear arms; 2000 of the prime of which were sent to Tilbury camp; the rest were sent home, furnished with various missile weapons, and directed to rendezvous on the first news of the Spaniards setting foot on English ground. After the defeat of that mighty armament, the Queen went to St. Paul's, to return thanks to Almighty God; and every where there were general rejoicings. George Noryce, mayor of Leicester, entertained in the most sumptuous manner all the first nobility and gentry of the county at his hall; among which were, Henry earl of Huntingdon, lord lieutenant of the county; Walter Hastings, his brother, of Kirby in this county, esq. who was a major-general, and commanded the chosen Leicestershire men who made a part of Tilbury camp; Thomas Skeffington, esq. high sheriff; and many others of note.

Feb. 21. The recorder declared, there was obtained of her Majesty the confirmation of a new charter and corporation; the fee-farm of all her Majesty's lands, sometime belonging to the four colleges in Leicester; and the lease in reversion of the whole Grange called the Newark Grange.

Towards paying for the lands purchased in the South Fields of Mr. Wightman, the twenty-four lend 40*s.* each, and the forty-eight 20*s.*, for six months.

A letter, dated at London, March 10, 1589, subscribed Francis Walsingham, directed to the mayor and his brethren, and the rest of the town of Leicester; wherein, highly commending Mr. Sacheverel, whom he had made confrater of Wigston's Hospital, he says, "The living being small, should be by yourselves supplied in such liberal sort, as you before relieved one Pelsant that was preacher among you; on whom you bestowed above 40*l.* by the year, besides such other maintenance as he had elsewhere, &c.[1]"

Mr. Sacheverel's stipend settled at 20*l.* *per annum*, March 13; and afterwards, April 14, it was, at request of the earl of Huntingdon, made 30*l.* *per annum*, so long as he should continue preacher of Leicester; which was confirmed to him by writing under the town seal.

31 Eliz. 1589, *John Hynde* mayor. Freemen, 26.

December. An account of debts owing by the town of Leicester, Total, 925*l.* 10*s.*[1]

21 Jan. The common hall desired of the mayor, Mr. John Hynde, that all the lands and tenements given by her Majesty's letters patent might remain to the use of the mayor and burgesses, according to the Queen's grant; that the town might be put in possession of them all; and that none of them be sold but by consent of a common hall: And say that they are grieved, in that Mr. Noryce, late mayor, set the town-seal without consent of a hall; and in that the commissioners had bought and sold parcel of the said lands and tenements among themselves without their consent[1].

Jan. 23. The twenty-four agreed, that every alderman of a ward shall have a deputy appointed by the mayor, with consent of the aldermen.

Feb. 6. Richard Parkyns, in a letter to the mayor, states Mr. Edmonds's demand for his lease 266*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Feb. 11. At a common hall, concerning the buying of a lease from Mr. Edmonds, servant to sir Francis Walsingham, knight, chancellor of the dutchy; all parties assembled were satisfied with the bargain of the lands and tenements assured unto Mr. George Tatam by the commissioners, in lieu of his moiety of his lease, which he and Mr. Harvye held together of her Majesty.

On Tuesday, March 2, before the mayor, justices, and aldermen, the books of the four Jews were, according to the antient custom of this town, affaired.

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[1] Carte, MS. from the Files in the Town-clerk's chamber.

May 31, the Queen's almoner sent to the mayor, for the fines and forfeitures of persons for killing and eating flesh in Lent, to be disposed of by him as the Queen's alms[1].

June 17. Notes taken touching the closes in the Frith, parcel of the Newark Grange of Leicester[1].

An indenture of lease demised to sir Richard Sacheverel, knight, and the lady Anne his wife, of the Grange and premisses, &c. in question; and, after the death of Sacheverel, in the occupation of his executors; and this recital is contained in an indenture made under the duchy seal, March 1, 3 Edw. VI. to one Layton, for 31 years from Easter last, paying 30*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*; which William Layton assigned over his interest to Henry Pachet, son and heir of William Pachet lord Pachet of Beaudesert; the said Henry Pachet assigns his estate in the premisses to William Twynshed, of London, gent.; from him to one Robert Harvye. And the lease of Richard Sacheverel endured till Michaelmas, 1 Eliz.; which was made by the Dean and chapter of the Blessed Virgin Mary of the Newark, for term of 31 years; during which lease none of the lessees aforesaid intermeddled with the possession of the premisses.—Nota, that when King Henry VIII. disforested the Friths, the Dean and chapter of the Newark shewed forth their charter to the officers of the King for their common of pasture in the said Frith, to the value of 24 beasts and more, and six mares and a stone-horse; in consideration of which common, the King granted to the said college, to be taken in, a certain ground called Braunston pasture: And after the said pasture being purchased by the tenants of the said college, the other tenants thereof finding themselves grieved therewith, order was taken by the King, and Dean and chapter, that the said Dean and chapter should have to themselves the said closes; and the other tenants had allotted to them the residue of the said pasture, containing 120 acres; which close has been ever since occupied by the tenants thereof, by lease from the Prince, without claim of the closes belonging to the Grange[1].

A petition to the earl of Huntingdon, desiring him to qualify the charge which they sustained with 40 armed men; and now they were charged for four score, whereof their accustomed charge never exceeded 10, saving once 20. Shewing also, that certain inhabitants, to avoid the charge of the town, and the service of her Majesty, had procured themselves the livery of certain gentlemen; and that a saltpetre-maker threatened to throw down their mud-walls (being the common fencing of the town), which would be a thousand marks damage, &c.[1]

[N. B. In August, there used annually to be two named to be put in election for mayor.]

Sept. 21, 32 Eliz. 1590, *John Tatam* mayor. Candles, 4*d.* *per* pound. The absenters from common halls are to have no votes in any business; and the twenty-four to pay 12*d.* and the forty-eight 6*d.* each, without leave of the mayor.

Oct. 29, 32 Eliz. A note taken of writings touching the Granges, sent to the recorder at London; viz. the lease of the Grange made to Francis Hastings, esq. and William Worship, &c.; an assignment from Mr. Temple to Mr. Hastings of the same; a lease of the close in the forest from Mr. Temple to Cater and Somerfyld; an assignment of the lease from Mr. Hastings to the mayor and burgesses, &c. &c.[1]

Ordered, 20 Nov. 33 Eliz. that no kiln be used in this town, that standeth near any housing, on the pain of 40*s.*

March 26, 1591. Ordered, that no one decay or pull down the town-wall by getting stones, except by licence of common hall, on pain of 20*s.*

It was agreed, that the parish of St. Peter shall be united to All Saints [but those of St. Martin's parish were against it; whence arose some dispute.]

A letter of Henry earl of Huntingdon, complaining that 14*l.* of the moiety of the salary due to Mr. Sacheverel at Lady-day was not yet paid, &c. Aug. 3, 1591[1].

Several papers relating to a bargain of Mr. George Tatam and Mr. Thomas Clarke of 600*l.*; giving account of indentures about houses and lands sealed and delivered to several persons[1].

A dispute about the Castle-mills, between Richard Grey and Nicholas Walker[1].

Mention is made of an obligation of 1200*l.* made by the mayor and burgesses to Mr. George Tatam and Mr. Thomas Clarke, for the sealing such bargains as they shall pass at any time within four years of the 20*l.* land, for the payment of 600*l.* of the town's debt. Dated Sept. 4[1].

33 Eliz. 1591, *Ralph Chettel* mayor. Being a baker and common brewer, two persons were joined with him, according to the statute for assizing victuals.—Freemen, 10. Candles, 4½*d.*

A taxation for the fourth, fifteenth, and tenth, in the several wards, &c.; in which very few were taxed so much as 12*d.*; but Mr. John Thurdburne was taxed 2*s.*; Mr. Pottel, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Mr. Thomas Cotton, 5*s.*; Mr. Francis Belgrave, 2*s.*[1]

Oct. 16. A letter of Henry earl of Huntingdon to the mayor and his brethren, complaining of the unkindness of many in the town to their preacher; and desires the mayor, &c. to take care to pay him the stipend promised, &c.[1]

1592, June 2. The earl of Huntingdon ordered the mayor, that, on his receipt of the coal-money from Mr. Roe, he should deliver 70*l.* of it to John Clerk, to be employed by him in setting the poor at work about clothing, and to lease the looms of Henry Bradgate to John Clerk.

July 28. At a common hall, agreed that Archer shall have a lease [of the Bailiwick, I think] for twenty-one years from Michaelmas next; paying 4*l.* *per annum* for the first ten years, and 5*l.* for the other eleven years, over and above the Queen's rent; and that he shall, presently after the confirmation of the said lease, make a perfect rental of all his Bailiwick, and deliver the same to Mr. Mayor, &c. to be surveyed.

July 29. John Knight, tanner, said to Mr. Hynde [an alderman], "There is never a just man of the Bench amongst you all;" for which the said Knight was by the mayor committed to ward in the hall.

A petition was drawn up to the Queen, complaining of the abuse of her Majesty's late grant to the Corporation, to the oppression of the poor, and enriching of some private persons by indirect means. This seems to be drawn up by Tuster and Layton; and it is said, that one of the best of the twenty-four offered them 40*s.* to make it, and said that he would procure 500 hands to it. Hereupon, it was ordered, that whosoever should be found guilty of doing so should be dismissed the company, and disfranchised.

Sept. 4, the Corporation gave a bond of 400*l.* to Nicholas Elcock senior, of London, to pay him 200*l.* Sept. 6, 1593, and another bond to pay 36*l.* for interest of the 200*l.*; viz. 18*l.* Sept. 6, 1592, and the other 18*l.* Sept. 6, 1593. These were delivered Nov. 29, 33 Eliz. to William Ward, for the use of the said Nicholas Elcock; and then William Ward delivered the lease heretofore made to the said Nicholas of the Grange, &c.; and the same was cancelled[1].

34 Eliz. 1592, *John Stanford* mayor. Freemen, 22. Ale under the sieve at 2½*d.* the gallon; candles, 4*d.*

The mayor's fee, by this year's accompts, was 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Richard Parkins, esq. the recorder, 4*l.*; the town-clerk's wages, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and Mr. James Clark's charges (one of the burgesses in parliament), 6*l.* 6*s.*

Oct. 20. At a meeting of the mayor and several aldermen, agreed that a bond shall be made to Mr. Ellcock, of London, from the mayor and burgesses, under the common seal, for payment of the 200*l.* owing to him, and the interest of the same, viz. 18*l.* *per annum* so long as the 200*l.* is unpaid; and thereupon the lease lately made to him of the Grange for ten years to be called in and cancelled, so as thereby the rent of the Grange may be employed for the use of the town, and paying of the preacher.

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[1] Carte, MS. from the Files in the Town-clerk's chamber.

Oct. 22, 1592. Delivered to Mr. George Tatam, at his going to London, (among other writings) articles drawn by the recorder, of the Frith and Braunston pastures, and an order out of the Dutchy court, termino Michaelis, 32 & 33 Eliz. for possession of the closes, &c.

Nov. 19. It was agreed, that Robert Eyrycke, glover, being gone from Leicester to live at Mountsorell, shall not keep shop, buy or sell in the town, but only as a stranger, on Saturday market and fair-days.

Dec. 20. Letters of Richard Parkyns, about a difference between sir Edward Hastings, knight, and the town of Leicester. In one, he says "the customs of the Dutchy were confirmed by act of parliament."

Mr. Richard Parkyns, troubled at the factions in town, was inclined to resign his recordership, and the earl of Huntingdon recommended Mr. Humphrey Purefoy; but, peace and concord being restored, he was induced to continue recorder.

Thomas Heneage, chancellor of the Dutchy, wrote to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, Jan. 8, 1592, wherein he proposes; viz. that, "leaving the choice of both the burgesses to me, as heretofore it hath been to my predecessors, I shall make choice of two such burgesses as shall be without all exceptions," &c.

March 17. The serjeants to have gowns this year.

Agreed, that no one dwelling out of Leicester, though free of the said town, shall use his trade there on week-days, but only on Saturday markets and fair-days.

5 July, 1593. Agreed, that Mr. Thomas Clarke shall have for term of life St. John's, with the appurtenances, paying the Queen's rent, to make a woolhall thereof, at his own charge; and he promises to leave the same to the use of the Corporation.

28 July. Whereas Henry earl of Huntingdon ordered that the money employed by him formerly to buy coals for the poor in Leicester shall be for cloathing, and for coals also; and the mayor and burgesses being willing that it should be all for cloathing, they agree that the twenty-four shall give 5*s.* and the forty-eight 2*s.* 6*d.* a piece, for the chamberlains to provide coals, and sell them, in winter, at 5*d.* a hundred, to the working poor, and the poor indeed. The chamberlains are to give a just account; and the gain arising to remain to the stock for increase thereof.

Friday, July 28, 34 Eliz. At a hall, for agreement with Richard Archer for his travel for four years in obtaining their fee farm; and in consideration that, by his diligence and knowledge, the particular contained in the grant of the Queen to the town was found out, which no other person was then able to perform; being a bailey and collector, &c.; and that he shall endeavour to deliver possession of all the lands and tenements which the Corporation holds in fee-farm of the Queen, to his utmost knowledge of the particular, &c.; it is agreed, that the said Richard Archer shall have to him, his heirs and assigns for ever, all those lands and tenements which are already assured to him in fee-farm under the common seal of Leicester; and in consideration that he releases to the Corporation all the residue of the lands and tenements to him promised in fee-farm, he, his heirs, executors, and administrators, are discharged against the Corporation of and for 100*l.* by him received, with the interest and arrears of it, for evermore; also he shall have a lease of all the rest of the lands and tenements, parcel of his Bailiwick, to be made for 21 years from Michaelmas next, paying during the first ten years, over and above the Queen's rent 4*l.*; and during the residue of the term, 5*l.*: And whereas the said Archer hath, by grant of the Corporation, two yard land in the South Field of Leicester, the Corporation, at any time within six years, may exchange or buy the said two yard land, at a rate adjudged by four different men.

Sept. 18. At a meeting of the mayor and others, sealed to Thomas Cave, esq. an indenture of fee-farm of Sytheston miln, and a cottage, with a horse-miln, in the town of Sytheston, and a piece of meadow; rent, *per annum*, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and also of a messuage and tenement in Hungerton, rent, *per annum*, 30*s.* N. B. The fine of these parcels is 115*l.* 2*s.* parcel of the bargain of Mr. Tatam and Mr. Thomas Clarke of 20*l.* *per annum*, in paying of 600*l.* of the town's debt.

Sept. 21, 1593, 35 Eliz. *Robert Heyrick* mayor. Freemen, 41.—Agreed, that the twenty-four pay weekly 2*s.* and the forty-eight 12*d.* apiece, towards the charge of the visited; and so Oct. 19; and the commons to be taxed according to their abilities.

Jan. 24. The letter being read, and also one from Mr. Tamworth and Mr. Brockas in the common hall: Mr. Tamworth and Mr. Brockas were rejected; as also the proposal of the chancellor of the Duchy; and there were chosen, Mr. John Stanford mayor, who will bear his own charge; and Mr. James Clarke, who is to have his charge.

April 6, 1594. Agreed, that whosoever discloses any speeches, secrets, or matters, out of the common hall, or at any common hall, hereafter, to any person whatsoever, shall forfeit, to the use of the town, 5*l.*

Robert Heyrick. glover, now dwelling at Mountsorell, now continues his freedom by the yearly payment of 2*s.* payable half yearly.

Aug. 19. Agreed that the twenty-four shall pay 10*s.* and the forty-eight 5*s.* a piece, towards the first and second fifteenth and tenth; and the commons to be taxed according to their ability.

Sept. 21, 1594, 36 Eliz. *Geo. Tatam* chosen mayor.

Christopher Sutton, for his absence this day and other times, and disobedience to the mayor, fined 5*l.*

Ale under the sieve, 3½*d.*; pale ale, 4½*d.* the gallon; candles, 3*d.* *per* pound.

Nov. 9. Agreed, that every freeman using his trade else where, and doth not return home nightly to his house in Leicester, shall pay, weekly, double in every payment to all charges, watch and ward, &c.; and if they do not return home, and continue in the town as an inhabitant ought, before the Conception of our Lady next, they shall pay, for every week they so continue out afterwards, 40*s.* a-week, to the use of the visited and poor people.

Jan. 11. Agreed, that Mr. Mayor take up 100*l.* at interest, for redeeming the North mylns; the Corporation to be bound, and the interest to be paid by the twenty-four and forty-eight, after the rate of 2*s.*, and 12*d.* &c. Item, the mayor to buy the wind miln in the South Field (the purchase whereof is 20*l.*), upon the town's bond.

Jan. 24. Agreed between the mayor, his brethren, and John Willne bailiff of Leicester, that the four serjeants shall attend on the mayor, as of old times hath been used; and to have usual fees and allowances.

Certain persons petitioned to have certain indentures to be kept among the records of the town till the death of a person; and it was granted.

This year the plague raged in Leicester. The accompts say, "Paid charges in making ready at Hallows church for the judges to hold the assize in, because the other part of the town was infected with the sickness.

"Given to sir Edward Hastings, knight, as followeth; two loaves of refined sugar (19lb. 2oz.), 24*s.*; pepper (3oz.), 6*s.*; ginger (1oz.), 1*s.* 4*d.*; cinnamon (2oz.), 4*s.*; currants (12lb.), 5*s.*; raisins (12lb.), 3*s.* 8*d.*; pruens (12lb.), 5*s.*; 1lb. of biscuits, 1lb. of carraways, and 1lb. of comforts, 2*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

"Given to the lord Anderson, chief justice of England; one bottle of white wine, 1*s.* 4*d.*; one bottle of claret, 1*s.* 4*d.*; one bottle of sack, 2*s.*; and 1lb. of sugar, 1*s.* 4*d.*—In toto, 6*s.*"

March 14. The interest of the 100*l.* which was 8*l.* now ageeed to be but half paid by the company; the rest out of the receipts of the town.

April 16, 1595. Agreed, that the mayor and burgesses shall appoint two of the four serjeants, who shall be kept at the charge of the town, and shall attend on the mayor and town business; and arrest people, and be attorneys in the town court, as has been used by the bailiff's serjeants; and the bailiff to choose the other two serjeants, to attend him, arrest people, and be attorneys, and kept at his charge, &c.: And the town, every fourth year, to give each of the bailiff's two serjeants a gown-cloth, for their attendance on the mayor; and the town and bailiff each to pay their serjeants' wages, &c.

July 10. Robert Roberts, of the twenty-four, being charged, before Mr. Mayor and his brethren, with having carnal knowledge of widow Dawson, was discharged from the company till he clear himself of the said crime.

Sept. 21, 1595, 37 Eliz. *William Yates* chosen mayor. *Christopher Sutton* was chosen chamberlain; but absented himself as living in the Bishop's fee, and was fined 5*l.* Freemen, 23.

The toll of horses was let for 20*s. per annum.*

March 5, 38 Eliz. Agreed, that all the common lanes and common places taken in within the remembrance of man shall be laid open again, and that all lanes that be straitened shall be enlarged again, before Michaelmas next; and they to be done by six of the antients of the twenty-four and forty-eight.

April 21, 1596. Ordered, that no mayor (after his mayoralty is expired) shall keep in his custody any record of the town's, or any letters which concern the Corporation; but to be among the records in the town-hall.

The close in the Frith, near the Forest of Leicester, let for 21 years for 20*l.* fine, and 10*l. per annum.*

May 19. Christopher Sutton put out of the company of forty-eight, and disfranchised, because not resident in the Liberty of this town, and refuses to pay such duties as a freeman and one of the company ought; likewise Robert Carter, for refusing to come to common halls, and pay the duties of a freeman, and one of the said company.

James Pawlmer was released from the company of forty-eight, because gone to live out of the town; yet he may continue his freedom, by the yearly payment of 12*d.* being demanded, or lose his freedom.

Agreed, that the twenty-four pay 2*s.* and the forty-eight 12*d.* a piece, towards mending the ways near the North bridge and Abbey-gate; and collection to be made among the inhabitants.

Ale under the sieve at 3½*d.*; stale ale at 4*d.* the gallon; candles, 3*d. per* pound.

Hugh Haroulde, a freeman, removing to Kibworth, is allowed to continue his freedom, to trade on market-days and fairs, for 2*s. per annum.*

Sept. 21, 1596, 38 Eliz. *William Morton* mayor. Freemen, 18.—Ale under the sieve, 5*d.*; stale ale, 6*d.* the gallon; candles, 3½*d. per* pound.

Jan. 21, 39 Eliz. John Clarke had a lease of the toll of horses for 21 years, from Michaelmas 1559; paying 8*l.* fine, and 20*s.* rent *per annum.*

Lent 20*l.* for a year to the wife of Thomas Clark, in respect that she keeps many poor children at work in knitting of jersey. The town bore the interest.

March 30, 1597. Agreed, that the lane near Cow-lane, leading into Burgess meadow, be inclosed.

June 19. It was agreed, that Mr. Thomas Chapman shall be made a free burgess, and afterwards one of the forty-eight, and then to fine for the chamberlainship, and then to be made a mayor's brother; so his fine be for his freedom 5*l.*: all which was done next day.

Sept. 21, 1597, 39 Eliz. *Thomas Nixe* mayor. Being a fishmonger, two persons were appointed with him for the assizing of victuals. Freemen, 12.

George Parkyns, eldest son of Mr. Parkyns the recorder, and John Stanford junior, eldest son of Mr. John Stanford senior, chosen burgesses of the parliament.

Oct. 21. Agreed, that no mayor hereafter shall receive any of the town's money, but the chamberlains only, who shall yearly make accompt thereof.

Every alderman in his ward shall appoint his constable to command that two, or one at least, of every houshold, shall come to the sermons weekly, on pain of 6*d.* for every default.

The stewards of the fair shall yearly make their accompt to the mayor, and pay the overplus to the chamberlains, for the use of the town.

The mayors shall, yearly, answer the overplus of the fifteenths' and post-horses' money to the town, if there be any.

This year, a poor unfortunate woman was hanged for being old. "Paid, for the charges of meat and drink of old Mother Cooke, being kept in the hall five days, at the suit of Mr. Edward Saunders, upon suspicion of witchcraft, who was afterwards removed to the county gaol, and was for the same arraigned, condemned, and hanged; 2*s.* 6*d.*" [Master Edward Saunders deserved hanging the most.]

Nov. 18, 40 Eliz. Ale under the sieve, 6*d.*; stale ale, 7*d. per* gallon; candles, 4*d. per* pound.

At the same time, agreed that the beast-market shall be kept in the lane called the Cow-lane, Cank-street, and Loseby-lane, and not in Saturday market.

The order renewed of Oct. 21, 39 Eliz. for attending sermons on the Fridays and other days of the week; the defaulter to pay 4*d.*

John Underwood the mace-bearer shall have, every third-year, a gown-cloth given him.

No stranger of any trade shall be made free under 5*l.* nor suffered to use his trade till he be free.

By a letter of the earl of Huntingdon's, dated April 29, 1598, it appears, that of 500 trained soldiers charged on the county, the town found 40, whereof there were 12 culivers, 4 muskets, 11 bows and arrows, 8 corslets and pikes, and 5 bills. The Queen ordered the bows and arrows and bills to be refused, and supplied with muskets.

May 3. The letter being read; towards the charge, agreed that the twenty-four pay 6*s.* 8*d.* and the forty-eight 3*s.* 4*d.* each, and the inhabitants to be taxed according to ability. The town-armour to be marked with a cinquefoil, and delivered from chamberlain to chamberlain, by inventory indented.

Sept. 21, 40 Eliz. *Thomas Clarke* mayor; and two persons were then nominated for choice of the mayor for the next year; and Mr. Edward Newcome being excused this year from being mayor, gave 40*l.* bond, to pay to the town 20*l.* if he should refuse to serve the next year.—Freemen, 22.

Nov. 24. Ale under the sieve, at 4*d. per* gallon for a fortnight; afterwards, 3*d.* Stale ale, 5*d. per* gallon for a fortnight; afterwards, 4*d.* Candles, 4*d. per* pound.

Agreed, that the companies attending the mayor at common halls, assize sessions, and fairs, shall wear gowns, on pain to the twenty-four of 12*d.* and forty-eight 6*d.* each.

It appears, that, in this year, the commonalty of Leicester were called upon to pay a portion of the town's debt incurred by the Corporation purchases, and law expences; towards which the aldermen paid 58*l.*; the forty-eight (common council), 39*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; and the commonalty, 20*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

Wheat was this year at 9*s.* a bushel.

May 6, 1599. Agreed, that Mr. John Wilne, the Queen's bailiff of this borough, should be made a mayor's brother.

Queen Elizabeth, by her charter, dated June 1, the 41st year of her reign, doth grant, that the borough of Leicester shall be a free borough of itself; and that the burgesses thereof, and their successors, shall be a body politic and corporate, consisting of a mayor, two bailiffs, and burgesses, of the borough of Leicester; and by that name shall purchase lands in fee and perpetuity, and goods, chattels, and other things; and to sell, lease, grant, and assign, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, goods and chattels; and to plead, and be impleaded, in any Court or Courts, in all actions, suits, and demands: And that the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses aforesaid, shall have a common seal for the causes and businesses to be done; which seal they may alter and change at their pleasure: And that the mayor and aldermen, or the greater part of them, shall have power, from time to time, to make, ordain, and constitute, such reasonable laws and orders as to them shall seem good, profitable, honest, and necessary, for the good government of the burgesses, artificers, and inhabitants, of the borough aforesaid; and to declare how and in what manner the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, and burgesses, artificers, and inhabitants of the borough aforesaid, should behave themselves in their offices, trades, and businesses, within the borough and limits thereof; and also for the further benefit and government of the said borough, and of victualing thereof; and for the disposing and letting of their lands: And that the said mayor and aldermen, and their successors, shall ordain such penalties and punishments, by imprisonment or fine, or both of them, against the delinquents, as to the said mayor and aldermen, or the greater part of them, shall seem meet; and granteth power to levy the said fines, so that the said ordinances, imprisonments, and fines, be not contrary to the laws of the land; and maketh *Thomas Clarke* then present mayor till St. Matthew next, and 24 others, present aldermen; and they to continue aldermen during their lives, unless in the mean time they be removed for their ill government or ill behaviour; and maketh *Thomas Chettle* and *James Andrew* the first bailiffs, and so to continue until St. Matthew next, if they so long live; and nameth 48 others of the company of the forty-eight during their lives, unless they be removed by their ill government or ill behaviour: And that, yearly, at St. Matthew the Apostle, the mayor, aldermen, and forty-eight, or the greater part of them, shall assemble themselves together in the Guildhall, or any other convenient place within the said borough, to be appointed at their discretion, and there shall continue until they, or the greater part of them assembled, shall choose one of the said aldermen to be their mayor, and two of the burgesses to be their bailiffs, for the year following; and that the mayor and bailiffs elected, before they do execute their offices, must take their oaths, upon St. Martlemas day, before the last mayor, and, in his absence, before some of the aldermen which shall be there present, at the Guildhall, or other place, &c. to execute his office well and truly in all things; and that, if the mayor die, or be removed from his office, or not behave himself well in his office, that then they shall choose another in his place within fourteen days, and so *toties quoties*, &c.; and that the bailiffs are removeable by the mayor and aldermen, or the greater part of them, if they behave not themselves well; and if the bailiffs, or either of them, do die or be removed, then a new one to be chosen within fourteen days, *ut supra;* and if any of the aldermen die or be removed (they being removeable, if they do not behave themselves well in their places, at the pleasures of the mayor and aldermen, or the greater part of them), that then the mayor and residue of the aldermen, or the greater part of them, within convenient time, shall choose another of the burgesses to be alderman in his place, who shall have the said office *tam diu quam se bene gesserit*, and he is to be sworn to perform his office; and if any of the forty-eight die, or misbehave themselves, that then the mayor and aldermen, or the greater part of them, within convenient time, shall assemble themselves, and the greater part of them so assembled to choose another in his place, and to swear him to perform his place and office: And makes Mr. *Parkins* the present recorder for life; and, after his decease or renewal, the mayor and aldermen, or the greater number of them assembled, to choose another, expert in the law, to be recorder, and so *toties quoties*; and he to take an oath to perform his office: And that they shall have a steward, expert in the law: Mr. *Thomas Ward* to be present steward of the same borough; and, after his decease or removal, the mayor and alderman, or the greater number of them assembled, to choose another, expert in the law, to be steward of the same borough; and he to be sworn to execute his said office by himself or his deputy: And that they shall have an honest and discreet man to be town clerk, common clerk, and prothonotary of the said borough; *William Dethicke* to be present town clerk for life; and, after his decease, the mayor and aldermen, or the greater number of them assembled, to choose another, and he to hold it *tam diu quam se bene gesserit;* and he to be sworn before the mayor well and truly to execute his office: And that there shall be five serjeants at mace to execute all proclamations, precepts, processes, and other businesses to them appertaining, to be chosen by the mayor and aldermen, or the greater part of them assembled for that purpose, and shall be attendant upon the mayor and bailiffs, and shall be sworn before the mayor and aldermen, or the greater part of them; and that they shall carry maces of gold or silver, with the arms of the Kingdom engraven upon them: and that they shall carry them before the mayor within the said borough and precincts thereof: And that the mayor and burgesses, and their successors, may hold a court upon Monday every week, or oftener if need be, at the Guildhall, or any other convenient place within the said borough, before the mayor, recorder, bailiffs, and steward, or one of them; and gives them power to hold plea of all actions of trespass, *quare vi & armis*, otherwise actions of the case, debts, accompts, covenants, deceipts, detinue of charters and chattels, and other contracts whatsoever, happening within the said borough, in such manner as hath been there used; and if they will implead any man for any freehold, that then the plaintiff shall procure a writ of right patent, directed to the mayor and bailiffs, whereupon the court may proceed: and that the serjeants at mace shall execute all processes of the said court as shall be fit, and as hath been used in other the like places: And the mayor, recorder, and four aldermen which have been last mayors, shall be justices of the peace, and shall execute the places and offices of justices of the peace; and gives them, or any three of them, whereof the mayor and recorder to be two, power to enquire, hear and determine, of all offences, as hath been heretofore used within the said borough, or as any of the justices of any county may do, so that they do not proceed to the determination of any murder or felony, or any other matter concerning loss of life or member, without special command from the Queen, her heirs or successors; and grants to them view of frankpledge of all the inhabitants of, and resiants within, the said borough, to be holden twice by year, to be holden before the mayor, bailiffs, and steward of the said borough, or any of them: And that no foreigner shall buy or sell any wares or merchandize within the said borough in gross, but only in the times of fairs and markets, without special licences of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the said borough, for the time being.—The charter then proceeds to define the right of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, to a jurisdiction[1] over the Bishop's Fee, the parishes of St. Mary and St. Leonard, and the Newark, with a saving of all rights to those who may be interested. It appears also by this grant, that much damage had been done in the town by malt-kilns being erected within it; it therefore orders, that no granary of that sort should be erected hereafter to be used, but what was thirty yards from any building, under the penalty of 6*s*. 8*d*. for every time it was used. For the better relief of the poor of the said place, it grants a market for wool, yarn, and worsted, and other commodities, on certain days heretofore used and appointed; and all fines, amercements, tolls, &c. were to be used to the service and maintenance of the poor within the borough aforesaid. It concludes with reinstating them in all their lands, hereditaments, grants, charters, &c. But the original charter shall here be copied.

"Regina omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Cum burgus noster de Leycester, in comitatu nostro Leycestrie, sit burgus valdè antiquus et populosus, et ab antiquis temporibus fuit burgus incorporatus, inhabitantesque inde et predecessores sui diversas libertates, franchesia, privilegia, et immunitates hactenus habuerunt et tenuerunt, tam ratione diversarum prescriptionum et consuetudinum in eodem

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[1] The Judges have lately given an opinion that the Corporation has only a concurrent power with the County Justices.

burgo à tempore cujus contrario memoria hominum non existit usitatarum, quam ex donationibus et concessionibus diversorum progenitorum nostrorum quondam regum Anglie; que quidem concessiones eisdem inhabitantibus non per unum nomen corporationis, sed per varia et diversa nomina facta fuerunt, prout in diversis cartis et literis patentibus diversorum progenitorum nostrorum inde preanteà factis et concessis pleniùs apparet: Cumque dilecti subditi nostri major et burgenses predicti burgi nostri de Leicester nobis humillimè supplicaverunt, quatenus nos eisdem majori et burgensibus gratiam et munificentiam nostram regiam in hâc parte graciosè exhibere et extendere velimus; quodque nos, pro meliori gubernatione, regimine, et melioratione ejusdem burgi, dictos majorem et burgenses ejusdem burgi in aliud corpus corporatum et politicum, per nomen "Majoris, ballivorum, et burgensium burgi de Leicester," per literas nostras patentes ratificare, confirmare, facere, constituere, redigere, seu creare de novo dignaremur, cum additione et augmentatione quarundam libertatum pro bono publico ejusdem burgi, prout nobis melius videbitur expedire. Nos igitur, meliorationem ejusdem burgi graciosè affectantes, ac volentes quod de cetero in perpetuum in eodem burgo continuò habeatur unus certus et indubitatus modus de et pro custodiâ pacis et bono regimine ac gubernatione populi ibidem, et quod burgus predictus de cetero in perpetuum sit et remaneat burgus pacis et quiet', ad formidinem et terrorem malorum, et in premium bonorum, et quod pax nostra ceteraque facta justicie ibidem absque ulteriori dilatione serventur; sperantesque quod si burgenses ejusdem burgi et successores sui ampliori ex concessione nostrâ gaudere poterunt honores, libertates, et privilegia, tunc ad servicia que poterint nobis ac heredibus et successoribus nostris impendend' et exhibend' specialius fortiusque sentiant se obligatos: De gratiâ nostrâ speciali, et ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, voluimus, ordinavimus, constituimus, et concessimus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, volumus, ordinamus, constituimus, declaramus, et concedimus, quod dictus burgus de Leicester, in dicto comitatu nostro Leycestrie, de cetero sit et erit liber burgus de se, et quod burgenses burgi illius et successores sui de cetero in perpetuum sint et erunt, vigore presentium, unum corpus corporatum et politicum, in re, facto, et nomine, et communitas perpetua, de uno majore, duobus ballivis, et burgensibus, per nomen "Majoris, ballivorum, et burgensium burgi de Leycester," et eos, per nomen "Majoris, ballivorum, et burgensium burgi de Leicester," unum corpus corporatum et politicum, in re, facto, et nomine, realiter et ad plenum, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, erigimus, facimus, ordinamus, constituimus, confirmamus, et declaramus per presentes; et quod per idem nomen habeant successionem perpetuam; et quod ipsi per nomen "Majoris, ballivorum, et burgensium burgi de Leicester" sint et erunt, perpetuis futuris temporibus, persone habiles et in lege capaces ad habend', perquirend', recipiend', et possidend' terras, tenementa, libertates, privilegia, jurisdictiones, franchesia, et hereditamenta, cujuscumque generis, nature, vel speciei fuerint, sibi et successoribus suis, in feodo et perpetuitate; et etiam bona et catalla, et quascumque alias res, cujuscunque generis, nature, vel speciei fuerint; necnon ad dand', concedend', dimittend', et assignand' terras, tenementa, et hereditamenta, bona et catalla, ac omnia et singula alia facta et res faciend' et exequend', per nomen predictum; et quod per idem nomen "Majoris, ballivorum, et burgensium burgi de Leicester," placitare et implacitari, respondere et responderi, defendere et defendi, valeant et possint, in quibuscumque curiis, placeis, et locis, et coram quibuscumque judicibus et justiciariis, ac aliis personis et officiariis nostris, ac heredum et successorum nostrorum, in omnibus sectis, querelis, placitis, causis, materiis, et demandis quibuscumque, cujuscumque sint generis, nature, seu speciei, eisdem modo et formâ, prout alii ligei nostri hujus regni nostri Anglie, persone habiles et in lege capaces placitare et implacitari, respondere et responderi, defendere et defendi; ac habere, perquirere, recipere, possidere, dare, concedere, et dimittere, valeant et possint; et quod major, ballivi, et burgenses predicti burgi de Leicestrie, et successores sui, habeant in perpetuum commune sigillum, pro causis et negociis suis et successorum suorum quibuscumque agend' serviturum; et quod benè liceat et licebit eisdem majori, ballivis, et burgensibus, et successoribus suis, sigillum illum ad libitum suum, de tempore in tempus, frangere, mutare, et de novo facere, prout eis melius fieri et fore videbitur. Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus et ordinamus, quod de cetero in perpetuum sit et erit infra burgum predictum unus de magis probiorum et discreciorum burgensium burgi predicti, in formâ inferius in hiis presentibus mencionatâ, eligendi, qui erit et nominabitur "Major" burgi predicti; quodque similiter sint et erunt infra eundem burgum duo probi et discreti burgenses mencionati eligendi, qui erunt et nominabuntur "Ballivi" burgi predicti. Ac eciam volumus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus et ordinamus, quod de cetero sint et erunt infra burgum predictum, de tempore in tempus, viginti quatuor probi et discreti viri, inhabitantes et commorantes infra eundem burgum, qui erunt et vocabuntur "Aldermanni" burgi predicti; et quod major burgi predicti pro tempore existens, et successores sui, de tempore in tempus, reputabitur fore et esse unus de predicto numero viginti quatuor aldermannorum ejusdem burgi; ac eciam quod de cetero sint et erint infra predictum burgum, de tempore in tempus, quadraginta et octo alii probi et discreti viri inhabitantes et commorantes infra eundem burgum, qui erunt et vulgariter nuncupabuntur "The Company of eighte and fortie." Et volumus, ac per presentes pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus, quod predicti quadraginta octo burgenses vulgariter vocati "The Company of eighte and fortie," erunt et vocabuntur "Commune Consilium Burgi" predicti, et erunt de tempore in tempus assistentes et auxiliantes majori et aldermannis dicti burgi de Leicestriâ predictis pro tempore existentibus, in omnibus causis et materiis burgum predictum tangentibus seu concernentibus. Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus burgi predicti, et successoribus suis, quod major et aldermanni ejusdem burgi, et successores sui pro tempore existentes, vel major pars eorundem, habeant et habebunt plenam potestatem et auctoritatem condendi, constituendi, ordinandi, et faciendi, de tempore in tempus, hujusmodi leges, statuta, et ordinaciones rationabilia quecumque, que eis bona, salubria, utilia, honesta, et necessaria, juxta eorum sanas discreciones fore videbuntur, pro bono regimine et gubernacione burgensium, artificum, et inhabitantium burgi predicti pro tempore existentium; ac pro declaracione quoquomodo et ordinacione predictorum majoris, aldermanni, ballivi, et burgensium, artifices, inhabitantes, et residentes burgi predicti in officio, ministris, et negociis suis, infra burgum illum ac limites ejusdem, pro tempore existentes, sese habebunt, ac gerent et utentur, ac aliter, pro ulteriori bono et publicâ utilitate et regimine burgi illius, ac victulacione ejusdem burgi; ac eciam pro meliori preservacione, gubernacione, disposicione, locacione, et dimissione terrarum, tenementorum, possessionum, revencionum, et hereditamentorum, prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus, et successoribus suis, dat', concess', assignat', sive confirmat', aut in posterum dand', concedend', sive assignand', ac res et causas quascumque burgi predicti, aut statum, jus, et interesse ejusdem burgi tangentes, seu quoquomodo concernentes; et quod dicti major et aldermanni et successores sui vel major pars eorundem pro tempore existentium, quociescunque hujusmodi leges, statuta, et ordinaciones, condiderint, fecerint, et ordinaverint, et stabilierint in formâ predictâ, hujusmodi et tales racionabiles penas, penalitates, et puniciones, per imprisonamentum corporis, vel per fines et amerciamenta, vel per eorum utrumque, erga et super omnes delinquentes contra hujusmodi leges, statuta, et ordinaciones, sive eorum aliquod sive aliqua, imponere et assidere possint, quales et que eisdem majori et aldermannis ejusdem burgi, vel majori parti eorumdem pro tempore existentium, racionabilia et requisita fore videbuntur; ac eadem fines et amerciamenta levare ac habere possint et valeant, absque impedimento nostri, heredum et successorum nostrorum; que omnia et singula leges, statuta, et ordinaciones, sic ut prefertur faciend', observari volumus, sub penis in eisdem continendis; ita tamen quod leges, statuta, ordinaciones, imprisonamenta, fines, et amerciamenta hujusmodi, non sint repugnantes nec contraria legibus, statutis, consuetudinibus, sive juribus regni nostri Anglie. Et, pro meliori executione earumdem concessionum nostrarum in hâc parte, assignavimus, constituimus, nominavimus, et fecimus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus, assignamus, nominamus, constituimus, et facimus, dilectum nobis Thomam Clarke, modò majorem burgi predicti, fore et esse primum et modernum majorem burgi predicti; volentes quod idem Thomas Clarke in officio majoris ejusdem burgi erit et continuabit à confectione presencium usque ad diem festi Sancti Matthei Apostoli proximè futurum, et de eodem festo quousque alius aldermannus burgi predicti ad officium illud prefectus et juratus fuerit, juxta ordinaciones et constituciones in presentibus inferius expressas et declaratas, si idem Thomas Clarke tamdiu vixerit. Assignavimus etiam, nominavimus, constituimus, et fecimus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, assignamus, nominamus, constituimus, et facimus, dilectos nobis Thomam Chettell, modò aldermannum burgi predicti, et Jacobum Andrewe, modò unum de quadraginta octo burgensibus ejusdem burgi, fore et esse duos primos et modernos ballivos burgi predicti, continuandos in eodem officio usque ad predictam diem festi Sancti Matthei Apostoli proximè futurum, et de eodem festo quousque duo alii de burgensibus burgi predicti prefecti et jurati erunt juxta ordinaciones et constituciones in presentibus expressas et declaratas, si idem Thomas Chettell et Jacobus Andrew tamdiu vixerint. Assignavimus eciam, nominavimus, constituimus, et fecimus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, assignamus, nominamus, constituimus, et facimus, predictum Thomam Clarke, modò majorem burgi predicti, ac etiam dilectos nobis Willielmum Norrice, Jacobum Clarke, Johannem Stanford, Georgium Tatam, Robertum Heirick, Willielmum Morton, Jacobum Ellis, Willielmum Ludlam, Radulphum Chettell, Willielmum Yates, Thomam Nixe, Edwardum Newcome, Robertum Gillot, Willielmum Rowe, Hugonem Hunter, Johannem Mabbs, Franciscum Watts, predictum Thomam Chettell unum ballivorum burgi predicti, Thomam Manby, Lebbeum Chamberleyn, Willielmum Warde, Thomam Chapman, et Johannem Freake, modò aldermannos burgi predicti, fore et esse viginti et quatuor primos et modernos aldermannos burgi predicti, continuandos in eodem officio aldermanni ejusdem burgi durantibus vitis suis, nisi interim pro malâ gubernacione seu malè se gerend' in ea parte ab officio illo amoti fuerint. Assignavimus eciam, nominavimus, constituimus, et fecimus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, assignamus, nominamus, constituimus, et facimus, dilectos nobis Georgium Brooke, Thomam Heirick, Richardum Archer, Willielmum Biggs, Valentinum Wells, Richardum Barstall, Thomam Hunt, Robertum Woolley, Johannem Bennett, Johannem Woodford, Robertum Atton, Michaelem Thornton, Richardum Stanford, predictum Jacobum Andrewe (unum ballivorum ejusdem burgi), Arthurum Tatam, Henricum Halpeny, Willielmum Stanley, Johannem Spencer, Reginaldum Fausit, Hugonem Marshall, Johannem Brighte, Antonium Webster, Thomam Pate, Johannem Lawnder, Cristoferum Nedam, Thomam Taylor, Cristoferum Hallifield, Johannem Eyrick, Bartholomeum Middleton, Henricum Penyngton, Willielmum Okes, Wiatum Fowler, Willielmum Vickars, Thomam Paynter, Johannem Pare, Robertum Crosby, Georgium Greene, Edmundum Abney, Radulphum Orton, Thomam Stanford, Robertum Johnson, Johannem Buggs, Nicholaum Gillott, Willielmum Jee, Richardum Normande, Thomam Yonge, Radulphum Chettell, et Johannem Hynde, fore et esse quadraginta octo primos et modernos burgenses, vulgaritèr vocatos "The Company of eighte and fortie," ejusdem burgi, continuandos in eodem officio durantibus vitis suis, nisi interim pro malâ gubernacione seu malè se gerend' in eâ parte, aut aliquâ aliâ causâ racionabili ab officio illo amoti fuerint. Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus burgi predicti, et successoribus suis, quod major et aldermanni et predicti quadraginta octo burgensium ejusdem burgi, et successores sui pro tempore existentes, sive major pars eorumdem, de tempore in tempus, perpetuis futuris temporibus, potestatem et auctoritatem habeant et habebunt annuatim, quolibet anno, in die festo Sancti Matthei Apostoli, semet vel eorum majorem partem assembland' in Guihaldâ burgi predicti, sive in alio loco conveniente infra burgum predictum juxta eorum discreciones limitando et assignando, ac ibidem continuand' quousque ipsi vel eorum major pars ibidem adtunc assemblat' elegerunt vel nominaverunt unum aldermannorum burgi predicti esse major pro anno sequenti, in formâ sequenti eligend' et nominand'; et quod eligere et nominare ibidem valeant et possint antequam abinde recesserunt unum aldermannorum burgi predicti, qui erit major burgi predicti pro uno anno integro tunc proximè sequente; quodque ille, postquam sic ut prefertur electus et nominatus fuerit in majoratum burgi predicti, antequam ad officium illum exequend' admittatur, sacramentum corporale super sancta Dei Evangelia annuatim, in die festi Sancti Michaelis Archangeli tunc proximè sequente, coram majore ultimo predecessore suo, ac in ejus absenciâ coram hujusmodi predictis aldermannis et ceteris burgensibus burgi predicti qui tunc presentes fuerint in Guihaldâ burgi predicti, aut in alio loco conveniente infra burgum predictum juxta eorum discreciones limitand' et assignand', ad officium illum rectè, benè, et fideliter, in omnibus officiis illis tangentibus exequend' prestabit'; et, quod post hujusmodi sacramentum sic prestitum, officium majoris burgi predicti usque ad diem festum Sancti Matthei Apostoli tunc proximè sequente suscipiat, et ulterius quousque aliis de predictis aldermannis burgi predicti debitis modo et formâ in majoratum burgi predicti electus, prefectus, et juratus fuerit, exequi debeat, valeat, et possit. Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus burgi predicti, et successoribus suis, quod major et aldermanni burgi predicti, et successores sui, vel major pars eorumdem pro tempore existentium, de tempore in tempus, perpetuis futuris temporibus, potestatem et auctoritatem habeant et habebunt, annuatim, quolibet anno, in festo Sancti Matthei Apostoli, semet vel eorum majorem partem assembland' in Guihaldâ burgi predicti, sive in alio loco conveniente infra predictum burgum juxta eorum discreciones limitand' et assignand', et ibidem continuand' quousque ipsi sicut prefertur assemblati elegerint vel nominaverint duos burgenses burgi predicti fore et esse ballivi pro anno sequente, in formâ sequente eligend' et nominand'; et quod eligere et nominare ibidem valeant et possint, antequam abinde recesserint, duos de burgensibus ejusdem burgi, qui extunc erunt ballivi burgi predicti pro uno anno integro tunc proximè sequente; quodque illi, postquam sic ut prefertur electi et nominati fuerint in ballivos burgi predicti, antequam ad officium illud exequend' admittantur, sacramenta corporalia super sancta Dei Evangelia annuatim, in die festi Sancti Michaelis Archangeli tunc proximè sequenti, coram majore burgi predicti, aut in absenciâ dicti majoris coram ballivis ultimis predecessoribus suis, aut uno eorumdem ballivorum, in presenciâ hujusmodi predictorum aldermannorum et predictorum quadraginta et octo burgensium burgi predicti pro tempore existentium, et ceterorum burgensium burgi predicti qui tunc presentes fuerint in Guihaldâ burgi predicti, aut in alio loco conveniente infra burgum predictum juxta eorum discreciones limitand' et assignand', ad officium illud rectè, benè, et fideliter, in omnibus officiis illis tangentibus exequend' prestabunt; et, quod post hujusmodi sacramentum sic prestitum, officium ballivi burgi predicti usque ad festum Sancti Matthei Apostoli tunc proximè sequentem suscipiat, et ulterius quousque alii de predictis burgensibus burgi predicti, debito modo et formâ, in ballivos burgi predicti, electi, prefecti, et jurati fuerunt, exequi debeant, valeant, et possint. Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus burgi predicti, et successoribus suis, quod si contigerit majorem burgi predicti aliquo tempore in posterum infra unum annum postquam ad officium majoris burgi predicti, ut prefertur, prefectus et juratus fuerit, obire, vel ab officio suo amoveri, vel si contigerit eundem majorem se non benè gerere in officio illo, quod tunc et toties benè liceat et licebit aldermannis et quadraginta octo burgensibus, vulgariter vocat' "The Company of eighte and fortie," burgi predicti, pro tempore existentibus, vel majori parti eorumdem, infra quatuordecim dies proximè subsequentes ipsius majoris mortem sive amocionem, assemblare in Guihaldâ burgi predicti, sive in alio loco conveniente infra burgum predictum; quodque superinde benè liceat et licebit predictis aldermannis et quadraginta octo burgensibus burgi predicti pro tempore existentibus, et successoribus suis, vel majori parti eorumdem sic assemblatis, eligere, nominare, et preficere unum alium probum et idoneum virum de predictis aldermannis burgi predicti, in majoratum et pro majore burgi predicti, in loco ipsius sic mortui vel ab officio suo amoti; et quod ille in officio majoritatis sic electus et prefectus sacramentum corporale in formâ predictâ prius prestand' officium illud habeat et exerceat durante residuo ejusdem anni, et quousque alius aldermannus burgi predicti ad officium illud electus et juratus fuerit, et sic tociens quociens casus sic acciderit; et si contigerit ballivos burgi predicti, vel eorum aliquem, obire vel ab officio suo ballivi burgi predicti amoveri, quosquidem ballivos, et eorum alterum se non benè gerentem in officio suo predicto, amobiles et amobilari esse volumus ad beneplacitum majoris et aldermannorum burgi predicti pro tempore existentium, vel majorem partem eorumdem, quod tunc et totiens benè liceat et licebit majori et aldermannis burgi predicto pro tempore existentibus, vel majori parti eorundem, infra quatuordecim dies proximè postquam predicti ballivi vel ballivus sic obierint vel obierit, aut ab officio suo predicto amoti fuerint vel fuerit, in Guihaldâ burgi predicti, sive in alio loco convenienti infra burgum predictum, assemblare; quodque superinde benè liceat et licebit predictis majori et aldermannis, burgi predicti pro tempore existentibus, et successoribus suis, vel majori parti eorundem pro tempore existen' sic assemblat', eligere, nominare, et preficere unum vel duos de burgensibus burgi predicti, in loco sive locis ipsius ballivi vel ballivorum sic mortui vel mortuorum, aut ab officio suo amoti vel amotorum, eligere et preficere; et quod ille sive illi sic ut prefertur electi et prefecti officium illum sive officia illa habeat et exerceat, habeant et exerceant, durante residuo ejusdem anni, et quousque alius sive alii de burgensibus burgi predicti ad officium illud ballivi vel ballivorum ejusdem burgi electus et juratus fuerit, electi et jurati fuerint, sacramento corporali in formâ predictâ prius prestando, et sic totiens quotiens casus sic acciderit. Et si aliquis vel aliqui de aldermannis burgi predicti obierit vel obierint, vel ab officio suo amotus fuerit vel fuerint, quos se non benè gerentes in officio suo amobiles esse volumus ad beneplacitum majoris et aldermannorum ejusdem burgi pro tempore existentium, vel majoris partis eorumdem pro tempore existentium, quod tunc et totiens benè liceat et licebit majori et residuis aldermannis burgi predicti pro tempore existentibus, vel majori parti eorundem, in tempore conveniente postquam predictus aldermannus vel aldermanni obierit vel obierint, aut ab officio suo predicto amoti fuerit vel fuerint, in Guihaldâ burgi predicti, sive in alio loco conveniente infra burgum predictum assemblare; quodque superinde benè liceat et licebit predictis majori et residuis aldermannis ejusdem burgi pro tempore existentibus, vel majori parti eorundem sic assemblat', eligere, nominare, et preficere unum vel plures de burgensibus burgi predicti in locum sive loco ipsius aldermanni vel ipsorum aldermannorum sic mortui vel mortuorum, aut ab officio suo amoti vel amotorum, eligere et preficere; et quod ille sive illi, sic ut prefertur elect et prefect', officium illud sive officia illa habeat et exerceat, habeant et exerceant, quamdiu se benè gesserit vel gesserint in eodem officio, sacramento corporali coram majore et residuis aldermannis burgi predicti, vel eorum majore parte, de officio illo in omnibus officium illud tangentibus exequend' prius prestando, et sic totiens quotiens casus sic acciderit. Et si contigerit aliquem vel aliquos de quadraginta octo burgensibus, vulgariter vocat' "The Company or eighte and fortie," obire vel ab officio suo amoveri, quos se non benè gerentes in officio suo amobiles esse volumus ad beneplacitum majoris et aldermannorum ejusdem burgi pro tempore existentium, vel majoris partis eorundem, pro tempore existentium, quod tunc totiens benè liceat et licebit majori et aldermannis burgi predicti pro tempore existentibus, vel majori parti eorundem in tempore conveniente postquam aliquis vel aliqui predictorum quadraginta octo burgensium obierit vel obierint, aut ab officio suo predicto amot' fuerit vel fuerint, in Guihaldâ burgi predicti, sive in alio loco conveniente infra burgum predictum assemblare; quodque superinde benè liceat et licebit prefatis majori et aldermannis burgi predicti pro tempore existentibus, vel majori parti eorundem sic assemblatis, eligere, nominare et preficere unum vel plurimos de burgensibus burgi predicti in locum sive loca ipsius burgensis vel ipsorum burgensium, vulgariter vocatorum "The Company of eighte and fortie," sic mortui vel mortuorum, aut ab officio suo amoti vel amotorum, eligere et preficere; et quod ille sive illi, sic ut prefertur electus et prefectus, electi et prefecti, officium illud sive officia illa habeat et exerceat, habeant et exerceant, quamdiu se benè gesserit vel gesserint in eodem officio, sacramento corporali coram majore et aldermannis burgi predicti pro tempore existentibus, vel eorum majore parte, de officio illo in omnibus officiis illud tangentibus exequend' prius prestand'. Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus burgi predicti, et successoribus suis, quod ipsi et successores sui habeant in perpetuum unum virum probum et discretum, in legibus hujus regni nostri Anglie eruditum, in formâ inferius expressâ eligendum et nominandum, qui erit et vocabitur "Recordator" burgi predicti; et assignavimus, constituimus, et fecimus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, assignamus, nominamus, constituimus, et facimus, dilectum nostrum Ricardum Parkyns armigerum, fore et esse primum et modernum recordatorem burgi predicti, continuandum in officio predicto durante vitâ sua naturali; et quod idem Ricardus Parkyns, antequam ad execucionem officii sui predicti processerit, sacramentum corporale super sancta Dei Evangelia, coram majore burgi predicti ad officium illud recordatoris burgi predicti fideliter in omnibus officium illud tangentibus exequend' prestabit; quodque post mortem sive amocionem predicti Ricardi Parkins, major et aldermanni ejusdem burgi pro tempore existentium, vel major pars eorumdem pro tempore existentium, in tempore conveniente, unum virum probum et discretum in legibus Anglie eruditum, de tempore in tempus, totiens quotiens eis necessarium fore videbitur, in recordatorem burgi predicti eligere, nominare, et preficere valeant et possint: quodque ille qui in officium recordatoris burgi predicti, sic ut prefertur, post mortem sive amocionem dicti Ricardi Parkyns electus, prefectus, et nominatus fuerit, officium illud recordatoris burgi predicti habere, exercere, et gaudere possit et valeat, sacramento corporali pro officio predicto fideliter exequend' priùs ut prefertur prestand', durante beneplacito majoris et aldermannorum burgi predicti pro tempore existentibus, vel majoris partis eorumdem. Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus burgi predicti, et successoribus suis, quod ipsi et successores sui habeant in burgo predicto in perpetuum unum virum probum et discretum, in legibus hujus regni Anglie eruditum, in formâ superius expressâ eligend' et nominand', qui erit et vocabitur "Senescallus" burgi predicti; et assignavimus, constituimus, et fecimus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, assignamus, nominamus, constituimus, et facimus, dilectum nostrum Thomam Warde, generosum, fore et esse primum et modernum senescallum burgi predicti, continuandum in eodem officio quamdiù se benè gesserit in eodem officio; quodque idem Thomas Warde officium illud senescalli burgi predicti, per se vel per sufficientem deputatum suum aut deputatos suos sufficientes, habere, exercere, et gaudere possit et valeat; et quod idem Thomas Warde et deputati sui, antequam ad execucionem officii sui predicti processerit sive processerint, sacramentum corporale super sancta Dei Evangelia, coram majore burgi predicti, ad officium illud fideliter in omnibus officiis illis tangentibus exequend' prestabit et prestabunt; quodque post mortem sive amotionem predicti Thome Warde, major et aldermanni ejusdem burgi pro tempore existentes, vel major pars eorumdem, in tempore convenienti unum virum probum et discretum in legibus Anglie eruditum, de tempore in tempus, totiens quotiens eis necessarium fore videbitur, in senescallum burgi predicti eligere, nominare, et preficere valeant et possint; quodque ille qui in officio senescalli burgi predicti, sic ut prefertur post mortem sive amotionem dicti Thome Warde electus, prefectus, et nominatus fuerit, officium illum senescalli burgi predicti habere, exercere, et gaudere possit et valeat, per seipsum, vel per sufficientem deputatum suum sacramento corporali pro officio predicto fideliter exequend' prius ut prefertur prestend', durante beneplacito majoris et aldermannorum burgi predicti pro tempore existentium. Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus burgi predicti, et successoribus suis, quod erit in burgo predicto unus probus homo et discretus, in formâ inferius expressâ eligendus et nominandus, qui erit & vocabitur "Communis Clericus et Prothonotarius" burgi predicti; quodque communis clericus sic ut prefertur electus et nominatus, antequam ad officium illud exequend' admittatur, sacramentum corporale coram majore burgi predicti pro tempore existente, ad officium illud communis clerici burgi predicti rectè, benè, et fideliter, in omnibus officium illud tangentibus exequend' prestabit; et quod post sacramentum predictum sic prestitum, officium communis clerici burgi predicti exerceat in burgo predicto; ac assignavimus, nominavimus, constituimus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus & successoribus nostris, assignamus, nominamus, constituimus, & facimus, dilectum nobis Willielmum Dethick, generosum, fore et esse primum et modernum communem clericum burgi predicti; volentes quod idem Willielmus Dethick in eodem officio erit et continuabit durante vitâ naturali ejusdem Willielmi Dethick; ac volumus quod idem Willielmus Dethick, antequam ad executionem officii predicti admittatur, sacramentum corporale coram majore burgi predicti ad officium illud rectè, benè, et fideliter exequend' prestabit; quodque major et aldermanni burgi predicti pro tempore existentes, vel major pars eorundem immediatè post mortem predicti Willielmi Dethick, unum probum hominem et discretum, de tempore in tempus, communem clericum sive prothonotarium burgi predicti eligere, preficere, & nominare possint et valeant; quodque ille qui in communem clericum sive prothonotarium burgi predicti, sic ut prefertur electus, nominatus, prefectus, & juratus fuerit, officium communis clerici burgi predicti habere, gaudere, et exercere possit et valeat, quamdiu se benè gesserit in eodem. Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus & successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus burgi predicti, et successoribus suis, quod de cetero in perpetuum sint et erint in burgo predicto quinque officiarios, qui erunt & vocabuntur "Servientes ad clavam" in curiâ burgi predicti deservituros, ac pro proclamatione, arrestatione, et executione processuum, mandatorum, & aliorum negotiorum ad officium servientis ad clavam in burgo predicto, et limitibus, bundis, et procinctis ejusdem pertinentibus, de tempore in tempus, exequend' et peragend'; qui quidem servientes ad clavas appunctuati, nominati, et electi erunt per predictos majorem et aldermannos burgi predicti, vel per majorem partem eorumdem, totiens quotiens predictis majori et aldermannis conveniens et necessarium videbitur, et erunt attendentes de tempore in tempus super majorem et ballivos burgi predicti pro tempore existentes; quodque predicti servientes ad clavas, sic ut prefertur eligendi et nominandi, ad officia sua predicta benè et fideliter exercend' debito modo jurati sint et erint coram majore et aldermannis burgi predicti, vel majore parte eorumdem pro tempore existentibus, quorum majorem pro tempore existentem unum esse volumus; et quod, post hujusmodi sacramentum sic prestitum, officium illud durante beneplacito majoris et aldermannorum burgi predicti, sive majoris partis eorumdem, quorum majorem pro tempore existentem unum esse volumus, exequi et exercere debeant, valeant, et possint. Et ulterius volumus et ordinamus, et per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus burgi predicti, et successoribus suis, quod predicti servientes ad clavas in burgo predicto deputandi clavas deauratas vel argenteas et signo armorum hujus regni Anglie sculpatas et ornatas, ubique infra dictum burgum de Leicester, suburbia, libertates et procinctus ejusdem, coram majore burgi predicti pro tempore existente, portabunt et gerent. Et volumus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus burgi predicti, et successoribus suis, quod ipsi et successores sui de cetero in perpetuum habeant et teneant, ac habere et tenere valeant et possint, in Guihaldâ ejusdem burgi, sive in alio loco conveniente infra burgum predictum, unam curiam de recordo, in die Lune in quâlibet septimana, vel sepius ad eorum libitum, coram majore, recordatore, ballivis, et seneschallis ejusdem burgi, aut uno eorum pro tempore existente, tenend'; et quod in curiâ illâ tenere possint, per querelam in eadem curiâ levandam, omnia et omnimoda placita, querelas, et actiones, de quibuscumque transgressionibus, vi et armis seu aliter, in contemptum nostri, heredum et successorum nostrorum, factis sive faciendis, ac de omnibus et omnimodis placitis super casum, debitis, compotis, conventionibus, deceptionibus, detentionibus cartarum, scriptorum, munimentorum, et catallorum, captionibus et detentionibus averiarum et catallorum, et aliis contractibus ex quibuscumque causis sive rebus, infra burgum predictum, limites ac procinctos ejusdem, emergentibus sive contingentibus, in talibus hujusmodi et consimilibus, ac in tam amplis modo et formâ, prout perantea in eodem burgo consuetum et usitatum fuit; et quod quoties aliqua persona, sive alique persone quecumque, aliquam aliam personam, sive alias personas quascumque, terras, tenementa, redditus, sive hereditamenta, infra burgum predictum, limites et procinctus ejusdem, possidend' sive tenend', possident' sive tenent', de eisdem terris, tenementis, redditibus, et hereditamentis, implacitare voluerit seu voluerint, toties ipse vel ipsi sic implacitare volens sive volentes breve nostrum de recto patent' in curiâ nostra cancellarie Anglie emanentem prefatis majori et ballivis burgi predicti dirigendum prosequetur, super quo quidem brevi in curiâ predictâ, coram majore, recordatore, et ballivis burgi predicti, et senescallo ejusdem burgi, aut uno eorumdem pro tempore existentium, ipse vel ipsi, sic ut prefertur implacitare volens sive volentes, faciet sive facient portestationem suam ad sequend' querelam suam super brevi predicto factam, in naturâ brevis assise, nove disseisine, mortis antecessoris, attincture, aut in naturâ alicujus alterius actionis sive brevis cujuscumque ad communem legem, prout materia et casus exigit; et quod hujusmodi placita, querele, et actiones, tam reales quam personales et mixte, ibidem audientur et determinabuntur, coram majore, recordatore, ballivis, et senescallo burgi predicti, aut uno eorum pro tempore existentium, in Guihaldâ burgi predicti, vel in alio loco conveniente infra burgum predictum, per tales et consimiles processus et modus, secundùm legem et consuetudinem regni nostri Anglie, pro qual' et prout legi nostre consonum fuerit, ac in tam amplis modo et formâ, prout in aliquâ aliâ curiâ de recordo in aliquo alio burgo aut villâ incorporatâ infra hoc regnum Anglie usitatum et consuetum est, aut fieri potest aut debet, ac in eisdem consimilibus ac in tam amplis modo et formâ prout antehâc in eodem burgo usitatum et consuetum fuit. Et volumus, ac pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, per presentes concedimus et ordinamus, quod servientes ad clavas burgi predicti pro tempore existentes omnia jurata, pannellas, inquisitiones, attachiamenta, precepta, mandata, warrantas, judicia, processus, et alia quecumque necessaria faciend', causas predictas, aut alias causas quascumque burgum predictum tangentes sive concernentes infra burgum predictum et libertates ejusdem, faciant et exequantur, prout eis consonum fuerit, juxta legis exigentiam, ac prout in consimili casu usitatum est, aut fieri debeat, in aliquâ aliâ curiâ de recordo in aliquo alio burgo aut villâ incorporatâ infra hoc regnum Anglie. Concessimus insuper, et pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, per presentes concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis et burgensibus burgi predicti, et successoribus suis, quod major, recordator, et quatuor aldermannorum ejusdem burgi qui ultimò fuerunt majores ejusdem burgi, durante tempore quo ipsi in officio illo fore contigerint, sint justiciarii nostri, ac quilibet eorum sit justiciarius nostri, et heredum et successorum nostrorum, tam ad pacem in eodem burgo ac libertate et procinctibus ejusdem conservandum, quam ad statuta de vagabundis, artificium, et laboratorum, ponderum et mensurarum, infra burgum predictum, ac libertates et procinctus ejusdem, conservand', corrigend', et custodiri seu corrigi faciend' et exequend'; ac quod iidem major, recordator, et quatuor aldermanni predicti burgi, vel aliqui tres eorum, quorum majorem et recordatorem burgi predicti pro tempore existentes duos esse volumus, omnia et singula transgressiones, offensas, defecta, res, materias, et articulos, que ad officium justiciarii pacis infra burgum predictum, libertates et procinctus ejusdem pertinentes faciend', inquirere, audire, peragere, et terminare possint et valeant in perpetuum, in tam amplis et consimilibus modo et formâ prout preantea in eodem burgo usitatum et consuetum fuit, adeo plenè et integrè, ac in tam amplis modo et formâ, sicut aliqui alii justiciariorum pacis nostrorum, ac heredum et successorum nostrorum, in aliquo comitatu infra regnum nostrum Anglie, per leges, et statuta ejusdem regni nostri Anglie, inquirere, audire, seu determinare possint seu poterint; ita tamen quod predicti major, recordator, et aldermanni ejusdem burgi pro tempore existentes, vel successores sui, ad determinationem alicujus murdredi sive felonie, aut alicujus alie materie tangent' amissionem vite vel membrorum, infra burgum predictum, aut libertates vel procinctus ejusdem, absque speciali mandato nostri, heredum vel successorum nostrorum, quoquomodo in posterum non procedant. Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus dicti burgi de Leicestriâ, et successoribus suis, quod habeant, teneant, et gaudeant, ac habere, tenere, et gaudere possint et valeant, infra dictum burgum de Leicestriâ, visum francplegii de omnibus et singulis inhabitantibus et residentibus infra eundem burgum de Leicestriâ, ac infra limites, procinctus, et jurisdictiones ejusdem burgi, ac omnia que ad visum francplegii pertinent seu spectare possint vel debent, bis per annum tenendum, videlicet, unâ vice infra mensem Pasche, et aliâ vice infra mensem Sancti Michaelis, coram majore burgi predicti pro tempore existente, vel recordatore sive senescallo ejusdem burgi pro tempore existente, singulis annis tenendum in eisdem, hujusmodi et consimilibus modo et formâ prout preantea in eodem burgo legitimè usitatum et consuetum fuit. Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes, de uberiori gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ac ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus burgi de Leicestriâ predicti, et successoribus suis, quod nullus mercator, aut aliquis alius qui non sit liber homo ac burgensis ejusdem burgi, aliquod commercium habeat, vel eodem utatur, cum aliquo mercatore, aut aliquâ aliâ personâ, aut emat, aut vendat, committet, sive distrahat, aut emptioni vel venditioni exponat, aliter quam in grosso, aliquas merchandizas, merces, aut mercimonia quecunque, infra dictum burgum de Leicestriâ, suburbia, limites, sive procinctus ejusdem, cuiquam mercatori, aut alicui persone cuicunque, nisi tantummodo in tempore nundini et ferie ibidem in eodem burgo de tempore in tempus tenend', absque speciali licenciâ majoris, ballivorum, et burgensium ejusdem burgi pro tempore existentium in eâ parte prius habitâ et obtentâ. Et ulterius, pro meliore regimine et gubernatione predicti burgi nostri de Leicestriâ, ac omnium et singulorum burgensium, inhabitantium, commorantium, et residentium infra eundem burgum, volumus et concedimus, quod omnia et singula domus, edificia, messuagia, terre, tenementa, et hereditamenta quecunque, scituat', jacent', vel existent', tam infra parochiam Sancte Margarete, vulgariter vocatam *The Bishop's Fee*, in predicto burgo de Leicestriâ, quam infra parochias Sancte Marie, Sancti Leonardi, et Le Newark, in eodem burgo de Leicestriâ, per quodcunque aliud nomen vel alia nomina vocantur sive nominantur, necnon omnes burgenses, inhabitantes, commorantes, et residentes in eisdem parochiis et locis, sive in eorum aliquâ, pro tempore et de tempore in tempus existentes, de cetero in perpetuum sint, erunt, et reputabuntur fore sub regimine, potestate, gubernatione, jurisdictione, correctione, et coercione majoris, ballivorum, et burgensium burgi de Leicestriâ predicti et successorum suorum; et quod major, ballivi, et burgenses burgi de Leicestriâ predicti, et successores sui, deinceps in perpetuum habeant, gaudeant, et utantur omnibus et singulis eisdem et consimilibus juribus, libertatibus, preheminenciis, et jurisdictionibus, in omnibus et singulis eisdem parochiis Sancte Margarete, Sancte Marie, Sancti Leonardi, et Le Newark, qualia et que ac in tam amplis modo et formâ prout iidem major, ballivi, et burgenses, virtute harum literarum nostrarum patentium, aut aliorum progenitorum nostrorum, habere, uti, et gaudere possint aut debent in predicto burgo de Leicestriâ, aut in aliquo membro, parte, vel parcellâ ejusdem burgi; ita tamen quod hec presens concessio nostra non sit ad prejudicium nostri, heredum aut successorum nostrorum; salvis etiam omnibus et singulis corporibus corporatis et politicis, ac aliis personis quibuscunque, ac alii persone cuicunque, omnibus juribus, libertatibus, preheminenciis, et jurisdictionibus quibuscunque, al' quam predictis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus ut prefertur concessis, que ipsi aut eorum aliquis jure et legitimè habuerunt et gavisi fuerunt ante confectionem et tempore confectionis harum literarum nostrarum patentium, in tam amplis modo et formâ prout si he litere nostre patentes nunquam habite vel facte fuissent. Cumque nos informamur quod quamplurimum detrimentum et magna pericula et inconvenientia infra predictum burgum nostrum de Leicester quotidie existunt, ad terrorem burgensium et inhabitantium ibidem, ratione quod quedam persone, reipublice et status burgi predicti penitùs immemores, ac commodum suum proprium avidè respicientes et molientes, edificaverunt et construxerunt quasdam fornaces granorum, Anglicè vocat' *Mault killnes*, pro hordeo et alio grano ibidem operando, et exarando, in diversis partibus ejusdem burgi ubi eedem fornaces valdè incommodè et periculosè situantur, ad magnum periculum incendii, et combustionis domorum, edificiorum, bonorum, et catallorum, infra eundem burgum situatorum et existentium: Nos igitur, valdè cupientes remedium tempestivum in hâc parte providere, volumus, concessimus, et ordinavimus, et per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, volumus, concedimus, et ordinamus, quod nulla fornax granarum, Anglicè *Mault kilne*, de cetero edificetur aut construatur, aut in aliquâ parte predicti burgi de Leicester utatur, nisi eadem fornax granorum distet et situatur triginta ulnas ad minus ab omnibus structuris et edificiis vicinorum ibidem inhabitantium et commorantium, sub penâ forisfacture sex solidorum octo denariorum, forisfaciend' prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus, per quemlibet personam offendentem in premissis, toties quoties aliqua talia offensa fieri contigerit. Et ulterius, pro majore relevamine, sustentatione, et manutentione pauperum et infirmorum hominum et mulierum infra eundem burgum de Leicester inhabitantium et commorantium, volumus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus burgi de Leicester predicti, et successoribus suis, quod iidem major, ballivi, et burgenses, et successores sui, habeant et teneant, ac habere et tenere valeant et possint in perpetuum, unum mercatum lanarum in dicto burgo de Leicester, Anglicè vocatum *A Wool Market*, pro vendicione et emptione lane, fili lanei, et foraginis, simul cum omnibus proficuis, commoditatibus, emolumentis, et liberis consuetudinibus ad hujusmodi mercatum accidentibus, emergentibus, contingentibus, pertinentibus, et spectantibus, nisi mercatum illud sit ad nocumentum vicinorum mercatorum vel alicujus eorum; et quod bene licuerit et licitum erit unicuique subdito nostro, heredum vel successorum nostrorum, ad libitum et voluntatem suam, emere infra dictum burgum de Leicester quaslibet lanas, fila lanea, et foragines, adductas vel adducendas in dicto burgo de Leicester, diebus et temporibus constitutis et assuetis, quibus ferie, nundine, et mercata, sive eorum aliquod, ibidem tenebitur vel custodietur; et postea dictas lanas, fila lanea, sive foragines, sive earumdem aliquas, in dicto burgo Leicester, sive alibi infra regnum nostrum Anglie, vel infra aliqua alia dominia nostra, iterum vendere, vel aliter et aliquem alium usum convertere in proprium suum commodum et emolumentum, statuto de anno domini Edwardi nuper regis Anglie Sexti quinto, aut aliquo alio statuto, actu, ordinatione, prescriptione, consuetudine, sive aliquâ aliâ re, materiâ vel causâ quacumque, in contrarium inde non obstante. Et insuper volumus et precipimus, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, quod omnia et singula eadem tolneta, stallagia, piccagia, fines, amerciamenta, et omnia et singula alia proficua, commoditates, libere consuetudines, et emolumenta, provenientia, accidentia, emergentia, contingentia, pertinentia, sive spectantia dicto mercato lanario, capiantur, disponentur, et convertentur, ad opus, usum, commodum, et proficuum pauperum et infirmorum virorum et mulierum infra burgum de Leicester predictum. Et ulterius, de uberiori gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ac ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, dedimus, concessimus, et confirmavimus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, damus, concedimus, et confirmamus prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus burgi de Leicester predicti, et successoribus suis, omnia et singula maneria, messuagia, terras, tenementa, et hereditamenta, libertates, liberas consuetudines, privilegia, franchesias, immunitates, exemptiones, quietantias, et jurisdictiones quecunque, que predicti major, ballivi, et burgenses burgi de Leicester predicti, aut que major et burgenses ejusdem burgi de Leicester, aut burgenses ejusdem burgi, per quecunque nomina sive per quodcunque nomen incorporationis, vel per quamcunque incorporationem, vel pretextu cujuscunque incorporationis, antehac jure et legitimè habuerunt, tenuerunt, usi vel gavisi fuerunt, aut habere, tenere, uti vel gaudere debuerunt, aut que infra burgum predictum, suburbia, limites, aut procinctus ejusdem, antehac legitimè habita, tent', usitat', vel gavis' fuerunt, ratione sive pretextu aliquarum chartarum aut literarum patentium per nos aut per aliquem progenitorum nostrorum, quoquo modo antehac factarum, confirmatarum, vel concessarum, seu quocunque alio legali modo, jure, consuetudine, usu, prescriptione, sive titulo, antehac legitimè usitato, habito, et consueto; habendum et gaudendum eisdem majori, ballivis, et burgensibus, et successoribus suis in perpetuum; reddendo inde annuatim nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, talia, hujusmodi, et consimilia redditus, servicia, denariorum summas, et demandas, que proinde nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, perantea debita, soluta, et de jure consueta fuerunt. Volumus etiam et concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, & burgensibus burgi predicti, et successoribus suis, quod habeant, teneant, utantur, et gaudeant, ac plenè habere, tenere, uti, et gaudere possint et valeant in perpetuum, omnes libertates, liberas consuetudines, privilegia, authoritates, et quietantias predictas, secundùm tenorem et effectum harum literarum nostrarum patentium, sine occasione vel impedimento nostri, heredum vel successorum nostrorum quorumcunque; nolentes quod iidem major, ballivi, et burgenses burgi predicti, vel eorum aliquis, sive aliqui burgenses burgi predicti, ratione premissorum, sive eorum alicujus, per nos, vel per heredes nostros, justiciarios, vicecomites, escaetores, aut alios ballivos sive ministros nostros, heredum seu successorum nostrorum quorumcunque, inde occasionentur, molestentur, vexentur, seu graventur, molestetur, occasionetur, vexetur, aut gravetur in aliquo, seu perturbetur. Volumus etiam, &c. absque fine in Hanaperio, &c. eo quod expressa mentio, &c. In cujus rei, &c. Teste Rege apud Westmonasterium, primo die Junii. Per Breve de privato sigillo, &c."[1]

June 21, 1599. Three soldiers (viz. two with muskets and one pike, having swords, daggers, blue coats lined with yellow cotton, and blue and yellow ribbon) were sent to Ashby de la Zouch, to the earl of Huntingdon, to join the country soldiers (being 100 in all) to go into Ireland.

Sept. 24. Thomas Warde, steward of the court, made free for a pottle of wine.

The Queen's clerk of the market, coming and examining the measures and weights, had 20*s.* reward.

41 Eliz. *Edward Newcome* mayor. Freemen, 49.

Quarter Sessions to be held, without dinner kept by the mayor; only he shall dine the recorder.

Sept. 29. Agreed that the glovers of the town shall weigh no wool at their houses, but only in the wool-hall, on pain of 6*s.* 8*d.*; and there sell it.

Oct. 24. Agreed, that all wool brought to this borough to be sold shall be weighed at the wool-hall, on pain of 3*s.* 4*d.* for every stone, &c.

Oct. 26. Agreed that all freemen (being tradesmen) shall, before St. Thomas's next, come and dwell within the liberties of the borough, or be disfranchised for ever.

Item, that no butcher of the county shall bring flesh to sell, without the hide, fell, skin, and tallow, of the same, on pain of 6*s.* 8*d.* to the chamber of Leicester.

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[1] Rot. Pat. 41 Eliz. 1599, pars 1.

Ale under the sieve, 3*d.*; stale ale, 4*d.* the gallon. Candles, 4½*d. per* pound.

The fine for not wearing scarlet gowns on days appointed, altered from 10*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* for each default; and agreed, that they who ought to wear scarlet shall then wear caps (if then it rain not), upon the like pain of 2*s.* 6*d.* for each default.

The two companies, at every meeting at common halls, assize, sessions, and fairs, shall wear gowns and caps; the twenty-four on pain of 12*d.*, the forty-eight 6*d.* each.

Dec. 17. John Underwood, mace-bearer, being dead, there was chosen in his room *Clement Charde.*

Ordained, that no one shall set up to be a common brewer but by licence from the mayor and aldermen, on pain of 40*s.*

Jan. 2, 42 Eliz. At a common hall, agreed that the commissioners for sale of lands shall meet, within eight days, at the town-hall, and confer how to raise 200*l.* for setting the poor at work, and pay the town debts, on pain of 20*s.* for each making default.

Jan. 6. On Sunday, at a meeting of the twenty-four, agreed that the mayor proceed in suit (for maintenance of our charter) in restraint of foreign glovers from traffick in this borough.

Jan. 9. Agreed to sue forth process against the glovers of the country, which had been discharged from traffick in our market.

Jan. 15. At a meeting of the mayor, recorder, and twenty-four, agreed that John Wilne, gent. bailiff of Leicester, and Thomas Ward, the now steward, shall have their several offices assured to them for their lives by grants under the common seal.

Feb. 15. A letter from George earl of Huntingdon being read, wherein signifying that 100 footmen were charged on Leicestershire, he requires the town to furnish six; Mr. Mayor and others rode to the earl, and obtained a release of three: so as thereby the said burgh and the new liberties thereof were charged only with three soldiers; viz. a pike, a musket, a calyver.

Feb. 22. At a meeting of the mayor's brethren, a bond of 200*l.* was sealed, and delivered to John Wilne, gent. bailiff of the burgh, and alderman, under the town-seal, for the quiet enjoyment of his office for life; and also a patent to Thomas Warde, gent. steward of the court, and one of the aldermen, in consideration of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the enjoyment of his office for life.

Mem. that the said Thomas Warde doth promise not to sell or assign over the said office to any person but whom the mayor and aldermen agree to.

March 19. At a common hall, agreed that John Woodford, baker, be high constable of this borough for the year following, according to statute 35 Eliz.

Also to continue keeping four post-horses; and allowed for each horse 26*s.* 8*d.*; whereof the twenty-four to pay 16*d.* each, and the forty-eight 8*d.*; and the commons to be taxed.

Thomas Wallis, gent. deputy to the Queen's clerk of the market, April 3, examined the standards of the town, and finding them just, had 10*s.* reward.

At a common hall, agreed that foreign tradesmen shall be restrained from traffick within our town; yet foreign tanners and fellmongers, upon consideration for their income and yearly pension, and the tanner bringing half as much tanned leather to be sold in our leather-hall, and the fellmonger half as much wool to our wool-hall, weekly, to be sold there as they buy in our market, may buy of our freemen butchers on Saturday market only, and not of any stranger, (fair-days only excepted) on pain for every offence of 6*s.* 8*d.*

N. B. Lands mentioned in Markham's lease are said to be parcel of the town-wall and ditch of the town of Leicester.

Item, agreed that the two last fifteenths and tenths be taxed as they have been; viz. the twenty-four 10*s.* and forty-eight 5*s.* apiece; and the commoners to be taxed and assessed.

May 1. Mr. Gyllot and Mr. Rowe put in election for the choice of mayor for the year to come.

Here are many orders about foreign glovers.

At a common hall, July 25, agreed that the whole stock of money for coals be bestowed in coals for the poor; and that the coals be laid at the town-hall; and if any remain unsold at the year's end, the succeeding chamberlains shall receive them, by weight, at 6*d.* the hundred; and this on forfeiture of 5*l.*

Certain persons were appointed to compound with country tradesmen for liberty of our market, so as none be compounded with under 10*s.* fine, and, quarterly, 5*s.* at least.

Aug. 14. It was agreed, by Mr. Mayor and some others, that Christopher Alisander and Henry Watts shall have the keeping of the wool-hall; and each to be bound with sureties to the Corporation in 2*l.* apiece for their honest behaviour; taking for every draught upon sale, one halfpenny, so as it be not above a todd; and for every draught of wool left with them, on trust, before sale, one farthing.

Francis Belgrave gave two swans to the borough, going at the Newark milnes, in lieu of a fine due from him.

Number of freemen this year, 34.

Sept. 21, there was chosen mayor *Robert Gillot.*

It is agreed, that hereafter, fifteenths shall be taxed by the parishes, every man according to his abilities; and so all other taxations hereafter to be taxed according to men's abilities.

Sept. 20. Mr. W. Rowe and Mr. James Ellyce in election for choice of the mayor for the year to come.

At a common hall, Oct. 7, agreed that the act made in the mayoralty of Mr. William Ludlam, for coming to sermons in the week-day, be put in execution; and such as make default, forfeit 12*d.*; and those that haunt ale-houses in sermon-time forfeit, for every default, 12*d.* apiece, and the alehouse-keeper 3*s.* 4*d.*: strangers in their travail only excepted.

Also, agreed that there shall be a cage presently made, and to be set up in the place called the Barrel Cross, or near thereabouts.

Ale under the sieve at 4*d.* the gallon; and stale ale, a wine quart at 1*d.* how strong soever it be: and so in 1601.

Certain persons took the fines of the forfeitures of butchers of the country that do not bring their hides, tallow, skins, and fells, of such *bowlks* as they bring to our market to sell for the year ensuing, paying 40*s.*: the payment to be quarterly.

The earl of Huntingdon, by letter, charged six persons named by him to furnish a soldier.

Jan. 16, 43 Eliz. At a common hall, it was agreed that the town shall be at half the charge of the said soldier, to be sent into Ireland; to be paid by the chamberlains, notwithstanding the said letter.

[It appears that the town, about this time, had a suit with Mr. Lister, about the closes in the Frith near the Forest of Leicester, parcel of the Grange called Newark Grange.]

March 6. At a common hall, Thomas Cotton, gent. shall be accepted a free burgess of Leicester; and granted, that he shall not bear any office in this borough without his own consent.

John Heyrick is released 40*s.* of his fine of 5*l.* for redemption of the chamberlainship, and shall pay only 3*l.*

Freemen 26.

Sept. 21, 1601, ***William Rowe*** chosen mayor.

Sept. 29. Agreed that Edmund Hunt shall dress the town armour, and have 20*s. per annum*; and have leather found by the town for the same.

Oct. 20, 44 Eliz. At a common hall, for the parliament to be held Oct. 27, there were chosen burgesses *George Belgrave*, esq. and ***William Heyrick***, esq.

Also it is agreed that every alderman keep in his house two leather buckets, and the forty-eight one apiece, at their own charge, and the able commoners one apiece; and every alderman look to his ward for performance hereof.

For choice of the mayor for the year to come, Mr. James Ellyce and Mr. Hunter.

Nov. 20. Agreed, that the owner or landlord of any tenement repair the pavement against the same, on pain of 6*s*. 8*d*. [This is one of the earliest instances of any charges respecting the pavement.]

Agreed, that every landlord taking a stranger to be his tenant shall give bond to the Corporation, that they shall not be chargeable to the town, or else to discharge them, on pain of 40*s*.

Item, at every of the common gates there shall be a ladder and a hook remaining, for danger of fire; to be made ready by the chamberlains.

Item, the Cow Pasture let from this day till a fortnight before Lady-day, for 40*s*.

Item, every alderman to cause search to be made in his ward in the ale-houses for tippling in sermon and service time, and present the offenders to the mayor.

Dec. 16. At a common hall, a letter read from Hugh Atwell, parson of St. Tew, in Cornwall; by which it appears that he gave 3*l*. to Leicester, to set the poor at work.

Mr. Ralph Chettel, one of the aldermen, deceased, gave 5*l*. to be yearly bestowed in coals for the use of the poor, which is ordered to be so employed for ever.

Dec. 18. At a common hall, a composition being proposed with Mr. Lister, about the closes, it was agreed to give him 60*l*. or more; but not above 100 marks.

May 28. At a common hall, agreed that the coal money (which is 17*l*. 10*s*.) be made up 20*l*.; and that John Clarke, one of the serjeants at mace, lay at the town hall 63 quarters before Michaelmas next, and to serve the poor for 6*d*. the hundred; and on Low Sunday shall pay back the coal-money to the chamberlains, and 40*s*. for use of the hall, balance, and weights.

Aug. 26. Mr. Pilkington was made free, paid 10*s*., and was chosen of the forty-eight, and fined for the redemption of the chamberlainship 40*s*.; and then was presently made a mayor's brother.

Sept. 21, chosen mayor *Jacob Ellice*. Freemen, 27.

The wayts, because they cannot agree together, are now dismissed from being the town wayts.

Candles assized at 4½*d*. *per* pound.

Nov. 26, 45 Eliz. There was delivered to Mr. Mayor twelve silver spoons, which Mr. William Heyrick, of London, gave to the town in lieu of 10*s*. for his freedom.

Jan. 28. At a common hall, agreed that George Ridgeley, and his company (being five in all) be, upon his good behaviour, admitted the town wayts, and have their wages, quarterly, of the twenty-four 6*d*. apiece; and of the forty-eight, quarterly, 3*d*. apiece; and of the other inhabitants what they of their kindness will give.

Mem. On Saturday, March 26, 1603, was proclaimed, in open market in Leicester, by the mayor and his brethren, the death of the Queen's Majesty (who died on Wednesday night, March 24), and the King of Scots proclaimed.

Mem. that at the request of Mr. Mayor, Henry Hastings, esq. son and heir apparent of sir Edward Hastings, knt. did read the proclamation to the publisher thereof, both in the open market at Gainsborough chamber, at the High Cross, in the presence of Mr. Mayor, and divers of his brethren, and many gentlemen of the county of Leicester.

Another proclamation, sent by the lords, from London, was published on Saturday, April 2, by the mayor, lord Hastings, and high sheriff, &c.; and was read by the lord Hastings.

JAMES I.

May 9, 1 Jac. Mr. William Stanley, in open court, took the oaths of a mayor's brother, &c.; and thereupon, according to ancient custom, was called by Mr. Mayor to the bench, and for that present was set next to Mr. Mayor during the said court.

Mem. Mr. Thomas Cotton, gent. deceased, gave 5*l*. for coals; so that the sum of the stock for coals now is 27*l*. The chamberlains are to serve the poor with coals, on Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6*d*. the hundred; and on the 4th of May are to pay 40*s*. over and above the said 27*l*. for use of the coal-house, scales and weights: so the whole sum they are to pay is 29*l*.

Item, agreed that the twenty-four shall give 4*d*. apiece, and the forty-eight 2*d*. apiece, to repair the North bridge.

Agreed, that every householder repair the pavement belonging to their houses, and paint the street-side of their houses: if they have not ability to do it, they are to be relieved by their landlords.

June 10. [It being expected that the Queen and Prince would come to Leicester in their way to London;] at a common hall, it was thought fit to give a present to her Majesty, and another to the Prince: and it was agreed to take up 40*l*. to that use, without any taxation.

Sunday, June 19. At a meeting of the aldermen, it was agreed that the mayor, and six of the antient brethren which have been mayors, shall meet the Queen on horseback; and the chief mace-bearer to ride, and the rest of the twenty-four to go on foot, and the other serjeants.

The present appointed; first, one standing cup with a cover of silver double gilt, to be given the Queen's Majesty; and one other like cup, with a cover of silver double gilt, to be given to the Prince.

Mem. On Thursday, June 23, Queen Anne and Prince Henry came from Ashby de la Zouch (from the earl of Huntingdon's) to Leicester, and lay that night at sir William Skipwith's house; and the Princess, the king's daughter, came to Leicester on Wednesday night next before, and lay at Mr. Pilkington's house: and the Queen, Prince, and Princess, went from Leicester on Friday, June 24, to Dingley, sir Thomas Griffin's house.

Mem. That Mr. Mayor and his company received the Queen beyond the West bridge, viz. between the said bridge and the corner as far as the old liberties go, standing along by the Freer wall side, where Mr. Mayor presented to her the bigger and fairer of the said cups, and to the Prince the other cup; and did present the Princess at her lodging with wine and sugar, whom, upon Wednesday night, he met, and conducted to her lodging.

Mem. That there was no oration made to the Queen; for that the recorder, who for that purpose came that Thursday morning from Boney, fell sick at Leicester, where he remained sick till Sunday next after, and then went home sick.

Fees paid to the King's officers attending her Majesty.

To the gentleman usher, 40*s*.; yeoman usher 20*s*.; litterman, 20*s*.; porter, 10*s*.; trumpeters, 40*s*.; the groom of the chamber, 20*s*.; yeoman of the stirrup, 20*s*.; footman, 20*s*.; herbengers, 20*s*.; the Queen's whey maker, 13*s*. 4*d*. Summa totalis, 11*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*.

Mem. That Richard Parkyns, esq. died at Boney, July 3.

July 4. At a meeting of the twenty-four, it was agreed to make an assessment towards the relief of the people commanded to keep their houses on suspicion of the sickness, and towards relief of persons in the town gaol: viz. that the twenty-four pay each 4*d*. *per* week, and the forty-eight 2*d*., and the best commoners 1*d*.; and to be weekly collected by the alderman and constable of every ward, and paid to the mayor every Friday; and they that refuse to pay to be committed till they pay.

Mr. Ellis, mayor, released Henry Palmer from the company of forty-eight; for that his master Mr. Francis Presgrave (notary and register for the archdeaconry of Leicester) told Mr. Mayor, if he would not release him from being of that company, then he must discharge him of his service and office he holdeth under the said Francis, and would retain some other to supply his place; and said, that the Bishop of Lincoln (at his being at Leicester to meet the Queen and Prince) was greatly offended with him, for that the said Henry did not then attend in the Bishop's livery.

At a meeting of the aldermen, July 8, *John Stanford*, of Barkby, esq. was chosen recorder, and admitted July 11.

Aug. 4. At a meeting of the aldermen, Mr. Christopher Tamworth exhibited a patent of the stewardship of the court of Leicester, granted to him by sir John Fortescue, knt. chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster; and requested the mayor not to seal or allow any writs except they come from him.

The controversy about this matter is by Mr. Tamworth left for a time to Mr. Recorder, to be advised whether the title of the said Mr. Tamworth under the Dutchy seal, or the title of the town under the great seal of England, be best.

Freemen, 27.

Michaelmas day, 1603, Mr. *Hugh Hunter* mayor.

Agreed, that George Ridgley, and his company (being the town wayts) shall have, for their wages, of the twenty-four 8*d.* and of the forty-eight 4*d.* apiece, quarterly, and of the commonalty as hath been used.

Ale under the sieve 3*d.* and stale ale at 4*d.* the gallon; candles 3*d.* the pound.

Nov. 25. At a common hall, agreed to give Mr. John Stanford, our recorder, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* yearly, for his fee of recordership. He died Dec. 1, 1603.

On Monday, Dec. 12, a privy seal was served on Mr. Mayor, by Mr. Tamworth, about the stewardship.

Dec. 14. At a meeting of the aldermen, Mr. Serjeant *Nicolls* was chosen recorder.

Agreed to give William Dethicke, their clerk, a gown, at the town's charge.

Dec. 28. At a common hall: Whereas Mr. Tamworth hath served a privy seal, or injunction on Mr. Mayor, to suffer the said Mr. Tamworth to enjoy the office of stewardship, or else to appear in the Dutchy chamber this next term to answer the same; it is now agreed, that Mr. Mayor shall answer the same according to our counsel, and the direction of our recorder.

[N. B. Some were appointed touching the inclosure of the South Fields, &c.]

Feb. 20. Henry Palmer made one of the forty-eight.

Feb. 28. Mr Augustine Nicolls, serjeant at law, was sworn recorder.

March 1. At a common hall, there were chosen, for burgesses of the parliament to be held March 19, sir Henry Beaumont, de Gracedieu, knight, and sir William Skipwith, knt.

Mem. that, before these two were chosen burgesses for the town, they were made freemen; sir Henry in Mr. Ellis's mayoralty, and sir William this year; and paid 6*l.* apiece for their freedom.

May 2, 2 Jac. At a common hall, agreed that the 20 nobles heretofore allowed to Mr. Ellis, late mayor (over and besides the old fee,) shall not be allowed neither to him, nor any other mayor hereafter.

Also, it is agreed to allow Mr. Morton 13*s.* 4*d.* of the 26*s.* 8*d.* he bestowed in repairing of the High Cross against her Majesty's coming to Leicester with the Prince.

[The chamberlains' order to receive the stock of money for coals of the late chamberlains, 29*l.*; and of the executors of Mr. Rowe, 5*l.*; and of the executors of Mr. Thomas Clarke 5*l.*; given to that use: so the whole stock is 39*l.* And they are to provide Cole Overton coals, and sell to the poor at 6*d.* *per* hundred; and must pay, for the use of the coal-house, &c. 40*s.*, May 4; and to buy no coals in the town, or coming to the town.]

June 15. At a common hall, agreed that, upon default of coming to the town-hall, or not coming at the hour appointed, they shall forfeit, the twenty-four 6*d.* and the forty-eight 3*d.* apiece, although they come afterwards; and none to come in their cloaks, upon the pains aforesaid.

Freemen, 29.

Sept. 29, 1604, Mr. *Thomas Chettle* mayor.

Oct. 12. Commissioners being appointed for settling and letting lands, &c.; ordered that none of the said commissioners shall be takers of any thing to be let, neither for themselves or others, but by the consent of a common hall.

Jan. 18. Agreed, at a common hall, that what townsman soever or other shall put into the Cow Pasture or South Fields any more beasts or sheep than they ought, either by their freedom or otherwise, shall forfeit to the chamber of the town, for every beast, 2*s.*; and the farmers of the Grange, for every sheep, 6*d.*; and that none that keep teams (except the farmers) shall put their draught horses into the meadows or South Fields of Leicester, at any time in the year, upon pain of 2*s.* for every horse, &c.

In this year the Corporation of Leicester had a renewal and confirmation of their charter[1]; which cost them 376*l.* 10*s.*

March 17. At a meeting of aldermen, agreed to give Henry now earl of Huntingdon, against the funeral of George late earl of Huntingdon, a present; viz. six fat wethers, and to be presently sent to his lordship at Ashby de la Zouch.

King James, by his letters patent, dated April 17, 1605, reciting that Queen Elizabeth, by her letters patent, dated the 1st of June, in the 41st year of her reign, did give power to the mayor and aldermen, or the greater part of them, to make reasonable laws for the preservation, government, disposing, setting, and letting, of the lands of the said Corporation; doth, by these letters patent, grant to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and their successors, that the mayor and aldermen, and 24 of the antientest of the company of the forty-eight, or the greater part of them, shall have power and authority to make laws for the better preservation, government, disposing, setting, and letting, of the lands or tenements; and that all and every act and order for the making of any writing, instrument, or deed, containing any grant, demise, conveyance, or assurance of any of the lands or tenements, or for or concerning the disposing of any of the rents, revenues, or annuities, whereupon the common seal is to be put; that all such grants, leases, or assurances, unless they be in the presence, or with the consent, of the said mayor and aldermen, and 24 of the antientest of the said forty-eight, shall be void; and that the common seal of the borough aforesaid shall not be put to any deed, grant, or assurance, but by the consent, and in the presence of the said mayor and aldermen, and 24 of the antientest of the company of the forty-eight, or of the major part of them; with a strict command of the performance of this his Majesty's last ordinance, upon pain that every offender contrary to the said order shall undergo such pains, forfeitures, and imprisonments, as by the laws or statutes of the land may be inflicted upon contemners of his Majesty's royal command: And further granted to the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and their successors, to hold in the Guildhall, or in any other convenient place in the said borough a court of record, upon Monday weekly, or oftener, before the mayor, recorder and aldermen, or any three of them, whereof the mayor to be one; and giveth them power to hold plea of all actions of trespass *vi & armis* or otherwise, and all manner of actions of the case, debt, account, covenant, detinue, of charters, writings, minnuments, or chattels, taking and detaining of cattle, and other contracts, of what causes whatsoever arising within the said borough, in such and in as large and ample manner and form as hath been used in the said borough; and giveth them power, upon a writ of right patent, to hold plea of any real action within the said court, and to award such process upon every such action, as well real as personal, as is awardable by the common law, or is used in any other borough or town corporate (*non obstante* the former or any other letters patent, or any use, custom, prescription, or other thing to the contrary); saving to the King all and singular perquisites, profits, issues, fines, amerciaments, pains, and forfeitures (after Edmond's lease), arising or to be set in the said court of record; of which said perquisites, profits, &c. the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, are to yield account before the auditor, and to pay all which belongeth to the King to the particular receiver of the Duchy of Lancaster, reserving to themselves the accustomed fees; and further reciting a former patent made to John Wilne of the bailiwick of the said borough, to hold at the King's pleasure; and another patent, made to Christopher Tanworth, of the stewardship, to hold also at the King's pleasure; determineth his will and grant to the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and their successors; and ordaineth, that the mayor and aldermen of the said borough, and their successors, or the major part of them, whereof the mayor to be one, shall have power and authority in full court to name, chuse, appoint, admit, and swear, one sufficient and fit person, to be steward or clerk of the said borough, and such or so many sufficient and fit persons to be bailiff or bailiffs of the said borough, and keeper of the gaol there; and also such or so many attorneys and bailiffs, and other inferior officers and ministers of the court aforesaid; and the clerk of the peace within the said borough to be attendant, as well within the court aforesaid, as elsewhere within the said borough, as often as need shall be requisite, as the mayor and aldermen, or the major part of them, shall think necessary, and hath been used within the said borough or court; and that the said steward, bailiff, and other officers, shall take such fees for the executing of their offices as of antient time hath been lawfully taken; with proviso, that the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and their successors, or their deputies, shall yearly make account, to the auditor of the premisses, of all the fines, amerciaments, pains, forfeitures, profits, and revenues, of the town and borough aforesaid, and shall pay all that belongeth to the King to the particular receiver thereof, saving and reserving to themselves the accustomed fees: And further, for the better maintaining of the privileges of the Duchy within the said borough and honour of Leicester, the mayor for the time being, upon Monday next after Martlemas day in winter, take his oath, before the steward of Leicester, at the Castle of Leicester, betwixt the hours of ten and eleven of the clock in the forenoon; and he shall well and truly observe, keep, and perform, all and singular antient customs, jurisdictions, privileges, and pre-eminences, of the Duchy of Lancaster, within the said borough of Leicester, for and during the time of his mayoralty, to his knowledge and skill; And reciting, that whereas the said late Queen Elizabeth, by her said letters patent, hath, for the better relief of the poor of the said town, granted unto the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and their successors, that they shall, for ever hereafter, hold one wool-market, for the buying and selling of wool, thread, and yarn, with all profits and commodities to the said market belonging, but no certain day therein limited for the holding of the said market; it is granted, that the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and their successors, shall hold the said wool-market within the said borough every Wednesday and Saturday, at their pleasures: It is granted to the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, that the mayor and aldermen, and justices of the peace, or the major part of them, whereof the mayor to be one, shall and may punish whores, bawds, harlots, and common scolds, there dwelling, as well by presentment of twelve men, as by other means which to them shall seem most fit, as heretofore hath been used within the said borough: And further grants and confirms unto them all the same liberties, immunities, exemptions, jurisdictions, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, which the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, or the mayor and burgesses of the borough and town of Leicester, by whatsoever name incorporate, did ever lawfully hold and enjoy, or might have held and enjoyed, as well within the liberties as without, through the whole realm, of an estate of inheritance, any non-use, or abuser or misuser, notwithstanding; rendering to the King, his heirs and successors, all such rents as have been usually paid, or ought to be paid, for the same: And therefore wills and ordains that the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and their successors, shall hold the said liberties, authorities, jurisdictions, and privileges, without let or hindrance of the said King, his heirs or successors, or of the justices, sheriffs, bailiffs, or other ministers of the King, his heirs or successors; forbidding that the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, or any of them, by reason of the premisses, be hindered or disturbed by us, our heirs or successors, or by our justices, &c.; and also granting that neither the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, or their successors, or any of them, for the not using, abusing, or misusing, of any of the liberties, franchises, or jurisdictions, of the said borough, at any time before the date hereof, shall be molested, troubled, or caused to answer, by any of the justices or officers aforesaid. [See the charter of 7 Jac. I.]

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[1] Records in the Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer's office. 7 Pars Original. 3 Jac. I. Rot. 46.

Sept. 4, 1605, 3 Jac. [The yard lands were set at *6l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* apiece, with a fine.]

Ralph Chettel's licence for drawing wine in Leicester was confirmed, and his fine taxed 20*s.*; and his rent, 4*l.* *per annum.* The like licence was granted to William Ive and George Rowe, on the same terms.

Sept. 29, Mr. *Robert Heyrick*, mayor, sworn. Freemen, 32.

Sir Henry Hastings, being tenant to the Castle mills, would not have the North mills nor Newark mills to have any grinding of malt or other corn, but to his sufferance: [hereupon the said sir Henry commenced a suit.]

Oct. ult. At a common hall, in room of sir Henry Beaumont, of Gracedieu, deceased, there was chosen for a burgess sir William Heyrick, knt.

Dec. 11. At a common hall; ordered, that every country butcher that brings flesh to this market to sell, and doth not bring his hides, skins, fells, and tallow, shall forfeit each time 6*s.* 8*d.*

Dec. 13. At a meeting of the aldermen, upon the death of Clement Charde, mace-bearer, there was chosen in his room Richard Beswicke, gent.; and Henry Palmer, notary publick, promised to give bond that the said mace-bearer should truly pay to the chamberlains all such sums as he, by reason of his office, shall receive for the use of the Corporation.

Mr. Robert Heyrick, mayor, Jan. 22, bought, for the use of the parlour at the town-hall, a pair of tongues, 14*d.*; a pair of bellows, 16*d.*

25 June, 4 Jac. At a common hall, it is agreed that the mayor for the time being shall have to his own use the docket-money.

Item, agreed that the mace-bearer shall now have a gown given him, and so every third year (a livery gown), at the town's charge.

In this year the expences of the toll-charter were 109*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*

Aug. 13. It is agreed that Mr. Jesson Clarke, stipendiary minister of the parish church of St. Mary in Leicester, shall be tenant to the town of the Easter book, or dues, of St. Mary's parish, and of the tithe-pigs and chrisoms, as Richard Normond had them; and shall also have the mortuaries, from Michaelmas next, from year to year, upon his honest behaviour, during the town's pleasure, not exacting any tithes in other sort than heretofore they have been paid at Easter; paying yearly to the town, upon Tuesday in Easter week, 40*s.*; and shall also pay, from henceforth, the 2*s.* *per annum* which is due of the vicarage of St. Nicholas in Leicester.

Sept. 29, 1606, 4 Jac. *Lebbeus Chamberlin* mayor. Freemen, 17.

Jan. 30, 4 Jac. At a common hall, it is agreed that none of either of the two companies shall be compelled to pay towards any plays, but such of them as shall be then present at the said plays (the players of the King, Queen, Prince, or of any lord of the privy council, excepted): to these they are to pay according to the antient custom, having warning by the mace-bearer to be at every such play.

March 20. At a common hall, agreed that no land, from henceforth, be let in fee-farm, but only by lease for 21 years.

Also, agreed that the chamberlains that hereafter shall be, shall collect all the town's rents whatsoever, and shall have, yearly, for their pains, 20 nobles a-year, with their old fee; and all arreirage or . . . . rents any of them shall upon their accompts bring in . . . . to be stopt upon their said fee.

Also, agreed that if at any time any of the twenty-four come to a common hall in their cloaks, they shall forfeit 12*d.* apiece; and any of the forty-eight, for like offence, 6*d.* apiece.

Aug. 14, 5 Jac. At a common hall, agreed that no person shall winnow any corn within any of the streets within this borough, on pain of 5*s.* for every default, to be paid by the owner of the corn or grain, to the use of the chamber of the town; and for default of payment thereof to the chamberlains, the offender to be committed to ward, there to remain till he pay the same.

Item, agreed to give to the earl of Huntingdon and his countess, and the countess of Derby, a tierce of claret wine, and four gallons of sack, and two sugar-loaves of six or seven pounds apiece.

In 1607, 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* of charges were incurred in suppressing of unruly people who assembled to lay open inclosed grounds[1]; and a further charge of 10*l.* 10*s.* was paid for two barrels of gunpowder for the use of the town, by the command of the lord lieutenant the earl of Huntingdon, to compel the people of Leicester to desist from such practices. But this was no way effectual; for another charge occurs of 15*l.* 15*s.* expended by the mayor and Mr. Gilliot, and others, who went to Cottesbach to quell an unlawful assembly there and in the neighbourhood, who were destroying the fences of inclosed grounds. By the command of the lord lieutenant, a gibbet was set upon the Corn-wall in Leicester, to deter the people from assembling on those accounts; which was torn down by the mob. This brought down on Mr. Mayor and Mr. Robert Erick the anger of the earl of Huntingdon, who caused them to be confined in their own houses, for not preventing or suffering the gibbet to be taken down without his warrant.

A charge of 3*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* occurs also this year, being the expences of Chamberlain Walker, who was sent to London with letters to Mr. Recorder, concerning the imprisoning Mr. Mayor and Mr. Erick. What the issue of this was does not appear; but the Corporation was desirous to appease the earl's wrath; for a Mr. Hunter was sent, by the appointment of the mayor and his brethren, to Ashby de la Zouch, to present a gelding to the younger countess of Huntingdon for her use, as a token of their contrition. The gelding was not received by the countess; for we find that it was kept there twelve weeks at the Corporation's expence, in hopes that time would have favoured their offer.

Sept. 29, 1607, 5 Jac. *Thomas Jackson* mayor. Freemen, 25.

Ale under the sieve at 3½*d.* the gallon, and candles at 3*d.* the pound.

Agreed, that the mace-bearer shall have a gown this year, and henceforth a gown-cloth every third year, at the town's charge; and the other serjeants to have gown cloths given them, according to the order heretofore made in Mr. George Tatam's mayoralty. [Which is every fourth year.]

It is further agreed, that henceforth no stranger shall be made a freeman under the sum of 10*l.* upon pain of the chamberlains that do admit any under that sum to forfeit so much out of their own purses as they abate of the same sum of 10*l.*

[N. B. Here ends the writing of William Dethick, town-clerk; but he still continued being mentioned among the officers, Sept. 21, 1608.]

Sept. 29, 1608, 6 Jac. *Jacob Andrewe* mayor. Freemen, 31.

At a meeting of the aldermen (not dated), it is ordered that Roger Halfeilde shall be the clerk to the mayor of this borough, and clerk of the peace of the said borough, during the pleasure of the said mayor and aldermen, so long as the said Roger shall well demean and carry himself in the said office; and that the said Roger shall give such a sum of money to the said town for the said office, as Mr. James Andrew, now mayor, Mr. Robert Heyrick, &c. shall think meet, and assess; and, upon the conditions aforesaid, the said Roger Halfield is at this meeting chosen to the said office, and sworn to execute it.

An expence of 107*l.* 6*s.* was occasioned in a suit about the tolls taken in Leicester; and 96*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* was paid in Hilary Term concerning the charter, which in March 1609 was ready for the great seal of England; but the lord chancellor would not suffer the great seal to pass, because he discovered a clause which empowered the mayors to choose a deputy. Great interest was made to obtain the lord chancellor's consent; which proved ineffectual: it was therefore drawn anew, leaving out that clause. The expence then 109*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

"Paid, for mulberry trees[2] commanded to be bought and set in divers counties in the realm, by letters from the lords of his Majesty's privy council, 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*"

Sept. 29, 1609, 7 Jac. *Thomas Parker* mayor. Freemen, 32.—The recorder was not present at the election of this mayor.—This year the Plague raged in Leicester.—Sir Thomas White's arms were ordered and put up in the town-hall this year.

Feb. 19, 7 Jac. At a meeting of the twenty-four, and 24 of the eldest of the forty-eight. Whereas Henry earl of Huntingdon hath offered the master or wardenship of the Hospital in the Newark of Leicester to the town of Leicester, paying the same sum to his Honour as his lordship did give and pay to William Fowkes, late master of the said Hospital; it is at this meeting agreed, that the town of Leicester shall have and take the said master and wardenship, and give that sum of money to the said earl as he paid to the said William Fowkes; and to have the patent made in the name of the mayor of Leicester for the time being, and so successively.

March 28, 1610. At a common hall, agreed that the fee of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* due to the master of the Hospital in the Newark of Leicester, shall yearly come and be to the use of the chamber of the town of Leicester; and as the poor in the house shall die, one other poor person of the town shall be chosen to supply that room, which person shall be chosen by the mayor and twenty-four, or greater part of them; and the poor of every parish to be placed one parish after another; and special regard be had of the parishes where most poor are.

In this year the following renewal of the charter[3] was obtained from King James.

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Cum precharissima soror nostra domina Elizabetha, nuper regina Anglie, per quasdam literas suas patentes sub magno sigillo suo Anglie confectas, gerentes datum apud Westmonasterium, primo die Junii, anno regni sui quadragesimo primo, inter alia, voluerit & concesserit majori, ballivis, & burgensibus burgi de Leicestrie & successoribus suis, quod major & aldermanni ejusdem burgi, & successores sui pro tempore existentes, vel major pars eorundem, haberent plenam potestatem & auctoritatem condendi, constituendi, ordinandi, & faciendi, de tempore in tempus, hujusmodi leges, statuta, & ordinationes rationabilia quecumque, que eis bona, salubria, utilia, honesta, & necessaria, juxta eorum sanas discretiones, fore viderentur, pro meliori preservatione, gubernatione, dispositione, locatione, & dimissione terrarum, tenementorum, possessionum, revencionum, & hereditamentorum, prefatis majori, ballivis, & burgensibus, & successoribus suis, antetunc dat', concess', assignat', sive confirmat', aut adtunc in posterum dand', concedend', sive assignand', prout per easdem literas patentes inter alia plenius liquet & apparet. Sciatis tamen quod nos, publicum bonum & emolumentum burgi predicti gra-

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[1] "Insurrection in Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, &c. in 1607." See Wharton's Almanack for 1667, in Chronological Events.

[2] "In my time there have not been less than ten or twelve large mulberry-trees cut down in Leicester: probably some of those set at that time." Throsby.

[3] See p. 418.

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tiosè affectantes, & humilem petitionem nunc majoris, ballivi, & burgensium burgi predicti; de gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ac ex certâ scientiâ & mero motu nostris, volumus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus & successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, & burgensibus burgi de Leicestriâ predicti, & successoribus suis; ac etiam, pro nobis, heredibus & successoribus nostris, ordinamus perpetuis futuris temporibus, quod major, aldermanni, & viginti quatuor de senioribus de quadraginta octo burgensibus burgi predicti, vocati "The Company of eighte and fortie," & successores sui, aut major pars eorundem majoris, aldermannorum, & viginti quatuor de senioribus de quadraginta octo burgensibus ejusdem burgi vocatis "The Company of eighte and fortie," de tempore in tempus in perpetuum habeant & habebunt plenam, potestatem & auctoritatem condendi, constituendi, ordinandi, & faciendi, de tempore in tempus, hujusmodi leges, statuta, & ordinationes rationabilia quecunque, que eis aut eorum majori parti bona, salubria, utilia, honesta, & necessaria, juxta eorum sanas discretiones, fore videbuntur, pro meliore preservatione, dispositione, gubernatione, locatione, & dimissione, terrarum, tenementorum, possessionum, revencionum, & hereditamentorum, prefatis majori, ballivis, & burgensibus burgi predicti, & successoribus suis, antehac dat', concess', assignat', seu confirmat', aut in posterum dand', concedend', sive assignand', predictis literis patentibus, aut aliquibus aliis literis patentibus, aut aliquo usu, prescriptione, aut aliquâ aliâ re, causâ, vel materiâ quâcunque, in contrarium inde in aliquo non obstante. Et ulterius volumus, ac pro nobis, heredibus & successoribus nostris, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ac ex certâ scientiâ & mero motu nostris, per presentes statuimus, ordinamus, & concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, & burgensibus, & successoribus suis, quod quelibet actus, ordinatio, sive constitutio in posterum facienda vel agreanda per predictos majorem, aldermannos, & viginti quatuor de senioribus de quadraginta octo burgensibus burgi predicti, vocatis "The Company of eighte and forty," aut majorem partem eorundem, ut supradictum est, pro & concernens confectionem aliquorum scriptorum, instrumentorum, sive factorum, continentium aliquam concessionem, dimissionem, locationem, conveianciam, assuranciam, aut dispositionem, aliquarum terrarum, tenementorum, sive hereditamentorum, parcellarum possessionum ejusdem burgi, aut pro sive concernens dispositionem reddituum, revencionum, & annuitatum quarumcunque, eisdem majori, ballivis, & burgensibus, spectantium sive pertinentium, quibus quidem scriptis, factis, sive instrumentis concessionum, dimissionum, locationum, conveianciarum, conventionum, assuranciarum, sive dispositionum, commune sigillum dicti burgi appendi aut effigi necessarium fuerit per leges hujus regni nostri Anglie, quod tunc & toties, ac in omnibus hujusmodi casibus, omnes & singuli hujusmodi actus, concessiones, dimissiones, locationes, conveiancie, & assurancie, nisi sint per assensum & consensum & in presentiâ predictorum majoris, aldermannorum, & viginti quatuor de senioribus quadraginta octo burgensium vocat' "The Companie of the eighte and forty," burgi predicti pro tempore existentium, vel majoris partis eorundem, ut supradictum est, vacuè & nullius effectûs erunt ad onerandum vel ligandum dictos majorem, ballivos, & burgenses ejusdem burgi, vel successores suos; & quod commune sigillum burgi predicti dictis actis, concessionibus, dimissionibus, locationibus, conveianceis, assuranceis, dispositionibus, scriptis, instrumentis, ac factis, vel eorum aliquibus vel alicui, non erit appensum aut affixum, nisi per assensum & consensum & in presenciâ predictorum majoris, aldermannorum, & viginti quatuor de senioribus de predictis quadraginta & octo burgensibus burgi predicti pro tempore existentibus, aut majoris partis eorundem, ut supradictum est. Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus & successoribus nostris, firmiter precipimus & mandamus prefatis majori, ballivis, & burgensibus burgi predicti, & successoribus suis, quod ipsi & eorum quilibet, de tempore in tempus in perpetuum, benè, firmiter, & inviolabiliter observabunt & perimplebunt hanc nostram ultimam ordinationem & concessionem in omnibus, secundùm veram intentionem ejusdem; & quod omnes persone offendentes & delinquentes contra formam & effectum ejusdem ordinationum & concessionum incurrent & subibunt tales penas, penalitates, forisfacturas, & imprisonamenta, qualia per aliquas leges & statuta hujus regni nostri Anglie infligi & imponi possint versus contemptores & neglectores mandati nostri regalis in eâ parte. Et ulterius volumus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus & successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, & burgensibus burgi predicti, & successoribus suis, quod ipsi et successores sui de cetero in perpetuum habeant & teneant, ac habere & tenere valeant & possint, in Guildhall ejusdem burgi, sive in aliquo alio loco conveniente infra burgum predictum, unam curiam de recordo, in die Lune in quâlibet septimanâ, vel sepius ad eorum libitum, coram majore, recordatore, & aldermannis burgi predicti pro tempore existentibus, vel aliquibus tribus eorum, quorum majorem burgi predicti pro tempore existentem unum esse volumus; & quod in curiâ illâ tenere possint, per querelam in eâdem curiâ levandam, omnia & omnimoda placita, querelas, & actiones, de quibuscunque transgressionibus vi & armis, seu aliter, in contemptu nostri, heredum vel successorum nostrorum, facta seu facienda, ac de omnibus & omnimodis placitis super casum, debitis, compotibus, conventionibus, detentionibus cartarum, scriptorum, munimentorum, & catallorum, captionibus & detentionibus aver' & catallorum, & aliorum contractuum, ex quibuscumque causis sive rebus, infra burgum predictum, limites & precinctus ejusdem, emergentibus sive contingentibus, in talibus, hujusmodi, & consimilibus, ac in tam amplis modo & formâ, prout perantea in eodem burgo consuetum & usitatum fuit; & quod quoties aliqua persona sive alique persone quecunque aliquam aliam personam sive personas quascumque, terras, tenementa, redditus, sive hereditamenta, infra burgum predictum, limites & precinctus ejusdem, possidentes sive tenentes, de eisdem terris, tenementis, redditibus, & hereditamentis, implacitare voluerit seu voluerint, toties ipse vel ipsi sic implacitare volens seu volentes breve nostrum de recto patentem è curiâ nostrâ Cancellarie Anglie emanentem, prefatis majori, recordatori, & aldermannis burgi predicti dirigendum prosequantur; super quo quidem brevi, in curiâ predictâ, coram majore, recordatore, & aldermannis burgi predicti, aut aliquibus tribus eorum, quorum majorem burgi predicti pro tempore existentem unum esse volumus, ipse vel ipsi, sic ut prefertur implacitare volens sive volentes, faciet sive facient protestationem suam ad sequendum querelam suam super breve predictum factam, in naturâ brevis assise, nove disseisine, mortis antecessoris, attincture, aut in naturâ alicujus alterius actionis sive brevis cujuscunque ad communem legem, prout materia & casus exigit; & quod hujusmodi placita, querele, & actiones, tam reales quam personales & mixte, ibidem audientur & determinabantur, coram majore, recordatore, & aldermannis burgi predicti, aut aliquibus tribus eorum, quorum majorem burgi predicti pro tempore existentem unum esse volumus, in predictâ curiâ tenendâ in Guildhall burgi predicti, vel in aliquo alio loco convenienti infra burgum predictum, per tales & consimiles processus & modos, secundùm legem & consuetudinem regni nostri Anglie, pro qual' & prout legi nostre consonan' fuerit, ac in tam amplis modo & formâ, prout in aliquâ aliâ curiâ de recordo in aliquo alio burgo aut villâ incorporatâ infra hoc regnum Anglie usitatum aut consuetum est, aut fieri potest aut debet, predictis literis patentibus dicte nuper regine Elizabethe hic prerecitatis, aut aliquibus aliis literis patentibus, aut aliquo usu, consuetudine, prescriptione, aut aliquâ aliâ re, causâ, vel materiâ, in contrarium inde factâ in aliquo non obstante; salvis semper nobis, heredibus & successoribus nostris in perpetuum, ut in jure ducatûs nostri Lancastrie, omnibus & singulis perquisitionibus, proficuis, exitibus, finibus, amerciamentis, penis, & forisfacturis, de tempore in tempus, annuatim in perpetuum, post finem dimissionis antehac inde inter alia factam cuidam Thome Edmonds, generoso, emergentibus, crescentibus, sive provenientibus, in curiâ predictâ de recordo, vel portimoto curie burgi predicti & aliis curiis nostris, ut in jure ducatûs nostri Lancastrie, infra burgum predictum tent' vel tenend', solvend' annuatim nobis, heredibus & successoribus nostris, ut in jure ducatûs nostri Lancastrie; de quibus perquisitionibus, proficuis, exitibus, finibus, amerciamentis, penis, & forisfacturis predictis, major, ballivi, & burgenses, & eorum successores, annuatim coram auditoribus premissorum pro tempore existentibus, justum & fidelem compotum reddent, & de omni eo quod ad nos, heredes vel successores nostros, inde pertinet, in jure ducatûs nostri Lancastrie predicti, benè & fideliter solvent & satisfacient ad manus particularis receptoris nostri, heredum vel successorum nostrorum, dicti ducatûs nostri Lancastrie pro tempore existentis, omnibus & singulis vadiis, feodis, & allocationibus, per nos aut progenitores nostros inde antehac allocatis, aut de jure consuetis, predictorum majoris, ballivorum, & burgensium, & eorum successorum, in custodiâ suâ semper reservatis & deductis, per auditorem nostrum, heredum & successorum nostrorum, inde ibidem annuatim allocandis in perpetuum visu presencium. Ac ulterius, cum nos, per literas nostras patentes sub sigillo ducatûs nostri Lancastrie, gerentes datum apud palacium nostram Westmonasterii, sexto die Junii, anno regni nostri Anglie, Francie, & Hibernie primo, & Scotie tricesimo sexto, per advisamentum & consensum consilii nostri ducatûs nostri Lancastrie, dederimus & concesserimus dilecto subdito nostro Johanni Willne, alias Willis, officium ballivi dominii sive manerii nostri Leicestrie, ac ville nostre Leicestrie, in comitatu nostro Leicestrie, ac ipsum Johannem Wilne, alias Willis, ballivum dominii sive manerii nostri predicti, ac ville predicte, fecimus, ordinavimus, & constituimus, per easdem literas nostras patentes, habendum, occupandum, exercendum, & gaudendum officium predictum, prefato Johanni Wilne, alias Willis, per se vel per sufficientem deputatum suum, sive deputatos suos sufficientes, durante beneplacito nostro, cum vadiis & feodo quatuor librarum per annum, una cum omnibus aliis feodis, vadiis, commoditatibus, & advantagiis dicto officio ab antiquo debitis & consuetis, percipiendis annuatim, de exitibus, proficuis, & reventionibus dicti dominii sive manerii nostri, ac dicte ville Leicestrie, provenientibus sive crescendis, tam per manus suas proprias, quam per manus receptoris particularis ibidem pro tempore existentis, ad festa ibidem usualia, per equales porciones, in tam amplis modo & formâ prout predictus Johannes Wilne, alias Willis, aut aliquis alius sive aliqui alii officiarii predicti, habens sive exercens, habentes sive exercentes, unquam legitimè habuit vel percepit, habuerunt vel perceperunt, in & pro exercitio ejusdem, prout per easdem literas patentes pleniùs liquet, quod quidem beneplacitum nostrum per presentes determinamus & determinari volumus in perpetuum: Ac cum nos etiam, per literas nostras patentes sub sigillo ducatûs nostri Lancastrie, gerentes datum apud palacium nostrum Westmonasterii, undecimo die Julii, anno regni nostri Anglie, Francie, & Hibernie primo, & Scotie tricesimo sexto, per advisamentum & consensum consilii nostri ducatûs nostri Lancastrie, dederimus & concesserimus dilecto subdito nostro Christofero Tamworthe, armigero, officium senescalli ville nostre Leicestrie, in comitatu nostro Leicestrie, alias dictum officium clerici vocati "The Towne Clerke" ejusdem ville nostre, ac ipsum Christoferum Tamworthe senescallum nostrum ville nostre Leicestrie predicte ac clericum ejusdem ville ordinavimus, fecimus, & constituimus per easdem literas nostras patentes, habendum, tenendum, gaudendum, occupandum, et exercendum officium predictum prefato Christofero Tamworthe, per se vel per sufficientem deputatum suum, sive deputatos suos sufficientes, durante beneplacito nostro, una cum omnibus et singulis vadiis, feodis, proficuis, commoditatibus, advantagiis, et emolumentis dicto officio pertinentibus sive spectantibus, habendum et percipiendum annuatim eadem feodia et vadia eidem Christofero Tamworth, durante beneplacito nostro, de exitibus, proficuis, et reventionibus Honoris nostri Leicestrie, prout per easdem literas patentes pleniùs liquet et apparet; quod quidem beneplacitum nostrum per presentes determinamus et determinari volumus in perpetuum: Sciatis quod nos, de uberiori gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ac ex certâ scientiâ ct mero motu nostris, volumus, et per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus burgi predicti, et successoribus suis, ac etiam ordinamus, quod major et aldermanni burgi predicti, et successores sui pro tempore existentes, vel major pars eorum, quorum majorem pro tempore existentem unum esse volumus, habeant et habebunt de tempore in tempus in posterum in perpetuum, potestatem et auctoritatem, in plenâ curiâ burgi predicti, nominare, eligere, appunctuare, admittere, et jurare, unum sufficientem it idoneum personam fore et esse senescallum sive clericum burgi predicti, ac tot et tantos sufficientes et idoneos personas fore et esse ballivum et ballivos ville nostre Leicestrie predicte, et custodem et custodes gaole nostre pro burgo predicto; necnon tot et tantos attornatos, subballivos, et alios inferiores officiarios et ministros curie predicte, ac clericum pacis nostre infra burgum predictum, fore et esse attendentes, tam in curiâ predictâ, quam alibi infra burgum predictum, limites et precinctus predictos, tocies quocies eorum presencia, ministeria, et servitia requisita fuerint, quot prefatis majori et aldermannis burgi predicti pro tempore existentibus, vel majori parti eorundem, quorum majorem burgi predicti pro tempore existentem unum esse volumus, eligendos, nominandos, appunctuandos, et jurandos videbuntur necessarios, ac quot et quantos in eodem burgo aut curiâ predictâ antehac usitati et consueti fuerunt; et quod predicti senescallus sive clericus burgi predicti, ballivus et ballivi, custos gaole, attornati, subballivi, clericus pacis, et omnes alii predicti officiarii et ministri, sic ut prefertur eligendi, nominandi, et jurandi, exequentes et fungentes aliquo officio aut ministerio in vel ratione curie predicte, sive occasione aliquorum premissorum, circa administrationem vel executionem justitie infra burgum predictum, libertates et precinctus ejusdem, habeant et percipiant, et eorum quilibet habeat & percipiat deinceps in perpetuum, talia et hujusmodi rationabilia et legalia vadia, feoda, et regarda, de et pro executione ministerii sive officii predicti, que ab antiquo legitimè habuerunt et perceperunt, vel percipi debuerunt: Proviso semper, quod predicti major, ballivi, et burgenses burgi predicti, et successores sui pro tempore existentes, sive deputati sui, deexitibus, finibus, amerciamentis, penis, forisfacturis, proficuis, et reventionibus ville sive burgi nostri Leicestrie predicti, provenientibus, emergentibus, sive crescentibus, annuatim, nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, justum et fidele computum redderint sive reddant, coram auditore premissorum pro tempore existente, et de omni eo quod ad nos, heredes et successores nostros, inde pertinet seu pertinere poterit et debetur, nobis, heredibus vel successoribus nostris, annuatim, benè et fideliter respondeant et satisfaciant, ad manus particularis receptoris nostri, heredum vel successorum nostrorum, eorundem premissorum pro tempore existentium, prout fieri solebat, et ut justum est, omnibus et singulis vadiis, feodis, proficuis, advantagiis, et allocationibus, per nos aut aliquem progenitorum nostrorum, annuatim antehac legitimè allocatis, pro exercitio dicti officii ballivi domini et ville Leicestrie predicte, predictis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus, et eorum successoribus, in custodiâ suâ semper reservatis et deductis, allocandis per auditorem nostrum, heredum et successorum nostrorum, inde ibidem pro tempore existentium annuatim, visu presentium. Et ulterius, pro preservatione et manutentione aliquarum consuetudinum, privilegiorum, jurisdictionum, et preheminenciarum ducatûs nostri Lancastrie infra burgum nostrum Leicestrie, ad Honorem nostram Leicestrie, parcellam antiqui ducatûs nostri Lancastrie, in comitatu nostro Leicestrie, performand', concedimus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, ordinamus, quod major burgi nostri Leicestrie

trie predicti, de tempore in tempus in perpetuum, super diem Lune proximè post festum Sancti Martini in hieme, Anglicè communiter vocatam "The Monday after Martilmas daye," annuatim pro tempore existente, venerit in aulam castri nostri Leicestrie in comitatu nostro Leicestrie, propè dictum burgum nostrum Leicestrie; et adtunc et ibidem, inter horas nonam et undecimam ante meridiem cujuslibet eorum dierum Lune proximè post quodlibet festum Sancti Martini in hieme, sacramentum corporale super Evangelia coram senescallo nostro Honoris nostri Leicestrie predicti pro tempore existente prestabit, benè et fideliter ad observandum et performandum omnes et singulas antiquas consuetudines, jurisdictiones, privilegia, et preheminentia ducatûs nostri Lancastrie infra burgum nostrum Leicestrie predictum, pro et durante tempore tunc majoratûs sue, secundum optimam notitiam et scientiam suam. Et cum dicta domina Elizabetha, nuper regina Anglie, per easdem literas suas patentes prementionatas, pro majore relevamine et sustentatione pauperum et infirmorum hominum et mulierum infra eundem burgum de Leicestriâ inhabitantium et commorantium, voluerit et concesserit prefatis majori, ballivis et burgensibus, predicti burgi de Leicestriâ et successoribus suis, quod iidem major, ballivi, et burgenses, et successores sui, haberent et tenerent, ac habere et tenere valerent et possent in perpetuum, infra burgum predictum, unum mercatum lanarum in dicto burgo de Leicestriâ, Anglicè vocatum *A Wool Market*, pro venditione et emptione lane, fili, et foraginis, simul cum omnibus proficuis, commoditatibus, emolumentis, et liberis consuetudinibus, ad hujusmodi mercatum accidentibus, emergentibus, pertinentibus, et spectantibus; et cum in eisdem literis patentibus, nullum certum tempus sive dies pro custodiâ mercati lanarum predicti appunctuabatur, limitabatur, et specificabatur; sciatis quod nos, tam pro pleno supplemento defectûs illius in mercatu predictâ in eâ parte, quam pro meliore relevamine et sustentatione pauperum inhabitantium ejusdem burgi, et limitum et precinctuum ejusdem, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ac ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, volumus, et eisdem majori, ballivis, et burgensibus, et successoribus suis, per presentes concedimus, quod iidem major, ballivi, et burgenses, et successores sui, liberè, benè, et quietè habeant et teneant, ac habere et tenere valeant et possint, in dicto burgo Leicestrie, predictum mercatum lanarum, Anglicè vocatam *The Wool Market*, pro emptione et venditione lane, fili, et foraginis, quibuslibet diebus Mercurii et Sabbati in quâlibet septimanâ per annum, perpetuis futuris temporibus, ad beneplacitum eorundem majoris, ballivorum, et burgensium, et successorum suorum in perpetuum. Et ulterius, de uberiori gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ac ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, ordinamus, ac pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, per presentes damus et concedimus, prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus burgi Leicestrie predicti, et successoribus suis, plenam potestatem, auctoritatem, et jurisdictionem, quod iidem major et aldermanni, justiciarii pacis burgi predicti, et major pars eorundem (quorum majorem pro tempore existentem unum esse volumus) habeant et exerceant, habere et exercere valeant et possint, infra burgum predictum, ac libertates et precinctus ejusdem in perpetuum, punitionem et correctionem omnium et singulorum scortorum, meretricium, lenonum, et communium rixatorum, Anglicè vocat' *Scolds*, ibidem commorantium et inhabitantium sive delinquentium, tam per veredictum et presentationem duodecim proborum et legalium hominum burgi predicti pro tempore existentium, quam aliis viis, mediis, et modis, quibus eis magis expediens fore videbitur, prout antehac in eodem burgo usitatum et consuetum fuit. Et ulterius, de ampliori gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ac ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus, et per presentes confirmamus prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus burgi de Leicestriâ predicti, et successoribus suis, omnes et omnimodas easdem hujusmodi et consimiles libertates et franches', immunitates, exemptiones, quietant', consuetudines, jurisdictiones, terras, tenementa, et hereditamenta, que major, ballivi, et burgenses burgi de Leicestriâ predicti, aut que major et burgenses burgi vel ville de Leicestriâ predicti, aut eorum aliquis vel aliqui, per quecumque nomina, sive per quodcumque nomen, vel per quamcunque incorporationem, vel pretextu cujuscunque incorporationis, unquam antehac legitimè habuerunt, tenuerunt, usi vel gavisi fuerunt, aut habere, tenere, uti vel gaudere potuerunt aut debuerunt, habuit, tenuit, usus vel gavisus fuit, aut habere, tenere, uti vel gaudere potuit vel debuit, tam infra burgum Leicestrie predictum, limites vel precinctus ejusdem, quam alibi infra totum regnum nostrum Anglie, eis et successoribus suis in perpetuum, de statu hereditario, ratione vel pretextu aliquarum cartarum aut literarum patentium aliquorum progenitorum sive antecessorum nostrorum, quoquomodo antehac fact', confirmat' vel concess', sive quocunque alio legali modo, jure, titulo, consuetudine, sive prescriptione antehac habit', usitat', seu confirmat', aliquo nonusu, abusu, sive misusu, concernente premissa, aliquo tempore antehac commisso, facto, premisso, sive perpetrato, in aliquo non obstante; reddend' tamen et solvend' inde nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, talia, eadem, et hujusmodi annuales redditus et denariorum summas, qualia et que, et taliter et tali modo, ut pro eisdem antehac reddiderunt et solvere consueverunt, seu de jure debuerunt: Quare volumus, et per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, firmiter injungendo precipimus, quod predicti major, ballivi, et burgenses burgi predicti, et successores sui, habeant, teneant, utantur et gaudeant, ac habere, tenere, uti, et gaudere valeant et possint in perpetuum, omnes libertates, auctoritates, jurisdictiones, franches' et quietanc' predict', secundùm tenorem et effectum harum literarum nostrarum patentium, ac in tam amplis modo et formâ prout antehac ratione alicujus doni, carte, sive concessionis aliquorum progenitorum sive antecessorum nostrorum, aut alicujus usus, consuetudinis, sive prescriptionis, usi seu gavisi fuerunt, aut uti et gaudere debent seu possint, sine occasione sive impedimento nostro, heredum sive successorum nostrorum, justiciariorum, vicecomitum, sive aliorum ballivorum sive ministrorum nostrorum, heredum et successorum nostrorum quorumcunque; nolentes quod iidem major, ballivi, et burgenses burgi predicti, vel eorum aliquis vel aliqui, ratione premissorum, sive eorum alicujus, per nos vel per heredes vel successores nostros, justiciarios, vicecomites, aut alios ballivos sive ministros nostros, heredum vel successorum nostrorum quorumcunque, inde occasionentur, molestentur, vexentur, seu graventur, seu in aliquo perturbentur; volentes, ac per presentes firmiter mandantes et precipientes, tam thesaurario, cancellario, et baronibus Scaccarii nostri Westmonasterii, ac aliis justiciariis et officiariis nostris, ac heredum et successorum nostrorum, et attornato et solicitario nostro generali pro tempore existentibus, quam cancellario et attornato nostro ducatûs nostri Lancastrie, et auditoribus, receptoribus, et supervisoribus nostris generalibus pro tempore existentibus, ac omnibus aliis officiariis et ministris nostris ejusdem ducatûs nostri Lancastrie, et eorum cuilibet, et omnibus aliis officiariis et ministris nostris quibuscunque, de tempore in tempus in perpetuum in futuro, quod nec ipsi, nec eorum aliquis sive aliqui, aliquod aliud breve sive summonitionem de Quo warranto, seu aliquod aliud breve, brevia, vel processus nostros quoscunque, versus majorem, ballivos, et burgenses burgi predicti, vel eorum aliquem vel aliquos, pro aliquibus causis, rebus, materiis, offensis, clameis, aut usurpationibus, aut eorum aliquo, per ipsos sive eorum aliquos debitis, clamatis, attemptatis, usitatis, habitis, seu usurpatis, ante diem confectionis presentium, prosequatur vel continuatur, prosequantur aut continuantur, aut prosequi aut continuari facient aut causabunt, seu eorum aliquis faciet vel causabit; volentes etiam quod iidem major, ballivi, et burgenses burgi predicti, vel eorum aliquis vel aliqui, per aliquos vel aliquem

justiciarios, officiarios, vel ministros predictos, in aut pro debito, usu, clameo, nonusu, vel abusu aliquarum libertatum, franchesiarum, aut jurisdictionum burgi predicti, suburbiorum et precinctuum ejusdem, ante diem confectionis harum literarum nostrarum patentium, minimè molestentur aut impediantur, aut ad ea vel eorum aliquod respondere quovismodo compellantur. Volumus etiam, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, concedimus prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus burgi de Leicestriâ predicti et successoribus suis, quod ipsi prefati major, ballivi, et burgenses burgi predicti, et successores sui, habeant et habebunt has literas nostras patentes tam sub magno sigillo nostro Anglie, quam sub sigillo ducatûs nostri Lancastrie, debito modo factas et sigillatas, absque fine seu feodo magno vel parvo nobis, Hanaperio nostro seu alibi, ad usum nostrum proinde quoquomodo reddend', solvend', seu faciend'; eo quod, &c. In cujus rei, &c. Teste Rege, apud Westmonasterium, 17° die Aprilis.

Per breve de privato sigillo, &c.[1]"

May 19, 1610, 8 Jac. at a common hall, Henry Riche, esq. second son of the lord Riche, was chosen burgess of parliament, instead of sir William Skipworth, deceased.

Mem. That Aug. 24 was received the first 40*l.* of the gift of sir Thomas White, knt. from the city of Coventry; and on the 24th of September next after let forth to several persons, to hold the said sums of 10*l.* apiece for nine years, beginning the 10th of March last; and they to set the poor on work in knitting and spinning of jersey, and weaving bonelace, and such like work fit for young children.

Aug. ult. At a common hall, agreed that the chamberlains for the time being shall pay, yearly, to Mr. Thomas Hunt, under-usher of the free-school, 20*s.* towards his better maintenance, during the pleasure of the companies of twenty-four and forty-eight, or the greater part of them.

Freemen, 21.

Sept. 29, 1610, 8 Jac. *John Mabbes,* mayor.

Paid the charges about such persons as have been visited by the plague[2], besides divers taxations to the charges of the mayor and the twenty-four and the forty-eight, 23*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*

Freemen, 14.

Sept. 29, 1611, 9 Jac. *John Freake* mayor.

"At Lent Assizes at Leicester, 10 Jac. I. the case was, one William Haynes had in the night-time digged up the several graves of three men and one woman, and took the winding-sheets from the dead bodies, and buried the bodies again[3]. And for the rareness and strangeness of the fact, being *furtum inauditum*, all the Judges of Serjeants Inn in Fleet Street met to advise about it. And they all resolved, that the property of the sheets must be in somebody, viz. the executor or administrator of the dead party, or they who had property in them when the dead body was first wrapped therewith; for the dead body is not capable of any property. But, if apparel be put on a boy, it is esteemed a gift in law, for the boy hath capacity to take it; but a dead body, being but a lifeless lump, or *cadaver*, hath no capacity; but it is bestowed on the body for the reverence towards it, and to express the hope of resurrection. And then, when a man hath property in any thing (as the executor or administrator, or some other once had in the sheets), he cannot be divested of that property till it be legally vested in another who hath capacity to take it. And according to this resolution, Haynes was indicted at the next assizes for the several takings of these sheets. And the first indictment was for petty larceny, for which he was whipped: and, after he was indicted for the felonious taking the other three sheets, and found guilty, and had clergy allowed him; and, being burned in the hand, escaped the sentence of death for that notorious and uncouth felony[4]."

July 17, 10 Jac. At a common hall, agreed to send to London, to provide a fair standing cup, with a cover of silver and gilt, worth 30*l.* or thereabouts, to give to King James, at his coming to Leicester the 27th of August next; and also to have the town's great mace mended and gilded, and to have the King's arms of new set upon the top of the said base.

Item, also agreed that Mr. Mayor, Mr. Robert Heyrick, and the three Justices, shall assess the twenty-four at 24*l.*, and the commoners in town according to their abilities, towards buying the plate and mending the mace, and for fees which are to be given to the King's officers, and other charges then to be laid forth. The forty-eight (among themselves) have agreed to give 24*l.*

July 27. At a common hall, it is now agreed to provide two standing cups, with covers of silver gilt, one for the King, and the other for the Prince, worth 30*l.*

Ordered, that every householder, upon notice given by the alderman and constable of the ward, forthwith cause the street before his door to be paved, on pain of 40*s.*

It is agreed, that the twenty-four, such as have been mayors, provide themselves to ride in scarlet, with horse and foot-cloth, to meet and attend the King, on pain of 10*l.*; and the rest of the twenty-four to provide themselves with gowns, citizen-fashion, garded with square backs, to be likewise ready to attend the King on foot, on pain of 10*l.*

Item, agreed that every of the forty-eight shall, for like attendance, provide a fair black suit of apparel, black gowns, and ruff bands, on pain of 5*l.* against the King's coming on the 28th of August next.

Mem. On Tuesday, Aug. 28th, both companies met accordingly at the town hall, and thence went, two and two, together to St. Sunday's Bridge foot, something on the side Southward; and between the said bridge, and the little bridge called Frogmire Bridge, did Mr. Mayor and the said companies receive the King and Prince; where Mr. Mayor, upon his knee, delivered the mace to the King, and he presently delivered to Mr. Mayor again. Thereupon Mr. John Wincoll, the town's counsellor, made an oration in Latin, which was pleasing both to the King and Prince. Then Mr. Mayor presented one standing cup to the King, and the other to the Prince. This done, the mayor took his horse, and, bare-headed, carried the town-mace before the King; viz. Henry earl of Huntingdon, lord lieutenant of this county, carried the sword next before the King; Mr. Mayor next, before the said earl, accompanied with the gentlemen ushers, with the King's two great maces; and so before them our mayor's brethren, in scarlet, such as had been mayors, and the rest; and also the forty-eight attended the King and Prince to the court-gates; viz. to the said earl's house in Leicester.

Among the charges of this year, is one for repairing the streets against the coming of the King and Prince, in their progress to Leicester, 26*l.* 3*s.* 7½*d.* Another was for a silver cup and cover, presented to the King Aug. 18, 1612, 20*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*; another for the value of a silver and gilt cup, presented to the Prince by the mayor, 13*l.* 4*s.* Fees to the King's officers, 34*l.* 6*s.*

Freemen, 49.

Sept. 29, 1612, 10 Jac. *William Morton* mayor.

Nov. 20. At a common hall, agreed to grant licence to Thomas Buckston to draw wine, during the pleasure of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, paying for the same 4*l.* till Michaelmas next. The like to Mr. John Mabbes.

Dec. 1, 1612, 10 Jac. Sir Augustine Nicolls, knt. being made one of the Justices of Common Pleas, the twenty-four met, and chose Mr. Francis Harvey, of Northampton, a Bencher of the Middle Temple, to be recorder; and it is agreed, that he shall have for his fee, yearly, 5*l.*; and at every assizes towards his charge, 20*s.*; and the town to bear and pay his charge at his coming to Leicester at all times about the town's business. Agreed to write to Mr. Justice Nicolls, to desire him to acquaint Mr. Recorder elected with this our order for his fee and other charges, in regard to the town is now poor, and indebted, and that our recorders in time past have only had 4*l.* fee *per annum,* and less.

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[1] Vicesima Pars Patent' de anno regni Regis Jacobi, Anglie, &c. septimo.

[2] In the Parish Registers of St. Nicholas and St. Martin are several particulars relative to this plague; which will be printed hereafter under those respective parishes.

[3] Coke, 3 Instit. 10 Jac. I.

[4] Staveley's History of Churches, p. 272.

Among the charges this year, one is for the carrying a letter to Kibworth to the county justices, to forbid them to call any of the Bishop's-fee men thither, 1*s.*

Dec. 14, 10 Jac. In full court, Mr. Francis Harvey was sworn recorder.

Freemen, 31.

Sept. 29, 1613, 11 Jac. *Thomas Manbye* mayor.

In this year, John Stamford and his deputies were authorized to issue his Majesty's Farthing Tokens for the counties of Leicester and Rutland.

At this period also it was noticed, "that the hosiers of Leicester are constreyned by some officers of Blackwell-hall to paie 2*d.* in every score of stockens for ballage, unlesse they will bringe theire stockens to the hall, there to be solde. They are alsoe at composition with the duke of Linox for ulnage, and paie yearely to the duke's collectors for the same. That there may be a restreynt for erectinge of new cottages and takinge of inmates, as well in Leicester, as in other villages that are not market-towns.—The burgesses of Derby or Nottingham are about the like for their towns."

April 2, 1614, 12 Jac. At a common hall, there were chosen sir Henry Rich, knight, and sir Francis Leigh, knight, one of the masters of request, to be burgesses for the parliament to be holden April 5 next.

Aug. 18. The King, in his progress, came this night to Leicester, to the earl of Huntingdon's house, and there lay.

Mr. Mayor and his brethren, and the forty-eight, attended the King at the said earl's house, and there received him, where Mr. John Wincoll made a speech in Latin unto his Majesty at the court-gates, where the King sat in his coach, and heard the same very pleasingly; and his Highness did much commend the said speech, and gave Mr. Wincoll his hand to kiss; and from the court-gates Mr. Mayor carried the mace, before the King, up into the presence chamber.

Freemen, 28.

Sept. 29, 1614, 12 Jac. *John Bennet* mayor.

Freemen, 22.

Sept. 29, 1615, 13 Jac. *William Ive* mayor. Candles 5*d. per* pound.

Nov. 1, 1615. Whereas the lord Cavendish hath given to the Corporation of Leicester 100*l.* in consideration that the town pay yearly 6*l.* to such charitable uses as shall be set down at the discretion of the mayor and his brethren; it is agreed, that a yard land shall be assured to his Honour, for sure payment of the same. Hereupon 20 poor freemen were nominated to receive 6*s.* apiece, to buy them coals.

If it were not well attested, posterity would scarcely believe that *nine* poor women were executed as *witches*[1] at Leicester, July 18, 1616.

Sept. 29, *Thomas Ericke* mayor. Freemen, 26.

Aug. 8, 1617. At a meeting of the twenty-four and 24 of the forty-eight, agreed to give to the earl of Huntingdon, against the King's coming to Ashby, one yoke of fat oxen, worth 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* or 14*l.*

Sept. 29, *Roland Pewsey* mayor. Freemen, 13.

Paid lord Spencer, by Mr. Woodland, the first payment for the land in the South-Fields, which was purchased of him this year for 40*l.*

By letters patent, dated March 25, 1617, King James made the borough of Leicester a staple town for the buying and selling of wool and wool fells; and hath, by the same charter, given them power to take consusance of statutes.

Sept. 29, 1618, 16 Jac. *Nicholas Gilliott* mayor. Candles at 4½*d. per* pound. Ale under the sieve, 3*d.* the gallon.—Freemen, 27.

The Corporation recovered this year, of the bailiff of North Allerton in the county of York, charge in a suit of law in the Dutchy chamber, for taking toll of a freeman of the borough of Leicester.

The heir of the good sir Thomas White was treated by Mr. Mayor with sugar and wine, at the expence of 3*s.* 4*d.* And in the same account, "Paid for a broad arrow given to Mr. Auditor Fanshaw, at the audit holden at the Castle of Leicester, for the rent of the Butt Close, 6*d.*"

On the 23d of September, 1619, the Borough of Leicester was visited, in due form, by Sampson Leonard, and Augustine Vincent, heralds.

Sept. 29, *John Heyrick* mayor. Freemen, 14.

Sept. 29, 1620, 18 Jac. *John Pare* mayor.

Jan. 8. At a common hall, there were chosen sir Richard Morison and sir William Heyrick, knights, to be burgesses for parliament.

Feb. 12, 1620. At a meeting of the twenty-four, Mr. Nicholas Bolyvant was chosen town-clerk and clerk of the peace for this borough, during the pleasure of the mayor and his brethren, and for so long as he shall demean himself well in their judgment; and upon condition that he perform such other covenants as they, or the greater part of them, shall think fit. The said Nicholas Bolyvant was admitted and sworn a freeman Feb. 19; and also to the said office.

Freemen, 14.

Sept. 29, 1621, 19 Jac. *Jacob Andrew* mayor. Ale 3*d.* a gallon. Candles 3½*d. per* pound.

Mem. Presently after the death of Mr. Wylne, late bailiff of the borough, a letter was sent to acquaint the earl of Huntingdon, it being his turn to nominate the next to that office; whereupon he nominated Robert Wright, gent.; and thereupon, at a meeting of the twenty-four, March 7, 1621, Mr. Robert Wright was chosen, admitted, and sworn to be bailiff, and keeper of the gaol of the said borough; to enjoy the same offices, with all fees and profits thereto belonging, for the term of his life: this being the first turn of his Honour's nomination of the said bailiff, and keeper of the gaol of the said borough.

"I. A. B. shall and will, from henceforth, well and truly exercise the office and offices of the bailiff of this borough and town of Leicester, and of the keeper of the gaol of the said borough; and shall not, nor will not, deal corruptly or unjustly in the said offices, or either of them; nor shall or will receive or take, directly or indirectly, by any colour, means, or device whatsoever, any manner of fee or reward of any person or persons for the impanneling or returning of any inquest, jury, or tales, in his Majesty's Court of Record of this borough of Leicester, more than the due fees as are allowed and appointed for the same by the law and statutes of this realm; nor shall, for any money or other reward, nor for any hatred or malice, or for any love or affection, or otherwise, make any partial return of any jury or inquest; or shall refuse or neglect to execute any writ or process that shall be duly directed to me by the mayor or justices of this town, or by any others that have or shall have authority to direct any process to me; nor shall, directly or indirectly, by any colour, means, or device whatsoever, take any fees, or any other reward or recompence, for executing any writ or process, or for doing of any execution, more than the due fees that shall be allowed unto me by the laws and statutes of this realm for doing and executing the same; but shall, truly and indifferently, and with all convenient speed, impannel all juries, and execute and return all such writs, process, and executions, as shall be directed unto me, and shall appertain to me to do, by virtue of the said office or offices of bailiff of this borough, or keeper of the said gaol; and the said office and offices, in all things appertaining thereunto, to the uttermost of my power shall and will faithfully and uprightly execute,

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[1] Six others were imprisoned as witches, of whom one died in the gaol, and the other five were set at liberty. See under Husbands Bosworth, vol. II. p. *471.

cute, during the time that I shall remain in the said office or offices: So help me God."

Freemen, 20.

Sept. 29, 1622, 20 Jac. *John Hynde* mayor.

King James, by charter, dated June 26, hath given and granted to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, of the said borough, licence for the purchasing of lands, tenements, or hereditaments, to the yearly value of 200*l.*; so as the same be not holden of the King, his heirs and successors, *in capite*, or of the King or any other in knight's service, the statute of mortmain notwithstanding.

Freemen, 13.

Sept. 29, 1623, 21 Jac. *Jacob Ellis* mayor. Ale 3*d. per* gallon. Candles, 3½*d. per* pound.

A petition was signed by a number of inhabitants to the Corporation, to have the Cow Pasture enlarged for their benefit; but it was rejected.

Nov. 28, 1623. At a common hall, agreed that all that have been stewards of the fair shall account to the mayor before Candlemas; and that the like be done hereafter, on pain of 40*s.* for every offence.

Jan. 16. At a common hall, sir Humphrey Maye, knt. chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and William Ive, of Leicester, gent. were chosen burgesses.

Freemen, 38.

Sept. 29, 1624, 22 Jac. *William Ludlam* mayor.

In this year, 14*s.* 10*d.* was charged for watching to keep Londoners out of the town during the plague there.

Oct. 24, 1624. At a meeting of the twenty-four, Francis Harvey, late recorder, certifying that he was made a Judge of the Common Pleas, Thomas Chapman, esq. was chosen recorder; who in open court, Oct. 25, was sworn. [See here the form of the oath[1].]

Mem. By virtue of a warrant from Henry earl of Huntingdon, lord lieutenant of this county, 20 men of this borough were impressed, and sent to Ashby Nov. 24, 1624; and on Dec. 7, ten men more were sent to Loughborough, and ten more to the Castle in Leicester; and 10*l.* in money, for coats and conductors' allowance, soldiers' pay, &c.

Mem. Wednesday, March 30, 1625, Henry lord Grey of Groby came, and acquainted the mayor, &c. that King James was dead, March 28, &c. Whereupon Prince Charles was proclaimed; Mr. Thomas Chapman, recorder, reading it to the publisher, Mr. Robert Wright, gent. bailiff of the borough, at the door of the Guildhall, the High Cross, at the Gainsborow chamber, and at Barril Cross, in the presence of the mayor, divers of his brethren, the lord Grey, and other gentlemen.

CHARLES I.

April 3, 1625. Sir Henry Shirley, knight and baronet, high-sheriff, desired Mr. Mayor's company the day following, to proclaim King Charles; at which time they proclaimed him at the High Cross, and then at the Gainsborough chamber; at which time the high sheriff himself read the proclamation.

May 3. At a common hall, sir Humphrey May, knight, chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and sir George Hastings, knight, were chosen to be burgesses of Parliament.

A meeting of Mr. Mayor, and divers of his brethren, with the preachers and ministers of God's word, here undernamed, July 15, 1625; Mr. William Ludlam mayor, Mr. James Andrew, Nicholas Gilliot, James Ellis. The preachers, Mr. Sacheverell, Mr. William Rudyard, Mr. Edward Blount, Mr. Thomas Holmes, Mr. John Bonnet, Mr. Francis Higinson. It is thought fit that there shall be a collection made in every several parish church upon every Wednesday during the time of the public fast; and a note to be delivered every week to Mr. Mayor of the same collections: the money to remain in the churchwardens' hands till it be called for.

It is also agreed, that there shall be public prayers and divine service at every church in the town, to begin betwixt eight and nine of the clock in the forenoon, and at two in the afternoon; and that there shall be one sermon at one church only every Wednesday, according to his Majesty's late proclamation, and book of orders. And that for that day all trading be foreborne, and no frequenting of taverns or ale-houses be used; and that there be two, at the least, appointed in every parish to look to such disorders.

July 22, 1625. At a common hall, sir Humphrey May being returned as a burgess for Lancaster, as well as this place, and choosing to serve for Lancaster; at his request, his kinsman, Mr. Thomas Fermin, was first chose a freeman of this borough, and afterwards burgess of Parliament, in sir Humphrey May's stead.

July 25, 1625. At a meeting of Mr. Mayor, Mr. Recorder, and twenty-four, it is agreed, that the Wednesday exercise of fasting, praying, and preaching, be held at every several parish church; and that no bell shall be rung for sermon at any church, in regard of the heat of the weather, and the danger of the time.

And it is agreed, that the pest-houses shall be cleared of the tenants presently, and repaired, and made fit for the present use by the chamberlains.

Item, it is agreed that no inhabitant shall lodge any person coming from London, or other place infected with the plague, without consent of Mr. Mayor, or the alderman of the ward; neither shall receive or send for any wares from London, or other place infected, without the like consent: and that this order be proclaimed through the town, and continued till other order be taken therein.

Mem. That divers disobedient persons, which received wares from London contrary to this order, were bounden with sureties to the next sessions, and to be of good behaviour in the mean time.

The watchmen (with Mr. Mayor's allowance) authorised to relieve poor travellers with necessary food; and that to be paid by the chamberlains.

Freemen this year, 19.

Sept. 29, 1625, *William Ive* mayor. Freemen 12.

June 13. Sir Humphrey May, knight, chancellor of the Dutchy, and sir George Hastings, were at a common hall chosen burgesses of Parliament for this borough.

Freemen, 16.

Sept. 21, 1626, 2 Car. elected *Gilbert Fawsit* mayor.

Daniel Murefin, for that he cannot write, is by most voices discharged from being chamberlain hereafter, paying 10*l.* for a fine. Thomas Chapman, upon the like reasons, is also discharged from being chamberlain hereafter, paying for his fine 5*l.*

A petition of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Leicester, against inclosure of the Forest.

A commission to several persons for a loan; viz. to Henry earl of Huntingdon, William earl of Exeter, Henry earl of Holland, Henry lord Grey, sir John Coke, knight, a secretary of state, sir John Savile, knight, the mayor of Leicester for the time being, sir Thomas Haysilrigge, sir Henry Skipwith, knights and baronets, sir Henry Hastings and sir William Faunt, knights; enjoining them, or any two or more of them, to call before them such persons within the borough of Leicester as their instructions should direct, &c. Dated Oct. 11, 2 Car. I.

A letter from the council, directing the commissioners to accept the sums demanded of persons, without pressing them to subscribe their names; but to bind such persons as, being appointed, refuse to be collectors of the loan, to answer their contempt at the council board.

Sept. 21, 1627, *Francis Churchman* elected mayor. Freemen, 24.

Sept. 21, 1628, *William Biller* mayor. Freemen, 18. Bollivan clerk there.

1629, *Roger Coates* mayor. Freemen, 22.

1630, *Thomas Smith* mayor. Freemen, 20.

The following letter, dated "Leicester, 16th of November 1630," was addressed "To the right honourable Henry lord Loughborowe, lord leiuftent of the county of Leicester. Theis humbly present.

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[1] See this oath before, in p. 278.

"Right Honorable; We had well hoped that those messingers which weere sent to wayte upon your Honour would have given your Honour a satisfyinge answear; but, perceaving the contrarie, both by theire relation, and your Honour's second letter of the 13th of this present November (according to your Honour's desire and direction therein), we have summoned both the Companies, and all the other Subsidie-men within this Borough; upon whose appearance, both your Honour's letters were openly read unto them; and theire generall answeare is, that they will be redie to give your Honour theire answears therein when it shall please your Honour to call them thereunto. So that wee cannot satisfye your Honour's expectation with any generall or grosse some of money; but humbly desire your honourable favour to this poore Corporation in this beehalfe. And so, gevinge your Honour all humble thanks for your good care of us herein, with our humble service remembred, wee take our leaves.

Your Honour's to be commanded,
Thomas Smith, mayor. John Parr.
Nicholas Gilliott. John Hynde.
John Heyricke. Francis Churchman[1]."

1631, *John Norrice* mayor. Freemen, 11.—By a payment this year, it appears that the plague was at Loughborough; for there is a charge of 13*l.* 10*s.* "to keep Loughborough people forth of the town."

1632, *Nicholas Gilliott* mayor. Freemen, 22.

1633, *Hugh Watts* mayor. Freemen, 27.

"Charges of gifts presented to the King and Queen at their coming to Leicester, with the fees and gratuities given to their Highnesses officers and servants, &c. 201*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*"[2]

1634, *William Ive* mayor. Freemen, 28.

Agreed to give the earl of Huntingdon and his countess, and the countess of Derby, a tierce of claret wine, and 4 gallons of sack, and 2 sugar loaves of 6 or 7lb apiece.

By a letter from the lords of the council to the sheriff of Leicestershire, Aug. 12, 1635, this county was directed to provide 4500*l.* for the fitting out of a ship of 450 tons burthen, and 180 men[3].

1635, *Ralph Tompson* mayor. Freemen, 28.

N. B. The last mention of Bollivan's being common clerk was in 1628; and this year, viz. 1635, Richard Martin subscribes himself common clerk.

Dec. 23, 1635. At a meeting of Mr. Mayor and his brethren, Richard Martin, esq. counsellor at law, was elected to be the town-clerk and clerk of the peace of this borough; and was then sworn a freeman, and took the oath, &c.

Henry Harold, a stranger, was made free at a common hall; and, 9th of March, was chosen serjeant at mace, and one of the attorneys of the court; and paid for his freedom 5*l.*

Aug. 6, 1636. Ludovicus Prince Palsgrave of the Rhine dined at the Angel in Leicester, coming from King Charles, who was then at Tutbury, to go to Honebye[4], where the Queen then lay; and the mayor, recorder, and most of the twenty-four, went thither, and presented to him a banquet, presently after the meat was taken from his table, which cost 23*l.* and something more; and three gallons of canary, three gallons of claret, and three gallons of white wine; which was very kindly accepted of by the Prince.

Agreed to take the mastership of the Hospital, and give to the earl of Huntingdon that sum of money as he paid to Mr. Fowkes, late master thereof.

September 21, 1636, *Richard Inge* mayor. Freemen, 28.

In his year is a charge of 6*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* for the making up 200*l.* for the ship-money.

Sept. 29. At the common hall, ordered that the old chamberlains for the year past shall pay and lay out all charges and fees which are due for the town to pay till this Michaelmas day be ended; and from and after this day the new chamberlains are to pay and disburse all payments, and not for any payments which are payable upon this Michaelmas day, or before: and so the same order to be continued in this Corporation for ever hereafter.

This year the parlour belonging to the Guildhall, with the chamber gallery, evidence house, and other rooms adjoining unto the same, were newly erected, at the charge of the common chamber.

September 1637, *Daniel Murfyn* mayor. Freemen, 22.

September 1638, *John Hinde* mayor second time. Freemen, 19.

April 6, 1639. Eleven men were impressed out of this borough for the King's service against the Scots; and went, April 8, to Loughborough, &c.

June 14. The Corporation gave a bond of 400*l.* to Ralph Holme and Mary his wife, and Edward Goodridge her son, for payment of 200*l.* to them on June 19, 1653, in the South porch of St. Martin's church in Leicester, in consideration of 100*l.* at the time of sealing the bond, paid to the use of the Corporation.

September 1639, *John Norrice* mayor. Richard Martin, common clerk.

"Paid the sufferers by fire at Glen, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*"[5]

March 23. At a meeting of Mr. Mayor and his brethren, Edward Palmer, gent. was chosen town-clerk and clerk of the peace for the same borough, by general consent; and took the oaths.

March 27, 1640, 16 Car. I. At a common hall, Symon Every, of Egginton in the county of Derby, esq. and Thomas Cooke, of Gray's Inn, London, esq. were chosen freemen, and burgesses of Parliament for this borough.

By virtue of a warrant of the deputy lieutenants for this county of Leicester, May 28, 1640, 24 of the trained bands for this borough were sent to Loughborough, for his Majesty's service against the Scots; and others going with them to Loughborough were there impressed.

Aug. 12, 1640. At a meeting of Mr. Mayor and his brethren, William Palmer was elected to be of the forty-eight; but, refusing the oath of the forty-eight, time was given him till the next meeting to consider thereof; at which meeting he refusing to take the said oath, was confined to the hall, where he continued two days and two nights; but afterwards, viz. 21st of that month, he took the accustomed oath.

By warrant from Henry earl of Huntingdon, Sept. 1, 1640, all the trained bands of this borough went to Loughborough with their complete arms; and continued there till the 11th of that month, when they were discharged by his Majesty's proclamation.

Freemen in mayoralty of Mr. J. Norrice, 18.

Sept. 1640, *William Stanley* mayor. Freemen, 25.

Edwardus Johnson, electus in officio camerarii pro communitate, recusans officium illud, ponetur in misericordiâ 20*l.*—& solvebat.

Oct. 23, 1640. At a common hall, Thomas lord Grey, son and heir of Henry earl of Stamford, was chosen freeman; and the said Thomas lord Grey, and Thomas Cooke, of Gray's Inn, esq. were chosen burgesses of Parliament.

May 21, 1641, 17 Car. I. At a common hall, it was agreed that Mr. John Angel, the town lecturer, shall have 10*l.* *per annum* given out of the town-stock, so long as by the two companies of twenty-four and forty-eight shall be thought fit, for his pains-taking in the Wednesday lecture, to be paid at Midsummer and St. Thomas.

September 1641, *Thomas Rudiarde* mayor.—Freemen, 26.

Oct. 18, 1641, *John Beeby* was chosen bailiff of this borough, at a meeting of the mayor and his brethren; and on the 25th of the said month was sworn.

"Paid the sufferers by fire at Hinckley, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; and 8*l.* to the inhabitants of Thurmaston and Burstale, being visited by sickness." The charges for the year, in watching to keep the sickness from Leicester which prevailed at Thurmaston, Birstal, Whetstone, and Oakham, were 46*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* There is in these accounts an article with no sum set down: "Paid for locks and chains at the gates and bridges;" (probably to prevent contagion.)

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[1] Carte's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, F F F. No. 13, &c.

[2] Corporation accounts.

[3] Harl. MSS. 1842.

[4] Holmby.

[5] Corporation accounts.

About this time began the important struggles in the seventeenth century; but what more particularly relates to Leicester and its vicinity has been detailed at large in the Appendix to vol. III. pp. 17, & seqq.

By Bishop Sancroft, we learn that the King was at Leicester the 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th of July, 1642; and, by the payments of Mr. Robert Heyrick, church-warden of St. Martin's for the year 1642, it appears, by the following items, that the King attended divine service at that church when at Leicester.

"Item, given to Mr. White, the countess of Devon's gentleman, for setting up the King's throne in our church, 5*s*.

"Item, paid to Norman, for flowers and herbs to straw the church at the King's coming, 1*s*. 8*d*.

"Item, paid to Knowles, for six burdens of rushes for the church at the King's coming, 2*s*."

The Countess then lived at Leicester Abbey, which had been in a great measure re-built; and probably there was no person in or about Leicester at that time so proper to fix the throne for the reception of the royal guest in the church as the countess's gentleman. Against these articles there is no month, or day of the month, entered in the parish book.

In the accounts for this year, there are an unusual number of payments for days' work done in the church. They include payments from April 1642 to April 1643. Mr. Rudyard the mayor was chosen in September 1641, and served till September 1642; so that, in this particular, Bishop Sancroft's account of the King being at Leicester in July for four days, the payment of the Corporation to Prince Charles, &c. in Mr. Rudyard's mayoralty, and the parish books, all perfectly agree.

Prince Charles was presented by the Corporation with 50*l*.; but it does not appear why this money was given.

There is also a charge of 29*l*. 15*s*. "Paid to his Majesty's officers, at his first coming to town, as fees."

"This day came letters from Nottingham, Ashby, and Leicester, intimating that many troopers and cavaliers have done and do much hurt in those towns; that in Leicester they have searched all the town, both box and chest, but have taken nothing but arms and ammunition, leaving them not so much as a fork or staff to defend themselves; desiring speedy forces might be sent for the relief and assistance of those towns and counties; which was ordered accordingly[1]."

Two letters, the one from King Charles, the other from Prince Rupert[2], on September 6 and 7, 1642, have been already printed in vol. III. p. 31.

Sept. 1642, *Richard Ludlam* mayor. Freemen, 13.

Lord Cavendish gave to the Corporation 100*l*. to buy 6*l*. a-year to charitable uses.

Sept. 1643, *William Ward* mayor. Freemen, 9.

In this year's accounts an article occurs, which is rather extraordinary;

"Paid, for wine and sugar given to the Receiver of the King, Queen, and Prince's revenue, 5*s*. 1*d*."

William Billers mayor. Freemen, 16.

Nov. 22, 1644. At a meeting of the mayor and his brethren, it is ordered that the Bishop's Fee be annexed to Mr. Thompson's ward; and that Mr. Thompson shall be alderman thereof also.

Mem. Upon Saturday morning in Whitsun week, being the last day of May 1645, the King's Majesty, with his army, did enter Leicester, and took it by storm, having laid siege before it three days before; at which time the town was much plundered, and Mr. Mayor's mace, and divers of the town seals, taken away by the unruly soldiers.

Mem. On the 18th of June next following, the town of Leicester was regained by the Parliament army under sir Thomas Fairfax, general of the said forces.

Aug. 22, 1645, 21 Car. I. At a common hall, agreed that a new mace be bought, about the size of the old mace, and as near to the price as conveniently may be; the charge of the mace to be defrayed out of the chamber of the town; and that two chamberlains' staves be provided, with silver and gilt bosses, engraven with the town's arms, according or near the fashion of the former staves, at the discretion of the chamberlains.

It is also agreed, that a common seal for the Corporation, a seal of office, and the mayor's seal, according to the former seals lately used for the town, and taken away also at the taking the town, be provided at the town charge.

In the payments this year are some things curious; which prove that the Corporation was plundered of all their regalia and valuable moveables. Even their charter they were stripped of by the conquerors; who, it could not be expected, would shew them much favour, their leading men being exceedingly active partizans against the King, the mayor Mr. Billers, and some of the leading aldermen, being upon the committee who sat in Leicester to sequester property, send out scouring parties for intelligence, and give information to Parliament of the transactions of the armies, &c. in these parts.

"Paid to .... to redeem the town charters, being seized when the King's forces took the town, ...

Paid, for the statute seal, to a soldier, 5*s*.

Paid for two seals; the common seal brass, the mayor's seal silver, 1*l*. 9*s*.

Paid for the new mace, being silver and gilt, 24*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*.

Paid to sundry workmen, for taking down divers houses near the South gate, 3*l*. 3*s*.

Paid to .... poor people .... apiece to buy the wood, being the rent of 40 acres in the Forest of Leicester, 10*l*."

Sept. 1645, *Edmund Cradock* mayor. Freemen, 19.

Oct. 24. At a common hall, Mr. John Beeby is chosen clerk of the statutes for this borough till May 1 next.

Nov. 17. At a common hall, Peter Temple, esq. was chosen a freeman; and, by virtue of the King's writ to the high sheriff of Leicestershire, and the high sheriff's precept (instead of Thomas Cook, esq. lately elected one of the burgesses for the said borough, and sythence, by judgment of the House of Commons, is adjudged incapable to sit any longer there as a member of the same during this present Parliament), Peter Temple, of Temple Hall, co. Leic. esq. was chosen burgess of the said Parliament.

March 13. At a meeting of the mayor and his brethren, Edward Palmer, town-clerk, in regard of offences by him committed both to the governor and the committee for this garrison, and for the same having been by them confined, whereby the business of this Corporation suffers great detriment; and to make his peace appearing unfeasible, the company discharge him of his said office, and declare the place void.

Hugh Aston, gent. was elected town-clerk the day and year abovesaid; and took the oaths April 24.

July 28. "The humble petition of the well-affected tradesmen of Leicester was this day read. Ordered, that an ordinance be brought in, for granting a public benevolence for relief of Leicester, by taking the voluntary contributions of the well-affected people in all the counties, except the Western Association. That 500 muskets and furniture be furnished, out of the public stores, for the service of the town of Leicester. And that 1500*l*. be charged upon the ordinance for sale of delinquent's estates, to be paid in its course, after all other assignments already passed upon that ordinance, and employed towards the providing of horse, saddles, and pistols, for the service of the town of Leicester[3]."

Aug. 25, 1646. At a meeting of the mayor and his brethren, Thomas Welden, mace-bearer, having given offence to the governor and committee for this garrison, and by them being restrained from executing the said office, &c. the company discharge him of the said office, &c.

Mr. William Mawson was elected to be mace-bearer, during the pleasure of the company.

Sept. 1646, *Daniel Abney*, gent. mayor. Freemen, 30.—Southgate ward; the whole street was demolished, in these times of war, Oct. 2, 1646.

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[1] A true and perfect Diurnal of the Messages in Parliament from Nottingham, Ashby, and Leicester, Sept. 6, 1642.

[2] Their signatures are here given in Plate XXXIII.

[3] Journals of the House of Commons, vol. IV. p. 221.

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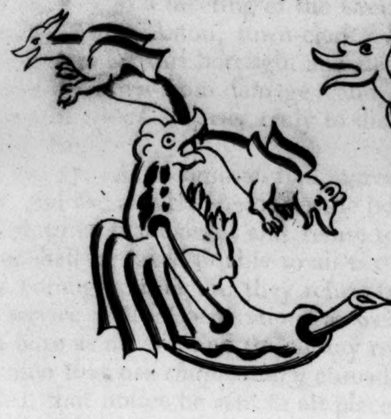
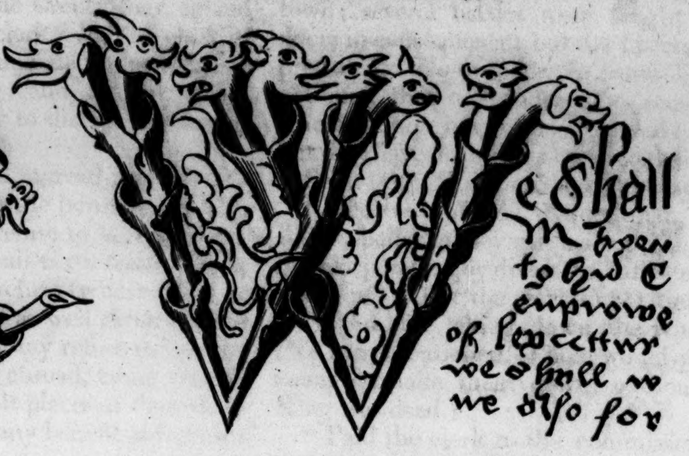
Vol. IV. Pl. XXXIII. p. 428.

Juriers Oath, p. 377.



Chamberlain's Oath, p. 377.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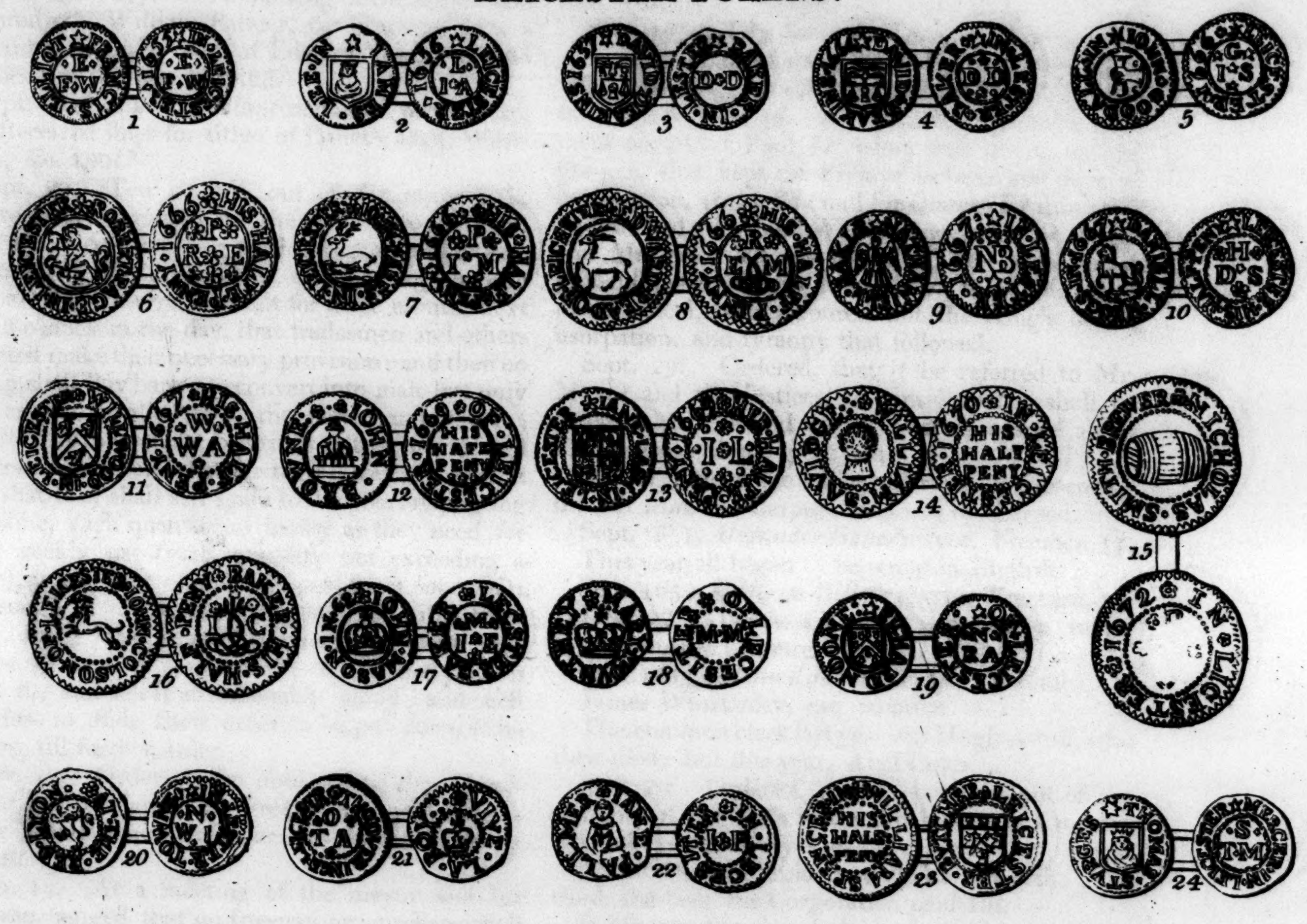
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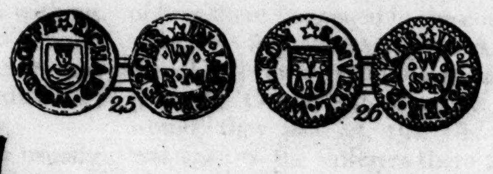

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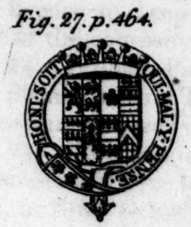

Fig. 27. p. 464.

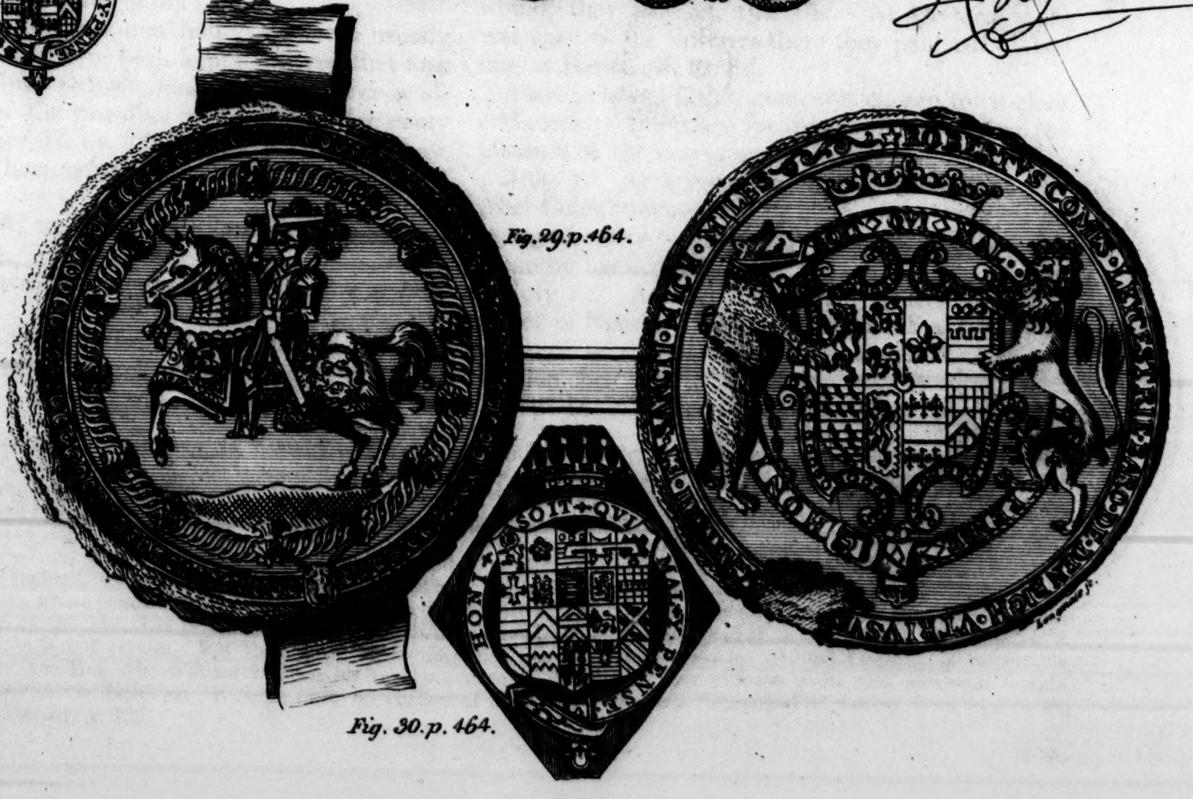

Fig. 29. p. 464.

Fig. 30. p. 464.

BRITISH
12 JN 1923
MUSEUM

Best beer and ale assized at 3½*d.* the gallon, and candles 4½*d. per* pound.

Dec. 2. At a meeting of the twenty-four, agreed that Mr. Hugh Aston, town-clerk, shall be clerk of the statutes for this borough, and shall give security to save the town from damage; and, 27 July 1647, he put in 1000*l.* security truly to discharge the said office, &c.

Dec. 17. At a common hall, agreed that all who live, and use any trade, within the borough, and be called to be made free, and refuse to become freemen, shall be taxed double to all taxes made within this borough, in regard they refuse to bear office or do service in the Corporation, as well those that be free-born as others; and that if any refuse to become freemen that use *chapmandry* abroad, being thereto called, that notice be sent to all places of their dealing, that they are not to have any benefit as freemen of this Corporation.

April 23, 1647. At a meeting of the mayor and his brethren, William Palmer, cordwainer, chose a serjeant at mace, in room of Edward Newcome, who is placed in the new hospital.

Sept. 1647, *Thomas Blunt* mayor. Freemen, 29.

"Received fines for tithes of Danet's Hall, Westcotes, &c. 120*l.*"

Sept. 29. Ten pounds, out of the town-stock, sent to Loughborough, for the visited people there.

Oct. 8. At a meeting of the mayor and justices, it is ordered that no maltster, or other person, buy any barley to convert into malt for three months next till 12 o'clock in the day, that tradesmen and others may first make their necessary provision; and then no person shall buy barley to convert into malt but only such as shall be allowed by the mayor and justices; and they to buy such quantities as the mayor and justices appoint, and that for themselves, not others: And that they shall sell again to the poor, requesting the same, such quantity of barley as they need for their weekly use (each quantity not exceeding a strike), at the same rate as they paid for it *bona fide:* And each maltster so buying barley shall, till further order, bring into the market some reasonable proportion of malt or corn, as the mayor and justices think fit, and sell it at reasonable prices; and such as refuse to abide their order to be put down from malting till further order.

Nov. 22. Orders to be observed by the schoolmaster and scholars of the Free-school. [Of this valuable foundation a particular account will be given hereafter.]

Jan. 14. At a meeting of the mayor and his brethren, agreed that no freeman by purchase shall have a licence to keep a victualing-house without consent of the company of twenty-four.

Feb. 14. William Palmer, for misdemeanors and abuses, dismissed; and Thomas Godeby, cordwainer, chose serjeant at mace in his stead.

Feb. 25. At a common hall. Whereas usually two sessions only have been kept; ordered that four be kept, or three at least; and that the mayor be allowed, out of the chamber of the town, for every sessions dinner, 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* if he keep three sessions; but he is to have no allowance at all if he keep but two.

Sept. 1648, 24 Car. I. *William Stanley* mayor. Freemen, 24.

"6*l.* 12*s.* was given to the sufferers by fire at Lutterworth."

About the time of the King's death, the enemies to the Established Church made a practice of taking jack-asses into the churches of Leicester; and led them to the fonts, in ridicule of the Church baptism. This audacious practice created much wrath in the town; several battles were fought at the church-doors in consequence; but the liberty-men in general prevailed. No wonder, in times like those we are noticing, that such indecencies should be practised. The multitude have often struggled to effect a change; but they have not always bettered their condition by it.

Sept. 1649, *William Speechley* mayor. Freemen, 8.

"Received of Mr. Churchman, by Alexander Baker, being money given for the use of the poor of this Corporation by divers well-affected (disaffected to the King), after the storming of the town, 200*l.*

"Paid, for taking down the King's Arms, . . . (No sum mentioned. There would probably be help enough to take them down, without pay, after the King was dead.)

"Paid the clerk to the commissioners that came down to survey and enquire after the King's revenue, 10*s.*"

Sept. 1650, *John Somerfield* mayor. Freemen, 12.

In his time there was a fire at Burton Overy. Towards the losses the sufferers sustained, the Corporation paid 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* But a more remarkable payment occurs: "Paid for wine, and the ministers' dinners, that kept the Fridays' lectures and days of humiliation, 4*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; and for charges for ministers on the Lord's days and Wednesdays, since Mr. Angel and Mr. Price left the town." These were, most probably, the King's friends, or those, amongst many others, who favoured not the King's death, usurpation, and tyranny that followed.

Sept. 29. Ordered, that it be referred to Mr. Mayor and the justices, to consider what shall be given to Mr. Garland for his great assistance about the purchase of the great house.

Mr. Ing, one of the senior aldermen, for absenting himself from the Corporation, was discharged.

Sept. 1651, *Alexander Baker* mayor. Freemen, 17.

This year all began to be wrote in English.

Sept. 1652, *William Billers* mayor. Freemen, 24.

Dec. 22, Thomas Goadbye was chosen mace-bearer, during pleasure.

Sept. 1653, *Edmund Johnson* mayor. Freemen, 14.

James Winstanley, esq. recorder.

The common clerk last year was Hugh Aston, who then died; but this year, Abel Coles.

Sept. 29. Ordered, that 5*l.* be given out of the chamber of the town to the inhabitants of Cropson, who had great loss by fire.

A terrible fire broke out at Lutterworth. Towards the loss, the Corporation paid 10*l.*

It is somewhat singular to remark what a number of fires there happened in the county about this time.

In the four succeeding years, there was a fire at Hinckley; towards the losses sustained thereby they paid 5*l.* One at Asfordby, 5*l.* Another at Wimeswould, they paid 3*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* At Desford there was one; to the sufferers there they paid 10*l.* And one at Ratby, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

June 2. Abel Coles, gent. was chosen town-clerk and clerk of the peace for this borough, during the pleasure of the mayor and aldermen.

July 7. At a common hall, ordered that Mr. Abel Coles, town-clerk, be clerk of the statutes, he giving security to discharge the town from any damage by his neglect, &c.

July 12. At a common hall, sir Arthur Haslerigge, of Noseley, bart. and William Stanley, gent. alderman of this borough, were chosen burgesses of Parliament.

Sept. 1654, *Richard Ludlam*[1] mayor. Freemen, 29.

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[1] "This gentleman served during the troubles in a civil and military capacity, and has been noticed by every writer who particularized the transactions of the times in this district; a man whom we must imagine had abilities superior to his brethren in office, which the times called forth into action. By Captain Symonds's account of the siege, he lived near the West Bridge; and by the accounts which I have of the various professions of the mayors of Leicester, he was a chandler, as I have noticed above; and, I rather think, a slater and plasterer also. The first of this name that occurs in the list of mayors was a William Ludlam, who served the office in 1587. Another William, probably his son, served in 1624; whose son, most likely, was this Richard, who served in 1642 and 1654. There was a Thomas Ludlam about this time in Leicester, in the building line also, whose name I have to an instrument in the year 1633; who was appointed, with some others, to make an estimate of part of the materials of the Castle, and of the necessary repairs of another part of that building; but, whether a brother or not, it is not certain. But thus much is certain; that the late Mr. Alderman Edmund Ludlam, of respectable memory, and the late Rev. Mr. William Ludlam his relation, were of this family, and probably from this quondam captain and leading magistrate of Leicester. It seems that no portion of his abilities has been diminished in passing from him to his descendants." Throsby, p. 127.

Jan. 5. At a meeting of the mayor and aldermen, it is agreed that John Beeby, gent. (for several misdemeanours, offences, and miscarriages, by him lately committed against the Corporation) shall no longer continue the ministerial office in the court of record of this borough, in returning the process of the same court; and it is ordered, that all process of the same court henceforth be directed to the chief serjeant at mace, or his deputy, till further order.

1655. At a meeting of the mayor and aldermen, ordered, that if any freeman of this borough shall carry wares to any country town within the county of Leicester (except market-towns, on fair or market-days), and expose them to sale, he shall forfeit, to the use of the poor of the said borough, 20*s.* for every offence, to be levied by distress, by warrant of the mayor.

In this year there was collected in the town of Leicester, for the relief of the poor Protestants in Piedmont, at St. Martin's, 12*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*; at St. Margaret's, 4*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; at St. Mary's, 2*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*; at All Saints, 3*l.* 18*s.*; at St. Nicholas's, 1*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; and at St. Leonard's, 10*s.*

Sept. 1655, *George Martin* mayor. Freemen, 13. Bailiff, Mr. John Beeby, gent. &c.; and so again in 1656.

Money was so scarce about this time, that principal traders of towns passed tokens for the use of themselves and neighbours. The date of the earliest known to have been issued at Leicester is 1655, and the latest in 1672; under which later year a description will be given of those which are engraved in Plate XXXIII.

April 18, 1656. An account is entered, of Mr. Haynes's gift or exhibition to two scholars in Lincoln college in Oxford.

Sept. 1656, *Edward Billers* mayor. Freemen, 31.

May 11. Orders made at a visitation of the free-school by Edward Billers, mayor; Mr. Richard Lee, master of Wigston's Hospital; and Mr. William Syms, brother of the said Hospital. [Of this see hereafter.]

Jan. 21. Philip Mann the elder chosen master of the house of correction.

April 8, 1657. Agreed, that the three Bibles given by Mr. Haynes's will, and the sermon appointed to be preached at the time of the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588, be speedily put in execution according to the will.

Sept. 1657, *Edmund Cradock* mayor. Freemen, 26. Bailiffs, Mr. Thomas Henshaw and Anthony Curtis.

Oct. 16. At a meeting of the mayor and aldermen, William Major, gent. is chosen and admitted bailiff and keeper of the gaol, for term of life, according to the nomination of Theophilus earl of Huntingdon, being his second turn of nomination. He was sworn Oct. 19. But the said company protest against these things mentioned in the nomination of the aid earl and countess; viz. his liberty "to execute the said office by his sufficient deputy," and the word "appurtenances."

April 16, 1658. At a court of aldermen. In obedience of a writ of his Highness the Lord Protector, issuing out of his Highness's Court of Upper Bench at Westminster, dated Feb. 12 last past, to the mayor, recorder, and aldermen, of the borough of Leicester, directed: It is now ordered, that Edward Palmer, gent. some time clerk of the peace of the said borough, shall be restored to the said place and office, with all things thereto belonging.

Sept. 14. Jacob Bauthumley admitted serjeant at mace, during pleasure.

Sept. 1658, *Samuel Wanley* mayor; who died Nov. 17, 1658. Bailiffs, William Franke and William Callis.

Nov. 18. Such as had been mayors agreed that Mr. Richard Ludlam, the senior justice, should be as a deputy mayor till the election of a new one; and should have the mace carried after him, lying upon the mace-bearer's arm.

Friday, Nov. 19. Both companies appearing at the funeral, according to invitation, the funeral proceeded thus:

The two serjeants at mace, having their maces covered with black tiffany, went before the corpse; Mrs. Wanley being led by her son, and attended by the town-clerk. And divers mourners followed the corpse; and after them the aldermen, gentry, and forty-eight.

The body being interred, Mrs. Wanley attended as before, returned to the mayoress's seat, it being hung with mournings; and the great mace was carried into and laid down in the mayor's seat, it being likewise hung in mourning, Mr. Ludlam sitting alone in the next seat to it; and, sermon being ended, was carried after Mr. Ludlam to his house, and lodged there; and Mrs. Wanley returned to her own house, attended as before.

The Lord's day, Nov. 21, Mr. Ludlam went to church, attended by the mace-bearer, where he sat as on Friday before, the mace lying as before. Mrs. Wanley, attended by the town-clerk and mourners, went to church, and sat in the mayoress's seat, it still continuing covered with black.

Monday, Nov. 22. After a short speech made by Mr. Ludlam, the companies went to election by ticket; and the two great numbers happening to be even, they broke up till one o'clock in the afternoon, at which time they chose Mr. *William Franke* to be mayor, and swore him immediately; who invited them to his house, and gave them a very free welcome.

At the common hall, Nov. 22, 1658, it was agreed that Mrs. Wanley, late mayoress, shall have the fourth part of one year's allowance, formerly paid and allowed to the mayor yearly, in regard of the great trouble and charge she hath been already put to.

Freemen made in the year of Mr. Wanley and Mr. Franke, 30.

Jan. 3. At a common hall, sir Arthur Hesilrigge, bart. and William Stanley, gent. an alderman of this borough, were chosen burgesses to serve in the Parliament, Jan. 27.

Feb. 18. Richard Parsons was chosen master of the house of correction, in room of Philip Mann, deceased, during pleasure; and shall have the usual wages of 20 nobles *per annum*, paid quarterly.

Richard Noon, John Birkhead, and Matthew Coultman, of the forty-eight, have failed in their estates and credits, and compounded for inconsiderable sums, and yet kept their places in the said company, without desiring to be dismissed; which this company judges to be not only a miscarriage and misbehaviour, but a dishonour to the rest of the members. It is ordered, that they be dismissed.

Sept. 1659, *John Clay* mayor. Freemen, 30. Bailiffs, Mr. Robert Ericke and George Abney.

March 15. At a common hall, John Grey, esq. and Thomas Armeston, of Burbage, esq. were chosen freemen; and, by virtue of a writ of the keepers of the liberty of England, by authority of Parliament, to the sheriff of the county of Leicester, and a precept of the said sheriff to the bailiff of this borough directed, they were also chosen burgesses for the parliament ensuing.

In a former portion of these extracts (see p. 377.) Mr. Carte has transcribed several oaths of office. He has here added some others.

The Oath of the COMMON COUNCIL, or FORTY-EIGHT MEN.

"You shall be obedient to the mayor in all his lawful commands and summons touching the business and state of this borough of Leicester. The secrets and council of the body politick of this borough you shall not reveal to the hurt or prejudice, to your knowledge. You shall give your attendance on the mayor for the time being of this borough of Leicester, at the fairs, common halls, and other meetings, upon lawful summons. You shall decently and conveniently apparel yourself, according to your place and calling. You shall not utter nor disclose any speeches or secrets that shall be had or made at any common hall, or other meeting, to the hurt of any man, or of the said borough. But shall justly and truly counsel, do, and execute, all things appertaining unto your office, as one of the burgesses of the common council of the said borough, during the time thereof. So help you God."

The

The Oath of the Justices of Peace.

"You shall swear that, as a Justice of the Peace within the Borough of Leicester, in articles concerning the same, you do equal right to the poor and to the rich, after your best cunning, learning, and power, and after the laws and customs of this realm and statutes thereof made; and you shall not be of counsel with any quarrel hanging before you. And that you hold your sessions as usual, after the form of the statutes thereof made. And the issues, fines, and amerciaments, that shall happen to be made, and forfeitures which shall fall before you, you shall cause to be entered, without concealing or embezzling, and truly send them to the King's Exchequer. You shall not let gift or other cause, but well and truly you shall do your office of justice of the peace in that behalf; and you shall take nothing for your office of justice of the peace to be done, but of the King, and fees accustomed and limited by the statutes. And you shall not direct, or cause to be directed, any warrant by you to be made, but you shall direct them to the ordinary officers of the said Borough, or other indifferent persons in that behalf, to do execution there. So help you God."

The Steward's Oath.

"You, A. B. shall be true and faithful to our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and lawful successors; and shall, faithfully, justly, and uprightly, execute the office of Steward of the Court of Record of our Sovereign Lord the King within the Borough of Leicester aforesaid, in all things belonging to the same. You shall do equally and indifferently to all men, without favour, affection, or partiality; and all the lawful customs, privileges, liberties, and jurisdiction, of this Borough, you shall, by your best skill, learning, knowledge, and advice, in all things maintain, defend, and preserve. The lawful counsel and secrets of this Borough you shall not disclose nor reveal, to the hurt or prejudice thereof. So help you God."

The Coroner's Oath.

"You shall swear that you will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty and all his liege people, in the offices of Coroners of this Borough of Leicester; and herein you shall diligently do and accomplish all and every thing and things appertaining to your offices, after the best of your power, wit, skill, and ability, both for the King's profit, and good of the inhabitants within the said Borough, taking only such fees as are allowed you by the laws and statutes of this realm, and no otherwise. So help you God."

The Oath of the Common Clerk of the Borough of Leicester.

"You, A. B. shall a true and faithful Common Clerk of the Peace be unto the Corporation of this Borough of Leicester, and the said office shall faithfully serve and execute. The charters, deeds, evidences, and records, of the said Borough, which be or shall be committed to your keeping, you shall safely keep for the behoof of the same Borough. The secrets and lawful counsels of the body politick of the said Borough you shall not disclose nor reveal to the hurt or prejudice thereof, to your knowledge. You shall be obedient and ready, at the commandment of the Mayor and his successors, for the Town business, and in all other things. The said office of a Common Clerk of the said Borough you shall faithfully, uprightly, and honestly execute, in all duties appertaining thereto, to the best of your skill and knowledge. So help you God."

The Oath of the Five Serjeants at Mace for the Borough of Leicester.

"I, A. B. shall not use nor execute the office of Serjeant at Mace of this Borough of Leicester, and Attorney of the Court of Record within the said Borough, corruptly, during the time I shall remain therein. I shall truly serve and execute all such process and warrants as shall come to my hands by reason of my office (if possibly I can or may), and true return thereof shall make, or cause to be made; and the said offices shall execute uprightly, truly, and faithfully, in all things appertaining thereto, during the time thereof, to the best of my power and skill. So help me God."

The Oath of every Freeman of Leicester, being of any Trade or Occupation.

"You shall swear, that to our Sovereign Lord the King, and his heirs and successors, you shall bear faith and true allegiance. You shall also be obedient and faithful to the Mayor and ministers of this Borough of Leicester. The franchises, liberties, and lawful customs thereof, you shall maintain, and this Borough keep harmless, so far forth as in you lieth. You shall be contributary to all manner of charges within this Borough; as summons, watches, contributions, taxes, tallages, lot and scot, and all other charges, bearing the part as a Freeman ought to do, whether you dwell within this Borough or in any other place, so long as you shall claim the freedom of the said Borough. You shall not take any apprentice but according to the law in that case provided; the indenture of which apprentice you shall cause to be made by the Common Clerk of the same Borough, and shall them enroll before the mayor for the time being, according to the custom of the said Borough. You shall also keep the King's Majesty's peace in your own person so far forth as in you is. (You shall know no gathering conventicles, nor conspiracies made against the peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, but you shall warn the mayor or other officers thereof, or else let it to your power.) And also the lawful customs, liberties, and franchises of this Borough, you shall, to your power, keep and maintain, so far forth as in you lieth; and the lawful secrets and counsels of the body politick of this Borough you shall not disclose nor reveal to the hurt or prejudice thereof. All these points and articles you shall well and truly keep, according to the laws and lawful customs of this borough. So help you God."

The Oath of the Stewards and Wardens of the Occupations.

"You shall swear truly to observe and keep, and of your and every of your parts cause to be observed and kept, all the good and lawful rules, ordinances, and constitutions, contained and specified within this your Ordinal, so far forth as in you is, and by the laws of this realm you ought. You shall truly, without partiality, collect and gather up, or cause to be collected and gathered up, all, and every such fine, pains, penalties, forfeitures, and sums of money whatsoever, that shall be forfeited, payable, or due, by any of you, or any of your Occupation, or by any other person or persons whatsoever, by reason or force of this your Ordinal; and thereof shall, at the end of your year, make and yield up, in writing, a just and true account to all the rest of your said Occupation, or to the most part of them that shall to that purpose assemble together: and shall also, truly, without fraud or delay, yearly, and at the end of your year, or at the furthest within one month before the Chamberlains of the said Borough of Leicester shall make their accounts, pay or cause to be paid to the said chamberlains of the town, and to the use of the town, the just moiety or one half of all the said fines, pains, penalties, forfeitures, and sums of money, as shall come to your hands by force of the said office. These and all other things belonging to your said office and offices, you and every of you shall well and truly perform, to the best of your power and skill. So help you God."

The Oath of the Well Reeves.

"A. B. and A. D. You shall faithfully and diligently execute the office of a Well Reeve of your said ward for the year ensuing, and cause the said wells to be kept in good and sufficient repair, for the benefit of the neighbourhood, and service and use of the Corporation; and shall do and execute all other things belonging to your said office, so long as you or either of you shall continue in the same, truly and justly, according to the best of your powers, knowledge, and abilities. So help you God."

The Oath of a Pinder.

"You shall swear that you will well and truly execute the office of a Pinder, or Hayward, within the South Fields of Leicester, and the liberties thereof; and you shall present all pound breaches that shall be made within the same, and all waifs and strays you shall take, and be answerable for the same; and all other things belonging to your said office you shall do and perform, to the best of your power, knowledge, skill, and ability. So help you God."

The Oath of such Butchers as are free for Market-days only.

"You shall swear you will well and truly keep and observe all and every the particulars expressed in the 7th and 8th branches of the Butchers' Ordinal of this Borough, and do and perform all other matters and things as in any sort concern the good orders and rules of the said trade, to the best of your knowledge, skill, and ability. So help you God."

The Oath of the Country Bakers.

"You shall swear you shall well and truly observe and keep all and every thing contained in the three branches in the Bakers' Ordinal, and which concerns the Bakers of the Country; and do and perform all other matters and things as in any sort concern the good orders and rules of the said trade, so far forth as concerns you, to the best of your knowledge, skill, and ability. So help you God."

By indenture, May 26, 12 Charles II. his Majesty's Attorney General of the Duchy of Lancaster sold to the Mayor, &c. of the Borough of Leicester, the Mill under the Castle of Leicester, with the holmes adjoining; the fishing of the Soar, from a place called Morehead unto the North Mill, and the appurtenances thereunto belonging, reserving an annual rent to the King of 17*l.* for 610*l.*

It appears, by the Corporation accounts, that, on the Restoration, they expended, at the proclaiming Charles the Second King, whose father's arms had been torn from the walls of churches in Leicester with the most indignant fury, and whose memory they had branded with the vilest epithets, 11*l.* 19*s.* 7*d.*; and on the day of general thanksgiving for his Majesty's happy Restoration to the Crown of his ancestors, which they acknowledged had been despoiled by lawless tyranny, 9*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* They, who had been the foremost to rob him of his dignity, and lay his sceptre at the feet of usurpers, now presented him with 300*l.*; and expended 19*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.* to procure the sum in gold. Three aldermen and the two chamberlains, who went to present it to his Majesty, were accompanied by their serjeants at mace, with their shining emblems of office, attired at the expence of 45*l.*; on which occasion they expended 17*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*

"In this year, there was a double return of members to serve in Parliament for this Borough. Those returned were, John Grey, of London, esq. and William Hartopp, of Rotherby, esq.; and sir John Pretyman and sir William Hartopp, knights."

The preceding article is from the MS Collections of Mr. Carte; who has preserved some interesting particulars relative to this subject.

"In several Hall-books I have met with the following account of members chosen for the town.

17 Edw. IV. Jan. 12. There were elected Peers Curtes by the commons, and John Wigson by the mayor and his brethren. The Parliament began the 17th of January, and was dissolved the 25th of February following.

22 Edw. IV. On Friday before the Epiphany were elected Peers Curtes, mayor, by the commons, and John Roberts by the mayor's brethren.

1 Ric. III. Jan. 12. Elected John Roberts, mayor, by the mayor's brethren, and Peers Curtes by the commonalty. The Parliament began Jan. 13.

4 Hen. VII. Dec. 22. Elected Peter Curteys and Roger Wigson. The Parliament began Jan. 13.

7 Hen. VII. Aug. 23. Elected Peter Curteys by the commons, and Robert Croft by the mayor and his brethren. The Parliament began Oct. 17.

19 Hen VII. die Jovis prox' ante festum Nativitatis Domini. Elected Robert Orton by the commons, and William Wygston junior by the mayor and his brethren.

14 Hen. VIII. On Tuesday before the Annunciation elected William Bolte, mayor, by the commons, and Roger Wygston by the mayor's brethren.

"I have met with no more elections of Parliament men till 1 Mary.

"As to the electors, observe, 1. That the government of the town being antiently lodged in 24 persons, styled 'The mayor and his brethren,' these separately made choice of one of the members of Parliament, and the commonalty of the town chose the other. This distinct choice lasted a good while in King Henry the Eighth's reign; but I cannot tell the precise time when they began to choose jointly. 2. That the commons concerned in the election of their members were all the inhabitants of the town, whether freemen or others, till 4 Hen. VII. when the King, by the advice of his counsel of the Dutchy, to prevent the disorders which frequently happened in the election of mayor, burgesses of parliament, and making assessments, ordered the mayor and 24 comburgesses to call unto them only 48, whom they should judge to be the wisest and gravest of the commonalty, upon these occasions. And at the next election of annual officers, Sept. 21, 5 Hen. VII. the commons at large insisting upon their antient privilege in a tumultuous manner, the King in Parliament that year ordained, that the mayor and his brethren should, from time to time, choose 48 of the most discreet inhabitants of the town, who, with the mayor and his brethren, or more part of them, should make yearly election of all the mayors and other officers of the said borough, and their election should be good, &c.

"N. B. The election of Parliament-men is not expressly mentioned in this act: nevertheless all elections of them were, in fact, made agreeable to the tenor of it till the Restoration of King Charles II. when sir John Pretyman made interest with the Commons at large; and, upon a hearing in the House of Commons, was admitted to be duly elected in virtue of their votes.

"The right of election is vested in the freemen at large, not receiving alms, and in the inhabitants paying scot and lot, not being persons certificated from other places. The number of electors is now (1712) supposed to be about 2000. [The electors for the county are about 5000.]

"As to the persons elected, it is observable, that of old they were always inhabitants and members of the Borough; the first instance which I have met of any country gentleman's election being in the first Parliament of Queen Mary, when William Faunt and Thomas Farnham, esqrs. were chosen.

"When such as were not freemen purposed to stand as candidates to be chosen members of Parliament, they commonly purchased their freedom before-hand to qualify themselves. So at least sir Henry Beaumont, of Gracedieu, and sir William Skipwith, knts. that were chosen 1 Jac. I. paid 6*l.* each for their freedom."

Aug. 7, 1660. Richard Parsons, gaoler for the Borough, was agreed to be admitted a serjeant at mace, in place of John Tyrlington, who is hereby discharged.

The following letter, dated Leicester, 4 September, 1660, was addressed to Henry earl of Huntingdon:

"Right Honorable, The lowe condition of this Corporation of Leicester wee presume your Lordshipp may have heard of; yet it is our great desire to expresse our duty unto our most gracious Kinge to the utmost wee can, and in all things to signifye our loyalty to his sacred Majestie; which wee hope our Recorder will declare on our behalfe; who, with some others of this Corporation, are appointed to deliver unto his Majestie a present of 300*l.* value, with a surrender of a fee-farme rent of 17*l.* *per annum*; which was heretofore purchased by the Corporation, beinge issueing out of their own lands.. It is now our humble suite to your Lordshipp, you will favour this Corporation soe much as to vouchsafe your Lordshipp's presence att the deliveringe of this present, and to gaine it and us a good acceptance with his Majestie, which wee know well may bee done by your Lordship's favour, and may bee as well accepted as greater presents from greater and richer Corporations. Wee have great hope, and are well assured, that your Lordshipp will not onely graunt us this suite; but also that your Lordshipp will continue those favours which your ancestors have always borne to this Corporation. Wee humbly begg your Lordshipp's pardon for this great boldnes; and shall ever remain your Lordshipp's humble servants,

John Clay, mayor.
William Stanley.
Richard Ludlam [1]."

September 1660, 12 Car. II. *Daniel Abney* major. Ballivus, *Willielmus Major*. Freemen, 45.

[Now they begin to use Latin again in their titles.]

Oct. 24. At a meeting of the mayor and aldermen, agreed that Mr. Edward Palmer, town-clerk, shall be clerk of the statutes for this Borough, he giving security to save the town harmless. He was sworn Jan. 7; and the seal was delivered to him.

Sept. 1661, 13 Car. II. *Francis Noble* mayor. Freemen, 20.—N. B. *James Winstanley* was recorder Sept. 21.

A Mr. Wood received 2*s*. being the arrears of rent for the Butt-close, the price of two broad arrows.

Sept. 12, 1662. At a meeting of the mayor and his brethren, Robert Harding, esq. is chosen recorder (and was sworn a freeman), upon surrender of James Winstanley, late recorder.

Sept. 1662, 14 Car. II. *Daniel Deakin* mayor. Freemen, 17. A fire at Grantham happened in his time. Towards the sufferers' loss, the Corporation contributed 10*l*.

1663, *Thomas Blunt* and *Richard Palmer* mayors. Freemen, 34.

Walter Hood, a stranger, made free July 1, 1664. His fine 20*l*. [Note; he was the first that paid so much.] John Pares, Sept. 28, paid 15*l*.

Sept. 1664, *William Callis* mayor. Freemen, 16.

N. B. Edward Palmer subscribes as town-clerk to last year; but now, Johannes Huckle com'is clericus.

James Duke of York, Lord High Admiral of England, and brother to the King, was entertained at Leicester by the Body Corporate, at the expence of 16*l*. 3*s*. 10*d*.—"Paid to the Duke of York's trumpeters, pages, coachmen, &c. 4*l*. 15*s*."

William Callis was an apothecary, who was honoured with this Princely visit.

In this year Charles II. granted a new charter to Leicester, ratifying and confirming those of his predecessors. This varies but little from those before recited. The preamble, as usual, sets forth, that "the borough of Leicester being an antient borough, &c." which had many antient privileges, grants, immunities, and prescriptions, from Kings, and other noble personages, prior to its being incorporated; it says, therefore, "We, for the better governing of that town, do grant, ratify, and confirm, all former acts of our progenitors that they, the inhabitants of that place, may enjoy *quot, quanta, qualia*, as they had done under the letters patent of our predecessor Edward the Fourth, under the great seal of England, or likewise what they had under Queen Elizabeth, &c. &c." In strong terms, it requires all officers acting in this Corporate Body to take the oath of supremacy. But hear the charter:

"Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. salutem. Cum burgus noster de Leicestriâ, in comitatu nostro de Leicestriâ, sit burgus antiquus & populosus, & per quamplurima secula jam retroacta fuerit corporacio sive corpus corporatum & politicum: Cumque major, ballivi, & burgenses burgi de Leicestriâ predicti, diversas libertates, privilegia, franchesias, consuetudines, potestates, immunitates, prehemineneias, terras, tenementa, possessiones, & alia hereditamenta, habuerunt, tenuerunt, exercuerunt, usi & gavisi fuerunt, ac modo habent, tenent, utuntur, & gaudent; ac cum eisdem, tam vigore & virtute diversarum cartarum, literarum patentium, concessionum, et confirmationum, per diversos progenitores nostros reges et reginas hujus regni nostri Anglie antehac factarum, concessarum, ratificatarum, et confirmatarum, quam ratione et pretextu diversarum laudabilium et antiquarum prescriptionum in eodem burgo usitatarum et approbatarum, imbuti et dotati fuerunt et existunt: Cumque dilecti subditi nostri modò major, ballivi, et burgenses burgi de Leicestriâ, in comitatu nostro Leicestrie predicto, nobis humillimè supplicaverunt, quatenus nos, pro melioratione et meliore regimine burgi illius, gratiam et munificentiam nostram regiam eisdem majori, ballivis, et burgensibus, in ratificatione et confirmatione corporis corporati predicti, et antiquarum libertatum et privilegiorum ejusdem burgi, gratiosè exhibere et extendere velimus: Sciatis igitur, quod nos, meliorationem burgi predicti et prosperam conditionem populi nostri ibidem graciosè affectantes, ac volentes quod major, ballivi, et burgenses burgi illius potestatibus et privilegiis convenientibus, tam pro debitâ correctione et emendatione malorum et inconvenienciarum, quam pro bono regimine et gubernatione ejusdem burgi, armentur et induentur; de gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ac ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, volumus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, damus, concedimus, confirmamus, ratificamus, et approbamus, majori, ballivis, et burgensibus burgi predicti, et successoribus suis, omnia et omnimoda messuagia, molendina, terras, tenementa, decimas, prata, pascua, pasturas, communias, coronatores, escaetores, curias de recordo, cognitiones placitorum, bona et catalla felonum et fugitivorum, felonum de se et in exigendo positorum, deodanda, waviatas, extrahuras, mercata, ferias, nundinas, tolneta, theolonia, stallagia, taxationes, fines, redemptiones, exitus, amerciamenta, forisfacturas, perquisitas curie, gaolas, libertates, et tot, tanta, talia eadem hujusmodi et consimilia libertates, franchesias, immunitates, exemptiones, privilegia, quietancias, jurisdictiones, vasta, vadua, funda, commoditates, proficua, emolumenta, et hereditamenta quecunque, quot, quanta, qualia, et que, per cartam sive literas patentes predecessoris nostri domini Edwardi Quarti nuper regis Anglie, sub magno sigillo suo Anglie, gerentes datum apud Woodstock, vicesimo quarto die Augusti, anno regni sui quarto, aut que per literas patentes incliti predecessoris nostri domine Elizabethe nuper regine Anglie, sub magno sigillo suo Anglie, gerentes datum apud Westmonasterium primo die Junii, anno regni sui quadragesimo primo, concess' sive mentionat' fore concess', sive que major, ballivi, et burgenses ejusdem burgi, vel predecessores sui, per quecunque nomina sive per quodcunque nomen, vel quamcunque incorporationem, vel pretextu cujuscunque nominis vel incorporationis, antehac legitimè habuerunt, tenuerunt, usi vel gavisi fuerunt, seu occupaverunt, aut habere, tenere, uti, vel gaudere debuerunt, aut modò habent, tenent, utuntur, et gaudent sive occupant, sibi et successoribus suis, ratione vel pretextu cartarum sive literarum patentium predictarum, seu earum alterius, vel aliquarum aliarum cartarum, concessionum, aut literarum patentium, per aliquem progenitorem vel antecessorem nostrorum nuper regum vel reginarum Anglie, quoquomodo antehac fact', concess', sive confirmat', aut quocunque alio legali modo, jure, seu titulo, consuetudine, usu, sive prescriptione, antehac legitimè usitat', habit' sive consuet', licet eadem aut eorum aliquod vel aliqua forisfacta vel deperdita fuerunt aut sint, ac licet eadem vel eorum aliquod malè usa vel non usa, abusa, vel discontinuata fuerint vel fuerit; habend', tenend', et gaudend', prefatis majori, ballivis, et burgensibus burgi de Leicestriâ predictâ, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, ac reddend' et solvend' proinde annuatim

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[1] Carte's MSS. in the Bodleian Library, F F F. No 13, &c.

nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, tot, tanta, talia, hujusmodi, et consimilia feoda, firmas, redditus, servicia, denariorum summas, et demanda quecunque, quot, quanta, qualia, et que, antehac pro eisdem reddi seu solvi consueverunt, seu reddere aut solvi debuerunt: Quare volumus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, firmiter injungendo precipimus, quod predicti major, ballivi, et burgenses burgi predicti, et successores sui, habeant, teneant, utantur, et gaudeant, ac habere, tenere, uti, et gaudere valeant et possint in perpetuum, omnes libertates, authoritates, jurisdictiones, franchesias, exemptiones, immunitates, quietantias, et hereditamenta predicta, secundùm tenorem et effectum harum literarum nostrarum patentium, ac predictarum aliarum literarum patentium superiùs in presentibus mentionat', sine occasione vel impedimento nostri, heredum vel successorum nostrorum, vicecomitum, escaetorum, ballivorum, officiariorum, vel ministrorum nostrorum, heredum vel successorum nostrorum quorumcunque; nolentes quod iidem major, balivi, et burgenses burgi predicti, aut eorum aliquis vel aliqui, ratione premissorum seu eorum alicujus, per nos, vel per heredes vel successores nostros, justiciarios, vicecomites, ballivos, vel ministros nostros, heredum vel successorum nostrorum quoscunque, inde occasionentur, molestantur, graventur, seu in aliquo perturbentur; volentes, ac per presentes mandantes et precipientes, tam justiciariis ad placita coram nobis tenenda assignatis, et thesaurario, cancellario, et baronibus Scaccarii nostri apud Westmonasterium, et aliis justiciariis nostris, heredum et successorum nostrorum, quam attornato et solicitatori nostro generali pro tempore existentibus, et eorum cuilibet ac omnibus aliis officiariis et ministris nostris, heredum et successorum nostrorum quibuscunque, quod nec ipsi, nec eorum aliquis vel aliqui, aliquod breve sive summonitionem vel districtionem de quo warranto, sive aliquod aliud breve, brevia, vel processus nostra quecunque, versus prefatos majorem, ballivos, et burgenses burgi predicti, aut eorum aliquem vel aliquos, pro aliquibus causis, rebus, materiis, vel offensis, aut eorum aliquo, clamatis, usitatis, acceptatis, seu habitis, ante diem confectionis presentium, prosequantur aut continuantur, aut prosequi aut continuari facient seu causabunt, aut eorum aliquis faciet seu causabit; volentes etiam quod major, ballivi, et burgenses ejusdem burgi, aut eorum aliqui vel aliquis, per aliquem vel aliquos justiciarios, officiarios, vel ministros predictos, in aut pro debito usu sive clameo aliquarum aliarum libertatum, franchesiarum, aut jurisdictionum, infra burgum predictum, libertates, franchesias, limites et precinctus ejusdem, ante diem confectionis harum literarum nostrarum patentium, minimè molestentur aut impediantur, aut ad ea vel eorum aliquod vel aliqua respondere compellantur, non obstante non recitando vel malè aut non rectè recitando literas patentes predictas, vel datum earum, et non obstante malè nominando vel malè recitando aut non nominando aut non recitando predicta messuagia, molendina, terras, tenementa, decimas, prata, pascua, pasturas, et cetera premissa superiùs per presentes preconcess', aut mentionat' fore concess' seu confirmat', seu aliquam inde partem sive parcellam; et non obstante non inveniend' officium sive officia, inquisitionem sive inquisitiones premissorum, superiùs per presentes preconcess', aut mentionat' fore concess' aut alicujus inde partis sive parcelle, per que titulus noster invenire debuit ante confectionem harum literarum nostrarum patentium; et non obstante malè recitando, malè nominando, aut non recitando, aliquam dimissionem sive concessionem de premissis, vel de aliquâ inde parte vel parcellâ, de recordo vel non de recordo, vel aliter qualitercunque antehac fact' existent'; et non obstante malè nominando aut non nominando aliquam villam, hamelettam, parochiam, locum, vel comitatum, in quibus premissa aut aliqua inde pars vel parcella existunt vel existit; et non obstante quod de nominibus tenentium, firmariorum, sive occupatorum messuagiorum, molendinarum, tenementorum, decimarum, vel hereditamentor' predictorum, seu aliquorum premissorum, vel alicujus inde partis vel parcelle, aliqua vera, plena, aut certa non fit mentio; et non obstante aliquibus misprisionibus vel defectionibus de certitudine vel computatione aut declaratione veri annui valoris premissorum, vel alicujus inde partis vel parcelle, aut annualis redditûs reservati de, in, et super premissa, vel de, in, et super aliquam inde parcellam in hiis literis nostris patentibus expressam et contentam; et non obstante statuto in Parliamento domini Henrici nuper regis Anglie Sexti antecessoris nostri, anno regni sui decimo octavo, facto et edito; et non obstante aliquibus aliis defectubus in nominando, aut non nominando, aut malè nominando, naturam, genera, species, quantitates, aut qualitates premissorum, aut alicujus inde parcelle. Proviso semper, et volumus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus et successoribus nostris, ordinamus et firmiter injungendo precipimus, quod major, ballivi, burgenses, recordator, communis clericus, et omnes alii officiarii et ministri burgi predicti, et eorum deputati, necnon omnes justiciarii ad pacem nostram, heredum et successorum nostrorum, infra burgum predictum, virtute aut secundùm tenorem presentium, aut aliquarum aliarum literarum patentium sive cartarum antehac factarum, in posterum nominando, eligendo, seu constituendo, antequam ipsi ad executionem sive exercitum officii vel officiorum, loci vel locorum, cui vel quibus respectivè in posterum nominati, electi, sive constituti fuerint admittantur, aut aliqualiter in eâ parte intromittant, seu eorum aliquis respectivè intromittat, tam sacramentum corporale communiter vocatum *The Oath of Obedience*, quam sacramentum corporale communiter vocatum *The Oath of Supremacy*, super sacrosanctis Dei Evangeliis prestabunt, et quilibet eorum prestabit, coram tali personâ, sive talibus personis, quales et que ad hujusmodi sacramenta dandum et prestandum per legem et statuta hujus regni nostri Anglie ad presens appunctuantur et designantur, aut in posterum appunctuati vel designati fuerint vel fuerit. Et ulteriùs volumus, et intentionem nostram regiam declaramus, quod nullus recordator, seneschallus, solicitator, vel communis clericus burgi predicti, de cetero eligendus seu constituendus, intromittat in hujusmodi officio sive officiis, seu eorum aliquo, antequam ipsi respectivè approbati fuerint vel fuerit per nos, heredes vel successores nostros, aliquo in presentibus contento, aut aliquâ aliâ causâ vel materiâ quâcunque in contrarium inde in aliquo non obstante; eo quod expressa mentio, &c. In cujus rei, &c. Teste Rege, apud Westmonasterium, vicesimo die Januarii. Per ipsum Regem [1]."

Sept. 1665, 17 Car. II. *William Alsop* mayor. Freemen, 18.

Some heavy fines were laid upon two inhabitants for refusing to serve on the company of forty-eight. One was Mr. Edward Billars, and the other Mr. William Warburton, who paid each 33*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as a fine of 100 marks, imposed (as it is called) for the contempt of not serving on the forty-eight.

Sept. 1666, 18 Car. II. *Edmund Townsend* mayor. Freemen, 23.

The terrible fire that happened at Loughborough [2] Oct. 5, 1666, called forth an unusual sum for accidents of that sort. "Paid, towards their present relief, 15*l.*" What they contributed afterwards does not appear.

"Paid, for the repairs of Bow bridge, 15*l.* 12*s.*"

At the same time St. Austin's well was repaired, at the expence of 2*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.*

A tax also was paid for the "town lands" to the royal aid, 72*l.* 13*s.*

Sept. 1667, 19 Car. II. *William Southwell* mayor. Freemen, 16.

Sept. 1668, 20 Car. II. *Thomas Overing* mayor. Freemen, 25.

Sept. 1669, 21 Car. II. *Andrew Freeman* mayor. Freemen, 27.

"Received, for the fines for the tithes of Danet's Hall, Westcotes, &c. 190*l.*"

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[1] Vicesima Pars Patentium de anno regni Regis Caroli Secundi sexto decimo.

[2] See vol. III. p. 894.

Sept. 1670, 22 Car. II. *William Dean*[1] mayor. Freemen, 26.

Sept. 1671, 23 Car. II. *Alexander Baker* mayor. Freemen, 18.

1672, *John Clay* (second time) mayor. Freemen, 12.

The earliest token that has been traced, issued by a Leicester tradesman, is in 1655; the latest in 1672. Between those dates 26 have fallen under our inspection, which are here engraved in Plate XXXIII.

Francis Eliot, 1655.
James Lee, 1656.
David Deakins, 1657.
Another of his, 1664.
John Goodall, 1664.
Robert Page, 1666.
John Pares, 1666.
Edward Read, 1666.
Nathaniel Baker, 1667.
Daniel Heggs, 1667.
William Wood, 1667.
John Browne, 1669.
Jane Lash, 1669.
William Savidge, 1670.
N. Smith, 1672.
John Colson.
John Mason.
Mary Mountney.
Richard Noone.
J. W. N. at the Red Lyon.
Thomas Overing.
Jane Palmer.
William Spencer.
Thomas Sturges.
Richard Woodroffe.
S. Wilson.

1673, *Robert Hartshorn* mayor. Freemen, 18.

1674, *Francis Noble*[2] (second time) mayor. Freemen, 16.

1675, *George Becket* mayor. Freemen, 6.

1676, *Edmund Sutton*[3] mayor. Freemen, 21.

1677, *William Alsop* mayor. Freemen, 19.

1678, *Philip Abney* mayor. *Robert Harding*, miles, recordator. Ballivus, *William Major*, generosus, &c. Senescalli, *Edmund Sutton*, ald', *John Norris*, ald', *Walter Hood.*

At a common hall, Oct. 8. Whereas Henry Dyson, gent. did, upon Sunday last, being Oct. 6, stop Mr. Mayor, as he was going to his parish church of St. Mary in Leicester, and caused the serjeants and mace-bearer (after an unusual manner) to stoop their maces, and also when they came to the church-door; and would not suffer the great mace to be set up in the case where it usually did hang: It is ordered, that, if Mr. Dyson shall ever hereafter offer the like affront, Mr. Mayor shall consult with persons learned in the law, in what manner the town may proceed to vindicate their antient rights and privileges.

Ordered, that Mr. Wakeman, head-schoolmaster of the free school, on condition that he voluntarily resign the place of head-schoolmaster, shall have given him, by the Corporation, 45*l.*

Nov. 12. At a meeting of Mr. Mayor and his brethren, it is ordered: In regard a damnable plot has been carried on by the Papists, a watch be appointed nightly; the aldermen taking it in their turns, and likewise a constable, every night, and two of the forty-eight.

Jan. 3. At a common hall, Mr. William Thomas is elected head-schoolmaster of the free school in this Borough.

Aug. 5, 1679, 30 Car. II. Mr. John Wilkins chosen of the company of twenty-four.

1679, *John Roberts* mayor. Sir *Robert Harding* recorder.

March 12. The parish of St. Mary petitioning this Hall to grant them some money, towards payment of 20*l.* to Mrs. Lacy, who hath offered to settle upon the vicars of St. Mary's, for ever, the house late in occupation of Mr. Joseph Bond, vicar of the said parish: It is ordered, that the said parishioners shall have 5*l.* paid them, out of the chamber of the town, to the said use.

At the request, and by the complaints, of the common council and freemen of the Borough, a law was enacted, in August 1680, in conformity and confirmation of one made in the reign of James I. that if any person, being a non-freeman of the borough, "shall at any time exercise any trade, mystery, occupation, or craft, within the liberties or precincts thereof, contrary to the antient usage and customs of the said Borough, he shall, for every offence, forfeit the sum of 20*s.* to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, to be recovered by action of debt, bill, or plaint, in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record, to be levied by distress of the goods of the offenders."—Mem. This law was exhibited to sir Thomas Raymond, knight, and sir Thomas Street, knight, justices of assize; and fully approved by them, and allowed. In witness whereof, the said justices thereto set their hands and seals, in the presence of two witnesses.

Sept. 9, 1680. At a meeting of the mayor and commissioners, it is ordered, that the present owner or occupier of the vicarage-house belonging to the parish of St. Martin shall pay, yearly, for a chamber they now hold, which is part of the Town-hall, and is now used with the said vicarage-house, the sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* during the pleasure of the Corporation.

1680, 32 Car. II. *John Goodhall* mayor. *Nathan Wrighte*, arm', recorder.

Nov. 26. At a meeting of the twenty-four, it is ordered, that all the aldermen that have been or shall be mayors shall attend Mr. Mayor for the time being in their scarlet gowns to wait on the judge at every assize; and the justices of peace of the Borough to sit with the judges and Mr. Mayor, upon delivering the gaol, in their scarlet gowns.

It is also ordered, that for the future all elections of members to be chosen of either company shall be elected by tickets only.

May 30, 1681. At a common hall, it is ordered that an engine be bought, for the use of the Corporation in case of fire, with the monies subscribed by the several persons of both companies, and what else shall be collected and subscribed by the inhabitants.

Aug. 16. At a meeting of the twenty-four, Mr. William Brown is chosen solicitor for the Corporation during pleasure.

Sept. 7. At a common hall, it is ordered, that if any freeman of this borough be disturbed in paying toll in any place where they ought not to pay, by virtue of the patents granted to the Corporation, such person bringing his action, &c. and be put to charges to try the right of the Corporation, shall be repaid by the Corporation out of the chamber of the town.

1681, *George Bent* mayor.

Whit-Monday, 1682, 34 Car. II. At a common hall. Whereas several members were appointed to view the six widows almswomens' houses of the college of St. John the Baptist, within the said

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[1] This man was exceedingly unpopular in his time; on whom the following lines were written, which I have heard from the mouths of some old people even at this distant day:

> "Dean, Dean, and double Dean, the child that is to bear,
> May curse the time that ever Dean was mayor;
> For cutting of the strike, and selling the town land,
> And putting the money into squinting Pollard's hand."

Pollard, I have been told, was a chamberlain, and ran away with the money which had been received for the sale of some Corporation property. One house sold was "a tenement in Holy Rood lane," now Town Hall lane.

[2] Great murmurings prevailed in Leicester in his time, among the freemen of the borough, against the farmers who rented the land in St. Mary's field. Throsby.—See vol. IV. p. 347.

[3] A little article occurs in his year for mending St. Anthony's bridge in Sanvey gate. One that stood there, I apprehend, before the Town-ditch was filled up. Throsby.

Borough, &c. the said members conceive it more fit the said six poor widows be removed up into the chamber, there being more conveniences for them than the houses they now dwell in can be made to have, without very great charge: It is therefore ordered, that the little rooms in the said chamber be speedily made fit for them to be removed up thereunto.

1682, 34 Car. II. *William Southwell* mayor.

1683, 35 Car. II. *Andrew Freeman* mayor.

Nov. 23. Ordered, that the under-stewards of fairs shall, in their own persons, without deputing any other person, collect the moneys due from all persons standing in the fairs, &c. for the use of the chamber of the town, upon penalty of 13*s*. 4*d*. for every neglect, for the use of the chamber of the Corporation, &c.

Jan. 15. At a meeting of the twenty-four, John Major, esq. barrister at law, is chosen steward at the Court of Record, in the place of Thomas Staveley, esq. lately deceased.

March 26, 1684. At a meeting of the twenty-four, Daniel Keene, M. A. late of Jesus college in Cambridge, is chosen head-usher of the school, to be placed therein at or before Whitsuntide next, and therein to continue during pleasure, &c.

Sept. 25. At a common hall, it is agreed that the charters and liberties shall be surrendered unto his gracious Majesty.

These accounts occur respecting the charter:

"Paid charges to Mr. Mayor and aldermen to London, to renew the charter, 20*l*.

"Paid Mr. Brown, town solicitor, his charges about the charter, 180*l*."

1684, 36 Car. II. *Thomas Ludlam* mayor[1].

JAMES II.

Feb. 6, 1684, King Charles II. died; and King James was proclaimed here, Feb. 14, by the high sheriff and Corporation, attending in their formalities.

King James's speech to the Parliament May 22, 1685, and on Argyle's landing; and, May 30, upon settling his revenue, are entered in the Town Books.

June 12, 1685, 1 Jac. II. At a common hall (the charter being surrendered), it is ordered, that every member of both companies shall come to all meetings appointed by Mr. Mayor, at the Town-hall or elsewhere, in decent gowns and habits, their apparel being either black, or near thereunto, upon pain of forty shillings, to be levied upon every one offending.

It is also agreed, that if any person neglect to appear upon summons, or on days appointed to meet without summons, and cannot shew just cause of absence to Mr. Mayor and his brethren, he shall forfeit, if an alderman, 2*s*.; and a common-council-man, 1*s*. And if any do not appear at any meeting of commissioners appointed by Mr. Mayor (without his leave), he shall forfeit, if an alderman, 2*s*. 6*d*.; if a common-council-man, 1*s*. 6*d*.

It is also agreed, that every one neglecting to appear in his gown, at the Town-hall or elsewhere, as Mr. Mayor appoints, shall forfeit, if an alderman, 4*s*.; and a common-council-man, 2*s*. 6*d*.

21 and 22 June, 1685, the mayor, &c. in consideration of 130*l*. sold unto Lawrence Carter, gent. the Mill, &c. and several fishings of the Soar, from a place called Morehead unto a certain bridge called West-bridge, lying over the said river; paying yearly to the King, for the said premises, the reserved rent of 17*l*. *per annum*.

And the mayor, &c. as far as by law they be enabled, grant to the said Lawrence Carter free leave and liberty, at his own expence, not only to make cisterns within the High Cross, in the Borough of Leicester, for the holding and furnishing with water such pipes as he shall lay down in the said Borough, Bishop's Fee, Newark and Castle of Leicester, or in any of them.

1685, *Walter Hood* mayor. *Theophilus* comes *Huntingdon*, recordator. *Nathan Wrighte*, deput' record'. [N. B. The chamberlains are here styled *ballivi*.]

Bill of Fare at Mr. Hood's Mayor's Feast.

"FIRST COURSE.

The first Table in the Hall.
The first mess.
A coller of brawn.
A dish of fish.
Venison pasty.
Choyne and turkey.
Ham and pulletts.
Mince pyes.
Grand sallett.
Rost geese.
Venison pasty.
Tongues and udders.
The second Mess.
Boare's head.
A dish of fish.
Choyne and turkeys.
Boyld venison.
Mince pyes.
Grand sallett.
Rost geese.
Venison pasty.
Tongues and udders.
The third Mess.
A coller of brawn.
A dish of fish.
Choyne and turkeys.
Boyld fowle.
Grand sallett.
Mince pyes.
Rost geese.
Venison pasty.
Tongues and udders.
The second Table in the Hall.
The first Mess.
A coller of brawn.
A dish of fish.
Choyne and turkey.
A venison pasty.
Rost geese.
Grand sallett.
Mince pyes.
Ham and pulletts.
Tongues and udders.
The second Mess.
A dish of fish.
Choyne and turkeys.
Venison pasty.
Rost geese.
Grand sallett.
Minse pyes.
Tongues and udders.
Boyld fowl.
The first Table in the Parlour.
The first Mess.
A coller of brawn.
A dish of fish.
Venison pasty.
Choyne and turkeys.
Grand sallett.
Mince pyes.
Rost geese.
Ham and pulletts.
Tongues and udders.
Grand saltett.
A dish of fish.
A venison pasty.
The second Table in the Parlour.
A coller of brawn.
A dish of fish.
Choyne and turkey.
Venison pasty.
Rost geese.
Grand sallett.
Ham and pulletts.
Mince pyes.
A dish of fish.
Tongues and udders,
The table in the chamber.
A dish of fish.
Choyne and turkeys.
Venison pasty.
Ham and pulletts.
Grand sallett.
Rost geese.
Mince pyes.
A dish of fish.
Grand sallett.
Venison pasty.
Tongues and udders.

"SECOND COURSE.

For the long Table.
The first Mess.
A dish of wild fowl.
A dish of lobbstars.
A dish of pulletts.
Sturgeon.
Collard pigg.
Ducks.
Ham and tongues.
Tarts.
Rabbetts.
Custerds.
The second Mess.
Wild fowl.
Sturgeon.
Collerd beef.
Cold pye.
Pulletts.
Warden and puffs.
Ham and tongues.
Rabbetts.
Custerds.
The third Mess.
Pulletts.
Wardens and puffs.
Collerd pigg.
Rabbetts.
Ducks.
Custerds.
The second Table.
The first Mess.
A dish of wild fowl.
Lobbsters.
Pulletts.
Wardens and puffs.
Sturgeon.
Ham and tongues.
Tarts.
Rabbetts.
Custerds.
Collerd pigg.
The second Mess.
Ducks.
Sturgeon.
Pulletts.
Wardens and puffs.
Rabbetts.
Tongues.
Tarts.

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[1] "Mr. Newton, vicar of St. Martin's church, this year preached a sermon before an amazing concourse of people, who mostly attended there to see an unfortunate woman at divine service, prior to her being burnt alive for killing her husband at Ibstock, in this county." Throsby.

The first Table in the Parlour.
The first Mess.
Wild fowl.
Lobbsters.
Pulletts.
Wardens and puffs.
Cold pye.
Sturgeon.
Tarts.
Collerd beefe.
Rabbetts.
Custerds.
Collerd pigg.
The second Table.
Wild fowl.
Sturgeon.
Pulletts.
Wardens and puffs.
Ham and tongues.
Tarts.
Tongues.
Ducks.
Collerd pigg.
The Chamber.
Ducks.
Wardens and puffs.
Pulletts.
Tongues.
Collerd pigg.
Tarts.
Collerd beef.
Rabbetts.
Custerds.
Pulletts.
Tongues."

Whit-Monday 1686, 2 Jac. II. At a common hall, it is agreed that there shall be a scavenger appointed for carrying dirt swept up from the doors of the inhabitants of this Borough; and to agree with him is left to all the senior aldermen, or major part of them.

1686, 2 Jac. II. *Francis Ward* mayor.

1687, 3 Jac. II. *Joseph Cradock* mayor. Iidem recordator & deput' record'.

March 13, 1687, 4 Jac. II. At a meeting of the mayor and aldermen [there were chosen 11 aldermen and 16 common-council-men also]. Mr. John Oneby bailiff, Mr. John Creswell town-clerk, Mr. Vollentine House town-solicitor.

1688, 4 Jac. II. *William Bentley* mayor. Iidem recordator & deput' record'.

James II. issued a proclamation for restoring antient charters, liberties, rights, and franchises, when he was threatened with an invasion. In consequence all that had been surrendered (which were many) were restored; "putting them (it says) in the same condition, state, and plight, they were in at the time of such deeds of surrender."

Mr. Major was bailiff at the surrender; but refused to re-assume his office when it was restored.

"A Proclamation for restoreing Corporations to their antient Charters, Liberties, Rights, and Franchises.

"Whereas wee are informed that severall deeds of surrender, which have been lately made, by severall corporations and bodyes corporate of and in our cityes and townes, within our kingdome of England and dominion of Wales, of their charters, franchises, and priviledges, are not yet recorded or enrolled; and that upon the proceedings and rules for judgement which have been lately had upon the *Quo Warrantos*, or informations in nature of a *Quo Warranto*, judgements are not yet entered upon record; whereupon notwithstanding new charters have been granted in the reigne of our late deare Brother, and in our reigne; which said deeds, being not enrolled or recorded, do not amount unto, or in law make, any surrender of the charters, franchises, or liberties, therein mentioned; and such of the said corporations or bodyes politique, against which rules for judgements have been made, in the life-time of our late deare Brother or since, in our Court of King's Bench, but no judgements entered upon record, are not discorporate or dissolved; and that it is in our power to leave such corporation in the same estate and condition they were in, and to discharge all further proceedings and effects that may be of such rules for judgements and deeds of surrender: We doe hereby publish and declare, that upon due search and examination made, we have satisfaction that the deeds of surrender made by the corporations and bodyes politique of the said cities and townes, except the corporations following: that is to say, Thetford, Nottingham, Bridgwater, Ludlow, Bewdley, Beverley, Tewkesbury, Exeter, Doncaster, Colchester, Winchester, Launceston, Liskerd, Plimpton, Tregoney, Plymouth, Dunwich, St. Ives, Fowey, East Looe, Camelford, West Looe, Tintegall, Penryn, Truro, Bodmyn, Hadleigh, Lestwythell, and Saltash, are not inrolled or recorded in any of our courts; and that though rules for judgements have passed, upon informations in nature of a *Quo Warrrnto*, against the corporations and bodies politique of several cities and townes in our said kingdome and dominion, yet no judgements have been or are entered upon record upon any such informations, except against the cities of London, Chester, Calne, St. Ives, Pool, York, Thaxted, Llanghour, and Malmesbury. And wee, of our meere grace and favour, being resolved to restore and put all our cities, townes, and burroughs, in England and Wales, and also our town of Berwick upon Tweed, into the same state and condition they were and was in our late deare Brother's reigne, before any deed of surrender was made of their charters or franchises, or proceedings against them, or the corporations or bodies politique in or of the said cities, townes, or burroughes, upon any *Quo Warrantos*, or informations in nature of a *Quo Warranto*, had; wee do hereby therefore publish, declare, direct, and require, that the said corporations and bodies politique and corporate of all the said cities, townes, and burroughs, whose deeds of surrender are not inrolled, nor judgements entered against them as aforesaid, and the mayors, bailiffs, sheriffs, aldermen, common-councilmen, assistants, recorders, town-clerks, magistrates, ministers, officers, freemen, and all and every others the members of or in every of them respectively, upon the publication of this our proclamation, take on them and proceed to act as a corporation or body politique; and where places are vacant by death or otherwise, to make elections, constitute and fill up the same, notwithstanding the usual dayes and times of elections by the antient charters and constitutions shall happen to be past; and to doe, execute, and perform, all and every matter and thing as they lawfully might and ought to have done, if noe such deeds of surrender, rules for judgement, or other proceedings, upon any such *Quo Warrantos* or informations, had been had or made: And, for the better effecting our said intention, we have, by order made by us in council, and under our sign manual, and we do alsoe by this our proclamation, made with the advice of our said council, discharge, remove, and dismiss, all and every person and persons of and from all offices and places of mayors, bailiffs, sheriffs, aldermen, common-council-men, assistants, recorder, towne-clerk, and all and every office and place which they or any of them have or clayme only by charter, patent, or grant, from our deare Brother, or from ourself, since the dates of the respective deeds of surrender or rules for judgement, except such corporations whose deeds of surrender are inrolled, or against whom judgement is entered; and that all and every such person and persons deliver up into the hands and custody of the said persons hereby appoynted and intended to act and execute the said offices and places, all and every the charters, records, bookes, evidences, and matters, concerning the said respective corporations: And wee do hereby further publish and declare, that wee have caused all and every the said deeds of surrender which can be found to be delivered and put into the hands of our Attorney Generall, to be by him cancelled, and returned to the corporations and bodies politique of the respective cities and townes whom they concern; and have also given to our said Attorney authority, and do hereby warrant and command him, not only not to proceed or enter judgement upon the said *Quo Warrantos*, or informations in nature of a *Quo Warranto*, or any of them, but to enter upon the respective records *Noli Prosequi's* and legall discharges thereof: And wee doe hereby publish and declare our further grace and favour to the said cities, corporations, and burroughs, at any time hereafter, by any further act, to grant, confirm, or restore unto them, all their charters, liberties, franchises, and priviledges, that, at the respective times of such deeds of surrender or rules for judgement made or given, they held or enjoyed; and in order to the perfecting our said gracious intentions, wee doe hereby likewise publish and declare our royal will and pleasure, as for and concerning the restoring to

Borough, &c. the said members conceive it more fit the said six poor widows be removed up into the chamber, there being more conveniences for them than the houses they now dwell in can be made to have, without very great charge: It is therefore ordered, that the little rooms in the said chamber be speedily made fit for them to be removed up thereunto.

1682, 34 Car. II. *William Southwell* mayor.

1683, 35 Car. II. *Andrew Freeman* mayor.

Nov. 23. Ordered, that the under-stewards of fairs shall, in their own persons, without deputing any other person, collect the moneys due from all persons standing in the fairs, &c. for the use of the chamber of the town, upon penalty of 13*s.* 4*d.* for every neglect, for the use of the chamber of the Corporation, &c.

Jan. 15. At a meeting of the twenty-four, John Major, esq. barrister at law, is chosen steward at the Court of Record, in the place of Thomas Staveley, esq. lately deceased.

March 26, 1684. At a meeting of the twenty-four, Daniel Keene, M. A. late of Jesus college in Cambridge, is chosen head-usher of the school, to be placed therein at or before Whitsuntide next, and therein to continue during pleasure, &c.

Sept. 25. At a common hall, it is agreed that the charters and liberties shall be surrendered unto his gracious Majesty.

These accounts occur respecting the charter:

"Paid charges to Mr. Mayor and aldermen to London, to renew the charter, 20*l.*

"Paid Mr. Brown, town solicitor, his charges about the charter, 180*l.*"

1684, 36 Car. II. *Thomas Ludlam* mayor[1].

JAMES II.

Feb. 6, 1684, King Charles II. died; and King James was proclaimed here, Feb. 14, by the high sheriff and Corporation, attending in their formalities.

King James's speech to the Parliament May 22, 1685, and on Argyle's landing; and, May 30, upon settling his revenue, are entered in the Town Books.

June 12, 1685, 1 Jac. II. At a common hall (the charter being surrendered), it is ordered, that every member of both companies shall come to all meetings appointed by Mr. Mayor, at the Town-hall or elsewhere, in decent gowns and habits, their apparel being either black, or near thereunto, upon pain of forty shillings, to be levied upon every one offending.

It is also agreed, that if any person neglect to appear upon summons, or on days appointed to meet without summons, and cannot shew just cause of absence to Mr. Mayor and his brethren, he shall forfeit, if an alderman, 2*s.*; and a common-council-man, 1*s.* And if any do not appear at any meeting of commissioners appointed by Mr. Mayor (without his leave), he shall forfeit, if an alderman, 2*s.* 6*d.*; if a common-council-man, 1*s.* 6*d.*

It is also agreed, that every one neglecting to appear in his gown, at the Town-hall or elsewhere, as Mr. Mayor appoints, shall forfeit, if an alderman, 4*s.*; and a common-council-man, 2*s.* 6*d.*

21 and 22 June, 1685, the mayor, &c. in consideration of 130*l.* sold unto Lawrence Carter, gent. the Mill, &c. and several fishings of the Soar, from a place called Morehead unto a certain bridge called West-bridge, lying over the said river; paying yearly to the King, for the said premises, the reserved rent of 17*l. per annum.*

And the mayor, &c. as far as by law they be enabled, grant to the said Lawrence Carter free leave and liberty, at his own expence, not only to make cisterns within the High Cross, in the Borough of Leicester, for the holding and furnishing with water such pipes as he shall lay down in the said Borough, Bishop's Fee, Newark and Castle of Leicester, or in any of them.

1685, *Walter Hood* mayor. *Theophilus* comes *Huntingdon*, recordator. *Nathan Wrighte*, deput' record'. [N. B. The chamberlains are here styled *ballivi.*]

Bill of Fare at Mr. Hood's Mayor's Feast.

"FIRST COURSE.

The first Table in the Hall.
The first mess.
A coller of brawn.
A dish of fish.
Venison pasty.
Choyne and turkey.
Ham and pulletts.
Mince pyes.
Grand sallett.
Rost geese.
Venison pasty.
Tongues and udders.
The second Mess.
Boare's head.
A dish of fish.
Choyne and turkeys.
Boyld venison.
Mince pyes.
Grand sallett.
Rost geese.
Venison pasty.
Tongues and udders.
The third Mess.
A coller of brawn.
A dish of fish.
Choyne and turkeys.
Boyld fowle.
Grand sallett.
Mince pyes.
Rost geese.
Venison pasty.
Tongues and udders.
The second Table in the Hall.
The first Mess.
A coller of brawn.
A dish of fish.
Choyne and turkey.
A venison pasty.
Rost geese.
Grand sallett.
Mince pyes.
Ham and pulletts.
Tongues and udders.
The second Mess.
A dish of fish.
Choyne and turkeys.
Venison pasty.
Rost geese.
Grand sallett.
Minse pyes.
Tongues and udders.
Boyld fowl.
The first Table in the Parlour.
The first Mess.
A coller of brawn.
A dish of fish.
Venison pasty.
Choyne and turkeys.
Grand sallett.
Mince pyes.
Rost geese.
Ham and pulletts.
Tongues and udders.
Grand saltett.
A dish of fish.
A venison pasty.
The second Table in the Parlour.
A coller of brawn.
A dish of fish.
Choyne and turkey.
Venison pasty.
Rost geese.
Grand sallett.
Ham and pulletts.
Mince pyes.
A dish of fish.
Tongues and udders,
The table in the chamber.
A dish of fish.
Choyne and turkeys.
Venison pasty.
Ham and pulletts.
Grand sallett.
Rost geese.
Mince pyes.
A dish of fish.
Grand sallett.
Venison pasty.
Tongues and udders.

"SECOND COURSE.

For the long Table.
The first Mess.
A dish of wild fowl.
A dish of lobbstars.
A dish of pulletts.
Sturgeon.
Collard pigg.
Ducks.
Ham and tongues.
Tarts.
Rabbetts.
Custerds.
The second Mess.
Wild fowl.
Sturgeon.
Collerd beef.
Cold pye.
Pulletts.
Warden and puffs.
Ham and tongues.
Rabbetts.
Custerds.
The third Mess.
Pulletts.
Wardens and puffs.
Collerd pigg.
Rabbetts.
Ducks.
Custerds.
The second Table.
The first Mess.
A dish of wild fowl.
Lobbsters.
Pulletts.
Wardens and puffs.
Sturgeon.
Ham and tongues.
Tarts.
Rabbetts.
Custerds.
Collerd pigg.
The second Mess.
Ducks.
Sturgeon.
Pulletts.
Wardens and puffs.
Rabbetts.
Tongues.
Tarts.

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[1] "Mr. Newton, vicar of St. Martin's church, this year preached a sermon before an amazing concourse of people, who mostly attended there to see an unfortunate woman at divine service, prior to her being burnt alive for killing her husband at Ibstock, in this county." Throsby.

The first Table in the Parlour.
The first Mess.
Wild fowl.
Lobbsters.
Pulletts.
Wardens and puffs.
Cold pye.
Sturgeon.
Tarts.
Collerd beefe.
Rabbetts.
Custerds.
Collerd pigg.
The second Table.
Wild fowl.
Sturgeon.
Pulletts.
Wardens and puffs.
Ham and tongues.
Tarts.
Tongues.
Ducks.
Collerd pigg.
The Chamber.
Ducks.
Wardens and puffs.
Pulletts.
Tongues.
Collerd pigg.
Tarts.
Collerd beef.
Rabbetts.
Custerds.
Pulletts.
Tongues."

Whit-Monday 1686, 2 Jac. II. At a common hall, it is agreed that there shall be a scavenger appointed for carrying dirt swept up from the doors of the inhabitants of this Borough; and to agree with him is left to all the senior aldermen, or major part of them.

1686, 2 Jac. II. *Francis Ward* mayor.

1687, 3 Jac. II. *Joseph Cradock* mayor. Iidem recordator & deput' record'.

March 13, 1687, 4 Jac. II. At a meeting of the mayor and aldermen [there were chosen 11 aldermen and 16 common-council-men also]. Mr. John Oneby bailiff, Mr. John Creswell town-clerk, Mr. Vollentine House town-solicitor.

1688, 4 Jac. II. *William Bentley* mayor. Iidem recordator & deput' record'.

James II. issued a proclamation for restoring antient charters, liberties, rights, and franchises, when he was threatened with an invasion. In consequence all that had been surrendered (which were many) were restored; "putting them (it says) in the same condition, state, and plight, they were in at the time of such deeds of surrender."

Mr. Major was bailiff at the surrender; but refused to re-assume his office when it was restored.

"A Proclamation for restoreing Corporations to their antient Charters, Liberties, Rights, and Franchises.

"Whereas wee are informed that severall deeds of surrender, which have been lately made, by severall corporations and bodyes corporate of and in our cityes and townes, within our kingdome of England and dominion of Wales, of their charters, franchises, and priviledges, are not yet recorded or enrolled; and that upon the proceedings and rules for judgement which have been lately had upon the *Quo Warrantos*, or informations in nature of a *Quo Warranto*, judgements are not yet entered upon record; whereupon notwithstanding new charters have been granted in the reigne of our late deare Brother, and in our reigne; which said deeds, being not enrolled or recorded, do not amount unto, or in law make, any surrender of the charters, franchises, or liberties, therein mentioned; and such of the said corporations or bodyes politique, against which rules for judgements have been made, in the life-time of our late deare Brother or since, in our Court of King's Bench, but no judgements entered upon record, are not discorporate or dissolved; and that it is in our power to leave such corporation in the same estate and condition they were in, and to discharge all further proceedings and effects that may be of such rules for judgements and deeds of surrender: We doe hereby publish and declare, that upon due search and examination made, we have satisfaction that the deeds of surrender made by the corporations and bodyes politique of the said cities and townes, except the corporations following: that is to say, Thetford, Nottingham, Bridgwater, Ludlow, Bewdley, Beverley, Tewkesbury, Exeter, Doncaster, Colchester, Winchester, Launceston, Liskerd, Plimpton, Tregoney, Plymouth, Dunwich, St. Ives, Fowey, East Looe, Camelford, West Looe, Tintegall, Penryn, Truro, Bodmyn, Hadleigh, Lestwythell, and Saltash, are not inrolled or recorded in any of our courts; and that though rules for judgements have passed, upon informations in nature of a *Quo Warrrnto*, against the corporations and bodies politique of several cities and townes in our said kingdome and dominion, yet no judgements have been or are entered upon record upon any such informations, except against the cities of London, Chester, Calne, St. Ives, Pool, York, Thaxted, Llanghour, and Malmesbury. And wee, of our meere grace and favour, being resolved to restore and put all our cities, townes, and burroughs, in England and Wales, and also our town of Berwick upon Tweed, into the same state and condition they were and was in our late deare Brother's reigne, before any deed of surrender was made of their charters or franchises, or proceedings against them, or the corporations or bodies politique in or of the said cities, townes, or burroughes, upon any *Quo Warrantos*, or informations in nature of a *Quo Warranto*, had; wee do hereby therefore publish, declare, direct, and require, that the said corporations and bodies politique and corporate of all the said cities, townes, and burroughs, whose deeds of surrender are not inrolled, nor judgements entered against them as aforesaid, and the mayors, bailiffs, sheriffs, aldermen, common-council-men, assistants, recorders, town-clerks, magistrates, ministers, officers, freemen, and all and every others the members of or in every of them respectively, upon the publication of this our proclamation, take on them and proceed to act as a corporation or body politique; and where places are vacant by death or otherwise, to make elections, constitute and fill up the same, notwithstanding the usual dayes and times of elections by the antient charters and constitutions shall happen to be past; and to doe, execute, and perform, all and every matter and thing as they lawfully might and ought to have done, if noe such deeds of surrender, rules for judgement, or other proceedings, upon any such *Quo Warrantos* or informations, had been had or made: And, for the better effecting our said intention, we have, by order made by us in council, and under our sign manual, and we do alsoe by this our proclamation, made with the advice of our said council, discharge, remove, and dismiss, all and every person and persons of and from all offices and places of mayors, bailiffs, sheriffs, aldermen, common-council-men, assistants, recorder, towne-clerk, and all and every office and place which they or any of them have or clayme only by charter, patent, or grant, from our deare Brother, or from ourself, since the dates of the respective deeds of surrender or rules for judgement, except such corporations whose deeds of surrender are inrolled, or against whom judgement is entered; and that all and every such person and persons deliver up into the hands and custody of the said persons hereby appoynted and intended to act and execute the said offices and places, all and every the charters, records, bookes, evidences, and matters, concerning the said respective corporations: And wee do hereby further publish and declare, that wee have caused all and every the said deeds of surrender which can be found to be delivered and put into the hands of our Attorney Generall, to be by him cancelled, and returned to the corporations and bodies politique of the respective cities and townes whom they concern; and have also given to our said Attorney authority, and do hereby warrant and command him, not only not to proceed or enter judgement upon the said *Quo Warrantos*, or informations in nature of a *Quo Warranto*, or any of them, but to enter upon the respective records *Noli Prosequi's* and legall discharges thereof: And wee doe hereby publish and declare our further grace and favour to the said cities, corporations, and burroughs, at any time hereafter, by any further act, to grant, confirm, or restore unto them, all their charters, liberties, franchises, and priviledges, that, at the respective times of such deeds of surrender or rules for judgement made or given, they held or enjoyed; and in order to the perfecting our said gracious intentions, wee doe hereby likewise publish and declare our royal will and pleasure, as for and concerning the restoreing to such of our cities, corporations, and burroughes, within our said kingdome and dominion, which have made deeds of surrender, or have had judgement given against them, which surrenders and judgements are entered of record; that our Chancellor, Attorney General, and Solicitor General, without fees to any officer or officers whatsoever, upon application to them made, shall, and they are hereby required to, prepare and passe charters, instruments, grants, and letters patent, for the incorporateing, regranting, confirming, and restoreing, to all and every the said cities, corporations, and burroughs, their respective charters, liberties, rights, franchises, and priviledges, and for restoreing the respective mayors, bailiffs, recorders, sheriffs, towne-clerks, aldermen, common-council-men, assistants, officers, magistrates, ministers, and freemen, as were of such cities, corporations, or burroughs, at the time of such deeds of surrender or judgements respectively given or had, and for the putting them into the same state, condition, and plight, they were in at the times of such deeds of surrender or judgements made or given. And whereas diverse burroughs that were not heretofore corporations have, since the year one thousand six hundred seaventy-nine, had charters of incorporation granted and passed unto them, wee hereby further expresse and declare our royal pleasure to determine and annul the said last-mentioned charters and corporations; and to that end we have, in pursuance to the power reserved in the said charters, by our order in councill, and under our signe manuall, removed and discharged, and wee doe alsoe by this our proclamation, made with the advice of our said councill, remove and discharge, all and every person of or in the said last-mentioned corporations of and from all offices and places of mayors, bailiffs, recorders, sheriffs, aldermen, common-council-men, assistants, and of and from all and every other office and place from which we have power reserved by the said charters respectively to remove or discharge them: And wee do hereby promise and declare, that wee will do and consent to all such acts, matters, and things, as shall be necessary to render these our gracious intentions and purposes effectual, it being our intention to call a parliament as soon as the general disturbance of our kingdome by the intended invasion will admit thereof. Given at our Court at Whitehall, the seventeenth day of October. By the King [1]."

Oct. 20, 1688. At a common hall [Mr. Thomas Ludlam is styled mayor, and many aldermen are changed; and then] Mr. William Bentley, chosen mayor for the year ensuing, took the usual oaths of the Corporation, the oath of allegiance and supremacy, the oath mentioned in the Act for regulating Corporations, and subscribed the Declaration for renouncing the Covenants.

Mr. Ludlam, Mr. Hood, Mr. Ward, Mr. Cradock, chosen justices of the peace for the year ensuing.

It is agreed at this meeting, that those persons as have been mayors shall have their precedency according to their places of seniority of mayoralty.

Dec. 27. At a common hall, it is agreed that the companies of twenty-four and forty-eight shall yearly appear, Dec. 27, at the hall, without summons, and wait on the mayor, in their gowns, to hear a sermon at All Saints church, or in the Hospital of St. John's chamber, to extend their charity to the poor widows. The absenters to send to chamberlains; else to pay, if of the twenty-four, 12*d.*; if of the forty-eight, 6*d.*

Dec. 18. At a meeting of the twenty-four, Mr. Thomas Palmer is elected bailiff in the place of Mr. William Major, who refused to execute the said office, and absolutely declined the same.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

April 24, 1689. At a meeting of the twenty-four, Thomas Noble, gent. attorney at law, is chosen to be the Corporation solicitor during pleasure.

William Higgs is elected, in room of William Orton, deceased, mace-bearer of this Corporation during pleasure.

Giles Coker is elected library-keeper for the said Corporation during pleasure, in the place the said William Higgs lately enjoyed.

1689, 1 William and Mary, *John Bent* mayor. *Nathan Wrighte* recorder.

In this year, 160*l.* was paid for fines for the tithes of Danet's Hall, Westcotes, &c.

Oct. 11. At a common hall, Mr. John Kilby is chosen head-usher of the free-school, in room of Mr. Daniel Keen, deceased, during pleasure of the Corporation.

1690, 2 William and Mary, *John Goodhall* mayor.

July 9, 1691. At a common hall. Whereas divers persons elected into the common council have refused the place, or neglected to take the oaths, &c.; it is ordained and enacted, by Mr. Mayor and aldermen, with the advice of the common council, that such so neglecting or refusing shall forfeit the sum of 100 marks, or such greater or lesser sum as shall seem meet to the mayor and aldermen to impose upon them, to be levied on their goods and chattels, or to be recovered by action of debt, bill, or plaint, in any of their Majesty's courts of record.

May 26. At a meeting of the twenty four, it is agreed, by all the aldermen present, and the rest absent upon notice given, or so many as then shall think fit, shall meet at the Town-hall upon the Friday next after St. Matthew's day, and so yearly, to take account of the bonds in the Charter-house, and of other matters and things they shall think fit to inspect done that year.

1691, 3 William and Mary, *George Becket* mayor.

Aug. 18, 1692. At a common hall, upon the death of Mr. George Becket late mayor, Mr. *John Wilkins* is elected in his room, and sworn.

"Paid Mr. Wilkins, mayor, for 940 yards of new-cast leaden pipes, 142*l.* 4*s.*"[2]

1692, 4 William and Mary, *John Brooksby* mayor.

Dec. 27. At a meeting of the twenty-four, Robert Tyrlington was elected mace-bearer, in room of William Higgs deceased, during pleasure.

1693, 5 William and Mary, *Edmund Johnson* mayor. *Nathan Wrighte,* Serviens ad legem, recordator.

June 27, 1694. At a meeting of the twenty-four, Samuel Wilcocks was chosen library-keeper during pleasure, and no longer.

1694, 6 William and Mary, *Thomas Palmer* mayor.

March 25, 1695. At a meeting of the aldermen, Edward Jevon, gent. was elected to be town-clerk, and took his oath.

Sept. 12. At a meeting of the aldermen, Joseph Kilby was elected to be library-keeper during pleasure.

1695, 7 William III. *John Pares* mayor.

Jan. 24. At a meeting of the twenty-four, it is ordered that this Corporation will join with the rest of the Corporations in a suit against the City of Coventry, for an account of Sir Thomas White's charity given to the said Corporations.

May 22, 1696. At a common hall, ordered that two persons be sent to London to solicit for some new money, for the use of the poor of this Corporation, for small money.

A petition was also signed, and the common seal affixed, to the Lords' Committees for managing the government, for 6000*l.* in new money, to be exchanged for clipt money.

June 9, 1698. At a common hall, ordered that Mr. John Wilkins shall repair the pipes that are laid from the conduit in the fields to the conduit in the town, at the charge of the Corporation, and maintain the common decay that shall happen to the said pipes, for 5*s. per annum*, at his own charge; and that Mr. John Wilkins shall mend the conduit in the field at the charge of the Corporation.

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[1] Nona pars paten' de anno regni Regis Jacobi Secundi Quarto.

[2] "The leaden pipes found so frequently across the streets, and in the yards of the houses in the South part of the town, are accounted for by this item of expenditure. Wilkins was a clock-maker. In the year 1791, I saw two lengths of these pipes taken up by the workmen betwixt the High Cross and the Peacock, when that street was begun to be paved after the modern fashion. The water-works were where the pump is, at the end of the new buildings, below the Peacock." Throsby.

Aug. 27, 1696, 8 Will. III. At a common hall, ordered that Mr. George Bent junior shall have a lease of the Forest-land given by King Charles I. for 21 years, and not to plough the last seven years, under the yearly rent of 14*l.*; to begin from the end of the last lease.

1696, 8 Will. III. *John Roberts* mayor. *Nathan Wrighte*, serviens ad legem, recordator.

March 31, 1697. At a common hall, ordered that Mr. John Wilkins shall have 40*l.* and deliver up both the engines, and leave the water-courses and the conduit in good repair, to the Corporation; and, if there be any want of repairs in the said engines, Mr. Wilkins to allow it out of the 40*l.*

Aug. 9. At a common hall, ordered that the town-clerk shall take but 6*s.* 8*d.* for a copy of the charter.

Sept. 1. At a meeting, Laurence Carter junior, esq. was chosen recorder of this Corporation.

1697, 9 Will. III. *Henry Pate* mayor. *Laurence Carter* junior recordator.

Oct. 22. At a common hall, ordered that an account of the toll of the several fairs be brought in, and filed upon the file of the mayors for the future.

Ordered also, that all the ten pounds that shall be remaining in the old chamberlains' hands shall be paid into the hands of the new chamberlains at and before St. Thomas's day next ensuing, upon the forfeiture of 5*l.* to be paid by the chamberlains so neglecting, and to be paid into the chamber of the town; and all chamberlains successively shall observe the order of payment abovesaid, under the like penalty.

It is likewise ordered, that what moneys shall be expended by this Corporation upon any public accounts shall be laid out with the members of this hall, they selling as cheap as other tradesmen.

It is likewise ordered, that the mayor for the time being, and the alderman of every ward, shall call to their assistance the constables of every ward a month before Lady-day sessions, and walk the several wards of this Borough, to see how the streets are kept in repair; and to cause the constables to take an account in writing, of the persons that make neglect; and to give them notice to repair their doors, or else to be presented the next following sessions.

March 10. Whereas Mr. John Roberts, late mayor of Leicester, did bind several persons as apprentices, [viz. John Townesend of Ayleston, and Henry Bowler and Mary Cradock, in September 1697, for seven years, but their indentures to commence in 1693 and 1694;] ordered, that the said Mr. Roberts hath forfeited the 20 marks payable out of the Gosling close, for binding the abovesaid persons in manner abovesaid; and that the said 20 marks be stopped out of his salary.

April 1698. At a common hall, ordered that what money Mr. Noble, solicitor for this Corporation, shall pay or lay down towards the charges of a patent for the poor of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity in the Newark, shall be repaid him by the Corporation.

Ordered, that 5*l.* shall be allowed towards the charge of carrying on the suit against Coventry about sir Thomas White's will.

July 5. At a common hall, ordered that a common hall shall be called within ten days after the new mayor is sworn; and then the book for binding apprentices, and making freemen, for the preceding year, shall be publicly read, to see what persons are bound, and freemen made, contrary to the former orders, for the forfeiture of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid out of the Gosling close, which shall, by order of the said hall, be stopped by the chamberlains; and if nothing appear to the contrary, it shall be paid to the said mayor.

Ordered, that Mr. Nidd's gift of 32*l. per annum* to the poor of Mountsorell be henceforth paid to the church-wardens and chapel-wardens of Mountsorell jointly; and that they shall call to their assistance four of the seniors of the said town, whereof two of the North end, and two of the South end, to see the said money paid according to the will of Mr. Nidd.

1698, 10 Will. III. *John Cracroft* mayor.

Jan. 13. At a common hall, ordered that a petition be sent up to the House of Commons against making the river Derwent, co. Derby, navigable.

Q. Whether this hall will consent that the town of Harborough shall have a new fair?

Resolved in the negative, *nemine contradicente.*

Ordered, that a letter be sent to the earl of Stamford, to return his Lordship thanks.

March 31, 1699. Ordered, that [certain persons] shall view what incroachments are made in the South Fields by any of the tenants of the Corporation, and what grass-ground is converted into tillage, contrary to their leases; and to report the same to the next common hall; and what controversies are among any of the said tenants, the said commissioners are to endeavour a reconciliation.

July 11. At a common hall, Mr. John Goodal was dismissed from his future attendance as alderman.

Sept. 21. Ordered, that Mr. John Ludlam, being chosen chamberlain for the year ensuing, according to the custom of the Borough, by Mr. Samuel Woodland, mayor elect, and refusing to serve the said office, shall pay for his fine 11*l.* to be paid into the hands of the chamberlains.

1699, 11 Will. III. *Samuel Woodland* mayor.

1700, 12 Will. III. *John Abney* mayor.

Nov. 12. At a meeting of the commissioners, agreed that the house belonging to this Corporation, called *The Lords Place*, with the appurtenances, be sold for 500*l.*; and the purchaser to take all incumbrances of leases whatsoever.

April 13, 1701. At a common hall, agreed that this Corporation will join with the rest of the Corporations, and bear their proportionable charges, in an appeal to be brought before the House of Lords about Coventry lands.

June 20, 1701. At a common hall, ordered that the arrears of Mrs. Elizabeth Ward's gift, being 20*s. per annum*, shall be demanded of Mr. William Ruding; which gift is 3*l. per annum*, payable out of Duck-holme close, now in his possession; and, for want of payment of the said arrears, he shall be sued at common hall.

1701, 13 Will. III. *Richard Townesend* mayor. Chamberlains, John Pares, Francis Lewin. Communis clericus Edward Jevon, generosus.

Sept. 29. At a common hall, ordered that 18*l.* being received by Mr. Noble of Mr. Acham, all charges expended by this Corporation towards getting and receiving that money shall be deducted thereout, and the remainder to be distributed to the poor, according to the gift.

Ordered, that a bond be given from the Corporation to the overseers of the poor of St. Mary for 10*l.* being the gift of Mr. Lacy and Mr. Sherman; there being a bond formerly given for the same, and lost.

Ordered, that Mr. Bennet's and Mr. Ward's gift shall henceforth be paid according to the donor's gift.

King William III. died March 8, 1701-2; and Queen Anne was proclaimed.

ANNE.

March 16, 1701-2, 1 Anne. At a common hall, Mr. Joseph Hardy was elected head-usher, to succeed Mr. Kilby, in the free-school.

Ordered, that Mr. Chamberlain Lewin shall receive into his hands, for the use of the Corporation, the lottery-money from Mr. Watts; and no interest to be paid for it till the Corporation makes use of it.

May 25, 1702. At a common hall; ordered, according to a former order, that every person neglecting to appear at any meeting upon summons, or days which they are appointed to meet without summons, and have not spareing; every alderman shall forfeit 2*s.* and every common-council-man 1*s.* according to the said order.

Aug. 28. At a meeting of the commissioners, [they] agreed to sell to Simon Barwell, gent. the great house called *The Lords Place*, with all the gardens, orchards, and appurtenances, for 400*l.*; to hold to him and his heirs for ever.

Sept. 18. At a meeting, Mr. John Boley was elected town-clerk, in room of Mr. Jevon deceased; *& tunc juratus.*

1702, 1 Anne, *Edmund Cradock* mayor. Chamberlains, Thomas Hemsly, John Smally.

Nov. 7. At a common hall, Eleanor Headly, Sarah Ward, Springthorp-Joyce Legit, widows, were chosen to have Mr. Bent's gift in St. John's Hospital; and are to take preference as they were elected.

Feb. 3. At a common hall, ordered that an entry and claim be forthwith made into part of the land (in name of the whole) lying within the liberties of Enderby, being the lands of Mr. John Bent, given by his will to the Corporation for the benefit of four widows in St. John's Hospital, in order to fulfil the donor's will, and assert the rights of the Corporation; and that a letter of attorney be made, under the common seal, to the town-clerk, to make the said entry and claim, in name of the Corporation; and the Corporation to save him harmless.

It is ordered, that the houses in St. John's Hospital be made fit, as soon as they can, for the four widows; and that what charges they cost shall be paid out of the rents of Enderby lands, given by Mr. John Bent for maintenance of the said widows, before such time as any thing be allowed to the said widows.

March 5. At a common hall, the lease for 21 years, to commence from Lady-day next, of the lands at Enderby given by Mr. John Bent, at the rent of 24*l. per annum*, was sealed.

March 31, 1703. At a meeting of the twenty-four, Mr. Bowers, steward to the earl of Huntingdon, by order of the said earl, nominated Simon Barwell, gent. to be steward of this Corporation, according to a deed made by the Corporation to Henry earl of Huntingdon in the reign of King James I.; and the said Simon Barwell was elected.

July 12. At a common hall, ordered that all the members of this hall attend here to-morrow morning, at eight o'clock, in order to meet the right hon. the earl of Denbigh, lord lieutenant of the county of Leicester. Ordered, that such and so much wine and biscuit, and other things necessary for a handsome treat fit for the said lord Denbigh, be provided, as Mr. Mayor shall think proper, according to the company that appears; to be paid for out of the chamber of the town.

1703, 2 Anne, *Richard Weston* mayor. Chamberlains, Charles Tufley, John Cooper.

Oct. 8. At a common hall, ordered that the great mace be new-gilded with gold; and that the chamberlains pay for doing the same.

Nov. 26. Ordered, that Mr. Noble, the town solicitor, bring an action against the town of Bedford, for exacting toll of Mr. Thomas Ayres and Mr. George Bent for their cattle, notwithstanding they shewed them the copy of the charter.

Ordered, that the chamberlains forthwith put into repair the chambers over the East gate, to make them fit for a tenant to live in.

Jan. 28. Ordered, *nemine contradicente*, that Mr. Boley, the town-clerk, for his extraordinary care and pains taken for the benefit of the Corporation, shall have a gratuity of 20*l.*; to be forthwith paid by the present chamberlains.

March 6. At a common hall, ordered that every mayor shall, twice in the year, viz. the first hall after his election, and the first hall after Lady-day, cause all the heads and titles of sir Thomas White's and Mr. Heyrick's bonds to be publicly read, that the hall may judge of such as ought to renew their security, and such as ought to pay in the said money; and then the mayor for the time being shall forthwith give notice to all such persons [of what is ordered]; and if, after such notice given, any neglect to renew their security, or pay in their money, according to such order, by the space of two months, then the mayor shall cause such persons to be prosecuted at law by the solicitor: And it is ordered, that if any mayor shall neglect to perform this order, he shall, for every neglect or breach of this order, forfeit and pay, to the use of the bailiffs and burgesses of Leicester, 5*l.* to be recovered by due order of law.

It is ordered, that the mayor for the time being shall, in all things, so far as in him lieth, put in execution, observe, and keep, all such orders as hereafter shall be made in this hall; upon pain of his neglect (upon notice given to him by this hall to put the same in execution) to forfeit and pay 10*l.* to the then chamberlains, or to be stopped out of his salary.

March 31, 1704. At a common hall, ordered that the town-clerk, taking with him one alderman and two common-council-men, one being of the first 24, and one of the last 24 of the forty-eight, shall have liberty, from time to time, to go into the charter-house, and inspect the writings there, and put them into order, that they may be more readily found, and the town better know how their title stands in the lands they now enjoy, and whether they be not wronged of other lands and tenements which it is supposed belong to them.

It is ordered, that Thomas Wall, of Belgrave, millwright, shall have a lease of the North mills, late in possession of John Townesend, from Lady-day last, for 21 years, paying yearly 26*l.*

June 1. At a common hall, ordered that Mr. John Boley, town-clerk, shall be made free without paying any fine.

June 5. At a common hall, ordered that the orders now read concerning the four widows at St. John's Hospital, &c. be kept by them; and that 6*d.* a-week be by the town paid to a keeper, to look to them in their illness; and the keeper to make them a fire in the morning, and then clean the public room, every day. Widow Armston to be the first keeper; and that the chamberlains make the spare-room below stairs fit for the keeper to lay in.

Ordered, that the Corporation shall, as usual, make a present of wine to the earl of Stamford, and a treat for him when in this town, according to the discretion of Mr. Mayor.

Ordered, that the Queen's arms be fresh drawn, and the coats of arms in the Gainsborough; and that the earl of Denbigh's arms be put up there.

1704, 3 Anne, *Thomas Ayres* mayor. Chamberlains, John Denshin, William Goadby.

1705, 4 Anne, *Thomas Hartshorn* mayor. Chamberlains, John Pratt, Robert Winfield.

Dec. 18. At a common hall, ordered that Mr. Hartshorn present mayor, Mr. R. Townesend, Mr. Edmund Cradock, Mr. Richard Weston, and Mr. Thomas Ayres, attend (at the meeting of the Corporations of Nottingham, Northampton, and Warwick), and treat with Coventry, at such place as shall be agreed on.

Feb. 6, 1705-6, the House of Commons determined that the right of election for the Borough of Leicester was in the freemen not receiving alms, and in the inhabitants paying scot and lot; but persons living in the Borough by certificate, not having gained a settlement, by renting 10*l.* a-year, or serving in an annual office, are not entitled (by paying scot and lot) to vote.

May 12, 1706. At a common hall, ordered that widow Buyers shall have the Willoughby lands for 21 years at the old rent, paying a guinea in hand, and to plough five acres the three first years, &c.

June 18. Ordered, that on the 27th of this month, being a day of thanksgiving for the victories in Brabant, &c. Mr. Mayor shall make such an entertainment at the Gainsborough as is suitable to the occasion.

Aug. 13. At a common hall, ordered that Mr. Fox shall have the rent of St. Mary's church-yard till the end of Mr. Wilkins's lease; and after that, the use and benefit of the church-yard so long as this hall shall think fit.

Aug. 26. At a common hall, a draught of the settlement of the charity given by sir Thomas White was read, and approved of.

1706, 5 Anne, *George Bent* mayor. Chamberlains, Matthew Jud, William Hammonds.

Oct. 8. At a common hall, ordered that Nicholas Swingler and John Yates be bellmen, to go nightly through the Borough, from ten at night till six in the morning, to be removeable at pleasure of the mayor for the time being; and that the Corporation provide bells; and that each of the bellmen have a coat, the price not to exceed 4*s.* *per* yard, and a small badge of silver, with the town arms, on the sleeve of each coat, and two staves: the said bells, coats, badges, and staves, to be taken away, and bellmen removed, by the mayor and justices for the time being, or more part of them, upon any misdemeanour.

Dec. 5. Ordered, that the 31st instant, being a thanksgiving-day for the battle of Ramillies, a hogshead of ale be given; and so much ale, and kidds for bonfires, at the Gainsborough, as Mr. Mayor thinks fit.

April 1, 1707. At a meeting, William Handy was unanimously chosen mace-bearer, and sworn, in place of Mr. Turlington deceased: John Bliss chosen serjeant, in place of William Handy.

At Leicester, in 1707, was a free school, in which 24 boys were taught.

Sept. 21, *John Ludlam* was elected mayor; Roger Lee, William Topp, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1708, *Johannes Ludlam* amotus; *Jacobus Annis* electus major. Camerarii, Edward Palmer pro com', Francis Coltman pro majore.

Flesh-tasters, two butchers; searchers and sealers of leather, a tanner sealer, two cordwainers, one currier, and one sadler; triers of tallow, two butchers, two chandlers, two fellmongers.

"Received of Mr. Robert Sherwin, pursuant to agreement made at Lutterworth between the Corporation and the City of Coventry, concerning sir Thomas White's gift, for which city he paid, as their agent, 200*l.*, and for the interest money 3*l.* 5*s.*, and for a year's rent of sir Thomas White's land, according to agreement."—["Mem. This 200*l.* was repaid to Coventry in 1719, by order of the Court of Chancery. E. L."]

Feb. 11. Ordered several persons to assist the town-clerk, and inspect the old files and papers in his chamber, and set them at rights.

Ordered the old silver salt to be exchanged for two wax silver candlesticks, a pair of silver snuffers and stand; and what they come to more to be paid by the chamberlains.

March 23. The twenty-four chose Joseph Abell to be common crier, in room of John Ogden deceased; and George Beston beadle, in room of Thomas Oliver, who was turned out; to continue during pleasure.

April 8, 1709. Articles were sealed between Mary Coy and John Coy her son, and the Corporation, for a half yard and half a quarter of a yard land in Houghton, in consideration of 160*l.*; whereof 20*l.* now paid, and 140*l.* to be paid at the confirming the title, of which 120*l.* is due to Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, upon a mortgage which she hath of the premisses; and the Corporation this day gave her a bond for it.

May 27. At a common hall, ordered the chamberlain to prepare a handsome entertainment for the Bishop [Dr. Wake]; and that the aldermen who have been mayors meet him at the town-hall, in scarlet, on Friday next, at five o'clock, P. M.—Ordered, that the late beadle be allowed 20*s.* for his coat, to be paid by 2*s.* *per* week; and John Oyder was allowed 10*s.*

June 10. Ordered a new Queen's arms to be erected over the West gate.

Item, that Mr. Fox, vicar of St. Mary's, shall be tenant of St. Mary's church-yard, paying yearly for the same 10*s.*, and enjoy it during pleasure of the mayor: and that the 3*s.* 4*d.* charged on him for the Easter book, and other dues of the parish of St. Mary, be not for the future *supered*, but that he pay the same. Item, ordered that Mr. Fox be paid by the chamberlains 13*s.* 4*d.* over and above the 10*l.* already granted him during the pleasure of the hall.

June 13. Ordered, that the Conduit be taken down, and re-built.

June 20. Ordered, that the charge of re-building the Conduit be defrayed by the chamberlains; and that the founder's name and other ornaments, lately upon the old, be put upon the new one.

The chamberlains were ordered to pay to the grand jury that served the last sessions 20*s.* for their extraordinary charges.

Sept. 21, *Edward Hood* elected mayor; Humphrey Chapman, Thomas Ayre, chamberlains.

Oct. 6. Several ordered to meet, and consider what is proper to be done in order to the inclosing the South Fields, according to a former order for inclosing the same.

Nov. 22. The order made 8 Jac. I. for cleansing the streets, was ordered to be duly executed; and that the cryer forthwith proclaim the said order through the whole town.

Dec. 16. The chamberlains were ordered to pay 5*l.* to William Harris, late one of the forty-eight, he being reduced low in his estate.

Several persons were ordered to be sued, at the charge of the Corporation, for using their trades within the Borough, not being free.

Dec. 27. Ordered, that all those of the twenty-four and forty-eight that do not pay, or refuse to pay, all and every fine and fines already due, or that shall become due, for not attending at common halls on days of summons, or such days on which they are to appear without summons, shall, from time to time, be sued for the same, as the same shall become due, at the charge of the Corporation.

Jan. 31, 1709-10. Ordered, that such members of the twenty-four as do not appear at the hall to go to the church with Mr. Mayor on St. John's day shall forfeit for each neglect 2*s.* apiece, unless they send 1*s.* to the mayor for the use of the poor of St. John's Hospital; the forty-eight for like neglect to forfeit 1*s.* unless he or they so absent send 6*d.* for the like use.

March 3. Mary Cook, widow, took a lease of two closes, called Freak's grounds, for 21 years, from March 25, 1710, paying 30*l.* *per annum* rent, &c. when grazed; but 60*l.* *per annum*, for the first three years, when she is to plough them.

Ordered, papers to be put up at the Gates and High Cross, and left at the Coffee-house giving notice that the Bead-house meadows, South Field lands, Gosling closes, and the house and ground in the Senvey gate, are to be let at the next meeting of the commissioners.

March 29, 1710. At a meeting of the commissioners, Robert Lord took the sheep-penns for six years, from Candlemas last, paying yearly 16*l.* and the parish levies, and keeping the penns in repair, and making the pavement good where broken up during the said term.

John Smalley took a piece of ground where a house stood formerly, and a garden belonging to it, on the South side of Senvey gate, next the house of Christopher Law, on the East side, to hold it, from Lady-day last, for 41 years, paying nearly 6*s.* 8*d.* and building a house on it, with brick and other materials, as good as Christopher Law's is, and leave it in good repair, and paying all taxes.

Item, by 25 out of 36 present, it was voted that the South Fields shall be let in six farms, to be used as heretofore, to the best bidder, as soon as conveniently they can be.—Mr. John Ludlam and Mr. Thomas Helmsley protested against this order.

April 5. Edward Broughton took the lands lying up to the Swans windmill, abutting to the Sick, and next the causeway leading from the Pinfold to Wigston, along by the hedge-side; and five lands, lying together, by the hedge against Mr. Carter's windmill, to dig the same for making brick, from Michaelmas next, for 21 years, paying yearly 25*s.* for every acre, and proportionably for less than an acre; and he is to level the same at the end of the term, and pay all taxes and levies; and he is to hold the four acres which he has a lease of at the same rent *per* acre as the farmers shall give for their farms, &c.

George Bent senior, draper, took the farm called Four yard lands, in St. Mary's fields, now in possession

sion of Mr. John Abney, to hold it for 21 years, from Michaelmas next, paying yearly 48*l.* and all taxes and levies.

Mr. William Southwell junior took the Grange and Farm, reputed four yard-land, in St. Mary's field (except six acres set to Mr. Edward Broughton), to hold for 21 years, from Michaelmas next, paying 52*l.* *per annum*, and all taxes and levies.

Thomas Hall, tinman, took the Grange yard, barn, and land, in St. Mary's field, reputed three yard land, then in possession of Henry Coulson (except five lands next the hedge, by Mr. Carter's windmill, being about one acre and a half), to hold for 21 years, from Michaelmas next, to pay 39*l.* *per annum*, and all taxes and levies.

John Prat took three yard-land, then in his possession, to hold for 21 years, from Michaelmas next, paying 36*l.* *per annum*, and all taxes and levies.

Thomas Ward, innholder, took three yard-land, then in his possession, to hold for 21 years, from Michaelmas next, paying 36*l.* *per annum*, and all taxes and levies.

Robert Winfield and William Wells took the close, now divided into four parts, called the Gosling closes, then in Mr. Townesend's possession, to hold for 21 years, from Michaelmas next; to pay 24*l.* *per annum*, and all taxes and levies.

Mr. Edmund Johnson took the farm, reputed three yard-land and a half, in the possession of Mr. John Wilkins, to hold it 21 years, from Michaelmas next, paying 42*l.* *per annum*, and all taxes and levies.

May 3. An address was sealed, to be presented by sir George Beaumont to the Queen.

June 16. The commissioners set to Joseph How, taylor, three closes or meadows lying behind the Swanns mill, late in possession of Edmund Johnson, to hold from 25th March last, for 21 years, paying 15*l.* *per annum*.

Aug. 25. A common hall ordered, that John Hastings, son of Robert Hastings, of Countesthorpe, on his petition, should be bound apprentice to Samuel Jacome, fellmonger, and that his indentures should bear date from March 25, 1707; it appearing to the hall, that the said apprentice had lived with and served his master from that time as an apprentice.

The tenants mentioned above, neglecting to appear and seal their leases, as they were appointed to do this day, they were ordered to be sued at law, unless they should appear at the next common hall.

William Breen, miller, was ordered to be prosecuted at law for a tithe of 18*s.* payable out of the mills he holds due to the Corporation.

Aug. 31. Mr. Winfield, Mr. Wells, Joseph How, and Mr. George Bent, sealed their leases.

Sept. 21, *Thomas Bradley* elected mayor; John Newton, John Ayre, chamberlains.

Sept. 22. At a meeting of the twenty-four, Mr. James Annis, one of the aldermen, being charged with speaking several unmannerly and reproachful words to Mr. Edward Hood, mayor, and several aldermen then present, at the White Hart in this Borough; the said Mr. Annis did, at this meeting, publicly acknowledge himself in a fault for the same, and declared that he was very sorry for what he had said.

Oct. 23. At a hall, a release was sealed (Mr. Newford of Carleton) of lands in Houghton super Montem.

Nov. 3. Mr. Lord's lease for the sheep-penns was sealed.

Jan. 17, 1710-11. Mr. Pratt and Mr. Smalley's leases were sealed; and Wall's lease for one acre and a half of land, whereon his windmill stands, for 14 years and a half; ending at Lady-day 1721.

Ordered, that from Lady-day next the town-clerk for the time being shall be allowed 10*s.* *per annum*, and no more, for pen, ink, wax, paper, and parchment, for the town's use.

Aug. 23, 1711. The commissioners ordered certain persons to enquire the value of Mr. Ruding's small tithes, which he holds by lease of the Corporation, expiring at Michaelmas next, and other small tithes of the Corporation, and make report to the commissioners at the next meeting.

Sept. 7. The commissioners, not liking the report made to them, ordered the same to be further deliberated on.

The aldermen of the wards agreed, that they should return a particular account of the distribution of the charitable gifts given by King Charles I., the duke of Devonshire, Mr. Haines, and widow Officer, within a fortnight after they have disposed of the same, to the mayor for the time being.

Sept. 21, *Edmund Johnson* elected mayor; Thomas Gamble, Thomas Lewin, chamberlains.

Several chosen to be chamberlains were fined; viz. Thomas Willows, 10*l.*; Robert Low, 11*l.*; Robert Headly, 14*l.*

Jan. 15, 1711-12. A common hall ordered the chamberlains to give and pay to Thomas Roberts, 12*l.* for making a survey of the Corporation.

John Franklin, one of the serjeants (being unfit for business), had 2*s.* *per* week paid him.

Feb. 22. A hall abated 4*l.* of the fine laid on Robert Headly for not serving as chamberlain; so he paid only 10*l.*

The farmers petitioning to have the taxes for the South Fields abated, their petition was rejected.

June 17, 1712. A common hall ordered an address to the Queen, for communicating to her people the terms of the general peace.

Thomas Oliver, once servant to the Corporation, had 12*d.* *per* week allowed him.

The roof of St. Mary's chancel ordered to be repaired.

Aug. 27. The regrant of sir Thomas White's estate to Coventry was sealed.

Sept. 21, *John Cooper* elected mayor; Edward Bracebridge, Thomas Ludlam, chamberlains.

Sept. 26. At a meeting of the twenty-four; there being 400*l.* of sir Thomas White's estate come from Coventry to this Borough, to be put out, in fifty pounds, to eight young men, of good name and fame, freemen; at this meeting it was resolved, that none of the companies of twenty-four or forty-eight shall have any of it for this time; but that afterwards, as the further charity comes, one half shall be put out to those of the body that shall petition for the same, and the other half to freemen that are not of the body politick, giving good security for the same: And that all and every person who shall have any of the fifty pounds shall, at his own charge, take the advice of the recorder for the time being, or some other counsel learned in the law, as the mayor and aldermen for the time being shall approve, that such securities may be by him or them advised on: And that no person shall be capable of taking this 50*l.* that has 10*l.* either of sir Thomas White's or Mr. Heyrick's money, unless he resign the said 10*l.*: And that all bonds or other securities, to be given for any of the fifty-pounds, shall be sealed and executed in a court of aldermen. The persons to whom at this time the fifty pounds were granted were, John Roberts, William Noon, hatter, Richard Jervis, Richard Denshire, John Page, smith, Samuel Miles, Tobias Pickering, and William Sutton.

Oct. 10. At this hall, ordered *(nemine contradicente)*, that there shall be, yearly, paid by the chamberlains, to the mayor for the time being, 20*l.* over and above the 40*l.* now paid by the chamberlains; and to begin this additional payment to Mr. John Cooper, present mayor.

Likewise ordered, that there shall be added to the four nobles, now the town-clerk's salary, so much as shall make his yearly salary full 5*l.* during pleasure, by quarterly payments, to begin from Michaelmas last.

Nov. 28. At a hall; it being proposed, whether John Lee, eldest son of Mr. Roger Lee, shall have his freedom, his father not having of some time after his birth taken his freedom, by omission of the officers not calling him to take it as usual, and the said Mr. Roger Lee not being sensible of the inconvenience of neglecting it; and, in consideration of the said Mr. Lee's faithful service to the Corporation, it was carried in the affirmative by a great majority.

At the same hall, it was ordered that 13*s.* 4*d.* should be added to the 6*s.* 8*d.* quarterly to the beadle, during pleasure, to make his pay 4*l. per annum.*

Ordered also, that hereafter the chamberlains shall not stop the 20*s.* from the mace-bearer once in three years, as lately they have done.

Jan. 16, 1712-13. At this hall a bond was sealed to William Bromley, esq. and other trustees of sir Thomas White's lands, for 405*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* that the same shall be let out according to the deeds of trust and decrees of Chancery; which bond was signed and perfected Feb. 2.

New schedules were this day (Jan. 16) put to Twiggs Pilgrim's leases, wherein some of the stalls, &c. in Saturday Market, are raised, to help Mr. Pilgrim to pay the taxes to the church and poor of St. Martin's parish from Michaelmas last, during the residue of his lease.

Mr. George Bent was abated out of his rent 20*s.* a year, in consideration of the loss of ground belonging to his farm, which Mr. Broughton holds.

Feb. 2. The hall ordered the chamberlains to take the rent of Mr. Townesend, upon his promise not to sow the land dug, that is now unsown, in Horse-fair close, nor to plough or dig the same again during his lease.

Ordered, that the High Cross shall be cleared and kept from tubs, and cleared weekly by the beadle; and benches made by the chamberlains for people to sit on.

Feb. 9. The hall ordered George Bent to sue the mayor of Derby, and such as were concerned in taking his heifer on pretence of toll for cattle passing through the said borough; and the charges of the suit to be paid by the chamberlains.

As to Mr. Botham's gift out of the Parrot, it was ordered that the rent should be received by the chamberlains on Thursday before Easter, and Thursday before Christmas.

The tithes of Danet's Hall, Westcotes, and St. Mary's, are ordered to be let to the present tenants, upon paying the rents they paid before, and double rent according to the fines heretofore paid.

May 6, 1713. The hall ordered the chamberlains to pay to Ruth, widow of Ralph Houghton, of Houghton on the Hill (upon her, and St. John Houghton her son, sealing a grant and release to the Corporation of their right in and to the garden on the back side of St. John's Hospital as now divided), the sum of 50*s.*

The Address to the Queen, on conclusion of the Peace, was sealed.

The twenty-four ordered the chamberlains to pay James Ludlam 1*s.* 6*d. per* week from Midsummer next; and he being incapable of serving as under-schoolmaster, they chose Thomas Adcock, of Belgrave, in his place.

July 3. The hall ordered Mr. Chamberlain Ludlam to provide 100 yards of good white ribband, to be made into cockades, for the two companies, officers, clergy, &c.

Aug. 13. The hall ordered that 1*s.* in the pound be allowed Mr. Harte, auditor of the Duchy rents, out of the Tutbury money, being 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* payable to the old Hospital, so long as he shall pay the said 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* without any trouble or charge to the Corporation.

The hall ordered that the chamberlains shall pay Mr. Thomas Wright, of Coventry, solicitor for sir Thomas White's charity, his bill of charges; and also give him fifty guineas, as a present, for his extraordinary care and pains in the said cause.

Ten pounds allowed towards the Town plate at the horse-race.

Sept. 21, *Arthur Noone* elected mayor; John Guthridge, William Page, chamberlains.

Sept. 25. The hall ordered Robert Clayton, late apprentice to Joseph Richmond, to be made free; it appearing that he served five years, and bought out the two last.

The hall ordered, that 15*l.* shall be paid by the chamberlains to Mr. John Cooper, late mayor, for the extraordinary charges he hath been at by relieving poor travelling soldiers, upon the disbanding the army.

Ordered, that to the 3*l.* the town's free gift to the under-schoolmaster, shall be added 5*l. per annum,* to make it 40*s.* a quarter, to be paid by the chamberlains till further order.

Ordered, that 10*l. per annum* shall be added to Mr. Carte's allowance of 20*l. per annum,* to be paid quarterly by the chamberlains, during pleasure.

Sept. 29. At this hall, all former orders, for fining the aldermen and common council for not attending, are confirmed.

Nov. 5. At this hall, Mr. Watts's lease of the tithe herbage of his estate at Danet's hall was sealed, for 21 years from Michaelmas 1713; rent 4*l. per annum.* Dated 6th of May last; and signed by Mr. Cooper, late mayor.

Elias Wallins and John Bellamy's leases were sealed for Mrs. Town's estate, for 21 years from Lady-day 1714, and signed by Arthur Noon, present mayor.

Mr. Ruding's likewise sealed, for the tithe herbage of his estate at Westcotes, for 21 years from Lady-day 1713; dated May 6 last, signed by Mr. Cooper.

Resolved *(nemine contradicente)*, that 2*s.* 6*d. per* week be allowed to William Harris, slater, late one of the forty-eight, he being reduced to very great poverty.

Ordered, that 10*s. per annum* shall be allowed to each of the four serjeants, over and above what their yearly salary now is, during pleasure.

Jan. 24, 1713-14. At a meeting of the mayor and his brethren that have been mayors, Mr. Thomas, late head-schoolmaster, being dead; after a dispute, it was resolved, that it appears by antient precedents, that the right of election of schoolmasters for the free-school is in the mayor, and the aldermen his brethren that have been mayors; and not in the mayor, aldermen, and common council. Whereupon,

Jan. 25, Mr. John Clayton was chosen head-schoolmaster, to continue *quamdiu se bene gesserit,* if the master of Wigston's Hospital thereto consent. And N. B. Mr. Hardwick, master of the Hospital, by letter, dated Grimsthorp, Feb. 18, 1713, signified his approbation of the choice of Mr. Clayton, directed to Mr. Arthur Noone; which came to hand Feb. 25.

Here is an account of Gunnerby lands; out of which 6*s.* 8*d.* should be yearly paid to the Corporation by Mr. Perkins of Grantham. Which lands were heretofore sold by Mr. Kelham.

Feb. 15. The commissioners set to farm, to Augustin Heyford, the cottage and back-side in his occupation, next to the ground of Mr. Townesend on the South and West, and Thomas Garret on the East, to hold them, from Lady-day next, for 21 years, paying the rent of 25*s.* half yearly, by equal portions, and to pay all taxes, dues, and levies, and to leave them in good repair, and not to set the same without licence; and to seal a lease upon these terms on demand.

On the like terms and conditions they set the cottage and back-side adjoining to the foregoing for 21 years to Thomas Garret, cordwainer. They also set to Samuel Brown the shop under the Gainsborough, in his and late in Daniel Dann's possession, for the rent of 15*s. per annum;* and to Thomas Smith, cordwainer, the shop in his and late Simon Richford's possession, for 20*s. per annum,* for 21 years from Lady-day next, under the like conditions as Augustin Heyford.

March 8. The hall ordered the chamberlains to pay to Mr. Hickes, minister of All Saints, 10*l. per annum,* by half-yearly payments, whereof the first to be made at Michaelmas next; and this to continue during pleasure, and no longer.

April 6, 1714. A hall abated 40*s. per annum* in Mr. Johnson's lease, on the account of land belonging to Wall's windmill, brick-kilns, and Mr. Wilkins.

The hall ordered the chamberlains to pay 20*l.* towards the two new bells at St. Margaret's.

Ordered, that the two rows of shops and sheds in the Saturday market shall be pulled down, and one good row of double shops built; and certain commissioners were appointed to agree by the great with workmen, &c.

April 29. The commissioners set the two corner shops under the balcony at the Gainsborough, from March 25 last, for 21 years, each of them for 30*s.* *per annum*, payable half yearly; viz. that next the pump and cobler's shop to William Spencer, and the other to John Hose.

The twenty-four chose Edward Sutton macebearer, in room of William Handy deceased; and they chose John Brookes, a serjeant, to be keeper of the bridewell.

May 14. The mayor, and his brethren that had been mayors, chose Mr. Samuel Elly *(nemine contradicente)* head-usher of the school, in room of Joseph Hardy, who died April 21, 1714.—N. B. Mr. Elly died June 18, 1734.

July 12. The hall ordered, that Mr. John Ludlam should be paid 30*s.* by the chamberlains, for two pigs of lead taken from his father by the town of Derby for toll.

John Ducket, ironmonger, took the two stables in Saturday market by Harris's house, from Michaelmas next, for seven years, for 50*s.* *per annum.*

Several were disfranchised (that they might be witnesses for the Corporation), and were restored to their places soon after.

Queen Anne died Aug. 1, 1714.

GEORGE I.

Aug. 3, King George was proclaimed; and the hall ordered wine and ale, &c. for the entertainment of the gentlemen and company.

Sept... The hall ordered the King's arms to be painted, and set up over the North gate.

Sept. 10. Mr. William Bunney's hearing failing him, that he could not hear the business transacted in the hall, was, on his petition to the twenty-four, dismissed the company.

Sept. 21, *John Pares* elected mayor; Richard Whitman, Richard Jordan, chamberlains.

In 1714-15, there happened at Leicester, and in many other places, a remarkable tempest, which has been ever since called *Bird's wind*, from a gentleman of that name being then a candidate for the honour of serving in Parliament for this county [1].

Oct. 11. At a hall, an address to King George I. sealed, congratulating his accession to the throne; and an order made, that on Wednesday October 20, being the King's coronation day, both companies should meet in the morning, and go with the mayor to church; and return to the hall, and then walk to the White Hart to an ordinary; and the Corporation to allow a bottle of wine between two of all such as have tickets, and as much ale as necessary; and so much ale and wine at the Gainsborough at night as Mr. Mayor shall think fit; with bonfires, and other demonstrations of joy.

Oct 15. The hall ordered the badges on the arms of the crier and beadle to be renewed, and the town plate to be beaten out, sodered, and repaired.

Nov. 30. The hall ordered, that the chamberlains shall pay 10*l.* yearly, by quarterly payments, to Mr. John Kilbie, vicar of St. Margaret's, during pleasure; and to commence from Michaelmas last. Also, that they pay to the grand jury 20*s.* for their extraordinary pains in walking the town to view the streets.

Jan. 17, 1714-15. Thursday next being the day appointed for thanksgiving for the King's accession, the hall ordered near the same solemnities as on Oct. 20.

Feb. 21. The hall ordered, that for the future the allowances to the mayor annually, for relief given to soldiers or other travellers, or any other charities whatever, shall be 15*s.* and no more.

April 5, 1715. The balance of the accounts of the last year's chamberlains was 190*l.* 7*s.* 6¾*d.*; which they were to pay to the present chamberlains.

The commissioners ordered, that Martin Hartop and his heirs shall pay yearly at Michaelmas 5*s.* and no more, for the ground he hath taken from the sheep-pens, and whereon he built part of his lease for 900 years.

Mr. Boley and his wife being both ill, the hall ordered 5*l.* to be paid for their better support.

April 8. The commissioners ordered, that a new row of shops shall be built where the shoemakers' shops (now pulled down) stood; and that the ground there be paved with a good row of pavement down the middle, and a pavement of three yards from the shops, with a channel on each side the middle row.

Item, that the shops next the shambles shall be repaired, and made as uniform as they can; and certain persons were appointed to settle the length, width, and height, of the shops, and agree with the workmen.

June 25. The mayor and twenty-four agreed, that Mr. Mayor shall lay out 40*s.* for the burial of Mr. John Boley, late town-clerk; and at the same time chose Thomas Jordaine, gent. to be town-clerk in his room.

July 4. The commissioners agreed that Mr. Cook's lease of Freak's land shall be assigned to Mr. Nutt for the remainder of the term.

July 28. The commissioners ordered, that the old shops standing on the back-side of the shambles be pulled down, and re-built.

Sept. 19. The commissioners set the new row of shops for 21 years from Michaelmas next; the tenants to pay parish duties; repair, and not sell the shops to any without consent of the Corporation; viz.

	£.	s.	d.	
Nº 20, for	1	12	6	to John Pares, mayor.
1,	1	12	6	Josiah Nutt, tanner.
23,	1	5	0	Thomas Johnson, baker.
11,	2	0	0	John Willows, sherman.
12,	1	5	0	J. Taylor, baker.
17,	1	5	0	John Johnson, leather-dresser.
18,	1	5	0	J. Wilson, baker.
19,	1	15	0	James Norris, woolcomber.
21,				Mr. Noon.
22,	1	15	0	John Buckerfield, glover.
25,	1	5	0	Nicholas Swingler, slater.
24,	1	15	0	J. Stubs, glover.
32,	1	15	0	Robert Shilton, taylor.
16,	1	5	0	Charles Tuffley, baker.
9,	1	5	0	Robert Almey, sherman.
14,	1	5	0	John Stubbs.
26,	1	5	0	Joseph Mitcher, hosier.
29,	1	5	0	Jonadas Tylecoat, baker.

Sept. 21, 1715, *Francis Lewin* elected mayor; Simon Martin, Benjamin Guthridge, chamberlains.

Sept. 27. The commissioners agreed that the four corner shops Nº 1, 11, 20, and 33, shall be let at 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* *per annum*; and that the corner shop, Nº 10, be let for 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* *per annum*; and all the front shops on both sides at 1*l.* 5*s.*; and the back shops at 1*l.* *per annum.*

	£.	s.	d.	
Nº 10, for	1	7	6	to Clement Stretton, shoemaker.
13,	1	5	0	John Hose, milliner.
30,	1	5	0	Richard Fauset.
4,	1	0	0	Geo. Hartshorn, cordwainer.
33,	1	12	6	Henry Smith, baker.
28,	1	5	0	Thomas Green, labourer.
31,	1	5	0	Thomas Poyner, carpenter.
5,	1	0	0	David Dudley, tanner.

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[1] "On the credit of my aged mother (who was born in the first year of the eighteenth century, and died in 1797, at the advanced age of 97), I give the following: A Mrs. Dickman, going from St. Margaret's church, was blown from the foot causeway into the Town-ditch in Church-gate; and another lady was saved from being blown over the West bridge into the river by two men: hoops were in general use at that time. She informed me further, that the leads on some of the churches were torn up; and that many of the people left the churches in the middle of divine service, expecting every minute the destruction of the steeples." Throsby.—In vol. IV. p. 104, Mr. Macaulay applies the epithet of *Bird's wind* to the storm of 1703.

Oct. 10. The hall ordered, that Mr. John Abney shall have yearly 10*l.* paid him for preaching at St. Nicholas, to commence from Michaelmas last.

Ordered, that when and as often as any framework-knitters, inhabiting within this Corporation, being freemen, are sued by the company of framework-knitters of London, upon account of their binding or making free any apprentice before the Mayor, the Corporation, at their charge, shall defend the said prosecution; and that Mr. Noble, the solicitor, defend the action now brought against Thomas Derbyshire and William Brown, freemen of this Borough, and framework-knitters; and if the company of framework-knitters, London, shall not prosecute their action so as to bring the same to trial, Mr. Noble to bring actions for the recovery of the costs. And the said Derbyshire and Brown shall give 100*l.* bond not to agree with the company of London in any manner relating to the said actions, without consent of the Corporation. And all persons sued are to do the same.

Nov. 22. The hall ordered, that his grace the duke of Rutland, lord lieutenant of this county, shall be met by the whole company, in their formalities, in the Belgrave gate, and wait upon him to his inn.

Feb. 6, 1715-16. The hall chose flesh-tasters, sealers of leather, and of hides and tallow, fish-tasters, and ale-tasters; and ordered, that the auditors and these officers, for the future, shall be appointed the first hall after the mayor's feast.

April 16, 1716. The commissioners set to Samuel Blocksome, gardener, a cottage or tenement in Senvey gate, late in possession of widow Dennis, for seven years, from Lady-day last, for 15*s.* *per annum.* He to put and keep it in repair; and pay taxes, except the King's.

April 27. The hall ordered, that the shoemakers' shops be taken down, and set upon brick pillars.

The same day, the commissioners ordered that John Davenport, of Bushby, have a lease for 21 years of the land there, under the same rents and covenants as in his former lease.

May 7. The commissioners set to Robert Lord the sheep-penns, and places used for that purpose, for seven years, if he so long lived, from Feb. 2 last, under the rent of 17*l.* *per annum*, payable half-yearly; and also a place called *Coker's kitchen*, under the same rent, in consideration of his repairing it, and leaving it so. They also set to Mr. Richard Townesend the house and close in the horse-fair called *Stanley's house and close*, from Lady-day next, for 21 years, he paying 12*l.* *per annum*, and all taxes and dues, except the King's tax; and not to plough or dig the close, or let the same, without consent of the Corporation; and to put the house, and leave it, in good repair. And what buildings he erects he may take away, or satisfaction is to be made him by the Corporation.

May 25. The hall ordered, that the chamberlains for the time being take care to have the two engines played once a quarter, on pain of 20*s.* a quarter; and that they employ such persons as they see convenient, whereof the beadle and cryer to be two; and to pay such persons 5*s.* for their trouble every quarter or time when they are played. The first time to be within two days before or after Midsummer next, and so two days before or after each other quarter-day.

July 23. The hall ordered, that the new sheds to be built be arched.

Samuel Blocksome was released from his agreement for the house in Senvey gate.

Ordered, that no chamberlains' account shall for the future be passed without receipts on the bills, and the money actually paid.

Ordered, that no taxes shall be allowed to any person without they bring a receipt for the same.

Sept. 17. At a hall, several leases of the new shops were sealed.

Sept. 21, *William Goadby* elected mayor; Augustin Heafford, Thomas Orme, chamberlains.

Oct. 12. The hall ordered a bond to be given to the executors of Mr. Thomas Ayre, deceased, for the 20*l.* left by his will to St. John's Hospital, which was sealed Oct. 19.

Oct. 19. The hall ordered the aldermen who have wards each to take his constable, and on Wednesday next view the several streets, lanes, and causeways, in their several wards, that are out of repair; and enquire which of them are to be repaired by the Corporation, and which by other people.

Nov. 7. The hall gave alderman Johnson liberty to assign his lease of his farm in St. Mary's field to his brother Joseph Johnson.

Nov. 7. The commissioners set to John Dawson a cottage in Senvey gate for one year from St. Thomas next; he to pay 4*l.* and all taxes except the King's.

Feb. 1, 1716-17. At a hall: Upon the dispute of repairing the pavement against the Parrot under Mr. Noble's garden-wall, it is agreed, that the Corporation shall repair that part, provided Mr. Noble repair at the same time the pavement from thence to the end of the Friers; and that the pavement, so far as the Corporation agrees to repair, be measured.

Feb. 15. It is the opinion of this hall, that the narrow pavement from the Corn-wall by the pillory to the grand pavement towards the Saracen's head doth belong to the Corporation; and resolved, that the sheep-pens taken from that pavement to the Dolphin-house be set down again, that the Corporation may have the benefit thereof as heretofore.

March 1. The commissioners resolved, that whatever stalls in the middle pavement are taken, none shall be tilted. Also, that every stall that is six feet long shall pay 10*s.* and every stall that is more than six feet shall pay 2*s.* 6*d.* the foot above the 10*s.* *per annum.*

Item, resolved that the standings under the new buildings against the Corn-wall, from pillar to pillar, be marked N° 8, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; and that the standing under one building to be marked N° 1, and the standing to be marked N° 9, be let at 20*s.* *per annum*; and the other standings, from pillar to pillar, under each building, be let at 15*s.* *per annum.*

Richard Griffin took the shop marked N° 14 at the same rate as John Stubbs had the same, for the remainder of his term.

Augustin Heafford took the sheep-pens, and places used for that purpose, with the place called Coker's kitchen, from Candlemas last, for 21 years, under the rent of 20*l.* *per annum*, payable at two equal payments.

March 27, 1716-17. The commissioners set to Thomas Ayre, gent. the close garden or orchard lying in All Saints parish, from Lady-day last, for 21 years, at the rent of 6*l.* 10*s.* to be paid at two equal payments; and he to pay all taxes, and repair the fences, and to leave at the said term as many growing fruit-trees as are now in the said orchard.

May 27. Ordered, that the tenant of Allexton land have a new lease for 21 years, from the expiration of the former, on the same terms and covenants.

July 29. The hall ordered 5*l.* for relief of the poor sufferers by fire at Oundle.

Ordered, that the four serjeants at mace be paid 15*s.* apiece every quarter for their salary during pleasure, instead of the salary which they now have; they providing themselves good and handsome apparel of cloth black, or near that colour; the first payment to be at Michaelmas next.

Aug. 9. Two leases, one of Stanley's lands to Mr. Townesend, and the other of an orchard in All Saints parish to Mr. Thomas Ayre, for 21 years from Lady-day last, sealed.

Sept. 16. The commissioners set to John Billers, tobacconist, the shop under the Gainsborough which Jonas Davy of Mountsorell had, at the same rate.

Sept. 21, *Thomas Helmesley* elected mayor; Richard Roberts, Robert Reynolds, chamberlains.

Sept. 27. The hall ordered, that Mr. Adcock, under-usher of the school, shall live in the new house in Senvey gate during pleasure, paying yearly 1*s.*; he is to put it in repair, and keep it so, and pay all taxes.

The commissioners the same day set to Augustin

Heaford, carpenter, the stable in Saturday market, late John Ducket's (the lease to expire at the same time as his lease for the sheep-penns), at the rent of 25*s. per annum.* He is to keep it in repair, and pay all taxes except the King's.

Oct. 11. The hall ordered the chamberlains, with aldermen of wards, with some others, to view all the streets and pavements; and report, in writing, to the next hall, what are to be repaired by the Corporation, together with dimension, and how bounden. This order was renewed Nov. 25.

Nov. 25. At a hall, sealed a bond for sir Thomas White's 423*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.*

Dec. 13. The commissioners set to Thomas Hall, innholder, the close called the Forest close, now in lease to Mr. George Bent, from Lady-day next for 21 years, at the rent of 18*l.* for the first year, and 19*l.* afterwards, to be paid March 25 yearly; the first payment to be at his entering.

Dec. 20. The aldermen ordered, that the 50*l.* of sir Thomas White's charity now to be disposed of be disposed by balloting and petition.

Feb. 14, 1717-18. The order of April 5, 1715, relating to Dr. Hartop's building his house on Cornwall, is by this hall declared void. Mr. Sutton (mace-bearer) was allowed 2*s.* 6*d. per* week during his illness.

Feb. 14. The commissioners ordered, that Mr. John Watts, or such person as the lord lieutenant or his deputies shall appoint, shall have a lease of that which adjoins to the Magazine which belongs to this Corporation, for 21 years from Michaelmas last, for 40*s. per annum*, paying all arrears from the death of Mr. Mawson till last Michaelmas, after the rent of 20*s. per annum*, and to pay all taxes, and leave all in repair at the end of the term.

April 9, 1718. The commissioners ordered that Mr. Robert Lord have liberty to build on the town ground that part of his house called the Wheat-sheaf, on the Corn-wall side, even with Dr. Hartop's house, and not exceeding four feet and a half at the end next Mrs. Woodland's; and that he have a lease of it for 500 years, at 20*s. per annum.*

The court of aldermen chose John Armston to be keeper of the Bridewell, in room of John Brooks deceased. They also chose Ebenezer Beasley to be mace-bearer, in room of Edward Sutton deceased.

Also ordered, that for the future, for every 10*l.* bond, the town-clerk shall take but 7*s.* 6*d.* and 6*d.* for the mace-bearer; and for every 50*l.* bond 9*s.* and 1*s.* for the mace-bearer; and so the same for renewing.

June 2. The hall ordered workmen to repair the town gaol.

Sept. 5. The hall ordered, that for the future, at the hunting feast, which is yearly on Easter Monday, the twenty-four, in their formalities, attend Mr. Mayor into the field, if the weather permit, according to the antient custom; and what entertainment shall be given that day shall be at the charge of the mayor only, upon forfeiture of 20*l.* the late additional salary.

Ordered also, that when sir Thomas White's and Mr. Heyrick's bonds are turned over, according to order of hall, what money or bonds shall be in the late mayor's hands, such money or bonds shall be immediately paid to the present mayor, upon forfeiture of 20*l.* by the late mayor.

Sept. 21, *Charles Tuffley* elected mayor; Henry Smith, John Payne, chamberlains.

Sept. 26. The hall ordered, that such persons as shall hereafter come before the mayor to bind any apprentice, he shall be obliged to come to the town court, and there make oath, that such apprentice is to be an actual menial servant, for the term of seven years, to the trade or occupation mentioned in the indenture, before such apprentice shall be bound. And that every person that shall hereafter claim his freedom, he shall first acquaint Mr. Mayor with his claim; and Mr. Mayor, at the next hall, acquaint the members therewith, to the intent that no person shall have his freedom but such as are legally entitled to the same; and if any Mayor shall act contrary to this order, he shall forfeit 20*l.*

Whereas Mr. Thomas Lambert, one of the aldermen, had reflected on Mr. Mayor and the court of aldermen, upon dismissing some late members from the forty-eight; upon his submission, he was forgiven his offence, by a court of aldermen, this day.

Oct. 13. The hall repealed the order, made September 26, about binding apprentices, and making freemen.

Jan. 21, 1718-19. Mr. Southwell had liberty to assign his lease of four yard-land to Mr. Thomas Willows for the remainder of his term.

"In March, on a Thursday night, about eight o'clock, there was seen a meteor in the air, which appeared like a ball of fire, and seemed to fall to the earth, being very surprising to all that saw it[1]."

May 27, 1719. The hall ordered, that Mr. Hartop have a lease of the ground he has built on, belonging to the town, on the Corn-wall, for 21 years, at the yearly rent of 5*s.*

Aug. 3. The balance of the late chamberlain's accounts was 292*l.* 5*s.* 10¼*d.*

Sept. 21, *John Ludlam* elected mayor; Samuel Simpson, Edward Hawkins, chamberlains.

Nov. 16. The hall ordered Mr. Henley[2], of Melton, shall have such books out of the Library as he has occasion for; Mr. Mayor taking a note for the returning the same.

Jan. 13, 1719-20. It is the opinion of this hall, that the pavement without the East gate, against Mr. Hood's door and William Wright's door, which is out of repair, ought to be repaired by them.

Sept. 21, 1720, *Robert Winfield* being elected mayor, was found dying, and *Edward Hood* succeeded; John Earp, Gabriel Newton, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1721, *William Hammond* elected mayor; Edward Noon, George Bent, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1722, *Humphrey Chapman* elected mayor; William Lewin, Joseph Bunney, chamberlains.

Paid to sufferers by fire at Wellingborough 15*l.*

"A ball
at the Castle in Leicester,
on the 28th day of November 1722,
Thomas Hodgson master.
No admittance after four o'clock."

Sept. 21, 1723, *Thomas Ayre* elected mayor; Henry Payne, Richard Goodhall, chamberlains.

June 12, 1724, at 2 p. m. an awful cloud, charged with lightning and incessant thunder, discharged itself over Leicester, to the great terror of the inhabitants, who expected nothing less than the final dissolution of all things. It was as dark between the flashes of lightning as night—birds, beast, and man, were equally terrified. The hail-stones, which fell in amazing quantities, measured some of them six inches round; and lay in great quantities five hours after the storm. The ripening fruits of the earth were mostly destroyed.

Sept. 21. *Thomas Lambert* elected mayor; William Cook, Thomas Bass, chamberlains.

Paid the sufferers by fire at Cosby, 10*l.*; and to those by another at Rearsby, 3*l.*

Sept. 21, 1725, *Thomas Ludlam* elected mayor; Thomas Johnson, William Lee, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1726, *John Guthridge* elected mayor; John Willows, William Brushfield, chamberlains.

GEORGE II.

Sept. 21, 1727, *William Page* elected mayor; Joshua Goodrich, Edmund Ludlam, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1728, *Simon Martin* elected mayor; John Noon, Edward Bates, chamberlains.

Paid to the sufferers by fire at Hinckley, 50*l.*

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[1] Book of Mayors.

[2] Afterwards the celebrated Orator Henley; of whom see vol. II. p. 259. At the time of this loan, he was master of Melton school, and was preparing for his "Oratio habita in Scholâ Meltoniensi, ad Comitia Cleri calata, Maii 16, 1720, per Alumnum istius Ludi primarium. Auctore Johanne Henley, A. M. Gymnasii Præfecto," 1720.

Sept. 21, 1729, ***Richard Roberts*** elected mayor; John Cartwright, Robert Winfield, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1730, ***Henry Smith*** elected mayor; William Noon, Joseph Newton, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1731, ***Edward Hawkins*** elected mayor; Samuel Miles, Samuel Belton, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1732, ***Gabriel Newton*** elected mayor; John Brown, Edmund Johnson, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1733, ***George Bent*** elected mayor; Edward Vesey, Thomas Ludlam, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1734, ***Richard Goodhall*** elected mayor; Richard Ogden, Thomas Phipps, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1735, ***Samuel Simpson*** elected mayor; Saul Broadhurst, William Helmsley, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1736, ***William Brushfield*** elected mayor; Joseph Denshire, William Burstall, chamberlains.

In this year an ineffectual attempt was made to procure a navigation.

Paid, for the expences of soliciting to obtain a navigation in Parliament, 60*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*

Sept. 21, 1737, ***William Lee*** elected mayor; Thomas Topp, John Winter, chamberlains.

Paid, on account of the treasonable papers, 42*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*[1]

Sept. 21, 1738, ***Thomas Bass*** elected mayor; John Smalley, Edward Harris, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1739, ***Edmund Ludlam***[2] elected mayor; Thomas Martin, William Watton, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1740, ***Edward Bates*** elected mayor; Samuel Simpson, Robert Lee, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1741, ***John Cartwright*** elected mayor; Robert Hall, Joss Taylor, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1742, ***Samuel Miles*** elected mayor; Richard Denshire, William Brabson, chamberlains.

August 18, at Leicester, about eight in the evening, there happened a violent storm of hail and rain, attended with terrible thunder and lightning, which lasted two hours. Pieces of five inches in length, and hail-stones two inches in circumference, fell; which killed some hundreds of birds, that were found next morning in the gardens within the town. The streets were so flooded, that scarcely one house in ten but had its first floor filled with such quantities of water, that the people were obliged to carry it out in pails; and some cellars were overflowed six feet deep, whereby several of the inhabitants sustained great damage. Many waggon-loads of ice were to be seen the Saturday morning following. Those who had been at sea, and saw this storm, compared it to the breaking of water-spouts coming down in streams. This happened on a race-day; and, it is believed, the first year of the races being changed from the Abbey meadow to St. Mary's field.

Sept. 21, 1743, ***Samuel Belton*** elected mayor; Thomas Chapman, Joseph Hall, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1744, ***Thomas Ayre*** elected mayor; James Sismey, John Hammond, chamberlains.

The rebellion in this year occasioned many and frequent alarms in Leicester[3].

Sept. 21, 1745, ***Joseph Denshire*** elected mayor; William Higginson, Robert Belton, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1746, ***Thomas Topp*** was elected mayor; Nicholas Throsby, John Westley, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1747, ***John Smalley*** elected mayor; Samuel Brown, Samuel Oliver, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1748, ***Robert Hall*** was elected mayor; Henry Guthridge, Richard Beal, chamberlains.

Sept. 30, the devisees of the Mills, &c. named by the will of Thomas Carter, sold to Jane Flower, for the sum of 270*l.* the purchase made of the Corporation by Mr. Carter, in 1685, subject to the annual reserved rent belonging to the Crown.

In this year a bill was framed for establishing a regular watch, cleansing the streets, maintaining the wells and pumps in the streets, and lighting the town with lamps, but it did not pass into an act.

About the beginning of the year 1749, efforts were made to restrain non-freemen from enjoying the privileges of exercising their trades, &c. in Leicester, except on market and fair days, according to former usage[4].

Sept. 21, 1749, ***Thomas Phipps*** elected mayor; Anthony Ward, John Wigley, chamberlains.

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[1] "The business of an election about this period had so inflamed some of the incendiaries of this town, as to paste up against the walls of several public places treasonable papers of a very atrocious nature: and the two contending parties shewed great zeal in discovering the offenders to be of the contrary interest to themselves. Men, women, and children, took an active part in the contention; invectives of the most horrid kind were thrown out against each other without the least reserve. In short, things were carried to such a height, that a Mr. Norton, a lawyer, a man of fair character, with some others, were by the Corporation's friends suspected to be the authors (though they sent an early account of the treasonable papers to Government), and were taken before the magistrates of the Borough. When under examination, to the astonishment of every beholder, Mr. Norton faltered in his reply, became speechless, and died without a groan, Feb. 1, 1738." Throsby.

[2] By this gentleman many of the items of public expences were communicated to Mr. Throsby.

[3] "When the rebels were at Derby, this town was thinned of more than half its inhabitants. Warm and threatening partizans in the cause of their king, while Charles was at a distance, appeared in arms at mock fights in the Castle-yard, but, when his army arrived at Derby, they deserted the parade, and sneaked away with the aged, the women, and the children, to seek asylums under the humble roofs of neighbouring villages. Those who were left at home were some of them busied in depositing their valuables in the earth, and others in roasting and boiling to accommodate the unwelcome guests, on their hourly expected arrival—scouring parties, messengers on foot and on horseback, were sent to bring intelligence of their approach. Sometimes they were at Loughborough, sometimes at Rothley, and sometimes near Leicester. Frightened servants, who were kept at home with some masters of families, were in convulsions, at the idea of being defiled and murdered by the rebel army. The mayor was surrounded by a few of his brethren (who had resolution to stay at home) and his servants, all in continual fear; while some, who favoured the old cause, prayed fervently in secret for the success of the Prince's arms. In this state were things at Leicester, when news was brought that the little army of the Pretender was hastening back towards Scotland, and the duke of Cumberland in forwardness to attack him: which he did, soon after, at Culloden, with success; but, alas! some say, without mercy." Throsby.

[4] "One Green, a watchmaker, made no little stand against the Corporation laws and charters in this particular. I have not less than 60 quarto pages in MS. of the transactions. The following abridgement contains sufficient on that head. It shews also that the charter, given by King John, p. 97, is the first charter known to be granted to the burgesses of Leicester. One Stubbs, a glover, resisting the bye-law of the Corporation, which was made to exclude non-freemen of the Borough from exercising trades within their jurisdiction, occasioned a case to be drawn up, and laid before sir John Strange and sir Dudley Rider, in 1749; which case stated, that it appeared, by the first charter extant, that of King John, in the first year of his reign, that the burgesses of Leicester had certain privileges granted them, particularly that of being free from tolls throughout England. It stated also that, time immemorial, non-freemen were not suffered to exercise their trades and callings within the liberties of the Borough, excepting on market and fair-days. Further, that the charter of Elizabeth, granted in the 41st year of her reign, empowered the Corporation to make bye-laws for the regulating the antient usage of the town with respect to trades, offices, and business, ordaining such penalties and fines, in cases of non-compliance, as they should think fit, so as they were not made contrary to the law of the land. The mayor and aldermen, in September 1681, made a bye-law, in consideration of some efforts being made by non-freemen to exercise their trades within the limits of the Borough contrary to antient usage; reciting, that the freemen were liable to serve many town offices, which subjected them to loss of time and expences, for which they ought to have some encouragement and privileges above those of strangers. It further recited, that at a common hall, holden in the Borough in the 8th year of King James I. it was ordained, that every person selling articles openly within the limits of the Borough, non-freemen, excepting on market and fair-days, should forfeit 40*s.* for every month wherein he should offend; but, notwithstanding, persons had notoriously offended against the said bye-law and antient customs: It was therefore enacted, by a bye-law, at the request of the common council, that if any person or persons, not being freemen, should at any time exercise their trades and callings contrary to antient usage, he or they should forfeit 20*s.* to the mayor, bailiffs, &c. of the Borough, "to be recovered by action of debt, bill, or plaint, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record, or to be levied by distress." The said bye-law was approved and allowed by the judges of assize next held at Leicester after the making thereof. After this, it appears that no non-freeman ever attempted to offend against this bye-law till the year 1730, when Stubbs above-mentioned refused to buy his freedom, and traded in defiance of the bye-law. The Corporation therefore commenced an action of debt in the year 1730, upon the bye-law of 1681. The cause being at issue upon *nil debet*, the same was tried. It coming out upon evidence that foreigners and non-freemen were always permitted to use and exercise their trades and occupations within the said Borough, as well as the freemen thereof, upon market-days and fair-days, the plaintiffs were non-suited. The question to sir Dudley Rider and sir John Strange in 1749 was thus: "If the Corporation should commence an action upon the case, upon the said customs, with an exception of fair-days and market-days (as the custom truly is), against any person not being free

Sept. 21, 1750, *Thomas Martin* elected mayor; Clement Streeton, Joseph Chambers, chamberlains.

On the last day of September, a severe shock of an earthquake was felt in Leicester and its vicinity, which created a general alarm. It happened about half after twelve at noon, and was perceived generally in the county, in most parts of Lincolnshire, and part of Northamptonshire. The houses tottered, plates and glasses fell from the shelves, and slates, tiles, and some chimnies, fell from the houses; but, happily, no greater mischief was done. In some churches, where service was not over (it being on a Sunday), the people ran from their devotions in the utmost consternation. The shock was attended with a rumbling noise[1]."

Sept. 21, 1751, *Samuel Simpson* elected mayor; Joseph Treen, John Norton, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1752, *Richard Denshire* elected mayor; Richard Roberts, John Miles, chamberlains.

At the assizes for this county, which ended the 18th of August 1753, the rev. Mr. Hubbard received sentence of death, for robbing Mrs. Burbage of Melton. On the day the robbery was committed, he dined with Mrs. Burbage at Oakham, whom he followed at a distance some miles towards home; he then, disguising himself with a cloak and visor, rode up to her, and ordered her to deliver her money, which she complying with he rode off; but he was detected by Mrs. Burbage having a knowledge of his horse. In consideration of his function he was transported.

Sept. 21, 1753, *Thomas Chapman* elected mayor; Hamlet Clark, John Fisher, chamberlains.

A violent contest, fraught with mischief, happened at this time for members to serve in Parliament for Leicester, called *Mitford's opposition;* when the attempt to inclose the South Fields was a pretence, at least, for the destruction of private as well as public property that ensued[2].

Sept. 21, 1754, *William Lee* elected mayor; William Orton, John Cartwright, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1755, *James Sismey* elected mayor; William Clark, Thomas Streeton, chamberlains.

In the Spring of 1756, Count Beauville, with about 30 French officers, who were taken prisoners prior to the declaration of war, were sent to Leicester, where they remained till they were exchanged in October 1757. During their stay at Leicester, it was computed that they expended 9000*l.* some of them being gentlemen of the first rank in France. For their genteel behaviour, they were much esteemed by the inhabitants of Leicester; and they mingled in all polite assemblies with, as it were, a native agreeableness.

June 14, 1756, in Leicester, between the hours of 8 and 10, there was a remarkable heavy shower of rain, attended with incessant claps of thunder, and very alarming lightning, which was followed with a heavy hail-storm, during which was seen a ball of fire, which divided into particles, and vanished without doing any damage.

September 21, 1756, *Edmund Ludlam* elected mayor; John Gamble, Cornelius Norton, chamberlains.

September 21, 1757, *Joseph Hall* elected mayor; William Holmes, John-Cox Brown, chamberlains.

Wheat was sold in Leicester market, in this year, for 9*s.* a strike; and, in consequence of the high price of corn, the people grew tumultuous. In this town they forced the corn from the inns into the market, but offered no injury to the person of any one. At Mountsorell a mob destroyed a bolting-mill, from whence they went to Sileby and Loughborough, and likewise destroyed the bolting-mills in those places. In other parts of the country disturbances of the like kind happened.

Sept. 21, 1758, *Robert Belton* elected mayor; Samuel Jordan, John Ward, chamberlains.

September 21, 1759, *Nicholas Throsby* elected mayor; Thomas Astle, Benjamin Sutton, chamberlains.

England this year was alarmed by a threatened invasion from France.

At a common hall, held Nov. 23, 1759, the mayor was empowered to subscribe 100*l.* for the laudable purpose of aiding government during the war, by giving large bounties for able-bodied men to serve in the fleets and armies. A spirited address was printed to the friends of government on this occasion, to urge them to join the Corporation in this laudable measure; which was followed by a large subscription from individuals.

The mayor was also empowered to give a grand banquet at the 'Change to the duke of Grafton, and the officers of the Suffolk militia, which then lay at Leicester, officered by the first characters in that county. It was then considered the most elegant and costly treat ever given by the Corporation, and one of the most inebriating. Mr. Mayor at night was assisted by the duke down stairs; and the duke, soon after, was assisted to his carriage by the town servants, there not being a soul left in the room capable of affording help to enfeebled limbs: field officers and aldermen, captains and common-council-men, were perfectly at rest—all were levelled by the mighty power of wine[3].

Sept, 21, 1760, *John Westley* elected mayor; James Cooper, William Mason, chamberlains.

GEORGE III.

On the 25th of October, 1760[4], his present Majesty began his auspicious reign.

Sept. 21, 1761, *Samuel Brown* elected mayor; John Cooper, John Poynton, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1762, *Samuel Oliver* elected mayor; Tyringham Palmer, William Stephens, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1763, *Henry Guthridge* elected mayor; James Bates, Robert Peach, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1764, *Richard Beal* elected mayor; John Pocklington, Samuel Woodford, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1765, *Joseph Chambers* elected mayor; Richard-Robert Drake, John Gregory, chamberlains.

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free of the said Borough, for using and exercising any trade within the said Borough on those days that are neither market-days or fair-days there; if the defendant should give the plaintiffs notice to produce at the trial of the cause the said bye-laws, which are founded on a custom, without any exception of market-days and fair-days, and the bye-laws should be produced, what effect would the bye-laws (they being Corporate acts) have upon the trial, they shewing a different custom than that which will be declared upon. Will that evidence nonsuit the plaintiffs, although the custom declared upon should be fully proved, beyond any doubt, to be as laid in the declaration; and is it adviseable, upon the circumstances of this case, for the Corporation to commence and try such action for supporting the said custom?"—"I am of opinion that the above-mentioned mistake of the custom in the introduction to the bye-laws will not be conclusive to the Corporation, but that they may be allowed to prove the custom by antient witnesses; and if they do prove it, they ought not to be nonsuited on account of the description in the bye-law, which is only more extensive than the true custom, but really contains nothing that is contradictory to the custom. I think, therefore, it is adviseable for the Corporation to try the action proposed for the supporting their custom. J. STRANGE, April 10, 1749."—"The production of the bye-law, though it would be of some weight, yet it is but evidence, I think, not sufficient to overturn a custom fully proved by other evidence; therefore, it may be adviseable for the Corporation to commence a new action on the foot of the custom, as it can be clearly proved by witnesses. D. RYDER, 29 April, 1749."

"I know not in what manner the trial ended, if there were any; but some time afterwards Green the watchmaker and others set the bye-laws at defiance; and from that time to this the Borough has been and is open to all descriptions of men, excepting publicans." Throsby.

[1] See under Stanford, vol. IV. p. 354.

[2] See vol. IV. p 347.

[3] Throsby.

[4] "In this year a shocking murder was committed on the body of an old soldier, a pedlar, by a young man and his wife of the name of Cherry, who the preceding night slept in the same room at a common lodging-house in Church-gate, opposite to the Butt Close. It appeared that they from necessity, by their own account, intended only to rob him; but the old man, being strong and powerful, overcame the young man, who, to disengage himself, murdered him with two of the poor pedlar's own knives: the woman assisting, they stabbed him to the heart. They were hanged together, near the place where they committed the murder. The woman had been well educated, and persisted in her innocence. When they were pinioning her arms in the gaol the morning of the execution, she fainted away; but, recovering, she with fortitude, and seemingly innocent composure, said, "My God died to appease a multitude, and why should I repine?" Throsby.

Sept. 21, 1766, *John Fisher* elected mayor; John Coleman, Joseph Johnson, chamberlains.

In the Corporation charter of King James it is expressed, that on Monday after Martinmas-day, the newly-elected mayor shall attend at the great hall of the Castle, and take an oath, "before our seneschall," that he shall perform well and faithfully all and every antient custom, jurisdiction, privilege, and preheminence, of the Duchy of Lancaster, within the Borough of Leicester, being a part or parcel of the antient Duchy of Lancaster, according to the best of his knowledge. It was a custom, before Mr. Fisher's time, to slope the great mace when Mr. Mayor and his attendants arrived at a certain place within the precincts of the Castle, which was omitted when *he* went to take the oath; in consequence, the Constable of the Castle, or his Deputy, refused him admittance. This was at the eve of an election, which was conducted with much party heat. However, since this happened, Mr. Mayor goes in private to the Castle, without ceremony, to comply with the requisition of the charter.

Provisions having arisen to a great price, by forestalling and other evil practices, the common people at Hinckley assembled in a riotous manner, and upon the road leading thither they stopped some waggon-loads of cheese, and distributed their contents among the mob, to the amount of 87*l.* And in about three weeks after, being the last day of September 1766, a great riot on the same account happened in Leicester. Mr. Pridmore, of Market Harborough, lodged a considerable quantity of cheese at a warehouse at the Blue Bell inn, contrary to the advice of the magistrates, and was imprudent enough to take it away before the fair. Accordingly, a waggon-load was sent thence about one o'clock; but the poor, upon an alarm being given, stopped the waggon, and distributed the cheese among the mob, before the magistrates could be acquainted with the riot. The mob by this time was become extremely numerous; and proceeded to Mr. Pridmore's warehouse, which they broke open, and began to give away the cheese before the justices arrived. The whole town was now alarmed—the magistrates expostulated with the incensed multitude, but to little effect. At length the drum was ordered to beat to arms (the militia being in Leicester), and the soldiers were soon in order upon the spot, headed by Mr. Mortimer, one of their officers. With their bayonets fixed, they with difficulty cleared the streets; but notwithstanding this, and the riot act being read, the people refused to disperse, and, behaved unruly at some little distance from the soldiers. Then the magistrates ordered all the cheese that was in the market-place to be removed to the 'Change, under a strong guard; and promised that the cheese should be sold at 3*d. per* pound. Upon this, the mob emptied in a short time all the warehouses and inns, where it had been lodged for sale, and hucksters' shops also of the cheese, and took it to the 'Change. Towards the evening, the soldiers being dismissed, the mob collected again, and grew more tumultuous than before, and searched every waggon which came into Leicester that night. They were now no less in number than 4000, and seized almost every thing in their way. The drums were again ordered to beat to arms; and there seemed confusion on the face of every one. Here a lawless mob, joined by numbers from the neighbouring villages; and there the soldiers running with their arms to join the main body, who were marching towards the waggons. Peaceable people, with the magistrates, procured torches lighted: but the lights were almost as instantly struck out by the mob. In the end, however, the soldiers protected and secured the waggons; and the next day some of the rioters were cast into prison. But the mob assembled again, and broke all the gaol windows. Some of these rioters also were secured in prison; and, to prevent a rescue, a captain's guard of 100 men, with 15 rounds of powder and ball, stood to guard the prison, where they continued all night. The mob, after this spirited conduct, dispersed. In several other places in the county there were riots about the same time. At Hinckley two principals in this riot were rescued, when in custody of some constables, by the mob there; but, on a troop of dragoons, and a party of the militia of the county, marching to the assistance of the civil power, some of the rioters were taken, and brought, under a strong guard, to prison, where they were for a time secured in the dungeon, loaded with irons. Afterward several other rioters were taken up, and lodged in prison. At Sheepshed, it was with difficulty some rioters were taken who had been concerned in desperate outrages. These rioters were tried in the succeeding March, 1767; when, in consideration of their long imprisonment, their punishment was but inconsiderable: some were fined in small sums, and others were imprisoned for a certain portion of time. Thus ended, by the spirited behaviour of those in power, one of the most alarming tumults which has been known in these parts.

Sept. 21, 1767, *William Holmes* elected mayor; John Lewin, Henry Watchorn, chamberlains.

In his mayoralty was a violent contest; in which the Hon. Booth Grey and Colonel Coote were chosen to represent this place in Parliament, in opposition to Mr. Darker and Mr. Palmer. This contest lasted 14 days[1].

Sept. 21, 1768, *John Westley* elected mayor; but he dying, *John Gamble* was chosen; William Brown, William Simpson, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1769, *Joseph Chambers* elected mayor; John Hartall, Thomas Phipps, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1770, *James Cooper* elected mayor; John Clark, Samuel Topp, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1771, *John Cartwright* elected mayor; William Taylor, Thomas Barwell, chamberlains.

At the general quarter sessions of the peace, held at Leicester Castle in the spring of 1772, a woman, deaf and dumb, gave evidence by signs against the father of her bastard child, to the satisfaction of a crowded court.

June 27, a terrible storm of hail and rain, attended with thunder and lightning, did much damage in Leicester to chimneys and roofs of houses. At Wistow, several large elms were split from the top to the bottom, and some were torn up by the roots.

In July, a fire broke out in the night-time at the Lion and Lamb inn, which totally destroyed three bays of buildings, and greatly damaged some others.

Sept. 21, 1772, *Robert Peach* elected mayor; Edward Price, William Oldham, chamberlains.

The manufacturers of stockings in Leicester, and the villages adjacent, hearing some unfavourable reports respecting a stocking-frame which had been made by an ingenious mechanic, assembled on Monday March 15, 1773, for the purpose of destroying it; it being supposed so to expedite their business, that might occasion numbers of them to be unemployed. But, though the report was groundless, they dared even to force themselves into the 'Change, where it had been lodged by the order of the mayor; took it thence, and carried it in triumph round the town, and at last destroyed it, and dispersed without further mischief. The conduct of Mr. Peach, then mayor, and Mr. Simpson and Mr. Good, proprietors of the frame, was highly applauded by the inhabitants of Leicester in general on this occasion, in endeavouring, by gentle means, to convince the stocking-makers of the impropriety of their conduct.

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[1] "Since this election an innocent holiday has been gradually dwindling into disuse. It had long before been customary, on Easter Monday, for the mayor and his brethren, in their scarlet gowns, attended by their proper officers in form, to go to a certain close, called *Black-Annis's-Bower Close*, (see vol. III. p 1051), parcel of, or bordering upon, Leicester Forest, to see the diversion of hunting, or, rather, the trailing of a cat before a pack of hounds: a custom, perhaps, originating out of a claim to the royalty of the Forest. Hither, on a fair-day, resorted the young and old, and those of all denominations. In the greatest harmony the Spring was welcomed. The morning was spent in various amusements and athletic exercises, till a dead cat, about noon, was prepared by anniseed water, for commencing the mock hunting of the hare. In about half an hour after the cat had been trailed at the tail of an horse over the grounds, in zigzag directions, the hounds were directed to the spot where the cat had been trailed from. Here the hounds gave tongue, in glorious concert. The people from the various eminencies, who had placed themselves to behold the sight, with shouts of rapture, gave applause; the horsemen, dashing after the hounds through foul passages and over fences, were emulous for taking the lead of their fellows. It was a scene, upon the whole, of joy; the governing and the governed, in the habits of freedom, enjoying together an innocent, and recreating amusement, serving to unite them in bonds of mutual friendship, rather than to embitter their days with discord and disunion. As the cat had been trailed to the mayor's door, through some of the principal streets, consequently the dogs and horsemen followed. After the hunt was over, the mayor gave a handsome treat to his friends. In this manner the day ended." Throsby.

Sept. 21, 1773, *Richard-Roberts Drake*[1], elected mayor; James Bishop, James Oldham, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1774, *Samuel Oliver* elected mayor; Sampson Chapman, John Parsons, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1775, *Joseph Johnson* elected mayor; William Astle, Hamlett Clark, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1776, *Samuel Jordan* elected mayor; Edward Sutton, Robert Dickinson, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1777, *John Coleman* elected mayor; Joseph Neale, Thomas Bass Oliver, chamberlains.

A remarkable trial took place in August 1778. Francis Soules, a French teacher in Leicester, was indicted for the murder of John Fenton, who lost his life in the amiable office of preventing, as he thought, the murder of his own brother[2].

Sept. 21, 1778, *John Pocklington* elected mayor; John Eames, Thomas Lockwood, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1779, *John Gregory* elected mayor; Joseph Burbage, John Mansfield, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1780, *Henry Watchorn* elected mayor; Benjamin Gregory, Thomas Cristy, chamberlains.

A fire at the Lion and Lamb, in December, burnt six tons of hay, and the building it was in.

Sept. 21, 1781, *Thomas Barwell* elected mayor; James Willey, Thomas Jeffcut, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1782, *James Bishop* elected mayor; William Bellamy, William Bishop, chamberlains.

Cockmuckhill houses were taken down, and almshouses in their stead built, lower down the Belgrave-gate, by subscription.

Aug. 18, 1783. About 9 at night, a ball of fire, with a long train, was seen passing over Leicester, apparently about 40 yards above the houses, in a direction North and South-west. It was seen in other parts of the kingdom; and some affirmed it was accompanied by the shock of an earthquake.

Sept. 21, 1783, *William Oldham* elected mayor; Edward Harris, John-Bass Oliver, chamberlains.

In February 1784, there was a grand masquerade on the river, near the Bath gardens, during a hard frost. The gentleman performers attracted an amazing concourse of people, and afforded much pleasantry in their masques. Fahrenheit's thermometer was, Dec. 26, sunk to 39 degrees; which is eleven lower than the freezing point, and eight lower than it is in most winters.

The abolition of throwing at cocks on Shrove-Tuesday was begun, and nearly effected, in Mr. Oldham's mayoralty.

Sept. 21, 1784, *Joseph Chambers* elected mayor; Abel Webster, William Watts, chamberlains.

This gentleman's third mayoralty. A thing very unusual in so large a corporate body.

Mail-coaches first came to Leicester July 26, 1785.

Sept. 21, 1785, *John Parsons* elected mayor; but he dying, *Robert Peach* succeeded; James Mallet, J. P. Allamand, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1786, *Hamlett Clark* elected mayor; John Slater, John Saywell, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1787, *Robert Dickinson* elected mayor; James Cook, Thomas Peach, chamberlains.

A riotous mob assembled, in consequence of an attempt to introduce into Leicester a spinning machine, Nov. 30, 1787. The people assembled for the purpose of destroying it. They searched many houses where they thought any part of it was concealed; and at length broke into Mr. Wetston's house in North-gate-street in the night-time, and destroyed his furniture, stock in trade, and trading utensils, as being a principal (as the mob conceived) in introducing into the town a piece of mechanism that would eventually rob them of that labour which supplied their wants.

This year the inhabitants began to tax themselves (without applying for an Act of Parliament) with the expence of paving the streets after the London fashion.

Sept. 21, 1788, *Henry Watchorn* elected mayor; Edmund Swinfen, William Parsons, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1789, *John Dalby* elected mayor; Thomas Chatwin, Edward Marston, chamberlains.

The election this year for representatives to serve in Parliament for the Borough was carried on with warmth and intemperance; which was opportunely stopped by withdrawing a candidate on each side. The gentlemen who retired to prevent further mischief, and an intolerable growing expence, were Mr. Montelieu and Mr. Halled.

Sept. 21, 1790, *John Eames* elected mayor; John Freer (who dying, was succeeded by Joseph Johnson), Thomas Wright, chamberlains.

A rigid examination into the weights and measures used in this town, was a popular act of this magistrate.

Sept. 21, 1791, *Joseph Neal* elected mayor; Thomas Read, Samuel Clark, chamberlains.

May 19, 1792, a number of disorderly persons met in the market-place in the evening; and, because they could not lower the price of butchers' meat, they lowered the butchers' stalls, by throwing them down; after which they amused themselves by breaking every individual butcher's windows in the town.

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[1] "The great attention of our present chief magistrate, not only to the discharge of the principal duties of his office, but also to accommodating the public, and adding ornaments to the town, is so remarkable, that we cannot but mention some instances to his honour. The order of Common-Hall for taking down the four gates of this town, we are assured, was complied with at his particular motion, and has been executed under his immediate inspection; the East-gate is already cleared away, and a commodious passage opened, which, when completed, we are told, will measure 54 feet wide; and the West-gate is likewise now taking down. Unaccountable as it may appear to a stranger, in this improved age, yet it is a fact, that Leicester, a flourishing town of trade, situated in the middle of England, had her antique gates—those monuments of gothic barbarism, remaining, till this very period, so narrow that a foot passenger meeting a carriage, went in danger of his life—and so low that a high-loaded waggon, or a load of hay, &c. could not pass under them into the market-place, or other inner parts of the town. And what is more extraordinary, we had no other passage but upon sufferance (through one yard only) by which such loaded carriages could pass. When the public money with which Bodies Corporate are intrusted, is disposed of in public acts of utility like the above, it is truly answering the intent of our benevolent ancestors who left the *means*, and a real dignity to that magistrate who executes the *purpose*. The beast-market in this borough is directed by Mr. Mayor to be removed from the place where it is now held, and where it is a great nuisance to all the inhabitants residing there, to the horse-fair, and will be held for the future, from the Three-crowns corner to the top of that street. Leicester Journal, April 9, 1774.

[2] "Soules and James, the brother of the unfortunate John, were playing together at billiards at the Dolphin inn; a quarrel arose about 6*s.*; violent words passed, in which Soules conceived himself reflected upon by Mr. Fenton, and in consequence borrowed, or purchased, a brace of pistols, with which he soon returned to the billiard-room, and challenged Fenton to fight, laying one down on the table. Mr. F. hastily took it up, and ran down stairs with it for the purpose of informing the mayor of the transactions, thinking his life in danger. Soules immediately followed to find him, went once or twice to his mother's house, the Green Dragon in the market-place, and enquired after him. John, the young man who was killed, was sitting with company in the house; and, knowing the business in some measure that Soules was upon, seized the Frenchman by the hams, and was endeavouring to thrust him out of the house, when Soules, pulling out a pistol from his pocket, shot him in the neck; of which wounds he died next day. The trial was before Mr. Justice Ashurst. Soules's counsel pleaded, that in the prisoner was no malice *prepense*, and requested to have the verdict, if it affected his life, made special; to which the Court consented. The Judge, after summing up the evidence, put the following questions to the jury: 1. Do the jury agree to the representations given by the evidence touching the facts at the billiard table? *Agreed.*—2. Did the prisoner fire the pistol designedly, or did it go off by accident? *Designedly.*—3. Did the prisoner go to the Green Dragon only to recover his property (the pistol), or with an intent to excite James Fenton to fight a duel, or to do him some mischief? *He went there with a design only to recover his property*. The next assizes following, by the Judges opinion, it appeared that he was guilty of murder; but a special messenger also appeared, at the same time, with his Majesty's pardon." Throsby.—An epitaph on Fenton will be found under the parish of St. Martin.

Sept. 21, 1792, *Joseph Burbidge* elected mayor: William Firmadge, Sam. Towndrow, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1793, *John Mansfield* elected mayor; John Stevenson, Mark Oliver, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1794, *Benjamin Gregory* elected mayor; John Reynolds, John Walker, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1795, *William Dabbs* elected mayor; Thomas Copson, David Harris, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1796, *Hamlett Clark* (second time) elected mayor; Will. Hall, James Cort, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1797, *Thomas Jeffcutt* elected mayor; Michael Miles, Robert Walker, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1798, *William Bellamy* elected mayor; John Gregory, Charles Sansome, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1799, *William Bishop* elected mayor; John Jackson, Francis Burgess, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1800, *John Saywell* elected mayor; Thomas Sutton, Thomas Miller, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1801, *Thomas Peach* elected mayor; Robert Johnson, Joseph Dalby, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1802, *John Slater* elected mayor; James Mallett, James Bankart, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1803, *Hamlett Clark* (third time) elected mayor; John Sarson, Isaac Lovell, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1804, *Edmund Swinfen* elected mayor; William Heard, William Sultzer, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1805, *William Parsons* elected mayor; George Ireland, John Davenport, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1806, *Joseph Johnson* elected mayor; Thomas Yates, John Adams, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1807, *Thomas Wright* elected mayor; Thomas Bryan, Thomas Cook, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1808, *Samuel Clarke* elected mayor; William Thompson, James Burbidge, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1809, *William Firmadge* elected mayor; Charles Coleman, Thomas Marston, chamberlains.

BAILIFFS OF LEICESTER.

37 Hen. III. Roger de Ordener.

16 Edw. I. Tho. de Ryder and Will. de Gracna.

8 Hen. V. Henry Forster, was then Bailiff.

24 Hen. VI. Richard Hotoft and Thomas Meryng, esquires. Their deputies then were, William Braunston and Alexander Villers.

31 Hen. VI. Richard Hotoft continued Bailiff; and William Hynde was his deputy.

3 Edw. IV. Peter Curtes was Bailiff, and so continued in 17 Edw. IV. and for several years afterward; for he, or one of the same name, was Mayor of the town in 22 Edw. IV.; and was a member of parliament for the town in 17 and 22 Edw. IV., and again 1 Ric. III., and 4 and 7 Hen. VII.

14 Hen. VII. Robert Orton was Bailiff; and so continued 7 Hen. VIII.

23 Hen. VIII. Thomas Cattelyn was then Bailiff; and also in 28 Hen. VIII.

1 Edw. VI. Thomas Danet was Bailiff.

March 11, 6 Edw. VI. at a common hall, it was agreed to send Mr. Boughton, vicar of St. Martin's, to London, to try (among other things) to get the Bailiwick of Leicester in fee-farm to the town. And it seems that they did obtain a grant of it for some time; for in the same year, June 20, an order was made at a common hall, that the Bailiwick should remain to one of the Mayor's brethren who had not been Mayor, to occupy every man in his order upon the bench; and that if any of the twenty-four in his course should refuse it, he should pay 40*s.* or be committed. And accordingly, on the last of November that year, Mr. Overend promised to pay 40*s.* to the Chamberlains, on Jan. 20 next, for his refusal of the Bailiwick; and so also Nov. 29, 1 Mary, Mr. Smith promised to pay 40*s.* for the like refusal.

6 Eliz. William Reynolds and Thomas Fowler were Bailiffs.

7 Eliz. William Reynolds and John Tatam.

8 Eliz. William Norys and Thomas Newcombe.

9 Eliz. James Clark and Thomas Newcombe.

10 Eliz. Nicholas Englyshe and T. Newcombe.

11 Eliz. William Shingleton; and again 12 Eliz.

Some time after this, it seems that Mr. John Danet got a patent for the Bailiwick; for July 22, 21 Eliz. it being agreed, at a common hall, to purchase the Bailiwick for the use of the town, Mr. John Stanford bought Mr. John Danet's patent, and sold it to the town for 4*l.* besides his charges; and the Town was to enter on it at Michaelmas.

June 24, 36 Eliz. John Wilne, *alias* Willes, being then Bailiff, it was agreed, between him and the Mayor and his brethren, that the four serjeants should attend on the Mayor as of old time was used. And May 6, 1599, he is styled the Queen's Bailiff, and was made a Mayor's brother; and Jan. 15, 1599, the company of twenty-four assured his office to him for his life, by a bond of 200*l.* under the common seal. But in the first year of King James he thought fit to procure a patent from him for the said office; which was granted to him June 6, *durante bene placito.* He died in 1621.

An indenture, made Dec. 20, 7 Jac. witnesseth, that whereas king James, by patents under the great seal of England and the seal of the Duchy, dated 17 April, 7 Jac. granted to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Leicester, power to elect a sufficient person to be steward or town-clerk, and so many fit persons to be bailiff or bailiffs of Leicester, and keeper or keepers of his gaol; and they to have such reasonable fees as of antient time they have had: The mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, in performance of certain agreements, grant unto Henry earl of Huntingdon, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, that they, as often as occasion requires, may, every first term, nominate a fit person to be steward of the said Borough; and that the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, will elect and admit the person so nominated within ten days after he is so nominated to be steward of the town for his life: And that, at the third, fifth, seventh, and ninth avoidance, the present avoidance being counted for the first, and from thenceforth at every such other term, the said earl, and heirs male of his body, may nominate a fit person to be steward; which person so nominated the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses shall admit to be steward for life within ten days after such nomination, as long as the said earl, or any heir male of his body, shall be living; saving to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, the nomination, &c. of the second, fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth stewards, and so in every such other turn. In like manner, the mayor, &c. grant to the said earl, and the heirs male of his body, to nominate to the mayor, &c. any fit person to be bailiff of the said town, and keeper of the gaol, for the second turn thereof, accounting this present turn to be the first; and so after the second turn for the fourth, sixth, eighth, and tenth, and every such other turn, so long as he, or any heir male of his body, shall be living; and that the said mayor, &c. will elect and admit the person and persons so nominated within ten days after to be bailiff and keeper of the said gaol for his life; saving to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, the nomination and appointment of the bailiff and keeper of the gaol for this present avoidance, as the first time, and so for the third, fifth, seventh, ninth, and eleventh turns, and every such other turn for ever, &c. The mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, gave to the said earl a bond of 1000*l.* for performance of the conditions in the indenture.

On the death of Mr. Wilne, notice was given to the earl of Huntingdon, it being his turn to nominate the next to this office; and, upon his nomination,

March 7, 1621-2, Robert Wright was, by the company of twenty-four, chosen, admitted and sworn, to be Bailiff, and Keeper of the Gaol, &c. for his life.

Oct. 18, 1641, John Beeby was chosen Bailiff, and sworn Oct. 25; but he being guilty of several misdemeanours, the return of processes was taken from him Jan. 5, 1654-5; and it was ordered, that the processes of the Court of Record of the Borough should be directed to the chief serjeant at mace, or his deputy, till further order. Nevertheless he continued Bailiff in 1656.

Oct. 14, 1645. Mr. John Beeby, at a common hall, was chosen Clerk of the Statutes till May 1 next.

Sept. 1657, Thomas Henshaw and Anthony Curtis were Bailiffs.

Oct. 16, 1657, at a meeting of the Mayor and Aldermen, William Major, gent. was chosen and admitted Bailiff and Keeper of the Gaol for term of life, according to the nomination of Theophilus earl of Huntingdon. He was sworn Oct. 19; but the company protested against some words in the nomination, *viz.* "liberty to execute the said office by his sufficient deputy," and the word "*appurtenance.*"

Sept. 21, 1658, William Franks and William Calles are said to be Bailiffs.

Sept. 21, 1659, Robert Erick and George Abney.

1660, William Major resumed his office; which he continued to execute till the new charter of Jac. II.

In 1685, in virtue of the said new charter, among other alterations made in the Corporation, the Chamberlains were called Bailiffs.

The following royal mandate was copied by Dr. Farmer, in the year 1760, from the original:

"James R.—Trusty and well-beloved, we greet you well. Whereas we have, by our Order in Council, thought fit to remove John Roberts, John Goodall, Thomas Ludlam, Walter Hood, Francis Ward, Gabriel Hill, Samuel Robinson, Samuel Woodland, Henry Pate, William Springthorpe, and John Crecroft, from being Aldermen of that our Borough of Leicester; Samuel Martin, Thomas Tompson, David Clay, Thomas Drake, Godfrey Borundell, George Steares, John Hardy, John Burdett, Thomas Ayres, Nicholas Allsop, Richard Mason, George Crofts, Henry Dann, John Pollard, Edward Wagstaffe, and John Roberts junior, from being Common-council-men; William Major senior from being Bailiff, John Hackles from being Town-clerk, and William Brown from being Town-solicitor of the said Borough: We have thought fit hereby to will and require you forthwith to elect and admit our trusty and well-beloved William Bentley, John Bent, John Brooksby, William Sheares, Edmund Johnson, Matthew Symonds, Richard Mason, Robert Lord, Jonathan Coleman, Henry Treene, and William Warberton, to be Aldermen; Thomas Wallings, John Kerby, Joseph Dudley, William Walker, Francis Churchman, William Harris, Tobiah Marshall, John Hevitt, John Cooke, John Hughes, John Buxstone senior, Robert Page senior, John Davy, William Page, Robert Langton, and John Warburton, to be Common-council-men; John Oneby to be Bailiff, John Creswell to be Town-clerk, and Valentine House to be Town-solicitor of our said Borough, in the room of the persons above-mentioned, without administering unto them any oath or oaths, but the usual oath for the execution of their respective places, with which we are pleased to dispense in this behalf; and for so doing this shall be your warrant: And so we bid you farewell. Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 27th day of February 1687-8, in the fourth year of our reign.

By his Majesty's command, Sunderland, P.

To our trusty and well-beloved the Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation, of our Borough of Leicester, in our County of Leicester."

March 13, 1687-8, John Oneby, by virtue of the new charter, and the above order, was chosen Bailiff.

On revocation of that charter, Mr. Major was restored: but he declined to act; and thereupon,

Dec. 18, 1688, Thomas Palmer, gent. was elected. He died Aug. 18, 1723.

Aug. 26, 1723, Leonard Piddock, gent. was unanimously elected Bailiff of the Borough and Town of Leicester, and Keeper of the Gaol there; and he made Thomas Herrick his deputy. He died in 1744.

Sept. 25, 1744, Thomas Herrick[1], gent. was unanimously chosen Bailiff of this Borough, and Keeper of the Gaol there, in the room of Leonard Piddock.

Jan. 12, 1767, John Kirkland, of Loughborough, in the county of Leicester, gent. was unanimously elected Bailiff of the said Borough and Town of Leicester, and Keeper of the Gaol there (which places were then vacant by the death of Thomas Herrick, gent. who died Dec. 10, 1766, aged 73, and was buried at St. Martin's[2].)

Sept. 26, 1771, Samuel Topp, esq. was unanimously elected Bailiff of the Borough and Town of Leicester, and Keeper of the Gaol there, in the room of John Kirkland, gent. deceased. He resigned 1779.

March 15, 1779, Edward Dawson, gent. was unanimously elected Bailiff of the Borough and Town of Leicester, and Keeper of the Gaol there, vacant by resignation. He is still Bailiff, 1809.

RECORDERS.

They seem to be first constituted by the charter of 4 Edward IV. The first whose name we meet with is,

16 Hen. VII. Thomas Jakys, who so continued till 1 Hen. VIII.; when, Dec. 20, Ralph Swyllyngton was made free, and admitted to be one of the coburgesses; but not to be charged with any office, nor be liable to be summoned by the mayor but at his own pleasure. He died 16 Hen. VIII.

16 Hen. VIII. Thomas Broksby, *alias* Broxby, was chosen in his room, and continued Recorder till 27 Hen. VIII. inclusive.

28 Hen VIII. John Baymond; continued till 33 Hen. VIII.; when Edward Gryffyn succeeded: and was Recorder till 3 Edw. VI. inclusive.

4 Edw. VI. John Beaumont succeeded him; and was "Magister Rotulorum Curiæ Cancellarii Domini Regis, & Recordator Leicestriæ," 5 Edw. VI.

6 Edw. VI. John Hunt.

1 Mar. John Hunt is blotted out; and in his stead is inserted Francis Fernham[3], Recorder. He was chosen burgess of parliament March 16, 1 Mar.; and again 26 Oct. 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar.; and continued Recorder Sept. 21, 3 & 4 Phil. & Mar.

3 & 4 Phil. & Mar. May 7, Francis Gyffon was chosen Recorder; and was so in September, 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar.; in which year Robert Bream, Breham, or Braham, about Christmas, became Recorder; and, Jan. 11, was chosen burgess of parliament; and so also, 2 Dec. 5 Eliz.; and again 17 April, 14 Eliz.

July 18, 17 Eliz. Richard Parkins was sworn Recorder. He had a scarlet gown voted for him, at the charge of the town, 21 Eliz. Sept. 21; and (applying himself to reading and digesting the records of the town) had a chamber fitted up and furnished for him to lye at, &c. in the Town-hall, when he came to the town.—This Mr. Parkins, a revered man in his time for learning and judgment, purchased the entire manor of Boney in Nottinghamshire, which still continues with his posterity.—In 1592, "troubled at the factions in the Town of Leicester," he wished to resign his office; but peace and concord being restored, was induced to continue Recorder (see p. 407.)—In the next year, several persons were charged with plucking wool off the backs of sheep; the North mills were redeemed, with other houses and lands (money being then at 10 *per cent.* interest); and Mr. George Tatham, for 15*l.* to be paid him, and Mr. Thomas for 15*l.* to be paid him, agreed to surrender up to the Town the lands and tenements in their book, of 20*l.*, and the obligation they have of the Town; and the said book and bond to be cancelled.—Oct. 29, 1593, a letter occurs, from Mr. Robert Heyrick, then mayor for the second time, to Thomas Cave, esq. high sheriff, complaining of the deficiency of the contributions of the country for relief of the visited; shewing, that, unless the contributions came in more duly, he should be forced to complain to the Queen's Council, or to set the poor people at liberty to seek for better maintenance. Other letters to the same purpose—500 or 600 poor that yet stand clear, cannot live without relief, or going into the country. Out of 21 houses visited, 35 persons have died; afterward 46 houses visited, and dead 87; and many letters to the justices of the county for weekly contributions.—In December, a letter to the Earl of Huntingdon acquaints him, that Dr. Steward and Dr. Chippingdale proceeded in their suit, against the inhabitants of Leicester, about grinding corn and multure at the Castle mills, contrary to Dr. Chippendale's promise made to the Earl, of referring it. Another letter, Feb. 5, 1593-4, states "some new houses are infected towards the South end of the town; whereby I shall hardly bring the Judge to sit at the Castle, but be forced to lodge them at Mr. Stanford's, and have them sit at our Town-hall."

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[1] See p. 454.

[2] Where see his epitaph.

[3] Of him, and his respectable family, see vol. III. p. 103.

June 23, 1603, being Thursday, Queen Anne and Prince Henry came from Ashby-de-la-Zouch to Leicester; and that morning the Recorder came from his family residence at Boney, in order to have made a speech to them; but was prevented to do so by falling sick here, where he continued till Sunday, and then went home sick.

He died July 3; and a monument[1] on the North wall of Boney church thus perpetuates his memory:

> "Here lyeth Richard Parkins, esquire, justice of peace and quorum in the county of Nott. and recorder of the towns of Leicester and Nott. and an ancient utter barrister in the Inner Temple; who married and took to wife Elizabeth Barlowe, then a widow, late wife of one Humfrey Barlowe, of Stoke, in the county of Darby, esq. deceased, being the eldest daughter of Aden Beresford, of Fenne Bentlye, in the county of Darby, esq. deceased; by whom the said Richard had 8 children, viz. 4 sons and 4 daughters; that is to say, sir George Parkins, knight, his son and heir, Adrian Parkins, John Parkins, Aden Parkins, Fraunces, Anne, Elizab. Margaret; and died the 3rd day of July, 1603. Upon whose soul, &c."

July 8, 1603, John Stanford[2], of Barkby, esq. was chosen to be Recorder; and Nov. 25 it was agreed, at a common hall, to allow him *6l. 13s. 4d. per annum* as his fee: but he died soon after, viz. Dec. 1.

Whereupon, Dec. 14, Augustin Nicolls[3], serjeant at law, was chosen in his place by the aldermen, and was sworn Feb. 28 following. He was knighted in 1607, and made a Judge of the Common Pleas 1612.

Dec. 1, 1612, Francis Harvey, of Northampton, a bencher of the Middle Temple, was chosen; and it was ordered, that he should be paid yearly *5l.* for his fee as Recorder, and at every assizes *20s.* towards his charges; and that the town should bear his charges at his coming to Leicester, at all times, about the town's business. And Mr. Justice Nicolls was sent to acquaint him with this order; and acquaint him that the town was then poor, and that the Recorders formerly had only *4l. per annum*, and less. In 1624, he was made a judge of the Common Pleas; of which he gave notice to the town in October.

Oct. 24, 1624, Thomas Chapman[4], esq. was chosen, and continued Recorder in 1652.

1653, James Winstanley, esq. was Recorder; and, refusing to conform, surrendered in 1662, when Robert Harding, esq. was chosen, Sept. 12. He was afterwards knighted; and continued Recorder in 1679.

1680, Nathan Wrighte[5], esq. On surrender of the charter, 1684, Theophilus earl of Huntingdon was Recorder, and Nathan Wrighte Deputy Recorder. But the charter being restored in 1688, Nathan Wrighte became Recorder again; and was made serjeant in 1693; and continued Recorder till 1697.

Sept. 1, 1697, Laurence Carter junior, esq. (son of Laurence Carter, esq. of the Newark[6]) was chosen Recorder; called to be serjeant April 30, 1724; knighted May 4, 1724; and October 16, 1726, made a baron of the Exchequer. He was of a respectable family of that name in Leicester, whose descendants still rank in the first class of its inhabitants. This gentleman (being a barrister at law, and a near relation of a worthy person, who is mentioned in p. 438 as a projector or great encourager of the scheme for conveying water by pipes to the houses of the inhabitants of Leicester) was fixed on, almost unanimously, to succeed Nathan Wrighte in the Recordership of this Borough in 1696, in which office he continued till 1729. He was thrice chosen representative for the Town; and resigned that honourable station on being appointed one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer. He died in 1744, at the age of 73. Baron Carter resided within the Newark, Leicester, in the dwelling afterward occupied by Mr. Coltman, a manufacturer, on the site of which stood the beautiful collegiate church[7].

William Wrighte, esq. (a younger son of sir Nathan Wrighte, late lord keeper) was elected in 1729. He resigned in 1763; and died at Envill in Staffordshire June 4, 1765, æt. 71[8].

1763, Robert Bakewell[9], esq.; removed by a court of aldermen in 1766.

William Burleton, esq. LL. D. of the University of Oxford 1754, was chosen Recorder in 1766. He was in the commission of the peace for the county of Leicester, and major of the Militia on its first establishment. In 1785, he was also elected recorder of Shaftesbury; and died Nov. 1, 1786, aged 66[10].

Feb. 8, 1787, Edmund Wigley[11], of the Middle Temple, London, esq. was unanimously elected Recorder, in the place of William Burleton, esq. deceased.

Feb. 14, 1798, John Vaughan, esq. of the Temple, London, barrister at law, was unanimously elected Recorder, in the room of Edmund Wigley, esq. (whose resignation of that office was accepted.) He is now (1809) a serjeant at law, and continues Recorder of Leicester.

SENESCHALS; or Stewards of the Court[12].

The first of these whom we have met with is Thomas Ward, who in 1599 is styled Steward of the Court; and, Sept. 4 in that year, was made free for a pottle of wine, and soon after was chosen to be an alderman; and Feb. 22, 1599-1600, at a meeting of the mayor's brethren, had a patent delivered to him, in consideration of *6l. 13s. 4d.* for the enjoyment of his office for term of his life: And he promised not to sell or assign over the said office to any person but whom the mayor and aldermen agree to.

Christopher Tamworth[13], in 1603, August 4, exhibited a patent from sir John Fortescue, knt. chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, for the Stewardship, the validity of which the Corporation disputed; whereupon they were, Dec. 28, served with a privy seal, or injunction, to suffer him to enjoy the office, or to appear next term in the Duchy chamber to answer the same: which last it was agreed that the mayor should do. But, upon the King's grant of a new charter, 1609, he was established in his office. He made his will April 28, 1624, in which he made several bequests for pious and charitable uses, which was proved Sept. 26 the same year.

John Oneby, esq. of Hinckley (of whom an account will be given under the history of that town) is the next that we meet with as Seneschal.

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[1] This monument, on which are the kneeling effigies of Mr. Parkins and his wife, with their eight children, is engraved in Thoroton's Nottinghamshire; as is also the monument of Humfrey Barlow, esq. the former husband of Mrs. Parkins; pp. 46, 47.

[2] See the Pedigree of his Family under Barkby, vol. III. p. 81.

[3] See further particulars of sir Augustin Nicolls, and a Pedigree of his Family, under Halsted, vol. III. p. 480.

[4] See under Foxton in vol. II. p. 564.

[5] Of this eminent person, who was afterwards Lord Keeper, see some memoirs, with a portrait, vol. III. p. 216.

[6] Who died in 1710, æt. 69, as recorded on his epitaph, vol. I. p. 318. See also the son's epitaph, p. 319.

[7] "A man, whom the Baron on a circuit condemned to die, escaped from the cart, by the assistance of the multitude, going to the place of execution; and afterwards settled at Leicester, near the Baron, in the house, or rather in a house upon the site of that, occupied by Mr. Wheatley, in Red-cross-street. The man, I am told, made an useful member of society, saved money, and died in peace." Throsby.

[8] See vol. III. p. 218; and his epitaph, ibid. p. 1134.

[9] See an account of him under Swebston, vol. III. p. 1037.

[10] Mr. Burleton was buried at St. Margaret's in Leicester, where see his epitaph. He possessed considerable property at Wyken in this county, where further particulars of him will be given.

[11] See the Pedigree of this Family in vol. III. p. 788.

[12] See the Charter of 1609, 7 James I. p. 420.

[13] Of whom, and of his charities, see under Halsted, vol. III. p. 476.

Thomas Staveley[1] succeeded him. He died Jan. 2, 1683; and was buried at St. Mary's, an. æt. 57.

John Major, barrister, was chosen in his room, Jan. 15, 1683-4; and thereupon presented to the Corporation two great silver candlesticks.

Simon Barwell, attorney, was nominated by the earl of Huntingdon, March 31, 1703, and elected. He died June 24, 1720, and was buried at St. Martin's church July 6.

William Wrighte was elected July 3, 1720, and sworn July 8. He made Mr. Richard Hill his deputy; and in 1729 was appointed Recorder; see p. 453.

He was succeeded by Norrice Cradock, gent. Jan. 11, 1729.

Norrice Cradock, esq. Steward of the Court of Record of this Borough, was removed from his office of Steward Jan. 21, 1765; and died soon after[2].

William Tilley, gent. attorney at law, was unanimously elected Steward of the Court of Record of the said Borough in 1765. He was also coroner for the county; and died in 1797.

March 15, 1797, Henry Dalby, gent. attorney at law, was unanimously elected Steward of the Court of Record of this Borough, in the room of Mr. William Tilley, deceased. He is the present Steward (1809.)

TOWN CLERKS;

antiently styled "THE MAYOR'S CLERKS."

22 Edw. IV. Thomas Lynalls, the Mayor's Clerk, was made free; and Robert Gaddisby was the Mayor's Clerk in 12 Hen. VIII.

William Deathick seems to have been chosen, or admitted to his office, the last of February, 1571-2; for then his hand-writing begins in the Hall-book. He at first wrote his name *Deadyck*, but after 17 Eliz. *Deathyck*, and in 20 Eliz. *Dethyck*, and so continued for the future. He seems to have been the most careful person that ever had been in his office; and therefore, for his encouragement, 14 Eliz. April 14, it was agreed, that no apprentice should be bound within the liberties of Leicester but by indenture made by the Mayor's Clerk; for each pair of which he should have 16*d*. to be sealed and recorded before the Mayor by his Clerk; and he to have of the master 4*d*. And on Sept. 21, 14 Eliz. it was agreed, that the Chamberlains should pay the Mayor's Clerk four nobles *per annum* more wages than ever had been paid before. And whereas formerly he had used to have but 2*d*. for the swearing of freemen, in 17 Eliz. he was allowed 6*d*.; and, 29 April that year, for the better maintenance of the Mayor's Clerk, it was ordered, that every one chosen to be of the twenty-four should give him 12*d*. for administering the oath, and recording their names; and every one chosen to be of the forty-eight to pay him 6*d*.; and every one made free of any occupation by force of their ordinal to give him 6*d*. for the oath, and recording their names. And Dec. 14, 1603, at a meeting of the aldermen, it was agreed to give William Dethick, their Clerk, a gown at the town's charge. He was alive Sept. 21, 1608; but, soon after,

Roger Halfeilde was, at a meeting of the Aldermen, chosen to be Clerk to the Mayor, and Clerk of the Peace, so long as he should demean himself well in his office, upon condition that he should give such a sum of money to the town for the said offices as Mr. James Andrew then Mayor, Mr. Robert Herrick &c. should think meet.

Nicholas Bolyvant was chosen Feb. 12, 1620-1, at a meeting of the twenty-four, to be Town-clerk and Clerk of the Peace during their pleasure, for so long as he should demean himself well in their judgement, and upon condition that he should perform such other covenants as they, or the greater part of them, should think fit; and, Feb. 19, he was admitted and sworn a freeman, and to the said office. He was buried Dec. 17, 1635, at St. Martin's.

Richard Martin, esq. counsellor at law, Dec. 23, 1635, was chosen to succeed him; and the same day was sworn a freeman, and took the oath of his office. He was buried Feb. 20, 1639-40, at St. Martin's.

Edward Palmer, gent. was elected March 23 following, and took the oaths. In 1645-6, he gave great offence to the governor and committee of the garrison then in Leicester, for which they confined him, whereby the business of the Corporation suffered detriment; and, there being no prospect of making his peace, the mayor and his brethren, March 13, declared his place void; and

Hugh Aston, gent. was the same day elected, and took the oaths required April 24, 1646; and Dec. 2, he was made Clerk of the Statutes; and July 27, 1647, he gave 1000*l*. security truly to discharge the said office. He died in 1652.

Abel Coles officiated in the place 1653; and June 2, 1654, he was chosen to be Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace during pleasure; and July 7, at a common hall, was ordered to be Clerk of the Statutes, he giving security to save the town from any damage that might arise by his neglect, &c.

Edward Palmer, in virtue of a writ from the Upper Bench at Westminster, dated Feb. 12, was restored to his office of Clerk of the Peace April 16, 1658; and Oct. 24, 1660, was chosen to be Clerk of the Statutes, he giving security to save the town harmless; and June 7 following he was sworn, and the seal delivered to him. He died Feb. 27, 1663-4.

John Huckle was elected March 15, 1663-4.

John Cresswell, March 13, 1687-8, in virtue of the new charter, was chosen; but that being recalled,

John Huckle was restored. He was buried at St. Martin's, March 10, 1694.

Edward Jevon, March 25, 1695, was elected, and sworn. Aug. 19, 1697, an order was made, that the Town-clerk should take but 6*s*. 8*d*. for a copy of the charter.

John Boley, Sept. 1, 1702, was elected in room of Mr. Jevon deceased, and sworn.—Jan. 2, 1703-4, he had a gratuity of 20*l*. paid him by the Chamberlains, for his extraordinary care and pains taken for the benefit of the Corporation; and March 3, 1704-5, it was ordered, that, taking with him one alderman and two common-council-men, he should have liberty, from time to time, to go into the charter-house, and inspect the writings there, and put them into order, that they might be more readily found, and the Town better know how their title stands in the lands they now enjoy, and whether they be not wronged of other lands and tenements which it is supposed belong to them; and June 1, 1704, at a common hall, he was ordered to be made free without paying any fine. Mr. Boley died in 1715; and was succeeded by

Thomas Jordaine, gent. who was unanimously chosen Town-clerk June 15, 1715. He died June 9, 1745, aged 63; and his widow (who was daughter of Thomas Noble, esq.) May 5, 1788[3].

Sept. 27, 1745, Thomas Herrick, gent. was chosen Town-clerk, in the room of Thomas Jordaine, gent. deceased. He resigned in 1764; and died in 1766[4].

Oct. 5, 1764, John Heyrick[5], gent. was unanimously elected Town-clerk of this Borough, in the room of Mr. Thomas Herrick.—If this truly worthy character, whom I am proud to call my Friend, were not still living, the present paragraph would be very considerably extended.

Feb. 10, 1791, William Heyrick, gent. was unanimously elected Town-clerk of this Borough, in the room of John Heyrick, gent. his father, who had resigned that office. He is the present Town-clerk, 1809.

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[1] See memoirs, and fine portraits of him and his lady, vol. II. p. 677; and his epitaph, vol. I. p. 318.

[2] See the Pedigree of his Family, vol. III. p. 1149. He had his Christian name from his mother Katharine Norrice, the "only daughter of John Norrice, gent.;" who in his tomb at St. Mary's is styled "late master of the family of the Norrices;" see vol. I. p. 315.

[3] See their epitaphs at St. Mary's, vol. I. p. 319.

[4] See p. 452.

[5] See several curious particulars of Alderman Robert Herrick (the immediate ancestor of the Town-clerk), and of several other members of this family, in vol. I. pp. 340—345; and in vol. II. p. 615—634, where the Family Pedigree is given. See also vol. III. pp. 148—169.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

⁂ Where no Place of Meeting is mentioned in this List, it is to be understood that *Westminster* is meant.

EDWARD I.

Anno regni 23. Parliament held at Westminster. Robert de Wyvill, John de Dungevill.
25. London. Robert de Meynill, William Burdet.
26. York. John de Aunger, Robert Poutrell.
28. John de Mandevill, John de Folvile.
29. Lincoln. John de Aungervile, John de Folvile.
30. Robert Moutrell, John de Folvile.
33. John de Aungervile, Robert Poutrell.
34. Council at Westminster. John de Aungervile.
35. Carlisle. William Marmion, Richard de Perers.

EDWARD II.

1. Northampton. John de Aungervile, William Marmion.
2. Henry de Erdington, Richard de Egebaston.
4. London. Richard de Perers, John de Bakepuiz.
5. Richard de Perers, John de Bakepuiz.
6. John de Folvile, Alan Talbot.
6. John de Aungervile, John de Folvile.
7. William Brabeson, Henry de Nottingham.
8. York. William Trussell, John de Houby.
8. York. Robert de Wiverell, Ralph de Secchevile.
9. Council at Westminster. Ralph de Folvile, Richard de Egebaston.
10. Council at Lincoln. Richard de Egebaston, Ralph de Folvile.
12. Robert de Folvile, John de Olney.
12. York. Hen. de Nottingham, Rob. de Gaddesby.
15. Hugh de Prestwold, Richard de Egebaston.
16. York. Robert de Gaddesby, William Flamvile.
17. Ralph de Sacchevile, Nicholas Payne.
18. London. Robert Burdett, Roger la Zouch.
19. Ralph Beler, Roger Belane.

EDWARD III.

1. Lincoln. Roger de Belgrave, Robert de Saddington.
2. Northampton. Robert Burdett, William Moton.
2. New Sarum. Ralph de Secchevile, Jordan de Garthorpe[1].
2. York. Ralph de Secchevile, Robert de Waltham.
2. Northampton. Rob. Burdett, Rob. de Sadington.
2. York. Rob. de Gaddesby, Rob. de Sadington.
2. John Talbot, Simon Pakeman.
3. New Sarum. Ralph de Secchevile, Jordan de Garthorpe.
4. Robert Burdett, Richard de Egebaston.
4. Winchester. William Moton, Robert Burdett.
5. Roger la Zouch, William de Staunton.
6. Philip de Folvile, Alan Talbot.
6. Richard Egebaston, Ralph Secchevill.
6. York. Alan Talbot, John de Knighton.
8. Richard de Egebaston, Hugh Turvile.
8. York. John de Knighton, Simon Pakeman.
9. York. William de Moton, William de Bredon.
10. William de Bredon, Hugh de Turvile.
11. William Moton, Hugh de Turvile.
11. Council at Westminster. Roger le Zouch, William Moton.
11. Hugh de Turvile, Roger de Belgrave.
12. Council at Northampton. William Moton, Nicholas Charnels.
12. Ralph de Folvile, John de Elvey.
13. Willian Moton, Robert de Waltham.
14. Richard de Egebaston.
14. John de Boivile, Thomas de Whellesburgh.
14. Ralph de Secchevile, William de Keythorp.
14. William de Nevill, Ralph Mallory.
15. John le Waleys, Nicholas Charnels.
17. William Moton.
17. Ralph de Secchevile, Nicholas Payn.
18. Thomas Charnels, John Hackluyt.
18. New Sarum. Robert Burdett, Roger le Zouch.
20. Simon Pakeman, Robert de Kegworth.
21. John le Waleys, Simon Pakeman.
22. Roger le Waleys, Robert de Gaddesby.
24. John Paynell, John de Leare.
26. William de Bredon, Geffrey de Villiers.
26. Council at Westminster. Robert de Wyleby.
27. Council at Westminster. Thomas Malesours.
28. Thomas Malesours, John Paynel.
29. Nicholas Charnels, Thomas Malesours.
31. John Paynell, Thomas Malesours.
31. Thomas Malesours, Matthew de Folvile.
34. Thomas de Chaworth, John Charnels.
34. Philip Nevill, John Talbot.
36. John Talbot, William Flamvile.
37. Robert de Herle, Roger de Belers.
38. Ralph de Hastings, Simon Pakeman.
39. William Flamvile, Simon Pakeman.
42. John Talbot, Simon Pakeman.
43. John Talbot, Thomas de Ondeby.
45. William Flamvile, Thomas Walsh.
45. Council at Winchester. William Flamvile.
46. John de Berkeley, William de Burgh.
47. John Talbot, Robert Digby.
50. James Beler, William Flamvile.
50. William Flamvile chivaler, James Beler chivaler.
51. Iidem.

RICHARD II.

1. John Beler chivaler, William Flamvile chivaler.
2. Gloucester. Edmund de Appleby, Thomas de Erdington chivaler.
2. Thomas Walshe chivaler, Roger Perwich.
3. John Fauconer chivaler, John Burdett.
4. Thomas Walshe chivaler, Laurence Hauberk.
5. Wm. Flamvile chivaler, Tho. Walshe chivaler.
6. John Nevill chivaler, Roger Perwich.
6. Tho. Walshe chivaler, John Fauconer chivaler.
7. James de Beler chivaler, Robert de Langham.
7. New Sarum. Edmund de Appleby chivaler, William Flamvile chivaler.
8. Tho. Walshe chivaler, John Fauconer chivaler.
9. John Fauconer chivaler, John Calveley chivaler.
10. William Flamvile chivaler, Thomas Walshe chivaler.
11. Iidem.
12. Cambridge. William Flamvile chivaler, Richard Perwich.
13. Tho. Walshe chivaler, Tho. Burdett chivaler.
14. Robert Langham, Thomas Walshe chivaler.
15. Thomas Walshe chivaler, William Flamvile.
16. Hugh Shirley chivaler, Robert Harrington chivaler.
17. Tho. Walshe chivaler, Rob. Harrington chivaler.
18. Thomas Walshe chivaler, Nicholas Coleman.
20. Thomas Walshe chivaler, Edmund Bugge.
21. John Calveley chivaler, Hen. de Nevill chivaler.

HENRY IV.

1. Tho. Maureward chivaler, Tho. Maundevill.
2. Gloucester. John Nevill chivaler, Tho. Derby.
4. Winchester. Henry Nevill, knt. John Berkley, knt.
5. Edmund Bugge, William de Brokesby.
6. Coventry. John Berkeley chivaler, Rob. Vere.
8. John Nevile chivaler, Henry Nevile chivaler.
9. Gloucester. John Blacket, Robert Sherard.
11. John Blakett, Bartholomew Brokesby.
12. John Berkeley, Thomas Maureward.

HENRY V.

1. James Belers, William Belgrave.
2. Leicester. John Blacket, Thomas Ashby.
2. John Beler, Richard Hotoft.
8. Ralph Shirley, James Beler.
8. John Blaket, Robert Sherard.
9. William Trussell chivaler, Laurence Berkley.

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[1] In 1328, the Sheriff of Leicestershire was directed to pay, to Ralph de Sachevile and Jordan de Garthorp, 9*l.* 12*s.* for their expences in attending Parliament for 24 days. Rot. Parl. vol. II. p. 441.

HENRY VI.

1. Robert Moton chivaler, Bartholomew Brokesby.
2. Thomas Fouleherst, John Boivile.
3. Bartholomew Brokesby, Baldwin Bagge.
4. Leicester. Baldwin Bagge, John Boivile.
5. Bartholomew Brokesby, John Boivile.
8. Bartholomew Brokesby, Everard Digby.
9. Laurence Berkley, knt. Thomas Foulchurst.
13. John Boivile, John Beler.
15. Richard Hotoft de Humberston, Thomas Asteley de Rawston.
20. Thomas Palmer, Richard Neel.
25. Richard Hotoft, Thomas Staunton.
27. Thomas Everingham, Thomas Palmer.
28. Richard Hotoft, William Feldyng.
29. John Belers, Robert Staunton.
31. Reading. Thomas Evingham, John Boivile.
33. Laurence Hastings, Thomas Palmer.
38. William Feldyng, esq. John Whatton, esq.

EDWARD IV.

7. Thomas Palmer, Robert Staunton.
12. William Trussell, Robert Berkley.
17. William Trussell, William Moton, esq.

EDWARD VI.

1. Edward lord Hastings—Sir Ambrose Cave, knt.
6. The same—The same.

MARY.

1. Rob. Strelley, esq. *infirmus*—Tho. Hastings, esq.
1. Oxford. Sir T. Hastings, knt.—Hen. Pool, esq.

PHILIP AND MARY.

1 & 2. Sir Tho. Hastings, knt.—Geo. Turpin, esq.
2 & 3. . . . .—William Skeffington, esq.
4 & 5. George Vincent, esq.—George Sherrard, esq.

ELIZABETH.

1. William Stokes, esq.—Francis Cave, esq.
5. Nicholas Beaumont, esq.—George Turpin, esq.
13. Francis Hastings, esq.—Adrian Stokes, esq.
14. Sir George Turpin, knt.—Nicholas Beaumont, esq.
27. Francis Hastings, esq.—Sir Geo. Hastings, knt.
28. The same—The same.
31. Henry Beaumont, esq.—William Turpin, esq.
35. Sir Francis Hastings, knt.—Thomas Skeffington, esq.
39. Sir Edward Hastings, knt.—Sir Francis Hastings, knt.
43. Henry Hastings, esq.—William Skipwith, esq.

JAMES I.

1. Sir Geo. Villiers, knt.—Sir Tho. Beaumont, kt.
12. Sir Tho. Hastings, kt.—Sir Tho. Hesilridge, kt.
18. Sir Tho. Beaumont[1], knt.—Sir Henry Hastings, knt.
21. Sir Thomas Hesilrige, bart.—The same.

CHARLES I.

1625 Ferdinando lord Hastings—Sir Wolstan Dixie, bart.
1626 Sir Henry Hastings, kt.—Fran. Staresmore, esq.[2]
1628 Ferdinando lord Hastings—Sir Edward Hartopp, bart.
1640 (April) Sir Arthur Hesilrige, bart.—Henry lord Grey of Ruthin.
1640 (November) The same—Henry Smith, esq.
1643 (November) Henry Danvers, esq. on the lord Grey's becoming earl of Kent.

INTERREGNUM.

1654 (September) Thomas Beaumont, esq.—Thomas Pochin, esq.
1656 (September) Thomas Beaumont, of Stoughton Grange, esq.—Francis Hacker, of Okeham, co. Rutland, esq.—William Quarles, of Enderby, esq.—And Thomas Pochin, of Barkby Thorpe, esq.
1658-9 (January) Sir Thomas Beaumont, bart.—Francis Hacket, esq.

CHARLES II.

1660 Thomas Merry, esq.—Matthew Babington, esq.
1661 John lord Ros—George Faunt, esq. afterwards knighted.
1678-9 The same—Bennet lord Sherard[3].
May 1679 Sir John Hartopp[4], bart. on lord Ros's being called to the house of peers as baron Manners of Haddon.
Aug. 1679 Lord Sherard—Sir John Hartopp, bart.
1680-1 Lord Sherard—Sir John Hartopp[5], bart.

JAMES II.

1685 Hon. John Verney—Sir John Hartopp, bart.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1688-9 Sir Thomas Halford, bart.—The same.
1690 Sir Thomas Hesilrige, bart.—The same.
1695 George Ashby, esq.—Hon. John Verney.
1698 John Wilkins, esq.—The same.
1701 John lord Ros—Bennet lord Sherard.
1702 Hon. John Verney—John Wilkins, esq.
1705 The same—The same.
1707 Thomas Ashby, esq. instead of Verney, dead.
1708 Sir Gilbert Pickering, bart.—Sir Jeffery Palmer, bart.
1710 John marquis of Granby—The same.
1711 Sir Thomas Cave, bart. on the marquis of Granby's becoming duke of Rutland.
1713 The same—Thomas lord viscount Tamworth.

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[1] On complaint to the House against sir Alexander Cave, then Sheriff, this return was amended; and sir George Hastings took his seat in the room of sir Thomas Beaumont. Journals, vol. I. p. 516.

[2] A petition of sir Henry Hastings against sir Thomas Hartopp, the Sheriff, for misconduct at this election, was presented to the House, March 25, 1626; and the Sheriff was reprimanded by the Speaker, May 4. See Journals, vol. I. pp. 841. 855.

[3] A petition was presented against this election, March 26, 1679, by Robert Johnson and others, on behalf of sir John Hartopp; but the House decided, April 15, in favour of the Sitting Members. See Journals, vol. IX. pp. 577. 596.

[4] A petition against this election was presented, May 9, 1679, by Henry Rayson, John Seagrave, and John Edwin, gentlemen, on behalf of themselves and other Freeholders (ibid. p. 616.); but the Parliament was dissolved in less than three weeks.

[5] On the 24th of February, in the Castle at Leicester, the writ for electing the Knights for that Shire being read, the freeholders did unanimously choose their old members, Benet lord Sherard, and sir John Hartopp baronet, their representatives to serve in the approaching Parliament to meet at Oxford. And after the said choice, the freeholders presented the following Address to them; which was audibly read in the Court by the Sheriff, as followeth: "We, the Freeholders of the County of Leicester, having chosen you to be our Representatives in the two last Parliaments, being highly sensible of the care you have taken to secure his Majesty's royal person, the Protestant Religion, our Liberties and Properties; as also your endeavours further to discover and prosecute the horrid Popish Plot spread over the Realm of England, and others of his Majesty's dominions; with your zealous promoting an happy union of all good Protestants in this land, not only by good and wholesome laws for that end, but by repealing those which were destructive to it; and especially for your persisting in the exclusion of James Duke of York, and all other Popish successors, from inheriting the Imperial Crown of England, which we esteem the only security under God of his Majesty's Person and Dominions; likewise your vindicating our fundamental right of petitioning his Majesty for frequent sitting of Parliaments, by your particular marks of displeasure laid upon the opposers of it. For all which, and other good laws you were about to make, we give you our most hearty thanks. And having now again unanimously chosen you for the ensuing Parliament, if you shall continue the prosecution of the afore-mentioned absolutely necessary things, we shall stand by you with our lives and fortunes." Protestant Mercury, March 2, 1680-1.

"*Harborough, March* 2. We had no opposition at all in our County against sir John Hartopp; for we were so unanimous and hearty in our choice, that sir John was not only without any charge at his election, but the expence of his journey hither, and back again to London, was likewise discharged by the Freeholders: but, as sir John came back to this town, a certain debauched fellow (said to be backed and set on by some others), who had been drinking hard with some gentlemen all Sunday afternoon, and all the night, after sir John was come into the town, came out with his man, swearing and cursing at sir John; and when a neighbour of our town rebuked him, the villain discharged a pistol with a brace of bullets at him, which missed his head very narrowly, swearing—That all the Fanaticks should be sent to the devil with bullets ere long."—Smith's Protestant Intelligencer, March 10, 1680-1.

GEORGE I.
1714 Sir Tho. Cave, bart.—Sir Jeffrey Palmer, bart.
1719 Lord William Manners, on the death of sir Thomas Cave.
1722 The same—Edmund Morris, esq.

GEORGE II.
1727 The same—Sir Clobery Noel, bart.
1733 Ambrose Phillipps, esq. on the death of sir Clobery Noel.
1734 Edward Smith, esq.—Ambrose Phillipps, esq.
1737-8 Harry lord Grey, on the death of Phillipps.
1739 Heneage lord Guernsey, on the lord Grey's becoming earl of Stamford.
1741 Sir Thomas Cave, bart.—Edward Smith, esq.
1747 Edward Smith, esq.—Wrighton Mundy, esq.
1754 The same—Sir Thomas Palmer, bart.

GEORGE III.
1761 Edward Smith, esq.—Sir Thomas Palmer, bart.
1762 Sir Thomas Cave, bart. on death of Smith.
1765 Sir John Palmer, bart. on the death of his father.
1768 Sir Thomas Cave, bart.—Sir John Palmer, bart.
1774 Hon. Thomas Noel.—The same.
1775 John Peach Hungerford, esq. on Mr. Noel's becoming lord viscount Weymouth.
1780 The same—William Pochin, esq.
1784 The same—The same.
1790 Sir Thomas Cave, bart.—The same.
1792 Penn Assheton Curzon, esq. on the death of sir Thomas Cave.
1796 William Pochin, esq.—Penn Assheton Curzon, esq.
1797 George Anthony Legh Keck, esq. on the death of Curzon.
1798 Sir Edmond Cradock-Hartopp, bart. on the death of Pochin.
1802 George Anthony Legh Keck, esq.—Sir Edmond Cradock-Hartopp, bart.
1806 The same—Lord Robert Manners.
1807 The same—The same.

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT FOR THE BOROUGH OF LEICESTER.

EDWARD I.
23. Ralph Norman, Robert de Scarnford.
28. John de Knythtecote, Roger de Glenne.
28. Lincoln. Richard Donnington, Roger de Glenne.
30. London. Ralph Tewe.
33. Richard Soning, Nicholas de Glenne.
34. Henry Palmer, Hugh de Mercer.
35. Carlisle. Ralph Norman, Henry de Carleton.

EDWARD II.
1. Northampton. William Lyndrych, William le Palmer.
2. Henry de Erdington, Richard de Eggalbaston.
4. William de Lyndrych, Peter de Kent.
5. London. William de Lyndrych, Robert de Leycestre.
6. William Clowne, Richard Leverych.
6. Robert Hereward, Nicholas Mercer.
7. Roger de Glenne, John Stocton.
8. William de Benham, Simon de Lyndrych.
8. York. Roger de Pickering, William le Palmer.
12. William de Palmer junior, Thomas Fox.
12. York. Henry Palmer, John Derby.
15. John Derby, Geffrey Staunton.
16. York. Ralph de Burton, Walter Busseby.
19. William Reddington, William Jolly.

EDWARD III.
1. Lincoln. John Fitz-Henry de Leicester, John Geryn.
2. Northampton. Richard Claver, John Geryn.
2. New Sarum. John de Glenne, William Petlyng.
4. Richard de Boynington, Robert de Gryndon.
4. Winchester. John de Leverych, Thomas Dawbenny.
6. Henry Merlyn, Richard de Donnington.
6. } York. { John Leverych, John Fitz-Henry.
7. } York. { Richard Foxton, Richard Clerk.
9. John Leverych, John Querndon.
9. Lincoln. William de Rodington, William le Palmer.
11. Richard de Donnington, Richard Leycester.
11. Richard de Donnington, John Martyn.
11. Council at Westminster. William Warin, Richard de Walcote, Robert le Porter, Robert de Foston.
12. Richard de Donnington, John Quorndon.
12. Council at Northampton. Richard de Donnington, John Turney.
12. York. William Palmer, Thomas Fox.
12. Northampton. John Harding, Robert Bonyng.
13. William Warryn, Thomas Fitz-Robert.
14. Nicholas Radding, William Fitz-Richard.
14. Richard Walcote, William Brad.
14. Ralph Burton, John Blake.
15. John le Clerk, William Donnington.
17. Walter Busseby, William Reddington.
20. Richard Walcoat, William Dunstable.
21. Richard Beby, Alan Sutton.
22. John Recenour, William Wakefield.
24. } William Dunstable, Thomas Beby.
25. }
28. John Martin, John de Hodynges.
29. William Dunstable, Thomas Beby.
31. John de Petlyng, Thomas de Crom.
34. Thomas Beby, Roger Belgrave.
34. Roger Knighton, Thomas Beby.
36. Richard Knighton, William Burton.
37. John Peterburgh, Roger Kilby.
39. William Tabb, John Stafford.
42. Walter Lynd, Roger de Belgrave.
43. William Burton, William Atte-grene.
45. William Taillard, Richard de Knighton.
45. Council at Winchester. William Taillard.
46. William Atte-grene, Roger Beby.
47. John Stafford, John Peterburgh.
50. Henry de Petlyng, Henry de Clipston.

RICHARD II.
2. William Huntedon, John Stafford.
2. Gloucester. William Humberston, William de Thornton.
3. John Chapman, Andrew Glasewright.
4. John de Stafford, William Ferrour.
5. John Sherote, Richard Boyes.
6. Stephen Chambre, Robert Norton.
7. Roger Belgrave, Richard Braunston.
7. New Sarum. John Stafford, Thomas Wakefield.
8. Geffrey Clark, John Fode.
11. Geffrey de Okham, William de Morton.
12. Cambridge. John Fitz-John Cook, Geffrey Clark.
15. Geffrey Okham, Henry Beby.
20. Thomas Wakefield, Roger Humberston.

HENRY IV.
1. William Bispham, John Churche.
2. John London, Peter Clerke.
8. John Donnington, Roger Goldsmith.
11. John Church, Robert Ennington.
12. Ralph Humberston, Robert Ennington.

HENRY V.
1. Thomas Denton, Ralph Bracy.
2. Leicester[1] (April 30). John Clench, John How.
2. Henry Foster, Robert Ennington.
3. *Cedula amissa.*
7. Gloucester. John Donnington, Roger Goldsmith.
8. John Chirche, John Pykewell.
9. Henry Foster, John Nightyngale.

HENRY VI.
1. John Heket, Henry Salter.
2. John Church, Ralph Brasier.
3. Thomas Walgrave, John Loughburgh.
4. Leicester[2] (Feb. 18). Ralph Brasier, Thomas Wardgrave.
6. John Church, William Newby.
8. William Newby, John Reynolds.
9. John Pykewell, Adam Rady.

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[1] See before in this volume, p. 369.

[2] Ibid. p. 371.

11. William Pacy, John Loughburgh.
13. John Church, William Pomerey.
15. Cambridge. John Reynold, Thomas Herbert.
20. Thomas Burton, William Newby.
25. Cambridge. Thomas Burton, Adam Rady.
27. William Newby, William Stringer.
28. William Grantham, Adam Rady.
29. Richard Fisher, Thomas Grene.
31. Reading. Will. Wymondeswold, Will. Clerk.
33. Thomas Dalton, William Wigston.
38. Thomas Green, Robert Shilling.

EDWARD IV.

1. Thomas Grene, John Roberts.
7. Robert Sherringham, John Roberts.
12. Robert Wigston, John Robardes.
17. Peter Curteys, John Wigston.
22. Peter Curteys mayor, John Robartes.

[The Writs, Indentures, and Returns, from 17 Edward IV. to 1 Edward VI. are all lost throughout England, except one imperfect Bundle of 33 Henry VIII. However, six of Leicester Town in that interval are supplied, in p. 456, from entries in the Town-books by the Rev. Samuel Carte.]

RICHARD III.

1. John Roberts mayor, Peter Curteys.

HENRY VII.

4. Peter Curteys, Roger Wigston.
7. Peter Curteys, Robert Croft.
19. Robert Orton, William Wigston junior.

HENRY VIII.

14. London. Will. Bolte mayor, Roger Wigston.
21. At London........

EDWARD VI.

1. George Swillington, esq. Ralph Skinner, gent.
6. George Swillington, esq. Robert Cotton, gent.

MARY.

1. William Faunt, esq. Thomas Farnham, esq.
1. Oxford, April 22. Francis Farnham recorder, Thomas Jenkinson mercer.

PHILIP AND MARY.

1 & 2. Oct. 26. Francis Farnham recorder, Hugh Aston.
2 & 3. Francis Farnham.
4 & 5. Robert Breham recorder, Maurice Tyrryll.

ELIZABETH.

1. John Hastings, Robert Breham.
5. Robert Breham, esq. Thomas Brokesby, esq.
13. Thomas Cave, esq. Stephen Hales, esq.
14. Robert Breham, gent. John Stanford, gent.
27. Henry Skipwith, esq. Thomas Johnson, esq.
28. Henry Skipwith, Thomas Johnson.
31. John Chippendale, Robert Heyrick.
35. John Stanford, esq. James Clark, esq.
39. George Parkyns, John Stanford junior.
43. George Belgrave, esq. William Heyrick, esq.

JAMES I.

1603. Sir Henry Skipwith, knt. Sir Henry Beaumont, knt.
1605. Sir William Heyrick, knt. on the death of Beaumont.
1610. Sir Henry Rich, knt. on the death of Skipwith.
1614. Sir Francis Leigh, knt. Sir Henry Rich, knt.
1620. Sir Richard Morrison, knt. Sir William Heyrick, knt.
1621. Sir Humphrey May, knt. William Ive, gent.

CHARLES I.

1625. Sir George Hastings, knt. Sir Humphry May, knt.—Thomas Jermyn, in place of May, who served for Lancaster.
1625. Sir Humphrey May, knt. Sir George Hastings, knt.
1628. Sir Humphrey May, knt. Sir John Stanhope, knt.
1640. Simon Every, esq. Thomas Cook, of Gray's Inn, esq.
Nov. 1641. Thomas lord Grey of Groby, Thomas Cook, esq.
1645. Peter Temple, esq. in room of Cook; who was expelled Sept. 30.

INTERREGNUM.

1654. Sir Arthur Hesilrige, bart. William Stanley, gent. alderman.
1656 (September). The same.
1658-9 (Jan. 3). The same.

CHARLES II.

1660. John Grey, esq. Thomas Armston, esq.
1661. A double return. By the one, John Grey, esq. and Sir William Hartopp, knt. were returned. By the other, Sir William Hartopp, knt. and Sir John Pretyman, knt. and bart.[1] The house determined, July 17, that Sir John Pretyman was duly elected.
1678. 1679. 1681. Oxford. John Grey, esq. Sir Henry Beaumont, knt.

JAMES II.

1685. Sir H. Beaumont, bart. Tho. Babington, esq.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

1688. Lawrence Carter, Thomas Babington, esqrs.
1690. Sir Edward Abney, knt. Lawrence Carter, esq.

WILLIAM III.

1695. Sir Edward Abney, knt. Archdale Palmer, esq.
1698. 1700. Sir William Villiers, bart. Laurence Carter junior, esq.
1701. Laurence Carter junior, esq. James Winstanley, esq.

ANNE.

1702. 1705. 1707. 1708. 1710. 1713. Sir George Beaumont, bart. James Winstanley, esq.

GEORGE I.

1714. Sir George Beaumont, bart. James Winstanley, esq.
1719. George Noble, esq. on the death of Winstanley.
1722. Sir Laurence Carter, knt. sir George Beaumont, knt.
1726. Thomas Boothby-Skrymsher, esq. on sir Laurence Carter's being made a baron of the Exchequer[2].

GEORGE II.

1727. 1734. 1741. Sir George Beaumont, bart. George Wrighte, esq.
1747. 1754. George Wrighte, James Wigley, esqrs.

GEORGE III.

1761. George Wrighte, James Wigley, esqrs.
1765. Ant. James Keck, esq. on death of Wigley.
1766. John Darker, esq. on death of Wrighte.
1768. Hon. Booth Grey, Colonel Eyre Coote.
1774. 1780. Hon. Booth Grey, John Darker, esq.
1784. Shukburgh Ashby, esq. on death of Darker.
1784. John Macnamara, Charles Lorraine Smith, esqrs.
1790. Tho. Boothby Parkyns[3], Sam. Smith, esqrs.
1796. Lord Rancliffe, Samuel Smith, esq.
1800. Thomas Babington, esq. on death of Lord Rancliffe.
1802. 1806. 1807. Samuel Smith, esq. Thomas Babington, esq.

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[1] See vol. III. p. 329.

[2] See vol. I. p. 319.

[3] Colonel Parkyns, who in 1795 was created Lord Rancliffe, vacated his seat in that year, on a military promotion; but was unanimously re-elected.

List of all the **Sheriffs**[1], to whom the several Kings of England, from time to time, committed the Counties of Leicester and Warwick (for those two Counties formerly went under one charge, from **Henry** the Second's time, until the 9th of Queen **Elizabeth**) continued down to the present year 1810.

Henry II.

1 Geffry Clinton.
2 Robert Fitz-Hugh.
3 Robert Fitz-Hugh.
4 William de Bellocampo, and Robert Fitz-Hardulph.
5 Bertram de Bulmer, and Ralph Basset.
6 Ralph Basset.
7 William Basset, for Ralph his brother.
8 Robert Fitz-Geffrey, and William Basset.
9 William Basset.
10 Randolph Glanvill, and William Basset.
11 William Basset.
12 Idem.
13 Idem.
14 Bertram de Verdon.
15 Idem.
16 Idem.
17 Idem.
18 Idem.
19 Idem.
20 Idem.
21 Idem.
22 Idem.
23 Idem.
24 Randolph de Glanvill, and Bertram de Verdon.
25 Randolph de Glanvill, Bertram de Verdon, Arnulph de Barton, and Adam Aldelega.
26 Randolph de Glanvill, Adam de Audley, Bertram de Verdon, and Arnulph de Barton.
27 Arnulph de Barton.
28 Randolph de Glanvill, Bertram de Verdon.
29 Randolph de Glanvill, and Michael Belet.
30 Michael Belet.
31 Idem.

Richard I.

1 Michael Belet[2].
2 Hugh Bishop of Coventry.
3 Hugh Bardolph, and Hugh Clarke.
4 Hugh Bishop of Coventry, Gilbert de Segrave, and Reginald Basset.
5 Reginald Basset.
6 Reginald Basset, and Gilbert Segrave.
7 Reginald Basset, William Aubein, and Gilbert Segrave.
8 Reginald Basset.
9 Reginald Basset, William Aubein, and Gilbert Segrave.
10 Robert de Harecourt.

John.

1 Reginald Basset.
2 Robert Harecourt.
3 Robert Harecourt, and Godfrey de Lega.
4 William de Cantelupe, and Robert de Poyer.
5 Robert de Poyer.
6 Hugh Chaucombe.
7 Idem.
8 Idem.
9 Idem.
10 Robert Roppesle.
11 Idem.
12 William de Cantelupe, and Robert de Poyer.
13 Robert de Poyer.
14 Idem.
15 Idem.
16 . . . .
17 Robert de Poyer.

Henry III.

1 . . . .
2 William de Cantelupe, and Philip de Kniton.
3 Philip de Kniton.
4 Idem.
5 William de Cantelupe, William de Luditon.
6 William de Luditon.
7 Idem.
8 John Russel, and John Winterborne.
9 Robert Lupus.
10 Idem.
11 Idem.
12 William Stuteville, & William Ascellis.
13 William Ascellis.
14 Stephen de Segrave, & William Edmonds.
15 William Edmonds.
16 Idem.
17 Stephen de Segrave, and John de Ripariis.
18 Ralph Bray.
19 Ralph Fitz-Nichol, & Ralph Brewedon.
20 Ralph and William de Erleg.
21 William de Lucy.
22 Idem.
23 Hugh Pollier, and Philip Ascett.
24 Hugh Pollier.
25 Idem.
26 Idem.
27 Idem.
28 Idem.
29 Idem.
30 Idem.
31 Idem.
32 Baldwin Paunton.
33 Idem.
34 Philip Marmion.
35 Idem.
36 Idem.
37 William Maunsel.
38 Idem.
39 Idem.
40 William Maunsel.
41 Alan Swinford.
42 Ankitel Martivaus.
43 Idem.
44 William Bagot.
45 Idem.
46 Sir Henry Mirdac.
47 William Bagot.
48 Idem.
49 Idem.
50 Idem.
51 Idem.
52 Idem.
53 Idem.
54 Idem.
55 Idem.
56 W. Moretyen, and William Bagot.

Edward I.

1 William Mortimer.
2 Idem.
3 Idem.
4 William Hameline.
5 Idem.
6 Idem.
7 Thomas de Hasele, & Robert Verdon.
8 Robert Verdon, and Osbert Bereford.
9 Iidem.
10 Iidem.
11 Iidem.
12 Iidem.
13 Robert Verdon, Osbert Bereford, and Thomas Farendon.
14 Iidem.
15 Thomas Farendon, & Foulk Lucy.
16 Foulk Lucy.
17 William Bonville.
18 Idem.
19 Stephen Rabuz of Kilworth.
20 Idem.
21 Stephen Rabuz, and William de Castello,
22 William de Castello.
23 Idem.
24 Idem.
25 Idem.
26 Idem.
27 John Broughton.
28 Idem.
29 Philip Gayton.
30 Idem.
31 John Deane, and Richard Herchus.
32 Iidem.
33 Iidem.
34 Richard Whitnere.
35 Idem.

Edward II.

1 John Dene, and Geffrey Segrave.
2 Richard Herthull.
3 Idem.
4 John Dene.
5 Idem.
6 John Olney.
7 John Olney.
8 William Trussell.
9 Idem.
10 Walter Beauchamp.
11 Walter Beauchamp, and William Neville.
12 Ralph Beler.
13 William Neville.
14 Thomas le Rous.
15 Idem.
16 . . . . . .
17 Henry Nottingham, Robert Morin, and Oliver Walleis.
18 Iidem.
19 Iidem.

Edward III.

1 Roger Aylesbury.
2 Thomas Blancfort.
3 Robert Burdet.
4 Robert Burdet, and Roger de la Zouch.
5 Roger Aylesbury.
6 Idem.
7 Henry Hockley, and Roger de la Zouch.
8 Roger de la Zouch.
9 Idem.
10 Idem.
11 Idem.
12 Idem.
13 Idem.
14 Idem.
15 William Peito.
16 Robert Bereford.
17 John Walleis.
18 Idem.
19 Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick[3].
20 Idem.
21 Idem.
22 Idem.
23 Idem.
24 Idem.
25 Idem.
26 Idem.
27 Idem.
28 Idem.
29 Idem.
30 Idem.
31 Idem.
32 Idem.
33 Idem.
34 Idem.
35 Idem.
36 Idem.
37 Idem.
38 Idem.
39 Idem.
40 Idem.
41 Thomas Beauchamp.
42 Idem.
43 Idem.
44 John Peach.
45 William Catesby.
46 Richard Herthull.
47 Roger Hillary.
48 John Boivile.
49 John Burdet.
50 William Breton.
51 Richard Herthull.

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[1] There is some (not considerable) difference between this List and that printed by Dr. Fuller in his "Worthies of England;" to use whose words, "I will neither condemn his, nor commend my own; but leave both to the examination of others."

[2] An action was brought, 1 Ric. I. by Roger de Limecote against the Sheriff of Leicestershire, for dispossessing him of two knights' fees.

[3] "De Officio Vicecomitis Warr' & Leyc', Commissio Comiti Warwick, ad terminum vite exercendum per deputatum suum pro quo respondere velit." Trin. Record. 18 Edw. III.—"De Ricardo de Stonleye admisso in Officium Subvicecomitis Warr' & Leyc'." Mich. Record. 19 Edw. III.

RICHARD II.

1 Roger Perewich.
2 Sir John Bermingham.
3 William Flamvile, of Aston Flamvile.
4 Thomas Raleigh.
5 Thom. Bermingham.
6 William Bagot.
7 Idem.
8 John Bermingham.
9 Sir John Calveley.
10 John Parker, of Olney.
11 Richard Ashby.
12 William Flamvile.
13 Adomar Litchfield.
14 Robert Harington.
15 John Mallory, of Swinford.
16 Thomas Wodeford, of Sproxton.
17 Thomas Ondeby, of Oadby.
18 Robert Vere.
19 Henry Nevill.
20 Robert Goushull.
21 John Eynesford.
22 Adomar Litchfield.

HENRY IV.

1 Sir John Berkeley[1], of Wymondham, Kt.
2 Sir Henry Nevill, Kt.
3 Sir Alured Trussell, Kt.
4 John Blaket, of Noseley, Esq.
5 Idem.
6 Sir John Berkeley, Kt.
7 Thomas Lucy.
8 John Pare.
9 Sir Henry Nevill, Kt.
10 William Brokesby.
11 Robert Castell.
12 Barthol. Brokesby.

HENRY V.

1 Thomas Crew, Esq.
2 Sir Rich. Hastings, Kt.
3 Sir Thomas Burdet, of Newton-Burdet, Kt.
4 John Malory.
5 William Bishopeston.
6 John Salveyn.
7 Barthol. Brokesby.
8 Tho. Maureward, of Cold Overton, Esq.

HENRY VI.

1 Sir Rich. Hastings, Kt.
2 Humphrey Stafford, of Grafton, Esq.
3 John Malory.
4 Richard Clodesale.
5 Sir Rich. Hastings, Kt.
6 Thomas Stanley.
7 William Peyto.
8 Nicholas Rugley.
9 Humphrey Stafford.
10 Sir W. Mountfort, Kt.
11 Sir Rich. Hastings, Kt.
12 Thomas Fouleshurst.
13 Thomas Ardington.
14 William Lucy.
15 Sir Wm. Peyto, Kt.
16 Robert Ardern.
17 Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Grafton, Kt.
18 Lawrence Berkeley.
19 Thomas Ashby, of Lowesby, Esq.
20 William Mountford.
21 William Bermingham, and Lawrence Sherard, Esq.
22 Lawrence Sherard.
23 Robert Harcourt, of Market Bosworth.
24 Sir Tho. Erdington, of Burrow, Knt.
25 Thomas Everingham.
26 Tho. Porter, and Wm. Purefoy, Esqrs.
27 Wm. Purefoy, of Fenny Drayton, Esq.
28 William Lucy.
29 William Mountford.
30 Sir Robert Moton, of Peckleton, Knt.
31 Sir William Bermingham, Kt.
32 Sir Leonard Hastings, of Kirby, Knt.
33 Thomas Berkley.
34 William Hastings.
35 Thomas Walsh, of Wanlip, Esq.
36 Thomas Maston, Esq.
37 Henry Filongley, Esq.
38 Sir Edmund Mountford.

EDWARD IV.

1 Thomas Ferrers, Esq.
2 John Greville, Esq.
3 Idem.
4 Sir W. Harcourt, Kt.
5 John Hugford, Esq.
6 Thomas Throkmorton, Esq.
7 Ralph Woodford, of Knipton.
8 Sir Edw. Raleigh, Kt.
9 Sir Thomas Ferrers.
10 Sir John Grevill, Kt.
11 Sir Simon Mountford.
12 William Moton, of Peckleton, Esq.
13 John Hugford, Esq.[2]
14 Sir John Grevill, Kt.
15 William Lucy, Esq.
16 Sir Wm. Trussell, Kt.
17 John Branfitz.
18 Sir John Grevill, Kt.
19 Thomas Poultney, of Misterton, Esq.
20 Richard Boughton, of Lawford, co. Warw.
21 Thomas Cokesey, alias Grevill, heir to Sir John before, who changed his name.
22 Everard Feilding, of Newnham, Esq.

RICHARD III.

1 Thomas Entwisell.
2 Humphrey Beaufoe.
3 Richard Boughton.
4 Robert Throkmorton.

HENRY VII.

1 John Digby, Esq.
2 Henry Lisle.
3 Robert Throgmorton, Esq.
4 Sir Wm. Lucy, Kt.
5 Thos. Brereton, Esq.
6 John Villers, of Brokesby, Esq.
7 Robert Throgmorton, Esq.
8 Sir Thomas Poultney, of Misterton, Kt.
9 Sir Ralph Shirley, of Staunton Harold, Kt.
10 John Villers, Esq.
11 Sir Edward Raleigh, Knt.
12 Will. Brokesby, Esq.
13 Thomas Nevill, Esq.
14 Sir Rich. Pudsey, Kt.
15 John Villers, Esq.
16 Thomas Hesilrige, of Noseley, Esq.
17 Edw. Belknap, Esq.
18 Nicholas Malory, Esq.
19 Henry Lisle.
20 Nicholas Brome, Esq.
21 Sir Henry Willoughby, Kt.
22 Sir Edw. Raleigh, Kt.
23 Thomas Trussell, Esq.
24 Will. Skeffington, of Skeffington, Esq.

HENRY VIII.

1 Simon Digby, Esq.
2 Sir John Aston, Kt.
3 Maurice Berkeley, Esq.
4 William Turpin, of Knaptoft, Esq.
5 Sir Edw. Ferrers, Kt.
6 Sir John Digby, Kt.
7 Sir Wm. Skeffington.
8 Sir Maurice Berkeley.
9 Simon Digby, Esq.
10 Sir Edw. Ferrers, Kt.
11 Sir Hen. Willoughby.
12 Everard Digby, Esq.
13 Sir Wm. Skeffington.
14 Wm. Browne, Esq.
15 Edw. Conway, Esq.
16 Sir Thomas Lucy, Kt.
17 Sir Hen. Willoughby.
18 Sir Geo. Throgmorton.
19 Sir Tho. Poultney, of Misterton, Knt.
20 Roger Ratcliffe, Kt.
21 Richard Perney, Esq.
22 Chris. Villers, Esq.
23 Sir John Villers, Kt.
24 John Harrington, Esq.
25 John Audley, Esq.
26 Reginald Digby, Esq.
27 Will. Boughton, Esq.
28 Walter Smith, Esq.
29 Sir John Villers, Kt.
30 Thomas Neville, Esq.
31 John Digby, Esq.
32 Rich. Catesby, Esq.
33 Roger Wigston, Esq.
34 Sir Foulk Grevill, Kt.
35 Sir Geo. Throgmorton.
36 Reginald Digby, Esq.
37 Sir Rich. Catesby, Kt.
38 Francis Poultney & William Lee, Esqrs.

EDWARD VI.

1 Sir Foulk Grevill, Kt.
2 Sir Ambrose Cave, Kt.
3 Sir Rich. Munnay, Kt.
4 Sir Edw. Grevill, Kt.
5 Wm. Wigston, Esq.
6 Sir Thos. Nevill, Kt.

PHILIP and MARY.

Ph. M.
1 Sir Robert Throgmorton, Kt.
1 2 Sir Tho. Hastings.
2 3 Sir Ed. Grevill, Kt.
3 4 Fr. Shirley, Esq.
4 5 Sir Fr. Wigston.
5 6 Brian Cave, Esq.

ELIZABETH.

1 Thomas Lucy, Esq.
2 William Skeffington, Esq.
3 Sir Thos. Nevill, Kt.
4 Sir Rich. Verney, Kt.
5 John Fisher, Esq.
6 William Devereux, Esq.
7 Sir George Turpin, of Knaptoft, Knt.
8 Francis Smith, of Ashby Folvile, Esq.

[Here the Two Counties were divided; and have ever since had separate Sheriffs.]

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[1] "De onerando Johannem de Berkeley, Vicecomitem, de Auro Regine in manum Regis capto." Mich. Record. 2 Hen. IV. Rot.. 19.

[2] Governor of Warwick castle, steward of the town, and surveyor of the parks and chaces in that county. He died in 1495; and was buried in the collegiate church of St. Mary in Warwick. See his Epitaph, and a Pedigree of the Hugford family, in Mr. Gough's Sepulchral Monuments, vol. II. p. 326.

SHERIFFS of LEICESTERSHIRE only.

Elizabeth.

9 George Sherard, of Stapleford, Esq.
10 Henry Poole, Esq.
11 Brian Cave, of Ingarsby, Esq.
12 Sir James Harrington.
13 Sir George Hastings, Knt.
14 Francis Hastings, Esq.
15 Edward Leigh, of Shawell, Esq.
16 Sir George Turpin, of Knaptoft, Knt.
17 Roger Villiers, of Brokesby, Esq.
18 Thomas Skeffington, Esq.
19 Nicholas Beaumont, of Cole Orton, Esq.
20 Thomas Ashby, of Quenby, Esq.
21 Thomas Cave, of Stanford Hall, Esq.
22 Francis Hastings, Esq.
23 George Purefoy, of Drayton, Esq.
24 Brian Cave, of Ingarsby, Esq.
25 Andrew Noel, of Great Dalby, Esq.
26 Henry Turvile, of Aston Flamvile, Esq.
27 William Turpin, of Knaptoft, Esq.
28 Anthony Faunt, of Foston, Esq.
29 William Cave, of Pickwell, Esq.
30 Thomas Skeffington, of Belgrave, Esq.
31 Edward Turvile, of Thurleston, Esq.
32 George Purefoy, of Fenny Drayton, Esq.
33 George Villiers, of Brokesby, Esq.
34 Thomas Cave, of Stanford Hall, Esq.
35 William Turpin, of Knaptoft, Esq.
36 Henry Beaumont, of Cole Orton, Esq.
37 William Cave, of Pickwell, Esq.
38 Henry Cave, of Barrow, Esq.
39 William Skipwith, of Cotes, Esq.
40 William Digby, of Welby, Esq.
41 Thomas Skeffington, of Skeffington, Esq.
42 Roger Smith, of Withcote, Esq.
43 George Ashby, of Quenby, Esq.
44 Thomas Humphreys, of Swebston, Esq.

James I.

1 Sir William Faunt, of Foston, Knt.
2 William Noel, of Whellesbyh, Esq.
3 Sir Basil Brooke, of Lubbenham, Knt.
4 Sir Thomas Nevile, of Holt, Knt.
5 Sir Henry Hastings, of Leicester, Knt.
6 William Villiers, of Brokesby, Esq.
7 John Plumbe, of Marston, Esq.
8 Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Cole Orton, Knt.
9 Sir Brian Cave, of Ingarsby, Knt.
10 Sir Thomas Hesilrige, of Noseley, Knt.
11 Thomas Staveley, of Langton, Esq.
12 Sir Wolstan Dixie, of Bosworth, Knt.
13 Sir William Faunt, of Foston, Knt.
14 Sir William Halford, of Welham, Knt.
15 Edward Hartopp, of Buckminster, Esq.
16 Wm. Jerveis, of Peatling, Esq. died June 9, 1618. Sir William Roberts[1], of Sutton Cheynell, Knt. appointed for the remainder of the year.
17 John Cave, of Pickwell, Esq.
18 Sir Alexander Cave, of Bagrave, Knt.
19 Richard Halford, of Wistow, Esq.
20 George Bennet, of Welby, Esq.
21 Sir John Bale, of Carleton Curlew, Knt.
22 Sir Henry Shirley, of Staunton Harold, Knt.

Charles I.

1 Sir Thomas Hartopp, of Burton Lazars, Knt.
2 N. Lacy, of Melton Mowbray, Esq.
3 George Ashby, of Quenby, Esq.
4 Sir Erasmus de la Fontaine, of Kirkby Beler, Knt.
5 William Wollaston, of Shenton, Esq.
6 John Bainbridge, of Lockington, Esq.
7 Gregory Brokesby, of Birstall, Esq.
8 John St. John, of Cold Overton, Esq.
9 Sir Thomas Burton, of Stockerston, Bart.
10 Francis Saunders, of Shangton, Esq.
11 John Poultney, of Misterton, Esq.
12 Sir Henry Skipwith, of Cotes, Bart.
13 Sir Richard Roberts, of Thorp Langton, Knt.
14 John Whatton, of the Newark, Leicester, Esq.
15 William Halford, of Welham, Esq.
16 John Pate, of Sisonby, Esq.
17 Archdale Palmer, of Wanlip, Esq.; displaced by the King[2].
18 Henry Hastings, Esq. second son of the Earl of Huntingdon, appointed by the King July 16, 1642.
19 Peter Temple[3], Esq. appointed by the Parliament, Dec. 30, 1643.
20 Sir John Pate[4], of Sisonby, Bart. appointed by the King; and Arthur Staveley, of West Langton, Esq. by the Parliament[5], Feb. 13, 1644-5[6].
21 John Stafford, Esq. Oct. 25, 1645.
22 William Hewett[7], of Great Stretton, Esq. Dec. 1, 1646.
23 George Pochin[8], of Barkby, Esq. Nov. 17, 1647.
24 William Bainbridge[9], of Lockington, Esq. Nov. 23, 1648.

Charles II.

1 Arthur Staveley[10], of West Langton, Esq. Nov. 7, 1649.
2 William Noel, of Kirkby Malory, Esq.
3 Sir Thomas Cave junior, of Stanford, Knt.
4 Mark Hyland, of Calthorpe, Esq. discharged; and in his room Abel Burton, of Keythorpe, Esq. who was also discharged; and in his room William Quarles, Esq.
5 John Pretyman[11], of Horninghold, Esq. Nov. 10, 1653.
6 Archdale Palmer[12], of Wanlip, Esq. November 1654.
7 Henry Smith[13], Esq. November 1655.
8 William Bradgate[13], of Little Peatling, Esq. November 1656.
9 Richard Bennett[13], of Welby, Esq. 1657.
10 Henry Hudson[13], of Melton Mowbray, Esq. 1658.
11 George Faunt[14], of Foston, Esq. 1659.
12 Richard Roberts, of Thorpe Langton, Esq.
13 Sir Wolstan Dixie, of Market Bosworth, Bart.
14 Sir Thomas Halford, of Wistow, Bart.
15 Thomas Caldecote, of Calthorpe, Esq.
16 . . . . 1664.
17 Sir Edward Smith, of Edmondthorpe, Bart.

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[1] Knighted at Belvoir, Aug. 6, 1619.

[2] Aug. 23, 1642, a Committee was appointed by the House of Commons, to consider of the King's displacing and new-placing Sheriffs of Counties. Journals, vol. II. p. 734.—Nov. 21. The proper officers were enjoined, not to make out any commission or patent for electing of Sheriffs, or *dedimus potestatem* for swearing of Sheriffs, or writs for discharge of old Sheriffs, unless by order of the House. Ibid. p. 857.—"The king nominated Sheriffs; but they were not allowed by the parliament to be sworn, as not being recommended by the judges; and because they were uniformly disaffected to the parliament, and the present good of the state." England's Memorable Accident, Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1642.—Dec. 1. The House ordered copies to be sent in of the new commissions to the new Sheriffs solely nominated by his Majesty. Journals, vol. II. p. 870.

[3] Journals, vol. III. p. 354.—Aug. 2, 1644, he had a dispensation from that part of his oath which relates to not stirring out of the county; and Sept. 24, had liberty granted him to come to London. Ibid. pp. 576. 638.

[4] He raised the *posse comitatus* for the king against the parliament. Journals, vol. III. p. 650.

[5] Nov. 13, 1644. The several members for counties were directed to nominate three persons fit for Sheriff for each county; of whom one to be elected by the House. Journals, vol. III. p. 694.

[6] Journals, vol. IV. p. 47.

[7] Ibid. p. 732.

[8] Ibid. vol. V. p. 360.

[9] Ibid. vol. VI. p. 85.

[10] Ibid. p. 319. He had liberty, Jan. 28, 1649-50, to go out of the county upon his urgent affairs, as his occasions should require. Ibid. p. 350.

[11] Ibid. vol. VII. p. 548. He was afterwards of Lodington: where see an account of him, vol. III. p. 329.

[12] "Bis vicecomes." See his and his son's epitaphs at Wanlip, vol. III. p. 1099.

[13] Nominated by the lord protector.

[14] Ordered into custody Feb. 7, and discharged Feb. 22. Journals, vol. VII. pp. 836. 848.

18 George Ashby, of Quenby, Esq.
19 Thomas Boothby, of Tooley Park, Esq.
20 Sir Thomas Beaumont, of Stoughton Grange, Bart.
21 Thomas Pochin, of Barkby, Esq.
22 Sir John Hartopp, of Freathsby, Bart.
23 Sir William Wael, Knt.
24 William Wollaston, of Shenton, Esq.
25 William Franke, of the Newark, Esq.
26 William Boothby, of Marston, Esq.
27 William Cole, of Laughton, Esq.
28 Walter Ruding, of Westcotes, Esq.
29 Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, Esq.
30 Richard Browne, of Burrow, Esq.
31 St. John Bennet, of Welby, Esq.
32 Jeremiah Dove, Esq.
33 Richard Roberts, of Thorpe Langton, Esq.
34 John Wilson, Esq.
35 Samuel Cotton, Esq.
36 John [1] Wilson, Esq.

James II.

1 Thomas Wilson [2], Esq.
2 Sir Thomas Hesilrige, of Noseley, Bart.
3 William Palmer, Esq.
4 George Ashby, of Quenby, Esq.

William and Mary.

1 William Whaley, of Norton, Esq.
2 George Moreton, Esq.
3 Matthew Symonds, Esq.
4 St. John Bennet, of Welby, Esq.
5 John Wilkins, of Raunston, Esq.
6 George Pochin, of Barkby, Esq.
7 Richard Cheslyn, of Langley, Esq.
8 Isaac Wollaston, of Loseby, Esq.
9 Nathanael Gold, Esq.
10 John Bainbridge, of Lockington, Esq.
11 Thomas Skeffington, of Skeffington, Esq.
12 George Hewett, of Great Stretton, Esq.
13 Thomas Charnell, of Snareston, Esq.

Anne.

1 James Armston, of Burbach, Esq.
2 Sir Edward Wigley, of Scraptoft, Knt.
3 Sir Gilbert Pickering, of Langton, Bart.
4 Charles Morris, of Lodington, Esq.
5 Clifton Packe, of Prestwould, Esq.
6 Thomas Boothby, of Marston, Esq.
7 William Hartopp, of Little Dalby, Esq.
8 George Burton, of Stockerston, Esq.
9 Thomas Pochin, of Barkby, Esq.
10 Henry Tate, of Ulvescroft, Esq.
11 Thomas Gresley, of Nether Seile, Esq.
12 Francis Mundy, of Osbaston, Esq.

George I.

1 Sir John Meres, of Kirkby Beler, Knt.
2 Sir Robert Hesilrige, of Noseley, Bart.
3 Sir Clobery Noel, of Kirkby Malory, Bart.
4 Thomas Smith, of Gaddesby, Esq.
5 John Bakewell senior, of Normanton, Esq.
6 William Hewett, of Great Stretton, Esq.
7 Joseph Danvers, of Swithland, Esq.
8 Thomas Hartopp, of Quorndon, Esq.
9 Francis Edwards, of Welham, Esq.
10 Richard Smith, of Enderby, Esq.
11 John Bletsoe, Esq.
12 Edward Dawson, of Long Whatton, Esq.
13 Sir Wolstan Dixie, of Market Bosworth, Bart.

George II.

1 George Moore, of Appleby, Esq.
2 John Symonds, Esq.
3 William Wells, of Burbach, Esq.
4 Richard Greene, of Rolleston, Esq,
5 William Bainbridge, of Lockington, Esq.
6 Waring Ashby, of Quenby, Esq.
7 Edmond Cradock, of Leicester, Esq.
8 Robert Wilson, of Keythorpe, Esq.
9 Charles Bosville, of Ulvescroft, Esq.
10 Timothy St. Nicholas, of Burbach, Esq.
11 John Payne, of Dunton Basset, Esq.
12 John Turner, Esq.
13 William Newland, Esq.
14 Peter Wyche, of Godeby Marwood, Esq.
15 John Wright, of Lubbenham, Esq.
16 James Wilson, of Keythorpe, Esq.
17 John Ayre, of Gaddesby, Esq.
18 Thomas Marriott, of Asfordby, Esq.
19 Edmund Morris, of Lodington, Esq.
20 John Grundy, of Little Wigston, Esq.
21 James Winstanley, of Braunston, Esq.
22 Philip Bainbridge, of Lockington, Esq.
23 Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, Esq.
24 Samuel Phillipps, of Garendon, Esq.
25 Thomas Boothby junior, of Marston, Esq.
26 William Herrick, of Beaumanor, Esq.
27 John Edwin, of Bagrave, Esq.
28 Sir John Danvers, of Swithland, Bart.
29 William Pochin, of Barkby, Esq.
30 Jonathan Grundy, of Newhall Park, Esq.
31 Shukburgh Ashby, of Blaby, Esq.
32 Edward Palmer, of Withcote, Esq.
33 Sir William Halford, of Wistow, Bart.

George III.

1 Sir George Beaumont, of Cole Orton, Bart.
2 Calverley Bewicke, of Hallaton, Esq.
3 Edward-William Hartopp, of Little Dalby, Esq.
4 John Weston, of Godeby, Esq.
5 A. Saunders, of Stoke Golding, Esq.
6 Charles-James Packe, of Prestwould, Esq.
7 Joseph Cradock, of Gumley, Esq.
8 Edward Dawson, of Long Whatton, Esq.
9 Sir Charles Halford, of Wistow, Bart.
10 Charles Hesilrige, of Noseley, Esq.
11 Lebbeus Humfrey, of Kibworth, Esq.
12 John Peach Hungerford, of Dingley, co. Northampton, Esq.
13 William-Shalcross Mason, of Burton on the Wolds, Esq.
14 Clement Winstanley, of Braunston, Esq.
15 John Simpson, of Laund Abbey, Esq.
16 Robert Haymes, of Glen, Esq.
17 Robert Abney, of Lindley, Esq.
18 William Hurst, of Hinckley, Esq.
19 Charles Morris, of Lodington, Esq.
20 Sir Thomas Cave, of Stanford, Bart.; on his death, in June, Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, Esq. for the remainder of the year.
21 Edmond Cradock-Hartopp, of Newbold, Esq.
22 Sir John Palmer, of Carleton Curlieu, Bart.
23 Charles Lorraine-Smith, of Enderby, Esq.
24 Charles-Grave Hudson, of Wanlip, Esq.
25 William Vann, of Belgrave, Esq.
26 William Herrick, of Beaumanor, Esq.
27 John Goodacre, of Little Ashby, Esq.
28 John Clarke, of Great Wigston, Esq.
29 Josias Cockshutt, of Osbaston, Esq.
30 Edward Hartopp-Wigley, of Little Dalby, Esq.
31 John Frewen-Turner, of Cold Overton, Esq.
32 Richard-Spooner Jaques, of Burbach, Esq.
33 John Noon, of Burton on the Wolds, Esq.
34 George Moore, of Appleby, Esq.
35 Edward Muxloe, of Pickwell, Esq.
36 James Richards, of Ashby de la Zouch, Esq.
37 Samuel-Bracebridge Abney, of Lindley, Esq.
38 René Payne, of Dunton Basset, Esq.
39 Henry Greene, of Rolleston, Esq.
40 Edward Manners, of Godeby-Marwood, Esq.
41 Thomas March-Phillipps, of Garendon, Esq.
42 John Pares, of the Newark, Leicester, Esq.
43 James Vann, of Belgrave, Esq.
44 Henry Otway, of Stanford Hall, Esq.
45 George Payne, of Dunton Basset, Esq.
46 F. W. Woolaston, of Shenton, Esq.
47 Edward Dawson, of Whatton House, Esq.
48 John-Finch Simpson, of Laund Abbey, Esq.
49 Sir William Manners, of Buckminster, Bart.
50 Hon. Thomas Bowes, of Higham on the Hill.

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[1] *Thomas* Wilson, in the Gazette of Nov. 24, 1684; but *John* in a subsequent Gazette, Jan. 8, 1684-5.

[2] Gazette, Nov. 30, 1685.

ARCHDEACONS OF LEICESTER[1].

This Dignity consists only in the perquisites of its office; and pays now to the Bishop, for exercising of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, annually, 22*l.* The amount of the First Fruits is 87*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*

Ralph is the first Archdeacon whom I find noticed. He was instituted by Bishop Remigius in 1092.

Godfrey succeeded about 1100. The next was Walter, who held it about 1120.

Robert de Querceto, or Chesneto, was from this dignity made Bishop of Lincoln in 1147[2]. He appeared frequently in arms during the contests between King Stephen and Matilda[3]. In Stow's Survey of London, he is called Robert de Curars[4].

Hugh[5] held it 1151; as did

Baldric de Sigillo, 1158 and 1189[6].

Roger[7] de Rolveston, 1191. In 1194, he was concerned in regulating certain matters at York. Epistola Cælestini Papæ contra Gaufridum Ebor. Archiepiscopum. Haimoni decano Lincolnie & Rogero archidiacono Leicestrie, &c.[8]; and was one of the delegates appointed to arbitrate between Abp. Hubert and the Monks of Christchurch, about the founding of a College of Canons at Lambeth[9]. He was made Dean of Lincoln 1195. Hoveden gives a relation of the appearance, in a dream, of Hugo Bp. of Lincoln to Dean Roger, fifteen days after the death of that prelate.

William about 1199; so that he was in the *sede vacante*. Burton, p. 96; but was soon gone.

C. *sede vacante* also, about 1207; Burton, pp. 98, 248, 278. He is omitted by Willis.

Reginald occurs in 1211.

Raymond de Bleis in 1212, 1214, and 1222; and William Glamdi[10], 1226 and 1228.

The celebrated Robert Grosseteste[11], who resigned it in 1231 for the archdeaconry of Chester; and was made Bp. of Lincoln in 1230.

William de Drayton, collated 1231.

John de Basing, or Basingstoke[12], where he was born, the famous Author of that name, was first of Oxford, then went to several foreign universities[13]; occurs Archdeacon of Leicester 1238; Archdeacon of Chester 1247, and held it with that of Leicester though this was not agreeable to canon.

Solomon succeeded in 1252; and held it in 1254.

Roger de Saxenherst about 1274. He died in 1294.

Roger de Martival[14], S. T. P. son of sir Anketin de Martival, was collated Jan. 16, 1294. He and his father founded the college of Noseley[15] in this county in 1273. He was Archdeacon of Huntingdon 1288, and Chancellor of Oxford; occurs Archdeacon Jan. 10, 1307[16]; and was made Dean of Lincoln in 1310; Bp. of Sailsbury 1315; and died March 14, 1329.

Raymond de Fargis; admitted Prebendary of Ketton 1308[17]; instituted Archdeacon Oct. 31, 1310. In his time the following singular request was made to the Clergy of this Diocese:

"Litera Episcopi, pro aliquo subsidio sibi concesso.

"Henricus[18], permissione divinâ, Lincolniensis episcopus, dilectis in Christi filiis, clero archidiaconatûs Leycestrensis, nostre diœcesis, ac singulis personis ejusdem, salutem, cum abundantiâ gratie, & benedictione Salvatoris. Nuper vobis (pro diversis negotiis, ex parte nostrâ, vobis exponendis apud Leycestriam convocatis, & expositâ inter cetera vobis in communi per dilectos filios magistros Richardum de Stratton, canonicum ecclesie nostre Lincolniensis, & Johannem de Ayleston, rectorem ecclesie de Denton, nuncios nostros ad vos destinatos, indigentiâ nobis (absque culpâ nostrâ) notoriè imminente; iidem magister Richardus & Johannes vos (ex parte nostrâ) humiliter requisiverunt & rogârunt, ut nostre indigentie hujusmodi subvenire dignaremini (cum ad hoc subsit manifesta & rationabilis causa, que vos latere nequit) de aliquo auxilio moderato; & vos qui tunc presentes extititis, pro majori parte, ostendentes singillatim vos in hâc nobis benevolos, ad impendendum nobis moderatum auxilium hujusmodi, & paratos, sicùt dicti nuncii nobis retulerunt (de quo grates vobis referimus quas valemus); Propter tamen absentiam quamplurium ejusdem cleri, qui tunc non interfuerant, vos eisdem nunciis nostris iterum dare responsum in communi non decere asseruistis, dictis absentibus inconsultis; Nos igiter, conjicientes & presumentes (ex premissis) vestre benevolentie exuberantiam non minus fervere erga nos quam ceterorum nostre diœcesis, qui (sue gratie) nobis subvenire longiflue, tam liberaliter concesserunt; vestram caritatem exoramus, quatenus vestrum gratum responsum ad premissa dilectis nobis magistris Hugoni de Walmesford, & . . . . . Officiali Archidiaconi Leycestrensis, vel uni eorum, nomine nostro; ita quòd (si non in communi hoc volueritis) singuli vestrûm singulariter dare velitis; ac voluntatem vestram (quoad premissa in omnibus) eisdem, vel eorum uni, dignemini plenitèr intimâre, ut sic de zelo vestro erga nos certiùs instrui valeamus. Diu & feliciter in Domino vobis & vestrûm singulis salus vigeat, & augmentum crescat gratie salutaris. Datum apud Lafford, pridie calendar' Januarii, anno Domini millesimo trecentesimo vicesimo quarto[19]."

Dominus Reymundus Sante Marie, nove dioc' cardinalis, fuit archidiaconus Leyc' 10 kal' Maii, 1340[20]. This Raymond died in 1346.

Henry de Chaddesden, Archdeacon of Stow 1338; admitted archdeacon March 14, 1346; prebendary of Saudiacre, Lichfield cathedral, Aug. 10, 1350[21]; and was prebendary of St. Martin's, Lincoln, which he exchanged for a portion of Waddesden church, Bucks[22]. He died in 1354; and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, with this inscription:

"Orate pro anima Henrici de Chaddesden, Archidiaconi Leicestriæ, qui quidem Henricus obiit 8° Maii, 1354."

In 1355, a patent passed for the founding a chantry, consisting of a warden and two chaplains, in the church of Chaddesden, co. Derby, for the soul of Henry Chaddesden, late archdeacon of Leicester[23].

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[1] "This archdeaconry contains 200 parishes, out of which were ejected by the parliament sequestrators, in 1641 and afterwards, 58 ministers; and in 1662, by the Bartholomew act, 32 or thereabouts. All the first set were exemplarily good, succeeded by many of a different cast, as players, broken attornies &c.; yet, in less than 20 years, when these were to be turned out, they were all of the first water." Sir T. Cave, MS.

[2] See an account of his benefactions in Stukeley, Palæographia, No ii. p. 112.

[3] Lyttelton's Life of Henry II. 8vo. vol. II. p. 142.

[4] Edit. 1638, p. 824.

[5] He gave to the Church Library at Lincoln four MSS. which still remain there. In one of them, called "Decreta Gratiani, & Hegesygas," is written, "Ex dono Hugonis archidiaconi Leycestrie." Haimo the Chancellor had then the care of the Library.

[6] Appendix to vol. I. p. 133.

[7] Willis, p. 112, calls him *Robert*.

[8] Vide Scriptores post Bedam, Hoveden, fol. 427. b.; 458. a.; 462. b.

[9] History of that Parish, p. 16.

[10] See Appendix to vol. I. p. 93.

[11] To the merits of this excellent Prelate ample justice has been done, in his Life by the late Rev. Dr. Pegge.

[12] A short account of this learned man may be seen in Dr. Pegge's Life of Grosseteste.

[13] Tanner, Bibliotheca Britannica, p. 430. See also Fabricius, Cod. Apoc. vol. III. p. 516.

[14] Not Martivall, as in Oughton, Ordo Judic. vol. II. p. 92.

[15] See vol. II. p. 739.

[16] Reg. Haymo de Hethe, Episc. Roff. fol. 110.

[17] Browne Willis, Survey, vol. II. p. 191.

[18] Of Henry de Burgersh Bishop of Lincoln 1320—1343, see Willis, vol. II. p. 52. He was also lord chancellor and lord treasurer. He was a covetous man, a great opposer of the king, and an instrument of his deposition.

[19] Oughton, Ordo Judiciorum, vol. II. p. 7. Act. VII.; ex Regist. Burg. Mem. sub Tit. Mem. fol. 136.

[20] Reg. Burwesh.

[21] Willis, vol. I. p. 460.

[22] Willis, vol. II. p. 217. His benefactions may be seen in Dugdale's History of St. Paul's, p. 85.

[23] Tanner's Notitia, fol. 236. in notis.

William Donne[1], LL. D. was collated May 12, 1354; and in 1373 received from the Knights Hospitallers of Rothley *2l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* as an annual rent, pro jurisdictione infra parochiam de Rotheley[2].

On Dr. Donne's quitting this archdeaconry[3], the King granted it to

John de Bottlesham, 1385. He was admitted prebendary of Crackpole, St. Mary, Oct. 4, 1386[4]; of Milton Eccles, Jan. 18, 1389[5]; and of Brampton Jan. 15, 1393[6].

The pope thinking proper to confer this archdeaconry on Porcelinus de Ursinis, a Cardinal Priest, Bottlesham gave up his pretensions, and obtained a prebend at York; was made in 1410 Bishop of Rochester; and was also Master of St. Peter's college, Cambridge.

Porcelinus held this archdeaconry till 1392; when, being displaced,

John Elvet was admitted to it, on the King's donation, Aug. 4, 1392. He was admitted prebendary of Ewithington, Hereford, June 11, 1395; of South Newbald, York, Dec. 5, 1395; and of Leighton Bisard in 1400[7]. He died in 1404, being then a prebendary also of Sarum and Lincoln.

Richard Elvet succeeded; and in 1408 a matter in dispute concerning jurisdiction, between him and Philip de Repyngdon Bp. of Lincoln, was referred to arbitration[8]. Oct. 9, 1424, he exchanged a prebend in the church of Lincoln with John Leghburne, rector of Seggesfelde, co. Durham[9]. The time of his death does not appear; but he was succeeded by

Thomas Barnesley, who had been prebendary of St Margaret's 1421. He was also dean of the college of Stoke Clare, co. Suffolk, the statutes of which he formed[10], and where he was buried. He held that dignity 40 years, as he did this till his death in 1454; when

Richard Ewen is said to be collated to it, Aug. 14, 1454. He was removed to the archdeaconry of Lincoln in 1455; and was succeeded by

William Wytham, LL. D. who had been archdeacon of Stow in 1454. He died July 16, 1472; and was buried in Wells cathedral, where he was dean, with this epitaph, long since defaced:

Insignis legum doctor, decus atque decanus
  Ecclesiæ gemma; cujus hic una fuit,
Altera Leicestrensis simul archidiaconus illuc
  Willielmus Witham nobilis hic recubat.
Dapsilis ac hilaris fuit hospitio, miserorum
  Solamen, culto justitiæ requies.
Justorum Sp .... bonitatis tutor, et auctor
  Pacis, consilii fons, pugil ecclesiæ.
Hunc mors eripuit vitam tribuens morienti
  Umbra mi .... at mors modo vita mori
Anno milleno C. quater LX duodeno
  In fetodeno clauditur hic tumulo."

Roger Rotheram, LL. D. succeeded in 1472, in which year he occurs also as archdeacon of Rochester, which he probably then resigned, though Mr. Le Neve places his instalment not till Nov. 11, 1475. He was also prebendary of St. Margaret, Leicester; and died at Rochester in 1477. His successor,

John Moreton, LL. D. was installed by proxy (as Rotheram had been) Jan. 3, 1477. He was archdeacon also of Huntingdon, Derby, and Norfolk, and Master of the Rolls. He was next year made Bishop of Ely; and succeeded by

Richard Lavendyr, admitted likewise by his proxy, Oct. 5, 1485. He was chancellor and commissary to John bishop of Rochester, Oct. 17, 1478, as appears by the will of Thomas Marchant. He was rector of Hungat Episcopi, and patronist of Alveston, ult. Sept. 1486; and died in 1504. He was buried in the chancel of St. Peter and St. Paul's church in the town of Bucks, where he was prebendary, and had an inscription on his grave-stone, long since defaced. His successor was

William Sparke, M. A. collated March 18, 1507. He was of Cambridge, but incorporated M. A. at Oxford December 1512[11]; and was succeeded by

Henry Wilcocks, installed May 1, 1515. He proceeded LL. D. in 1500; and was Principal of the Civil Law School in St. Edmund's parish, Oxford, and deputy to William Warham, Master of the Rolls[12]. He died in 1518, being also prebendary of Croperdy; and was succeeded by

Richard Mawdley, or Mawdlen, M. A. installed May 29, 1518. He took the degree of B. D. July 17, 1529. He was Vicar-general to Bishop Smith; and was a zealous preacher against the Lutherans. He died in 1530, being also prebendary of Tame.

Feb. 16, 1520, a commission was issued to Master Richard Brokysby, *in decretis bacaulareo*, and Richard Parker clerk, to visit the clergy and people (*clerum et populum*) of the archdeaconry of Leicester[13].

Stephen Gardiner, D. C. L. 1520; master of Trinity hall, Cambridge, 1525; archdeacon of Norwich 1529; and of Leicester, in which latter he was installed March 31, 1531: but he kept it not long, being made Bishop of Winchester the same year. Though he subscribed to all the alterations in Religion under king Edward VI. he was still regarded as a secret enemy to the Reformation; and in 1547 was imprisoned in the Fleet, and in 1548 in the Tower; and soon after, Feb. 14, 1549-50, was deprived of his bishoprick. On the accession of Queen Mary, he was restored to his bishoprick; made lord chancellor; and became, in fact, prime minister. He was distinguished for his extensive learning, insinuating address, and profound policy; the master-piece of which was the treaty of marriage betwixt Philip and Mary, which was an effectual bar to the ambitious designs of Philip. His religious principles appear to have been more flexible than his political, which were invariably fixed to his own interest. He was a persecutor of those tenets to which he had subscribed, and in defence of which he had written. He was author of a treatise "De Verâ Obedientiâ;" had a great hand in the famous book, intituled, "The Erudition of a Christian Man;" wrote an "Apology for Holy Water," &c.[14]; and died Nov. 12, 1555, æt. 72.

Edward Fox, S. T. P. provost of king's college, Cambridge, was installed Sept. 27, 1531; made Bishop of Hereford in 1535[15]. He was the author of "Libri de verâ differentiâ Regal. Potestatis & Ecclesiasticæ;" and died in 1538.

Peter Ithell, Thomas Trys, and Robert Wingfield, were appointed, by the King's writ, Jan. 30, 1534-5, to take the ecclesiastical survey of the county of Leicester.

Edmund Bonner, LL. D. installed Oct. 17, 1535. He was bastard son of George Savage, parson of Davenham in Cheshire, base son to sir John Savage junior, of Clifton, co. Cestr. Edmund's mother was Elizabeth Frodsham, first married to one Edmund Bonner, a sawyer with Mr. Armingham, who had other children by her afterwards, and dwelt at Potter's Henley, co. Worcester[16]. Edmund Bonner (afterwards Bishop of London), sat in the Convocation, as Archdeacon of Leicester, in 1536, when the Clergy inscribed the instrument of King Henry's divorce from Queen Catharine; of whom Fuller thus writes: "As for Edmund Bonner, Archdeacon of Leicester, present, and active in this Convocation, I may say *Bonner was no Bonner* YET, but a perfect *Cromwellist*, and as forward as any to promote his designs[17]."

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[1] 12 May, 1354, Magister Will' Donne, LL. D. collatus fuit ad archidiac' Leyc' per mortem Mag' Henrici Chaddesden. Reg. Sywell, fol. 312.

[2] Burton, p. 236.

[3] "Archidiaconatus Leycestr' vacat' 1 Sept', 1385." Reg. Buckingham.

[4] Willis, vol. II. p. 172.

[5] Ibid. p. 220.

[6] Ibid. p. 158.

[7] Ibid. vol. I. p. 162; vol. II. p. 204.

[8] "Commissio d'ni archiep'i Mag' Joh'i Elmere, LL. D. & Joh'i Southam archidiacono Oxon. directa, ad cognoscend' & procedend' in quadam causâ appellationis, occasione jurisdictionis archidiaconi Leycestr' inter d'num Richardum Elvet archidiaconum Leycestrie in eccl' Lyncoln', partem appellantem ex unâ, & ven' patrem d'num Phil' Lyncoln' ep'um, partem appellantem ex alterâ. Dat' apud Lameheth, 8° die Novembris, 1408." Reg. Arundel, pars 1. fol. 150. a.

[9] Reg. Chicheley, fol. 249.

[10] Britannia Antiqua & Nova, vol. V. p. 292.

[11] Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. I.; Fasti, p. 19.

[12] Wood's Fasti, vol. I. p. 124; Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. I.; Fasti, p. 2.

[13] Reg. Wareham, fol. 289.

[14] Granger, vol. I. pp. 136. 160.

[15] Willis, vol. I. p. 520.

[16] Sir Peter Leycester, p. 233.

[17] Church History, book V. p. 208.

William More, B.D. who had been consecrated Suffragan Bishop of Colchester Oct. 20, 1536, was installed Sept. 4, 1539. He was prebendary of Gerendale in the church of York; and held the priory of Walden (where Audley Inn now stands) *in commendam*, but surrendered it in 1539; obtained a pension and this archdeaconry Oct. 20, 1540; and was succeeded by

Thomas Robertson, S.T.P. who was born at or in the neighbourhood of Wakefield in Yorkshire; and was at first of Queen's college, Oxford; afterwards of Magdalen college, where he obtained a fellowship, and was master of the adjoining school, his character being that of a correct grammarian. He greatly exceeded his predecessors in the education of his pupils; added *Quæ genus* to Lilly's Grammar; and was the author of several grammatical works. In 1539, he was treasurer of the church of Salisbury. It is said the congregation of Regents were supplicated by him, for admission to the reading of the Sentences, being then esteemed *Flos et decus Oxonii*. In 1540, by the interest of Langford Bp. of Lincoln, he obtained the archdeaconry of Leicester; was collated Feb. 19, and installed March 5. He had been rector of St. Laud's church at Sherrington, Bucks; was in Convocation July 7, 1540; and one of the Committee appointed to enquire into the validity of King Henry the Eighth's marriage with Anne of Cleves[1]. In 1546, he was instituted vicar of Wakefield; on which he resigned his treasurership; and in 1549 he was named among those who were appointed by king Edward VI. to compose the Church Liturgy. In July 1558, he obtained the deanery of Durham; and Queen Mary, who greatly respected him for his learning, would have nominated him to a bishoprick, which he modestly refused. On Queen Elizabeth's accession to the Crown, he was forced to resign the deanery of Durham, to make room for Dr. Robert Horne's restoration. He resigned the archdeaconry of Leicester, to avoid the disgrace of an ejection; and though a bitter adversary to reformation, was overlooked, as some thought, on account of his lameness; but Willis[2] says he was taken into custody. He is mentioned by Strype[3], in "Lists of the names of Popish Recusants, late Dignitaries of the Church." "Dr. Robinson (or Robertson, Archdeacon of Leicester, and) late Dean of Durham, is excused by his lameness; one thought to do much hurt in Yorkshire[4]." On Horn's promotion to the see of Winchester, Dr. Robertson might have been restored to his deanery, if he would have taken the oath of supremacy; but he refused. What afterwards became of him, our authorities are silent[5].

This dignity lay void till Dec. 24, 1560; when Richard Barber, LL.D. (who had been installed Archdeacon of Bedford[6]) was installed here. "Mr. Richard Barber, Chancellor to the Reverend Father in God Nicholas, by the Grace of God, Bishop of Lincoln, is now Archdeacon of Leicester, and hath the jurisdiction of the said archdeaconry, and dwelleth at Lincoln. July 28, 1563[7]." Dr. Barber subscribed in Convocation, Feb. 5, 1562, to the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion[8]; elected warden of All-Souls college, Oxford, April 10, 1565, and resigned Oct. 25, 1571; was one of the Bishop of Lincoln's commissioners in visiting Baliol college, March 4, 1569[9]. He died in 1588, and was buried at Yoxall, co. Stafford, where he was rector, with this inscription:

> "Here lyeth the body of Richard Barber, Doctor of Laws, born in this county; sometime fellow, after elected warden, of All Souls in Oxon, April 10, 1565; which he resigned Oct. 25, 1571; whence he retired to his parsonage at Yoxhall, and there died, Feb. 15, 1589."

Hugh Blythe, D.D. succeeded. He had been elected to King's college, Cambridge, 1559; was rector of Appleby in this county: schoolmaster of Eton about 1572; in which year, Aug. 23, he obtained a canonry of Windsor. He was installed archdeacon May 13, 1589; resigned in 1591; and died in 1610.

Robert Johnson was descended from a respectable family, which, by an alliance with a Welsh heiress, had added an estate at Clun, on the borders of Wales, to their paternal property in Lincolnshire. He was the younger son (by a daughter of *Henry Lacey* of Stamford, esq.) of *Maurice Johnson*, esq.[10] thrice alderman of Stamford[11], and member of parliament for that borough in 1523, with David Cecil[12].

The Alderman was a merchant of the Staple; and his picture, painted by Holbein, is at Aysough-fee hall, having the order of the Bath round his neck.

By the custom of Burgh-English, *Robert Johnson* inherited his father's property in Stamford, while his elder brother[13] succeeded to the lands at Clun. In his minority he was entrusted by his father's will to the guardianship of Robert Smith, of Stanground, in the county of Huntingdon, who had married a sister of the testator. He was educated at the grammar-school of Peterborough, and was thence transferred to Clare hall. After which he repaired for three years to Paris, and other foreign Universities, for the purpose of study, by licence under Queen Elizabeth's own hand. He likewise travelled into Ireland. And, on his final return to this country, he was made Chaplain Examiner to the Lord Keeper Sir Nicholas Bacon. Here he employed conscientiously and successfully the opportunities of usefulness which his situation afforded; and, while the Church was still struggling with half-conquered difficulties, and particularly with a want of sufficient ministers, he recommended to the Lord Keeper a succession of learned and godly men, to supply the vacant cures. About this time, having removed from Clare hall, he was fellow of Trinity college; and was M.A. of Cambridge. In 1564 he was incorporated to the same degree at Oxford; and about 1591 was elected an honorary fellow of Jesus college, in the same University. He was also twice nominated to stalls in the cathedral of Rochester, which he twice resigned. About the same time he was made a prebendary of Peterborough; and from 1570 to 1575 he filled a stall in Norwich. In 1572 he was instituted to a canonry of Windsor; and in 1575, when he left the Lord Keeper's family, he retired for the remainder of his life to his parsonage of North Luffenham, to which he had been inducted in the preceding year. He subsequently proceeded B.D. at Cambridge; and in 1591 was made Archdeacon of Leicester, which closed the list of his ecclesiastical preferments.

On his settlement in Rutlandshire he found a great deficiency in the means of instruction and relief. The only charitable foundation which existed, even in name, was the Hospital of St. John and St. Anne, which had been founded at Okeham, by William Dalby, in the reign of Henry the Fifth. Its funds, however, were not only neglected and mismanaged, but, on the pretence of some superstitious additions of obits and lamps to the establishment, were *begged as concealed*, and would have been entirely confiscated, and the buildings destroyed for the value of the materials, if Robert Johnson had not bought the patronage; and then, surrendering it into the Queen's hands, received it again (through the intervention of his noble friend Lord Burleigh) to the original uses of the foundation. Fuller relates, that Robert Johnson well knew how to work on the liberality of others; and, by his representations of the benefits of the work, wrought upon many to contribute largely to the execution of certain other charitable foundations in the county. Thus he collected "money, or money's worth of timber, stones, &c." for the completion and endowment of the schools and hospitals of Okeham and Uppingham, till, in the 29th year of Elizabeth, the Queen, *upon the entreaty of Robert Johnson*, founded these schools and hospitals, and established a corporation for the government thereof, by the description of the "Governors of the goodds, possessions, and revenues of the Free Grammar Scholes of *Robert Johnson*, clarke, &c."

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[1] Ecclesiastical Memoria's, vol. I. pp. 359. 361; Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. I. p. 135; Magn. Brit. Antiq. & Nov. vol. VI. p. 359. Tanner, Biblioth. Britann. p. 635.

[2] Vol. I. p. 213.

[3] Annals. vol. I. c. xxiv.

[4] Ibid. p. 244.

[5] Hutchinson's History of Durham, vol. I. p. 142.

[6] Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. I. p. 694.

[7] Harl. MSS. 595.

[8] Strype's Annals, vol. I. p. 290.

[9] Savage's Baliol, p. 70.

[10] Maurice Johnson, esq. the founder of the Gentlemen's Society at Spalding, claimed collateral consanguinity to Robert the archdeacon and his father Maurice, as well as to Ben Jonson. If the Poet and the subject of this memoir were related to one common line, they must have been related to each other.

[11] The title of the then chief magistrate.

[12] Grandfather to the Lord Treasurer Burleigh.

[13] The elder brother was Geoffrey fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, 1562, and miniser at *Leicester*, where he died. His son and heir, Samuel, sold the lands at Clun.

From this title, and from the general tenor of tradition, we may infer that *Robert Johnson* was (though not, as he is sometimes represented, the sole Founder, yet) certainly the most considerable benefactor to the original establishments. By him and by others they were subsequently farther endowed, till, at his death, they possessed a very adequate income, which is now (1810) increased to the amount of 1400*l. per annum*.

In the schools Latin, Greek, and Hebrew were directed to be taught; and in the hospitals 22 or 24 poor men received "comfortable sustentation." By the enlargement however of their means, 96 are now on the establishment, at 5 *l. per annum* each. The whole is under the direction of the Founder's right heir, *George William Johnson*, of Witham on the Hill, Lincolnshire, esq. hereditary Patron, and eight official, eight lay, and eight clerical governors. The Statutes of the foundation are abridged, in Magna Britannia (Rutlandshire); and are printed at full length, Stamford, 1759, 8vo.

In addition to his share in these establishments, *Robert Johnson* left certain other benefactions in Rutlandshire; and bequeathed an annual stipend to a preacher at St. Paul's Cross; several exhibitions[1] to students at those Colleges in Cambridge with which he himself had been more immediately connected; and 100*l. per annum* to St. John's College; which was afterwards commuted by the family, by the purchase of land for the College.

Throughout his life he lived in the exercise of dignified hospitality and extensive charities. Yet he added largely to his paternal property in Lincolnshire and Rutlandshire; and, though never dignified higher than the *archdeaconry of Leicester* (says Fuller), and though thus liberal in his benefactions, he left to his family an estate of 1000*l. per annum*. Besides this, his personal property in the house at the time of his death was very considerable. By an inventory, taken a few days afterwards, it appears that his heir found, in different shapes, 5900*l.* (of which 522*l.* 16*s.* 1*d.* was in ready money), a sum on the whole amounting at the present rate to little less than 30,000*l.*

Robert Johnson, the pious and learned *Archdeacon of Leicester*, closed a long and useful life at his parsonage of North Luffenham, about the 85th year of his age.

On the 25th of July 1625, he was buried, in the chancel of the church, where a small brass, fixed on a stone, is thus inscribed:

> "Robart Jhonson, Bachelor of Divinitie, a painful preacher, parson of North Luffenham,
> had a godlie care of Religion, and a charitable minde to the poore.
> He erected a faire free Grammar-schole in Okeham.
> He erected a faire free Grammar-schoole in Uppingham.
> He appointed to each of his schooles a schoolemaster and an usher.
> He erected the Hospitalle of Christe in Okeham.
> He erected the Hospitalle of Christe in Uppingham.
> He procured for them a corporation and a mortmain of fower hundred marks,
> Whereby well-disposed people maie give unto them as God shall move their hartes.
> He bought landes of Quene Elizabeth towards the maintenance of them.
> He provided place in each of the Hospitalles for XXIIII poore people.
> He recovered, bought, and procured, the olde Hospitalle of William Dalby in Okeham,
> and caused it to be renewed, established, and confirmed,
> which before was found to be confiscate and concealed,
> wherein divers poore people he releaved.
> He was also beneficiall to the towne of North Luffenham,
> and also to the towne of Stamforde, where he was born of worshipful parents.
> It is the grace of God to give a man a wise harte, to laie up his treasure in Heaven.
> Theis be good frvites and effectes of a justifieing faith, and of a trew profession of religion,
> and a good example to all others to be benefactors to theis and such like good works;
> that so they may glorifie God, and leave a blessed remembrance behinde them,
> to the comfort and profite of all posteritie.
> All the glorie, honor, praise, and thankes, be unto God for evermore, Amen.
> *Sic luceat lux vestra.* Let youre light so shine."

He was thrice married: first, to Susanna, only sister and heiress of Jeremy Davers of Cambridge, who died without issue; secondly, to Mary, only sister and presumptive representative of the *Heads* of Hillingdon and Wootton, by whom he had his only child, Abraham, born at North Luffenham, on the 6th of July 1577; thirdly (and at an advanced period of life), Margaret, widow of ..... Wheeler, and sister of Dr. *Lilly*. In all which connexions he was singularly happy.

His only son received from his father's recommendation two wives. The first became the mother of Isaac Johnson; who succeeded to his grandfather's estates; and who, early in life, married the Lady Arabella Fiennes (daughter of the Earl of Lincoln); with whom, in 1629, he embarked for America, in the great colonization of New England; and with whom he died there, soon after landing, in the same year; the most considerable of the Colonists in his pecuniary interest in the enterprize, and the most popular. Around him, by their dying requests, were buried as they fell, those who had followed him in life, and whom the diseases of an uncleared country hurried to the grave, till his tomb formed the common and patriarchal centre of the cemetery. John Hampden was his executor; and his father and brothers, Abraham, Samuel, and Ezechiel Johnson (the latter of whom carried on the line of his family), were his heirs. His father's second wife, the mother of these and many other brothers, was Elizabeth, the only child of Laurence Chaderton, fellow of Christ Church, Cambridge, one of the translators of the Bible, 1611; prebendary of Lincoln; and *first* master of Emanuel College 1584, which he resigned in 1602, but continued chiefly to reside there till his death, in 1640, in the 95th year of his age.

Whilst Mr. Johnson was archdeacon, a man was tried at Leicester, at the Lent assizes 1 Jac. I.

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[1] Amongst these, were four exhibitions to Sidney Sussex college, and some to St. John's.

for digging up dead folks, and stealing their winding sheets[1].

Richard Pilkington, descended of an antient family in Lancashire, was, at 17 years of age, sent to Cambridge till M.A. and, retiring to Queen's college, Oxford, was incorporated in that degree 1599, and in 1600 was B. D. and seven years after D. D. He was collated to this archdeaconry Aug. 16, 1625, being then vice-rector of Hambleton, in Bucks. He preached and wrote against the Papists; and was buried at Hambleton, in the middle of September 1631, at which time there was the most dreadful storm of wind, thunder, and lightning, that was ever known in those parts. He has no monument; and was succeeded by

William Warr, who paid First Fruits for it Oct. 14, 1631; to whom succeeded

Henry Ferne, S.T.P. rector of Medborne in this county 1639, and master of Trinity college, Cambridge[2]. On his being made Dean of Ely[3],

Robert Hitch[4], S.T.P. afterwards Dean of York, succeeded, June 18, 1661, and was installed July 13, 1661. He was present in the Convocation that passed the Book of Common Prayer, and signed it Dec. 20, 1661[5]. He resigned this archdeaconry next year, in exchange for that of East Riding in the church of York, with

Clement Bretton[6], S.T.P. who was installed Sept. 7, 1662. He was fellow of Sidney college in Cambridge[7], and rector of Langton in this county[8]. He died in 1669, and was buried at Uppingham, without any inscription. He was succeeded by

William Outram[9], S.T.P. installed July 30, 1669, on the death of Breton. He published five Sermons, on Faith, Providence, and other subjects, 8vo, 1680; Twenty Sermons preached on several Occasions, 8vo, 1697. He died Aug. 23, 1679; and was buried in Westminster Abbey, with this inscription:

> "Propè jacet
> Gulielmus Outram, S.T.P.
> ex agro Derbiensi collegiorum apud
> Cantabrigienses S. & individuæ Trinitatis &
> Christi socius, hujus ecclesiæ canonicus &
> Leycestrie Archidiaconus, Theologus
> consummatus & omnibus numeris absolutus;
> Scriptor nervosus & accuratus; concionator
> egregius & assiduus; primò in agro
> Lincoln', postea Londini, et tandem apud
> S. Margaretam Westmon', ubi confecit
> postremum vitæ suæ cursum magnâ
> cum laude nec minori fructu: Sed in
> tantis laboribus & animi contentione dum
> sacrarum literarum & Sanctorum Patrum
> studio ardebat, ut in renum dolores
> inciderit; quibus diu afflictus, & tandem
> fractus, æquissimo animo è vita discessit,
> Augusti 23°, anno Domini MDCLXXIX,
> postquam impleverat annum
> quinquagesimum quartum."

On the base:

> "Post longum religiosæ senectutis decursum annorum,
> etiam 42° viduitatem, hic requiescit Jane uxor
> Gul' Outram, S.T.P. propter votam optimo semper
> consilio institutam, pietate erga Deum,
> fidem erga amicos, charitatem erga egenos,
> cœlo dilecta, chara multis, omnibus insignis,
> defunctis ad honorem vivis ad exemplum.
> Ob 4° die Octobris, 1721."

Francis Meres[10], M.A. succeeded, being collated Sept. 10, and installed Nov. 3, 1679. He was rector of Misterton 1666, and of Lutterworth 1678; died Aug. 27, 1683, æt. 77; and was buried at Misterton[11].

Byrom Eaton[12], S.T.P. was collated Sept. 3, and installed Sept. 5, 1683. He died in 1703; and was buried at Newnham Courtney, near Oxford, where he was rector, without any monument; and was succeeded by

John Rogers, M.A. collated Nov. 29, 1703. He died in 1715[13].

David Trimnell, M.A. (brother to the Bishop of Winchester) succeeded, being collated May 17, 1715. He was born May 20, 1675[14]. Dr. Trimnell is mentioned, in the History of Lambeth Palace[15], as chaplain to Abp. Wake. He seems to have been in the same office under Dr. Wake whilst Bishop of Lincoln, as he was possessed of these benefices in the disposal of the prelates of that see; the rectory of Stoke Hammond in Bucks; the prebends of Tarenton 1710, and Castor 1712, in the church of Lincoln; and the archdeaconry of Leicester May 17, 1715, which was a few months before his Patron's translation to Canterbury; by whom he was presented, in 1718, to the prebend of Kelsey, and also to the precentorship in Lincoln cathedral, probably an option at the consecration of Bishop Gibson. Dr. Trimnell published an Assize Sermon, 8vo, 1714; Text, Rom. xiii. 4.

On a flat stone in Lincoln cathedral, near the West door, is this inscription:

> "Sacred to the memory of
> the Rev. David Trimnell, S.T.P.
> rector of Stoke in Bucks 48 years,
> prebendary of Castor 48 years,
> archdeacon of Leicester 41 years,
> and precentor of this church, and
> prebendary of Kildesley, 38 years;
> who died May 28, 1756, aged 81 years."

John Taylor, LL. D. collated June 1756, on the death of Dr. Trimnell. He was of Christ Church, Oxford; M.A. 1742; B. and D.D. 1752. He obtained the archdeaconry of Bedford in 1744; and was also prebendary of Aylesbury, which he exchanged, April 28, 1747, for the rectory of St. Mary Aldermary, London; which he held till the time of his death, in 1772. He published a Sermon, preached at the Consecration of Bishops John Thomas, Lisle, and Trevor; Phil. ii. 15, 16. 4to, preached April 1, 1744.

James Bickham, M.A. fellow of Emanuel college, Cambridge, was presented by that Society, in 1761, to the rectory of Loughborough. He died Dec. 23, 1785[16].

Andrew Burnaby, D.D. elected into Westminster college in 1748, but removed from that school; was of Queen's college, Cambridge; instituted vicar of Greenwich 1769; and collated to the archdeaconry of Leicester in 1786. Of this venerable and respectable Divine (who still does honour to the situation he so ably fills) some account has been already given under Bagrave[17]. He has since printed, for the use of particular friends, a very small impression of "Journal of a Tour to Corsica in the year 1766. By the Rev. A. Burnaby, D.D. at that time Chaplain to the British Factory at Leghorn. With a Series of original Letters from General Paoli to the Author, referring to the principal Events which have taken place in that Island, from 1766 to 1802. With explanatory Notes. 1804." He has also published, in 1805, an octavo volume of "Occasional Sermons and Charges," most of which had before appeared in separate and detached publications; a form in which they were likely to be preserved only in the collections of the curious; but they will now make a part of every well-chosen Theological Library. The volume contains XVIII Sermons, delivered at various places, and chiefly on public occasions, between the years 1764 and 1782; Four Charges to the Archdeaconry of Leicester; a Petition from the Clergy of that Archdeaconry (proposed, but not accepted) on the Slave Trade, 1788; and a Letter to the Clergy on the same Subject, 1792.

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[1] See before, p. 424.

[2] See Kennett's Historical Register, pp. 231. 293. 481. 584. 585. 643. 644. 655. 668.

[3] He was afterwards bishop of Chester. See memoirs of him in vol. II. p. 723.

[4] See of him in Kennett's Register, pp. 376. 467. 474. 565.

[5] Ex Origine; and Wilkins, Concil. vol. IV. p. 568.

[6] See Kennett's Historical Register, pp. 224. 251. 322. 330. 737.

[7] Walker's Sufferings, Part II. p. 203.

[8] See more of him in vol. II. p. 666.

[9] Kennett's Historical Register, p. 843.

[10] Ibid. pp. 384. 385.

[11] See his epitaph, vol. IV. p. 315.

[12] Kennett's Historical Register, p. 220; Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. II. p. 136.

[13] See a full account of him, as confrater of Wigston's Hospital, p. 502.

[14] Dr. Denne, from the personal information of Archdeacon Trimnell.

[15] Appendix, p. 22.

[16] See an account of him, and his epitaph, vol. III. pp. 900. 902.

[17] See vol. III. p. 288.

BOOK of DIRECTIONS to the MAYOR of LEICESTER, 1758; communicated by Mr. BICKERSTAFF.

	£.	s.	d.
To Robert Belton, esq. mayor, for his year's salary, payable at Lady-day and Michaelmas - - - -	60	0	0
To him more, payable half-yearly, viz. Lady-day and Michaelmas - -	13	6	8
To him more, as master of the hospital of the Holy Trinity in the Newark, on All Saints day and Whitsunday - -	13	6	8
To him more, out of the rent of the Gosling closes - - -	13	6	8
To William Wrighte, esq. recorder, for his salary, at Lady-day and Michaelmas	10	0	0
To the Town-clerk, for his fees as clerk of the peace, at Michaelmas only -	0	6	8
To him more, for his year's salary, by quarterly payments - -	5	0	0
To him more, for certifying the Coroner's inquest at Michaelmas only -	1	0	0
To the Town-clerk and Mace-bearer, upon All Saints day and Whit-Monday, being an antient gift of the Town, to be divided between them - -	5	6	8
To the Mace-bearer, to be paid quarterly	3	13	4
More, by order of Hall - -	1	0	0
More, for burning of pipes -	0	3	0
To the Keeper of the house of correction, to be paid quarterly - -	1	13	4
To the four Serjeants at Mace, to be paid each of them quarterly, by order of Hall, to keep them from going about with their Christmas-box, during pleasure	1	0	0
To the Cryer for his wages, to be paid quarterly - - -	1	6	8
More for sweeping the Town-hall and Gainsborough - - - -	0	6	8
To the Cryer and Beadle, on St. Thomas's day, to keep them from going about with their Christmas-box - -	0	4	0
To the Beadle for sweeping the Market and Barrell-cross, quarterly -	4	0	0
More for weeding and keeping clean the Town-hall yard, East-gates, &c.	2	0	0
To John Veasey, library-keeper, for his annual salary, paid quarterly -	3	0	0
To the Waits, for their year's salary, to be paid quarterly - - -	6	13	4
To the Sexton of St. Martin's, for ringing the bell on St. Matthew's day -	0	1	0
To the Rev. Mr. Haynes, as lecturer, his year's stipend, payable quarterly, the first on St. Thomas's day - -	20	0	0
More, Corporation gift during pleasure	10	0	0
More, Mr. Stanley's gift, as vicar of St. Martin's - - - -	1	10	0
To the Rev. Mr. Andrewes, head schoolmaster, being the Town's free gift during pleasure - - -	16	0	0
To the Master of Wigston's Hospital, the earl of Huntingdon's gift to the head schoolmaster - - -	10	0	0
To the Head Usher, being the gift of Queen Elizabeth, to be received of the auditor at Michaelmas, to whom you pay for portage 5*d.* and for a quietus 3*d.*; which 8*d.* you must stop with the head usher when you pay him - -	10	0	0
To him more, being the Town's free gift during pleasure - -	5	0	0
More, the Town's free gift during pleasure - - -	3	0	0
More, the gift of Mr. Norris, to be paid half-yearly out of a close in the Abbey Gate, paid by Mr. Hammond	3	6	8
More, the gift of Mrs. Dorothy Baker, to teach poor scholars to write -	0	10	0
More, the gift of Mr. Stanley -	0	13	4
More, the gift of Mr. Thomas Gilbert	1	10	0
To the Under Usher of the School, the gift of Mr. Clarke out of the water laggs - - - -	1	0	0
The gift of sir Ralph Rawlett, out of the manor of Thedingworth, lately paid by sir Thomas Cave, now paid by Mr...... of Harborough, to be paid half-yearly	3	6	8
More, gift of the Town during pleasure	3	0	0
More, ditto - - - -	5	0	0
More, the gift of Mrs. Margaret Hobby	0	12	0
More, the gift of Mr. Stanley -	0	6	8
More, the gift of Mr. Thomas Gilbert	0	10	0
More, the gift of Mrs. Baker, to teach poor children to write - -	0	10	0
To the vicar of St. Margaret's, being the Town's free gift during pleasure	10	0	0
To the vicar of All Saints, the like	10	0	0
To the vicar of St. Nicholas, the like	10	0	0
To the vicar of St. Mary, the like	10	0	0
To him, out of the water laggs, payable at Midsummer - -	0	2	0
To the organist of St. Martin's during pleasure - - - -	10	0	0

CHARITABLE GIFTS.

The gift of Mr John and William Stanley:

	£.	s.	d.
To the vicar of St. Martin's -	1	10	0
To the head schoolmaster -	1	0	0
To the head usher - -	0	13	4
To the under usher - -	0	6	8
To widows and maids 12*d.* a piece, to be disposed by the Mayor -	0	10	0
To the old Hospital, Mr. Wm. Stanley's	1	0	0
	5	0	0

The gift of Mr. Thomas Gilbert:

	£.	s.	d.
To the head schoolmaster -	3	0	0
To the head usher - -	1	10	0
To the under usher - -	0	10	0
	5	0	0

The gift of Mr. Hugh Botham, payable out of the houses in Loseby-lane, formerly the sign of the Parrot, now Mr. Joseph Cradock senior:

	£.	s.	d.
The parish of St. Martin's -	0	13	4
St. Margaret - - -	0	13	4
St. Mary - - -	0	13	4
	2	0	0

The gift of Christopher Tamworth, esq. payable out of the land at Whetstone:

	£.	s.	d.
To the vicar of St. Martin's, for reading week-days prayers - -	7	5	0
To the clerk of St. Martin's, for ringing the bell - - -	0	10	0
	7	15	0

The gift of Mr. Haynes, out of Allexton lands:

	£.	s.	d.
To be paid for Bibles - -	1	0	0
To two scholars, students in Lincoln college, Oxford - -	6	0	0
For preaching a sermon, about the beginning of August, in commemoration of the deliverance from the Spanish Armada	1	0	0
To the poor of the Corporation at Midsummer (this is part of the wood-money); tenants pay the taxes - -	5	0	0
To the schoolmaster at Thrussington	6	0	0
	19	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ward's gift to the poor yearly - -	1	0	0

Mr. Robert Heyrick's gift:

	£.	s.	d.
To 20 widows of St. Martin's parish, 1*s.* each	1	0	0
To 20 others in the other parishes, as the mayor and aldermen think fit -	1	0	0
	2	0	0

Mr. Ives' gift, out of a house and meadow in St. Mary's parish:

	£.	s.	d.
To buy eight gowns - -	4	0	0
To the poor of the Old Hospital -	5	12	0
To the poor of the New Hospital -	0	8	0
Every Friday in clean Lent 13*s.* 4*d.* in bread for six weeks. These poor to have it weekly: St. Martin's, 20*s.*; St. Margaret's, 20*s.*; St. Mary's, 20*s.*; All Saints, 12*s.*; St. Nicholas, 8*s.* - -	4	0	0
	14	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Ives' gift to the poor of the Old Hospital the first week in clean Lent	1	0	0

Mr. Elkington's gift, payable on St. Thomas's day:

	£.	s.	d.
To the poor of St. Martin's parish -	2	0	0
To the poor of Lutterworth -	2	10	0
To the Town-clerk - -	0	10	0
	5	0	0

The gift of John Poultney, esq. out of the manor of Cotes Devile:

	£.	s.	d.
Payable on St. Thomas's day to St. Martin's parish - -	2	10	0
To St. Margaret - -	2	10	0
To St. Mary - - -	2	10	0
All Saints - - -	1	12	6
St. Nicholas - - -	0	17	6
Taxes to be deducted if paid.	10	0	0

The gift of sir William Courteen and gentlemen of the Lottery, 4*l.* 16*s.*; payable half-yearly on New Year's day and Whitsunday:

	£.	s.	d.
To the parish of St. Martin's -	0	10	8
St. Margaret's - -	0	10	8
St. Mary - - -	0	10	8
All Saints - - -	0	9	4
St. Nicholas - - -	0	6	8
	2	8	0

The Countess of Devonshire's gift, Monday before Easter:

	£.	s.	d.
payable to St. Martin's parish	0	9	0
St. Margaret's - -	0	9	0
St. Mary's - - -	0	9	0
All Saints - - -	0	7	0
St. Nicholas - - -	0	6	0
St. Leonard's - -	1	0	0
	3	0	0

The gift of Mr. John Norris, out of lands at Willoughby Waterless:

	£.	s.	d.
To St. Martin's parish - -	1	7	4
St. Margaret's - -	1	7	4
St. Mary's - - -	1	7	4
All Saints - - -	1	2	0
St. Nicholas - - -	0	16	0
The Old Hospital - -	1	13	4
St. John's Hospital - -	0	6	8
	8	0	0

The gift of Mr. Acham, paid now by Edward Southwell, esq. of Wisbeach, 9*l.*; to be distributed to the poor of the several parishes underwritten on the last Sunday in every other month; to begin in November; then January, March, May, July, and September; 30*s.* to be given in every one of these months in wheaten bread:

	£.	s.	d.
St. Martin's - - -	0	7	0
St. Margaret's - -	0	7	0
St. Mary's - - -	0	7	0
All Saints - - -	0	5	6
St. Nicholas - - -	0	3	6
	1	10	0

	£.	s.	d.
The gift of widow Ossiter to the poor of the Corporation, to buy coals, payable the 8th of June - -	6	0	0
The gift of the earl of Devonshire to the poor of the Corporation, viz. to 20 freemen to buy coals, to be paid to the mayor in July - -	6	0	0

The gift of Mr. Moreton, out of the Tippets, paid to the mayor by Mr. Nathaniel Simpson:

	£.	s.	d.
To six widows of St. John's, to buy coals, at 3*s.* each - -	0	18	0
To seven poor housekeepers, at 6*s.* each	2	2	0
	3	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
The gift of King Charles the First, of ever blessed memory, being the rent of the Forest Closes, in the occupation of John Brewing - -	18	0	0
Land-tax, at 4*s.* in the pound, deducted	2	8	8
	15	11	4

Distributed by the aldermen of the several wards:

	£.	s.	d.
With widow Ossiter's - -	6	0	0
Earl of Devonshire's - -	6	0	0
Mr. Moreton's - -	2	2	0
Mr. Haynes's - - -	5	0	0
(Called Wood-money.)	19	2	0

The gift of widow Hobby:

	£.	s.	d.
To the poor of the Old Hospital -	0	2	6
To the poor of the New Hospital -	0	2	0
To the widows of St. John's -	0	0	6
To the poor of St. Martin's -	0	2	0
To the poor of St. Mary's -	0	2	0
To the under usher as before-mentioned	0	12	0
	1	1	0

The gift of Mr. Nidd, out of lands at Busby, 32*l.* This is paid to Mr. Mayor, and by him to the overseers of Mountsorrell.

Chamberlains are to pay,

	£.	s.	d.
To the Bailiff of the Borough of Leicester, for certain rents due to his Majesty from the Corporation, if demanded	10	16	0
To the Company of Taylors -	0	1	8
A chief rent to Merton college in Oxford	0	1	3
To the Bailiff of the Augmentation at Michaelmas (this has been demanded by Mr. Finnis, and 4*d.* for an acquittance)	0	7	0
To the parish of St. Mary's yearly, for the interest of 10*l.* said to be the gift of Mr. Sherman (not to be paid without orders)	0	12	0
The excise for the Corporation plate, 60*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* - - -	1	10	0

Paid to the poor of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity.

The weekly pay is 2*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*

	£.	s.	d.
You are to pay them about Easter for wood and coal-money - -	7	0	0
For drover's money, half at Midsummer and Ash Wednesday - -	1	12	9
For repairs in the Spring, which you are to see laid out to the best advantage	4	0	0
For lamp, livery, halfpenny, and sixpenny money - - -	19	1	8
To Mr. Pocklington, for reading prayers yearly - - -	5	0	0
Mr. Hesilrige's gift, to be paid half-yearly, one half to the poor of the Hospital, and the other half to the poor of the Corporation - - -	1	4	0
Mr. Hythe's gift - -	0	3	0
Mr. Julius Billiers's gift, to be paid on Good Friday - - -	5	12	0
Mrs. Ward's gift to the common box there	0	10	0
More, her gift to Alias Women, not having the pay of the house -	0	10	0

Mr.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Taylor's gift for oatmeal. This has been lately paid by Mr. Samuel Heyrick from Bourden in rent; but you must not pay it unless you receive it -	2	0	0
To the widows of St. John's, to buy coals	0	7	6
More on St. Thomas's day -	0	2	0
Mr. Robert Heyrick's gift, to be paid to Trinity Hospital out of the Fryers; that is to say, 12*d.* to each -	5	12	0
You receive this of Mr. Richard Garle. There being now but 90 people in the house, he will pay but 12*d.* to each, which is - -	4	10	0
Andrew Noel, esq. and Mr. William Sutton, their gift to the Old Hospital and St. John's, out of lands at Enderby in the occupation of Robert Goddard. This received and paid by Mr. Mayor -	15	0	0

Mr. Ward's gift out of the Duck Holmes, paid by Mr. Ruding:

	£.	s.	d.
To the widows of St. John's, to buy gowns for three of them yearly -	1	10	0
To coals for all of them -	0	10	0
To two women in the Old Hospital	0	10	0
To the common box, mentioned before	0	10	0
	3	0	0

Mr. Twickden's gift out of Rawlett's Close in Braunston Gate:

	£.	s.	d.
To the widows of St. John's, to buy gowns for three of them yearly -	1	10	0
To buy coals for all of them -	0	10	0
	2	0	0

Other Payments to the Hospital and St. John's:

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Sutton's interest of 20*l.* to the Old Hospital - - -	0	16	0
Mr. Staveley's gift, if not paid by Mr. Staveley to the foremen -	1	0	0
Mr. Topp's gift - -	1	0	0
Mr. William Weightman's gift -	0	5	0
Mr. George Bent senior - -	0	5	0
Mr. Ayre's gift to the poor of St. John's living above stairs, on Michaelmas day	1	0	0
Mr. Alderman John Ludlam, to the poor of St. John's - -	2	10	0
Mr. Alderman George Bent to St. John's, out of Sadler's house -	2	10	0
Mr. Alderman Thomas Ludlam, to St. John's Hospital:			
Paid as follows: viz. for a sermon -	1	0	0
To a nurse 12*d.* a week - -	2	12	0
Amongst the other poor there -	0	8	0
	4	0	0
Mr. Alderman Thomas Ludlam's gift to the Corporation, to put out one boy apprentice yearly for seven years -	8	0	0
And then another sum of 8*l.* to be paid for each boy so put out at the end of his apprenticeship, if he has behaved well, towards his setting up.			
Mr. Garland's gift to St. Mary's parish	0	5	0
The Rental - -	947	17	0
The Book of Charities -	507	5	0
	440	12	0

A List of CAUSEWAYS *which are to be repaired at the Charge of the Corporation, in and near the* BOROUGH *of* LEICESTER.

In Mr. Brushfield's Ward.

Under the East Gates, the causeway at Barrelcross, from the Channel at East Gates up to the pump by Mr. Sismey's house, and no further.

In Mr. Marten's Ward, viz. Nicholas parish.

From four yards and a half, all the length of the front of John Wilkes's house, at the Rose and Crown, to each channel, and to the point of the causeway Westward, the West Bridge, the West Gates, the Watering Place; from the West end of Elias Wallin's house, formerly Robert Dunn's; and Captain Atkinson, now rented by John Fisher, and in possession of Thomas Holyland, at the Red Cow, to Braunston Gate Bridge; from the Bridge over against the Bow Bridge to the corner of the stone-wall; and the North side to the West Bridge, as by order of Hall, 14 Dec. 1744; the causeway between Dunn's corner and West Bridge.

In Mr. Simpson's Ward, viz. from the South Gates to the Horsepool.

Under the South Gates, the middle causeway leading from the Little Bridge into the South Fields, being three yards from the Great Stone to the house.

In Mr. Smalley's Ward, viz. from the High Cross to the North Gate, Bond Street, and Back Lanes.

Under the North Gates, the causeway in the Back Lanes over against Mr. Cradock's garden, and over against the Meeting-house, the lane leading into the Butt Close.

In Mr. Phipps's Ward, viz. Senvey Gate and Church Gate.

All the grand causeway from the channel of Mr. Swan's house to St. Margaret's Church, and so to the Coal-hill.

In Mr. Lee's Ward, viz. from the North Gates to Great Bridge.

From the Little Bridge to the Round Stone, half way over the Great Bridge, all the grand causeway, a wall in Frogmire Lane, and a bridge leading into the Pasture.

In Mr. Ludlam's Ward, viz. Silver Street and Loseby Lane.

Before the Town Hall, from the West end of St. Martin's church-yard, on the South side, to King's house, formerly Huffin's, about 59 yards.

In Mr. Newton's Ward, viz. Saturday Market.

From the West side of the Gitty, leading from the Corn Wall below the Lion and Dolphin to the Horse Fair, the pavement being about 100 yards.

The pavement from the Turnstile at the Horse Fair to Augustine Heaford's channel, 15 yards.

The grand pavement from the White Swan to the King's Head, now the sign of the Crown, being about 62 yards; and the middle pavement from the North corner of the Pinfold to the Corn Wall, being 25 yards.

And from Joseph Goodwin's house about 7 yards.

The grand pavement of the Corn Wall from the gutter against the Lion and Dolphin.

All the pavement from the Corn Wall to Mr. Whatton's ground.

A causeway leading from the George Inn sign-post up against Mr. Noble's gates, now Mr. Garle, about 38 yards in length, and three yards wide.

Mr. Miles's Ward, viz. Belgrave Gate.

The Spittle-house causeway; also the Bridge and grand causeway up to the end of the Crabtree Close, and the foot-causeway by the wall to Crabtree Close.

The new causeway, beginning at Mr. Pares' Close corner, and all the grand causeway up near the Common, and the grand causeway against the Cock Muck-hill, being 100 yards in length.

Also the grand causeway in Humberstone Gate.

Mr. Ayres' Ward, viz. Gallowtree Gate.

The causeway from the Toll-gate to the corner of Mr. Robert Hall's wall; from thence both grand and foot causeway to the gutter and channel that runs into the Horsepool.

A causeway extending itself from the house lately known by the Wheat-sheaf, within nine yards and a half of William Hall's house, at the Three Crowns.

The Coal-hill, from the Gutter to the Stocks, extending from the channel on the West end of Humberstone Gate, on the East 10 yards and a half.

The upper end of the Coal-hill from the White Hart sign-post to the end of the building within six yards all the way.

NOBILITY IN LEICESTERSHIRE, 1681.

(From the Heraldic Visitation.)

George Duke of Bucks—	Garenton House—	West Goscote Hundred.
Arthur Earl of Kent—	Burbage—	Sparkenhoe.
John Earl of Rutland—	Belvoir Castle—	Framland.
	Bagworth Park—	Sparkenhoe.
	Aylston—	Guthlaxton.
	Croxton Park—	East Goscote.
	Bottesford—	Framland.
Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon—	Ashby de la Zouch—	West Goscote.
	Donington Park—	West Goscote.
Thomas Earl of Stamford—	Bradgate House—	West Goscote.
	Groby—	Sparkenhoe.
Robert Earl of Cardigan—	Staunton Brudenell—	Gartre.
Robert Lord Ferrers—	Staunton Harold—	West Goscote.
	Rakedale—	East Goscote.
Francis Lord Carrington—	Ashby Folvile.	East Goscote.

IRISH NOBILITY.

Thomas Viscount Beaumont, of Swords in Ireland, at Cole Orton, West Goscote Hundred.
Bennet Lord Sherard, of Leitrim in Ireland, at Stapleford, Framland Hundred.

A List of the Deputy Lieutenants in the County of Leicester in 1681.

Lord Beaumont.
Lord Sherard.
Anchitell Grey, Esq.
Philip Sherard, Esq.
Sir Wolston Dixie, Bart.
Sir Henry Hudson, Bart.
Richard Lister, Esq.
Beaumont Dixie, Esq.
Sir Henry Beaumont.
Sir William Hartopp.
John Cooke, Esq.
Thomas Babington, Esq.
Charles Cocken, Esq.
Thomas Boothby, Esq.
Samuel Cotton, Esq.

These underwritten were not resident in the County.

Sir William Hartopp.
George Faunt, Esq.
Thomas Merry, Esq.

The Names of the Officers of the Three Troops of Horse.

Lord Roos, Captain.
Richard Lister junior, Lieutenant.
Richard Brudenell, Gent. Cornet.
Richard Mawson, Gent. Quartermaster.

Lord Beaumont, Captain.
John Wilkins, Esq. Lieutenant.
.... Cornet.
Matthew Halford, Gent. Quartermaster.

Lord Sherard, Captain.
John Hacket, Esq. Lieutenant.
George Williams, Gent. Cornet.
Edward Bunnis, Gent. Quartermaster.

Names of the Officers of Foot in the Six Companies.

Richard Lister, Esq. Colonel.
Peter Sargiant, Gent. Captain-lieutenant.
Richard Rolleston, Gent. Ensign.

Wolston Dixie, Esq. Lieutenant-colonel.
Henry Dudley, Gent. Lieutenant.
George Bent, Gent. Ensign.

William Cole, Esq. Major.
Robert Johnson, Gent. Lieutenant.
Thomas Bennington, Gent. Ensign.

James Harrison, Esq. Captain.
Thomas Freer, Gent. Lieutenant.
Thomas Lydall, Gent. Ensign.

Henry Farnham, Esq. Captain.
Thomas Bennet, Gent. Lieutenant.
Thomas Wright, Gent. Ensign.

Timothy Hemsley, Esq. Captain.
Thomas Lilly, Gent. Lieutenant.
Richard Swan, Gent. Ensign.

St. Leonard near Leicester.

C. R.

A Brief to collect money to repair the Church of St. Leonard, near the Borough of Leicester.
Sessions held 7 Jan. 163..

The steeple hath been heretofore a fair square steeple; but the foundation not being good, for that it was made of soft mouldering stone, it so happened that the said steeple was, by a most violent tempest of wind, blown down; so that with the fall the middle aile, and North side of the church, were so shaken and decayed in the main timber, that it cannot be long upheld. Charge, 510*l.*[1]

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[1] From a printed copy of the original Brief.

WIGSTON'S, OR THE NEW HOSPITAL (Plate XXXIV.)

This is the Hospital which in Mr. Burton, and in the Catalogue of Religious Houses in the Monasticon, is called *St. Ursula's*, it having originally been endowed as a chantry for two priests in the collegiate church of our Lady in the Newark, in honour of the Virgin Mary, St. Catharine, and St. Ursula; and owed its foundation to the benevolence of *William Wigston*, a merchant of the Staple of Calais, who was chosen mayor of Leicester in 1499, and again in 1510; and who, May 16, 1511, in conjunction with *Thomas Wigston* clerk, *Roger Wigston*[1], and *William Colte* [or Bolte], obtained the king's licence for that purpose, as has already been noticed under the History of that College[2]; where the letters patent of king Henry VIII. are also given at large[3]; and as will more fully appear by the following document:

"This indenture quadripartite, made Jan. 20, 1512-13, 4 Hen. VIII. between *William Wigston* the younger, merchant of the Staple of Calys, of the first part; *John Yonge*, dean of the new collegiate church of our Lady of Leicester, of the second part; and *Richard Pexall*, abbot of the monastery of *our Lady in the Meadows of Leicester* aforesaid, and the convent of the same, of the third part; and *Richard Gyllot*, mayor of the town of Leicester, and burgess of the same, on the fourth part. Whereas the said William Wigston, by the special agreement and licence of the said dean and canons, at his proper costs and charges, hath newly builded and erected a mansion-place, and inclosed the same mansion with a garden thereto adjoining, within the precinct and walls of the said College, for the mansion-place of and for two chantry priests, by him, with God's grace, to be founded within the same College, to the honour of Almighty God, our Blessed Lady, Saint Ursula, and Saint Catharine; which mansion and garden being set between the mansion-place and garden of Mr. Thomas Wigston, now one of the prebendaries of the said College, of the prebend called *The Thirteen Prebends*, on the East part, and the Castle-way on the West part, and extendeth from the church-yard of the said College on the South unto the garden of the Rood-house on the North part: And, for the foundation of the aforesaid chantry and chantry priests, the aforesaid William Wigston hath obtained the letters patent of our foresaid Sovereign Lord the King, to the aforesaid William Wigston, Thomas Wigston, and William Fisher. And whereas the same William Wigston, by the special licence, agreement, and consent, of the aforesaid dean and canons, hath newly erected, made, and edified, in the honour of Almighty God, our Blessed Lady, Saint Ursula, and Saint Catharine, a new chapel, inclosed with costly works wrought and made of laten, fixed and laid betwixt two pillars in the body of the church of the aforesaid College, on the North side; to the use and intent that the aforesaid chantry priests and their successors shall there daily, perpetually, minister divine service, as chantry priests of the chantry of the said William Wigston the younger, according to such ordinances and statutes as the same William Wigston, or the aforesaid Thomas, Roger, and William, or the executors of them, or the over-liver of them, shall make, by the consent of the said dean and chapter by his or their writing to be sealed with his or their seal: It is now covenanted, granted, and agreed between the said parties, and every of them, in manner following, that is to say: First, the said dean and canons, and their successors, shall suffer the said chantry priests and their successors for ever thereafter to minister divine service in the same newly-erected laten chapel, without disturbance of the said dean or canons, or of any other, according to the aforesaid ordinances. For which and other purposes William Wigston granted to the dean and canons, and their successors, the manor of Chester, in the county of Northampton, and all his lands and tenements in Chester aforesaid, Archester, Little Chester, Chester by the Water, and Irtlyngburgh, and also two messuages and two yard-lands in Swannington, in the county of Leicester, to the yearly value of 20*l*. above all charges: And the deans and canons engage to grant to the said chantry priests an annuity of 14*l*. *per annum*; i. e. to either of them 7*l*. *per annum*, payable, quarterly, at Candlemas, May-day, Lammas, and All Saints. Also they engage, yearly, on the 26th of January, to keep a solemn obit, with Dirige and mass on the morrow, with song, and bells to be rung, for the good estate of the said William Wigston junior during his life, and for his soul after his death, in like manner as they do in other solemn obits; at which they who are present are to have as followeth; viz. the dean, 2*s*.; every canon, 12*d*.; every vicar, 6*d*.; every chief clerk, 6*d*.; each of the said chantry priests, 6*d*.; and other chantry priests of the said College, 4*d*.; each chorister, 3*d*.; and the verge-bearer, 3*d*.: And if any of the said canons or other ministers be out of town of Leicester, he is to have as if present; but if in town, and yet absent, to have nothing. The dean and canons also engage, at the time of Dirige and mass of the said obit, to find four wax tapers, such as they find at other obits, to burn at the hearse of the said William; and also to pay on the day of the said obit, yearly, as follows: viz. to the mayor of Leicester, and his brethren and ministers of the said town, resorting to the said obit, and offering there at the mass, and saying at the door of the said new laten chapel, before they depart out of the said College, the Psalm *De profundis*, for the soul of the said William Wigston, 3*s*.; to be applied as followeth; viz. to the mayor, 8*d*.; and to every six of his most antient brethren, 4*d*.; to the mayor's serjeant, 2*d*.; and to the mayor's clerk, 2*d*.; and the bellman, to make relation and notice throughout the town the day and time of the said obit, as he doth at other special obits, 2*d*.: And also the dean and canons, yearly, to distribute among the poor people, on the day of the said obit, 2*s*. in money; and, yearly, to cause 24 penny tapers of wax to be made, and set upon the candlesticks of the said new laten chapel; and that the same be made and renewed twice in the year; i. e. at the feast of Easter and All Saints; and they shall be lighted by the clerk of the College or deputy at the eight principal feasts solemnized in the said College, and all the feasts of our Lady, and in the feast of St. Catharine[4] and St. Ursula, in time of high mass and *Magnificat*: And the dean, yearly, to pay the clerk, for lighting and doing out the tapers, 16*d*.; i. e. each quarter 4*d*.; and the dean and canons to pay, yearly, for scowering the said laten chapel, 4*d*.; and to find for the two chantry priests bread, wine, wax candle for their mass; and to keep and repair the ornaments which William Wigston gave to the chapel, &c. (as mentioned particularly in p. 335.) For which agreements and grants, William Wigston paid to the said dean and canons, the day of the date of these presents, 100 marks sterling: And further it was agreed, that the dean and canons pay to the provost of the said College 6*s*. 3*d*. *per annum*, for his pains in the premisses; for which William Wigston paid the said dean and canons ten marks over and above the other gifts."

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[1] Roger Wigston, "descended from a family of the Wigstons in Leicester, divers whereof were merchants of the Staple," was a lawyer, and steward to the priory of Pinley in Warwickshire; where, at the time of the dissolution, Margaret Wigston was prioress. He was lord of the manor of Wolston in Warwickshire; high sheriff 33 Hen. VIII.; for several years in the commission of the peace; and, by his will, dated 34 Hen. VIII. he left his body to be buried in Wolston church. Dugdale's Warwickshire, vol. I. p. 37; vol. II. p. 822. His son William afterwards obtained a grant of the site of the priory of Pinley. See p. 476.

[2] See before, p. 334.

[3] See the Appendix to vol. I. p. 112.

[4] The 25th of November.

" *Northampton.*'—Territorium vel Rentale manerii de Chester by the Water, & terrarum parcell' manerii predicti, factum vicesimo die Septembris, anno regni Regis Henrici Octavi quarto, per Willielmum Roberts de Wollaston, Thomam Roberts, Ricardum Smith, & alios.

	£.	s.	d.
Per situm manerii infra metas ejusdem, & predictarum terrarum arabilium vocatarum Chester borough, continentium xx acras; & alie parcelle infra metas ejusdem, vocate Est croft, continentis alias xx acras, vocatus in toto duas virgatas & plura, cum unâ parvâ parcellâ prati adjacente. Sunt modò in tenurâ dicti Willielmi Roberts & Willielmi Fisher, & reddunt per annum in toto	1	16	8
Item ibidem quoddam pratum vocatum Chesterton Holme, in tenurâ dicti Willielmi Roberts & Willielmi Fisher, & reddit per annum - - -	1	10	0
Item ibidem clausum prati, vocatum Chesterton Sugg, in tenurâ dicti Willielmi Fisher, & reddit per annum -	1	6	8
Item ibidem tresdecim virgatas terre arabilis, jacentes in campis de Archester."			

But the bounty of William Wygston did not stop here. He very soon enlarged his original plan; and, on the 10th of June 1513, associating with him his two brothers, obtained letters patent from King Henry VIII. for the founding and endowing a perpetual Hospital within the town of Leicester; and, in consequence, compiled a suitable code of laws and regulations[1]; and provided for its endowment with divers manors and lands; directing, that, at the expiration of the term which he had granted to the chantry in the collegiate church of the Newark, there should be in the Hospital, besides the 12 poor men and 12 women (if the revenue would thereunto extend) a Master and three Confraters: but at first there was a Master and one Confrater only, and so it still continues.

It appears, however, that Mr. Wigston did not live to carry his benevolence into effect; for it is stated in the Act of Parliament of 18 Elizabeth, that " he did not accomplish the same during his life[2];" but that the then surviving trustees (whom he had made his executors) obtained, on the 13th of July in the same year, the king's letters patent for the same purpose[3]; and on the 10th of November following had a further confirmation of the same grant, with permission to purchase, for the use of the said Hospital, manors, lands, and tenements, of the yearly value of 23*l. ultra reprisas*[4].

Feb. 1, 1516-17, " Rex assignavit Rogerum Wygston receptorem suum generalem omnium maneriorum, &c. que fuerunt alicujus heredis infra etatem in custodiâ suâ existentium, ac percipiendi xx*l.* per annum & xx*s.* pro portagio cujuslibet centum librarum, ad vitam[5]."

The Hospital having been erected within the parish of St. Martin; an indenture was made, between *Richard Pekesall*, abbot, with his convent, and sir *Nicholas Wagstaffe*, vicar of St. Martin's, and sir *William Fyshar*, master, and sir *John Thorpe*, confrater of the Hospital, and the 24 poor people; whereby it was agreed, that the vicar shall administer the sacraments to the said poor, and visit them, as they do their other parishioners, when there is need, and bury their bodies in the church-yard when dead: That the said poor shall be exempted from paying tythes, either predial or personal: That the abbot and vicar shall permit the master and confrater to celebrate divine service in the chapel, and not compel them to be present at divine service in St. Martin's church or church-yard, or to administer the sacraments to the parishioners, or to swear obedience to them: That at the death of any of the poor no mortuary shall be demanded; but the master and confrater shall pay mortuaries. It was also agreed, that, instead of tithes, oblations, and other parochial rites due from the said poor, the master shall, every Easter eve, before noon, pay 6*s.* 8*d.* on the high altar of St. Martin's church, to be divided equally between the abbot and the vicar; and, in case of failure or neglect, shall forfeit 13*s.* 4*d.* to be divided between the abbot and vicar. And the parties above-named consented that they should be compelled to the observation of the premisses by the bishop of Lincoln, or his commissary. Dated July 10, 1520, 12 Hen. VIII. Which composition was ratified by William bishop of Lincoln July 12, 1520; who also granted licence to have and administer the Eucharist in the chapel of the Hospital, provided it were without detriment to the parish church.

June 1, 1520, the master, confrater, and poor of this Hospital, obtained a lease for 100 years, renewable for ever, of a large garden abutting in St. Francis lane, the property of the Grey Friers[6].

Feb. 12, 1521-2, new letters patent were obtained from the king, in the following ample terms:

" Henricus Octavus, Dei gratiâ, Anglie & Francie Rex, fidei defensor, & dominus Hibernie; omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, salutem. Sciatis quod cum nos, decimo die Junii, anno regni nostri quinto per literas nostras patentes, concesserimus & licentiam dederimus, pro nobis & heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis fuit, dilectis nobis Willielmo Wigston de Leicestriâ juniori, mercatori Stapule Calisie, Thome Wigston clerico, Rogero Wigston, & Willielmo Fisher clerico, & eorum cuilibet, heredibus & executoribus suis, quod ipsi aut eorum aliquis, heredes aut executores sui, aut eorum aliquis vel aliqui, quoddam Hospitale perpetuum, de duobus capellanis perpetuis, & de duodecim pauperibus perpetuis, in villâ Leicestrie, in comitatu Leicestrie, singulis diebus, pro salubri statu nostro & Katherine regine Anglie consortis nostre dum vixerimus, & pro animabus nostris cum ab hâc luce migraverimus, necnon pro bono statu predicti Willielmi Wigston dum vixerit, & pro ejus animâ cum ab hâc luce migraverit, & pro animabus patris & progenitorum & antecessorum suorum, & aliorum amicorum & benefactorum ejusdem Willielmi Wigston, & pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum, juxta ordinationes & statuta ipsorum Willielmi Wigston, Thome, Rogeri, & Willielmi Fisher, aut eorum aliquorum, seu eorum heredum vel executorum eorum, vel eorum alicujus, in eâ parte fiendas, in perpetuum celebraturis, facere, fundare, creare, erigere, & stabilire posset & possent, perpetuis futuris temporibus duratura; & quod Hospitale predictum, cum fundatum, creatum, erectum, & stabilitum foret, Hospitale Willielmi Wigston de Leicestriâ in perpetuum nuncuparetur; & quod capellani & pauperes predicti Hospitalis, cum Hospitale predictum sic fundatum, creatum, & stabilitum foret, & successores sui, Capellani & pauperes Hospitalis illius, sint unum corpus corporatum in re, jure, et nomine, haberentque successionem perpetuam, ac forent persone apte, habiles, & capaces in lege; & quod capellani & pauperes Hospitalis predicti pro tempore existentes, & successores sui capellani & pauperes Hospitalis illius, per nomen et sub nomine Capellanorum et pauperum Willielmi Wigston in villâ Leicestrie, in comitatu Leicestrie, placitare et implacitari, respondere et responderi, prosequi et defendere possent, in quibuscunque curiis nostris, heredum et successorum nostrorum, et aliorum quorumcunque, in omnibus et omnimodis et quibuscunque actionibus, sectis, querelis, et causis realibus et personalibus, cujuscunque generis forent vel nature, coram quibuscunque justitiariis et judicibus spiritualibus ac temporalibus, ac aliis personis quibuscunque; & quod iidem capellani & pauperes, & successores sui, haberent commune sigillum pro negotiis Hospitalis predicti agendum. Et ulterius concesserimus, & licentiam dederimus, pro nobis & heredibus nostris, per literas nostras predictas, prefatis Willielmo, Thome, Rogero, & Willielmo, & eorum cuilibet, executoribus suis & eorum cuilibet, ac quibuscunque aliis personis, & cuicunque alio persone, quod ipsi, vel eorum aliquis vel aliqui, maneria, terras, & tenementa, vel redditus in perpetuum, ad annuum valorem quadraginta marcarum ultra omnia onera & reprisas, licet de nobis tenentur in

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[1] See p. 474. [2] See p. 484. [3] Pat. 5 Hen. VIII. [4] Pat. 6 Hen. VIII.
[5] Pat. 8 Hen. VIII. [6] See the Inspeximus Deed in p. 476.

capite vel per servicium militare vel aliter, aut de aliquo alio, dare possent & posset & concedere capellanis & pauperibus Hospitalis predicti pro tempore existentibus, cum Hospitale predictum sic factum, fundatum, creatum, erectum, & stabilitum foret, & successoribus suis in perpetuum; habendum & tenendum predicta maneria, terras, tenementa, et redditus, cum suis pertinentiis, ad eundem annuum valorem quadraginta marcarum, eisdem capellanis & pauperibus, & successoribus suis in perpetuum, juxta ordinationes predictorum Willielmi, Thome, Rogeri, & Willielmi, vel executorum suorum, vel aliquorum seu eorum alicujus, inde fiendas; & eisdem capellanis & pauperibus, & successoribus suis, quod ipsi & successores sui eadem maneria, terras, & tenementa, cum pertinentiis, prefatis Willielmo, Thome, Rogero, & Willielmo, & executoribus suis, seu eorum aliquo vel aliquibus, seu aliquibus aliis personis, vel aliquo alio persone, recipere, gaudere, & optinere possent & tenere, predictis capellanis & pauperibus Hospitalis illius, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, juxta eandem ordinationem, ut premittitur, fiend', sicut predictum est, tenore presentium, similiter licentiam dederimus & concesserimus specialem, absque impetitione, molestiâ, impedimento, vel perturbatione nostri, vel heredum nostrorum, justiciariorum, eschaetorum, vicecomitum, coronatorum, ballivorum, seu ministrorum nostrorum vel heredum nostrorum quorumcunque, & absque fine vel feodo in cancellariâ nostrâ seu in hanaperio cancellarie nostre aut alibi qualitercunque, ad opus nostrum vel heredum nostrorum inde faciend', reddend', aut solvend', & absque aliquo brevi de ad quod dampnum, sive de aliquibus aliis literis patentibus seu mandatis, & absque aliquâ inquisitione super aliquo brevi de ad quod dampnum, sive de aliquibus aliis literis patentibus seu mandatis nostris, vel heredum nostrorum, in eâ parte habend', persequend', impetrand', seu capiend', aut in cancellariam nostram, heredum vel successorum nostrorum, seu alibi retornand', statuto de terris & tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponend' edito, aut aliquo alio statuto, actu, ordinatione, provisione, inde in contrarium facto, ordinato, sive proviso, non obstante. Sciatis etiam quod cum nos, decimo die Novembris, anno regni nostri sexto, per alias literas nostras patentes, meliorationem Hospitalis predicti, necnon sustentationem eorundem capellanorum & pauperum augmentare plurimùm affectantes, prefatas literas nostras patentes, ac omnia et singula in eisdem contenta, predictis Willielmo, Thome, Rogero, et Willielmo, et cuicunque alio, per easdem concessas, ratas et rata, grata et gratas habentes, de uberiori gratiâ nostrâ, et speciali et mero motu nostris, ac pro diversis aliis considerationibus nos specialiter moventibus, concesserimus ac etiam licentiam dederimus, per literas nostras predictas, pro nobis et heredibus nostris predictis, quantum in nobis fuit, prefatis Willielmo Wigston, Thome Wigston clerico, Rogero Wigston, et Willielmo Fisher clerico, et eorum cuilibet, et executoribus suis et eorum cuilibet, et quibuscunque aliis personis et cuicunque alio persone, quod ipsi, vel eorum aliquis vel aliqui, dominia, maneria, terras, tenementa, redditus, reversiones, servicia, et hereditamenta quecunque, aut alias possessiones quascunque, cum pertinentiis, ad annuum valorem viginti et trium librarum ultra omnia onera et reprisas, licet de nobis tenentur in capite, vel per servitium militare, vel aliter, aut aliquo alio modo, dare, concedere, legare, et assignare possent et posset, ultra et super maneria, terras, et tenementa, ad annuum valorem dictarum quadraginta marcarum, que virtute concessionis et licentie nostre in dictis aliis literis nostris patentibus specificate dicto Hospitali, capellanis et pauperibus pro tempore existentibus, et successoribus suis, in perpetuum dare et concedere contingerint; habendum et tenendum dicta dominia, maneria, terras, tenementa, redditus, reversiones, servicia, hereditamenta, et possessiones, ad eundem annuum valorem viginti et trium librarum, ultra et supra dicta maneria, terras et tenementa ad annuum valorem quadraginta marcarum, eisdem capellanis & pauperibus, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, concedend', juxta ordinationes predictorum Willielmi, Thome, Rogeri, et Willielmi, seu executorum suorum, vel aliquorum sive alicujus eorum, inde faciendas; et quod ipsi et successores sui eadem omnia et singula dominia et maneria, terras, tenementa, redditus, reversiones. servicia, hereditamenta, et possessiones, à prefatis Willielmo, Thomâ, Rogero, et Willielmo, et executoribus suis, eorum aliquo vel aliquibus, seu aliquibus aliis personis, vel aliquâ aliâ personâ, recipere, acquirere, gaudere, et optinere possent, et tenere; habend' et tenend' capellanis et pauperibus predictis, et successoribus suis in perpetuum, juxta easdem ordinationes, permittatur fiend'. Et similiter, tenore predictarum literarum nostrarum, licentiam dederimus specialem et concesserimus prefatis Willielmo, Thome, Rogero, et Willielmo, quod ipsi, aut eorum aliquis, aut executores vel assignati sui, aut eorum aliquis vel aliqui, optineat vel optineant, ac habere et optinere possent, tam predictas literas nostras patentes, quam omnia et omnimoda brevia ac literas regias executorias et confirmatorias in hâc parte de tempore in tempus fienda et exequend', sine impedimento sive impetitione, contradictione, seu gravamine nostri, vel heredum aut successorum nostrorum, justiciariorum, vicecomitum, ballivorum, seu aliorum ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque, & absque fine vel feodo in cancellariâ nostrâ, seu in hanaperio cancellarie nostre, aut alibi qualitercunque, ad opus nostrum vel heredum nostrorum inde faciend', reddend', solvend', taxand', imponend', seu capiend', & absque aliquo brevi de ad quod dampnum, sive aliquibus aliis literis patentibus seu mandatis nostris, & absque aliquâ inquisitione seu aliquo brevi de ad quod dampnum, sive de aliquibus aliis literis patentibus seu mandatis nostris, vel heredum nostrorum, in hâc parte habend', impetrand', prosequend', seu capiend', aut in cancellariam nostram, heredum vel successorum nostrorum, seu alibi, retornand'; & quod custos sive clericus hanaperii predicti, aut ejus deputatus ibidem pro tempore existens, erit inde quietus, & in computo suo ad Scaccarium nostrum, et heredum vel successorum nostrorum reddend', exonerati existent in perpetuum, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis, aut aliquibus aliis statutis, actubus, ordinationibus, provisionibus, restrictionibus, sive mandatis nostris inde in contrarium factis, editis, ordinatis sive provisis, aut aliquâ aliâ causâ, re, vel materiâ quâcunque in aliquo non obstante, prout in literis nostris pleniùs continentur: Nos, nolentes concessiones et licentias nostras predictas effectum debitum mancipari, concessimus & licentiam dedimus, pro nobis & heredibus nostris, prefatis Willielmo Wigston, Thome Wigston, Rogero Wigston, & Willielmo Fisher, & eorum cuilibet, quod ipsi & eorum quilibet manerium de Castel Carlton, cum pertinentiis, in comitatu Lincolne; & viginta sex messuagia, sex tofta, quadraginta acras terre, centum acras prati, quinquaginta acras pasture, triginta acras bosci, & quadraginta solidatos & novem denaratos, & unum obolum redditûs, cum pertinentiis, in Castel Carlton, & advocationem libere capelle de Castel Carlton, que de nobis tenentur per fidelitatem & redditum octo denariorum, & que ad valorem viginti & duarum librarum extenduntur per annum, prout per quandam inquisitionem coram Johanne Topecliffe armigero, eschaetore nostro in comitatu predicto, de mandato nostro captum, & in cancellariam nostram retornatum, est compertum; necnon manerium de Swannington, cum pertinentiis, ac duodecim messuagia, decem tofta, viginti acras terre, centum acras prati, ducentas acras pasture, centum acras bosci, & sexdecim solidatos redditûs, cum pertinentiis, in Swannington predicto, Sybston, Raunston, Ibstoke, Hatherne, & Arbery; ac unum messuagium, quatuor crofta, centum per viginti & quatuor acras terre, viginti acras prati, viginti acras pasture, cum pertinentiis, in Cawdwell et Wickham, in comitatu Leicestrie; ac etiam tria messuagia, & quatuor clausuras continentes triginta acras pasture, in villâ et suburbiis Leicestrie, unde unum messuagium jacet in le Southgate, & alia duo messuagia jacent in le Canke juxta messuagium Roberti Harward, & una de predictis quatuor clausuris jacet in Hangman lane, & alia de eisdem juxta Humberstone gate, & tertia ejusdem juxta Barkelane, et quarta juxta Gellshall lane; et unum ortum, quondam tria gardina, juxta Cowe lane, per terram Roberti Orton, et duos soli-

datos redditûs, cum pertinentiis, exeuntes de quodam tenemento Thome Greene in Southgate; necnon unum messuagium, quadraginta acras terre, decem acras prati, duodecim acras pasture, & decem solidatos redditûs, cum pertinentiis, in Oadeby, in comitatu predicto; & tria messuagia, duas virgatas & dimidiam terre, duodecim acras prati, et viginti acras pasture, cum pertinentiis, in Kylnecote & Walton, in comitatu predicto, que de nobis tenentur ut de ducatu nostro Lancastrie, et que ad annuum valorem decem & octo librarum extenduntur per annum, prout per quandam aliam inquisitionem, coram Johanne Peyto armigero, nuper eschaetore nostro in comitatu Leicestrie predicte, de mandato nostro captam, et in cancellariam nostram retornatam, est compertum, dare et concedere possent vel posset dilectis nobis in Christo Willielmo Fisher & Johanni Thorpe, capellanis Hospitalis Willielmi Wigston de Leicestriâ, in comitatu Leicestrie, & pauperibus ejusdem Hospitalis; habend' & tenend' eis & successoribus suis, capellanis & pauperibus Hospitalis predicti in perpetuum, in partem quadraginta & novem librarum, tresdecim solidorum, & quatuor denariorum, dictorum tenementorum & redditum predictorum; & eisdem Willielmo Fisher & Johanni Thorpe, capellanis Hospitalis predicti, & pauperibus ejusdem, quod ipsi manerium & cetera premissa, cum pertinentiis, à prefatis Willielmo Wigston, Thomâ Wigston, Rogero Wigston, & Willielmo Fisher, seu eorum aliquo vel aliquibus, recipere possint & tenere, sibi & successoribus suis, sicut predictum est, similiter licentiam dedimus specialem, statuto predicto non obstante; nolentes quod prefati Willielmus Wigston, Thomas Wigston, Rogerus Wigston, Willielmus Fisher, heredes vel executores sui, aut prefatus Willielmus Fisher & Johannes Thorpe, capellani Hospitalis predicti, aut pauperes ejusdem, vel successores sui, ratione premissorum, per nos vel heredes nostros, justiciarios, escaetores, vicecomites, aut alios ballivos vel ministros nostros, seu heredum nostrorum, quodcunque futuris temporibus inde occasionentur, molestantur, impetantur, inquietantur, perturbentur in aliquo, seu graventur; salvis tamen nobis & heredibus nostris serviciis inde debitis & consuetis. In cujus rei testimonium, has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, duodecimo die Februarii, anno regni nostri tertio decimo."

The statutes which were compiled by the Founder are in Latin, and very long; nor have I a complete copy of them; but, by what remains, it appears that it was the intention of Mr. Wigston that both the master and confrater should be *seculares, non religiosi*. He directs also, that, after the decease of himself, and his two brothers *Thomas* and *Roger*, upon any vacancy of the master or confrater, the dean and chapter of the collegiate church of *The Newark* should have power to choose and put into the vacant place a fit person for one fortnight; which if they neglected to do in that fortnight's space, then the mayor of Leicester for the time being, with the four justices of peace of the said town, or at least with the two senior justices, should have the power, for the next following fortnight, to name, admit, and put, a fit person into the place vacant; and in case of their neglect, the like power was granted to the abbot for the next fourteen days; and in case of his neglect, it reverted to the dean and chapter of the Newark again for another fortnight, and then to the mayor and justices, and to the abbot, successively, till the place should be filled. It was also ordered, that the master and confrater should constantly reside within the precincts of the Hospital; and not be absent above 40 days in a year, unless upon the affairs of the Hospital, without leave of one of the canons of the Newark; with this proviso, that the master and confrater should never both be absent at the same time one whole day and night. The founder allowed the master to have one benefice out of the town of Leicester, provided that he constantly resided in the Hospital; but confined the confrater to his preferment in the Hospital, so that if he had any other benefice, with cure or without cure, or any farm or promotion whatsoever, he should be deprived and expelled immediately. He also ordained, that all fines and profits arising from letting the lands and tenements should be applied to the use of the Hospital; and that, if either the master or confrater should retain any of the said profits to their own use, he should be expelled, &c. These, with other statutes relating to the master, confrater, 12 men and 12 women, were confirmed by John bishop of Lincoln; and by Richard Mawdely, archdeacon of Leicester.

Mr. Rogers, who was confrater here in 1697, and archdeacon of Leicester in 1704, having contended against Mr. Carte, then vicar of St. Martin's, that Wigston's Hospital was no part of that parish, and having forbid such persons as lived within the precincts of the Hospital, although no members of the Hospital, to pay any parochial due, either to the vicar or officers of the parish; "I think it proper to observe," says Mr. Carte, "that William Wigston, in his foundation charter, says he had built it 'supra quandam terram meam infra villam Leycestrie, juxta cemiterium ecclesie parochialis Sancti Martini ex parte occidentali, & infra limites ejusdem parochie.' And John bishop of Lincoln, in his confirmation of the statutes of William Wigston, dated at Buckden, ultimo Sept. 1522, describes it to be 'Hospitale constructum infra parochiam Sancti Martini de Leicestriâ.' So likewise Richard Mawdely, S. T. B. archdeacon of Leicester, in his confirmation of the Statutes, dated at Leicester April 13, 1525, calls it, 'Hospitale pauperum infra parochiam Sancti Martini, Leicestrie.' And in the composition made between the abbot of Leicester and the vicar of St. Martin, and the master of the Hospital, it is said to be founded 'infra parochiam ecclesie parochialis Sancti Martini, Leicestrie;' and the said vicar is bound, by himself or deputy, to visit and minister the Sacrament and sacramentals to all the poor men and women in the Hospital, 'prout aliis suis ibidem parochianis & filiis spiritualiis facient;' dated July 10, 1520."

By a copy of an instrument, or Inspeximus, remaining in the Court of Exchequer, bearing "Teste Thomà duce Norfolc', thesaurario Anglie, apud Westmonasterium, 29 Octobris, 23 Hen. VIII." it appears that ***William Hopton***, esq. son and heir of ***John*** Hopton, esq. formerly held of the king, *in capite*, the third part of the manor of Castel Carleton, with the third part of the advowson of the church there, by service of the third part of a knight's fee, &c. &c. The chaplains and poor men of Wigston's Hospital in Leicester 19 Hen. VIII. appearing in the Exchequer, shewed that ***Arthur Hopton***, esq. was seised of that third part, and also two other parts of the manor of Castel Carleton, in the county of Lincoln, in demesne, as of fee; and that ***William Wigston*** (in virtue of the king's letters patent for founding an Hospital, &c.) having the said manor, with the appurtenances, settled for his use, by a recovery, did, by writing, 1 March, 11 Henry VIII. settle on them the said manor, with the appurtenances, in Castel Carleton, Great Carleton, and Little Carleton, co. Lincoln; and also the manor of Swannington, and 12 messuages, 10 tofts, 20 yard-lands, 100 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture, 100 acres of wood, and 16*s*. rent, in Swannington, Sybson, Raunston, Ibstock, Hathern, and Arbery; and one messuage, four crofts, 124 acres of land, 20 acres of meadow, 20 acres of pasture, in Cawdewell and Wykeham, co. Leic.; and three messuages, four closes, containing 30 acres of pasture, in Leicester and in its suburbs; one garden, formerly three gardens, juxta Cow-lane, and 2*s*. rent of the house of Thomas Grene, in Southgate; also one messuage, 40 acres of land, 10 of meadow, 12 acres of pasture, and 10*s*. rent, in Ondeby; and three messuages, two yard-lands and a half, 12 acres of meadow, and 20 of pasture, in Kymcote and Walton, co. Leic.; all which amounted to the yearly value of 49*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. And they said, that the manor of Castle Carleton, with its appurtenances, viz. 26 messuages, 6 tofts, 40 acres of land, 100 acres of meadow, 40 acres of pasture, 30 acres of wood, 100 acres of marsh, and 40*s*. 9*d*. ob. rent, in Castel Carleton, Great Carleton, Little Carleton, in the county of Lincoln, beyond reprisals, are worth 22*l*. *per annum*, and no more; and the manor of Swannington,

with its appurtenances there, and in Sybston, Raunston, Ibstock, Hathern, and Arbery, and the messuages, lands and tenements, in Cawdewell and Wyken, and town and suburb of Leicester, and Ondeby and Kymcote, and Walton, in the county of Leicester, beyond reprisals, are worth but 18*l*. *per annum*[1].

In 1539, a survey of this Hospital was made by the king's commissioners; the result of which will appear in the following account, remaining in the Augmentation office:

"Hospitale Sancte Ursule, ex fundatione Willielmi Wigston, in cemiterio Sancti Martini, infra villam Leycestrie, valet in firmâ,

Omnium terrarum & tenementorum, tam liberorum quam custumariorum tenentium ac ad voluntatem, in Carleton, in comitatu Lincolnie, solvend' ad festum Annunciationis Beate Marie Virginis & Sancti Martini equaliter, prout particulariter per Rentale inde factum & renovatum apparet, per annum xxviii*l*. iii*d*. ob.

Omnium terrarum & tenementorum, tam liberorum quam custumariorum tenentium ac ad voluntatem, in Swanyngton, Hatherne, Cnypton, Raunston, Ypstoke, & Herbere, in comitatibus Warr' & Leic', solvend' ad festa predicta, prout particulariter, &c. xxiii*l*. ix*s*. iiii*d*. q^{a}.

Diversarum aliarum terrarum & tenementorum in Burton super Trent, dimiss' diversis personis per indenturas, solvend' ad festum Michaelis tantùm, prout particulariter, &c. x*s*.

Omnium terrarum & tenementorum in villâ Leicestrie, Odebye, Wygston, Bowdoen, Norton, Lyncot, & Walcot, in comitatu Leicestrie, solvend' ad festa Annunciationis Beate Marie & Sancti Martini Apostoli equaliter, prout, &c. xxi*l*. xvii*s*. ix*d*. ob.

Omnium terrarum & tenementorum in Bottisforth, in predict' comitatu Leicestrie, solvend' ad festa predicta equaliter, per annum, prout, &c. xx*l*. xviii*d*. ob.

Unius domus elimozynarii, cum quatuor cameris & suis pertinentiis ibidem, valet per annum xiii*s*. iiii*d*.

Inde $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ xvi*l*. xviii*s*. ob. q^{a}.

Repris', viz. in

Redditubus resolutis diversis personis sequentibus; viz.

Domino Regi, ut Ducatui suo Lancastrie, iiii*s*.

Comiti Rutlandie ii*d*.

Eidem Domino Regi, ad manus vicecomitis Leicestrie, exeunt' de tenemento in tenurâ Thome House, xii*d*.

Gardiano ecclesie parochialis de Bottysford, xii*d*,

Prefato comiti Rutlandie, exeunt' de tenemento in tenurâ Johannis Lambe, viii*d*.

Eidem comiti exeunt' de tenemento in Bareston Petri Dyxon, q. lb. piperis, appreciat' ad ii*s*.

Prefato Domino Regi, ad manus vicecomitis Leicestrie, exeunt' de predicto tenemento, xii*d*.

Vicecomiti Lincolnie, pro sectâ curie relaxand', viii*d*.

Eidem Domino Regi ut ducatui suo Lancastrie, exeunt' de certis terris in Swannyngton, xxvii*s*. iiii*d*.

Ducatui Lancastrie predicto x*d*.

Eidem Domino Regi, ut in jure nuper prioratus sive Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Jerusalem in Angliâ, ad manerium suum de Hether, iii*d*.

Vicecomiti Lincolnie, pro sectâ relaxand', iiii*d*.

Eidem vicecomiti, pro sectâ curie in Carleton, viii*d*.

Nuper abbati de Pratis, Leicestrie, exeunt' de tenemento in Braunston gate, xii*s*.

Eidem nuper monasterio de Pratis, Leicestrie, exeunt' de certis terris vocatis Grone land, in le West field, in Suburbiis Leicestrie, xii*d*.

Decano Beate Marie juxta Castrum Leicestrie xii*d*.

Gilde Sancte Margarete Leicestrie vi*d*.

Collegio Novi Operis Leicestrie xvi*d*. ob.

Johanni Ruding, exeunt' de uno tenemento in villâ Leicestrie, in tenurâ Henrici Stampforde, v*s*.

Thome Catlyn iiii*d*.

Ducatui Lancastrie xvi*d*.

Eidem ducatui iiii*s*.

Eidem, exeunt' de tenemento vocato Canke, ix*d*.

Eidem, exeunt' de alio tenemento in Southgate, ix*d*.

Eidem, exeunt' de uno clauso in Mylston lane, v*s*.

Eidem, exeunt' de uno clauso in Normandy, xii*d*.

Eidem ducatui, exeunt' de uno clauso in Humberston, xvi*d*. ob.

Heredibus domini Broke, exeunt' de uno tenemento in Kymett, xix*d*. ob.

In toto, per annum, iiii*l*. iii*s*. iiii*d*. ob.

Stipendio Walteri Browne, gardiani Hospitalis sive domûs oratorii predicti, per annum viii*l*.

Stipendio Thome Thorpe, clerici, divina servicia infra capellam ejusdem Hospitalis celebrantis, per annum vi*l*.

Denariis solutis prefatis Waltero Browne & Thome Thorpe per dotes, scilicet ex dono fundatoris, durante vitâ eorum naturali, cuilibet eorum ad xl*s*. per annum in toto iiii*l*.

Stipendio Ricardi Wylcocks & Nicholai Lubbenham, clericorum, divina servicia infra capellam predictam celebrantium, cuilibet eorum ad cvi*s*. viii*d*. per annum, in toto x*l*. xiii*s*. iiii*d*.

Denariis solutis xii pauperibus viris & xii pauperibus mulieribus infra Hospitium predictum degentibus, ad xv*s*. iii*d*. per septimanam inter eos dividend'; viz. cuilibet viro per septimanam viii*d*. cuilibet mulieri ix mulierum predictarum vii*d*. & tribus aliis residuis viii*d*.; in toto, juxta ratam predictam, per annum, xxxix*l*. xiii*s*.

Consimilibus denariis annualiter solutis pro novâ vesturâ xiiillorum pauperum, per annum xxxix*s*. x*d*.

Denariis solutis pro carbonibus & focalibus inter predictos pauperes annualiter expendendis, per annum xliii*s*.

Feodo Thome Lyttylbury, senescalli omnium terrarum & possessionum domini de Carleton, per annum vi*s*. viii*d*.

Feodo Harberti Thornedyke, ballivi ibidem, per annum xvi*s*. viii*d*.

Feodo Petri Dyxton, ballivi ballivatûs de Bottisford, per annum xiii*s*. iiii*d*.

Denariis solutis Edwardo Beamont, ballivo ballivatûs de Swannyngton, Burton, & Horningho, in comitatu Staffordie, per annum vi*s*. viii*d*.

Consimilibus denariis solutis Johanni Beamonte armigero, seneschallo ibidem, per annum x*s*.

Denariis solutis pro custubus & expensis seneschalli ibidem, per annum v*s*.

Denariis annualiter solutis pro sectâ curie relaxand' ad dominum curie per annum ii*s*.

Denariis annualiter solutis vicario Sancti Martini, pro decimis ordinatis per compositionem, per annum vi*s*. viii*d*.

Denariis solutis pro pane & vino ac cerâ & oleo infra capellam Hospitalis predicti annualiter expend', per annum x*s*.

Denariis solutis anniversariis fundatoris & parentum suorum in ecclesiâ parochiali Sancti Martini, cum expensis campanarum ibidem, per annum xii*s*.

Denariis solutis pro sale farinâ pro pauperibus predictis annualiter expend', per annum xiii*s*. iiii*d*.

Denariis solutis pro expensa for', cum reparationibus, per annum x*s*.

Annuitate Agnetis Dawkins vidue, annualiter recipiendâ, tam extra quoddam tenementum in Walton ad xi*s*. per annum, quam extra alium tenementum in Kymcote ad xiii*s*. per annum, que tenet per literas patentes ut parcellam dotis, scilicet, per annum xxiiii*s*.

Annuitate Willielmi Wigston armigeri, & Johannis Haywar generosi, concessâ per literas patentes, pro termino vite, scilicet, per annum xxvi*s*. viii*d*.

Decimis Domino Regi annualiter inde solutis iiii*l*. iii*s*. viii*d*.

Et remanet clarè per annum l*s*. vii*d*.

"The said chauntry was founded by William Wygston the younger, under the lycens of our Sovereign Lord the King that now ys, to th' entente to find one warden, three prests, and twenty-four poor people, continually to pray for th' estate of the said king, and for the founders of the same, within the said Hospital, whereof one of the said four prests to sing dyvyne service within the parish church of St. Martyn there, for certain years not yet finished; and, after those years expired, to celebrate within the said Hospital, yf the revenues and profytts of the same would suffyce; which seid warden and prests, with the poor men, be

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[1] Extracted from the original Record in the Court of Exchequer.

all there resident, in good order and estate, according to their foundation. And there hath been no lands nor tenements to the same belonging sold since the time before lymited; and an inventory of the ornements thereto appertaining hereafter doth appear. And all the said rooms be full and none void."

The two chantry priests in 1539 were, John Hardy and Humfrey Gyllot[1].

In 1540, the following deed occurs:

"Henricus Octavus, Dei gratiâ, Anglie & Francie rex, fidei defensor, dominus Hibernie, & in terrâ supremum caput Anglicane Ecclesie. Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, salutem. Inspeximus, inter recorda & irrotulamenta Curie Augmentationum Reventionum Corone nostre, quoddam decretum per Cancellarium & Concilium Curie predicte factum, in hec verba: 'Memorandum, quod Termino Sancti Michaelis, videlicet, 29° die Novembris, anno regni regis Henrici Octavi 30°, Willielmus Fisher capellanus, Johannes Thorpe capellanus, & duodecim pauperes viri Hospitalis Willielmi Wigston junioris Leicestrie, venerunt in Curiam dicti domini regis Augmentationum Reventionum Corone sue, & protulerunt ibidem quandam indenturam sub sigillo conventuali Fratrum Minorum ville Leicestrie predicte factam in sigillatam, & petunt illam allocari, cujus quidem indenture tenor sequitur, in hec verba: 'Hec indentura, facta 20° die mensis Julii, anno regni regis Henrici Octavi post Conquestum Anglie 12°, inter fratrem Alanum Bell, gardianum & conventum domûs fratrum Minorum ville Leicestrie ex parte unâ, & dominum Willielmum Fisher & dominum Johannem Thorpe capellanos, & duodecim pauperes viros Hospitalis Willielmi Wigston junioris Leicestrie ex parte alterâ, testatur, quod predicti gardianus & conventus, ex consensu & beneplacito reverendi patris fratris Ricardi Brinckley, theologie doctoris, ejusdem ordinis ministerii provincialis & capituli provincialis, concesserunt, tradiderunt, & ad firman dimiserunt, predictis domino Willielmo Fisher & domino Johanni Thorpe capellanis, & pauperibus Hospitalis predicti, & successoribus suis, unum gardinum jacentem infra limites ejusdem domûs fratrum Minorum, juxta venellam vocatam *Saint Francis lane* ex parte Boreali, & extendit se ab eâdem venellâ juxta Austrum in latitudine LXXXV pedes per standardum, & longitudine ab Orientali parte usque ad Occidentem CXV pedes; habend' & tenend' predictum gardinum, cum suis pertinentiis, prefatis capellanis & pauperibus, & successoribus suis, à die confectionis presentium, usque ad terminum centum annorum, & sic deinde de centum annis in centum annos in perpetuum; reddend' inde prefatis gardiano & conventui, & successoribus suis, in puram elemosinam, annuatim, quatuor solidos bone & legalis monete Anglie, solvend' eisdem omnino ad festum Pache, vel infra quatuordecem dies proximè sequentes sine ulteriori morâ. Et si contingat predict' summam quatuor solidorum à retro fore post aliquod festum quo solvi debeat, in parte vel in toto, & unum mensem extunc, benè licebit predictos gardianum & conventum, & successores suos, in predictum gardinum, cum suis pertinentiis, distringere, & districtiones sic captas & ibidem inventas asportare, abducere, effugare & penes se retinere, quousque de totâ predictâ summâ, cum omnibus inde arreragiis, fuerit satisfactum. Et si contingat dictam summam à retro fore in parte vel in toto per unum dimidium anni post festum quo solvi debeat, extunc licebit prefatos gardianum & successores suos in predictum gardinum, cum pertinentiis suis, reentrare ut in statu pristino; & predictos dominum Willielmum Fisher, & suum confratrem & pauperes predictos, et successores, totaliter expellere licebit, hâc indenturâ non obstante. Et predicti gardianus & conventus, & successores sui, predictum gardinum, cum pertinentiis predictis capellanis & successoribus suis Hospitalis predicti warantizabunt & defendent. In cujus rei testimonium, tam sigillum commune gardiani & conventûs predicti, quam sigillum capellanorum & pauperum predictorum, alternatim apposuerunt. Datum Leicestrie, die & anno predictis.' Et ego vero predictus Ricardus Brinckley, minister provincialis antedictus, ex consensu & assensu provincialis capituli, in fidem & testimonium omnium & singulorum premissorum, sigillum meum apposui." Et quia, per debitam examinationem in hâc parte factam, & hic videtur Curie predicte indenturam predictam factam, & sigillatam fuisse bonâ fide, & absque covinâ, fraude, seu dolo, ideo indentura illa, ac omnia & singula in eadem contenta & specificata, per Cancellarium & Concilium Curie predicte allocatur; proviso tamen quod si in posterum debito modo probatum fuerit coram Cancellario & Concillio Curie predicte pro tempore existentibus, quod predicti Willielmus Fisher & Johannes Thorpe capellani, & XII pauperes viri Hospitalis predicti, indenturam predictam in formâ predictâ habere & gaudere non debeant, quod tunc & deinceps hoc presens decretum vacuum sit ac nullius vigoris in lege, aliquo clauso sive articulo in eodem contento in contrarium inde non obstante." Nos autem tenorem decreti predicti, ad requisitionem predictorum Willielmi Fisher & Johannes Thorpe capellanorum, ac duodecim pauperum virorum Hospitalis predicti, duximus exemplificandum per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste, Ricardo Rich, milite. Apud Westmonasterium, 7° die Septembris, anno regni nostri 30°."

In 1545, ***William Wigston***[2], of Wolston in the county of Warwick, obtained from king Henry VIII. a grant of the site of the priory of Pinley, in that county[3].

In an account of Wigston's Hospital, taken in 1547, it is stated to be worth,

"In firmâ, &c. LXXXXVI*l.* XVIII*s.* IX*d.* ob. q^{a}.
Repris' inde LXXXXIIII*l.* VIII*s.* II*d.* ob.
Remanet clarè per annum LV*s.* VII*d.* q^{a}."

On the 13 of February 1551-2, king Edward VI. reciting the two grants of his royal Father, of Jan. 10, 1513, and Feb. 12, 1521-2, thus confirms them.

"Edwardus Sextus, Dei gratiâ, Anglie, Francie, & Hibernie Rex, fidei defensor, & in terra ecclesie Anglicane, &c. & Hibernie supremum caput. Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, salutem. Inspeximus literas patentes domini Henrici nuper Regis Anglie Octavi, patris nostri percarissimi, factas in hec verba, 'Henricus Octavus,' &c. [as in p. 472.] Nos autem literas predictas, ac omnia & singula in eisdem contenta rata habentes & grata, ea pro nobis & heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, acceptamus & approbamus, ac nobis unus capellanis & pauperibus Hospitalis predicti, et successoribus suis, ratificamus & confirmavimus, prout litere predicte in se consionabiliter testantur. In cujus rei testimonium, has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes· Teste meipso, apud Westmonasterium, decimo octavo die Februarii, anno regni nostri sexto. F. BEAUMONT."

John Herault, sometime master of this Hospital (in a letter which Mr. Carte saw), says that Queen Mary also granted letters of confirmation of the Founder's gift; but no such confirmation has occurred in our researches.

At the request of Henry earl of Huntingdon, a generous benefactor to the town of Leicester[4], Queen Elizabeth gave authority to the said earl and others to make statutes and ordinances for the government of the Hospital; which were accordingly thus framed:

"Whereas our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. by her letters patent, bearing date the 7th day of May, in the 14th year of her reign, hath, amongst other things, given authority unto us, Henry earl of Huntingdon; Ralph Sadler, knight, chancellor of her Majesty's Duchy of Lancaster; and George Bromley, esq. attorney general of the said Duchy, and to the survivors of us, to make ordinances, rules, and statutes, for the good government of the Hospital of William Wigston in Leicester, in the county of Leicester; and hath, in the said letters patent, commanded that the now two chaplains and poor folk of that Hospital, and their successors, shall for ever hereafter behave themselves, be conversant together, and be chosen, according to the rules and statutes by us, or the survivors of us, to be made, and put in writing under our seals, or the seals of the survivors of us, as by the same letters patent more at large appeareth: We the aforesaid Henry, Ralph, and George, to accomplish her Highness's pleasure and commandment in this behalf; having also considered the statutes heretofore made concerning the said Hospital by William Wigston the younger, late of Leicester aforesaid, merchant of the Staple, deceased, founder of the said Hospital, and finding some defects in the same, do make, constitute, and ordain, these statutes, rules, and ordinances following, to be accepted, reputed, taken, and obeyed, as the only and sufficient statutes, rules, and ordinances, made, decreed, and ordained, by the authority aforesaid, for the government of the said Hospital, and the possessions thereof, and of the said chaplains and poor folk, and their successors for ever; and the same statutes, rules, and ordinances, we ordain, make and establish, in manner and form following; that is to say: First, that the Hospital now called 'William Wigston's Hospital in Leicester' aforesaid, be for ever hereafter called by the name of *William Wigston's Hospital in the town of Leicester, of the Foundation of the same William*; and do not, at any time hereafter, bear the name of any fancied Saint, or other superstitious name: Also, when the said Hospital is incorporate by the name of 'The chaplains and poor folk of the Hospital of William Wigston, in the Town of Leicester, of the Foundation of the same William,' as by the said letters patent of our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty that now is doth appear, we ordain, establish, and declare, that, in respect of order and distinction of degree, the one of the said chaplains shall, in common speech, and for the better understanding of the true meaning of these ordinances, but not by way of any alteration of the name whereby they are, together with the poor folk of the same Hospital, incorporate by the said letters patent, be called the *Master*, and the other chaplain the *Brother*, of the same Hospital; and that, in all the places of these ordinances where the Master of the said Hospital, or the Master, is spoken of, the same is meant and intended of the office or promotion within the said Hospital which Thomas Sampson now occupieth or enjoyeth; and that in all places of the said ordinances when the Brother of the said Hospital is spoken of, the same is meant and intended of the office or promotion within the said Hospital which one Geffrey Jonson now occupieth or enjoyeth.

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[1] See p. 337.

[2] This William was son of Roger (p. 471); and nephew of our Founder. He was in the commission of the peace and escheator towards the latter end of the reign of King Henry VIII.; sheriff 5 Edw. VI.; knighted 2 & 3 Phil. & Mar.; died Sept 27, 1577, and was buried in the chancel of Wolston church. His son Roger, who was then 40 years old, dying afterwards without issue male, the manor of Wolston descended to his two daughters; by one of whom, Susanna, it was brought in marriage to Nicholas Wentworth, esq. Dugdale's Warwickshire, vol. II. p. 802.

[3] 1 Pars Original. 36 Hen. VIII. Rot. 99.

[4] On his picture in the Town-hall (see p. 353) his benefactions are thus recorded: "This noble peere gave an hundred marks a year for ever to sundrie godly uses, and thirtie pounds to a publique preacher for the whole towne of Leister; ten pounds to the chief schoolmaster their, ten pounds to four poore schollers, and twenty nobles a year to the poore of Wigston's Hospital in Leicester; besides many books for a librari, and a stock of twentie poundes to provide coles at the best hand for the general good of the poore and sundrie other greate favours which he did for this Corporation."

Item, that the said Thomas Sampson, now master of the said Hospital, shall enjoy and possess that office or promotion during his natural life, according to the purport and true meaning of these ordinances; and that, after his decease, or other avoidance of the same office or promotion, the same office or promotion may and shall be conferred, given, and granted, by the Queen's Majesty, her heirs and successors, by letters patent under her and their Highnes' seal of the Duchy of Lancaster, for term of life of such person to whom the same shall be so conferred, granted, or given, only by advice of the chancellor and counsel of the said Duchy, and without any warrant by bill assigned; and that the person to whom such letters patent shall be so made shall, by force of the same letters patent, immediately after he hath made such corporal oath for the good government of the said Hospital as hereafter in these ordinances is appointed, be in actual and real possession of the said office or promotion of master, without any putting in possession, or other ceremony or circumstance in that behalf, to be used: And we ordain and appoint, that no person shall be capable of the said office or promotion last above mentioned, unless he be a man learned, and admitted into one of the Ecclesiastical orders now established within the Church of England.

Item, that at what time soever hereafter the said office or promotion of the master shall be void, either by death, resignation, deprivation, or otherwise, that then such person as then shall occupy or enjoy the office or promotion of the brother of the said Hospital shall, within 14 days next after such avoidance, signify the same unto the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster for the time being, to the end the same may be conferred, given, or granted, as is aforesaid, with all convenient speed.

Item, that the master of the said Hospital, at such time as he receiveth the patent of his said office, shall, in the Court of the Duchy of Lancaster, if it be in the Term-time, or otherwise before the Chancellor of the Duchy for the time being, or, in his absence, before the Attorney of the same Court, receive a solemn oath, to become a good and profitable master of the said Hospital, and to procure the profit and commodity of the same, and of the incorporation thereof, by all lawful means, to the uttermost of his power; and to govern and order the said Hospital, and all the members thereof, and all the possessions, goods, revenues, and other things belonging to the same, according to the purport and true meaning of these ordinances.

Item, that the master of the said Hospital for the time being shall have committed to his faithfulness and discretion full and whole authority to receive, disburse, administer, and keep, according to these ordinances, all the rents, revenues, goods, and chattels, moveable and immoveable, and other profits whatsoever, which do now belong, or shall hereafter belong, to the said Hospital, or the incorporation thereof, or to be received or levied upon, or by reason of, the possessions belonging, or which hereafter shall belong, to the said Hospital, or upon or by reason of any part or parcel thereof; and that he shall have full, sole, and perfect authority to conclude for the making of leases, and for all other improvements, profits, and commodities, to be lawfully raised, had, or obtained, of, in, or upon, the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and possessions, belonging, or which hereafter shall belong, to the said Hospital, or of, in, or upon, any part or parcel thereof.

Item, that the said chaplains and poor folks, or their successors, or any of them, by what name or names soever they be called or incorporate, shall not, at any time hereafter, alien, convey, assure, or devise, or cause to be aliened, conveyed, assured, or devised, any manors, lands, tenements, rents, tithes, or hereditaments, which now are, or hereafter shall be, parcel of the possessions of the said Hospital, unless it be by leasing or granting the same, or any parcel thereof, only for one and twenty years or under, and not above, or for one, two, or three lives, and not above, and upon which leases and grants such and as much rent or rents or more as hath been most commonly paid for the thing or things so leased or granted, within the space of twenty years next before such lease or grant shall be reserved to the leasers or granters thereof, and their successors, and yearly payable to the use and behoof of the incorporation of the said Hospital, according to such reservation, and according to the purport and true meaning of these ordinances, during the continuance of the same leases or grants, the same estate, conveyances, and assurances, so to be made for years or lives, to be made only of such effect, and in such manner and form, as bishops being seised of any lands or tenements of any estate or inheritance in the right of their churches or bishopricks were, by the statute made in the thirty-second year of the reign of the late king of famous memory, King Henry VIII. limited and authorized to make leases, and not otherwise; and that all alienations, conveyances, and assurances, leases, estates, or in-trusts, hereafter to be made, conveyed, or assured, of any the manors, lands, tenements, rents, tithes, or hereditaments, which now are, or hereafter shall be, parcel of the possessions of the said Hospital, other than such leases and grants as are before in this article appointed, to be made as is aforesaid, shall be utterly void and of non-effect.

Item, that the master of the said Hospital for the time being shall convert and employ all manner of improvements of rents, profits of wood-sales, and all other sums of money arising, or hereafter to be levied, of, in, or upon, any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, now belonging, or which hereafter shall belong, to the said Hospital, other than such fines as shall be reasonably taken for leases hereafter to be made, to the only use, profit and commodity, of the said Hospital, and the incorporation thereof, according to the purport and true meaning of these ordinances, if the same be not disposed to other uses, or appointed to other purposes by these ordinances; which said fines for leases it shall be lawful for the master of the Hospital for the time being to take and convert to his own proper use, and to the increase of his living there.

Item, the master of the said Hospital, hereafter at any time to be made, shall, at his first entry into that office, receive, by inventory, at the delivery of the brother of the said Hospital, and in the presence of two of the elder poor men of the same Hospital, all the plate, household stuff, and other furniture, to the same Hospital and to the master's house there belonging; the which plate, household stuff, and furniture, the same master shall use and occupy only within that house which is appointed to him within the same Hospital. He shall also, from time to time, repair and amend the same furniture when it is in decay, and buy such new as he, from time to time, shall think necessary, at the cost and charge of the said Hospital. All which said plate, stuff, and furniture, he shall keep faithfully in an inventory tripartite; one part whereof, signed with the hand of the brother of the same Hospital, shall remain with the master himself; and another part whereof, signed with the master's own hand, shall remain with the said brother; and the third part, signed also with the hands of the said master and brother, shall remain in the Court of the Duchy of Lancaster, amongst the records of the same Court. And that at all times, and from time to time, whensoever the said office or promotion of the master of the said Hospital shall be vacant either by death, deprivation, resignation, or otherwise, then it shall be lawful for the master of the said Hospital which shall be made and appointed next after such avoidance to demand the same plate, household stuff, and other furniture, of the last master of the said Hospital, if he be then living; and if he be dead, then of his executors or administrators, executor or administrator, or of any other person or persons in whose custody or possession any of the same plate, household stuff, or furniture, shall be; and to sue for the same if it be denied, or not delivered according to such demand, by bill, in the said Court of the Duchy; upon which the Chancellor and Counsel of the same Court shall have authority to hear and determine the same matter, according to that they shall think consonant to right and equity.

Item, that it shall not be lawful either for the master or for the brother of the said Hospital to grant to any person or persons any of his or their said offices or promotions within the said Hospital, nor to resign or give up the same, elsewhere or otherwise than into the hands of the Queen's Majesty her heirs or successors before the Chancellor and Counsel of the said Duchy, in such manner and form as leases or letters patent under the seal of the said Duchy are used to be surrendered or given up.

Item, that for the better order of the remembrance or reckoning of the yearly charges, receipts, and expences of the said Hospital, the master there do, every year, from time to time, make a perfect book of the said receipts and expences, the contents of which book and books so to be made shall always begin at the 1st day of November, and end at the last day of October following; which book so made up he shall, before the last day of December next following that day at which the same book should end as is aforesaid, present and shew to some such person or persons as the Chancellor of the Duchy for the time being shall appoint to be auditor or auditors for that purpose; and thereupon the same auditor or auditors shall take the account of the said master for the charges and expences aforesaid; which account being finished, as well the said auditors, as also the then master and the then brother of the said Hospital, shall sign that book with subscription of their hands; whereupon the said master shall lay up that book, thus signed, in a chest standing in the chamber of the said Hospital, now used or appointed for the keeping of the evidences of the said Hospital, there to be kept, with the rest of the books of accounts, locked under two divers locks of sundry wards, with keys for the same, the one of which keys shall remain in the keeping of the master, the other in the keeping of the brother; and that the master shall or may give the auditor or auditors, at every audit, 6*s.* 8*d.*; of which reward to the auditor or auditors, and also for parchment, paper, ink, and writing of the accounts, and for a dinner or supper to be made to the auditor or auditors, if the master shall think good, the charge of the same dinner or supper not exceeding the sum of 10*s.*, the master shall have due allowance of, upon his said account, to be retained in his own hands, of the rents and revenues of the said Hospital.

Item, that all the money which shall be found to remain in the hands of the master at every such account shall be by the said master laid up in some strong chest, thenceforth to be prepared and set in the lodging of the master within the said Hospital; and that every sum and sums so by him put in, and the days when it is laid in, shall be noted in a book with his own hands, which book shall always be kept in the chest last mentioned; out of which chest it shall be lawful for the master, from time to time, to take out such sums of money as he shall think good, to be employed about the affairs of the Hospital. He shall also note, with his own hand, the sum so taken out, and the day of taking it out, in a bill indented tripartite; one part whereof shall remain in the keeping of the master, the other part in the keeping of the brother, the third part to be always kept in the said chest last mentioned; to the end that at the next audit he may give a just account of the money so taken out, together with other receipts of that year for which he doth account; and the said chest last mentioned shall have two several locks, the wards whereof shall be diverse the one from the other, with two keys for the same; and the one of the same keys shall be in the keeping of the master, and the other in the keeping of the brother. And we do also ordain, that the common seal of the said Hospital shall be always safely kept in the chest last mentioned; which seal shall for ever hereafter be engraven with the arms of the said William Wigston the Founder only; having these words engraven about the said arms in one circle, *Sigillum Hospitalis Gulielmi Wigston;* and in another circle thereof these words, *Date Elimosinam, et ecce omnia munda sunt vobis.*

Item, that all and every master hereafter to be made, at his first entry into that office, shall and may require of his next predecessor, if he be living, or of his executors or administrators, executor or administrator, if he be dead, the accounts of all receipts and expences had and made by his last predecessor at any time since the same predecessor made his last account of the receipts and expences concerning the said Hospital as is aforesaid; and if the same predecessor (if he be living, or his executors or administrators, executor or administrator, if he be dead) refuse to make such account, or, having made such account, do not within forty days after such account pay, or cause to be paid, to the said master to whom such account was made, or to his successors, such sum or sums of money as shall, upon the same account, be found to be due and payable by the same accountant or accountants, that then it shall be lawful as well for the master of the said Hospital for the time being to sue for remedy in that behalf in the said Court of the Duchy, as also for the Chancellor and Counsel of the same Court for the time being, upon such suit, to hear and determine the same matter and controversy, according as shall seem to them to stand with right and equity.

Item, that whensoever hereafter it shall come to pass, either by such frugal ordering of the revenues of the said Hospital as the master shall use or by the gifts or bequests of any other person or persons, that the treasure or money, being the goods of the said Hospital, and to be kept in the said chest as is aforesaid, do amount to the sum of 100*l.* of lawful English money and upwards, then it shall be lawful for the master to employ and bestow that sum of money which shall from time to time be more than the 100*l.* according to his discretion, in relieving of some poor of the town of Leicester, or upon the amendment of highways about Leicester, or in doing of any act or acts profitable either to the said Hospital, or to the incorporation thereof, or to the poor there, or to the said town of Leicester, or the inhabitants thereof; so that the said master do, at every audit, bring, in writing, the true manner of bestowing of the said sum or sums, signed with the hands of them which received the same money at his hands to any such purpose.

Item, that the master shall, once in every seven years, survey all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and other possessions, to the said Hospital belonging; he shall procure perfect Rentals and Terriers to be made of them, and shall keep the same safely with the other Evidences of the same Hospital. He shall not only do and maintain all manner of reparations in any wise concerning the said Hospital; but also shall travel about the affairs and businesses of the same Hospital, as the necessity of them shall require, or send the brother or some other man about the same; and his and their necessary expences at which he and they are or shall be in these and like charges and businesses, shall be borne of the revenues of the said Hospital, and be allowed upon the accompt to be made as is aforesaid.

Item, that the master shall receive yearly, of the revenues of the said Hospital, the sum of 10*l.* of lawful money of England, for his yearly stipend, to be paid, and retained in his own hands, of the rents and revenues of the said Hospital, at four times in the year; that is to say, at the feast of the Nativity of our Lord God, the Annunciation of St. Mary the Virgin, the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, by even portions; and shall and may also receive and have, yearly, 7*s.* of yearly rent, out of the lands and tenements appointed for the maintenance of the Grammar-school there, together with such meadowing and leye as the master there hath heretofore used to have; and that he shall have at his pleasure, use, and occupy, so long as he enjoyeth that office, for his dwelling-house, the four rooms, built of stone, adjoining to the lodging of the poor there, together with the house, hall, kitchen, buttery, cellar, lofts, and the little court and back yard thereunto belonging, now used for the lodgings and house of the master, with all other the gardens and houses there, now in the occupying of the master, which do lie between the church called St. Martin's and the High-street; the garden also called Francis garden, the yard thereunto belonging, with the stable and housing standing there, with all easements thereto now belonging. He shall also have authority to make provision for himself and his family upon the rents, issues, and revenues, of the possessions belonging to the said Hospital, as well of sufficient fuel of wood and coals, of oatmeal, salt and candles, as also of sufficient provision for the finding of two geldings, and no more, of the rents and revenues of the said Hospital. He shall also have authority, at his discretion, either to entertain in the said Hospital, or to present in the town of Leicester, such strangers, and especially such of the kindred and name of the Founder, as he shall think needful, so that the charge of such entertainment and presents do not exceed the yearly value of 40*s.*; and thereof he shall also have allowance upon his said accompt.

Item, that the master shall not take any other thing or things belonging to the said Hospital, more than is appointed by these ordinances, to his own proper use, or to the use or behoof of any other person or persons. He shall not spoil, waste, nor consume the goods, nor outrageously spoil the woods or underwoods belonging to the said Hospital; but faithfully keep and order them, according to these ordinances, and to the best commodity of the said Hospital, and of the incorporation thereof, and the members of the same. And if the master shall at any time be found to do the contrary, then, upon complaint made in that behalf in the said Court of the Duchy, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor and Counsel of that Court for the time being, not only to compel such master, for misbehaving himself in wasting, spoiling or consuming (if he be then living, or his executors or administrators, executor or administrator, if he be dead), to make full satisfaction of all that is by him turned to his proper use, or to any other use, or wasted, spoiled, or consumed, contrary to the true meaning of these ordinances; but also to take order according to these ordinances, for or concerning the reformation of the said misbehaviours or offences, and for or concerning the expulsion or other correction of the said master so misbehaving himself, or for or concerning any the same matters or causes: And for these or the like purposes, we do ordain, that the Chancellor and Counsel of the said Duchy for the time being shall have authority, from time to time, to visit the said Hospital, or to grant out letters patent of commission, under the seal of the said Duchy, to such persons as the said Chancellor and Counsel shall nominate or appoint for the visiting of the said Hospital, as often as need shall require; which visitors so to be appointed shall have authority to examine the faults, transgressions, and misbehaviours, of the said master and brother, or either of them, or of the poor folk of the said Hospital, or any of them, and thereof to make certificate to the said Chancellor and Counsel for the time being, to the end that reformation may be therein had as occasion requireth; and the said Chancellor and Counsel shall, upon such certificate, or upon any other good and lawful information, have authority, by some of these ordinances, not only to reform and correct such faults, transgressions, and misbehaviours, whereof they shall be so certified or informed, either by checking and disallowing of the offender or offenders in some part of his, her, or their ordinary wages or allowance, which should be due within one year after such certificate or information shall be had, or otherwise by any reasonable means as to their discretions shall seem most convenient; but also, from time to time, to take order that the said Hospital, and the incorporation thereof, and all the members of the same, and all and singular the possessions, revenues, and goods, belonging to the said Hospital, be governed and used according to these ordinances, and to the best commodity of the said Hospital, and of the incorporation thereof, and further, to expound and declare the true meaning of these ordinances, and every or any of them, where they are in any point doubtful, likewise to deprive the master and brother of the same Hospital, or either of them, upon good and just cause duly proved against them, or either of them, either for wilful and unmeasurable wasting, spoiling, or consuming, of any the lands, tenements, possessions, or goods, belonging to the said Hospital, by reason of unprofitable and outrageous leases of wood-sales, or otherwise; or for placing any poor within the said Hospital for any bribe or reward; or else for corrupt religion, heresy, perjury, adultery, fornication, unseemly frequenting and haunting of taverns and alehouses, or for any other notorious crime, indecent behaviour, exercise, or condition, whereby notorious slander or reproof towards the said Hospital, or the government thereof, shall or may justly arise, and whereof the same master or brother so to be deprived hath before that time had mention from the Chancellor of the Duchy for the time being, or by any visitors appointed to visit the said Hospital as is aforesaid, and hath not, upon such motion, reformed himself in that behalf.

Item, that he and they which shall, from time to time, hereafter be chosen to that office or promotion of one of the chaplains within the said Hospital which is by these ordinances called the Brother, and which office or promotion the said Jeffrey Jonson now hath or occupieth, shall be a man learned, of sound judgement in the Christian religion; such one also as is admitted into the orders of a priest or deacon, and allowed to be a preacher of the word of God: and that at all times from henceforth, and from time to time, the office or promotion of the brother shall be conferred by letters patent under the seal of the said Duchy, in such form and manner as before is appointed for the making of the master.

Item, that the brother shall receive a corporal oath, after his letters patent obtained, and before his first entering into his said promotion or office; which oath shall be administered to him by the master, before the poor people in the said Hospital, and shall be of this effect; to wit, that he shall be a diligent minister of the Hospital, a true and obedient brother to the master, in furthering all his lawful doings concerning the government of the said Hospital, and doing those things which do appertain to the office of the brother, as they be appointed by these ordinances.

Item, that the brother shall, from time to time, diligently instruct the poor folk of the said Hospital, and use all diligence in teaching them to recite in English, and also to know and understand, the Ten Commandments of Almighty God, the Lord's Prayer, the Articles of the Christian Faith as they be expressed in the Common Creed which is called the symbol of the Apostles; to have such understanding as is necessary for good Christians touching the nature and use of the Sacraments of Christ, and to live holily as good Christians ought to do. He shall diligently visit, instruct, and comfort them when they are sick; and shall rebuke and reprove all manner of evil which he shall see amongst them, seeking by all means to reform it; and if any of the said poor folk be so wilful that they do refuse to be instructed, reproved and reformed by him as is aforesaid, he shall declare the same to the master, who shall punish that evil person according to the ordinances hereafter specified. The brother also shall, either by himself, or by some such order as he shall take with the consent of the master, see that all the poor people of the Hospital do, every Dominical day and week-day, go to the church called St. Martin's, to morning and evening prayer; to hear also the sermons there made, and to receive the holy communion, administered there according to an ordinance hereafter in this book specified: Nevertheless, the brother, upon urgent cause, with the consent of the master, shall or may say, or cause to be said, the morning and evening prayer on the days aforesaid in the chapel belonging unto and being within the said Hospital. The brother also shall say, every day, at seven of the clock in the evening, the prayers now used in the said Hospital, in which are recited the Ten Commandments of Almighty God, the Articles of the Christian Faith, the Lord's Prayer, with a Prayer for the Queen's Majesty and the Realm; which prayers shall be pronounced so distinctly, that all the whole number of the poor folk may pronounce and pray the same with the minister.

Item, that the brother shall receive yearly, of the revenues of the Hospital, by the hands of the master, the sum of 20 marks for his wages; that is, of the old pension accustomed to be paid to the brother, 8*l.*, and of the pension used to be paid to a singing priest, 5*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and also, out of the lands and tenements appointed for the maintenance of the Grammar school there, 5*s.* yearly, as heretofore hath been used, and out of such manors, lands, tenements, and rents, as it shall please the said earl of Huntingdon to assure and convey to the said chaplains and poor folk, and their successors, such yearly rent and stipend as it shall please the said earl, by his writing signed with his hand, and sealed with his seal, to limit and appoint for that purpose. And that of all the said sums of money so to be yearly paid by the said master to the said brother, the master shall have allowance upon his accompt, to be made as is aforesaid. The brother also shall have for his dwelling-house the same which joineth on the South to the great back gate of the said Hospital, on the West upon the High-street in Leicester aforesaid, with all houses, yards, and gardens thereunto belonging, and that without paying any yearly rent for the same; from the which house the brother shall always have and use a passage to be made through the wall of his back-yard into the yard next unto the house and lodging of the poor people; which said house appointed to the brother shall be repaired, so oft as need shall require, with slate and great timber, at the cost and charges of the Hospital, as the master shall appoint it; of which charge of reparations the master shall have allowance upon his accompt. The brother shall possess and occupy that house for himself only and his family to dwell in; he shall not let nor sell the same, nor any parcel thereof, to any person, but occupy it himself, and that so long as he enjoyeth the office of the brother, and no longer: if he do not dwell in it himself, or if he do not let it, or any part of it, to any person, it shall be lawful for the master to take the whole house into his hands, and to sell and let the same to the use of the Hospital.

Item, the brother shall not be absent any one whole day from the Hospital, and from his office and charge there, unless it be by the leave of the master first obtained; and the brother having such leave of absence shall procure and provide some such minister as the master shall like of, to discharge his office during the time of his absence. Such times also for his absence shall be by the master allowed of, and none other, in which times the master himself shall be present at the Hospital; so that both of them at once shall not at any time be absent from the said Hospital one whole day. The brother shall not take any other ecclesiastical living with cure, while he enjoyeth this office. If he do take any such, at his first taking possession thereof, he shall lose the said office or promotion of the brother, and stand deprived thereof *ipso facto*, and of all commodities thereto belonging.

Item, that when the office of the brother doth, by death, deprivation, resignation, or otherwise, become void, the master for the time being shall, within 14 days next after any such avoidance, signify the same to the Chancellor of the Duchy for the time being, to the end the same office or promotion of the brother may be granted in convenient time as is aforesaid; and the brother so departing from the said office shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, such keys and writings as are committed to his custody to the keeping of two of the elder or discreetest poor men of the said Hospital, who shall safely keep the same until another do enter into that office of the brother, to whom they shall deliver the said keys and writings, immediately after that he hath taken the oath to him by the master administered as is before ordained.

Item, that if the brother do break any of these ordinances which do concern him and his office, it shall be lawful for the master to punish his transgression, by subtracting for a time some part of his stipend appointed to him; and if the transgressions be such as to deserve greater correction, the master shall declare the same to the Chancellor and Counsel of the said Duchy, who shall have authority to proceed and do for the correction and for order of the said brother in such manner and form as by these ordinances may be done for the correction of the master.

ORDINANCES CONCERNING THE POOR FOLK OF THE HOSPITAL.

Also we ordain and establish, that there shall be twelve poor men kept always within the said Hospital, according to the foundation of it, and also twelve poor women, as there be at this present; and when the place of any of the poor there doth become void, by death, resignation, expulsion, or otherwise, according to the tenor of these ordinances, there shall be chosen, and put into the place or places so void, some other poor person, such as is either very aged, decrepid, blind, lame, or maimed, or that wanteth natural wit. And that none be admitted for a poor person within the same Hospital which hath of himself or herself whereon to live, or else friends that be able and willing to keep them. Respect also shall be had, as near as may be, that the person and persons so to be admitted be of good fame and name, and in no wise to be married. And that the poor persons to be placed in the said Hospital, according to these ordinances, shall enjoy their said place during their lives, so that they be such and do live so as is appointed by these ordinances.

Item, that when at any time hereafter any place or places of any of the poor there shall be void, by any such means as is aforesaid, the master shall put another in the same place or places within the space of 21 days next after such avoidance; which if he neglect to do, then it shall be lawful for the brother to appoint some one, of such condition as is before mentioned, and to put him, her, or them, into the place or places void, within the space of 14 days next after the expiring of the same 21 days. And if the brother do not the same within the space of the same 14 days, then it shall be lawful for the Mayor of Leicester for the time being to put into the same place or places another or others of such condition as is appointed by these ordinances. And we ordain, that the weekly wages which should have been paid to any poor person of the said Hospital, as well which shall decease (8*d.* for his or their funeral so deceasing being deducted), as also which shall be expelled or displaced out of the said Hospital according to these ordinances, shall, during the time that the place remaineth void, be put by the master into one of the boxes of the poor appointed by these ordinances; or, in absence of the master, by the brother, until some other be placed in the room that is void.

Item, that every poor person, at his or her first entry, shall receive a corporal oath, the master administering the same, in which he or they shall swear to be true to the Hospital, and not to reveal to any others which be not of the said Hospital any thing which may be prejudicial to the same; that he or she shall be obedient to the master, and in his absence to the brother, in all his and their good and lawful commandments; and also that he or she shall open and make known to the master, or in his absence to the brother, all that which he or she shall, from time to time, know that may turn to the detriment of the said Hospital; and shall likewise reveal to the master, or in his absence to the brother, or to the lawful visitor or visitors of the same Hospital for the time being, all other disorders concerning the said Hospital, or any member thereof, whereof he or she shall be examined by the said master, or in his absence by the brother, or by any such lawful visitor or visitors.

Item, that none shall be chosen, or put into the said Hospital, which hath any of the diseases hereafter named; that is to say, the leprosy, the French pox, the falling sickness, or any such other foul and loathsome disease as shall annoy the residue of the poor folk. And that if it shall fortune hereafter any of the poor folk of the said Hospital to be infected with any of such diseases, that then the person and persons so infected shall be removed out of the said Hospital without delay, either to some lesser house, or some such other place as he or she or they, or his, her, or their friends can provide for him, her, or them, so infected; and that every person so removed shall, during his or her life, receive, by the week, of the said Hospital, 8*d.* if the person so removed be a man, and a woman 7*d.*; and none other to be chosen into his or her place so removed until he or she departeth this life, or resigneth over the place, or committeth some such crime for which he or she is by these ordinances to be expelled.

Item, that if, by descent or gift, there do fall or come to any of the poor folk of the said Hospital any estate of inheritance of and in any lands or tenements or hereditaments, being of the clear yearly rent of 40*s.* or any moveable goods to the value of 20*l.* that then every such poor person shall by the master be put out of the Hospital, and another put into his or her place.

Item, that the poor person or persons which shall at any time hereafter be admitted into the said Hospital as is aforesaid shall be taken of such as have been inhabiting within the said town of Leicester, if there may be found among them any such as these ordinances do appoint fit for that place. If there be none such, it shall be lawful to take any such out of those towns where the lands or possessions of the said Hospital do lay, or elsewhere, so that the person or persons so to be taken be not of any other sort and condition than is appointed by these ordinances.

Item, that each one of the twelve poor men shall have, at the appointment of the master, a several chamber in the lower part of the Hospital, as now is used; and that every one of them do lay alone in his own chamber every night; and that none of them do lay or lodge any night out of his own chamber, either in the town of Leicester or elsewhere; nor shall absent himself from the Hospital the space of one whole day, but by the licence of the master, or in his absence of the brother. If any do otherwise lodge, or be otherwise absent, for the first fault he shall lose his stipend or wages appointed for one week; and for the second offence, he shall lose his stipend for four weeks; which sums of money shall be every Friday, by the master, put into the boxes made and set for the poor; and for the third offence, the master shall expel and put him out of the Hospital for ever. The said twelve poor men shall also have that kitchen which is at the end of their lodging, to make them fire in it, to warm them, to dress their meat, and to eat it there, either together or severally, as they shall think good; to which kitchen the poor women of the said Hospital, other than such as are permitted by these ordinances, shall have no access.

Item, that of the said twelve poor women before appointed three of them shall be called the keepers, and they shall be chosen and appointed by the master, and shall be such as have strength and skill apt to be keepers, and shall have charge of the keeping of all the other poor men and women, according as is appointed by these ordinances. And further we ordain, that the other nine of the said poor women shall, every of them, have her chamber alone to herself, in the higher part of the said Hospital, as now is used: and in the same chambers they shall severally lodge each of them alone every night. And that none of the said twelve poor women shall be absent from the Hospital any one night or whole day, but by the licence of the master, or in his absence of the brother; if they be otherwise absent, they shall be punished so as is already appointed for the absence of the men. The women also shall have the kitchen which is at the end of their lodging, for their only use, to have their fire in it, to warm them, to dress their meat, and to eat their meat in it, either together or severally, as they shall think good; to which kitchen the poor men shall have no access.

Item, that two of the strongest poor women shall be the keepers of the twelve poor men; and that each of them shall have the keeping of six men, as the chambers of the men do stand in order, so as one of the same women shall be keeper of the men which lodge on the East side, and the other of the men which lodge on the West side, in such sort as by the master shall be appointed. And that the other third woman, to be appointed by the master, shall be the keeper of all the said nine poor women; and she shall keep the kitchen appointed for the women, and shall have one of the chambers next adjoining to the said kitchen for her several chamber. The two keepers of the men shall keep the kitchen appointed for the men, and have for their lodging that one chamber which joineth to the said kitchen; each one of them lying there alone in a several bed.

Item, that these three keepers shall always diligently attend and wait upon these poor men and women which are committed to their charge, keeping them at all times as they ought to be kept, and serving them in all things which they have need of as they ought to be served. They shall make the beds of the weak, lame, and blind; they shall keep all their chambers clean; they shall prepare and dress all their meat and get their drink; they shall wash their clothes, make their fires in their kitchens; at due and convenient seasons light their lamp, and keep it burning the time appointed; and they shall keep not only the kitchens, but also all other places to which the poor men and poor women do resort, swept and clean from all filth, and from every thing which may breed any evil or unwholesome air. They shall also have delivered unto them, by inventory indented, one part of which shall remain with the master, the other with the keepers, all such stuff and implements as doth belong to the kitchen of the poor people, and all such other houshold stuff, goods, and implements, belonging to the said Hospital, as shall be committed to their charge and custody; all which they shall safely keep, according to the trust committed to them. And when any of those things do by wearing decay, they shall signify the same to the master, that, on the charge and cost of the Hospital, it may either be repaired or new brought for it, as he shall think good. They shall faithfully use, without waste, to the best profit of the Hospital, and commodity of the poor there, the wood, coal, salt, oatmeal, and such like things, which are committed to their keeping and disposition. They shall also see that the apparel and the goods of every one of the poor be clean, and safely kept within the several chambers of those poor to whom such apparel or goods do belong. They shall help the lame, sick, and weak, off and on with their clothes, when they do go to bed, and arise from it. When any of the poor committed to their charge is sick, they shall diligently serve and help them to provide such things for them as they are able to get, watch with them in the night, and do in all things as good keepers ought to do. The keepers shall neither ask nor receive any thing of any of the poor people for any service that they do towards them. The keepers shall also receive, at the master's hands, weekly, every Friday, the wages of all the poor committed to their keeping, and deliver over, without delay, to every one of the said poor, his or her due portion; and if any of the said poor, for want of wit, sight, or health, cannot dispose or bestow his or her portions to or for his or her necessary provision, then the keeper or keepers of such poor person or persons so being unable to make their own provision, shall, at the commandment of the master there for the time being, be bound to bestow the same portion or portions, weekly, to the most commodity of such person or persons so being unable as is aforesaid. When any of the said poor people do die, the keepers shall wind[1] him and them, and prepare them to the grave. If any of the keepers be found faulty touching any of the premises, it shall be lawful for the master to punish her by expulsion or otherwise, reasonable as the fault shall in his discretion seem to deserve.

Item, that the woman appointed to keep the nine poor women shall shut every night, and open every morning, that door which openeth and goeth into the lodging of the women. The two keepers appointed for the men shall likewise shut every night, and open every morning, the doors of the Hospital: and from the first day of April until the last day of September they shall open the doors at six of the clock in the morning, and shall shut them all at eight, or one half hour after eight, of the clock at night; from the first day of October until the last day of March the keepers shall open the doors at seven of the clock in the morning, and shut them at seven of the clock at night, or within one half hour after seven. From the times that the doors are appointed to be opened by these ordinances, none of all the doors shall be opened at any time for any cause, unless the master, or in his absence the brother, doth command it. The two keepers of the men shall keep the keys of the doors all the day, and especially all and every night, safely; they shall not deliver them out of their custody to any body but to the master, or in his absence to the brother, when he shall call for them. If the said keepers, or any of them, do open the doors at any other times or hours than as is before appointed, or do let into or out of the said Hospital any body at other hours than the doors are appointed by these ordinances to stand open, they shall be punished by the master with expulsion, or otherwise reasonably by his discretion, according to the quality of the fault.

Item, that if any of the keepers do fall so sick that she is not able to do her duty in her office, then the master, or in his absence the brother, shall appoint one of the nine women, which is strongest, to supply the place of the keeper that is sick during her sickness; and the new keeper shall have the weekly wages which belongeth to her that was so removed for sickness, and she so removed the weekly wages which belonged to the new keeper before she was put into that office. And if the sick woman do so recover health and strength that she be able to do the office of the keeper as she was, she shall be by the master restored to her old office, and the other woman to her place also again. But if none of the nine women be able to do that business, then the master shall put some other woman, where he can, which is both able and willing to take the pain, and put her in that office; and then shall the sick woman have her allowance of 7*d.* a-week, and be removed out of the Hospital, to abide for the time where she can till she have recovered her health, and be able to serve as before, or else till the place of some other of the poor women do become void by death, or by some other lawful means; and then the master shall again receive the said woman so removed as is aforesaid unto a room or place within the same Hospital. And to the end these three keepers may diligently attend upon their offices, we do ordain, that they, nor any of them, shall at any time be absent one hour from the Hospital but by the licence of the master, or in his absence of the brother, unless their absence be by occasion of necessary provision to be made touching some such thing as pertaineth to their charge within the Hospital; if they be otherwise absent, they shall be punished by expulsion, or otherwise reasonably, according to the quality of the fault, by the discretion of the master.

Item, that all the twelve poor men and twelve poor women shall be under the government of the master, and in his absence of the brother. They shall reverence and obey the master, and in his absence the brother, in all their godly, honest, and lawful commandments; if they do otherwise, they shall be punished by withdrawing of their wages, by the discretion of the master; and if they be incorrigible, then the master shall have power to displace them from their homes within the same Hospital.

Item, that every one of the said twelve men and twelve women, at their first entry into the said Hospital, shall be examined by the master or the brother of their faith and religion, to the end that, if they be well instructed, they may be not only confirmed therein, but trained to further increase of knowledge; or that, their ignorance being known, they may be the rather charged to be diligent to learn. And, that the brother, according to the special care and charge to him committed in that behalf, may be the more ready and diligent always to instruct them; and the said poor folk, for their part, shall shew themselves willing to learn; they shall also, at all such times as any public prayer appointed to be said or used is said or celebrated in that church which is called St. Martin's, within the said town of Leicester, resort to the same church, to hear and pray with the congregation there present the morning and evening prayer; to hear the sermons which are made there; to receive there also the holy Communion at times convenient, unless the master do appoint the same to be done by the brother in the chapel belonging to the said Hospital, in the church of St. Martin's aforesaid. The poor folk shall all sit together in those two seats which are appointed now for them; the men on the North side, and the women on the South side, of the West door of the same church. They shall also be all present every day, at seven of the clock in the evening, at the prayers made amongst them in the Hospital. None of all the poor men or women shall, at any of these prayers or sermons, be absent, but shall be and continue at them from the beginning to the ending. If any of them, without licence of the master or brother, be absent, or do not continue as is aforesaid, the brother shall signify the same to the master, to the end they may be punished or ordered by the master according to these ordinances. And as these twelve men and twelve women are thus to be trained in learning of godliness, so shall they endeavour themselves to live godly; they, nor any of them, shall be swearers nor cursed speakers, nor drunkards, nor haunters of taverns nor alehouses; they shall not commit adultery nor fornication, neither use any filthy or ungodly talk; they shall be no pickers nor stealers, nor liars, tell-talers, brawlers, chiders, quarrel-pickers, fighters, railers, slanderers, common beggars, dicers, carders, table-players, bowlers, or users of any such unthrifty and unlawful games; they shall be no hunters, hawkers, neither keepers of dogs nor hawks within or without the Hospital; but shall live godly, lovingly, and quietly, among themselves, towards all other persons lowly and humble; applying themselves to some such labour as they be able to do. If any of them do the contrary hereof, or offend any point in this article contained, they shall be punished by withdrawing their wages for a time, by the discretion of the master; and if they shall seem incorrigible, or otherwise the fault be very heinous, the master shall in such case displace them out of their rooms within the said Hospital.

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[1] Winding sheet; now shroud of woollen.

Item, the master shall pay to every one of the twelve poor men, and to every of the three keepers, weekly, on the Friday in every week, 8*d*.; and to every one of the nine poor women, weekly, the same day, 7*d*. And between the 1st of November and the 20th of December the master shall, yearly, buy so much frize as shall make gowns for twelve of the poor people, only so that the twelve men shall have gowns one year, and the twelve women shall have gowns the other year following: the frize shall be bought, and the gowns made, at the cost and charge of the Hospital. Every poor man and woman shall, on the breast or sleeve of their gown, have and wear this letter, ***W***. The master shall likewise, of the cost and charge of the Hospital, provide, yearly, for the twelve poor men, eight loads of wood, and four loads of coals; and for the poor women, seven loads of wood, and three loads of coals, to be burned and spent only for their necessity in their several kitchens within the Hospital. Also the master shall yearly provide sufficient oil for their lamps, to burn from the beginning of October until the end of February; also sufficient oatmeal and salt, to be occupied in both their kitchens, with brooms, and such other necessary furniture for their houses and kitchens as he shall think necessary. And if any of the poor men and women shall be so sick and impotent, that he or she be not able to go abroad to labour, or to gather for his or her necessary sustenance, nor have any friends by whose benevolence they may be relieved, then it shall be lawful for the master to make some allowance, at the charges of the Hospital, for fire, and such other necessaries as the said master shall think needful for that sick or impotent man or woman during the time of his or her sickness or impotence.

Item, that the master shall always hereafter provide some convenient house wherein the keepers shall wash the clothes of the poor men and women, and such kind of fuel for that purpose, as pease-straw, and such like, as now they use, at the charges of the Hospital. He shall also cause the keepers to refresh all the beds of the poor men and women with fresh straw twice every year; that is, in March and October. He shall likewise take, or cause to be taken, a view, once every year, of the beds of the twelve men and twelve women; and if he do find any that is unfurnished of that which is necessary, and doth understand that the same poor body so unfurnished hath, neither of himself, nor can have by labour or help of friends, any thing to supply that want, or, for folly or frowardness, will not provide for his or her necessity in that behalf, the master shall cause some necessary supply to be provided; and either levy the sum laid out for it upon the weekly wages of the poor for whom the provision is so made, or of the revenues of the Hospital, at his discretion.

Item, that none of the poor men shall go into the lodging of the women, nor any of the women (the keepers only excepted) into the lodging of the men. The poor men shall not suffer any strange women to come into the chambers of any of the twelve men; the poor women shall not suffer any strange men to come into the chamber of any of the women, unless they have two or one of the keepers with them all the time of their abode there. Whoso doth the contrary, shall be punished, by the discretion of the master, as in case of other offences is in these ordinances limited. And if any of the said twelve men or twelve women do contract marriage after their entry into the Hospital, the master shall put the persons contracted out of the Hospital, and put some such other meet person into their rooms and places as are by these ordinances appointed.

Item, that there shall be set two boxes, the one in the lodging of the women, the other in the lodging of the men, to receive such alms as God shall move them to give which do resort to the said Hospital. Every box shall have two locks of divers wards, with two keys for the same; one of which keys shall remain in the keeping of the elder poor men, the other in the keeping of the brother. The said boxes shall be opened twice every year, about the end of March and of September; and the money found in them shall be equally divided among the twelve men and twelve women, by the oversight of the master, and in his absence of the brother.

Item, that when any of the twelve men or twelve women do die, they shall make no testament concerning their moveable goods, to bequeath the same to any body, but shall leave all that they have in money and moveable goods to the use of the Hospital, which the keepers shall see safely kept and delivered to the master; and if any make any testament thereof, the same, for so much as it is contrary to these ordinances, shall be void. And if the keepers, or any of them, do either themselves embezzle any of the same goods, or suffer any other person to embezzle or convey the same away, and do not declare the same to the master, the keeper or keepers so offending, or concealing the fault, shall not only make full recompence for the things so taken away, but shall be put out of the said Hospital for ever. The goods which were the poor person's deceased, so delivered to the master, he shall have authority to give some part thereof to the keeper which kept the poor person so deceased since the time of his or her sickness; the residue he shall take, dispose, or sell, to those of the Hospital; and of all the money by him received upon any such sale, he shall make accompt at every audit, as by these ordinances he ought to do of other revenues of the Hospital.

Item, that all such sums of money as shall be due as penalties for breaking of any of these ordinances shall be, by the master, put into the boxes of the poor people, to be distributed equally among them all at the opening of the same boxes as is before ordained. And whensoever the master shall, by virtue of these ordinances, expel any of the said poor men or women for any crime, the party expelled shall never be admitted into the said Hospital again.

Item, that the master, or by his appointment the brother, shall, every year to come hereafter, read the statutes pertaining to the office and duties of the keepers and poor people, in the hearing of all the said poor people, about the feasts of Easter and St. Michael.

Item, that all and every such legacies, compositions, dispensations, and licences, as have been heretofore made or granted to the corporation of the said Hospital by any person or persons, or by any body politick, by what name or names soever the same was incorporate, or by what name or names soever such grants, legacies, compositions, dispensations, or licences, grant, legacy, composition, dispensation, or licence, were or was made, the same not being contrary to the laws of the realm now in force, shall be good, and remain in force, according to the intent and true meaning thereof.

Item, that if, upon any assurances or gifts made by any person or persons, body or bodies politic, of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, or any money or goods, to the said Hospital, or the incorporation thereof, at any time since the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, in the year of our Lord God one thousand five hundred seventy and two, or at any time from thenceforth to be made, there shall be any declaration made, in writing, by the party so giving or assuring, or by any other, by his, her, or their assent, to what use, intent, or purpose, it is meant or intended that the same assurance or gift should be, that then the writing and writings as well concerning the same gift or assurance, as also concerning the use and intent thereof, shall remain and be kept with the Evidences of the said Hospital. And that the intent and use so declared concerning any things so given, if the same be not repugnant to the laws of this realm, or derogatory to these ordinances, or any of them, shall be of like validity and force, to all intents and purposes, as these ordinances are and ought to be.

Provided always, that any thing in these ordinances, or any of them contained, shall not in any wise extend to alter the incorporation made and declared concerning the said Hospital by the said letters patent of our Sovereign Lady the Queen's Majesty that now is; but that the same incorporation, and the name thereof, shall continue and be in such manner and form as by the same letters patent is limited and declared, any thing in these ordinances or any of them contained, or any other thing whatsoever, to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

H. Huntingdon.
R. Sadler.
G. Bromley."

The statutes being thus made, the following act of parliament for confirming them was obtained:

"In the Parliament held at Westmynster, the 8th day of February, in the 18th yeare of the raigne of Queene Elizabeth, &c.

"Whereas, aboute the beginninge of the raigne of the Queene's Ma^{tie} most noble Father, of famous memory, Kinge Henry the Eight, one William Wigston, of the towne of Leicester, marchant of the Staple, of charitable and good disposition, meaninge to releive in those partes the poore people, did goe about to found and stablish for ever one Hospital in the said towne of Leicester; and for that he did not accomplishe the same duringe his life; his executors, for that purpose, by letters patent under the greate seale of England, dated the 13th day of July, in the 5th yeare of the raigne of the said late kinge, obtained lycence of the same kinge to found and erect the said Hospital, to consist of two perpetuall chaplaines and twelve poor men for ever, to be called by the name of 'The Hospital of William Wigston of Leicester' for ever; and further did incorporate the same, by the name of 'Chaplaines and Poore of the said Hospitall:' And allsoe the said late kinge did license the same executors to purchase landes and tenements of the annuall vallue of 40 markes, and to amortisse the same to the said chaplaines and poore, towardes their mainetynance for ever, as by the said letters patent more plainly may appeare, by vertue whereof the same Hospitall was founded: And whereas, after that our Soveraigne Lady the Queene's Ma^{tie} that now is, goeinge aboute not onely to confirme the said foundation, but allsoe to increasse the fame of her vertuous disposition, by her Highnes' letters patent, under the greate seale of England, dated the 7th day of May, in the 14th yeare of her Highnes' raigne, did further graunt and confirme, to the nowe chaplaines and poore of the said Hospitall, that the same should remaine in full and reall beinge for ever of two chaplaines and twelve poore people: And further, that as well the said chaplaines as poore for the tyme beinge, as they that should be chaplaines and poore people of the said Hospitall for ever from thenceforth, should be elected, ruled, ordered, and governed, by such orders, rules, and stattutes, as the right honorable Henry earle of Huntingdon, Ralph Sadler, knight, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and George Bromley, esquire, her Highnes' attorney general of the said Duchy of Lancaster, or the survivors of them, should after that time make, in wrytinge, and to be sealed as well with her Highnes' Duchie seale, as with the severall seales of the said earle, chancellor, and attorney, or the survivors of them: And alsoe did, of her Highnes' further liberality, graunte divers lands, tenements, liberties, franchices, to the said chaplaines and poore people, as in her Highnes' said letters patent more planely doth or may appeare: For conformation and establishment whereof; be it enacted and ordained, by our said Soveraigne Lady the Queene, the Lordes spirituall and temporall, and the Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said letters patent of our said Soveraigne Lady the Queene, and all and every the grauntes, articles, clauses, provisions, authorityes, jurisdictions, and ordinances, therein specified and graunted, and all and singular the ordinances made, or hereafter to be made, by the said earl of Huntingdon, sir Ralph Sadler, knight, and George Bromley, or the survivors of them, accordinge to the tenor of the said letters patent of our said Soveraigne the Queene, shall stand, remaine, and be good, avaleable, and effectuall in the lawe, to all intente and purposes, accordinge to the purporte, true intent, and meanynge of the same letters patent of our said Soveraigne Lady the Queene; saving to all and every person and persons, boddies pollitique and corporate, theire heires and successors, and to the heires and successors of every of them, other than our said Soveraigne Lady the Queene, her heires and successors, all such right, title, use, present interest, reversion, remaynder, entry, condition, rente, covenante, commons, profitts, commodityes, and hereditaments whatsoever, which they, or any of them, might, could, or ought to have, if this act had never been had or made."

To this act is annexed the certificate of Anthony Mason, clerk of the parliaments, dated March 22, 1576-7, that it is a true copy.

The following document, particularizing the benefactions of the earl of Huntingdon, is copied from the original enrolment in the high Court of Chancery:

"Whereas our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, &c. hath, by her Highness's letters patent, bearing date May 17, in the 14th year of her reign, given power and licence to all and every person and persons that will to give lands, tenements, or any other hereditaments, to the chaplains and the poor of 'The Hospital of William Wigston in the town of Leicester, of the foundation of the said William Wigston,' and to their successors; and also hath given power and licence to the said chaplains and poor to receive and enjoy the said gifts so given to them and their successors for ever, as by the said letters patent more at large doth appear. And further; whereas, by authority aforesaid, among other ordinances concerning the said Hospital, it is ordained, that it shall be lawful to any person that giveth any thing in manner and form abovesaid to declare, by writing under his hand and seal, the use or uses, purpose and purposes, for which he giveth any such gifts to the said chaplains and poor, and to their successors; and that the same his declaration, by writing so made, shall be of as good force and value, to bind and charge the said chaplains and poor, and their successors, in respect to the thing, things, and gifts so given, to the same use, uses, and purposes, to which it is or shall be so given, appointed, or declared to be used or bestowed, as any other ordinance is or shall be, which is or shall be made by authority aforesaid, or any thing touching the same Hospital, so long as they the said chaplains and poor, and their successors, do or shall possess and enjoy the same gift or gifts: And whereas I, Henry earl of Huntingdon, lord Hastings, Hungerford, Boutreaux, Mollens, and Moyles, knight of the most honourable order of the Garter, Lord High President of the Queen's Majesty's Council established in the North parts, minding not only the bettering of the estate of the said chaplains and poor, and their successors, but also the good and diligent information of the inhabitants of the town and shire of Leicester in the true knowledge of God and Christian religion, have, by my deed indented bipartite, bearing date the 11th day of October, in the 18th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth the Queen's Majesty, given and granted unto the said chaplains and poor of the said Hospital of William Wigston in the said town of Leicester, of the foundation of the said William Wigston, and to their successors for ever, one yearly rent-charge of 32*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* of lawful English money, issuing out and forth of one close commonly called *The Ash Close*, and out and forth of one meadow near thereunto adjoining, late parcel of the possession of the late dissolved monastery of St. Mary in the Meadows of Leicester, near to the said town of Leicester, in the county of Leicester, now or late in the tenure or occupation of William Bradgate, or of his assigns; and also one other yearly rent-charge of 24*l.* of lawful English money, issuing out and forth of one close called *Pynder's Close*, and of a certain meadow or certain parcels of meadow ground belonging to the said close called *Pynder's Close*, or demised, or let with the same for one entire rent, now or late in the tenure of one Richard Stanford, or of his assigns, and late parcel of the possession of the said late dissolved monastery of St. Mary; and also all that my annual and yearly rent-charge of 10*l.* of lawful English money, with the appurtenances, issuing and going out of all those lands, tenements, and hereditaments, now or late in the tenure or occupation of Phillip Freeke, or of his assigns, and late parcel of the possessions of the said late dissolved monastery of St. Mary, as further by my said deed indented bipartite it doth and may appear: All which said rents, so by me granted by my said deed indented bipartite, do amount in the whole to the total yearly sum of 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* I the said earl do now, by these presents, declare my meaning and intent, in what sort and to what use and purpose my mind is, to have the said yearly rent by me granted to be bestowed and employed for ever; that is to say; First, that the one of the said chaplains, called the master of the Hospital, and his successors, or his sufficient deputy or deputies by him or his successors for the time being lawfully appointed, shall yearly for ever receive the said yearly rents by me granted, when the same shall be due by my aforesaid grant; and shall also pay and disburse the same yearly as ensueth; that is to say, that he the said master and his successors shall yearly pay, or cause to be paid, to the schoolmaster of the Free-school in Leicester, and his successors for ever, the sum of 10*l.* of lawful money, parcel of the said yearly rent by me granted, at the feast of the Annunciation of our Lady St. Mary the Virgin, and St. Michael the Archangel, by even portions; and shall also yearly pay to the other chaplain of the said Hospital, who is by the aforesaid ordinances named to be the brother, the sum of 30*l.* parcel also of the said yearly rent by me granted, at two times in the year; that is to say, at the feast of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, and St. Michael the Archangel, yearly, by even portions, on these conditions following; first, that the said brother and his successors shall and do suffer his other fellow-chaplain, called the master of the Hospital, and his successors, quietly to occupy, enjoy, and have, to the proper use of the said master and his successors, all that lease for term of years yet to come of the tithe corn of the South Fields by Leicester, with all commodities and profits thereunto belonging, which was given jointly to the said chaplains by the last will and testament of Agnes Wigston, late wife of William Wigston, founder of the said Hospital: And if the said other chaplain called the brother and his successors shall or do not suffer the said master and his successors quietly to enjoy the said lease and commodities aforesaid during the term of years expressed in the said lease, then I will, that the other brother called the master and his successors shall pay to the said brother and his successors yearly, during the said term, but only the sum of 20*l.* of lawful money, parcel of the said yearly rents by me granted; and the other 10*l.* parcel of the said 30*l.* I will that the said master and his successors do yearly receive and retain in his and their own hands to his and their own proper uses, for his and their better maintenance and increase of living in the said Hospital, during all such time as he shall be letted by the other chaplain or his successors to receive and take the profits and commodities of the said lease during the said term; and after the term, the said chaplain and his successors to have yearly 30*l.* parcel of the sum aforesaid, in manner and form above specified. Secondly, I will that the said brother and his successors, to whom the said stipend of 30*l.* or 20*l.* shall in manner and form aforesaid be paid, shall be a continual resident preacher in the town of Leicester; and that he and they, and his successors, shall preach in the church called St. Martin's, in Leicester aforesaid, every Sunday in the year, except that he or they be sick, or that the said church shall be occupied upon any of those days by any other preacher; and also, that he and they do preach every Wednesday and Friday, or upon two other days, every week, in the said church of St. Martin's, at such hours as the master of the Hospital and his successors shall appoint, unless upon any of those Sundays or other days the place be by some other preacher supplied, or that he shall be letted by sickness, or other lawful cause against his will: Also I will, that the said master of the said Hospital and his successors do and shall yearly pay the sum of 10*l.* of lawful money, towards the finding of certain scholars which do or shall set their mind and apply themselves to the earnest study of Divinity, and to become preachers of the Gospel of Christ in the Church of England; which said sum shall be in this form following bestowed; which is, I will, that unto two scholars, such as I the said earl during my life do or shall name or appoint, of which one of them to be scholar and student in the University of Cambridge, the other a scholar and student in the University of Oxford, to either scholar 3*l.* yearly, at the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, and St. Michael, by even portions; which said exhibitions the said master shall pay; and every of the said scholars so standing shall only enjoy the same for five years, and no longer: Also I will, that the master and his successors shall pay, for ever, unto other two scholars, born in the town of Leicester, or Leicestershire, such as have but poor parents, and apt to learn, and shall be thought meet to become preachers of the Gospel, and able to be taught of the schoolmaster of Leicester in some of the forms which are appointed to be at his teaching in the school of Leicester; whose parents or friends will faithfully promise that the same their children shall, by their good wills, follow their studies in all knowledge meet for preachers of the Gospel, and that the said children shall be kept and found as scholars of the school of Leicester, and to be ordered and governed there by such orders and rules as are for that school appointed; to either of the said two scholars, or to their parents to be bestowed upon them or to their uses, the sum of forty shillings by the year, at the aforesaid two feasts, by even portions; which said exhibition of forty shillings to every of the said two poor scholars shall only be paid to any one scholar so learning in the school of Leicester for the space of five years only, and no longer: And I will, that at the end of the said five years the one of these two scholars shall go to Cambridge, the other to Oxford, there to study; and, being in the said Universities, shall either of them have the exhibition of 3*l.* for such time, and in like manner and form, and upon like conditions and considerations, as such scholar as is or shall be in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge as is before said shall have and observe: And I the said earl do ordain and will, and my mind is, that continually for ever there shall be two scholars at the said Universities, and two other scholars at the said school of Leicester, to have the aforesaid stipends, amounting in all to 10*l.* yearly, paid to them by the master of the said Hospital in Leicester and his successors for ever, for like times, and in like sort, order, and conditions, and for the same considerations, as are before expressed and appointed for the said payment and order of the said scholars and their studies; so that for ever hereafter there shall be two scholars in the two Universities, and two scholars in the school of Leicester, which shall yearly have and receive the aforenamed exhibition towards their finding at the hands of the master of the Hospital aforesaid and his successors for ever: And further, I do order and appoint, that if the room of any of the said scholars shall be vacant at any time, either by the end of five years appointed for any scholar to have any such exhibition, or by death, or by departure from learning and study before limited, or for any other reasonable cause, then I the said earl, during my life, to have the nomination and placing of every scholar in the room or rooms so void; and after my death, my mind is, and I do order, that the said master and brother of the said Hospital, and their successors, shall have the nomination and placing of every of the said scholars to receive any of the said exhibitions in form aforesaid: And if they the said chaplains cannot agree in the placing and naming of any scholars in any of the said rooms, then I ordain, that the one of them, with the assent of the mayor of the said town of Leicester for the time being, shall for that time have the nomination and placing of the scholar to be appointed to the room of a scholar then so void; and if the said two chaplains, or one of them with the assent of the said mayor, shall not, within one month next after every avoidance of the room of any of the aforesaid scholars for any cause, name, place, and appoint, one other scholar in the same place, according to the true intent above specified, that then I will, and do ordain, that my heirs shall, at every such avoidance, and for every such default, name and appoint the scholar or scholars then to be placed, so the same nomination and placing be had and executed within one month next after the default of the said two chaplains. I will also, and ordain, that the said master of the said Hospital for the time being and his successors do, for ever hereafter, yearly employ and bestow the sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* either in money upon the 24 poor people of the aforesaid Hospital, to be equally divided amongst them, or else to buy and give 12 gowns of frize yearly to these 12 poor folk of the same Hospital which are not provided for, but want liveries every other year; so that, by this gift of mine yearly, together with that which is already allowed by the ordinance of the Founder of the said Hospital, every one of the 24 poor people shall have one livery: And I will, that the said master of the Hospital and his successors, every year, at the audit in which he maketh the accompt of the revenues of the Hospital, do shew, in writing, unto the auditor appointed, the true and faithful distribution and payment of all the portions above mentioned, according to this my order and declaration. And I do further order and declare, that the master of the said Hospital and his successors, for and in consideration of their travel, care, and diligence to be used herein, shall, towards the increase of his living, take and keep to his and their uses all the residue of the said yearly rents by me granted, which shall remain after the sums and stipends before appointed shall be paid as is before said, the which said residue doth and will amount yearly to the sum of 10*l.*; so that the master and his successors for the time being shall do his endeavour and diligence to the due execution to this my ordinance, intent, and declaration; or if he make any wilful default therein in any year, by the judgment of the visitor of the said Hospital, then I will, for that year he shall lose the benefit of the sum of 10*l.* and shall bestow the same upon the poor of the said Hospital, as shall be limited and appointed by the visitor of the said Hospital for the time being, for that year's profits only when such default shall be in the said master. In witness whereof, I the said earl to this my present writing have set my seal, given the 11th day of October, in the 18th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c. H. HUNTINGDON.

Capt' & recognit' coram me Will' Cordell milite, magistro Rotulorum curie cancellarie domine regine decimo sexto die Novembris, anno regni dicte domine regine decimo nono, in Ædibus de le Rolles.

WILLIAM CORDELL.

Irrot' in dorso claus' cancellar' infrascripte domine regine, decimo nono die Novembris, anno regni dicte domine Elizabethe regine decimo nono, per W. Ballard & Jo. Wythers, deputatos clericos irrotulamentorum."

Elizabeth[1] wife of *John Whatton*, esq. of the Newark, appears to have been the next benefactor to this Hospital, by adding to it two small houses[2]; which her death, in 1638, prevented her from endowing. But her charitable intentions were directed to be carried into effect by her husband, as appears by the following extract from his last will:

"Item, I give, to be issuing out of my close or garden called *The Shire-hall Close*, in Leicester aforesaid, the sum of 7*l.* yearly for ever, to be paid into the hands of the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, of the borough of Leicester for the time being, at the 25th day of March, and 29th day of September, by equal portions, to be by the said mayor and justices distributed as is hereafter expressed (that is to say); 7*l.* yearly for ever for the maintenance of one poor widow placed, or to be placed, in one of the two houses in the New Hospital in Leicester, called *Wigston's Hospital*, which two houses Elizabeth my late wife, deceased, did build there, with the consent of the then master of the said Hospital; and I desire, the other house of those two houses may be for her to lay her fuel in, or other necessaries; the money to be paid to the said widow by 2*s.* 6*d.* a week, or 10*s.* a month, at the discretion of the said mayor and justices; and the other 10*s.* residue of the 7*l.* I desire one-half of it may be given to the master of the said Hospital, desiring his countenance and assistance that the poor widow be not wronged, and the other half of the 10*s.* to be for the mayor and justices to drink in wine together. The widow to be placed in the said house, after it is empty or void, to be chosen by Katherine my now wife, during her natural life, and afterwards by the said mayor and justices for the time being, within two months next after the said house shall be at any time empty or void; and in the mean time, during that vacancy, I will, the said 2*s.* 6*d.* a week shall be given amongst the other women then dwelling in the said Hospital: And if it should happen that default should be made of payment of the said 7*l.* out of the said Shire-hall close, by the space of one whole year or more, then I do give the deeds and evidences belonging to the same to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and their successors for ever, for the several uses aforesaid: And if it shall happen that such a widow cannot be allowed of or suffered to live in the said house, then my will is, that 6*l.* of the said 7*l.* shall be by the said mayor and justices of the said borough bestowed for the maintenance of one poor widow in some other place; and the other 20*s.* I will, shall be given to ten poor widows within the said borough, the 20th day of December every year[1]."

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[1] Daughter of Alderman Robert Herrick; and wife first of Robert Orpwood, who died in 1609, and afterward of John Whatton. See vol. II. p. 617.

[2] She was also at the expence of building the Conduit in the Market-place.

In 1656, *John Goodman* and *William Sherman* were appointed commissioners for visiting Wigston's Hospital, who made the following report of their lands:

In *Leicestershire.*

Odeby. Mr. John Wigfall held two yard and a half land for three lives, paying yearly 1*l.* 10*s.* and two capons, or 2*s.* and the carriage of a load of coals; but the land is computed worth 7*l. per ann.* a yard land.

Great Wigston. William Lewis held three yard land and some closes for three lives, for 4*l. per ann.* two capons, or 2*s.* and carriage of a load of coals; but the land is worth 9*l. per annum* a yard land, and the closes 2*l.* [In the margin 35*l. per annum.*]

Thomas Jackson held one messuage, three quarters of a yard land, and a little croft, for three lives, for 1*l.* 4*s. per annum,* and two capons, or 2*s.*; the carriage of a load of coals. The three-quarters of a yard land is worth 6*l. per annum,* and the little close 10*s. per annum.* His fine was 20*l.*

William Brabstone held one messuage and half a yard land for three lives, for 16*s. per annum,* two capons, or 2*s.* and carriage of half a load of coals. The half-yard land is worth 4*l.* 10*s.*

William Boulter held one messuage, with a little croft, and quarter of a yard land, with common for two cows and ten sheep, for three lives, paying 2*s. per annum;* the quarter of a yard land being worth 2*l.* 5*s.* besides the messuage and croft.

Thomas Lawe held one yard land for three lives, paying yearly 2*l.* and two capons, or 2*s.* and the carriage of a load of coals; the land being worth 9*l. per annum.*

Barkeston. Mr. Henry Dixon held five oxgangs and a half for three lives, at 4*l. per annum;* the land being worth 3*l. per annum* an oxgang. His fine was 50*l.*

Kimcote. John Blockley held a messuage and half-yard land for three lives, paying 15*s. per annum;* but it is worth 3*l. per annum.* His fine was 15*l.*

Walton by Kimcote. John Blockley held one messuage and half-yard land meadow and pasture for three lives, at 1*l. per annum,* the messuage and land being worth 5*l.* His fine 15*l.*

Humphrey Wormlaton held one messuage and one yard and a half land for three lives, at 1*l.* 4*s.*; the one yard and a half land being worth 10*l.* 10*s.*

Bottesford. Thomas Bennet held two oxgangs for three lives, at 3*l.* 6*s. per annum;* the land being worth 4*l. per annum* the oxgang. And by another lease held one messuage and three-quarters of an oxgang for three lives, paying 10*s. per annum;* it is worth 4*l.* the oxgang.

Robert Orson held two oxgangs for three lives, at 2*l. per annum;* the land being worth 4*l.* the oxgang.

John Sumner held one house and close and four oxgangs for three lives, at 5*l. per annum;* the land being worth 4*l.* the oxgang. His fine 140*l.*

Anthony Vincent held one oxgang for three lives, at the rent of 1*l.*; it is worth 4*l.* the oxgang.

Richard Tutbury held a cottage, and common pasture for two beasts and a half and ten sheep, for three lives, paying 8*s. per annum,* and 4*s.* chief rent to a Bede-house in Bottesford.

John Clifton held a cottage, with the appurtenances, for three lives, paying yearly 10*s.*

William Northley held a house, without lease, paying yearly 5*s.*

George North held a cottage, two cow pastures, and a follower, ten sheep common, without lease, paying yearly 6*s.*

William Leeton held a house and back-side; which, with the house, was burnt. The house is rebuilt, and he pays yearly 1*l.* 4*s.*

Robert Peeke held a house and two cow pastures, without lease, paying yearly 6*s.* 8*d.*

Redmyle. Dorothy Dalliwater held one arable land and nine leas of pasture for three lives, paying yearly 2*s.*

Norton. Edward Beaumont held a house, and a close of three acres and a half, for three lives, paying yearly 13*s.* 4*d.* His fine was 5*l.*

Mrs. Susan Whalley widow, and Mr. William Whalley, held two houses and two farms, containing four yards and a half land, for three lives, paying 6*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*—[Since the letting the said leases, the lordship is inclosed, and the Hospital land laid out in the worst place of the lordship. N. B. There were 24 yard lands belonging to the whole lordship of Norton; and there belonged to every yard land six cow pastures, and common for forty sheep, &c.]

Belvoir. John Quelch held one cottage-house (burnt, and not re-edified), with a close of two acres and a half of arable, and three acres and a rood of leys, with common in the lanes for one horse and two beasts, for three lives, paying 8*s.* 6*d. per annum.*

Bredon on the Hill. Sampson Burrough held one messuage, 22 acres and a half of land, and leazes, and four little closes of pasture, and one close called Burrough hill, with a messuage in the said close, for three lives, paying yearly 2*l.* 18*s.* and two capons. His fine was between 50*l.* and 60*l.*

Thomas Turner held one cottage, a back yard, and a croft joining to it, with some arable land, meadows, and pasture, containing about half an acre, for three lives, paying yearly 8*s.* His fine was 12*l.*

Hatherne. William Bowley held one messuage, two yard lands of meadow and pasture, for three lives, paying yearly 1*l.*

John Throne held one messuage and four yard lands of ground, and a little parcel of a close, for three lives, paying yearly 4*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

John Savage held one messuage and two yard lands of ground for three lives, paying yearly 2*l.* Fine, 10*l.*

Thomas Newbold held one messuage, 52 acres, and some other parcels, for three lives, paying yearly 1*l.* 10*s.* and two capons, or 2*s.*

Raunston. William Jaquis held one cottage or messuage, with half-yard land and two closes, viz. *Mosell close* and *Channel-end close,* for three lives, paying yearly 8*s.*

Swannington. The lord Beaumont, by lease, dated Nov. 10, 1566, held the whole manor of Swannington for 99 years, paying yearly 25*l.*; but now pays 35*l.* But the sub-tenants to the lord Beaumont pretend to be immediate tenants to the Hospital, by leases made by Mr. Job Grey and Mr. Chillingworth; viz.

Henry Roe held one messuage or cottage and three closes; viz. *Damnes close, Bradley close, Cuckoo Gap close,* for three lives, paying yearly 6*s.* 4*d.* And by another lease held two closes, viz. *Meller's close* and *Newell's close,* for 21 years, from March 12, 23 Car. I. paying yearly 6*s.* 8*d.*

Edward Mugleston held one messuage, and a little close adjoining, and 36 acres of arable, and a close called *Over Baugh croft,* and a little close called *Land Bed close* and *Bradley close,* also a little close called *Towns-end,* alias *Depdalle,* for three lives, paying yearly 2*l.* and the carriage of a load of coals.

Francis Baly, *alias* Mason, held one messuage, and *Mantle close,* and *Breach close,* and *Heath close,* for three lives, paying yearly 5*s.* and the carriage of a load of coals.

Edward Bishop held one messuage, a back-side, four closes, and four acres of arable, for three lives, paying yearly 10*s.*

Henry Leatherland held one messuage and one cottage, with close thereto belonging, viz. *Taubit wood, Pollard brook, Bettem Broad acre, Hackett's croft, Hall meadow, Home close,* and *Pepshyan close,* and

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[1] Taken by Mr. Carte out of a bundle of papers penès T. Palmer, gent. in which there is the request of the mayor and justices for the admittance of Elizabeth Becket, widow, into the houses built by Mrs. Whatton, dated 20 Sept. 1681, subscribed by John Goodall, mayor, &c.

Heath close, with the arable land in three fields thereto belonging, for three lives, paying yearly 5*l*. and the carriage of two loads of coals.

Thomas Barrodale held one messuage or manor-house, with a close called *Carryag breach*, and *Wormwood hole close*, and *New close*, for three lives, paying yearly 6*l*. and two capons.

The rents of the sub-tenants of the lands in Swannington come to 14*l*. 16*s*.; which, I suppose, is comprehended in the lord Beaumont's rent.

Wikeham and *Cawdwell*. Jervas Day held a manor or hall-place, with its appurtenances, for three lives, paying yearly 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Leicester. Mrs. Lucy Dannet held parcel of the Hospital land, meadow, and pasture, lying in the West field, *alias* Bromkinthorpe field, near Leicester, containing 48 acres, with common and appurtenances, for three lives, paying yearly 3*l*. The fine was 60*l*. N. B. This land is to let to under-tenants, some for 8*s*. and some for 16*s*. the acre *per annum*.

Mary Wood held a house, with a back-side, containing about 20 yards of ground, for three lives, paying yearly 10*s*. The fine was 13*s*. 4*d*.

William Sanders held a house and little yard belonging to the Hospital for three lives, paying yearly 10*s*. His fine was 12*l*.

Henry Howard held a garden-place, containing three roods, for 21 years, from May 12, 1636, paying yearly 1*l*. His fine was 9*l*.

Thomas Palmer held two small orchards or gardens, from April 17, 1638, for 21 years, paying yearly 4*s*. His fine was 40*s*.

Mr. Richard Coleman held a garden, or orchard, from April 1, 1654, for 21 years, paying yearly 1*l*. besides 4*s*. yearly given to the poor. His fine was 5*l*.

John Payne held a house, without lease, paying yearly 12*s*.

Annis Griffin held one messuage or tenement, from 1650, for 21 years, paying yearly 12*s*.

Mr. Richard Ing held a close in the Horse-fair leys, containing 60 yards in breadth, and 80 in length, for three lives, paying yearly 1*l*.

Mr. John Wadland held Humberstone's close, containing one acre; Sandby close, containing half an acre; Barkby lane close, half an acre; and one acre of meadow in Ailston meadow, from 1640, for 21 years, paying yearly, for Humberston's close, 30*s*.; for Barkby-lane close, 10*s*.; for Sand-pit close, 10*s*.; and for the acre in Ailston meadow, 10*s*. In all, 3*l*.

Abrey Symkyn pays 10*s*. *per annum*.

John Burbage, no lease; but pays 13*s*. 4*d*. *per ann.*

Thomas Woolaston has no lease; but pays 13*s*. 4*d*.

Lincolnshire Tenants.

Denton. Mr. William Welby held one house and lands in the open fields for three lives, paying yearly 2*l*. His fine was 15*l*.

Fawson. Mr. William Vincent held a messuage, and four oxgangs and a half of land, meadow and pasture, for three lives, paying yearly 2*l*.

Thomas Lovet held the manor-house of Fawson, and four oxgangs and a half, for three lives, paying yearly 2*l*.

Allington. Thomas Lovet, or Mrs. Peete, paid for lands there 4*l*.

Harlaxton. Sir Daniel Delyve held lands there for three lives, at 1*l*. 4*s*. *per annum*; which he set out to under-tenants for 39*l*. 7*s*. 4*d*. *per annum*. His fine was 210*l*.

Castle Carleton. Mr. Nicholas Thornedicke, by lease, dated Sept. 29, 6 Eliz. held the whole manor of Castle Carleton for 99 years, paying yearly 27*l*. 3*s*. 7½*d*. But, 12 Jac. I. Mr. Thornedicke, of his free will, for better relief of the poor of the Hospital, granted a rent of 10*l*. 8*s*. out of the said manor.

Staffordshire.

Horningloe. Thomas Clarke, of Horningloe, in the parish of Burton upon Trent, held one messuage, and a farm containing 50 acres and 3 roods, for three lives, paying yearly 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*. His fine was 20*l*.

Total, 157*l*. 16*s*. 11¼*d*.

June 19, 1656, Thomas Wadland, of the Newark, Leicester, gent. sworn; saith, that it appears, by decree of Chancery, made Nov. 27, 22 Car. I. that the Hospital had antiently two yard and a half lands in Brankingsthorpe, in the parish of St. Mary's Leicester, which was in lease to Mr. John Danet and his ancestors; and that the said lordship being long since inclosed, there was set out to the Hospital 50 acres; and that, by decree in the Exchequer 3 Car. I. upon disafforesting the Forest of Leicester there were 25 acres in the Forest allowed to Mr. Danet, in lieu of 15 yard lands in Brankingsthorpe, the two and a half yard lands held by the said Mr. Danet being part of the said 15 yard lands; and that he never heard that any part of the said 25 acres is set out for the said Hospital.

Some depositions taken Nov. 4, 1656.

There was about 40 acres of land in possession of Mr. Danet, and another plot of ground, called *Ryplot*, of about ten acres, and two little closes containing about five acres.

Sept. 8. By several, it appeared that there was paid weekly to each of the poor men, 16*d*.; and, whilst the South Field tithes belonged to the Hospital, they used to have 4*d*. a week more.

Joan Taylor, one of the poor, says she has been in the house 24 years; and when she came first the poor women received but 11*d*. a week each, till Dr. Clarke augmented 3*d*. a-week a-piece.

The following titles were taken by Mr. Carte from a bundle of papers in possession of Mr. T. Palmer:

A Rental of the lands in 1561, 1562, out of which the schoolmaster is paid.

Two surveys of the Hospital lands at Norton,

Two inventories of the goods of the Hospital.

A Terrier of the Hospital lands in Belvoir, Denton, and Harleston.

An account of the lands at Harlaxton.

The title of Wigston's Hospital to the South Field tithes, and a note of writings relating thereto, delivered to Mr. Clarke by Mr. Thomas Wadland.

Nov. 18, 1656, on the humble petition of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of Leicester, to the House of Commons; it was ordered, that Mr. Stanley do bring in a Bill, to the purpose mentioned in their Petition, touching the Hospital of Leicester[1]. The Bill was prepared November 29; read the first time Dec. 2; a second time Dec. 9, and referred to a Committee; who were directed also to consider the Petition of Richard Lee, Master of Wigston's Hospital, with that of William Simms, Public Lecturer of the Borough of Leicester, and Confrater of Wigston's Hospital[2]. The Bill was reported Feb. 6, 1656-7, and several new Governors added[3]. It was read the third time Feb. 16; and ordered "to be offered to his Highness the Lord Protector for his consent[4];" which was given, by the Protector in person, June 9, 1657[5].

The title of it is, "An Act for the settling and regulating of the Hospital called Wigston's Hospital, in the Borough of Leicester, and establishing of the Government thereof;" and an attested copy of it is here given:

"Whereas one William Wigston, deceased, who was heretofore Mayor of the Borough of Leicester, in the county of Leicester, heretofore, in or about the fifth year of Henry the Eighth, late King of England, by licence of the said king, founded an Hospital in the said Borough, now commonly called *Wigston's Hospital*, consisting of two chaplains and twenty-four poor people: And the late Queen Elizabeth, for the preservation of the said charitable use, re-founded the said Hospital, and incorporated the same by the name of "The Chaplains and Poor of the Hospital of William Wigston, in the Town of Leicester, of the Foundation of the said William;" and divers orders were confirmed by Act of Parliament concerning the ordering of the said Hospital, the said Hospital being endowed by the said founder of divers manors and lands, which, according to a true and full value, are worth above 1200*l.* by the year, and a very considerable part thereof employed to the relief of the poor: Be it enacted, by his Highness the Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and by the present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the said Hospital is hereby, and for ever hereafter shall be, incorporated, to all intents and purposes, by the name or names of 'The Chaplains and Poor of the Hospital of William Wigston, in the Borough of Liecester:' And be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that, for the government and regulation of the said Hospital, there shall be a perpetual succession of persons of piety, and known integrity, to be trustees and governors thereof; who shall keep and use a common seal for the said Hospital in the chest appointed for that purpose, standing in the Evidence chamber thereof; which chest shall have two locks, with several wards and keys, one key whereof shall be always in the custody of the mayor of the Borough of Leicester, and the other of the master of the said Hospital, or his confrater, and shall not be opened but in the presence of eight or more of the said governors: And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the mayor of Leicester for the time being, Edward Whalley esquire, sir Christopher Pack, knight, alderman of the City of London, Thomas Beaumont, Francis Hacker, William Quarles, Thomas Pochen, Thomas Haselrigg, Thomas Charnells, William Purefoy, Henry Smith, Henry Markham, esquires; William Stanley, Richard Ludlam, Edmund Cradock, Edward Johnson, Edward Billers, Anthony Major, Alexander Baker, Samuel Wanley, Robert Hicklin, gentlemen, and Richard Lee, clerk, be, and are hereby, constituted and appointed the first trustees and governors of the said Hospital, to all intents and purposes; which said trustees and their successors, before they enter upon the execution of the trust and powers by this Act vested in them, shall, before two justices of the peace, take an oath, which said justices are hereby authorized and empowered to administer the same, in these words: "You shall swear to be true and faithful in the execution of the office of trustee and governor of the Hospital of William Wigston in Leicester; and that you will not, by yourself, or any other in trust for you, or to your benefit, take any lease or leases of the said Hospital, but will to your best skill, knowledge, and power, impartially perform the trust committed to you, and procure the profit and commodity of the Hospital by all lawful means:" And when and so often as it shall happen that any of the said trustees and governors shall die, those that survive, or the greater number, shall and are hereby authorized to elect other fit persons, men of piety, known integrity and ability, to be joined with them, so as the number may be always fifteen to continue a succession: and be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the said trustees and governors, and their successors, or the greater number of them, shall and may make such bye-laws and ordinances as they shall judge convenient and necessary for the better government of the said Hospital, to have equal force with any statutes or constitutions heretofore made for the same; and shall and may meet as often as they shall judge it convenient for the good of the said Hospital: And they, and their successors, by the names of the trustees and governors of the chaplains and poor of the Hospital of William Wigston in Leicester, or the greater number of them, shall and may purchase any lands or tenements to the only benefit and advantage of the same: And they or their successors, or the greater part of them, and no other, shall or may demise or lease the manors, lands, and tenements, which now are or hereafter shall be belonging to the said Hospital, under their common seal, so as the same exceed not the term of one and twenty years in possession, and not in reversion, upon reasonable improved rents, and not upon fines, any law, statute, or custom, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding: Provided always, and be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that none of the manors, lands, or tenements, belonging to the said Hospital, shall be demised or set in gross to any person or persons whatsoever, but that the present occupiers of the respective manors, lands, or tenements, shall be admitted immediate tenants of the Hospital, so as they shall give a full value of the same, to the best advantage of the said Hospital: And it is hereby further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that as well the said Hospital, as also all the manors, messuages, lands, tenements, rents, and hereditaments, with their appurtenances whatsoever, belonging to or parcel of the possessions of the said Hospital, shall be and are hereby vested, settled, and established, in and upon the said trustees and governors, and their successors, for the use and benefit of the chaplains and poor of the said Hospital and their successors for ever: And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that all and every person and persons whatsoever that now have or shall have any seal or seals, deeds, evidences, books, or other goods, of and belonging to the said Hospital, shall forthwith deliver the same unto the said trustees and governors, or the greater number of them: And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the said trustees and governors, and their successors, or the greater number of them, shall pay, or cause to be paid, yearly, to the master of the said Hospital, and his successors, the sum of forty pounds, in full discharge of all other demands and dues to him as master of the same, to be a salary for performance of the duty of his place, and to be paid quarterly, at the four usual days of payment; and the said trustees and governors, and their successors, shall in like manner pay, or cause to be paid, to the confrater of the said Hospital, yearly, the sum of forty and three pounds, as it is already settled upon him: And be it further enacted, by authority aforesaid, that the trustees and governors of the said Hospital, and their successors, shall and are hereby authorized, upon the improvement of the revenues of the said Hospital, to enlarge the buildings thereof, and increase the salaries of the master and his confrater, and the number and maintenance of the poor that are or shall be therein placed, and for such other pious, charitable, and good uses, as are limited, constituted, and appointed, by certain orders and rules established in the fourteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and by all and every such bye-founders and benefactors as are or shall be directed, limited, or appointed, respectively; provided always, that the respective salaries to the master and his confrater appointed in this Act shall not be construed to take from them their dwellings in the said Hospital, according to the statutes: And for the better execution of the several trusts in this Act mentioned and ordained, be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the said trustees and governors, and their successors, or the greater number of them, shall appoint the master or confrater of the said Hospital for the time being, so as the said master or confrater be always resident in the said Hospital, and not one of the trustees or governors thereof, to receive the rents of the said Hospital, and defray the charges and disbursements thereof, according to such rules and directions as he shall from time to time receive from the trustees or governors, and their successors, or the greater number of them; which said master or confrater shall keep a true and perfect register of the receipts, disbursements, acts and doings, relating to the said Hospital; and shall, once in every year (that is to say, the first Tuesday in April), make a true and just account thereof to the trustees and governors, and their successors, or the greater number of them, which shall be kept in a book fairly written for that purpose, and being approved of and subscribed by the trustees and governors, or the greater number of them, shall be put into the chest, and remain with the public seal and evidences therein belonging to the said Hospital; which said master or confrater shall have allowed to him, for his pains herein, such additional salary as the said trustees and governors, and their successors, or the greater number of them, shall appoint, so as the same exceeds not the sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*: And it is further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that the said trustees and governors, and their successors, or the greater number of them, shall at all times hereafter have the full power and authority of electing, placing, and upon just cause of the displacing, of the poor of the said Hospital, and also of the displacing of the master and his confrater, who are the chaplains in this Act named, for scandal and misdemeanours by them, or either of them, done or committed: Saving to his Highness the Lord Protector, and his successors, the donations of the places of the master and brother of the said Hospital, called by the names of the chaplains of the same, so often as they shall become void by death, resignation, or deprivation; which chaplains shall be able ministers of the Gospel, and men of godly life and conversation; and before they are admitted into their respective places, the trustees and governors of the said Hospital shall, and they are hereby empowered to, administer an oath unto them, in these words following, that is to say; 'You shall swear to be true and faithful in the execution of the office of   in Leicester; and that you will not, by yourself, or any other in trust for you, or to your benefit, take any lease or leases of the said Hospital, but will, to your best skill, knowledge, and power, impartially perform the trust committed to you, and shall procure the profit and commodity of the Hospital by all lawful means.'

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[1] Journals of the Commons, vol. VII. p. 456. [2] Ibid. p. 466. [3] Ibid. p. 487. [4] Ibid. p. 492. [5] Ibid. p. 552.

Examined, Feb. 18, 1657, *by Samuel Horneby.*"

A warrant occurs, dated July 19, 1661, from Charles lord Seymour of Trowbridge, Chancellor of the Duchy, to Mr. John Angel, clerk, and Robert Tyringham, gentleman, to be auditors of the Hospital accompts.

A lease, dated Oct. 6, 1663, made to William Henworth, of Burton upon Trent, in the county of Stafford, butcher, his executors, administrators, and assigns, of a meadow-ground called Brassingcote Hurst, *alias* Brissingcote Hurst, in the parish of Burton upon Trent, containing about 30 acres late in tenure of Daniel Brown; *habend'* to the said William Henworth, his heirs, &c. for the lives of Robert Brown, William Brown, and Anne Brown, being three of the children of Daniel Brown, of Burton upon Trent, clothier; the said Robert Brown being of the age of ten years, William of three years, and Anne of fifteen years. *Reddend'*, yearly, at the master's house, 10*l.* at Lady-day and Michaelmas, and one couple of fat capons, or 2*s.* in money, at Michaelmas, with clause of re-entry if the rent be unpaid for 20 days, &c. Worth, *per annum*, 30*l.*

A lease, dated Oct. 8, 1663, made to Dorothy wife of Thomas Mollibarre, her executors, administrators, and assigns, of one messuage or tenement, and one farm, consisting of divers closes, lands, arable, meadow, and pasture, in Horningloe, co. Stafford, and three acres of meadow, called the Trent meadow, in Horningloe, in the parish of Burton upon Trent, in tenure of Sarah Clarke and Thomas Seale (except all timber-trees); *habend'* to Dorothy wife of Thomas Mollibarre and her assigns, during the lives of the said Dorothy wife of the said Thomas Mollibarre, and Dorothy Seale and Mary Seale, being two of the children of Thomas Seale, of Horningloe, yeoman; Dorothy Seale being of the age of ten years, and Mary Seale of the age of six years. Rent, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* *per annum*, at Michaelmas and Lady-day; with clause of re-entry at 20 days, &c. Worth, *per annum*, 20*l.*

A lease, dated Sept. 15, 1664, was made to William Vincent, of Creaton, co. Northampton, gent. of a messuage, with the homestead, and four oxgangs, and the half of one oxgang, in Foston, co. Lincoln (except all timber-trees); *habend'* to the said William Vincent of Creaton and his heirs, for the lives of himself, and William Vincent of Great Sheepy, father of William Vincent of Creaton, and of William Vincent the youngest, being the eldest son and heir apparent of William Vincent of Creaton; the said William Vincent the youngest being of the age of half a year. Rent, 2*l.* 10*s.* *per annum*, payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day, at the master's house; and a clause of re-entry for want of payment at 40 days. Worth, *per annum*, 18*l.*

A lease, dated Aug. 2, 1672, made to Robert Archer, gent. and his assigns, of one messuage or tenement, with the home-close, orchard, and backside adjoining, in Hungry Harbury, in tenure of Thomas Cox the elder, of Hungry Harbury, and one yard land in Hungry Harbury, co. Warwick, in tenure of Thomas Cox senior (except all timber-trees); *habend'* to Robert Archer and his heirs and assigns, for the lives of Thomas Cox senior, Richard Cox and Thomas Cox junior, sons of Thomas Cox senior; Richard Cox being 21, and Thomas Cox 15, years of age. The rent 30*s.* *per annum*, at Lady-day and Michaelmas; with clause of re-entry at 20 days for non-payment, and a covenant from the chaplains and poor, at any time within five years (if Mr. Richard Clarke should so long live and continue master, &c.), at the request and charges of Robert Archer, to make a new lease to Mr. Archer; for, in a lease of this house and yard-land, made heretofore to Thomas Cox, a Terrier is annexed to that lease.

A lease, dated Sept. 4, 1673, made to William Welby, esq. of one messuage in Denton, co. Lincoln, and of one close adjoining to the said messuage, on the North side thereof, and of three oxgangs and a half of land, arable, meadow, and pasture, in Denton, particularly mentioned in a Terrier annexed to the lease (except all timber-trees, &c.); *habend'* to William Welby and his heirs, for the lives of William Leivesley of Allington, &c.

A lease, dated Aug. 28, 1679, made to Richard Grant, gent. of a capital messuage, and seven oxgangs of land, leys, meadow, pasture, and common, *cum pertinentiis*, in Allington, in tenure of Thomas Marryot, and of a cottage, *cum pertinentiis*, in Allington, in tenure of John Day (all trees of oak, ash, and elm, and other timber-trees, with liberty to fall, cut down, and carry away the same, always excepted); *habend'* to Richard Grant and his heirs, for the life of the said Richard Grant, and Thomas Tresham, only son of William Tresham, of Bottesford, gent.; and of Thomas Sills, eldest son of Richard Sills, of Bottesford, yeoman (Thomas Tresham being about 27, and Thomas Sills about 15 or 16 years old.) *Reddend'*, yearly, at the master's house, 4*l.* 10*s.* at Michaelmas and Lady-day, and also one couple of fat capons, or 2*s.* in money; and one couple of fat hens, or 12*d.* in money, at Lady-day; with clause of re-entry for non-payment at 30 days. Worth, *per annum*, 4*l.*

A lease, dated March 29, 1682, made to Maurice Dalton, Thomas Fisher, and Robert Cowles, of the capital mansion or manor-house in Foston, co. Lincoln, in tenure of Thomas Lovett, and four oxgangs and a half of arable land, meadow, and pasture, to the said capital messuage, manor, or mansion-house belonging in Foston, in tenure of Thomas Lovett, (except all timber-trees); *habend'* to the said Maurice Dalton, Thomas Fisher, and Robert Cowles, and their heirs, for the lives of Thomas Lovett, party to this deed, and of William Lovett brother to the said Thomas, and of Thomas Welby, gent. youngest son of William Welby, late of Denton, co. Lincoln, esq. deceased. *Reddend'*, yearly, 3*l.* 8*s.* at Michaelmas and Lady-day. Provided that if the lessess should not duly pay rent, and truly observe the covenants, then the lease to be void. Worth, *per annum*, 18*l.*

A lease, dated Sept. 14, 1682, made to Nathaniel Garthwaite senior, of Grantham, co. Lincoln, of a messuage, with the homestead thereto adjoining, and several closes, plots, and parcels of arable land, leys, meadow, pasture, and greensward ground, being 64 acres and a half, in Harlexton, co. Lincoln, and all other their lands and hereditaments in Harlexton (except all trees of oak, ash, and elm, and other timber-trees); *habend'* to Nathaniel Garthwaite senior and his heirs, for the lives of Mary wife of Nathaniel Garthwaite senior, and of Nathaniel Garthwaite junior, son and heir apparent of Nathaniel Garthwaite senior, and of Edward Garthwaite second son of Nathaniel Garthwaite senior, under the yearly rent of 5*l.* payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day. Worth *per annum*, 40*l.*

The Reckoning and Accompt of Edward Palmer, made to John Pike, Clerk, Master of the Hospital of William Wigston in the Town of Leicester, of the Foundation of the same William, of all the Rents and Revenues of the said Hospital, due at Michaelmas 1686, and Lady-day 1687, and of all Monies received by the Accomptant for the said Hospital at and after Michaelmas 1686, until Michaelmas 1687, and of all the Accomptant's Disbursements for the said Hospital, as followeth; (this Accompt not comprising any of the Rents received for Michaelmas 1687.)—Of which the Accomptant dischargeth himself as followeth:

The CHARGE.

Received of	£.	s.	d.
Allington.—Mr. Richard Grant -	4	10	0
Capon and Hen money -	0	3	0
Belvoir.—The earl of Rutland -	1	9	8½
Barkston.—Mr. Dixon - -	5	0	0
Bottesford.—Thomas North. His year's rent is 6*s.*; but he is arrear for the whole year.			
Samuel Hardy, formerly widow Tutbury	0	8	0
William Leighton - -	1	4	0
John Clifton - - -	0	6	0
Robert Cragg, formerly —— Somerby	0	6	8
Thomas Orson - -	2	5	0
Thomas Bennett - -	4	0	0
Thomas Bennett and widow Somner, for North leys, house, and three quarters of an oxgang of land -	0	12	6
Richard Sills - -	4	12	6
Francis Somner, formerly Eleanor Somner widow - -	1	7	6
Katherine Vincent - -	1	5	0
Bowden.—Mr. Richard Bucknall -	3	0	0
More, an arrear cast up at the last accompt	1	10	0
Capon money - -	0	2	0
Bredon.—Hannah Burrough -	5	0	0
Capon money - -	0	2	0
Thomas Turner - -	0	10	0
Burton super Trent.—Thomas Newton	10	0	0
Capon money - -	0	2	0
Castle Carlton.—Mrs. Jackson. Her year's rent is 41*l.*; but she is arrear for the whole year.			
Denton.—Mr. William Welby -	2	10	0
Foston.—Mr. William Vincent -	2	10	0
Thomas Lovett - -	6	0	0
Harlaxton.—Mr. Nathaniel Garthwait	5	0	0
Hathern.—Thomas Bowley -	1	0	0
Capon money - -	0	2	0
John Savage - - -	2	5	0
Capon money - -	0	2	0
John Throne - -	4	10	0
Capon money - -	0	2	0
Nicholas Low - -	1	10	0
Horningloe.—Thomas Seale -	3	6	8
Hungry Harbury.—Mrs. Archer	1	10	0
Anne Mills, widow. Her year's rent is 1*l.* 10*s.*; but she is arrear for two years, ending at Lady-day 1687.			
Ibstock.—Thomas Pagett -	0	15	0
Kimcote.—William Carter -	0	17	6
Capon money - -	0	2	0
Leicester.—Mr. Lawrence Carter	8	4	0
William Inge, esq. - -	1	10	0
Chamberlains of Leicester.			
George Boyer - -	0	18	0
Thomas Fawset, formerly Roger Taylor	1	0	0
John Hewett - -	0	12	6
Margaret Worrall, widow -	0	15	0
Mr. John Newton, formerly John Duckett	0	3	6
Elizabeth Hartshorn - -	0	19	0
Ann Burbage - -	0	18	0
More, for an arrear cast up at the last accompt - - -	0	18	0
Benjamin Tapper. His year's rent is 5*s.*; but he is arrear for Lady-day 1687; so the Accomptant chargeth himself with	0	2	6
More, for an arrear cast up at the last accompt - - -	0	2	6
Mr. Edward Palmer - -	3	0	0
Elizabeth Wood - -	0	13	4
The earl of Devon - -	56	13	4
Mrs. Elizabeth Coleman, relict of Mr. Richard Coleman - -	1	6	0
Thomas Paine - -	0	15	0

The DISCHARGE.

	£.	s.	d.
The weekly pay of 24 poor folk, at 3*l.* *per* week, for 52 weeks, doth amount in the whole to - -	156	0	0
The Accomptant's [the Master's] stipend	20	0	0
For his usual allowance for keeping two geldings, with provender, straw, groom's wages, shoeing, and other requisites	10	0	0
For his usual allowance for salt, candles, wood, coals, and travelling charges	4	0	0
For his stipend out of the school lands	0	7	0
For the Confrater's foundation stipend	13	6	0
For his stipend out of the earl of Huntingdon's gift - -	30	0	0
For his stipend out of the school lands	0	5	0
The head-schoolmaster, for his exhibition	20	0	0
Paid the usher for his allowance -	1	0	0
Paid the two University scholars for their exhibitions - - -	6	0	0
Paid the two Grammar-Scholars for their exhibitions - -	4	0	0
The vicar of St. Martin's, for his exhibition	0	6	0
Paid the poor folk for their exhibition, out of the earl of Huntingdon's gift, out of the Abbey meadow -	6	13	0
Bread and wine for two Sacraments	0	14	0
Paid the poor folk, to buy them fuel	3	13	0
Paid, for the pit price of 23 loads of coals, with the carter's usual allowance for drink and dinners; John Russell having brought one this year that he should have brought the last; so there is one load in arrear -	9	6	0
Paid for chiefs payable out of the Hospital lands in the collection of the bailiffs of Leicester -	0	14	3
Paid the chamberlains of Leicester, for chiefs in their collection -	0	1	10½
Paid the earl of Rutland, for chiefs payable out of Neathouse meadow -	0	0	4½
Paid him more, for chiefs of several Hospital lands lying near Belvoir Castle	0	9	8
Paid Mr. Herrick, for rent of Francis garden - - -	0	4	0
Paid Mr. Cradock, for cloth for 12 women's gowns - -	9	0	0
Paid, for making them up -	1	4	0
Paid the keepers, for salt, two scutles, a wash-sieve, a ladle, and for sweeping chimnies - -	0	10	0
Paid William Anderson, gardener, upon his two bills, for 17 days work of himself in the great garden and little garden, and for two days work of a weeder, and half a day of another labourer, and for old hats to nail up the trees - -	1	2	0
Paid Anthony Gilbert, for helping the gardener half a day -	0	0	6
Paid Hester Boylston, for weeding two days	0	0	6
Paid Cecily Skeffington, for drink for the gardener - -	0	1	0
Paid Henry Hitchcock, for three dwarf pear-trees and seven cherry-trees for the Master's garden -	0	12	0
Paid Mr. John Warberton, for nails for the trees - -	0	1	0
Paid Ann Ward, for nine strikes of grits	2	4	0
Paid Elias Hartall, slater and chandler, upon his two bills for slaters work done at the Hospital and Confrater's house, and for materials, and for three dozen and one pound of candles -	4	14	0
Paid John Beaumont, carpenter, upon his two bills for the work of himself and			

CHARGE *continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
Norton.—Mrs. Elizabeth Beaumont. Her year's rent is 13*s.* 4*d.*; but she is in arrear for Lady-day 1687; so the Accomptant chargeth himself with	0	6	8
Mr. Stanhope Whalley -	10	0	0
Mr. William Whalley - -	10	0	0
Odeby.—Mr. John Noone, for Mawson's farm - - -	2	15	0
Redmile.—Widow Dalliwater -	0	2	0
Raunston.—Elizabeth Jaques, widow	1	10	0
Swannington and *Snibson.*—Sir William Villiers - -	70	8	0
Nether Seale.—Reginald Newbold	2	10	0
Capon money - - -	0	2	0
Walton.—Jonathan Blockley -	1	5	6
Anne Wormeleighton -	1	10	0
Wykeham.—Mr. Nichols -	7	0	0
Wigston.—Thomas Law, for his part of Law's Farm - -	1	0	0
Capon money - - -	0	2	0
John Noone, for his part of Law's farm	1	0	0
William Brabson. His year's rent is 16*s.*; but he is in arrear for Lady-day 1687; so the Accomptant chargeth himself with - - -	0	8	0
Capon money - -	0	2	0
Widow Lewis - -	4	4	0
Capon money - -	0	2	0
William Bolter - -	0	4	0
Dionis Jackson - -	1	4	0
Capon money - - - -	0	2	0
The Accomptant received more, of the goods of Dannet Pollard deceased	2	15	0
More, for the goods of Edward Palmer deceased - - -	0	10	0
More, for the goods of John King, deceased - - -	2	2	0
More, for the goods of Francis Croft deceased - - -	2	0	0
More, for the goods of Thomas Chapman deceased - -	0	14	0
More of Elias Hartill, for some plaister which he bought, which were left of some work done at the Hospital	0	1	0
Of Mr. Ward, for 20 loads of stones	1	11	0
Remaining in the Accomptant's hands, upon the foot of his last accompt	49	2	2
The Charge is -	333	1	0½

DISCHARGE *continued.*

	£.	s.	d.
servants about repairing the Master's house, the Confrater's house, and Hospital stable, and for boards, planks, and splenting for that stable -	2	5	0
Cecily Skeffington, for drink for the slaters	0	4	0
Paid for two loads of straw -	1	2	0
Paid Richard Skelson, upon his two bills for smith's ware and work -	1	17	4
Paid for hearth-money for the chimnies in the Master's lodging, and in the Hospital kitchens and wash-house	0	16	0
More, for the twelve poor men's chimnies for two years, to Michaelmas 1686	2	8	0
More, for those twelve chimnies at Lady-day 1687 - - -	0	12	0
More, for three half-years ending at Lady-day 1687, for four chimnies in Mr. Raynor's house -	0	12	0
Paid William Hall, for glaziers' work	0	16	0
Paid John Hewett, for coopers' work	0	5	8
Paid Thomas Brown, for a sack of lime	0	2	0
Paid, for crying the house wedges -	0	0	2
Paid Mr. Thomas Palmer, vintner, for six quarts and one pint of claret, and two quarts of sack, for the entertainment of the Bishop of Peterborough and his attendants at the Hospital -	0	11	7
Paid, for the charge of the several funerals of Dannett Pollard, Edward Palmer, John King, Francis Crofts, and Thomas Chapman, and the appraiser's usual allowance - -	2	4	5
Paid Cornelius Jones, for the work of himself and his servants, for making a wall belonging to the Hospital	1	10	5
Paid Anthony Gilbert, for removing stones out of Mr. Orton's yard to a cart, which carried them to that wall	0	1	0
Paid Mr. William Orton, far six loads of stones for that wall - -	0	12	0
Paid Mr. John Hare, for a load of straw for that wall - - -	0	11	0
Paid John Harris, upon his bill for carriage	0	11	0
For several letters sent and received about the Hospital affairs - -	0	3	0
For drawing and ingrossing the several accounts of this year - -	1	10	0
For the Auditor's allowance and entertainment at the accompt -	0	16	0
The Discharge is -	325	19	9
Remains in the Accomptant's hands	7	1	3½
	333	1	0½

A RENTAL OF THE LANDS OF WIGSTON'S HOSPITAL, 1687.

Tenants.	Yearly Rent 1661.			Advance.								
	£.	s.	d.			£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Allington.—Mr. Peete - -	4	0	0	1680	- -	4	10	0				
Barkston.—Mr. Dixon -	4	0	0	1665	- -	5	0	0				
Bottesford.—George North -	0	6	0									
Richard Tutbury - -	0	8	0									
William Leighton - -	1	4	0									
John Clifton - - -	0	6	0									
Robert Peeke - - -	0	6	8									
Robert Orson - - -	2	0	0	1676	- -	2	5	0				
Thomas Bennet - - -	3	11	0	1672	- -	4	0	0				
John Sumner - - -	5	0	0	1672	Richard Sills John Sumner	4 1	12 7	6 6				
Francis Vincent - -	1	0	0	1673	- -	1	5	0				
William Northley - -	0	5	0	1680	- -	0	12	6				
Bowden.—Richard Bucknall -	3	0	0									
Bredon.—Sampson Burroughs -	2	18	0	1665	- -	5	0	0				
Thomas Turner - -	0	8	0	1672	- -	0	10	0				
Burton super Trent.—Daniel Brown	6	13	4	1664	- -	10	0	0				
Castle Carleton.—Mr. Allington	37	11	8	1664	- -	40	0	0	1685 -	41	0	0
Denton.—John Livesley -	2	0	0	1671	- -	2	10	0				
Foston.—William Vincent -	2	0	0	1665	- -	2	10	0				
Thomas Lovet - - -	2	8	0	1683	- -	3	0	0				
Harlaxton.—Lady Delyve -	1	4	0	1683	- -	5	0	0				
Hathern.—Anthony Croson -	1	0	0									
John Savage - - -	2	5	0									

John

Tenants.	Yearly Rent 1661.			Advance.							
	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
John Throne	4	10	0								
Nicholas Lowe				1663	1	0	0	1668	1	10	0
Horningloe.—Widow Clarke	3	6	8								
Kimcote—John Blockley	0	15	0	1679	0	17	6				
Leicester.—Mrs. Dannet	3	0	0	1677	8	4	0				
Edward Bracebridge, Edward Palmer, for the Master's house	3	0	0								
Mr. Inge	1	0	0	1677	1	10	0				
Chamberlains of Leicester, for Freake's land	10	0	0								
Anne Griffin	0	12	0	1671	0	18	0				
Robert Bates (Norris Taylor)	1	0	0								
Henry Heyward (Thomas Norris)	1	0	0								
Richard Simpkin (Herrick)	0	10	0	1683	0	12	6				
John Burbage	0	13	4	1674	0	18	0				
William Sanders	0	10	0	1679	0	15	0				
John Cooper (Tupper)	0	5	0								
Francis Immins	0	5	0	1664	0	3	6				
Widow Wood	0	10	0	1674	0	13	4				
Countess of Devon	56	13	4								
Mr. Coleman	1	0	0	1676	1	6	0				
John Pain	0	12	0	1677	0	15	0				
Norton.—Mrs. Whalley	2	16	8	1663	10	0	0				
Mr. Whalley	3	6	8	1663	10	0	0				
Thomas Beaumont	0	13	4								
Odeby.—Widow Wigfall	2	0	0	1663	2	15	0				
Redmile.—Widow Dalliwater	0	2	0								
Swannington.—Lady Beaumont	35	0	0	1663	60	0	0	1669	70	8	0
Walton.—John Blockley	1	0	0	1677	1	5	6				
Humphrey Wormleighton	1	4	0	1676	1	10	0				
Wykeham and *Cawdewell*—Mr. Nichols	6	13	4	1676	7	0	0				
Wigston.—Thomas Law	2	0	0								
William Brabson	0	16	0								
Jane Jackson	1	4	0								
William Lewis	4	0	0	1680	4	4	0				
William Bolter	0	2	0	1676	0	4	0				

ADDENDA.—Capon Money.

Belvoir.—Earl of Rutland	0	18	6	1680	1	9	8½				
Hungry Harbury.—1664, Thomas Cox	1	0	0	1668	1	10	0				
Edward Mills	1	0	0	1668	1	10	0				
Ibstock.—1664, Richard Willimot	0	5	0	1679 Thomas Paget	0	15	0				
William Massey	0	5	0								
Leicester.—Robert Hartshorn	0	13	4	1674	0	19	0				
Raunston.—1665, Joseph Jaques	1	0	0	1669	1	5	0	1683	1	10	0
Nether Seale.—1665, Thomas Newbold	2	10	0								

Swannington.—A delph of coals, 1666, 18*l.*; 1667, 10*l.*; 1668, 7*l.*; 1669, 6*l.* &c.

N. B. Capon-money is paid most at Michaelmas, once a year, viz. 16 of them; and only Bredon at Lady-day. He mentions 17, who paid each 2*s.* for Capon-money.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS MADE OUT OF THE REVENUES OF WIGSTON'S HOSPITAL.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
To the poor 1661 (note, one Chester had 8*d.* a week allowed him); and then the payment weekly was	1	14	8	Which in fifty-two weeks was	100	10	8
1662, the weekly pay was	2	6	0	Which in fifty-two weeks makes	119	12	0
1668, ———	2	10	0	———	130	0	0
1674, ———	2	14	0	———	140	8	0
1677, ———	2	18	0	———	150	16	0
1681, ———	3	0	0	———	156	0	0

Of the earl of Huntingdon's gift, annually, 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for gowns, oatmeal, coals; to buy fuel, 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

	£.	s.	d.
To the Master, for his stipend	20	0	0
For his usual allowance, for keeping two geldings, provender, straw, groom's wages, &c.	10	0	0
His allowance for salt, candles, wood, coals, and travelling charges	4	0	0
His stipend out of the school lands	0	7	0
To the Confrater, his stipend	13	6	8
The earl of Huntingdon's gift	30	0	0
His stipend out of the school lands	0	5	0
To the vicar of St. Martin's	0	6	8
To the head schoolmaster	20	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
To the usher	1	0	0
To two University scholars	6	0	0
To two School scholars	4	0	0
Chief Rents payable,			
To the bailiffs of Leicester	0	14	3
To the chamberlains of Leicester	0	1	10½
To the earl of Rutland, for Neat-house meadow	0	0	4½
For lands near Belvoir	0	9	8
To Mr. Heyrick, for the rent of Francis garden	0	4	0

Chiefs payable out of the Hospital Lands.

	£.	s.	d.
To the King, for the lordship of Carleton	0	0	8
To the Duchy of Lancaster, for the lordship of Swannington - -	1	7	8
To the Auditor, for the Exchequer fee for the same - - - -	0	1	4
For a *Quietus est* - . -	0	0	4
To the house of St. John's in Heyther for a cottage in Swannington -	0	3	0
To Bottisford church, for a light there out of the land at Bottisford -	0	1	0
To the bailiff of Bever, for Castle-ward	0	1	0
To the bailiff of Bottisford, for			
Burston's house - -	0	0	8
Pyper's close - -	0	0	2
To the lord of Belvoir, for the great house at Barston, a pound of pepper -	0	2	2
To the constable of Bever for a chief -	0	0	4½
For certain fines of Courts, and other expences - - -	0	0	6
For a house and land in Walton, to the chantry of Clipston - -	0	0	6
To Henry Over, for the same house -	0	0	7
To the lord Brook, for a house in Kimcote	0	1	6
To John Bloue, of Walton, for ground	0	0	1
To Mr. Turvile, for land held by Heyrick	0	0	1½

In Leicester.	£.	s.	d.
To the King, for a house in South gate	0	0	6
For two acres - - -	0	0	3
For two houses in the Cank -	0	0	6
For a close in Hangman-lane -	0	5	0
For a close in Barkby-lane -	0	1	0
For a close in St. Peter's parish -	0	0	8
For a house in the Abbey-street -	0	4	0
To the Abbey, for land in the West Field	0	1	0
To St. Mary's close, for a house in the South gate - - -	0	0	6
And for two hens - -	0	0	3
To the Newark, for a close in St. Peter's parish aforesaid - -	0	0	4½
To the said College, for a piece of ground taken into the said close -	0	1	0
To the Grey Friers, for St. Francis garden	0	4	0
To Mr. Purfrey, a house in the High-street	0	5	0
To St. Margaret's gild, for a close in Normandy, held by William Alysander	0	0	6
In some other papers there is,			
For a close in Humberston gate -	0	1	4½
For the same, to Corpus Christi gild	0	1	8
To St. Margaret's gild - -	0	0	6

Note.—In the time of Edward VI. the lamp-money ceased to be paid.

A lease occurs, dated Oct. 12, 1663, made to Edward Palmer senior, gent. of one close of pasture, called Humberstone gate close, containing three acres, in the parish of St. Margaret, near the Borough of Leicester, in tenure of Edward Palmer senior, lying next the land of Edward Palmer senior towards the West part; one plot of ground, called Sandpit-lane close, in the parish of St. Margaret, next the land of Thomas Blunt, esq. mayor of Leicester, towards the North, and the land of Robert Green towards the South; and one other close, called Barkby-lane close, in the parish of St. Margaret, in tenure of Jane Springthorp, widow; and of one plot of meadow, containing one acre, in a certain meadow, called Borrowsy meadow, *alias* Neathouse meadow, in the parish of St. Mary, Leicester, and of Aileston, or one of them, in tenure of Edward Palmer senior. *Habend'* to the said Edward Palmer, for the lives of Edward Palmer junior, gent. Thomas Palmer, and Jane Palmer, children of the said Edward Palmer senior. Rent, *per annum*, 3*l.* at Lady-day and Michaelmas; and a clause of re-entry for non-payment 30 days, if no sufficient distress be upon the land. Worth, *per annum*, 6*l.*—Aug. 26, 1686, this lease was surrendered, and a new lease granted to ***Edward Palmer*** senior, gent. of the same lands (except as in the former lease is excepted); *habend'* to Edward Palmer senior, his heirs and assigns, during the lives of his son Thomas Palmer, gent. Edward Palmer junior, son and heir apparent of the said Thomas Palmer, and grandchild of the said Edward Palmer senior, and of Richard Goodal, one of the sons of John Goodal, gent. and the life of the longest liver of them; Edward Palmer junior being nine years, and Richard Goodal seven years of age. Rent as before.

A lease, dated Aug. 28, 1673, made to Elizabeth Wood, of a cottage or tenement in the Borough of Leicester, without the South gate, in tenure of Elizabeth Wood; *habend'* to the said Elizabeth Wood, her heirs and assigns, for the lives of the said Elizabeth Wood, and of John Wood, brother of the said Elizabeth Wood, and of Sarah Wood, sister of the said Elizabeth Wood. Rent, *per annum*, 13*s.* 4*d.* at Michaelmas and Lady-day; and a clause of re-entry on non-payment at 20 days. Worth 1*l.* 10*s.* *per annum.*

A lease, dated Jan. 28, 1675, made to Richard Coleman, of one garden, or orchard, in the parish of St. Martin, in the Borough of Leicester, in tenure of Richard Coleman; *habend'* to the said Richard Coleman, his executors, administrators, and assigns, from Michaelmas last past, for 21 years. Rent, *per annum*, 26*s.* at Lady-day and Michaelmas, and 4*s.* more to the poor on Trinity Sunday; with clause of re-entry for non-payment 21 days. Worth, *per annum*, 2*l.*

A lease, dated Aug. 14, 1676, made to Thomas Payne, barber, of one cottage, or tenement, in the Borough of Leicester, in a certain street called the Cank-street, *alias* the Cank-well street, over-against the backward part of the White Lion, in tenure of Thomas Payne; *habend'* to the said Thomas Payne, and his heirs and assigns, for the lives of the said Thomas Payne and Elizabeth his wife, and Thomas Payne the younger, son of the said Thomas Payne the elder. Rent, *per annum*, 15*s.* at Michaelmas and Lady-day; with clause of re-entry for non-payment at 30 days. Worth, *per annum*, 1*l.* 10*s.*

A lease, dated April 15, 1682, made to Nicholas Smith, of a little piece of ground, with a barn thereupon built, in the Borough of Leicester, in or near a street called Redcross-street, in tenure of Nicholas Smith; *habend'* to the said Nicholas Smith, his executors, administrators, and assigns; from 25 March last past, for 21 years. Rent, *per annum*, 5*s.* at Michaelmas and Lady-day; with clause of re-entry for non-payment of rent at 20 days. Worth, *per ann.* 15*s.*

The countess of Devon pays to the Hospital two annuities, or yearly rents, amounting to 56*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* These were of the gift of the earl of Huntingdon; and the two chaplains have each of them part thereof, and the poor people have the rest.

Robert Hartshorn is tenant at will of a messuage, with the appurtenances, in the Bishop's Fee, near the Borough of Leicester; rent 19*s.* at Michaelmas and Lady-day. Worth, *per annum*, 1*l.* 10*s.*

—— Burbage is tenant at will of a house and croft in the said Bishop's Fee; rent 18*s.* payable at Michaelmas and Lady-day. Worth 1*l.* 5*s.* *per annum.*

A lease, dated Nov. 28, 1684, made to Margaret Palmer, widow, of the manor of Castle Carleton, co. Lincoln, and all the messuages, cottages, lands, tenements, meadow and fen grounds thereto belonging, in Great Carleton, Little Carleton, Castle Carleton, Dalby, and Southkeston (except all timber-trees, other than for necessary reparations); *habend'* to the said Margaret Palmer, and her heirs and assigns, for the lives of Elizabeth Jackson, Thomas Jackson, gent. and Edward Sawyer; the said Elizabeth Jackson being of the age of 50 years, Thomas Jackson 24 years, and Edward Sawyer 13 years. Rent, *per annum*, 41*l.* Worth, *per annum*, 80*l.*

The

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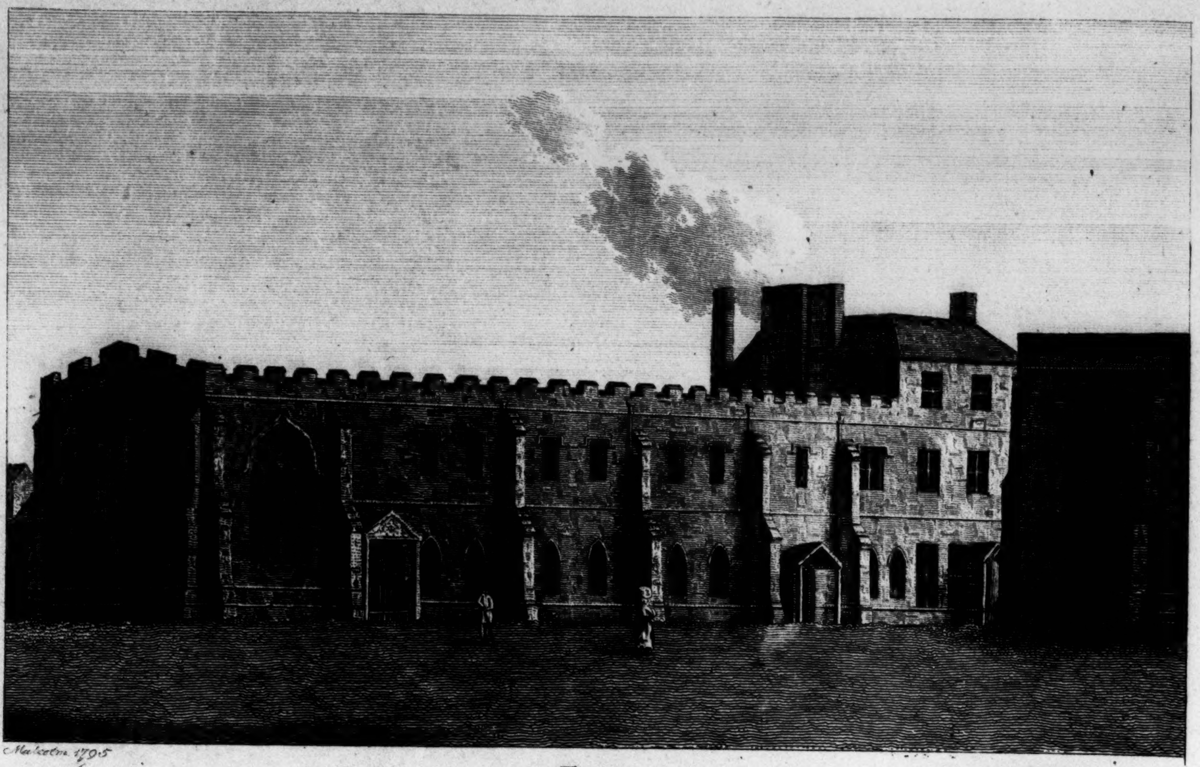
Fig. 1. WIGSTON'S HOSPITAL, E.



Malcolm 1795

Fig. 4.

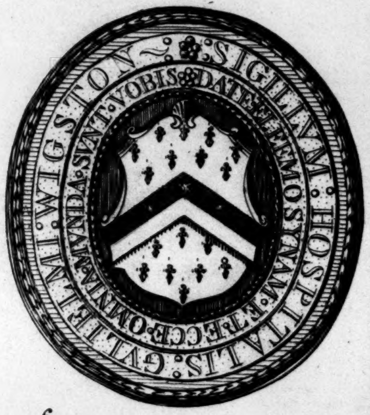

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Fig. 2.

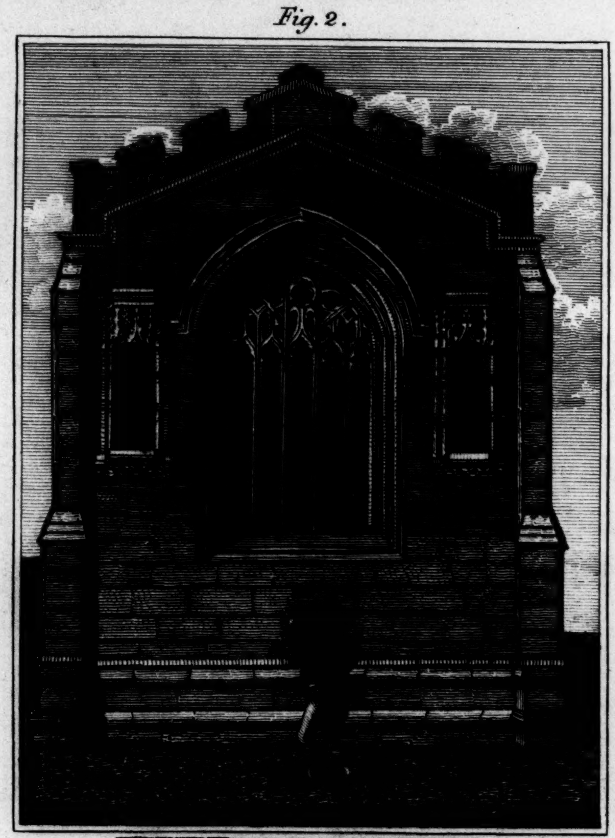
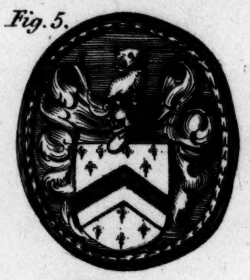
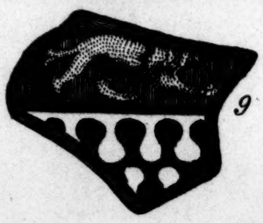


Fig. 5.

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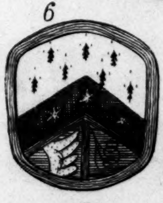

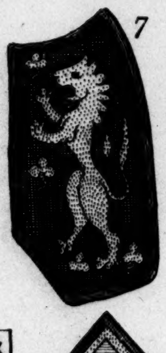
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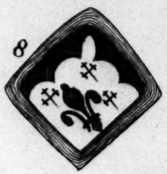
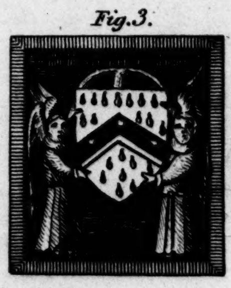
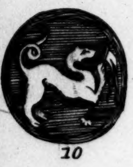


Fig. 3.

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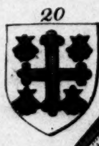

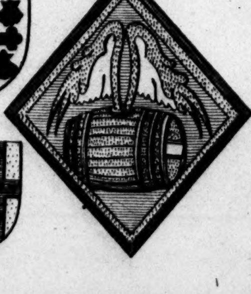
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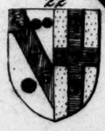
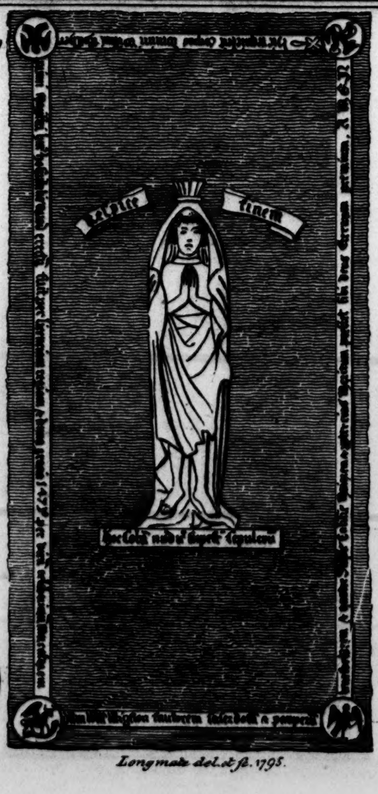


Fig. 19



Longmate del. et sc. 1795.

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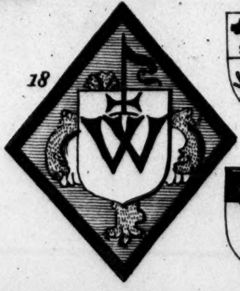

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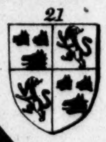

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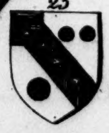

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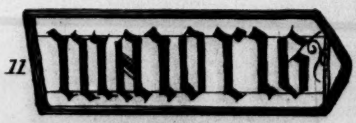

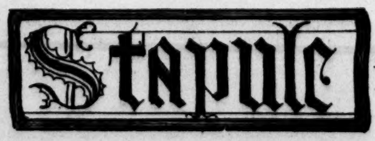

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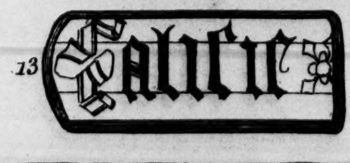

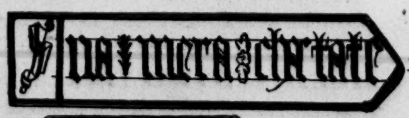
Sua mera caritate
15

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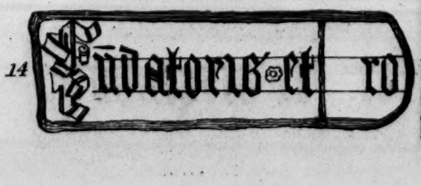
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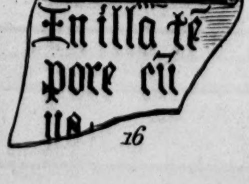
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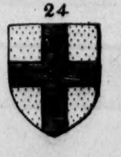

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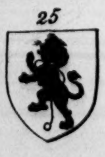

The CHAPEL (see Plate XXXIV. fig. 1.)

of this Hospital was originally a beautiful little Gothic building; the stalls, screen, and loft, of oak, neatly finished. On the outside, the great South window, very noble, is between two rich canopies; fig. 2.

On a tablet, supported by two angels, over the door of entrance, are the Founder's arms, Ermine, on a chevron Sable, three estoiles Or, fig. 3.; inscribed,

"Hoc Ædificium,
à Gulielmo Wigston conditum,
extructum erat ad A. D. 1515;
refectum & adauctum A. D. 1730,
Joh. Jackson Magistro."

The Founder's arms are also on the common seal of the Hospital, fig. 4; and on a smaller seal, which was occasionally used for leases, fig. 5.

The pulpit is at the South end of the chapel, close to the window.

The Communion-table is very plain, covered with a green cloth, but not railed round.

The South window originally contained much fine painted glass; which in 1760 was greatly defaced; but so lately as 1790 several fragments remained; among which were,

The Founder's arms, as in fig. 6.

Semé of trefoils Or, a lion rampant Argent; fig. 7.

In a star quaterfoil, Sable, a fleur de lis Argent, between four cross crosslets; fig. 8.

Argent, a fess nebulé Azure; fig. 9.

A griffin holding a pendant flag; fig. 10.

Two figures praying to the Virgin.

On five separate lights (fig. 11—15.);

majoris . . . . . Stapule . . . . Calisie . . .
Fundatoris et . . . ro . . . . Sua mera charitate.

In the West window, in 1790, were the Four Evangelists, nearly entire; one of them with a book, in which appeared, "In illo tempore cu' . . ua;" fig. 16.

In the same window, well preserved, was the rebus of *Wigston*, with a merchant's mark; fig. 17, 18.

In the East window were originally the Twelve Apostles, of whom in 1790 were several remains; particularly St. Peter, distinguishable by the cock.

In the same window, on a small glass circle, over an eagle with expanded wings, "Sit laus Deo."

Such was the state of the chapel in 1790. On a review in 1807, I find that the whole has been lately repaired. The East and West windows, I am sorry to say, have been blocked up; and the fine old South window re-placed by a modern one, in which only five small pieces of the painted glass are retained. The small gallery has also been plastered over and white-washed. The whole, however, still looks very neat.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On the brass selvage of a grave-stone on the floor, round a very neat figure in brass, fig. 19:

"Hic requiescit corpus Domini Will'mi Fyssher primi magistri huj' Hospitalis, quod erectu' fuit per licenciam regiam, et anno gracie 1473, per viru' celeberimu' mercatorem d'm'nu' Will' Wigston, fautorem sacerdotu et pauperu' benefactorem, et quater Stapule Calisie majorem; et p'pter ejus meritum prestet sibi Deus eternum premium. Amen."[1]

On each side of his head, "Respice finem."

Under his figure, "Hoc solu' mihi sup'est sepulcru'."

On a narrow white marble, below the altar:

"Hic jacet Ceci
lia, filia'[2] . . . . armig', que
obiit anno Domini MCCCCLXXVIII,
cujus a'ie misereatur Deus, Amen."

On the West wall:

Arms: Argent, a cross botoné between four escalops Sable, fig. 20. Also: Quarterly, 1. and 4. Argent, three boars' heads Sable, couped Gules, *Johnson*; 2. and 3. . . . . a lion rampant regardant . . . .; a crescent for difference, fig. 21.

"Præco & confrater post annos sexque decemque
Galfridus Johnson relligione pius.
Prole quater geminâ post fata superstite, fatis
Succubuit; strati terra fit ista loco.
Anno 1585.
Sumptibus Brigittæ uxoris, & Roberti fratris ejus."

On the same wall, near the above *(now gone[3])*:

"Memoriæ & honori Thomæ Sampson, Theologi;
Hierarchæ Romanæ, Papaliumque Rituum
Hostis acerrimi;
Sinceritatis Evangelicæ Assertoris constantissimi;
hujus Hospitalis per XXI annos Custodis fidelis;
de Republicâ Christianâ optimé meriti;
Patri charissimo hoc Monumentum posuerunt
Johannes & Nathaniel Filii."

On the South wall:

Arms: Argent, on a bend Gules, between three pellets, as many swans of the field; on a sinister canton Azure, a demi-ram saliant Argent, debruised with a baton; in chief two fleurs de lis Or, *Clarke*; impaling, Or, on a cross Azure, five pheons of the field; *Harrison*, fig. 22.

Clarke single, fig. 23; and *Harrison* single, fig. 24.

"P. M. S.
Parum tacende, nec premende pulveris
cæco cubili; gratiâ (Clarki[4]) tuâ
vocalis, ecce! paries fio, gestiens
pium tibi nomen eloqui perenniùs.
in te uno desideratissima quæque amisimus,
Theologum quam scientissimum,
nec loquentem tamen, sed viventem magna;
Civem, vicinum, amicum, ope, consilio, fide,
nemini non utilem.
Porro, quodcunque tibi contigit lateritium,
cum Cæsare, marmoreum reliquisti.
Hoc sensit Hertingfordburiensis pagus;
hoc Templum ibidem, hoc ædes rectoriæ,
hoc & homines sensêre;
nec sensit minus hoc ipsum Ptochotrophium:
cui ornando, augendo, in omnibus
benefaciendo, operam impendisti maximam.
Cum te omnes plorent, tum omnium maximè
charissima conjux Anna, ex inclytâ Harrisonorum,
de Balls, apud Hertfordienses familiâ oriunda:
quæ, memoriæ ergô, quam colit sanctissimè
è marmore me indicem fecit.
Obiit 19 Octob. ann. Sal. rep. 1684, ætat. 52."

On flat stones:

1. "Here lieth the body of William Rogers,
only son of John Rogers,
Archdeacon of Leicester, and Confrater of this Hospital, and Sarah his wife. He departed this life May 3, 1701, in the 11th year of his age."

2. On a small brass plate:

"Here lieth the body of the reverend and learned Mr. John Jackson, Master of this Hospital 34 years.
He died May 12, 1763, aged 77 years."

3. A small flat stone, in memory of "Elizabeth Jackson;" and a mural tablet over it, against the South wall, with the following inscription:

"Underneath lieth interred the body of Elizabeth, the virtuous wife[6] of the Rev. John Jackson, Master of this Hospital. She died Dec. 28, 1760, aged 73 years. Near hereto lie the bodies of four of their children, who died infants."

4. "Sacred to the memory of Mr. John Jackson,
son of the rev. Mr. John Jackson,
Master of this Hospital;
who departed this life October 4, 1769, aged 52."

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[1] See Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. II. p. 259.

[2] Probably a daughter of William Wigston the Founder.

[3] Preserved in Wood's Hist. & Antiq. Univ. Oxon. lib. ii. p. 254.

[4] Richard Clarke, M. A. See p. 497.

[5] Balls near Hertford, descended to the present earl of Leicester, whose grandmother Audrey was daughter and heir of Edward Harrison, esq. of Balls.

[6] They had been married 48 years; and had twelve children, of whom four survived them; John, whose death in 1769 is recorded above. The eldest of three daughters married Mr. John Green, of Leeds, merchant; the second, Mr. Bellam, surgeon, of Leeds; the third, Elizabeth, Mr. Abbot, of Shilton.

MASTERS OF WIGSTON'S HOSPITAL.

1. William Fysher, the first master, is joined with William, Thomas, and Roger Wigston, in the patents for the founding of the Hospital in 1513. He procured from the Grey Friers the grant of St. Francis's garden, paying 4*s.* a year, 21 July, 1521; and Nov. 29, 1539, appeared in the Court of Augmentations, to have the said grant allowed and ratified. It is probable that he died the next year[1]; for,

2. Walter Brown is mentioned as Warden of the Hospital by the commissioners of survey in 1540. He was buried Jan. 10, 1560-1.

3. Nicholas Harwar succeeded, and died in 1567; for

4. Thomas Sampson gave up the accompts, partly for Mr. Harwar, and partly for himself, in 1567 and 1568.—This Mr. Sampson was born about 1517; and, after an academical education at Oxford, became a student of the municipal law in the Temple; but, renouncing the errors of Popery, he entered into holy orders under the patronage of Abp. Cranmer and Bp. Ridley; and in 1551 obtained the rectory of Allhallows, Bread-street, where he was famous as a Preacher. In 1552, he obtained the deanery of Chichester; but in the next year, on the accession of Queen Mary, he was ousted from both his preferments; and, having been charged with collecting money in the Metropolis for the use of such scholars in the Universities as were "haters of the Roman Catholic Religion," he was compelled (with his wife, a niece of Bp. Latimer) to quit the kingdom, and take refuge at Strasburgh, where he became a profound Divine. When Queen Elizabeth ascended the Throne, returning to England, he became a frequent Preacher, both in London and in the Northern counties. In 1560, the Queen designed for him the Bishoprick of Norwich; which he declined, from a dislike to the Hierarchy and Church Ceremonies. At the latter end of that year, he was allowed by the University of Oxford (on his particular supplication) to take the degree of B.D. though he had taken no preceding degree there. In November 1561, being then recently installed Dean of Christ Church, he supplicated that he might be allowed to preach, within the limits of the University, in a Doctoral habit; which, though thought unreasonable, was granted, as he was a Dean, but only to continue till the following Act. After this, he usually preached every other Sunday at St. Mary's; "till (says Wood) being too severe a Calvinist, if not worse, to govern such a noted College as Christ Church, (for he was an enemy to organs, ornaments of the church, clerical vestments, the square cap, he always wearing the round one); he was at length, after a great many admonitions from authority to conform, and entreaties from certain Bishops so to do, removed from his Deanery, by the sentence of Matthew Abp. of Canterbury, in 1564." He obtained the Mastership of Wigston's Hospital in 1567; and the prebend of St. Pancras in St. Paul's cathedral 1570. Continuing his fame as a Preacher, he obtained, by the Queen's licence, the office of Theological Lecturer in Whittington college, London; but, before he had enjoyed that situation quite six years, he was afflicted with the palsy; after which he retired to Leicester, where he passed the remainder of his days in preaching and writing; and died April 9, 1589, æt. 72. He was buried in the chapel of his Hospital[1]; with an inscription to his memory by his sons John and Nathaniel Sampson[2]. His publications were, "Letter to the Professors of Christ's Gospel in the Parish of Allhallows in Bread-street, London;" printed at Strasburgh, 1550, 8vo; "A Warning to take heed of Fowler's Psalter, 1578," 8vo; "Brief Collections of the Church, and Ceremonies thereof, 1581," 8vo. In that year also he published "Two Sermons, the first of Repentance, the other of the Lord's Supper," written by his Friend John Bradford, with other things of that Author. After his death also appeared his "Prayers and Meditations Apostolique, gathered and framed out of the Epistles of the Apostles, &c. 1592," 16°[3].

5. Nathaniel Sampson, son of the last master, was appointed confrater in 1585; and in 1589 succeeded his father as master of this Hospital. He died in 1611, and was buried Sept. 21.

6. John Herault, esq. who appears to have been a native of France, was the next master. Mr. Carte mentions a letter from ". . . . . de Saint Sauveur," dated London, July 20, 1612, to Mr. Thomas Sacheverell, confrater of the Hospital of William Wigston in Leicester. By another, not directed nor dated, but subscribed "de Saint Sauveur," it seems that he had a contest with his predecessor's executors. In it he says, "The chiefest ground of the adverse parties is, that when Thomas Sampson came to be master, he found all the Hospital land forfeited to the Queen, which is a most abominable lie; and the letters patent which he obtained were rather for his own benefit, than for the profit of the house; for his predecessors did afore him, both in king Edward and also in queen Mary's time, obtain letters for confirmation of the Founder's gift, and therefore needeth no other formality; but, forasmuch as he saw that he was accountable for the fines unto the house, he therefore charged that article to his own proper use."

Mr. Herault was succeeded, in 1620, by

7. Samuel Clarke, D. D. second son of Edward Clarke, or Clerke, of Willoughby in Warwickshire (a manor antiently belonging to the Hospital of St. John in Oxford; and afterward to Magdalen college in that University, under whom the Clerkes have for three centuries been tenants.) Of this family several were of no small eminence. Henry, elder brother to our Master, was a serjeant at law; and they were related to the Clerkes of Wolston, the residence of the Wigstons[4].

Samuel Clarke was of Magdalen college, Oxford; where he took the degree of D. D. as a grand compounder June 13, 1616, being at that time chaplain to Prince Charles[5]. He obtained the rectory of St. Peter's, Northampton, with the chapelries of Kingsthorpe and Upton annexed, 1608; and the rectory of Winwick in that county 1614.—He wrote a letter to the confrater, Nov. 8, 1633, about a suit against sir Thomas Beaumont. In another letter, he acquaints him that he was admitted one of the chaplains of the Prince. But he was a very bad man; for (on his conduct being called to an account), in 1640, it was made to appear that he had 10*l.* for placing Jeremy Fynnys in the Hospital (besides what he received for his clothes and goodes at his death); that he had also 10*l.* for admitting George Chester; and that his wife had 10*l.* for placing Dorothy Everard there; and that Mr. Robinson paid him 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for his mother's admittance, &c. Mr. Carte quotes the following papers in proof of the above assertion:

A note of the fines and bribes taken by Dr. Clarke. The particulars were proved before the referees at Leicester, Jan. 15, 1640.

The fines mentioned between 1620 and 1638 amount in all to 1681*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; besides above 1000*l.* received of the rents of the South Field tithes in Leicester, of which he never allowed any thing to the poor, or made any account; and 40*l.* in wood sold at Castle Carleton.

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[1] See the epitaphs of Fisher and Sampson, p. 495.

[2] From whom, it is supposed, descended Thomas Sampson, a pretender to Poetry, author of "Fortune's Fashion, pourtrayed in the Troubles of Lady Elizabeth Grey, Wife of Edward IV. 1613," 4to, dedicated to Henry Pilkington, of Gaddesby.

[3] Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. I. p. 238.

[4] See p. 471; Dugdale, Warwickshire, vol. I. pp. 37. 281; and Bridges, Northamptonshire, vol. I. pp. 446. 601. 605.

[5] Wood mentions him conjointly with a relative, another Samuel Clerke, Minister of St. Bennet Fink, London, born at Wolston Oct. 10, 1599, who was afterwards a severe Calvinist, and a scribbling plagiary; as his works (mostly the Lives of Presbyterian Divines shew; a Catalogue of which may be seen in one of his Books, intituled, "The Lives of sundry eminent Persons in this latter Age, in two Parts; 1. Of Divines; 2. Of Nobility, &c. 1683," folio; before which is a canting narrative of his own life. He died at Isleworth, Dec. 25, 1682.—Wood, Athen. Oxon; Fasti, vol. I. p. 202.

By letter, dated Kingsthorpe, June 24, Dr. Clarke owns the taking some of the Hospital goods away; but promises to allow for them in his accounts.

8. William Chillingworth, clerk, M. A. was his successor; whose patent was dated 10 March, 16 Car. I. empowering him to receive the like profits, &c. as Nathaniel Sampson, Thomas Sampson, John Herault, or Samuel Clarke, or any other master of Wigston's Hospital, did or might receive. The history of this bright ornament of Christianity is too well known to need being even mentioned here, were it not to relate a circumstance his biographers have overlooked. He became chancellor of Salisbury and master of Wigston's Hospital about 1638; "both which," says Wood, "and perhaps other preferments, he kept to his dying day." It appears, however, that he was sequestered from the mastership of Wigston's Hospital 8 Jan. 1643-4, on being taken with the forces in arms against the Parliament at Arundel castle; an event which he did not survive many days, as he died on or about the 30th of the same month, in his 42d year, at the Episcopal Palace at Chichester. The Presbyterian party were unwilling at first to allow him Christian burial[1]; but afterwards consented that he should be buried by *those of his own persuasion*; which was accordingly performed in the Cathedral church, most of the Royal party in that city attending his body to the grave; and on a neat mural monument on the South side of the cloisters of that Cathedral is the following epitaph:

"*Virtuti sacrum.*
Spe certissimâ resurrectionis
hic reducem expectat animam
GULIELMUS CHILLINGWORTH, A. M.
Oxonii natus & educatus,
Collegii S. Trinitatis
Socius, decus & gloria;
omni literarum genere celeberrimus;
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ adversus Romanam
propugnator invictissimus;
Ecclesiæ Salisburiensis cancellarius
dignissimus.
Sepultus Januar. mense A. D. 1643-4,
sub hoc marmore requiescit;
nec sentit damna sepulchri."

9. John Meredith, who had been created D. D. Nov. 1, 1642, and was at that time fellow of Eton College, had been presented to the rectory of Stanford Rivers, Essex, in 1641; but was deprived of that valuable living, by an ordinance of Parliament, May 6, 1643. He was chaplain to the earl of Newburgh, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, who by patent, under the Duchy seal, dated Feb. 3, 1643-4, gave him this mastership. But the Parliament would not permit him to enjoy it; for, after the sequestration of Chillingworth, they directed this mastership to be disposed of to the benefit and advantage of Mr. Job Grey, minister, brother to the earl of Kent; and on the 6th of March, 1643-4, finding by their Journals that the Chancellor of the Duchy had not complied with their order, he was peremptorily commanded so to do. On the 11th of April, the following entry occurs:

"Whereas John Meredith, doctor in divinity, was, for divers misdemeanours, &c. sequestered from the Church of Stamford Rivers in Essex, by judgment of the House of Peers, May 6, 1643; notwithstanding, since he is preferred to be governor of the Hospital of Leicester: It is ordered, that he be forthwith sequestered from being governor of the said Hospital; and that Job Grey, clerk, shall supply the government of the said Hospital; and shall have for his pains all houses, lodgings, rents, revenues, and benefits whatsoever belonging thereunto, until further order be taken by this House[2]."

This passed on, however, without any farther notice, till the year 1646, when

10. Job Grey was intruded by the Parliament; his patent bearing date that year, April 16. He had been a prisoner to the Royalists in 1645; and was exchanged, by order of Parliament, June 13, for sir William Riddall, knight. He continued master till the beginning of 1650.

11. Richard Lee was in possession in 1650 and 1651; for which he accounted in a letter of his, dated at Hatfield, July 19, 1661, directed to Mr. Stanley and Mr. Cradock, wherein he speaks of "several evidences, which he delivered in the Hospital chapel to them and their fellow trustees; and prays them to consult the two attorneys their brethren in that forced trust, that the evidences may be delivered to Dr. Meredith, the master of the Hospital, to whom (says he) I had the honour to resign the place upon noble terms," &c.

At the Restoration, Dr. Meredith was restored to his fellowship and to this Hospital; elected warden of All Souls; and made provost of Eton. He was a person of a very generous spirit, and very bountiful to the poor, to whom he left a yearly stipend at his death, which happened July 18, 1665. By his last will, dated Jan. 24, 1664, and proved November 21, 1665, he forgave what sums of money should be due to him at his death upon account of Wigston's Hospital. This benefaction is noticed in the following epitaph, on a black marble, against the wall of the chapel in All Souls College[3]:

Arms: Argent, a lion rampant Sable, gorged with a collar, and chain thereto affixed, reflexing over his back, Or; Plate XXXIV. fig 25.

"M. S.
JOHANNES MEREDITH,
S. S. Theologiæ Professor, hujus Collegii Custos,
Ætonensis etiam Præpositus,
necnon Ptochodochii Wigstoniensis apud Leicestriam
Magister; quas provincias sic administrabat quasi
singulis impenderetur:
ut neque hic fidem, illic curam, istic demum
solertiam desiderares.
Ita in hoc Collegio se gessit,
ut pateret eum scire quali & quanto viro succederet.
Ita in Regali versabatur,
ut munere juxta & Patrono augustissimis perquam
dignus existeret,
cui anceps utrobique incubuit labor,
Ætonæ, ut viros efficeret; Oxoniæ, ut viros regeret.
Ita Ptochodochio præfuit,
ut non (sicuti vulgò factum) pauperes alio etiamnum
indigere cogeret,
(confecti inedia corporis saginatum caput)
at è contra,
publicos reditus privati dispendio liberaliter admodum,
hoc est suo more auxerat.
Vir si quis alius,
miserorum ara, pauperum ærarium:
blandis moribus, quanquam & antiquis,
prosperis æquè adversis rebus, par sibi & constans,
fortunæ utriusque victor.
Quo non alter magis
aut Deum pietate, aut Principem fide, aut universos
benevolentiâ coluerit.
Tandem gloriæ & annorum satur,
hoc in sacello quod à situ vindicavit, et marmoreum
effecerat, magno suo, & nimium fatali climacterico,
vitâ defunctus,
carnis exuvias deposuit:
XVII cal. Aug. an. MDCLXV."

12. Richard Clarke, M. A. had his patent Aug. 4, 1665. He was a very good man, and kind master of the Hospital. He died Oct. 19, 1684, at Leicester, and was buried Oct. 24. See his epitaph, p. 495.

Mr. Carte notices several letters from Mr. Richard Clarke to Mr. Edward Palmer: by which it appears that he lived at Isleworth in Middlesex.

13. John Pyke, M. A. obtained his patent Nov. 1, 1684. See his year's accompts, p. 491.

14. Robert Hardwick[4] succeeded; and died

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[1] A specimen of the effects of outrageous bigotry, and a Jesuitical apology for the grossest inhumanity, may be found in Cheynell's "Chillingworth's Novissima;" which Mr. Locke, in a letter to Anthony Collins, esq. in p. 262 of a Collection of several Pieces, justly calls "one of *the most villainous* books that ever was printed."

[2] Journals of the House of Commons, vol. III. p. 456.

[3] See Gutch's History of the Colleges and Halls, p. 295.

[4] Of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge; B. A. 1672; M. A. 1676.

1717-18. "In his time, one of the poor men of Wigston's Hospital made a will, and therein bequeathed a Note (given to him for money and interest,) signed by Thomas Noble the elder, esq. to Rebecca Warner, paying something out of it, the residue to her own use; and made her executrix. He dies; Mr. Hardwick, the Master of the Hospital, entered a cavat against any proof of the will. This was contested, upon this footing; that one of the orders among the new Statutes of the Hospital provides, that, when any of the poor men or women die, they shall not make any will concerning their moveable goods, but shall leave what they die possessed of in money or goods to the use of the said Hospital; which the Keeper (i. e. Nurse) shall take and deliver over to the Master, who is empowered to reward the said Keeper for nursing and attending the deceased in his illness, and put the remainder to the accompt of the Hospital. It was objected, first, in bar to the demand of the Master of the Hospital, that this Note could not be comprised within the meaning of this ordinance. Secondly, that the Note being subject to the Ordinary's authority, it could not as such be left to the Hospital; and if so, it must be put in suit by the executor or administrator *cum testamento annexo*. [Mr. George Newel, a Lambeth LL. B. Chancellor of Lincoln, and Official of Leicester, granted administration of the Note to Mr. Simon Barwell, Steward of the said Hospital.] A third objection was, that by another ordinance of the Hospital, if any of the poor should acquire the value of 20*l.* he should be displaced; therefore, this being 20*l.* and more, the Hospital had no more right to it now the man was dead, than when he was alive. Upon hearing the cause, Mr. Nowel gave sentence in favour of the Hospital.—This sentence seems a discouragement to the above ordinance, displacing a poor man; because the more such a one dies possessed of, the better for the Hospital; who therefore may connive at the increase of his goods, that the corporate emolument may be the more advantageous[1]."

15. Samuel Clarke, D. D. rector of St. James's, Westminster, succeeded March 7, 1717-18. The life of this truly amiable man, like that of his predecessor Chillingworth, is so universally known, that I need not detail it here. But a concise character of him, by the late Rev. Dr. Salter, is worth transcribing:

"SAMUEL CLARKE, D. D.

Rector of St. James', Westminster: in *each* several part of useful knowledge and critical learning, *perhaps* without a superior; in *all* united, *certainly* without an equal: in his *Works*, the best *defender* of Religion; in his *practice*, the greatest *ornament* to it: in his *conversation*, communicative; and in an uncommon manner instructive: in his *preaching* and *writings*, strong, clear, and calm: in his *life*, high in the esteem of the *wise*, the *good*, and the *great*: in his *death*, lamented by every friend to *learning*, *truth*, and *virtue*. He died in the fifty-fourth year of his age, May 17, MDCCXXIX."

16. John Jackson, the confrater, succeeded him. He was the eldest son of the rev. John Jackson (firs rector of Sensey near Thirsk, and afterwards rector of Rossington, and vicar of Doncaster in Yorkshire: born at Sensey in that county April 4, 1686; and educated at Doncaster school, under the famous Dr. Bland (afterwards dean of Durham, and provost of Eton;) who, observing his proficiency, often left the instruction of the younger scholars to his care. Thus accomplished, he was entered of Jesus College[2], Cambridge, towards the end of 1702; and from his residence at Midsummer following prosecuted the academical studies with diligence, and learned Hebrew under the celebrated Orientalist Simon Ockley. He proceeded B. A. at the usual period; and, leaving the University in 1707, was appointed tutor to the children of Mr. Simpson, at Renshaw in Derbyshire. In the mean time, the rectory of Rossington having been reserved from the death of his father for him, by the Corporation of Doncaster[3], he took deacon's orders in 1708; and in 1710 was ordained priest, and entered into the full possession of that rectory. But, the parsonage-house being gone to decay, he boarded at Doncaster; and in 1712, married Elizabeth daughter of John Cowley, esq. collector of Excise there. On this marriage, he entirely rebuilt the parsonage-house at Rossington, and went to reside in it. He commenced author in 1714, by publishing three anonymous letters in defence of Dr. Samuel Clarke's "Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity." He was not at that time personally acquainted with Dr. Clarke; but met with him soon after at Lynn Regis in Norfolk. Mr. Tonson the bookseller intending, in 1726, to publish a Bible, with paraphrase and notes by several hands, applied to him, by Dr. Clarke, to undertake the comment upon the Prophets, proposing a handsome gratuity; but he declined the offer, and the same year engaged in the cause of his friend against Dr. Waterland[4]. In the same year also there passed several letters between him and Mr. Whiston, on the subject of Infant Baptism. In 1718, he went to Cambridge to take his degree of M. A.; but, finding such an opposition raised against it as he was unable to remove, he desisted from the pursuit[5]. Presently after his return, he received a consolatory letter from Dr. Clarke, who also procured for him this Confratership[6], to which he was presented in 1719 by lord Lechmere, in whose gift it was as then Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and to whom Dr. Clarke had been the year before indebted for the Mastership. On this promotion Mr. Jackson left Rossington; and removing to Leicester, took out a licence, May 30, 1722, from his diocesan, Dr. Gibson bishop of Lincoln, to qualify him, as confrater, to be the afternoon preacher or lecturer of St. Martin's church; but he constantly visited his flock at Rossington for two or three months every year during his life. In 1721, and the following year, several presentments were lodged against him in the Bishop's Court, as also in that of Dr. Trimnel archdeacon of Leicester, for preaching erroneous doctrines[7]; but he so strenuously vindicated himself, as to defeat the prosecutions[8]. Yet, after the case

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[1] Sir T. Cave, MS.

[2] This, I suppose, led the executors to give, unasked, his large collection of New Testaments to that College, which they had before estimated to be worth 100*l.*

[3] The Corporation might do ill or well on this occasion, in reserving their living for a minor, as it should happen; however, against his death, they sold the next turn for 800*l.* and with the money paved the long street of their town, that forms part of the great North road.

[4] Nine treatises by Mr. Jackson on this controversy, from 1716 to 1738, are enumerated in the Supplementary Volume [vol. VI. part 2.] of the Biographia Britannica, 1766, p. 107.

[5] Dr. Clarke, in a letter to him on the occasion, writes thus: "It is of great service to the Jacobite cause, to discourage such persons as you are. I shall particularly thank the then Chancellor and Dean Sherlock for being of a better spirit."

[6] This office is held (for life) by patent from the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was particularly acceptable to Mr. Jackson, as it requies no subscription to any Article of Religion. His predecessor Chillingworth had (for a time) refused to subscribe. Neal, in the History of the Puritans, vol. III. chap. ii. p. 101, 8vo, says, "Chillingworth was persuaded to subscribe for the two preferments he before mentioned [viz. the chancellorship of Sarum, and the mastership of Wigston's Hospital.] Both these are held by patent, and require no subscription." But Chillingworth was not chancellor of the diocese, but of the church of Sarum; which stall undoubtedly requires subscription, as much as any simple prebendal stall in a cathedral.

[7] Complaint was made to Bishop Gibson that Mr. Jackson did not read the Athanasian Creed in the Chapel of the Hospital; to which Mr. Jackson replied, "that the Chapel was not in the Bishop's jurisdiction; and that the Statutes of this House directed the Apostles' Creed to be read, and no other."

[8] The following notes respecting Mr. Jackson's Sermons are from Mr. Carte's hand-writing: "Oct. 30, 1720, Mr. Jackson, in his Sermon [upon Matth. xv. 6. as I was informed,] did, in express terms, assert, that giving worship [to an object] where God had not commanded it, was the only true and proper notion of idolatry. He also instanced in several traditions among the Jews, which he asserted to be within the intent of the censure of traditions contained in the text; and then specified several traditions in the Church of Rome, as parrllel or agreeable to what he had quoted from the Jews; and, amongst the rest, he particularly mentioned the imposition of rites, ceremonies, &c. and forcing articles of doctrines upon men's consciences; and after

of the Arian subscription was published by Dr. Waterland, he resolved, with Dr. Clarke, never to subscribe the Articles any more; by which resolution he lost, about 1724, the hopes of a prebend of Salisbury, which bishop Hoadly refused to give him without such subscription[1]. The Bishop's denial was more remarkable, as he had so often intimated his own dislike of all subscriptions. However, he had been presented by Sir John Fryer to the private prebend of Wherwell in Hampshire, where no such qualification was requisite. In 1723, Mr. Jackson published "The Duty of Subjects towards their Governors; a Sermon preached before the Hon. Charles Churchill's Regiment of Dragoons, at their Camp near Leicester, August 1723;" and in 1728, "The Duty of a Christian set forth and explained in several Practical Discourses, being an Exposition of the Lord's Prayer; to which is added, a Discourse on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, for the Use of Families." On the death of Dr. Clarke, in May 1729, Mr. Jackson succeeded by the presentation of the duke of Rutland then chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, to the mastership of this Hospital; which office he held till his death. He repaired and made several additions to the master's house; repaired the Hospital, and by degrees augmented the stipend of the poor to 3s. a week.

In 1730, an extraordinary dispute arose between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Carte, respecting the Trinity, which was conducted with an acrimony that disgraces the professors of religion. Mr. Carte was a rigid Trinitarian, and Mr. Jackson publicly professed the Unitarian system. In the establishment of Wigston's Hospital, the confrater is enjoined to preach a sermon at St. Martin's church every Sunday in the year, and also every Wednesday and Friday (or two other days every week,) at such times as the master of the Hospital shall appoint, unless the church shall be occupied by any other preacher, or he be letted by sickness[2]. Mr. Carte, with a manliness and zeal that became his function, held out to the people a picture of a dying Saviour, and a God in a Ghostly Comforter. Mr. Jackson, with as much zeal, and great classical knowledge, but with less temperance, and in defiance of that Establishment which he had engaged to defend at his ordination, boldly asserted the doctrine of *One only God*. For a time the church was crowded to hear these zealous disputants: they each had their partizans. One Sunday the Churchwardens, in the midst of Mr. Jackson's discourse, bad him leave the pulpit. Another Sunday the sexton was placed to prevent his going into the pulpit; till at length, the people growing weary of the dispute, the seats in the church were left almost without hearers. The bickerings ended with an appeal to the Duchy Court, respecting the claims of the one, and the privileges of the other; and, like most disputes of this kind, each party found themselves involved in considerable expences, and neither of them was much a gainer[3].

In the same year, 1730, Mr. Jackson published "A Defence of Human Liberty, in Answer to the principal Arguments which have been alleged against it, and particularly to Cato's Letters on that Subject, &c. The second Edition; to which is added, A Vindication of Human Liberty, in answer to a Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, written by Anthony Collins, Esq." 8vo. And in that and the following year he published four tracts in defence of human reason, occasioned by bishop Gibson's "Second Pastoral Letter."

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after an harangue against these practices, declared this practice much worse when used by men who owned themselves fallible, and assumed not the vain pretence of infallibility: spoke against authority in matters of faith, as within the condemnation or censure in the text."—"Nov. 6, the Confrater preached at All Saints church, in the morning. His discourse was on the Attribute of Mercy; and, on discoursing on those objects of it, Penitent Sinners, the substance of his doctrine was, that proportionable repentance alone was sufficient to entitle them to it, without any satisfaction of a Redeemer: neither was it necessary at all, from the Attribute of Justice, that any expiatory sacrifice should be offered. I cannot charge my memory with particular words and phrases whereby he expressed himself, but this was the purport of his doctrine. He said some things, which I presume to be very heterodox, concerning the eternity of Hell torments."—"Jan. 15, 1720-21, Mr. Jackson, in his Sermon [upon Jeremiah xxiii. 24. *Do not I fill Heaven and Earth,*] described God as pervading all material substances and others, and therefore incapable of local motion, and without figure. He asserted, that he pervaded the extramundane places; and, in my apprehensions, confounded his essence or nature with that of space; or at least I do not remember that he attempted to distinguish them. He afterwards said, that the appearances of God, as mentioned in the Old Testament, were only the appearances of an Angel, who came from him, and spoke in his name—which Angel he afterwards expressly asserted to be our Saviour; and taking occasion, from the text, to speak of the practice of the Papists in worshiping Saints and Angels, he said, that, in so doing, they not only gave religious worship where God had not commanded, but even where he had forbade it; in which he asserted the true notion of idolatry to consist. He took notice that Saints and Angels were confined to certain places, and could not hear prayers that were made to them; which he described could be done only by God, and such to whom he should reveal it."—"February 5, 1720-21, Mr. Jackson, preaching on Micah vi. 6, 7, 8, made it his business to magnify morality in an extraordinary manner, and depreciate all rites and ordinances, even those instituted by God himself, both in time of the Law and of the Gospel; the frequenting of the Public Worship, the two Sacraments, Baptism and the Lord's Supper, &c. And though it cannot, I think, be denied but that each of his sentences might be explained in a sense agreeable to truth, yet the general tenor of his discourse tended to lessen people's regard to the Public Worship and the Sacraments of the Gospel, and to make them rely on their moral virtues for salvation."—"March 26, 1721, at the Assize preaching on Genesis xviii. 25, *Shall not the Judge of all the world do right*, he asserted that it was unlawful for the magistrate or legislative power to make any law in matters of religion to suppress any opinion, though never so absurd; and, excepting the Papists from any toleration, said that Popery totally destroyed Christianity."

[1] See a letter of Mr. Jackson's on this occasion, Biog. Brit. ubi supra, p. 108.

[2] By the Earl of Huntingdon's injunction (see p. 485,) the confrater was only to preach at such times as the pulpit should be vacant; he having no power to thrust out the vicar. But on the 1st of November, 1730, Mr. Jackson being then master of the Hospital, and intending to officiate in the place and at the desire of Mr. Hacket the confrater, Mr. Carte (then vicar,) without sending Mr. Jackson notice, set the sacristan at the bottom of the pulpit-stairs to refuse him admittance to the pulpit, alleging he would preach himself; which he did, having first of all thus publicly affronted Mr. Jackson. Mr Hacket, then confrater, admonished as such on that occasion, by a thrice repeated citation directed by the churchwardens, when Jackson was stopped at the pulpit-stairs, "Mr. Philip Hacket, come and do your office." Mr. Jackson immediately removed the sermon from Sunday to Friday, alleging he had a power to do so by the Earl of Huntingdon's deed. Some of the parishioners on this filed a bill (which is always in the nature of a petition) against him in the Duchy Court. This appears by the following entry in the accompt-books of the churchwardens of St. Martin's: "July 1, 1730. It is agreed at this meeting, that if the present churchwardens, or their successors, shall be put to any expence on the account of the suit that has been some time depending between Mr. John Jackson, master of Wigston's Hospital, and them, the same expence shall be allowed them in their accompts with the parish."—The Chancellor, Oct. 23, 1731, decreed the sermon should be on Sunday, according to the former usage; but dismissed the other complaints in the bill. "In a meeting of the parish of St. Martin's, Leicester, Mr. Mayor being present, this 2d of November, 1731, it is resolved, that the thanks of this parish be given to the Right Honourable the Earl of Huntingdon, for his generous protection of the said parish, by espousing their cause, in the matter of their complaint to the Chancellor of the Duchy, against the master and confrater of Wigston's Hospital, who were craftily endeavouring to defeat and pervert the designs of his noble Ancestors benefactions; and for his pious and honourable interposition, by his counsel, at the hearing of the said cause, to make it effectual for the Christian purposes as it was intended, to promote the glory of God, the edification of the county in general, and the instruction of this parish in particular, in the true doctrine of Christianity, and principles of the Church of England. And it is further ordered, that the churchwardens do appoint others, or go down with the same. Edward Hawkins, Gabriel Newton, Samuel Brown, Churchwardens."—The substance of the account was taken by the late Rev. William Ludlam from a copy of the bill (or petition) filed against Jackson; Jackson's answer, and the duke of Rutland's determination. The original papers relative to these proceedings, with the statutes of the Hospital, the act of parliament confirming the same, the earl of Huntingdon's deed of gift, and the deed declaring the uses, are now in the Evidence-room of the Hospital, with innumerable leases (for lives) of lands belonging to the same, terriers, &c.

[3] Mr. Jackson lived to see some of those who signed the petition, and were most violent against him, so reduced, as to be glad of a place among the poor in Wigston's Hospital; which with a true Christian temper he bestowed upon them without hesitating, or reproaching them for their former behaviour.

In 1731, he attacked Tindal's "Christianity as old as the Creation;" in 1733, he published an answer to "Things divine and supernatural, conceived by Analogy with Things natural and human," a work attributed to bishop Brown, of Cork; in 1734, "The Existence and Unity of God proved from his Nature and attributes, &c. To which is added an Appendix, wherein is considered the Ground and Obligations of Morality," which led him into a controversy with Mr. William Law and other writers; in 1735, "A Dissertation on Matter and Spirit, with some Remarks on a Book, intituled, An Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul," [by Mr. Baxter;] and in 1736, "A Narrative of the Case of the Rev. Mr. Jackson's being refused the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at Bath;" which had been done, in a very public manner, by Dr. Coney[1]. In 1742, he had an epistolary debate with his friend William Whiston, concerning the order and times of the high priests. In 1744, he published "An Address to the Deists[2]; being a Proof of Revealed Religion from Miracles and Prophesies, in answer to a Book, intituled, The Resurrection of Jesus considered by a Moral Philosopher," 8vo; and in 1745 entered the lists against Mr. Warburton, in "The Belief of a future State proved to be a fundamental Article of the Religion of the Hebrews, and held by the Philosophers; the Heathen Theology explained, and the Time of Job; with Remarks on Mr. Lardner's fifth Volume, &c. 1745," 8vo. On this production, Mr. Warburton not unpleasantly remarked, "that all its objections, even to the very blunders, had been long ago obviated or answered. But I would recommend," he says, "Mr. Jackson's pamphlet to the reader's perusal, as a specimen of that illustrious Band in which he has thought fit to enlist; and which indeed would have been imperfect without this Answerer General; and, after having written against the Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul, does me too much honour to be overlooked." Mr. Jackson either published a second part of his "Belief of a future State," or added an Appendix to his former part, "occasioned by some severe reflections on the author and his writings, contained in the second part of Mr. Warburton's Remarks," which appeared in 1746. Mr. Warburton, in March 1747, replied, in a Preface to Mr. Towne's "Critical Enquiry into the Opinions and Practice of the ancient Philosophers, &c." Mr. Jackson immediately pursued the subject in "A further Defence of the antient Philosophers, against the Misrepresentations of a Critical Enquiry, prefaced by Mr. Warburton, 1747;" and by "A Treatise on the Improvement made in the Art of Criticism, collected out of the Writings of a celebrated Hypercritic; by Philocriticus Cantabrigiensis, 1748." Mr. Warburton having made some remarks on this treatise, the controversy closed by "A Defence of a late Pamphlet, called A Treatise on the Improvement made in the Art of Criticism, being an answer to some remarks made upon it, 1749."

Soon after the controversy between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Warburton, who knew not each other's person, chance brought them together in the little parlour behind Mr. Whiston the bookseller's shop. They looked stedfastly at each other. Mr. Jackson, passing through the shop, asked whom it was he had just met. Being told that it was Warburton, he answered, "I thought it was some such fellow!" Warburton, in like manner, asked who Jackson was; and replied, "I thought it was some such blockhead!" This anecdote was communicated by the Rev. Dr. Owen.

Mr. Jackson's next work was, "Remarks on Dr. Middleton's free Enquiry into the miraculous Power supposed to have subsisted in the Christian Church after the Days of the Apostles." From this time he does not appear to have published any thing till his last and capital work, "Chronological Antiquities; or, the Antiquities and Chronology of the most antient Kingdoms, from the Creation of the World, for the space of 5000 Years, &c. To which are added proper indexes[3], 1752," 3 vols. 4to. He afterwards made many collections and preparations for printing an edition of the New Testament in Greek, with Scholia in the same language; and would have inserted all the various readings, had not the infirmities of age, which he felt some years before his death, prevented him from finishing the design[4]. His bodily strength declining, and the faculties of his mind gradually decreasing (of which he seemed but too sensible,) he became incapable of close application to study[5]; but retained his thirst after knowledge till his death, which happened at Leicester, on Ascension-day, May 12, 1763. By his wife, who died three years before him[6], he had twelve children; of whom one son and three daughters were living in 1764.—The following hints of Mr. Jackson's character were given me by the late Rev. William Ludlam, who was acquainted with him from the year 1750: "He always seemed to me rather a man of industry than genius; at least such genius as is necessary to reconcile the inconsistent accounts of antient writers, and make out a clear system of antient Chronology. He certainly took all that he has said about hieroglyphics and mysteries from Warburton; but so totally forgot or overlooked it (as was his custom on other occasions,) that he verily thought it all his own; nor did he understand any of the Eastern languages, except a little Hebrew. He was much offended at Dr. Coney (and would have been at any one) for saying that he denied the Divinity of the Son. But then he would not on any account give the Son the appellation of *self-existent necessarily-existent*, &c. or any of those metaphysical titles. His being so early a defender of Dr. Clarke, and his political zeal for the Hanover family, got him his preferment; and his earliest writings, especially his 'Plea for Human Reason,' appear to have been his best."

17. William Rawstorne, M. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, 1763; rector of Badsworth near Doncaster. He died Aug. 24, 1790, in his 80th year.

18. Folliott-Herbert-Walker Cornewall, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1777; M. A. and Chaplain to the House of Commons[7], 1780; and Canon of Windsor April 10, 1784. He was presented to this Hospital[8] Aug. 2, 1790; and resigned it in 1793, on being promoted to the deanery of Canterbury. He was made Bishop of Bristol March 18, 1797; and translated to Hereford in 1802.

19. John Selwyn, of Pembroke college, Oxford, B. C. L. 1780; rector of Ludgershall, Wilts; was presented to this Hospital in January 1793; and is the present Master, 1807.

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[1] The particulars were given at the time in Gent. Mag. vol. V. p. 617.

[2] In 1758, Mr. Jackson absurdly complained, in a letter to Dr. Birch, that out of 500 copies which Mr. Knapton had printed of his "Address to the Deists," 150 were unsold through Mr. Knapton's negligence.

[3] In a quarter of a sheet of "Additions" to this work, is an answer to a note printed at the end of a new edition of the first volume of "The Divine Legation."

[4] An account of the materials he had collected for this intended edition, with notes containing alterations, corrections, and additions to his Chronology, are inserted in an Appendix to "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the late Rev. Mr. John Jackson, &c. London, 1764, by Dr. Sutton, of Leicester," 8vo.; whence, and from the Anecdotes of Bowyer, this account is principally extracted. There are many particulars also relating to him in Whiston's Life of Clarke.

[5] He had published thirty-six separate books and pamphlets. And in "The Old Whig," No. 33 and No. 39 were his productions. He was editor also of "Novatiani Presbyteri Opera quæ extant omnia, post Jacobi Pamelii Brugensis recensionem, ad antiquiores editiones castigata, & à multis mendis expurgata, 1728," 4to.

[6] See their epitaphs in p. 495.

[7] He published, in 1782, a Sermon preached before the House of Commons on the 30th of January, from Psalm cx. 15; and in 1798 (as Bishop of Bristol,) a Fast Sermon before the House of Lords.

[8] Mr. Cornewall's usual residence was then at Delbury, near Ludlow, Shropshire.

CONFRATERS.

1. John Thorpe, named in the founder's statutes. In the return of the Commissioners, 31 Hen. VIII. we find a *Thomas* Thorpe. They might be different persons.

2. Peter Wood.

3. Geoffrey Johnson was confrater at the making the new statutes in 1572. He was buried Sept. 25, 1585. See his epitaph, p. 495.—“The first lecturer which we have met with in the Town of Leicester, was this Mr. Johnson. March 13, 1584, a common hall agreed, that the twenty-four and forty-eight should give some yearly portion or salary to the said Mr. Johnson the preacher, towards his better maintenance, together with other inhabitants of the town. N. B. That Henry Earl of Huntingdon settled 30*l.* a year on the confrater of Wigston's Hospital, to preach in St. Martin's church on Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, or two other week-days. But before this, Nov. 22, 1567, it was agreed, that the lecture on Wednesday and Friday should begin at seven o'clock in the forenoon, and end at eight. But the lecture was began still before this; for, Feb. 20, 1561-2, it was ordered, that there be of every house one at every sermon on Wednesday and Friday[1], on pain that every house-holder making default forfeit 4*d.* Which order was renewed Nov. 18, 1575, and the penalty made 12*d.*; and Nov. 21, 1578, ordered that no person resort to any inn on Wednesday, Friday, and in time of sermon or divine service, on pain of 12*d.* May 8, 1588, agreed that the twenty-four pay each 10*s.* yearly towards the preacher's stipend, and the forty-eight 5*s.* besides the benevolence that each will give more, and also the commonalty. Oct. 21, 1596, ordered, that one of every household come to the sermons weekly, on pain of 6d. for every default. The order was renewed Nov. 18, 1598, and the penalty made 4*d.*; and Oct. 7, 1600, the foregoing orders were enforced[2].”

4. Nathaniel Sampson was appointed confrater in 1585; and was advanced to be master in 1589.

5. Thomas Sacheverell succeeded in 1589; and on the 31st of August it was agreed, that Mr. Sacheverell should that year have 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid by the chamberlains, who were to receive of the twenty-four 5*s.* each, and of the forty-eight 2*s.* 6*d.* and tax the commoners. But Sir Francis Walsingham, who had made him confrater, in a letter dated at London, March 10, 1589-90, directed to the mayor and his brethren, and the rest of the town, complained of their not giving due encouragement to Mr. Sacheverell, whereas they had allowed to Mr. Pelsant, their former preacher, above 40*l.* *per annum*, besides what other maintenance he had elsewhere; and Sir Edward Hastings also being of opinion that what they had as yet done for him was not sufficient, it was agreed, that Mr. Sacheverell's stipend should be settled at 20*l.*; and afterwards, April 14, at the request of the earl of Huntingdon, made 30*l.*; which was confirmed to him, by Town-seal, as long as he should continue Preacher of Leicester. In 1590, he married Mary daughter of Alderman Robert Heyrick; and continued in the joint office of Confrater and Lecturer, with much credit, till his death. He was buried at St. Martin's, Dec. 1, 1626; and the following epitaph for him is preserved in Bancroft's Poems:

“Who dare prophane thee, noble, rare Divine,
Thou mighty workman in the sacred mine!
Behold this hand thus deep engraves thy praise,
Whose mind thou didst with emulation raise.
One line shall thy reproachers all confute,
Those beasts dislik'd that could not reach thy fruit!”

See several letters of Mr. Sacheverell[3], which shew him to have been a man of sound sense and great public spirit, in vol. I. pp. 341—345; and vol. II. p. 628.

6. John Angel, a native of Gloucestershire, was entered at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, about 1610. Taking orders, and his degrees in Arts, “he became a frequent and painful Preacher[4];” was appointed Confrater in 1626; and continued several years Lecturer at St. Martin's, in high esteem amongst the Puritans, till 1634; when “the Dean of the Arches suspended one Mr. Angel at Leicester; ho hath continued a Lecturer in that great town for these divers years, without any licence at all to preach, yet took liberty enough. I doubt this violence hath crackt his brains; and do therefore use him the more tenderly, because I see the hand of God hath overtaken him[5].”

Mr. Angel married Alice daughter of Francis Oliver. She died April 17, 1631; and was buried at St. Martin's, Leicester[6]. Bancroft thus celebrates her, by way of epitaph, in his Poems:

“*Angel* in name, and *Angel* like in life,
Save that she was a mortal, and a wife:
These bonds discharg'd, advanc'd this perfect wife
To *Angel's* single and immortal life!”

May 21, 1641, it was agreed, that Mr. John Angel, the Town lecturer, should have 10*l.* *per annum*, given out of the Town stock, so long as the two Companies think fit, for his pains-taking in the Wednesday-lecture, to be paid at Midsummer and Christmas.

June 13, 1645, it was agreed, by the lords and commons in parliament, that John Angel, minister, confrater of Wigston's Hospital, and then a prisoner at Leicester, should be exchanged for Davies Ambrose, D.D.; and Mr. Job Grey for sir William Riddall, knt.[7]

June 17, 1646, the following provision was made for Mr. Angel in particular, and for the other Ministers of Leicester[8]: “Whereas there are five parish churches in the town of Leicester, in the county of Leicester, and the maintenance to them all belonging is worth but 83*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* or thereabouts; for that divers of the said churches may be conveniently united, and a competent maintenance thereby the better advanced for the encouragement of an able ministry in the said town: It is therefore ordered, that the members of parliament that serve for the said county be desired to consider how the said churches may with the best convenience be united, and to certify the same to this Committee: And whereas Mr. Angel, a godly, learned, and orthodox Divine, of whose deserts this Committee have received large testimony, is Lecturer there: It is ordered, by virtue of an order of both houses of parliament, of the 2d of May last, that the yearly sum of 80*l.* be paid, out of the profits of the impropriate rectory of Melton in the said county, sequestered from Henry Hudson, esq. delinquent; and out of the impropriate rectory of Great Easton, in the said county, sequestered from sir Lewis Watson, delinquent; and out of the profits of the impropriate rectory of Garthorpe, in the said county, sequestered from sir Lewis Watson; to and for increase of the maintenance of the said Mr. Angell, for and during the continuance of his said service and ministry in the said town: And that the yearly sum of 50*l.* be paid out of the profits of the premises for the increase of the maintenance of such person and persons as shall succeed the said Mr. Angell in the said service: And that the further sum of 100*l.* be paid and allowed, out of the said profits, to and for increase of the maintenance of such other Ministers as shall be appointed to officiate in the said town, the said churches being united as aforesaid."

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[1] “One Mr. William Hughes, of the University of Cambridge, who had obtained to be Lady Margaret's preacher, became a preacher at Leicester; where his doctrine giving great offence, the inhabitants made a complaint to the University, desiring to be released of him; whereupon a grace was granted to Dr. Whitgift (then Regius Professor,) May 31, 1567, that he should be sent to Leicester, about the scandal given by their preacher.” Biog. Brit. vol. VI. p. 4234.

[2] Mr. Carte, MS. from the Records of the Corporation.

[3] Joseph Sacheverell, gent. was buried at St. Martin's in 1636; and Elizabeth Sacheverell, widow, in 1640.

[4] Wood, Athen. Oxon. II. 190.

[5] From a MS Certificate of Abp. Laud to the King, 1634, concerning the state of his Diocese.

[6] Frances, one of her sisters, was wife, first, of Robert Miller, alderman of Leicester; afterward of Gamaliel Carre, rector of Stansted in Essex; and died April 25, 1632.

[7] Journals of the House of Commons, vol. IV. p. 174.

[8] Mr. —— Higginson, who had been educated at Emanuel College, Cambridge, proceeding M. A. was afterwards parson of one of the five churches in Leicester, where he continued for some years, till he was deprived for nonconformity; but such were his talents for the pulpit, that, after his suspension, the Town obtained liberty from Bishop Williams to choose him for their Lecturer, and maintained him by their voluntary contributions, till Laud being at the head of church affairs, he was articled against in the High Commission, and expected every hour a sentence of perpetual imprisonment. This induced him to accept of an invitation, in 1628-9, to accompany the first settlers to New England, where he arrived in June 1629, and was elected teacher to the new colony; but not being able to bear the fatigues of a new settlement, he fell into a hectick, and died in the following winter, at the age of 43. Neal's History of the Puritans, vol. II. p. 205.

"July 30. Whereas this Committee, by virtue of an order of both houses of parliament of the 2d of May last, have, by their order of the 17th of June last, ordered, that the yearly sum of 80*l.* should be paid, out of the profits of the impropriate rectory of Melton, in the county of Leicester, sequestered from Henry Hudson, esq. delinquent; and out of the impropriate rectory of Great Easton, in the said county, sequestered from the said sir Lewis Watson, delinquent; and out of the profits of the impropriate rectory of Garthorpe, in the said county, sequestered from the said sir Lewis Watson; to and for increase of the maintenance of Mr. Angel, a godly, learned, and orthodox Divine, for and during the continuance of his service and ministry in the town of Leicester, in the said county, and such other Ministers as should officiate in the said town: For that it is now attested that the said Henry Hudson hath compounded for his delinquency, whereby the sequestration of the said rectory of Melton is discharged: It is ordered, that the said former order be discharged; and, in lieu thereof, the said sum of 90*l.* be paid, according to the purport of the said order, out of the impropriate rectory of Sisonby, in the said county, sequestered from sir John Keate, delinquent, and out of the said impropriate rectories of Great Easton and Garthorpe, in the said county, sequestered from sir Lewis Watson, delinquent. And the sequestrators of the premises are required to pay the same accordingly, at such times and seasons of the year as the same shall grow due and payable [1]."

About the year 1650, Mr. Angel compiled the Catalogue of the Public Library at Leicester[2]. In the following year, declining to take the Engagement demanded by the Independents, he was dismissed from the Confratership; but was soon after appointed, by the Company of Mercers in London, to preach the Lecture founded at Grantham by the will of Elizabeth Viscountess Campden in 1642; and, settling at that place, "he shone as a burning light, until God translated him to shine above as a star for ever[3]." In September 1654, he was appointed an Assistant to the Commissioners of Lincolnshire for the ejection of scandalous and ignorant Ministers and Schoolmasters[4]. He died at Grantham in 1655; and was buried in that church[5], June 6, attended to the grave by many Divines of the neighbourhood, where a large oration of mortality and in praise of the defunct was delivered by Lawrence Sarson, B. D. of Emanuel College, Cambridge. Before he fell sick, he was several times heard to say, that it was his great desire to live to see the conclusion of the year 1660, hinting that he was very confident that there would be great revolutions in the kingdom of England. "As his name was *Angel*, so he was a man indeed of evangelical understanding and holiness, a burning and shining light, &c.[6]" It is not known that he published any works in his life-time; but there were posthumously printed, 1. "The right Government of the Thoughts; or, a Discovery of all vain, unprofitable, idle, and wicked Thoughts, &c. 1659," 8vo. 2. "Four Sermons; 1. and 2. The right ordering of the Conversation, two Sermons on Psalm i. last verse; 3. Funeral Sermon at the Burial of John Lord D'arcy, of Aston in Yorkshire, 27 Aug. 1636, Ps. xxxix. 5.; 4. Preparations to the Communion, 1 Cor. xi. 28; 1659," 8vo[7]. Another John Angel clerk, probably his son, has been noticed in p. 490.

7. William Symmes succeeded Mr. Angel; but was deprived before 1662, being intruded by the usurped powers, and a Nonconformist. In the act passed in 1657, he is called "Public Lecturer of the Borough of Leicester." He died Ang. 9, 1669, æt. 67, and was buried at St. Martin's church, where he is styled "Minister Jesu Christi; & Evangelii in hoc templo concionator."

7. Thomas Pestell junior; afterwards rector of Markfield in this county. See vol. III. p. 930.

8. John Newton. He resigned, and removed into Gloucestershire in 1697.

9. John Rogers; who took the degree of M. A. March 22, 1672, being then of St. John's college, Oxford[8]. He was chaplain to George earl of Berkeley. Mr. * * * *, a Clergyman (who was examined upon the trial of Ford lord Grey for debauching lady Henrietta Berkeley,) deposed, "that he was told by Mr. Rogers, lord Berkeley's chaplain, that Charnock was the man who took lady Henrietta away[9]." Mr. Rogers was presented by lord Berkeley to the rectory of Segrave in 1681[10]. The manor and rectory of Segrave were purchased by him of lord and lady Berkeley, March 9, 1684, for six hundred pounds and *ten ginneys*[11]; and in 1686, in his turn, he presented the Rev. George Berkeley, M. A. to the rectory. By a licence from the Commissary and Official of the Archdeaconry of Leicester, dated May 27, 1690, he was directed, as patron, to repair the chancel of the church of Segrave, and to sell the lead which covered the roof to defray part of the expence[12]. His patent of appointment to the Archdeaconry of Leicester is dated Nov. 29, 1703[13]. Whilst he was confrater, he had nearly lost his life in an attempt to part two of the brethren who were fighting, one of whom drew a dagger, and made a blow at him with it[14]. The dagger is still preserved in the family. Mr. Rogers married Sarah Wilshere, by whom he had a son John, who died young[15]; and a daughter Sarah, married to Walter Ruding, esq. of Westcotes; to whom, in 1704, he conveyed the advowson of Segrave[16]. Mr. Rogers resigned the confratership in 1713; and died May 17, 1715, æt. 67. His only publications were two Sermons[17]; Jonah, i. 6. preached before the Trinity-house, on the 30th of May, at the election of their Master, 1681, 4to; Psalm xxvii. 6. Thanksgiving, 4to, 1702. He furnished Bishop Gibson with many particulars of the county of Leicester[18]. Sarah his widow (to whom probably the next turn had been reserved) presented to the rectory of Segrave in 1715; and died Jan. 27, 1722, æt. 65. They were both buried in the chancel of St. Mary's, in Leicester[19].

10. In 1713, on the resignation of Archdeacon Rogers, George Anderson, M. A. rector of Lutterworth[20], was appointed by the following patent:

"Anna, Dei gratiâ, Magne Britannie, Francie, & Hibernie Regina, fidei defensor, &c. Omnibus ad quos, &c. Sciatis quod nos, per advisamentum & consensum Cancellarii & Concilii nostri Ducatûs nostri Lancastrie, dedimus & concessimus, ac per presentes, pro nobis, heredibus & successoribus nostris, damus & concedimus Georgio Anderson clerico, & in artibus magistro, pensionem sive salarium quam vel quod Petrus Wood, Galfridus Johnson, Nathaniel Sampson, Thomas Sacheverell, Johannes Angel, Thomas Pestell, Johannes Newton, ac Johannes Rogers, clerici, successivè nuper habuerunt, seu eorum aliquis nuper habuit, in domo eleemosynariâ vocatâ *Wigston's Alms-house*, in villâ sive burgo nostro Leicestrie, in comitatu nostro Leicestrie, ac locum sive promotionem fratris seu confratris in domo eleemosynariâ predictâ; parcellâ Ducatûs nostri Lancastrie, predicti, in dicto comitatu Leicestrie; habend' prefato Georgio Anderson, durante vitâ naturali ipsius Georgii Anderson, serviend' & faciend' in domo predictâ prout predicti Petrus Wood, Galfridus Johnson, Nathaniel Sampson, Thomas Sacheverell, Johannes Angel, Thomas Pestel, Johannes Newton, ac predictus Johannes Rogers, fecerunt, seu eorum aliquis fecit, aut licitè facere debuit, ac percipiend' annuatim pensionem ac salarium predict' per manus receptorum particularium nostri & successorum nostrorum possessionum nostrarum in dicto comitatu nostro Leicestrie, in jure ducatûs nostri Lancastrie, in tam amplis modo & formâ prout prefati Petrus Wood, Galfridus Johnson, Nathaniel Sampson, Thomas Sampson, Johannes Angel, Thomas Pestell, Johannes Newton, aut prefatus Johannes Rogers, nuper habuerunt aut perceperunt, seu eorum aliquis nuper habuit sive percepit. Proviso semper quod he litere nostre patentes irrotulentur, infra III menses jam proximè & immediatè sequentes, coram auditore nostro premissorum pro tempore existente; alioquin vacue sint, & pro nihilo habeantur in lege. In cujus rei testimonium, has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Datum apud Palatium nostrum Westmonasterii, sub sigillo ducatûs nostri Lancastrie predicti, 2° Decembris, anno regni 12°.

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[1] From the original Minute-books of the Committee of Sequestrations, preserved in the Bodleian Library.

[2] See p. 505.

[3] T. B. in the Preface to "The right Government of the Thoughts," &c.

[4] Scobell's Acts and Ordinances, p. 342.

[5] "1656, June 6, Mr. John Angel, minister of God's word, buried." Parish Register of Grantham.

[6] Thomas Case, in his Preface to "The Morning Exercise, or more short Notices."

[7] Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. II. p. 691.

[8] List of Graduates.

[9] State Trials, vol. III. p. 526.

[10] See vol. III. p. 414.

[11] Conveyance penès Walter Ruding, esq.

[12] Orig. penès Rev. Rogers Ruding.

[13] Orig. penès Walter Ruding. Le Neve, p. 526, says he was installed December 1704.

[14] From the information of the late Mr. Ruding.

[15] See his epitaph, p. 495.

[16] Orig. penès Walter Ruding.

[17] Cooke's Preacher's Assistant.

[18] British Topography, vol. I. p. 514.

[19] See their epitaphs, with that of their only daughter, p. 317.

[20] See vol. IV. p. 265.

"Irrotulat' in officio auditoris ducatûs Lancastrie in partibus Borealibus, 10° Decembris, anno regni 12°, anno Domini 1713.

W. Bellamy, Auditor."

His patent for preaching at the Old Hospital.

"Anna, &c. [ut supra, usque ad] .... concedimus dilecto nobis Georgio Anderson clerico, & in artibus magistro, annuam pensionem, annuitatem, sive annualem stipendium decem librarum, ad concionandum, & predicandum verbum Dei, purè & sincerè, tam in domo oratorum infra clausuram nuper Collegii Novi Operis Leicestrie, quam in villâ sive burgo Leicestrie, parcellâ dictâ ducatûs nostri Lancastrie, in comitatu nostro Leicestrie; habendum, gaudendum, & percipiendum, dictam annuam annuitatem, sive annualem stipendium x librarum prefato Georgio Anderson clerico, durante beneplacito nostro, percipiendum annuatim dictum stipendium x librarum de exitibus, proficuis, & revencionibus dicti nuper Collegii Novi Operis Leicestrie predicte provenientibus & crescentibus, per manus receptorum nostrorum particulariter ejusdem nuper Collegii pro tempore existentibus, ac heredum & successorum nostrorum, ad festa Pasche & Sancti Michaelis Archangeli, per equales porciones. Proviso semper quod predictus Georgius Anderson habebit & gaudebit vel percipiet dictam annuam pensionem, annuitatem, sive annualem stipendium x librarum, durante tempore quo predictus Georgius Anderson concionabit, tam infra domum oratorum predictum, quam infra villam sive burgum nostrum Leicestrie predicte, & non diutiùs. Proviso etiam quod he litere nostre patentes irrotulentur, &c. ut supra. Dat' 2° Decembris, anno regni 12°.

"Irrotulat' in officio auditoris ducatûs Lancastrie in partibus Australibus, 9° Decembris, anno regni 12°, A. D. 1713. Thomas Turner, Auditor."

In 1717, Mr. Anderson resigned to his brother,

11. Robert Anderson; who was then sickly; and, dying May 17, 1717, was buried in the chapel of the Hospital, May 19.

12. John Jackson, rector of Rossington, B. A. succeeded; and was made master in 1729. See p. 498.

13. Philip Hacket, rector of South Croxton[1], succeeded in 1729; and died April 17, 1735.

14. William Tiffin, a very worthy, modest clergyman, 1735. He was author of a Treatise on Swift Writing; *i. e.* Short Hand[2]; but it never got on.

"Currant verba licet manus est vel ocior illis
Nondum lingua suum dextra peregit opus[3]."

Mr. Tiffin was a Norfolk man, recommended to Mr. Jackson, master of the Hospital, by Mr. Pyle of Lynn Regis, and made confrater at the instance of Mr. Jackson; whom he assisted in his various collations of the New Testament[4]. The place was particularly acceptable to Mr. Tiffin, as not requiring subscription to the Articles, to which, it seems, he had some objection. He died in December 1759; and was buried in the cross aile of St. Martin's church, under the steeple. A brass plate, with a Latin inscription written by Mr. Jackson, was put upon his grave; but, a new tenant succeeding, the plate was taken away. Being unwilling to *subscribe*, he had no other preferment.

15. Thomas Ludlam, of St. John's college, Cambridge; B. A. 1748; M. A. 1757; succeeded in 1760; and is the present confrater (1807.) He is also rector of Foston. Mr. Ludlam is brother to the very eminent mathematician, the Rev. William Ludlam[5]; and is himself a writer of considerable merit; as appears by his "Four Essays, on the ordinary and extraordinary Operations of the Holy Spirit; on the Application of Experience to Religion; and on Enthusiasm and Fanaticism. To which is prefixed, a preliminary Dissertation, on the Nature of clear Ideas, and the Advantage of distinct Knowledge[6]. In these Essays, the Nature of the Opinions maintained, the Justness of the Reasoning employed, and the Propriety of the Language adopted in the Scripture Characters of the Rev. Thomas Robinson[7], are fully considered, 1797," 8vo. These were followed by "Six Essays upon Theological, to which are added Two upon Moral Subjects, 1799[8]."

The Confrater of Wigston's Hospital preaches four times in a year in the chapel of the Old Hospital in the Newark; for which he has an augmentation to his stipend, by patent from the Duchy of Lancaster during pleasure[9].

⁂ There are only 9 women, besides 3 keepers; and these keepers have a claim to admission after certain years service, for which service they receive no more pay than the others, but are admitted younger, that they may have strength to do the business of the house. When the claims of these keepers happen to follow close to each other, which is the case at present (1790), a long time elapses before there is a vacancy for any but such as are proper to exercise the office of keepers or nurses.

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[1] See vol. III. p. 237.

[2] Mr. Tiffin published, "Proposals for printing, by Subscription, a Help to the Art of Swift Writing: Being an Alphabet chiefly contrived for that Purpose, easy to learn, and corresponding in its Elements to the several distinguishable Articulations of the English Tongue, with as great Exactness (especially in the Consonants) as the Author could attain, consistent with Swiftness of Writing, and Facility of Learning. To which are added, Suitable Rules and Expedients of joining Letters and abridging Words; some of which may be practised with Advantage in any other Alphabet, and most of them invented by the Author, William Tiffin, Chaplain of Wigston's Hospital in Leicester. With an Appendix, containing Characters and Instructions for the Use of a larger Set of Vowels, wherein a philosophical Exactness is further pursued." The specimen consists of eight heroic verses (of ten syllables each) taken in succession from a noted English Poet; wherein no character is employed but what is purely alphabetical; nothing is omitted but what every writer will find to be natural and convenient to omit, when he understands the character, and writes in haste; nothing but what may all be inserted in its proper place without confusion. The price to subscribers is 2*s*. 6*d*. paid at the time of subscribing, and 2*s*. 6*d*. more upon the delivery of the work: whoever subscribes for six shall have a seventh gratis. To non-subscribers the author will sell none under 7*s*. 6*d*. Subscriptions are taken in by Messrs. Osborne at Gray's Inn, Noon in Cheapside, Knapton in St. Paul's church-yard, Whiston and Reeve in Fleet-street, Dodsley in Pall-Mall, Fletcher in Oxford, Thurlbourn in Cambridge, and Leake at Bath.

[3] Martial, xiv. 208.

[4] See the testimony of Wetstein to this purpose, p. 510.

[5] Who has been noticed under St. Mary's, p. 318.

[6] "A stronger evidence of a clear, sound, and discriminating understanding than appears in these Essays we have not often observed. The purity of the language is equal to its precision; and both are throughout well worthy of a scholar, and a man of strong sense." British Critic, vol. XI. p. 404.

[7] The present vicar of St. Mary's; of whom see p. 311.

[8] "A pamphlet which shews that Mr. Ludlam is a man of reflection; and it is calculated to lead the mind to a discriminating and right way of thinking." Monthly Review, New Series, vol. XXIX. p. 383.

[9] See p. 347.

The surname of WIGSTON was originally derived from one of the two townships of that name in this county. The earliest whom I have found mentioned is *William Wigston*[1], who was mayor of Leicester in 1448; again in 1459; and a burgess in parliament for the town of Leicester in 1455.

Roger Wigston was thrice mayor of Leicester, 1465, 1472, and 1487[2]; and burgess in parliament for the town in 1488. He held, under the abbot and convent of St. Mary de Pratis, a tenement in Braunston gate, paying annually one hen, and two pence[3].

John Wigston was mayor in 1469; burgess in parliament for the town in 1477; and mayor again in 1480[4]. He purchased from John Belgrave the tenement situate on the West side of St. Martin's church-yard, where afterwards the Hospital was built[5]; and for this tenement he paid an annual acknowledgement of two capons to the abbot and convent of St. Mary de Pratis[6].

Thomas Wigston, merchant of the Staple of Calais, died in 1502; and his wife Elizabeth in 1503. They were both buried at Belgrave, under a tomb which has long been demolished[7].

William Wigston the elder is said, in the most antient Hall-book of the Corporation of Leicester now extant, to be "the son and heir and executor of Roger Wigston, esq.[8]" He was thrice mayor, 1498, 1511, and 1520[9]; and had three sons, William, Thomas, and Roger[10].

William Wigston junior, the founder of the Hospital, was a merchant of the Staple; burgess in parliament for the town of Leicester in 1504; and mayor in 1510[11]. He died in 1513[12]; and was buried in the chapel of the chantry which he had founded in the collegiate church of the Newark. The house which he built for the two chantry priests in the Newark is still standing, with his arms over the portal.

Agnes Wigston his widow (by whom he left no issue), by her last will, gave to the master and confrater the lease of the tithe corn of the South field of Leicester, the term of which was not expired in 1576[13].

Thomas, the next brother to William, was in holy orders, and a prebendary of St. Mary's in the Newark; where he died, and was buried.

"On the side of the church ly 3 Wigeston's, greate benefactors to the College; one of them was a prebendary there, and made the Free Grammar Schole[14]."

Roger Wigston, the third brother, who was a burgess in parliament for the town of Leicester in 1523, and sheriff in 1541, has been noticed in p. 471; and his son *William* in p. 476.

Sir *Francis* Wigston, sheriff of Warwickshire and Leicestershire in 1557, is the last of the name that occurs in either of those counties. He is supposed to have died young, and unmarried; as the property at Wolston and Pinley priory in Warwickshire, on the death of Roger, passed to two daughters and coheirs[15].

In the course of my researches into the history of this family, I have met with none of the same name, except *John* Wigston, esq. of Trent Park, near Barnet; to whom I am obliged for the communication of some of the above dates; but whose relationship to the Founder of the Hospital I have not been able to trace.

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[1] See before, p. 373.
[2] See p. 388.
[3] See pp. 375. 376. 382.
[4] See pp. 376. 379.
[5] Charyte's Rentale, fol. lxxxviii.
[6] Appendix to vol. I. p. 78.
[7] See vol. III. p. 182.
[8] See Appendix to vol. I. p. 78.
[9] See pp. 384. 388. 389.
[10] See p. 471.
[11] See p. 388.
[12] See p. 472.
[13] See p. 485.
[14] Leland, Itinerary, vol. I. p. 17.
[15] See p. 476.

PEDIGREE OF WIGSTON, OF LEICESTER.

William Wigston, mayor of Leicester in 1448 and 1459, and burgess in parliament for the town in 1455.=....

Roger Wigston, mayor of Leicester in 1465, 1472, and 1487; and burgess in parliament for the town in 1488.=....

1. John Wigston, mayor of Leicester in 1469 and 1480; and burgess in parliament for the town in 1477.=......

2. Richard Wigston, steward of St. John's guild at Leicester 1477.

Thomas Wigston, esq. of Belgrave; died 1502.=Elizabeth ......; died at Belgrave 1503.

William Wigston the elder, esq. mayor of Leicester in 1498, 1511, and 1520.=....

1. William Wigston the younger, esq. burgess in parliament for the town of Leicester in 1504, mayor in 1510; founder of a chantry in the collegiate church of St. Mary in the Newark, and of the Hospital which bears his name; died 1513, s. p.=Agnes .....; survived her husband.

2. Thomas Wigston, prebendary of the collegiate church of St. Mary in the Newark; living in 1516.

3. Roger Wigston, burgess in parliament for the town of Leicester in 1523; sheriff in 1541.=....

William Wigston, of Wolston, co. Warwick, sheriff 1551; died Sept. 19, 1576.=......

Sir Francis Wigston, sheriff 1557; died s. p.

Susanna, daughter and coheir; married to Nicholas Wentworth, esq. owner of Wolston in right of his wife

Another daughter.

PEDIGREE OF SHERMAN, OF THE NEWARK, LEICESTER.

Thomas Sherman, of Yaxley, co. Suffolk.=..... daughter of ..... Waller, of Wartham, co. Suffolk.

1. Thomas Sherman.=..... dau. of .... Yaxley, of Suffolk.

2. Richard; died s. p.

3. John.

4. Henry.

5. William Sherman, grocer and merchant, of London.=Faith, dau. of Henry de Lany, of Cratfield, co. Suffolk.

6. Frances.

7. Jacob.

8. Bartholomew.

9. Anthony.

A daughter, married to .... Lockwood.

1. Thomas Sherman, of Yaxley.=..... dau. of ... Thwaites, of Herding, co. Norfolk.

Elizabeth, married ... Browne, yeoman.

Anne, married to ..... Browne, brother of the other Browne.

2. John Sherman, of the Newark, Leicester.=Anne, dau. of William Cave.

3. Richard Sherman, clerk.

4. Owen; died s. p.

Thomas Sherman, son and heir 1619.

Faith, m. Henry Heming, of the Newark.

1. Wm. Sherman, son and heir, æt. 31 in 1619; a benefactor to the Town Library (see p. 506.)=Mary, d. of ..... Lascelles, of Notts.

2. Thomas, of Prentis, co. Suffolk, æt. 18.

Eleanor, wife of Geo. Jermin, of co. Notts.

Jane.

Milicent.

Elizabeth.

Anne.

5. Wm.; died s. p.

Margaret, wife of ... Duch, of Kent.

Faith, mar. .... Bellard, of Yorkshire; died at Ipswich.

John Sherman, son and heir 1619.

Anne, æt. 2 in 1619.

THE TOWN LIBRARY,

is situated on the North side of Wigston's Hospital; and joins the hall formerly belonging to St. George's guild, and which is now the Guildhall of the Borough.

The room which contains the Library is ornamented with two portraits, which in 1790 were thus described by Mr. Bickerstaffe:

"Here enframed is the figure of St. Hierome, in a scarlet cap and gown, his name prefixed, a candle burning low, left fore-finger end resting on a scull; a pen and ink, a time-piece, and "Surgite, venite ad judicium;" right hand supporting his contemplative head.

"Over the door of the Library, within a black close cap edged with flowered white, with a plain fair tippet not two inches below the collar, like the modern ornament of boys, appears with whiskers, thus announced: "M. S. Thomas Hayne[1], qui inter eruditos & optimos nominari meruit, Thrussingtonâ hujus agr. Leicestriensis oriundus, in coll. Linc. apud Oxoni A. M. patriam & hanc villam pecuniâ & redditibus quotannis in egenos erogandâ devinxit: & præter multa piæ libertatibus testimonia passim collata, Bibliothecam hanc supellectile libraria munificè adornavit. Diem obiit Julii 27, an. Chr. 1645, ætat. 64."

The Library in 1790 contained 948 books; and the more curious miscellaneous articles which occurred to the researches of Mr. Bickerstaffe were,

An Hebrew book in Syriac characters, curiously written on paper, bordered with gold.

Walton's Polyglott, 6 vols.; with Castelli Lexicon, 2 vols.

The New Testament translated into the Indian language; *Cambridge*, 1671.

A valuable edition of Erpenius's Arabic Grammar.

And an Arabic MS. with many leaves torn out by ignorant visitors.

The MSS. were then only five; viz.

1. "Biblia Sacra, Latinè."
2. "Novum Testamentum Græcè;" commonly called the *Codex Leicestrensis*.
3. A Latin Bible, including Apocrypha and New Testament. It has a Prologus of two leaves and a quarter, and after the index "W. Stanlay, alio no'i'e Walue, scripsit." At the end, "Edwardus Dei gr'a rex Angl', &c." It is bound in leather, and ornamented with the Royal arms.
4. "Psalmi Davidis."
5. On sacred subjects; the title wanting.

From the same attentive observer I had several other particulars; which are superseded by the following very ample details, transcribed by the late Mr. Richard Weston, from an authentic document, intituled, "A Booke made and provided to preserve the memoriall, and to eternize and immortalize the names, of such good men who heretofore have bine, or hereafter shall and will be, benefactors to this Publique Librarie: Hoping that this may be a speculative and exemplarie motive to stirr up and incite many others to add somthing to this good worke: And all to the glorie of Almightie God, the helpe and benefitt of Ministers and Scholers; the solace and recreation of well-willers to Learning; and, finally, to the everlasting fame, honour, and renowne, of this Corporation. Anno Domini 1644.

"We that are nam'd and listed in this Booke,
As coadjutors to so good a cause,
For theise our Workes do not desire or looke
To gett a vaine and popular applause.

Nor do we come of Merit-mongers breed,
That sound their trumpets to be prais'd of men;
Noryet doe spring from any Popish seed, [Heaven:
Which thinke good workes alone may gaine

But what we doe, we doe to magnifie
The sacred name of the Omnipotent;
And that our workes our sincere faith may trie,
No other thinges or by respect's are meant.

Let Momus then, and all impostum'd tongues,
Forbear to barke, when any good is wrought;
And let them vent their base malignant songes
On such designes which of themselves are nought.

And still we wish that more new Frends may give
More Bookes and Presents to this Tresurie,
That so their names recorded here may live
In honor, fame, and immortalitie.

But blest be God, who laid the corner stonn,
And was cheife Founder of this house of store;
He mov'd men's minds, and so did sett them on
T' improve this worke, which was infirme before.

Come therefore, come, Students of ech degree,
Come when you please, and visit this our Muse;
All frendes to lerning may hither welcome be,
And read such bookes as they affect and choose."

An Account of the Foundation.

"This Librarie was erected and builded, at the onely cost and charges of the Corporation of Leicester, att the motion, and by the approbation, of the Reverend Father in God John Lord Bishop of Lincolne, and by the prosecution of Mr. John Angell, publique lecturer for the sayd Burrough of Leicester. The Building whereof was begun in the time of the maioralty of Mr. John Norrice, anno Domini 1632, Thomas Somerfeild and Richard Ludlam being chamberlins; and finished in the second time of the mairolty of Mr. Nicholas Gilliot, anno 1633, Thomas Bursnall and Alexander Baker being chamberlins."

A Catalogue of the Names of its Benefactors, together with their Donations.

"Henry Earle of Huntingdon, Lord President of York, gave many bookes heretofore, which then weare placed in the parish church of St. Martin in Leicester, for the help and benefit of Ministers and Scholers. But, upon the building and foundation of this Librarie, and by the consent and approbation of thaforsayd Lord Bishop of Lincoln, all those bookes which weare of the donation of the sayd earl of Huntindon, and many other bookes given then by former Benefactors, weare removed and placed in this Library, for the better furnishing thereof.

"The aforesayd Reverend Father in God John Lord Bp. of Lincolne gave, towards the furnishing of this Librarye with bookes, the somm of tenn poundes.

"Ther was a generall and voluntarie collection in and throughout the Corporation of this Burrough of Leicester, for the raising of a somme of money, to be bestowed in bookes for the better furnishing of this Librarye; whereupon many gave willingly and bountefully. Insomuch, that the totall of the somme collected did arise to a great quantitie and proportion, and was bestowed in bookes, according to the intent and mind of the Corporation, and doners thereof.

"A general collection was likewise made in every Deanary in this County of Leicester, amongst the Ministers and Clergie, to raise money for the aforsayd use; wherein the Ministers shewed their good and great respect to so good a worke, and gave liberally in mony, and some in books. The several sommes collected in every Deanary are hereunto subscribed; videlicet,

	£.	s.	d.
In Framland Deanarie — —	6	15	0
In Gudlaxton — — —	12	15	0
In Sparkenhoe — — —	7	5	10
In Gartrie — — — —	18	5	0
In Goscote — — —	7	13	4
In Akeley — — — —	1	10	0
	54	4	2

"Mr. Anthony Cade[2], vicar of Billesdon, in the countie of Leicester, gave twelve worthy bookes to this Library, with his name set and subscribed at the beginning of every one of the sayd bookes.

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[1] Of Mr. Hayne an account has been already given, under his native town, vol. III. p. 459.

[2] Of whom see vol. II. p. 436.

The names of the authors of his bookes are these following:

Suarez Comment. 4 vols. fol.
Grego. de Valen. 2 vols. fol.
Arias, Vetus & Nov. Test. 1 vol. fol.
Grego. 3 vols. fol.
Gesneri Bibliotheca, 1 vol. fol.
Azorius Inst. 1 vol. fol.——12 vols. fol.

"Sir Arthur Heselrigg[1], of Noseley in the county of Leicester, gave thirteen bookes in folio, being the works of that famous Divine, Alphonsus Tostatus Bishop of Abulence.

Of which thirteen books, four of them are Commentaries upon the Five Bookes of Moses.

One a Commentary upon the Books of Joshua, Judith, and Ruth.

Two are a Comment upon the Book of the Kings.

One upon the Booke of the Chronicles.

Four upon the Evangelist Matthew.

And one Index of all the said workes of Tostatus.

"Mr. John Whatton, of the Burrough of Leicester, esquire, gave to this Library five great and large bookes in folio, intituled,

Concilia Generalia & Provincialia, per Birrium. 5 vols.

"John Evans, of the City of London, gentleman, for the greate love, zeale, and affection, which he had for the advancement of learning, but especially in the study and practice of Divinitie, gave ten worthy bookes towards the furnishing of this Library, though he was altogether unknowne and unacquainted in theise parts, having a care of the publique and wunderfull good of the kingdome. The names and titles of the books are subscribed; videlicet,

Balduini Casus Conscientiæ.
DavenantiusDetermin. quarundam Questionum.
Lorini Comment. in 3 vols. fol. upon David's Psalmes, divided into three Quinquagenes.
Lorinus in Acta Apostolorum.
Lorinus in Jacobum & Judam.
Lorinus in Ecclesiasten.
Helvici Theatrum Historicum.
Clavis Regia; Authore Sayro.

"Mr. Thomas Rudiard, an alderman and maior of this Burrough of Leicester, gave three bookes in folio; being

The Workes of that famous Divine, Mr. William Perkins, in the Universitie of Cambridge.

"Mr. Richard Ludlam, an alderman, and maior of this Burrough, gave three large bookes in folio;

The Theological Works of that famous Divine, Hieronimus Zanchius.

"James Andrew junior, of the Burrough of Leicester, gentleman, gave to and for the use of this Librarie, twelve bookes, eleven whereof are the workes of that learned writer, Johannes Henricus Alstedius. And the other intituled, A general View of Papistrie, written by Andrew Willett.

"Mr. John Poultney, of Misterton in the coumtie of Leicester, esquire, gave, towards the better furnishing of this Librarie with useful and necessarie books, five pounds.

"Simon Craftes, of the Burrough of Leicester, innholder, gave heretofore four good books, written in the English tongue, for the good and benefitt of the volger and not so well learned sort of people.

One being the Sermons of Mr. John Calvin upon the Book of Job.

One a Commentarie upon St. Matthew, written by Mr. Time.

One a Commentarie upon the Epistles to the Corinthians and Ephesians, written by the said Mr. Time.

And the other, a Commentarie of Luther upon the Galatians.

"Christopher Bardsey, of this Burrough of Leicester, gentleman, gave the whole Books of Actes and Monuments, commonly called

The Book of Martyrs, written by that good and famous Divine, Mr. John Fox.

"Mr. William Watkins, somtime vicar of the parish of St. Martin in this Burrough of Leicester, gave a very worthye book, entituled,

The Survey of Christe's Sufferinges, written by Thomas Bilson, somtime Bp. of Winchester.

"Mr. John Angell, sometime head and chiefe schoolemaster of the Free-schoole in this Burrough of Leicester, gave two bookes in folio.

The one being the Workes of Plotinus, about and concerning Questions in Philosophie.

The other being the Workes of C. Suetonius Tranquillus; with the rest of the small Romane Historians, in folio.

"Elizabeth Bonnet, the relict and executrix of Mr. John Bonnet, somtime vicar of the parish of Saint Marye in this Burrough of Leicester, gave to this Librarye a worthye booke, entituled,

A Commentarie upon the whole Booke of Judges, written and penned by the Reverend Divine Mr. Richard Rogers, Preacher of God's word att Wetherfeild in Essex.

"Mr. John Glover[2], Parson of Laughton in this county of Leicester, gave to this Library an excellent booke, entituled,

A Commentarie upon the Twelve smaler and lesser Prophetts, written and sett forth *per Franciscum Riberam.*

"Mr. William Stanley, an alderman, and somtime maior of this Corporation, gave, towards the furnishing of this Librarye with bookes, one very learned booke, entituled,

The Misterie of Iniquitie, first sett forth by Phillip Morney, Knight, and after Englished by Samson Lennard.

And also the Workes of that learned Divine Joseph Hall, Doctor in Divinitie, and Deane of Worcester.

"Mr. Francis Higginson[3], a Reverend Divine, and somtime Preacher of God's word att the parish of Saint Nicholas in this Burrough of Leicester, gave divers bookes for and towards the better furnishing of this Library; videlicet,

Oecolampadius in omnes Prophetas & Job.
Strigelius in omnes Psalmos.
Sarcerius in Epistolas Dominicales.
Sarcerius in Evangelia Dominicalia.

"The Lady Beaumonte, who heretofore did live att the towne called Cole-orton in this county of Leicester, gave, for the use of this Library, three large bookes in folio, entituled,

Disputationes Roberti Bellarmini.

"Mr. Francis Belgrave, sometime an inhabitant in this Borough of Leicester, gave, for the use of this Librarie, a very antient and learned booke, in folio, entituled,

Speculum Aureum; or, a Commentary upon the Ten Commandements, written and penned by Anthony Oburger, in a very large and learned Methode.

"Mr. Francis Nedham[4], a Reverend Divine, and somtime parson and rector of Rotherby in this county of Leicester, gave, for the better improvement of this Librarie, a very large and learned book in folio, intituled, Marloreti Expositio Novi Testamenti Catholica Ecclesiastica.

"Mr. William Sherman[5], of the Newark, near Leicester, esquire, gave forty shillings towards the furnishing of this Library.

"Mr. Thomas Hayne[6], of the Cittie of London, Master of Artes, but borne att Thrussington in this county of Leicester, was a prime benefactor to this Librarie; who, for the love and zeale he had for the advancement of learning, and affection he had to this Librarie, being *witeinles*[1] *limitted* of his native countrie, and for the better improvement thereof (it being but in its minoritie, and then unfinished), gave, by his last will and testament, unto this place,

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[1] See before vol. II. p. 743.

[2] This name may be added to the rectors of Laughton, in vol. II. p. 696.

[3] Of whom see before, p. 501.

[4] See vol. III. pp. 268. 399.

[5] See the Pedigree of his Family, p. 504.

[6] See before, p. 505.

"All his books in his own Librarie (except some few[2]), amounting to the number of six hundreth and above, being worthy books, both divine and morall.

"And also many antient and modern Chronicles and Histories.

"Books of Philosophie and Poetrie.

"Dictionaries of divers sorts; many Schoolebookes; and divers other Tractates and Treatises, of which divers weare sett forth, penned, and putt into print, by the sayd Thomas Hayne, with the addition of his name to the same books: All which here offer themselves ready to release men's several affections. Moreover, many other legacies and annuities, as well for the relief of the poor, and other pious uses, were given, bequeathed, and confirmed, by his sayd last will and testament.

"Trevor Williams, of Langriby castle, in the county of Monmouth, barronett, for the better furnishing of this Library with books, gave fourty shillings; with which was bought,

Dr. Whitaker's Workes.
The Sixt and Eight Booke of Hooker's Ecclesiastical Politie.
And Scultetus his Exercitationes.

"William Billers, gent. one of the aldermen of this Borough of Leicester, hath given one great Bible for the use and benefitt of this Library.

"Thomas Browne, of this Borough of Leicester, gent. for the beautifying and adorneing of this Library, and for the benefitt of Schollers, gave one great Mappe, being a Description of the whole World.

"Mr. Richard Lee, Master of Wigston's Hospitall, for the better furnishing of this Library, hath given Annotations upon all the New Testament.

"George Tirwhitt, of the Burrough of Leicester, gent. towards the furnishing of this Library, gave two books; the one entituled,

Doctor Taylor's Sermons.
The other, The Italian Convert.

"William Heyricke[3] the younger, of Beaumannor, in the county of Leicester, esq. for the better furnishing of this Library, gave eight bookes; viz.

A Pisgah Sight of Palestine, in folio.
Harmonicon Cœleste; or, the Cœlestiall Harmony of the visible World; folio.
Pyrotechnia; or, a Discourse of Artificial Fire Workes; folio.
Antiquitatum Romanorum; 4to.
Cursus Theologicus; 4to.
Christian Astrology; 4to.
Euclide's Elements; 4to.
Trigonometrie; or, the Manner of calculating the Sides and Angles of Triangles.

"Captain William Billers, of London, gent. gave, for the better furnishing of this Library, one booke, in folio, entituled,

Burton's Melancholy; and also
One great Bible, with marginal notes.
And one little Bible for a Minister when he goeth to preach.

"Mr. Richard Richardson, head schoolmaster in the Free grammar-schoole in Leicester, gave to this Library one useful and necessary Booke, entituled,

Cotton's Concordance of Ould and New Testament.

"John Turvyle, of Normanton Turvile in the county of Leicester, esquire, gave to this Library three excellent bookes; viz.

Dr. Hammond's Annotations on all the New Testament.
The Historie of the World, by Sir Walter Ralegh, Knight, and
The General Historie of Spaine.

"William Ward the younger, of the Burrough of Leicester, mercer, gave to this Library two bookes, viz.

The General Historie of the Turkes; and
The unmasking of a Masse-monger; and
A Dissuasive from the Errours of the Tyme; both bound together."

The preceding Benefactions are undated; and, probably, were all bestowed before the regular and well-digested Catalogue of this Library was taken by Mr. Angel, the learned confrater of Wigston's Hospital; which, by the favour of the Rev. Rogers Ruding, I have now before me, in the small but neat hand-writing of Mr. Angel, whose mottoes to it are,

"Qualis cujuscunque animi affectus, talis est homo."
"Ubi amor, ibi oculus."

The Books are by him catalogued in classes; in which Theology has by much the largest share. In that class are several Bibles, of which the principal are,

Hutteri Biblia, usque ad Ruth; *Noreberg*. 1539.
Novum Test. Græcè, Stephani, *Paris*, 1550.
Vetus Testamentum, cum var. Lect. *Francof*. 1597.
Biblia Junii, Tremellii, et Bezæ; *Hannov*. 1624.
Septuaginta, cum Nov. Test. Græco-Latinè, 3 vols. *Paris*, 1638.
Tindal's and Cranmer's Bibles.
Testamentum Novum, *Rheims*, 1582.
—— —— Heb. & Lat.; *Paris*, 1584.
—— —— Græc. & Lat. *Lubini*, 1614.
Two Missals.
Several valuable Concordances and Lexicons.

The *Libri Historici*, *Libri Oratorii & Poetici*, and *Libri Philosophici*, *Medici*, *Grammaticales*, & *Mathematici*, contain several good books, and 56 volumes of "Divers and miscellaneous Treatises," bound together; the whole then consisting of 876 articles.

Mr. Angel, of whom an account has been already given in p. 561, removed from Leicester soon after he had completed this Catalogue; but the entries in the Library-book are thus continued:

"Mr. John Angell, a most famous and reverend Divine, Publique Lecturer for the Burrough of Leicester, for many yeares together Confrater of Wigston's Hospitall, now called The New Hospitall, was a speciall and liberall benefactor and well-wisher to this Librarie; and did not onely excite and stirr up many, both Divines and Gentlemen, to offer and extend their guiftes to this TREASURY, but was a pattern and example himself, to doe that which he persuaded others to doe; and gave above twenty worthy bookes, as well Commentaries, as also other works of divers Divines, very useful and necessary for this Librarie.

"1666. Thomas Bodle, of Markfeild in the countye of Leicester, gentleman, gave to this Librarye one ancient booke in folio, being

The Workes of John Whittgift, Dr. of Divinitie.

"1667. William Bale[4], of Humberston, in com. Lecest', gentleman, for the better furnishinge of this Librarye, gave two bookes; one antient Bible, in folio: and another Booke in quarto, being the Worke of Mr. John Angell, late Publique Lecturer of this Burrough, entituled, The right Government of our Thoughts; as also Four Sermons by the same author.

"Francis Elliott, of the Burrough of Leicester, ironmonger, for the better furnishing of this Librarye, gave two antient large books in folio, being

The Worke of B. Rombolt about the Civil Law.
As also one other book in folio; the famouse and antient Historie of Aurelius Tacitus.

"Henry Wilkinson, Doctor in Divinity, and late Principall of Magdalen Hall[5] in Oxford, gave

Mr. Hildersham's Works, folio; viz.

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[1] So Mr. Weston's transcript.

[2] He gave a few books to the Library at Westminster. See Vol. III. p. 459.

[3] This was the eldest son of Sir William Heyrick; who had imbibed a taste for literature, under the tuition of Mr. Christopher Wren, at St. John's College in Oxford. See vol. III. p. 156.

[4] Ibid. p. 276.

[5] Dr. Wilkinson received that appointment Aug. 12, 1648: and was removed in 1662 for Non-conformity. He built the Library at Magdalen Hall, and gave to it several Presbyterian books, and Roman coins; and procured others from gentlemen and scholars that had been of that Hall. He died at Great Cornard, near Sudbury, Suffolk, in 1690, æt. 74, and was buried in Milding church in that neighbourhood. Gutch, Colleges and Halls, pp. 685. 687.

Lectures on the fifty-first Psalme, and on the fourth Chapter of John.

"William Elliott, of the Burrough of Leicester, iremonger, for the better furnishinge of this Librarye, gave three bookes; viz.

Sion's Prospect; beinge the Workes of Mr. Robert Mossom, quondam in Coll. S. T. C.

As alsoe two other bookes; one entituled, The Governor, 12 C. three books.

The other, The Life of the noble and eloquent Marcus Aurelius.

"David Stoakes, D. D. fellow of Eaton colledge near Windsor, gave three bookes for the better furnishinge of this Librarye; viz. one entitled,

A Paraphrastical Explication of the Twelve Minor Prophets, in 4to.

The second beinge a Direction for Private Devotion and Retirement, in 4to.

The third a Treatise, beinge Two Sermons preached at Hertford; the other in Eaton colledge: Being all his owne Workes.

"1668. Sir Thomas Dolman, knt. for the better furnishing of this Library, gave

The Workes of St. Chrysostome, compleat, in eight fair volumes of Sir H. Savile's edition.

"Mr. Thomas Stanhope, Minister of St. Margarett, Leicester, gave six bookes to this Library; viz.

1. Bishop Andrewes' Sermons, in a large folio.
2. One great Latine Bible; a Manuscript [1].
3. Rogers, in 4to; entituled, The Faith and Doctrine of the Church of England, exprest in the Thirty-nine Articles.
4. Riverus his Observations and Cures in Phisicke, in 4to.
5. Dr. Hammond's Christian Obligations to Peace and Charity, in 4to; with Nine other Sermons.

And Bishop Hall's Practicall Cases of Conscience resolved, in 8vo.

Since these he hath given one booke more, consisting of Four Sermons preacht by himselfe in Leicester on several occasions.

As also a Treatise of Worldly Polytye, Morall Evidence, and Christian Wisdom, or Herle his Tripos.

"1669. Lazarus Seaman [2], D.D. sometime Vicechancelor of Cambridge, and Master of Peter house, out of his love to this Corporation (being the place of his nativitye), for the advance of learninge, and the further enlarginge this Librarye, gave eleven worthy bookes, as follow; viz.

Imprimis, four Hebrew Concordances of the Bible, in folio.

Item, Dr. Mayer's Comentaryes upon the ould Testament; 4 vols. folio.

Item, Ruiz de Predestatione } 2 vols. folio.
—— de Prudentia }

Item, Piscator in Novum Test.; a large 4to.

"1672. The above-mentioned Doctor gave the Biblia Polyglotta, in six large volumes, in folio.

"As alsoe Dr. Mayer's Commentaryes on the New Testament, unto the Epistle of St. James, in two volumes in folio.

"1670. Mr. Joseph Birkhead, Master of Arts in both Universityes, and some time head-scholemaster in Leicester, gave to this Library

The History of Venice (beinga translation), folio.

"Mr. John Wilkins, of this Burrough, for the better furnishinge this Librarye, gave these bookes;

Johannes de Imola, 2 vols. in folio.

Dyni Muxellani, in 4to.

With two or three other lesser Treatises, in 4to.

"William Kinns [3], rector of Swithland, gave one worthy booke; viz.

Marlorett's Commentary on the New Testament.

"1674. Two Manuscripts of Foraine Nations [*not here.*]

One New Testament, printed in the Language of the New English Nations.

As also an Egiptian Hierogliphicke; with a China Almanack.

"1676. Mr. Cave, rector of Cold Overton, gave one book; A Relation of the Kinge's Entertainment by the States of Holland in severall Places.

"1677. Mr. Cadwallader Jones [4], rector of Rearsby, gave

Dr. Taylor's Life of the Holy Jesus; and

Dr. Cave's Lives of the Apostles, in folio.

He gave also Dr. Cave's Lives of the Primitive Fathers, in folio.

"Dr. Humphry Babington [5], Vice-master of Trinity college in Cambridge, gave to this Library's use;

S. Chrysostomi Opera, Gr. & Lat.; 10 vols. fol.

Capellus in Nov. Testamentum; fol.

Sylvestr. Sguropuli Concilii Florentini Historia, Gr. & Lat.; fol. 1660.

Launoii Epistolæ omnes; fol. Cantabr. 1689.

"1679. Jonathan Callis, of this Burrough, (his widow) gave to this Library,

Itinerarium totius Sacræ Scripturæ; or, the Travels of the Holy Patriarchs, Prophets, Kings, our Saviour Jesus Christ, and the Apostles.

"Thomas Holbech, D. D. sometime Vice-chancellour of Cambridge, and Master of Emanuel colledge, out of his love to this Corporation, gave two worthy bookes; being The Works of Sebastianus Barra; viz. his Commentaria in Concordiam & Historiam Evangelicam, in 4 tomes and 2 volumes.

"1695. John Newton, vicar of St. Martin's, and confrater of Wigston's Hospital [6], gave

Baldus's Repertorium Consiliorum, folio.

"1696. The most Reverend Father in God Thomas Lord Archbishop of Canterbury gave to this Library

Dr. Castell's Lexicon on the Polyglott, 2 vols. fol.

"June 22, 1699.

"Samuel Barnard, of Coggeshall in Essex:

Nos Patriam fugimus, nos dulcia linquimus arva. VIRG.

[What Mr. Barnard's benefaction was, does not appear.]

"1701. Thomas Seagrave [7], rector of Leir, kinsman to Mr. Thomas Hayne, benefactor to this Library and Corporation, gave three books; viz.

1. Lightfoot's Horæ Hebraicæ, in Chorographiam Terræ Israeliticæ, & in Evangelium S. Matthæi; 4to, Cantab. 1658.
2. Seldeni de Diis Syris Syntagmata duo, cum Additamentis Andr. Bey; 8vo, Amstel. 1680.
3. Christoph. Cartwright's Electa Thurgumico-Rabbinica, in Exodum; 8vo. Londini, 1658.

"1702. Edward Millington (Proto-auctionarius) gave to this Library,

Marcus Antoninus; published by George Stanhope, D.D. 1697.

"1705. The Reverend Mr. Robert Cotes, rector of Burbach in Leicestershire, gave to this Library,

The History of the Civil Wars of England, 3 vols. fol. by Edward Earl of Clarendon; 1702.

Sir Thomas Craig's Right of the Succession to the Kingdom of England, against Parsons the Jesuit, alias Doleman, in English; 1703.

"1713. Matthew Simons, of this Burrough, esq. gave

Papal Usurpation and Persecution; fol. tome I.

Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea nodo?
Nam facinus quos inquinat æquat.

"Mr. Humfry Wanley, son of the Reverend Nath. Wanley [8], vicar of Trinity church in Coventry, gave,

Antonini Iter Britanniarum Commentariis illustratum Thomas Gale, S. T. P. nuper Decani Ebor. Opus posthumum revisit, auxit, edidit, R. G. Accessit Anonymi Ravennatis Britanniæ Chorographia. Ed. Lond. 1709, 4to.

"Mr. Samuel Carte, vicar of the church of St. Martin in Leicester, gave

Two Tables of the Bishopricks in England and Wales. One hung up in a frame; the other joined with notes explaining it in Latin.

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[1] See p. 505.

[2] See some memoirs of him under Rotherby, vol. III. p. 398, where he is by mistake called *Laurence*.

[3] This name may be added to the rectors of Swithland, vol. III. p. 1051.

[4] See vol. III. p. 392.

[5] Son of Adrian Babington, rector of Cossington. He was joint founder of the Hospital at Burrow. See vol. III. pp. 68. 965.

[6] See p. 502.

See vol. IV. p. 244.

[8] Ibid. p. 273.

"Mr. Richard Ludlam[1], M.B. gave to this Library 84 books, as by a Catalogue on class N° 5.

"The Rev. Mr. John Wightman, of Desford, gave Pool's Synopsis Criticorum, in five volumes.

"1743. The Rev. Mr. John Harryman, rector of Peckleton, by his last will, bequeathed to this Library:

Folio.

Episcopii Opera; 2 vols. Amst. 1650. Rot. 1665.
Irenæus, Gr. & Lat. Ed. Grabe. Oxon. 1702.
Cypriani Opera. Ed. Fell. Amst. 1700.
Ayliff. Par. Juris Canon. Angl. Lond. 1700.
Johann. Forbesii Opera; 2 vols. Amst. 1703.
M. A. De Dominis de Republicâ Ecclesiasticâ. Heid. 1618.
Herodotus, Gr. & Lat. Lond. 1679.
Scapulæ Lexicon. Amst. Blaeuw. & Elz. 1652.
Lightfoot's Works. London, 1684.
Clemens Alexandrinus, G. L. Lutetiæ, 1629.
Biblia Interlin. cum Nov. Test. Montani. 1619.
Gregorii Astronomiæ Elementa. Oxon. 1702.
Euripides, ed. Josh. Barnes. Cant. 1694.
Du Pin, Ecclesiastical History; 7 vols.
Dawson, of the Origin of Laws. 1694.
Justini Martyris Opera, Gr. & Lat. Colon. 1686.
Limborch Theologia Christiana. Amst. 1700.
Stone's Construction and Uses of Mathematical Instruments. 1723.
Kersey's Algebra, with Halley's Lectures. London, 1717.

Quarto.

Crellii Ethica, cum Catech. Polon. Cosmop. 1681.
Motte's Abridgment of Philosophical Transactions, 1701—1720; 2 vols.
Reid and Gray's Ditto, 1721—1732; 2 vols. figured 6. 7.
Beveregii Codex Canonum Ecclesiæ Prim. vindicatus. 1678.
Du Pin, de antiquâ Ecclesiæ Disciplinâ. Colon. Agr. 1691.
Ignatii & Barnabæ Epist. Ed. Is. Vossius. 1646.
Dav. Blondelli Apologia pro Sententiâ Hieronymi. Amst. 1646.
Beveregii Institutiones Chronologicæ. 1669.
Polycarpi & Ignatii Epist. Ed. Usserii, 1644.

Octavo.

Grotius de Jure Belli & Pacis, notis Gronovii, Amst. 1689.
Clementis ad Corinthios Ep. duæ, Gr. Lat. Ed. Wotton. Cant. 1718.

12mo.

Outramus de Sacrificiis. Amst. 1688.
Buxtorfii Synagoga Judaica. Bas. 1641.
Vincentius Lerinensis. Colon. 1613."

In the year 1802, the late Mr. Richard Weston (from whose MSS. I have taken the foregoing extracts) announced an intention of publishing "An Account of the Foundation of the Town Library of Leicester; with the Names of its Benefactors, from its Institution to the last, the Rev. Mr. Harryman in 1743; a Catalogue of the Books and MSS. contained in it; its present neglected Condition, and a Plan for improving and enlarging it;" but, from the want of sufficient encouragement, and from, I am sorry to say, the *res angustæ domi* was never able to complete his publication.

Mr. Weston thus proceeds: "This Library has met with very extraordinary fate; and it is with regret I mention it, that I have now described the last Benefactor. A period of 59 years without the addition of a single book to it—nor any notice taken of it, except that, soon after that time, I remember several of the books were fresh bound, and some repaired, under the direction of Mr. Tiffin.

"Within about seven years too after that period, five gentlemen of eminence in the literary way, who lived adjoining to it, published the following volumes:

"Thomas Carte, esq. son of the Rev. Samuel Carte, vicar of St. Martin's; History of England, 4 vols. fol. 1747.

"Rev. John Jackson, Master of Wigston's Hospital; Chronology, 3 vols. 4to. 1750.

"Rev. William Tiffin, Confrater of Wigston's Hospital; a Treatise on Short Hand, 4to. 1751.

"John-Gilbert Cooper, esq.; The Life of Socrates; 8vo. Letters concerning Taste; 8vo.

"Notwithstanding all these gentlemen lived in or near the Church-yard, not one of their Works were deposited in it; nor, on a strict examination of the donations, and the Catalogue, can I find a single book from any of the Authors, either of the Town or County, though so many have been produced within the last century. And though the Librarian, Jacob Bauthumley, in the year 1676, wrote 'An Historical Relation of the Persecution of the Church,' with a Dedication to the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of the Corporation, complimenting them on their 'pious devotion to Religion and Learning,' yet the work is not to be found; nor any mention of it in the Catalogue taken in 1773.

"Great depredations have been committed on several of the Books.

"A MS Bible, written in the time of Edward the First, on vellum, the first letters of each chapter of which are illuminated with light sky-blue and red alternately, has some leaves cut out at the beginning, and above 200 of the bottom margin cut out, even into the writing; and seem to have been of no use to any body except to a book-binder as bands for binding. One of the covers also is torn off with the chain. This MS. was the gift of Mr. Thomas Stanhope, minister of St. Margaret, Leicester, and written by William Stanlay[2]; and is very well worth examining, the writing being remarkably neat and uniform, and the ink remains of a beautiful black, although written as above.

"The Plates in the Anatomy of Plants, &c. by Malpighius, and two volumes of the Philosophical Transactions, are many of them torn, and some missing.

"Purchas's Travels, in five volumes in folio, have not one quarter of the work remaining; and many others of the most valuable works are much damaged, especially a book in one of the Oriental languages.

"Gesner's History of Plants, folio, missing, which was there in 1772, as I then copied his life from it; and many more I expect when they are searched for.

"The chains affixed to most of the books cause great damage to the binding, and ought to be taken off.

"The Library has remained in this supine, neglected condition, getting worse every year, many of the books being much dirtied lately, the last time it was white-washed; and in 1793, at Mr. Mansfield's feast, part of the company dining there, some hundreds of the books were removed from their places, and have lain in a confused state ever since, without being restored to their proper places.

"In 1796, I presented to Mr. Clarke, then mayor, hints for improving it; but it still remains in the same state; and the motive of publishing this account is, to shew its present condition, and to stir up an emulation in the inhabitants of the Town and County, particularly those of the Town, to improve and increase it by a collection of modern books, to make it of more general utility. Public Libraries are of such benefit to mankind, that it is unnecessary to enlarge on their usefulness; and when one has been established, it is to be lamented that it is not encouraged and improved, especially in this enlightened age.

"Having fairly explained the condition in which it is, I shall beg leave to offer to the publick my plan for improving it. The Catalogue, being printed, will give information of the books it contains.

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[1] See his epitaph at St. Mary's, vol. I. p. 318.

[2] See before, p. 505.

"As soon as this Work is printed, I propose to put 50 copies of it into the hands of some of the Booksellers of the Town and County[1]; and the profit arising from the sale to be applied for the use of the Library, with twenty volumes which I have published, and a few others; and should hope, that *every Author now living* will follow this example: and if the Relations of the Deceased would do the same, a large number of books would soon be collected. And when such a plan is once really begun to be put into execution, there is no doubt but that, in this scientific and enlightened age, the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy of the county, would contribute either in books or money, especially if it be once properly set on foot in the Town."

The *Codex Leicestrensis* (so long and so justly the pride of this Library) was sent to Oxford, in 1671, by the especial permission of a Common Hall[2] of the Borough of Leicester, for the use of Dr. Mill[3]; whose collation of it is thus noticed by Wetstein, in his Prolegomena, p. 53:

"Codex Leicestrensis, totum N. T. complectens, quem Thomas Hayne, Magister Artium, natus Thrussingtoni, vico comitatûs Leicestriensis, dedit anno 1669[4], Bibliothecæ urbis Leicestriæ. Est seculi xiv in foliis tum membranaceis tum chartaceis temere permistis scriptus. Incipit à Matth. xviii. 5. Deficit ab Act. x. 45. ad xiv. 17; à Judæ 7 ad finem; ab Apoc. xxi. 1. ad finem libri. Ejus Collationem edidit Jo. Millius, sed ita ut & plurima omiserit, & multa perperam notaverit, & uti suspicor frequenter Lincolniensem pro Leicestriensi posuerit. Epistolæ ad Hebræos præfigit partem prologi Euthaliani, qui est apud Millium anonymus ex Oecumenico. In hoc codice historia adulteræ non reperitur suo loco Jo. viii. (quod Millius affirmat, Prol. 1506) sed ad finem capitis Lucæ xxi. Historia verò de sudore sanguineo Christi ex Luc. xxii. 43. 44. transposita est post Matthæi xxvi. 39. Post Evangelia sequuntur Epistolæ Paulinæ; deinde Acta, &c. Titulum Evangeliorum habet singularem, ἐκ τȣ͂ κατὰ Μάρκον Εὐαγγελίȣ, ἐκ τȣ͂ κατὰ Λȣκᾶν Εὐαγγελίȣ, ἐκ τȣ͂ κατὰ Ἰωάννην Εὐαγγελίȣ. Multò autem accuratiùs hunc codicem contulerunt Jo. Jakson & Gulielmus Tiffin, cujus variantes lectiones margini editionis Oxoniensis in octavo adscripsit Rev. Gee, pastor apud Leicestrienses, quod exemplar cum Rev. Cæsar de Missy sibi comparâsset, mecum liberaliter communicavit anno 1748. Huic codici gemellus ac similis est Paris. 6. quem supra descripsi n. 13. Alterutro etiam aut utroque usus est Erasmus, qui inde lectiones singulares in Annotationibus producit. Vid. in Marc. iii. 14. & 16.; iv. 21. 30. 40.; v. 33.; vi. 3.; viii. 11. 26.; ix. 11.; xiv. 36. 41.; Luc. xviii. 7.; Jo. vii. 26.; xi. 47.; Act. xiv. 19. Præcipuè vero notandum, hunc codicem ex versione Latinâ interpolatum fuisse: inscriptiones Epistolarum Pauli Latinos sequuntur, ordo verborum idem est ac in Latinis. Consensum cum codice Cantabrigiensi etiam Millius observavit. Vide Marc. ii. 14.; Luc. xvi. 21.; xix. 37.; xx. 47.; xxiii. 29.; Jo. iv. 43.; v. 9. 19.; vi. 23. 24.; vii. 31.; viii. 24.; ix. 4.; xiii. 5.; xiv. 17.; xvi. 18.; quod & Bengelius fassus est, in introd. p. 415, scribens 'in Evangelistis Latinizare Leicestriensem.' Idem poterat affirmare de Epistolis. Vid. Rom. v. 18.; viii. 38.; xiv. 23.; xv. 23.; xvi. 9.; 1 Cor. i. 15.; 2 Cor. vi. 15.; xii. 19.; κατέναντι Θεῷ. 1 Tim. vi. 19."

April 24, 1689, Giles Coker was elected Library-keeper, in the room of William Higgs, promoted to be mace-bearer. Mr. Coker died in or before the month of October in the same year.

June 27, 1694, Samuel Wilcocks was chosen Library-keeper.

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[1] It is much to be regretted that Mr. Weston did not live to give effect to his benevolent intentions.—This very useful Writer, who died at Leicester, Oct. 20, 1806, in his 74th year, had formerly been a thread hosier in that town; and was author of several valuable publications, as will appear from the following list, communicated by himself not long before his death: 1. Tracts on Agriculture and Gardening; with a Chronological Catalogue of Authors, from the Year 1480 to 1773," 1769, 8vo. 2. Second edition, enlarged, 1773. 3. "Gardener's Pocket Calendar," 1774, 18mo. 4, 5. Second edition, 17..; third edition, 1783. 6. Fourth edition, in 12mo, 1787. 7. "Gardener's and Planter's Calendar, containing the Method of raising Timber Trees, Fruit Trees, and Quick for Hedges; with Directions for Farming, and managing a Garden, every Month in the Year," 1773, 12mo. 8. Second edition. 9, 10, 11, 12. "The Universal Botanist," 4 vols. 8vo, 20 copper-plates, 1770, 1773. 13. "The English Flora, describing 4000 Plants cultivated in the Nurseries," 1778, 8vo. 14. Supplement to ditto, 1780. 15. Treatise on Alabaster, 8 vols. 179.. 16. "The Leicester Directory," 1794, 12mo. 17. With Supplements. 18. "The Gentleman and Lady's Gardener," in 8vo (for Mr. Edmondes, seedsman), 1774. 19. Ellis's Gardener's Calendar," 1774, 12mo (for Mr. Richardson, bookseller). (Printed of the above Work 21,000.) 20. "The Nurseryman and Seedsman's Catalogue of Trees, Shrubs, Plants, and Seeds, sold by them," 1774—1785, 12mo.—To this ingenious Writer the Gentleman's Magazine was also indebted for several useful and entertaining articles; particularly "A Catalogue of various Gardeners' Catalogues published in this Kingdom," vol. LXXIV. p. 1103; vol. LXXV. pp. 34, 1133. "Directions for managing Strawberries in Summer," vol. LXXV. pp. 504, 611; "The Natural History of Tobacco; the different Uses to which it is applied; its native Place of Growth; Introduction into Europe, and into this Country; and Method of cultivating it in England," vol. LXXVI. p. 195. "A Review of the principal Authors on Horticulture and Botany," ibid. 997; "Critical Remarks on Botanical Writers, written in 1802," vol. LXXVII. p. 518.—Many others are the Works of which Mr. Weston had formed more than the outline; and which, at various times, he proposed to give to the publick. Among these was one for which he issued Proposals in 1800, under the title of "Leicestriana; or, A Collection of Fugitive Pieces, in Verse and Prose, arranged in Chronological Order." For this Work he had formed a large collection, "having found many amongst the papers of an Uncle then lately deceased, who was curious in preserving literary curiosities." He had also nearly all Mr. Rozell's Works, and several of Mr. Bickerstaffe's. In the same year he announced as preparing for the press, and nearly completed, to be published by subscription, in 8vo. in three or four numbers, "A Botanical Dictionary, explaining the Words in the Writings of Linnæus, particularly in the Genera and Species Plantarum, and Systema Vegetabilium; with their Derivation from the Greek and Latin; the Greek written also in English Letters. With about Twenty Copper-plates, for explaining the Linnæan System. On Two Copper-plates will be explained the Genders of 1344 Genera of Plants, by their Terminations. The rest of the Plants are already engraved." At the same time he advertised as also preparing for the press, "The Literary History of Leicestershire; containing an Account of the Authors, Natives or Residents, of the Town or County; a Catalogue of their Works; and a Collection of Fugitive Pieces, from the Years 1500 to 1801, arranged in Chronological Order, with Anecdotes relating to the Authors, and Extracts from their Works. To which are added, an Account of the Foundation of the Town Library, &c. (see p. 509.)—"As there is no Work extant in which there is a general account of the ingenious and learned which the Town and County have produced, I flatter myself that such a publication will not be unacceptable to the publick. As many valuable fugitive pieces have been printed in a detached manner, and are with difficulty found; these I have been collecting for several years, with many in manuscript, as this is not intended as a Catalogue of Books only; and flatter myself the collection will be found more numerous and entertaining than could have been expected. This has been increased by a large number of a gentleman deceased, curious in preserving such things. The Addresses from Candidates at some of the late Elections to the Electors, worthy of notice, will also be inserted, and remarkable epitaphs. With this plan, I have inserted the names of several Authors, and some of their Works. The living ones I intend applying to by letter, or in person. As to the deceased, I shall think myself obliged to the survivors of the family, or any persons who will be so kind as to give me information of their Works, or any anecdotes relating to them." In 1805, he published Proposals for "The Natural History of Strawberries, describing above Seventy Species and Varieties, their native Places of Growth, and Introduction into England; with the modern Improvements in their Cultivation, to have a regular Succession of Fruit in every Month of the Year. Embellished with Ten Copper-plates, explaining the Fructification of the Flower; the Leaves, Flowers, and Fruit of their natural Size and Colour, with a Steam-Flue and Water-Flue for Forcing them. To be printed in small 8vo, in Five Numbers." He had also prepared for the press, a small "Treatise on the Management of Fish and Fish Ponds, translated from the French; with Additions adapted to this Country."—But none of these Proposals have been carried into effect.

[2] Dr. Farmer, who cites "the Book of the Catalogue," observes that it is there called "a *Greek* MS. of the *Latin* Testament."

[3] In Mr. Jackson's copy of Kuster's New Testament, 1712, many of the MSS. of Dr. Mill are collated anew, and several MSS. added which Dr. Mill did not see; almost all the various readings of all the most antient Christian Writers are added, &c. and many thousand errors of Dr. Mill's edition are corrected. In a sheet or two of paper, prefixed to the Book itself, is a fuller account: "In hoc exemplari excuso N. T. habentur omnes variæ Lectiones Cod. MS. Leicestriensis, post Millium denuò cum diligentiâ collati."—MS. Cod. Leic. est Fol. ut dicunt, partim membranaceus, partim chartaceus. Scriptus fuit seculo post natum Christum decimo tertio, quatenus constat ex Charactere istius Seculi à Montfaucon descripto, qui clarè congruunt cum Charactere MS. Leic. Vide Palæograph. Græc. in cap. viii. lib. 4. p. 320.

[4] A mistake, probably, of Wetstein, for 1649, the year in which Mr. Hayne died.

The FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

"The most antient mention," says Mr. Carte, "that I have met with of any School in Leicester is in a deed without date, whereby Robert Fitz-John, of Whitwick, granted to Adam le Sage, of Torp, formerly rector of the schools in Leicester, and to his heirs or assigns, certain lands in the field of Rotebi; to which were witnesses, sir Peter son of Roger, John son of the same, knights; John de Anesti, John de Lumchamp, William Bate of Groby, &c. [Q. Whether the first of these witnesses be not the same with Peter son of Roger, who was the first mayor of Leicester in 1246, and so continued till 1256 inclusively?]

"The next mention that I find made of a school here is, that a bishop of Carlisle had given land for the maintaining a free-school in the parish of St. Margaret. This bishop I take to have been John Penny, who was abbot of Leicester, afterwards bishop of Carlisle, and lies buried in St. Margaret's church. This land, it is said, Mr. John Beaumont about 1541 (at which time he was recorder, and a commissioner) sold away; but by what authority doth not appear. Certain it is, the Corporation was dissatisfied with what he had done; and therefore, March 11, 6 Edw. VI. at a common hall, they resolved to endeavour the recovery of it; and for that and some other purposes sent Mr. Robert Boughton, vicar of St. Martin's, to London, whose charges were borne, half by the town, and half by the parish of St. Margaret: but what progress he made in the matter I find not; only the event shews that this attempt proved abortive; and it is possible that the death of King Edward VI. might occasion them to desist from prosecution of the matter.

"The origin of the Free-school is, by all persons whom I have discoursed with about it, computed to have been in 1573; which is an error in itself, and an occasion of other errors; and therefore I shall deliver my opinion, and then mention some of the circumstances on which it is founded.

"My opinion is, that Thomas Wigston, prebendary of the church of Newark, brother of the famous William Wigston, founded the school in the place where the school-house now stands, and that he endowed it with lands; which, together with the guardianship or oversight of the school, he entrusted with the master and confrater of his brother's Hospital, charging them to pay 10*l.* a-year to the master of the school; and that thus it continued till the augmentation and new establishing of it about 1573. The circumstances upon which my opinion is grounded are as follows: 1. Leland asserts that Thomas Wigston made the Free-school in Leicester[1]. 2. John Pott, schoolmaster of Leicester, is said to be one of the fugitives that were gone beyond sea, contrary to the Statute 13 Eliz. 3. I have seen, among other papers concerning the New Hospital, a rental of lands in 1561 and 1562, out of which the schoolmaster is paid. 4. It was agreed, at a common hall, June 30, 1564, that one of the bells of St. Peter's church should be sold, to repair the School-house. All which was before the supposed foundation of the Free-school, and confirms what I have suggested. And hence we learn how it comes to pass that the Master and Confrater of Wigston's Hospital are so much concerned in the visitation and government of the School, though Queen Elizabeth in her grant takes no notice of them, but only of the Mayor, &c. Hence also we may observe how erroneously the 20*l.* a-year, which is paid by the Hospital to the Schoolmaster, is all of it called the earl of Huntingdon's gift; whereas the earl by his deed, gave only a rent-charge of 10*l.* a-year; and the other 10*l.* arises from the lands entrusted to the Hospital for maintenance of the School, &c.

"April 7, 15 Eliz. the queen, in consideration of 35*l.* having granted to the mayor and co-burgesses of Leicester the materials of the decayed church of St. Peter[2]; they, according to their obligation, set about building a school-house anew (which I suppose was on the same ground as the former) because I find no account of the purchase of the site of it, and finished it the next year; and at the same time they erected a new house at the North end of the school-house for the head schoolmaster to dwell in, and thereto laid all the backside that lately was in the occupation of Johnson, a mason, reserving to themselves the rent of 20*s.* a-year[3]. For defraying these and some other charges, they laid themselves, the twenty-four at 2*s.* and the forty-eight at 1*s.* each, May 7, 16 Eliz.

"The school is situated on the East side of the Highcross-street, over against the Blue-boar-lane, and is separated from the County Gaol by Free-school-lane. The building is a rugged pile of forest-stone, interspersed with some pieces of wrought free-stone, lying in all directions. It is covered with slate. The upper room is assigned to the master, and the lower or ground-room to the two ushers, whereof the upper teaches the Latin grammar, and the under-usher English, all which have their salaries out of the benefactions[4]."

The stone in the left tablet in front is of modern erection, and has the following names of benefactors:

	£.	s.	d.
Queen Elizabeth, *per annum* —	10	0	0
Henry earl of Huntingdon —	20	0	0
Sir William Wigston — —	10	0	0
Sir Ralph Rawlett — —	3	6	8
Mr. William Norrice — —	3	6	8
Mr. James Ellis senior — —	1	6	8
Mr. James Ellis junior — —	3	0	0
Mr. John Stanly — — —	2	0	0
Mr. Thomas Gilbert — —	5	0	0
Mrs. Dorothy Baker — —	1	0	0
Mr. Robert Heyrick — —	0	13	4
Mr. Thomas Clarke — —	1	0	0
Mrs. Margaret Hobby — —	0	12	0
Mr. Thomas Haine — —	0	6	0

Mr. Tobias Heyrick (not on the tablet), 6*s.* 8*d.*

"Another tablet on the right has the national arms in the middle, and town cinquefoil on the left; at top a bull's head; date on the right side of the national arms, 1574. On the right, at bottom, in a circlet, 'Walter Rawlet' only in words. On the left, at bottom, seemingly a bare or uncovered head of a person unknown."

"Queen Elizabeth gave an annuity of 10*l.* *per annum* for maintenance of the head-usher in the School, to be received of the Auditors for the Honour of Leicester, at Michaelmas and Lady-day. This is now paid at Michaelmas only; but is usually paid quarterly to the usher.

Henry earl of Huntingdon gave 10*l.* *per annum* to the head-master of the School, to be paid by the Corporation out of certain grounds which they purchased of Mr. Freak, due at Michaelmas and Lady-day, and to be paid to the master of the New Hospital; which is done once in the year, at Michaelmas; and the master of the Hospital pays it to the master of the School at Michaelmas and Lady-day. Also, 10*l.* *per annum* more is paid him out of the chamber of the Town at the same times during pleasure.

The same noble earl, Oct. 11, 18 Eliz. gave an annuity of 40*s.* apiece to two poor scholars in the School, and 3*l.* apiece to two at the University, which none of them were to enjoy above five years.

Sir Ralph Rawlett gave, out of his manor of Thedingworth, an annuity of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the under-usher of the School, due at Michaelmas and Lady-day.—These lands were purchased by Serjeant Newdigate; and the annuity is paid by his heirs. The Town pays the under-usher quarterly.

Mr. William Norrice, once one of the aldermen, gave an annuity of 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for the head-usher, payable out of a close in the Abbey-gate. This is usually paid to the head-usher at Michaelmas and Lady-day. The said usher was enjoined by Mr. Norrice to bring ten of his scholars to the house of the said Mr. Norrice by North-gate upon the second

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[1] See before, p. 502.

[2] See before, p. 399.

[3] See before, p. 400.

[4] Carte, MS.

Tuesday after Trinity Sunday in the forenoon, and there to sing the 113th Psalm.

Mr. Robert Heyrick, once alderman, gave an annuity of 13*s.* 4*d.* *per annum* for the under-usher, payable out of his lands in Leicester, at Michaelmas only. This is paid out of the Grey Friers by the heirs of the said Robert Heyrick.

Mr. Tobias Heyrick, son and heir of the aforesaid Robert Heyrick, added to the said annuity 6*s.* 8*d.* for the same use, paid by his heirs at Michaelmas only.

Mr. Thomas Clarke, alderman, gave an annuity of 20*s.* for the under-usher, payable out of a piece of ground adjoining to the Soar, called *The Water Laggs*, at Michaelmas and Lady-day. This is paid to the usher by the chamberlains.

Margaret Hobby, widow, gave 12*s.* annuity for the under-usher, payable out of a house in the South gate. It is usually paid by the tenant to the usher. Item, there is paid out of the said house yearly, for the use of the poor, 12*d.* The said house was, in 1712, in the tenure of widow Owin.

Mrs. Dorothy Baker gave a sum of money to the Corporation, in trust, that they should yearly give to the ushers of the said School 10*s.* apiece, that each of them should teach their scholars to write.

Mr. James Ellis senior, an alderman, gave 26*s.* 8*d.* yearly out of a house in the parish of All Saints, in tenure of William Noone senior, baker, for the head-usher[1]."

"The masters' salaries, &c. are; the head master, 40*l.* a-year, a house with entrance-money from half a guinea to a guinea; the first usher, 24*l.* a-year, with a small garden-ground, entrance from a crown upwards; the second usher, 19*l.* 16*s.* with a house during pleasure, set at four guineas a-year, and no entrance-money. Scanty appointments for liberal education, but respectable in the reign of the foundress[2]."

By the Corporation-books it appears that the master of Wigston's Hospital had originally the power of recommending, if not the appointment, of the master and ushers; but this right has for nearly a whole century been exercised by the mayor and senior aldermen; sanctioned, however, by the testimonials of learned public characters, which are always a better ground of choice than private opinion.

To those who know that the founder of Wigston's Hospital was a principal founder also of the Free-school, it will not appear strange that the master of that Hospital should have been originally intrusted with some sort of superintendance of this seminary; which should, properly, be visited by the master and confrater; and Mr. Jackson, the last master who resided in Leicester, was a punctual attendant at the stated periods, accompanied generally by the Clergy of the respective parish-churches, and the Mayor of the Town[3], &c. But the master of Wigston's Hospital, in the present times, being no longer a resident, his visiting the School once a-year would be only an useless intrusion.

Within the last dozen years there have not been more than about 50 boys, nor less than about 30.

The following charge occurs in the records of the Corporation:

"A. D. 1618, paid 9th Dec. to watchmen, for watching the School when the scholars were so unruly as to shut out their master, 4*s.* 3*d.*"

Thomas Horne, M. A. of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 1624, was schoolmaster at London, Leicester, Tunbridge, and at length at Eton, where he succeeded N. Grey; and continuing till his death, Aug. 22, 1654, was buried in the College chapel, Aug. 24[4].

"1627, Mr. John Angel master. He was offered 20*l.* in 1636, if he would resign.

"1647, Nov. 22. Certain orders were made, at a common hall, to be observed by the schoolmaster and scholars of the Free-school.

"1648, Mr. Coleman, under-usher, was discharged the School by the *mayor and justices*, after being twenty years under-usher.

"1649, Mr. Millis was proposed for master by Mr. Lee; who afterwards wrote to Mr. Bahemeny, that his brother might supply his place.

"1651, Mr. Wood, master, from Croydon. Agreed, at a *common hall*, that if Mr. Wood would come to the Free-school, and be approved by the *mayor and visitors*, he should have the school.—Joseph Bickland, under-usher, it appears, was made by the master of the Hospital; and it was asserted by him, that it is the undoubted power of his place to present a schoolmaster.

"1662, Mr. David Thomas, head master, *recommended* by Mr. Meredith, warden of All Souls, and master of the Hospital.

"1667, Mr. Nathaniel Ball, master, recommended by Dr. Busby, at the *mayor's* request.

"1670, Joseph Birkhead, M. A. head-schoolmaster, was a benefactor to the Town Library[5].

"1671, Mr. Wells was invited by the mayor and seniors to take the School.

"William Davy, under-usher, to hold during pleasure of the *mayor and aldermen who have been mayors*.

"1678, Mr. William Thomas, master, elected by a common hall; and his election confirmed by patent, dated Sept. 10, 1680. He continued to be the head-master for 34 years; was 28 years vicar of All Souls; and died Dec. 6, 1713.

"1684, Daniel Keene, M. A. of Jesus college, Cambridge, usher, by the *twenty-four*.

"1689, Mr. Kilby, head-usher, at a common hall.

"March 16, 1701-2, Joseph Hardy was elected to succeed Mr. Kilby as head-usher.

"On the death of Mr. Thomas, the Rev. John Clayton, some time vicar of St. Nicholas, was elected head-master in 1713.

"Sept. 25, 1713, at a common hall, 3*l.* (the Town's free gift to the under-master) was increased to 8*l.*

"May 14, 1714, Samuel Elly chosen head-usher, in room of Mr. Hardy, who died April 21, 1714. Mr. Elly died June 18, 1734.

"Sept. 27, 1717, Mr. Adcocks, under-usher of the School, was allowed to live in a new house in Senvey gate, at an annual rent of one shilling[6]."

Rev. Gerrard Andrewes, M. A. succeeded Mr. Clayton as head-master of the Free-school in 1739; obtained the vicarage of St. Nicholas in 1757; resigned the school in 1762; and died in 1764. Of this gentleman a particular account, with a Pedigree of his family, and some particulars of the Free-school whilst under his direction, has been given in vol. III. p. 456; but, since that page was printed, the venerable Bp. of London (Dr. Beilby Porteus) has done himself great honour, by presenting, unsolicited, the valuable rectory of St. James, Westminster, to the Rev. Dr. Gerrard Andrewes, the very meritorious son of the late excellent schoolmaster.

The Rev. John Davenport, vicar of St. Nicholas, was elected head-master April 29, 1762; and died Feb. 6, 1769.

The Rev. James Pigott, M. A. was elected head-master Feb. 14, 1769; and resigned in 1799; when

The Rev. Samuel Heyrick, M. A. was elected; who resigned in 1802: and is now rector of Brampton in Northamptonshire.

On Mr. Heyrick's resignation, some of the inhabitants of the town, who were dissatisfied with the mode of education, as being purely classical, remonstrated against the election of a classical master; but after much newspaper altercation, application being made to counsel for an opinion, it was found that the charter would allow no other than a regularly-educated member of either of the Universities to be elected, and that the education given must be principally classical. Of course their remonstrance was withdrawn.

The present head-master, elected in 1802, is the Rev. Henry St. John Bullen, M. A. of Trinity college, Cambridge, and rector of Tuddenham, Suffolk.

The second master is the Rev. R. Davies, B. D. of Queen's college, Oxford, and Vicar of Welton, co. Northampton, and of Llanwnog, co. Montgomery.

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[1] Carte, MS.
[2] Bickerstaffe, MS.
[3] See Throsby, p. 366.
[4] Wood, Athen. Oxon. vol. II. p. 106.
[5] See p. 508.
[6] Thus far the extracts from the Corporation Books.

Account of Payments due to the Master and Ushers of the Free-school.

Head-master.	£.	s.	d.	
Free gift of Corporation -	16	0	0	These sums paid by the chamberlain.
Do. by order Feb, 24, 1797	30	0	0	
Mr. Stanley's gift -	1	0	0	
Mr. Gilbert's do. -	3	0	0	
Lord Huntingdon's do. -	10	0	0	These paid by Mr. Pares, as agent to the master of Wigston's Hospital.
Wigston's do. - -	10	0	0	
	70	0	0	

Head Usher.	£.	s.	d.	
Mr. Norris's gift -	3	6	8	These sums paid by the chamberlain.
Mrs. Dorothy Baker's do.	0	10	0	
Mr. Stanley's do. -	0	13	4	
Mr. Gilbert's do. -	1	10	0	
Free gift of Corporation -	8	0	0	
Paid by the Receiver of the rents for the Duchy of Lancaster:				
Queen Elizabeth's gift, 10*l.*; deducting poundage and fees, 17*s.* 6*d.* -	9	2	6	
Paid by the chamberlain:				
Rent of garden, in the occupation of Abell -	2	12	6	
Paid by Mr. Pares, as agent to the master of Wigston's Hospital:				
Wigston's gift - -	1	0	0	
	26	15	0	

Under Usher.	£.	s.	d.	
Mr. Clark's gift -	1	0	0	These sums paid by the chamberlains.
Mr. Ralph Rowlett's do. -	3	6	8	
Mrs. Hobby's do. - -	0	12	0	
Mr. Stanley's do. - -	0	6	8	
Mr. Gilbert's do. - -	0	10	0	
Mrs. Baker's do. - -	0	10	0	
Free gift of Corporation -	3	0	0	
Ditto - - -	5	0	0	
Ditto - - -	5	0	0	
Paid by Mr. Pares, as proprietor of the house:				
Heyrick's gift issuing out of a house in the Friar-lane	1	0	0	
Paid by the chamberlain:				
Rent of a house in the Sanvey gate - -	6	6	0	
	26	11	4	

	£.	s.	d.
Payments to the Head-master -	70	0	0
Head Usher -	26	15	0
Under Usher -	26	11	4
	123	6	4

CHARITY SCHOOLS IN LEICESTER.

"The first of these was begun by Mr. Stephenson; and continued by his daughter Mrs. Lydia Stephenson, who died in 1720; and after by another daughter, Mrs. Allen. In this school are 24 boys, clothed in grey, having coats, caps, bands, stockings, and shoes [and in 1717 began to have shirts also given them, which continued only one year]; but neither waistcoats nor breeches. From 1711 to 1717 about 29 were apprenticed from this school. The master who teaches them has 8*l. per annum*[1]."

Matthew Simons, esq. about 1714, left 10*l.* 4*s.* for cloathing twelve boys; 1*l.* 16*s.* to buy them Bibles; and 4*l.* a-year for teaching them: they are taught by the under-usher of the Free-school[1].

In 1720, twenty poor boys, belonging to the town of Leicester at large, were taught and cloathed at the charge of the Registrar; and ten poor girls taught and cloathed at the expence of the Commissary[2].

"Another school was founded by Walter Ruding, esq. about 1710, at first for 12 boys, but in 1717 for 16, to be chosen out of any parish. They are found wholly in cloathing; and their outward garment is blue. The master is allowed 6*l. per annum*; and is required to teach them to read and write, and also arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three; for which he receives 10*s.* for each boy, when he goes to be apprenticed, over and above his constant salary. At Christmas Mr. Ruding gives the master, his son, and the boys, a feast; for which he allows 12*d.* each boy, and 12*d* for the master. In about three or four years [this was written in 1717], six of these boys have been apprenticed; for which purpose Mr. Ruding gave with each boy 5*l.*[3]"

"Under the care of Mr. Holbetch, by the charity of an unknown person, are ten boys, of St. Margaret's parish, to whom are given coats, caps, shirts, bands, shoes, stockings, and buckles, and proper books, particularly Common Prayer-books. John Borma the master, who teaches them, has 50*s.* and a coat. If their parents set them out to be apprentices, and they behave themselves well during their apprenticeship, each of them, at his coming out of his time, has 5*l.* given him to begin the world.—N. B. These ten boys began to be taken care of about Midsummer 1716. If their parents can spare them, they may be taught *gratis* by the under-usher of the Free-school; and therefore the gentleman takes care only for the instruction and good government of them on Sundays, when they are strictly bound to attend the master whom he provides for them, by whom they are taught to read, catechized, and conducted to church, &c.[3]"

St. Margaret's Charity-school.

In the year 1806 was erected, by the unparalleled exertions of the Rev. R. Davies, curate of St. Margaret's, on a piece of ground commonly called *The Butt Close*[4], in Church-gate, a spacious building, containing two rooms, each competent to accommodate fifty children; one for boys, the other for girls; together with a house at each end for the residence of the master and mistress. The expence of the building was defrayed by the voluntary contributions of the parishioners; to which Mrs. Harris, a lady distinguished for her benefactions to the Charities of Leicester, gave 100*l.*; and at her death bequeathed the interest of 100*l.* more for its support. In this School 100 children are annually taught reading, writing, and accompts; the entire expence of which, together with the cloathing, is supported by voluntary subscription.

Shambles[5], or Green-coat School.

The place now occupied by the charity-boys belonging to the school founded by Alderman Gabriel Newton (who in his life-time had built a school at the North-east corner of St. Nicholas's church-yard) was originally the Shambles. It is situate near St. Nicholas church, facing the Jewry-wall; and on the front of it is inscribed,

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[1] Carte, MS.

[2] Magna Britannia, Leicestershiee, p. 1393.

[3] Carte, MS.

[4] The Butt Close, which was purchased from sir Nigel Gresley, has lately been used as a wood-yard; but was formerly given by Queen Elizabeth to the freemen of Leicester, for the purpose of public sports, and especially archery; whence, from the butts, or shooting marks, it received the name. Walk through Leicester, 1804, p. 20.

[5] These Shambles, built in 1682, at the expence of 55*l.* for the use of the Town butchers on the week-day markets, were but for a short time used for that purpose. The other Shambles, a regular-formed building, which stood in the Market-place, having been found to be of no use except on the Saturday, were taken down in 1746, at the erection of the Exchange. The Gainsborough, and some wretched small buildings which were taken down about the same time, were miserably inconvenient.

"This Charity-school for 35 Boys was founded by
the Corporation, as Trustees in the late
Alderman Gabriel Newton's[1] will, anno 1785."

The boys are clothed in green, with red collars on their coats, a black cap, and are allowed a halfpenny roll for breakfast; they are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and psalmody[2], and apprenticed with 5*l.* They have two masters, one at a salary of 30*l.* and the other 10*l.* *per annum*; the latter teaches them to sing, at stated times, and attends them to church, with the other master, on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays[3].

St. Mary's School.

On a line of stone in the front of this edifice, which stands near the church, is inscribed: "A Charity-school, founded and supported by voluntary subscriptions erected 1785;" principally by the inhabitants and congregation at that church; towards which the preacher, the Rev. Mr. Robinson, may be justly said to have done much. On the door a slit, inscribed, "For the benefit of this Charity-school." On a tablet without: "This building, which contains two separate schools, and a dwelling-house for the master's family, was erected by voluntary subscriptions in the year 1785, for the religious education of the children of the poor in this parish, who shall be recommended by the annual subscribers."

Two statues, a boy and a girl, properly habited, stand in niches over the door, thus underwritten: "These figures were erected at the joint expence of John Johnson and John Horton, esqrs. London; both natives of Leicester. By the kindness of our benefactors, we are here instructed in the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make us wise unto salvation."

In this school 45 boys and 35 girls are educated, not only in reading, &c. but in religious duties; and the girls, moreover, in habits of industry. The children are clothed in light brown, kept exceedingly orderly and clean, and are frequently attended, or rather superintended, by their benefactors. A master and mistress reside. The salary of the former is 39*l.* and the latter 15*l.* a-year. It cost building 600*l.*[4]

St. Martin's School.

This also is a school for the education of the children of the poor belonging to the parish, built and supported by voluntary subscription. The building (which is, doubtless, one of the prettiest ornaments, as a public edifice, in the town) was erected in the year 1791, at the expence of 950*l.* It educates 35 boys, and 30 girls; and stands in Friar-lane, on a healthful spot. Here reside a master and a mistress, in genteel apartments; the former on a salary of 30*l.* and the latter 20*l.* a-year. The former is indulged by the committee to educate with his boys six scholars, for his better maintenance, who are not upon the establishment.

An annual sermon is preached, respectively, for the benefit of St. Mary's and St. Martin's schools. At present they are each without a permanency: it is devoutly to be wished[5].

There is a Sunday-school for each of the Churches of the Established Religion.

There is also a large daily free-school, by subscription, for 20 boys and 20 girls, of any denomination belonging to the Presbyterian or Great Meeting; and a Sunday-school also for 80 scholars.

At the Independent Chapel is a Sunday-school.

The general Baptists have a large Sunday-school, at their Meeting in Friar-lane, carried on upon Mr. Lancaster's improved plan of education.

ANTIENT PAINTED GLASS.

In the hall and kitchen of the house of Mr. Stephens, in High Cross-street, on a long range of lights, is a regular series of ancient paintings on glass, as delineated, in 1790, at my request, by Mr. Throsby; containing, among other things, the figures of four Saints, and the Seven Sacraments of the Church of Rome[6].

Plate XXXVI.

1. St. Margaret.
2. St. Christopher.
3. St. Katharine.
4. St. George.
[A cypher[7] of *W. R.* accompanies this figure.]
5. The Annunciation.
6. The Birth of Jesus.
7. The Wise Men's Offering.
8. The Presentation of Jesus in the Temple.
9. The Resurrection.
10. The Ascension.
11 The Transfiguration.
12. The Holy Eucharist.

Plate XXXVII.

13. The Assumption.
14. Part of the same.
15. Marriage.
16. Baptism.
17. Confirmation.
18. Holy Orders.
19. Penance.
20. Extreme Unction.
21. Visiting the Sick.
22. Burial of the Dead.
23. The Trinity.
24. Prisoner released.
25. Relieving the Hungry and Thirsty.
26. Clothing the Naked.
27. Crest of Town Arms.
28. The Town Arms.

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[1] "In this school, Mr. Newton in his life-time had 35 boys clothed in green, with green caps, and fair bands, an halfpenny coarse roll each for breakfast, taught reading, writing, and accompts; and apprenticed with 5*l.* And he intended at his death to provide 5*l.* to enable them, after their service, to launch into business; but was so crossed, maligned, and persecuted, by an ungrateful tribe, that after a few years he broke his charity here, though he promised to do something that way by will, and got me to make proposals to those distant communities who enjoy his charitable establishments. Lincoln disregarded our tender—they were silent; and Mr. Newton would not suffer me to repeat my application, saying they were sorry dogs, and cared not for their poor. He declared, if he had not been maltreated here in his native place, he intended to have endowed it with his whole fortune. It is computed that he left lands and money to the amount of 16,000*l.* for charitable uses. His executors, instead of enforcing the will, by an over-caution searched for his nearest relation; and met with a Richard Walker, a pauper, a member of Trinity Hospital here. Him they produced to Chancery; and acknowledged, though on disputable grounds, as first of kin. I found out the man, and drew up his pretensions; but he, instead of accepting of a pecuniary present, and assisting them to pass a fine, got advice and support, to embarrass them several years. But the will emerged at last in its full force in every respect." W. Bickerstaffe.

[2] The Founder's will particularly directs that they shall be "instructed in toning and psalmody."

[3] Throsby, p. 372.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Throsby, p. 373.

[6] 1. Baptism (marked 16.); 2. Confirmation (17); 3. Penance (19); 4. The Holy Eucharist (12); 5. Extreme Unction (20); 6. Holy Orders (18); 7. Marriage (15).

[7] The initials probably of the artist; which may assist in ascertaining the age of the workmanship.

PAINTED GLASS at LEICESTER.

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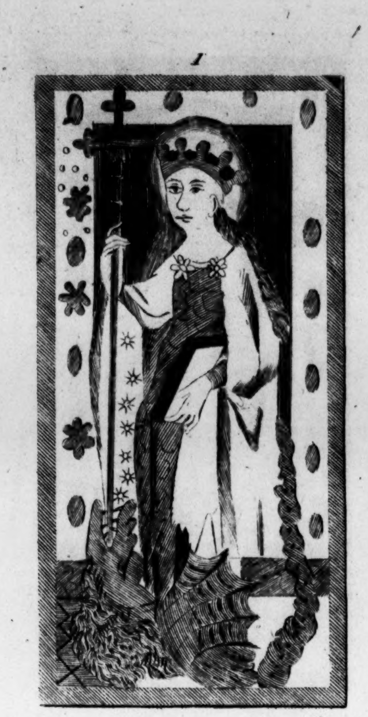

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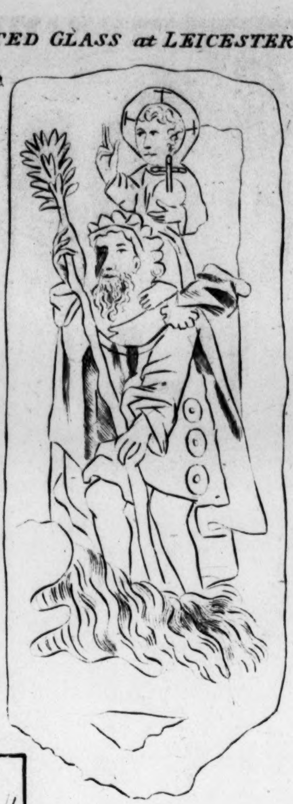

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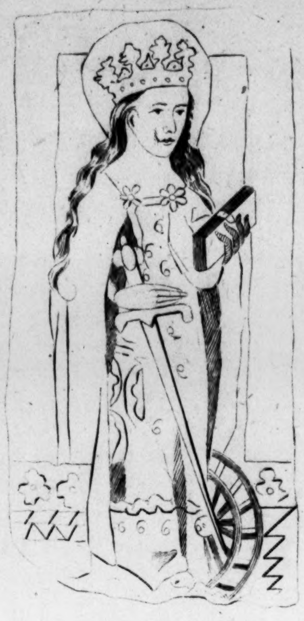

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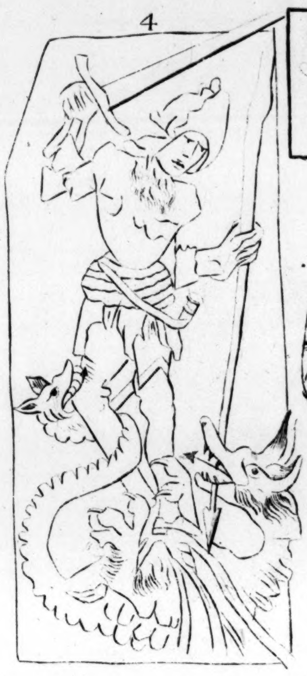

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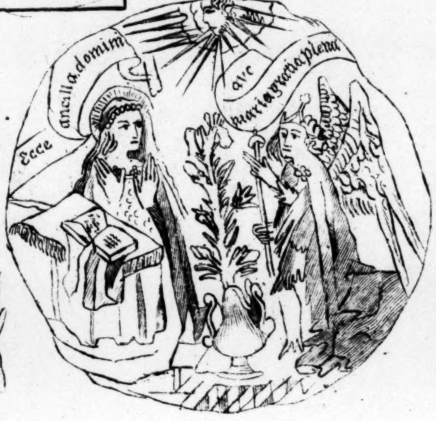
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ave maria gracia plena

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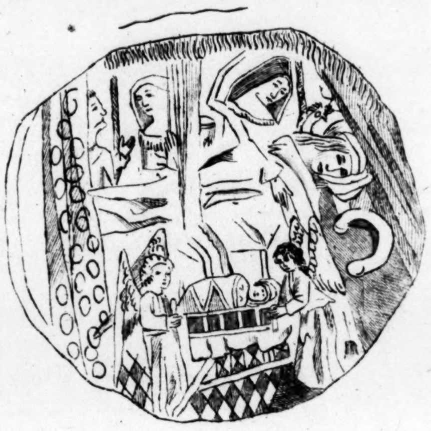

Throſby del. 1788.

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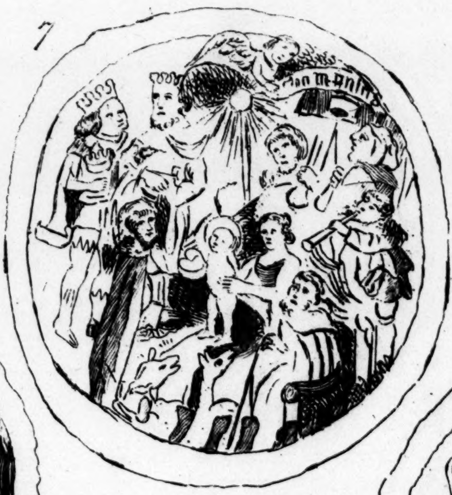

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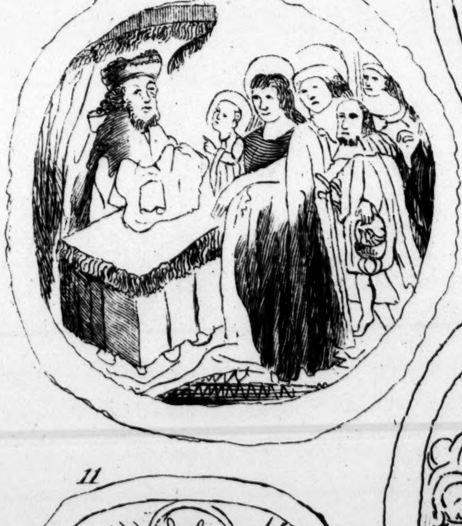

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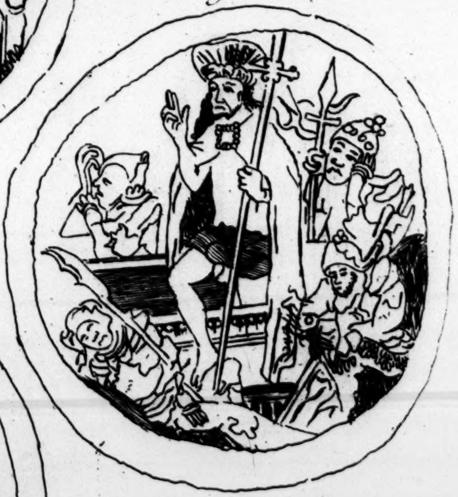

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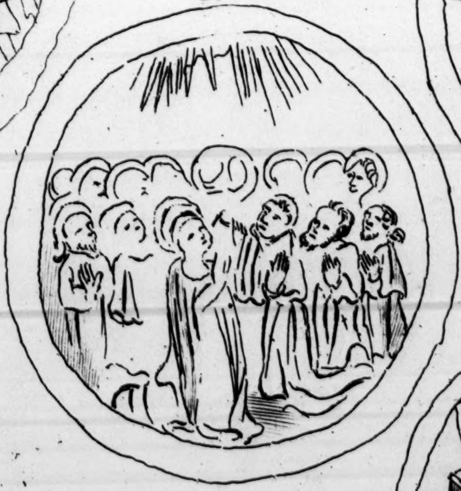

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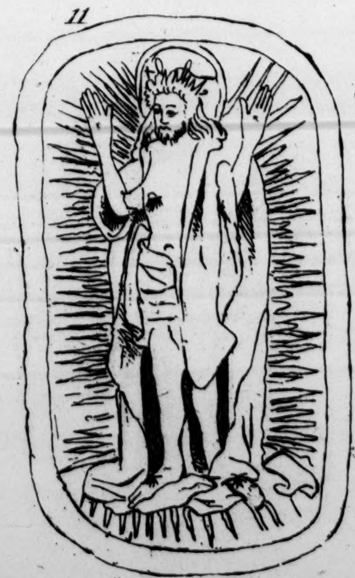

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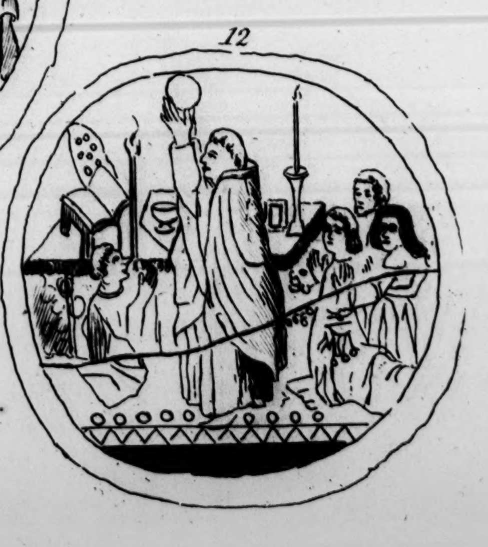
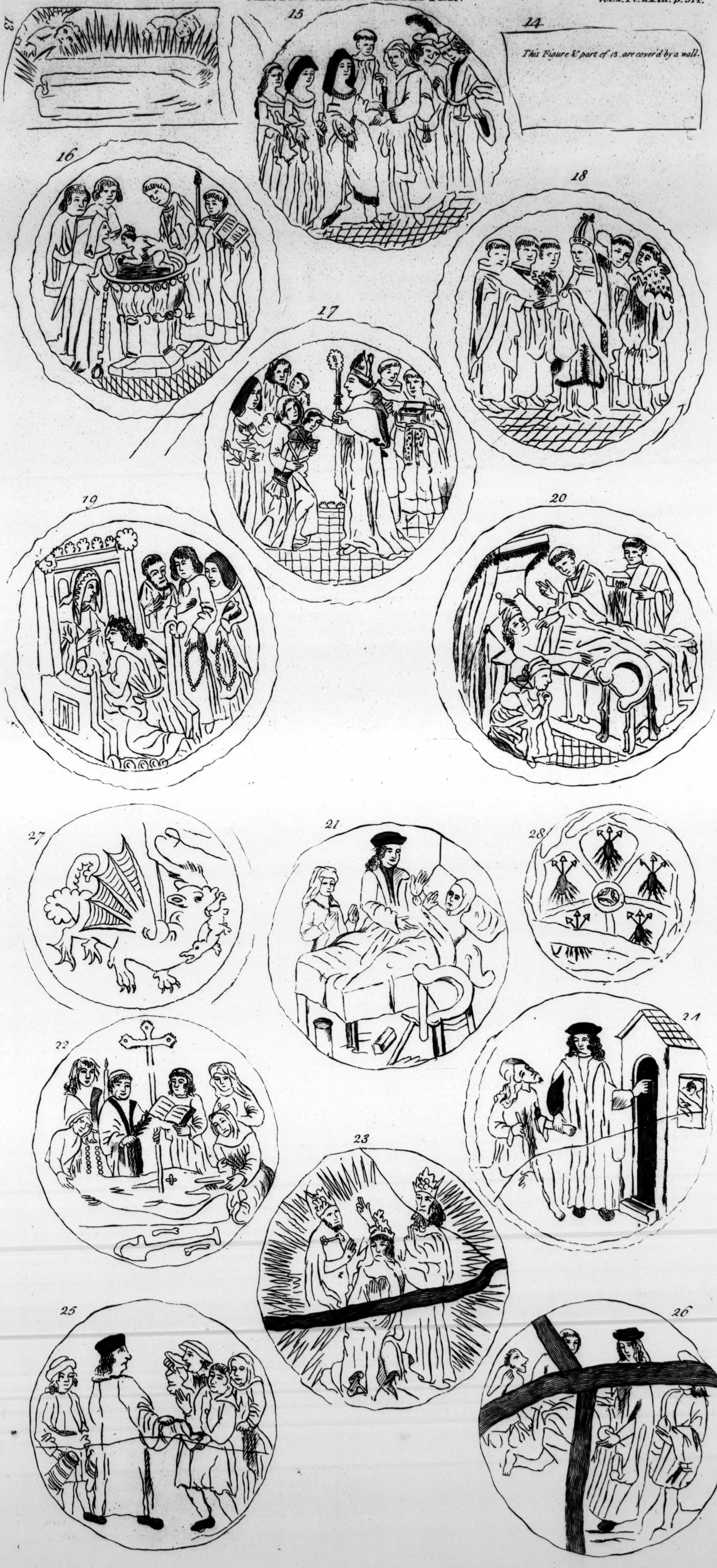


BRITISH
12 JN 1923
MUSEUM

PAINTED GLASS at LEICESTER. Vol. I. Pl. XXVII. p. 514.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This Figure & part of 13. are cover'd by a wall.
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BRITISH
12 JN 1923
MUSEUM

LEICESTER INFIRMARY.

The history of this most excellent Institution will with great propriety be prefaced by the Address to which it owed its origin; Dr. Watts, the first projector[1] of the Infirmary, having recommended his benevolent plan in language the most forcible and convincing:

"The great utility of the laborious poor, those supporters of society, upon whom the wealth, upon whom the prosperity, upon whom the defence, upon whom the very existence of the nation, doth so manifestly and mainly depend. The but too obviously disgraceful and fatal neglect of them. The leaving them to the vexatious and distressful consequences of the various deplorable accidents and distempers to which they are so liable; or, what is still far worse, a prey to those ignorant, those interested, to those enterprising, to those utterly unfeeling, intruders upon the Faculty, and depredators upon property and life, who in this Nation (though so happy in its Laws and Government) so grievously abound. The natural and alarming consequences of such unnatural and evident neglect; a numerous sickly, maimed, languishing, and burthensome poor; a weakly offspring; and population decreasing from this, at least as much as from any other single cause. The improbability, not to say, impossibility, of having them taken care of speedily, effectually, comfortably, and cheaply, at home. But the Minister of each parish, and the Gentlemen of the Faculty, can best tell, and let every honest and experienced one testify, the frequent consequences in sufferance, and at length in expence, of even the commonest accidents, whether contusions, or the slightest puncture or cut; especially in depraved habits, in bad situations, and unfavourable seasons; through want of proper, or under (what is still worse) improper care: what foul ulcers, and even foul bones, and stiff joints, thence proceed. Those gentlemen can also best tell, what complicated and radicated distempers arise from, that universal one amongst the poor, worms; or from, that almost as universal one, intermittents, superinduced, amongst other causes, thereby; degenerating into putrid fevers; bringing on jaundice, dropsy, asthma; or terminating in deep-seated abscesses: whence a languishing, hopeless life, and a premature death. Here is no exaggeration; but the too daily experience, alas! affording but too full and melancholy evidence of these.

"Any person, who at all adverts to the state of the laborious poor, cannot but observe how few have houses fit for a bed of sickness, how very few can be attended properly in their habitations, such as they are; being sometimes at great distance from each other, vastly further from the professors of Physic and Surgery, which must make the charge of medicine and attendance utterly insupportable to them; whence, either left to themselves, or falling into unskilful and dishonest hands, they become objects of the most complicated misery and distress. The secondary inducements arise from the manifest and manifold advantages of the many Establishments of this kind, which have in various Counties already taken place: advantages, such to the sick and maimed poor as are indeed not to be had by even persons of fortune in their private families. Those admitted are not only accommodated with every thing necessary or proper for them in their respective conditions; but have such constant and regular attendance of persons thoroughly versed in every branch of Physic; such well-inspected drugs, such appropriate medicines, such

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[1] His philanthropic endeavours were, so early as 1766, thus celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Morton, a Northamptonshire Divine:

"WAFT, ye frolic Winds! away
Cowardly Fear, your proper prey:
Secure in such a theme, the Bard
Laughs at each selfish low regard.
The meanest of the Muses' train,
Wishing a Pindar's power in vain,
Dares in so good a cause defy
Contempt's rude tongue, and Censure's baleful eye.

"When roll'd the deep-mouth'd Bard along,
The tide of dithyrambick song,
While all the echoing world around
The double mount reflects the sound;
What was the elevating deed
Crown'd with this immortal meed
Did feats of strength or skill well done,
On the athletic dusty plain,
The race by Theron or by Hiero won
Engross th' inimitable strain?
Instant breaking from his chain,
Nobly sung the Theban Swan,
The Patriot, Legislator, Friend of Man:
Watts! could I equal Pindar's lays,
As equal is thy worth, equal should be thy praise.

"Ambition! execrable name!
Back to the Hell, from whence you came:
Perish the wreath, tho' all the Nine
Conspire th' ill-fated flowers to twine,
Perish the Bard, who strives, in Virtue's spite,
To deck the foes of Man, the fiends of night,
With ornaments the Muses meant to grace
The friends, the guardian angels of the human race.

"This wise benevolent design,
Envy, tho' ever basely prone
To damn the noblest projects not her own,
Dares not openly malign,
Hardly in secret undermine.
Prejudice, whose jaundic'd sight
With her own yellow tinges fair and white,
Is forc'd to say she sees aright.
Ridicule forbears his jest;
Goodness, like Truth, will stand his test.
Avarice with seeming warmth must now expand
The long-contracted heart and hand:
Miscreants like these must now controul
Their native narrowness of soul;
Miscreants like these must feign they feel,
Too feeble to oppose concurrent hearty zeal.

"Muse! tell each churlish harden'd elf,
Who feels for none besides himself;
Whose heart has never learnt to glow
'At others good, or melt at others woe;'
Tell them, that the liberal Arts
Have never civiliz'd their better parts:
Nor could — the heart that 's made of rock
Is still companion to a head,
Made of thicker, heavier lead,
That Culture's every art will mock:
Incapable of being grac'd,
Either with sentiment or taste,
Nor Muse nor Grace can work on such a block.
Muse! tell the churls, that, vers'd in Nature's school,
You ever found a churl a blockhead and a fool.

"Gods! shall a wretch, insulting common sense,
Make to Nobility pretence,
Who wants humanity:
Less than a Man a Noble must he be!
In vain his head a mitre wears,
Whose heart no human impress bears;
Less than a Lay-plebeian he!
Titles nor coronets impart
The patent of a noble heart.
Not Granby's high illustrious birth;
Not Granby's courage, proves the man of worth:
Was not a Granby, like the truly brave,
Tho' pleas'd to conquer, better pleas'd to save.

"The wounds of Poverty to heal,
Which oft the undeserving feel;
To save her, in a dangerous hour,
From an Empirick's fatal power;
To make to her those blessings known,
Enjoy'd before by Wealth alone;
While Assiduity and Art,
With Tenderness, act each their part,
To mitigate the boiling ire
Of Fever's unremitting fire;
To make the pale and quiv'ring lip
The Soul-recalling cordial sip:
To stop th' involuntary groan,
Extorted by the tort'ring stone;
Bid Bloom and Vigour once more seek
The feeble limb and faded cheek;
To make the lame 'his crutch forego,
And leap exulting like the roe,'
To ease the ideal widow's fear,
Prevent the future orphan's tear:
And thus by pious alms conduce
To private good and public use.
Say ye of sentimental kind,
Is it not luxury of mind

such exact diet, such experienced nurses and assistants; such convenience of external applications, as of hot and cold baths, pumpings, sweating-chairs, and other collateral aids; that it must be an happy combination of circumstances, indeed, under which persons of wealth and distinction themselves can be so assisted.

"The advantages to the community in prompt relief, speedy and radical cures, whereby so very many are kept from being long a load alike to society and themselves; which advantages are so very conspicuous, where men with minds open to conviction attend duly thereto; and result indeed so immediately from the above, that it would be impertinent to specify them here. The result of a proper enquiry into the state of the sick and maimed poor, how very greatly they stand in need of, and how very highly they deserve, better care; the result of an enquiry into the nature and obligations of our duty to them, and therein to the universal Lord: The result of an enquiry into the manner wherein the most consolatory, the most efficacious, the most endearing, at the same time the least expensive assistance, can be given, will, I doubt not, be, that a Public Infirmary, not only in this, but in every County, is required. Whether the voice of the most œconomical polity, the voice of reason, of humanity, of religion, be heard, each loudly declareth, that the most adequate relief of the distressed, to the disburdening the parishes, to the credit of the nation, to the credit of this Province, to the credit of each individual Subscriber, to the endearing the rich to the poor; to the glory of that unspeakably great and good Being, who delighteth in mercy, and to the obtaining that mercy pronounced upon the merciful, of which not only the Nation in general, but each individual, so very greatly standeth in need.

"Much more might certainly be added concerning the expediency and necessity of an institution in every view agreeable to the dignity of the County, and for the public good. But the lives and limbs of those tillers of our fields, by the sweat of whose brow we break bread; the lives and limbs of those soldiers and sailors, who are at once the intrepid assertors of our liberty, and that of mankind; the ease and relief of our compatriots and comprovincials, of those our fellow-sufferers who have truly the post of honour in this life of manly trial here below, and are heirs of the same sure and immortal hope: Motives these so exceedingly interesting and important, the great characteristic of the Nation so prevalent also and diffused, that it would be an insult to enlarge. Only be it permitted to add, that I write in the fullest and most experimental persuasion of the necessity of what I have undertaken to recommend; that I nevertheless most heartily wish the affair was in abler hands; that I am too well acquainted with my station to presume, and with the rights of mankind, whatever were my station, to pretend to dictate, in a matter of so general and weighty concern.

"If, either in virtue of any personal experience, or of the materials which I have collected, or of the assistance wherewith I am favoured, I can in any shape serve the community, and that (I hope evidently) without any the least interested intent, I shall have a great additional cause to bless and praise that good God, under whom I submit this to all to whom it any way relateth, and principally to those who in their exalted station may, through the divine influence, best promote and bring it speedily to good effect. I would hope, that it will not appear assuming or presumptuous in me, that, in the humble duties of mine, I endeavour thus to render myself an useful (being very truly an affectionate) servant of the Community in general, and of my native County in particular.
W. WATTS, M.D."

Dr. Watts, whose family resided at Danet's Hall near Leicester, was educated for a Physician; and afterwards entered into holy orders, but obtained no considerable preferment in the Church. With a slender fortune, he lived usefully; and died, an honour to his family and friends, Dec. 17, 1786, aged 61[1].

More rich, exalted, and refin'd,
Than sense, than wealth, the world can give?
And does there such a worldling live?
Who would not, for this pleasure's sake,
A friend of the unrighteous Mammon make,
Could you admit the cruel curse,
Wish your worst foe his heart; you cannot wish him worse.

"This is the truly Golden use of pelf,
The loan the universal Lord
Deigns to own, and to reward
As lent unto himself:
These the first fruits that sanctify the whole,
Of a dead mass the vital soul.
Should, ye Benevolent, in evil day,
Should Riches take their wings, and fly away,
Tho' thus by virtuous Violence bound to stay:
Hence will Reflection's conscious power
Strike out the most enliv'ning ray,
To cheer that sad and gloomy hour.
Should Riches stay — Disease and Pain assail;
These, when Physic's power shall fail,
These will make your sickly bed,
These support your drooping head,
These the cordial influence shed.
As grateful and refreshing found,
As dews distilling on the thirsty ground.
And when Death, who summons all,
Shall give the rich the common call;
These, ere your Spirit breaks away
From its frail tenement of clay,
At Heav'n's Tribunal shall appear,
To plead your cause, and prove your ablest patron there.

"Hail, Charity! whom Pity bore
Unto Humanity in days of yore.
No sooner true Religion came,
Than to the venerable dame
Her beauty and her worth was known;
Strait she adopts her for her own,
And christens her Benevolence.
Now thro' her lore to full perfection grown,
Her matchless merit to proclaim,
And give her just pre-eminence;
She owns her of more worth possess'd,
Than the two Sisters* she had given birth, *Faith and Hope.
And nourish'd at her breast,
Tho' they were Heav'nly-born — she sprang from earth.
'Tis her's, on Nature's noblest plan,
In sympathetic bands to bind
The universal human kind,
Making a Brother of the Man:
Her heart still prompt at wretchedness to grieve,
And her hand still extended to relieve;
The doing good her sole employ,
Her meat and drink, and only joy.
Nature's dissolution past,
When her two Sisters shall have breath'd their last,
She, snatch'd from Earth's annihilated frame,
Shall gain that Heaven from whence they came;
And dwell for ever with the blest above,
In happiness as boundless as her love.
Oh Britain! Oh my Country! need I tell,
That 't is with thee this Fair delights to dwell.
Where she beholds Love's labour thrive so well:
While in this her dear retreat
She sees her thousand structures rise,
Grandly useful, simply great:
Not Heaven's own structures shine more fair in Heav'n's own eyes.

"Britain! 't is to her you owe
All the good that you enjoy;
'T is thro' her, you do not know
Any ill that would destroy.
Cherish the precious guest, nor drive her hence;
Not your own rocks or fleets so sure defence.
Then may, O WATTS, thy plan of perfect love,
Like the stirr'd waters' circles still expand,
O'er district and o'er district move,
Till it encompass all the land.
So Britain! give your Patroness to plead
A good against each guilty deed.
So may she hide the multitude of crimes
Born in these flagitious times;
So may the vengeful ministers of death
Harmless, tho' furious, sit at her command;
Black Pestilence restrain his blasting breath,
Pale Famine hold his blighting hand.
So may no elements, in earth's dark womb,
Be e'er permitted to engage
With sulphureous devouring rage,
Your living Sons and Cities to entomb;
But Industry, with chearful smiles,
Reap the reward of all her toils;
While laugh your Vales with golden grain,
And Commerce whitens all the liquid plain.
Still more than conquerors in foreign wars,
So may you triumph still o'er feudal jars;
Still see your sails to willing winds unfurl'd,
Ride o'er the willing waves, and rule the watery world."

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[1] See his epitaph at Medbourne, in vol. II. p. 723.

The Infirmary stands within the limits of St. Mary's parish, at the extremity of the Southern part of the Town, on the site of the old chapel of St. Sepulchre; and is represented in Plate XXXII. in two points of view. It is erected upon a plan, which, for its convenience and utility, received the approbation of the great Howard, whose experience and observation qualified him for a competent judge; and is calculated to admit, exclusive of the fever ward, 54 patients, without restriction to county or nation; and was opened in 1771 for the reception of patients, sick and lame, from any country. The building is plain and neat, with two wings, fronted by a garden, the entrance to which is ornamented with a very handsome iron gate, the gift of the late truly benevolent Shukburgh Ashby, esq. of Quenby.

A two-handed pump on the back near the house forces water to the top of the Infirmary into a reservoir, containing 60 hogsheads, which supplies every ward. Another pump in the wash-house supplies the bath.

The following are some of the names of the noblemen and gentlemen who were the earliest and chief benefactors to the Infirmary: Shukburgh Ashby, esq. 300*l.*; Joseph Cradock, esq. of Leicester, 100*l.*; sir Wolstan Dixie, bart. 100*l.*; John Darker, esq. 300*l.*; Charles Jennens, esq. 100*l.*; Anthony James Keck, esq. 300*l.*; and 500*l.* left to him by his mother to be disposed of to charitable uses; sir John Palmer, bart. 300*l.*; Charles-James Packe, esq. 100*l.*; sir George Robinson, 100*l.*—Annual sums: Joseph Bunney, esq. 10*l.* 10*s.*; sir Thomas Cave, bart. 10*l.* 10*s.*; Joseph Cradock, esq. of Gumley, 10*l.* 10*s.*; right hon. the earl of Denbigh, 21*l.*; right hon. the countess of Denbigh, 10*l.* 10*s.*; right hon. the earl of Huntingdon, 20*l.*; Charles Jennens, esq. 10*l.* 10*s.*; his grace the duke of Montague, 20*l.*; right hon. lady Maynard, 10*l.* 10*s.*; Samuel Phillipps, esq. 10*l.* 10*s.* and a gift of 50*l.*; Henry Palmer, 10*l.* 10*s.*; right hon. the earl of Stamford, 20*l.*; right hon. lord viscount Wentworth, 15*l.* 15*s.*; Mrs. M. Wigley, 10*l.* 10*s.*; and Mrs. Anne Wigley, 50*l.* and 2*l.* 2*s.* *per annum*, &c.

The Officers appointed at or soon after the establishment of this House were; President, his Grace the Duke of Montague; Vice-presidents, the Earls of Huntingdon, Stamford, and Harborough; Lords Viscount Wentworth and Maynard [1]; Visitor, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln; Physicians, Drs. Vaughan and Arnold; Treasurer, Joseph Bunney, esq.; Auditors, Samuel Oliver and Henry Coleman, Esquires.

The surgeons of Leicester attend in weekly rotation.

The following statutes and rules for the government of the Infirmary were compiled by Dr. Vaughan; who received the thanks of the first general meeting of the subscribers in terms the most flattering and honourable.

I. The building known by the name of the Infirmary, with the close and garden adjoining, shall be vested, as a trust, in a certain number of gentlemen, conformable to the directions of the late Lord Chancellor Yorke; who shall likewise be governors of the same.

II. All subscribers of two guineas or more annually shall be governors during payment; and all benefactors of 50*l.* or more, at one time, shall be also governors during life.

III. From the list of governors shall be chosen the following great officers, who are to remain so for life, or as long as they continue subscribers; a president, vice-president, and a visitor; to whose inspection every transaction respecting the Infirmary shall at all times be open; and each of whom shall be empowered to call a special meeting, so often as to them shall appear necessary; observing the form directed in the 15th statute.

IV. A general board of governors shall be held at four stated times every year; viz. on the Thursday preceding the 24th of June, which is to be considered as the principal annual meeting; on the Thursdays preceding the 29th of September, the 25th of December, and the 25th of March; or oftener on special occasions.

V. The power of making and repealing laws, and of electing or removing officers, shall be vested in the general board only.

VI. There shall be a weekly committee, or board of governors, consisting of five at least, who are to meet every Tuesday, by 11 o'clock, at the Infirmary.

VII. At the general board held next before Midsummer, a treasurer shall be annually chosen out of the governors, who shall give security, to such persons as the general board shall appoint, for the due accounting for all such money as he shall receive for the use of the Infirmary; and shall pay all such bills as are ordered by the general or weekly board, such order being first signed by the secretary.

VIII. The treasurer, at every weekly board, is to take the chair; or, in his absence, a chairman shall be appointed by the members then present; who shall have a casting vote. And at every general board the proceedings of the former, and at every weekly board the proceedings of the last weekly board, shall be read over; and all laws and orders made at one general board shall be in force until the next general board, but no longer, unless confirmed by two-thirds of the governors present at such subsequent general board; and all orders of the weekly committee are to continue in force till repealed by some subsequent weekly or general board.

IX. The proceedings of every board shall be fairly registered, and signed by the chairman.

X. At the general board held next before Midsummer, two auditors shall be chosen from the governors, to inspect and audit the accompts of the Infirmary, and to report, from time to time, to the general board; and at the end of every year, viz. at Midsummer, shall draw out the accompts of the charity, calling to their aid such assistance as may be necessary. They shall also state the number of patients received and discharged in the year, and give an abstract of the proceedings of the governors, and shall report the same to the general board.

XI. One or more of the contributors residing in town shall be appointed, in the order they stand in the alphabetical list, at every weekly board, to visit the house once every day for the ensuing week, each of which, in case of sickness or necessary avocation, may appoint another contributor to be his deputy. When visiting, they shall enquire whether the rules concerning officers, servants, and patients, have been observed; whether prayers have been duly read; whether the patients and servants have been guilty of swearing, drunkenness, or any immorality or indecency; whether the provisions are good, and whether they have been carried out of the house, or brought into the patients, clandestinely; and they are to enter what they think proper to be observed in a book provided for that purpose, and shall attend the next weekly board.

XII. An apothecary, secretary, and matron, shall be appointed by the general board, and such nurses and servants as are necessary to attend the Infirmary, after the first appointment by the weekly board.

XIII. An apothecary shall from time to time inspect the shop, and see that the medicines are properly compounded, and good in their kind, who shall be called the visiting apothecary.

XIV. The weekly board shall inspect the observations of the house visitors, regulate all matters relating to the admission and discharge of patients (subjecting nevertheless the admission of them to the determination of the physicians, who are the only judges how far the case of a patient renders him proper for an in or out-patient, or whether he should be admitted a patient in any respect); they shall enquire into the conduct of officers and servants, examine and pass accompts, order payments, execute the orders of the general board, and prepare such matters as are proper to be laid before the same.

XV. When a vacancy shall happen in any of the offices, or in the place of apothecary, secretary, or matron, the weekly board shall summon a general board to fill up the vacancy, unless the stated general board shall happen at a convenient distance of time; and, till such election be made, the weekly board shall appoint a person or persons to act in the vacant office.

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[1] See p. 522.

XVI. The weekly board, seven members being present, shall have power to summon a general board, upon any special occasion, giving public notice, fourteen days at the least, and specifying the business to be transacted at such meeting in the Leicester Journal.

XVII. All elections, if contested, shall be by ballot, and all questions decided by a majority of votes present, which shall be taken by ballot if required; but no subscriber shall have a vote at any general board, unless he has subscribed one year, and paid his second year's subscription.

XVIII. All subscriptions for the current year shall be paid as soon as may be after the year commences; and all subscriptions entered before Michaelmas shall be deemed to commence at the preceding Midsummer; and all subsequent subscriptions are to commence from the quarter-day preceding the time of subscribing, unless the subscriber desires otherwise.

XIX. The secretary shall send a monitory letter to all persons whose subscriptions are three months in arrears, to prevent further delay of payment; all subscriptions being supposed to continue, unless the subscriber orders the contrary by letter.

XX. No physician, surgeon, treasurer, or auditor, shall receive any reward, salary, or gratuity, from the Infirmary for his service.

XXI. No patient, or person related to the Infirmary, shall at any time presume, on pain of expulsion, to give or take from any tradesman, patient, servant, stranger, or other person whatsoever, any fee, reward, or gratuity, directly or indirectly, for any service done, or to be done, on account of the Infirmary.

XXII. A Table of Rules and Orders relating to the conduct of patients and servants shall be hung up in each ward, and publicly read over every Wednesday morning by a person to be appointed by the matron.

XXIII. An inventory of all the household goods and furniture belonging to the Infirmary shall be kept by the secretary, and a copy thereof by the matron; and once every year, at some convenient time, before the stated board in June, the auditors shall cause a fresh inventory to be made, and compared with that of the preceding year, as well as with the account of what has been purchased since; and, as often as any thing be wanted, it shall be immediately notified by the matron to the visitor of the week.

XXIV. The method of dealing with tradesmen in general shall be to publish an account of the provisions and goods wanted; for such as are willing to furnish the same to bring their proposals, sealed up, to the secretary, at a day fixed, in order that the next weekly board may determine which shall be accepted.

XXV. The appointment of the particular diet of the patients shall be under the regulation of their respective physician or surgeon; and no other provisions or liquors shall be brought into the house to them, on any pretence whatsoever.

XXVI. A poor's box or boxes shall be set up in some convenient place or places, to each of which there shall be two locks; one key to be kept by the treasurer, and the other as the weekly board shall direct; and the money therein collected applied to the use of the Infirmary.

XXVII. The matron and servants shall be ready to attend the visitor in the board-room; and when the visitor enters the wards, the matron and servants are to withdraw, and the patients to stand by their respective beds.

XXVIII. All deeds, evidences, and writing, relative to the Infirmary, or, where the originals cannot be obtained, attested copies thereof, shall be preserved in a chest provided for that purpose, and secured by three locks; and the keys shall be kept by such persons as shall be appointed by the general board held at Midsummer.

XXIX. No repeal, addition, or alteration, in any of the statutes shall take place, excepting at the quarterly meeting of the governors in June, 21 or more being present, two-thirds of which must vote for such repeal, addition, or alteration.

Rules for the admission and discharge of Patients.

I. The patients shall be admitted and discharged every Tuesday, by the committee, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock; and none shall be admitted after 12, except on some extraordinary occasions, as the committee will be then adjourned.

II. If, by accident, or some unforeseen cause, a sufficient number of governors do not meet on the day of appointment for the admission of patients, the physician and surgeon of the week shall then discharge such patients as are ready to be discharged, and admit such patients as shall then offer themselves and be approved of.

III. The head or other officer for the time being of any body corporate, township, parish, or society, subscribing to the Infirmary, shall have the same power of recommending patients with a subscriber of equal value.

IV. Every subscriber shall have the power of deputing another subscriber to recommend patients in his absence, observing the form directed in the Supplement.

V. No patient shall be admitted but by the recommendation of a subscriber or benefactor, unless in cases which admit of no delay; in which cases the apothecary and matron may receive patients, giving immediate notice to the physician and surgeon of the week.

VI. No subscriber's recommendation shall be accepted whilst his subscription is in arrear; nor any governor's vote permitted, until his subscription and arrears are paid.

VII. Every subscriber of a guinea annually, or benefactor of 10 guineas, shall have a power of recommending either three out-patients annually, or one in-patient.

VIII. Every subscriber of 20 guineas at any one time, or two guineas annually, shall have the privilege of recommending two in-patients and two out-patients annually, having no more than one in-patient in the house at a time; and so in proportion for every increased subscription, up to five guineas *per annum.*

IX. Every subscriber of five guineas *per annum,* or 100*l.* in benefaction, shall have the power of sending any number of patients annually; but shall not have more than two at any time in the house.

X. No persons shall be admitted who are able to subsist themselves, and pay for their cure; and no one shall be admitted, or suffered to remain as an in-patient, who is capable of receiving equal benefit as an out-patient.

XI. An alphabetical list of all subscribers in arrear shall be made out by the secretary, and laid before the chairman of the committee at the end of every quarter, that he may immediately refer to any person's name whose subscription is unpaid.

XII. No domestic servant, or other, shall merely on that account be excluded the benefit of the Infirmary, but it shall be left to the determination of the committee, how far the servant recommended is or is not a proper object; which committee will also consider, that it is contrary to the intention of this charity to relieve those who are able to pay for relief; and it is reasonable to suppose, that all masters (whether subscribers or not) who are in affluent circumstances, and have hitherto been accustomed to pay for their servants, will not desire them to be relieved at the public expence, to the detriment of more necessitous objects, and to the disadvantage of the surgeons who give their attendance gratis.

XIII. A letter signed by the chairman, and countersigned by the secretary, shall be sent to every subscriber recommending a patient, to signify that the person recommended is admitted, postponed, or rejected; and the like notice shall be given to the subscriber or benefactor when a patient is discharged.

XIV. Those who recommend patients from distant places are desired to send a short state of the case, drawn up by some physician, surgeon, or apothecary (post-paid); to which an answer shall be returned, whether, and when, they shall be admitted; but the committee is at full liberty to reject such patients, if the case appears to have been misrepresented; nor will any answer be sent to a letter of which the postage or carriage is not paid.

XV. When there shall be want of room in the Infirmary for the admission of such as are properly recommended, and qualified to be in-patients, the preference, in cases of equal exigency, shall be given,

1. To those who live at the greatest distance.
2. To those recommended by such subscribers and benefactors as have not recommended any in-patients within the year. And,
3. To those recommended by the largest contributors.

XVI. Patients properly recommended and qualified, who cannot be admitted for want of room in the Infirmary, shall be entered in the books as in-patients, and received into the house, before any other in equal necessity, upon the first vacancy; and in the mean time shall be treated as out-patients.

XVII. One bed in each ward shall be reserved, as a provision for such accidents as require immediate relief, and for such medical cases as will admit of no delay.

XVIII. No soldier shall be admitted an in-patient until his officer has engaged to pay his subsistence-money to the committee, during such time as he shall continue there; except a soldier on furlough, when there is no officer at hand to engage for him.

XIX. All such as are admitted into the Infirmary, and in two months receive no benefit, shall of course be discharged; unless the physicians and surgeons certify to the committee, that there is a probability of a cure, or of considerable relief.

XX. No woman big with child; no child under six years of age, except in extraordinary cases, as fractures, or where cutting for the stone, or any other operation, is required; no persons disordered in their senses, suspected to have the small-pox, itch, or other infectious distemper, or that are apprehended to be in a dying condition, or incurable, be admitted as in-patients; or, if inadvertently admitted, be suffered to continue.

XXI. The several patients shall be enjoined to desire that public prayers may be offered for them during their illness, and return public thanks, in their respective places of worship, upon their recovery.

XXII. It is expected that any person, parish, or society, who shall recommend a patient, do take care that he comes with a change of linen; cleanliness, as far as is consistent with circumstances, being necessary to be carefully observed.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

I. The physician, with the surgeon whose turn it is to attend, shall meet at the Infirmary every Friday morning at ten o'clock, and consult upon such cases as may require it; after which they will prescribe for such out-patients as they had ordered on the preceding Tuesday then to attend them, and will give a list to the apothecary of such patients as are proper to be discharged the Saturday following; they are also to visit their respective patients, at such other times as they judge necessary, or shall have notice of such necessity from the apothecary.

II. The physicians shall be constantly referred to in all difficult and mixed cases by the surgeons, and shall jointly consult with him; but no internal medicine shall be administered by the surgeons, or dispensed to them by the house apothecary, but by the direction of the physician, unless on casualties, when patients are suddenly brought into the Infirmary, or where a chirurgical case instantly requires the administration of internal medicines, and at a time when the physician cannot conveniently be consulted.

Rules for the Surgeons.

I. The surgeons shall attend by weekly rotation every Tuesday morning, from 11 to 12 o'clock; that is, during the time the physician continues to admit the patients.

II. Each surgeon, during the time of his attendance, shall dress those daily that require it; appointing a certain hour in the forenoon for the attendance of the out-patients at the infirmary; and no out-patient shall be dressed who is not at the Infirmary by that hour.

III. No amputation, or any other principal operation, shall be performed in the Infirmary, without a previous consultation of the physician, and all the surgeons belonging to it, except on some sudden accident, the physician and other surgeons being out of town.

IV. Each surgeon shall be allowed to introduce any number of articled apprentices or pupils, first giving in their names to the quarterly or special board, and having them entered in their minutes, with permission to attend at the Infirmary; but no pupils or apprentices are to dress the patients, but under the direction of one of the surgeons; nor are the surgeons to suffer such pupils or apprentices to perform any operation, except bleeding, cutting an issue, making a seaton, or drawing a tooth.

V. None shall be admitted, except the physicians and his pupils, the surgeons' apprentices and pupils, with the apothecary and his apprentice, to see either the great operations, or common proceedings of the surgeons, without their approbation.

VI. Each surgeon, whose business or indisposition shall oblige him to be absent, shall engage some one of the other surgeons to inspect the proceedings, that the patients may not be left to the sole management of the pupils and apprentices.

VII. The surgeons appointed to attend the Infirmary shall have the same privileges with a subscriber of two guineas *per annum*.

Rules for the Apothecary.

I. The apothecary shall fix two tickets on each patient's bed; one specifying the name of the patient, together with that of the physician or surgeon, or both, if the cure be partly medical, and partly chirurgical, and the other the diet according to the prescription of the physician; and he shall take care that the cases so fixed exactly correspond with the physician's book, and shall give a list to the matron thereof on each prescribing day.

II. He shall keep a diet-book of the number of patients on each diet, according to the expences in the book of the physician.

III. He shall make a report, to the weekly board or committee, of any patients who shall have been received into the Infirmary during the foregoing week, and shall deliver a list of such patients as have been in the Infirmary two months.

IV. He shall go into the wards every morning, and enquire into the respective state of the patients' healths; whether the medicines prescribed have been taken, what effect they have had; and shall make a report of whatever may be necessary to the physician.

V. An account of the number of beds which become vacant in each ward, shall be delivered by him at the weekly board, with a list of the patients received into the house in the foregoing week, and of such patients as have been in the house two months.

VI. He shall dispense no medicines without the direction of the physician, except in cases of necessity, when they cannot be consulted.

VII. He shall not suffer any apothecary, or others, to inspect the physician's book, or Pharmacopœia, without leave first obtained from the physician himself.

VIII. There shall be a committee appointed, whenever the general board shall judge it convenient, to buy drugs for the use of the Infirmary; and till such time the apothecary shall provide what is necessary, by the direction of the physician; and he shall deliver to the weekly board an account of what drugs and medicines are expended, and shall bring in a bill of the expence once every month.

IX. On a supposition any medicine shall be wanted for immediate use, the apothecary shall pay ready money for such medicine; and if any apothecary in the town should, from a deficiency of any particular medicine, desire a supply from the Infirmary for his immediate use, such apothecary shall in like manner pay ready money for it; but no borrowing or lending of drugs shall on any pretence be admitted.

X. The apothecary shall never be absent when the physician and surgeons are to attend, and shall always leave notice with the matron where he is to be found; and in case of sickness, or other necessary avocation, he shall depute another apothecary, who shall be approved by the physician, to officiate in his place.

XI. The salary of the house-apothecary shall be 25*l.* a-year, with a gratuity of 5*l.* a-year, provided he stays 12 months complete, and behaves to the satisfaction of the governors, but not else. He shall have his diet, washing, and lodging, at the Infirmary; and shall also have the privilege of taking a pupil, and money for his instruction, provided such pupil resides out of the Infirmary: the apothecary shall also have the liberty of taking an apprentice, to be maintained at the expence of the charity, but not without the particular favour and appointment of the governors, assembled at a general or special board; nor shall the apothecary ever be permitted to have both an apprentice and pupil at the same time.

XII. Whenever the apothecary shall chuse to quit his place, he shall give three months notice, at a quarterly meeting, of such his intention.

XIII. The house-apothecary shall not administer any medicines, nor act in his profession, out of the Infirmary.

Rules for the Matron.

I. The matron shall take care of the houshold goods and furniture according to the inventory, and be ready to give an account thereof when required.

II. She shall visit the wards and offices every day, and shall take care that the chambers, beds, cloths, linen, and all things within the Infirmary, be kept clean.

III. She shall weigh and measure the provisions and other necessaries which are brought to the Infirmary, and shall keep a daily account of them in the check-book, and lay it before the weekly committee every Tuesday; and shall never suffer any of the provisions, utensils, or goods, to be carried out of the house.

IV. She shall keep a diet-book, by which the number of patients on each diet may be known.

V. She shall cause the names of the patients in each ward to be called over every morning and evening, and enter into the house-visitor's book the names of those who are absent, and shall suffer no in-patient to go further than the gravel-walk without leave.

VI. She shall take care of the keys of the doors, and see they be always locked by nine in the evening from Michaelmas to Lady-day, and at ten in the evening from Lady-day to Michaelmas.

VII. She shall see that the nurses, servants, and patients, do observe the rules of the house, and do their duty; and, in case of misbehaviour or neglect, acquaint the weekly board or house-visitors thereof.

Rules for the Secretary.

I. The secretary shall attend every weekly, quarterly, and special board, to minute down and register all proceedings; and he shall be always ready to produce the books and accompts of the society, fairly written.

II. He shall enter, in a Register to be kept for the purpose, the names of the in-patients and of the out-patients, the parish or township they belong to, their age and distemper, when admitted, when discharged, and in what state.

III. He shall give notice, in writing, every Saturday preceding the commencement of the attendance, to the surgeon whose turn it is to visit the sick; as also to the house-visitor, who is to visit the following week.

IV. He shall not presume to divulge the proceedings of the governors, or report any thing which may be said in relation to tradesmen, and others, under pain of immediate dismission.

Rules for the Porter.

I. The porter shall carefully attend the gate, and shall suffer no in-patient to go out without leave; and he shall inform the matron of every stranger who comes into the Infirmary.

II. He shall obey the orders of the physicians, surgeon, and apothecary, pound in the great mortar, and do the labouring work of the house, when ordered by the apothecary or matron; and shall never be absent on any business whatsoever, without giving the matron notice, that the laboratory-man, or one of the patients, may be appointed to attend the door during his absence.

Rule for the Messenger and Laboratory-man.

A strong lad shall be hired as an assistant in the laboratory, and to go occasionally on errands, and to do such other business in the house as the apothecary or matron may require.

Rules for the Nurses and Servants.

I. The nurses shall clean their respective wards by seven in the morning, from the 1st of April to the 1st of October; and before eight, from the 1st of October to the 1st of April.

II. The nurses and servants shall obey the house-apothecary as their master, and the matron as their mistress; and shall behave with tenderness to the patients, and with civility and respect to strangers.

III. All persons concerned as servants in the house shall be free from the burden of children, and the care of a family.

Rules for the In-patients.

I. No patient shall go out of the Infirmary without leave from the physician or surgeon, first signified to the matron, or lie out of the house on any account whatsoever, on pain of expulsion.

II. No men-patients shall go into the women's ward, nor any women-patients into the men's, or be permitted to go into any ward but their own, without leave of the matron.

III. No in-patient shall sit up after eight o'clock in the winter, or after nine o'clock in the summer, unless the matron should on any particular occasion direct otherwise; and every one, unless such as are ordered to the contrary by the physician and surgeon, shall rise by seven in the summer, and by eight in the winter.

IV. There shall be no swearing, cursing, rude or indecent behaviour, on pain of expulsion after the first admonition.

V. No patient shall presume to play at cards, dice, or any other game, on any account whatsoever, within the limits of the Infirmary; nor to smoak any where within doors, without leave from the physician or surgeon first signified to the matron.

VI. Such patients as are able shall be employed in nursing the other patients, washing and ironing the linen, cleaning the wards, and such other service as the matron shall require; the apothecary being first asked, whether such employment is likely to interfere with the medicines prescribed.

VII. Such in-patients as are able are expected to attend divine service in the Infirmary on Sundays, and at all times when it shall be administered; and no stranger or others shall be permitted to see the Infirmary on that day, nor shall the patients be visited without special leave of the matron (which she is not to grant but on extraordinary occasions), viz. to the friends of those patients who live at a great distance, and cannot conveniently come on any other day.

VIII. None who shall have been discharged for irregularity shall be admitted again as patients of the Infirmary, on any recommendation whatsoever, unless some very extraordinary case, or where they have met with an accident which requires immediate assistance.

IX. These rules for the patients, and those for the nurses, shall be read every Monday evening, after the admission of the new patients, by the apothecary in the men's ward, and by the matron in the women's ward.

Rules for the Out-patients.

I. The out-patients shall be assisted with advice and medicines; and be in no other respect chargeable to the society, except occasionally for trusses, which are to be returned, and in the article of cloth, proper for straight or laced stockings, which shall be made up for them, under the direction of the surgeons, by some of the in-patients, provided they are not capable of doing it properly for themselves.

II. No fresh medicines shall be given them until they deliver to the apothecary, his pupil or apprentice, the phials or gallipots, and such medicines as they have not taken.

III. They shall attend exactly at eleven o'clock every Friday, and at such other times as shall be appointed by the physician and surgeons; and if they absent themselves twice together, without a reasonable cause, allowed to be so by their physician or surgeon, they shall be discharged for non-attendance.

IV. No out-patient shall presume to loiter about the Infirmary, or streets adjacent, but come immediately to the place appointed to receive them; nor are they to beg any where in the town, on pain of being discharged for misbehaviour.

Printed Notice to be given to every Out-patient.

Leicester Infirmary.

You are ordered to attend
at the Infirmary every Friday, at 11 o'clock precisely, and no other time, unless something extraordinary seems to render the physician's more frequent advice necessary; in which case you must first apply to the house apothecary.—Take notice, that if you twice neglect attending your physician on the day and at the hour appointed, without particular leave from him, you will be discharged for non-attendance, and not admitted on a future occasion.

N. B. All the out-patients are ordered to bring back every week to the apothecary, his pupil, or apprentice, whatever medicines they have left, together with the bottles, phials, gallipots, and the trusses they receive from him. Whoever neglects this order will have no more medicines.

Such of the out-patients as are under the care of the surgeons are to attend at the Infirmary at the hour appointed by their surgeon.

Directions for the House-visitor.

I. The Infirmary is to be visited by the house-visitor once every day, for the week after his appointment; when he is to walk through the wards, with a white wand in his hand, that he may be known to be the house-visitor; and as soon as he enters the wards the nurses are to withdraw, and the patients to stand by the sides of their respective beds.

II. He shall then enquire whether the apothecary, matron, nurses, and servants, have behaved agreeably to the rules of the society; particularly whether the patients have been duly attended, and their medicines dispensed to them without delay; whether any thing has been carried out of or brought into the Infirmary clandestinely by the friends of the patients, or by any of the servants; as well as any other questions he may think necessary.

III. He shall view the meat and provisions brought into the house, and see that the malt-liquor is sound, and in every respect proper for the family.

IV. On his return from visiting the wards, the apothecary, matron, nurses, and servants, shall be ready to attend him in the governor's room, to answer all his questions, and execute his orders; and whatever he thinks observable shall be entered either by himself or by the apothecary, and signed by him, in a book provided for that purpose, which is to be examined every week by the committee.

Directions for the Chairman and the Committee.

I. To nominate the chairman of the day in the absence of the treasurer, who, when present, is always chairman, conformable to the statutes.

II. To enter the names of the governors then present in the minute-book.

III. To read the minutes of the last committee, which are to be signed by the chairman.

IV. To read the entries in the visitor's book, and appoint a new one for the ensuing week.

V. If the last Monday in the month, to read the bills, and order them to be paid, being first approved by the committee.

VI. To discharge such patients as are judged proper to go out of the house; and to inform those who are cured, that it is expected they return thanks the Sunday following, at their respective places of worship, giving them printed notes, filled up by the secretary for that purpose; and also directing them to return thanks to their physician, surgeons, and recommenders.

VII. To continue such patients as are not now discharged, and have stood on the book two months since their admission (or since last continued), and to send for them into the committee-room [unless by their indisposition they are prevented], and to hear from their own mouths what benefit they have received, or are likely to receive by a continuance in the Infirmary.

VIII. To admit such patients as appear, on examination, to be proper; charging the in-patients to observe the rules of the Infirmary, which will be read to them in their wards; to conform to the directions of their physician or surgeon; to obey the matron; to receive no provisions or medicines from any one out of the house, nor to give any money or gratuity whatsoever to the nurses or other servants; and to acquaint them, that the consequence of their misbehaviour, in any of these respects, will be a discharge for irregularity, by which they will be rendered incapable of a future admission.

IX. To report new subscriptions, benefactions, or legacies, deaths of subscribers, and subscriptions withdrawn, &c.

X. To examine and pay the apothecary, and matron's incident expences, and to make up and balance the treasurer's accompts.

XI. To see what former orders, either of a general court or weekly board, remain to be executed, and whether any new orders are proper to be made, relating to the ordinary expences, government, or conduct of the Infirmary, and of the officers, servants, and patients, belonging to it.

XII. To read the minutes of the day, and adjourn the committee.

The method by which the Auditors may examine the Butcher's and Baker's monthly bills, to see that the consumption of bread and meat does not exceed the stated allowance:

Each of the patients on common diet is allowed four pounds of meat in every week, and those on low diet two pounds, including the butcher's meat allowed to make their broth. Those on dry diet are likewise allowed two pounds weekly each, though they have no broth. They who are on milk-diet are allowed no meat, except on the day of their admission, when all patients coming from the country have an allowance for both after their journey.

From hence the following method of calculation may be established; viz. to double the sum of low and dry diets, to add four [1] times the number of common diets, and divide the sum by seven, the quotient will then shew the number of pounds of butcher's meat allowed for the patients, exclusive of their usual allowance on the day of their admission.

In examining the butcher's bills for the family, observe that they are to be kept distinct from those of meat bought for the patients; and as the daily allowance for each servant is not to exceed a pound of meat, if the number of days in any given time are multiplied by the whole number of servants, the product will be the number of pounds allowed them during that time.

Each patient is allowed a loaf a day, weighing 15 ounces; the whole number of diets therefore in any given time (found by adding the sums of all the four different diets together) is the same with the whole number of 15 ounce-loaves, which ought to be brought to the Infirmary during that time, for the use of the in-patients.

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[1] By the number of diets is here meant, the amount of the daily number of patients on each kind of diet, as registered in the diet-book, and summoned up at the end of each month, or other time for which they are audited, being equivalent to so many patients' diets for one day, or so many diets for one person.

A Table of Diet.—Common Diet.

Sunday and Thursday. Breakfast, a pint of water-gruel or milk-pottage; dinner, eight ounces of roast or boiled beef, mutton, or veal; supper, a pint of broth.

Monday. Breakfast, the same as on Sunday and Thursday; dinner, a pint of rice milk, or 12 ounces of baked budding; supper, two ounces of cheese or butter.

Tuesday and Saturday. Breakfast, a pint of panada, or milk-pottage; dinner, a pint of broth, four ounces of boiled mutton or beef, and eight ounces of roots; supper, a pint of broth.

Wednesday. A pint of milk-pottage or water-gruel; dinner, baked pudding, or twelve ounces of boiled roots; supper, a pint of broth or milk-pottage.

Friday. Breakfast, a pint of water-gruel; dinner, baked pudding, or a pint of rice-milk; supper, two ounces of cheese or butter.

Low Diet.

Sunday and Thursday. Breakfast, a pint of milk-pottage or water-gruel; dinner, two ounces of boiled beef, mutton, or veal, with a pint of broth; supper, a pint of water-gruel or broth.

Monday. Breakfast, a pint of water-gruel; dinner, a pint of rice-milk; supper, a pint of broth or panada.

Tuesday and Saturday. Breakfast, a pint of milk-pottage; dinner, two ounces of boiled mutton, with a pint of broth; supper, a pint of water-gruel or milk-pottage.

Wednesday. Breakfast, a pint of panada or milk-pottage; dinner, eight ounces of bread-pudding boiled, or roots; supper, two ounces of cheese or butter.

Friday. Breakfast, a pint of water-gruel; dinner, roots boiled, bread-pudding, or a pint of rice-milk; supper, two ounces of cheese or butter.

Milk Diet.

Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Breakfast, a pint of milk-pottage; dinner, a pint of rice-milk, or hasty-pudding, or boiled bread-pudding; supper, a pint of milk-pottage.

Monday. Breakfast, a pint of water-gruel; dinner, baked rice, or bread-pudding; supper, a pint of milk-pottage or boiled milk.

Friday. Breakfast, a pint of panada; dinner, a pint of rice-milk; supper, a pint of boiled milk; bread sufficient, without waste; drink, three pints each day, one part whereof to be milk, and two water.

Dry Diet.

Sunday and Thursday. Breakfast, two ounces of cheese or butter; dinner, half a pound of mutton, veal, or beef, with roots; supper, two ounces of cheese or butter.

Monday and Friday. Breakfast, two ounces of cheese or butter; dinner, rice-pudding; supper, two ounces of cheese or butter.

Wednesday. Breakfast, two ounces of cheese or butter; dinner, baked bread, or rice-pudding; supper, two ounces of cheese or butter.

Tuesday and Saturday. Breakfast, two ounces of cheese or butter; dinner, six ounces of mutton, veal, or beef, with roots; supper, two ounces of cheese or butter; bread or sea-biscuit, without waste; beer half a pint every day.

Leicester Infirmary, July 5, 1771.

Ordered, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Dr. Vaughan, by sir Thomas Cave, chairman, for the great care and trouble he has taken in compiling and digesting the rules for the good government of the Infirmary, in the following manner:

"Dr. Vaughan—Sir, it is the unanimous request of all the subscribers now present, that you will accept their grateful thanks, for the great care and trouble you have taken in compiling and digesting the Book of Rules and Orders for the good government and discipline of the Infirmary of this County, which has this day been universally approved of."

Ordered, That the above be printed in the Leicester newspaper, and also annexed to the said Rules and Orders; which are also to be printed.

Ordered, That the thanks of the subscribers be given to the Rev. Dr. Watts, by Sir Thomas Cave, chairman, in the following manner:

"Dr. Watts—The general meeting of the subscribers to the Leicester Infirmary, this day assembled, being sensible of the great benefit and emolument arising to this County, from your original plan and proposal for such an establishment, do unanimously and gratefully beg your acceptance of their thanks on that account; and, as a further testimony of their regard for you, have elected you a governor."

Ordered, That the above be printed in the Leicester paper, and also prefixed to each copy of the said Rules and Orders.

On Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1771, being the day appointed for opening the Leicester Infirmary, about half-past ten in the forenoon, the Governors, attended by the Bishop of Lincoln, formed a procession to St. Martin's church; upon their entrance into which, a grand overture was played; and, during intervals in the Church service, several select pieces were performed from the Messiah, by the most capital performers from London, and other parts of the kingdom. After which, the Bishop of Lincoln preached a suitable sermon on the occasion, from St. Mark, chap. i. and the former part of the 34th verse; "And he healed many that were sick of divers diseases." The service concluded with the Coronation Anthem. Divine service being ended, the Bishop, attended by the Governors, and an amazing number of decent spectators, went to the Infirmary, which they opened with great solemnity, and admitted therein one patient. From the Infirmary the gentlemen returned to the Three Cranes, and the ladies to the Three Crowns, where genteel ordinaries were provided for them. The collection at the church-doors, which was made by lady Robinson, and the lady of Anthony James Keck, esq. amounted, including the admission tickets, to 233*l.* 14*s.* 10½*d.*

In the evening, there was a grand concert at the New Assembly-room, to the most brilliant company that had ever met there on any former occasion. The first violin was played by Mr. Fisher, the hautboy solos by Mr. Fischer, and the songs by Mr. Vernon and Mrs. Barthelémon, attended by a large band of gentlemen performers, and the band of music belonging to the Blues. The whole was conducted by Joseph Cradock, esq. and the Rev. Mr. Jenner. The admittance tickets into the concert amounted to 98*l.* 10*s.*—On this occasion Mr. Garrick very kindly engaged the performers at a light expence, and made an offer of any musick-books from Drury Lane.

In 1773, Lord Maynard was invited to take the office of a Vice-president, by the following official letter:

"For the Lord Maynard.

"The great regard your Lordship has shewn to the humane establishment of the Leicester Infirmary, demands the most grateful acknowledgements of the Governors of that Institution; and I have the orders of their general anniversary meeting, this day, to convey their thanks to your Lordship for all favours conferred on them. It is their unanimous request, that your Lordship will do them the honour to be one of their Vice-presidents, being the only method in their power of expressing their grateful sense of your Lordship's goodness. I am,

Your Lordship's most obedient
and humble servant,

Leicester, June 17, 1773. THO. CAVE, Chairman."

Lord Maynard's Answer.

"Sir—I received the favour of your obliging letter by the last post; and beg I may be permitted to assure you and the other gentlemen, Governors of the Leicester Infirmary, of the high sense I entertain of the honour they intend me in making me one of the Vice-presidents. Such an honour I can by no means refuse; and yet, totally unable as I am of attending any of the meetings, I feel myself very unwilling to prevent that office being filled by one whose attendance might be of use to the Society; therefore beg they will dispose of me as they shall judge most likely to be of service to the Institution. Give me leave to trouble you to make my best compliments to the Governors at your next meeting; and to subscribe myself, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

Easton Lodge, June 23, 1773. MANARD."

The Governors of the Infirmary, in the most spirited manner, continued the anniversaries for the benefit of the Institution; particularly in 1774, in which year, previous to the meeting, the publick were thus pathetically addressed by Mr. Cradock:

"Most ages have borne some characteristic mark of their excellence and attainments. It is the peculiar happiness of the present, to be equally distinguished for its progress in the Arts, as for its rapid advancements in the duties of Humanity. The many public Buildings which have of late years been erected, are living monuments of the vast improvements that have been made in modern Architecture; and the various purposes for which they have been applied, as well as the known utility which has been received from them, have alike evinced, that Charity has gone hand in hand with Magnificence. So many Hospitals are now interspersed through the whole kingdom, that there is scarce any part of the wretched who do not in some degree feel their good effects; but this species (of which we now give an account) seems to be the most highly entitled to our attention and regard; for it is founded on the soundest principles of political wisdom as well as piety—is addressed to those who, from their very occupations, must experience the utmost rigours of inclement elements—who breathe as it were disease from the instruments they use, and the materials they employ—to those who, in the hand of Providence, are the bulwarks and security of our national welfare. And where can relief be so readily supplied as in Public Infirmaries? The patients receive every requisite help, the most able advice, the most proper medicines, and in a manner which the rich can rarely experience even in their own houses. In short, what do they not experience, but the most effectual means towards the accomplishment of the best end?

"In the infancy of this Charity, a prejudice prevailed (and where has it not?) that trials of skill were to be made, and that the torture of the patient was the experience of the Physician. The prejudice is as ill-founded as it is illiberal; and has only been propagated by those who wished for some specious pretence for with-holding their subscriptions. This, like most other prejudices, carries the height of absurdity on the very face of it: for what is it but in other words to say, that the skilful assemble to defeat their own art; and a set of gentlemen are employed, at a vast expence, to erect a Charity, to destroy the very purposes of its institution?

"The Poor, who have hitherto benefited by this Charity, have not proved themselves unworthy of the care that has been shewn for them; and we have reason to hope that they will ever most thankfully express their sense of gratitude for the aid they have received in this merciful asylum, as they are now fully convinced of its use and efficacy.

"Of the continuance of such blessings, little more need be said, than that the Charity (as it was first founded) is still supported by men of character and integrity; who will watch with assiduity and care the good work they have begun, and ensure (as far as human power can ensure) that the same care and assiduity shall be transmitted to posterity, of which themselves are such eminent examples.

"Such is the nature of that Charity we so strongly recommend; a Charity beneficial to individuals, and most useful to the Publick: for, though the good man would, in every age, from the generous impulse of his own heart, in some degree supply the want of such establishments, by 'casting his bread upon the waters,' yet he has now the happier consolation to reflect, that, under the judicious regulation of them, he gives *that* 'bread to the *hungry*.'"

At the Anniversary of 1774, the new organ at St. Martin's (which had been then just completed by Mr. Snetzler, and paid for by a liberal subscription of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood) was opened to a brilliant and respectable assembly; and the following Occasional Ode[1], written by Mr. Cradock, and set to musick by Dr. Boyce, Composer to his Majesty, was performed:

AIR. Mr. NORRIS.

Lo! on the thorny bed of Care
The trembling victim lies,
Deep sunk his eye-balls with despair,
What friendly hand his wants supplies?

CHORUS.

Deplore his fate to woes consign'd,
Deplore the fate of human kind.

RECITATIVE. Miss DAVIES.

Forbear to murmur at Heav'n's high decree,
Nor swell the bulk of human misery.

AIR. Miss DAVIES.

Think not in vain the pitying tear
To thoughtless man was giv'n;
Sweet as the morn its dews appear,
A balmy incense in the sight of Heav'n.

DUET. Mr. NORRIS and Mr. CHAMPNESS.

Here shall soft Charity repair,
And break the bonds of Grief,
Smooth the flinty couch of Care;
Man to man must bring relief.

RECITATIVE accompanied. Miss DAVIES.

Why lingers then the generous flame?
Awake an high enraptur'd strain,
Breathe louder yet—nor yet refrain—
Again—repeat—and yet again—

FULL CHORUS.

To hail the Work the full-voic'd Choir we raise,
And all unite to sing Jehovah's praise.

So great and excellent was the band of musicians on this day, that a capital London performer observed, that if the great Handel had been living, and present on the occasion, he would have declared, that then was the first time his *Te Deum* was performed agreeably to the sublimity of his conception. For the accommodation of the band, a temporary loft was erected, reaching nearly half way along the nave; and the performers were honoured with the assistance of the Earl of Sandwich upon the kettle-drums. Besides most of the Nobility and Gentry of these parts, who were of the auditory, was Omai, the famed native of Otaheite.

Much commendation is due to a worthy native of St. Martin's parish, who, possessed of interest, kindly made use of it on this occasion, to have the organ inspected, in almost every stage of its building, by the most qualified persons; as appears by the following letter of thanks from the subscribers and parishioners assembled in vestry, Oct. 27, 1774:

"To Joseph Cradock, esq. of Gumley.

"Sir—When so many persons of the first rank, as well as the most eminent musicians, assembled at our late Oratorio, have expressed their entire approbation of the new organ built under your directions; it would be very ungrateful, either in the parishioners or subscribers, not to acknowledge their obligation to you. They are sensible this noble instrument[2] owes much of its perfection to your superintendency, as well as the skill of Mr. Snetzler. Your distinguished taste for music, poetry, and polite learning, have made you justly admired; but it is the application of these talents to the glory of God and the good of mankind (of both which you have lately given a noble example) that makes you universally esteemed. We are directed, both by the subscribers and parishioners in vestry assembled, to return you their sincere thanks, for thus enabling them to have the service of the Church performed in a manner worthy of the occasion.

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[1] It was performed at Hinchinbroke, under the direction of Joah Bates, esq.: afterwards at Covent-Garden Theatre, under the direction of the late Mr. Lindley; since that time again at Leicester, when Madame Mara sung the principal air; and different parts of it have been continually introduced into Miscellaneous Performances at several Cathedrals. The Musick of the Duet only is printed (with permission) by the late Mr. Ashley, after Dr. Boyce's Anthems.

[2] It has three sets of keys, from F in alt to GG. The stops in the great organ are, two open and a stop diapason, principal, 12th, 15th, ses-quialtra, cornet, clarion, trumpet. Choir organ, two diapasons, principal, 15th, flute, bassoon. Swell, two diapasons, principal, cornet, hautboy, trumpet.

We beg leave to subscribe ourselves, with the greatest respect, your most humble servants,

William Carte, } Churchwardens
Edward Price, } of
William Watts, } St. Martin's Leicester."

The whole expence of this capital organ, including every incidental charge, was 600*l.*

At the Anniversary of 1775, Mr. Cradock's Ode was repeated; and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Parry, of Market Harborough.

An additional wing was ordered to be added to the building, for Lunatics, June 16, 1781. This measure was strongly recommended by Dr. Vaughan; and a legacy of 1000*l.* was left for that purpose by Mrs. Topp. The building, which was completed in consequence, is large and elegant; but destroys the symmetry; though it lies back, at the South-west end of the Infirmary, from the side of the general erection, and looks to the opening of the Raw-dykes at a moderate distance.

Other bequests, for the specific purpose of its being opened, were afterwards received, one of which was left by Mrs. Anne Wigley, amounting to 200*l.* For several years, however, the want of a sufficient fund prevented the good intention from taking effect.

In September 1788 the Bishop of Lincoln preached at St. Martin's, at the Infirmary meeting; and signified his Majesty's gracious intention of giving to that charity, from the sale of Thurnby estates, which belonged to the Whatton family, 2000*l.* three per cent. Consols, with interest from the year 1782. At that meeting, it appeared that there had been received, by legacies, benefactions, subscriptions, &c. &c. since its opening, the sum of 23,548*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; out of which sum there then remained 379*l.* 13*s.* 8½*d.* And, that there had been cured, in-patients 3384, out-patients 1320; in all 4704. In-patients relieved 399, out-patients 401; in all 800: which make together, cured and relieved, 5504.

At a Special Meeting of the Governors of this Institution, Lord Viscount Wentworth in the Chair, the Committee of Enquiry, who were appointed Sept. 18, 1792, and appear to have sat for 19 days, delivered a very interesting Report on the state of the Charity.

"The Governors therefore desire, in this public manner, to express their thanks to the Gentlemen who attended that Committee, for their laudable exertions, in examining with peculiar exactness the various articles of receipt and expenditure belonging to the Infirmary, and proposing œconomical arrangements for the improvement of its finances. They acknowledge their obligations likewise to the Physicians, for their attention to the interests of the Charity; and for the offer they have made in their Report, to adopt such regulations in the Medical department as are likely to diminish the expence. The Governors can have no doubt but that solid and permanent advantages will result from the investigation which has taken place, and the adoption of the system which has been recommended.

"They feel a peculiar pleasure in assuring the publick, that, upon reviewing the management of the Charity for ten years, at two different periods, though the expence has increased, a proportionate increase of benefit has been received. It appears also, upon a comparison of this Infirmary with 17 others in different parts of the kingdom, that it has provided for its patients with as much œconomy as similar institutions have, upon an average. As the numbers to whom its assistance has extended have increased, its income has been of late years scarcely sufficient for its support; but the Committee have given good reason to expect a gradual augmentation in its receipts. It will not be forgotten that, notwithstanding its funded property, its welfare and continuance must principally depend upon annual subscriptions.

"Among other objects of enquiry, the Committee have turned their attention to the proposed Lunatic Asylum. Upon this subject, Dr. Arnold has come forward with a liberality which entitles him to the public thanks. In a separate Report, he has stated what additions, alterations, and furniture, may be necessary to prepare the Building adjoining to the Infirmary for the reception of Lunatic Patients. He has made calculations of the expence likely to be incurred by opening and supporting such an Institution, and promised that he will most willingly and cordially undertake its management. The present finances of the Infirmary will not admit of any addition to its expenditure; but the Governors hope, that the bounty of the Publick will soon enable them to open the Asylum. They therefore propose a subscription for this particular intent; the amount of which will ascertain on what terms, and in what number, insane patients may be received. They do not presume that the Charity can be carried to its full extent at the first; but judge it expedient to begin upon a small scale, which may be extended in proportion as their plan meets with approbation and support. The following Address, prepared by the Committee, is accordingly adopted:

"Leicester Lunatic Asylum.

"The Governors of the Infirmary, convinced that very extensive benefits will result from the opening of a Lunatic Asylum, for which a separate Building has been erected some years, earnestly recommend that Institution to the attention and bounty of the Publick. They cannot believe that, when liberal provision is made in the County of Leicester for such of the poor as are under the pressure of other diseases, those will continue to be destitute of public assistance, who are afflicted by the severest malady incident to human nature. The Governors are already in possession of certain funds, appropriated by the Donors to this particular Charity: but these are barely adequate to the expence that must be incurred by preparing the present Building for the accommodation of only half the number of patients which it is capable of receiving. They are still destitute of an annual income for the support of the house; and are therefore under the necessity of soliciting subscriptions for the purposes of this Charity; nor can they take any measures for its establishment, on the smallest scale, till they can reckon upon a clear receipt of 100*l. per annum.* Subscriptions are received by Mr. Mansfield, in Leicester. Those who intend to promote the charitable institution here proposed, will most essentially serve its interests by an early contribution, in order that the Governors may be enabled to complete the necessary alterations in the course of the ensuing summer."

A Sermon preached before the Governors of the Leicester Infirmary, Sept. 16, 1794, by R. Horsman, A. B. was published in 1794, in 4to; and in that year the following Address was published:

"The present age has confessedly been distinguished by its liberal exertions for the alleviation of human misery; and, among the various charitable Institutions which are the ornament of our Country, Infirmaries for the cure of the sick and lame in a state of indigence, have obtained the most decided proof of public approbation.

"But the health of the body, however important, is not the sole object of our Hospitals; they furnish instruction for the soul. The poor are here required to worship God, and consider their obligations to him; the sacred Scriptures are regularly read, and expounded among them; and exhortations, reproofs, or consolations, are administered, according to their different cases.

"The utility of these Institutions has now appeared, not merely from speculation, but from a long source of experience. Objections and prejudices which prevailed against them at first have gradually subsided; and not only the very liberal contributions by which they are maintained, but the numerous and importunate applications of the poor to gain admission, demonstrate the very high respect in which they are held.

"The Governors of the Leicester Infirmary contemplate with peculiar pleasure the exertions which have been made for the support and extension of this Charity; and yet it cannot be concealed, that the Expenditure has uniformly exceeded the stated Income; the deficiency having been supplied by casual Benefactions and Legacies.

"This deficiency lately amounted to so large a sum, that it was thought necessary to institute a Special Committee, to enquire into its causes, and the means by which it might hereafter be obviated. Great advantage has been derived from the labours of that Committee. The œconomical arrangements proposed are now adopted, from which the most beneficial consequences are expected; and a pleasing hope is entertained, that, by liberal Subscriptions and Donations, this Institution will be raised to a degree of prosperity which need no longer fear embarrassment, or inconvenient limitation.

"It is, in an especial degree, necessary to call the attention of the Charitable to the important object now in contemplation, the opening of an Asylum for that most helpless and pitiable class of mortals, poor Lunatics.

"That the effects of Insanity are most deplorable, few need be told. Every species of it produces a state of distress and degradation peculiarly humiliating to human nature. In general, the grand concerns of the Soul can no longer be attended to, nor any further preparation made for Eternity. Surrounding friends deeply partake of the calamity, and, in addition to the feelings which the present state of the Lunatic must excite, are subject to the alarming apprehension of those common effects of mental derangement, outrage to themselves or others, or the suicide of the unhappy sufferer.

"The Legacies and Donations of a few generous individuals have enabled the Governors to enter upon a plan of preparing the Building, which has for many years been erected for the reception and relief of such miserable objects; and it is hoped, that the Institution will now meet with that degree of encouragement which its importance appears to demand.

"The Asylum is capable of receiving twenty patients, but it cannot be opened upon so large a scale at present. It is presumed, however, that the Charity is now competent to support a smaller number, from each of whom a weekly payment, as in the similar Institutions at York and Manchester, may be expected; and nothing can prevent or delay the full advantage which this Institution is capable of producing, but a want of that benevolence, in which the inhabitants of this Country have rarely been found deficient.

"The Governors feel themselves under peculiar obligations to those Clergymen, and other Ministers of Religion, who have been the foremost to promote the interest of these united Charities, by acceding to the plan of preaching annually for their benefit; and it is presumed, that the rest of their brethren will soon follow this laudable example, when they understand how much their exertions are wanted."

In the Report of 1801, the Governors say, that "they are under the necessity of stating, that, through the increased expence of every article of life, they are not able to continue their plan upon so large a scale as they have done for some years past. They have long lamented that their permanent income has not been adequate to the full support of the House.

"By the œconomical arrangements which have been made, they entertained the hope of preventing all embarrassments, or inconvenient limitation; but in that expectation they are disappointed, through the peculiar pressure of the present times.

"They had gone so far beyond their Annual Receipts, by endeavouring to give to this benevolent Institution its full effect, in the admission of as many patients as possible, that they were in the year 1796 obliged, though reluctantly, to come to the resolution of reducing the number of beds from 54 to 40; and have since been obliged, by the same cause, to continue this reduction, till last year; during a period when the unparalleled distresses of the poor, compelled greater numbers than ordinary to apply to this Charity for that medical aid, for which many of them had been accustomed to have recourse to the Faculty in their several neighbourhoods, and to pay from their own resources. These applications have been annually increasing with the increasing misery which gave occasion to them; and are now become so numerous, that the Governors, no longer able to resist a distress so grievous and so pressing, have, with a confidence which they are persuaded will not deceive them, presumed upon the public benevolence; and, though still too confined in their income, have ventured to enlarge the extent of their Charity: well assured, that when the friends of humanity shall be made sensible how much, at the present moment, their assistance is wanted, they will bring it with that promptness and alacrity, for which this age is distinguished above all which have preceded, and Englishmen above all other Nations.

"In this confidence they have yielded to the feelings, which the sight of so much misery as weekly presents itself to the view, and solicits the commiseration of their Committees, could not fail to produce; and have restored to suffering humanity some of those beds, which for the last five years have remained unoccupied and useless.

"Last Midsummer they increased the number of beds from 40 to 46: and though the unfavourable appearance of their finances, at the quarterly meeting in March following, led them again to reduce them to 40; yet, re-animated by some recent symptoms of improvement, and trusting to the success of their *intended pressing application to the publick*, they have agreed, at the present annual meeting, to venture on an immediate addition of 10 beds, and to increase the number to 50.

"In order to do this, they have ventured to borrow money upon interest of their Treasurer; who has cheerfully consented to accommodate them till the public benevolence, on which they have thus presumed, and on which they confidently rely, shall enable them to repay the debt, and to support, without borrowing, this beneficial extension of their Charity, so imperiously demanded by the unexampled distress of that useful branch of the community, the labouring and industrious poor.

"The case is pressing, the want of relief is urgent; and to the humane and good it will not be represented in vain. Distress will excite a generous sympathy, and its call will be heard by the County at large; which will come forward, without hesitation or delay, to make fresh efforts in aid of this noble Institution, and to extend its sphere of beneficence, by adding many a liberal name to the honourable list of its annual Subscribers and Benefactors.

"Were the Clergy, and other Ministers of Religion, in their respective places, to make it, as it ought to be, a general cause, and strenuously recommend its support to their congregations, the most effectual assistance might be expected from their united influence. Much advantage has already been derived from the Collections which have been made in various places of worship; and, were such Collections general throughout the County, and annually repeated, the Infirmary might soon be raised to that degree of prosperity, as no longer to fear embarrassment, or refuse its aid to any of the sick or lame in a state of indigence. It is presumed that the Preachers of Christianity, the Divine Author of which both taught and exemplified the duty of going about doing good, will not refuse their zealous exertions, when they are informed what extensive benefits they may procure to their fellow-creatures in distress."

In 1802, "The Governors add their thanks for the very public-spirited exertions of the Clergy; who have, by their Sermons in behalf of the Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum, enriched their funds with the sum of 1287*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.* part of which sum has been laid out in necessary repairs and improvements of the Infirmary; part expended in defraying the increased expence of these Charities above the amount of the Annual Subscriptions; and part in purchase of stock for the improvement of their permanent annual income: And they beg leave to remark, that they place great confidence in the continued exertions of this philanthropic spirit of the Clergy, by which they are enabled to contribute so essential an assistance to these important Charities."

1803.—"The Special Report of the Committee of Enquiry, which was published in the latter end of the year 1802, gives a favourable representation of the result of its researches; and affords a pleasing view of the state and prospect of the Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum, in consequence of the late, as well as of the expected future, exertions of the Clergy, and of the Publick in general; which, there appears reason to hope, will rather increase than diminish. The same number of 50 beds are therefore to be continued in use, for the reception of as many patients; as we agree with that Committee, that, *whatever may have been the difficulties with which the Charity has had occasion to struggle, there is no just ground for alarm:* and the sum to be paid weekly for each patient in the Lunatic Asylum is henceforth reduced from 10 to 8*s. per* week.

"We cannot be too grateful to the Clergy for those effectual exertions to which these Charities are so greatly indebted, and to a continuance of which they must look for much of their future prosperity: since the benefit of their Sermons is not only immediately great, but may be expected to reach much farther than the Collections made at the time; they will keep up through the County a lively interest in favour of the Institution, and be the probable means of adding to its finances fresh Subscriptions, Legacies, and Benefactions."

1804.—"The Governors have the satisfaction to inform the Publick, that the finances both of the Infirmary and of the Lunatic Asylum are rather in an improving state; and they are persuaded that the same benevolent aids of Church Collections, increasing annual Subscriptions, and occasional Legacies and Donations, which have lately been so seasonably granted, will continue to support them. In this persuasion they have ventured to increase the number of beds in use from 50 to 54.

"The amount of Stock in the Three per Cent. Bank Annuities of the Infirmary is 9533*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; and of the Lunatic Asylum, 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

"That much of the prosperity of these Charities depends upon their good internal government, and œconomical management, cannot be doubted: nor can it be doubted, that a strict attention to these things can alone be kept up by the exact attendance and inspection of the House Visitors, and the diligent care of Weekly Committees. The watchfulness of these should never be remitted. That it has been too much so of late years is greatly to be lamented; and it is earnestly requested, that the inconveniences arising from this remissness of the Governors residing in the Town, and its vicinity, may for the future be remedied, by a punctual and exact performance of the duties of the House Visitor, and by full and unfailing Committees."

"Anniversary Meeting, Sept. 19, 1806;

Lord Viscount Wentworth, V. P. in the Chair.

"Resolved, That an Extra Report be printed, conveying the grateful acknowledgements of the Governors to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, for using his influence with the Clergy; and to the Clergy, and other Ministers of Religion, who have so honourably and successfully exerted themselves to relieve the very pressing necessity of this excellent Institution. That to this Report be subjoined an Alphabetical List of the various Contributions made in the different Parishes in the County; and that a copy be sent to every Preacher. WENTWORTH, Chairman."

The Report was accordingly printed, and it appears that the total sum collected was 1003*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

The Report of 1809, grounded on that of 1806, concludes thus:

"The Governors of the Leicester Infirmary contemplate with pleasure the exertions which have been made for the support and extention of this Charity; and yet they are under the necessity of stating, that they still labour under considerable difficulties, through the increased expence of every article of life, and that their permanent income is not adequate to the full support of the house. It is hoped that this representation will induce the Gentlemen of the County to come forward, without hesitation or delay, to make fresh efforts in aid of this noble Institution, and to extend its sphere of beneficence by adding many a liberal name to the honourable list of its annual subscribers and benefactors.

"The Institution is greatly indebted to the Clergy and other Ministers of Religion, for their effectual exertions, by which at different times very large sums have been obtained, and the pressing necessities of this house of mercy have been relieved. The Governors acknowledge their obligations for this assistance, and hope they may still look for similar exertions, whenever it may be judged requisite or expedient to call for them, through the failure or insufficiency of other resources.

"To the General Infirmary for the sick and the lame, has been added another charitable Institution, equally important and beneficial. An Asylum, in a separate building, has been opened for the reception of that most helpless and pitiable class of mortals, poor Lunatics; but it is much to be lamented, that it has not yet received that degree of encouragement, which might have been expected, and without which it cannot be carried to that extent of utility for which it is calculated.

"That the effects of Insanity are most deplorable, few need be told. Every species of it produces a state of distress and degradation, peculiarly humiliating to human nature. In general, the grand concerns of the soul can no longer be attended to, nor any further preparations be made for Eternity. Surrounding friends deeply partake of the calamity, and, in addition to the feelings which the present state of the Lunatic must excite, are subject to the alarming apprehension of those common effects of mental derangement, outrage to themselves, or others, or the suicide of the unhappy sufferer.

"The Asylum is capable of receiving TWENTY patients; but for want of an adequate fund from Donations and Annual Subscriptions, it is at present opened upon a more contracted scale, and can receive only FOURTEEN, for each of whom the Governors will be obliged to demand *Seven Shillings* weekly, till such time as the bounty of the public shall have sufficiently increased their resources. They flatter themselves, however, that they shall soon be enabled, gradually, to augment the number of patients, and to reduce the weekly demand for each, as was done in the similar Institutions at York and Manchester. These are Improvements, which will give the full advantage this charity is capable of producing, and nothing can prevent or delay them, but a want of that benevolence in which the Inhabitants of this County have rarely been deficient.

"But the Governors of these Charities are solicitous not only to augment their pecuniary resources, but to improve, and turn to the best account, those which they already possess. They wish that the internal government may be maintained with the strictest attention to œconomy, good order, morality, and piety. But they are aware that such a system, however directed by the statutes, cannot long be practically adhered to, without the constant attendance and careful inspection of the House Visitors and Weekly Committees. With much concern they observe a remissness in these respects, and a neglect of these important duties; and therefore they take this method of earnestly requesting the Gentlemen of this town and its vicinity, to devote some portion of their time, as well as their money, to the improvement of these Charities, and watch over them with constant solicitude, to prevent or correct the introduction of any waste or abuse in any one of their departments."

The Officers enumerated in the Report of 1809 were, President, Earl of Stamford and Warrington; Vice-presidents, Earls of Cardigan, Ferrers, Moira, and Lord Viscount Wentworth; Visitor, the Right Rev. George Lord Bishop of Lincoln; Treasurer, John Mansfield, Esq.; Auditors, Mr. J. B. Oliver and Mr. Alderman Clarke; Physicians, Dr. Arnold and Dr. W. W. Arnold; Surgeons, Mr. Peake and Mr. Paget; Chaplain[1], Rev. Mr. Robinson; House Surgeon and Apothecary, Mr. Joel Marshall; Secretary, Mr. John Flint; Matron, Mrs. Robinson.

Abstract of the Accompts, from the opening of the Infirmary, Sept. 22, 1771, to June 24, 1809.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
By subscriptions, dividends on stock, fee-farm rents, &c. -	39,287	7	2¼
By benefactions and legacies	8,905	2	6
By Collections at Anniversary Meetings, and Places of Worship	7,296	3	9
By articles sold - -	530	11	9½
By poors' boxes - -	120	3	4½
	56,139	8	7¼

PAYMENTS.

Expended, as by former Accompts	53,277	14	4¼
Ditto this year, as by the Accompt	2,696	10	7
Balance in the Treasurer's hands	165	3	8
	56,139	8	7¼

Return of the Patients of the Leicester Infirmary, for the year ending June 24, 1809.

In-Patients.

Remaining in the House June 24, 1808. -	59
Admitted since - - -	487
Total -	546
Of which were discharged, Cured -	371
relieved - - -	30
Made Out-patients - -	68
Improper - - -	0
Died - - -	19
Remaining in the House, June, 1809 -	58
Total -	546

Of which number, none were sudden accidents, requiring immediate assistance, and coming in without recommendation.

Out-Patients.

Remaining on the Books, June 24, 1808 -	175
Admitted since - - -	1577
Total -	1752
Of which were Cured - -	1107
relieved - - -	19
Died - - -	14
Made In-patients - -	21
Vaccinated	440
Remaining on the Books June 24, 1809 -	151
Total -	1752

General Return of In and Out-Patients since the opening of the Infirmary, Sept. 22, 1771, to June 24, 1809.

Discharged In-Patients cured -	9,460
Out-Patients, ditto -	11,036
Total cured -	20,496
Discharged In-Patients relieved -	1,220
Out-Patients, ditto -	1,156
Total relieved -	2,376

Lunatic Asylum Accompts, to June 24, 1809.

RECEIPTS.

	£.	s.	d.
Balance due to the Asylum last year	393	3	0
By receipt of one year's dividend on 666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* Consols - -	20	0	0
Annual Subscriptions - -	163	6	0
Received for Patients' Board -	245	0	0
Donation - - -	100	0	0
	921	9	0

PAYMENTS.

Repairs and alterations - -	4	4	3
Furniture - - -	4	2	0
Drugs - - - -	14	19	0
Coals - - - -	14	6	10
Servants' Wages - -	43	9	6
Apothecary's Incidentals -	13	13	9
Board of Patients Servants, &c. -	342	4	0
Coals, &c. from the Infirmary -	7	14	2
	444	13	6
Balance due to the Asylum -	476	15	6
	921	9	0

Return of Patients of the Lunatic Asylum, from June 24, 1808, to June 24, 1809.

Remained in the House last June -	14
Admitted since - - -	16
	30
Dicharged cured - - -	11
Relieved - - - - -	5
Died - - - - -	0
Remain in the House - -	14
	30

*** Mr. Howard, in his Account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe, &c. 1789, p. 160, says, "The ground-floors of the County Infirmary at Leicester are brick; the upper floors rough tarras; and none of the windows being open, the wards were very close. The under sashes are not moveable." To the latter part of these suggestions a proper attention has been paid, under the judicious direction of John Johnson, esq. an eminent architect in London, and a native of this town[2].

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[1] Mrs. Dorothy Ashby (afterwards Mrs. Middleton) gave 50*l.* for the especial purpose of establishing a salary for a Clergyman.

[2] See p. 528.

The CONSANGUINITARIUM (seePlate XXXV.)

is a handsome stone-building, consisting of five houses, in Southgate-street, near the Water-house pump, partly screened by four neat dwelling-houses which bound the street, erected by John Johnson, esq. of London, on the spot where he was born. Each dwelling has a room on the ground-floor, and a chamber over it: the rooms are neat and convenient; and the windows glazed with beautiful stained glass. To each inhabitant is regularly given a printed copy of the following Rules and Orders:

"I. The CONSANGUINITARIUM being an Asylum for such relatives as are, through age or infirmities, incapable of procuring a comfortable residence and support for themselves; the inhabitants of each dwelling will be paid the sum of 5*s.* every week, and yearly receive one ton of coals; except that, out of such sum of 5*s.* will be reserved 6*d.* each week, or more should the same be required, for the purposes hereafter mentioned.

II. That each inhabitant shall, on admission, bring one new, or very good feather-bed, one bolster, one pillow, two pair of sheets, two blankets, a new coverlet, and curtains for the bed; four chairs, one table, good utensils for cooking and other purposes, the whole not to be under the value of 5*l.*; all of which shall be left on the premises at the time of the death of him or her, in each habitation, for the benefit of the surviving inhabitants, who are to be at the expence of the decent burial of the deceased.

III. No inhabitant to keep either dog, cat, fowls, or rabbits, nor any other animal that may be a nuisance; nor to carry on any business in his or her dwelling that may render the same unseemly.

IV. No inhabitant to be allowed to keep any inmate, or any visitor to sleep with him or her, on pain of dismission.

V. No washing of clothes to take place, otherwise than in the wash-house; nor any slop to be thrown in the passage; or dirt, or dust, or refuse of any kind, in any other place than in the brick receptacle, built in the yard or garden. For the first offence against any of the foregoing restrictions, to forfeit 6*d.*; for the second and every other, 1*s.* — N. B. The washing-day of No. 1, to be on Monday; No. 2, on Tuesday; No. 3, on Wednesday; No. 4, on Thursday; No. 5, on Friday. The wash-house to be left clean.

VI. Each inhabitant, in turn, to keep the lawn, passage, drying-yard, and walks to the entrance, gate, &c. clean, and in good order, for a week, beginning with the first inhabited dwelling, on pain of dismission.

VII. Each inhabitant to lock the entrance-gate at going out, or returning; nor to be from home, or have visitors at their dwellings, at a later hour than ten o'clock in the evening in the summer, and nine in the winter; on the forfeiture of 6*d.* each time, in either case.

VIII. No child or children to be admitted into the lawn, on any account.

IX. The rain-water not to be used for any other purpose than that of washing, under the forfeiture of 6*d.* for each offence.

X. In case of sickness, the females to attend on each other, by turn, and also on the males, or be dismissed.—N. B. The coals to be delivered on the outside the railing of the entrance, and to be carried to the several places appropriated by the male inhabitants, or at their expence.

XI. Each inhabitant to be accountable for the reparations, painting, white-washing, &c. of his or her separate dwelling and coal-house.—N. B. The repairs of the other offices and things, and keeping the shrubbery, &c. in condition, to be at the joint expence of the whole—[*It is expected, that each inhabitant do keep the garden belonging to his or her dwelling in good order;*] and the 6*d. per* week is retained for the several purposes before mentioned. Such of the inhabitants as screen others from the forfeits against the offences mentioned, shall be liable to the same forfeits, if in any way made known to the Trustee Visitors appointed to inspect into the good order of the House.

XII. It is presumed that every kind of good order and decorum among the inhabitants of the Consanguinitarium will exist; that they will be neat and clean in their apartments and dress; vie with each other in acts of friendly assistance to their resident relatives; that they will also duly attend public worship, at such place as is most congenial to their conscience, and give praise to the Great Author of the Universe, for enabling and permitting the Founder of these dwellings to have the pleasure of giving the comforts they afford to them. But should any be so lost to themselves as to sow strife and discord, or by abusive words or actions render the meek-minded unhappy, they will be removed for ever from their places of residence.—N. B. When the expence of the general reparations is ascertained, each inhabitant will have an equal division of the remaining sum of the 6*d. per* week. Then, out of each inhabitant's sum so divided will be taken any expence that has been paid by the Trust for the repairs, &c. of his or her separate dwelling. The forfeits for offences that have been committed will also be given annually to those who are found most deserving."

This comfortable refuge for his distressed relations, which was finished in 1792, was designed and named by, and erected at the expence of, the above-named Mr. Johnson; who, by a deed enrolled in Chancery, charged an estate which he then had at Lubbenham with the payment of 70*l.* a year for the support of the Charity.

The philanthropic Founder is well known by the many substantial public and private edifices of which he has been the Architect; particularly at Chelmsford [1] in Essex, where the Stone Bridge, County Hall, Church, and a very large Prison, were built from his designs, and under his direction, as Architect and Surveyor of the County [2]; an office which he has ably filled nearly 26 years.

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[1] Among the several public buildings which have been designed and erected by Mr Johnson, may be more especially mentioned:

MIDDLESEX.

Earl of Gallaway's house, Charles-street, St. James's-square.
Lord Middleton's, Portman-square.
The Hon. Charles Greville's, ditto.
Earl of Hardwicke's, Cavendish-street, Portland-place.
William Udney's, esq. ditto.
Bishop of Ossory's, Harley-street.
John Pybus's, esq. ditto.
Sir Hugh Paliser's, Pall Mall.
Sir John Anderson's bart. Mill-hill.

ESSEX.

Terling-place, John Strutt's, esq.
Langford-grove, N. Westcombe's, esq.
Colonel Tyrell's, Hatfield.
John Judd's, esq. Broomfield.
Major Carr's, Stroud-green.
John Crabb's, esq. Torrile's-hall.
The Rev. John Bramstone-Stanes, Willingale.
The Rev. Henry Bate-Dudley's, Bradwell juxta Mare.

SUFFOLK.

Woolverston-hall, William Berners, esq.
Benhall, Sir William Rush.
Nobleman's and Gentlemen's Club-rooms, Newmarket.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Carlton-house, Sir John Palmer, bart.
James Fremeaux, esq. Kingsthorpe.
Colonel Money's, Pisford.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Hotel, Leicester; see p. 532.
Town Gaol, ditto; see p. 531.
Whatton-hall, Edward Dawson, esq.; see vol. III. p. 1101.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Gnoll Castle, Sir Herbert Mackworth, bart.
Clasmount, John Morris, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

Killerton-hall, Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, bart.
Sadborough-house, William Bragge, esq.

SURREY.

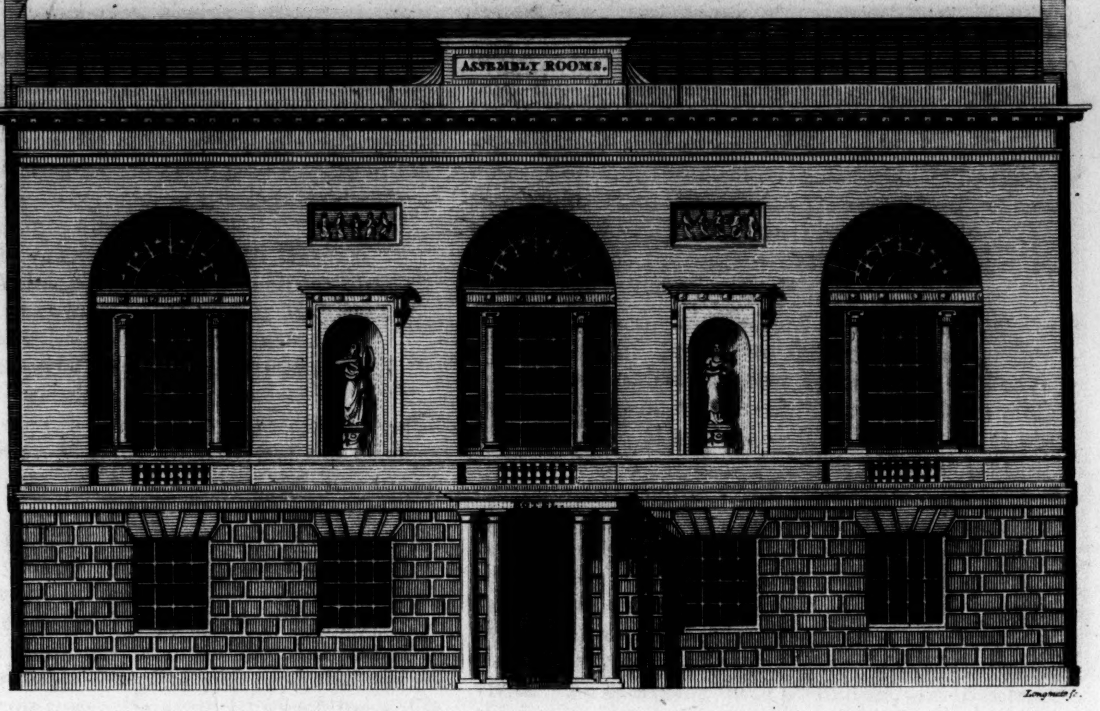
Wimbledon Church.

SUSSEX.

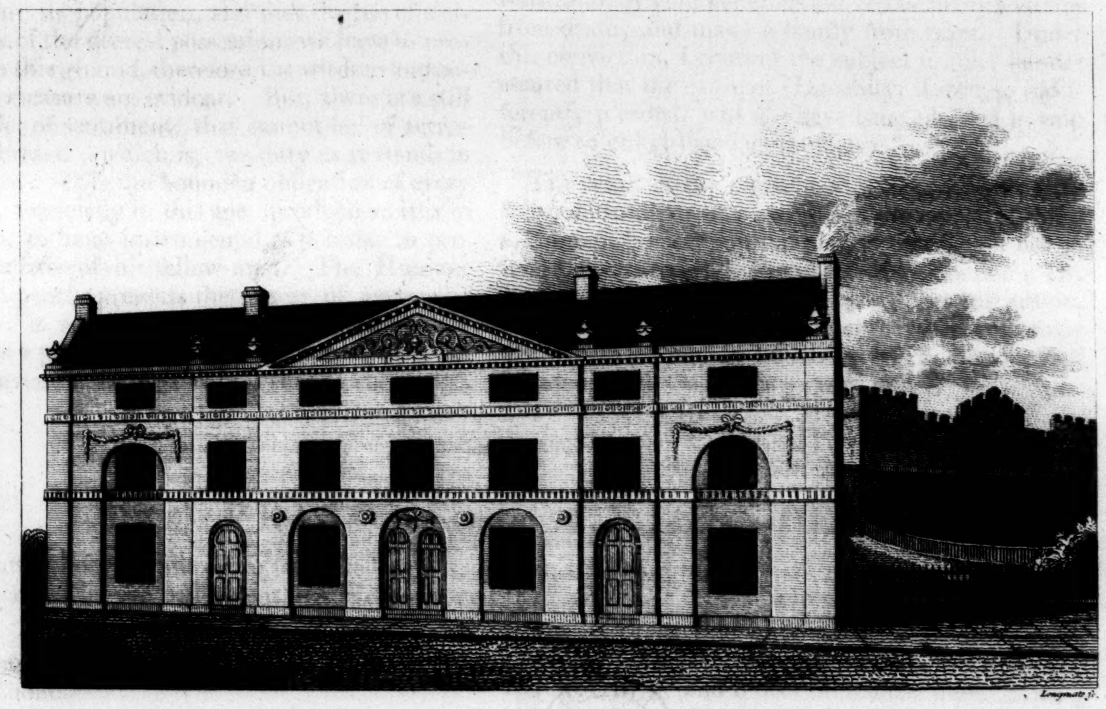
The Seat of Charles Beauclerk, esq.

[2] At the Quarter Sessions held at Chelmsford in January 1792, the Shire House Committee made their final Report: "That that public structure had been completed in the most perfect and elegant manner, with a saving of near 2000*l.* under the original estimate; and recommended the eminent services of their Surveyor to the consideration of the Court, for some mark of their approbation. On which it was moved by Mr. Bate Dudley, and seconded by Mr. Kynaston, 'That the thanks of the County Quarter Sessions be given by the Chairman to John Johnson, esq.; and also that a piece of plate of the value of one hundred guineas (with a suitable inscription thereon) be purchased out of the surplus money raised under the Act of Parliament for building a New Shire House, and presented to the said John Johnson, esq. as a public testimony of his integrity and professional abilities, in the execution of the said Shire House, as Architect and Surveyor of the County of Essex.' The whole Bench expressed their concurrent opinion of the acknowledged merit of their Surveyor. The motion was of course agreed to; and the Chairman, in a very complimentary address, delivered the thanks of the Court to Mr. Johnson; who returned his acknowledgements to the Court in the handsomest manner. And a Committee was appointed, to purchase the plate accordingly." Chelmsford Chronicle, Jan. 13, 1792.

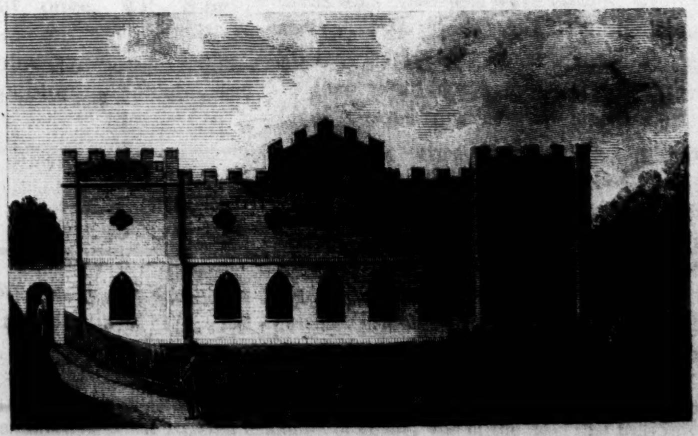
HOTEL and ASSEMBLY ROOMS. *Vol. I. Pl. XXXV. p. 528.*


ASSEMBLY ROOMS.
Longmate sc.

Elevation of Four Houses, Built by the Founder of the CONSANGUINITARIUM, being the Place of his Birth.


Longmate sc.

CONSANGUINITARIUM.



John Johnson Esq.r contributes this Plate.

BRITISH
12 JN 1923
MUSEUM

LEICESTER HUMANE SOCIETY.

The following benevolent plan was suggested in 1805, in a letter to the Mayor of Leicester:

"Sir—We the undersigned, the Physicians and Clergy of the Town, respectfully request that you will call a meeting of such inhabitants as may approve of the institution of a Humane Society in Leicester, in order to consider of the best mode of carrying the plan into effect.

H. S. J. Bullen.	Richard Davies.
W. W. Arnold.	Thomas Robinson.
Edw. Alexander.	William Mandell.
Wm. Ward.	J. Anderson.
E. T. Vaughan.	William Hayton."
Thomas Arnold.	

"In consequence of the above respectable requisition, I appoint a Meeting to be held at the 'Change, at eleven o'clock, on Wednesday, Sept. 4, 1805.

Edmund Swinfen, Mayor."

A general meeting was accordingly held, when the business was thus opened by the Rev. H. S. J. Bullen:

"Mr. Mayor, and Gentlemen—The purport of this Meeting is, to establish, upon a respectable scale, a Society upon the principles of the Royal Humane Society; an Institution so replete with good, that it is unnecessary for me to expatiate upon the usefulness of it. Suffice it to say, that, in the short period of 30 years since its first establishment, 3000 persons have been restored to Society, to their Families, and the State.

"Gentlemen, need I inform you that the riches of a country are its population, and that the life of a citizen is one of the dearest possessions we have to protect? Upon this ground, therefore, the wisdom and policy of the measure are evident. But, there is a still higher order of sentiment, that cannot fail of actuating your breasts; which is, the duty as it stands in a moral view. It is the bounden obligation of every good man, especially in this age, prodigal as it is of human life, to be as instrumental as possible in preserving the lives of his fellow-men. The Humane Society eminently presents the means of exercising this virtue: it seems, indeed, as if Providence intended it as a peculiar blessing, to counteract the destructive inventions which War is sure to encourage.

"And here I would suggest to those who are not of the medical profession, that the Resuscitative Process, though generally applied to cases of drowning, is equally applicable to cases of suspension by rope, smothering, suffocation, intense cold, immoderate doses of opium, intoxication, and accidents by lightning; in short, to almost every species of death, where the mischief has gone no farther than merely to the obstruction of the organs, without any danger to those organs themselves.

"Gentlemen, with regard to the local motives which should induce us to further this Institution, you are aware that the great increase of inland navigation has made the possibilities of accidents more frequent, and, of consequence, our obligation to obviate them more imposing. It is a melancholy truth, that of those instances which have already occurred of drowning, in many cases death might have been prevented by the timely assistance of a medical man, aided by the proper co-operation of the publick. But, as the case now stands, there is nothing but ignorance, prejudice, and ill-treatment of a body; enough of itself to extinguish the vital spark, if it were ever so vivid. To overcome these prejudices, and to correct this ignorance, is the province of this benevolent Institution.

"I am convinced, Gentlemen, that I need not adduce further arguments to persuade you to come forward, and, by your generous aid, rescue many a victim from death, and many a family from tears. Under this conviction, I commit the subject to abler hands; assured that the cause of Humanity, if ever so indifferently pleaded, will not have been pleaded in vain before so enlightened an Audience."

The result of the meeting was, an unanimous resolution, to commence a subscription, for establishing a Humane Society, on the plan of that which has so long been successfully established in London; Dr. Hawes, the Treasurer of that benevolent Institution, with the philanthropy for which he is so eminently distinguished, having assisted in its promotion, and countenanced it with his patronage.

The PRISONS at LEICESTER

have lately been rebuilt on so improved a plan, that it is pleasant to contrast their former state, as described by the benevolent Mr. Howard[1] in 1782, with their present improved appearance.

COUNTY GAOL.

Gaoler, Samuel Jordan, 1773; William Jordan, 1782.

Salary, none.

Fees, for debtors or felons, 15*s*. 4*d*. Transports; if only one, 8*s*. if more than one, 7*s*. each.

Licence. Beer, to deputy.

Allowance, to debtors and felons, a fourpenny loaf every other day; weight, once, 2 lb. 8 oz.; twice, 3 lb. 5 oz.

Garnish; debtors, 4*s*.; felons, 3*s*.

Number in 1773, Nov. 26,	16 debtors—	3 felons, &c.
1774, April 4,	16	11
1775, Jan. 3,	15	7
—— Nov. 11,	17	2
1776, Oct. 29,	17	5
1779, Mar. 27,	23	10
1782, May 2,	20	5

Chaplain, Rev. James Pigott; duty, Sunday; salary, 30*l*.—Surgeon, Mr. Maule; salary, 15*l*. for debtors and felons.

For master's side 9 or 10 rooms. Day-room common. The side ward, *the cellar*, is a dungeon, 29½ feet by 9, and 6 feet 8 inches high, down 7 steps, and damp[2]; two windows; the largest about 15 inches square. Felons' day and night rooms are dungeons, from five to seven steps under ground. They sleep on thick mats on the floor; which, if cribs and coverlets were added, would be better than straw. The whole close and offensive. Court small, 36 feet by 17 feet four inches. No chapel.

Two rooms lately built for an Infirmary; but the Gaol is not convenient or healthy.

In 1774, three debtors and a felon died of the small-pox. Of that disease, I was informed, few ever recover in this Gaol. The Castle-hill is near the Shire-hall, and is a fine spot for air and water[3]. Clauses of the act against the use of spirituous liquors painted on the same board with the table of fees. The act for preserving the health of prisoners not hung up. Here, as in many other places, is an useless *tub,* instead of a *bath,* for cleanliness and health [1].

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[1] "The mention of a character so widely expanding beyond the customary sphere of human actions irresistibly arrests the attention of the heart that glows with admiration at the striking examples of virtue, and of the head that feels interest in tracing the motives which influence the conduct of men." Walk through Leicester, p. 30.

[2] This seems to be the "low moist dungeon" that was complained of by a debtor in the gaol, in his letter, 13 Nov. 1690, sent to Moses Pitt, a prisoner in the Fleet; who printed it, with other letters from prisoners, in his "Cry of the Oppressed, 1691." By this, and one or two more of the letters in that little tract, it appears that some inconveniencies which I observed in gaols, and have set down in my remarks, are of long standing.

[3] See Plate XXIV. p. 303; and Pl. XXVIII. p. 326.

An inscription on a board fixed over the gate, “No money to be asked for by turnkeys, or prisoners, for garnish, or any other pretence whatever.”

In this County they make an annual collection by a kind of voluntary brief. The Gentlemen of the Grand Jury recommend it to the Clergy; most of whom promote the collection in their respective parishes. The thanks of the Grand Jury to 48 Clergymen by name were inserted in the Leicester Journal of Feb. 16, 1775, for the satisfaction of those gentlemen and other contributors. There is a table of the sums received from each parish; and a list of debtors cloathed or discharged; and an account of the expenditure of the remainder in feeding and warming all the prisoners in the inclement season.

The collections in 1774 amounted to 74*l.* I find in 1776 the accounts were kept, and the application of the money chiefly directed, by John Simpson, esq. of Leicester. I wish every County would imitate this exemplary benevolence; and I wish every County that does so, a steward equally faithful and assiduous. I am sorry to find the collection fall short. It amounted, in 1779, only to 12*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; in 1780, to 6*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*; and in 1781, to 3*l.* 18*s.*

“*Leicestershire.* A TABLE of FEES to be taken by the Keeper of this Gaol.

	s.	d.
For lodging of every prisoner *per* week —	2	4
For Gaol-fees for discharge of every prisoner	13	4
For the Turnkey — — —	2	0
For the copy of every warrant or commitment	1	0
For signing the certificate in order to obtain a *supersedeas* — — —	1	0

Thomas à Becket Sessions, July 10, 1759.

We whose names are hereunto subscribed, his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Leicester, do hereby allow of the above fees to be taken. W. WRIGHTE, CH. HUTCHINSON. J. DANVERS, W. CANT.

We, the Judges of Assize for the County of Leicester, have reviewed, and do hereby confirm, the above Table of Fees. Given under our hands, this 17th day of August, 1759. T. PARKER, JA. HEWITT.

The above is a true copy of the original [2].

On a subsequent visit, Oct. 25, 1787, Mr. Howard adds, “The debtors' sick ward is still a *dungeon;* their beds are on bedsteads; but the felons have only the County allowance of mats in their damp dungeons. One small court for debtors and felons. Keeper's salary 200*l.*; out of which he is to give each prisoner three pints of small beer a day. The Gaol now clean and quiet. Garnish abolished.—Debtors, 15; felons, &c. 14 [3].”

COUNTY BRIDEWELL. Three rooms below for men; five above for women; one of these not used, because not secure: no chimneys. Court not safe for prisoners to be allowed the use of it. Allowance *now,* twopennyworth of bread a day, after a month's confinement. Clauses against spirituous liquors not hung up. There was painted on a board, “By order of the Court, at Easter Sessions 1778, that there shall be no ale or beer brought into this Prison on a Sunday, nor after seven o'clock in the evening on a week-day.”—In a former edition I suggested, that if a wall were built with brick, instead of the clay-wall, there would be no need of a chain and log to secure the prisoners in the Court. The apartments also would be more airy; and men and women might be separated, if the narrow Court were enlarged from the orchard, which was let to the keeper for 6*l.* a year. At my last visit, I found the Court enlarged, and a wall built; but there is not a proper separation of men and women. The prisoners now are without the chain. The prison is white-washed once a year, and kept remarkably neat and clean. The prisoners do not lie on the floors; but, very properly, their mats are on cribs or bedsteads. Keeper a woolcomber; his salary 21*l.* He pays window-tax 14*s.*

1775, Jan. 3, Prisoners	3	1779, Mar. 27,	6
1776, Oct. 29, - -	2	1782, May 2, -	2

Committed from Easter Sessions 1779 to 1780, 48 [4].”

The COUNTY-GAOL (see Plate XXVIII. p. 326) was re-built in 1791, at an expence of 6000*l.* which was raised by a County-rate; and without looks like what it should be; it has a prison-like appearance. The architect, Mr. George Moneypenny, has shewn his knowledge of grand design, bordering on the terrific. In the elevation, the Cap of Liberty, the Roman Fasces, and his own name so large and conspicuous on the front, have been subjects of animadversion; and the following “Impromptu on seeing the Cap of Liberty on the new Building,” appeared in the Leicester Journal:

“It needs no symbol sure to tell,
No tale from classic lore,
That he who enters here to dwell,
Leaves Freedom at the door.”

“This Prison, to which the *County Bridewell* is now added, was erected, on the site of the old Gaol, five years after the benevolent Howard last visited Leicester. It is built with solitary cells, after the plan recommended by that celebrated Philanthropist; and was first inhabited [5] in 1793. It has four airy Court-yards, with water in every one, and a day-room to each. The Court for debtors is 74 feet by 32, and the day-room 29 feet by 13½; for those on the Master's side there are ten rooms, to which the keeper furnishes beds at 2*s.* 4*d.* *per* week for a single bed; and if two sleep together, 1*s.* 6*d.* a week each. Common-side debtors have a free-ward, with ten good-sized sleeping-rooms, to which they furnish their own beds.

One room is set apart for an Infirmary.

Clauses of the Act against the use of Spirituous Liquors painted on the same board as the Table of Fees. The Act for preserving the health of the prisoners not hung up. No firing allowed. Those prisoners who work receive all their earnings, but no County allowance of bread. Six debtors and two criminals were weaving stockings, and one making shoes, at my visit in 1803. Here, as in many other gaols, is an useless *tub,* and two cold baths never used.

Gaoler, John Simons. Salary 130*l.* out of which he allows every prisoner a quart of small-beer daily.

Fees; see Table [as in the preceding column.] Besides which the Under-sheriff takes a fee of 6*s.* 8*d.* for his *liberate.*

Garnish. None, on any pretence whatever.

Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Anderson. Duty; Prayers four days, Sermon on Sunday. Salary, 60*l.*

Surgeon, Mr. Maule. Salary 15*l.* for debtors and felons.

Number of Debtors,

1800, March 28, .	18	1803, Aug. 23, .	12
1802, Jan. 27, . .	4	1805, Sept. 26, .	8

Allowance. One pound six ounces of bread sent from the bakers every other day, in loaves weight 2 lb. 12 oz. each; and one quart of small-beer daily.

Mr. Gregory informed me no collection had been made for several years; that from 1795 to 1803 the whole amount collected was only 5*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; and that the balance remaining in his hands was 32*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* [6]

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[1] “In many prisons I have mentioned that there is *no bath,* though baths are ordered in all gaols in the ‘Act for preserving the health of Prisoners.’ I would here also remind gentlemen, that when baths are provided in compliance with the Act, if they be not made convenient, so that felons in their irons may commodiously use them; and if there is no allowance for *soap* and *towels*; these prisoners will receive little or no benefit from them, and will never bathe but when actually compelled.”

[2] Mr. Howard's State of the Prisons in England and Wales, third edition, 1784, p. 313.

[3] Mr. Howard's Account of the principal Lazarettos in Europe, &c. 1789, p. 160.

[4] Mr. Howard on Prisons, p. 315.

[5] “It may be observed as an example of sudden vicissitude, that the builder of this fabrick became, as a debtor, its first inhabitant.” Walk through Leicester, p. 30.

[6] Mr. Neild's Account of Prisons for Debtors in England, Scotland, and Wales, p. 247.

TOWN AND COUNTY GAOL.

"Gaoler, Henry Coulson, 1776; Samuel Jordan, 1779; William Jordan, 1782.

Salary, none; he pays 3*l.* rent.

Fees, debtors and felons, 15*s.* 4*d.*

Transports, 10*l.* each.

Licence. Beer, to deputy.

Allowance to debtors and felons, 2*d.* a day each in bread (viz. May 1782, 1 lb. 11 oz.)

Garnish; debtors, 4*s.* 6*d.*; felons, 2*s.* 6*d.*

1774,	April 4,	5 debtors—	5 felons, &c.
1775,	Jan. 3,	1	2
——	Nov. 21,	1	0
1776,	Oct. 29,	1	2
1779,	Mar. 27,	3	2
1782,	May 2,	2	3

Chaplain, none.

Surgeon, Mr. Maule; no salary, makes a bill.

A common day-room, 12 feet by 9: two rooms above, for such as pay. Down five steps is a dungeon for men-felons; another for women; another for common-side debtors. This Gaol is too close, and is never white-washed; it has a Court with plenty of water, and yet the sewers are very offensive. Neither clauses against spirituous liquors, nor the act for preserving the health of prisoners, are hung up; but there is *now* (1782) a table of fees.

"Borough of Leicester, in the County of Leicester.

A Table of Fees to be taken by the Keeper of his Majesty's Gaol for the said Borough.

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
For lodging every prisoner *per* week —	0	2	4
For a room of every person who finds his own bed *per* week — —	0	1	0
For the Gaol, for the discharge of any prisoner — — —	0	13	4
For the turnkey — —	0	2	0
A room called the Debtors' room, if they find their own bed to pay —	0	0	0
For the copy of every warrant or commitment — — —	0	1	0
For signing a certificate in order to obtain a *supersedeas* — —	0	1	0
At the delivery of every declaration	0	1	0
Attending upon every prisoner to give bail, special bail, *habeas*, or any thing necessary to go out of gaol, for every mile travelling — — —	0	1	0

"Michaelmas Sessions, 1776. We whose names are hereunto subscribed, three of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Borough of Leicester aforesaid, do hereby allow the above fees to be taken (the 13*s.* 4*d.* above to the gaoler and the 2*s.* to the turnkey where the prisoner against whom no bill of indictment shall be found by the Grand Jury, and who, on his or her trial, shall be acquitted, or who shall be discharged by proclamation for want of prosecution, only excepted.)

WILL. BURLETON, Recorder,
ROB. PEACH, JOS. JOHNSON."

"We the Judges of Assize for the Borough of Leicester aforesaid have reviewed, and do hereby confirm, the above Table of Fees. Given under our hands this 22d day of March, 1777.

G. NARES, S. S. SMYTHE.

"This is a true copy of the original."

At my last visit, William Slack, one of the felons, had received his Majesty's free pardon (April 9); and was "ordered to be set at liberty," signed *Shelburne*; but, for the fees of the secretary of state (1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*) and clerk of assize (1*l.* 1*s.*); the pardoned criminal was still in prison[1]."

October 25, 1787, Mr. Howard adds, "No alteration. The felons complained of illness contracted by lying on the damp brick-floor with only a mat. Keeper no salary. The magistrates continue his licence for beer.

Debtor, 1; Felon, 1[2]."

LEICESTER TOWN BRIDEWELL, at the last visitation of Mr. Howard, was in the Town Gaol, down five steps; two small rooms for men, and two for women. Keeper's salary amounted to 5*l.*

1776, Oct. 29,
1779, Mar. 27, } No Prisoners[3].
1782, May 2,

In 1792, in taking down the old Gaol for the erection of the present edifice, incorporated with the walls of the cells, were discovered the remains of the Chapel of St. John[4], supposed to have been destroyed during the contests between king Henry the Second and his son.

The new Gaol was designed by Mr. Johnson, the benevolent Founder of the *Consanguinitarium*[5]; and its appearance forms an agreeable contrast to the County Prison. See a small view in Plate XXVIII. p. 326.

On the front of it is inscribed,

"TOWN GAOL, AND HOUSE OF CORRECTION."

Over which are the Arms of the Town, with the Crest.

"On each side of the Gaol is a narrow slip of ground, partitioned off by open iron palisades, and divided into Courts for the different classes of prisoners.

The Court-yard for debtors is 32 feet by 16, with a day-room, 13 feet by 12, and up-stairs eight lodging-rooms; to which if the debtor brings his own bed he pays nothing; the Keeper furnishes a single bed at 2*s.* 4*d.* *per* week; and if two sleep together, 1*s.* 9*d.* each.

The Chapel, which is in the centre of the prison, is very small; and there is no proper separation of the prisoners.

Gaoler, Welborn Owston. Salary, 37*l.* 10*s.*

Fees, 15*s.* 4*d.* besides which the Under-sheriff demands 6*s.* 8*d.* for his *liberate*. Garnish. None.

Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Robinson. Duty, Prayers and Sermon once a month. Salary, 10*l.*

Surgeon, Mr. Maule. Salary, none; makes a bill.

Number of Debtors,

1800, March 28, . . . 2		1803, Aug. 23, . . . 5	
1802, Feb. 2, ... 1		1805, Sept. 26, . . . 4	

Allowance, 22 ounces of bread *per* day each.

No Rules and Orders.

Neither the Act for preservation of health, nor clauses against spirituous liquors, hung up.

No prisoner who is permitted to work receives the County allowance of bread; but some of them pay one or two shillings *per* week for that indulgence.

A room is set apart for an Infirmary.

A bath, which has never been used; seldom visited.

The Prison is clean; and there is water in every Court.

There was formerly a Table of Fees, signed by three Magistrates for the Borough, and confirmed by Judges of Assize [see col. 1.]; but there has been none hung up in the Prison these many years.

The *Town Bridewell* adjoins the Gaol[6]."

BRUNSWICK SQUARE,

of which I have now before me a beautiful Plan designed in 1792 by Mr. Johnson, was *intended* to have been formed on the site of what was called *The Horse Fair Lags* (latterly Johnson's Garden[7]), an extensive plot of ground, at that time the property of the Corporation of Leicester. In the area of the Square was to have been *St. Margaret's Chapel*; on two of the sides, beautiful streets, to be named, *George-street* and *Charlotte-street*, after their present Majesties. A Royal Terrace would have filled the side looking towards the London road; and a new Town-hall, on the South side of Millstone-lane, opposite to what is now called *Hotel-street*, was to have filled the fourth side. Had this plan taken effect, it would have been creditable to the Town; in which no place can be put in competition, either for public convenience, or a display of corporate magnificence and civic grandeur.

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[1] Mr. Howard on Prisons, p. 316.
[2] Mr. Howard on Lazarettos, p. 160.
[3] Mr. Howard on Prisons, p. 317.
[4] See a particular account of these discoveries, p. 326; and an engraving of the antient Arch in Plate XXVIII. p. 326.
[5] See p. 528.
[6] Mr. Neild on Prisons for Debtors, p. 250.
[7] A relation to the Architect.

STREETS, LANES, &c.

Abbey Gate. An indifferent passage in St. Leonard's parish, leading from the North-bridge to the Abbey. At the Abbey end stands Countess's Hospital: at the other end stood St. Leonard's church.

Northgate-street is understood to take in all that open way extending from the North gate to Sunday-bridge, formerly Sanvis-bridge: some extend it to the Cross. The best buildings stand near the Bridge.

High-Cross-street extends from North gate to Red-cross-street end. In that portion between the North gate and the Cross stand the Town and County prisons, King Richard's house, Free-school, and All Saints church. Here also stood St. John's chapel or church, and St. Peter's. That portion from the Cross to Peacock-lane has been called *St. Martin's-street*, and *Cross-street*. This street is a medley of good and bad buildings. At the end of this street the name of *High Cross* is still given to a plain Doric pillar, which, till the year 1773 (when it was in so ruinous a state as to be dangerous, and an annoyance[1] to the passage in the street it stood in), formed one of the supporters of a light Temple-looking building of the same name, which has been engraved in Plate XXXI. and noticed in p. 354, which served as a shelter to the country people, who here hold a small market on Wednesdays and Fridays for the sale of butter, eggs, &c. Here the members of parliament are proclaimed. Here also may be seen, on Michaelmas-day, the grotesque ceremony of the poor men of Trinity Hospital, arrayed like antient knights, having rusty helmets on their heads, and breast-plates fastened over their black tabards, proclaiming the fair[2].

Southgate-street is now understood to extend from Red-Cross-street to the Infirmary, or Horse-pool-end, an open place, where formerly stood a chapel. That portion of this passage which extends from Red-Cross-street end to the South gate was formerly called, very properly, Castle-street; but in the late rage for altering the names of streets, &c. in Leicester, one of the most narrow entrances of the town, leading from this street, has been honoured with the name of *Castle-street*: before, properly, called *St. Mary's Church-lane*. The buildings in general are tolerable. Here stands the Magazine, the entrance into the Newark. The above-named streets, together, form a line from North to South, the extremity of the Town, each way, about a mile and half in length: they formerly constituted the high road from the North of England to the Metropolis.

Passages of any consequence from this main road, beginning Northwardly, are,

Wood gate, an opening leading to Ashby de la Zouch. A few houses only on the right hand.

Senvy gate; so called, it is supposed *quasi sanda via*, because there used to be general annual processions made through this street to St. Margaret's church on Whitsun-Monday, &c. It has been also called *le Skeith*; and is a broad way leading to St. Margaret's church. This has no buildings of consequence. Opposite to it is

Soar-lane, near the North gate, alias *Walker-lane*; which leads to the river. A few houses stand on the left, and the Quakers' Meeting-house.

Elbow-lane is situate near the North gate.

St. John's (or *Bridewell-lane*) and *Bull's-lane* are situate opposite each other, near the Town-gaol.

St. Peter's-lane is a few paces nearer the Cross.

Blue-Boar-lane (of old *The Mayor's-hall-lane*, 1 Ric. III.) lies opposite the Free-school; and *Free-school-lane* at the end of the school.

High-street commences near the Cross, and leads to Coal-hill, or Round-hill, through the East gate. This street is not so wide as many of the streets; but it is in general better built. In it appears conspicuous a lofty hexagon turret, whose top is glazed for the purpose of a prospect seat. It bears on the inside marks of considerable antiquity, and is a remain of the mansion of Henry earl of Huntingdon, called *Lord's Place*[3]. It has a winding staircase of stone, with a small apartment on each story; and is now modernized with an outward coating of brick.

The Swine's-market (so called 15 Hen. VIII.), a narrow street at the East end of High-street, was formerly called *Parchment-lane*: it might now, with some propriety, be called *Market-street*, as it leads to the market, and the Pig-market is removed.

Shambles-street (called *Apulgate* 1 Ric. III.), opposite, was, till lately, called *Shambles-lane*. It leads to West-bridge.

Thornton-lane, and *Town-Hall-lane*, lie opposite to each other; below which are *Peacock-lane* and *Red-cross-street*. These are all narrow passages.

Bakehouse-lane, and *St. Mary's Church-lane*, alias *Castle-street*, lie nearer the South gate, a few paces from each other. *Friar-lane*, and *Millstone-lane*, are situate, the former on the North side, and the latter on the South side, of South gate.

Hangman's-lane, a little farther on, now called *Horse-fair-street*, is a passage made up on each side with dirt walls, a few little dwellings, a malt-office, and a large wool-warehouse.

Green's-lane, lower down, leads to *Swan's mill*.

Another principal passage of the Town lies nearly parallel to that above described. It commences at the St. Margaret's church end of Sanvis gate, and extends to the London road above the town.

The first portion of this, called *Church-gate*, alias *Goswell-gate*, extends from St. Margaret's church to the Coal-hill. It is in general indifferently built, but spacious.

Archdeacon's-lane, and *Bull's-lane*, lead from Church-gate. *Butt's Close* is also situated here.

The other portion, called *Golltree-gate*, *Galtree-gate*, or *Gallowtree-gate* (because leading to the gallows), and *Gartree-gate* (as leading to Gartre hundred), extends from Coal-hill to the end of the Town, near the Three Crowns Inn. Here are the principal inns.

From the main passage at the Coal-hill, branch out *Belgrave-gate* and *Humberstone-gate*, two very open streets (p. 555). The former is well built, and leads to Loughborough; in it stands the Roman milliary.

Humberstone-gate, part of the manor antiently possessed by the Bishops of Lincoln, and still called *Bishop's Fee*, leads to Uppingham; in it are some very good houses, and others very indifferent. A great nuisance, St. Margaret's workhouse, stands at the nether end of it, in the middle path-way.

The Roundle, now called *The Round-hill*, *Coal-hill*, or *Haymarket*, for it has all these names, is an opening on which stands the old Assembly-room, a building of private property, formerly used on public occasions for concerts, &c. and as a play-house. Under part of it is a machine for weighing coals, &c. The houses situate on it were parcel of St. Margaret's gild. On their East side stood *Barehill Cross*, alias *Barrel Cross*.

Silver-street, in a line almost parallel to High-street, leads from the Town-hall to the East gate. It was formerly called *The street on the back-side of the Lion*; because, where now is the sign of the King's Arms, there was formerly the sign of the Lion, till about 1670. It was also called *The old Sheep-market* (1 Ric. III.), *Church-gate*, and *St. Martin's*

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[1] In answer to some objections which had been made to this removal, an intelligent friend observes, "that the trade and commerce of Leicester when the Cross was taken down was *great*. What was it in 1576? Could the Cross have been repaired, which I question, the annoyance could not have been removed. The Corporation were not actuated by the sordid motives which have been ascribed to them; but by the best, i. e. the good of the Town, in the safety of the inhabitants."

[2] Walk through Leicester, p. 29.

[3] July 27, 1569, John Eaton, of Raunston, gent. and Ralph Eaton, of Leicester, gent. for 100*l.* sold to *Henry* earl of *Huntingdon* their capital messuage or tenement, called *Reynold's dwelling-house*, situate in a street called *High-street*, or *The Swine's Market*, and all buildings, &c. about the said capital messuage, with all yards, gardens, courts, &c. Near this place was found the curious old Pipe, with a coat of arms on it, as engraved in Plate XXXII. p. 380.

[4] The *Church-gate* above-mentioned, *St. Martin's Church-gate*, *Kyr-gate*, *Kyrk-lane*, &c. seems to be the lane from the end of Silver-street, viz. from Mr. Bent's corner to the High-street; and is called *The Church-lane unto the High-street* in 1 Ric. III.

Church-gate[4], *Kyr-gate*, *Kyrk-lane*, *Lychyrs-lane*, *Chyrch-lane*; *Vicus calidus*, or *Hot-street*. Silver-street is narrow, but in it are some good dwellings. St. Martin's church stands at the West end.

Cank-street leads from New-street, near St. Martin's church, to what has been lately named *Cheapside*; an open way, which may be considered a portion of the Market-place, below the Conduit.

New-street, leading to St. Martin's church Northwardly, was built on part of the Gray Friars. It is a bad passage, with some good dwellings.

Applegate-street and *Bridge-street* (the latter a name given lately to a passage, which contains about two houses on each side, leading to West-bridge) form an elbow. These, and the lanes and avenues about them, stand upon the site of the Roman city, in general but indifferently built; but this portion of the town is honourable and venerable, from years, and its antiquarian treasures. Applegate-street, which leads to the church of St. Nicholas, will not be passed without interest by those who recollect that on this spot, where the ground rises in a gentle ascent from the river, the legions of Rome established their town; and we are now arrived at an object which brings them more forcibly to remembrance, a massy arched wall, commonly termed, from its bounding the quarter antiently inhabited by the Jews, the *Jewry Wall*. This ruin, described and engraved in vol. I. p. 7, will afford to curious and learned observers a valuable specimen of the mode of building practised by the Romans; but the uses for which it was designed will, most probably, for ever elude their researches[1]. The adjoining church of St. Nicholas is a small edifice of very rude, and consequently very antient, construction. The area, Eastward of the church-yard, is called *Holy Bones*[2].

Loseby-lane, now the *Pig-market*, a short street leading to Cank-street, contains two or three good houses.

St. James's Square, a name given to a little opening at the upper end of the Market-place, without the least propriety, might be now altered, with much propriety, to *Rozzel's-square*, in honour of the Poet of that name. His conduct implied this language, "Here will I dwell, for I have a delight therein."

Other lanes, &c. there are, of inferior note, besides those that occasionally change their names with the whim of the inhabitants.

Among these, the MSS. of Mr. Carte take notice of *St. Francis-lane*, between Wigston's Hospital and the Grey Friers.

From the Nag's Head to Mr. Bent's corner, *St. Martin's-lane*, *Holyrood-lane*.

Soper's-lane, the back lane running parallel to the Swine's-market.

Dead-man's-lane; of old, *Dead-lane*, 1 Ric. III.

Little-bridge, alias *Frogmere bridge*.

The passage from The George to Horse-fair leas is called *Double-gate-lane* in widow Brown's writings.

THE MARKET PLACE

is rather small for the abundance of business which is transacted there on a market-day; but the market abounds with every species of good living. For an inland town, it is remarkably well served with fish; and the butchery is the delight of strangers. Here have been repeatedly shewn many extraordinary fine sheep, from the feed of the most capital graziers and breeders in the neighbourhood. The buildings which surround the Market-place have of late years been considerably improved; the low sheds have been removed, and capital dwellings raised up in their room, ornamental, and calculated for extensive businesses.

The EXCHANGE[3] (see Plate XXVIII. p. 326.)

was built in the year 1747, to serve the purposes of the Shambles[4] and Gainsborough. The former was a building of considerable ornament to the Town; the latter, a place set apart for the administration of justice. The upper rooms of the Exchange (as noticed in p. 354) are still used by the magistrates on certain days; but the lower room was only a short time used by the butchers; and is now almost useless.

The CONDUIT,

which stands in the Market-place, is an octagon heavy building, intended as an ornamental screen to cover a large leaden cistern. It was erected in 1612, and rebuilt in 1709. The conduit-water, which is brought in pipes from a considerable distance, is used for all choice purposes; and is much esteemed for its purity of flavour. It is drawn from a spring, about three quarters of a mile from this building, in St. Margaret's Field; which spring is covered with a stone-building, to secure it from injury and filth. The inhabitants in the Market-place and streets adjacent have also, by subscription, made a large reservoir near the Conduit, to preserve the waste or overflowing water, to be ready in case of an accident by fire.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS AND HOTEL

That ingenuity of improvement, not only in the conveniences, but the recreations of life, which has lately advanced so rapidly, as well in the provincial towns as in the capital, led the inhabitants of Leicester into a plan for the erection of new edifices appropriated to the purposes of public amusement. The considerable buildings, which in this place arrest the stranger's eye, were accordingly erected by John Johnson, esq. architect, on subscription shares. The front of the Hotel, which name it bears, having been originally designed for that purpose, may, from the grandeur of its windows, its statues, basso relievo, and other decorations, be justly considered as the first modern architectural ornament of the Town.

A room, whose spacious dimensions (being 75 feet by 33, and 30 feet high) and elegant decorations adapt it in a distinguished manner for scenes of numerous and polished society, is appropriated to the use of the public balls. The entrance is in the centre of the side wall, over which is a spacious orchestra, projecting a small way into the room. It is of a semicircular plan, domed, and carried back over the landing of the stairs: the access to it is by a back staircase. The ceiling of the room is arched, and formed into compartments; three of which are large circles, decorated with the allegorical paintings of Aurora, Urania, and Luna. At each end is a chimney, over which is a painting, in a compartment of an aërial figure in a dancing attitude: there are also two others, in compartments, on the side wall. On each side the chimneys are niches, in which are beautiful figures, from the models of Bacon. Mr. Johnson employed Mr. Ramsey Reinagle to execute the Paintings, who has done great justice to his appointment; but they have suffered much from the damp, for want of fire. Beside the eight beautiful lustres, branches of lights are held by four statues from the designs of Bacon. Mr. Rossi, R. A. was employed (partly on account of his mother being a native of Leicester, but much more so from his superior merit as an Artist) to execute the two figures in the front of the building (Comic and Lyric Muses), and the bas reliefs between the windows.

Uniting under the same roof every convenience for the gratification of taste, and the amusement of the mind, a coffee-room handsomely furnished, and supplied with all the London papers, affords the gentlemen of the town and country, as well as the stranger, to whom its door is open, an agreeable and commodious resort; while on the opposite side a spacious bookseller's shop, under the management of Mr. Combe, the very intelligent as well as attentive proprietor, furnishes the literary enquirer with a series of all the new publications.

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[1] Walk through Leicester, p. 79.

[2] Ibid. p. 83.

[3] Mr. Bakewell published, 1745—1747, from drawings by Taylor, Three Views at Leicester. 1. The Exchange. 2. South-east View of the Saturday's Market; taken from the Corn Market. 3. North-west Prospect of the Corn Market.

[4] See p. 513.

Adjoining the Hotel, a small Theatre, built also by Mr. Johnson, neatly and commodiously fitted up, nearly on the plan of the London houses, furnishes the inhabitants of Leicester with a more complete display of the dramatic art than they had before enjoyed, and has been the means of gratifying them by the talents of several performers of the first-rate excellence. The popular pieces of the London stage are here every season represented in a manner pleasing to the town, and honourable to the manager[1].

A View of the Assembly House, capitally engraved by J. Walker, inscribed, "To his Grace the Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Leicester; and to the other Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County and Town, Contributors to the Building of the Hotel and Assembly Rooms;" was published in 1800 by Mr. Johnson; and, by his permission, is copied in Plate XXXV. as an accompaniment to his *Consanguinitarium*.

POPULATION, TAKEN FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS, &c.

On this important subject, I shall begin by referring to the Dissertation on Domesday, already given in vol. I. p. xlviii; where the number of families in this county is pretty accurately fixed to have been about 6820, amounting, on an average of five to each family, to 34,000.

Sir Matthew Hale, in his "Origination of Mankind," p. 234, after a careful survey of Gloucestershire, comparing Domesday and the state of that county at the time he wrote, concludes that the inhabitants were increased *twenty* times in 600 years; an error into which that great Writer has fallen, by taking no more than the number of persons actually mentioned in Domesday Book; not considering that only the heads of families are there noticed, and that each family would contain, on an average, at least five persons; which will reduce the increase to *four* times instead of *twenty*. With this too accords the actual state of Leicestershire; which, from 34,000, was in 1790 supposed to have increased to 85,000; but in 1800 was found, to a certainty, to be not less than 130,000.

To apply this to the Town of Leicester, where in the time of the Norman Conqueror there were only 322 houses, and it may be supposed the inhabitants did not much exceed 1600; the present increase, from the introduction principally of a very considerable manufacture, is in a *tenfold* degree.

In 1564, the number of families in the Town of Leicester, as officially returned to the Archdeacon, was only 338; namely, in All Saints, 27; St. Leonard's, 32; St. Margaret's, 164 (exclusive of 17 in the chapelry of Knighton); St. Martin's, 160; St. Mary's, 120; St. Nicholas, 22; St. Peter's, 27.

Mr. Throsby's remarks on this important subject, from the Parish Registers, &c. are worth preserving:

"The first statement in the following table is the average of a year in five, at progressive periods, including the four next succeeding years after each date; in the division of each, fractions are not regarded.

St. Mary's, St. Nicholas's, and All Saints Registers, are not much to be depended on before the year 1600. St. Martin's is very clear so early as 1558; and St. Margaret's in 1615; consequently the births and burials at that time are given under the head 1600; and St. Leonard's not till lately. The Register of that parish has been sometimes kept with the officiating minister of All Saints; but latterly with the minister of St. Margaret's.

	1558.	1600.	1650.	1700.	1750.	1787.
St. Mary's—Births - - - -	——	26	19	26	70	120
Burials - - - -	——	18	14	24	73	112
St. Nicholas—Births - - -	——	6	10	13	13	23
Burials - -	——	6	7	9	16	16
St. Leonard's—Births - -	——	——	——	——	——	12
Burials - -	——	——	——	——	——	9
All Saints—Births - - - -	——	23	24	24	44	86
Burials - - -	——	24	15	21	50	88
St. Martin's—Births - - -	41	38	46	62	56	73
Burials - -	38	35	35	53	71	77
St. Margaret's—Births - -	——	38	35	53	56	139
Burials -	——	30	37	40	83	117

By this table it appears that there were baptized, annually, at the parish churches, taken collectively in Leicester, about the year 1600, adding 6 for St. Leonard's, – – – 137

At the present period, on an average of five years, – – – 453

Increase – 316

Burials at the former period – 119

At the present period – – 419

Increase – 300

To the Rev. Mr. Carte's statement of the families and souls in Leicester in 1712, have been added that taken in 1785, and one taken by Mr. Throsby, in which the dwellings are given from the levy-books of the poor, with the addition of some not rated. In St. Mary's parish statement, the Newark and Castle View are included. The statement in 1785 is liable to objections respecting the number of souls, as they were ascertained by questions put to the heads of families, many of whom replied with irony, others grew angry, and would not reply at all, and some evaded answers. Calculating five to a family, is perhaps nearer than any other given number; but the reader may judge for himself respecting the number of souls in Leicester in 1792, from the following Table, whether his opinion be $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$, or any other number, to a family.

	Mr. Carte's, 1712.		1785.		1792.		
	Families.	Souls.	Families.	Souls.	Dwellings.	Families.	Souls.
All Saints - - -	220	1100	501	2428	470	551	2755
St. Margaret's -	380	1900	756	3296	800	850	4250
St. Martin's - -	350	1750	524	2620	533	565	2825
St. Mary's - - -	250	1250	668	3090	604	687	3435
St. Nicholas - -	90	450	180	900	138	187	935
St. Leonard's	not noticed		97	450	90	95	475
	1290	6450	2726	12,784	2635	2935	14,675

The following Table will shew the wonderful increase in the population of Leicester since 1680, when the manufactory of hose was there established. It is taken to shew the progressive increase, at stated periods, from the burials of the parishes, collectively, by Dr. Price's calculation, that one in 30 die every year. The first column commences in 1558, nearly 400 years after the Town was destroyed; but, as St. Martin's Register alone begins so early, the rest are given in that column from an average statement of the increase of succeeding years. The reader should observe that this statement does not include the Dissenters, who bury at their respective places of worship.

	Deaths.	Families.	Souls.
In 1558	100	600	3000
1600	116	696	3480
1650	111	666	3330
1700	151	906	4530
1750	301	1806	9030
1787	419	2514	12,570

To the 12,570 souls supposed to be at present in Leicester (1792), taken from the deaths of all the parishes, being an average of 1787, 1788, 1789, 1790, and 1791, if we add fifty burials, to have been on an average in a year, in that time, at the Dissenting places of worship, it will give an addition of 300 families and 1500 souls, making the number of souls, in all, 14,070."

Such were the remarks of an attentive observer in 1792. By the return, however, made to Parliament in 1800, it appears that the preceding calculation was much too small; the number of inhabited houses at that period being 3205; of uninhabited, 15.

The families were 3668, consisting of 7921 males, and 9032 females; in all, 16,933. Of these 499 were chiefly employed in agriculture, and 11,330 in trade, manufactures, &c.

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[1] Walk through Leicester, p. 129.

EARLS OF LEICESTER; *Continued from p. 250.*

By the assistance of my very learned friend the late Rev. Sambrook Russell, an ample and valuable account has been given, in a former part of this volume, of the Earls of Leicester of the Saxon and the Norman race. I shall now resume the subject.

The Earldom of Warwick, which had become extinct on the death of Edward Plantagenet in 1499, was revived by King Edward VI. in 1547, in the person of John second son of Edmund Dudley[1], by Elizabeth Grey, an immediate descendant from Margaret daughter of Richard Beauchamp earl of Warwick. In 1551 he was elevated to the title of duke of Northumberland; but was beheaded, Aug. 18, 1553, for endeavouring to settle the crown upon the lady Jane Grey, to whom he had married his son Guilford Dudley[2].

The attainder of the Dudley family was soon after reversed by queen Mary; and the title of earl of Warwick again conferred on Ambrose the third son, whose history appears in the following epitaph, which is placed in our Lady's chapel, adjoining to the collegiate church at Warwick, at the head of the monument of Richard Beauchamp:

> "Heare under this tombe lieth the corps of the lord
> Ambrose Duddely; who, after the decease of his
> elder brethren without issue, was sonne and
> heir to John duke of Northumberlande,
> to whom Q. Elizabeth, in the first yeare of her reigne,
> gave the mannour of Kibworth Beauchamp in the county
> of Lyc', to be held by the service of being pantler to the
> kings and quenes of this realme at their coronations;
> which office and manor his said father and
> other his ancestors earles of War. helde. In the
> second yeare of her reigne the said quene gave him
> the ôffice of mayster of the ordinaunce.
> In the 4th yeare of her sayd reigne she created him baron Lisle,
> and erle of Warwick. In the same yeare she made him her live-
> tenant generall in Normandy; and duringe the time of his
> service there he was chosen knt. of the noble order of the Garter.
> In the twelveth yere of her reigne the said erle,
> and Edward l'd Clinton, l. admerall of England, were
> made livetenantes generall jointely and seve-
> rally of her Ma'ties army in the North partes.
> In the thirtenth yeare of her reigne the
> sayd quene bestowed on him the office of chief
> butler of England; and in the xvth yeare of her
> reigne he was sworne of her prevye counsell.
> Who departinge this lief without issue the xxith day
> of February, 1589, at Bedford howse neare the
> City of London, from whence, as himself desired,
> his corps was conveyed, and interred in this place,
> neare his brother Robert e. of Ley, and others his noble ancestors;
> which was accomplished by his last and wel beloved wiefe the lady
> Anne countes of Warr.; who, in further testimony of her faythful
> love towardes him, bestowed this monument
> as a remembrance of him."

The figure of earl Ambrose is lying on a mat rolled up, and is in plated armour; his hair short and curled, and his beard long; at his feet a muzzled bear.

On the North side are these arms and inscriptions:

Or, a lion rampant queué furchée Vert; *Dudley*, with a crescent of difference; impaling a chevron between three stags' heads; *Whorwood*.

> "The sayd lord Ambrose Duddeley
> maried to his first wiefe Anne
> dowghter and coheir of William
> Whorwood esquier, atterney
> general to kinge Henry the Eygthe."

2. *Dudley*; impaling a saltire; in chief three escalops. *Taylboys*.

> "The said lord Ambrose maried to
> his second wief Elizabeth dowghter
> of sir Gilbert Taylboys knight,
> sister and sole heir of George lord Taylboys."

3. *Dudley*; impaling *Basset*.

> "The said Ambrose, aftr he was erl
> of Warwik, maried to his third
> wife the lady Ann eldest
> daughter to Francis Rusel
> erle of Bedford, k't of the Garter."

On the North side.

1. *Dudley*; impaling *Bramshot*.

> "John Duddeley esqr. second sonne to John
> l. Duddeley, and knight of the Garter,
> maried Elizabeth dowghter and heir
> of John Bramshot esq. and had issue Edmond Duddeley."

2. *Dudley*; impaling *L'Isle*.

> "Edmund Duddeley, esqr. one of the prive counsell to k.
> Henrie 7. married Elizab. sister and sole heir of John
> Grey viscou't Lisle, descended as heir of the eldest
> do. and coheir of Ric. Beachamp e. of Warr. and Elizab.
> his wief do. and heir of the l. Berkeley, and heir of the
> l. Lisle and Tyes, and had issue Jo. duke of Northumb'."

3. *Dudley*; impaling *Guilford*.

> "John duke of Northumberland, erle of
> Warr. vicount Lisle, and knight of the Garter,
> maried Jane da' and heir of sir Edward
> Guildeford knight, and Eleanor his wief,
> sister and coheir to Thomas l. Lawarre;
> and had issue the sayd l. Ambrose."

At the feet is a shield with 32 quarterings, under a coronet, supported by a goat and a lion collared[3].

Robert Dudley, fifth son of the duke of Northumberland, experienced from queen Elizabeth an ample share of favour. On the 5th of June 1563, he obtained a grant, to himself and his heirs, of the castle and manor of Kenilworth; a noble domain, "to the value of four and twenty pounds and better[4]," which he considerably improved; the charges he bestowed on the castle, parks, and chase, amounting to 60,000*l.*[5]

Sept. 28, 1564, he was created baron of Denbigh[6]; and the next day earl of Leicester.

In 1571, he procured from Henry Fitz-Alan earl of Arundel an assignment of the Wardenship of New Forest, which had been granted to his ancestors in 6 Edward III.; and obtained liberty to found an Hospital in Warwick, for the relief of poor and indigent people; which Hospital might purchase lands in England not exceeding the yearly value of 200*l.* that were not holden of the queen immediately by knight's service in chief, or else by knight's service not in chief[7].

In 1575, he had the honour of entertaining his Royal Mistress for 19 days. Of the particulars of this sumptuous treat, a minute detail was published at the time by Robert Laneham; and also in "The Princely Pleasures at Kenelworth Castle, by George Gascoigne;" both of which have been very lately reprinted in the "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth."

The three following letters, written a short time before the earl of Leicester was honoured with the Royal visit, afford a good specimen of that Nobleman's epistolary correspondence[8]:

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[1] This Edmund Dudley, the second son of John lord Dudley, of Dudley castle, co. Stafford, was a student in Oxford about 1478; then studied in Gray's Inn, Holborn; and, for his singular prudence, was made of the privy council to Henry VII. in 1486, being then but 24 years of age. Observing the king to be of a frugal disposition, he in 1506 projected the exaction of forfeitures for transgressions under the penal statutes, assisted by sir Richard Emson (another lawyer), son of a sieve-maker of Towcester in Northamptonshire: whence they grew so hated, that guards were forced to attend them in the streets. In 19 Hen. VII. he was Speaker of the House of Commons; and in 22 Hen. VII. obtained the stewardship of the Rape of Hastings in Sussex. Henry VII. dying, his successor Henry VIII. issued his special warrant for his execution, being then a prisoner in the Tower of London; and, in order to please the people, he lost his head on Tower Hill Aug. 28, 1510. He was author of a juridical book, called *Arbor Republicæ*, which some time was preserved in the Cotton Library as a great curiosity. He left several children; the eldest of whom was John, earl of Warwick and duke of Northumberland.

[2] See vol. III. p. 670.

[3] Gough's Description of the Beauchamp Chapel, 1804, pp. 28—31.

[4] Holinshed, vol. III. p. 1207.

[5] Dugdale, Warwickshire, vol. I. p. 249.

[6] It is noticed by Mr. Camden, that a new church was built at Denbigh, "tùm Domini sui Roberti Comitis Leicestrensis, tùm collectitiâ plurimorum per Angliam pecuniâ."

[7] 13 Eliz. c. 17. 1570.

[8] Sir Robert Naunton, speaking of the earl of Leicester's letters and writings, which should best set him off, says, "I never saw a style or phrase more seeming religious, and fuller of the streams of devotion, than they were." Fragmenta Regalia, p. 25.—Many of the earl's letters to Gilbert earl of Shrewsbury are preserved among the very curious "Unpublished Talbot Papers" in the College of Arms. Among these are, Apologies for sending for lord Talbot to Court, March 13, 1570-1; a patent of high stewardship of all his lands, as a token of friendship; from the Court, May 26, 1571. A wish to relinquish his troublesome office of Deputy High Marshal; and complaining that his conduct had been misrepresented with respect to certain manors in Oxfordshire; July 5. Treachery of Circar, one of Shrewsbury's chaplains, and Howarth, another clergyman; he calls them "devilish Divines;" Jan. 30, 1571-2. Professions of excessive friendship; Feb. 3. The Queen's favour to the countess of Shrewsbury, June 7, 1575. Dr. Mey's suit for a bishoprick successful; misconduct of Rolston, a servant of Shrewsbury's at Sheffield, Dec. 4, 1576. Compliments and assurances of the Queen's favour, Jan. 18, 1580-1. Beseeching the earl of Shrewsbury to permit lord Talbot to remain at the Court; Nonsuch, April 19, 1585. Had presented his very fat stag to the Queen; Greenwich, April 27 (year not mentioned); &c. &c. &c.

"My L. Wher at your late being here, I conferred with you about the nomination of such as should be put into the graunt for her Ma^{tie} touching *Concealed Wards*, &c. your L. then named old Mr. Walker; and I named my friend Mr. Townyshend[1] this berer, whom your L. did well allow of: I have synce talkyd with him; and ys at my request very well contented to use his name, and take any frendly peanes for me; and as he is every way a very suffycient man, so have I had sundry ways, very good proofe, as well thereof, as of his dyscretion and judgement in hys doings, besyde those I have thought good to send to your L. to talk withall; and to lett him understand your pleassure touching this matter, yf ther be any thing that you shall think good to impart, bycause he ys to joyne with him that you appoint for the said servyce.

"I have to thank your L. also very hartely, perceiving by Hen. Hawthorn that your L. is plesed to help me that I may have some stone toward the making a lytle banquett-house in my garden. Yf yt please your L. to lett him know your further mynde touching the same, the pleassure wil be great you doe me, and I wyll [be] reddy [to] the best of my power to requyte. And so comytting your L. to the Almighty, the 17th of May [1575],

Your L. veary frend, R. Leycester.

To my very good L. the L. Burley, high
Treasorer of England, &c."

"My L. Hit hath pleased her Ma^{tie} to signe the book of Concealed Wardes as hit was sent by your L. Fayne wold her Ma^{tie} have yt but during my lyfe; which, as I told her Ma^{tie}, being only a casuall thing, I wold by no meanes deal withall; neither could I yet tell what benyfytt wold or should grow to me. Sure I was, yf any should, her Majesties person was best and surest. Now being done as it ys, I have thought good to send it to your L. that you will see assurances made from such as are named grantees to us, which I referre to your L. best dyscretion, as also what you shall think meete to consider of, for the use of their names, as for such as shall follow her sewte. For which cause I have sent Joh. Dudley to attend your L.; and what order your L. shall think best, I wyll assent unto it. Or whether you wyll make your profe first agenst the next terme, to see what they will deserve. All which I referre to your L. And so comyttyng your L. to the Almighty, doe byd you for this time farewell. In hast, this Tuesday morning, [June 21]

Your L. assured, R. Leycester.

To the right honorable my very good L.
the Lord High Treasorer of England."

"My good L. The great expectation I had of your being here before this tyme, hath caused me to be more sylent to you then ells I had been; but finding your coming yet doubtfull (albeyt I hope Kenelworth[2] shall not mysse you), I will lett your L. understand such newes as we have, which ys only and chefely of her Majesties good health, which, God be thanked, ys as good as I have long known yt; and for her lyking of this house[3], I assure your L. I think she never came to place in her lyfe she lyked better, or commended more; and synce her coming hither, as oft as wether serves, she has not been within-dores. The howse lykes her well, and her owen lodgings specyally. She thinks her cost well bestowed, she sayth, yf it had been five times as much: but I wold her Majesty wold bestowe but half as much more, and then I think she should have as pleasant and as comodyus a howse as any in England. I am sorry your L.ys not here to se yt. Even by and by her Majesty ys going to the Forest, to kill some bucks with her bowe, as she hath done in the Park this morning. God be thanked, she is very merry. But at her first coming, being a mervelous hott day at her coming hither, not one drop of good drink for her, so ill was she provyded for, notwithstanding her oft telling of her coming hither; but we were fayn to send to London with bottells, to Kenelworth, to divers other places where ale was. Her own here was such, as there was no man able to drink it; yt had been as good to have drank malmsey; and yet was it laid in about three dayes before her Majesty came. Hit did put her very farr out of temper, and almost all the company beside so: for none of us all was able to drink either bere or ale here. Synce, by chance, we have found drink for her to her lykyng, and she is well agayn: but I feared greatly, two or three dayes, some sickness to have fallen by reason of this drynk. God be thanked, she is now perfect well and merry; and I think, upon Thursday come se'nnight, will take her journey towards Kenelworth, whear I pray God she may lyke all things no worse than she hath done here: I hope the better by the good newes. For the graunt of her Majesty touching the Concealed Wards, &c. as I have to thank your L. for the friendly dealings, so will I be no whit the less thankfull than I have promised; and therof your L. assure yourself, though it please you to refer it to my consideration. It shall be even as I offered your L. at first, and so shall your own dealers be the doers as myne. And as I know your L. charge to be as myne, and as your place required, so wold it did lye in me, or may lye in me, to help to better yt; as you shall sone find, when the occasion shall offer, that I will deal no less, but more earnestly than for myself; for so I may do; and what your L. shall impart unto me at any time for the accomplishment hereof, ye shall se how willingly and carefully I will deal in yt. And so wishing you good health, and alway well to do, with my most hearty commendations, will byd your L. farewell. In some hast, reddy to ryde, this Tuesday toward evening, [June 28]

Your assured friend, R. Leycester.

Her Majesty has signed my other book also; but no years after death.

To the right honourable my very good L. the
Lord Burley, L. Tresorer of England, &c."[4]

Another letter on a different subject shall be given.

"Cosen Davison; The cause that of late I have not written to you is, for that since Duke Casimire is coming hither, I have bene allwayes almoste in his companye, and otherwise so busied in her Ma^{ties} affayres, that, I assure you, I have had no leysure to wryte. The Duke is a very wellcome man hither, and well lyked of bothe of her Ma^{tie} and of all other sortes here, and hathe bene greatley entreteigned and feasted allmoste every daye; especially the Londoners have bothe feasted him, and given him a fayre present, a chayne and plate, in the whole to the value of 2000 crownes. Her Ma^{tie} lodgeth him, and provydeth his dyet on her coste, in Somersett howse. She hathe made him knighte of the ordre, and giveth him in presents in the whole to the value of 3000 crownes. As he is lyked here, so he lyketh his enterteignment, and taketh in very good parte the greate courtessie he findeth. He mislyketh the States harde dealing wth him for the paye for his services, and is greived to heare howe his men daylye consume and waste for want thereoff; w^{ch} he taketh to hurte him so neare, as that I feare he will either not return thither, or not remaine there, to be so dealt wth any longer. Of the Prince he giveth good speaches. But of these thinges I thincke Mr. Secretaryes do advertyse you more at large. Another thinge I have to lett you undrestand, w^{ch} is this: We are informed here of newe contentious quarrells lately arisen amongst o^{r} Englishe gentlemen and souldiours there; w^{ch} we all here muche mislyke, and are sorry to heare that o^{r} Nation, having gotten some reputation by their valour, should again lose their credit by quarreling, and confirme the badde opinion had of them for their lyke mutinous dealinges in Holland heretofore. I earnestley pray and requyre you to looke into the matter, and by all the good meanes you can to endeavo^{r} to appease and compose it, and to keape them in ordre and quyet; and, to shewe that the authors and causers of suche broyles may knowe how litel credit they are lyke to wynne by it here, I pray you in any wyse to enforme yo^{r}selfe throughlye of the whole matter, and to certefye hither under good testimonye and proofe what you fynde, and whome, to be in faulte, that, when they retourn hither, they may be dealt with as they deserve. I have written to the Prince of Orange, praying his Excell. to enquyre of the matter, and as he fyndeth cause bothe to punishe there, and to certefye hither, assuring him that he shall thereupon fynde howe litle we lyke here of suche dealinges. I send you the l'res inclosed, w^{ch} you may deliver or keepe as you shall see cause. I have written also to Mr. Norriss and to captain Morgan touching the same, and do send you the l'res inclosed. In any wise, I pray you, use all goode meanes to quyet the matter, and certefye throughlye hither what you fynde in it. The Q. Ma^{tie} and all here, thanked be God, are well. Thus, wth my harty commendations, fare ye well. From the Court, the xiith of Feb'r. 1578. Yo^{r} very loving frende and cousen,

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[1] Q. Sir Henry Townshend, Justice of Chester, &c. who (it is believed) has a monument at Ludlow, and was father of Hayward Townshend, author of the Historical Collections.

[2] His own house, given him by the Queen; see p. 535. A view of it is engraved in Queen Elizabeth's Progresses; and also in Britton and Brayley's Beauties of England, just published.

[3] It is not very certain at which of the royal houses the Queen was then resident. Probably at Grafton; as she passed through Northamptonshire; and messengers were dispatched for ale both to London and Kenelworth.

[4] Harl. MS. 6992. 3. 5. 6. See the signature and seal engraved in Plate XXXIII. 27, 28. The earl of Leicester's great seal, in the same Plate, fig. 29, is copied from a fine impression on wax, communicated in 1793 by Craven Ord, esq. His arms also, as knight of the Garter, with 16 quarterings, from painted glass in an old house at Islington, are copied in the same Plate, from Gent. Mag. vol. LXII. p. 121.

R. Leycester[1].

To my very loving frende and cousen Mr. Davison, Ambassador resident for the Q. Ma^{tie} in the Lowe Countryes."

In 1581, the earl of Leicester, who bore such a sway in those days, thought it no small policy to court Thomas Cartwright[2], whom Camden calls *inter Puritanos antesignanus*, his party in this realm being so considerable; insomuch, that he made him master of the Hospital then newly by him founded at Warwick[3].

In June 1584, he was splendidly entertained in the Town of Leicester[4].

His letter to the Burgesses of Andover, in that year, is remarkable, and not unentertaining:

"After my heartie commendations. Whereas it hath pleased her Majesty to appoint a Parliament to be presentlie called: Being steward of your towne, I make bould heartile to pray you that you would give me the nomination of one of your burgesses for the same; and yf, mynding to avoyd the chardges of allowance for the other burgesse, you meane to name anie that is not of your towne, yf you will bestow the nomination of the other burgesse also upon me, I will thank you for it, and will both appoynt a sufficient man, and see you discharged of all charges in that behaulfe. And so praying your spedie answere herein, I thus bid you right hartilie farewell. From the Courte, the 12th of October, 1584.

Your loving frende, R. Leycester.

Yf you will send me your election with a blank, I will put in the names.

To my very loving friends the bayliefes, aldermen, and the rest of the town of Andover."

The particularities of this great Nobleman's life and actions being recorded at large in several books and treatises, I shall forbear any farther remarks upon him here; only that he had great honours, employments, and advantages; but went off the stage with no applause at all, as he was universally allowed to be the most ambitious, insolent, corrupt, and wicked person of his age. One of the last important events of his life was his attending the Queen at Tilbury, at the memorable period of the threatened invasion, in August 1588; soon after which, in his return to Kenilworth, he was taken ill of a fever[5], at Cornbury Park in Oxfordshire, of which he died on the 4th of September following. His corpse was removed to Warwick, and interred in the Beauchamp chapel; where, on the North side, is a handsome monument, of four Corinthian pillars, supporting an entablature, under which is an arch, over the figures of an earl in his coronet, plated armour and mantle, and of his countess in her coronet and mantle of Ermine, on a table of marble, inclosed with iron rails.

On a tablet within the arch is this inscription:

"Deo Viventium S.
Spe certâ resurgendi in Christo hic situs est illustrissimus Robertus
Dudleyus, Johannis ducis Northumbriæ, comitis Warwici, vicecomitis
Insulæ, &c. filius quintus, comes Leicestriæ, baro Denbighie, ordinis
tum S. Georgii tum S. Michaelis eques auratus, reginæ Elizabethæ
(apud quam singulari gratiâ florebat) hippocomus regiæ aulæ, subinde
seneschallus, ab intimis consiliis; forestarum, parcorum, chacearum,
&c. citra Trentam summus justiciarius, exercitûs Anglici a dictâ
reginâ Eliz. missi in Belgio ab anno MDLXXXV. ad annum
MDLXXXVII. locum tenens & capitaneus generalis
Provinciarum Confederatarum ibidem gubernator generalis
& præfectus, regnique Angliæ locum tenens contra Philippum II.
Hispanum numerosâ classe et exercitu Angliam MDLXXXVII. die
IV° Septembris; optimo et charissimo marito mœstissimo uxor Leticia,
Francisci Knolles ordinis S. Georgii equitis aurati, et regiæ
thesaurarii, filia, amoris et conjugalis fidei ergô posuit."

Within the arch are sixteen flags with arms.

For his issue, it is hitherto uncertain whether he left any legitimate or not[6]; his lawful and true marriage with his second wife, the lady Douglas Howard, daughter to William lord Howard of Effingham, and widow of John lord Sheffield, being dubious, in regard it came in question after his death, and at length adjudged not lawful.

By his last will, dated at Middleburgh in Zeland, Aug. 1, 1587, being at that time general of the English auxiliaries for the United Provinces, he gave Kenilworth to Ambrose earl of Warwick, his brother, for life; and the inheritance to sir Robert Dudley, knight, whom he then thought not proper to style his lawful son, having openly married Lettice, daughter of sir Francis Knollys, knight of the Garter, and treasurer of the houshold to Queen Elizabeth, and widow of Walter earl of Essex, in the life-time of the lady Douglas, and by her had a son; but he died young; for whom, near the altar in the South wall of the Beauchamp chapel, is placed an altar tomb, with his figure in the coat and mantle of a child, and a cap with a double row of pearls on his head, on a cushion, and a bear chained at his feet. In the front is this inscription, in capitals:

"Here resteth the body of the noble impe Robert of Duddely Baron
of Denbigh, sonne of Robert Erle of Leycester, nephew and
heire unto Ambrose Earle of Warwick, brethren, both sonnes
of the mighty Prince John late Duke of Northumberland,
that was cosin and heire to Sir John Grey vicount Lisle, nephew and heir unto the Lady Margaret Countesse of
Shrewsbury, the eldest daughter and coheire of the noble
Earl of Warr' Sir Richard Beauchamp here interred; a
child of great parentage, but of fare greater hope and
towardness, taken from this transitory unto everlasting life, in his tender age, at Wansted in Essex, on
Sunday the 19th of July, in the yeare of our Lord
God 1584, being the XXVIth year of the happy
raine of the most virtuous and godly Princesse Quene
Elizabeth. And in this place layd up among his noble
auncestors, in assured hope of the general resurrection."

On the back of this tomb are the arms of Dudley; and the quarters, and the sloping moulding of the tomb, are charged with ragged staves.

It is remarkable that though the earl of Leicester continued in the Queen's favour all his life, he was no sooner dead than she seized all his estates, and caused them to be sold at a public sale, for the payment of money which she had lent him[7]; and certain it is that his widow encountered, after his decease, many serious difficulties.

In 1589, she was re-married to sir Christopher Blount[8], gentleman of the horse to queen Elizabeth, and knighted by lord Willoughby of Eresby in Flanders. He was with his son-in-law lord Essex in the expedition to Cadiz, and had a command there; was elected in 1597 M. P. for Staffordshire[1]; wounded in Essex's insurrection, taken prisoner, tried, condemned, and beheaded[2].

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[1] Harl. MSS. N° 285. 3. p. 75.

[2] See an account of this man in Walton's Life of Hooker. See also Beloe's Anecdotes of Literature.

[3] Dugdale, Warwickshire, vol. I. p. 443.

[4] See before, p. 403.

[5] Some suspected he died of poison; and reported that his wife served him as he had served others. There is a print and account of this earl in Holland's Heroologia (for the contents of which rare book see Censura Literaria, vol. I. p. 305); where is also a print of his brother Ambrose earl of Warwick.

[6] Of his first lady, by whom he had no issue, and who died suspiciously before he was ennobled, see a note in p. 545.

[7] Sir Richard Baker, in one place, says, "This Earl was an exquisite Statesman for his own ends;" in another, "That he was in so great favour with the Queen, that some thought she meant to marry him; yet when he dy'd, his goods were sold at an outcry, to make payment of the debts he ow'd her."

[8] See Birch's Elizabeth, vol. I. p. 56.

The following particulars relative to the earl of Leicester's property are curious.

"A noate whatt Legasyes weare given by my L. of Lecester, and delivered by my Ladye, beinge excequetrixe.

To hir Ma^{tie} a chaine of great pearle of xii hundred powndes price, beside the jewell my ladye added unto itt. It was delivered to the L. chauncellor Hatton for hir Ma^{ties} use.

To the Earl of Warwick,
To the L. treasorer Burghley, } all jewells.
To the L. chauncellor Hatton,

To divers other jewells also, nott now remembered."

"A remembraunce, to shewe howe my Ladye hathe bynne ridde of hir jewells.

"The firste yeare sir Christopher Blunte was married, he soulde manye greate jewells; and hathe continewed the same course almoste every yeare since.

"Three yeares paste was soulde unto the earle of Essex a greate chaine of pearle, a fayer table diamonde, and a pointed rubye, for the w^{ch} sir Christopher Blunte receaved three thousande poundes.

"The Countesse of Northumberland boughte twoe fayer pendentt pearle.

"Att my Ladyes laste beinge att London, was soulde twoe fayer collors, and other jewells of pearles and stones.

"Hir Ma^{tie} had twoe fayer pearles and a jewell of opales made faste to the seales of a lettre.

"Att sir Christopher Blunte his laste unhappye coming to London[3], he broughte a clocke of diamonds, a greate table diamonde, and one other fayer jewell of diamonds the beste my Ladye had left hir. How he bestowed them, God knoweth.

"My Ladye hathe given heartofore att severale times divers jewells, for offices of kindnes don for hir by reason of hir manye trobles.

"It is well knowne my Ladye hathe payed of my L. of Lecester's debtts, at the leaste, fyftye thowsande pounds.

"All these considered, my Ladyes store of jewells must needes be smale."

"Landes and Leases.

"A noate whatt s^{r} Christopher Blunte soulde outt of my ladye of Lecester's livinge.

"Item, a lease in Kentt, for the w^{ch} he receaved eyther eyghte or tenn thowsande pounde.

"A lease for fiftye years of Grafton pasturs, worthe fower hundred pownds yearlye above the rentt.

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"The lordshippe of Benington, wherein she had an estate for terme of life, bettre worthe then three hundred powndes a yeare.

"The inheritaunce of Wanstead, bettre worthe then three hundred powndes a yeare.

"Divers other thinges also, percell of hir jointure by the olde earle of Essexe, hathe he choptte and chaunged awaye; so as hir estate of livinge is farre worse then itt hathe bynne.

"Hir jointure also from my L. of Lecester is extended[4], out of the w^{ch} she payethe three hundred powndes yearely to hir Ma^{tie}; w^{ch} is contrarye to equitye, the heyre having lande of inheritaunce sufficient to discharge debtts to hir Ma^{tie}[5]."

Among the Harleian Rolls, D. 35. are,

"An Inventorie of all the goods and chattels of Robert late Earl of Leicester, at Leicester House, at the time of his decease. 3197*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.*

At Wansted, taken 14 Nov. 1588, 1119*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*
At Kenellworth, 2684*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.*
Leases held by him, 14,314*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
Debts owing by the Earl, 53,120*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*
Debts owing to the Earl of Leicester, 2196*l.* 10*s.*
Goods removed from Kenellworth to Langley, and from Langley to London, 111*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*
Jewells, 446*l.* 4*s.*
Ready money, &c.
Sum total of the Inventorye, 24,777*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.*
Rental of the Earl of Leicester's lands.
Copy of the Earl of Leicester's will.
Various Inventories and calculations concerning the real and personal estates of the Earl of Leicester[6]."

The Earl of Leicester's widow survived to a good old age; and was buried in the Beauchamp chapel at Warwick; where, on the wall above the monument of her husband, hangs a wooden tablet, with this inscription:

"UPON THE DEATH OF THE EXCELLENT AND PIOUS[7] LADY LETTICE COUNTESSE OF LEICESTER, WHO DYED UPON CHRISTMASS DAY IN THE MORNING, 1634.

I.

Look on this vault, and search it well,
Much treasure in it lately fell.
We are all rob'd, and all do say
Our wealth was carried this-away;
And, that the theft might ne'er be found,
'Tis buried closely under ground:
Yet if you gently stir the mould,
There all our losse you may behold.
There you may see that face, that hand,
Which once was fairest in the land.
She that in her younger yeares
Match'd with two great English peers;
She that did supplye the warrs
With thunder, and the court with starrs;
She that in her youth had bene
Darling to the Maiden Quene,
Till she was content to quitt
Her favour for her favouritt.

II.

Whose gould thread when she saw spunn,
And the death of her brave sonne,
Thought it safest to retyre
From all care and vaine desire,
To a private countrie cell,
Where she spent her days so well,
That to her the better sort
Came, as to an holy court;
And the poor y^{t} lived neare,
Dearth nor famine could not feare.
Whilst she liv'd, she lived thus;
Till that God, displeas'd with us,
Suffrid her at last to fall,
Not from him, but from us all:
And because she tooke delight
Christ's poore members to invite,
He fully now requites her love,
And sends his Angels from above,
That did to Heaven her soule convey
To solemnize his owne birth-day.

GERVAS CLIFTON[8]."

"Lettice countess of Leicester, Eue, and Essex, viscountess Hereford, baroness of Denbigh, and Ferrars of Chartley, sister to William lord Knolles of Greys, viscount Wallingford, and earl of Banbury, knight of the Garter, had the happiness to see living the grandchildren of her grandchildren, as is declared in her stem at the manor of Drayton[9]."

SIR ROBERT DUDLEY, the earl of Leicester's son by the lady Douglas, was educated under sir Thomas Chaloner, the accomplished governor of Prince Henry; and distinguished his youth by martial achievements, and by useful discoveries in the West Indies[10]. Notwithstanding his father's character of him in his will, he did not account himself illegitimate[1]; for, soon after the death of queen Elizabeth, having married Alice eldest daughter to sir Thomas Leigh, of Stonely, co. Warwick; and considering that, in case he made good his legitimacy, not only a good title to the earldom of Leicester, but also to many good lordships, manors, and lands, would accrue unto him; he obtained a commission out of the archbishop's court of audience, to examine witnesses to prove his father's marriage with the lady Douglas his mother. But, this being opposed by the lady Lettice, dowager of the earl, and the business being heard and examined in the Star-Chamber[2], sentence was given against the earl's marriage with the lady Douglas, though the matters and circumstances deposed were very pertinent and home to the business; but the credit of the witnesses was suspected. Upon this, sir Robert Dudley conceived such discontent, that he resolved to quit the realm; and for that purpose obtained licence for three years to travel into Italy. But, he being gone, his adversaries procured a special privy seal to be sent after him, to command his return; whereunto he not obeying, his lands were seized by force of the Statute of Fugitives, of which Kenilworth castle, his chief seat, was part. But it was not long after, that prince Henry, affecting this castle as one of the most noble and magnificent things in the Midland part of the kingdom, made overture, by agents, to sir Robert Dudley, to purchase his title to it; and thereupon agreement was made, and, in consideration of 14,500*l.* to be paid within a year, deeds were sealed, and fines levied, settling the inheritance thereof, with some other lands, upon the prince and his heirs. But the prince died not long after; so that there was not above 3000*l.* ever paid, and to a merchant also that broke; so that it never came to the hands of sir Robert. But prince Charles, as heir to his brother, held the possession thereof; and, in 1622, obtained a special act of parliament to enable the lady Alice, wife to sir Robert, because she had a jointure therein, to alienate all her right to him as if she had been a *feme seule*; which she did, in consideration of 4000*l.* assigned to her out of the Exchequer, and certain other annual payments[3]. On sir Robert's departure out of England, he took with him (as is credibly reported) a beautiful young lady, the daughter of sir Robert Southwell, in the habit of a page, whom, it is said, he married in Italy; and, seating himself in the territories of the duke of Tuscany, had, by reason of his singular and excellent endowments, very great esteem in all those parts. And, his fame spreading into Germany, he had, by grant from the emperor Ferdinand II. the title of Duke conferred on him, 1620, to be used by him and his heirs throughout all the dominions of the Sacred Empire; whereupon he was generally called Duke of Northumberland; as also after him was Charles his eldest son by the daughter of sir Robert Southwell. Farther, as a testimony of the great esteem which he there had, the great duke of Tuscany[4] allowed him a yearly stipend of 1000*l.* sterling; and the daughters by the wife he took thither were all married to several Princes of the Empire. At his abode in Florence he built a noble palace in that city; but, dying at a palace of the duke of Florence's, not far off, in or about the year 1650, his body was first laid in the nunnery at Boldrone, to be removed to the church of St. Pancrace in Florence, where he had erected a noble monument for that wife, with purpose to be there interred himself. Several sons he also left there, but of their fortunes I can give no farther account.

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[1] Birch's Elizabeth, vol. II. p. 362.

[2] Ibid. p. 493.

[3] This evidently alludes to sir Christopher's engagement in the insurrection of his son-in-law Essex, for which he suffered death.

[4] See Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. II. p. 8.

[5] Harl. MSS. N° 304. p. 88. a. b.

[6] Mr. Ayscough's Catalogue of Charters in the British Museum.

[7] Not very pious, if there is any credit due to the reported cause of lord Leicester's death; see p. 537.

[8] Dugdale, Warwickshire, vol. I. p. 448. This Gervase Clifton, who seems by this to have had some talents for poetry, was probably of the baronet's family.

[9] Plot's Staffordshire, p. 328. See also Shaw's Staffordshire, vol. II. p. 8.

[10] Anthony Wood says, "The duke was a complete gentleman, an exact seaman, a good navigator, an excellent architect, mathematician, physician, chemist, and what not? He was a handsome, personable man, tall of stature, red haired, and of admirable comport; and, above all, noted for riding the great horse, for tilting, and for his being the first of all that taught a dog to sit, to catch partridges."

But for his lady Alice, which he left in England, and the five daughters that he had by her; two of his daughters, Alice and Douglas, died unmarried; Katharine was married to sir Richard Leveson, knight of the Bath; Frances to sir Gilbert Kniveton; and Anne to sir Richard Holborn, solicitor general to king Charles I. And, for the lady Alice, she received the said sum of 4000*l.* payable from the Exchequer. But of her annuity, or yearly payments, there was a great arrear at the beginning of the Civil Wars; for the receipt whereof there being but little hope, and considering that her husband sir Robert, then alive, had the title of a Duke in those foreign parts where he did reside, and representing the same to king Charles I. she obtained a grant under the great seal of England, bearing date at Oxford, 20 Car. I. of the title of a Dutchess during her life, and that her daughters should have place and precedence as children of a person of that degree. And this lady Alice was that dutchess Dudley that lived for many years in the parish of St. Giles in the Fields, and died Jan. 22, 1669, at her house near that church; in which the following inscription was set up, though her corpse was conveyed to Stoneley, her native town;

> " Alice Duchess Duddeley,
> a lady of a vast charitable mind, and who did many
> good deeds to this parish. She died anno 1669; third daughter
> of Sir Thomas Leigh, of Stonely in Warwickshire, Knt.
> and Bart. Her mother was Katharine daughter to Sir
> John Spencer, of Wormleighton, Knt. and great-
> grandfather to the Earl of Sunderland. The foresaid Sir
> Thomas Leigh had, by the said Katharine, John
> Leigh, Knt. who was the father of the Lord
> Leigh Baron of Stonely[5]."

In the church at Stonely also an elegant monument was erected, with her effigies, and this inscription:

> " H. S. E.
>
> Domina Alicia Dudlea, Thomæ Leigh Mil. & Bar. filia natu secunda Rob. Dudlei Equ. Aurati (Rob. Comitis Leic. filii, titulo Ducis à Sereniss. Ferdin. II°. Germ. Emp. ob eximia merita ornati) nuper defuncti Relicta: ac in gradum Ducissæ per illustrem nuper Regem Car. I. evecta: Cui filias hasce; scil. Aliciam Douglassam, Francescam Gilb. Kniveton Equ. Aur. uxorem, Annam Rob. Holburne Equ. etiam Aur. Linc. Hospit. socio enuptam, jamdudum defunctas; ac Katherinam Ric. Leveson prænob. Ord. Baln. Militis relictam (modò superstitem) peperit. Quæ quidem Ducissa, pietate & charitate excellens, huic de Stoneley, necnon singulis de Manceter, Leke Wotton, Ashow, Kenilworth, & Kirby Monachorum (in hoc agro Warwic.) Ecclesiis xx li. annuas in vicariarum earundem egenarum perpetuam augmentationem; eisdemque, & insuper de Bidford in dicto com', Acton in com' Midd', S. Alban in com' Hertf', Patshull in com' North'ton, S. Egid' in Suburbio Civit' London', vasa diversa argentea, pretii non exilis, dudùm contulit; dictæque S. Egidii Ecclesiæ in novam ejusdem structuram multùm deponens, campanam maximam, ac Rectori ibidem perpetuò mansionem habilem vivens comparavit; moriens verò in redemptionem Christianorum ab Infidelibus captivorum c li. annuas; Xenodochio infr dictam S. Egidii parochiam cccc li.; in pauperum puerorum opificibus quæstuariis allocationem cc li. Indigentibus dictorum de Stonely, Kenilworth, Leke Wotton, Ashow, Bedford, & Patshull, necnon de Lichborow & Blakesly in agro Northamp', parochianis c li. ibid. annuas; plurimaque aliorum pauperibus & egenis ultimo testamento legavit. Diem obiit XXII Jan. anno ab Incarn. Dei MDCLXVIII, ætatis suæ XC°."

On the same mounment with her mother;

> " H. S. E.
> D'na Alicia Dudlæa, filia natu maxima
> prænob. Aliciæ Dudleæ;
> quæ ante nuptias moriens XXIII Maii,
> anno Domini MDCXXI°,
> lautum patrimonium in pietatis operibus disponen-
> dum dictæ matri charitativè legavit."

The venerable dutchess being a person of great piety, prudence, temperance, and thrift, she became enabled and disposed to do many extraordinary acts of piety and charity, both in her life-time and at her death; of some of which, for the exemplariness thereof, I will take the liberty here to give a brief inventory.

She gave 100*l.* to the re-building of the church of St. Giles, with rich hangings for the East end of the chancel: hanging of green velvet for the back of the altar; a carpet of green velvet, with a deep gold fringe, and a cover of cambrick thereto, edged with rich bone-lace. Also, one other altar-cloth of damask, and two cushions richly embroidered with gold; and two service-books, with bosses of silver; and a large Turkey carpet for the altar, to cover it on ordinary days. Also, a rich screen of carved work, to sever the chancel from the church; also a fair organ, with a case richly guilt; very costly handsome rails, to guard the altar of the lord's table from prophane abuses; communion plate of all sorts, in silver and gilt, as large and rich as any in the City and suburbs; a pavement for the chancel, of black and white marble; the great bells, with frames for all the rest, new-cast at her own charges[1]. Also, to the churches of Stoneley, Leek-Wotton, Mancěter, Ashow, Kenelworth, and Monks Kirby, all in co. Warwick, 20*l.* *per annum* to each of them, for the augmentation of their poor respective vicarages.

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[1] Dr. Campbell has discussed this point in the Biographia Britannica.

[2] Gervase Holles's account of this affair is curious.

[3] Dugdale, Warwickshire, vol. I. p. 250.

[4] " It was the House of Medici, those patrons of learning and talents, who fostered this enterprising spirit; and who were amply rewarded for their munificence, by his projecting the free port of Leghorn." See more of him in Park's edition of the Royal and Noble Authors, vol. V. p. 335.

[5] Dugdale, Warwickshire, vol. I. p. 261.

Also to every of those churches, as also to those at Bitford, Acton, Patshull, and St. Alban's, certain pieces of communion plate, very rich.

Also, a fair house and garden, near the church of St. Giles, for the parsons to dwell in; with a stipend yearly to the sexton there, to toll the great bell as prisoners pass to execution at Tyburn, and to ring it out after execution.

Also, great sums towards the repair of Litchfield cathedral, and St. Sepulchre's church, London.

Also, 100*l.* *per annum*, for ever, towards the redemption of Christian captives from the Turks.

Also, 400*l.* to purchase lands for the Hospital situate near St. Giles: and 200*l.* to purchase lands of 10*l.* *per annum* value, for putting out poor children of that parish apprentices.

Also, to the poor of Stonely, Kenilworh, Leck-Wotton, Ashow, Bitford, Patshull, Lichborrow, and Blakesly, 100*l.*

Also, 50*l.* to be distributed, at her funeral, to the poor of St. Giles.

Also, to 90 poor widows (she being so many years old), to each of them a gown of black cloth, with a large holland kerchief, to attend her hearse at her funeral (which was on March 16, 1669), besides 12*d.* apiece for their dinners that day.

Also, 5*l.* to every parish, for their poor, where her corpse should rest, in her passage from London to Stoneley in Warwickshire, where she was buried, under a noble monument by her erected in her lifetime; and to every poor body on the road, 6*d.* Also, to the poor of Stoneley, to be distributed at her funeral, 50*l.* To the poor of the parishes of Blakesly. Patshull, and Lichborow, 10*l.* to be so distributed.

On a marble monument fixed to the wall under the East window of the Beauchamp chapel:

> "To the memory of the Lady Katherine (late wife of Sir Richard Leveson of Trentham, in the county of Staff. K't of the Bath,) one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Rob. Dudley, K't, son to Rob. late earl of Leicester, by Alicia his wife, daughter of Sir Tho. Leigh, of Stoneley, Kn't and Bar't (created Dutchess Dudley by K. Charles I. in regard that her said husband, leaving this realme, had the title of a Duke confer'd upon him by Ferdinand II. Emp'r of Germany) w'ch hon'bl' Lady taking notice of these tombes of her noble ancestors being much blemisht by consuming Time, but more by the rude hands of impious people, were in danger of utter ruine by the decay of this Chapell, if not timely prevented; did in her life-time give fifty pounds for its speedy repair. And by her last will and testament, bearing date xviii° *Dec.* 1673, bequeath forty pounds *per annum*, issuing out of her manor of Foxley, in the county of Northampton, for its perpetual support and preservation of these Monuments in their proper state; the surplusage to be for the poor brethren of her grandfather's Hospital in this Borough, appointing William Dugdale, of Blythe Hall in this county, Esq. (who represented to her the necessity of this good worke) and his heirs, together with the Mayor of Warwick for the time being, to be her trustees therein'"

And now, having seen the fates and fortunes of the DUDLEYS, we must look for the suuceeding earls of Leicester in the SIDNEYS, of Penshurst Place, Kent, a line connected with them by marriage.

Sir *Henry* Sidney, son of sir William Sidney[2], knt. had livery of the manors of Penshurst and Yensfield in 1553, on the death of his father. He was highly esteemed by king Edward VI. with whom he had been bred from his infancy, and brought up in the court as a companion to him; at whose accession he was knighted, and made gentleman of his privy chamber, and in the third year of his reign sent ambassador into France, though not fully 21 years old. He was afterwards elected knight of the Garter, was of the privy council, and four times made lord justice of Ireland, and thrice deputy for that realm, which is much indebted to him for the wise and prudent regulations he made, and the public works he effected during his government there. Having in his passage by water from Ludlow in Wales, of which principality he was then president, taken cold, he died, after a few days sickness, at the Bishop's palace at Worcester, May 5, 1586, aged almost 57 years; whence his body was, by the queen's order, conveyed with great solemnity, according to his degree, to Penshurst, where it was interred; but his heart was carried back to Ludlow, and buried there. By the lady Mary, eldest daughter of John Dudley duke of Northumberland, who died on Aug. 9 next ensuing his decease, and lies buried at Penshurst, he had issue three sons; sir Philip, sir Robert, and sir Thomas Sidney, knights; and one surviving daughter, Mary, a lady of learning and genius, and an author[3]. "She was married in 1570 to Henry earl of Pembroke, whom she survived 20 years. The countess died, at a very advanced age, in Aldersgate-street, London, Sept, 25, 1621; and was buried in the cathedral church of Salisbury, without any monument to her memory; the want of which, however, is amply compensated by the well-known epitaph composed for her by Ben Jonson, a tribute that never has been exceeded in the records of monumental praise[4]:

> "Underneath this marble herse
> Lies the subject of all verse,
> Sidney's sister, Pembroke's mother;
> Death, ere thou hast such another,
> Learn'd and fair, and good as she,
> Time shall throw his dart at thee."

Sir *Philip* Sidney, the eldest son, was born, as is supposed, at Penshurst, Nov. 24, 1554: and, had he not been cut off so soon, would most likely have proved one of the greatest worthies that England had ever seen, as well for his learning as his other extraordinary qualities. Camden, in his Britannia, styles him "the great glory of his Country, the great hopes of mankind, the most lively pattern of virtue, and the darling of the learned world." Being made governor of Flushing in Zealand, he went over into Flanders with the forces sent to assist the States; and, encountering the Spaniards near Zutphen in Guilderland, Sept. 22, 1586, was there mortally wounded in the thigh, and died October 16 following, at Arnheim, aged 34, not many months after his father. His corps was brought over to England, and interred with great houour[5] above the choir in St. Paul's church, London, with no small lamentation, not only of the queen and court, but of the nation in general. He left issue, by Frances his wife[1], daughter and heir of sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state, an only daughter, named Elizabeth, who afterwards married Roger earl of Rutland. It does not appear by Dugdale's History of St. Paul's that any monument was placed there for sir Philip Sidney; but in Popham's "Elogia Sepulchralia" is the following inscription to his memory:

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[1] Dugdale, Warwickshire, vol. I. p 261.

[2] Sir William Sidney (descended from William Sidney, who came from Anjou with king Henry III.) had in the reign of king Henry VIII. acquired great reputation in his profession, as a soldier: and in 1514, commanded the right wing of the army under the earl of Surrey at the battle of Flodden field, when he was made a knight banneret. He was chamberlain, and afterwards steward to prince Edward before his accession to the crown; after which, he was one of the gentlemen of that king's bedchamber. He died in 1553; and by Anne his wife, daughter and heir of Hugh Pakenham, left sir Henry Sidney, knt. his son and heir: and four daughters; Frances (founder of Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge), married to Thomas Ratcliff earl of Sussex; Anne, to sir William Fitzwilliam, knight; Mary, to sir William Dormer, knight; and Lucy, to sir James Harington, knight, whence comes the present sir John Harington, bart. He was buried at Penshurst: where, on the South side of the South chancel, is a fine old monument of stone, under which is an altar tomb of grey marble: and on the wall above it is a plate of brass, inscribed,

Here lyeth ſir William Sydney, knight and banneret, ſometime chamberlen, and after ſteward to the moſt mighte and famous prynce kynge Edward the VIth, in the tyme of his being prynce, and the firſte of that name, being lord of the manner of Penſhurſt, who died the Xth day of February, in the VII yere of our Lord God M fyve hundred fiftie and three. On whoſe ſoul Jeſu have mercy.

[3] See Ballard.

[4] Park's Edition of the Royal and Noble Authors, vol. II. p. 191; &c. &c.

[5] The splendid funeral procession of this illustrious Hero was engraved in 1587, from drawings by Thomas Lant, in a roll more than 38 feet in length, and containing 144 figures. A fine copy of it, formerly belonging to the earl of Leicester, was possessed by Mr. Thorpe, who has amply described it in his "Custumale Roffense," p. 142; and his account of it is also given in Queen Elizabeth's Progresses.

> "PHILIPPUS SIDNEIUS, Miles,
> Henrico patre natus, viro nobili,
> qui ter Hiberniæ prorex,
> complures annos præses Walliæ,
> & à consiliis Elizabethæ Reginæ fuit:
> matre nobiliore, filiâ Ducis Northumbriæ;
> istâ bonis literis domi forisque,
> ad omnem humanitatem, prudentiam, virtutem,
> excultus & informatus,
> ut insigni legatione,
> antequam vicesimum primum ætatis annum implevisset,
> ad Rodolphum Imperatorem honoratissimè sit perfunctus:
> ac nisi immaturâ morte præreptus esset,
> dum adversus hostes fortius quàm cautius
> in Belgio pugnam iniens patriam defendit,
> ei ornamentum commodumque majusquam pater
> allaturus fuisset.
> Filiam duxit illius, quorum sub hoc marmore,
> beatam expectans resurrectionem,
> corpore quiescit.
> Ex eâ genuit unicam filiam Elizabetham,
> cohæredem jure sanguinis,
> cum Huntingdoniæ Comitissâ,
> Comiti Warwici & Leicestriæ;
> vixit annos 32. Obiit 16 Octob. ann. 1586."

Sir *Robert* Sidney, knt. the next brother and heir, succeeded to his estates; and in 1589 was appointed governor likewise of Flushing. In 1594 he was sent ambassador into France, and in 1598 was joined in command with sir Francis Vere over those English auxiliaries then sent against the Spaniards. On king James's accession to the throne (having in vain sought a peerage in the reign of queen Elizabeth, whose œconomy of honours is well known), he was, by letters patent, dated May 13, 1603, advanced to the dignity of a baron of this realm, by the title of lord Sidney of Penshurst in Kent. July 24 that year, being the day of the king's coronation, he was made lord chamberlain to the queen; and May 4, 1605, created viscount L'Isle; July 7, 1617, was installed knight of the Garter; and, in farther consideration of his services, on Aug. 2, next year, he was dignified with the title of earl of Leicester, the ceremony of his creation being performed in the hall of the bishop's palace at Salisbury. He was also of the council to the lord president of Wales, and of the privy council to king James; and dying at Penshurst, July 13, 1626, was buried in that church. He was twice married; first, to Barbara daughter and heir to John Gamage, of Coytie, co. Glamorgan, esq. by whom he had issue three sons; sir William Sidney, knt. who died unmarried; Henry, who died an infant; and sir Robert, made knight of the Bath at the creation of Henry prince of Wales; and eight daughters.

Sir *Robert* Sidney, knight of the Bath, the only surviving son and successor, was, whilst viscount L'Isle, in his father's life-time, chosen one of the knights to serve in that Parliament which met in the 18th year of king James I. and one of the knights for Monmouthshire in the 21st year of that reign, as also in the 1st of king Charles I: and the year after succeeded his father as earl of Leicester. He was by king James several times sent ambassador to the king of Denmark, the States of Germany, and the Court of France[2]; and, on the removal of the earl of Strafford, was nominated lord lieutenant of Ireland, though he never went over thither. He died at Penshurst, Nov. 2, 1677, aged 82 years all but one month; and, having married Dorothy, eldest daughter of Henry Percy earl of Northumberland, had issue by her six sons, and eight daughters. Of the sons who survived him to maturity, Philip was his successor: Algernon was the zealous Republican, who was beheaded on Tower-hill Dec. 7, 1683, æt. 66, for being concerned in the Rye-house plot; and Robert, the third son, died at Penshurst in 1668. Henry[3], the youngest surviving son, was, April 9, 1689, created baron of Milton and viscount Sidney of the isle of Shepey; and April 25, 1694, advanced to the title of earl of Romney. He was master of the ordnance, constable of the Tower, and warden of the Cinque Ports; and died, unmarried, April 8, 1704.—Macky says, "He was the great wheel on which the Revolution rolled." Swift adds, "He had not a wheel to turn a mouse." Macky: "Of great honour and honesty, with a moderate capacity." Swift: "Of none at all."

The eldest son, *Philip*, succeeded to the titles and estate; and lived, in great honour and esteem, to a good old age, departing this life at London, March 6, 1698. He married Catharine daughter of William Cecil earl of Salisbury, who died in 1658, by whom he had Robert his successor, and two daughters.

Sir *Robert Sidney*, knight, his son and heir, was called up by writ to the house of peers[4], as baron *Sidney*, in his father's life-time, July 11, 1689; and succeeded as earl of Leicester in 1697. He died Nov. 10, 1702, aged 52, and was buried at Penshurst, having had, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of John Egerton earl of Bridgewater (who died in 1709, and lies buried there), 15 children, of whom nine died young, and four sons and two daughters survived him. Of the former, Philip, the second son, was his successor; John, the fourth son, was afterwards earl of Leicester; Thomas, the sixth son, was a colonel of dragoons; and Joceline, the seventh son, was afterwards earl of Leicester.

In the church at Penshurst, on the North side, on the upper part of a fine monument of white marble, are seven Cherubims heads placed semicircular, over which are the following names:

William	Charles	Henry	The 1st	Dorothy	Harry	Henrietta
Sidney.	Sidney.	Sidney.	child.	Sidney.	Sidney.	Sidney.

Beneath is an urn supported by two angels, and these inscriptions on tablets of black marble:

> "Robert Sidney, the eldest son; he had wit, judgment, and beauty, to so great a degree, that dayly increas'd the surprising admiration of all that knew him. He died 1680, in the 6th year of his age."
>
> "Frances Sidney, the fourth daughter, in all respects a perfect copy of her eldest brother; so that she was all that could be wished. She died in 1692, in the 6th year of her age."
>
> "To the dear memory of Robert Sidney, earl of Leicester, viscount Lisle, baron Sidney of Penshurst, 4th earl of his family. He married the lady Elizabeth Egerton, daughter to the earl of Bridgewater, with whom he lived 30 happy years, had 15 children of which 9 dy'd young, whose figures are plac'd here; Robert, the eldest son, the 3d and 6th daughters, buried in this place; 6 surviv'd him, whereof 4 were sons, and two daughters. His person was graceful and beautiful, his mind truly noble and great; of a quick wit, good judgment, a sweet temper, and pleasing conversation; he had an honest heart, a grateful and generous spirit, and upon all occasions ever strictly just and good; a faithful friend, the best of husbands, a most kind and tender father, a true lover of the interest of his Country, and the Church of England. He died the 53d year of his age, the 10th of November, 1702, and was buried under this monument; which, in true affection to his lov'd memory, is erected by his disconsolate afflicted wife."
>
> "To the memory of Elizabeth countess of Leicester, the happy and only wife of her dear-lov'd Robert earl of Leicester, whose death she survived seven tedious years, having lost in him her better life. The affection and solicitude for her children, which was constantly very great for all, forced her a little into the world, and, not wholly giving up herself to what was most agreeable to her, lulling herself[5] in her infinite sorrow: the great desire of her life was to make a good wife and a good mother, and did so. She died, in the 57th year of her age, 1709, and is buried under here, in the same vault with her dear lord.
>
> "These inscriptions are here plac'd by her own directions[6]."

Philip, the eldest surviving son, above mentioned, succeeded his father as earl of Leicester; and married Anne eldest daughter and coheir of sir Robert Reeves, of Suffolk, bart. by whom he had one son and one daughter, who both died infants. He died July 24, 1705, and was buried in Penshurst church; on which the titles and estate devolved to his next brother,

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[1] Who was twice re-married; first to the earl of Essex, the unhappy favourite of queen Elizabeth; and afterwards to Richard Bourk, Earl of Clanrickard and St. Alban's.

[2] See lord Clarendon's character of him.

[3] See his character in Burnet's History of his own Times.

[4] The writ was addressed "Roberto Sydney de Penshurst Chivalier;" and he was seated on the Barons bench, in his father's barony, next to the lord Chandos. Journals of the House of Lords, vol. XIV. p. 274.

[5] This is written in the same plaintive spirit as her father John earl of Bridgewater, in his epitaph, speaks of her mother, Elizabeth the virtuous daughter of William duke of Newcastle. See Censura Literaria, vol. II. p. 260.

[6] Thorpe's Registrum Roffense, pp. 917—919.

John earl of Leicester, who was appointed one of the lords of the king's bedchamber, and in 1717 warden of the Cinque Ports, and constable of Dover castle; after which he was made a knight of the Bath, captain of the yeomen of the guards, and lord lieutenant of the county of Kent. In 1732 he was sworn of the privy council, and at the same time constable of the Tower of London. He was a man of most easy and engaging manners; and, though he had led the life of a courtier and man of fashion, his heart abounded with a thousand amiable traits[1]. He died unmarried, Sept. 27, 1737, and was buried at Penshurst. On which (Thomas, the third and next surviving son of Robert earl of Leicester, having died Jan. 27, 1729, without male issue, leaving by Mary his wife[2], youngest daughter and coheir of sir Robert Reeves, bart. only two daughters and coheirs, of whom hereafter); the titles and estate devolved to

Joceline, the fourth surviving son of Robert earl of Leicester. He was a man of eccentric and doubtful character, and supposed to have had a touch of insanity. In 1717 he married Elizabeth daughter and heir of —— Thomas, of Glamorganshire, esq.; but died, without lawful issue, on July 7, 1743; being the last heir male of this noble family, in whom the title of earl of Leicester expired.

On the South side of Penshurst church, on a handsome monument of white marble, is a pyramid of black, with the arms and quarterings of the *Sidney* family, and this motto, *Quo fata vocant*; and on the base of the monument are the following inscriptions:

> "To the memory of the most noble lord Philip Sidney, the fifth earl of Leicester, viscount Lisle, and lord Sidney of Penshurst, son and heir of Robert the fourth earl of Leicester here interred, who was son and heir of Philip earl of Leicester, son and heir of Robert earl of Leicester, son and heir of sir Robert Sidney, knight, created earl of Leicester by king James the First; which last-named Robert earl of Leicester was nephew and heir[3] of Ambrose Dudley and Robert Dudley, brethren, earls of Warwick and of Leicester, sons of the high and mighty prince John Dudley duke of Northumberland, whose grandson and heir the said earl Robert Sidney was after the deaths of his said uncles, his aunt Catharine countess of Huntington, and his niece Elizabeth countess of Rutland, who all died without issue; which duke of Northumberland was son and heir of Elizabeth Grey viscountess Lisle, daughter and sole heir of Edward Grey and Elizabeth Talbot his wife, created baron Lisle, to them and the heirs of their bodies issuing for ever[4], by patent the 15th of Edward the Fourth. Philip the fifth earl of Leicester married Ann eldest daughter and coheir of sir Robert Reeves, of Thwaits, in the county of Suffolk, bart. by whom he had a son and one daughter, who all died in the first year of their ages; and his lordship, departing this life on the 24th of July, 1705, was succeeded by John his brother and heir.
>
> John, the sixth earl of Leicester, was cousin and heir of Henry Sidney earl of Romney, and one of the lords of the bedchamber, and lord warden of the Cinque Ports, and governor of Dover castle, and chose one of the knights companions of the most honourable order of the Bath, in the reign of king George the First; and under king George the Second, he was captain of the yeomen of the guard, constable of the Tower of London, lord lieutenant of the county of Kent, and one of his Majesty's most honourable privy council; who deceased unmarried on the 27th of September, 1737, his nieces Mary and Elizabeth Sidney, daughters and heirs of his brother the honourable Thomas Sidney, third surviving son of Robert the fourth earl of Leicester, became his joint heirs, and legal representatives.
>
> Thomas Sidney, their father, married Mary the youngest daughter, aud, after the death of her sister Anne countess of Leicester without issue, sole heir, of sir Robert Reeves, bart.; which Thomas dying on the 27th of January, 1728-9, was here interred; as was also the said Mary his widow.
>
> Joceline, the seventh earl of Leicester, youngest brohter and heir male of earl John, died without issue on the 7th of July, 1743, and also lies here interred with his brethren, in whom the title of earl of Leicester expired: So that the aforesaid Mary and Elizabeth, his nieces, are his heirs, and also the only heirs of their noble Ancestors above-mentioned; of whom Mary the eldest is the wife of sir Brownlow Sherard, of Lopthorp in Lincolnshire, bart.; and Elizabeth, of William Perry, of Turville Park in Bucks, esq.; who erected this monument in the year 1743."

Joceline earl of Leicester had, by indenture of bargain and sale in 1738, suffered a common recovery of the manor of Penshurst, &c. &c. to the use of him and his heirs and assigns for ever: upon which, sir Brownlow Sherrard, bart. and dame Mary his wife, and William Perry, esq. and Elizabeth his wife (which Mary and Elizabeth were the daughters and coheirs of colonel Thomas Sidney, third surviving son of Robert earl of Leicester, and next elder brother of the said Joceline) insisted that the said Joceline earl of Leicester was only tenant for life in these premises by virtue of deeds of settlement of all the said premises, dated the 13th and 14th of December, 1700, whereby the same were, after several limitations long since spent, limited *to the use* of the said Joceline for life, with remainder to the use of his first and other sons in *tail male*, with remainder to the use of Robert earl of Leicester his father, and the heirs of his body, and for want of such issue *to the use of the right heirs* of the said Robert for ever. And that the said Joceline, by suffering such recovery, had forfeited his life estate, and, having no lawful issue, the said dame Mary and Elizabeth, as heirs of the body and heirs general of the said Robert earl of Leicester, were entitled to the next estates in remainder created by the above settlement, expectant on the said estate for life of Joceline, and therefore that they and their husbands were intitled to take advantage of such forfeiture; and thereupon, in November 1739, they served ejectments on the several tenants of these estates, and commenced a suit in Chancery for the recovery of them, during the litigation of which Joceline earl of Leicester died in 1743, without issue, having by his will, dated June 29, 1743, devised all his estates whatsoever to Anne Sidney, his natural daughter, and to the heirs of her body, with remainder to the duke of Bridgewater, and the heirs of John late earl of Bridgewater; and in November following the said Anne Sidney, then an infant, by her guardians, exhibited a bill in Chancery against sir Brownlow Sherrard and William Perry, esq.; insisting that earl Joceline was tenant in tail by the former settlement, and by the said recovery was seised in fee simple, and claimed the said estates under his will as above recited. After great litigation in the said court, the suit, being at issue, was tried at the bar of the Court of King's Bench April 23, 1745; when, after a long hearing, the jury found a special verdict, wherein the insanity of the earl, before insisted on by sir Brownlow Sherrard and Mr. Perry, was not touched on, but remained still to be controverted; and as both parties found these suits at law very expensive, and that it would be many years before they would be decided; and the guardians of Anne Sidney[5] foreseeing, if the will was set aside, she would be destitute of maintenance: For these reasons, they agreed to compromise this dispute; and they agreed that sir Brownlow Sherrard and Mary his wife, and William Perry, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, should enjoy all the manors and estates whatsoever of the said earl in the county of Kent, free from any demand from the said Anne Sidney, and that *one moiety* of the same should be settled *in trustees* for the use of dame Mary Sherrard, and the heirs of her body, with remainder to her and her heirs, and the *other moiety in trustees* for the use of Elizabeth Perry, in like manner, as *tenants in common*, and not as joint tenants: each moiety to be subject to the sum of 5000*l.* for the use of the said Anne Sidney, who was likewise to enjoy the earl's estate in Glamorganshire, according to his will, subject to such estate as Elizabeth countess of Leicester had therein. All which was confirmed by parliament in 1747; after which, sir Brownlow Sherrard and Mary his wife, and William Perry, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, remained possessed, *as tenants in common*, of the manors of Penshurst, &c. &c. Sir Brownlow Sherrard died in November 1748, without issue, after which his widow possessed this moiety of these estates, and on March 28, 1752, had the king's sign manual that she and her issue should use the name of *Sidney*, and the coat armour of Robert late earl of Leicester, deceased.

Mary Sidney lady Sherrard died without issue in 1758; and by her will, dated June 3, 1757, bequeathed her whole interest in these estates to Anne widow of sir William Yonge, baronet, and knight of the Bath, daughter and coheir of Thomas lord Howard of Effingham, for her life, remainder to her son sir George Yonge, of Escot, co. Devon, bart. and his heirs for ever. They in the year 1770 joined in the sale of the undivided moiety of the Sidney estate above-mentioned to Mrs. Elizabeth Perry, of Penshurst-place; and in the sale of the divided moiety as above-mentioned (except the advowsons of Lyghe and Cowden) to Richard Allnutt, esq. wine-merchant of London; who on part of it, called South-park, in the parish of Penshurst, built himself a seat for his residence [1], whose son continues the present possessor of these estates. At Penshurst is still one of the few remaining *heronries* in England [2]. Vertue's bird's-eye view of Penshurst Place, in Hasted's Kent [3], is very curious. Dr. Ducarel had a list of the pictures in this fine old mansion, which is now in Mr. Gough's possession.

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[1] From private information.

[2] Who was afterwards re-married to John Shepherd, esq. of Campsey Ash, Suffolk; and died May 3, 1726.

[3] This is taking for granted Robert Dudley's illegitimacy; which is not very generally believed.

[4] If this is correct, Mrs. Perry had some grounds for claiming the barony of L'Isle: see p. 543.

[5] I have been informed that this lady (see p. 543) received 20,000*l.* as a compensation.

William Perry, of Turville-park, co. Bucks, esq. who married Elizabeth the other daughter and coheir of colonel Thomas Sidney, as above related, resided at Penshurst-place, which he repaired and beautified, enriching it with a good collection of pictures, which he had purchased in his travels through Italy. On March 4, 1752, he procured the king's sign manual, that the issue of himself and Elizabeth his wife, grand-daughter and heir of Robert late earl of Leicester, deceased, might use and enjoy the name of *Sidney* only, and bear and use the coat armour of the said late earl. He died in 1757, having had issue, by Elizabeth his wife, two sons; William, who died an infant at Turville [4]; and Algernon-Perry Sidney, who died unmarried in September 1768, and five daughters; Mary, Jane, and Anne, who died unmarried; Elizabeth, the 2d daughter, married Bishe Shelley, esq. whose son John took the name of *Sidney* in 1783, as heir and devisee to Mrs. Perry. This gentleman, who is now owner and resident at Penshurst, was for some time in the 7th regiment of dragoons, and afterwards married a daughter of the late sir Henry Hunloke, bart. and sister to the present sir Thomas-W. Hunloke, who counterclaimed the barony of Roos, against lady Henry Fitzgerald, in right of the marriage of his ancestor sir Henry with Catharine only daughter and heiress of Francis Tyrwhitt [5]. Frances, the 5th daughter, married Mr. Poictiers, since deceased, by whom she has issue. Mr. Perry left Elizabeth his wife surviving, who possessed the other divided moiety of these estates allotted to her in the division of them; and in 1770 purchased of lady Yonge, and sir George Yonge her son, the undivided moiety of the rest of them mentioned above, so that she was the entire possessor of the manors of Penshurst, &c.; and resided till her death, in 1783, at Penshurst-place, a fine old mansion [6] standing at the South-west corner of the park, which is still, though greatly diminished, of no small extent. An advertisement has just appeared, offering on lease part of Penshurst-park lands, to be divided into farms.

Thomas Coke, of Holkham, co. Norfolk, esq. was elected May 27, and installed June 17, 1725, a knight of the Bath; was created Baron Lovel, of Minster Lovel, co. Oxford, May 28, 1728; was appointed Joint Postmaster General [7] in June 1733, which office he retained till his death (April 20, 1759); and was created Viscount Coke of Holkham, and Earl of Leicester, May 9, 1744. He married, July 2, 1718, Lady Margaret Tufton (fourth daughter of Thomas sixth Earl of Thanet), to whom King George II. was pleased to confirm the antient barony of De Clifford. Their issue was only one son, Edward Viscount Coke, who married Mary youngest daughter of John duke of Argyll, but died without issue Aug. 31, 1753. (Lady Mary still survives.) On the Earl's death, all his titles became extinct; and the representation of his family (his two brothers and eldest sister having also died s. p.) devolved on Wenman Roberts, of Longford, co. Derby, esq. son of his youngest sister Anne, by Philip Roberts, major in the 2d troop of Horse Guards; which Wenman Roberts in 1773 assumed the name of Coke; and by his second wife Elizabeth Denton, of Hilsdon, Bucks, was father of Thomas-William Coke, of Holkham, esq. now member for the county of Norfolk; who, by a sister of Lord Sherborne, has three daughters; the eldest married the late viscount Andover; and, secondly, captain Digby of the Navy.

In 1781, the title of earl of Leicester, and the family estates, were claimed by Mr. *John Sidney*, as son of Joceline the last earl [8]; and a Trial at Bar was had, Feb. 11, 1782, on a writ of right, and proceedings before the grand assize, in the Court of Common Pleas at Westminster, between "John Sidney earl of Leicester, viscount Lisle, and baron Sidney of Penshurst in Kent, demandant, and Elizabeth Perry, widow, tenant," on Monday the 11th day of February, 1782, for Penshurst place, park, and premises, in the county of Kent; before lord chief justice Loughborough, Mr. justice Gould, Mr. justice Nares, and Mr. justice Heath [9].

The barony of L'Isle was unsuccessfuly claimed by Mrs. Perry in June 1782.

The title of "Earl of the County of Leicester" was conferred by patent, May 18, 1784, on George Townshend, Baron de Ferrars of Chartley, Baron Bourchier, Louvaine, Basset, and Compton, the present Earl, who is lineally descended both from the Saxon and Norman earls of Leicester, and also from the Sidneys late earls. His Lordship is also President of the Society of Antiquaries; and, Sept. 14, 1807, succeeded his father in the title of Marquis Townshend.

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[1] Of which a view is given in Hasted's Kent, vol. I. p. 409.

[2] See Charlotte Smith's fine Sonnet on Penshurst.

[3] Vol. I. pp. 408—417; whence much of this account of the Sidneys is extracted. This Plate, which had been engraved in 1747, and had long been supposed to be lost, was luckily recollected by Dr. Ducarel to have been deposited in a particular cabinet at Penshurst, to which he referred; and where it was found by Mrs. Perry, who presented it to Mr. Hasted.

[4] On a noble mural monument in Turville church: "In this vault are deposited, 1740, William Sidney, son and heir to William Perry, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, grand-daughter, and coheir with her only sister Mary, to sir Robert Sidney, knt. summoned to Parliament 1 William and Mary, who was afterwards earl of Leicester by descent; and also coheir to Ambrose and Robert the late famous earls of Warwick and Leicester, both sons of John Sutton de Dudley late duke of Northumberland." Langley's Desborough, p. 393.

[5] See the Pedigree of Manners, under Belvoir, vol. II. p. 68.

[6] See some account of it in King on Antient Castles; and the lines regarding it in *The Wizard*, vol. II. of Censura Literaria.

[7] See in Gent. Mag. vol. XXIII. pp. 493. 537. an account of two threatening letters sent to him.

[8] Ibid, vol. LI. p. 45.

[9] By this Trial, which, "with the Speeches and Arguments of the Counsel and Judges," was published in 1782, it appears that earl Joceline and his countess, about the year 1722 or 1723, were separated, and so continued till his death in 1737. He was only tenant for life. The demand supposes him tenant in fee: and, as if seised in fee, he made a will (which was produced on the Trial) in 1743, devising the estate to a natural daughter, Anne Sidney (afterwards Mrs. Streatfield, of Chidingstone, Kent), in fee. Mrs. Perry was his surviving niece, to whom and her sister [the late lady Sherrard] his estates descended, and with them he joined in a deed to raise money in 1742, declaring that at that time he had no male issue. He died in 1743. The demandant states, that he was born in 1738. Yet, allowing his legitimacy, which was not contested, the tenant has the greater right, claiming as heir-general of the first settler (Robert earl of Leicester) in 1700, which was incontrovertibly proved. And on the equitable maxim, *In æquali jure melior est conditio possidentis;* and earl Jocelyn having devised away his estate by a will, duly executed; the grand assize had no difficulty in finding their verdict (as the Court directed) for the tenant, agreeing that "Elizabeth Perry has the best right to hold the premises and appurtenances mentioned to her and her heirs." Thus Mr. Sidney, though he lost the estate, gained a nominal peerage; the shadow, but not the substance.—The case, as to the legal privilege of legitimacy, appears to have been exactly similar in point of law to that of the earls of Banbury. But the fate of Mr. Sidney was peculiarly hard. He was the reputed son of a farmer; but was undoubtedly son of the countess of Leicester, and consequently, *in foro juris*, of the earl, being born not only in wedlock, but when (though they had been many years separated) there was no divorce between the parties; which on the Trial seems to have been admitted on both sides. It is not at all wonderful that the earl of Leicester should have passed him by unnoticed; but, strange to say, he was equally neglected by his mother, who died when he was young. He was brought up in the neighbourhood of Penshurst; articled to an obscure attorney; practised some time in that profession; and was not long since living in West Kent.

PEDIGREE of DUDLEY, and of SIDNEY, EARLS of LEICESTER.

Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas lord Berkeley; first wife. = Richard Beauchamp, earl of Warwick and Albemarle, died 1452. = Isabella, daughter and heir of Thomas de Despenser.

Maud, daughter of sir Thomas Nevil; first wife. = John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, slain in France, July 7, 1453, æt. 85. = 1. Margaret; second wife.

2. Eleanor, married to Thomas lord Ros.
3. Elizabeth, married to George Nevil, lord Latimer.

John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, died 1466.

John Talbot, created baron and viscount L'Isle; slain, with his father, 1453. = Joan, daughter and heir of Thomas Chedder.

Thomas Talbot, viscount L'Isle, married Margaret, daughter of William earl of Pembroke; but was killed at Wotton under Edge 1471, s. p.

Elizabeth Talbot, heir to her brother. = Sir Edward Grey, knt. second son of Edward lord Ferrers of Groby; created baron L'Isle 1476; and viscount 1483; died 1500.

John Grey, viscount L'Isle, died 1504, s. p. = Muriel, daughter of Thomas duke of Norfolk.

Elizabeth Grey, heir to her brother. = Edmund Dudley, son of John (second son of John lord Dudley[1], of Dudley castle, co. Stafford, K. G. privy counsellor to Henry VII.) by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Bramshott, esq. of Hampshire.

1. John Dudley, created earl of Warwick, and duke of Northumberland 1551; beheaded 1553. = Jane, daughter and heir of sir Edward Guilford, knt.

Several other children.

1. Henry Dudley, who died at the siege of Bologne.
2. John Dudley, who had the title of earl of Warwick in his father's life-time.
3. Ambrose Dudley, restored to the title of earl of Warwick 1562; married, 1. Anne, daughter and coheiress of William Whorwood; 2. Elizabeth, dau. of sir Gilbert, and sister and heir of George lord Tailbois; 3. Anne, daughter of Francis earl of Bedford; died in 1589, without issue; and was buried at Warwick.
4. . . . . . Dudley, died young.

Anne, d. of sir John Robsart, knt.; d. s. p. 1560, at Cumner, Berks[2]; 1st wife. = Douglas Howard, dau. of William lord Howard of Effingham; 2d wife. = 5. Robert Dudley, created earl of Leicester 1565; died in 1588; and was buried at Warwick. = Lettice, dau. of sir Francis Knolles[3]; married 1578; 3d wife.

6. Guilford Dudley, beheaded with his wife Jane Grey, 1553.
7. Henry Dudley, slain at St. Quintin, 1557.
8. Charles Dudley, died young.

1. Mary, died 1586. = Sir Henry Sidney, K. G. (son of sir William Sidney[4], knight banneret) lord president of Wales.

2. Catharine, m. to Henry earl of Huntingdon; see vol. III. p. 608.
3. Margaret.
4. Temperance.
5. Another Catharine.

Alice Leigh, created duchess Dudley for life in 1645; died in 1673, æt. 90; first wife. = Robert Dudley, born 1674, declared illegitimate, died 1649[5]. = Elizabeth Southwell, second wife, in the life-time of the first.

Robert Dudley, buried at Warwick 1584.

Catharine, died after 1673. = Sir Richard Leveson.

Charles Dudley.

1. Sir Philip Sidney, died Oct. 16, 1586, aged 33. = Frances, da. and heir to sir Francis Walsingham; remarried Robert earl of Essex.

Elizabeth, da. and heir, mar. to Roger earl of Rutland[6]; d. s. p.

Barbara, dau. and heiress of John Gammage, of Glamorganshire, esq.; di. 1621; first wife. = 2. Sir Robert Sidney, kt. created lord Sidney of Penshurst in Kent, by patent dated May 13, 1603; viscount L'Isle, by patent, dated May 4, 1605; and earl of Leicester, by patent, dated Aug. 2, 1618; to hold to the said Robert, and his heirs male for ever; he was also K. G.; died July 13, 1626. = 1626, Sarah, widow of sir T. Smith, of Bilborough, dau. and heir of W. Blount; second wife.

3. Sir Thomas Sidney.

1. Margaret, died an infant April 10, 1558.
2. Mary, ma. Henry earl of Pembroke; died 1621.

1. Sir William Sidney, died unmarried; buried at St. Paul's.
2. Henry Sidney, died an infant.

3. Sir Robert Sidney, K. B. second earl; died Nov. 2, 1677, æt. 82. = 1618, Dorothy, dau. of Henry Percy, earl of Northumberland, died Aug. 19, 1659.

1. Mary[7], marr. to sir Robert Worth, of Durance, Middlesex.
2. Catharine, mar. sir Lewis Mansel[8].
3. Elizabeth, died unmarried 1605.
4. Philippa, mar. to sir John Hobart[9].
5. Bridget, died 1579.
6. Alice, died 1579.
7. Barbara, married to Thos. Smith[10], esq.
8. Vere, d. young 1606.

Philip Sidney, third earl; died March 6, 1697-8, aged upwards of 80. = 1645, Catharine, dau. of William Cecil, earl of Salisbury; she died Aug. 18, 1652, aged 24.

2. Algernon Sidney, beheaded Dec. 7, 1683.
3. Robert Sidney, died unmarried 1668.
4. Henry, created baron of Milton and viscount Sidney 1689; earl of Romney 1694; died April 8, 1704, unmarried, æt. 63.

1. Dorothy, married to Henry earl of Sunderland[11].
3. Anne, married to Rev. Joseph Cart, M. A.
4. Mary, died young, 1648.
5. Diana, died 1670.
6. Isabella, ma. Philip viscount Strangford, of Ireland[13].
7. Frances, 1651.
8. Elizabeth, died 1650.

2. Lucie. = Sir John Pelham, bart.[12]

Thomas lord Pelham. = Elizabeth Jones.

Elizabeth, died 1711. = Charles visc. Townshend, died 1738.

Charles visc. Townshend, died 1764. = Audrey Harrison.

Robert Sidney, called to the house of peers as baron L'Isle 1689; succeeded as fourth earl in 1697-8; died Nov. 10, 1702, æt. 53. = Elizabeth, daughter of John Egerton, earl of Bridgewater, died 1709, æt. 63.

1. Dorothy, married to Thomas Cheke, esq. of Pirgo.

2. Elizabeth, died young.

1. Robert Sidney,
3. William Sidney,
5. Charles Sidney, and
8. Henry Sidney, all d. young.

2. Philip Sidney, 5th earl, died July 24, 1705. = Anne, dau. and coheir of sir R. Reeves, of Thwaites, co. Suffolk; re-ma. to J. Shepherd, of Campsey Ash, Suffolk, esq.; died May 3, 1726.

4. John Sidney, 6th earl, died single 1737, aged 57.

6. Colonel Thomas Sidney[14], died Jan. 27, 1728-9, aged 49. = Mary, d. and finally sole heir of sir Robert Reeves.

7. Josceline Sidney, 7th earl, ma. in 1716; separated 1722-3; died July 6, 1743. = Eliz. dau. and heir of . . . . Thomas, of Glamorganshire; died about 1751.

1. . . . .
2. Dorothy,
3. Henrietta,
4. Elizabeth,
5. . . . . all d. young.

6. Eliz. ma. sir Harcourt Masters, kt. alderman of London; d. s. p. Mar. 13, 1727-8.
7. Catharine, marr. William Baber, of the Inner Temple, esq.; and died 1722.

George visc. Townshend, created marquis Townshend; died 1807. =

One son, and one daughter, both died infants.

1. Mary, married July 1, 1738; died June 3, 1757, s. p. = Sir Brownlow Sherrard, of Lopthorpe, co. Linc. bart. died s. p. Nov. 1748.

2. Elizabeth, died at her house in Berkeley-sq. 1783. = William Perry, esq. of Turville Park, Bucks, obtained the king's licence March 4, 1752, to use the name and arms of Sidney; died in 1757.

John Sidney, born in 1738, claimed the Penshurst estate[15].

George, created earl of Leicester 1784, now marquis Townshend. =

George, by courtesy earl of Leicester (see p. 545).

1. William-Sidney Perry, died an infant.

2. Algernon-Perry Sidney, esq. died at Penshurst-place in Sept. 1768.

1. Mary, 3. Jane, 4. Anne, all died unmarried.

2. Elizabeth. = Bishe Shelley, esq.

5. Frances, married . . . . . . Poictiers, and left issue.

John Shelley, esq. took the name of *Sidney* 1783, as heir and devisee to Mrs. Perry.

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[1] This descent is disputed. See Biographia Britannica, and Dugdale's Warwickshire. Dugdale seems to have changed his mind in favour of the descent between the time of his Warwickshire and his Baronage.

[*See p. 545 for the other Notes on this Pedigree*].

A GE-

A GENEALOGICAL TABLE of the Descent of the Family of DE FERRARS.

From

The Saxon Earls of Leicester.

Algar, seventh earl of Leicester, died 1059.

Lucia, only surviving sister and heir to Morcar and Edwin, earls of Leicester, marr. Ranulph de Meschines, earl of Chester.

Ranulph, second earl of Chester, died 1153.

Hugh, third earl of Chester, died 1181.

Agnes, sister and coheir to Ranulph, last earl of Chester, married William de Ferrars, earl of Ferrars and Derby.

The Norman Earls of Leicester.

Robert Bellomont, earl of Leicester, died 1118.

Robert, second earl of Leicester, died 1168.

Robert, third earl of Leicester, baron of Groby and Hinckley, and lord steward of England.

Margaret, sister and coheir to Robert last earl of Leicester married Saier de Quincey, earl of Winchester.

Roger Quincey, earl of Winchester, died without male issue.

William earl of Ferrars and Derby, Baron of Tutbury and Chartley. = Margaret, eldest daughter and coheir of Roger earl of Winchester.

Robert earl of Ferrars and Derby, lost his estate in the civil wars, temp. Henry III.; died 1278.

John, first baron of Chartley.

Robert, second baron of Chartley.

John, third baron of Chartley.

Robert, fourth baron of Chartley.

Edmund, fifth baron of Chartley.

William, sixth baron of Chartley.

Anne, sole daughter and heir, married Walter, Devereux, baron of Chartley, in right of his wife.

John Devereux, baron of Chartley.

Walter, created viscount Hereford.

Sir Richard Devereux, died in his father's life-time.

Walter, created earl of Essex.

Robert, second earl of Essex.

Dorothy, sister and coheir to Robert, third earl of Essex, married sir Henry Shirley.

Sir Robert Shirley, bart.

Robert baron of Chartley, created earl Ferrers.

William de Ferrars, second son first baron of Groby.

William, second baron of Groby.

Henry, third baron of Groby.

William, fourth baron of Groby.

Henry, fifth baron of Groby.

William, sixth baron of Groby.

Thomas, second son and heir male, lord of Tamworth.

Sir Thomas Ferrars, knight.

Sir John Ferrars, knight.

Sir John Ferrars, knight.

Sir Humphry Ferrars, knight.

Sir John Ferrars, knight.

Sir Humphry Ferrars, knight.

Sir John Ferrars, knight.

Sir Humphry Ferrars, knight.

John Ferrars, of Tamworth, esq.

Sir Humphry Ferrars, knt. died in his father's life-time.

Robert Shirley, eldest son, died in his father's life-time. = Anne Ferrars, heir to her grandfather.

Elizabeth Shirley, baroness de Ferrars, &c. married James Compton, earl of Northampton.

Charlotte Compton, baroness de Ferrars, &c. married George Townshend (the late marquis Townshend).

George Townshend, baron de Ferrars, &c. created earl of Leicester 24 Geo. III. 18 May, 1784; and now, 1807, marquis Townshend.

George Ferrars, eldest son, by courtesy earl of Leicester, born Dec. 13, 1778; married May 1807, miss D. Gardner, an heiress.

⁂ Notes on the Sidney Pedigree, *continued from p. 544.*

[2] Dugdale (Bar. II. 222.) mentions the death of the first of these ladies (which happened before her husband was ennobled) at one Mr. Foster's house at Cumner near Oxford, by a fall down stairs, *as 'twas said.* But the character of Mr. Foster stands not clear of the imputation of having been accessary to her murder. A chamber is shewn in the ruined mansion, which adjoins the church-yard at Cumner, called the Dudley chamber, where this lady was said to have been murdered, and afterwards thrown down stairs to make it appear that her death was accidental. She was buried at Cumner; but her body was afterwards removed to St. Mary's church in Oxford. Dr. Babington, lord Robert Dudley's chaplain, preaching her funeral sermon at the second interment, recommended to the memory of his audience the virtuous lady *so piteously murdered.* See Ashmole's Berkshire; Gervase Holles's Memoirs of the Holles family; and Reflections on the Augmentation of the English Peerage, p. 89.

[3] Widow of Walter Devereux, earl of Essex. She married, 3dly, 1589, sir Christopher Blount, kt.; and died Dec. 25, 1634.

[4] Of whom see p. 540. He died May 5, 1586, aged 57. See Holland's Heroologia. Most beautiful portraits of him and his wife are at Penshurst. See an account of the Sidney family in the Kentish Register, 1793, vol. I. pp. 143. 181.

[5] Called duke of Northumberland; and was probably legitimate. See p. 539.

[6] See vol. II. p. 67; and Memoirs of James's Peers.

[7] An authoress. See Ballard, &c. Ben Jonson's Epigrams, &c.

[8] Ancestor to the late lord Mansel.

[9] Ancestor to the earl of Bucks.

[10] Created viscount Strangford.

[11] Re-married, 1652, to Robert Smythe, esq. of Bounds, Kent.

[12] Whence is descended John-Thomas Townshend, now viscount Sydney, lord Sydney, and baron Sydney of Chiselhurst in Kent; as well as the marquis Townshend, who is earl of Leicester.

[13] Whence comes Percy Smythe, now viscount Strangford; a young man of genius, and a poet.

[14] He had a natural son, who bore the name of Sidney, and died near five years ago at his estate at Bolington, Hants, s. p. m.

[15] See p. 543.

CHANCELLORS of the DUTCHY of LANCASTER, from the first Creation of the DUKEDOM[1]

Temp.

Edw. I. Ralph de Ergham, clerk, bishop of Sarum.

Ric. II. Thomas de Thelwall, clerk.

Hen IV. John Wateringe, clerk.

Thomas Harby, clerk.

John Springthorpe, clerk.

Sir William Burgoyne, Knt.

Hen. V. John Woodhouse, Esq.

Hen. VI. William Troutbecke, Esq.

Walter Sherington, clerk.

Edw. IV. William Thresham.

Richard Fowler, Serviens & Consiliarius Scaccarii.

John Gay, Esq.

Thomas Thevington, Esq. dilectus Serviens & Consiliarius Scaccarii.

Ric. III. Thomas Metcalfe, dilectus Serviens & Consiliarius.

Hen. VII. Sir Reginald Bray, Miles pro corpore.

Sir John Mordant, Knt.

Sir Richard Empson, Knt.

Hen. VIII. Sir Henry Marney, Knt. Serviens & Consiliarius.

Sir Richard Wingfield, Miles pro corpore.

Sir Thomas More, dilectus & fidelis Consiliarius.

Sir William Fitzurban, Knt.

William Earl of Sothampton, Treasurer of the Houshold.

Sir John Gage, Comptroller of the Houshold.

Edw. VI. Sir William Paget, Knight of the Garter, afterwards Baron Baudesert; was buried in Lichfield cathedral, where his monument was destroyed in the civil wars. He was, as may be collected from his epitaph, Secretary and Privy Counsellor to Henry VIII. and constituted by his will Counsellor and Adjutant to Edward VI. during his minority; to whom he was also Comptroller of the Houshold, and by him created Baron, and Knight of the Garter, and by Queen Mary lord privy seal.

Sir John Gage, Knight, Vice-chamberlain of the Houshold, and Captain of the Guard.

1553 Sir Robert Rochester, Knt. Comptroller of the Houshold, died 1557; and was succeeded by his nephew.

1557 Sir Edward de Waldegrave, Knt. Master of the Great Wardrobe. On the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he was committed to the Tower, where he died Sept. 4, 1561.

1563 Sir Ambrose Cave, Knt. 1563; died 1568[2].

1568 Sir Ralph Sadlier, "eques notæ virtutis." In right of his situation as Chancellor of the Dutchy, Sir Ralph Sadlier, Nov. 11, 1584, claimed the privilege of nominating the two burgesses in parliament for the Town of Leicester; and was allowed to name one of them[3]. He died March 24, 1587, in his 80th year, after having been a privy counsellor 41 years; and possessed, at the time of his death, 22 manors, with several advowsons, and other large grants of land.

1588 Sir Francis Walsingham, Knt. died April 6, 1590; and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral[4].

1590 Sir Thomas Heneage, Knt. Vice-chamberlain of the Houshold.

1597 Sir Robert Cecil, Knt. Chancellor of the Dutchy, and Keeper of the Privy Seal; resigned 1599, on becoming Master of the Court of Wards. He was created Baron Cecil May 13, 1603; Viscount Cranbourn, August 20, that year; Earl of Salisbury, May 4, 1605; and died May 24, 1614.

1599 Sir John Fortescue, Knt. He was also Master of the Wardrobe to Queen Elizabeth, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; but, on the accession of King James, retained only the Chancellorship of the Dutchy. He died Dec. 23, 1607.

1607 Sir Thomas Parry, Knt. died 1616.

1616 John Dackombe, Esq.; knighted 1616.

Sir Humphrey May, Knt.[5] occurs as Chancellor in 1625. He obtained in 1629 the reversion of the office of Master of the Rolls; but died, before it became vacant, June 9, 1630.

1627 Sir Edward Barret; created Lord Newburgh 1627. Dying s. p. the title became extinct.

1647 William Lenthall, Speaker of the House of Commons, was made Chancellor[6] of the Dutchy, then worth about 4000*l.* a-year.

1660 Francis[7] Lord Seymour (third son of Edward Lord Beauchamp, son and heir to Edward earl of Hertford). He had been advanced to the dignity of Baron Seymour of Troubridge, 19 Feb. 1640-1; was appointed Chancellor of the Dutchy June 1, 1660; and died July 12, 1664.

1672 Sir Robert Carr, Knt. and Bart. Feb. 14.

1680 Sir Thomas Ingram, Knt. Feb. 14.

1688 Robert Lord Willoughby of Eresby.

1697 Thomas Earl of Stamford[8].

1702 Sir John Leveson Gower, Bart. (afterward Lord Gower.)

1706 James Earl of Derby, June 10.

1710 William Lord Berkeley of Stratton.

1714 Heneage Earl of Aylesford, Oct. 12.

1716 Richard Earl of Scarborough, March 6. He resigned May 8, 1717.

1717 Nicholas Lechmere, Esq. (afterward Lord Lechmere) for life, June 12.

1727 John Duke of Rutland, July 17.

1736 George Earl of Cholmondeley, May.

1743 Richard Lord Edgecumbe, Dec. 22.

1758 Thomas Hay Viscount Dupplin (afterward Earl of Kinnoul), Jan. 24.

1762 James Smith Lord Strange, Dec. 15.

1771 Thomas Lord Hyde (afterward Earl of Clarendon), June 14.

1782 John Lord Ashburton, March 27.

1783 Edward Earl of Derby, Aug. 29.

—— Thomas Earl of Clarendon, Dec. 31.

1786 Charles Lord Hawkesbury (now Earl of Liverpool), Sept. 9.

1803 Thomas Lord Pelham (now Earl of Chichester), Nov. 9.

1804 Henry Lord Mulgrave, Oct. 6.

1805 Robert Earl of Buckinghamshire.

—— Dudley Lord Harrowby, July 10.

1806 Edward Earl of Derby, Feb. 22.

1807 The Right Hon. Spencer Perceval appointed Chancellor of the Dutchy of Lancaster March 30. He is also Chancellor of the Exchequer.

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[1] There is a Court at Westminster, called *The Dutchy Court of Lancaster*, where all causes any way relating to the revenue of the Dutchy of Lancaster are tried. Another branch of the same Court is established at Preston in Lancashire, called *The Court of the County Palatine of Lancaster*, for the same purposes in that county as the other is in Westminster. These Courts were erected by King Henry IV. after his having deposed King Richard II.; when, possessing the Dutchy of Lancaster in right of his mother, he imagined his claim to it better than that to the Throne, and therefore separated it from the Crown, and erected these Courts for its use. The Chief Judge of these Courts is the Chancellor, under whom are a set of inferior officers in each Court for the conducting of business.—See Prynne's 4th Institute, for distinction between *Dutchy* of Lancaster and *Crown*.

[2] See an account of his family, vol. IV. p. 351; and his epitaph, p. 357.

[3] See before, p. 404. At this election the members elected promised to bear their own charges.

[4] "Triennium Cancellarius Ducatûs Lancastriæ." Popham, Elogia Sepulchralia, p. 311.

[5] See some account of him in vol. III. p. 169; and hereafter under Sutton Cheynell.

[6] Sir Thomas Bedingfield, knight, sometime Attorney-general to the Dutchy of Lancaster, and afterwards one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas (which offices he laid down after the murder of his Royal Master), died March 24, 1660, æt. 68; and Thomas Bedingfield, esq. died Steward of the Dutchy in 1665.

[7] In a former page miscalled *Charles*.

[8] Of whom see vol. III. p. 683.

DISSENTING PLACES OF WORSHIP.

The **Presbyterian**, or **Great Meeting House**, built in 1708 for the use of a congregation which was first established in 1680, is situated near the Butt Close, in St. Margaret's parish. It forms a square, nearly in the centre of the Meeting-house yard, built of brick, and is by far the largest, including every other denomination, in the Town. The congregation are genteel and numerous; several of the first families of the Town being Presbyterians. The seats are calculated for the accommodation of 800 persons. An organ was erected here in 1800, a valuable advantage to the choir, who form a musical society, cultivated with great care, and justly celebrated for its excellence. This place has a burial ground.

With much pleasure I here repeat a tribute which in another place[1] has been paid to the memory of the Rev. Hugh Worthington, M. A. who died at the age of 86, Oct. 29, 1797, after having been 56 years the much-respected pastor of this Dissenting Congregation[2]. His literary abilities and benevolence of character were well known; and his loss sincerely lamented by his numerous congregation, who revered him as a minister, and loved him as their friend. A life prolonged beyond its utility was the greatest trial he feared; but this was graciously superseded. The Lord's day previous to his death he exerted himself in prayer; and, strenuous to his duty to the last, he spent the few remaining days in advising, admonishing, and exhorting those around him to be stedfast in duty; that, though he was leaving them, they would soon meet again, where friendship would reign in much higher perfection, and separation take place no more. He lay some hours without motion, and at last expired so easy, that his departure was scarcely perceptible to those around him. He might have done as Addison and Beattie did before him,—challenge the Infidel to come and see how a Christian could die. He printed a Sermon on the Fast, 1752; another on the Death of J. Dawson, 1757; and in 1785 an octavo volume of "Discourses on various Subjects, Evangelical and Practical;" composed with the best design; that of edifying his flock, and impressing their minds with a deep sense of the nature and obligations of Christian piety, and the moral duties of human life[3].

On a marble slab in the Meeting-house is the following epitaph: "To the memory

of the Rev. Hugh Worthington,
who died Oct. 16, 1797, aged 86,
pastor of this church 56 years.

To the reverence due to superior talents unceasingly exerted to enlighten and improve mankind, he was peculiarly entitled. The affectionate warmth of his attachment as a *friend* will leave an indelible impression on the minds of his near connexions. The value of his public and private services, as a *Christian minister*, manifested by the rational fervour of his devotion, the uncommon energy of his addresses, and his assiduous attention to the other pastoral duties, can alone be properly estimated (as these will long be gratefully remembered) by this Congregation. To his exemplary conduct in all the intercourses of social life, the inhabitants of this Town and Society at large will bear respectful testimony.

May the eloquence of the Tomb still edify the survivors of him, whose living example, alas! can no longer stimulate to a virtuous emulation."

The Rev. Mr. Jacomb, who succeeded Mr. Worthington as minister here, has since resigned; and has been succeeded by the Rev. Charles Berry, the present minister.

Opposite the Great Meeting is a Meeting-house newly erected by a Society of **Independents**. A gallery is now erecting in this Meeting-house, on both sides of it, which, with one at the end erected before is supposed to make it capable of containing near 800 persons. The Rev. Thomas Cave, M. A. is the present minister.

In a lane not far from St. Nicholas' church, called Harvey-lane, is the Meeting-house of the **Particular Calvinistic Baptists**, which is capable of containing 500 persons; with a large vestry. The Rev. Robert Hall[4], M. A. is the present minister.

The Meeting-house of the **General Baptists** is situate in Friar-lane, and has a respectable appearance without; but it stands in a yard, screened by buildings. The present minister is Mr. John Deacon. On a tablet on the outside:

"This Edifice,
appropriated to the public worship of Almighty God,
and the preaching of the gospel of Christ,
was erected by the **General Baptists**,
assisted by others of their Protestant Brethren,
MDCCLXXXV."

Each of these Baptist Meetings has a burial-ground.

In Archdeacon-lane is a Meeting-house for another Society of General Baptists; Mr. Thomas Stevenson is the present minister.

In *Woman's-lane* (formerly called *St. Peter's-lane*) is another Meeting-house, erected in 1803 by a society calling themselves **Episcopalian Baptists**[5]. This is called *Ebenezer Chapel*. Mr. Horne late minister.

The small **Catholic Chapel** is built in a lane now called Causeway-lane, but formerly St. John's leading to the Town gaol, the site of St. John's chapel. It is secluded from observation, being situated behind the house of the officiating priest, and is a neat miniature representation of the peculiar decorations with which the members of that religion adorn the places where they offer up their public devotions. Their priest is the Rev. Mr. Chapel, a gentleman of education, and suavity of manners; but he makes no proselytes. It is believed that not a family or individual have been added to this small congregation in the space of fifty years. I rather think several have seceded in that space of time[6].

The **Quakers Meeting-house**, rather obscurely situated, near the North gate, is a small, but neat place of worship. The Quakers in Leicester and the neighbourhood are not numerous, though the founder of this sect, George Fox, began his career in this county. A burial-ground is attached to this place. I think the Quakers here retain more of the original simplicity of dress and manners than in any other place I have seen[7].

Millstone-lane Meeting-house, or that under the denomination of Mr. Wesley's connexion, was lately built; towards the expence of which the inhabitants of the town in general were solicited. This also is a square building; the front of brick, ornamented with stone. The building occupied before by these people stood on the same site, and was used originally by strolling players. This congregation is numerous. These being upon the itinerant plan, the minister is changed every year, or every two years at the farthest.

In Granby-street, near the London road, is a large chapel, called *Hephzebah Chapel*, belonging to the new Methodists, who are seceders from the connexion as established by the late Rev. John Wesley. These have no regular minister; but are frequently changing from one place to another.

In Free-school-lane is a small Meeting-house for the followers of the late Rev. Jeremiah Learnhoult Garrett; who has not yet a successor.

A Society of **Sandemanians** is statedly held in a room in Town-hall-lane. No regular preacher.

A Society of **Huntingtonians** statedly hold a meeting in a large room in Bond-street. They have no preacher; but read Huntington's works.

A Society of **Swedenborgians** have a small meeting in Sanvey-gate.

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[1] See Gent. Mag. vol. LXVII. p. 985.

[2] He had before been Pastor of the congregation at Newington Green; and Librarian in Redcross-street.

[3] Another Hugh Worthington, son of the preceding, is a celebrated Preacher at Salter's hall in London; and published "A Sermon, delivered on Wednesday the 6th of May, 1789, at the Meeting-house in the Old Jewry, London, to the Supporters of a new Academical Institution among Protestant Dissenters;" containing many pertinent and judicious observations; and a public retractation of an opinion which he once entertained, that it was unadvisable to educate Divinity and Lay Students together in one house.

[4] Of whom see under Arnsby, in vol. IV. pp. 12, 417.

[5] Walk through Leicester, p. 25.

[6] Throsby, p. 381.

[7] Many of the young females, followers of the Rev. Mr. Robinson, at St. Mary's church, are imitators of the dress, if not of the primitiveness and simplicity, of the Quakers. Throsby, p. 381.

PEDIGREE of BAGHOTT, of LEICESTER, 1619.

Arms: Ermine, on a Bend three eagles displayed . . . . ; in chief a martlet; impaling, Vert, a chevron between three eagles displayed Or, crowned . . . . a buck's head caboshed Sable. Crest, a buck's head caboshed Sable, between the horns a greyhound currant Argent, collared Or.

Thomas Baghott, alias dominus Badger.=Alice . . . .

William Baghott, of Hall-place in Presbury, co. Gloucester.=Alice, daughter of John Martine, of Chalkeley, co. Gloucester.

1. William Baghott.
2. Richard Baghott.=Mary, daughter of Richard Barrow.
3. George Baghott, of Presbury.=Rose, daughter of . . . . Person, of London.
4. Giles Baghott.
5. Edward Baghott.
6. Charles Baghott.
Eleanor, married Jo. Staines.

Anne. William Baghott.

1. Edmund Baghott, of Presbury.=Katherine, daughter of sir Richard Hide[1], of Blagrave, co. Berks, knt.
2. Thomas Baghott, of the Court, knt. alias Badger; living single 1619.
3. William Baghott.=Winifrid, daughter of . . . . . Rayman.
4. Charles Baghott, of the town of Leicester, married Susan, daughter of . . . . Fineux, of Coventry, relict[2] of sir Thomas Cave, of Bagrave, kt. 1619.
5. Richard Baghott.
1. Elizabeth, married sir Richard White, of Hampshire, knt.
2. Margaret, married Francis White, of Fyfield, Berks.
3. Anne.
4. Frances.

1. Francis Baghott. 2. Richard Baghott. 3. Thomas Baghott.

[1] Knighted at Royston April 15, 1604.

[2] Q. if not *first* the wife of Baghott? or the widow of an *earlier* sir Thomas Cave? See vol. III. p. 290.

PEDIGREE of PACE, of LEICESTER, 1619.

Hugh Houghton, of Houghton.= . . . .

Alice, daughter and heir.=William Cobley.

Margaret, daughter and heir.=John Pace.

1. John Pace, of Leicester, temp. Edw. IV.=Alice, daughter of Richard Read.
2. Thomas Pace.=Elizabeth, daughter of . . . . Southborne, of Hampshire.

Alice Pace.

PEDIGREE of TURNER, of LEICESTER, 1619.

Richard Turner, of Sutton Colfield, co. Warwick, counsellor at law, of the Inner Temple.=Mary, daughter of . . . . Masterson, of Cheshire, and sister and coheir of John Masterson.

William Turner, of Sutton Colfield.=Margaret, daughter of Christopher Bretton.

Joyce.=Edward Hume, of Marston Trussel, co. Northampton.
1. Edward Turner, of Leicester.=Joyce, daughter of Lebbeus Chamberlayne, of Leicester.
2. Richard Turner.
3. John Turner.= . . . . . .

1. William Turner, aged 8, 1619.
2. Edward Turner, aged 2.
1. Elizabeth.
2. Frances.
1. John Turner.= . . . daughter of George Bathurst, of Kent?
2. Richard Turner.

PEDIGREE of WINCOLL, of LEICESTER, 1619.

John Wincoll, of Waldingfield, co. Suffolk.= . . . . daughter of . . . . Gilam, of Birt, co. Suffolk.

1. John Wincoll, mar. the da. of . . . Groome, of Pattelsden, Suffolk; died s. p.
2. Roger Wincoll, of Waldingfield.=Anne, da. of Jo. Gordon, of Waldingfield.
3. William Wincoll, of Langham, co. Suffolk.= . . . . . . dau. of Robert Vaughan, d. s. p.
1. . . . . : mar. to . . . . Cage, of Beere, in Suffolk.
2. Alice.= . . . . Spencer.

1. Anne, daughter and coheir, married to sir Leonard Hollyday, lord mayor of London in 1605; after to sir Henry Mountagu, lord chief justice of England 1616; lord high treasurer 1620; created baron Kimbolton and viscount Mandeville the same year; duke of Manchester 1625; died in November 1642.
2. Margaret, da. and coheir, m. John Spencer, of Barford, co. Suffolk.
Sir John Spencer, alderman of London; lord mayor in 1594.

1. Roger Wincoll.= . . . . dau. of . . . . . Bantock, of Hitcham, Suffolk.
2. John Wincoll.
5. William Wincoll.
6. Richard Wincoll.
3. Robert Wincoll, of London.=Anne, da. of . . . . . Croche, of London.
4. Thomas Wincoll, of Caxton, co. Cambridge.=Susan, dau. of . . . . Madocke, of Ipswich.
7 John Wincoll, of Leicester, counsellor, of the Middle Temple, London.=Anne, da. of John Dover, of Gloucester.
Mary, married to Thomas Hudson, of London.

Elizabeth.
John Wincoll, of Waldingfield, 1619.= . . . . daughter of . . . . Chaplyn, of Lindsey, Suffolk.
Mary Wincoll.
Thomas Wincol, 1619.
Roger Wincoll, æt. 15, 1619.

PLATES in Addition to the TOWN of LEICESTER.

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Inscription &c. in ALL SAINTS Church.

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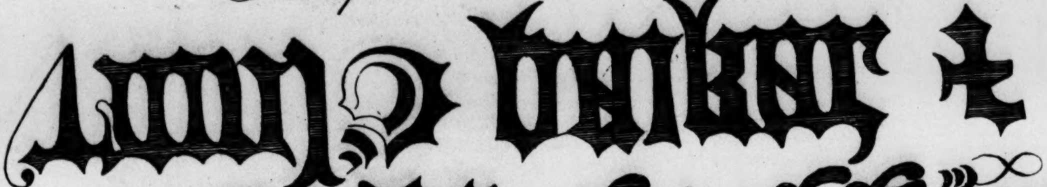

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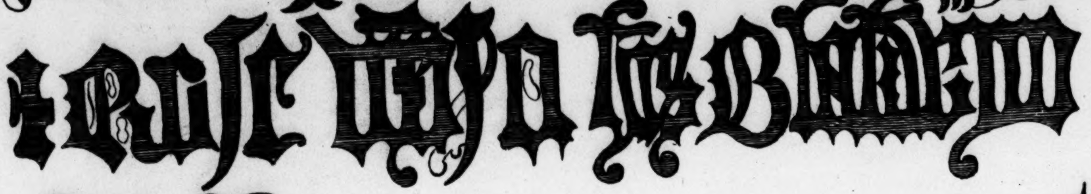

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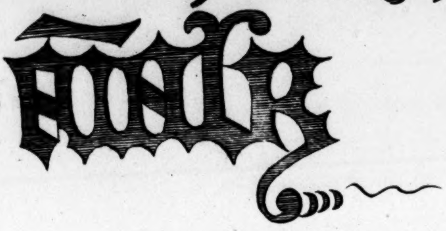

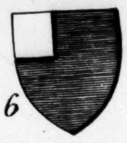
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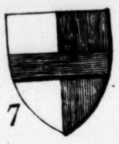
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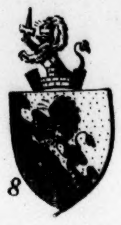
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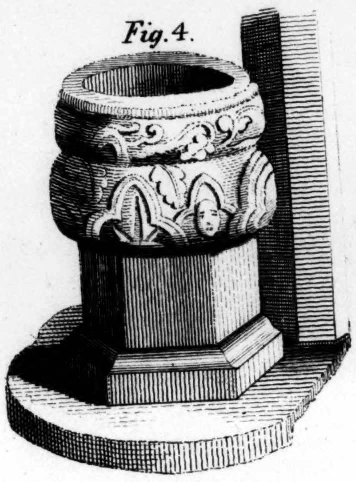
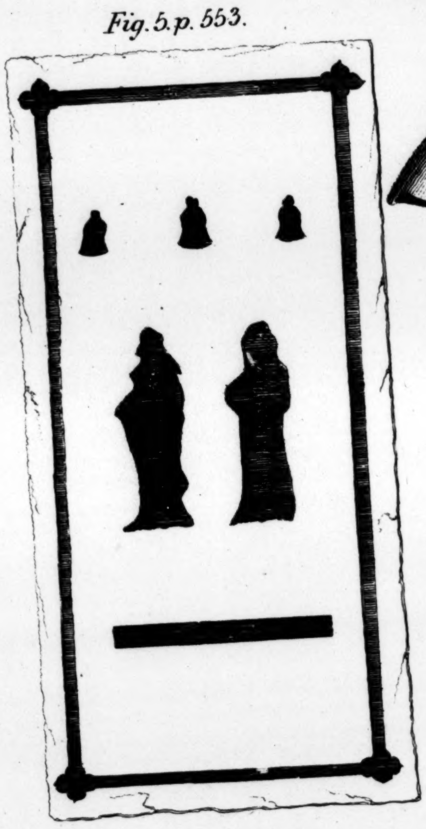
Fig. 4.


Fig. 5. p. 553.


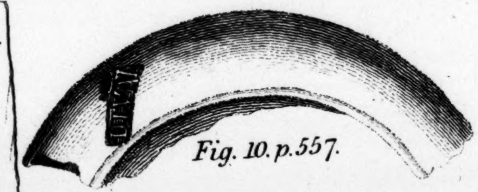


Fig. 10. p. 557.

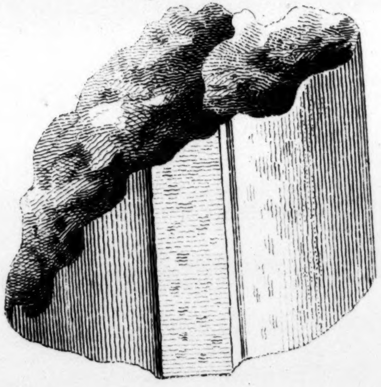
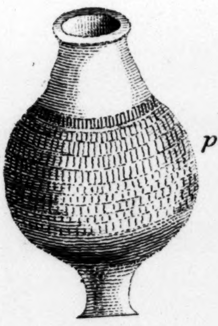
Fig. 11. p. 557.


Fig. 9. p. 557.


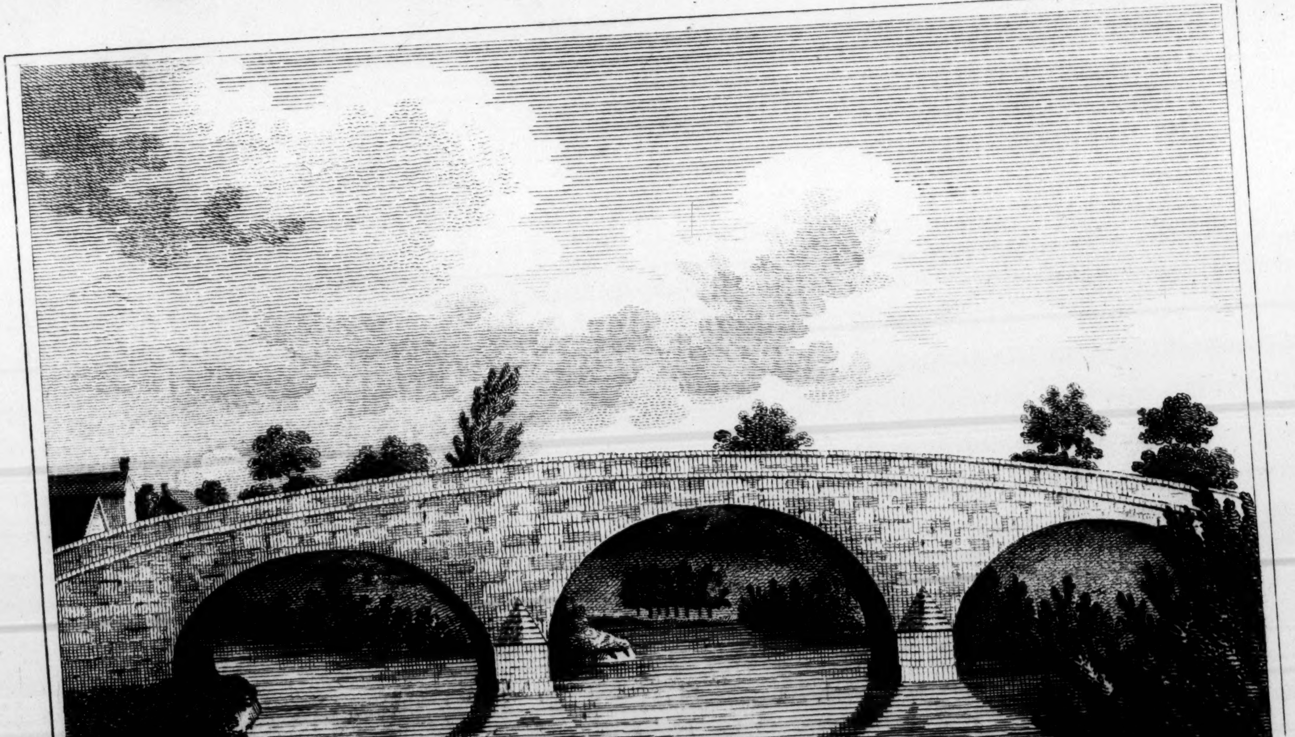

Longmate sc.

Fig. 12, North Bridge or St. Sunday's Bridge, erected in 1796. p. 557.

PARAOCHIAL HISTORY OF LEICESTER *continued.*

ALL SAINTS

includes the antient parish of St. Michael, and the greater part, if not the whole, of St. Clement; to which, in 1584, St. Peter's was also added.

The united parishes contain within their limits the County and Town Gaols, as delineated in a former part of this volume, Plate XXVIII. p. 326; and described in pp. 529—532. They are both situated in High Cross street.

Of St. *Michael's* and St. *Peter's* churches before the union, some account has been given in p. 327; of St. *Clement's*, p. 328.

A lease occurs from *John Harlexton* of Leicester, to *John Seyton* and another, of a messuage in *Le Skeyth*, alias *Senvey gate*, in the parish of All Saints, Leicester; dated Friday in Pentecost week, 5 Edw. IV.

Georgius Belgrave, de Belgrave, in com' Leic', armiger, et Maria uxor mea, pro 8*l.* dedimus, Roberto Newcom de Leic', bell-founder, totum messuagium nostrum in parochiâ Omnium Sanctorum in Leic', situatum inter tenementum prefati Roberti Newcom ex parte Australi, et tenementum Thome Brygas ex parte Boreali; et abuttat versus ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum ex parte Orientali, et venellam vocatam *Clement lane* ex parte Occidentali, &c. Dat' 1° Martii, 31 Hen. VIII.

In 1564, there were 66 families in All Saints, and 27 in St. Peter's.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raised for the poor, within the year ending at Easter 1776, —	594	15	8
Expended in county rates, &c. —	141	15	6
——— on the poor, — —	457	2	2
Rent of workhouse [1] and habitations,	8	10	8
Expended in litigations, — —	15	16	2
Money raised for 1783, — —	550	11	5
——— 1784, — —	661	10	2
——— 1785, — —	528	12	10
Medium of these three years, —	580	4	10
——— of county expences, —	20	12	4
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences, —	559	12	6
——— of attending on magistrates,	0	0	0
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	11	3
——— of law expences, — —	11	19	7
——— of setting the poor to work,	0	9	0

The Return made to Parliament in 1786, in answer to an enquiry respecting the charitable donations in this parish, may be seen in vol. I. p. 117.

The CHURCH (see before, Plate XXIV. p. 303.) projecting on the West and into High Cross street, consists of a low embattled tower (in which are five bells), a good chancel, nave, and two ailes; and, though not large, is convenient and handsome; and is well-paved.

The pillars and arches which support the roof of the nave are plain, and rather low.

On the North side of All Saints church, in the third window from the West, in the nave, which overlooks the leads, is the inscription [2] represented in Plate XXXVIII. fig. 1. 2. 3.

No. 1. intersects the middle light.

The next or right-hand light in the said window has the couple of lines in No. 2. near each other, and parallel, included in an irregular sphere of glass, that just contains them.

No. 3. a single word, in the left-hand light of the first window from the chancel, in the same wall, and parallel with the other literary window.

A fire-place was formerly in the belfry, about three yards from the ground-floor. Its frame remains, opposite a door-passage; which, before it was blocked up, communicated with the stairs that lead to the steeple. The chamber-beams occupied holes in the walls, large and deep, which were filled up before the year 1790. The ground-floor [3] of the belfry was of equal extent with the room above, from 12 to 14 feet; from East to West, 24 feet.

The font is old and circular; see fig. 4.

Mr. Burton found these arms in the church of All Saints; Pl. XXIV. p. 303.

1. Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale Or. *England.*

2. Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale Or, a bend Azure. *De Monmouth.*

3. Gules, three lions passant guardant in pale Or, a label of France. *Edmund Crouchback* earl of *Lancaster.*

4. Gules, a cinquefoil Ermine. Earl and Abbey of *Leicester.*

5. Gules, a lion rampant queué fitché Argent. *Mountfort* earl of *Leicester.*

6. Gules, a fess between six cross crosslets Or. *Beauchamp.*

7. Gules, a lion rampant Argent. *Mowbray.*

8. Or, a maunch Gules. *Hastings* earl of *Huntingdon.*

9. Argent, a maunch Sable. *Hastings* earl of *Pembroke.*

10. Gules, seven mascles voided and conjoined Or. *Quincy.*

11. Azure, a bend between six mullets Argent. *Hoby.*

12. Azure, a pale between six mullets Argent. *Hoby.*

13. Azure, three water-bougets Argent, on a chief Gules, three annulets Or.

And these in St. Leonard's church:

14. Gules, a lion rampant Argent. *Mowbray.*

15. Gules, seven mascles voided and conjoined Or. *Quincy.*

16. Sable, three fishes naiant Argent. *Fisher.*

In the Matriculus of 1220, the churches of *All Saints*, St. *Clement*, St. *Michael*, and St. *Peter*, are all described to be under the patronage of the Abbot of *Leicester*, who held them *in proprios usus ab antiquo;* and of St. Clement, it is thus noticed, *vix sufficit ad sustentationem capellani* [4].

In the Roll of 1344, St. *Clement's* is wholly omitted; but the churches of *All Saints*, St. *Michael*, and St. *Peter*, are each charged 7*s.* 6¾*d.* for procurations; and the Abbot of *Leicester* had a pension of one shilling from each. St. Peter's paid 1*s.* 4*d.* for Peter-pence; the other churches nothing.

In 1534, the procurations and synodals for *All Saints* are 9*s.* 11*d.*; for St. *Peter's* no charge is entered.

In 1650, the vicarage was returned worth 50*l.* a-year; and the incumbent weak, and a Pluralitan.

In an original roll, dated July 4, 1664, signed *Matthew Hale*, and on the title "Exonerationes

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[1] The workhouse at that time contained 55 persons.

[2] The first line (of which one word is reversed) is probably "Oluuer Bankar;" the second, which makes two on the glass, is "Rose Bynson," and "Luys Blakstyn" (a compound similar to *Bens-kin, Manakin, Wat-kin)*; the third is clearly "aiabs."

[3] Most probably, a vestry, poorly accommodated with one sorry window South-west, and *that* perhaps darkened with stained glass: it might be a dormitory, or recess suitable to early matins, or vespers. The vestry at present is a boarded inclosure, open at top, at the North corner of the church, by the belfry. W. B.

[4] See the Introductory Volume, p. lv.

Decimarum," I find this entry: "Vicar of All Saints, 8*s.* 4*d.*"

In the king's books the vicarage of St. Peter's is stated to be worth, in all its tithes, with a manse, garden, and other annual profits, 2*l.* 8*s.*; and All Saints, in all its vicarial dues, both from great and small tithes, *una cum exit' mans'*, 4*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*

The clear yearly value is stated to be 15*l.* 12*s.*

The archidiaconal procurations are, 8*s.* 6*d.*

At the West end, near the North door, is placed an old chest, with rings and hinges of uncommon strength, containing the churchwardens' accompts for a considerable number of years, and the originals of the following instruments relative to the union of the churches.

1. The institution of William Rudierd, clerk, to the vicarage of All Saints, on the presentation of the Queen, by John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, the see of Lincoln being then vacant, dated at Lambeth, 22 May, A. D. 1584, & nostre translationis anno 1°. (Johannes Incent, Registrarius, &c.)

"Johannes, providentiâ divinâ, Cantuariensis archiepiscopus, totius Anglie primas et metropolitanus, ad infrascripta auctoritate Parliamenti Anglie ultimè fulcitus. Dilecto nobis in Christo Willielmo Ruddierd, clerico, vicario ecclesie parochialis Sancti Petri infra villam Leicestrie, dioc' Lincoln', salutem et gratiam. Meritis tue probitatis inducimur ut te spiritualibus favoribus et gratiis prosequamur. Hinc est quod cum nobis pro parte tuâ fuerit jampridem expositum, quod vicaria ecclesie parochialis Sancti Petri predicti, quam in presenti obtines, fuerit et sit, in suis fructibus, oblationibus, et proventionibus, perquam exiles, ut puta ad summam duntaxat XLV solidorum; si vicaria ecclesie parochialis Omnium Sanctorum infra eandem villam ac ejusdem dioc' per te jam obtenta, que etiam eidem ecclesie Sancti Petri contermina et contigua infra unius milliaris spatium constituta est, cujus etiam fructus, oblationes, et proventiones, communi valuatione, summam quatuor librarum per annum non excedunt, uniretur, annecteretur, et incorporaretur, ex hoc commoditati tue plurimùm consuleretur; ac proinde nobis humiliter supplicâsti desiderio tuo in hâc parte clementer prospicere: Nos igitur, tam dictorum beneficiorum proximitatem et contiguitatem, quam fructuum et proventuum eorundem exilitatem et exiguitatem attendentes, tuis in hâc parte supplicationibus favorabiliter inclinati, dictam vicariam ecclesie parochialis Omnium Sanctorum, cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis, eidem vicarie ecclesie parochialis Sancti Petri, durante tempore incumbentie tue in eâdem ecclesiâ, auctoritate quâ in hâc parte fulcimur, unimus, annectimus, et incorporamus; ita quod benè liceat tibi, prefato Willielmo Ruddierd, dictam vicariam ecclesie parochialis Sancti Petri, una cum eâdem dictâ vicariâ ecclesie parochialis Omnium Sanctorum, unius tantummodò beneficii nomine, insimul quoad vixeris retinere, illarumque redditus, fructus, et proventus, in tuos et ecclesiarum predictarum usus et utilitatem convertere, diocesani loci aut cujusvis alterius licentiâ super hoc minimè requisitâ; constitutionibus, ordinationibus, decretis, sive legibus, aut ceteris quibuscunque in contrarium editis, in aliquo non obstante. Proviso tamen quod dicta vicaria ecclesie parochialis Omnium Sanctorum debitis propterea non fraudetur obsequiis, et animarum cura in eâdem nullatenus negligatur, sed ejusdem congruè supportentur onera debita et consueta. Volumus autem ut he litere tibi non proficiantur, nisi per literas patentes Regie Majestatis debitè fuerint confirmate. Datum sub sigillo ad Facultates, 17° die mensis Maii, A. D. 1584, et nostre translationis anno primo."

To this is annexed a confirmation under the great seal, in the name of the Queen, in the same form of words as above used, dated at Westminster, 21° Maii, 26° regni. This serving for the union of the two parishes during the life of Mr. Rudyard only; in order to the perpetual union of them, the following petition was made:

"Villa Leicestr'. To all' Christian people to whom this presente wrytinge shall come, the maior and burgesses of the town of Leicester, in the county of Leicester, and also William Rudyarde, clerk, vicare perpetual of the said parish of St. Peter's in the said town of Leicester, and of the parish of All Saints in the same town, send greeting in the Lord God everlasting. Whereas the parish church of the said parish of St. Peter's in Leicester aforesaid was many years past utterly decayed, the church and vicaridge house thereof taken down, and nothing thereof remaining, and while it was standing had but the portion of five pounds yerely to the utmost value belonging unto ytt, for the indifferent mayntenance of a mynyster to serve the cure there; and the said parish church of All Saints in the aforesaid town of Leicester, being next thereunto adjoyning, hath also very small mayntenance, being but of the yearly value of eight pounds at the most, the which church of All Saints ys a very fayr, convenyent, and large church, and much cost thereof of late bestowed, whereby yt ys able to receyve the inhabitants of both the said parishes, as ys manifest to the wholl town, where they often doe frequent themselves, to the heyringe of the preachinge of God's most holye worde: In consideration whereof, we the said maior and burgesses of the said town of Leicester, and also I the said William Rudyarde, clerk, vycar perpetual of both the said parishes, have, and by these presents doo give our full, wholl, perfect, and absolute consents and assents, that the said two parishes may be unyted and annexed together into one only church and parish, by the name of 'The parish church of All Saints in Leicester,' according to the statute in that case made and provided. In wytnes whereof, wee the aforesaid maior and burgesses of the town of Leicester have hereunto set our common seal of the same town; and also I the said William Rudyarde, clerk, vycar of both the said parishes, have hereunto sette my seal and subscribed my name. Dated att the town of Leicester aforesaid, the 2d day of February, in the year of the raigne of our sovereign lady Elizabeth the two and thirtieth."

Under this is written:

"And I William [1], by God's permission, Bushop of Lincoln, in consideration of the smalnes of the lyvings of the vicarage of St. Peter's and All Saints in the town of Leicester, and other causes before mentioned, do think it meet and convenient that the said two parishes of St. Peter's and All Saints should be united into one only church and parish, by the name of the parish church of All Saints in Leicester; and in witnes whereof have hereunto set mie hand and seale, 18 Nov. A. D. 1590."

The Queen also signified her consent, by her letters patent following:

"Elizabetha, Dei gratiâ, Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie Regina, fidei defensor, &c. Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem. Sciatis quod nos, de gratiâ nostrâ speciali, ac ex certâ scientiâ et mero motu nostris, necnon ad humilem petitionem dilectorum subditorum nostrorum, Willielmi Rudyarde, clerici, vicarii perpetui vicariarum ecclesiarum parochialium Sancti Petri et Omnium Sanctorum ville nostre Leicestr', majoris et comburgensium ville predicte, et parochianorum infra parochiam Sancti Petri predicti commorantium et degentium, unioni, incorporationi, et consolidationi vicariarum ecclesie parochialis Sancti Petri predicti, cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis, nostri juris patronat' existen', vicarie perpetue ecclesie parochialis Omnium Sanctorum, et nostri similiter juris patronat', per reverendum in Christo patrem Lincolnie episcopum, ejus loci ordinarium, fiend', spontè et gratiosè, regalem nostrum consensum pariter et assensum damus et concedimus per presentes; eo quod expressa mencio de certitudine premissorum, sive eorum alicujus, aut de aliis donis sive concessionibus per nos, seu per aliquem progenitorum nostrorum, prefatis Willielmo Rudyarde,

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[1] William Wickham, Bishop of Lincoln 1584; translated to Winchester 1595.

majori et comburgensibus ville predicte, et parochianis infra parochiam Sancti Petri predicti commorantibus et degentibus, sive eorum alicui, ante hec tempora factis in presentibus minimè factis existit’, aut aliquo statuto, actu, ordinatione, provisione, proclamatione, sive restrictione, in contrarium inde antehac hic fact’, edit’, ordinat’, seu provision’, aut aliquâ aliâ re, causâ, vel materiâ quâcunque in aliquo non obstante. In cujus rei testimonium, has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipsa, apud Westm’, 15° die Junii, anno regni nostri 36°.

Per literas de privato sigillo, &c. MARBURYE.”

“ Willielmus, permissione divinâ, Lincolnie episcopus, universis et singulis Christi fidelibus presentes literas nostras testimoniales visuris, lecturis, vel audituris, et quos infrascripta tangunt seu tangere poterint quomodolibet in futuro, salutem in Domino sempiternam, ac fidem indubiam presentibus adhiberi. Ad universitatis vestre notitiam deducimus, et deduci volumus per presentes, quod oblata nobis nuper, tam ex parte dilecti nobis in Christo Willielmi Rudiard, clerici, vicarii perpetui vicarie perpetue ecclesie parochialis Sancti Petri ville Leicestrie, et dioc’ nostre Lincolnie, quam ex parte dilectorum nobis in Christo majoris et comburgensium ville Leicestrie, necnon parochianorum et inhabitantium parochie Omnium Sanctorum infra dictam Leicestrie villam et nostram Lincolnie dioces’ etiam existen’, peticio continebat, quod cum fructus, redditus, et proventus vicarie perpetue ecclesie paroch’ Sancti Petri predicti adeo tenues et exiles sint et existunt, silicet, valorem annuum quadraginta quinque solidorum legalis monete Anglie non exceden’, prout in libris primitiarum excellentissime principis domine nostre Regine existimantur et taxantur, ut ad congruam sustentationem vicarii ibidem pro tempore existen’, et aliorum onerum eidem incumbent’ supportationem minimè sufficiant, nec sufficere possint quomodolibet in futurum; cumque dicta ecclesia Sancti Petri predicti diruta sit et destructa, ac in usus prophanos conversa, ut nullus jam locus ad divina officia celebrand’ et sacramenta ministrand’ sit relictus; cumque insuper in parochiâ Sancti Petri predicti domicilia perpauca sint, et inhabitantes sive parochiani non multi, necnon vicaria perpetua et parochia Omnium Sanctorum ejusdem ville et dioces’ adeo vicina et prorsus contigua, videlicet, non ultra unum miliar’ Anglicanum ab invicem distant’, ut inhabitantes parochie Sancti Petri predicti ad eandem ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum, ad divina audiend’ et sacramenta participand’, non minus commodè et sine difficultate de tempore in tempus accidere possint, quam ad ecclesiam Sancti Petri predicti, si diruta et distructa non fuisset; cumque preterea vicarie perpetue ecclesie parochialis Omnium Sanctorum predicte fructus, redditus, et proventus adeo tenues et exiles existunt, ut ad congruam sustentationem vicarii ibidem, et supportationem aliorum onerum eidem vicarie incumbentium non sufficiant, et ecclesia parochialis Omnium Sanctorum sit bene reparata, spaciosa, ac omnium parochianorum tam vicarie Sancti Petri quam etiam inhabitantium ejusdem parochie Omnium Sanctorum commodè capax existit; quare nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum quatenus dictam vicariam perpetuam ecclesie parochialis Sancti Petri, cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis, prefate vicarie perpetue ecclesie parochialis Omnium Sanctorum, ob causas predictas et alias nobis expositas, imperpetuum unire, annectere, incorporare, et consolidare, curamque et regimen animarum parochianorum dicte parochie Sancti Petri vicario perpetuo ecclesie parochialis Omnium Sanctorum predicte in Domino committere, ceteraque peragere et perimplere que in hâc parte necessaria fuerint, seu quomodolibet requisita vel opportuna, auctoritate nostrâ ordinariâ graciosè dignaremur: Nos igitur, tam ex facti notorietate, debitâque inquisitione in eâ parte habitâ et factâ, quam ex aliis nonnullis legitimis documentis coram nobis exhibitis, ac per nos previâ diligenti examinacione debitè consideratis, premissa nobis suggesta veritate fulciri intelligentes, causasque unionis, annectionis, incorporationis, et consolidationis hujusmodi justas et rationi consonas fuisse et esse censentes, ideò supplicationibus predictis favorabiliter annuentes (vocatis primitùs coram nobis omnibus et singulis qui de jure in hâc parte fuerunt evocandi) eandem vicariam perpetuam ecclesie parochialis Sancti Petri, cum suis juribus et pertinentiis universis, memorate vicarie perpetue ecclesie parochialis Omnium Sanctorum, de et cum expresso consensu et assensu serenissime in Christo principis Domine nostre Domine Elizabethe, Dei gratiâ, Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie Regine, fidei defensoris, &c. vere et indubitate, tam pred’ vicarie perpetue Sancti Petri ville Leic’, quam vicarie Omnium Sanctorum ibidem patrone, ut per literas suas patentes magno Anglie sigillo munitas, &c. patentibusque annexis, pleniùs liquet; necnon prefati Willielmi Rudyard, clerici, eorundem moderni incumbentis, ac omnium et singulorum interesse in hâc parte habentium, auctoritate nostrâ ordinariâ imperpetuum unimus, annectimus, incorporamus, et consolidamus, curam et regimen animarum parochianorum Sancti Petri predicti vicario Omnium Sanctorum predicto, ejusque successoribus in eâdem vicariâ pro tempore existentibus, adjecimus, dictamque vicariam perpetuam ecclesie parochialis Sancti Petri predicti et vicariam perpetuam ecclesie parochialis Omnium Sanctorum memorate unum beneficium efficimus, per nomen ‘Vicarie perpetue Omnium Sanctorum una cum vicariâ perpetuâ Sancti Petri eidem annexâ,’ ex nunc perpetuis futuris temporibus nuncupari, ac per unitam personam idoneam, per nos et successores nostros, vel loci ordinarium pro tempore existentem, de tempore et in tempus admittend’ et instituend’, possideri volumus et decernimus; ita ut benè liceat et licebit prefato Willielmo Rudyard, clerico, vicario moderno ecclesie Omnium Sanctorum predicte, suisque successoribus, eandem vicariam Omnium Sanctorum una cum dictâ vicariâ Sancti Petri eidem annexâ, unius tantum beneficii nomine, perpetuis futuris temporibus ad omnes quoscunque juris effectus exinde sequi valen’, habere, retinere, et possidere, fructusque, redditus, et proventus, decimas, oblationes, et alia quecunque jura et emolumenta, tam dicte vicarie perpetue Omnium Sanctorum quam memorate vicarie perpetue Sancti Petri (debitis congruis et consuetis earundem supportatis oneribus) habere, retinere, et percipere, ac in eorum proprios usus convertere et applicare, ordinationibus ecclesiasticis quibus nos derogare possumus non obstantibus quibuscunque; reservatis tamen illustrissime domine nostre Regine predicte, heredibus et successoribus suis, primis fructubus, perpetuis decimis, utriusque vicarie memorat’, aliisque omnibus et singulis oneribus consuetis ab eis seu earum alterâ exeuntibus et hactenus solvi consuetis, necnon nobis et successoribus nostris, meisque et suis ministris archidiaconi Leicestrie pro tempore existentis, procurationibus, synodalibus, aliisque juribus et emolumentis de jure vel consuetudine debitis seu debendis per incumbentem in ecclesiis sive vicariis annexis et consolidatis, seu earum alterâ, pro tempore existentibus, hactenus respectivè consuetis, in tam amplis modo et formâ ac si predicta unio, incorporatio, et consolidatio, omninò facta non fuisset; omnibus juribus nostris episcopalibus, et ecclesie nostre cathedralis Beate Marie Lincolnie consuetudinibus, dignitate, et honore, in omnibus semper salvis. In quorum omnium et singulorum premissorum fidem et testimonium, nos prefati Willielmus permissione divinâ Lincolnie episcopus, et Willielmus Rudyard, vicarius prenominatus, sigilla nostra quibus in similibus utimur presentibus apposuimus. Datum apud Buckden, decimo septimo die mensis Junii, anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo nonagesimo quarto, regnique felicissime predicte domine nostre domine serenissime Elizabethe, Dei gratiâ, Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie Regine, fidei defensoris, &c. 36°, ac nostre consecrationis decimo.”

In 1636, an exemplification of the foregoing instruments was obtained from the Bishop of Lincoln, in the following terms:

"Universis et singulis Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes litere nostre testimoniales pervenerint, seu quos infrascripta tangunt vel tangere poterint quomodolibet in futuro. Nos Johannes[1], providentiâ divinâ, Lincolnie episcopus, salutem in Domino sempiternam, ac fidem indubiam presentibus adhiberi. Sciatis quod, scrutato Registro nostro apud Lincolniam fideliter custodito, in libro institutionum tempore domini Willielmi Wickham, quondam episcopi Lincolnie, inter alia ibidem registrata compertum est prout sequitur; viz.

"Junii 1594 decimo septimo, reverendus pater dominus episcopus predictus, vicarius Sancti Petri Leicestrie, vicarius Omnium Sanctorum ibidem, de et cum consensu serenissime principis domine nostre Elizabethe regine, &c. earundem patrone, Willielmi Rudyard, clerici, incumbentis moderni in eisdem, majoris et comburgensium ville Leicestrie, et parochianorum utriusque ecclesie etiam id petentium, &c. vinxit, annexit, et consolidavit, prout per literas suas inde factas pleniùs liquet, sub verborum tenore sequentium:

"Willielmus, permissione divinâ," &c. (as in p. 550, to "decimo," above.)

"In quorum omnium et singulorum premissorum fidem, robur, et testimonium, has literas nostras testimoniales exinde fieri, ac sigillo vicarii nostri in spiritualibus generalis, quo in hâc parte utimur, communiri et corroborari fecimus. Datum Lincolnie, vicesimo septimo die Septembris, anno Domini millesimo sexcentesimo tricesimo sexto.

FRAN. CARRE, Notarius Publicus.
THO. HIRST, Surrogatus."

Yearly donations to the poor:

New Year's Day.

Sir William Curteen[2], and gentlemen of the lottery, in four-penny bread, ordered and paid for by the chamberlains of the borough, 9*s.* 4*d.*

The last Sunday in every other month, beginning January, Mr. Acham's, in four-penny bread, paid by the same, 5*s.* 6*d.*

Candlemas.

Mr. Robert Heyrick's, in four-penny bread, ordered and paid for by the mayor, of which 4*s.* goes to St. John's Hospital, 1*l.*

Every Friday in Lent.

Mr. William Ive's, in two-penny bread, to be fetched from St. Martin's church, and distributed to twelve poor persons, 2*s.*

March 21.

Mr. Joseph Wright's, of ten pairs of women's shoes, at 2*s.* 6*d.* a pair; two pairs of which, to the widows of St. John's Hospital, paid by Mr. Daniel Woodland, out of a piece of ground called Coltman's, now or late in the possession of the said Mr. Woodland, to be disposed of by the overseers, 1*l.* 5*s.*

Thursday before Easter.

The Countess of Devonshire's, 7*s.*
Mr. John Norris's, 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*
The two last received of the chamberlains.

The second division, or half, of the tablet:

Good Friday.

Out of ground, late Alderman Annis's, called Hickling's land, paid by Mr. Daniel Woodland, and distributed to the poor, 6*s.* 8*d.*

Thursday before Whitsunday.

Sir William Courteen's, in four-penny bread, as first mentioned, 9*s.* 4*d.*

St. Bartholomew.

Mr. William Norrice's, out of ground In Soarlane, in tenure of John Noon, viz. to the minister, churchwardens, clerk, and sexton, 4*d.* each, and the rest to forty poor people of this parish, 4*d.* each, 1*l.* 5*s.*

Christmas.

John Poultney's, esq. paid by the chamberlains of this borough, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; out of which, land-tax is deducted.

Mr. Robert Heyrick's, to poor widows, at the discretion of the mayor for the time being, 40*s.* for the whole town.

For repairs of the church, an annuity of 3*s.* 4*d.* issuing out of land in Northgate-street, paid by Mr. Brothers.

Mr. Simons's, of 6*d.* every other Sunday, delivered in penny bread.

Samuel Howe, } Churchwardens,
Thomas Walker, } Anno Domini 1785.

John Saunders, of All Saints parish, tanner, by will, dated .... gave two annuities to the parish of All Saints; viz. one to be given in bread yearly, on Friday next before Easter, to the poor of the said parish, 6*s.* 8*d.* payable, by the heirs of the said John Saunders, out of a ground in the said parish; the other, 3*s.* 4*d.* towards the repair of the parish church of All Saints, payable yearly out of a tenement in the said parish, in tenure of William Robinson, chandler, who married one of the heirs of the said John Saunders.

Extracts from the Register:

"William Graham and Catharine Macaulay, both of this parish, were married by licence in this church, 14 day of Nov. 1778, by T. Haines, in presence of Thomas Arnold[3] and Eliz. Arnold."

Thomas Newcomb[4], bell-founder, who cast the six great bells of St. Margaret's, was buried in this church, May 20, 1594.

VICARS.	PATRONS.
William the chaplain, 1221.	Abbot and convent of St. Mary de Pratis.
Nicholas de Leycester, 1249.	
Henry de Kynston, 1278.	
Robert de Barnesby, 1286.	
Thomas Walsh, 1534[5].	The King.
William Rudierd, May 22, 1584.	
William Thomas[6], 1685.	
Philip Hacket died May 18, 1735, aged 52.	
John Makepeace, Aug. 1740; died Feb. 17, 1745-6.	
Thomas Haines[7], B.A. March 18, 1745-6; died 1786.	
Joseph Gregory[8], B. A. 1786; died Feb. 26, 1802.	
Edward-Thomas Vaughan, M. A. 1802.	

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[1] John Williams, Bishop of Lincoln 1621; translated to York 1642.

[2] See Henry Stubbe's Justification of War against the Netherlands, p. 69. line 8.

[3] Dr. Thomas Arnold, a native and inhabitant of Leicester, was educated in Scotland, and his wife was sister to Mr. William Graham. Mrs. Macaulay (the celebrated Republican Historian) resided at the Doctor's, as his wife's visitor, in All Saints parish.

[4] March 20, 1520, Thomas Newcomb of Leicester, an earlier bell-founder, wills to be buried in All Saints church in Leicester, and gives legacies to Robert and Edward Newcomb his sons, and Jane his daughter; proved Aug. 25, 1520. The vestiges of his tomb are still visible; see p. 554. There was still an earlier bell-founder in the family; see p. 549.

[5] John Ward was at that time vicar of St. Peter's.

[6] He was head-master of the free-school in this town 34 years; died Dec. 6, 1713; and was buried in the chancel.

[7] Vicar also of St. Martin's.

[8] Vicar also of St. Martin's.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

On tablets against the North wall of the chancel:

Arms: Sable, on a fess wavy, between three demi-lions rampant Or; a crescent for difference; Plate XXIV. fig. 17.

"This monument is erected to the memory of Matthew
Simons, esq. sometime high sheriff of this county,
who, for many years before his death, by his
known integrity, humility, and charity, did acquire a just esteem and veneration. He gave
many generous legacies; as also a sum of
98*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* to charitable uses, yearly for ever;
which said sum is yearly paid by his heir
and executor John Simons, esq. to whom
he gave the remainder of his estate: and
from whom (though much artifice was
used) nothing could withdraw his affections.
He departed this life June the 19th,
anno Domini 1714, ætat. 84."

Arms: Azure, a canton Argent; Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 6.

"Near this place lies interred
the body of Mr. John Clarke,
late a worthy citizen of London.
His estate (not inconsiderable),
acquired by great industry,
he bequeathed with equal piety to the Corporation,
for the relief of widows and
children of poor clergymen.
He departed this life Oct. 31,
in the year of our Lord 1732.
This monument was erected,
at the expence of the above-mentioned Corporation,
in grateful remembrance of so liberal a benefactor."

Against the South wall:

"In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Watchorn,
who died the 18th day of December, 1800,
aged 62 years."

"In memory of John Mason, surgeon, of this Borough,
one of the three sons of William and Jane Mason,
both deceased.
He departed this life the 25th day of August, 1795,
in the 56th year of his age."

"In memory of John,
son of Thomas Watchorn and Ann his wife;
he died May 1, 1800, aged 25 years.
Also of Thomas Watchorn, gent.
who died July 27, 1806, aged 56 years."

"In memory of John Watchorn, gent.
who died Nov. 25, 1795, aged 74 years;
also of Ann his wife,
daughter of John and Ann Lambert,
who died March 21, 1770, aged 46 years."

"Near this place lies the mortal part of
William Dickins, gent.
He died Jan. 14, 1804, in the 75th year of his age.
Ann, the wife of the above William Dickins, gent.
died April 1, 1805, in the 74th year of her age."

On flat stones in the chancel:

"Under this stone
lyeth the body of John Norrice, gent.
the last male of the family of the Norrices.
He left behind him only one daughter;
and died, in the 59th year of his age, July the 29th,
anno Dom. 1700."

Arms: Ermine, a saltire . . . . .; a crescent for difference; Plate XXIV. fig. 18.

"Sub hoc saxo depositæ
sunt reliquiæ Gulielmi Thomas, A. M. scholæ publicæ hujus burgi per XXXIV annos archididascali, huic parochiæ XXVIII
annos sedulò invigilavit. Maturus cœlo feliciter in Christo
obdormivit Dec. 6, 1713.
Incorruptam cujus erga omnes
fidem nudamque veritatem,
egenis charitatem, Deo
pietatem, meritò mirentur
præsentes, imitentur posteri."

"Here lyes the body of the Rev. Mr. John
Makepeace, vicar of this parish,
who departed this life Feb. 17, 1745-6,
in the 39th year of his age."

"Here lyeth interred the body of Mr. Philip Hackett,
who was rector of South Croxton,
in the county of Leicester,
confrater of Wigston's Hospital,
and vicar of this parish;
who departed this life the 18th day of May,
A. D. 1735, in the 72d year of his age.
Jane his wife was buried here
May 12, 1747, aged 76."

Elizabeth, wife of James Palmer, gent. Aug. 6, 1675, aged 30.

Lucy, daughter of John Minston, Jan. 13, 1752, aged 63.

Hannah, wife of Hugh Jordan, Aug. 16, 1727, aged 82.

Richard Jordan, Jan. 18, 1728, aged 42.

Mrs. Emma Hill, wife of Robert Hill, Sept. 14, 1726, aged 54.

William Armston, May 1, 1702, aged 64.

Anne Thorp, daughter of William and Mary Thorp, Nov. 13, 1773, aged 70.

Dorothy Twells, daughter of Robert Twells, Jan. 22, 1750, aged 35.

William Brown, May 1, 1783, aged 62. Also Jane Brown his wife, July 1, 1783, aged 75.

On a large wooden framed tablet, hung in the pew next the Mayor's, on the South:

Arms: Per pale, Argent and Gules, a fess Azure; Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 7.

"In this church-yard doth lye the corps
Of William Norrice dead and gone;
Whose grave from all the rest is knowne
By finding out *the greatest stone*[1]:
A homely tomb, yet grac'd with fame
Of worthy works which he hath done:
A monument which he did choose,
Before his houre-glass was runn.
Thrice fifteen groats he did bestow,
Which yearly ever shall renew,
And to be given to All Saints' poore,
On the feast-day of Barthol'mew:
O happy All Saints, that hath bredd
Such Saints on earth to feed thy poore;
Let Saints in Heaven and earth below
Give prayses to the Lord therefore.
Five marks he gave unto the schoole,
An annuall stipend for to bee;
And that it shall be yearly payd
To the second master of the three.
Twice was he grac'd with serving twice
The office of the maioraltye.
Three wives he had, and had his will
To be entomb'd amongst them three:
But Death, the end of flesh and blood,
Did wound to death the good old man.
Though ninety-six years liv'd on earth,
Yet was his life in length a spann.
He departed this life January the 8th, 1615."

In the nave, on flat stones:

The tomb of Thomas Newcomb, marked by the *bells*, still remains, robbed of its brasses, near the pulpit stairs; Plate XXXVIII. fig. 5.

Thomas Topott, March 23, 1698-9, aged 44.

John, son of Thomas Topott, Dec. 16, 1716, aged 29.

Thomas Leeson, Feb. 17, 1767, aged 63.

Charles Roberts, son of Samuel and Ann Roberts, Sept. 29, 1790, aged 10 months.

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[1] A piece of rough forest granite, two feet by one foot and a half (perhaps not half a hundred weight), without inscription, now nearly level with the surface of the ground. It is about fourteen feet from the chancel's outward wall.

Sarah Lawrence, Sept. 1, 1739, aged 49.

Rose, wife of John Smith, Aug. 18, 1755, aged 78.

John Smith, March 17, 1768, aged 86.

Anne, the wife of John Watchorn junior, March 21, 1770, aged 47.

John Watchorn, 1795.

Mary, wife of John Watchorn, Nov. 12, 1738, aged 38.

John Watchorn, Aug. 1, 1742, aged 55.

In one of the West windows is a small modern painting, which represents Jesus Christ surrounded with a Glory, and pointing with his left hand to a label, on which is written, *See that ye love one another*. On a cloud which descends nearly to the bottom of the Glory are figures of Cherubim.

Below is a figure of the Virgin to the knees, with a Glory round the head; then appears a drapery, and under it an Angel, blowing a trumpet.

Beneath is this inscription:

"Under this glass painting
lies interred the body of John Langton.
He died May 13, 1743, aged 13."

At the West end of the church, on mural stones:

"Near this place lieth interred the body of
John Brewin,
who departed this life Jan. 27, 1762,
in the 57th year of his age.
Near this place also lieth the body of Anne,
the wife of John Brewin,
who departed this life January the 2d, 1766,
in the 62d year of her age."

"Near this place is interred the body of
Mr. Simeon Brewin,
who died suddenly, at Press in Scotland,
June 3, 1782, in the 50th year of his age."

"Near this place is interred the body of Elizabeth,
the wife of Mr. Simeon Brewin,
who died Aug. 5, 1786, in the 51st year of her age."

"Near this place is interred the body of
Mary, the wife of Mr. Robert Brewin,
who died May 29, 1784, in the 42d year of her age."

"Near this place is interred the body of Elizabeth,
the wife of Mr. William Chamberlin,
and daughter of John and Anne Brewin,
who died June 28, 1791,
in the 57th year of her age."

"Near this place lie the remains of Edward Eagle,
late of the city of Coventry,
who died January the 10th, 1804,
in the 61st year of his age."

"Near this place lie the remains of William Ward,
who departed this life the 8th day of November, 1784,
aged 80 years.
Also of Mary, the wife of William Ward;
she died Jan. 31, 1783, aged 75 years.
Likewise of John,
son of the above William and Mary Ward;
he died August the 4th, 1773,
in the 33d year of his age."

"Near this place lie the remains of Deborah,
the wife of Edward Eagle, of the city of Coventry,
and daughter of
William and Mary Ward of this Borough;
she departed this life the 19th day of September, 1783,
in the 36th year of her age.
She was——
What a wife should be."

"Williamson Platt, son of Joshua Platt,
Alice, the wife of Joshua Platt, supervisor of Excise,
was buried here May 13, 1735, aged 11 months.
with her three infant sons (viz.),
Williamson, William, and Joshua,
lie buried near this stone;
she died Nov. 21, 1737, aged 38 years.
Her husband, children, and acquaintance,
mourn her absence."

"Here lieth interred the body of Elizabeth Hitchcock,
the wife of Benjamin Hitchcock;
she deceased the 25th day of August, 1763,
aged 66 years.
Here lieth interred the body of Benjamin Hitchcock,
who died on the 19th day of June, 1782,
aged 84 years."

"Near this place lie the remains of Edward Webb,
who died June 9, 1799, aged 51 years."

On flat stones at the West end:

"Depositum Johannis Langton,
qui obiit 13 die Maii,
an. { Dom. 1743,
ætatis 13."

Sarah Ward, Aug. 2, 1772, aged 26.

In the North aile, on flat stones:

Rev. Robert Heaton, M. A. March 19, 1784, aged 29.

Samuel Pratt, Nov. 15, 1742, aged 10 months.

Robert Brown, June 27, 1744, aged 56.

John Hastings, April 16, 1746, aged 55.

In the South aile, on flat stones:

Jane, widow of Mr. William Mason, Oct. 27, 1770, aged 69. Also Elizabeth Mason, daughter of Mr. Henry Coulson, Jan. 11, 1772, aged 72.

Frances, relict of Joshua Bracebridge, Dec. 21, 1763, aged 62.

John Pratt, Sept. 29, 1719, aged 60.

Robert Warburton, Feb. 15, 1740, aged 78.

William Johnson, March 4, 1742, aged 32.

In this church was formerly a stone thus inscribed:

"Here lyeth interred the body of Joseph Wright,
a gardener; who changed this life for a better,
March 20, 1678-9.
My Mother Earth, though mystically curst,
Hath me, her son, most bountifully nurst;
For all my pains, and seed on her I sow'd,
A blessed crop she has on me bestow'd;
Out of which store that I of her received,
My painfull wantfull brethren I relieved.
And though this Mother I full well did love,
I better lov'd my Father that's above:
My Mother feeds my body for a space,
My soul for aye beholds my Father's face."

In the church-yard.

On the South-east side of an altar-tomb, near the South-east angle of the church:

"In memory of Gabriel Newton, gentleman,
one of the aldermen, and once mayor of the
Borough of Leicester, who died the 26th of October,
1762, aged 78 years[1]. By his first wife,
Elizabeth daughter of Mr. Alderman Wells,
he had several children, which all died in their
minority. By his second wife, Mary
daughter of George Bent, gentleman, he had
George Newton, who died the 8th of March, 1746,
in the 18th year of his age. By his last wife,
Eleanor daughter of John Bakewell, gent.
of Normington on the Heath, he had no issue."

On the North-west side of the same tomb:

"Mr. Alderman Newton, in his life-time, by
deeds of trust, charged several of his estates
with the payment of 26 pounds annually for
ever to the following towns, for cloathing and
educating poor children therein; viz. to

---

[1] "Leicester, Oct. 28, 1762. Tuesday died Alderman Gabriel Newton, in the 79th year of his age. He was mayor of this Corporation in the year 1732. The greatest part of his fortune is left in trust to the Corporation, for educating children of poor housekeepers. In this town, 35; at Ashby de la Zouch, 25; at Earl Shilton, 20; at Northampton, St. Neots, Hertford, Huntingdon, Bedford, and Buckingham, each 25. It is computed that he has left, in lands and money for supporting this charity, to the value of 14,000l. and upwards; most of which he settled in his life-time, in pursuance of the Mortmain act. And last night his corpse was interred in All Saints church-yard. The funeral was attended by eight Clergymen, the Mayor, Aldermen, Town-Clerk, and Chamberlains, in their formalities, &c. The great mace, covered with black crape, was carried before the Mayor; the four Serjeants with their maces, and other Officers, following." London Evening Post, Nov. 4, 1762.

Hertford, **Bedford**[1], **Buckingham**, **St. Neot's**,
Northampton, and **Ashby de la Zouch**;
and also 20 pounds 16 shillings yearly for ever
to **Earl Shilton**; and by his last will directed
3250 pounds to be raised out of his personal
estate, for supporting a charity of the same
kind in Leicester."

Near this monument are others for William and Anne Wells, and some of their children.

"Here lie the earthly remains of Mary Worrall,
wife of John-Hunt Worrall,
who resigned this transitory life,
in hopes of eternal life, May 26, 1753,
in the 29th year of his age."

"In memory of Dyer Simpson,
late a Citizen of London, and eldest
son of John and Elizabeth Simpson, late of this
town. He departed this life Oct. 23,
1761, aged 24 years."

Arms: Per bend nebulé, Or and Sable, a lion rampant counterchanged. Crest, on a mural coronet Argent, a demi-lion guardant, per pale undée Or and Sable, holding in his paw a sword erect of the first, hilted of the second. Pl. XXXVIII. fig. 8.

On the top of an altar-tomb near the street, on the South side of the church:

"To the memory of John Simpson, esq.
late one of his Majesty's justices of the peace,
and receiver general of the land-tax for this county,
who died Nov. 29, 1758, aged 60."

On the North side:

"Here lieth the body of Abstinence Poughfer, esq.
who died the 5th day of September, 1741,
aged 62 years."

On the South side:

"Here lieth the body of Martha Poughfer,
the wife of Abstinence Poughfer, esq.
who died Dec. 23, 1734, aged 52 years."

On the West side:

"Mary Simpson,
daughter of Abstinence Poughfer, esq.
and widow of John Simpson, esq.
died the 28th of February, 1774, aged 68 years.
Thou most esteem'd, most honour'd, most rever'd,
Accept this tribute to your merit due;
Nor blame me if, by each fond tie endear'd,
I bring again your virtues into view.
This awful scene your mem'ry shall restore,
Here oft for thee the silent tear be shed;
Belov'd, till gratitude can feel no more,
And mourn'd, till filial piety be dead."

Joseph Marshall died Dec. 10, 1779, aged 79.
Anne Marshall died May 2, 1789, aged 77.
Elizabeth Black, 20 March, 1764, aged 47.
Davis Black, 9 Dec. 1796, aged 80.

Fig. 9. in Plate XXXVIII. represents a Roman urn, of red clay, in the possession of the Rev. James Pigott, found at the depth of nine feet, in digging for the foundation of the new County Gaol.

Fig. 10. is a fragment of Roman pottery, found in the Town-ditch in 1793; the original of which, if whole, would form a circle within of nine inches and a half.

Fig. 11. is the fragment of a wrought stone, found at the same time and place.

Fig. 12. shews the North Bridge, commonly called *St. Sunday's Bridge*, an elegant stone structure, finished in the summer of 1796; the old Bridge having been nearly destroyed by a great flood in February 1795. "When viewed from the Abbey Meadows below, this Bridge forms, with the trees and slopes beyond it, a very pleasing scene. Its three arches are small segments of a larger circle. At the foot of this Bridge, in an area inclosed by a low wall, and distinguished by a few scattered grave-stones, the church-yard of St. Leonard's (p. 321) meets the eye[2]."

SAINT MARGARET'S.

This parish is very extensive, but consists entirely of Suburbs; amongst which are the Belgrave[3] and Humberston[4] gates[5].

Simon filius Joh'is le Lond nihil capit per assisam suam versus Helewisam filiam Thome, & Willielmum de Knaptoft & Aliciam uxorem ejus, de uno messuagio, unâ rodâ terre, unâ rodâ prati, tribus solidis redditûs, et redditûs sex gallarum, in Suburbio Leicestrie; quia suburbium extra Australem portam Leicestrie, ubi predictum tenementum est, pertinet ad libertatem Leicestrie Burgi, et ibi non placitatur tale breve[6].

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[1] "Bedford, Oct. 4, 1757. Last Sunday, 25 poor children of the town, who was cloathed and educated by Gabriel Newton, one of the aldermen of the town of Leicester, went in procession to St. Paul's church in the above town, with their worthy donor before them, where was a great congregation; and an anthem was by the children, &c. sung in the organ-gallery. After which the donor, &c. had a decent entertainment, at a place appointed for their reception."

[2] Walk through Leicester, p. 44.

[3] See p. 532. In this street (leading to Loughborough), which is of considerable extent, is placed the famous *Milliare* which has been amply described in p. clv.; "an object which exhibits a curious instance of the civilization introduced by the Roman arms into this Island; for the erection of marks to denote the distance from place to place is an accommodation, at least to the travelling stranger, which unpolished Nations never devised; and which the inhabitants of Britain never generally enjoyed from the final departure of the Roman legions till the last century, when mile-stones were again erected along our principal turnpike-roads. The situation in which this stone is at present placed has often been thought improper; for it is undoubtedly exposed to injuries from the wantonness of play; and is so little conspicuous from its place in the obelisk, that nothing appears necessarily to attract the attention of the stranger. A situation more private, though not wholly so, would be more proper; such a one as the garden of the Infirmary would afford: it would there have all the publicity the curious could wish, and all the security the Antiquary could desire. —The visitor, continuing his walk along this street, which, as he probably will know, is on the great road from the Metropolis to the North-west part of the kingdom, arrives at a scene of busy traffick. Here, among numbers of newly-erected dwellings (proofs of the increasing population of the Town), is the public and principal wharf on the navigable Canal, near which is an iron foundery. This Canal (see p. clxvii.) was formed, in consequence of a bill passed in 1791, for the purpose of opening a communication with the Loughborough canal, and through that, with the various navigations, united to the Trent." Walk through Leicester, pp. 8—11.

[4] See p. 532. This street, which, passing by a range of new and handsome buildings, leads to Uppingham, is part of the manor possessed by the Bishops of Lincoln in the twelfth century, and is still called *The Bishop's Fee*. [See p. 567.]

[5] I cannot better describe the boundaries than in the quaint, but accurate description given me by the late Mr. Bickerstaff: "St. Margaret's consists entirely of Suburbs. It reaches from near St. Sunday's Bridge, on the North side of the street, All Saints *ex adverso*; and it parallels with it through the Sanby Gate, or Sancta via Gate, as it leads to St. Margaret's church; thence bending by an acute angle to the Church Gate, its Liberty; thence entering the Coal Hill, it branches into the Belgrave Gate and Humberston Gate; but, passing through the Coal Hill and Gallow Tree Gate, it still claims the off-side the street. Being now opposite St. Martin's side, it still continues, by house or field, till it takes in a groupe of houses, from the Hangman's Lane fronting the Magazine, to the Mill-stone Lane near the South Gate, a mile in extent, here opposite St. Mary's side of the street. From the North Gate, the continuation, under the title of North Gate Street, to St. Sunday's Bridge, is at least a quarter of a mile, besides the branches immediately on the opposite end of St. Sunday's Bridge towards the fields, which constitute St. Leonard's parish, and are called, that which runs W. W. by S. the "Wood Gate;" that on the N. N. by E. the "Abbey Gate," leading to the Abbey, whose brick wall begins near its extremity."

[6] Roper, MS.; ex Placitis apud Leicest. 44 Hen. III. coram Joh'e de Verdon & Gilberto de Preston, in Receptu Scaccarii, Rot. 5.

Juratores presentant quod suburbium Leicestrie extra Portam Orientalem solebat respondere coram justiciariis & escaetoribus cum toto hundredo de Gartre. Jam XL annis elapsis subtractum est in libertatem burgi de Leicestrie (exceptâ parte Episcopi Lincolnie) per Will'um de Dingele, quondam ballivum comitis Leicestrie. Nil, &c.[1]

Cantia. Rex scripsit Recluse de Hakinton, quia illa pre ceteris novit jura et libertates pertinentes ad senescalciam Anglie ratione comitatûs Leicestrie; volens per illam super hiis pleniùs certiorari[2].

In 4 Edw. II. [1311] Richard de Glen demised to Richard de Pochewell a messuage and orchard in Belegrave gate, at an annual rent of one shilling. Testibus; Johanne Alsis majore Leicestrie, Willielmo de Basseby ballivo; and many others.

In 1387, Richard de Burgh, Roger Millyn, John Unly, and Nicholas o'the Ile of Leicester, conveyed to Thomas de Boseworthe the half of a toft of land in the Eastern Suburb of Leicester. Testibus; Willielmo Brone, tunc majore Leycestrie; Johanne Colchester, tunc ballivo; and many others. Dat' apud Leyc', die Lune, in Festo Nativitatis Sancti Johannis Baptiste, anno Ricardi Secundi post Conquestum secundo. See the four seals, Plate XLI. fig. 1—4.

The mayor and commonalty of Leicester set, for 12*d. per annum*, for twelve years, to *Ramelyth Beryngton*, taylor, a piece of land lying in the parish of St. Margaret, in *le Walker Croftes*, between the land of St. Margaret's gild and the land of St. John Leyc'. Dated Sept. 10, 4 Edw. IV.; John Reynolds then being mayor, Peter Curtis bailiff, &c.

The mayor and commonalty of Leicester, for 60 years, at 30*s. per annum*, let to *John Whitewell* two tenements, lying together "in foro porcorum Leyc', inter molendinum equinum domini regis ex parte orientali et tenementum Everardi Feldyng ex parte occidentali, &c." Dated Sept. 27, 15 Edw. IV.; John Roberds then mayor, Peter Curtis bailiff.

Ricardus Elkesley, nuper de Leycestriâ, capellanus, gave to the mayor, chamberlains, and commonalty of Leicester, a messuage in Belgrave-gate, extending thence to Barkby-lane; to the intent, that the chamberlains should expend 28*l.* for celebrating his obit in St. Margaret's church on the 11th of August, paying the vicar 3*d.* &c. Dated Festo Inventionis Sancte Crucis, 18 Edw. IV.; John Reynolds then being mayor, and John Bayhawe vicar of St. Margaret's church.

"Nos Johannes Pomerey abbas monasterii Beate Marie de Pratis, Leyc', et Walterus Pomerey de Leyc', dedimus Johanni German de Leyc', wright, Agneti uxori ejus, &c. unum messuagium cum gardino in parochiâ Sancte Margarete, in suburbio boreali ville Leyc', inter tenementum predicti Walteri ex parte boreali et tenementum magistri domûs Sancti Leonardi Leyc' ex parte australi, et extendit se à viâ regiâ usque ad aquam de Sore; et predictum gardinum continet in latitudine in superiori parte versus orientem XIX virgatas in parte, et XXVII virgatas in parte; et per aquam de Sore continet in latitudine XXIX virgatas, &c. Hiis testibus; Willielmo Newby majore ville Leycestrie, Willielmo Braunston, Alexandro Villers, deputatis, Ricardo Hotoft et Thomâ Meryng armigeris, ballivis ejusdem ville, &c. Dat' apud Leyc', Sept. 23, 24 Hen. VI."

John German, &c. granted the said house and garden to John Bellers of Leicester, Robert Barker, &c. Hiis testibus; Ricardo Gillot tunc majore ville Leicestrie, Petro Curtes ballivo ejusdem, &c. Dat' Aprilis 10°, 8 Edw. IV.

John Bellers granted the same to Hugh Thomson, Grisogono Spenser, and Robert Barker of Leicester. Testibus; Ricardo Gillot majore ville Leicestrie, Roberto Orton ballivo ejusdem, &c. Dat' Sept. 22°, 14 Hen. VII.

John Bellers, with consent of the forenamed feoffees, settled the same on his wife. Testibus; Ricardo Reynold majore ville Leicestrie, Roberto Orton ballivo ejusdem, &c. Dat' Aprilis 20°, 21 Hen. VII.—He confirmed the same again. Testibus; Johanne Ware majore ville Leicestrie, Roberto Orton ballivo, &c. Dat' penult' Feb', 22 Hen. VII.

The feoffees grant it to Henry Fysher and Margaret his wife, Feb. 11, 4 Hen. VIII.

Henry Fysher of Canterbury and his wife sold it to John Bereye, of Leicester, carrier, June 9, 21 Hen. VIII. In a deed for the purpose, dated June 11, 21 Hen. VIII. Roger Gillot then being mayor, the messuage and garden are said to be situate "inter tenementum quondam Walteri Pomerey, nuper Johannis Charyte, ex parte boreali, et tenementum nuper magistri domûs Sancti Leonardi Leicestrie ex parte australi."

John Berege and Margaret his wife granted the same to their son John Berege and Alice his wife. Testibus; Rogero Gillot tunc majore, 13° Maii, 29 Hen. VIII.

Ego Hugo Whalley concessi Nicholao Reynold de Leicestriâ generoso unum messuagium scituat' in *le Swyne market* inter tenementa Johannis Sherrard voc' *le George* ex parte Orientali, et tenementum domini regis ex parte Occidentali; et extendit se à dicto vico versus Boream usque quandam venellam, &c. *Soper's lane.* Dat' 15 Julii, 31 Hen. VIII.

In 1564, there were 164 families in St. Margaret's, and 17 in Knighton.

In an indenture dated 1702, Mrs. Brown's house and yard is said to be situated between Frier-lane on the North, and Millstone-lane on the South, and Double-gate-lane towards the East, &c.[3]

The workhouse of this parish was thus described in 1724:

"The person who had the chief management of this workhouse tells me, that, before the building of the parish houses in 1714, they paid above 30*l. per annum* rent for the poor, and that the whole charge on the poor was about 300*l. per annum*; for defraying which, they levied 4*s.* in the pound rent. For building the houses, they borrowed 240*l.* and reduced their levies from 4*s.* to 3*s.* 4*d.*; by which levies so reduced, they paid off the 240*l.* in five years. About 1720, the poor began to increase again; so that there was little or no further abatement in their levies. In 1723, they borrowed 200*l.* for making alterations and additional buildings to the parish-houses built 1714; as a working-room, a kitchen, cellar, a pump, and other conveniences, for turning them into a workhouse, which, he believes, will save the parish two-thirds of their former levies. Before the setting up the workhouse, the weekly payments to the poor were 3*l.* 5*s.* or thereabouts, besides by-bills, as they are called, which often amounted to 1*l.* or 1*l.* 10*s.* more; but since then, he supposes that 1*s.* 4*d.* in the pound will defray their charge; nevertheless they at present levy more, in order to pay off the 200*l.* which they borrowed. The salary of the master, the number of the poor in the workhouse, and orders of management, are much the same as in St. Martin's parish, saving that they trust the master himself to buy the provisions. They have bought about 11 ton of coals, to serve the house for the year current, and allow two strike of malt for a hogshead of beer; and the poor have hot meat three times a week[4]."

In 1764 an act was passed, for dividing and inclosing three several common and open fields, lying within the parish of St. Margaret, near the Borough of Leicester, called *Saint Margaret's Fields*, distinguished or known by the several names of *The Conduit Field, Middle Field,* and *The Nether Field,* and estimated and computed to contain together about 34 yard lands, besides four yard lands or thereabouts of glebe-land, and also certain meadows or pieces of lammas-ground adjoining or lying near to the said common and open fields, and called by the several names of *The Abbey Meadow, Dent's*

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[1] Roper, MS.; ex Placitis apud Leicest. 44 Hen. III. coram Joh'e de Verdon & Gilberto de Preston, in Receptu Scaccarii, Rot. 13.

[2] Vide Claus. de anno 49 Hen. III. in Turri. Lond'.

[3] Carte, MS.; extract. è chartis quibusdem penès Joh. Haslock.

[4] Account of Workhouses, 1724, p. 146.

Meadow, Palmer's Leroe[1], and *Valentine's Leroe*. In this act, lord *William Manners* is described as lord of the manor of the said three common and open fields called *Saint Margaret's Fields*, and also as seised of 18 yard lands or thereabouts within the same fields, part of the said 34 yard lands; and the Reverend *Andrew Burnaby*, clerk, prebendary of St. Margaret in Leicester, in Lincoln, in right of his said prebend, as seised of the perpetual advowson, right of patronage and presentation of, in, and to, the vicarage church of St. Margaret, and of all the tithes in kind of corn, grain, hay, wool, and lamb, arising and issuing out of the said three common and open fields and meadows, and also of the said four yard lands of glebe-lands lying dispersed in the said common and open fields; which said tithes and glebe-land were held by *Ambrose Saunders*, late of Stoke Golding, in the said county of Leicester, but now of Haselbeech, in the county of Northampton, esquire, under a lease for three lives from the said Andrew Burnaby; yet nevertheless as to the said four yard lands of glebe-land in trust for *Mary Needham*, spinster: And lord William Manners, the Rev. Andrew Burnaby, Ambrose Saunders, esq. together with the Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the Borough of Leicester, *George Coulton* the elder, clerk, *Richard Hill, John Willows, Joseph Cradock, Alice Loe*, and others, were then owners and proprietors of all the lands and grounds within the same fields; and the inhabitants within the said parish of St. Margaret, who pay levies and taxes to the said parish, though they have not any lands in the said fields, had, time immemorial, enjoyed a right of common over and upon the said open fields and Dent's meadow, jointly with the proprietors thereof respectively, from the open tide, or the time the harvest in the said fields is got in, until the 11th day of December in every year. An allotment to be made in the first place to those entitled under the prebendary to the four yard lands of glebe; and then a plot to be set out, for the use of the inhabitants of the parish paying taxes and levies (exclusive of the proprietors of the open fields), equivalent to their right of common, and to be vested in the churchwardens and overseers of the poor, and by them to be annually let or disposed of on Easter Tuesday, and the profits to be applied as the majority at the parish-meeting should annually direct; and the residue of the land to be proportionably divided. The allotment in lieu of one quarter of a yard land, held by the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, for the use of the Old Hospital on the Newark, to be paid without expence to the charity. A yearly rent to be allotted to the lessee of the glebe for the term of his lease, and in reversion to the prebendary, of 110*l*. out of the common fields; another rent of 50*s*. out of Dent's Meadow, and 15*s*. out of Palmer's Leroc in lieu of all tithes and compensation for corn grain, hay, wool, and lamb, and other tithes whatsoever. Provision is made for preserving for general use a conduit in the fields, which for time immemorial had been in the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Leicester, situated in a close in the tenure of Mr. James Bishop of the Three Crowns Inn; and for preserving the post roads from Loughborough, through Leicester, to Harborough, and from Uppingham to Leicester.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raised for the poor, within the year ending at Easter 1776, —	721	5	9
Expended in county rates, &c. —	57	0	0
——— on the poor, — —	683	2	2
Rent of workhouse[2] and habitations,	20	1	1
Expended in litigations, — —	23	15	1
Money raised for 1783, — —	612	14	10
——— 1784, — —	778	8	1
——— 1785, — —	658	18	8
Medium of these three years, —	683	7	2
——— of county expences, —	31	13	4
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0
——— of nett annual expences, —	651	13	10
Medium of attending on magistrates,	0	0	0
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	16	9
——— of law expences, — —	23	9	10
——— of setting the poor to work,	1	6	6

The Return made to Parliament in 1786, in answer to an enquiry respecting the charitable donations in this parish, may be seen in vol. I. p. 122.

On a tablet in the church:

"DONATIONS to the poor of this Parish.

"Mr. Robert Heyrick, late an alderman of Leicester, gave 40*s*. *per annum* for ever, to be paid into the hands of the mayor and justices of Leicester, to be by them distributed on St. Thomas's day, to 40 poor widows of the said Borough, 1*s*. each, 20 whereof to be of St. Martin's parish; the rest to be at the discretion of the mayor and justices. This gift began in 1618. The same Mr. Heyrick gave also by his last will 5*l*. *per annum* to be distributed at Candlemas, by the mayor and justices of the Borough of Leicester, amongst the poor of their several parishes, St. Leonard's included; which sum being delivered in bread by the mayor and justices to the minister and churchwardens of every several parish, they to distribute the same. This also began in 1618.

Elizabeth countess of Devon gave 50*l*. wherewith was purchased land of the yearly value of 3*l*.; of which 3*l*. twenty shillings to be given to the poor of the parish of St. Leonard's; the other forty shillings to be paid yearly, by the mayor and justices of the Borough of Leicester, to the minister and churchwardens, or overseers of the poor of the several parishes in Leicester, upon Thursday before Easter-day, and by them to be distributed at discretion. This gift began in 1628.

A house given at Loughborough; the yearly rent, now 28*l*. *per annum*, to be paid to the overseers of the poor of St. Margaret, 5*l*. of which to be given to the minister; the rest to be given to the poor of the said parish, half at Michaelmas, the other at Lady-day.

Gave by Hugh Botham, gent. deceased, 6*s*. 8*d*. to be paid to the minister and churchwardens, either three days before Christmas, or three days before Easter-day, to be by them distributed to the poor of the said parish, at their discretion.

By order of a common hall held for the Borough of Leicester, the chamberlains are to deliver to the ministers and churchwardens of St. Margaret's, either three days before New Year's day, or three days before Whit-Sunday, in bread 10*s*. 8*d*.

Mr. Barrage gave 1*l*. yearly for ever, to be paid out of the rents and profits of an orchard, now the property of Mr. Thomas Yates, in Belgrave-gate.

Catharine, wife of Samuel Holmes, gave by her last will 30 chaldron of pit coals, to be paid out of the rents and profits arising from the house now occupied by Thomas Wheatley, known by the sign of the Black Lion, Belgrave-gate; the said coals to be distributed by the owner or occupier, with the overseers of St. Margaret's, amongst the people dwelling in the Cock-muck-hill houses, upon Christmas-day, five chaldrons each, yearly for ever.

John Bass, esq. gave by his last will 5*l*. to be laid out in pit-coal, and given to the poor of St. Margaret's, the day before Christmas, for ever."

Over the Poor-houses:

"The Corporation of Leicester, and Thomas Chamberlain of the same place, gent. gave 50*l*. each to remove the six poors' houses, called *The Cock-muck-hill*, out of Belgrave-gate upon this spot. The residue of the money (which amounted to . . . . .[3]) was raised by a voluntary subscription of the parishioners.—Mrs. Catharine Holmes gave 500 weight of coals to the occupier of each house on St. Thomas's day yearly for ever. This donation was charged upon a house in Belgrave-gate, now the property of Mr. *Thomas Wheatly*; who has paid a certain sum of money into the hands of the parish-officers of St. Margaret's; and they have engaged,

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[1] Sic. Sed Q. *lewe* from *leuca*?

[2] This workhouse in 1776 was capable of accommodating 80 persons.

[3] The sum is left blank.

gaged, in behalf of the parish, that the said coals shall in future be provided by them."

"The following rules and orders are to be strictly observed by the inhabitants of these houses.

"If any of them behave disorderly, or use any ill language to the churchwardens and overseers (who are invested with the appointment of these places), for the first offence will be severely reprimanded, and for the second will be expelled the premisses by a majority of the parish officers, and be incapacitated from enjoying any privilege or emolument as may arise from the charity; and they are strictly prohibited from taking in any lodgers or inmates. When any of the windows are broken, the occupiers shall repair them at their own expence. On neglecting so to do, when called upon, the parish officers will give directions to have them made good, and the charge of so doing will be stopped off their yearly coals.

"John Brewin and Mark Oliver, churchwardens.

"Robert Clarke, J. P. Allamand, Collwell Langdon, and Edward Swann, overseers. Anno 1782."

The CHURCH (Plates XXXIX. XL. and XLI.)

consists of a lofty tower, three spacious ailes, and a chancel, answering the nave, all which are leaded.

"St. Margarete's is thereby the fairest paroche church of Leircester, wher ons was cathedrale chirch, and therby the bisshop of Lincoln had a palace, wherof a litle yet standith. John Peny, first abbate of Leircester, then bisshop of Bangor and Cairluel, is here buried in an alabaster tumbe. This Penny made the new bricke workes of Leicester abby, and much of the brick walles[1]."

This church may still deserve the character of being "the fairest parish-church in Leicester[2]."

This structure is rendered venerable by its tower (36 yards high), whose battlements, pinacles, and trefoil-work, with the niche, or tabernacle, on the corner of the South wall of the church, would have even shewn it to have been the work of the æra of the regular gothic, had not its date been confirmed by the Register of Bishop Alnwyke, fol. 48: "Commissio domini episcopi ad levandum le *Smoke-farthen*, alias dict' *Lincoln farthing*, à nostris archidiaconatûs nostri subditis, ad utilitatem nostre matricis ecclesie Lincolnie cathedralis, sponse nostre, convertendum dict' *Smoke farthings*, concedentur ad constructionem campanilis ecclesie prebendalis Sancte Margarete, Leycestr', A. D. 1444[3]."

Under the tower is a deep well.

Both within and without the church there are still visible marks remaining of this grand repair; and, what is particularly remarkable, the Gothic arches on the two sides of the nave are not uniform.

From the tower[4], a ring of ten large bells, well known for their excellence, sounds its frequent peals of harmony along the meadow and river below.

On eight of the bells[5] are these inscriptions:

I. A[braham] R[udhall]. 1711.
II. Proſperity to all our Benefactors. 1711.
III. Crede, reſipiſce, diſce mori. 1633.
IV. Iheſu Nazarene, Rex Iudeorum, fili Dei, miſerere mei, 1633.
V. Morte beata nihil beatius. 1633.
VI. Statutum eſt omnibus ſemel mori. 1633.
VII. Feare God, obaie the King. George Palmer. 1633.
VIII. Cum ſono, ſi non vis adire,
nunquam ad Preces capias ire. 1633.

Originally there were but six, placed there by Hugh Watts, once mayor of Leicester; to which two were added in 1633; and two more in 1741, by William Fortrey, esq. of Norton by Galby, who was the patron and director of the founder, Thomas Eayre of Kettering, and paid the whole charge of the new bells, and a great part of that of new hanging the old ones[6].

The inside of the church is handsome; the nave and side ailes are supported by gothic arches, whose beauty and symmetry are not concealed by awkward galleries.

In the chancel, on each side of the high altar, is a large niche, beautifully carved, and formerly, no doubt, as beautifully painted.

In that on the North side, as the tradition goes, stood the image of the Blessed Virgin Mary. At her feet *Robert Bossu* earl of *Leicester* (who built part of this church), kneeling, and praying to her: whose figure being yet entire, for the oddness and singularity, is here annexed, Plate XLI. fig. 5. The rim of his cap and belt have so natural an appearance of iron and its rust, that the deception will not yield to the closest inspection. He is recumbent, and rests his head upon his left hand, partly inserted under his cap; his sheathed sword under him, the hilt towards his head; one heel, his right, the only one in sight, upwards, or he could not have been contained in the bottom of the niche; his back to the East; his head to the South; on the left side of the communion-table in the approach. He is 20 inches long.

In that on the South side stood the image of St. *Margaret*. At her feet a lion couchant; fig. 6.

Near the altar, on the left, is a loop-hole, or confessionary, opening into the vestry.

In the first window on the left, on entering the chancel from the church, is "St. Amb."

The opposite or South-east window has a groupe of human figures, strangely collected, and stuck together, all very plump[7].

The present altar-piece is lofty; formed of good carving and wainscot. In the middle a large painting of Cherubim, the Commandments, Creed, and Pater-noster, set off with pilasters and other ornaments; all which are preserved from dust with large curtains of scarlet.

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[1] Leland's Itinerary, vol. I. p. 18.

[2] "It is to be observed of this, and the other churches in this place, that the entrance is by a descent of several steps; a circumstance proving incontestibly that the ground without has been considerably raised, since no reason could induce the founders of these sacred edifices to sink the floors beyond the natural level; nor is the surface of the church-yards alone, higher than the floors of the churches; so caused by the continued interment of the dead: but the general level of the pavements of the streets is also higher; from which it must be inferred, that the ground on which the present houses are built has been every where raised, and that very considerably." Walk through Leicester, pp. 16, 17.

[3] Cowel, sub titulo *Smoke-farthings*.

[4] This tower gives a noble appearance to Leicester, from the Abbey Meadows and Birstall hill; and is a fine lofty pile of strength, symmetry, and beauty.

[5] "The *antient six* bells at St. Margaret's, cast by the famous *Watts*, are increased to *ten*, which are almost the best peal of that number in the kingdom. There is an anecdote of the first of these six bells not a little extraordinary, as well as true, which I picked up by tradition when a boy, and enquired afterwards into its validity: When the metal and moulds of the bells were preparing, and almost finished for casting, the son would have his father go to London, to hear the best-toned tenor he could before they put-to the final hand. The father went up accordingly at the son's request; who set to work, without loss of time, immediately after his father's departure. He cast the great bell, which did not completely please him; he re-cast it; and, finding it had every qualification he wished for, he then wrote to his father in town, to come upon a certain day in the following week; nay, even a certain hour. The father could not make out what his son meant by being so particular; however, he obeyed him. The son, upon casting a second tenor which so fully answered all his wishes and expectations, set to work to hang it; and, at the critical minute the father was to approach the town of Leicester on his return, this inimitable great bell was ringing, to the no small joy of the father, who cried also; for he guessed, and knew, what the younger Watts had been at, and contrived, as there could be no such bell in existence at the time he left his foundery: (the ninth, which is now in St. Margaret's steeple, being equally as fine-toned; nay, some say better). These six hindmost bells were cast about 1629. The two trebles in the present ten were cast by Mr. Eayre of Kettering, one of the first of this occupation in his time, and a person of great ingenuity, as well as property. About 1741, the peal of ten were made complete." This note is by the late Reverend Philip Hackett.

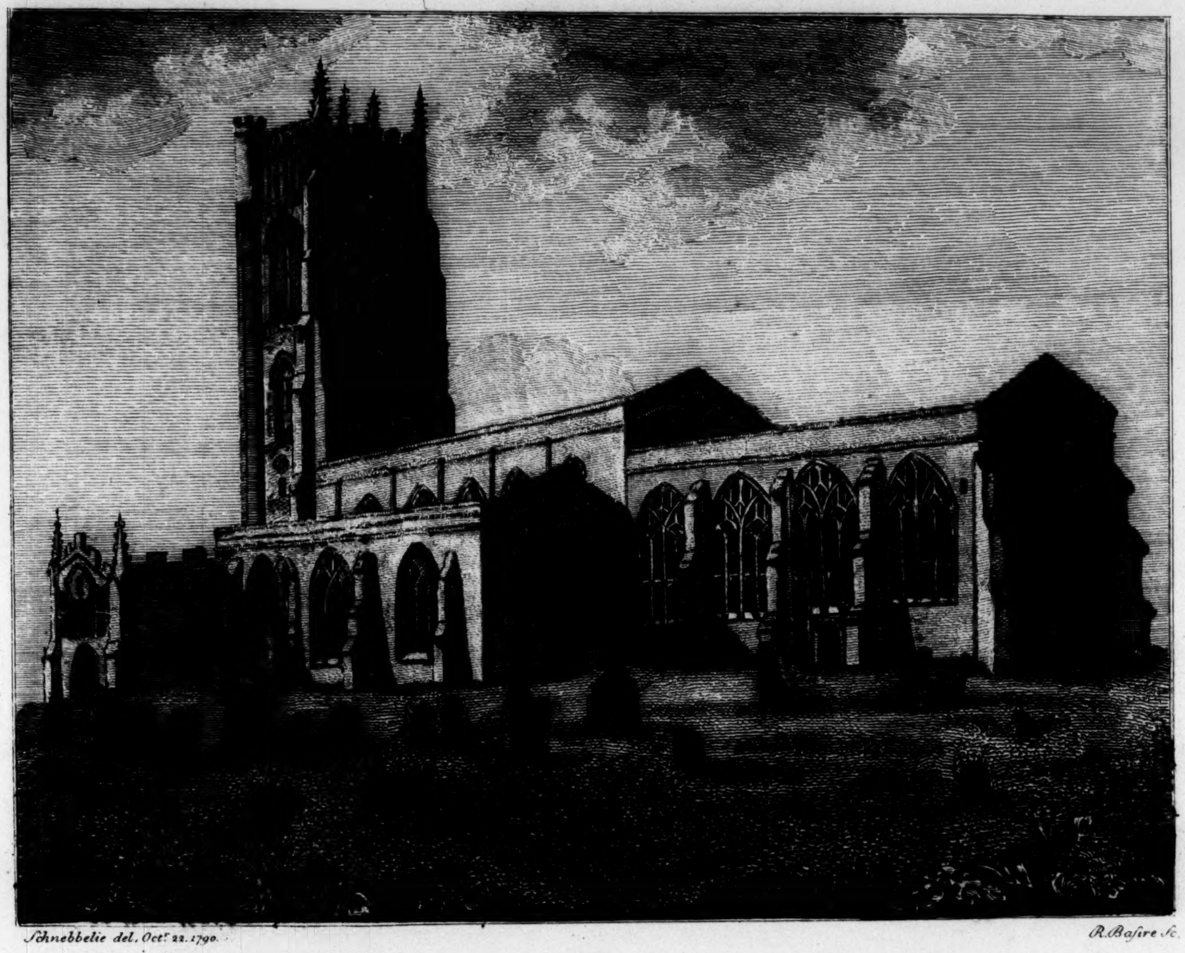
[6] See under Norton by Galby, vol. II. p. 733.

[7] See a rough sketch of these figures in the Leicestershire Collections, Bibl. Top. Brit. No. L. Plate XXI. p. *486.

On

S^t. MARGARET's, LEICESTER.

Vol.I. Pl. XXXIX. p. 558.



Schnebbelie del. Oct^r. 22. 1790.

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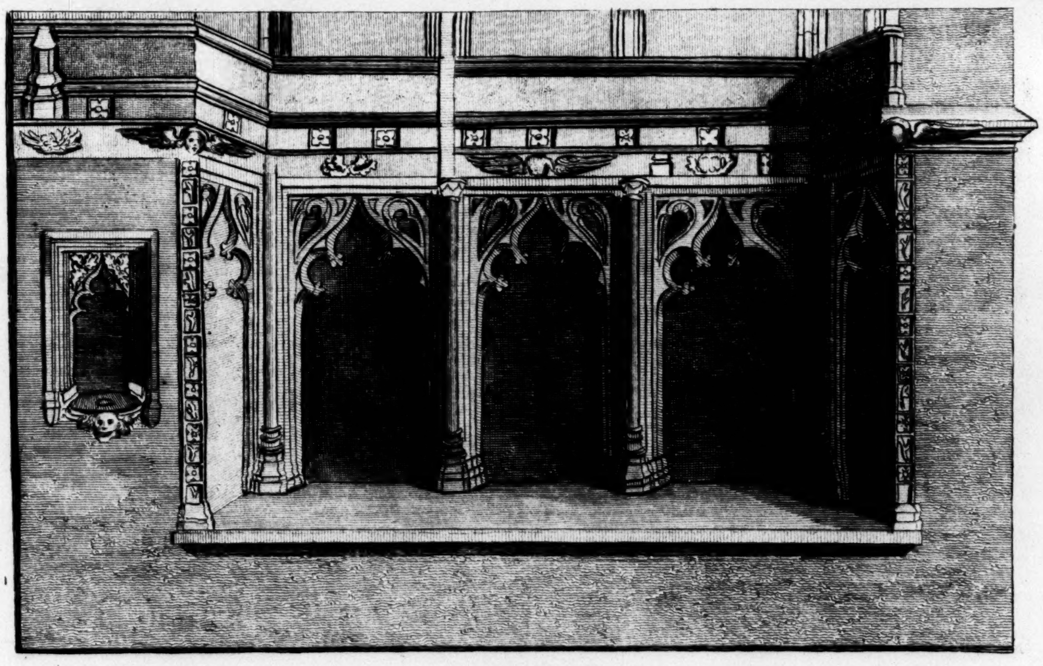
Fig. 1.



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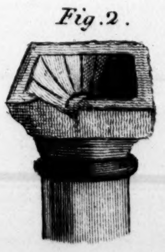

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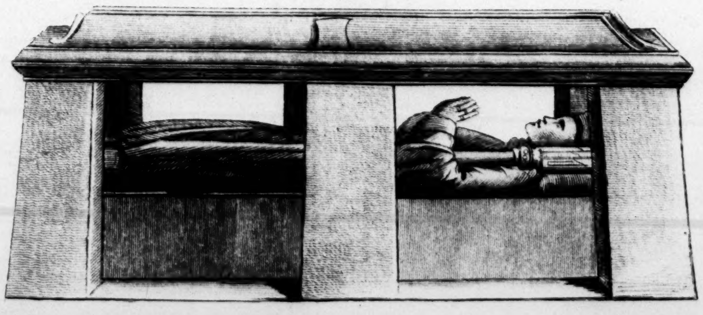

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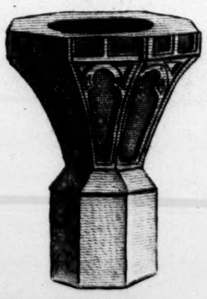

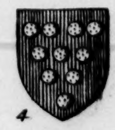

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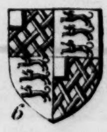

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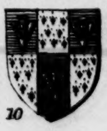

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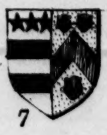

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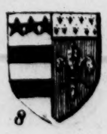

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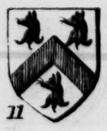

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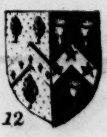

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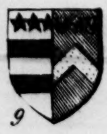

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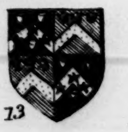

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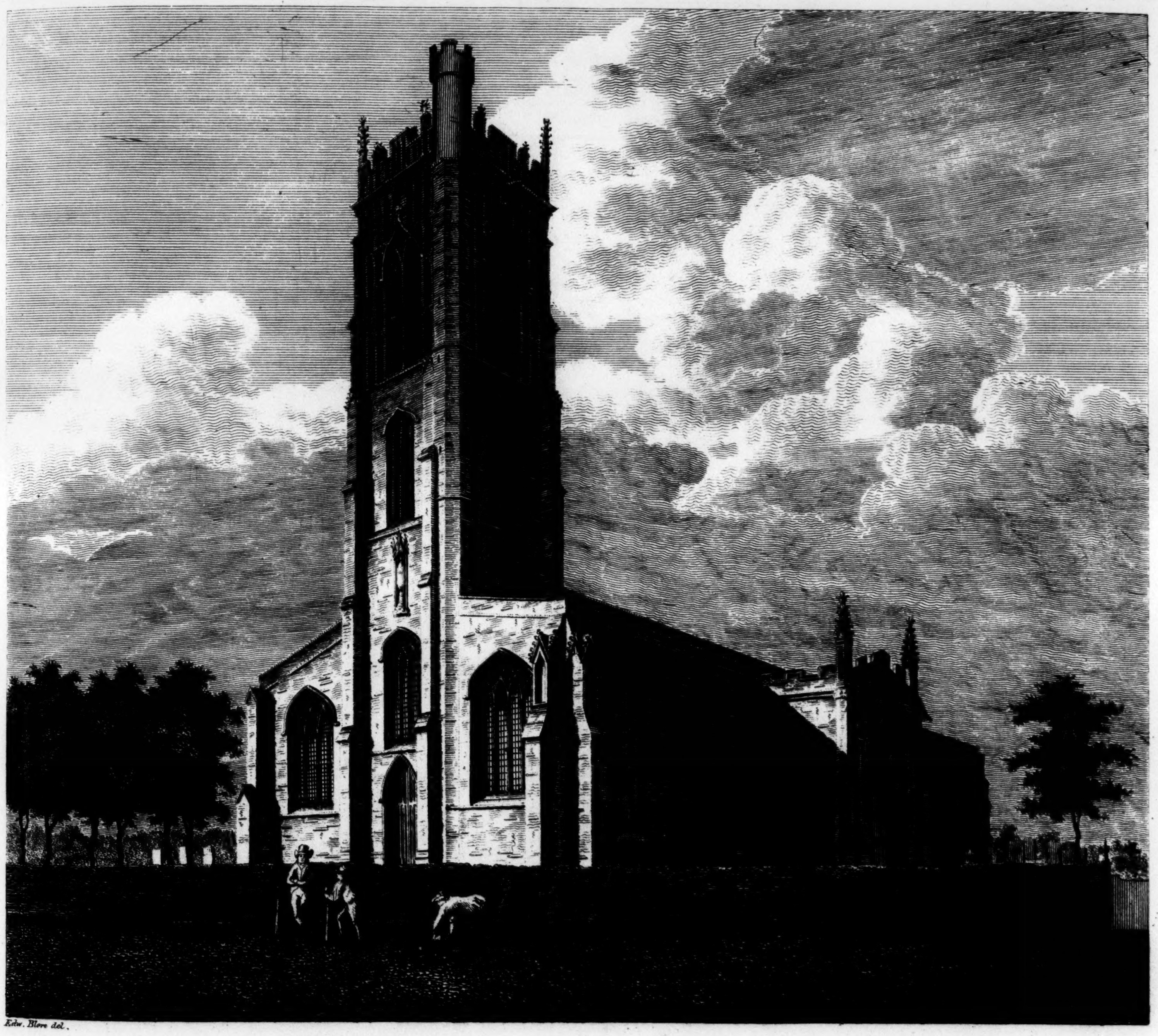

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Fig. 5. North Side, p. 558.

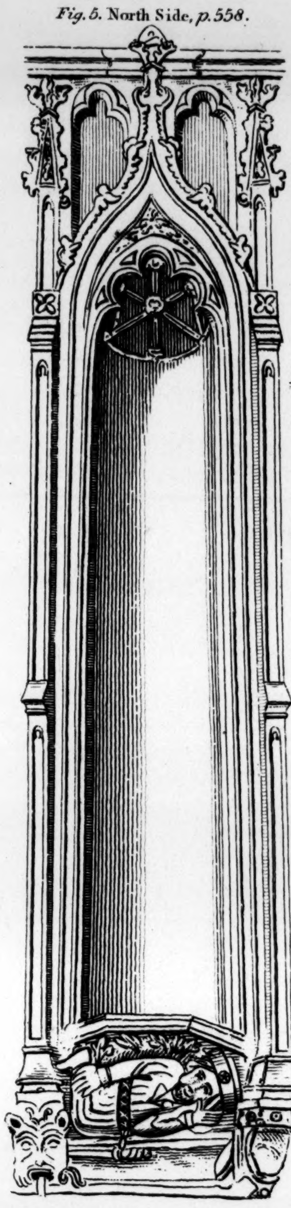


Fig. 1.

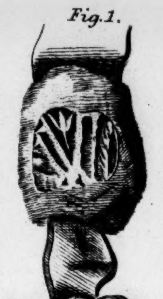


Fig. 2.

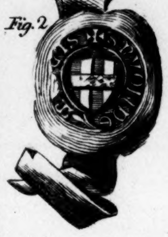
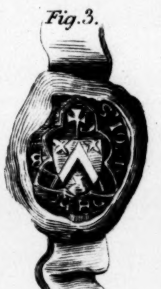


Fig. 3.



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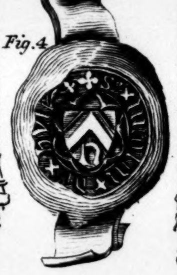

Fig. 6. South Side

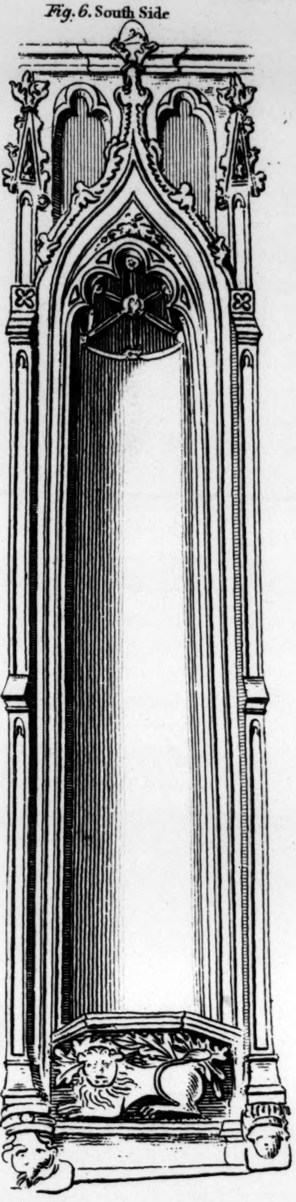

Fig. 8.

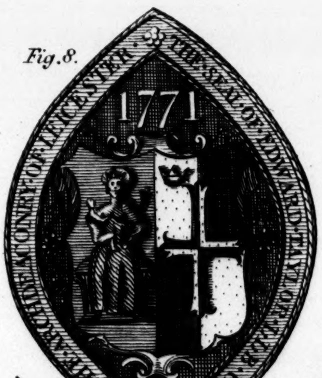
THE SEAL OF EDWARD TAYLOR THE OFFICIAL OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF LEICESTER
1771

Fig. 7.

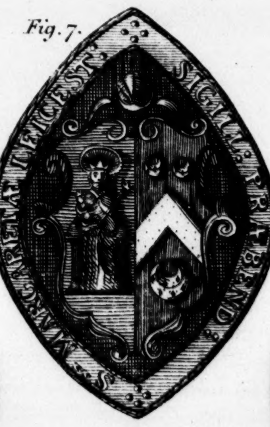
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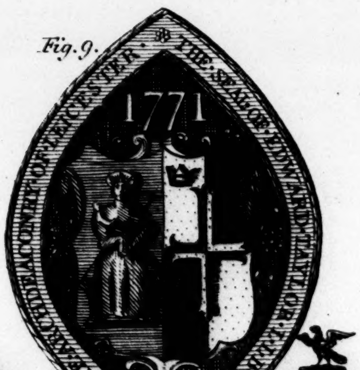
Fig. 9.


THE SEAL OF EDWARD TAYLOR THE COMMISSARY OF THE ARCHDEACONRY OF LEICESTER
1771

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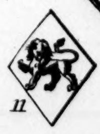

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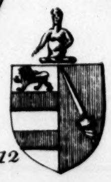

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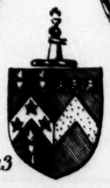

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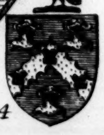

Fig. 10.

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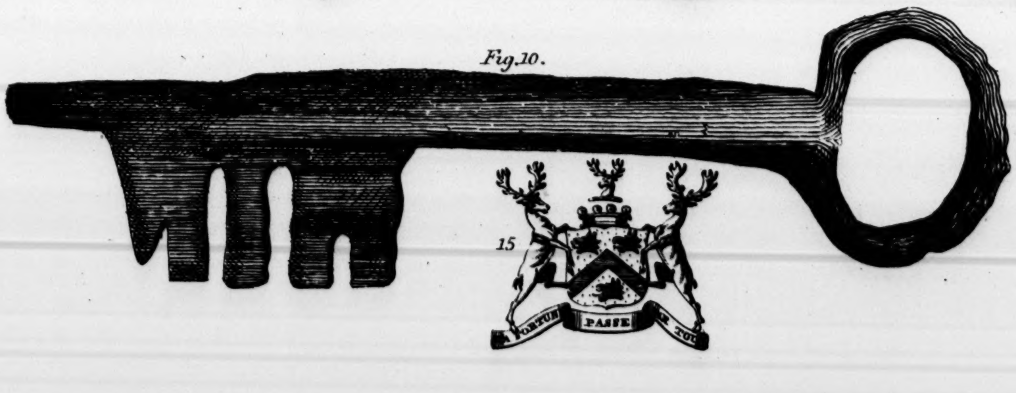
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On the South side remain three fine stone-seats and a piscina, Plate XXXIX. fig. 1.

Another piscina is in the South aile; fig. 2.

The font is given in fig. 3.

On the roof of the nave is carved the bust of a man, with two other smaller heads standing under it; and along a beam runs an inscription somewhat to this purpose:

Theis are iman bothe that theis
That janglyne in tyme of god servis
Loke how bright our howse and praty
In wyth my sillwas by me holde.

Mr. Burton notices only one coat of arms here:

Gules, ten bezants, *Zouch*; fig. 4.

Under Mr. Charles Horton, late master of the society of singers here, the barbarous custom of rustic psalmody in these parts gave way to a more cultivated taste; and the parishioners, with a laudable spirit, have erected, by subscription among themselves, a handsome organ, which was finished in 1773; the charge for erecting which, and placing it in the church, was 409*l.* 17*s.* 8½*d.*

The church is also ornamented by an elegant brass chandelier, with twelve branches above, and twelve below, pendent from the roof of the nave, and opposite the reading-desk; the gift of John Bass, esq. in 1754.

When all the other churches in Leicester were settled upon the Abbot and his monks, *in proprios usus*, this escaped, as not belonging to the Earl, but to the Bishops of Lincoln, who annexed it as a prebend to the Cathedral of Lincoln.

The right of presentation is vested in the person holding the prebend; and the parish, with the neighbouring dependant parish of Knighton, is exempted from the jurisdiction of the Archdeacon of Leicester.

In the Matriculus of 1220, St. Margaret's church is described to be under the patronage of the Bishop of *Lincoln*, and as a prebend of that Cathedral [1].

The endowment of the vicarage is here given, from an attested copy taken in 1736.

"Ordinatio vicarie ecclesie Sancte Margarette
Leicestrie, 1276.

"Walterus de Bornington presbyter, presentatus per magistrum Rogerum archidiaconum Leycestrie, prebendarium Sancte Margarette de eâdem, ad vicariam dicte prebende per nos ordinandam, que in portionibus subscriptis ordinata existit, factâ prius inquisitione per decanum et capitulum Lincolnie; per quam acceptum est, et etiam ad ipsam est admissus 14 calendarum Aprilis, anno 19°, et cum honore residendi in ipsâ perpetuus vicarius canonicè institutus in eâdem, juratâque episcopo canonicâ obedientiâ in formâ consuetâ, scriptum fuit decano et capitulo quod ipsum, &c.

"Est autem forma ordinationis vicarie talis:

"Ordinamus autem vicariam dicte prebende in omnibus oblationibus in pecuniâ que ad ecclesiam pertinent ordinandam, cum oblatione candelarum in die Purificationis, et aliis oblationibus que in candelis et cereis in purificationibus, et cum corporibus presentibus diversis vicibus obvenerint ad eandem; necnon pane altaris, et ovis, et in sex marcis annuis per manus prebendarii vicario qui pro tempore fuerit solvendis ibidem terminis subscriptis; (viz.) in festo Sancti Michaelis duabus marcis, in festo Pasche duabus marcis, et in festo Beati Petri ad Vincula duabus marcis, una cum terrâ dicte ecclesie appropriatâ que jacet in Lethepol croftis, quam exnunc dicte vicarie, et item cum omnimodis proventibus altaris capelle de Knighton, que ad dictam ecclesiam pertinet, salvis prebendario decimis lane, agnorum, et vivis mortuariis pro defunctis. Injungimus autem prebendario, quod de manso competenti, ab omni seculari servitio libero, et hâc vice sufficienter edificato, citra festum Sancti Michaelis vicario provideat memorato. Deserviet verò vicarius per se, cum socio sacerdote, diacono, et clerico ecclesie Beate Marie Margarette presentato, et capelle de Knighton per idoneum sacerdotem sumptibus suis; eo excepto, quod diacono et clerico ultra consuetas oblationes, in duplicibus festis, et in diebus dominicis, et in corporibus presentibus pro quibus fuerint oblationes, nihil ministrabit. Inveniet merus vicarius totum luminare in cancello, tam ad libros quam ad altare; videlicet, novem cereos ad magnum altare super herliis in festis consuetis, et duos cereos supra altare furos, et alios duos processionales, et unam lampadem in cancello. Libros et ornamenta ecclesie sustinebit et reparabit, et locricibus vestimentorum. Stipendia ministrabit, ac extraordinaria onera pro suâ ratâ agnoscet; et nihil aliud preter officium divinum requiretur ab ipso. Prebendarius verò omnia alia onera ordinaria et extraordinaria pro suâ ratâ agnoscet et sustentabit.

"Instantiâ magistri Rogeri de Saxenhirst, prebendarii ecclesie Sancte Margarette Leicestrie, et Roberti de Hereby vicarii ejusdem ecclesie Sancte Margarette, et consensu capituli ecclesie Lincolnie precedentibus, 4 non' Julii, anno Domini 1284, apud Ulfescroft, mutata fuit ordinatio dicte vicarie in hoc; quod vicarius qui pro tempore fuerit omnimodam decimam curtilagiorum habebit, in recompensationem sex marcarum annuarum quas percipere consuevit à prebendario prenotato, et habuit dictus vicarius super hoc literam patentem sub hâc formâ:

"Universis, &c. Oliverus, &c. Noverit universitas vestra quod nos literas bone memorie quondam domini Ricardi predecessoris nostri, in mediocri super ordinatione vicarie in ecclesiâ prebendali Sancte Margarette Leicestrie, inspeximus sub hâc formâ:

"Ricardus, miseratione divina, Lincolnie episcopus, dilectis in Christo filiis Olivero decano et capitulo Lincolnie salutem, gratiam, et benedictionem. Quod dilectum in Christo filium Walterum de Bornington presbyterum ad vicariam prebendalis ecclesie Sancte Margarette Leicestrie, in subscriptis portionibus per nostram ordinationem consistentem admisimus, ipsumque cum onere personaliter residendi in eâ perpetuum vicarium canonicè instituimus in eâdem. Vobis mandamus quatenus corporalem possessionem dicte vicarie prefato Waltero tanquam vicario habere faciatis in formâ prenotatâ. Ordinamus antem," &c. [ut supra ex aliâ parte rotuli de verbo ad verbum.] Verumque suggerentibus nobis dilectis in Christo filiis magistro Rogero de Saxenhirst archidiacono Leicestrie, prebendarioque ecclesie Sancte Margarette predicte, ac magistro Roberto de Kerby diacono, per nos ad eandem vicariam de novo admisso, quod tam prebendario quam vicario, certis de causis, expediret non modicum decimas croftorum seu curtilagiorum dicte vicarie, in recompensationem dictarum sex marcarum annuarum, assignari, et ipsum prebendarium ab onere presentationis hujus relevari, quod et per nos fieri eorum uterque cum instantiâ postulavit: Nos, ponderatis oneribus ponderandis in hoc facto, prefatas decimas croftorum et curtilagiorum totius parochie ecclesie predicte, sive de leguminibus, sive de quibuscunque aliis qualitercunque proveniant, prefate vicarie de cetero assignamus, et auctoritate pontificali ordinamus; et de dictâ peractione annuâ sex marcarum, de utriusque partis assensu expresso, prebendarium imperpetuum pro se et suis successoribus exoneramus et absolvimus antedictum. In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum nostrum presentibus est appensum. Datum apud Ulfescroft, 4° non' Julii, anno Domini 1284°, et Pontificatûs nostri quinto [2]."

Jan. 20, 1428. Robert Bytham, rector of Norton Twycross in this county, had leave from his patrons, the prior and convent of Belvoir, to exchange with sir William Gilbert, vicar of St. Margaret's [3].

Christian, wife of *Richard Grenville*, in Henry the Sixth's time, by her will (in Latin), orders her body to be buried in St. Mary's chapel, within the prebendal church of St. Margaret at Leicester[1].

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[1] See the Introductory Volume, p. lv.

[2] E Rotulis domini Ricardi Gravesend, quondam Lincolnie episcopi, qui cepit preesse ecclesie Cathedrali Beate Marie Virginis Lincolnie, anno Domini 1258.

[3] Mr. Peck, from the MSS. at Belvoir.

In the time of Henry VII. *Church Ales* were very frequent. When they made collections for poor, or for church repairs, a kind of treat was given.

A. D. 1498. Received at the Church Ale, on the Sunday next before the Assumption, 17*s.* 5*d.*; and on the Assumption, 2*s.* 7½*d.*

Paid, for bread and flesh for the Church Ale, 4*s.*

Ditto, on our Lady Day Assumption, 2*d.*

Received, at the Church Ale holden of St. Bartholomew's eve, 38*s.* 1*d.*

Paid, for powder, beef, and cheese, 10*d.*

1513. They had a calf cost 2*s.* 4*d.* and three calves' heads and a ewe cost 8*d.*

In 1525, a calf cost 3*s.* 8*d.*; and for their breakfasts, three calves' heads and two plucks, &c. dressing, fire, and other things, 4*d.*

In 1534, the value of the prebend of St. Margaret's, then held by *Master Doctor Dudley*, was 33*l.* The Vicar Choral of Lincoln had from the church an annual payment of 2*l.*

The stipend of Thomas Nelson, vicar, was 17*l.*; and the King had an annual payment of 2*s.* 10½*d.*

In the Visitation of Dr. John White, Bishop of Lincoln, under the authority of a mandate from Cardinal Pole, it is thus, *inter alia*, reported: "Thomas More in Ecclesiâ parochiali Divi Martini Leicestrie, ac post etiam in Ecclesiâ Dive Margarete, xxi° die Aprilis 1556, coram nobis comparuit, et multas Hereses defendit; dicens inter cetera: "This is my faith, that in the Sacrament of the Altar is not the body of Christ; no more than if I myself should give one a piece of bread, and say, Take, eat, this is my body; meaning my own body within my doublet." Unde sententia contra ipsum lata. Scriptum est ad Dominem Regem et Reginam: Et per Breve *De Heretico comburendo*, apud Leicester predict', mense Junii fuit combustus[2]."

The following extracts from the Churchwardens' Accompts were made by Mr. Peck in 1729:

		£.	s.	d.
1553.	Rec'd, at the Obit of sir Rich. Helkyslers — — — —	0	0	3
	Rec'd, at the Obit of Christo. Jennison — — — —	0	3	4
	For mending the Pyx — —	0	0	3
	For paynting the Awter-clothes	0	2	2
	For two Crosses — — —	0	12	6
	For paynting the Rode — —	0	2	10
	For II Crosse-staves, and paynting the same — — — —	0	0	8
	For mending the Canape —	0	0	2
	For the Crosse-cloths — —	0	3	0
	For making St. John's Aultar —	0	0	10
	For making owr Lady Aultar —	0	3	0
	For paynting the II Aultar-clothys	0	2	11
	For watchyng the Sepulture —	0	0	8
	For a Cope — — — —	0	13	4
	For the Pascale and Judas —	0	0	12
	For Stone to the Aultar — —	0	0	4
	For Chayns to the Sencers, and skowryng — — — —	0	0	10
	For a Chrysmatory — —	0	2	4
	For a Cope — — — —	3	5	0
	For III Banner-clothes — —	0	1	4
	For sawyng, makyng, and paynting x Banner-polys, and II that Mr. Conyesbie had — —	0	3	0
	For a Patten to the Chales —	0	11	3
	For mendyng the Skons —	0	0	6
1554.	Paid, for Tythe of Willows —	0	1	0
	For Waforus on Pawm Sonday —	0	0	1
	For Freng for a Streymar that Master Fleychar gaf — —	0	2	0
	For a Manwell [Manual] —	0	3	0
	For makyng Serch for the Chales	0	2	4
	For Parrs and a Surples —	0	10	0
1555.	Rec'd, for *Lyncoln Farthyngs* of [the hamlet of] Knighton][3]	0	0	4½
	Paid for setting up the Pulpet —	0	0	2
	For a Key for the Kofar of the Qweyar — — — —	0	0	2
	For the Rode Mary and John —	0	1	8
	For payntyng the Rode Marie and John, and Sent Margarett's Crowne — — —	0	2	6
	For settyng up the Images —	0	0	8
	For Cord to the Orgeyns —	0	0	1
	For II Antiphonals — —	0	2	0
	For makyng II Surplesis of II Albis	0	0	4
	For a Hally-water-stock —	0	3	6
	For another — — — —	0	3	0
1557.	Rec'd of Saunders' sister for hir Legacy — — — —	0	1	0
	Paid for mendyng the Crosse —	0	0	4
	For XVI yards of new Clowth for the Roode — — —	0	9	4
	For peynting the same — —	0	3	0
1558.	For ryngyng the Bells wheyn Q. Eliz. was proclaymed Quene —	0	0	8
	Rec'd for the Obit of Mrs. Heysylryge — — — —	0	2	0
	Rec'd of Rob. Ynsley, for a white alabaster stone — — —	0	3	4
	Rec'd for Lingcollne Farthyngs —	0	1	4
1559.	For taking down the Angels —	0	0	8
1561.	Rec'd for Peynted Cloth —	0	8	0
	Paid to Father Clerke — —	0	3	4
	For wrytyng of the Com'andements	0	4	0
	Paid to the Organ Pleaer —	0	3	4
	Rec'd for a Staffe that aperteyned to the Roode-lofte — —	0	13	11
	Rec'd for the Haly-loffe —	0	2	0
1564.	Paid to the Vyset Folks[4] —	0	18	10
	Sold, Brase Stuff — — —	0	15	0
	One Cope — — —	1	0	0
	Baner-cloths and other Stuff	0	6	8
	St. Hugh's Cote, and others	0	6	8
	3 Vestments and 1 Cope	6	13	4
1565.	For mendyng of the Balyes of the Orgaynes — — — —	0	0	2
	For kepyng the Organ halfe a yere, at the com'andement of Mr. Mayor and the whole People	0	2	0
	For takyng down of the Roode-lofte	0	0	8
	For Bred and Wyne for II Com'unions — — — — —	0	0	2
	For VII yardes of grene Say for my Lorde's Seate — —	0	9	4
	Paid to Sir Peter Stryngham, for kepyng of the Booke — —	0	0	6
	For a quart of Maumsye on Good Friday — — — —	0	0	6
	Rec'd for the Holy-water Stoke	0	0	8
1566.	Paid to Syr Rich. Cusenrate, for kepyng the Booke — —	0	0	6
1567.	Layd forthe for the Egle [*Lectern, forsan*] — — —	4	19	3
	For one day's work for the Organs	0	0	8
1568.	Rec'd for the Chales — —	4	13	4

This yere, 1568, Mr. John Lounde (being Prebendary) was mayd also Vycar of the same. And the sayd Lounde mayd, the same year, the chymbney within the kitchyng, and the valt in the halle, and repayryd the howse, w^{ch} was so ruynous that a man cold not lye dry therein: yet cold he recover nothyng for delapydations, because the Vicar had playd a . . . . . . part. And in the same yere, he, with consent of his lovyng parishioners, dyd extyrpe and pull downe all monuments of superstytyone owt of the said prebendall church. I pray God so kepe ytt.

		£.	s.	d.
1568.	Paid for skowryng the Egle —	0	0	4
	For carryyng the Supplycac'on to Loughborowe, to my Lord of Loughborowe, &c. — —	0	1	10

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[1] Collins's Peerage, 1768, vol. VI. p. 37.

[2] Fox's Martyrs, vol. III. p. 632; and Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. III. Appendix, p. 165; from the Lincoln Register.

[3] This article often occurs.

[4] This article occurs often the same year, and relates to the poor visited with the Plague.

		£.	s.	d.
	To Tho. Grene, for his peans-takyng — — — —	0	6	8
	For the copy of the Declaration at London — — — —	0	2	0
	Gyven to my Lord of Loughborow's Butler and Porter —	0	1	6
	For a Samon gyven to my Lord of Loughborow — — —	0	13	8
	Paid for the Com'union Coppe —	4	8	0
1569.	Rec'd for the red Velvet Coveryng	1	2	1
	Rec'd for the Organ's Casse —	0	10	0
	Rec'd for the Organ Pypes —	1	8	1
	Rec'd for part of the Organ Casse	0	7	6
1570.	Rec'd of Mr. Lounde, for carvyd Boards — — — —	0	0	4
	Rec'd of Mr. Newzamm, for the Eagle — — — — —	5	0	0
1572.	Paid to the Parit. for warning the Dean of Lyncoln's Visitation	0	0	4
	Paid to the Vicar, for tythes of the Wyllowes standing in the Cow-pasture — — —	0	1	2
1573.	Paid to the Vicar, for his Offering every Sunday — — —	. . .	. .	1

The PREBEND of ST. MARGARET,

consists of the impropriation and advowson of St. Margaret's parish in the town of Leicester, where antiently stood the episcopal see of Leicester.

The value of the prebend in 1534 was 27*l.* 6*s.* 3*d.*

The following Prebendaries have been successively Proprietors and Patrons of this Church.

John de Winton, 1236.

Roger de Saxenhirst, Archdeacon of Leicester about 1274, and Prebendary in 1276, presented Walter de Bornington to the vicarage.

Roger de Martival (afterwards Bishop of Salisbury), being collated in 1294 to this prebend and the archdeaconry of Leicester, accepted the archdeaconry, but quitted the prebend.

John Maunsell, collated to it 2 cal. Julii, 1295, occurs in 1301 and 1325.

Adam de Limbergh died possessed of it 1339, and was succeeded by

Comenges, a Roman Cardinal, 1339; who held it 1343.

John de Edyngton, 12 cal. Jan. 1349; he exchanged it, 13 cal. Nov. 1366, with

John de Appelby, Prebendary of Chamberleyneswode in the church of St. Paul, London; who held it 1380.

Thomas Brightwell, Dean of Leicester college; on whose death, in 1390,

Thomas Bennet[2], LL.D. succeeded, being installed Nov. 21, 1390.

Richard Younge, LL.B. was installed July 18, 1391. In 1399, he was made Bishop of Bangor.

Thomas More was presented to it by the King, June 23, 1399; and died 1421, being Dean of St. Paul's cathedral, London, where he was buried, without any inscription to his memory.

Thomas Barnesley was collated 1421, on More's death; and quitted it, being Archdeacon of Leicester.

Reginald Kentwode held it 1437. He died 1441, being Dean also of London; and was buried by his predecessor Dean More, without any monument.

John Walpole died in May 1445, possessed of it.

William Biconell succeeded 1445, and died 1477. His successor was

John Wardhall, LL.D. collated Nov. 7, 1477, on Biconell's death.

Roger Rotherham, Archdeacon of Rochester, was collated July 17, 1472, and quitted it the same year.

John Blackhall, M.A. succeeded, being installed Nov. 14, 1472.

Geffry Simeon quitted it, 1485, for the Chancellorship of Lincoln.

Simon Stallworth was collated Aug. 11, 1485, on Simeon's resignation.

Robert Momey was collated March 18, 1492, on Stallworth's quitting it the same year.

John Cotteler was collated March 28, 1492, on the resignation of Momey. He was also Treasurer.

Robert Moine was Prebendary in 1501.

Richard Dudley, M.A. was collated March 30, 1507, on Cotteler's resignation.

Henry Morgan, LL.D. was presented by the King, with the consent of the Bishop; and was collated June 7, 1536, on Dudley's death. He was preferred to the see of St. David's 1554; and deprived by Queen Elizabeth 1559.

Thomas Todde held it about 1559.

John Londe, LL.B. was installed into it April 20, 1560; as was

John Robinson, Precentor, installed July 9, 1581. He died in 1597, and was buried at Somersham, co. Huntingdon, where he was rector.

George Eland, afterwards Chancellor of Lincoln, enjoyed it March 8, 1603-4. He resigned it 1605.

Richard Clayton, S.T.P. Master of St. John's college, Cambridge, was collated to it Jan. 22, 1605-6. He died in 1612, being also Dean of Peterborough, and Archdeacon of Lincoln.

Thomas Turner, S.T.B. rector of Stokehammond, Bucks, succeeded, being installed Aug. 23, 1612. He was afterward Dean of Canterbury; and died Oct. 8, 1672, aged 81.

John Walcot, M.A. was installed into it July 26, 1618, on Turner's resignation. He died about 1660, being rector of Keyston, co. Huntingdon.

Nathanael Ward was installed Oct. 20, 1660; and died possessed of it 1668.

Edward Boteler, M.A. installed Oct. 12, 1668, on Ward's death. He died in 1670, and was buried at Wintringham, co. Lincoln, where he was rector. His successor was

Nicholas Stratford[3], S.T.P. installed April 7, 1670. He mas made Bishop of Chester in 1689, and succeeded by

John Gostling, M.A. installed Oct. 26, 1689. He was chaplain to his Majesty, one of the priests of the Royal Chapel, subdean of St. Paul's, a minor canon of the cathedrals of Canterbury and London, rector of All Saints Hope, and vicar of Littlebourn, in Kent. He died July 17, 1733.

Thomas Geary, M.A. 1733.

Andrew Burnaby[4], M.A. 1737; Prebendary and Vicar. He was also rector of Asfordby.

Robert Burnaby, LL.B. younger brother to the Archdeacon; died April 2, 1807.

—— Palmer, 1807; the present Prebendary, 1810.

The style of office is, "Prebendary of the prebendal church of Saint Margaret in Leicester, founded in the cathedral church of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Lincoln."

[The names of the Vicars of St. Margaret's may be seen under the description of Knighton, vol. IV. p. 238; to which may be added,

Robert de Horeby, 1280.]

ST. MARGARET'S GUILD.

"In this church," says Mr. Carte, "was founded St. Margaret's guild, for which I have seen a memorandum of a patent granted 16 Ric. II. This

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[1] "Extract. è veteri Compotu Guardianorum Ecclesie B. Margaretæ, penès virum Reverendum Johannes Kilby, ejusdem ecclesiæ vicariam A.D. 1729, per me, F. Peck."

[2] "Penult' die Oct', 1390, dominus episcopus Lincolnie contulit mag'ro Bennet, presbytero, Curie Cantuariensis officiali, prebendam Sancte Margarette Leicestrie, per mortem magistri Thome de Bryghtwell, decani ecclesie Collegii novi Beate Marie." Reg. Bokyngham.

[3] See some account of him in vol. IV. p. 239.

[4] See vol. III. p. 17. His son, Dr. Andrew Burnaby, is the present Archdeacon of Leicester; and vicar of Greenwich.

guild was rich, and used to join with Corpus Christi guild in defraying the public charges[1]."

	£.	s.	d.
"Gilda Sancte Margarete, in villâ Leicestrie, valet in redditibus et firmâ omnium terrarum et tenementorum predicte gilde pertinentibus, scituatis et existentibus in villâ Leicestrie, prout &c.	19	10	1½
Firmâ annuali ejusdem gilde, simul cum duobus cameris ibidem, que II capellani predicte gilde modò inhabitant, ac gardino cum pomario, valuatis in toto per annum — — — —	1	0	0
	20	10	1½

Reprise; viz.

Redditus resoluti diversis personis sequentibus:

Domino Regi, ut ducatûs sui Lancastrie, exeunt' de certis terris in Belgrave gate — — — — — —	1	10	9½
Eidem, exeunt' de diversis tenementis in North gate — — — — —	0	6	8
Eidem, exeunt' de II peciis terre in Towne ditche — — — — —	0	0	6
Custodi Castelle ibidem, ut parcella ducatûs predicti — — —	0	1	4
Waltero Grossyn, de unâ peciâ terre in Belgrave gate — — —	0	1	8
Collegio Beate Marie ibidem —	0	0	4
Et magistro Nethermyll, exeunt' de unâ peciâ terre in Belgrave gate predictâ	0	0	9
In toto per annum —	2	0	11½
Feodum ballivi sive collectoris redditûs ibidem, per annum — —	1	0	0
Stipendium duorum capellanorum ibidem, cuilibet eorum ad 106*s*. 8*d*. per annum — — — —	10	13	4
Et remanet clarè per annum —	6	18	10

The said gild was founded by king Richard the Second, and incorporated in the name of two *custodes* or masters of the same gelde; and to th'entente to find two priests, to celebrate divine service within the said church of St. Margaret, and to pray for the founder's souls; and there hath been no land sold synce the tyme before lymyted; and the inventory, &c."

In another account I find,

Gilda Sancte Margarete valet in redd' et firm' — — — —	20	10	1½
Repris' inde — — —	13	6	3
Et remanet clarè per annum —	6	18	10½

All the lands belonging to the gilds of Corpus Christi and of St. Margaret's in Leicester were purchased from king Edward VI. by *Robert Cuteler*, esq. afterwards sir *Robert*, and chief justice of the king's bench[2].

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

At the upper end of the North aile is an alabaster altar monument of *John Penny*, LL.D. abbot of *Leicester*, Bishop of *Bangor* 1504, and of *Carlisle* 1509. He died, at the end of the year 1519, or the beginning of the year 1520, on a visit at Leicester abbey; where it is supposed that he was buried; and that, on the suppression of that monastery, his monument was removed to this church, to which he had been a special benefactor.

This tomb[3], the work of no inferior artist, still remains in good preservation; and is represented in Plate XXXIX. fig. 5.

Wyrley's Notes, in the College of Arms, preserve an epitaph, on a mural monument, to the memory of *John Middleton*, mayor of Leicester in 1578, who died in 1588.

Arms: Quarterly, 1. and 4. . . . . . fretty . . . . . and a canton; 2. and 3. . . . . . three hounds currant in pale Or; fig. 6.

In the chancel.

On mural monuments on the North side:

"In memory of Francis Nedham, gent.
who died September the 16th, 1786, aged 71 years;
and of Elizabeth his wife,
the daughter of Thomas Stanley, gent.
who died September the 19th, 1802, aged 79 years."

Arms: Party per fess, Argent and Ermine, a pale counterchanged; three pheons' heads Argent. Crest, upon a chapeau Gules, turned up Ermine, a pheon's head Or, between two wings Argent. *Nutt*; fig. 10.

"Near to this place
lie interred the remains of
William Nutt, esq.
late of Hornsey-lane in the county of Middlesex,
and son of Josiah and Dorothy Nutt,
of this place.
He was a father to the fatherless—
the widow and orphan felt his bounty.
He was frugal in his own expences,
that he might have the heartfelt
satisfaction of relieving others.
None could more lament his death
than his relations;
which happened on the 16th of October, 1788,
in the 64th year of his age."

On the South side, on a neat marble tablet:

"Near to this place lie the remains
of Mrs. Mary Nutt, wife of Mr. James Nutt
of this place,
who departed this life July 28, 1790,
aged 43 years.
She was a most affectionate wife,
a tender mother, and a sincere friend.
She stretched out her hand to the poor—
yea, she reached out her hand to the needy."

On flat stones:

"Here lieth interred the body of Hellen Pares,
the wife of Thomas Pares,
and daughter of Mr. Thomas Peak of Loddington,
who departed this life October the 16th, 1706,
aged 25 years.
Here also lieth the body of John the son of
Thomas and Hellen Pares,
who departed this life October 10th, 1706.
Here lies also the body of Dorothy,
the second wife of Thomas Pares,
and daughter of Mr. John Wilford of Gadsby,
who departed this life the 23d day of October, 1717,
aged 24 years.
Also John, the son of Thomas Pares
by Dorothy his wife,
died Oct. 30, 1715, aged 14 days."

"Here lieth interred the body of Mr. John Pares,
one of the aldermen, and once mayor, of this Borough,
who departed this life the 6th of September, 1712,
aged 77 years.
Here also lieth interred the body of
Mary the wife of John Pares, gent.
who departed this life February the 1st, 1728,
in the 92d year of her age."

"Here lies the body of Elizabeth
the wife of Mr. Thomas Pares,

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[1] There used formerly to be a solemn procession from the collegiate church of St. Mary de Castro to that of St. Margaret, every Whit-Monday, in which the image of the Virgin Mary was carried under a canopy borne by four persons, with a minstrel, harp, or other musick, and twelve persons representing the twelve Apostles, each of whom had the name of the Apostle whom he represented written on parchment fixed on his bonnet; and fourteen persons bearing banners, with the virgins in the parish attending. When they came to St. Margaret's, among other oblations there were two pairs of gloves, whereof one is said to be for God, the other for St. Thomas of India. A similar procession was, on the same day, made from St. Martin's church to St. Margaret's; viz. the image of St. Martin was carried thither, with twelve persons representing the Apostles, and twelve banners, &c.; but no musick, or any canopy carried over St. Martin. And the like procession, Mr. Carte thought, was made from all the other churches in the town; but the records of them are lost. These annual processions occasioned a very broad street leading from the North Gate to this Church to be called *Sonvey*, or *Sancta via*.

[2] See under Beby, in vol. III. p. 169.

[3] See a more particular description of it under Leicester Abbey, p. 268.

and daughter of Mr. John Newton of Leicester,
who departed this life July 17, 1727, aged 32 years.
Also John and Anne,
son and daughter of the above-named Thomas Pares
and Elizabeth his wife.

He	died	June 17, 1727,	aged	8 years.
She		July 24, 1761,		38 years."

"Here lies interred the body of Anne
the wife of John Gwyer,
and daughter of Isaac Woollaston, esq.
of Loseby in this county,
who departed this life the 18th day of November, 1786,
aged 33 years."

"Here lieth interred the body of John Pares, gent.
one of the aldermen, and once mayor, of this Borough,
and senior of the 72 members of
this antient Corporation.
He departed this life Dec. 25, 1739, aged 74.
Here also lieth interred the body of
Mary the wife of the said John Pares, gent.
and daughter of John Orme,
of Shopnall hall in Staffordshire, gent.
She departed this life February 24, 1722, aged 49."

"Here lies the body of Deborah,
late wife of Nathaniel Norris,
daughter of Mr. John Potter, citizen of London,
and grand-daughter of Dr. John Boylston,
late rector of Bosworth.
Her piety and devotion, her charity and goodness,
her humanity and modesty,
her pleasing and innocent conversation,
as also her obliging demeanour to all sorts of people,
made her a great ornament to her sex,
and a good example to all such women as
desire to excel in virtue.
She departed this life Sept. 15, 1711, aged 32.
In the same grave lies Rebecca the daughter of
Nathaniel Norris by the said Dorothy his wife;
she died the 22d of September, 1711, aged 9 days.
Near this place lies the body of Deborah
their eldest daughter,
who died the 1st of April, 1711, aged 12 months.
As also of Rebecca Walker, late wife of Treen Walker,
of Draycut in the county of Warwick, gent.
daughter of John Shuckbrough,
of Burbury in the same county, esq.
by Anne his wife, and great-grandmother
to the last-mentioned Deborah.
She died Sept. 1, 1711, aged 92."

"Hic jacet Anna, uxor Edvardi Wigley, M. D. quæ cum indole eximiâ, et fide erga Deum insigni, virtutum omnium feraci, innuptam exornâsset vitam: ne quid tam charæ superis animæ deesset, omnem conjugii vicem, pietate et studio in suos, paucis heu! annis [pro sorte humanâ] explevit, obiit 1 Maii, A. D. 1731.
Devenit maritus, A. D. 1751."

"Here lieth interred the body of William Collins,
late of this Borough, gent.
who departed this life the 21st day of September, 1760,
in the 37th year of his age."

"Here lieth interred the body of William Gray,
citizen of London,
who departed this life the 22d day of August, 1762,
aged 64 years."

"On the 21st of November, 1796,
the body of Mary wife of Thomas Rickards of Leicester,
and daughter of David and Sarah Nutt
of Kidlington, Oxfordshire,
was consigned to mingle with its kindred clay
in this place,
inspired with humble confidence of divine acceptance.
She resigned her soul on the 13th of November, 1796,
aged 31 years.
William-Ascough Rickards, their son,
was born May the 6th; died August 11;
and was buried here August the 14th, 1787."

"In memory of Edward Davie, gent.
and Anne his wife.

He	died	Aug. 22,	1763,	aged	56.
She		June 20,			52."

Elizabeth, wife of William Goadby, Feb. 17, 1698, aged 27.

William Goadby, Dec. 21, 1718, aged 48.

Thomas Joyce died September 1716, aged 75.

William Goadby, Feb. 11, 1717, aged 72.

Joyce Margetson, Feb. 24, 1731, aged 20.

William Foster, gent. March 19, 1757, aged 69.

Dorothy, wife of Josiah Nutt, Nov. 20, 1757, aged 72.

William, son of James and Mary Nutt, Feb. 11, 1772, in his infancy.

James Nutt, April 17, 1775, aged 9 months.

James, son of James and Mary Nutt, Jan. 12, 1781, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Mary, wife of Abel Webster, May 11, 1784, aged 39.

Abel Webster, Dec. 6, 1794, aged 54.

In the nave:

On flat stones:

"Here lieth the body of William Burleton,
of Wykin in this county,
doctor of laws, and barrister,
in the commission of the peace for this
and several other Counties,
and for more than 20 years Recorder
of this antient Borough.
Having acquitted himself with great reputation
in his professional, as well as in his social
and domestic character;
he died, much lamented, Nov. 12, 1786, aged 64."

Arms: In a lozenge, a lion passant guardant; Plate XLI. fig. 11.

"Here lie the bodies of Elizabeth and Jane Tonson,
daughters of James Tonson and Jane his wife,
who was daughter of Benjamin Billers and
Jane his wife.

Elizabeth	died	Nov. 19,	1718,	aged	25.
Jane		Nov. 29,			30."

Georgius Billers[1], generosus, Dec. 16, 1702, aged 42.

Jane his wife, July 8, 1738, aged 70. (This is on a small brass let into the stone.)

William and Benjamin, sons of the above; William, Dec. 20, 1660; Benjamin, Feb. 3, 1669.

John, son of John Billers, March 26, 1694, aged 5 months.

Mary, daughter of John Billers, May 15, 1695, aged 8 months.

Joseph, son of John Billers, Jan. 18, 1698, aged 11 months.

Elizabeth Coulton, daughter of George and Elizabeth Coulton, and grand-daughter of Mr. Benjamin Billers, March 3, 1713, aged 12.

George Coulton, son of George Coulton, late of Osgathorpe, gent. Oct. 19, 1719, aged 51.

Elizabeth his wife, Jan. 31, 1744, aged 77.

Rev. George Coulton, Dec. 19, 1772, aged 68.

Petty Coulton, his son, 1772, aged 2.

Mary Wilson, relict of Thomas Wilson, gent. March 18, 1745, aged 62.

John Davies, gent. Feb. 20, 1755, aged 18.

Mary, the wife of John Davies, Nov. 4, 1772, aged 67.

Elizabeth Davies, daughter of John Davies, April 6, 1769, aged 30.

Thomas Stanley, Jan. 8, 1756, aged 65.

John Oldfield, gent. Sept. 16, 1805, aged 66.

In the North aile.

On mural tablets:

"Inter mortis exuvias
hic propè jacet Maria Kilbye,
Johannis Kilbye hujus ecclesiæ vicarii uxor
non immeritò charissima;
liberos indulgenter dilexit;
dum amor, obsequium,

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[1] See vol. III. p. 188, under the History of Birstall.

fides, delicias illam conjugis fecere.
Pertæsa vitæ, non timida mori,
pietatis speique plena feliciori,
vitam dolosam reliquit,
vicesimo quarto die Februarii,
anno ætatis 55, Salutis 1720."

"In the memory of Elizabeth,
the wife of Henry Temple, gent.
who died July 18, 1799, aged 24 years.
Also Elizabeth their daughter died May 13, 1799,
aged 15 months."

"Near this place are deposited the remains of
Theophilus Holmes,
who died Sept. 23, 1785, aged 34 years."

"Near this place are deposited the remains of
William Cooke, gent.
who departed this life the 19th day of June, 1784,
in the 81st year of his age.
Also of Martha, wife of William Cooke, gent.
who departed this life the 27th day of August, 1773,
in the 80th year of her age."

"Here lieth the body of James Sloane,
of Gough-square in the city of London, gentleman;
who departed this life May 19, 1754, aged 54 years.
And also Susanna his wife, who died the 18th of
December 1755, aged 52 years."

Arms: Argent, two bars Gules; in chief a lion passant guardant of the second; a crescent for difference: Impaling, Gules, a sword in bend Or; over it a demi-negro proper. Plate XLI. fig. 12.

"In memory of Katharine, wife of the
Reverend Robert Burnaby, LL.B.
many years vicar and prebendary of this church,
rector of Wanlip, and an acting magistrate
for this County.
She was the only daughter of the late
Thomas Jee, esq. of this town;
and died March 22, 1795, in the 54th year of her age.
Also in memory of Robert Burnaby,
attorney at law, their second son,
who died April 12, 1795,
in the 29th year of his age.
Also of Andrew, Sarah, Andrew, Katharine,
and Katharine,
their children, who died in their infancy.
The Reverend Robert Burnaby, LL.B.
died April 2, 1807, in the 69th year of his age."

On flat stones:

"Near this place lieth Thomas Bocherton, gent.
and Frances his wife."

John Cogan, surgeon, March 4, 1763, aged 36.

Arthur Richards, gent. Oct. 17, 1774, aged 43.

Joseph Smith, June 2, 1737, aged 46.

Sarah Holmes, wife of William Holmes, May 26, 1752, aged 35.

William Holmes, March 28, 1770, aged 56.

Henry, son of Thomas Palmer, May 29, 1744, aged 7.

Agnes, the wife of Thomas Palmer, Aug. 19, 1757, aged 47.

Ellis Shipley, Sept. 6, 1775, aged 73.

Elizabeth, wife of Ellis Shipley, Sept. 27, 1761, aged 57.

Dorothy Armston, widow of Joseph Smith, and relict of John Armston, March 27, 1742, aged 58.

On mural tablets at the West end of the North aile:

Anne, daughter of William and Edith Capp, July 31, 1771, in her infancy.

Edith, the wife of William Capp, June 6, 1782, aged 44.

John, son of Anthony and Esther Topham, Jan. 7, 1770, aged 26.

Anthony, son of Anthony and Esther Topham, Sept. 28, 1780, aged 40.

Esther, wife of Anthony Topham, Feb. 28, 1780, aged 70.

Anthony Topham, Jan. 3, 1788, aged 86.

In the South aile, on mural tablets.

On an atchievement:

Argent, two bars, and in chief three mullets Sable, pierced of the field; impaling, Or, on a chevron, between three leopards' faces Gules, three trefoils Argent. Crest, a demi-hound, couped Sable, collared Argent. *Major*; Plate XXXIX. fig. 7.

On a monument under this atchievement:

Major; impaling, Gules, a fleur de lis Or, and a chief Ermine; fig. 8.

"Mariæ uxoris Antonii Major [1], generosi, quod in terris reliquum est, vicino requiescit pulvere, pientissimæ, viz. animæ non indignum domicilium; quod ut meliori potiretur, libentissimè resignavit, quarto die Septembris, anno Domini 1649, ætatis suæ 26.

"*Maria Major*."
Anagramma,
"*Jam Ira Amor* [2]."

Now Anger's chang'd to Love; now Death, which is
The Wage of Sin, becomes the way to bliss.
See what the soveraigne vertue of Christ's blood
Can do, make Crosses Crownes, and Poyson food."

On a slate in the South-east aile:

"Hic jacet corpus Thomæ Major . . . . Major et Janæ uxor ejus, filia Gulielmi Farmer, ... juxta hoc monumentum . . . . . . [*The rest obliterated.*]

On a white stone, with the arms of *Major* (fig. 7.):

"Sub hoc saxo deposita sunt corpora Joannis Major, generosi, et Janæ uxoris ejus. Ille obiit 12 die Aprilis, anno Dom. 1661, ætatis suæ 60. Hæc 11 die Aprilis, anno Dom. 1676, ætatis suæ 78."

Round the margin:

"Here lieth interr'd the bodie of Willam Farmer, ..." [*The rest obliterated.*]

On another atchievement:

Major; impaling, Vert, a chevron, and in chief three escalops Or; fig. 9.

On a flat stone:

"Joh'es Major, Joh'is filius . . . ."

On a brass plate let into the stone:

". . . . . Siste, Viator.
. . . . Legas, ne lugeas, quæso. Hic Susanna Major, relicta Johan. Major, armigeri, ad pedes viri sui charissimi jacet, quem vivum et mortuum observandum novit; annos viduitatis egit tres; et tandem vitâ hac fragili prudenter piè et religiosè consummatâ in vitam sempiternam migravit, decimo nono die Martii, anno Dom. 1705, ætatis 28."

Under the above:

"Formâ magnus; nomine
major; maximus jure.
. . . è scalâ nitidis scandit
. . . . . och superis
. . . . . ite nitidis."

"Here lieth interred the body of John Newton senior,
who departed this life the 15th of December, 1739,
in the 67th year of his age.

---

[1] Extracts from St. Margaret's Register:

1628. Thomas Major, filius Johannis Major gen', bapt. fuit 4^o die Januarii.

1696. John, son of John Major, esq. baptized Jan. 4.

1698. Jane, daughter of John Major, esq. baptized May 9.

1718. John, son of John Major, esq. born June 21, baptized July 7.

1649. Mary wife of Anthony Major, Feb. 21.

1661. John Major senior, April 14.

1677. Antonius Major, verè pius et generosus, sepultus 19^o Januarii.

1679. Gabriel Major, Evangelii Minister, sepultus 29^o Junii.

1716. Mr. John Major and Mrs. Catharine Byrd, marr. Oct. 8.

[2] Though anagrams are commonly elaborate trifles, yet there is a singular and edifying quaintness in the sententious import of the above, especially when collated with the English paraphrase that attends it. W. B.

Also Elizabeth his wife departed this life
Jan. 17, 1747, aged 85 years."

"Here lieth interred the body of John Newton junior,
who departed this life the 18th day of May, 1742,
in the 46th year of his age."

"Here lie interred the bodies of
John and William Newton,
sons of John Newton junior by Mary his wife.
William departed this life May the 18th, 1749,
in the 22d year of his age;
John died July the 30th, 1749, aged 30 years."

"In memory of James Bishop,
one of the aldermen of this Borough,
who served the office of mayor in the year 1782,
and died Aug. 18, 1803, in the 79th year of his age.
Also of Hannah his wife, who died June 15, 1797,
in the 78th year of her age."

"To the memory of Mrs. Sarah Bishop,
wife of Mr. William Bishop,
who died the 23d day of September, 1787,
in the 32d year of her age."

"To the memory of John-Peter Allemand,
who died Jan. 19, 1789, aged 45 years."

"In a vault near this place are deposited
the remains of Mr. Samuel Miles,
late of this Borough.
He departed this life the 9th day of June,
in the year of our Lord 1798,
and in the 54th year of his age.
In the same vault are deposited six of his children."

Arms: Argent, a chevron between three foxes' heads, erased Gules; fig. 11.

"Sacred to the memory of John Fox, surgeon.
His conduct in domestic life endeared him
to his family; and his professional merit
gained him the esteem of all with whom
his practice connected him.
He departed this life July 5, 1787,
aged 59 years.
Also near this place are deposited the
remains of Jane Fox, one of the daughters
of the above John Fox. She departed
this life Nov. 6, 1785, aged 26 years."

On flat stones:
William Stretton, Nov. 20, 1691, aged 65.
Richard Mansfield, Nov. 27, 1699, aged 29.
Robert, son of Robert Norton, Jan. 30, 1723.
William Borrows, Sept. 9, 1726, aged 59.
Mr. Robert Norton, Feb. 1, 1737, aged 47.
Jane, wife of John Berridge, Dec. 21, 1737, aged 37.
George Blaksley, June 29, 1739, aged 69.
Hannah, the wife of Samuel Hutchinson, June 18, 1741, aged 50.
Matthew Linwood, Feb. 28, 1783, aged 56.
Samuel Markland, March 12, 1805, aged 46.

Under the organ-loft:

"William, son of the Rev. William Sparrow, M.A.
vicar of Diseworth, and Sarah his wife,
born Dec. 12, 1777, died July 12, 1788."

"Anthony Ward, June 21, 1765, aged 65.
Also the body of Anne, wife of Henry Ward,
Sept. 21, 1779, aged 40.
She was a good Christian, a sincere companion,
and met with calm intrepidity the stroke of Death.

To thee my gently drooping head I bend;
Thy sigh, my husband, and thy tear, my friend;
On thee I muse, and in thy hast'ning sun,
See life expiring ere 'tis well begun.
The Angels call—they call me from above,
And bid me hasten to the realms of love;
My soul with transport hears the happy doom;
I come, ye gentle Messengers, I come."

"Mary, daughter of Robert Bree, M.D.
and Elizabeth his wife,
died Nov. 26, 1792, aged 2 years."

On a monument against the South-west wall:

"Near this place are deposited the remains of
Elizabeth the wife of John Miles,
one of the aldermen of this Borough,
and daughter of the late John Hickman,
of Tinkwood Hall in Cheshire, gent.
She died Jan. 30, 1772, in the 57th year of her age.
She was an amiable pattern of
conjugal virtues, and of maternal
tenderness. How great then the loss
of her surviving son and husband!"

At the West end of the church:

"D. O. M.
Here lie the remains of Mr. John Farmer, attorney at law, solicitor of this Corporation, whose integrity in his profession, humanity of temper, easiness of address, and extensive charity, gained the hearts of all who knew him alive, and drew tears from their eyes when dead; but from none more abundant and sincere, than his afflicted wife Isabella, daughter and coheir of Thomas Levinge, of Shepey, esq. who, at her own costs and charges, inclosed this ground[1], and erected this monument, a token of her conjugal love, and a resting-place for herself and family. He departed this life the 17th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1737, aged 54 years."

"Here also lie the remains of Isabella, wife of the said John Farmer, of Leicester, gent. and daughter of the late Thomas Levinge, of Shepey in the county of Leicester, esq.
She departed this life Nov. 16, anno Domini 1764.
Here also is interred Isabella Burrell,
daughter of the above John and Isabel Farmer.
She departed this life June 28, 1755, aged 27.

Mortal, gaze on! Still as you gaze,
Let this be your instruction;
That, like a plant, God did you raise;
Earth was your chief production.
One blooming plant lies wither'd here,
Admir'd by all who'd seen her:
Death cropt its stem, by God's command,
To grace our dear Redeemer."

"To the memory of William Farmer,
son of John Farmer by Isabella his wife.
He died Nov. 17, 1758, aged 26 years.
Here rests benevolence in manly youth,
Complacent manners, and ingenuous truth;
With filial piety and social join'd
Unshaken constancy, to fate resign'd:
If to his share some human errors fell,
Ask your own breast where does perfection dwell?"

"Here lyeth the body of Mary Miles,
wife of alderman Miles,
and daughter of John Pares, gent.
She departed this life July 24, 1759, aged 67."

In the church, under the tower:

"Here lieth interred the body of Jane,
the daughter of Anthony Ward by Alice his wife,
who departed this life the 7th day of May, 1757,
in the 13th year of her age.
Hark, from the tombs a doleful sound;
My ear, attend the cry:
You living men, come view the ground
Where you must shortly lie.
Princess, this clay must be your bed,
In spite of all your towers:
The tall, the wise, the reverend head,
Must lie as low as ours."

At the West end, against the tower:

"Sacred to the memory of John Mansfield, esq.
who died Sept. 24, 1798, aged 59.

If feelings just, which unconstrain'd expand
With genuine ardour warm from Nature's hand;
A heart that glow'd each selfish thought above,
With social kindness, and parental love;
A public spirit, lib'ral, unconfin'd,
The World his circle, and his friends Mankind:
If such may justly claim the hallow'd tear,
Let faithful Memory drop the tribute here."

"In memory of Elizabeth Cotchett,
daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Cotchett;
she died Nov. 25, 1793,
aged 5 years and 4 months."

On atchievements:

1. Or, a chevron Ermine, between three olive-leaves Vert, *Hesilrige;* impaling, Sable, on a chevron between three lamps Argent, fire Or, three mullets Sable; *Farmer*; Plate XXXIX. fig. 12.

2. Quarterly: 1. and 4. *Farmer;* 2. and 3. Vert, a chevron Or; in chief three escalop-shells; *Levinge*. Crest, a cubit arm couped proper, holding a lamp as before. Plate XLI. fig. 13.

3. *Farmer;* impaling *Levinge*. Pl. XXXIX. fig. 13.

In the church-yard.

A splendid monument, adorned on the North and South sides with military trophies, beautifully carved in slate, and containing at the West end the following inscription, is hastening rapidly to decay:

Arms: Argent, a chevron between three boars' heads erased Azure. Crest, on a wreath, a stag's head couped proper. Supporters, two stags of the last. Motto, *La Fortune passe par tout*. Pl. XLI. fig. 14.

"Here are deposited, by his express desire, the remains of the Right Honourable
ANDREW LORD ROLLO, a Scots peer, who betaking himself, though late, to
a military life, soon became distinguished by the exertion of every talent which
constitutes the spirited commander, the humane officer, and compleat gentleman.
As lieutenant-colonel-commandant, he embarked with the 22d regiment
in the year 1756 for North America, from whence, after a series of the
severest and most dangerous services, in the year 1761, as brigadier-general,
he was detached by General Amherst, to reduce the island of Dominique,
with 700 men, which he happily effected.
He soon after shared in the siege of Martinique, where he lost his
only son, a youth of the most promising hopes, who had served the
Generals Amherst and Monkton as brigade-major. He afterwards landed
at the Havannah, where he served at the head of a brigade, till within
ten days of the reduction of Port Moro, when the pressure of present duty,
the fatigues of past services, a broken constitution, and the importunity of
his General and Physicians, obliged him to retire. He died at Leicester[1]
the 2d of June, 1765, in the 61st year of his age, on his way to Bristol, where
he had been advised to go for the recovery of his health."

On altar-tombs:

"Here lieth the body of James Annis,
one of the aldermen of this Borough,
and once mayor.
He died the 18th day of October, 1719, aged 69.
Here lieth the body of Martha,
the wife of James Annis, one of the aldermen of
this Borough, and once mayor.
She died Nov. 5, 1719, aged 46.
Here lieth the body of James Annis, gent. their son,
who departed this life Aug. 2, 1733, aged 28."

"In certain hopes of a happy resurrection,
here are deposited the remains of Catherine,
daughter of John and Mary Palmer,
who, after supporting a long and painful decline
with patience, resignation, and Christian fortitude,
departed this life April 20, 1778, aged 26.
Early thy life of pilgrimage is run,
Thy business on this earthly stage is done.
Stern Death, who levels all that's form'd of clay,
Of thy fair blossoms made an easy prey:
Easy indeed; for like a lamb you went,
And full as innocent your life was spent.
Content and thankfulness, those gifts divine,
With meekness, mildness, patience, all were thine;
Strict filial duties were thy constant guide,
For in such virtues was thy only pride.
Death, whose grim aspect frightens each degree,
Had yet no terrors that could frighten thee:
E'en Death itself left on thy face a smile,
Expressive of, 'Farewell, my friends, awhile!'
What shall we say, if Heaven's to thee not kind?
What must become of us who stay behind?
All doubts forbear; thou'rt now at peace and rest,
And with thy kindred Saints supremely blest.
Reader, whoe'er thou art, to die prepare;
To live hereafter be thy constant care."

On upright stones:

"Here lieth the body of John Roberts, gent.
twice mayor of this Borough.
He died April 17, 1705, aged 75;
and Elizabeth his wife died Nov. 14, 1696, aged 71."

"William Heaford departed this life June 9, 1723,
in the 19th year of his age.
In swimming I my pleasure oft have sought:
By sinking, I to sudden death was brought.
*Oh! that they were wise, that they would consider
their latter end!*"

"Here lieth interred the body of William Spencer,
who departed this life the 2d of March,
in the year of our Lord 1763,
in the 47th year of his age.
Farewell, my friends of every kind:
Imprint this lesson on your mind;
In time you all must sleep in dust,
Until the rising of the just.
Dear wife, prepare 'gainst that great day!"

"In memory of John Bass, esq.
who departed this life Nov. 8, 1764, aged 69."

"In memory of Alice Newbery.
She died Feb. 13, 1777, aged 61 years."

"In sure and certain hope of a happy resurrection,
lie the remains of Martha,
wife of John Dalby of this parish.
She departed this life on the 29th of August, 1781,
aged 41 years.
Being early instructed in the true principles
of Religion,
she did not depend on her own perfections,
but on the merits and redemption of a blessed Saviour,
for a joyful and happy resurrection.
Also two of their children, Mary and Samuel,
who both died in their infancy."

On an elegant marble monument:

"John, Ann, and Mary-Ann,
children of John and Mary Mansfield,
died in their infancy.
Sacred to the memory of Mary Mansfield,
wife of John Mansfield, gent.
She died Oct. 31, 1787, aged 43 years."

"Near this stone are deposited the remains of
John Brooke, esq.
of Withybrooke, in the county of Warwick;
who, during the period of life allotted to him
by Providence,
acquired much various and useful knowledge;
united great elegance of manners with
a correct and discriminating taste;
and was deservedly esteemed by those who knew him.
He maintained a long, but ineffectual struggle
with the infirmities of a feeble constitution;
and at length died in this Borough, May 14, 1795,
in the 36th year of his age.
This stone is placed to perpetuate his memory by
one of his surviving friends."

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[1] At the Three Crowns Inn, then kept by Mr. James Bishop.

A grave-stone of curious workmanship[1], by Mr. William Firmadge of Leicester, is thus inscribed:

"In memory of Elizabeth, wife of John Ireland,
who died March 26, 1804, aged 83 years.
In hopes of a joyful resurrection,
here rest the remains of John Ireland,
who departed this life Sept. 7, 1776, aged 60."

"Here lieth the body of Mr. Robert Newton,
attorney at law;
who married the 4th daughter of George Ashley, esq.
deceased, and had by her 4 sons and 9 daughters.
He died Feb. 1, 1737, aged 47."

"Here lie the remains of Mary Tansley, who,
after living 40 years in the service of William Cooke,
of this parish, gent. departed this life
the 2d of May, 1784, in the 61st year of her age.
The memory of the just is blessed."

"In memory of Samuel Oliver, esq.
one of the aldermen, and twice mayor, of this Borough.
He died June 19, 1787, aged 72 years.
Margaret Oliver died Aug. 15, 1764, aged 48.
Thomas-Bass Oliver, gent.
son of the late Samuel Oliver and Margaret,
died June 13, 1790, aged 40."

In Plate XLI. are given three Official Seals.

The Seal of the Prebendary of St. Margaret's; containing the Arms of the See of *Lincoln;* impaling, Quarterly, Or and Sable, a cross moline quarterly countercharged. *Taylor*; fig. 7.

The Seal of Edward Taylor, LL. B. Official of the Archdeaconry of Leicester 1771; fig. 8.

The Seal of the same Gentleman as Commissary of the Archdeaconry 1771; fig. 9.

Both these contain the Arms of the See of *Lincoln;* impaling, Gules, a chevron Or, between three crescents Ermine; *Geary*.

Fig. 10. represents an old Key, found in digging a grave in St. Margaret's church-yard in November 1793.

The BISHOP'S FEE.

The antient Lords of Leicester were the Earls of Mercia and the Bishops[2].

Remigius de Fescamp Bishop of *Lincoln*, at the time of the general survey, in 1066, held ten ploughlands in Leicester. He had five ploughs in demesne; and a mill and a half of ten shillings and eight pence value; and two churches, of the value of fifteen shillings; and seventeen burgesses, who paid thirty-two pence yearly. From one part of the land in the Suburbs *(extra murum)* he had five shillings and four pence; and three villans, with a priest and twelve bordars, had four ploughs. He had also twenty acres of meadow[3].

In an Inquisition taken in 1279, this district is thus noticed:

"Leicestrie Suburbium, extra Portam Orientalem in hundredo de Gartre. Episcopus Lincolnie tenet in dictó suburbio duas carucatas terre de domino rege in eleemosynâ, et habet regale, & mensuram panis et cervisie, et mensuram villenagii.

Willielmus Touke octavas virgatas terre, de quibus sex tenentur de heredibus Wintonie et heredes de rege in capite; et alie due virgate terre de Abbate Leicestrie, et ipse de comite Leicestrie, et comes de rege. Et non dat scutagium.

Et Thomas Coste in quinque virgatas terre de predicto Episcopo, et episcopus de rege in eleemosynâ.

Et sunt in dicto Suburbio viginti messuagia; tenentur de Episcopo Lincolnie, et episcopus de rege in eleemosynam[4]."

In the subsidies of 1416 and 1445, the district called *The Suburbs of Leicester*, in *the Hundred of Gartre*, was assessed at 1*l*. 16*s*.

"The manor which the Bishops had lay in the Suburbs on the East side of the town in the parish of St. Margaret, and in Knighton, containing of old 32 houses and two churches. It is still called *The Bishop's Fee, and remains out of the jurisdiction of the town, though attempts were made in the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth to have it united to, and reduced under, the government of it; but without effect*[5]. The Bishops made the parsonage of St. Margaret a prebend of *Lincoln*; and the manor remained in them in 1138, as appears by a bull of Pope Innocent III.[6] dated 4 cal. of May in that year, confirming it to Alexander the then Bishop and his successors. But it was very soon after this tranferred to the Earl of *Leicester*, in exchange for the manor of Westcotes, and other lands in Estfordeby and Segrave, under the title of the manor of Cuihinton, or Knighton (as appears by Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 315); and by *Robert Bossu*, founder of the abbey, was given to the monks there; and does now belong to the Duke of *Devonshire*. The rest of the Town and Suburbs belonged to the Earl of Mercia before the Conquest[7]."

A case was argued in the Court of King's Bench, May 19, 1789, *Blankley* against *Winstanley* and *Burnaby*, on an action of trespass and false imprisonment against the defendants, who were justices of the peace for the County of Leicester, "for causing the plaintiff to be apprehended and sent to the house of correction by virtue of a warrant issued by them, they not having any jurisdiction over *The Bishop's Fee* in the said county, inasmuch as it is within and under the exclusive jurisdiction of the magistrates of the Borough of Leicester, and not under the jurisdiction of the justices of the County. Plea, *Not guilty*." A special verdict had been found on this case at the preceding assizes for the County of Leicester; which stated the Borough of Leicester to be an antient Borough and body corporate, &c.; and, after citing several of the charters, stated the trespass to have been committed within the parish of St. Margaret, commonly called *The Bishop's Fee*, &c. The point on which the question turned was, "Whether the charter of Elizabeth, referring to former charters, has granted an exclusive jurisdiction to the Borough Magistrates over *The Bishop's Fee*, or only a concurrent jurisdiction with the County Justices?" By the determination of the Court for the defendants, the jurisdiction of course becomes concurrent[8].

In N° 22. of Decrees, &c. of Queen Elizabeth, Trin. 26 Eliz. fol. 53. b. the Queen's manor of Leicester is called *The Bishop's Fee*.

"Henricus Harington, miles, tenet manerium de Bishop's Fee, alias manerium Leicestrie, de rege, ut de honore de Hampton-court[9]."

In 1613 sir *Richard Morison* was cited, to shew by what title he held the manor called *The Bishop's Fee*[10].

There are several places in or about the town which are out of the franchises or liberties of it; viz. the Castle and Newark toward the South-west, the Bishop's Fee on the East, Abbey-gate and Wood-gate beyond the North bridges, and Braunston-gate, *alias* Bruntingsthorp, on the West side of the town.

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[1] The prominent figure on this stone is Death presenting a globe to a sick man in bed.

[2] By the Bishops, is meant the Bishop of Lincoln for the time being. At the time of the Domesday Survey, Remigius de Fescamp, the then Bishop, held ten carucates of land in Leicester, with two churches, and other large possessions; among which, he had land "extra murum, tres bordarii, cum presbytero, et 12 bordarii." The Archbishop of York had two houses at that time in Leicester (with several carucates of land in Gartre Hundred), the abbey of Coventry ten, the abbey of Croyland three; Hugo de Grentesmainell had two churches, and nearly 200 houses; and many individuals and townships were owners of houses here.

[3] "Episcopus Lincolniensis tenet in Ledecestre 10 carucatas terræ. In dominico habet ibi 5 carucas; et molinum et dimidium de 10 solidis et 8 denariis; et 2 ecclesias de 15 solidis; et 17 burgenses, 32 denarios per annum reddentes. De unâ parte terræ extra murum habet 5 solidos et 4 denarios; et 3 villani, cum presbytero et 12 bordarii, habent 6 carucas. Ibi 30 acræ prati." Domesday, fol. 230. b. 2.

[4] Inq. 7 Edw. I.

[5] This, I am told, is ill-founded. The Bishop's Fee was always in some measure subject to the Borough magistrates.

[6] Mon. Angl. vol. III. p. 269.

[7] Carte, MS.

[8] See the whole case in Durnford and East's Reports, Easter Term, 1789, p. 279.

[9] Esch. 7 Jac. I.

[10] Trin. Rec. 10 Jac. I. Rot. 173.

SAINT MARTIN'S.

The statistical particulars in this page are extracted from the late Sir Frederick Morton Eden's valuable Publication "On the State of the Poor."

"St. *Michael's* consists entirely of buildings. In 1792, it contained 565 inhabited houses, and about 2825 souls. 520 houses pay the window-tax: very few are exempted, as the parish is situated in the centre of the town, and principally consists of good houses. The land-tax is about 10*d.* in the pound.

A considerable manufacture of worsted stockings is carried on here. Stocking-weavers earn from 7*s.* to 1*l.* 1*s.* a-week; wool-combers, from 9*s.* to 12*s.* a-week; worsted-spinners, from 4*d.* to 8*d.* a-day; agricultural labourers at present (1795) receive 1*s.* 6*d.* a-day, with victuals.

The prices of provisions in 1795 were, beef, 4½*d.* the pound; mutton, 5*d.*; veal, 4½*d.*; butter, 10½*d.* or 1*s.* the pound; bread, 1lb. 11oz. for 6*d.*; milk, 1½*d.* the quart, short measure.

In the town of Leicester there are now (1792) 143 public-houses; of which, 40 are inns; and 14 Friendly Societies, of which 3 are in this parish: almost all have had their rules confirmed by the magistrates. These institutions are much liked here, and are increasing in number very rapidly.

The poor of this parish are farmed by a man who receives from the parish 14*l.* a-week, or 728*l.* a-year. There are 42 persons (principally old women and children) at present under his care: some out-poor receive 4*l.* 11*s.* a-week. The farmer is a stocking-manufacturer, and employs the poor in spinning worsted, &c.: they work, in the summer, from 6 o'clock in the morning till 8 at night; and, in winter, from 7 in the morning till 9 at night; the time of meals excepted. The house is not well situated, nor aired in the best manner, but appears to be kept very clean: the beds are of flocks, and much infested with bugs. A woman teaches the children to read and spin. In cases of bastardy, the farmer does not take care of such as were not chargeable, or not born before his agreement with the parish. His agreement is renewed annually.

Table of Diet in the Poor-house.

	Breakfast.	*Dinner.*	*Supper.*
Sunday—	Milk-pottage, or gruel.	Broth, meat, and vegetables.	Bread, cheese, and Beer.
Monday—	Broth and bread.	Cold meat, vegetables, and beer.	Ditto.
Tuesday—	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Wednesday—	As Monday.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Thursday—	As Sunday.	As Sunday.	Ditto.
Friday—	As Monday.	As Monday.	Ditto.
Saturday—	Milk-pottage.	Bread, cheese, and beer.	Ditto.

About 16*l.* a-year, from different donations, are annually distributed among the poor of this parish. There are in Leicester five Hospitals, in which there are usually about 200 poor.

The war has had no other effect upon the manufacturers of this town than by taking off a great number of hands: several soldiers' families of course became burdensome.

The manufactures of Leicester are sent to different parts of the kingdom, and to America.

Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, in St. Martin's parish [1].

	Baptisms.			Burials.			
	Males.	Fema.	Total.	Males.	Fema.	Total.	Marr.
1680 [2]	—	—	54	—	—	63	—
1685	—	—	53	38	29	67	—
1690	—	—	62	15	19	34	—
1691	—	—	54	27	18	45	—
1692	—	—	55	20	21	41	—
1693	—	—	56	17	24	41	—
1694	—	—	53	21	19	40	—
1695	—	—	44	34	31	65	—
1696	—	—	56	30	21	51	—
1697	—	—	44	14	28	42	—
1698	—	—	46	23	20	43	—
1699	—	—	58	17	19	36	—
1700	—	—	62	32	21	53	—
1720	30	25	55	39	26	65	—
1740	28	29	57	29	27	56	—

Baptisms, from 1680 to 1700 inclusive, } 590—Yearly average, $53\frac{7}{11}$

Ditto, from 1775 to 1794 inclusive, } 1629—Yearly average, $81\frac{9}{20}$

Burials, from 1680 to 1700 inclusive, } 491—Yearly average, $47\frac{7}{11}$

Ditto, from 1775 to 1794 inclusive, } 1422—Yearly average, $71\frac{2}{20}$

Money for repairing bridges, &c. called Borough rates, is paid out of the poor's rates: it was generally about 70*l.* *per annum*; but now amounts to 200*l.* and upwards, in consequence of the floods last winter having carried away several bridges."

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[1] Every parish in the town supports its own poor separately. The rates in the other parishes, it is said, are on an average nearly similar to those in this parish; some are a little higher, and some a little lower.—The following is an account, given by a woolcomber, of his earnings and expences. He is 50 years old; has a wife and two sons, the eldest 13, the youngest 9 years of age:

	£.	s.	d.
The man earns on an average 9*s.* a-week; annually	23	8	0
The oldest boy serves a bricklayer; he earns about 4*s.* 6*d.* a-week in winter, and 2*s.* a-week in summer, upon an average 3*s.* 6*d.* a-week; annually	8	9	0
The woman earns, by spinning and seaming stockings, 1*s.* 6*d.* a-week; annually — — —	3	18	0
Total earnings of the family — —	35	15	0
In bread, 3*s.* a-week before the present scarcity; at present 7*s.* a-week: the former sum amounts annually to — — — — —	7	16	0

		£.	s.	d.
10 lb. of butcher's meat weekly, at 3*d.* the lb.	Annually.	6	10	0
Potatoes and vegetables, 1*s.* 6*d.* weekly		3	18	0
Milk, 2*d.* a-day — — —		3	1	4
Ale and beer, about 1*s.* 6*d.* weekly —		3	18	0
Butter, 2lb. weekly, at 9*d.* the lb. —		3	18	0
Cheese, 3½lb. weekly, at 6*d.* the lb. —		4	11	0
Tea, sugar, &c. weekly about 1*s.* 6*d.* —		3	18	0
Clothes and fuel, estimated at — — —		6	0	0
House-rent — — — —		3	18	0
Total annual expences —		47	8	4
Deduct earnings — —		35	15	0
Deficiency —		11	13	4

This account, it is probable, is erroneous in some particulars; for the man has not lately received any assistance from the parish. He stated his various expences with every appearance of veracity. That he does not earn more than 9*s.* a-week, in a place where wages are high, is easily accounted for; he often spends two or three days in the week in an ale-house, lamenting the hardness of the times. Some inferences may be drawn from this account respecting the proportion of the different kinds of food used by people of this description in manufacturing towns. The improvidence of the family is glaring: not a sixpence is laid by to provide against sickness or old age; and it is probable, that the temporary incapacity arising from the one, or the inevitable effects of the other, will ultimately throw them on the parish.—F. M. E. *August*, 1795.

[2] It appears, from an old parish book, that in the year 1677 a rate of 1½*d.* in the pound was raised for the maintenance of the poor. Houses in this parish are usually assessed at about two-thirds of the net rent.

EXTRACTS, taken by Mr. CARTE and Mr. THROSBY, from the CHURCHWARDENS ACCOMPTS.

ANNO 1489.

Rec' pro oblatione in die Dedicationis 4*s.* 8*d.*
Assumptionis B. Marie 3*s.* 4*d.*
Omnium Sanctorum 5*s.* 5*d.*
Nativitatis Domini 7*s.*
Paschæ 12*s.* 8*d.*

N. B. On the same days, besides the oblations, they had also gathering for the church works.

See the book in 1499; and in 1512 it is expressed, "ad opus fabricæ ecclesiæ."

See the years 1493, 1495, 1506, 1571, 1577.

Et tunc (scil' ad Nativitatem Domini) parochiani concesserunt sedibus faciendis in navi ecclesiæ, quâlibet die Dominicâ, quilibet secundùm pietatem suam, viz. 2*s.* 1*d.* ob. qu^a^. ut habetur in libro inde scripto. Here follows an account of the sums collected every Lord's-day from Christmas till Midsummer. And in the following year,

Solut' Thomæ Walker campamistæ, pro suo quarterio, 10*d.*; and so quarterly.

Solut' Johanni Nicoll carpentario, pro sedibus 10*s.* & 10*s.* & 10*s.* & 13*s.* 4*d.*; and so the following years.

Tegulario, pro emendatione capellæ Beatæ Annæ, 17*d.*

Willielmo Wells, pro cerâ ad altum Crucifixum in navi ecclesiæ, 2*s.* 10*d.*

Pro 6 libris Calendariorum ad Natale Domini 6*d.*

Pro funiculo pro stellâ 1*d.* ob.

Paid for three ells of cloth to make a rochet for the clerk, and making, 2*s.* 1*d.* ob.

1490, 1491.

Paid for two load of clay, to mend between the Vestry and St. Anne's chapel, and workmanship, 12*d.*

Paid to a man to keep the church, in the vacation of a clerk, for four weeks, 2*s.*

Mr. Mayor's pew made.

Paid for making St. George's candlestick 2*s.* 2*d.*

For painting the Vestry and St. Anne's chapel 6*s.* 10*d.*

1492.

Paid to the players on New-year's day at even in the church 6*d.*

For mending the silver candlestick 20*d.*

For keeping the Sepulchre and .... the long altar 8*d.* to the clerk.

For a key for the torch coffer 2*d.*

1493.

At Christmas, they paid, for holly and ivy, ob. 1493; 1*d.* 1494; 2*d.* 1495; and so other years.

They spent 13 pounds of candles in the church 13*d.* 1495; 14*d.* ob. 1498.

They spent 15 pounds of tallow candles 20*d.* 1521.

In Henry Seventh's time they had often church ales; but they seem to be left off in Henry Eighth's time.

1495.

At Easter, for the rood-light 20*d.*

At the procession to St. Margaret's on Whitmonday, they received yearly 6*d.* 1495.

The treat in 1495 was,
In bread 6*d.*; 1513, 16*d.*
In ale 11*d.*; 1498, 20*d.*; 1515, 18*d.*
Flesh 9*d.*

N. B. For many years there was constantly a calf.

1498.

Received of the church ale the first day, i. e. on Sunday next after the Assumption, 17*s.* 5*d.*

Item, on our Lady's Assumption 2*s.* 7*d.* ob.

Paid for bread to the church ale, and flesh, 4*s.*

Item, bread on our Lady day Assumption 2*d.*

Received of the church ale holden of St. Bartholomew's even 38*s.* 1*d.*

In 1499, they had at the church ale powdered beef 2*s.* and cheese 10*d.*

There were 12 Apostles, 14 banner bearers, and 4 that bear up the canopy, each allowed 1*d.* for their labour, 1523; but other years they used to be feasted, and nothing given them. They had musick went before the Mary, sometimes a harp, for which paid 4*d.* 1507; 2*d.* 1523; a minstrel 2*d.* 1515.

With these virgins went in procession; spent on them 3*d.* 1518.

N. B. The Apostles names were wrote on parchment, for which paid 4*d.* 1499. They used to spend, in points 1*d.*; tucking-strings and whipcord 2*d.*; gloves, 2 pair, 2*d.* which, 1505, are said to be for God and *St. Thomas of India*[1], but there were three pair for two ladds and St. Thomas of India 1515.

1507.

Paid for a day's work, mending all the red copes of silk, 4*d.*

Item, a day's work, mending the red suit of velvet, 4*d.*

Item, two days work, mending the Trinity banner and the great streamer of silk, 10*d.*

1512.

In 1513, a calf 2*s.* 4*d.*; three calves heads and a yew 8*d.*

In 1525, a calf, &c. 3*s.* 8*d.*; and for the breakfast three calves' heads and two plucks.

Id. and half a calf 9*d.* &c. &c.

Dressing, fire, and other things, 4*d.*

In 1513, spice 1*d.* ob. and at other times.

1544.

For burials with bells paid, for three bells 8*d.*; four bells 20*d.*; five bells 5*s.* 4*d.* In 1550 it was 3*s.* 4*d.*; 1555, it was 5*s.* 4*d.* again.

At obits, whether of the gilde or others, was paid, for three bells 8*d.*; four bells 20*d.*; five bells 4*s.*

Item, for the burial of sir Robert Cowper, five bells 5*s.* 4*d.*

Received, for my lord Huntingdon's obit of a garden given to the town, of Edmund Couper, 2*s.* 4*d.*

Paid sir William Boroughs quarterly for the clock and chimes 8*d.*

Robert Sexton, quarterly, 2*s.* 8*d.*

Francis Clarke, quarterly, 1*s.* 4*d.*; 1546, 2*s.*

For keeping the clock and chimes, Thomas Skipton, quarterly, 8*s.* 4*d.* 1553; 2*s.* 2*d.* for ringing the day bell.

Paid to Robert Gouldsmith, for mending a chalice belonging to St. George's chapel, and a pix, 1*s.* 4*d.*

For the two-pound candle for the lanthorn in the church 2*d.* ob.

To Robert Crofte, for a day's work at the storehouse, 5*d.*

To the plumber, for a day's work on our Lady's chapel, 7*d.*

For the procession at St. Margaret's on Whitmonday, to the vicar, priests, and clerks, 1*s.* 1*d.*

For bread and ale that day 1*s.*

To the sumners at St. Margaret's for the offering 8*d.*

For other charges at the procession on Whit-monday 10*s.*

Paid on Palm Sunday to the Prophete .... and for ale at the reading the passh'on 2*d.*

Paid to two poor women for scouring the eagle of brass, the candlestick, and holy-water stop, 1*s.* 10*d.* ob.

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[1] The Saxon Chronicle, speaking of Alfred, in the year 883, p. 86: "*And eac on Indea to S'te Thome and to S'te Bartholomee.*" "He also sent offerings into India to St. Thomas and St. Bartholomew." And William of Malmesbury, p. 24, lib. II. "Eleemosynis intentus [Alfredus] privilegia ecclesiarum, sicut pater statuerat, roboravit: & trans mare Thomam, & ad Sanctum Thomam in Indiam, multa munera misit." The conversion of India by St. Thomas may be found in any ecclesiastical history. The Christians of St. Thomas are noted in modern travels into India. See those of Paulus Venetus (13th century), p. 406, edit. Basil. 1537, folio, where lib. III. cap. 27, is intituled, "De civitate in quâ corpus Divi Thomæ sepultum est." This city is in Malabar.

1545.

Paid for this church book, bought at London the 14th day of February, anno Dom. 1544, 4*s.* 8*d.*[1]

Palm Sunday, the account was delivered to the succeeding churchwarden, Richard Raynford, who had a transfer of 9*s.* 6*d.* More owing to the church the same day, for the bells, as appeareth on the side of this leaf 37*s.* 4*d.* More owing to the church by Henry Maybley, for a Sepulchre light 10*s.*

Paid to the ringers at the obit for my lord of Huntingdon, and the belman 12*d.*

Paid for three quarts of claret wine that was given to my Lord Judge's chaplain 9*d.*

A quart of malmsey wine cost 4*d.*

Paid to the ringers for king Henry the Eighth 12*d.*

A gallon of wine for my lord of Lincoln's chancellor, when he preached at St. Martin's, cost 12*d.*

Paid for four pounds of wax and .... weke for a torch, and making the same, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Paid to Danyell, for mending the vestments, 2*s.* 8*d.*

Paid for a yard of green silk, and ten skains of thread, 7*d.*

Paid for charcoal on Easter even 2*d.*

Paid for mending certain things belonging to the procession, which was needful to be done, 12*d.*

Paid for bread and ale on Whit-monday 12*d.*

Paid to the sumner at St. Margaret's, for the offering, 8*d.*

1545.

In the year 1545, the church, and particularly the nave, was repaired: six load of freestone from the Freers, at 18*s.* *per* load. Then paid chief workmen 7*d.* *per* day; ordinary labourers 4*d.* *per diem.*

Annual obits in the church of St. Martin:

Of the gylde:	Mr. Parsons	5 bells.
	Mr. Lyle	4
	Mr. Hurste	4
	Mr. Davers	3
	Mr. Baylie's	4
	Mr. Whytwell's	3
	Mr. Swyk's	3
Other obits:	Mr. Wymeswold	4
	West	5
	John Wygston	5
	Thomas Drake	4
	Richard Fenes	4
	Cloughe	5

N. B. The last mention of these obits is in the 2 Edw. VI.; and I do not find that they were renewed in queen Mary's time.

Charge to the poor:

Nothing in 1544—1546; 1547, 3*l.* 2*s.* ob. when several tabernacles, &c. were sold in 1 Edw. VI.; and then nothing till 1551, 5 Edw. VI.; given to the poor at Christmas 20*s.*; and to the prisoners 2*s.* 8*d.*; 1552, 6 Edw. VI. to the poor 3*s.* 4*d.*; 1553, nothing.

It appears that there is not a constant account in this book of the charge of the poor.

The first time of the vicars of St. Martin's being present at the churchwardens accounts (which I find) is 1546; 3 Edw. VI. 1549; and then he is mentioned after several others, some few following, and so 1550 and 1553.

Those who are named before the vicar are said to be masters of the said parish 1551, 1552.

The account of Richard Boynsforde and Henry Mabley, churchwardens of St. Martin's in Leicester, made on Palm Sunday, the 18th of April, in the year of our Lord God 1546, before Mr. Cotton, then mayor of the town of Leicester, Mr. Gyllot, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Wood, Mr. May, Mr. Vicars, and others, in our Lady's choir within the same church.

The parcels of the goods that was sold forth the church of St. Martin's the 20th day of March, [1546-7,] in the first year of the reign of Edward the Sixth, by the grace of God, &c.

Item, Received of Mr. Mayre for old gere 5*d.*

Item, Received of Mr. Tayllor for one vest and an albe 12*d.*

Item, Received of Mr. Damport for two vestments 6*s.* 8*d.*

Item, Received of Mr. Cotton for two hangings for the high altar of white damask and purple velvet 33*s.*

Item, Received of Mr. Vycker for an old vest of green 2*s.* 2*d.*

Item, Received of Mr. Manbe for altar-cloths 12*s.*

Item, Received of the same for an organ case 3*s.*

Item, Received of Mr. Damport for altar-cloths 3*s.*

Item, Received of the same for altar-cloth of red velvet and white damask 17*s.*

Item, Received of Richard Davy for two vestments of blue velvet 29*s.*

Item, Received of the same for two yellow copes 13*s.*

Item, Received of the same for a blue velvet cope 18*s.*

Item, Received of Mr. Manby for three white copes 17*s.*

Item, Sold to Mr. Reynold one canopy 20*s.*

Item, Sold to the same one vestment red 6*s.* 8*d.*

Item, Sold to Mr. Cotton one pall of blue velvet 13*s.* 4*d.*

Item, Sold to Thomas Hallam one green cope of Brydgs sattin, and an altar-cloth of the same, 10*s.*

Item, Willim Odam for the rood light 7*s.* 8*d.*

Paid to Robert Sexton and his fellow, for taking down tabernacles and images, 22*d.*

Another tabernacle cost 4*d.* taking down.

Receipts of fasting days:

Rec' on St. Ch ...... and at Easter, of the parishioners at God's borde 15*s.* 3*d.* ob.; Item, at St. Margaret's church at Whitsuntide 2*s.* 2*d.*; Item, at Midsummer quarter 5*s.* 9*d.*; Item, at Michaelmas 5*s.* 6*d.*; Item, at Christmas 6*s.* 2*d.*—34*s.* 10½*d.*

Item, Received of Mr. Tallamore, then mayor of Coventry, the 11th day of August, for certain plate sold to him, as appeareth by his particular bill thereof, 24*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.*[2]

Item, Received of the Chamberlain, as appeareth by obligation, 20*s.*

Item, Paid in expences, two days at Coventry, when we sold the plate there, for our horses and ourselves, 3*s.* 4*d.*

Item, for a load of lime 3*s.* a load of sand 4*d.*[3]

1547.

Mem. That Symon Nyx and Thomas Hallam, churchwardens, William Manby, and John Eyryk, Hew Barlow, and William Bladvyn, then hath sold these parcels following, by the commandment of Mr. Mayor and his brethren, according to the King's Injunctions, in the year of our Lord 1546, and the first year of the reign of Edward the Sixth:

First, sold seven cloths that hung before the rood-loft, price 3*s.* 8*d.*

Sold to Nicholis Eyrike a tabernacle 2*s.* 8*d.* Other tabernacles in the account were sold for 1*s.*; two for 5*s.*; another for 3*s.*

Sold to Henry Mayblay the horse that the George rode on, price 12*d.*

A hundred and a quarter and seven pound of iron was sold for 6*s.* 2¼*d.*

Two other tabernacles were sold for 1*s.* each; and one for 3*s.* 4*d.*

A man of Stoughton Grange bought as much alabaster as came to 1*s.* 8*d.*; and another man as much as came to 10*d.*

Sold to Jhon Eyryke the organ chamber 8*s.* 6*d.*

Sold to Symon Nyx the florth and the vente that the George stood on 3*s.*

Four hundred and a quarter of brass was sold for 19*s.* *per* cwt. to one man; and three hundred weight and three quarters was sold to another at the same price; and one hundred to William Taylor.

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[1] This folio volume contains 773 pages of writing paper, bound in rough calf, with strong brass clasps.

[2] A very considerable sum in those days.

[3] The former now is nearly as many pounds, and the latter nearly as many shillings.

Sold to Rychard Raynford the Sepulchre light, weighing three score and 15 pounds, at 3½*d.* a lb. 21*s.* 10½*d.*

Sold to Mr. Newcome 100 pounds weight of the organ pipes 16*s.*

Eight pound of wax at 3½*d.* the lb.

And so all the whole that is already sold cometh to 13*l.* 2*s.* 2½*d.*

Goods sold forth of the church of St. Martin's.

An old press 6*d.*; a vest and a robe 12*d.*; 2 vestments 6*s.* 8*d.*; an old vest 2*s.* 2*d.*; altar cloths 2*s.*; an organ case 3*s.*; 2 yellow copes 10*s.*; 3 white copes 12*s.*; 2 hangings for the high altar of white damask and purple velvet 34*s.*; altar cloth of red velvet and white damask 17*s.*; a grene cope of Bruges sattyn and an altar-cloth of the same 9*s.*; a pall of blew velvet 13*s.* 4*d.*; the rood-light 7*s.* 8*d.*

For a pottle of wine paid 6*d.* and so 1 and 2 Philip and Mary.

In the year 1569 this is expressed thus: viz. Received of the young people for the church work 9*s.* ob.

Received of the housholders for the whole year for their church works 47*s.* 6*d.*

N. B. By comparing the accompts 1544 and 1548, 2 Edw. VI. it appears that what was received for church works were offerings made at Easter, Midsummer, Michaelmas, and Christmas. Servant men and children paid to them as well as housholders, as appears by the accompt for 1570.

Item, Paid for an Homily for sir William the parish priest 12*d.*

For five bells, and lying in the church, 12*s.*

The sexton's wife, for washing church cloths, had yearly 3*s.* 4*d.* viz. 1545 and 1546, &c.

The glazier's fee at Easter 1*s.* 8*d.*

Charge at Easter:

To the Prophete, and for ale on Palm Sunday 2*d.*; for a strike of charcoal on Easter even 2*d.*; to Robert Sexton, for scouring the church stuff at Easter 20*d.*—2*s.*

Charge at Whitsuntide:

For paper, pins, and points, at Whitsuntide, 3*d.*; for bread and ale, stakes in the church. 14*d.*; for cost and charges of all the rest, and procession, 11*s.* 1*d.*; to the sumners on Whit-monday 8*d.*; to the priests of our church, of the offerings, 6*d.*—13*s.*

April 13, 1548, 2 Edw. VI.

Item, Paid to the King's Majesty 3*s.* 4*d.*

Received on Christmas day and Easter day, for church work 13*s.* 5*d.*

Item, St. Margaret's on Whit-monday 10*d.*

Item, for the church work at Midsummer 4*s.* 5*d.*
at Michaelmas 4*s.* 1*d.*
at Christmas 3*s.* 1*d.*

In other years different sums.

Paid to sir William, the parish priest, for washing of his surplice 3*d.*

Paid to the sexton, for scouring the candlesticks 21*d.*

For a surplice cloth for sir William 6*s.* and for making the same 20*d.*

To Agnes, sexton, for washing church cloths 20*d.* half yearly.

For a key to the treasure-house door 2*s.* 4*d.*

For a door in our Lady's quire 10*d.*

For 2 pound of candles for Christmas day 5*d.*

For the holy lofe the fourth day of March 3*d.*; and so also for 1st March and the 18th March, and on Palm Sunday, and Good Friday.

For writing new of the church book for christenings, weddings, and buryings 6*s.* 8*d.*

2 Edw. VI. the charges on Whit-monday mentioned, but none in 3 Edw. VI. 1549, nor till 1 Mary, when 12 banners were bought again, &c. and mentioned till 1561.

N. B. The usual time for the churchwardens to give up their accompts was Palm Sunday; and, 3 Edw. VI. on Good Friday.

Lincoln farthings paid to the churchwarden's in queen Mary's reign, but not after.

1549, 3 Edw. VI.

Sir William Bradley was then vicar.

In this year the foot-stools of the tabernacle sold for 2*s.*

Paid for ringing the day-bell half yearly 3*s.* 4*d.*

Paid for making a surplice for Ralph Clarke, 4*d.*

For the Paraphrase of Erasmus 10*s.*

For 2 chains and nails for the Bible 5*d.*

For giving the holy loaf three Sundays 9*d.*

For taking down the rood-loft 10*d.*

In that year the church was white limed all over.

In the accounts 1550, 4 Edw. VI.:

Rec' for Mr. Wood's burial in the church 6*s.* 8*d.*

For a cieling over St. Dunstan's altar 16*d.*

For a cieling over St. Katherine's altar 12*d.*

For the table that stood at St. Katherine's altar 12*d.*

For the holy water stoke 16*d.*.

3 catch corp bells, at 26*s.* *per* hundred.

Paid for work in the new quire, June 5, ...

To Ralph Clarke for keeping the Register book 20*d.*

To the glazier, his half year was 20*s.*

For mending the baudricks 12*d.*

For four days work about the store-house 2*s.* 3*d.*

Given to the poor at Christmas 20*s.*

A hundred of iron was sold for 13*s.*; and the "catche coppe bells" for 25*s.* *per* cwt.; a canopy and a green vestment was sold for 26*s.* 7*d.*; a green cope of Bruges sattin sold for 9*s.*

A book of service for the church cost 4*s.* 8*d.*

1551, 5 Edw. VI.

Received for the table in the Rood chapel 5*s.*

For the table in our Lady chapel 6*s.* 8*d.*

Of Thomas Wart for the vente over St. George altar 2*s.* 8*d.*

For a painted cloth and chapel cloth 16*d.*

The least catch cope bell was sold for 27*s.* 11*d.*; and two other bells were sold for 3*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

For two candlesticks, two holy water stocks, and six little bells, 37*s.* 6*d.*

For timber left of the new quire 3*s.* 4*d.*

Received for the post horse 26*s.* 9*d.* And further on in this year's account 8*d.* is paid for grass for a post horse; and 3*s.* 5*d.* for grass for the same in Beaumont Leys[1].

Paid for knolling the lecture bell yearly 2*s.* This was paid some years before.

For two persons, a week's work, for taking down the altar in our Lady's quire 4*s.* 9*d.*

For cutting down the quire 8*d.*

For painting the rood-loft 40*s.*

Lent to the parish priest, sir William, of the church money, 13*s.* 4*d.*

1552, 6 Edw. VI.

There was received for a press 23*s.* 4*d.*; and for a crown of wood covered with silver, and a knot of copper, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

There was paid for a minister helping the vicar on a Sunday 3*s.* 4*d.*; and for one officiating during his absence in London 5*s.*

Given to St. Nicholas, for keeping Mr. Boughton the vicar to serve in the church April 5th, 3*s.* 4*d.*

To Mr. Boughton, for making a bill at the visitation, 4*d.*

For Mr. Boughton's dinner at the visitation 12*d.*

To St. Nicholas, for helping Mr. Boughton at Whitsuntide, 2*s.*

To St. Nicholas, for serving whilst the vicar was at London, 5*s.* &c.

To the preacher 5*s.*

Paid for a pound of candles (about Christmas) 4*d.*

For setting up the lecterne on the pulpit 8*d.*

For matts to be about the table 2*s.*

1553, 7 Edw. VI.

Received of Nicholas Gaussun, of Nottingham, for two copes, one vestment, and two tenakyles of cloth of teshew, one vestment, and two tenakyles of cloth of silver, and two copes and one vestment of blue velvet, 18*l*.

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[1] A horse was then kept, at the expence of the parish, for general use.

Received of Richard Dare, for a corporas case and eight shets, one towel, one altar-cloth, and the rowd coat 38*s*. 4*d*.

A vestment of blue velvet was sold for 10*s*.

Received of Nicholas, goldsmith, for two shirts that was for St. Nicholas, and a hold [an old] towell, 3*s*. 4*d*.

Received of Richard Hewis, for corporas case, and St. Martin's cowte, and a towell of diaper work, 2*s*. 8*d*.

Received of John Wryght for 14 banner cloths 4*s*.

For the priest's wages 26*s*. 8*d*.

Of Mr. Mayor towards the priest's wages 13*s*. 11*d*.

Paid for a book of Preaffrasys [Paraphrases] 7*s*.

For two Psalters for the clerk's use 20*d*.

For the new service 5*s*.

For a book concerning the Rebels, that was read in the church, 16*d*.

For the two lectarynes of yerne 6*s*.

To Mr. Boughton, for the priest's wages, 26*s*. 8*d*.

For making two ratchetts for the clocke 6*d*.

N. B. Several payments were this year made for timber and work at the church-house. Q. whether that was not the vicarage-house, and was repaired by the churchwardens?

1554.

On Palm Sunday, the churchwardens accompts were passed before the Mayor and others, as usual, being the first year of the reign of Mary I. In which account are several things bought in for the use of the church upon the old Religion.

Among the receipts of this account are the value of some trees, which most likely stood in or about the church-yard, some ash and some elm.

1 March. The vicar not named in the account.

Received for an old black vestment and tunicle 10*d*.

Payments to sir Richard for his wages at Easter 30*s*.

For two copes and a vestment of blew velvet 20*s*.

For the brazen lectory 20*s*.

To the commissioners, for two priests 3*s*. 4*d*.

For the church bill for the collectors 6*s*.

For a rood coat 20*d*.

For three corporas cases 12*d*.

For 12 banner cloths 2*s*.

For a white sattin cope 10*s*.

To sir Richard, for his wages 30*s*. at Midsummer.

For a sacring bell 8*d*.

To the Queen's commissioners, for the cope of tissue that were sold 8*l*.

Payments. To the sexton, for setting up the altar, and mending the church cloths 12*d*.

For nine yards and a half of say, for Mr. Mayor's seat and Mrs. Mayoress, 10*s*. 3*d*. ob.

For a red skyn for the same 6*d*.

For red nails for the same 2*s*.

To sir William Burrows, for a Psalter, a Processioner, a Manual, and a Cowcher, 6*s*. 8*d*.

To sir William Burrows, for packthread and canvas for the organs, 4*d*.

For mending the organs, for glew, nails, leather, packthread, and weights of lead to lay upon the organs 6*s*.

For two candlesticks for the altar 2*s*.

For a Manual, to wed, chrysten, and bury withall, 3*s*. 4*d*.

For a Mass-book and a Cowcher 10*s*.

For a grayl to sing in the church on 10*s*.

For dressing and harnesing St. George's harness 6*s*. 8*d*.

To Syngylton for a cross 20*s*.

For carrying the altar stone from Mr. Mayor's house to the church 4*d*.

Many days work and stones about the altar.

For one yard and a quarter of red sey to cover the canopy and the Sacrament 17*d*.

For a pyx for the Sacrament 2*s*. 6*d*.

For painting the church and dressing the altar 9*s*.

For a vestment and an albe, and all belonging thereto, 13*s*. 4*d*.

For 4 yards of sey cloth for the high altar 2*s*. 4*d*.

Gatherers for the Sepulchre light are here mentioned; and so 1555, and 1 and 2 Philip and Mary.

Near the signature of the churchwardens are the names of "John Busshe and William Rechardson, appointed gatherers for the Sepulchre light."

1555.

The preamble in this year runs thus, after mentioning the year of our Lord, "in the first and second year of the reigns of our sovereign lord and lady Philip and Mary, by the grace of God, of England, France, Naples, Jerusalem, and Ireland, King and Queen, defender of the Faith."

Received for Sepulchre light 4*s*.; and at another time 7*s*. 8*d*.

For 5 bells at the burial of Mr. Ovende 5*s*. 4*d*.

For his lying in the church 6*s*. 8*d*.

More at his 7th day for bells 2*s*. 4*d*.

At the obit of Mr. Clough of the chamberlains 2*s*. 4*d*.

Of Mrs. Ovende for 3 torches 6*d*.

Payments. For holy water stock 5*s*.

For painting the Pascal stock 14*d*.

Item, for the pyx 4*d*.

For oyl and cream, and mending the chrysmatory 12*d*.

For the priest's wages for Midsummer quarter 33*s*. 4*d*.

For the offering that lackyd at St. Margaret's at Whitsunday, and drink there for the engyns, 12*d*.

To sir William Hobbs 33*s*. 4*d*.

To Francis Swynsworth, for singing 6*s*. 8*d*.

To Richard Lylling, for playing on the organs 5*s*.

For the Pascal stock and a hair cloth 8*d*.

For a pattern of a chalice 11*s*. 3*d*.

To Richard Mason, for making the altar in our Lady's chapel 18*d*.

For a pattern of the chalice 16*d*.

For a cross and censers 5*s*. 4*d*.

For timber, and for making the Sepulchre, 5*s*.

For the Sepulchre light 4*s*.

For painting the Sepulchre, and a cloth for our Lady's altar, 22*d*.

Some banners cost 3*s*.; and the offering at St. Margaret's, and drink there for the attendants, cost 12*d*.

A pottel of wine given to Mr. Doctor when he preached 6*d*.

For a cross and sauters 5*s*. 3*d*.

Duties received of the vicarage from Easter last until Michaelmas last past:

Received for 20 crysoms 5*s*.; for 14 pigs 5*s*. 10*d*.; for other offerings 12*s*. 2*d*.—Sum 23*s*.

1556, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary.

Received in Lincoln farthings 2*s*. &c.

Received at burial of Mr. Gyllot, for 5 bells 5*s*. 4*d*.; for his grave 6*s*. 8*d*.; for waste of the torches 20*d*.

Paid for two banner poles 15*d*.

To the three shepherds at Whitsuntide 6*d*.

For ale and cakes at St. Margaret's 18*d*.

For scouring the eagle 16*d*.

For mending a hole in the Rood chapel . . . .

For making the seats in Trinity chapel 18*d*.

For 2 boards and nails for the collectors' seats 6*d*.

For two dinners, &c. at the Visitation, 12*d*.

For nine copper dishes for the rood-loft 9*s*.

1557, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary.

Received at Easter for tithing and church works 14*s*. 4*d*.

In Lincoln farthings at Whitsuntide 3*s*. 10*d*. ob.

These are mentioned in 2 and 3 Philip and Mary, viz. 2*s*. 4*d*.; and 5 and 6 Philip and Mary, 1510, all the gatherings for the altars 11*s*. 11*d*. ob.

Paid for making the Rood Mary and John 13*s*. 4*d*.

For three gallons of ale, and 4*d*. in cakes at St. Margaret's, 19*d*.

For bearing of the cross and banners 14*d*.

Paid for a lock for the font 2*d*.

This year were appointed two gatherers for the Sepulchre light, and two for the Rood light.

1558, 5 and 6 Philip and Mary.

Received in Lincoln farthings 2*s.* 11*d.*

Paid for charges of the procession to St. Margaret's 3*s.*; at the same time for other offerings of the altars 2*s.* 2*d.*; and (to 1560) for ale and cakes at the same time 10*d.*

The gathering for the altars came to 11*s.* 11½*d.*

For a strike of charcoal for hallowed fire 5*d.*; and so 1560.

N. B. Two pounds of candles at Christmas generally used.

Paid for men to remove the ladder to Corpus Christi hall, for light to burn by the Rood, ...

The making the Rood Mary and John cost 13*s.* 4*d.*

Three gallons of ale, and 4*d.* in cakes, at St. Margaret's, cost 19*d.*

Paid for the bearing the cross and banners 13*d.*

The gilding the Rood Mary and John cost 1*s.* 10*d.* More was paid for gilding the Rood Mary and John.

1559.

Received in Lincoln farthings 2*s.* 2*d.*

Received for the morrice dance of children 3*s.*

The charge at St. Margaret's cost 3*s.*

A strike of charcoal 5*d.*

A hide of leather 4*s.* 8*d.*

Eleven ells of holland for two surplices cost only 9*s.* 8*d.* and 8*d.* making.

Ale for the ringers, when the Queen's Grace was proclaimed 8*d.*

Paid for drink for 4 men at taking down the altar stones ....

For a Bible and Paraphrase 3*s.* 4*d.*

For a Service Book 5*s.* 4*d.*

For three Psalters 5*s.* 10*d.*

For an Injunction Book 4*d.*

For a Processioner 2*d.*

1560.

Received of Bafforthe for the lord and the lady 21*d.* *ob.*

Received for Lincoln farthings 2*s.* 2*d.* *ob.*

Paid for 2 matts, 8 yards of length, for the table 12*d.*

For a matt for the choir 6*d.*

For a pound of candles 3*d.*

For half pound of wax candles 6*d.*

The offering at St. Margaret's cost 2*s.* 2*d.*

Paid to the players for their pains 7*d.*

1561.

Received for a sale of vestments 42*s.* 6*d.*

For banner cloths 2*s.*

For the Rood-loft 12*s.*

Several other things were then sold.

Received for certain stuff lent to the players of Foston 6*d.*

Paid for bird-lime 4*d.*

Paid for a beam to be laid on the high roof fetched from the Freers, 15*s.*

To the mason for his work on Good Friday and Easter even 14*d.* *ob.*

For a table for the Comandments and a Kalendar 16*d.*

For a frame to the Commandments 14*d.* *ob.*

For taking down the great beam, and setting up seats in Mr. Mayor's chapel, 4*s.*

For mending both the choir doors 4*d.*

For fetching the seats from St. Peter's, and making the collectors' seats, 5*s.* 4*d.*

A red skin and garnish nails for Mr. Mayor's seat 12*d.* (Many seats were set up this year.)

For mending the priest's surplice, and mending the clerk's surplice 14*d.*

For a dinner bestowed on the clerks that keep the choir at Christmas 6*s.* 8*d.*

1563.

Richard Rabynson and John Wyllens account,
5 Eliz. April 14.

Paid for pulling down the organ chamber 2*s.*

For making the Communion-table frame 3*s.* 4*d.*

For a Communion book 3*s.*

For the Communion at Easter, 3 quarts of malmsey and 9 quarts of claret wine, 4*s.* 6*d.*

To Mr. Fisher, of Warwick, for a pension going out of the church of St. Martin's, being due to the Queen, 40*s.*

To Mr. Gotes, for the tenths of St. Martin's, 12*s.* 4*d.*

Paid to the ringers on Black Monday, at the commandment of master Mayor, 12*d.*

Here is a special charge for mending the church windows, and repairing the leads after "the tempaste;" the window cost 1*s.* 3*d.* *ob.*; and the nails for nailing down the lead 18*d.*

About this time there are frequent charges for bird-lime, and sometimes for gunpowder, to kill the starlings about the church.

Ordered, that for the future nothing shall be allowed for visitation dinners, nor writing the accompts. But this was not observed, as appears by the accompt next year.

Memorandum. Henry Parke, of Leicester, barbour, by will, gave to the church of St. Martin's 3*s.* 4*d.* yearly, out of an house at the Cankwell, occupyed by Thomas Pyokere, after the death of his wife, viz. Ellen, now wife of William Walker.

1564. Palm Sunday, March 26.

John Wyllne and Richard Parker.

Received of Robert Johnson, for the rent of St. Peter's church-yard this year, 5*s.*

For 29 lb. of brass 6*s.*

Paid for mending the little pulpit and the seats 8*d.*

For new books for the Leterne 1*d.* *ob.*

For a book of Homilies 3*s.* 4*d.*

Prayers 8*d.*

For a pound of candles at Christmas 3*d.*

For a day's work about my lord's seat [the earl of Huntingdon] 10*d.* &c.

For matts for my lord's chapel 3*s.* 4*d.*

For 5 yards of broad green ....., a yard and ¾ of narrow green for my lord's seat 6*s.* 2*d.*

1564-5.

Richard Parker and John Stanford, 7 Eliz.

Received of Mr. English, for burying his wife in the church, and the great bell 10*s.* 4*d.*

(Here is first mentioned one bill of funerals.)

For 5 bells, and burying in church 12*s.* (ergò for the great bell 20*d.*)

For a cope and two albys 26*s.* 10*d.*

For 4 towels 9*s.*

For a nobe 4*s.* 8*d.* &c.

For timber of the rood-loft 12*s.*

Paid for lime and stone, and working about Mr. Mayor's seat, 8*d.*

For removing timber out of Mr. Venholde's chapel.

8 Eliz. 1565-6.

Paid Mr. Vicar, for a service-book 8*s.*

For making 2 inventories out of the Register book 12*d.*

For four quarts of malmsey at the Communion 2*s.*

1566-7.

Received for the organ pipes and the case of all things thereto belonging, 5*l.*

Paid for putting out the imageries out of the pulpit 3*s.*

To Mr. Brown, vicar, for certain arrears of tenths and subsidies, as appears by his bill, 5*l.*

Mem. A chalice, weighing 15 ounces and ¼, sold at 5*s.* 4*d.* *per* oz. amounting to 4*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*; and bought a communion cup and cover, double gilt, weighing 21½ ounces, at 6*s.* *per* oz. 6*l.* 9*s.*

1567-8.

Paid for mending the church stiles, for nails when the minister's seat was turned, 4*d.*

For work about the seats where the minister and clerk sit 20*d.*

For a candlestick to hang upon the pulpit 3*d.*

For scouring the eagle 8*d.*

1568-9.

Received of Mr. Norris for the eagle 4*l.* 18*s.*

Paid for setting the seats in St. George's chapel 3*s.* &c.

Paid Mr. Commissary, when we were suspended for lacking a bill, and to his officers, 23*d.*

Received March 8, A. D. 1569, for the parish of St. Martin's, for christenings and weddings 18*s.* 6*d.*

Item, the same day, received of the parish of St. Nicholas 2*s.* 8*d.*

Item, received of William Shipton, for the parish of St. Margaret's 3*s.* 4*d.*

Which 24*s.* 6*d.* was delivered the same day to the poor.

N. B. At the end of the accounts this year is this memorandum:

1569-70.

Received for 3 pieces of timber and a grave-stone 5*s.* 6*d.*

A stone of the cross, lead, and iron of the same.

Paid for carrying the stones and rammel away where the cross stood 8*d.*

1571.

Received of Thomas Friers, for the tops of the ashes in the church-yard 6*s.*

Paid for taking down things over the font 12*d.*

Paid for taking down the petyshons [partitions] about the chancel 20*d.*

Paid for cutting down the images heads in the church 20*d.*

Paid for cutting down a board over the font 14*d.*

Paid for taking down the angels' wings . . . .

Paid for mending the North church porch and the chamber over it 2*s.* 4*d.*

Paid for the churchwardens and the four swornmen's dinners at the visitation 2*s.* 5*d.*—N. B. These sworn-men are mentioned in former years.

Mem. An act was made by Mr. Mayor and his brethren, that if any of the 24, or their wives, at death, have the great bell, to pay but 5*s.*; of the 48, or their wives, at death, have the great bell, to pay but 3*s.* 4*d.*; of the best commoners 2*s.*; middle commoners 12*d.*

Item, it is agreed by Mr. Mayor and his brethren, that if any be elected and refuse to be churchwardens he shall pay, for the first time, 10*s.* and the money to be for the use of the church.

Paid to Bodyly the sexton, for going through the parish, and one with him, to make an Easter-book, and paper for the same, 8*d.*

The church work, or rather the levy on the parishioners for the church, in this year, came to 51*s.* 9*d.* about an average sum at that time.

By the accompts about this time it appears that 10*s.* a year was given to the repairs of the church by one John Davie; and 3*s.* 4*d.* to the parish also by Henry Peake, annually.

1573.

Paid to Mr. Allen for the tops of the ashes in the church-yard 6*s.*

Paid for mending the block-house door 6*d.*

For making the cover over the font 4*s.*

For cutting the pillar next Mr. Mayor's seat 16*d.*

For three pounds of lead, to set fast the hook over the font, 3*d.*

Here is a copy of the last will of Henry Perke, of Leicester, painter, dated Oct. 25, 1557, by which he bequeaths to Alice Pelton, after his own and wife's decease, his tenement at Cankwell; she, her heirs and assigns, paying yearly out of the same to the church of St. Martin's, 3*s.* 4*d.* to be prayed with all his friends, and all Christian souls.

Received for the cover that did hang at the font 18*d.*

Received of Mr. Mayor, &c. Feb. 10, 53*s.* 4*d.* towards payment of certain arrears that our church was indebted to the Queen's Majesty, being part of a legacy that was given by Mr. Thomas Turner, of London, deceased, to the maintaining the preaching of the Gospel of Christ.

Paid for painting the dial of the clock house, for the four sworn-men's dinner at the visitation, and of one of the church-masters, 2*s.* 6*d.*

1574.

Received of William Pelton for his house at Cankwell 3*s.* 4*d.*

N. B. This is the first time of receipt of this legacy.

Paid Ralph Clerk for keeping the Register-book 2*s.*

N. B. This is mentioned in some former years.

1575, 1576.

Paid for an hour-glass 4*d.* (This first mentioned here.)

N. B. For several years the clerk, for writing a copy out of the Register at Michaelmas, was paid 18*d.* or 12*d.*; and Mr. Gotes 6*d.* for setting his hand to the same.

1577, 1578, 1579, 1580, and 1581.

Paid for the Ten Commandments 9*d.*

For one bench in my lord's seat, and mending other seats in the church, 22*d.*; mentioned also 1582.

In 1579 there was only one churchwarden.

1582, 1583, 1584, and 1585.

Paid for the vicar's and sworn-men's dinners 3*s.* 6*d.*; so also 1587, 1588, &c.

For five yards of green seys for Mrs. Mayoress's seat 7*s.* 6*d.*; for trimming the same 1*s.* 3*d.*

It is agreed by the parish, that if any of the children of Mr. Mayor's brethren or their wives die, if they have any bells they shall pay according to custom; and if they have not the bells, they shall pay for the burial of every child 12*d.*; every one of the 48 for their children 6*d.*; and every one of the best commoners for their children 4*d.* if they be buried in the church-yard.

The clock and chimes were costly in repairs about this time; and in 1586 the "forr bell" was re-cast, towards which the mayor and nine of the aldermen paid 6*s.* 8*d.* each; and twenty-one of the common council paid 3*s.* 4*d.* The whole sum of the receipts on the occasion 11*l.* 18*s.* 6¼*d.* The casting cost only 5*l.*; metal and incidental charges 10*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

1587.

The mayor's brethren's seat made this year.

Paid for two planks, and two shelves in the library, 2*s.* 6*d.*

1588, 1589.

Paid to the ringers on St. Hugh's day 8*d.*

For a book, called the New Catechism, 16*d.*

1590.

Received of Mrs. Heyrick, for all the bells, and lying in the church for her husband, 12*s.*

Paid on Palm Sunday for bread and wine, more than was gathered, 10*d.*; and so at other times, 1592.

The causeways were paved to the church doors this year.

1591, 33 Eliz.

Paid to particular poor persons 6*d.* and 8*d.* apiece, because they did not gather in the church.

Paid to the Spittle-house folk, because they did not gather in the church, 6*d.*

The Sacrament used to be received monthly (as appears from the years 1591 and 1592), and so successively till this present.

1592.

Paid to a man, who had the Queen's broad seal, that did not gather in the church 8*d.*

N. B. It appears the Eucharist was oft received this year, by frequent mention of what the churchwardens laid down for wine more than was given at church; but next year they received more at Easter than spent; and at other times, and after, sometimes more, sometimes less.

1593.

Paid for two mats for the forms at the communion table 8*d.*; and for seven mats for the new seats 20*d.*

Wine to the Communion, Nov. 17, 8*s.*; bread 4*d.*

For washing, painting, and gilding the Queen's arms, 5*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*

1594.

It appears by the accompts at this time that there was a library within the belfry of the church.

Paid for whiting the library wall in the belfry 16*d.*

N. B. The seats of the 48 were this year made.

Paid for making the partition in St. George's chapel 8*d*.

For serge to trim Mr. Mayor's seat and Mr. Clark's seat 5*s*. 4*d*.

For a red skin 10*d*.

For 19 hundred garnishing nails 12*d*.

1595.

Received seven books that were chained in the church, and given by Simon Crafts.

Paid for binding the seven books 5*s*.

Paid for a Prayer-book to John Walker, for the Queene, 8*d*.

N. B. The leads of the church were cast this year; the mayor's brethren and Mr. Cotton paying 3*s*. 4*d*. each, 2*l*.; and 32 of the 48 paid 20*d*. each, 36*s*. 8*d*.

It appears also, that for any great jobs done in the church, the mayor and corporation contributed largely.

The re-casting the leads of the church came, in this year, to 6*l*. 12*s*. 7*d*. towards which half was raised by the aldermen and common council.

1596.

The churchwarden Richard "Folliare" is written Richard "Folzer, churchmaster."

A levy was made this year for the communion plate, viz. of twelve of the mayor's brethren, and two gentlemen, 50*s*.; of 19 of the 48, 31*s*. 8*d*.; of the commoners 19*s*. 6*d*.

1597.

Here begins, and continues in the following years, an account of the particular receipts and payments at the Communions; and it was received 17 times this year. The receipts were between 1*s*. 2*d*. and 6*s*.

The charge of bread and wine between 1*s*. 10*d*. and 7*s*.

A churchwarden refusing to serve his second year paid for a fine 5*s*.

1598, 40 Eliz.

Paid for painting the Communion-place and church, 80 yards, 26*s*. 8*d*.

For three yards of great wire to make a sun-dial, with which Mr. Belgrave made to set the dial by at the end of the New Hospital, 12*d*.

For ledging the seats in the Communion-place 2*s*.

The Acts and Monuments, or Book of Martyrs, given by Mr. Barsey.

1599, 41 Eliz.

Received for the burial of Mrs. Renouls in the chapel called Mr. Renouls' chapel 10*s*.

It is ordered, that whosoever shall hereafter refuse to be churchwarden shall pay 13*s*. 4*d*.

1600.

This year the overseers for collecting for the poor, being four, are named, and so the following years, according to the Statute.

1601, 43 Eliz.

Mr. Holmes, April 13, had what was gathered at the Communion after the bread and wine was paid for. Wine was now at 14*d*. the quart, and used at Communions from two to eight quarts.

Mr. Mayor's seat new trimmed.

1602.

It is agreed, that whoever refuses to be churchwarden shall pay for his fine 20*s*.

Paid for mending of Sir Edward's[1] and my Lady's seat several sums.

Paid to Mr. Holmes (the minister) for keeping the Register-book for a year and three quarters 5*s*. 10*d*.

Paid more to him for Lady-day quarter last 10*d*. for keeping the same book.

1603.

Paid Mr. Holmes for keeping the Register-book 3*s*. 4*d*.; so also 1604, &c.

At the Communion were used four quarts of wine, and three and a quarter, and once eight quarts.

Total of payments in 1603, on the church account, 8*l*. 17*s*.

1604.

Paid to the ringers when her Majesty was in this town 2*s*. 4*d*.

Paid for mending Sir Henry Hastings's[2] seat 6*d*.

For mending the long seat in the Communion-place, and for mending other seats 12*d*.

Here first mentioned Jewel against Harding, and a book of Canons; and four sidesmen first named, the same as the sworn-men.

1605.

Received of Mr. Bramley for his seat 6*s*. 8*d*.

Paid for a sheet of parchment to copy the Register-book 6*d*.

For carrying it to Huntingdon 2*s*. 6*d*.

For the registrer's fee there 2*s*. 6*d*.

To Mr. Holmes for keeping the Register-book 4*s*.; so 1608.

For half a yard and an ell of green kersey for a cushion for the pulpit 3*s*.

For a red skin and a white skin for the same 18*d*.

For one pound and a half of feathers, fringe, and crewel, for the same, 4*d*.

The mayor and his brethren's seats new made 5*l*. 16*s*. 1*d*.

1607.

Received of Mr. Robert Heyrick for a gravestone, which must not go forth never out of the church, 10*s*.

The steeple was mended this year.

Paid for painting of the church 3*l*. 8*s*. 8*d*.

The bells new hung; the leads mended.

Paid for lime and sand, and mending the church wall, which was broken down by the great wind, 4*s*. 10*d*.

1608, 1609, 1610.

Paid for taking seats in Reynolds' chapel 14*d*.

To the prisoners when they did not beg the town 4*s*.

The church-yard paved, church whited, leads new cast, &c.

Mem. Richard Elkington, of Shawell, by will, dated May 29, 1607, gave to the mayor, bailiff, and burgesses of Leicester 50*l*. to be lent on St. Andrew's day, payable at St. Thomas, to five tradesmen of Lutterworth 10*l*. each, at the rate of 5*l*. *per cent*. for one year, and so for ever. Of the use money, being 50*s*. 35*s*. is to be between the 21st and 25th of December distributed by the parson and churchwardens of Lutterworth to the poor there; 5*s*. for the town-clerk for entering orders and making bonds; and 9*s*. for the artificers charges in coming to Leicester. He also gave other 50*l*. to the said mayor, bailiff, and burgesses, to be lent in like manner to five such artificers of Leicester as the minister or vicar and churchwardens of St. Martin's shall nominate on St. Andrew's day, who are to receive it on St. Thomas's day, &c. Of the 50*s*. use, 40*s*. between December the 21st and 25th, to be distributed by the vicar and churchwardens among the poor; and the other 10*s*. to be for the town-clerk for orders and bonds.

1611.

The second bell cast.

Received 40*s*. by Mr. Elkington's will.

Paid for a spring latch and a pair of hinges for Mr. Holmes's seat 2*s*.

Paid 12*d* a week towards the prisoners great part of this year. Relief granted also next year.

Paid for making two tables of the old Communion-table 3*s*.

For removing Mr. Holmes's seat 12*d*. &c.

An apprentice was set forth by the parish.

Paid Mr. Holmes for writing the christenings, weddings, and burials, 2*s.* (besides 12*d.* a quarter for keeping the Register.)

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[1] Sir Edward Hastings, of the Abbey Gate.

[2] Sir Henry Hastings, of Kirby.

Thomas Winbie, chosen by Mr. Holmes, minister, to be churchwarden. There was a division about the choice.

1612.

Received of the money gathered in the church for the Grecian bishop 5*s.* 8*d.*

Paid to the sexton, for burying the poor visited people, by Mr. Mayor's appointment, 3*s.* 4*d.*

Paid for being presented for not having a flagon and tablet in the church for marriages 6*s.* 4*d.*

Paid for cieling for Mr. Holmes's seat 8*s.*

For iron work for Mr. Holmes's seat 3*s.* 6*d.*

It is agreed, that if any bells be rung for a burial, the sexton not having the consent of one of the churchwardens, he shall be dismissed his office for the first default; and if the churchwardens have knowledge, and take not sufficient security, they shall pay for the ringing themselves.

1613.

It is agreed that the churchwardens shall not bring in any decays of any cessment but such as the parish shall allow of.

Agreed, that there shall be no bells rung at any marriage, except they pay to the churchwardens 2*s.* 6*d.* presently upon the bells ringing, and then only to have three peals at the most; and if they have more, to pay 2*s.* for every peal.

Mr. Thomas Manly, mayor, gave to the church a pewter flagon.

Paid to six ringers, for ringing three days, when the King and Prince was here, 18*s.* 6*d.*

Work done about my lord's[1] seat 4*s.*

1614.

N. B. The inventories for several years were carried to Bugden.

Paid for a book of Jewel's Works 24*s.*

1615.

Paid to the ringers when his Majesty came to Leicester 13*d.*

1616.

Paid to the prisoners in some former years, and this, monthly, 2*s.* 8*d.*; and so in following years.

1617.

Received for a gravestone for Mr. Stafford Watts, carried out of the church into the library, 19*s.* 8*d.*

It is agreed, that no gravestone shall be removed in the church to set any man's name on, but first they shall agree with the churchwarden for the same. And also, that if the sexton shall ring at any time when any nobleman cometh to town, he must have 2*s.* 6*d.* from the churchwardens, if he have nothing sent him from the . . . . . where they lie. And that also, he shall not ring at any other time without the consent of the churchwardens.

Robert Mylner paid for his fine 30*s.*

It is agreed, that the sexton shall have for his wages, yearly, 26*s.* 8*d.* (before it was 20*s.*)

1619.

Paid for painting and sizing Mr. Holmes's seat 5*s.*

To the ringers at the earl of Huntingdon's coming 2*s.* 6*d.*

1620.

Lord Chamberlain's coming 2*s.* 6*d.*

Mrs. Alice Morton gave to the church, for the pulpit, a bear-colour velvet cushion stuffed with down.

1621.

Paid to five ringers for ringing three days at the earl of Huntingdon's coming to town 7*s.* 6*d.*

Given this year by Mrs. Elizabeth Ward a silver gilt cup, weight 8 ounces and a half and one eighth.

1622.

Paid for divers parcels of timber for the Communion-place 27*s.* 6*d.* &c.

For ringing to prayers every Sabbath and Holydays 3*s.*

Note. In preceding years, John Byerly, being clerk, wrote the accompts; and was allowed, yearly, 3*s.* 4*d.*; but he being dead, this year, Mr. Holmes (minister) wrote them, and had 3*s.* 4*d.*

1623.

Paid for 50 yards of matting about the Communion-place 26*s.*

For a bolt and a stock-lock for the chancel 2*s.*

For mending the compass cieling in the Communion-place, &c. 3*s.*

For mending the seat-bottoms in the Communion-place, with the benches, 3*s.* 2*d.*

For mending the seat below the churchwardens' seat 10*d.*

For a piece of dufftails, and eight yards of benching for the new seats, 12*s.* 8*d.*

For blanks for the churchwardens' seat, and the seat by the font, 4*s.* 2*d.*

For making the gates into the chancel 8*l.*

For taking down the lead when the chancel was mended 12*d.*

To four ringers for ringing a twelvemonth 20*s.*

For whiting the chancel 13*s.* (this is blotted out.)

Charge of the seats where the 48 sit 54*s.* 9*d.*

For charges to Dr. Lamb, and at London, about the great seat, 3*l.* 16*s.*

1624.

Received of the tax made for repair of the church 45*l.* 3*s.*

Here are receipts for three gravestones, each 22*s.* apiece; one 15*s.*; and one 10*s.*

Paid for ringing at the Prince's coming home 7*s.* 6*d.*

For ringing for the Judge 12*d.* (the first time mentioned).

For four ringers' yearly wages 20*s.*; and so in following years.

Received for fines taken of victuallers for breaking the assize 3*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.*

Fines taken of two drunk 20*d.*; of another 12*d.*

It is agreed, that no church officer shall be hereafter privileged of any taxes or payments for the church or bells, or any other payments for the church, in respect of their offices.

1625.

Paid for ringing when the proclamation was published for banishing Jesuits 2*s.* 6*d.*

2*s.* 6*d.* was paid for ringing when the French Ambassador came to Leicester.

For ringing at the first and second time proclaiming the King 5*s.*

For the seats in the belfry, which hold 40 several people, 2*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*

Received for fines of victuallers 4*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*

For . . . . 4*l.* 5*s.*

1626.

Paid for paving and heightening the seats 16*s.* 6*d.* and 12*s.*

The seats mended and garnished, &c.

Paid for a letter from the Bishop concerning the plague 6*d.*

For ringing on the coronation-day 2*s.* 6*d.*

Received of the fines of victuallers 3*l.* 16*s.*

Received of swearers 8*s.*

Money collected in this church sundry days for sundry poor people is 29*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; the money given upon fast days 21*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* *ob.* which was paid to Mr. Mayor, for the buying corn for the poor.

1627.

Paid for ringing at the earl of Devonshire's coming to the Abbey 2*s.* 6*d.*

There were also charges for ringing when the countess of Huntingdon was at the Angel, and when the earl of Devonshire and the Chancellor were at the Abbey.

Paid for raising the seats behind the churchwardens' seat several sums.

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[1] The Earl of Huntingdon.

Mem. Alice Chattel, widow, of the parish of St. Martin's, Aug. 13, 37 Eliz. enfeoffed Robert Heyrick, ironmonger, Ralph Chattel, baker, Thomas Sacheverell, clerk, Nathaniel Sampson, clerk, and others, in a close of the parish of St. Margaret's, for her own use during life, and then 2*s.* yearly for the 12 poor women of William Wigston's hospital, and the rest for the poor of St. Martin's parish, that are honest, and have most need. Now all the feoffees being dead, except George Brooks, he, by deed, 19 April, 1628, enfeoffed others, viz. Richard Inge, &c.; which deed, with others, lie in the long chest in the church. This close was by the former feoffees leased for 16 years, the lease ending at Lady-day, 1638, and is in possession of Richard Deacon, chandler.

1628.

Paid for taking up a gravestone under the Hospital seats, and laying down the tiles, and lime and sand, 16*d.*

For Communion-table carpet-cloth 4*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

For a new cover for the pulpit 21*s.* 6*d.*

For a pulpit cloth of velvet, and cushion of the same, 16*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

For a case of green cotton for the velvet cushion 3*s.* 8*d.*

Note. These two sums for the velvet cushion and case were disallowed at passing the accompts.

1629.

Paid Mr. Holmes, for keeping the Register-book, 2*s.* and 4*s.*; and 1630, 4*s.* 6*d.*

1630.

This year, Mr. Holmes, minister, is mentioned the first among the persons present at the account.

Paid for mending Mr. Holmes's door, lock, and key, 1*s.*

For ringing at the Earl [of Huntingdon]'s coming to dwell in the town 2*s.* 6*d.*

For work about Mr. Holmes's seat 10*s.* 6*d.*

For painting Mr. Holmes's seat 3*s.*

Received for fines of victuallers 9*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*

Two fines for churchwardens, each 30*s.*

In this year there is a charge for a prayer for the Queen's being with child.

There are also charges for ringing when the Countess [of Devon] came to the Abbey, and for the Earl of Exeter; also for the Governor of Scotland.

The steeple was pointed down by William Hastwell, and other expences occurred, which made the rate amount to 110*l.* and upwards.

1631.

A new frame made for the bells.

The steeple-top mended.

Received of sir Thomas Hartup, for sitting in the new seat the time that he hath been here, 20*s.*

1632.

Paid for making a door where the scholars sit 8*d.*

For mending the velvet cushion 9*d.*

It is agreed, that no bells be rung between nine of the clock and four of the clock in the night; if they be rung, the sexton shall forfeit his quarter's wages.

1633.

George Martin, churchwarden, paid for bells, and burial of his child, 12*s.*

Received of widow Chattel's gift, for three half years rent out of the Close, 24*s.*; and other years the like.

Received of the Lady Billers, for a seat, 5*s.*

Received of Mr. Rydings, for a seat, 5*s.*; so 1634.

March 24, 1633, it was agreed, that the Lord Keeper's propositions shall be answered unto, according to the articles sent down by his Honour.

1634.

Paid for warning the parishioners to meet ..... the Library 6*d.*

Paid for taking down the seats in chancel 2*s.* 9*d.*

Paid two masons for eight days work about the chancel 17*s.*

For twenty loads of earth and sand for the chancel 12*s.*

Given Mr. Newton a quart of sack 14*d.*; and so to others.

Paid for a sequestration from the Archbishop of Canterbury [Dr. Laud,] &c. 6*s.* 8*d.*; three journies of the churchwardens to London.

Paid for drawing a petition to the Lord Keeper 3*s.* 4*d.*

1635.

Paid to the apparitor, for summoning us several times to appear at Court, about the Communion-place, 18*d.*

For whiting the church and porches 3*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

For painting the king's arms, porches, and pillars, 3*l.* 7*s.* 2*d.* &c.

Paid Edmund Cradock, for charges, being excommunicated, about buying the surplice, 7*s.* 8*d.*

Paid Moses Andrew, &c. for taking away the two rows of seats in the church, against the King's coming, 4*s.*

For two loads of rushes, and mowing them, against the King's coming, 20*d.*; the carriage of them cost 3*s.* More was paid for boughs and rushes.

For taking away the mayor's brethren's seats against the King's coming 2*s.* 6*d.*

Paid the King's officers, for fees for the floor where the King sate, 4*s.*

To eight ringers, whilst the King staid in Leicester, 15*s.*

For flowers for the King's cushion 4*d.*

For setting down the mayor's brethren's seats 12*s.*

For stuff to make a hood for Mr. Angel, against the Archbishop's visitation, and making it, 20*s.*

To the ringers, at the Archbishop's visitation, 11*s.* 6*d.*

For horse-hire to Harborough, and charges there, to certify the Court that the loft was taken down 3*s.* 6*d.*

To the ringers when our minister came 12*d.*

For a piece of wood used about the loft setting up 10*s.*

N. B. It seems that they attempted to set up a gallery, and were forced to take it down again; and after set it up again.

Paid for setting up the loft again 36*s.*

For painting the dial and bottom of the loft 22*s.*

Paid Mr. Recorder, for his counsel and pains to my Lord Keeper, and to his man, for writings concerning a new minister, 3*l.* 2*s.*

In this account also is a charge for a Mr. Hall (supposed to have been a clergyman) assisting Mr. Holmes.

Dec. 21, 1635, it was agreed, that the churchwardens for the time being, during the residency of Mr. Walter Wattkin, now vicar of the said parish, and two others of the parish joined with them at their nomination, whereof one to be of the 24, and the other of the 48, shall tax and raise by way of levy 20*l.* to be paid by 5*l.* a quarter, to the said vicar; and so to take an acquittance for every several payment.

1636.

This agreement was again confirmed Oct. 2, 1636.

1637.

The particulars of the account not mentioned.

1638.

Paid to Mr. Walter Wattkin (vicar), due to him at his going away, 5*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*

Paid to Read and Cockle (the clerk), for carrying away the rails and forms, and placing them every Sabbath-day, a whole year, 6*s.*

1639.

To Robert Gilloit, for writing to the Lord Keeper in behalf of the parish for a vicar, 10*d.*

To Mr. Wattkin, for keeping the Register, 4*s.*

For keeping the loft a whole year 4*s.*

For bread and beer at the perambulation 3*s.* 6*d.*

For points ribbons given to the children at the same time 3*s.* 8*d.*

Paid for rushes for the church at Whitsuntide 2*s.*

To the officers in court, June 19, being summoned to take down the seats 2*s.* 5*d.*

Paid in court, July 11, when we gave in our terral of glebe land, 3*s.* 6*d.*

For a quart of wine and biscuits, given to our vicar at his coming, 1*s.* 6*d.*

Gave to Mr. Kins a quart of wine, when we went a perambulation, 1*s.* 4*d.*

Being summoned to meet sir John Lamb, about our seats taking down, 1*s.*

Paid for taking off part of the seats at the chancel gates 6*s.* 6*d.*

For a stander to set the dish on at the Communion 3*s.*

For mending the benches in the old Communion-place 6*d.*

Given in wine to several ministers that preached 14*s.* 7*d.*

Thomas Stringer chosen by the parish, } church-
Anthony Gilber chosen by the vicar, } wardens.

Mem. May 30, 1639, William Knowles was chosen sexton, according to the antient custom, by the most voices of the parish.

1640.

Paid for ringing Bow bell when Cockle lay sick 6*d.*

To the ringers when peace was concluded in Scotland 2*s.*

For mending the seats in the old chancel 1*s.* 4*d.*

Given the ringers, when the knights of the shire were chosen, 3*s.* 6*d.*

Laid out for Cockle (the clerk) when he died 2*s.*

1641.

Paid for fastening the book that Mr. Stokes gave to the church 4*d.*

For matting the old chancel 7*s.*

More for matting the chancel 7*s.*

For two pieces of benching in the old chancel, and other work there, 15*s.*

For pegs for the 48 men's hats 1*s.* 8*d.*

In this year the Lord Keeper came to town.

There is also a charge for a matt "for the Countesse her seat." By this the countess of Devon probably had a seat in this church.

1642.

Received for swearing 10*s.* 4*d.*

Paid for mending Mr. Inge's seat 7*s.*

For Mr. Oneby's seat and boards 1*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*

For Mr. Angel's seat 14*s.*

Mem. Aug. 15, 1642, Thomas Griffin was then chosen clerk of the parish of St. Martin's, Leicester, by the free and full consent of Mr. Thomas White, then vicar, and most of the parish then and there present.

1643.

Given to Mr. White and Mr. Angel two quarts of sack 2*s.* 8*d.*; the like Nov. 30, being fast-day, July 27.

To Mr. White, Dec. 28, being fast-day, a quart of sack, 1*s.* 4*d.*; the like June 25, Feb. 22.

For taking down the bell-frame 15*s.* 8*d.*

Given to several, by Mr. White's note, for flowers and herbs to strew the church at the King's coming, 1*s.* 8*d.*

For rushes 2*s.*

The things provided in the church this year when the King came, are noticed in p. 428. By these accounts we find, that King Charles the First, with his court, honoured this church twice, by attending the public service of Almighty God, in 1635, and in 1643.

1644.

April 23. At this meeting William Knowles, sexton, was put out of his office, for getting a bastard child on Margaret Weston, having a wife of his own; and Thomas Todd was chosen sexton, according to the antient custom, by the most voices of the parish present, May 30, 1644.

Received the annual gift of Mr. Heyrick 1*l.*

The gift of Mr. Geyrie 1*l.*

The annual gift of the countess of Devon 9*s.*

Paid for parchment, and engrossing the vow and covenant, and entering the names of those that took it.

For mending benches and seats in the Communion-place 1*s.* 6*d.*

For engrossing the National Covenant 3*s.* 6*d.* &c.

In this year's account there is a charge for ringing on the discovery of the "London plot;" and on account of Lord Grey's coming to town.

1645.

April 16. Mr. Grace refusing to assure the parish of his continuance, Mr. Thomas Palmer, of London, was elected minister in the room of Mr. Grace, and Mr. Angel desired to acquaint him with the vote.

In this accompt is a receipt of 6*s.* 8*d.* for burying a soldier who was wounded at the siege of Leicester; and a charge for mending the locks of church doors, broken by the King's army.

Paid William Hastwell, mason, for taking down the steps leading to the Communion-table, appointed to be taken down by an ordinance of the Lords and Commons in Parliament; and for laying down many graves which were taken up at the burying of divers great officers of the King's army, which was slain at the storming of this town, 3*l.* 17*s.*

Another bill Hastwell was paid 7*s.* for taking down the holy-water font.

Received for charitable uses at Communions, besides what was plundered and distributed, 5*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

Thus far out of the first volume of the Churchwardens Accompts.

N. B. The parish allowed Mrs. Holmes 10*s.* a quarter, viz. 40*s.* a year, for several years.

Q. Whether this was not the vicar Mr. Holmes's widow?

Extracted from out of the second volume of Accompts.

1645. What was received at the Communions on April 13, and May 11, being about 30*s.* was taken out of the poor men's box by the soldiers at the taking of Leicester.

Paid for mending the little aile in the chancel 7*s.* 3*d.*

For a bason to be used at baptism 5*s.*

For a standard to bear the same 15*s.*

For laying the same in marble colour 5*s.*

Here is a memorandum that Carver is behind for rent of his house, four years and upwards, 4*l.* 3*s.*

1646.

Jan. 8, it was ordered, that the churchwardens take of Mr. John Bryan his house, late in the occupation of Mr. John Prat, and see the same put in repair for the use of Mr. Thomas Daffy, at the charge of the parish; and that they advance what rent they can on the vicarage-house towards payment of Mr. Bryant's rent.

May 20, the churchwardens set the vicar's house to Mld. Hebb for 40*s.* a year, allowing repairs out of the rent.

Whereas the parishioners had voluntarily subscribed towards the maintenance of a minister several sums amounting to 50*l.*; which being thought too little, it was agreed, March 15, 1646, that 13 persons should be chosen, the major part of whom shall add to the same subscriptions, in way of tax, such sums as they think fit, to make up the full sum of 80*l.* for the said minister, with Tamworth's exhibition, besides the other parochial duties, which sums the inhabitants engaged to pay; but this engagement was to continue only till Michaelmas. A tax was made accordingly; and, April 11, 1647, unanimously agreed to; and that the like sum be yearly raised, as long as Mr. Daffy should continue minister of the parish.

Received of Thomas Doctor (or Carter) for a house in the Abbey Gate, given by widow Ossiter, lately deceased, being an annuity for the poor of St. Martin's parish, 20*s.*

At this time (1646) there were great changes of the parish ministers.

Paid, the 7th of May, to the ringers, when Newworke was surrendered up unto Parliament, 2*s*. 6*d*.

Paid to the ringers when the Lords and Commons and Judges were at Leicester 4*s*.

Paid to the ringers, Jan. 22, 1646, when the Lords and Commons came unto Leicester, by the appointment of the committee, 6*s*.

Paid to the ringers, when his Excellency came to Leicester, 2*s*. 6*d*. Was it Cromwell, or Fairfax?

Paid to the ringers when the King came unto Leicester 3*s*.

1647.

Mem. The Sacrament was received but three times this year, viz. April 5, Aug. 23, 1646, and Easter-day 1647.

Paid for a Directory, and a Psalm-book, 3*s*. 4*d*.

For a cushion for the pulpit 1*l*. 12*s*. 9*d*.

To Mr. Daffy, Sept. 24, 1646, by consent of the parish 20*s*.

For ringing at his election by the parish 3*s*.

To the ringers when the King came to Leicester 3*s*.

In this year the minister's tax fell short.

In the list of names taxed to support the vicar appears a *Captaine Hamden*.

A Thomas Griffen was paid 5*s*. for *redeeming* the Register-book.

1648.

March 27. There being three quarters of the assessment for Mr. Daffy raised, and it coming to but 45*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. so that 7*l*. 8*s*. 5*d*. was behind unpaid by several persons; it is ordered, that, if upon demand the said arrears are denied, the churchwardens shall pay the 7*l*. 8*s*. 5*d*.; and what is denied, and the deniers, be raised in the next tax for the church duties, and be distrained for in case of refusal.

It was then also agreed, that Mr. Thomas Daffy, our vicar, if he will stay, shall have his allowance for the year ensuing, according to the former agreement.

N. B. In the churchwardens accompts, after the particulars of taxes, there is an account of receipts in groats from several persons in 1646, 1*l*. 11*s*. 10*d*. in 1648, 2*l*. 1*s*. 1*d*.

1647. Received of Mr. Whatton, for his seat in the parish, 20*s*.; and so 1649, 1650.

Received of Thomas Carver, for a house, being the gift of widow Ossiter, for the use of the poor of St. Martin's, 20*s*.

N. B. The Communion received eleven times.

Paid for a Scotch declaration 6*d*.

For a League and Covenant, with a frame, and an Ordinance, 3*s*. 9*d*.

To Thomas Griffin, for collecting Mr. Daffy's money, 20*s*.

1648, March 6, it is ordered, that Mr. William Frank shall pay to Mr. Price, minister, the remainder of his Christmas quarter, till it can be collected up (I suppose this was 1648-9).

Paid June 22, 1648, for summoning the parish to the choice of a minister, 2*s*.

Paid Mr. Daffy, by the parish's order, April 25, 1648, as the full of his due, 9*l*. 4*s*.

N. B. The parish seem to have chosen Mr. Herring, of Coventry, for minister, whom they sent to, and he seems to refuse them.

Paid July 28, 1648, for wine, ale, and tobacco, at our first meeting Mr. Price, 9*s*. 2*d*.

Aug. 21, at the second meeting Mr. Price, 12*s*. 9*d*.

Paid Sept. 3, to Thomas Griffin, for his charges to get ministers to preach, 2*l*. 10*s*.

Lost by clipped money 6*s*.

Paid Mr. Wanley, for repairs of Mr. Bryan's house, which was rent, 7*l*. 10*s*.

For work done at Mr. Price's house 1*l*. 13*s*. 2*d*.

Sept. 14, for carriage of two loads of Mr. Price's goods, and thirteen packets, 9*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*.

For making a seat for Mr. Price, and for timber, 1*l*. 6*s*. 6*d*.

For timber and work at Mr. Price's house 5*s*. 8*d*.

Dec. 21, to Thomas Gryffin, for collecting Michaelmas quarter for Mr. Price, 7*s*. 6*d*.

March 5, for a tax for Mr. Bryan's house 1*s*. 6*d*.

Paid Mr. Price, to make up his Michaelmas and Thomas quarterage, 10*l*. 2*s*. 6*d*.

Paid Mr. Edward Palmer, for drawing writings between Mr. Daffy and the parish, and Mr. Price and the parish, 13*s*. 6*d*.

Here are charges for ringing at the victory over the Scots; for good tidings from Wales; on the day of thanksgiving for regaining of Leicester; and for a victory over the Enemy at Willoughby, by the Committee's appointment.

1649.

March 27. At this meeting, John Newton is chosen clerk of the parish during his good demeanour; and 13 persons were chosen for Mr. Price's tax for this whole year; and this tax was to be paid within a month after quarter day.

Received of Mr. Sherman, for his liberty in church, 5*s*.

Of Mr. Thomas Wadland, for his liberty in church, 5*s*.; so 1650, &c.

Of Mr. George Palmer, for a piece of ground in Margaret's parish, 10*s*.; so 1650, 1651.

Of Thomas Carver, for a house in Abbey Gate, 10*s*.; so to 1666.

Aug. 27. It is agreed, that the churchwardens shall pay to Mr. Price 4*l*. for the last two quarters; and for the future Mr. Price is contented to proceed according to the former order made at a meeting concerning Mr. Tamworth's gift for the prayers at St. Martin's parish.

1650.

April 16. Accompts of Robert Cotes.

Paid to John Newton, for a book for Mr. Price's quarterage, 8*d*. (Note. This was also paid in April 1649; and so other years.)

To Mr. Bryan, of Coventry, for Lady-day half year's rent for Mr. Price's house, May 11, 2*l*. 10*s*.

To Mr. Price, to make up Lady-day quarter, 3*l*.

Paid three months tax for Mr. Price's house 2*l*. 6*s*.; and so at other times.

To John Newton, for collecting Mr. Price's quarterage, 1*l*. 10*s*.; for his year's wages 10*s*.; for keeping the Register-book 4*s*.

1651, May 7. Accompts.

Received of George Smith, for a stone belonging to the font, 7*s*.

Of Mr. Hugh Watts, for his liberty of the church, 10*s*.; and so for him and others, 1651, 1653.

Paid for casting the third bell, and charges in court, 11*l*. 11*s*. 10*d*.

For washing down the King's arms in the church 6*s*.

May 7. Mr. Price sent in his bill of demand for 22*l*. in arrears, whereof there is 20*s*. in John Newton's hands; and 3*l*. for Mr. Tamworth's prayers; and 30*s*. to discount for a quarter for Tamworth's prayers; so there is due to him 16*l*. 10*s*. to be paid by the present churchwardens at or before Midsummer next.

In this year a mat is charged for lady Hungate's seat; and a charge for destroying the King's arms.

Several charges appear about this time for procuring ministers to preach.

Between 1640 and 1650 there were five vicars.

1651-2.

March 19. Agreed, that Mr. Richard Pike be presented to the Committee for Reformation of the Universities, to be minister of the parish of St. Martin's, in Leicester; and that Mr. Mayor signify, by his letters, to the Committee, and the lord Grey, and sir Arthur Haslerigge, our election of the said Mr. Pike.

1652.

April 20. Accompts of Francis Vable.

Paid for a quart of sack when Mr. Blant preached 1*s*. 8*d*.

The parish charge for ministers officiating among us, from Easter to Michaelmas 1651, 8*l*. 3*s*. 1*d*. &c. &c.

Paid John Newton, for summoning the parish about electing a new minister, 1*s*.

To John Newton, for summoning the parish, and stating the accompts with him and the parish upon his removal, 1*s*.

To John Newton, for going to Mr. Pike, to acquaint him with his being elected vicar, 10*d*.

To Mrs. Holmes her whole year's salary, ended March 25, 1652, allowed her by the parish for her life, 2*l*.

Paid to the ringers for the 18th of June, being the day of regaining the town, 4*s*.; and 2*s*. 6*d*. at general Cromwell's passing by, Aug. 25; and upon the news of beating the Scots, 3*s*. 4*d*.; and for ringing on the thanksgiving day, on that account, by lord Grey's order.

In this accompt also are many charges in procuring clergymen to preach on the Lord's day, while they had no stated minister.

1653.

Accompts, April 12.

Received of Mr. Billington, for the ground in the chancel, 6*s*. 8*d*.

Of John Newton, for the grass in the church-yard, 2*s*. 6*d*.

N. B. For several years they used to ring June 18, for regaining of Leicester, and allowed for it, 4*s*.

Paid to John Newton, for giving warning to the parish of a meeting, June 17, 8*d*.

To John Newton, for his whole year's wages, 10*s*.

Mem. Mrs. Holmes, of the New Hospital, buried Jan. 28, 1652-3, to whom the parish allowed 40*s*. *per annum*.

Paid for ten quarts of sack 20*s*.

April 12, it was agreed, that for the future no tax should be made for church or poor by any officer without public notice given to the parish.

April 22, agreed, that the ringers shall demand but 6*s*. upon the death of any parishioner who has the bells; and that the sexton shall demand but 3*s*. for ringing the bell and making a grave in the church, chancel, or chapel; and for such as are buried in the church-yard with a coffin 18*d*. and without a coffin 9*d*.

It was agreed also, that such seats in the church which are usually taken up by persons in no other parish, and refuse to pay any church duties, shall be locked up until they submit to such payments for the church as shall be judged reasonable, and they are to have notice thereof.

May 23. Mr. Churchwarden Curtise is to desire Mr. Dixie, of Cadeby, to preach one Sabbath; and to signify the desire of the parish to choose him for their minister.

Agreed, that Mr. Curtise provide for the morning sermon on the Lord's-day for a month, the parish being content to allow 10*s*. a day.

Oct. 20. Mr. Christopher Wright chosen minister; the parish engaging to pay him so much as will make up Mr. Tamworth's exhibition 80*l*. *per annum*, payable quarterly, the first payment Dec. 25 next; and Mr. Wright to have the vicarage-house, and 3*l*. *per annum* more to provide him an habitation, or if he let the parish have the vicarage-house he is to have 5*l*. for a house.

N. B. There was a vacancy of the vicarage from Midsummer 1651 till Michaelmas 1653.

It is agreed, that the 30*s*. *per annum* given by Mr. John Stanley, and 20*s*. *per annum* given by Mr. James Ellis, to the minister of this parish, towards making the said 80*l*. *per annum;* and all other parochial and accidental duties and emoluments Mr. Wright is to have over and above the 80*l*. *per annum*. Every particular person to be engaged for so much as he subscribes for.

1654.

April 4. Accompts of Anthony Curtise.

Received of the gentlemen in the new market 1*l*. 2*s*. 8*d*. (This is for seats in the church; viz. Mr. Whatton 10*s*. Mr. Watts 6*s*. 8*d*. Mr. Thomas Wadland 5*s*. William Frier 1*s*.)

Paid to Dr. Bryan, for rent for Mr. Price's house, 5*l*.

To John Newton, for collecting Mr. Wright's quarter, 7*s*. 6*d*.

For making his quarterly book 6*d*.

Oct. 20. Agreed, that the lands of such as inhabit in the parish shall be chargeable to the poor, after the rate of 1*d*. in the pound; 1*d*. for setting the poor on work; 2*d*. for the relief of the impotent; and 3*d*. to put forth apprentices.

1655.

April 7. Accompts of William Warburton.

Paid Mr. Wright, towards payment of his house rent, 5*l*.

To John Newton, for his year's wages, 2*l*.

To Thomas Todd, for his year's wages, 2*l*. 14*s*.

To Francis Motley, for his year's wages, 10*s*.

Feb. 29. The overseers and churchwardens placed Margaret Hopkins in a cottage or tenement in the church-yard, which, with two other cottages thereto adjoining, was bequeathed to us by Hugh Lewis, late of this parish, for three widows, during their lives, &c. paying the chief or fee farm rent to the town.

1656.

April 8. Accompts of Nich . . . . . .

Paid Francis Motley, for looking to the clock this year, 10*s*.

To John Newton, his wages as clerk, 10*s*.

Oct. 5. Agreed, that the churchwardens weekly pay to Mr. William Barton 20*s*. so as he perform all the offices of a minister in the said parish, and administer the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper monthly.

Feb. 20. Agreed, that this order be in force for raising 20*s*. a week for Mr. William Barton from Dec. 22 past to March 25 next.

1657.

March 31. Accompts of John Turvile.

It was at this meeting agreed, that a quarter's tax for the poor shall be collected by John Newton, towards payment of Mr. William Barton, our present minister, according to a former order.

Several others, besides Mr. Barton, officiated as ministers.

Sept. 1. Agreed, that the ring of bells be made into six tuneable bells; the treble and tenor to be cast into three bells tuneable under the other three, and the fourth bell that now is, to be made a tuneable tenor, without casting, &c.

1658.

April 13. Accompts of Alexander Cote.

Then the two bells being cast in three bells by Mr. Norris, of Stamford, it seems they were disliked, whereupon,

Aug. 31, it was agreed with Mr. George Oldfield, of Nottingham, to cast the six bells into six new tuneable bells, &c. for 50*l*.

1659.

Accompts of James Ludlam.

Thomas Rudyard became tenant to the parish in room of Mr. George Palmer; the rent for a close 10*s*. *per annum*.

1660.

April 18. Accompts of Stephen Lincoln.

Paid for ringing, June 18, 5*s*. (*ergo* the rejoicing for recovery of Leicester lasted till 1660).

1661.

May 3. Accompts of William Alsop.

Paid for ringing, when the King came to London, May 31, 5*s*.

For painting the King's arms, and mayor's seat, 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Feb. 4. Agreed, that the font of stone formerly belonging to the church shall be set up in the antient place, and that the other now standing near the desk be taken down.

Agreed with John Hall and William Hall, for keeping plumbing the leads, and glazing the windows, to pay them yearly, 5*l.*

At a parish meeting, the new font, fashioned and placed agreeable with the Puritanic times, was ordered to be taken down, and the old stone one to be erected where it formerly stood.

1662.

April 8. William Southwell.

Paid for a Common Prayer Book, and binding Bishop Hall's Works, belonging to the church, 17*s.* 6*d.*

Paid widow Smith, for the font-stone, being the price her husband paid for it, 7*s.*

Mem. The last account for bells alone is 1652.

For bells and grave in 1653.

Once bells in 1655 and 1656.

July 15. Edward Read was nominated and elected parish clerk, in the presence of Mr. William Barton, vicar, in room of John Newton, who lately resigned the said office; and that he shall have the 30*s. per annum* allowed to his predecessors for collecting the vicar's quarterage, with all other profits belonging to the said office.

There was delivered into his custody at the same time, one pulpit cushion, one hour-glass, two great Bibles, one new and the other old, one Common Prayer Book, one Testament with a case, for the use of the clerk, &c. &c.

July 28. Four sidesmen or assistants were chosen by order of the Ecclesiastical Court (which had not been done from the time of the war); and so till 1666; then omitted till 1671; and then left off.

On his Majesty's coronation day, and on the public day of thanksgiving, the 29th of May, there was much ringing, and additional pay.

1663.

April 21. Accompts of Samuel Wanly.

Received of the gentry in the New Market towards repair of the church, in consideration of their seats, 9*s.*

Paid for fees at the Ecclesiastical Court, &c. 13*s.* 8*d.*

June 30. Agreed, that the churchwardens shall set up the chimes at the parish charge, and also a quarter clock to go upon the five least bells.

1664.

April 12. Accompts of William Deane.

Paid for a pint of sack, given to Mr. Angel when he drew up the bill of presentment, 11*d.*

Paid for railing the seats in the middle aile 14*s.*

Spent on the witnesses which came in about Mr. Barlory chancel 3*s.* 2*d.*

June 27. Agreed, that Francis Motley, for making a tuneable pair of chimes, shall have 12*l.* 4*s.*; and for keeping them yearly, 20*s.* with the materials of the old chimes now in the vestry.

Aug. 29. The churchwardens may lay a quarter's tax for paying unto Francis Motley for the chimes, and out of it to pay 3*l.* to Mr. Barton for his pains in tuning the chimes; and they shall appoint six honest able men to be standing ringers, who shall receive 4*s. per annum* apiece for ringing and chiming on Sundays, holydays, and other days, as the churchwardens shall appoint, for giving convenient notice to the parishioners for preparation to come to church.

1665.

March 28. Accompts of George Bent and John Huckle, for 1664.

Paid to Thomas Todd, for dressing the church against the Bishop's visitation, 8*d.*

Paid Mr. Burton, by order of the parish, 3*l.*

April 10. William Cockle is chosen sexton upon his good behaviour.

1666.

Accompt of William Newton.

Paid for bread and drink upon the people and parson, when he went upon perambulation, 6*s.*

To the young people, in points, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Paid to Richard Sheenes, for a new table for the chancellor, 14*s.* 6*d.*

Paid for two visitation dinners 1*l.* 10*s.*

Paid for setting a little tree in the church-yard, given by Robert Hartshorn, 3*d.*

1667.

April 9. Accompts of William Ward.

Agreed, that the collection at every Sacrament defray the charge of bread and wine, and the overplus given to the poor; if the money collected be not sufficient, the rest to be paid by the churchwardens.

March 11. Mem. That the piece of ground in St. Margaret's parish, given to this parish, is in length between the two end walls 87 yards, and in breadth from the four trees to the West of widow Biggs her close 17 yards and a half.

1667-8.

Accompts for 1667.

Paid for painting the Commandments 1*l.* 8*s.*

March 24. Agreed, that the 24*s. per annum*, hitherto allowed for chiming the bells on the Sabbath-day, shall be allowed no longer; and that the bells shall be chimed notwithstanding by the sexton. Also, it is further agreed, that the 2*s.* 2*d.* formerly allowed to the minister, clerk, and sexton, for the burying of such poor that have collection, or their children, shall be taken off and paid no longer, but that the said officers shall do the same freely.

1669.

April 20. Accompts for 1668, of John Mabbie.

Paid Mr. William Barton 2*l.* 10*s.*

Paid Mr. Levit, proctor, by bill, 2*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*

For work about the catechising seat for boys 2*s.* 8*d.*

Paid Mr. Read, for writing out of the Register of the christenings, burials, and marriages, that was delivered to the Bishop, 20*s.*

Paid to the Women of the New Hospitals, due out of Joseph Wright's lands, 2*s.*

For ringing at the bishop's visitation 8*s.*

For matting the loft, 58 yards, at 6*d. per* yard. 1*l.* 9*s.*

6*s.* paid for the orders to hang in the loft.

Agreed, that the parish will not allow above 10*s.* for any visitation dinner hereafter.

Ordered, that the churchwardens for the year ensuing shall pay Mr. Barton, minister, 50*s.*

July 2. Ordered, that all lands within the parish of St. Martin's shall be taxed a penny in the pound to the church and poor.

Jan. 25. Michael Benshaw is chosen clerk of this parish; and it is agreed that widow Read shall enjoy all the profit of the clerk's place till Lady-day next.

1670.

April 5. Accompts for 1669, of John Hall.

Aug. 5. Agreed that Mr. Bliss have 65*l.* to mend the spire of the steeple.

Oct. 3. Ordered, that the churchwardens provide a hood for Mr. William Barton, at the charge of the parish, and so to be kept for the use of the parish.

Dec. 29. Ordered, that the churchwardens pay Mr. Barton, our present vicar, 50*s.* towards repair of his house.

Agreed, that all parish children should be clothed in blue cloth, and if any officer or person shall use any other colour, it shall be at their own proper cost and charges.

In this year the steeple was repaired, part taken down, at the expence of 65*l.*

1671.

April 25. Accompts of John Goodal and William Elliot for 1670.

Paid Mr. Barton 2*l.* 10*s.*

Paid Mr. Barton, towards repair of his house, 2*l.* 10*s.*

Ordered, that whereas there is 20*s.* due to the poor of this parish out of a house in the Abbey-Gate, and 10*s.* out of a close near St. Margaret's church, and 3*s.* 4*d.* out of a house near Cankwell, and the monies collected at sacraments; all which used to be brought to the Churchwardens Accompt, to defray the expence of the church: It is now ordered for the future, that the said monies shall all be paid to the overseers of this parish, and by them to the poor, and brought to the collector's accompts.

It is also ordered, that for the future no monies shall be paid to the sexton or any other for ringing at the Assizes.

It is ordered, that the new churchwardens shall pay to Mr. Barton 50*s.* for his King's rent; and so 1672, 1673, &c.

Aug. 2. Four sidesmen chosen; and agreed, that 15*s.* be allowed for each visitation dinner.

Jan. 10. Ordered, that the collectors shall pay to Mr. Barton 40*s.* towards repair of his house.

1672.

July 4. Accompts for 1671, of Thomas Bellamy.

Ordered, that the churchwardens shall pay Mr. Barton for the repairs of his house 3*l.*

Jan. 14. Ordered, upon request of Mr. William Barton, on the behalf of his son, that the churchwardens shall give his 40*s.* out of the parish money.

Sept. 25. Joseph Wright is to pay 15*s.* yearly for part of a close in St. Margaret's parish.

1673.

April. Accompts for 1672 of Francis Ward.

Ordered, that the churchwardens cause to be written upon the church walls the fees agreed to be paid to the clerk and sexton, which are this day ordered to be paid as followeth:

The sexton, for ringing the calling, and passing, and sermon bells, and making the grave in the church, chancel, or chapel, 3*s.*; in the church-yard, with a coffin 18*d.* without a coffin, 9*d.*

The clerk shall have for the burial of any person in the church, chancel, or chapel, and the registring thereof, 2*s.*; for the burial in the church-yard, with a coffin, and the registering thereof, 12*d.*; for the burial in the church-yard, without a coffin, and registering thereof, 6*d.*; for the christening and registering of any child, and the churching of the woman, 6*d.*

It is ordered also, that the collectors pay Mr. Barton 50*s.* upon his request this day to the parish.

It is also ordered, that the clerk and sexton shall not demand the fees for burial of any person until the third day after the burial, unless strangers are concerned in the payment of them.

1674.

April 21. Accompt of William Bentley, &c. for 1673.

1675.

April 6. Accompts of Robert Spence for 1674.

Received, for a piece of a grave-stone, 3*s.*

Paid Mr. Barton, for writing a copy of the registers, 6*s.*

Paid Mr. Stephens, and the Apparitor, for a terrier of the vicarage-house and church-yard, 4*s.*

Feb. 29. Agreed, that for the future the taxes shall be levied upon land as well as by estimation of personal estates.

1676.

April 27. Accompts of William Holmes.

Paid William Billing, for his help in making return to the Archbishop's and Bishop's letters, 2*s.* 6*d.*

Aug. 7. Agreed, that the Master of Wigston's Hospital may make and continue seats for the people of the said Hospital, from the great South door to he West end of the church, and for setting down rails for the defence and ornament of the said Hospital at the Southgate wall next the Hospital, and for taking down that part of the wall.

1677.

May 10. Accompts for 1676 of Walter Hood.

Nov. 6. Agreed that a tax be laid on lands and houses and grounds in this parish at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$*d.* in the pound, collecting the third part of the rent for repairs and other charges thereof, and personal estates to be adjudged by estimation of the parish meeting, and this for the poor.

Jan. 3. Agreed that Mr. Barton should have 40*s.* as a free gift for his present occasion.

1678.

May 15. Accompts for 1677, of John Bent.

1679.

June 6. Accompts for 1678, of Edmund Hood.

Paid Mr. Barton, for writing the Register, 6*s.*

Paid Michael Banshaw, for gathering Mr. Barton and Mr. Newton's money this year, 30*s.*

Paid for two acts for burying in woollen 1*s.*

Paid for removing the schoolmaster's seat 4*s.*

Paid for Mr. Newton's Visitation dinner 2*s.*

1680.

May 19. Accompts for 1679, of Edmund Malson.

Paid at the Bishop's Visitation, for Mr. Newton's dinner, the sidesmen, and other charges, 17*s.* 10*d.*

Paid fees for the sequestrations 1*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

Paid John Coleman, for the sequestration, 2*l.*

For ringing when the earl of Rutland came to town the sessions after twelfth day 10*s.*

For work and wood about the vicarage house, &c. 1*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

To the ringers, for one quarter's chiming on Sundays before sermon, 6*s.*

For wood to burn plaister for the vicarage house 10*s.* 7*d.*

For glazing at the vicarage house 5*s.* 6*d.* &c. &c.

1681.

May 19. Accompts for 1680, of Edward Billers.

Paid for cloth for the clerk's gown 1*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

For trimming and making it 4*s.* 8*d.*

For 45 yards of rails and banisters for the Aldermen, and 48 men's seats, at 17*d.* the yard, 3*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*

For the King's arms over the mace-case 2*l.*

1682.

May 24. Accompts for 1681, of Samuel Robinson.

Paid for chiming 14*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. William Warburton paid 50*s.* fine for not serving churchwarden; and so likewise Mr. William Orton; so likewise Mr. Thomas Ludlam; and Mr. William Shears paid 4*l.*

Mr. Thomas Simpson paid a fine of 40*s.* for not serving collector for the poor.

1683.

May 9. Accompt of G. Stears and S. Woodland, for 1682.

Paid for paving the street by the church 4*s.* 10*d.*

Paid for perambulation 8*s.* $10\frac{1}{2}$*d.*, and more 11*s.* 10*d.*

April 10. Whereas there is a demand of arrears of tenths for 1660, 1662, and 1677; agreed that if Mr. Newton, vicar of the parish, cannot produce the acquittances for those years from the executors of Mr. Barton, or otherwise, toward payment of the same, then the churchwardens shall pay such charges as he is put to concerning the same.

It was then agreed, that William Cockle shall be no longer sexton of the parish; and that the present vicar, Mr. Newton, and the churchwardens, do take care of a fit person for that place.

1684.

Account of Samuel Woodland, &c. for 1683.

Paid at Visitations 3*s.*; and 2*s.* for Mr. Newton's dinners, 5*s.*

Paid Mr. Newton for writing the Register 6*s.* 8*d.* and so other years.

Agreed, that William Cockle shall have 20*s.* toward putting him into the Hospital.

Paid Francis Hooke, for his Majesty's declaration for the times when his Majesty touches for healing.

1685.

Accompts of William Sprix and H. Pate, for 1684.

At the procession on Holy Thursday 16*s.*

Given in points 1*s.* 6*d.*

For making the bounds 1*s.*

Paid for ringing, when the charter was surrendered 3*s.* 6*d.*

Paid Mr. Newton for visitation dinner 2*s.* 6*d.* and so afterwards.

Paid John Silby his quarter's wages 14*s*.

Paid for painting the pulpit and seats 1*l*. 5*s*.

Paid Mr. Stephens, for enlarging the seats, being the fees of the Court 1*l*. 5*s*.

1686.

Accompt of Henry Pate, and Thomas Ward, for 1685.

Paid for a standish, pens, ink, and sandbox, for the vestry, 2*s*.

For bread, ale, and tobacco, at the procession, 1*l*. 3*s*.

For chiming the bells this year 1*l*. 4*s*.

For ringing when the news came of Rebels routed 10*s*.; of Monmouth and Greys being taken 10*s*.

Paid for painting and whiting in and without the church 28*l*. 10*s*. 4*d*.

Several payments about the king's picture.

May 12. It is agreed that Mr. Craycroft shall carry in the charge for the first half year of churchwarden, and Mr. Abney the other half year; and to have two new ones chosen every Easter Tuesday for the future.

Agreed that the churchwardens shall make a search at the registers, which seats in the church are licensed, and to whom, whether appropriated to the parsons or houses. It is also agreed, that no seats be licensed to any persons without the consent of a parish meeting.

Aug. 4. It is agreed that 5*s*. a quarter shall be allowed to the Sexton and his assistants for chiming the bells on the Sabbath days. Agreed also that John Sylby shall have but 10 days pay for making of the bank in the church yard, next the Hospital.

Agreed also, that Mrs. Hargrave have leave to erect a loft before the North door, with the chancellor's and minister's consent.

King Charles the First's picture, now over the Consistory Court, was painted by a Mr. Rowley, charge 10*l*.

1686-7.

Feb. 1. Agreed that a licence be taken out of the court, in the churchwardens' names, for Mrs. Hargraves erecting of the loft before the North door, and that the licence be paid for at the charge of the parish.

Agreed, that Thomas Cartwright's bill for making the altar in St. Martin's church, and the table therein placed, and other work, be referred to the judgment of Robert Scampton, joiner, and he to set the price of the whole.

1687.

Accompt of Mr. Craycroft and Mr. Abney for 1686.

March 29. Agreed that a new clock shall be made at the charge of the parish.

April 27. Paid for keeping the crowd out at confirmation 4*s*.

For ringing at the Bishop's coming to town 2*s*.

Paid for two pair of large candlesticks for the church 1*l*.

Aug. 17. Agreed, that George Hill, of Ousen, have 15*l*. to mend the lower steeple, according to an agreement made with him.

1688.

Aug. 16. Collected for the French Protestants 15*l*. 17*s*. 5*d*.

Received for the old clock 20*s*. of Mr. Wilkin.

Paid for ale, bread, and tobacco, on Holy Thursday 19*s*.

For points 18*d*. marking the bounds 1*s*.

Paid for a cloth gown for Michael Banshaw 1*l*. 15*s*.

Paid for a new hearsecloth 1*l*. 10*s*.

1689.

April 2. Agreed, that at the perambulation there shall not be expended above 8*s*.

May 6. Accompts of John Burdet and Joseph Wilkins, for 1688.

Paid upon Ascension-day for ale and bread 13*s*. 6*d*.; points 18*d*.

For marking the bounds 12*d*.

For ringing at the restoring of the old charter, Oct. 20, 6*s*.

Paid November the last for ringing for the Princess Ann, 5*s*. 6*d*.

July 1. Agreed that the bells be all new hung.

July 11. Collected for Irish Protestants 26*l*.

Jan. 8. John Silby voted out of the sexton's place, and Richard Yates chosen sexton.

May 14. Accompts of John Burdet.

May 9. Paid for making the bounds, points, and ale 8*s*.

1690.

June 16. Collected upon the second brief for Irish Protestants 13*l*. 12*s*. 9½*d*.

1691.

May Accompts for 1690 of George Croft.

May 9. Agreed, that whoever refuses to pay to the church, shall pay the church levies proportionable to the poor.

1692.

Accompts of Robert Hobson, and Thomas Simpson for 1691.

Paid for points, ale, and bread at perambulation, 11*s*.

For making the bounds 12*d*.

May 4. Agreed, that Henry Cotton, and his son, repair the tower and staircase; and they are to be allowed 2*s*. 8*d*. apiece for each day they work; and we to provide our own labourers, and pay them, and employ what other workmen we think convenient.

1693.

Accompts of Thomas Simpson, and Richard Townshend, for 1692.

Paid for gilding the Weather-cock 1*l*. 4*s*.

1694.

May 16. Accompt of Richard Townshend, and R. Weston, for 1693.

1695.

May 9. Accompt of Richard Weston, and Thomas Hartshorn for 1694.

Paid for tolling at the Queen's interment 2*s*.

For 12 yards of fine Holland 3*l*. for making of a surplice 7*s*. 6*d*.

Oct. 4. Collected for French Protestants 8*l*. 4*s*.

1696.

June 18. Accompt of Thomas Hartshorn, and G. Bent for 1695.

Paid for a large Bible ruled for the church 4*l*.

Paid for ringing on the King's birth day, and the King coming through Leicester the same day 5*s*.

For ringing November 5th, 10*s*.

Paid Michael Banshaw and Josiah Payne their year's salary 2*s*. 6*d*.

Paid for Common Prayer Book for the church 12*s*. 6*d*.

Paid Mr. Newton for copying the Register 6*s*. 8*d*.

Dec. 15. Agreed or consented that Mr. Hopkin Thomas, of Barkby, should be vicar of St. Martin's.

Agreed to remove the organ.

1697.

April 18. Agreed that the churchwardens shall take off the two locks of the seat formerly called Mr. Inge's seat, lately set on by order of Mr. Inge; and by order of Mr. G. Bent, late churchwarden; and if any controversy arise, the parish shall bear them harmless.

Accompt of G. Bent, and Thomas Topp, for 1696.

Paid for trimming for Joseph Payne's gown 6*s*. 5*d*.

Paid the ringers when Mr. Thomas was chosen 5*s*.

June 30. Agreed, that a petition be drawn to the Bishop concerning two seats, one called Mr. Stephens's, the other Mr. Inge's seat, which are now in dispute with the parish.

Agreed, that a bottle of wine be given to any minister for preaching during the present vacancy.

Also, Agreed, that Mr. John Newton, minister, shall be allowed 6*s*. 8*d*. for keeping the register, which Mr. Bent, late churchwarden, should have paid him.

1698.

1698.

June 22. Accompt of Thomas Topp, and Thomas Woralf, for 1697.

Paid Mr. Thomas, for his visitation dinner 2*s.* 6*d.*

Paid for two day's work of five men to clean the church against the Bishop's visitation, 8*s.* 6*d.*

Paid two men, for keeping the chancel at the Bishop's visitation, 2*s.*

Paid for victuals and drink when Mr. Pool took induction 7*s.* 2*d.*

Paid the ringers on that occasion 5*s.*

Paid to Mr. Martin the minister, upon Mr. Pool's induction as was allowed at a parish meeting, for reading prayers, 2*l.*

Paid to the ringers, when Mr. Wood took possession of the place, 5*s.*

Agreed, that the organ be removed at the parish charge, within one month.

Jan. 4. Agreed, that whereas there has been 30*s.* allowed to the clerk of the parish annually for collecting of the vicar's contribution and dues, that the said 30*s.* shall be at the discretion of the said vicar, therewith to employ either the clerk, or such other person as he shall think more fit.

Agreed also, that Richard Yates, sexton, shall have 10*s.* a year, from the date hereof, for cleansing the church-yard and about the church such excrements and nastiness as shall be found, and to take care the same be prevented for the future, by getting such persons punished as shall be found guilty of such offences.

1699.

Accompt of Thomas Worral and Thomas Hemsley, for 1698.

May 3. Agreed, upon complaint and request of Mr. Samuel Heyrick, clerk, of Mr. Noble, and Henry Hitchcocks, that the Freears shall be taxed at no higher value than after 25*l.* per annum, the rest being given to charitable uses.

1700.

July 1. Accompt of Thomas Helmesley and R. Foxton, for 1699.

Paid for 13 yards of holland, at 5*s.* per yard, for a surplice, 3*l.* 5*s.*;

For making thread, &c. 7*s.* 6*d.*

For a looking-glass for the vestry 4*s.*

Collected for relief of the Vaudois 22*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*

July 1. Agreed, that the fifth bell, being cracked, shall be new cast.

Agreed, that William Noone, of Nottingham, shall have 20*s.* *per* cwt. for casting it, tuneable to the rest, and as near the same weight as may be, he allowing 10*d.* *per* lb. for what it wants, and we 12*d.* for what it weighs more. The parish to be at charge to carry it to Nottingham; and he to return it, and recast it if not tuneable, or if cracked in a year.

July. Collected for Redemption of Captives 5*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

June 4. Agreed, between All Saints parish and this, that John Dalloway shall pay to church and poor in All Saints parish, for his garden there, during his lease, after the rate of 18*s.* *per annum*, and he and his successors shall pay 12*d.* yearly for church and poor to the said parish, viz. 2*d.* every quarter to the poor, and 4*d.* to the church, which make 12*d.* *per annum*, for part of a barn which he renteth of Thomas Worral, and no more, provided it be not made a dwelling-house.

1701.

July 7. It is agreed at this meeting, that the Rev. Mr. Carte, vicar of St. Martin's, in the borough of Leicester, shall have 5*l.* *per annum*, paid half yearly by the churchwardens for the time being, beginning at Lady-day last, for the paying his rent, over and above the rent of the vicarage-house belonging to the parish.

May 19. 50*s.* given to H. Valentine, for playing on the organ, for a year ending at May-day last.

Aug. 13. Agreed, that the fifth bell be new cast by Mr. Noone, of Nottingham.

1702.

June 19. Agreed, that 5*l.* be given to H. Valentine, for playing the organ, for a year ending at Lady-day last, and the like sum yearly for the future.

June 26. Ordered, that new chimes be made.

Oct. 6. The tenor bell being cracked, ordered to be sawn, which cost 1*l.* 4*s.*

1703.

July 5. Ordered, that 3*s.* 4*d.* be spent every parish meeting, and to be allowed in the collector's accompts.

1704.

April 17. Agreed with Mr. Noone, of Nottingham, to cast the tenor bell; and, memorandum, the bell being taken down weighed 19cwt. 1qr. 16lbs.

Paid for wine in the year 1703, 7*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

Paid for casting the tenor bell, 1704, 26*l.* 8*s.*

For wine, 1704, 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

Paid for a Form of Prayer, for a thanksgiving after the great storm, 1*s.*

1705.

For a draught for the loft, 1*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

To Mr. Stephens, and the official, for a licence 6*l.*

Austin Heyford's bell 44*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

To German Pegg, and John Oswin, for wainscots, 31*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

Aug. 7. It was agreed, that a gallery be built, to extend from the schoolmaster's seat, and to join to the third pillar which stands in the first seat next the aile.

The victories of the duke of Marlborough created much ringing.

1706.

April 5. The vacant seats in church and gallery ordered to be disposed of to those persons who are not otherwise provided for, at the discretion of the churchwardens, according to their payments to the church and poor.

April 5. Agreed, that the seat next the reading desk be locked, and kept for women strangers, christenings, and churchings.

Oct. 4. Agreed, that two women shall have 6*d.* *per* day for looking after a certain number of seats; and that the two sextons shall have 5*s.* *per* quarter added for looking after such seats as they are appointed for.

Paid for taking a Papish priest, and expences, 3*s.* 6*d.*

1707.

May 8. The Quakers refusing to pay any thing to church levies, it is agreed, that they shall be charged so much more to the poor's tax, as will balance what they ought to pay to the church.

Aug. 5. Agreed, that the churchwardens shall repair the chancel windows at the cost of the parish.

Much ringing for good news from abroad.

1708.

Jan. 4. It was agreed, that the collectors shall pay the weekly bill at the church on every Friday morning betwixt 9 and 10, unless it be a holy-day or fair day; and that the sexton toll the bell at the time, and be allowed 10*d.* *per* day, and such poor as do not appear within that time with their badge (unless sick or lame, or other reasonable let approved by the collector), are to forfeit that week's collection.

April 28. To prevent the charge of locking and unlocking the seats, ordered, the churchwardens to cause keys to be made, and given to the persons placed in these seats.

1709.

Aug. 22. The seat called Mr. Whatton's seat, granted to the use of Mr. Carter and his family; and the South chancel ordered to be repaired.

Sep. 27. Agreed, that the churchwardens shall try the title with Mr. Stephen for Mr. Whatton's seat.

1709-10.

Feb. 20. John Dyson chose organist.

1710.

March 30. Agreed, that the churchwardens shall shew to Mr. Stephen what books he designs to peruse relating to the dispute about the seat, if the counsel think fit; otherwise not.

Mrs. Elizabeth Coats gave a silver communion-cup and cover, weight 18 oz. 10 dwts.

Jan. 5. Agreed, that the poor who will not wear the badges shall have their collection stopped; the badges are M. P. in blue cloth.

Feb. 23. Agreed, that John Dyson shall have 5*l.* yearly, for playing on the organ.

This year the piece of ground near St. Margaret's church, given by Widow Chetle 37 Elizabeth, was let to Henry Garet for 21 years, ending at Lady-day 1732, for 25*s.* *per annum.*

1711.

Jan. 15. Agreed to allow Mr. Roger Lee 20s. *per annum*, to look after and repair the clock and chimes.

July 4. Agreed, that if any of the poor appear without the badge, he is to forfeit for every default a week's collection; and if the collector pay any defaulter, it shall not be allowed in his accompt.

Aug. 23. Agreed, that the churchwardens for the time being put the chancel into repair, at the expence of the parish, out of respect to Mr. Carte, the present vicar, to whom the said repairs belong.

At this parish meeting Mrs. Alice Barnes, widow of Mr. John Barnes, of London, daughter of Mr. Edward Billers, formerly of this parish, presented two silver flagons, the one 46 oz. 2 dwts. the other 46oz. 9dwts. for the use of the parish of St. Martin, at the Holy Eucharist. And ordered, that the two pewter flagons be forthwith melted down, and the value of the pewter applied to the repairs of the church.

1712.

May 14. Agreed, that the churchwardens shall forthwith cause to be pallisadoed the two arches of the great chancel, to render it more convenient for the Bishop to confirm children in.

July 11. Agreed, that all shops in the Saturday market which pay rent to the Corporation shall pay taxes to the church and poor.

1713.

July 23. Agreed, that a skylight shall be made in the roof opposite to the pulpit, for a better light, at the request of Mr. Archdeacon Rogers.

1714.

Nov. 28. Paid the ringers when Mr. Carte was inducted.

Paid Mr. Willows, for charges in going to Hilmington, in Norfolk, 2*l.* 5*s.*

1715.

Jan. 12. Agreed, that Mark Anthony Dallow repair and mend the organ (as here mentioned), for which he is to have 50*l.*

1716.

July 20. Mr. Dallow having fully performed his agreement, and added two stops, and other work not mentioned in the agreement; it was ordered, that the churchwardens pay him the 50*l.* and 20*l.* over and above.

April 3. Mr. Edmund Cradock, to be excused from being overseer of the poor, paid a fine of 20*s.* and spent 5*s.* at the meeting.

1717.

April 23. Agreed, that Mr. John Dyson, present organist, shall have 10*l.* *per annum* during pleasure.

1718.

April 20. Agreed, that the churchwardens shall cause the staircase leading up the steeple to be repaired.

1719.

September 4. Agreed with Benjamin Garland and Mr. John Brothers for an altar to be set up in the chancel; viz. Mr. Brothers to have 25*l.* and Mr. Garland 10*l.*; and Mr. Brothers is to have 5*l.* more if he perform his work to the liking of the parish.

This year the altar-piece cost 40*l.*

1720.

Jan. 13. The churchwardens and overseers ordered to purchase a piece of ground in the parish, and build a house on it for the poor, which they did of Timothy Sampter, in Mill-stone-lane.

1721.

Jan. 3. My son Samuel[1] made declaration, that he would not put the parish to any charge about the prosecution of Mr. Jackson, &c. on the presentments of the churchwardens.

1722.

June 13. Agreed, that workmen be employed to take down the weathercock, that it may be made useful, to turn with the wind.

June 27. Agreed with John Jones and John Tompson, masons, to give them 20*l.* to put the weathercock in order, and point and repair the spire.

1723.

June 4. The churchwardens ordered to provide a house, or hand engine, to extinguish fire.

1724.

An order came from the Bishop of Lincoln for new-pewing the church, and building the North gallery uniform with the South gallery built in 1705.

In April this year, the inhabitants of St. Martin's determined to convert their parish houses into a workhouse, by joining two of the lower apartments into one, for a working-room, and fitting up two others for a kitchen, cellar, &c. and furnishing them[2].

In the year 1730, Mr. Needham, who lived in the church-yard, obtained leave from the parish to make the gravel-walk, and plant it with trees at his own expence.

In 1737, it was agreed, that part of the spire should be taken down, i. e. two feet below the first window, at the expence of 126*l.*; an enormous expence, if compared with the rebuilding St. Mary's spire lately. Moreover, the builder, whose name was Jackson, tricked the parish out of a full yard of its height[3].

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[1] Samuel Carte, esq. afterwards an eminent solicitor in Chancery, and an able Ecclesiastical Antiquary.

[2] In about six months after this alteration, the state of this workhouse was thus described: "They first made choice of a master, who has the immediate care of the poor, to keep them in order, and employ them in such work as they are capable of, and see that their food is duly prepared, and given to them, &c. He has two apartments assigned to him, his diet and washing, and 12*l.* a year salary. The parish overseers buy all things necessary for the house, and the poor in it. For their cloathing, they buy whole pieces of woollen and linen; which, when cut out, is made up into cloaths, by such of the poor as are capable of it. The overseers, about once a month, send in five strike of malt, which the master brews at once into good drink; and every Saturday the overseers buy a sufficient quantity of wholesome meat, and send it to the master. If any of the poor fall sick, a proper provision is made for them, and some of their fellow-poor is appointed to attend them. They are all confined within the precincts of the house, and are not to go out of it without leave of the master; if any of them have employment abroad, they are obliged to return in a due hour; and whoever employs them, agrees with the master for the wages, and pays them to him; which, together with the product of the labours of the rest, he delivers to the overseers every Friday in the evening, who take the accounts from the master; and adds, out of the parish-stock, what is wanting for making provision for the following week. The general method for employing them, besides what is above-mentioned, is in spinning jersey: such as cannot spin are set to knit stockings for the rest; and one is appointed to teach children to read. The time of working is twelve hours in the day, winter and summer. The number of the poor is 28, viz. 16 old, and 12 under 8 years of age. The product of their labours, one week with another, is about 14*s.* the charge of maintaining them weekly is 2*l.* that is, about 1*l.* 6*s.* above their labour. The charge of maintaining the poor used to be about 250 or 300*l.* a year. The charge this year, in cloathing the poor, upon placing them in the workhouse, and buying utensils, &c. is much greater than can be in future years; and yet the overseer assures me, that he is sure the parish will even this year save 100*l.* The children have a form placed for them in the alley, before the seat of the parish officers, to sit upon on Sundays; but there is no particular place as yet assigned to the elder poor at church." *History of Workhouses, Oct.* 10, 1724.

[3] Throsby's Leicester, 1791. p. 262.

PEDIGREE of STEPHENS, of LEICESTER.

Arms: Per chevron Azure and Argent, in chief two falcons rising Or. Crest, a demi-eagle, wings expanded Or. (See the Monument of Stephens, in Plate XLII.)

Henry Stephens, of Frocester, co. Gloucester; buried in the church of St. Peter's at Frocester. Will dated Jan. 9, proved March 16, 1552. = ... daughter and heir of Edward Lugg, of the county of Hereford; died before 1552.

Edward Stephens, esq. eldest son and heir. He purchased the manor of Eastington, co. Gloucester, of Henry lord Stafford 1573; died Oct. 22, 1587, aged about 64; buried at Eastington. Will dated Aug. 13, proved Nov. 27, 1587, by his brother-in-law William Fowler, gent. and his son Richard. = Jane, daughter of Richard Fowler, of Stonehouse, co. Gloucester, gent. died Aug. 5, 1587, aged about 63, and was buried at Eastington.

Many other children.

1. Richard Stephens, of Eastington aforesaid, esq. eldest son and heir, buried there Dec. 24, 1599; married, and left issue.
2. James Stephens, of Eastington, esq. died 19, and buried 24 Feb. 1594, at Eastington; marr. and had issue.
3. Thomas Stephens, of Over Lypiate, in the parish of Stroud, co. Gloucester, esq.; attorney-general to prince Henry and king Charles the First; sometime reader at the Middle Temple, London; died at Lypiate, April 26, 1613, æt. 55; buried in Stroud church, where is the monument in the annexed Plate. Will dated March 8, 1612, codicil in April, and proved Nov. 24, 1613, by his wife Elizabeth. = Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of John Stone, of Over Lypiate, esq. and sister to Wm. Stone; was executrix to her husband 1613.

Three daughters.

1. Edward Stephens, of Little Sodbury, co. Gloucester, esq. a minor in 1590; died about 1670. = Anne, dau. of sir Thos. Crewe, of Stene, co. Northampton, knt. serjeant at law, and sister to the first lord Crewe, of Stene.

2. John Stephens, of Over Lypiate; a bencher of the Middle Temple; had four wives, and left issue; d. 4, and buried at Stroud Aug. 12, 1679, aged about 76.

3. Nathaniel Stephens, of Horton and Cheriton, both co. Gloucester, esq.; died about 1640, æt. about 30. = Elizabeth, daughter, and at length sole heir of Robert Tyringham[1], of Weston-upon-Favell, co. Northampton, and of Barkby, co. Leicester, esq.

Elizabeth, died 1687. = Samuel Codrington, of Dodington, co. Gloucester, esq. born July 31, 1599. Will dated June 11, 1674; proved by Elizabeth his relict and executrix Nov. 13, 1676.

Other children.

Sir Thomas Stephens, of Sodbury, co. Gloucester, kt.; living 1681. = Catharine, dau. of William Coombes, of Stratford-upon-Avon, co. Warwick.

Samuel Codrington, 2d son. = Jane, daughter of John Codrington, of Codrington and Didmarton, co. Gloucester, esq. by Anne his second wife, eldest daughter and coheir of Nathaniel Still, of Hutton, co. Somerset, esq. son of John Still, of Durley, co. Somerset, bishop of Bath and Wells.

1. Edward Stephens, of Alderley, Horton and Cheriton, all co. Gloucester, esq.; and of the Middle Temple, barrister at law; bapt. July 25, 1633; living in 1682. = Mary, daughter of John Raynsford, of Staverton, c. Northampton, and of Wolfhamcote, co. Warwick, esq. elder brother to sir Richard Raynsford, kt. lord chief justice of the King's Bench.

Isabel, 4th daughter of George Rayson, of the Borough of Leicester, esq. died about 1668; first wife. = 2. Tyringham Stephens, of the Castle, near the Borough of Leicester, archdeacon of Leicester, born 16, and bapt. at St. Martin's, Leicester, May 29, 1635; buried at St. Mary's, Leicester, June 21, 1710. = Milicent, 4th dau. of William Inge, of Thorpe Constantine, co. Stafford, esq. by Elizabeth his 2d wife, daughter and heir of Thos. Tunsted, of Tunsted, co. Derby, esq. bapt. Feb. 23, 1646; buried at St. Mary's, Leicester, Nov. 23, 1721; second wife.

Elizabeth, third daughter and coheir, died in childbed, at Dodington, in April 1677. = Edmund Rowe, possessed the right of the advowson of Limson, co. Devon.

Elizabeth, only dau. and heir, born at Dodington aforesaid, Mar. 31, 1677; married at Windon, co. Somerset, Oct. 1699; died March 11, 1760; buried at Salcomb. = Benjamin Michell, of Sea Side, in the parish of Branscombe, and of Slade, in the parish of Salcomb Regis, co. Devon, gent. born in April 1676; di. Apr. 1, 1751; bur. at Salcomb.

Elizabeth, only daughter, and at length heir, born 1, and bapt. at Branscomb aforesaid, Aug. 21, 1705; married at Salcomb June 11, 1726; died Sept. 22, 1778; and buried in the cemetery of St. George, Bloomsbury, co. Middlesex, the 26th of the same month. = John Heard, some time of Bridgewater, co. Somerset, afterwards of London, gent. born at Bridgewater, May 30, 1698; died at Richmond, c. Surrey, 24, and there bur. June 27, 1759.

1. Tyringham Stephens, born and baptized at St. Mary's, Leicester, April 30, 1672; died unmarried; buried at St. Mary's, June 6, 1710.
2. Walter Stephens, bo. Feb. 27, 1675; died s. p.
3. Thomas Stephens, an officer in the army, born Dec. 10, 1677; bapt. at St. Mary's, Jan. 2, 1677-8; died s.p.
4. Rev. Nathaniel Stephens, rector of Alphamstone, c. Essex, born 3, and bapt. at St. Mary's, July 22, 1697; buried at Harwich, co. Essex, April 28, 1730. = Ellis, d. of P. Deane, of Harwich aforesaid, gent.; mar. there May 5, 1709; died Aug. 18, 1762; buried at Harwich.
5. Richard Stephens, born 2, bapt. at St. Mary's, Leicester, Nov. 5, 1684; married, but died s.p.; buried at Leicester in 1745.
6. Charles Stephens, born the 12th, and bapt. at St. Mary's, Sept. 30, 1686; buried there April 8, 1687.

Jane, æt. 8, 1681.

Milicent, ætat. 9 months, 1681.

Other da's, 1681.

Sir Isaac Heard, knt. Garter Principal King of Arms, gentleman usher of the most honourable military order of the Bath, and Brunswick Herald, born at St. Mary Ottery, co. Devon, Dec. 10, 1730; appointed Bluemantle pursuivant of Arms Dec. 5, 1759; Lancaster herald July 3, 1761; Norroy king of Arms Oct. 18, 1774; Clarenceux March 16, 1780; and Garter May 1, 1784; knighted at a chapter of the most noble order of the Garter, at St. James's, June 2, 1786; living 1810.

1. Tyringham Stephens, esq. a commissioner in the Victualling Office, born March 20, 1713; died unmarried, Feb. 18, 1768; buried at Harwich aforesaid. Administration of his effects granted to his brother Philip, Jan. 17, 1769.
2. Nathaniel Stephens, esq. captain of the Lively man of war, born Oct. 13, 1721; died unmarried, at Fort St. David's in the East Indies, March 23, 1747.
3. Sir Philip Stephens, of St. Faith's and Horsford, co. Norfolk, and of Fulham, co. Middlesex, born at Bures, co. Essex, Oct. 11, 1723; representative in parliament for the borough of Sandwich; late, and for many years secretary to the Admiralty; created a baronet of Great Britain, to him and his heirs male, in default to his nephew Stephens Howe, esq. and his heirs male, by patent, bearing date March 17, 1795; one of the lords commissioners of the Admiralty; died s. p. Nov. 20, 1809, and was buried at Fulham.

1. Ellis, born Feb. 22, 1709; died Aug. 4, 1710.
2. Milicent, born Feb. 11, 1715; married at Westerfield, co. Suffolk; living in 1795. = William Howe, of Mistley Thorne, co. Essex, gent. (son of Leonard Howe, of Wickham Brook, co. Suffolk, gent. by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of ..... Nunn, of Bury St. Edmund's, co. Suffolk, esq. counsellor at law); died in 1766, and was buried at Ipswich, co. Suffolk.
3. Grace, born Aug. 5, 1719; died unmarried, Mar. 14, 1783; buried at Harwich.

1. William Howe, esq. captain of the Montreal frigate, born July 31, 1739; died unmarried, Jan. 31, 1765; buried at Gibraltar.
2. Tyringham Howe, esq. a post captain in the Royal Navy, born Jan. 23, 1748; married, but died without issue, June 14, 1783; buried at Thames Ditton, co. Surrey.
3. Nathaniel Howe, born July 6, 1741; died young.
4. Philip Howe, of Havant, c. Hants, esq. a captain of marines, born March 18, 1750; married Mary-Anne, daughter of ..... Tongue, of Gibraltar, gent.
5. Stephens Howe, esq. born at Harwich, March 10, 1759; M. P. for Yarmouth; colonel of the duke of York's, or 5th West India regiment; and brigadier-general of his majesty's forces in the West Indies; late aid-du-camp to the king; died unmarried.

1. Grace, born Oct. 11, 1737; died young.
2. Grace, born July 18, 1752; living 1795, unmarried.
4. Ellis-Cornelia, bo. July 24, 1743; died in June 1792, unmarried; buried at Brompton, co. Kent.

Thomas Wilkinson, esq. a captain in the Royal Navy; died, in February 1777, on board the Pearl frigate, on his voyage from New York to Antigua, aged 43; first husband. = 3. Milicent, bo. Aug. 18, 1745; re-mar. in Sept. 1783, to Gabriel Matthias, of Scotland-yd. co. Middlesex, esq. She buried at St. Martin's in the Fields.

Philip Wilkinson, esq. captain of his majesty's frigate Hermione, born at Harwich, Dec. 1770; living 1795, unmarried.

Grace, born April 24, 1772; died unmarried, Feb. 13, 1793; buried at St. Martin's in the Fields, co. Middlesex.

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[1] See the Pedigree of Tyringham, of Barkby, p. 407.

PEDIGREE of MILES, of LEICESTER.

Arms: Azure, on a chevron engrailed, between three knights helmets Or, as many mill-rinds Sable. Crest, an eagle rising Erminois, collared, chained and charged on the breast with a mill-rind Sable. Plate XLI. fig. 15.

Richard Miles.=

Francis Miles, died 1626. Ralph Miles.=Mary. Thomas Miles, living 1633.

Ralph Miles, died 1689.=Mary Stevenson.

Robert Miles. Ralph Miles. William Miles, died 1714.=Elizabeth Ward. George Miles.

Samuel Miles, died 1762.=Mary, daughter of John Pares, of Leicester. Joseph Miles. Thomas Miles.

John Miles, died 1773.=Elizabeth, daughter of John Hickman, of Tinkwood in Cheshire.

Samuel Miles, died 1798.=Justina, daughter of Roger Dutton, of Cheshire. George-Hickman Miles, died a minor.

John Miles, LL. B. of Willoughby Waterless.=Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Lomas, of Leicester. Elizabeth.=Clement Leigh, M. A. of Newcastle-under-Lyne, c. Stafford. George Miles. Samuel Miles, F.S.A. Roger Miles. Thomas Miles. Anne. Several other children, died young.

Samuel-Thomas Miles. John-Henry Miles.

PEDIGREE of GREGORY, of ASHOVER, DERBYSHIRE; and of ST. MARTIN'S, LEICESTER.

John Gregory, of Pyllesley and Overton, purchased the last 1601.=Elizabeth.

Richard Gregory.=Ellen, daughter of .... Moore, of Dronfield, and sister to Robert; married 1658.

John Gregory, buried 1691. John Gregory, born 1659; died 1688. Richard Gregory, born 1660; died 1688.=Elizabeth, daughter of William Gilsthorpe, of Whatton, co. Nottingham; died 1688.

John Gregory, bapt. 1685.=Sarah, daughter of Giles Cowley, of Ashover. Elizabeth, bapt. Jan. 1683; buried March following. Ellen, bapt. 1687; buried 1688.

John Gregory, of Overton, born 1799.=Sarah, daughter of .... Murray, a West-country woman. Richard Gregory, born 1705. William Gregory, bapt. 1708.=

George Gregory, of Ashover. Sarah, of Ashover.

Richard Gregory, died 1789.=Mary, daughter of John Cockayne, of Kayside, Ashover. John Gregory, esq. alderman of Leicester, and printer of the Leicester Journal; died at the Adelphi tavern, London, Mar. 22, 1789.= Sarah, wife of Edward Terry, an officer of excise. Anne. Richard Gregory, of Botsdale, co. Suffolk, surgeon. Frances.

John Gregory.

1. John Gregory, printer of the Leicester Journal, died s. p. 1806. 2. Joseph Gregory, M. A. vicar of St. Martin's and All Saints, Leicester, died 1802.=Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Vowe, of Hallaton, esq. Fanny, dead.=John Price, editor of the Leicester Journal, 1810.

1. Thomas-Vowe Gregory, printer, at Leicester; living 1810. 2. John Gregory; 3. Joseph Gregory; living 1810. Mary. Fanny-Gregory Price. Peter-Lea-Gregory Price. Sophia-Penfold Price. John-Edward Price. Charles-Henry-Shaddeus Price. Felix-Frederic Price. Orderic-Elfrida Price.

Writings of Richard Gregory. Collected by the Rev. Dr. Pegge, from the Originals in the possession of Adam Wolley, esq. 1792.

Sans date. Robert, son of sir Robert de Wylneby, grants to Allan, son of Ralph Fat, of Overton, the service of William, son of John Gregory, of Wymond, for all that land which said William formerly held of him (Robert de Wylneby grantor) in territory of Overton, which half acre of land lying between a toft which said William formerly held, and the moor, &c. to hold to him, except *men of Religion and Jews*, for a pound of cummin, and 2*s*. of silver, at three times in the year. Witness, sir Walter de Rybyf, Ralph de Rerysby, Geoff. de Dethea, Geoffr. de Monasteriis (Musters), Hen. de Knottingham, Rob. de Butterley, &c.

Sans date. Robert also grants to the same an oxgang of land, with a toft and croft, &c. which David le Smiltes formerly held in Overton, with a place of land called the *Syward Parroc*, to hold to grantee and theirs, or whomsoever he should assign, except *men of Religion and Jews*, paying yearly 3*s*. of silver, at twice. Witness, same.

Sans date. Robert, son of William son of John de Overton, grants to Simon, son of Nicholas Catigon, of Overton, a croft in *villa* of Overton called the *Calve Croft*, to hold of the chief lord of the fee, paying to the lord services due, and to grantor a penny of silver. Witness, William de Wynnefeld, Hen. de Cnottingham, William son of Hen. of the Green, Richard son of William, Gilbert son of Robert, William son of Henry, Richard de Laffordia, clerk, &c.

21 Edw. I. Same grants to Simon de Cadigan, of Overton, and his heirs, all the land and tenements, with the toft and croft, and houses thereon erected, which he had in the territory of Overton, with the rents, escheats, wards, reliefs, and all *privamentis* (privileges) within the said land, to hold of chief lords, &c. to him and theirs, &c. paying yearly to chief lord 2*s*. and one pound of cummin, at twice. Witness, John Deyncurt, Robert Ribuf, Simon de Reresbi, Walter de Oraston, Hen. de Cnottingham, Reginald de Holmes, Gilbert son of Dobin, William son of Henry, Ralph son of William, &c.

24 Edw. I. Symon Cadigan, of Essover, grants to Richard Cadigan, of Clatercotis, his brother, and his heirs and assigns, an oxgang of land, with toft and croft, and which Richard Fat formerly held in Overton; also a piece of land called the *Syward Parroc*, &c. to hold of chief lord, &c. to him, heirs, and assigns, except *men of Religion and Jews*, paying to the lord 3*s*. at twice. Witness, Symon de Rerysby, William de Wynefeld, William of the Green, Ralph son of Robert, John of the Holmes, Robert la Warde, Robert the Clerk, &c.

16 Edw. II. Johanna, formerly wife of Simon son of Godfrey del Stabbyng in the Soke of Essover, in her viduity, releases, &c. to William le Hunte, of Overton, Richard le Hunte his brother, and John le Hunte their brother, their heirs and assigns, her claim in all the lands, &c. which the aforesaid William, Richard, John, had of the gift and feoffment of Simon her husband, and of her gift and feoffment, in territory of Overton, in soke of Essover. Witness, sir Adam de Rerisby, knt. Ralph de Rerisby, Walter de Oggaston, Robert de Wynnefeld, &c.

18 Edw. II. Hauuisa, formerly wife of Godfrey del Stubbyng, de Essover, in her viduity, grants to William le Hunte, of Essover, and Richard his brother, one messuage and one oxgang of land in Overton, in the fee of Essover, which were formerly Hugh le Hewer's, to hold of lords of the fee. Witness, sir Adam de Rerisby, Ralph de Reresby, Robert de Wynnefeld, Robert de Ubbestoft, Robert de Stubbyng, Robert de Pres, &c.

20 Edw. II. John le Hunt, of Essover, granted and released to Richard le Hunt his brother, his heirs and assigns, all his right in two messuages, two oxgangs of land, and two places of land, one called *Calve Croft*, the other *Syward Parrock*, with appurtenances, in Essover, as by the deed, which John son of Richard Cadigan, of Essover, thereof made to them, more fully appeared. Witness, Robert de Wynnefeld, of Essover, Robert de Ubbestoft, of the same, Ralphe de Cryche, Robert de le Stubbyng, Pet. de Allen, &c.

40 Edw. III. Ralphe Hunt, of Treedon, son of Richard Hunt, of Ashover, released to John Hunt his son all his right in all his lands and tenements, meadows, woods, and common of pasture, which were the said Richard Hunt's his father in Overton, in the parish of Ashover. Witness, sir Thomas, rector of the church of Ashover, Roger de Wynfeld, John son of Simon de Ashover, John Hunt son of William Hunt, John of the Marsh, &c.

39 Eliz. 1597. William Hunte, of Overton, parish of Ashover, co. Derby, yeoman, in consideration of 260*l*. paid him by Robert Dakyn, of Chelmarton, in the said county, yeoman, granted to Robert, his heirs and assigns, all that capital messuage or tenement, with appurtenances, in Overton aforesaid, then or late in the occupation of said Robert and Margaret Hunte his

(grantor's) mother, and their assigns, and also all other the messuages, cottages, lands, tenements, meadows, feedings, pastures, woods, underwoods, rents, reversions, services, moors, marshes, &c. lying in Overton aforesaid, and in Mylnedowne, within the parish and county aforesaid, or elsewhere in the said county of Derby, to hold to said Robert Dakyn, his heirs and assigns, to the only proper use and behoof of said Robert Dakyn, his heirs and assigns for ever. General warranty against said William, his heirs and assigns.

43 Eliz. 1601. Robert Dakyn, of Chelmarton, co. Derby, gent. granted to John Gregory, of Pythesley, in said county, yeoman, his heirs and assigns, all said premises mentioned in last deed, to hold to said John Gregory, his heirs and assigns, for ever. Dakyn warrants the same to the said Gregory, his heirs and assigns, against said Robert Dakyn and his heirs; and against Adam Hunt, deceased, and his heirs; and against William Hunt, son and heir of said Adam, and his heirs; and against Arthur Hunt, Ralph Hunt, and Edward Hunt, brother of said William Hunt, and their heirs. Witness, Roger Dicken, Francis Burton, and Thomas Northege.

24 Car. I. Indenture between Richard Hodgkinson and John Farneworth, of Ashover, co. Derby, yeoman, on one part, and John Gregory, of Ashover aforesaid, yeoman, of the other part; reciting, that sir Thomas Reresbye, late of Friburgh, in the county of York, knt. by his indenture, bearing date 16 April, 17th year of late king James, &c. did demise unto sir Francis Wortley, knt. and bart. sir Robert Mounson, knt. Anthony Mounson, esq. and to one Thomas Lewis, gent. all those several manors or lordships of Ashover, Reresby, and Babington, alias Cossehall, with their and every of their rights whatsoever, situate in Ashover aforesaid, and to the said manors, or either of them, belonging, for the term of 2000 years, on special trust; and to the intent and purpose nevertheless, amongst other things, that the rents and profits of the said manors and premises should be for the maintenance of the younger children of the said sir Thomas Reresbye, and for raising of portions of 1500*l.* apiece for his two daughters, viz. Bridget, who was afterwards married to one Isaac Scott, gent. and Mary, who was afterwards married to one Robert Steward, esq.; and that since which time, the estate, interest, and term of years of them, the said sir Francis Wortley, &c. was by good assurance of, in, and to the said manor called Babington, alias Cossehall, with the rights thereof, vested and settled in them the said Richard Hodgkinson and John, for all the residue of 2000 years then unexpired. It was witnessed, that the said Richard Hodgkinson and John Farneworth, in consideration of 97*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* to them in hand then paid by the said John Gregory, did grant and sell unto him the said John Gregory all those two closes called the *Doelayes*, one other close called *Half Acre*, lying beyond the Hay, formerly parcel of a farm called *Dick Lant Farm*; and also, all those two lands lying in Middlefield, one dole lying in the White Gangs, or land lying in the Stoney Acre, one parcel of land lying in the Stores, two lands in the Gate Lands, four butts lying in a close of George Hodgkinson, formerly parcel of a farm called the *Raven's Nest*; all which premises lying in Ashover aforesaid, and in the occupation of John Gregory, George Cowlishaw, William Henstock, and George Hodgkinson; and all that seventh part (the whole being divided into seven equal parts) of all chief rents and waste grounds; and of all mines, and royalties, that are parcel of the said manor called Babington, alias Cossehall; to hold unto the said John Gregory, his heirs and assigns, during the term of the said 2000 years then unexpired.

Richard Gregory's title to an estate at Overton, and abstract of some of his other writings.

15 Hen. VI. Richard Barat grants to Edmund de Trafford and William Perpont, knts. John de Huntingdon, clerk, John de Heyton, and Ralph de Calcroft, chaplain, all his goods and chattels, as well live as dead, which he then had in the county of Derby. Witness, Richard Calcroft, Thomas Swalowe, William Marshall, Thomas Hewgate, Richard Coke, and others.

3 Hen. VIII. Thomas Hountte and Jone his wife, of Overton, yeoman, granted and sold lands and tenements, called the *Harpper's Pynghylls*, and the *Hollmedowe*, in the parish of Ashover aforesaid, to Thomas Babington, of Dethick, within the parish and county aforesaid, esq. for a certain sum of money paid by the hands of the said Thomas Babington. Witness, George Jackson, Rauffe Donstone, John Woodhouse, &c.

1597. Margaret Hunt, of Overton, widow, late wife of Adam Hunt, deceased.

Robert Dakyn, of Chelmarton, co. Derby, yeoman.

43 Eliz. A bond of Robert Dakyn, of Chelmarton, gent. to John Gregory, of Pythesley, near Ensor, co. Derby, yeoman, for 700*l.* on performance of covenant between Dakyn and Gregory.

1682. Article between William Gilthorpe, of Whatton, co. Nottingham, gent. and John Gregory, of Overton, gent. relating to a marriage between Richard Gregory, son of John, and Elizabeth daughter of William, whose portion was 300*l.* and John was to give his son half of his goods and chattels, to be divided by Thomas Sharpe, of Barneby in the Willows, George Shaw, of Spittlefields, parish of Chesterfield, and William Cockayne, of Matlock, gents. or any two of them.

4 Jac. II. Richard Gregory, by will, proved 1688, leaves guardianship of his two children John and Ellen, to his wife, then to his father and mother Ellen Gregory.—N. B. John Gregory then lived at Overton, and married Sarah Cowley.

PEDIGREE of STEPHENS[1], of St. Martin's, Leicester.

Thomas Stephens, of Leicester. = Hannah, daughter of Francis and Abigail Ward, of Leicester, bapt. Dec. 19, 1679; buried at St. Martin's Jan. 16, 1767.

1. John Stephens, born Jan. 10, and bapt. Feb. 5, 1707; died Nov. 15, 1782; buried at St. Martin's Nov. 21 following. = Elizabeth, d. of John Barfoot, of Evington, born Aug. 14, 1714; d. Aug. 30, 1782; buried at St. Martin's Sept. 4 following.
2. Thomas Stephens, born July 1, 1710. = Hannah, dau. of ..... Garratt.
3. Francis born Oct. 5, 1712; died in November following.
1. Elizabeth, born June 11, 1706; married ..... Mears, of Leicester; died s. p.
2. Hannah, born Dec. 19, 1743; married .... Cape, of London.
3. Mary, bo. Oct. 4, 1716. = Laurence Read, of Leicester.
4. Anne. = ... Badily, of Dadley, co. Stafford.

1. William Read.
2. Thomas Read.
3. Lawrence Read.
Elizabeth, married, and had issue.

John Badily, died s. p.
Elizabeth, living unmarried.

1. William Stephens, born Nov. 11, bapt. Dec. 11, 1733.
2. Thomas Stephens, born Aug. 2, bapt. Sept. 3, 1740.
3. Joseph Stephens, died in his infancy.
1. Mary, born Nov. 26, bapt. Dec. 26, 1735.
2. Elizabeth, born Mar. 7, bapt. April 3, 1738. = Thomas Lockwood, of Leicester.
3. Sarah, born Feb. 11, bapt. Aug. 5, 1746.
4. Anne, born Feb. 15, bapt. March 12, 1743; married Robert Kirkwall, of Cosby.

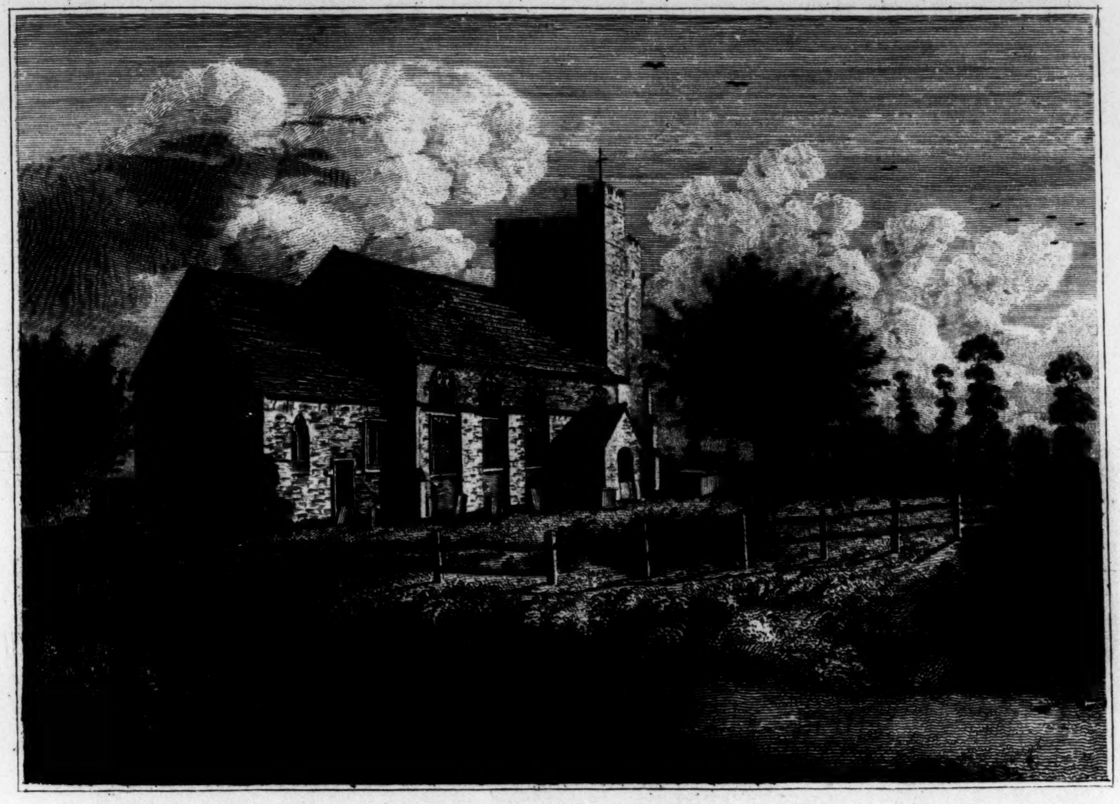
1. Thomas Lockwood.
2. George Lockwood.
1. Elizabeth.
2. Mary. = ... Joice, of Leicester, who died a young man.

1. John Stephens, born Dec. 12, 1733; died Mar. 7, 1808; buried at St. Martin's, s. p.
2 Thomas Stephens, born May 14, 1735; died Jan. 29, 1790, in Leadenhall-str. London, s. p. = Anne, daughter of ..... Dell, mer-merchant at Hull, c. York.
3. William Stephens, born Oct. 8, 1737; died Feb. 16, 1760, s. p.
4. Richard Stephens, of St. Martin's, Leicester, born June 28, 1745; married July 20, 1774. = Alice, dau. of John Lettice, vicar of Boscate, c. Northampton, born Sept. 22, 1744.
Sarah, born Sept. 24, 1739; died Nov. 1739.

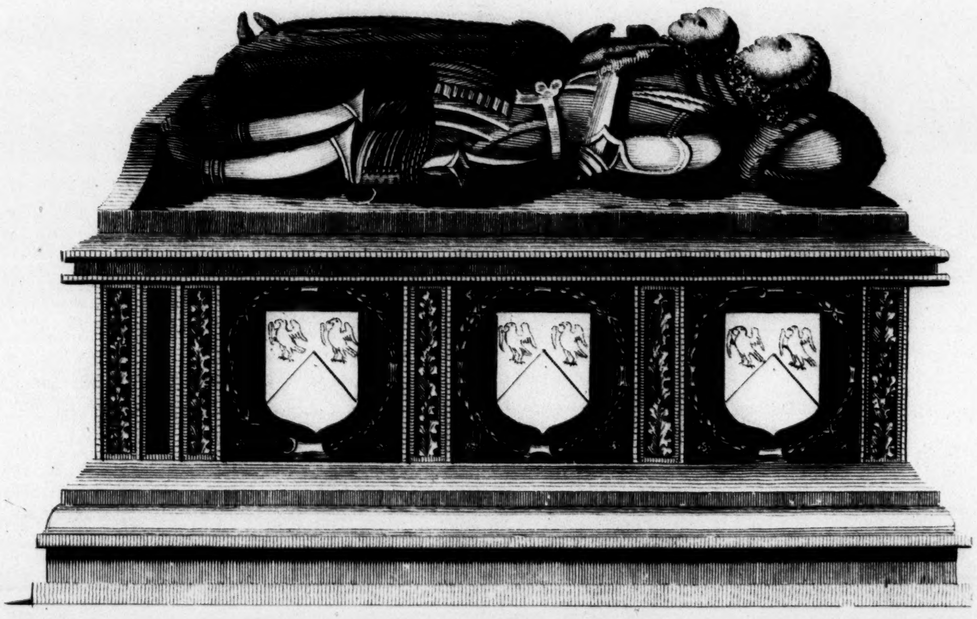
1. John Stephens, born May 23, 1775, in St. Martin's, Leicester. = Maria, daughter of Walter Ruding, of Westcotes; m. Sept. 30, 1800, at St. Mary's, Leicester.
2. Richard Stephens, of Brasenose College, Oxford, born March 29, 1785, in St. Martin's, Leicester.
1. Elizabeth, born Oct. 25, 1776, in St. Martin's, Leicester.
2. Alice, born Aug. 12, 1778; died Feb. 14, 1780; buried at St. Martin's, Leicester.
3. Anne, bo. June 27, 1780.
4. Maria, born Jan. 9, 1782.
5. Alice, born Nov. 11, 1783.

1. John Stephens, born July 1, 1802, in St. Michael's Bassishaw; died July 18, 1802; buried at St. Mary's Aldermanbury, London.
2. John-Ruding Stephens, born July 12, 1803; bapt. Nov. 26 following, at Hackney, Middlesex.
3. Richard-Ruding Stephens, born Dec. 19, 1807; bapt. Dec. 27, 1808, at Hackney.
1. Maria, born July 4, 1801; bapt. Aug. 4 following, at St. Mary-le-bonne, London.
2. Elizabeth-Ruding, born Jan 7, 1805; bapt. April 9 following, at Hackney.
3. Sarah-Ruding, born Oct. 10, 1806; bapt. Jan. 26, 1807, at Hackney.

[1] Communicated by Mr. Richard Stephens, of Brasenose College, Oxford; with the following Remark: "I have adopted no date which cannot be proved by parish registers."



EASTINGTON.



Tomb of EDWARD STEPHENS Esquire
and JOAN his WIFE, 1587.

BRITISH
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Baptisms, burials, marriages, and poors' rate, in this parish, continued from p. 568.

Years.	Baptisms.			Burials.			Mar.	Net amount of poors' rate.			Total disbursem^ts^, including balances in officers' hands.			Rate in the pound.	
	Ma.	Fem.	Total.	Ma.	Fem.	Total.		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1760	28	24	52	46	59	105	—	736	18	8	737	12	7	–	–
1775	43	43	86	24	38	62	27	714	9	0½	808	4	1	3	0
1776	48	42	90	42	42	84	31	735	19	4	736	6	7	3	0
1777	37	48	85	28	30	58	27	744	1	3	715	6	2	3	0
1778	31	43	74	29	43	72	25	693	9	8½	740	16	5	3	9
1779	36	47	83	33	46	79	28	897	3	11	937	5	7	3	6
1780	37	43	80	31	34	65	32	971	13	9	1110	12	4½	3	9
1781	46	51	97	51	16	107	29	962	17	7	1018	15	7	3	9
1782	35	39	74	22	48	70	41	926	14	3	967	18	8	3	9
1783	45	47	92	38	38	76	—	889	16	5	1008	15	8	3	5
1784	52	36	88	35	39	74	—	931	1	10	1003	17	3	3	7
1785	40	42	82	35	38	73	—	980	16	9	1027	14	5	3	9
1786	35	47	82	40	45	85	—	983	18	7	1083	3	6	3	3
1787	40	42	82	28	31	59	—	870	5	8½	1012	3	10	3	5
1788	44	35	79	41	53	94	—	919	7	1	1012	15	4	3	6
1789	44	29	73	35	42	77	—	950	14	8	1132	14	8	3	9
1790	34	43	77	34	36	70	—	1028	1	3	1109	2	8	3	10
1791	42	37	79	38	31	69	—	955	7	10	1106	6	4	3	6
1792	30	32	62	46	39	85	—	963	17	9	1119	5	1	3	6
1793	32	40	72	23	40	63	—	923	2	10	1015	16	6	3	4
1794	43	45	90	—	—	—	—	1109	14	6	1301	3	11	4	0
1795	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			—			5	5

Extracts from the Registers, &c.

"Parish book of St. Martin's, 1576, February the 5th day:

"Thomas Tilsye and Ursula Russel were maryed; and because the sayde Thomas was and is naturally deafe, and also dumbe, so that the order of the forme of mariage used usually amongst others which can heare and speake, could not for his parte be observed. After the approbation had from Thomas the bishoppe of Lincolne, John Chippendale, doctor in lawe, and commissarye, as also of Mr. Richard Davye, then mayor of the towne of Leicester, with others of his brethren, with the rest of the parishe; the said Thomas, for the expressing of his minde instead of words, of his owne accorde used these signes; first he embraced her with his armes, and took her by the hande, putt a ringe upon her finger, and layed his hande upon his hearte, and then upon her hearte; and held up his hands toward heaven; and to shewe his continuance to dwell with her to his lyves ende, he did it by closing of his eyes with his hands, and digginge out of the earth with his foote, and pullinge as though he would ring a bell, with diverse other signes approved."

"1590. Thomas Sacheverell [the confrater] and Mary Eyricke married.

"1599, July 22. William Rowditch and Agnes Hyndeman were married.

"1635, June 30. Mary, daughter of Mr. John Oneby, by Emmet his wife, was baptised.

"1636, March 1. Joseph Sacheverell, gentleman, [son of the confrater] was buried.

"1637, March 23. John, the son of John Onebie, Esq. counsellor at lawe, by Emmet his wife, was baptised.

"1638, May 2. Abigale, the daughter of William Staveley, was buried.

"1649, July 2. Mrs. Elizabeth Sacheverell, widow [of Thomas], was buried.

"1650, Sept. 5. George Curtis, bell-founder, buried.

"1655, Aug. 20. Sicilla, daughter of Richard Yates, baptised.

"Queen Elizabeth's reign; baptisms.—1559, 26; 1560, 42; 1561, 41; 1562, 51; 1563, 37; 1564, 48; 1565, 44; 1566, 37; 1567, 40; 1568, 43; 1569, 41; 1570, 42; 1571, 36; 1572, 41; 1573, 42; 1598, 30; 1599, 31; 1600, 45; 1601, 29; 1602, 34.

"King James's reign; baptisms.—1604, 41; 1605, 32; 1606, 40; 1607, 45; 1608, 50; 1609, 45; 1610, 37; 1611, 38; 1612, 37; 1613, 41; 1614, 32; 1615, 37; 1616, 43; 1617, 39; 1618, 38; 1622, 40; 1623, 28; 1624, 51.

"King Charles I.; baptisms.—1635, 54; 1636, 41; 1637, 51; 1638, 43; 1639, 46; 1640, 49; 1641, 50; 1642, 62; 1643, 52; 1644, 34; 1645, 22; 1646, 33; 1647, 26; 1648, 23; 1649, 52; 1650, 44."—"Caroli Regis 24°, vivat vivat," ceases in 1648, though usually at the dates of the preceding years in the baptisms.

"Queen Elizabeth's reign; marriages.—1559, 22; 1560, 9; 1561, 16; 1562, 13; 1563, 15; 1564, 11; 1565, 12; 1566, 8; 1567, 15; 1568, 12; 1569, 1570, 14; 1571, 9; 1572, 9; 1573, 13; 1574, 10."

After 1592 comes "1599, 8; 1600, 8; 1601, 12; 1602, 6."

"King James I.; marriages.—1604, 17; 1605, 19; 1606, 14; 1607, 9; 1608, 10; 1609, 10; 1610, 8; 1611, 11; 1612, 22; 1613, 16; 1614, 19; 1615, 19; 1616, 16; 1617, 18; 1618, 18; 1619, 13; 1620, 9; 1621, 7; 1622, 11; 1623, 10; 1624, 6."

"King Charles I.; marriages.—1635, 10; 1636, 19; 1637, 15; 1638, 8; 1639, 9; 1640, 16; 1641, 19; 1642, 8; 1643, 8; 1644, only January and February, and Caroli Regis 20°, vivat vivat." Here ensues a blank till 1649.

"In Queen Elizabeth's reign; burials.—1559, 57; 1560, 37; 1561, 39; 1562, 23; 1563, 24; 1564, 41; this year, May 11, the daughter of William Righlye, buried of the pest; same day, Bagalie's sonne, of the pest. 25th, Awfray, daughter of Richard Bagalie, of the pest. June, 3d day of the same year, Richard Baglye, of the pest. 9th, William, sonne of Richard Jackson, of the pest;" these are all the pest burials at St. Martin's through this year mentioned. From the first of her reign to the end of 1562, there is a register of the number of bells used at the funerals, not less than three, and five seems to be the whole power of the steeple; I suppose the fees, either to sexton or master, rose with the number of bells. Most are without bells, though a single bell, as now, might announce the funeral.

"1565, 36." After April 13, 1566, the register says, "the rest is wanting from the 13th day of April, reginæ 8, anno Dom. 1566, as may appeare in the old book."

"1567, 29; 1568, 46; 1570, 37; 1571, 27; 1572, 30; 1573, 19." Five bells used five times in 1587, and five bells once in 1588, Feb. 2, no other number.

"1599, 24; 1600, 22; 1601, 32; 1602, 35."

"King James's reign.—1604, 30; 1605, 52; 1606, 26; 1607, 44; 1608, 31; 1609, 42; 1610, 82; a cross on the left margin, "the sickness began, plague, 21st of August;" "1611, 128; 1612, 39; 1613, 25; 1614, 34; 1615, 60; 1616, 41; 1617, 39; 1618, 37; 1619, 28; 1620, 25; 1621, 43; 1622, 27; 1623, 37; 1624, 24."

"In the reign of King Charles I.; burials.—1635, 45; 1636; 1637, 23; 1638, 54; 1639, 77; 1640, 43; 1641, 45; 1642, 54; 1643, 48;" here ends vivat vivat. The register ends, and a blank ensues after April 27, 1644, till April 27, 1649, and then no vivat vivat.

"1650, 44; 1651, 52; 1652, 40." The register ends, *ne plus ultra*, 1653, with October 1, "Thomas Ward, clerke, was buried."

"Richard Elkinton, of Shawell[1], yeoman, May 29, 1607, bequeathed to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of Leicester 50*l.* to lend to five poor artificers or tradesmen of Leicester, such as the vicar and churchwardens of this parish nominate, on St. Andrew's day, yearly; to be paid them on St. Thomas's day; upon proper security for re-payment, with use, after the rate of 5*l. per cent.*; and of the use, 40*s.* to be distributed by the vicar and churchwardens of this parish, between the 21st and 25th of December, among the poor of this parish, and the other 10*s.* to be to the town clerk, for entering the orders, and making the bonds."

In St. Martin's parish, between Midsummer and St. Thomas's day 1793 only 18 persons died, of whom three were widows, whose ages (added together) make 266 years. The average deaths in the parish, at that period, were supposed to be about 80.

A lectureship was founded in this parish in the seventeenth century; and a parish workhouse established early in the eighteenth century[2].

In a deed 6 Edw. VI. there is mentioned *Parchment-lane*[3], in the parish of St. Martin's. The Horse and Trumpet was then called the Angel; and was sold for 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* by John Cressey, glover, to John Stanford, butcher, 4 and 5 Philip and Mary.

"Clement Charde, mercer, & Dorothea uxor ejus. Noveritis quod nos pro vi*l.* x*s.* tradidisse Thomæ Cotton, generoso, gardinam, continentem dimidiam acram, jacentem inter terram Henrici Harrington, militis, quondam Henrici comitis Huntingdon, ex parte Orientali & terram predicti Thomæ Cotton, quondam Georgii Turpin, militis, ex parte Occidentali, & extendit se a venellâ vocatâ *Dead Lane*, in parte Australi, usque terram prædicti Thomæ Cotton, quondam Georgii Turpyn, militis, versus Borealem. Dat. 38 Eliz. 6 Feb."

A tenement, called *Talbot's House*, and three acres of land in Leicester, were let to Edmund Froste, by queen Elizabeth, 1584[4].

A tenement lying in Leicester town, with a croft there, called *The Isle of the Fenn*, were let to Robert Newcome, by lease from the Crown, 1587[5].

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
Money raised for the poor, within the year ending at Easter 1776, —	735	19	4
Expended in county rates, &c.	109	11	10
——— on the poor, —	620	5	5
Rent of workhouse and habitations,	11	6	5
Expended in litigations —	13	1	7
Money raised for 1783, —	889	1	11
——— for 1784, —	931	1	11
——— for 1785, —	981	7	0
Medium of these three years,	933	16	11
——— of county expences,	40	14	4
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0
——— of net annual expences,	893	2	7
——— of attending on magistrates,	0	0	0
——— of entertainments at meetings,	0	14	6
——— of law expences, —	19	9	10
——— of setting the poor to work,	1	10	4

The CHURCH (Plate XLIII).

The latitude of St. Martin's church (which stands nearly in the centre of the town) is 52° 38′; and the difference between the meridian of this and the Observatory at Greenwich is 4′ 35″ to the West.

The church is very ancient; one of the largest, and esteemed the principal church in the county.

The materials, particularly on the North side, appear to have been taken from an old ruin, probably from a portion of the Town-wall, which, at the Conquest, lay in massy heaps.

At what period it was re-built after the destruction[6] of Leicester in the reign of king Henry the Second, cannot be accurately stated; but it then consisted only of a handsome spire[7], spacious chancel, and two ailes. A considerable addition (of a third aile) was some time after[8] made to it all along the South side; when the outer wall being taken down, on nearly the same ground whereon it stood was erected that remarkable light range of clustered columns which now support the roof, partly hidden by a gallery. On each side of this aile are some curious roof-supporters.

"The chancel is 18 yards and a half long, and is 7 yards and 20 iches wide, within the walls. This," says Mr. Carte, "I observe, because I find the following memorandum in Charyte's Rentale: "Cancella Sancti Martini ædificata fuit A. D. 1409, tempore Ricardi Rotheley abbatis, & constabat xxxiv*l.*"

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[1] See vol. IV. p. 258.

[2] The following account of it is from a letter dated Oct. 10, 1724: "In April last, St. Martin's parish determined to convert their parish houses into a workhouse, by joining the lower apartments into one, for a working-room, and fitting up two others for a kitchen, a cellar, &c. and furnishing them. They first made choice of a master, who has the immediate care of the poor, to keep them in order, and employ them in such work as they are capable of, and see that their food is duly prepared and given to them, &c. He has two apartments assigned to him, his diet and washing, and 12*l.* a year salary. The parish overseers buy all things necessary for the house, and the poor in it. For their cloathing, they buy whole pieces of woollen and linen; which, when cut out, is made up into cloaths, by such of the poor as are capable of it. The overseers, about once a month, send in five strike of malt, which the master brews at once into good drink; and every Saturday the overseers buy for them a sufficient quantity of wholesome meat, and send it to the master. If any of the poor fall sick, a proper provision is made for them, and some of their fellow-poor are appointed to attend them. They are all confined within the precincts of the house, and are not to go out of it without leave of the master; if any of them have employment abroad, they are obliged to return in a due hour; and whoever employs them, agrees with the master for their wages, and pays them to him; which, together with the product of the labour of the rest, he delivers to the overseers every Friday in the evening, who then take the accounts from the master; and add out of the parish stock, what is wanting for making provision for the following week. The general method for employing them, besides what is above mentioned, is in spinning jersey: such as cannot spin are set to knit stockings for the rest, and one is appointed to teach the children to read. The time of working is twelve hours in the day, winter and summer. The number of the poor is 28, viz. 16 old, and 12 under 8 years of age. The product of their labours, one week with another, is about 14*s.* the charge of maintaining them weekly is about 2*l.* that is, about 1*l.* 6*s.* above their labour. The charge of maintaining the poor used to be about 250 or 300*l.* a year. The charge this year, in cloathing the poor, upon placing them in the workhouse, and buying utensils, &c. is much greater than can be in future years; and yet the overseer assures me, that he is confident the parish will even this year save 100*l.* The children have a form placed in the alley, before the seat of the parish officers, to sit upon on Sundays; but there is no particular place as yet assigned to the elder poor at church." This workhouse is still kept up, though not precisely in the manner here described; and in 1776 contained 90 persons.

[3] Now the Swine-market.

[4] Leases in the Augmentation-office.

[5] Ibid.

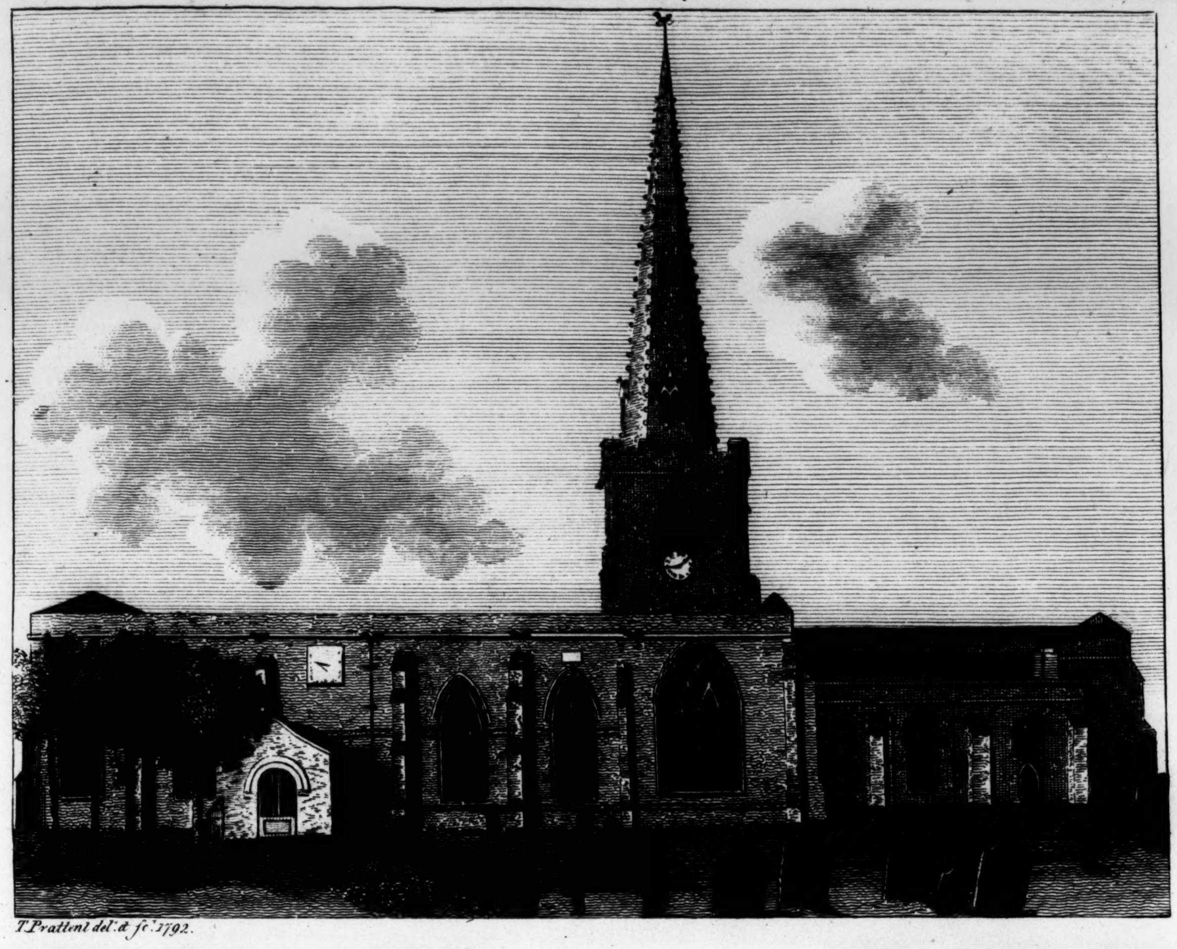
[6] Before that event, Mr. Throsby supposes "that the church, and even some of the streets, stood in a different position."

[7] "As the addition of spires to sacred edifices was not introduced into England from the East till the beginning of the reign of Henry the Third, the date must be fixed between the two intervening centuries; and, if the spire was built with the church, not very early after the introduction of that ornament of our churches, as the handsome, solid form of St. Martin's bespeaks considerable practice and expertness in the art." Walk through Leicester, p. 133.

[8] "Somewhat like this was formerly done in Greece and Asia Minor, to the old Greek parallelogram temples. The external colonade was walled up, and pillars substituted to the original side walls; and so became a church, or nave, a body, with two ailes or wings." G. A.

In

St. Martin's, S. Vol. I. Pt. XLIII. p. 590.



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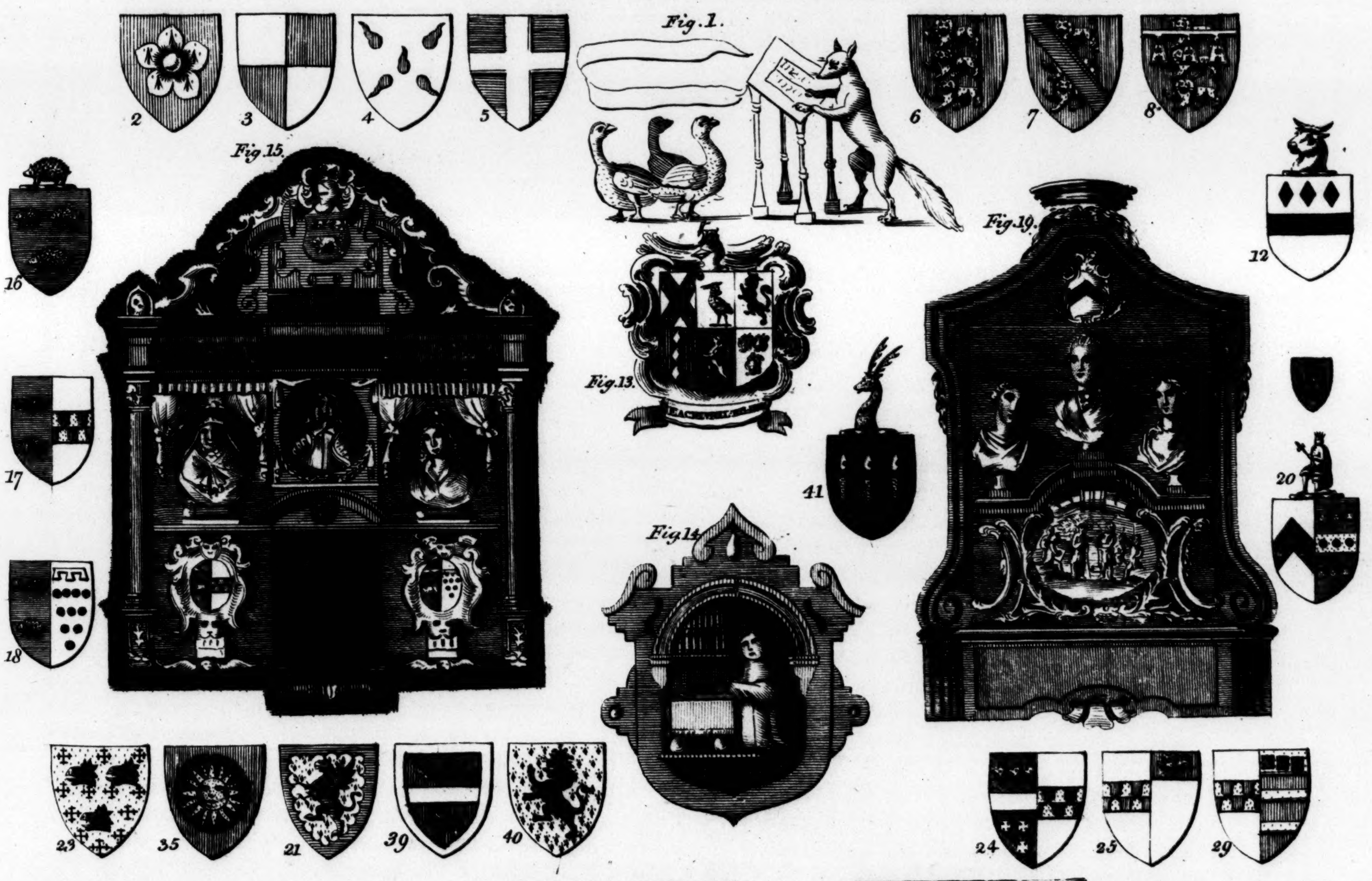
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Fig. 11.
Fig. 10.
Fig. 9.
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In the chancel (which is the property of the king, and is rented by the vicar) are three stalls, with flat arches, all of equal height, and filled up.

The Fox preaching to the Geese, in the great window of the North cross aile in this church, as standing there June 29, 1730, is engraved, from a drawing by Mr. Peck, in Plate XLIII. fig. 1. Under it is written, "Testis est mihi Deus, quam cupiam vos omnes visceribus meis."

Mr. Burton, in 1622, describes these arms in the church, Plate XLIII. fig. 2—8:

In the North-east window:

Gules, a cinquefoil Ermine. The coat of the old *Earls of Leicester*, and of the *Abbey*.

Quarterly, Argent and Gules. *Soulney*.

Argent, gutté de sang in saltire Gules.

Azure, a plain cross Argent. *Aylesbury*.

In the North-west window:

Gules, three lions passant guardant Or. *England*.

The same, debruised in the bend Azure. *Henry* earl of *Lancaster* and *Derby*.

The same, with a label of three points of France. Earl of *Lancaster*.

In the Matriculus of 1220, St. Martin's is noticed among the churches under the patronage of the abbot and convent of *St. Mary de Pratis*, who held it to their own use *ab antiquo* [1].

In Pope Nicholas's taxation, about 1290, this church was thus valued:

"Ecclesia Sancti Martini xi marc'.

"Vicaria ejusdem vii marc'.

"Æstimatio obventionum Sanctæ Crucis in eâdem ecclesiâ x marc'."

In 1344, this church paid 7*s*. 6½*d*. for procurations; was valued at 11 marks; and paid 1*s*. 4*d*. for Peter-pence.

Charyte, in his Rentale [2], treating of the profits which the Abbey of Leicester received, says,

"Ecclesia Sancti Martini respondet communibus annis circa xxi*l*. Solebat reddere xxxvi*l*. xl*l*. vel quaterviginti decem libras; scilicet, ut in anno Domini mcccxlviii; nam circa illum annum Domini Pixis vocat' reddebat x*l*. xi*l*. vel xii*l*. & quandoque xxx*l*. & ultra; Pes Thomæ Lancastriæ respondebat vi*l*. x*s*.; Alta Crux reddebat xi*l*.; Pes Crucis reddebat x*l*. xi*l*. vel xii*l*."

As to the vicarage, Charyte [3] says, "Ordinatio ejus per Hugonem episcopum facta est, ut vicarius ecclesie Sancti Martini habeat ad vestitum suum ii marcas de portionibus altaris, per manum abbatis Leicestrie solvenda; & legata usque ad vi*d*.; & quolibet die solemni i*d*. Habebit victum suum in abbathiâ in omnibus ut canonicus, & diaconus suus sicut major serviens in abbathiâ; & unam dimidiam marce pro stipendio. Præterea habebit panem ad garcionem suum qui ei serviet. Abbas providebit ei mansum competentem, & sustinebit onera ecclesie debita & consueta."

After this, there were several compositions, or agreements, made between the abbot and the vicar for his better subsistence. And whereas he had no certain house belonging to him, he was allowed 8*s*. *per annum* to provide himself an habitation, till William Charyte, being prior of the abbey, Jan. 1, 1457, purchased from William Wystow, of Great Petelyng, a messuage, with the appurtenances, situate between the tenement lately of Roger Belgrave on the South, and the tenement of Corpus Christi Chantry on the North side, which is said to be worth 16*s*. a year. Whereupon William Charyte says, "Modò vicarius habet mansum honestum & appropriatum, & ii*s*. quâlibet septimanâ per manus procuratoris, & vi*d*. in die Omnium Sanctorum, vi*d*. in die Nativitatis Domini, vi*d*. in die Paschæ, & vi*d*. in die Dedicationis, per manus subcellarii. Item habet omnes decimas minutas, omnes denarios Romanos, & omnia oblata ad Crucem in Vigiliâ Paschatis, & in Die."

"Vicarius Sancti Martini dictos denarios [Sancti Petri] colligit, & eos ad proprios usus conservat. Et nos pro ipsò dictos denarios archidiacono persolvimus.

"Abbas solvit,

"Ecclesie Sancti Martini, Leyc', ix*s*. x*d*. ob. q^{a}.;

"Ecclesie Sancte Marie, ix*s*. x*d*. ob. q^{a}.;

"Ecclesie Sancti Leonardi, ix*s*. x*d*. ob. q^{a}.;

"pro procurationibus, synodalibus, & de-
"nariis Sancti Petri [4]."

In 1534, the vicarage was valued at 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. and 10*s*. was paid *duobus clericis parochianis* [5].

Whatever the profits were that belonged to the Abbey, they were vested in the Crown upon the Dissolution, and by it were transferred to the vicar for the annual rent of 5*l*. whereof 3*l*. still vests in the Crown, and the other 2*l*. *per annum* has been paid to several proprietors successively since the purchase of them from the Crown in king Charles the Second's time. The 3*l*. still resting in the Crown ssrves to quit the 3*l*. pension which by the Crown is payable to the vicar.

In 1650, the vicarage was returned worth 50*l*. a year; and the minister as sufficient.

The parsonage house of St. Martin's was an humble building for modern times. It was let by Mr. Haines for 40*s*. a year, and was situate between the town library and the dwelling-house of the master of Wigston's hospital; against the South-west door of the church. The house was taken down, and the ground consecrated as an additional burying ground, about the year 1760. The vicar has in lieu an handsome annual allowance.

There was formerly a Well at the end of the church-yard wall, by the Town-hall, now covered. We read of Chapel wells; this was, no doubt, the Church well.

In the new South aile of this church were two chapels; one of them at the East end, called Our Lady's chapel, or choir, where the Consistory Court is now held; the other at the West end, called St. George's chapel.

In the early parts of the churchwardens accompts, which, to the credit of the parish, are now well preserved, are some particulars of charges for repairing these chapels. In one place, in the payments for 1544, "Payd to the plumar for a dais worc on our Lady Chappell;" and, a few years after, is a charge for work done in St. George's chapel, where stood St. George's horse harnessed in the church splendour of those times.

The riding of the George was one of the principal solemnities in this town, as may appear by the express mention of it in an order made at a common hall, 17 Edward IV. which enjoins all inhabitants summoned to attend the mayor to ride against the king (so it is expessed), or for riding the George, or any other thing, to the pleasure of the mayor, and worship of the town.

14 Henry VII. it was ordered, that every one of the 48 should pay towards the upholding St. George's guild; they who have been chamberlains, 6*d*.; and such as had not been so, 4*d*. yearly at least: and 15 Henry VIII. the masters of the gild having neglected the riding of the George, an order was made, enjoining them to do it according to antient custom, between St. George's day and Whitsunday, on pain of forfeiting 5*l*.

The like solemn procession was made from St. Martin's church to St. Margaret's, on Whit Monday, by the vicar, priests and clerks, and the parishioners, as there was from St. Mary's; viz. the image of St. Martin was carried thither, attended by twelve persons with banners, representing the twelve Apostles, each person having the name of the Apostle whom he represented inscribed on parchment. But there was no music, or any canopy carried over St. Martin.

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[1] See vol. I. p. lv.

[2] Fol. 98, seu 97 col. 1.

[3] Ibid. col. 2.

[4] Fol. 207, seu 215, col. 2.

[5] See vol. I. p. lxxxii.

In this church was founded also Corpus Christi guild, which was the chief guild in the town, and contributed largely to the public charges[1]; *e. g.* in the purchase of charters, &c.; and the masters of it had great interest in the government of the town; having power, with the mayor, to levy penalties on the mayor's brethren for their misdemeanors; and, upon the mayor's neglect they were empowered to levy them upon him.

A licence was granted for founding a chantry in St. Martin's church, 13 Edward III. 16 Richard II. and 2 Henry IV. There belonged to the church, besides the vicar, four chantry priests; and, upon a vacancy of any of them, the masters of the guilds and two churchwardens, with the senior chaplain of the chantry, presented a fit person to the abbot of Leicester, who instituted and inducted him.

The hall belonging to St. George's guild, and the four houses belonging to the chantry priests, were all situated at the West end of St. Martin's church.

The hall is now occupied as the Town-hall; of which see an account in p. 353.

The house belonging to Mr. Steevens, containing, in two spacious rooms, a long range of lights, adorned with the painted glass engraved in Plates XXXVI. XXXVII. p. 514. is supposed to have belonged to the chantry of Corpus Christi.

There were also three altars in the church before the Dissolution: the High Altar, St. Dunstan's, and St. Catharine's; and, probably, the two last stood, one in what is now called Heyrick's chancel, and the other near the entrance into the Vestry.

Leading to the high altar was a fine range of steps, which were taken down in 1645, under the authority of an Ordinance of both Houses of Parliament.

In the Churchwardens Accompts, are many curious entries respecting the sale of what were deemed superstitious articles at the period of the Reformation; of their being reinstated in the short reign of Queen Mary; and their subsequent removal in that of Queen Elizabeth.

On the suppression of Colleges and Chantries, in 1537, the following return was made:

Cantaria Corporis Christi, in villâ Leicestriæ, valet in

Redditibus & firmâ terrarum & cotagiorum infra Leicestriam, predictæ cantariæ pertinentibus, per annum, prout, &c.		xviii*l.* xvii*s.*
Firmâ diversorum aliorum tenementorum, cotagiorum, & gardinarum ibidem, dimiss' diversis per indenturas, prout, &c. — — —		xix*s.* viii*d.*
Redditibus assisæ diversorum liberorum tenentium ibidem, prout, &c.		vi*l.* xiiii*s.* xi*d.* q.
Firmâ mansionis cum gardino eidem pertinente, per annum, scituato ex occidentale parte ecclesiæ Beatæ Mariæ ibidem, valuat' — — —		x*s.*
		xxvi*l.* xix*d.* q^{a}.
Reprisis; viz. in redditibus resolutis diversis personis sequentibus; viz.		
Domino Regi, pro diversis provisoriis redditibus exeuntibus de diversis tenementis prædictis, ut Ducatûs sui Lancastriæ — —	vii*s.* x*d.* ob.	
Willielmo Swede generoso, exeunt' de terris in Southfelde —	xii*d.*	
Præfato Domino Regi, ut Ducatûs sui Lancastriæ prædicti	xii*s.* ix*d.* ob.	
Pro diversis aliis parvis redditibus eidem Domino Regi, ut in jure nuper Monasterii Leicestriæ —	vii*s.*	
Diversis aliis personis	xii*s.* v*d.*	
In toto, prout per Rentale prædictum renovatum — — —		xli*s.* i*d.*
Vacatione diversorum tenementorum ibidem, per annum — —		xvii*s.* viii*d.*
Stipendio Henrici Grymys, capellani divina servicia infra ecclesiam ibidem celebrantis, per annum —		cvi*s.* viii*d.*
Stipendio Johannis Foster, capellani ibidem, per annum —		cvi*s.* viii*d.*
Obitibus & elemozinariis ibidem annualiter expendend', per annum		xliii*s.* ii*d.*
Feodo seneschalli sive ballivi ibidem, per annum — — —		xx*s.*
Denariis solutis pro vino, cerâ, & lucernis, tam pro prædictis duobus capellanis v*s.* vi*d.*, quam pro uno alio capellano celebrante missam vocatam *Jhesus masse* iiii*s.*, infra ecclesiam prædictam annualiter expendend', per annum		ix*s.* vi*d.*
Reparationibus super dicta tenementa ibidem annualiter factis, per annum		viii*s.* xi*d.*
Et remanet clarè per annum		xviii*l.* vii*s.*[2]
viii*l.* xiiii*s.* vii*d.* q^{a}.		

"The said chauntry was founded by William Humberston, and John Ive the younger, under the lycens of king Edward III. to th'entente to find iiii priests, to celebrate divine service within the parish church of St. Martin in Leicester, and to pray for the founders' souls; in which parish is 500 houselyng people, and no more priests but only the vicar, whose stipend or lyvyng ys so sore decayed, that he ys not able to fynde any other priest to serve there; so that, without the help of the said chantry priests, many of the said parishioners in time of sickness shall be like to perish, withowte the rites of the church; also the churchwardens, with eleven other housemen [housholders] of the said parish, hath the presentation and election of the same; and at this present time there are but two of the said four priests singing, for that the rents of the same are so far in decay and loss of rent than they have been heretofore.

"And there hath been no lands sold, &c.; and an inventory, &c."[3]

The five following paragraphs are from the MSS. of the late Rev. William Bickerstaffe:

"Under the South-west gallery stairs in this church is a triple frame of oaken seats, like compass chairs, the pommels human heads. The first head, or pommel, a crown or coronet next the stairs, on the left to the sitter; the second, or right pommel from that, a sort of cap highly and broadly edged round; the third from the stairs a plain head uncapped, or worn or broken off; the fourth head broken off entirely; as you face it, the first of the three seats on the left, the only one that turns up, has a moveable sitting-board, through which is a hole wide enough for a very thick wand, more than an inch and half deep; on the reverse, or under, the figure strong in alto relievo of a dragon, or flying serpent, with long talons and expanded wings, colour black-leaden, over two human skulls, at the ends of a curve passing through the scalps; a sight horrid enough to make a little human sensibility shudder! The monster rests upon the lower part of its tail, tied or turned over towards its extremity; one paw only with four nails; two nails much below these, as belonging to the not appearing extremity of the other paw. This frame, which formerly stood on the East side of the South-east door, facing the great walk in the church-yard, over which the church commands the street, the soldiers of King Charles I. might set on fire with menaces when they forcibly entered to check the enemy on the church, who made no small havock of the passing Loyalists. Thus we may account for the burnt appearance of the fore-part of the right hand supporter or foot of the well-timbered cathedræ; or they might fix to the chair one of the noxious assailants, and burn to intimidate the rest. Though I will not deny but some peaceable workmen might fire it carelessly; yet I had rather, encouraging the miraculous and historically interesting incident, incline to the former account[1].

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[1] March 12, 31 Hen. VIII. the king having granted to the mayor and common burgesses and inhabitants of Leicester two fairs annually, besides their two antient fairs, towards the charges of the letters patents under the seal of the Dutchy of Lancaster, the masters and wardens, and stewards of the guild of Corpus Christi, and the guild of St. Margaret in Leicester, in name of all the brotherhood, gave out of the said guilds 20*l.* that is, out of each 10*l.*

[2] There is a trifling error in the total; but the several items accord with Mr. Carte's MS.

[3] Certificate of Colleges and Chantries, in the Augmentation Office.

"At the East end of the South aile, and over the Consistory Court, is a portrait of King Charles I. a copy of the picture at the title-page of most editions of Εἰκὼν Βασιλικὴ. Its frame is seven feet and a half from side to side, and about the same in height[2].

"In 1705, there were spacious galleries erected in this church for young people, there being before that time only a loft at the West end of it, called the Scholars' Loft; and the church was handsomely pewed about 1726.

"In the nave are two chandeliers with orbs and branches each; that nearest the reading-desk the gift of Alderman Gabriel Newton, at the desire of his wife Elizabeth [Wells]; whose base was a sensible obstruction to the reader, till the said nave was underdrawn or ceiled, and that with elegance, at 80*l.* expence; the other given at the same time by the Corporation.

"A superb clock with two dials, South-east and North-west, repeating the quarters by four musical strokes at each: the mechanism within is an agreeable object, through the glazier's art. Mr. Arnold, now of Leicester (1790), who prepossessed the parish in his favour, by sounding the steeple harmony of eight delightful bells, and whose genius takes no small range in several departments, has since given farther proofs of his abilities, in two additional bells and chime." [There are now ten light bells.]

At the East end of the nave was formerly a small organ, which, in 1754, was repaired and ornamented with a new case, and placed at the West end of the same aile. This alteration being inadequate to the wishes of the parishioners, some attempts were ineffectually made to obtain a new one, till in 1773 a spirited subscription[3] was begun by the Corporation of Leicester and several individuals of the parish, aided by the warm efforts of the then churchwarden, Mr. William Cart; and the present organ was accordingly opened, in 1774, at the musical meeting described under the Infirmary, p. 523[4].

The following articles were extracted by Mr. Carte from the churchwardens' accompts of St. Martin's:

"1633. There were propositions made to the parish, after the death of Mr. Holmes, by the Lord Keeper (I suppose about settling a revenue for the vicar), which occasioned three or four journeys to London for the churchwardens, 1634, to manage the treaty, but it seems not to have taken effect; only a voluntary augmentation was made by the parish to the next and following incumbents.

"The minister (so far as appears) used to be sent by the Lord Keeper, &c.; but the parish concerned themselves to chuse one in 1646, 1649, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1696, 1697. The parish wrote to the Lord Keeper for one, 1639. They chose several, who refused to accept of it, viz. Mr. Thomas Palmer, of London, 1646; Mr. Herring, of Coventry, 1649; Mr. Richard Pike, 1651-2; Mr. Dixie, of Cadeby, 1653.

"At the ministers' first coming they used to pay the ringers, 1635, 1646; to treat him with wine and biscuit, 1639; with ale, &c. 1649, 1698. They paid the charge of bringing his goods, 1649.

"As for his rights and income, &c. A terrar was made, 1639, 1675. The vicarage-house was repaired by the parish, 1553, 1670, 1671, 1672, 1680; was taken into the churchwardens' hands; and the parish took a house, Dr. Bryan's, for the minister, paid his rent, repairs, and taxes, 1646, 1649. 1653, allowed 5*l. per annum* for a house, and 1654.

Profits: his wages 26*s.* 8*d.* quarterly, 1553; 30*s.* quarterly, 1554; 33*s.* 4*d.* quarterly, 1555; chrysomes 20, 5*s.*; 14 pigs, 5*s.* 10*d.*; other offerings, 12*s.* 2*d.* from Easter till Michaelmas 1555.

"In 1636, given by the parish, 20*l. per annum.*

"In 1646, Tamworth's exhibition made up 80*l. per annum*, raised by a tax, with all other duties; payable within a month after quarter-day, 1649, 1653.

"1656, 20*s.* weekly; for which a tax raised, 1657.

"Monies given him at several times, 1672.

"The King's rent paid by the parish 1562, 1573; allowed towards it, 50*s.* 1669, 1671, &c.

"Tenths paid by the parish, 1562, 1566.

"The minister's seat turned, 1567; mended, 1611, 1630; removed, 1611; sealed, 1612; painted and sised, 1619, 1630; made, 1649.

"Chancel repaired by the churchwardens in 1633.

"The minister sent his note to the churchwarden, to allow money to poor people, 1644.

"The parish paid for supply of the place in the absence of the vicar, 1552.

"Given to the minister, by Mr. John Stanley, 30*s. per annum*; by Mr. James Ellis, 20*s. per annum*; by Mr. Tamworth, 20 nobles.

"They used to give the minister a quart of sack every fast-day, 1643."

"1705. At the bottom of the Brief for All Saints church in Oxford, was an advertisement, signifying a design of publishing the present state of parish churches, and desiring an answer to several queries, whereupon I made the return following[5]:

"The present state of the vicarage of St. Martin:

"1. The parish is situated in the heart of the town, and has no field belonging to it.

The church, before the Reformation, was appropriated to the abbot of St. Mary de Pratis, Leicester, who had it *in proprios usus ab antiquo.*

	£.	*s.*	*d.*
2. The profits now belonging to the vicar are, first, a pension from the Crown (the antient salary of the abbot I suppose)	3	0	0
2. A composition for the poor of Wigston's Hospital, erected in the same parish in the time of Henry VIII.	0	6	8

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[1] "There is a like triple frame in the chancel of St. Mary's, on the left of the pulpit stairs, and close to them. The left seat, as that of St. Martin's, turns up, and is decorated underneath with clusters of grapes; the semicircle *ex adverso,* i. e. under the seat of the first compass chair, over a tree well stemmed, well branched, and well clustered with berries or grapes. There is also a double compass chair on each side of the chancel door at St. Margaret's." W. B.

[2] "The parish books are silent about the time and artist; but, as it leans towards, and is close to, the Consistory or spiritual court, it is supposed to have been executed at their expence, as their triumph and trophy, who fell with *him* their patron, and whom their gratitude has revived on canvas their tutelar saint. But where is Archbishop Laud, their champion and martyr? There is room for *him* over his master, and even by his side, *locus est & pluribus umbris;* what a marvellous change! He, whom in his life-time in 1645 the very women bore arms against to keep him out of this town, is now in quiet possession of that church whose doors he broke open to subdue the annoyance from the leads, as appears by an entry in the parish-book, thus: "Paid Francis Morley for mending the locks of the church-doores, broke by the King's army, three shillings." W. B.—This picture was painted by a Mr. Rowley, some time about the year 1686: the charge of painting, &c. amounted to 10*l.* And I am rather inclined to think that the parish, and not the Spiritual Court, were at the expence of procuring it. J. S. H.

[3] "The Committee appointed to conduct a subscription for erecting a new organ in St Martin's church, humbly presume to solicit the assistance of the gentlemen of the county of Leicester, now in London, and all others who wish to see so laudable an undertaking speedily carried into execution. The agreeable situation of the above church, its lofty and spacious middle aile, with an organ at the West end of it, worth 500*l.* (the sum intended to be laid out), and the variety of elegant seats it contains, it is hoped will be pleasing circumstances to the numerous and polite company which resort to Leicester, at the Anniversary Meeting of the Governors of the County Infirmary. The subscription for the above purpose was opened on the 30th of December last, and now amounts to 438*l.*—Sir John Palmer, bart. and Thomas Cave, esq. have been pleased to add ten guineas each to the above subscription." *Advertisement in January* 1773.

[4] "In contemplating the inside of this church," says an elegant female writer, "it is curious to draw a brief parallel between its present plain but handsome appearance, and its Catholic magnificence, before the zeal of the Reformation, justly excited, but intemperate in its direction, had, during its career against Romish absurdities, destroyed almost every trace of ornament in our churches. And whilst we survey its present few decorations, its brass chandeliers depending from the elegant cieling of the nave, the beautiful oak Corinthian pillars of its altar-piece, which is ornamented with a picture of the Ascension, by Francesco Vanni (the gift of sir William Skeffington, bart.), and its excellent organ, we can scarcely forbear lamenting the violence with which the magnificent range of steps was torn from its high altar, then hung with draperies of white damask and purple velvet." Walk through Leicester, pp. 134, 135.

[5] Notitia Parochialis, in the MS Library at Lambeth, No. 678.

3. Gathered yearly, of Easter offerings, about — — —	0	12	0
4. Christopher Tamworth, in time of James I. and Charles I. gave the vicar yearly 20 nobles, to read prayers twice every work day in the year —	6	13	4
5. John Stanly, by will, about 1650, gave to the vicar, yearly —	1	10	0
6. By a medium of ten years last, there were yearly christened 56, and buried 50, the due for each 1*s*. —	5	6	0
7. Marriages afford yearly about	2	5	0
	19	13	0

Payments annually issuing out of the vicarage:

To the archdeacon, for procurations, synodals, and two acquittances	0	9	2¼
To the Crown, at Christmas, for rents, with the acquittal — —	0	13	8
To the Crown, at Michaelmas	5	0	0
This 5*l*. I suppose became payable by agreement at the Reformation in lieu of the profits of the rectory; but those profits, whatever they were, are now quite lost, nothing being here paid as due but what is before mentioned. Of this 5*l*. 40*s*. is sold out of the Crown, and is now enjoyed by the lady Apsley; the other 3*l*. rests in the Crown, to quit the 3*l*. due to the vicar from the Crown; but the fees for a debenture 6*s*. 8*d*. and acquittances 6*d*. is a charge of	0	7	2
Much business forces me to hire one to read prayers on week-days; for which I allow — — —	10	0	0
	16	10	0¾

Which being deducted from the profits,

8. There rests clear profit to me	3	2	11¼

Whatsoever is paid more than this is voluntary.

9. Henry earl of Huntingdon, president of York, gave several books, which were placed in the church of St. Martin's. This stock was increased by other benefactors; and in 1632 and 1633, upon the motion of John then lord Bishop of Lincoln, this Corporation erected a convenient room at the West end of the church-yard, in which the said books were placed, and considerable additions have been made to them by subsequent benefactors[1].

There is no occasion to answer the rest of the queries. Samuel Carte, minister of the said parish.

Walter Wells, William Foster, } churchwardens."

"In May 1709, the Bishop proposing certain queries relating to the parish, they were answered thus:

1. There are 416 families, in which there are 1984 persons; of which there are 235 Dissenters, viz. four Papists, 191 Independents or Presbyterians, 35 Quakers, and five Anabaptists.

2. There is one meeting of Anabaptists; the persons who teach in it are —— Treen and Thomas Davye, of Leicester, and Zachary Stanton, of Belgrave. They seldom meet except on Sundays; and then sometimes once, and sometimes twice. Their numbers are various; but, upon great concourse from neighbouring towns, are said to be about 150.

3. Within the parish several poor women teach children to spell, and two men teach to read, write, and cast accompts; whereof one, Mr. Thickpenny, has a license; the other, Nathan Tyler, is an Independent, and I suppose has none.

4. No charity-school has been set up in this parish.

5. There is within this parish an hospital called the New, or W. Wigston's Hospital, of which Mr. Archdeacon is confrater, and can give a full account.

6. No lands or tenements have been given for repairs of the church.

7. No abuses or frauds in relation to these establishments.

8. I baptized Sarah Child Feb. 23, 1707-8, who was then 24 years of age, and was not baptized before, because educated by her father and mother, who were both Quakers.

9. I do not know that any who come to church are unbaptized; but several that have been baptized are not confirmed.

10. Of 1749 persons who are not professed Dissenters there are 1157 above 16 years of age; and of these I reckon that about 150 received the Lord's Supper at Easter last.

11. Mr. Watts is removed into St. Mary's parish.

"In 1705, an account was taken and given to me, that there were then in the parish 65 Independents or Presbyterians; six Anabaptists; 13 Quakers; and two Papists. In all, 86. But this account comprehended only those of ripe age.

1709, May 23 and 24, a more exact account was taken of all men, women, and children; and by it there appears to be in the parish 416 families, in which there are 1984 souls, whereof there are 235 Dissenters in 53 families, viz.

191 Independents or Presbyterians, in 42 families.
35 Quakers, in eight families.
5 Anabaptists, in two families.
4 Papists, in one family.

So that of persons not professing themselves Dissenters there are 363 families, and 1749 souls, whereof 1157 are above 16 years of age."

"A Terrar of the houses, lands, goods, rights, and perquisites, belonging to the church, vicar, clerk, and sexton, of the parish of St. Martin in Leicester 1714:

"1. The vicarage house is timber pained, and is covered with slate. The rooms belonging to it are,

"On the first floor, 1. a kitchen, boarded; 2. a very little parlour, boarded, under which is a little cellar, with an earthen floor; 3. a wash-house, paved with pebbles.

"In the second floor there is a space at the top of the stairs, and two chambers floored with plaster.

"The garden or homestall is twenty and one yards long, and four yards and a half broad at the upper end. Its front is to the church-yard on the East; on the North is Town-hall; on the South is Wigston's Hospital; and on the West is the back buildings of the Nag's Head inn.

"2. No glebe land except the church-yard.

"3. It is supposed that all manner of tithes are due to the vicar, partly in right of his vicarage, and partly in right of the rectory, which he holds of the Crown, by payment of 5*l*. *per annum*, but no manner of tithes are paid, or hath been paid for upwards of 60 years.

"At the erecting of William Wigston's Hospital there was a composition made between the abbot of Leicester as parson and the vicar on one part, and the master and confrater of the Hospital on the other part, whereby the poor of the said Hospital are exempted from payment of tithes, offerings, and mortuaries, &c. in lieu thereof, whereof there is payable by the master of the Hospital, or his deputy, the sum of 6*s*. 8*d*. yearly, on Easter eve, on the high altar of the church, before noon, on forfeiture of 13*s*. 4*d*. more; which agreement was confirmed by William lord bishop of Lincoln, the 10th of July, A. D. 1520, as appears by a copy thereof (in a book) at the end of William Wigston's statutes, in a book in the custody of the mayor of Leicester; but where the original is, whether in the Bishop's Registry, or in the Court of the Duchy of Lancaster, or among the writings belonging to the Hospital, or the Augmentation Office, we know not.

"The Easter offerings are 6*d*. for each person from whom due.

"The surplice fees are, for a chrysom and churching, 1*s*.; for marriage by licence 5*s*. by banns 2*s*. 6*d*. each person who lives in the parish; so that if both parties are of the parish they pay 5*s*. for publishing banns, 6*d*. usually given to the clerk; for a burial in the church-yard 1*s*. in the church 2*s*. in the chancel 2*s*. 6*d*. and for the ground in the chancel 10*s*.

"Mortuaries were antiently due; for, in the composition of Wigston's Hospital, the mortuaries of the master and confrater are expressly reserved, but have not been paid, time out of mind.

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[1] See a particular account of this Town Library in p. 505.

"5. Pensions charged on the vicarage are, 13*s.* 4*d.* for tenths, now extinct; 5*l.* to the Crown, at Michaelmas, in lieu of the rectory, whereof 40*s.* is now enjoyed by Peter Apsley, esq. and the remaining 3*l.* continues in the Crown, to quit a pension of 3*l.* due to the vicar from the Crown; 7*s.* 6¾*d.* to the archdeacon, for procurations at Easter, and 1*s.* for synodals at Michaelmas.

"6. For the furniture of the church, chancel, &c. here is the communion table, with a blue carpet; a diaper table cloth; a napkin; a silver chalice, weighing 10 ounces 12 pennyweights; and a patten, four ounces seven pennyweights, without any inscription; two pewter flaggons; a pewter platter, inscribed thus; "This belongeth to St. Martin's church, Leicester, A. D'ni 1677;" two pewter dishes to collect the offerings in.

"For the pulpit, a purple cloth, with a gold fringe and a cushion of the same; an old plain cushion; two brass candlesticks; four pewter candlesticks; a great Bible; one Common Prayer Book for the minister, another for the mayor, and a third for the judges, or other honourable person; a Book of Homilies; Jewell's Defence of the Apology; and Erasmus's Paraphrase on the New Testament; a pewter bason, used at the font and in private baptisms; ten forms, used at communions; a chest for public writings; three surplices; two hoods for the minister; an organ; six bells in the steeple; with a clock and a set of chimes. In the vestry, a wainscot chair, a table, a looking-glass, a chamber-pot, a press with two cloths, two hearse cloths.

"7. No lands or money in stock for the repair of the church or utensils.

"8. The parish repair the church and churchyard fence.

"9. It is the vicar's right to nominate the clerk, but the parish choose the sexton.

"The clerk's wages are, for attending the parish business *per annum*, 40*s.*; for every burial in the church, chapel, or chancel, 2*s.*; in the churchyard, with a coffin, 1*s.*; without a coffin, 6*d.*; for every marriage, 1*s.*; for every baptism, 6*d.*

"The sexton's wages are from the parish *per annum*, 56*s.*

"Mr. John Stanley gave 30*s.* yearly to the vicar; Mr. Christopher Tamworth gave money, wherewith was purchased land to the value of 7*l.* *per annum* in Whetstone, 20 nobles whereof he granted to the vicar to read prayers twice every day in the week.

"And the clerk receives 10*s.* yearly for ringing the bell, and his attendance. These are paid by the chamberlain of the Borough."

The mayor and aldermen, with the town clerk, in their formalities, attend divine service in St. Martin's church on the three grand festival-days. The whole corporation on St. Matthew's day (when the mayor and other corporation officers are chosen); on the Monday after St. Martin (the mayor's feast day); and on the Sunday after St. John's day, when a sermon is preached for the benefit of the widows in St. John's Hospital. The Judges of Assize also attend divine service here; and the Bishop's and Archdeacon's Visitations, and the Ecclesiastical Courts, are held in this church [1].

From the tablet on the South-east wall of the church:

Donations to the poor of this parish.

*1. The gentlemen of the Lottery, and sir William Curtun's [Courten's], in 4*d.* bread, to be given on New Year's-day and Whitsunday, 1*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.*

2. Mr. Robert Heyrick's, in 4*d.* bread, on Candlemas-day, 1*l.*

*3. Mr. Anthony Ackham's, in 4*d* bread, on the last Sunday in every other month, beginning at January, 2*l.* 2*s.*

*4. Mr. Ives, in 4*d.* bread, every Friday in Lent.

The six following gifts are distributed in money on Lady-day:

*5. The Countess of Devon, 9*s.*
*6. Mr. Norris's, 1*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*
*7. Mrs. Hobby's, 2*s.*
8. Mrs. Ossiter's, 18*s.*
9. Mr. Garland's, 3*s.* 4*d.*
10. Mrs. Ward's, 1*l.* 5*s.*
Total of the Lady-day money, 4*l.* 4*s.* 8*d.*

The three next are given away with the money that is collected for the poor housekeepers against Christmas:

*11. John Poutney's, esq. [Poultney's,] 2*l.* 4*s.* 7½*d.*
*12. Mr. Botham's, 13*s.* 4*d.*
*13. Mr. Elkinton's, 2*l.*
Total of the Christmas money, 4*l.* 17*s.* 11½*d.*

14. Mr. Heyrick's, distributed by the mayor of this Borough, to twenty widows, 1*l.*

15. Mr. Topp's, at the discretion of the minister and churchwardens of this parish for the time being, to apprentice a boy to a master able to learn him a trade, 8*l.*

16. Mr. Bent's, to twelve poor women who attend divine service on Sunday, one penny loaf each.

*17. Mr. Garland's, in bread, on St. Luke's day, 5*s.*

Of whom received:

Those marked thus *, of the chamberlains of this Borough.

No. 2, the mayor; No. 8, Mr. Burgess in the Abbey-gate; No. 9, Mrs. Garland; No. 10, Mr. Theophilus Holmes; No. 15, the vicar of this parish; No. 16, the tenant of a bakehouse in Silver-street.

Thomas Christy, } churchwar-
James Oldham, } dens, 1776.

VICARS.	PATRONS.
William Capellanus, 1220.	Abbot and convent of St. Mary de Pratis.
Richard de Melton, 12 . . .	
John de Beverle, 1265.	
Rudde Roleg, 1279.	
Roger de Cosyngton, 1411.	
Henry Whytche, had licence to preach, Dec. 17, 1420.	
Nicholas Wagstaffe, 1520.	
William Bradeley, 1534.	
Robert Boughton, 1552.	The King.
Nicholas Lubbenham [2], 1556.	
Thomas Sacheverell [3], 1614; died in November 1626.	
William Holmes, 1626; died 1633.	
James Andrews, M. A. 1633; died 1638.	
Walter Watkins [5], 1638; resigned.	
Thomas White, M. A. by resignation, June 22, 1638 [4].	
Thomas Palmer, of London, April 16, 1646.	Appointed by the Parish.
Mr. Herring, of Coventry, 1649.	
Mr. Richard Pike, 1651-2.	
Mr. Dixie, of Cadeby.	

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[1] In the early part of the reign of Henry VIII. the ecclesiastical courts were held in the parish church of Saint Mary *juxta Castrum;* but, since the Reformation, they have generally been held in St. Martin's church. J. S. H.

[2] Rymer, vol. XV. p. 242.

[3] Confrater of Wigston's Hospital, where see an account of him, p. 501. And see his Pedigree, vol. III. p. 220.

[4] Pat. 14 Car. I.

[5] In some instrument, which I very well remember to have seen, bearing date in July 1638, Mr. Watkins is described as vicar of St. Martin's in Leicester. J. S. H.

VICARS.	PATRONS.
William Barton[1], 1656.	The King.
John Newton[2], M. A. 1679; resigned 1697.	
Richard Wood[3], 1697, sequestered 1700.	
Samuel Carte[4], M. A. sequestrator, April 8, 1700.	
Humfrey Clayton[5], resigned 1702.	
William Thomas[6], 1702; died in 1713.	
Samuel Carte, M. A. 1713; died April 16, 1740.	
Gustavus Broughton, M. A. presented April 1740.	
Thomas Haines[7], B. A. inducted Sept. 1753; died in 1786.	
Joseph Gregory[7], B. A. 1786; died 1802.	
Edward-Thomas Vaughan[7], M.A. 1802 (present vicar 1811.)	

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

The three oldest monuments now remaining in this church are,

In the small South aile, towards the gallery stairs, on a large flat stone, is a tall cross, with a chalice on its side (fig. 9); and an inscription almost vanished, but on which Mr. Bickerstaffe decyphered somewhat like

"..... Cardemaker dece'd .... Amen."

In the great chancel the brasses have been torn away from the slab shewn in fig. 10, on which was a kneeling figure, with a canopy over his head; on each side of him a small kneeling figure; at the top a sort of chair of state; and at the four corners shields of arms. It is not easy to say whether it was for an Ecclesiastic, or a Civil Magistrate.

Round about a gravestone at the lower end of the choir, the effigies of a woman, with two escocheons, but defaced, fig. 11 (and partly hid by a pew):

"Orate pro anima Elizabeth nuper ux. Rich. Reginold, de Leyc. mercatoris Stapule Calisie, que quidem Elizabeth filia Joh'i Curzon, de ... shall, armig. & que obiit .. Aug. anno D'ni millesimo CCCCC°XXI°; cujus anime propitietur Deus. Amen."

On the North wall, on a brass plate[8]:

Arms; .... a fess; in chief three lozenges. Crest, a bull's head couped, fig. 12.

"Here under lieth interred the body of
Walter Aston, esq. born at Longdon in Staffordshire,
who had to wife Joyce, the daughter of —— Nason,
gent. of Rowingstone in Warwickshire,
by whom he had issue five sons,
viz. Edward, Thomas, Simon, and Walter;
and three daughters, Joyce, Anne, and Katherine;
who departed this life the 30th day of March,
anno Domini 1638, and being aged .. years."

Near the aforesaid place, against the side of this, between the great chancel and the choir, are these arms in colours: Quarterly, 1. Argent, on a saltire Azure, five water-bougets Or; *Sacheverell.* 2. Gules, a stork Argent, ducally gorged Or; *Langford.* 3. Argent, a lion rampant Sable, crowned Or; ***Burnell.*** 4. Gules, three lozenges in pale Argent; *Neale.* 5. Sable, a lion rampant Argent; *Verdun.* 6. Argent, three squirrels Gules, playing upon bagpipes proper; *Matherley;* (fig. 13).

At the bottom of the arms, on a label, is written,

"SACHEVERELL HIS ARMES[9]."

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[1] Rector also of Cadeby; where see an account of him, vol. IV. p. 575.—He possessed considerable poetical abilities, and published some hymns. A complaint was once preferred against him in the Ecclesiastical Court, charging him with neglecting to read the Common Prayer in the manner prescribed by law; but the then churchwarden and others making certificate to the contrary, the information does not appear to have been prosecuted. J. S. H.

[2] Of Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. 1662. He published, in 1684, a Sermon, on burning a woman for poisoning her husband, 4to. He was confrater of Wigston's Hospital (see p. 502); resigned this vicarage in 1697, and went into Gloucestershire.

[3] "Gulielmus Foster, Legum Doctor, Archidiaconatûs Leicestriensis Commisarius & Officialis legitimè constitutus; dilecto nobis in Christo Samueli Carte, clerico, artium magistro, curato ecclesiæ Sancti Martini, infr burgum Leicestriæ, salutem in Domino. Cum, ut accepimus, vicariam ecclesiæ parochialis Sancti Martini Leicestriæ prædictæ, per cessionem Richardi Wood, clerici, ultimi incumbentis ibidem fore vacantem, & in divinis desolatam pariter & derelictam; ex officio nostro volentes indemnitati dictæ ecclesias plenè consulere; nos, ut conemur omnes & singulos fructus, decimas, oblationes, & proventus, ad dictam vicariam spectantes & pertinentes, & à tempore vacationis ejusdem obvenientes, sequestravimus, prout per presentes sequestrationes; & tibi sequestrationi nostræ custodiam committimus & mandamus, quatenus dictos fructus, decimas, oblationes, proventus, ac alia jura & emolumenta ecclesiastica quæcunque ad dictam ecclesiam spectantes, & per nos, ut præmittitur, sequestros, & à tempore vacationis ejusdem obvenientes, colligis & colligi facias, & dictæ ecclesiæ in divinis & sacris quibuscunque deservire facias; teque præfatum Samuelem Carte sequestratorem omnium & singulorum jurium ecclesiasticorum & emolumentorum ad dictam ecclesiam Sancri Martini nominamas, ordinamus, deputamus, & constituimus, per præsentes. In cujus rei testimonium, sigillum officii nostri præsentibus apponi fecimus. Datum 8° die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini 1700. TYRINGHAM STEPHENS, Registrarius."

[4] Mr. Carte published two Sermons, in 1694 and 1705; "Tabula Chronologica Archiepiscopatuum & Episcopatuum in *Anglia & Walliâ*, ortus, divisiones, translationes, &c. breviter exhibens; una cum indice alphabetico nominum, quibus apud authores insigniuntur; concinnata per Sam. Carte, Vic. S. Martini, Leicestr. & explicate per eundem," folio, without date. Part of a letter of his to Mr. Humphrey Wanley, dated Aug. 7. 1710, concerning a tesselated pavement found about 1670, near All Saints church in Leicester, with a drawing of it by B. Garland, is in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 331, p. 324. And his account of that town, in answer to some queries by Browne Willis, esq. (from a MS. in the Bodleian Library) is printed in the Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica.—His assistance to Dr. Willis is gratefully acknowledged in the Preface to the second volume of "Mitred Abbeys;" and to him Dr. Stukeley inscribes his plan of Roman Leicester, plate 92 of his Itinerary, vol. I.—He is said in Letsome's "Preacher's Assistant" to have been vicar of *St. Mary's,* and in Philosophical Transactions is miscalled vicar of *St. Margaret's.* Of the last of these misnomers he has himself taken notice of in one of his MSS. which was shewn by Mr. Cole to Dr. Farmer; and the other was a mistake. He was vicar of *St. Martin's;* and the time of his death, with some traits of his character, will appear from the inscription page 597. This gentleman occasionally presided as official surrogate in the Archdeaconry Court, and was a zealous advocate for the doctrine of the Holy Trinity.

[5] "Johannes Rogers, clericus, A. M. Archidiaconatûs Leicestriæ Archidiaconus, & Georgius Newell, in Legibus Baccalaureus, Archidiaconatûs Leicestriæ Officialis legitimè constitutus, universis & singulis rectoribus, vicariis, curatis, capellanis, clericis & ministris quibuscunque, in & per totum Archidiaconatum Leicestriæ prædictum ubiliquet constitutis, salutem. Cum reverendus in Christo pater & dominus, dominus Gulielmus, permissione divinâ, Lincolniæ episcopus, dilectum sibi in Christo Samuelem Carte, clericum, in artibus magistrum, ad vicariam Sancti Martini, in villâ Leicestriæ, in archidiaconatu Leicestriæ, Lincolniæ diocesi & jurisdictionis, legitimè vacantem, eâ ratione quod Humfredus Clayton, clericus, ultimus incumbens ibidem. legere neglexit matutinas & vespertinas orationes & preces, nec declaravit assensum & consensum suum adinde secundùm statutum in eâ parte factum editum & provisum, ac proinde ipso facto deprivatus existit; & ideo (uti asserabatur) ad præsentationem dominæ nostræ Annæ, Dei gratiâ, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ reginæ, pleno jure spectantem, legitimè presentatus extitit; ipsumque vicarium ejusdem vicariæ, ac in & de eâdem, cum suis juribus, membris, & pertinentiis universis, instituerit & investiverit, prout in mandato nobis directo plenius liquet & apparet: Vobis igitur confidimus & discretionem committimus, & firmiter injungendo mandamus, quoties eundem Samuelem Carte, seu procuratorem suum legitimum, ejus nomine, & pro eo, in realem, actualem, & corporalem possessionem dictæ vicariæ, juriumque & pertinentium suorum universorum inducatis, seu induci faciatis cum effectu, sub pœnâ juris. Et quod in præmissis feceritis nos, aut surrogatum nostrum, in vel citra mensem jam proximè futurum, debitè certificatis. Datum Leicestriæ, sub sigillo quo in hâc parte utimur, vicesimo septimo die mensis Novembris, anno Domini millesimo septingesimo duodecimo. R. STEPHENS, Registrarius Deputatus."

See some brief memoirs of Mr Carte in p. 598.

[6] Vicar also of All Saints in Leicester.

[7] These three gentlemen have all held also the vicarage of All Saints.

[8] This was copied at the Heralds' Visitation in 1682; but is not now remaining.

[9] This was copied at the same time, and is still preserved.

On the West arch of the chancel gate, in canonicals, in a small niche, kneeling, with a book before him (fig. 14):

"*James Andrewe.*
Anagram.
Reede I was man.
Deo & posteritati sacrum.

Sub hoc arcu, marmor, cui titul' "Andreas fui [1]," contegit Jacobum Andrewe, verè Andream, Leicestriâ oriund', Cantabrigiæ Artium Magister, ingenuus, probus, pius, ultra biennium conjugatus, prolem non suscepit, ast naturâ piè imitatus privignis suis, aliisque, munificentior vixit, piéque obdormivit,

die 4° } Augusti, { 1604 natus,
die 5° }   { 1638 obiit.

Hæc dilectionis pignora ei reponit Margareta conjux ejus charissima. Laus Deo."

A very curious monument, about the middle of the North-west wall, close to the arch, has the busts of John Whatton[2] and his two wives (fig. 15). On this tomb are the following coats, fig. 16—18:

1. Azure, three hedgehogs passant Or; *Whatton.*
2. *Whatton*; impaling, Argent, a fess Vair Or and Gules; *Heyrick.*
3. *Whatton*; impaling, Argent, ten torteauxes, 4, 3, 2, 1; over all, a label of three points; *Babington.*

Mr. Whatton has whiskers on his upper lip, and a picked chin beard, his own hair. The second has her hair curled, but flat, like his at top, beads round the neck. The first wife has an handkerchief, with a rose-tie on the stomach, head-covering like a capuchin. The breasts of both are covered. This monument is thus inscribed:

"John Whatton, of the Newark, neare Leicester, an Esquire of the Body of the late King Charles, Justice of Peace for the county of Leicester. His first wife was Elizabeth Orpwood, widow, daughter of Mr. Robert Heyrick, alderman of this town. His second wife was Katherine, daughter of Thomas Babington, of Temple Rodeley, esq.; and by her only he had children, viz. three sons, John, William, and Thomas, and three daughters, Katherine, Mary, and Sence. He died Feb. 16, 1656; in memory of whom his dear surviving wife erected this monument.

"Thus stands the triumph of Death's dart,
That in him wounded many a heart.
His children's tears, his sad wife's groanes,
The widows' and the orphans' moans.
His friends' complaints that laid him here,
Best spake his proper character.
So good, so just, so gracious, that
All did admire, none imitate.
Virtues heap'd up in him did lie
All open by humility.
He shunn'd in public streams to swim,
He sought not honour, it found him.
Though balls of gold lay in his race,
They could not slack his holy pace,
Which if sometimes he stoop'd to take,
'Twas chiefly for the needy's sake.
To schisme he never did incline,
Yet was a compleat Lay Divine,
Whilst Scripture was his doctrine laid,
His holy life the use he made,
A stranger's life i' th' world he spent,
Till to his glorious home he went;
Where now to him the freedom's given,
To be a denizen of Heaven."

On a neat mural monument on the North side of the North aile; fig. 19:

Arms: Argent, on a chevron Azure, three garbs Or; impaling, Azure, on a fess Gules, three hurts between six bezants. Crest, an Indian prince surrendering his sword; over which crest the Corporation arms appear; fig. 20.

"P. M. S.
Elizabethæ & Mariæ, uxorum
Gabrielis Newton, aldermanni, & hujus municipii
olim præfecti.
Eliz. } filia { Guil. Wells, ald. & Annæ } uxoris
Maria } erat { Geo. Bent, gen. & Aliciæ } ejus.
Obiit { Illa May 7, 1725, } ætatis suæ { 35.
          { Hæc Aprilis 1, 1737, }   { 47.
Et Aliciæ filiæ unicæ, natæ & denatæ anno 1733."

Near the chancel, on a flat stone, on the North side:

"Underneath lyes the body of
Mrs. Martha Sansom, relict of Arnold Sansom, esq.
and only sister of lieutenant-colonel Thomas Fowke,
born at Hartenfordbury Park the 1st of May, 1690.
She was lineally descended from the Fowkes
of Staffordshire.

"This stone can only tell, in a few words, what would require a history to relate; her charity, good-nature, and excellent parts. She had by Nature what others scarce attain by Art and Application; and from the age of sixteen composed several pieces of poetry on different subjects, which, for their beautiful turn of thought and strength of imagination, have not only met with the approbation, but the admiration of the good, the learned, and the witty.

Friend! whoe'er thou art, wish her soul at rest, who, when living, wished well to the whole world.
Obiit 17th February, 1735-6."

At the steps of the altar:

"The remains of Samuel Carte[3], M. A.
many years vicar of this parish.
He was a person of great learning,
exemplary

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[1] These words were engraved on a flat stone on the floor.

[2] In 1637, Mr. Whatton was resident in Leicester; and at that time had a sister Collier, who had then two sons, one of them an apprentice in London. The following letter from this gentleman is here printed from the original:

"GOOD SIR, *Raunston, the 2d of August*, 1639.

"I receaved your letter, and should have bene verie glad to have had your company at the assizes; which, if I had known of your being in towne, I should have sent to desire it; but yt seemeth you had other occasions hindered your cominge. For the other business you write of, yt is indeed likely that I shall marrye a young daughter (in comparison to my yeares) of Mr. Babington's, being betweene five and sixe-and-twentye yeares old: yet of a dossen or more that were motioned to me, both knight's daughters, and knight's and barronet's daughters, and some of greater birth, and others of verie good fashion and quality, before I pitched upon this gentlewoman, and divers since, there hath not bene above two above the age of this, but divers of them younger. I did not hastely resolve on this, but with good considerations, and the approbation and verie good likeing of a verie worthy Divine, and did think that, all things wayed well, she would be the fittest of any that I heard of, and so I thinke still, of others that have been motioned since; she is commended to be verie meeke, humble, and one that will be suteable to my conditions, which I am assured of by a neer freind of mine that hath bene in house with her from her birth; and she hath made as great shew in her words and carriage to me and others that she can affect me, and will carrie herselfe in such a loveing manner as is fittinge as I can desire; which indeed I have bene doubtfull of whomesoever I should mach withall in respect of my age; but, if I doe marry at all, I must make a hazard, and this waye is as likely a waye to prove well as any I can goe, for greater hopes I cannot have; and that was it which I aymed at rather than greatness of birth, friends, or portion, she being one that feareth God, and is of verye good report. I see, to live unmarried will be a verie uncomfortable life for me, which I have had sad experience of since my wife died; and having, I hope, performed those things for her which were fitting, both in her life, at her death, and since, yt is neither unlawful nor discommendable for me to marrye againe, which indeed she on her death-bed did wish and desire. I did seeke to God for his blessing and direction in this business, of so great wayght to me; and I hope his blessing will goe along with me, and make it good and comfortable both for soule and bodye. And thus, good Sir, giveing you thankes for the love and good you write, you have and wish to me, I take leave, and rest your verie loveing kinsman, JOHN WHATTON."

"To the right worshipful his verie loveing unkle sir William Heiricke, knight, at his house in Beaumanor. Present these."

[3] The Rev. Samuel Carte (some of whose publications have been mentioned in p. 596) was son of Thomas Carte, clothier, of Coventry, where he was born Oct. 21, 1652, and was instructed in grammar-learning in the free-school there. He became a member of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1669; and was matriculated at the same iime into the University, where he took the degree of Arts, that of B. A. 1672; M. A. 1675. In the Oxford Catalogue of Graduates his name is spelt *Chart*, though in the Matriculus it is spelt right. He received deacon's orders from the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, at Eccleshall, Sept. 21, 1673; priest's from the Bishop of London, at St. James's chapel, June 10, 1677; was collated by the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry to the prebend of

exemplary life and conversation, strict piety,
sound judgment, orthodox principles,
and a zealous and *able*[1] defender of the doctrine
of the Holy Trinity.
He died April 16, 1740, in the 87th year of his age,
in full assurance of a joyful resurrection.

"Near this place lie interred Ann, wife, and
Elizabeth, daughter, of the said Samuel Carte.

"Here lieth the body of Sarah Carte,
who died March 6, 1773, in the 72d year of her age."

Next to Mr. Carte's:

"Sacred to memory.
Under this stone lies buried
Mrs. Hill, widow of Mr. Hill, lately deceased,
and daughter of the Rev. Mr. Alfounder,
rector of Thurcaston, in this county.
She was trained up from her youth
with her venerable father,
in a thorough knowledge
of the Holy Scriptures.
Her excellent endowments of mind and body,
and her extraordinary goodness towards all,
made her universally esteemed,
ever ready in all the duties of her family,
as a wife and mother, sister and friend.
She had few her equals,
chearful in her conversation,
courteous in her behaviour,
a pattern of beneficence, in all its branches.
Her soul thus adorned with heavenly graces,
she resigned to heaven,
and her body to the grave,
waiting for a joyful resurrection, to life eternal.
She was born at Thurcaston, Aug. 16, 1683;
she died at Leicester Oct. 18, 1754, aged 71,
much beloved and much lamented."

Against the South-east wall:

"Near this place lies interred George,
the only son of Gabriel Newton, gent. by Mary his wife,
daughter of George Bent, gent.
He departed this life 8th of March, 1746,
in the 18th year of his age;
to whose memory his affectionate
and disconsolate father erected this monument,
and with a pious intention cloathed 35 poor boys[2],
and put them out to trades at his own expence,
settling 3,250*l.* by his last will,
for a perpetual support of the charity,
and for carefully instructing them
in toning and psalmody,
which you may see more pathetically described
2 Chron. 5. 13.
and for educating them rightly in
the principles of our most holy and divine religion;
for, as Denham says,
"All human wisdom to divine is folly,
This truth the wisest man made melancholy,
That man's the greatest monster, without doubt,
Who is a wolf within and sheep without."

On a neat tablet on the North side of the altar:

"In mournful and most affectionate remembrance
of the late Elizabeth-Anne Vaughan, wife of
Edward-Thomas Vaughan, vicar of this parish,
who died in child-bed, January 16, 1808,
aged 26 years.

Reader!

let this early grave remind you to lose no time in preparing for death: let the salvation of *Jesus Christ* be the one object of your desire and pursuit; seek it with all diligence; but, seek it as the free gift of *God*: seek it in self-abhorrence, but in the constant and lively exercise of repentance, faith, hope, love, meekness, and every Christian grace; so shall you resemble the beloved person whose earthly remains lie here.

"For if we believe that *Jesus* died, and rose again; even so, them also which sleep in Jesus, will *God* bring with him."

1 Thessalonians, iv. 14 v.

On a handsome and lofty monument on the North wall:

"Near this place lieth the
body of
John Westley, Alderman,
and twice Mayor of this Borough,
who departed this life in his
second Mayoralty
IV February, A. D. MDCCLXIX.
aged LXVII."

Just within the South-east gate, on the floor:

"Here lies the body of Mary, the daughter of Francis Breton, late of Teton in Northamptonshire, esq. and of Mary his wife, who was buried the 22d of May, anno Dom. 1662."

At the South-west end, on the floor (now so broken and defaced as to be illegible):

"Samuel Marshall, here interred,
departed Dec. 26, 1671.

"Stroakes not so sharpe, nor many, squar'd a stone
For him, as serv'd to couch him under one;
Nor stroakes did polish halfe so well the tombe,
As the bright soul of him that's to it come."

On the West wall:

"In memory
of the Rev. Mr. John Harryman,
M. A. rector of Peckleton,
in this county,
of a most extensive learning,
in his own profession eminent,
not aspiring after more preferment,
of much greater deserving,
possessed of many shining qualities,
which his modesty would have concealed.
His life was private, yet publickly useful, and suitable to his most
Holy Function. He departed this life
June 13, A. D. 1743, ætatis 60 years."

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of Tachbrook in the cathedral church of Litchfield, into which he was installed Sept. 30, 1682. He was presented by sir John Bridgman, of Castle Bromwich, to the vicarage of Clifton upon Dunmore, to which he was instituted March 26, 1684, and inducted March 28, where he lived till 1691; when, for the better education of his children, he became master of the free-school at Coventry; collated by the Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry to the vicarage of Dunchurch, in the county of Warwick, July 2, 1697, inducted July 30; presented by the Lord Chancellor to the rectory of Eastwell, in the county of Leicester, instituted Jan. 7, and inducted Jan. 21, 1698-9; and in the beginning of 1700 he was presented to the vicarage of St. Martin's in Leicester; which depending on voluntary contributions, he held it without institution till the year 1712, when a person surreptitiously obtained from the Lord Chancellor a presentation to it; but was deterred by the affections of the parishioners from prosecuting it; and Mr. Carte was again presented to it, instituted Nov. 21, and inducted Nov. 28, 1712. This latter living Dr. Kippis (in the Biographia Britannica) erroneously supposes that he resigned at the accession of king George the First, as it has been said that he assisted the celebrated Jeremiah Collier, in preaching to a Nonconforming Congregation in Broad-street, London. It was not, however, the vicar of St. Martin's, but his son Thomas Carte, the Historian, who was the occasional assistant to Mr. Collier.—Mr. Samuel Carte continued at Leicester till his death. A high, but I believe very just, character is given of him in the inscription printed above.—Of his three son, Samuel, the eldest, was an eminent solicitor in Chancery; Thomas, the second, was well known as an eminent Historian; and the third, John, was many years vicar of Hinckley. A full account of them may be seen in the Anecdotes of Mr. Bowyer; and of John, in particular, under the History of Hinckley, in this work, vol. IV. p. 744. The titles of his printed Sermons are, 1. "A Dissuasive from Murmuring, London, 1694," 4to; 2. "The Cure of Self-conceit, London, 1705," 4to. His "Tabula Chronologica, &c." was re-printed in Lord Somers's Tracts, first collection, vol. IV. p. 344. His "History of the Town of Leicester" is incorporated in the First Volume of this Work. See p. 596.

[1] This word is an interlineation on the stone.

[2] The school built by Gabriel Newton in his life-time stood in the South-east corner of St. Nicholas's church-yard. This school was rebuilt in the year 1808. It was probably founded for 35 boys; but the stated number is now increased to 80, who are supported (i. e. cloathed and educated) out of the funds raised by the bounty of Alderman Newton. J. S. H.—On this subject see further under the parish of St. Nicholas.

On

Near the West door of the church is a monument to the memory of John Stephens and Elizabeth his wife, both of whom died in 1782.

On the same side of the church is a plain marble tablet, in memory of John Stephens[1], who died in 1808, aged 75.

Opposite to the South-east door, and on the South wall of the chancel, is an elegant sarcophagus monument, with the following inscripton:

"To the memory of Richard Stephens[2], of this town, and Alice his wife, daughter of John Lettice, B. A. rector of Strixton, in the county of Northampton, this tribute of pious affection, respect and gratitude, is placed by their sons and daughters.
A. S. ob. Sep. 18, 1809, ætat. 64.
R. S. ob. Aug. 11, 1810, ætat. 65."
"*The memory of the just is blessed.* Proverbs."

On the East-east-by-South side, on a wall tablet:

"Juxta
conditur quod reliquum est
Thomæ Haines,
Omnium Sanctorum in annos quadraginta,
hujus ecclesiæ in triginta & amplius
vicarii.
Et hominem & ministrum Christi
Contemplator!
In omni vitâ suo officio fungi conatus est.
Obiit ann. Dom. 1786, ætatis suæ 65[3]."

On a flat stone:

"To the memory of William Bentley[4],
who departed this life the 10th of January, 1784,
aged 83 years.

"When I lie buried in the dust,
My flesh shall be thy care;
These with'ring limbs with thee I trust,
To raise them strong and fair.

"To the memory of Mary Bentley,
the wife of William Bentley,
who departed this life
the 25th day of May, 1759, aged 50 years.
His son William Bentley laid down this stone."

On a tablet on the South-south-east wall:

Arms: Ermine, a griffin segreant, within a border engrailed Azure; fig. 21.

"H. S. E.
Richardus Walker[5], armig.
Vir sæculi planè antiqui,
priscæque Virtutis;
Negotiis solers, & rerum prudens;
Moribus comis, idem & integer;
Et hac nostrâ vitâ apprimè dignus,
Æternâ adeò dignior.
E vivis decessit 19° kal' Septem.
Anno { Redemptionis 1781;
{ ætatis 65.
Optimo Parenti
Johannes, filius minor,
Ex ex semisse hæres,
Animi in se verè paterni memor,
Hoc qualecunque officii sui monumentum
Mœrens posuit."

On one of the pillars:

Arms: Azure, on a chevron Argent, between three lamps burning Or, a leopard's face between two estoiles Azure; *Farmer*; fig. 22.

"Sacred to the memory of
Mrs. Elizabeth Farmer,
who departed this life
July 25th, 1766, aged 61 years.
"Also of
Thomas Farmer, gent.
who departed this life
Jan. 5th, 1771, aged 63 years.
"And of William Farmer, gent.
who departed this life
Oct. 8th, 1790, aged 76 years."

Near the upper end, on a gravestone:

"The remains of Daniell Morfiun, gent.
one of the aldermen, and once mayor of the
Borough of Leicester,
aged 88, and changed October the 4th, 1660."

Close to the aforesaid gravestone was another (now removed), with the effigies of a man and woman; round about them,

"Here lieth the body of William Ive, esq.
and Jane his wife, which William departed this life
the 31 of October, anno Dom. 1641,
which Jane departed the 16 day of May, 1638.
His age 68; her age 73."

Under the communion table still remains:

"Hic sepultum jacet corpus Amie Browne, uxor Thomæ Browne, generosi, ætatis suæ 23, A.D. 1661."

On three gravestones[6] in the North corner:

1. "Here lieth the body of John Whatton, esq.
whose age was 70 years."

2. "Here lieth the body of Mrs. Catherine Whatton,
the wife of John Whatton, esq.
She departed this life the 14 day of July,
in the year of our Lord 1673, her age 39."

3. "Here lieth Milicent, daughter of
Tiringham Stephens by Milicent his wife,
daughter of William Inge, of Thorp Constantine,
in the county of Stafford, who departed this life
the 20 of February, anno Domini 1674."

On a flat stone[7] in the middle:

"William, the son of Bartholomew Cradock, of Farndon in Northamptonshire, died Feb. 24, 1661."

Near the lower end:

"Here lieth the body of William Franke, esq.
once mayor of this Borough, and once high sheriff
of the county of Leicester. He had to his first wife
Alice, the daughter of Richard Ludlam, twice mayor
of this Borough, who departed this life Jan. 20,
1661, and lieth here interred. He had to his second
wife Alice, the daughter of Gilbert Armstrong, of
Rempston, in com. Nottingham, esq. by whom he
left one son, viz. William, obiit March 29,
anno Domini 1679, ætatis 67."

At the lower end of the chancel[8], on a gravestone:

"Hic jacet Gulielmus Heaward, gener. quondam hujus curiæ procurator, qui obiit 17° Aug. 1661."

Near the aforesaid:

"Here lies the body of Francis, the son of
Francis Breton, late of Teton in Northamptonshire,
esq. and of Mary his wife, who was buried
the 16th day of January, anno Dom. 1663."

In the chancel:

"Here lyeth interred Captain John Cochran,
who served in the Navy and Army

---

[1] John, son of John and Elizabeth Stephens, was never married; but constantly resided with his younger brother Richard, with whom he was in partnership.

[2] The town of Leicester lost, in Mr. Richard Stephens, an able and zealous promoter of its interests and its prosperity. He was the first, and an active commissioner of the property-tax, which honourable, though odious office, he discharged with fidelity to his king and his country: no private feeling, nor private friendship, made him swerve from that line of conduct which his conscience dictated. His knowledge of inland navigation was very extensive: he was unanimously elected chairman both of the committee and of the half-yearly meetings of the proprietors of the Leicester navigation. Upon every public occasion, which called forth the liberality of the inhabitants of the town, he was always conspicuous. His subscriptions and donation to the Infirmary, to the Humane Society, to the relief of the poor, to the assembly-rooms, and theatre, &c. &c. will bear sufficient testimony.

[3] This gentleman acquired an ample fortune in the banking line; and to young men in business, whom he found steady, he was exceedingly useful.

[4] The above epitaph was composed by the late Rev. Mr. Gregory, vicar of this parish. J. S. H.

[5] See his wife's epitaph at Little Stretton, vol. III. p. 738.

[6] These, it is believed, are now covered over with basses, forms, &c. &c. J. S. H.

[7] This is supposed to have been taken up.

[8] Several stones have evidently been taken up; and as I cannot find this or the two that follow, I apprehend they are removed. J. S. H.

in the reign of Queen Anne, George I. and II.
upwards of 50 years.
He departed this life May 19, 1756,
aged 66 years.
"And Charlotte Cochran his wife, aged 66 years."

"Here lieth the body of Mr. Richard Hill, attorney at law. He was beloved in his family, respected by his acquaintance, deservedly gained the character of a fair and skilful practitioner in his own profession, and of a prudent and honest man in all his dealings. He died Dec. 1, 1739, aged 59, in full hope, through Christ's merits, of a joyful resurrection to life eternal."

"Here lyeth the body of Mr. Samuel Woodland,
alderman, and once mayor of this Borough,
who departed this life Aug. 29, 1712, aged 66 years.
"Also the body of Mary Woodland his second wife,
who died Feb. 18, 1732, aged 68 years.
"Also the body of John Woodland,
son of the said Samuel and Mary Woodland,
who died March 31, 1728, aged 37 years.
"Here lyeth interred the body of Mary Woodland,
the wife of Samuel Woodland, who was the
eldest daughter of Thomas Cradock, of Farndon,
in the county of Northampton, gent.
who departed this life for a better Dec. 26, 1679.
"Samuel, the eldest son of Samuel Woodland
by Mary his second wife, departed this life
Aug. 24, 1689, being the 7th year of his age.
"Edward the second son departed this life
Sept. 17, 1689, being the 2d year of his age.
"Matilda the second daughter departed this life
the 12th of June, 1690, being the 1st year of her age.
"Mary their eldest daughter departed this life
the 31st day of August, 1697, being the 12th year
of her age."

"Here lyeth interred the body of Elizabeth,
wife of Thomas Fisher, gent. of Repton, in the
county of Derby, and daughter of
Mr. Samuel Woodland by Mary his wife,
who died the 8th of June, 1735, aged 37."

"William, son of the late
Rev. William Bainbrigge, and grandson
to William Bainbrigge, of
Hugglecoate Grange, in this
county, esq. deceased, was born
the 29th of December, 1782, at
Fort St. George in the East Indies,
and departed this life, at Leicester,
the 10 day of January, 1787."

"Near this place are deposited the
remains of John Gregory [1], late
alderman, and once mayor of this
Borough. He passed through life with
integrity and honour, respected by
all who knew him; and died at
the Adelphi Hotel, London, March
22, 1789, in the prosecution of a
public good, the navigation and
commerce of the Town of Leicester,
ætat. 62.
"Also of Frances, relict
of Thomas Gregory, who died
11th April, 1795, aged 71 years."

Close to the preceding:

"To the memory of
the Rev. Joseph Gregory,
16 years vicar of Saint Martin's
and All Saints, Leicester.
He died 26th February, 1802,
aged 40 years.
"Haud facile emergunt, quorum virtutibus obstat
Res angusta domi!" Juv."

In the middle chancel, on a mural tablet:
Arms: Or, semée of crosslets Gules, and three boars' heads erased Sable; *Cradock*, fig. 23.

"P. M. S.
Edmundi Cradock [2], gen.
& Mariæ uxoris ejus.
Obiit { ille Aug. 26, 1716, æt. 76.
illa Feb. 20, 1725, æt. 68.
Quicquid horum mortale fuit,
Felicis spe resurrectionis,
Propè hunc murum reconditur.
Tu interim eis semper memor,
Hora enira dum non cogites
Extrema veniat dies."

On the floor:

"Here lies the body of Elizabeth Cradock,
daughter of Alderman Johnson, of the
Borough of Leicester, and wife to Edmund Cradock,
who died in July 1731, aged 49 years.
"Near this place is likewise interred Anna Maria,
daughter of the said Edmund Cradock, which
died in October 1741, in the 25th year of his age.
"Samuel Cradock, the son of the abovementioned
Edmund and Elizabeth, who died the
31st of October, 1746, in the 23d year of his age,
is buried under this stone."

On a mural tablet (Arms as above):

"Here lie deposited
the remains of
Joseph Cradock,
who was born
the 17th of Nov. 1689,
and died
the 20th of April, 1759.
"Enough that Virtue fill'd the space between,
Prov'd by the end of being to have been. Pope."

A Latin epitaph in this church on a brass plate for Mr. Tiffin, confrater of Wigston's Hospital, who died in December 1754, has been removed to make way for a modern tomb [3].

About the walls of the East, North, and South sides of a chapel at the East end of the North aile, commonly called *The Heyrick's chancel*, are several inscriptions:

1. On an upright slate in the North-west recess, on its North-west-by-East side:

"Here lieth buried the bodie of John Heyricke, of this parish, who departed this life the 2d of Aprill, 1589, being about the age of 76. He did marry Marie, the daughter of John Bond, of Wardend, in the county of Warwicke, esq. who lived with the said Marie in one house full fifty-two years, and in all that tyme never buried man, woman, nor childe, though they were sometimes 20 in housholo. He had yssue by the said Marie five sons and seven daughters, viz. Robert, Nicholas, Thomas, John, and William; and daughters Ursula, Agnes, Marie, Elizabeth, Ellen, Christian, and Alice. The said John was mayor of this town in the year 1559, and again in 1572. The said Marie departed this life the 8th of December, 1611, beinge of the age of 97 yeares [4]. She did see before her departure, of her children, and children's children, and their children, to the number [5] of 142."

2. The next upright slate adjoining on the right:

"Here lyeth the body of Robert Heyrick, ironmonger, and alderman of Leicester, who had been thrise maior thereof. He was eldest son to John Heyrick and Marie; and had 2 sons and 9 daughters by one wife, with whom he lived 51 yeares.

At his death he gave 16 pounds 10 shillings a yeare to good uses.

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[1] See the Pedigree of Gregory, p. 587.

[2] See the Pedigree of Cradock, vol. III. p. 1149.

[3] See p. 503.

[4] Of this venerable Matron an excellent portrait has been given in vol. II. p. 622. Her autograph also, with those of several of her descendants, may be seen in the same volume, p, 612; and a copious account of her descendants, with an ample Pedigree, pp. 615—636.

[5] See these enumerated (to the number of 143) in vol. II. p. 616.

He lived 78 yeares; and after dyed very godly, the 14th of June, in the yeare 1618.

All flesh is grasse; both yonge and old must die;
And so we passe to judgment by and by."

3. On the next upright slate:

Arms: Vert, a fess between three boars' heads couped in chief, and in base three crosses pattée, 2 and 1, Argent; *Orpwood;* impaling *Herrick;* fig. 24.

"Here lyeth buried the bodie of Robert Orpwood, citisen and goolldsmith of London, born in Abingdon, in the county of Berks. He departed this life the 23 of August, in anno D'ni 1609. Hee did marry with Elizabeth Heyricke, the daughter of Robert Heyricke, of this parrishe, and one of the Aldermen of this Incorporation."

4. On another upright slate:

"Hic jacet Elizabetha, uxor Roberti Orpwood generosi predicti, defuncti, necnon Johannis Whatton, corporis regiæ majestatis armigeri relicti, quæ migravit in æternitatem decimo septimo Augusti, anno Domini 1638, ætatis suæ 64. A speciall benefactrix, and of sacred memory in this corporation; wherein if any parallel her..."

On the North wall there is a fair monument, with the arms and crest of *Heyrick* (the inscription not now legible) for sir William Heyrick[1], knight; who married Joan, daughter of Richard May, of Mayfield in Sussex, esq. by whom he had seven sons and five daughters, and died March 2, A. D. 1652, æt. 96.

On the floor:

"Sir William Heyrick was here buried March 8, 1652."

On another mural tablet:

"M. S.
G. Heyrick.
Si stirps honesta, si stirpe mens nobilior,
si excelsum ingenium, candidique mores,
castis excultissimi literis;
si ipsæ prorsus litera,
si mira linguæ suavitas, si corporis decor,
si impavida virtus, illibata probitas,
fidiq. pectoris integra constantia,
fortunæ vicibus frangenda nullis,
eximi acerbo meruere letho;
Vixisses semper, & quidem semper vivis;
ultra Musarum marmorumque vires,
& supervacuos tumuli honores
(fraterni amoris pignus inutile)
vivit vigetq.;
Fati nescia pars melior tui,
ad nativa scilicet sydera
lubens recessit,
negatum terris petitura cœlo,
ubi solum poterat,
pietatis præmium pariter & incrementum.
Obiit 11 Jan. 1696-7, ætat. suæ 32.
Desideratissimo fratri, G. H.
hoc sepulchrale marmor
posuit mœstissimus superstes,
S. Heyrick."

On the same wall:

Arms: *Herrick;* impaling, Argent, on a chief Gules, a lion passant guardant Or, crowned of the last; *Noble*; fig. 25.

"Here lies interred Martha, the [first] wife of
Thomas Herrick, of this Borough, gentleman,
who was the younger daughter of
Thomas Noble, of the same Borough, esq.
She departed this life 17th May, 1723,
aged 24."

Against the North wall:

Arms: Azure, on a fess Or, between six bezants three hurts; *Bent*; fig. 26.

"Here lieth interred the
body of George Bent, gent.
twice mayor of this Burrough,
who departed this life the 24th of June,
Anno { Domini 1709.
{ ætatis suæ 75.
"Here also lieth interred
the body of William Bent,
son of the abovenamed George Bent,
who departed this life the 16th of August,
Anno { Domini 1707.
{ ætatis suæ 46.
"Also Elizabeth, the wife of
William Bent, gent.
who departed this life
Sept. 30, 1725, aged 59 years."

Arms; *Bent;* impaling, Per bend sinister Ermine and Argent, a lion rampant Sable, fig. 27.

"Near this place lieth interred George Bent, gent. late of this parish, aged 67. He died Jan. 13, 1730.
"Also George Bent his son,
late one of the aldermen, and once
mayor of this Borough, died the 20th
May 1736, aged 48.
"Also Alice, the wife of George
Bent, Gent. departed this life the
6th day of April, 1737, aged 70 years."

Against the South wall, at the lower end:

"Siste, viator.
Ecce tibi
depositum Mariæ uxoris Francisci Noble,
gen. honore prætorio bis decorati. En matrona pietate nullisque non ornata virtutibus; &, inter decora sui sexûs meritò numeranda, cum marito anno 36 suavissimè convixit; tandem verò, matura cœlo, valedixit viro; & abiit, non obiit,
15 Aug. 1675, ætatis 62."

Near the aforesaid place:

"Here lieth interred the body of Armestrong,
daughter of Gilbert Armstrong,
of the county of Nottingham,
esq. who died June 11, 1669."

"Jane, wife of Simon Barwell, gent. died A. D. 1703."

On the South side of the said chapel:

"Here lieth the body of Francis Noble, gent.
who was twice mayor of this Burrough of Leicester,
and departed this life the 13th day of December,
anno Domini 1689, ætat. suæ 78."

On a flat stone in the North aile:

Arms: 1. *Herrick;* impaling, Paly of six, Argent and Azure, on a chief Gules, a lion passant reguardant Or; *Bakewell;* fig. 28.

"Here lies interred Katherine, the wife of Thomas Herrick, of this Borough, gentleman, and daughter of Robert Bakewell, of Swepston in this county, gentleman, deceased, by Ruth his wife. She departed this life March 26, 1730, aged 23."

The five which follow were transcribed by Mr. Carte from the floor of the same chapel, but are not now to be found:

1. On an old blue stone, stript of its brasses:
"James Andrews, twice mayor of Leicester,
who died A. D. 1627, æt. 75."

2. "Robert, son of Robert Hickling, gent.
who died April 28, A. D. 1687, æt. 28."

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[1] Good portraits of sir William Heyrick and his Lady, with a particular history of their branch of this antient family, may be seen in vol. III. p. 152; to which may be added the following anecdote, preserved by Mr. Samuel Clarke, pastor of the church of Christ in Bennet Finch, London, in a publication dated "from my Study in Threadneedle-street, this 20th of November 1656:" The lady Herrick living at her house in Leicestershire in the time of our late wars, there came one to her, and told her, that, if she staid in her house, a party of the King's soldiers would come presently, and take her away prisoner. She thanked him, and retired herself to seek unto God by prayer for direction, and was encouraged to stay. Presently after came another, with the same message, importunately desiring her to absent herself. She thanked him also; and again retired unto prayer, and was still encouraged. Then came a third messenger, from justice Babington; and she, as before, sought to God for direction; but found her former confidence abated: yea, the more she prayed, the more her heart failed her. Whereupon she left her house; and immediately came in a troop of soldiers, which searched all the house for her. This she told my reverend friend Master White." It appears that his reverend friend Master White lived in Leicestershire. This was probably Mr. Thomas White, the vicar of St. Martin's (see p. 595).—In the same publication Mr. Clarke gives a wonderful account of a miller that was murdered at Lutterworth.

3. "Mary, daughter of sir William Herrick, of Beaumanor, who died Sept. 20, A. D. 1628, æt. 20."

4. "Thomas, the only son of Francis Noble, who died Dec. 6, A. D. 1655, æt. 3."

5. "Elizabeth, daughter of Gilbert Armstrong, of Rempston, in the county of Nottingham, esq. who died June 11, A. D. 1669."

In St. Mary's chapel, where now the Consistory is, there are, on the floor, the following inscriptions, covered with a range of new seats:

1. "Nicholas Lisle, gent. of Palmers in the Isle of Wight, who died March 28, A. D. 1711, æt. 28."

2. "Andrew Freeman, son of Henry Freeman, of London, gent. who died June 1, 1680."

3. "Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Palmer, of Leicester, gent. late wife of Thomas Newdigate, of Hawton, in the county of Nottingham, esq. third son of sir Richard Newdigate, bart. She died June 10, 1712."

4. "Edward Palmer, gent. who died July 14, 1687, æt. 74; as also Anne, wife of Thomas, son of the said Edward Palmer, who died May 28, A. D. . . . . . æt. 26; and also Henry, son of the said Edward Palmer, who died Dec. 16, 1692."

On a tablet on the North wall of the South chancel:

"Near this place lie
the remains of Samuel Simpson[1],
alderman, and once mayor of this Borough.
He died the 14th day of May, 1788,
aged 77 years.

"Elizabeth, his wife
died May 6, 1795,
aged 77 years.

"William Simpson, son of the above
Samuel and Elizabeth, died August 10, 1798,
aged 41 years."

By the South gate of the chancel, without, is this elegant, truly poetical, and pathetic epitaph, said to be written by her brother the Rev. Mr. Lettice:

"Here lieth the body of Mary Lettice,
who departed this life June 11, 1770, aged 34 years.
Now, should this tomb the stranger's step arrest,
The virtues of its tenant to proclaim,
He'd judge the eulogy by flatt'ry drest,
Or ostentation catching at a name.
Then silent rest her unambitious tomb:
She needs no fame sepulchral praises breath:
Affection drops its tribute in their room,
And her own conscience twines th' immortal wreath."

"Sacred to the memory of Edward Hodges,
who departed this life,
on the 18th of January, 1801,
aged 60 years;
and of Martha his wife,
who died on the 22d of April, 1789,
aged 45 years.

"Also three of their children,
who died infants."

On a tablet over the vestry door:

"In memory of
John Throsby[2],
who was born in 1740,
and died February 3rd, 1803.
He was 32 years Parish-clerk;
of a peaceful disposition,
lived respected; and died an humble
Member of the Church of Christ."

On the South side of the vestry:

"Mr. William Lee,
alderman, and twice mayor
of this Borough,
died August 1, 1759, aged 68.
He married Penelope, daughter of the
Rev. Mr. Goode, rector of Weldon, in
the county of Northampton; and she
dying without issue, he married Ann,
daughter of Mr. John Ludlam, alderman
of Leicester, and by her had issue Mary Lee,
who died March 27, 1766, aged 37;
and the Rev. Mr. John Lee, rector
of Burton Overy, in this county, and who,
from filial piety and fraternal affection
ordered this tribute of respect
to be paid to their memory."

"Here lieth Mary, the wife
of Arden Elsmere, gent. who
departed this life the first day of
August, in the year of our Lord 1712, aged 46.

"Here also lieth the abovenamed
Arden Elsmere, gent.
who departed this life the fourth day
of Sept. in the year of our Lord 1714, aged 47."

Arms: *Herrick;* impaling, Gules, two bars; a chief Or, three crosses pattée Gules; *Winstanley;* fig. 29.

"Near to this place lie the remains of Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Herrick, of this Borough, gent. and daughter of James Winstanley, late of Braunston, in this county, esq. who departed this life the 10th day of January, 1757, aged 49 years."

"To the memory of Thomas Herrick, gent.
A good father, a good friend, and a good citizen.
Ob. 10th Dec. 1766, æt. 73 years."

On a flat stone in the North aile:

Arms: Gules, three chevrons Vairè; *Turvile;* impaling *Bent;* fig. 30.

"Anne Turvile, wife of Richard Turvile, gent. and second daughter of William Bent, gent. died May 1, 1718, in the 27th year of her age."

On a flat stone in the North aile:

Arms of *Barwell,* between his two wives, Argent, three martlets between two bars Gules; impaling, 1. *Newton;* 2. *Major;* fig. 31.

"Here lieth interred the body of Simon Barwell, late of the Borough of Leicester, gent. who departed this life 24th June, 1720, aged 57 years; who married for his first wife Jane, the daughter of William Major, late of the same Borough, gent.; and for his second, Anne, the widow of Babington Bradley, late of the same Borough, M. D. and daughter of Robert Newton, of the city of London, grocer, by whom he had issue one only daughter, viz. Anne.

"Here also lieth Anne, the wife of the said Simon Barwell, who died 4th May, 1723, aged 47."

The following arms were on a monument in the South aile, which is now not to be found:

Barwell, on an escocheon of pretence . . . a cross moline . . . . on a canton a gauntlet . . . . . for *Topp;* fig. 32.

---

[1] This gentleman was profoundly skilled in the Hebrew language.

[2] Mr. Throsby, for whom I had a very sincere regard, died in his 66th year, after a lingering illness, which he supported with patient fortitude and pious resignation. He was a man of strong natural genius; and, during the vicissitudes of a life remarkably chequered, rendered himself conspicuous as a draughtsman and topographer. He attempted many expedients for the maintenance of a numerous family, few of which answered his purpose; and his last days would have been shaded with penury and disappointment, but for the assistance of those friends who knew his worth, and justly appreciated him as a man of honesty, integrity, and merit. His publications were, "The Memoirs of the Town and County of Leicester, 1777," 6 vols. 12mo. 2. "Select Views in Leicestershire, from original Drawings, 1789," 4to. 3. "A Supplementary Volume to the Leicestershire Views, containing a Series of Excursions in the Year 1790, to the Villages and Places of Note in the County, 1790," 4to. 4. "The History and Antiquities of the antient Town of Leicester, 1791," 4to. 5. "Letter to the Earl of Leicester, on the Roman Cloaca, or Sewer, at Leicester; with some Thoughts on the Jewry Wall, 1793," 8vo. 6. "Thoughts on the Provincial Corps raised, and now raising, in Support of the British Constitution at this aweful Period, by a Private in the Leicestershire, 1795," 8vo. 7. "Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire, re-published with large Additions, and embellished with Picturesque and Select Views of Seats of the Nobility and Gentry, Towns, Villages, Churches, and Ruins, 1797," 3 vols. 4to. See an epitaph on his father, p. 604.

At the upper end of the choir, on a gravestone:

"Hic etiam Robertus Hickling, fil. Roberti Hickling, gen. & Susanna uxor ejus, filia Johannis Herick, gen. ob. 28 April. 1667, æt. suæ 28."

In St. George's chapel:

Arms: Argent, a chevron between three cross molines Gules; *Cheselden*; impaling, a chevron between three leopards' faces; fig. 33.

"George Cheselden, M. D.
who died 6th March, 1736."

On another tomb, not now remaining, were these arms: *Cheselden*; impaling, a lion rampant ...... debruised with a bend; fig. 34.

On a tablet on the wall of the small South aile:

"In this porch, near several of his
sons, one of whom, named Charles, died
August 5, 1770, aged 35 years, are
deposited the remains of
Philip Hackett, gent.
son of the late Rev. Philip Hackett,
rector of South Croxton, vicar of All
Saints, and confrater of Wigston's Hospital;
he practised many years as a proctor in
the Ecclesiastical Court of the Archdeaconry of Leicester[1]; and departed this
life on the 16th day of August, in the 63d
year of his age, and that of Christ 1770.
If the tender husband, the kind
parent, the liberal benefactor, the friend
of the poor, and the best of masters; if the
strictest fidelity and humanity, the most
inviolable attachment to friendship, and
the truest regard to the rights of society,
acquire the attention due to so amiable
a pattern; the deceased will never die,
whilst the gratitude of contemporaries
exists, and posterity is mindful
of good examples.

"Also are deposited the remains of
Thomas Hackett, gent. a proctor of the
Spiritual Court, son of the above
Philip Hackett, gent.
deceased Aug. 7, 1781, aged 41 years."

At the upper end of the South aile:

Arms: the sun in splendour; *Dyson*; fig. 35.

"Hic jacet corpus ..... Ra. Dison, gen......
18° die Octobris, anno D'ni 166 ... ætatis 51."

On a gravestone lying at the South door, in 1683:

Arms as before.

"Hic jacet corpus Radulphi Dison, gen. qui ob. s'c'do die Novembris, anno D'ni 1675."

Near the middle of the South aile:

"Here lyeth the body of Andrew Freeman, son of Henry Freeman, of London, gent. who departed this life the 2d day of June, anno 1680."

In the South aile, and contiguous to the Consistory Court:

"Near this place lie interred the remains of
Joseph Cleadon, apparitor,
who departed this life June the 8th, 1786,
in the 70th year of his age.

"A wit's a feather, and a chief's a rod,
An honest man's the noblest work of God."

"Near this place lie interred
the remains of Mr. Joseph Simpson,
who died Jan. 28, 1787, aged 76 years.

"Also the remains of Mrs. Deborah Woodcock his sister, who died Feb. 20, 1779, aged 70 years."

"In memory of Henry Gutheridge, gent. one of the aldermen, and once mayor of this Borough. He departed this life Feb. 14, 1775, in the 62d year of his age."

"To the memory of Mary, the wife of William Capp, and daughter of Thomas and Margaret Foden, of Congleton in Cheshire, who departed this life the 7th day of August, 1786, aged 35 years."

"Near this place
are interred the remains of
Mr. James Willey,
one of the aldermen of this Borough,
who departed this life 3d October, 1802,
in the 73d year of his age."

"To the memory of
John Gamble, esq.
alderman, and once mayor of this
Corporation,
who died at Buxton, aged 69,
23d September, 1789.
This monument, as a tribute
of gratitude to a deceased friend, was
erected by Henry Watchorn, esq. of the
Newark, Leicester."

"Sacred to the memory of
Henry Carrick[2], gent.
who died 9th January, 1809,
aged 65 years."

On a brass plate near the window at the West end of the South aile:

"P. M. S.
Mariæ,
Johannis Ward uxoris dilectissimæ;
Reverendi Johannis Newton,
hujus ecclesiæ quondam pastoris,
filiæ charissimæ;
quæ 26 die Maii, A. D'ni 1716, æt. 41,
vitam meliorem obtinuit."

"In memory of Samuel Brown, gent. one of the aldermen, and once mayor of this Borough. He died the 10th day of June, 1784, aged 72 years."

"To the memory of
Mrs. Mary Brown, relict of Samuel Brown, gent.
who died the 21st day of September, 1785,
aged 47 years."

"Near this place are buried,
Susanna Dowley, sen.
Susannah Dowley, jun.
Mary, the wife of Benjamin Dowley,
and two of their children."

Under the organ-loft:

"Near this place lieth the body of
Elizabeth, the wife of Thomas Lockwood,
and daughter of Mr. Thomas Stephens.
She departed this life the 3d day of September, 1784,
in the 47th year of her age."

"Near this place lie the remains of John Stephens, who departed this life the 15th day of Nov. 1782, aged 74 years.

"Also the remains of Elizabeth his wife, who died the 30th day of August, 1782, aged 68."

"Near this place are deposited the remains of Thomas Marshall, who departed this life on the 24th day of January, 1737, in the 39th year of his age.

"Likewise the remains of Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life on the 22d day of January, 1776, aged 71 years."

"Near this place are deposited the remains of Richard Earle, esq. who departed this life the 19th of December, 1775, aged 73 years.

"Likewise the remains of Elizabeth his wife, who departed this life the 4th day of April, 1740, aged 31 years."

"Sacred to the memory of
Edward Mortimore, gent.
lieutenant and adjutant of the Leicestershire militia.
He departed this life March 30, 1779, aged 44.

---

[1] He was parish clerk of this parish upwards of 30 years, and was killed by a fall from his horse. The above inscription on his monument was written by Mr. Bickerstaffe.

[2] This gentleman taught school at Leicester for nearly half a century.

"Also of Mary, relict of
Edward Mortimore, gent.
She departed this life
the 20th of January, 1782, aged 34.
"Susanna Mortimore, (daughter of the above)
died Feb. 6, 1780, aged 2 years."

On a small neat tablet, on the wall of the South aile:

"In memory of
Mary, the wife of Caleb Lowdham, gent.
She died May 27, 1785,
in the 40th year of her age."

On a North pillar, on a neat tablet of white marble:

"To the memory of Susanna Pepin,
who died Oct. 29, 1790, aged 30 years."

In the nave:

"In hopes of a joyful immortality,
are deposited near this place
the earthly remains of
William Oswin, late of this Borough,
who died Sept. 7, 1786,
in the 53d year of his age."

Near the pulpit:

"In memory of
Mrs. Martha Vowe,
daughter of Mr. Richard Vowe,
late of this place;
a lady remarkable for the constancy
of her devotions, and the sincerity of
her friendships.
She died 6th January, 1804,
in the 75th year of her age.
Farewell! dear friend, till we do meet again!"

In the North aile:

"Sacred to the memory of
Sarah Read,
wife of
Mr. Alderman Read,
and daughter of
Captain David Haldane, of Auchterander,
in the county of Perth, Scotland.
She died November 16th, 1809,
aged 59.
"How lov'd, how valued once avails thee not,
To whom related, or by whom begot;
A heap of dust alone remains of thee,
'Tis all thou art, and all the proud shall be."

Near to the foregoing:

Arms: Argent, a chevron between three crosslets fitchée Sable; fig. 36.

"Ensign Samuel Davenport,
of the Hon. Colonel William Handasyde's
regiment of foot, son to
George Davenport, of
Calveley, in the county of Chester, esq.
He died Dec. 22, 1741, aged 23 years."

On a pillar at the end of the North aile:

Arms: . . . . . two chevrons . . . . . between three flies erect, fig. 37.

"Near this place is interred the body of
Thomas Phipps,
who in the first year of this [the eighteenth] century
entered into life in this county,
and continued in the same till his death in the year
1768.
While he lived,
he made it his chief concern to live usefully,
and to die not without having been serviceable.
In the year 1750 he was advanced to the dignity of
the Mayoralty of this Borough,
which high office he served with
distinguished reputation.
He maintained the highest reverence and unreserved
confidence in God; to which,
as he himself oftentimes piously acknowledged,
he owed his own success, and that of his family.
He in general enjoyed a chearful
temper of mind, and a good constitution of body;
the one the natural result of his integrity,
and the other of his temperance.
After a most painful illness,
which he bore with true Christian fortitude,
he quitted this mortal life, in full assurance
of a glorious resurrection to life eternal.
"Also, near this place is interred the body of
Ann Phipps, the wife of Thomas Phipps,
who departed this life Jan. 10, 1786, aged 89 years."

On a South pillar near the chancel (Plate XLIV.):

"In memory of
Mr. John Johnson,
late of this parish,
who died Jan. 25, 1780,
aged 72.

"Also of
Frances his wife
who died Oct. 19,
1776,
aged 69.

Honour thy father and mother[1]."

On the opposite pillar:

"Nicholas Throsby was born in the year 1699;
was chosen mayor of this Borough in 1759;
and died A. D. 1782[2].
Religion taught him to look towards the
peaceful regions of Eternity; the prospect of which,
when compared with this fleeting, uncertain, and
momentary existence, he found full of consolation."

Arms: Or, a pile Sable; on a canton Azure, a saltire engrailed Argent; *Goodall*; fig. 38.

"Near this place lyeth the
bodys of John Goodall, late
of yᵉ Borough, and twice mayor
of the same. He died 8th Aug.
1724, aged 84; and of Sarah his
wife, the daughter of Abraham
Roe, citizen of London, by whom
he had 7 sons and 4 daughters."

In the church-yard:

On four stones set against a tomb in the church-yard, the four stones lying against the middle of each side of the tomb, with the arms of the Town:

"Here lieth Edward Seamer, who departed this
life the 1 day of Septemb. . . . ."

"In memory of Elizabeth Brett.
. . . . The rageing sea, by a fierce tyd,
Swept her away, and so she dy'd,
the fifth day of June,
Anno { Domini 1704.
{ ætatis suæ 28."

"Here lies the body of Mary,
the wife of John Marston,
who died the 17th day of Sept. 1760,
in the fifty-ninth year of her age.
Reader, permit some short suspence to grieve,
One silent tear to flow, one sigh to heave;
Whilst her dear memory wakes my hope I smart,
And her fresh image wrings my aching heart."

"In memory of John Lambert, senior,
who departed this life the
30th day of July, 1760, aged 61 years[3].
"Also Ann his wife
died April 11th, 1765, aged 70 years."

"Here lyeth interred the
body of William Page, senior,
who departed this life Dec. 18, 1762,
in the 52d year of his age.
His wearysome nights are turned to joyful dayes."

---

[1] This monument does equal credit to the worthy designer, the son of the deceased, the charitable founder of the *Consanguinitarium* (see p. 528); and to the artist, the late John Bacon, esq. R. A.

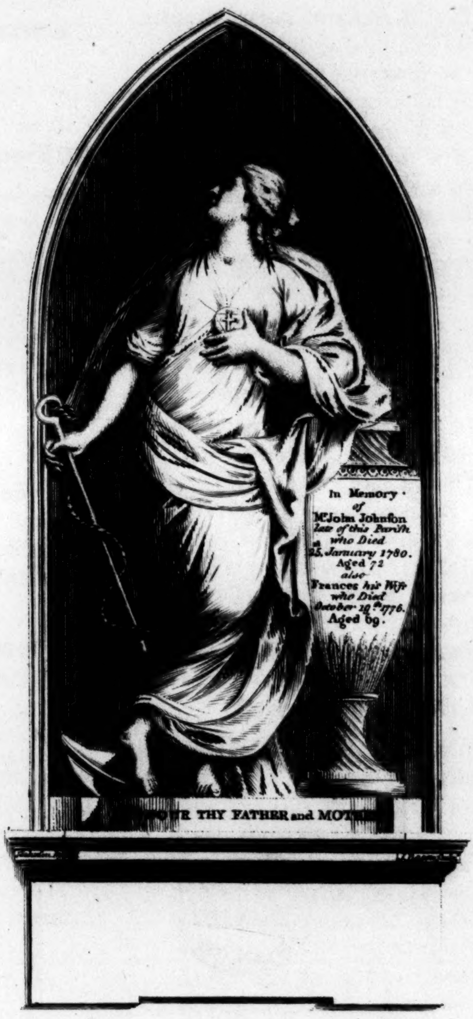
[2] Father to the intelligent communicator of many particulars in this History, of whom see p. 602. Martha his second wife, died Oct. 6, 1797. She had been, for several years prior to her death, the oldest person in Leicester, and retained her memory to nearly the last hour of her existence; since about the year 1750 she had enjoyed, in general, a good state of health; and walked in the garden the preceding week, and to church the latter end of last year. Through life she lived abstemiously, and would frequently tell her grandchildren to rise from table with an appetite. She was born in the first year of the eighteenth century; and consequently lived in the reigns of William III. Anne, and the Three Georges.

[3] He was County Gaoler; and, in his profession, a man of great humanity.

"To

Vol. I. Pl. XLIV. p. 604.

IN ST. MARTINS CHURCH, LEICESTER.


In Memory
of
Mr. John Johnſon
late of this Pariſh
who Died
25. January 1780.
Aged 72
also
Frances his Wife
who Died
October 19th. 1776.
Aged 69.
OUR THY FATHER and MOT

BRITISH
12 JN 1923
MUSEUM

"To the memory of Elizabeth Middleton,
who departed this life the 13th of September, 1775,
aged 37 years.
Blest with discernment and a peaceful mind,
In hope she liv'd, an after-bliss to find:
On earth, to heaven she made her humble way;
Religion taught her there to fix her stay.
Happy are they who make that wish'd-for shore,
Where pleasures reign when Death and Time's no more."

"Enquiring mortal, whoe'er thou art,
ponder here on an incident
which highly concerns
all the progeny of Adam.
Near this place lieth the body of JOHN FENTON [1],
who fell by violence May 17, 1778,
and remains a sad example of the
incompetency of Juridical institutions
to punish a Murderer!
He left, to mourn his untimely fate,
a *mother*, a *widow*, and *two children*.
These, but not *these* alone,
are greatly injured;
Personal security received a mortal wound
when vengeance was averted from his assassin
by the *sophistical refiners* of natural justice [2].
Obiit anno ætatis suæ 32."

"Here lieth the body of Elizabeth,
the third daughter of Thomas Ayscough, by Anne
his wife, who died June the 27th, 1747, aged 23."

"Here lie the remains of Anthonina Greatorex,
who was born Oct. 2, 1762, and died July 20, 1767.
Harmonious soul! took'st thou offence,
At discords here, and fled'st from hence?
Or, in thy sacred raptures, hear
The music of Heaven's warbling sphere?
Then mounted straight where Angels sing,
And Love does dance on ev'ry string."

"Here rests her head upon the lap of earth
Hannah Grundy,
daughter of Charles and Sarah Grundy,
late of Carlton, near Market Bosworth in this county.
She came up and was cut down like a flower,
on the 13th day of January, in the 20th year of her age,
in the year of our Lord 1788."

"To the memory of Ann, the wife of
William Hudson, who departed this life
Oct. 9, 1790, aged 34 years.
"Also two of their sons, who died in their infancy."

"To the memory of Nathaniel Eames, who
died the 23d day of February, 1791, aged 45 years.
Reclin'd at rest beneath this humble stone,
Are the poor, shrunk, but dear remains of one,
With merit humble, and with virtue fair,
With knowledge modest, and with wit sincere;
Upright in all the social calls of life,
To friend, to daughter, sister, and to wife.
So just the disposition of his soul,
Nature left Reason nothing to controul.
Firm, pious, patient, affable of mind,
Happy in life, and yet in death resign'd."

"In memory of John Ball,
who departed this life Feb. 22, 1800,
aged 81. She lived servant in one
family 65 years, serving faithfully grandfather,
father, and son.
Well done, good and faithful servant!"

"Thomas Taylor died Jan. 28, 1769, aged 83."

"John Cartwright (mayor in 1771)
died April 26, 1783, aged 66."

"James Page, gent. died April 1, 1797, in the 66th
year of his age."

On a white stone near the small South door:
"In memory of Moses Wing,
who departed this life the 11th day of June, 1785,
aged 24 years.
How *little* they who think aught *great* below;
All our ambitions *Death* defeats, but one;
And that it crowns!"

"To the memory of
Isabel Blick, relict of William Blick,
of Walcot, and daughter of the Rev. John Wightman,
late rector of Desford, in this county.
She died 8th of June, 1783, aged 74."

"In memory of John Withers Bryan,
who died August 5th, 1790, aged 42 years.
Reader!
the sigh which thou dost heave
at the recollection of this Man,
eloquently speaks his virtues,
and thy sensibility.
No farther seek his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of his Father and his God."

"To the memory of Robert Raven,
who departed this life July 8, 1778, aged 32 years.
Long time afflicted sore I lay,
Under the hand of God;
Till he was pleased to take away,
The scourges of his rod.
Then cease, dear wife, to mourn for me,
Tho' human Nature's frail;
Dry up your tears, alas! for why?
They nothing can avail!
But place your trust in CHRIST on high,
On him alone depend;
For he'll the widow's wants supply,
And be the orphan's friend!"

"To the memory of Joseph Cave,
who departed this life Feb. 27, 1782, aged 30 years.
Also Thomas, son of Joseph and Ruth Cave,
he died October 27, 1781, aged 1 year.
Why do we mourn departing friends,
Or shrink at Death's alarms;
'Tis but the voice that *Jesus* sends,
To call them to his arms.
Are we not trav'lling upwards too,
As fast as Time can move?
Nor would we wish the hours more slow,
To keep us from our love."

"Sacred to the memory of Mary, the wife of
John Reynolds, who
departed this life April 18, 1806, aged 47 years.
Inconstant earth! why do not mortals cease,
To build their hopes upon so short a lease!
Uncertain term! whose lease but just begun,
Tells never when it ends 'till it be done;
We doat upon thy smiles, not knowing why,
And while we but prepare to *live*, we *die!*
We spring like flow'rs, and for a day delight,
At morn we flourish, and we fade at night!"

In 1784, in digging a grave under the steeple, in the space between the nave and the chancel of this church, several scuttles-full of cattle-bones, horns, and jaw-bones of the herd, came to light, the teeth in many instances entire, five feet deep from the surface, and a foot deep in bones, with an appearance of a lateral continuation. Some months before, a few yards distant South of the above discovery, near the steeple or belfry door, were met with (in making a grave, within a foot of the surface, continuing on all sides, as well as through the cut, and not terminating with it) a vast quantity of very large pebbles, wedged or heaped together, without interstices of earth or mortar. Foundations, well set in mortar, have likewise sometimes occurred to the present sexton, within the precincts of this church. About a quarter of a mile on the West of this church, at the place called "Holy Bones," a few yards from St. Nicholas's church easterly, many like bones of victims have at times been discovered [2].

---

[1] Written by Mr. Charles Rozzel, a schoolmaster in Leicester; whose epitaph is given in p. 320. Fenton was killed in his own house by François Soulés, a French teacher. The jury, by the direction of the judge, returned a special verdict, grounded on the plea that he went to the house in search of his property (a pistol which Fenton had taken from him). This plea was not allowed by the twelve judges; but Soulés afterwards received his Majesty's pardon. See Gent. Mag. vol. XLVIII. p. 47.

[2] "The above inscription gave considerable offence, as it was considered as reflecting on the court before which Soulés was arraigned; and the Spiritual Court ordered the stone to be removed; but this order was never executed." J. S. H.

P. 320. In St. Mary's church-yard:

"Joseph and Sarah Horton.
Joseph Horton, died 25th Feb. 1769, aged 50.
Sarah died 19th March, 1763, aged 52 years.
Death can't disjoin, whom Christ hath join'd in love,
Life leads to Death, and Death to Life above;
In Heaven's a happier place, frail things disguise;
Live well, a gem in future Life the prize."

P. 560, note [1], *read* Collins's Peerage, 1769, vol. V. p. 240.

P. 596, l. 2. Mr. Newton was M. A. in 1662. On a small freestone tablet in the chancel of St. Nicholas's church, Gloucester:

Arms: Argent, on a chevron Azure, three garbs Or; *Newton;* impaling, Per chevron, Sable and Argent, three elephants' heads erased counterchanged; *Saunders;* fig. 39.

"Hic jacet
R. Vir Johannes Newton, A. M.
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Presbyter,
Olim
Aulæ de Clare apud Cantab. Socius,
et Ecclesiæ S'ti Martini apud Leicestrienses vicarius;
Deinde
Ecclesiæ Cathedralis Glocestriensis Prebendarius,
et Ecclesiæ Taynton in agro Gloc. Rector
dignissimus.
Vir
(dum vixit)
erga Deum pius, erga homines benevolus & beneficus;
Amicus fidus, vicinus utilis & innoctuus,
Pastor sedulus;
Maritus & pater amantissimus, & suis charissimus:
Qui demùm, LXXIII annorum pondere
variisque infirmitatibus gravatus,
desideratus obiit
Sept. XX, MDCCXI."

On a grave-stone in the chancel:

Arms as on the monument.
"Johannes Newton ob. Sep. 21 [3], 1711.
Juditha, ux. Johannis Newton,
Ob. Jun. 1, 1715."

At Tormarton, in Gloucestershire:

"Here lie the remains of
ELIZABETH HEYRICK [4],
wife of SAMUEL HEYRICK,
of the Borough of Leicester, gent.
who departed this life
the 17th day of October, 1753,
in the 53d year of her age."

In the chancel at Measham, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch:

"Here lieth the body of William Hill, of Measham, in the county of Derby, gent. who departed this life in the 66th year of his age, A. D. 1692. He left one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Robert Phillips, of Newton-in-the-Thistles, in the county of Warwick, esq. He also left two sons, Richard and William. Richard married Mary, the eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. Alfounder, rector of Thurcaston, in the county of Leicester. The said Richard departed this life the first day of December, 1739, in the 59th year of his age; and his body lies interred in the chancel of the parish church of St. Martin, in the Borough of Leicester. He left one daughter and one son, to wit, Mary and Richard, now living in Leicester.

"Here also lieth the body of William Hill, the brother of the said Richard Hill, deceased, who departed this life the 16th day of September, 17... in the 67th year of his age."

Of the soldiers slain in the market-place at Leicester, 24 were buried under St. Martin's communion table. This appears (says Mr. Bickerstaffe) from an old book, near a foot long, and perhaps almost as thick, in the late vicar Mr. Gregory's possession, and containing some other *memorabilia.*

⁎ P. 568, line 4, for *St. Michael's,* read *St. Martin's.*

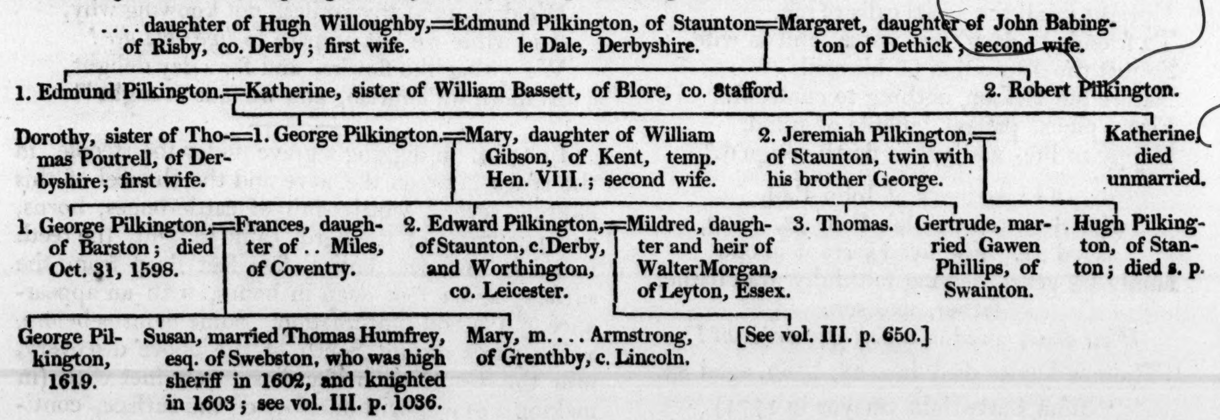
Since p. 596 was printed, I have met with a very old copy of the epitaph on Elizabeth Reynolds, wife of John Curzon, of [Crox]all, who died Aug. [23,] 1521, which is there said to be "in Reynolds' chapel," and bore these arms: Argent, a chevron Ermine between three cross crosslets Gules; fig. 40.

The same MS. preserves also, "from a gravestone in the *Library,*" (probably the present Consistory Court):

"George Pilkinton, of Stanton,
in com. Derby, ob. 31 Oct. 1598;"

on which were the following arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, a cross patonce, voided Gules; *Pilkington;* 2, ... fretty ......; a canton Ermine; 3, on a fess three mullets; impaling *Babington;* fig. 41.

2. *Pilkington* as above; impaling, Or, fretty Azure; *Willoughby of Risby;* fig. 42.
3. *Pilkington* as above; impaling *Basset of Blore* (vol. IV. p. 893); fig. 43.



.... daughter of Hugh Willoughby, of Risby, co. Derby; first wife. = Edmund Pilkington, of Staunton le Dale, Derbyshire. = Margaret, daughter of John Babington of Dethick; second wife.

1. Edmund Pilkington. = Katherine, sister of William Bassett, of Blore, co. Stafford.

2. Robert Pilkington.

Dorothy, sister of Thomas Poutrell, of Derbyshire; first wife. = 1. George Pilkington. = Mary, daughter of William Gibson, of Kent, temp. Hen. VIII.; second wife.

2. Jeremiah Pilkington, of Staunton, twin with his brother George. =

Katherine, died unmarried.

1. George Pilkington, of Barston; died Oct. 31, 1598. = Frances, daughter of .. Miles, of Coventry.

2. Edward Pilkington, of Staunton, c. Derby, and Worthington, co. Leicester. = Mildred, daughter and heir of Walter Morgan, of Leyton, Essex.

3. Thomas.

Gertrude, married Gawen Phillips, of Swainton.

Hugh Pilkington, of Stanton; died s. p.

George Pilkington, 1619.

Susan, married Thomas Humfrey, esq. of Swebston, who was high sheriff in 1602, and knighted in 1603; see vol. III. p. 1036.

Mary, m.... Armstrong, of Grenthby, c. Lincoln.

[See vol. III. p. 650.]

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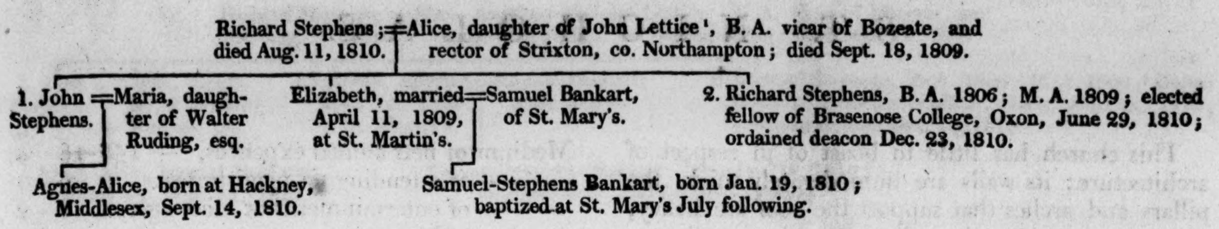
[2] See before, in vol. I. p. *5.

[3] On the monument it is Sept. 20; and on the stone Sept. 21.

[4] This lady (daughter of John Cooper, gent. and widow of William Tyers, of Queenborough, gent.) was the mother of my truly respectable friend the late Town Clerk of Leicester, who still enjoys a green old age in honourable retirement from the fatigues of public life. His son (Wiliam Heyrick, esq.) succeeded him as Town Clerk in 1791; and still enjoys that office.

Additions to the Pedigree of Stephens, of St. Martin's, Leicester, p. 588.



Richard Stephens; died Aug. 11, 1810. = Alice, daughter of John Lettice[1], B. A. vicar of Bozeate, and rector of Strixton, co. Northampton; died Sept. 18, 1809.

1. John Stephens. = Maria, daughter of Walter Ruding, esq.

Elizabeth, married April 11, 1809, at St. Martin's. = Samuel Bankart, of St. Mary's.

2. Richard Stephens, B. A. 1806; M. A. 1809; elected fellow of Brasenose College, Oxon, June 29, 1810; ordained deacon Dec. 23, 1810.

Agnes-Alice, born at Hackney, Middlesex, Sept. 14, 1810.

Samuel-Stephens Bankart, born Jan. 19, 1810; baptized at St. Mary's July following.

P. 514. The house in the High Cross-street, lately in the possession of Mr. Stephens, containing the painted windows, which are peculiarly interesting to an Antiquary, being perfectly unique in their kind, has devolved by will, upon his youngest son, the Rev. Richard Stephens, M. A. and fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford.

The partiality which has, generally, been shewn by natives of the county of Leicester for the University of Cambridge, in preference to that of Oxford, has partly arisen from the proximity of the two counties of Leicester and Cambridge, and partly from the facility of conveyance from the one to the other; but more than all, from the ignorance of the greater advantages, which natives of this county enjoy in the University of Oxford, than they do in the sister University, where no benefits are peculiar to this county. Though the following list of benefactions embraces a wider field, than the map of the county of Leicester presents, they may not be the less acceptable; because, if they are not all peculiar to this county, they still may be within its reach.

Merton College.—There are twenty-four fellowships belonging to this college, to which those candidates are eligible who are born within the diocese in which the college possesses estates. The living of Kibworth Beauchamp, and other land in the county of Leicester, belonging to that society, the natives of that county are of course eligible to the fellowships of that college.

John Willyott, D. D. chancellor of Exeter, gave exhibitions in 1380, for the maintenance of twelve portionistæ, called postmasters, which are open to the University at large. John Chamber increased them to 14; but directed that his two additional exhibitioners should be elected from Eton College.

Exeter College.—Sir William Petre, in 1565, founded eight fellowships, to which those candidates are eligible who are born in those counties in which his heirs should have lands or possessions. So great a latitude being allowed for the eligibility of candidates, it is probable that some of the founder's descendants at least do possess lands in this county.

Oriel College.—William Smyth, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1507, purchased lands for the maintenance of one fellow, successively to be chosen out of the diocese of Lincoln. The ten original fellowships of Adam de Brome appear to be open to the University in general.

Lincoln College.—Thomas Rotheram, Bishop of Lincoln, augmented the number of fellows to 12; and ordained that the rector and 12 fellows should, according to the place of their nativities, be thus ordered; viz. all to be born within the dioceses of Lincoln, York, and Wells, so that from the last there be but one. As for the 11 (from whom the rector is always to be elected), eight of them are to be of the diocese of Lincoln, and four of those eight to be of the county.

Thomas Hayne, of the parish of Christ-church in London, some time a student in this college, gave 12*l.* yearly, for the maintenance of two scholars, to be chosen by the mayor, recorder, and three senior aldermen of Leicester, from those descended of his father Robert Hayne, or his uncle John Musson, wherever educated. In defect of such, then they are to be chosen out of the freeschool at Leicester, or Melton in that county, &c. Given by will Sept. 28, 1640.

All Souls College.—Archbishop Chicheley, the founder of the college, created 40 fellowships for the natives of the counties within the province of Canterbury; but with this provision, that those of his alliance should be first regarded.

Brasenose College.—Edward Darby, Archdeacon of Stow, in the county of Lincoln, founded a fellowship for one born in the said archdeaconry; or in defect of one there, then from the county of Leicester; and if not there also, from the county of Northampton; and if there neither, from the county of Oxford; or, in defect of such person, one born in the diocese of Lincoln.

Settled 29th May, 1537.

It was covenanted by indenture, bearing date July 3, 1522, between the College, John Port, serjeant at law, and John Hales, esq. one of Williamson's executors, that, with the sum of 200*l.* paid by Hales, lands should be purchased of the annual value of 9*l.* for the maintenance of two scholars or fellows, born in the city, or in the county palatine of Chester, of the name, cousenage, or lineage of John Williamson or John Port. The family of Miles, of St. Martin's, Leicester, and the family of Fenwicke, of Hallaton, in this county, can trace their pedigree to the founders of these two fellowships.

William Hulme, in 1691, gave lands in trust to certain persons mentioned in his will, and their successors, for the maintenance of four exhibitioners, for the space of four years, to commence from the time of taking the degree of B. A. with preference to the natives of Lancashire; but in defect of such to any county. They are to be nominated by the warden of Manchester, the rector of Prestwich, and the rector of Bury, for the time being. These exhibitions have been augmented to the number of 15, at the value of 100*l.* and 10*l.* for books *per ann.* each.

Trinity College.—Sir Thomas Pope, in 1554, founded 12 fellowships and 12 scholarships, for the benefit of the natives of his manors. In defect of such, the scholars who succeed to the fellowships are to be chosen from any county in England, with the limitation that no more than two persons of the same county be admitted fellows at the same time. N. B. It seldom happens that there is any claimant from the manors of the founder.

Wadham College.—In Wadham College there are 15 fellows and 15 scholars. The scholars from the fellows to be chosen are to be three of the county of Somerset, three of Essex, and the rest of any other county of Great Britain.

Worcester College.—George Clark, D. C. L. endowed six fellowships and three scholarships. The scholars are to be born of English parents, within the provinces of Canterbury and York[2].

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[1] John Lettice, D. D. late fellow of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; vicar of Peesmarsh, in the county of Sussex; prebendary of the cathedral of Chichester; and chaplain to the present marquis of Douglass (the son of this clergyman), informs me, that his father, who was of Sidney Sussex College, did not proceed farther than to the degree of B. A. The Graduate-book of the University of Camhridge also bears the same evidence. R. S.

[2] These extracts are chiefly taken from Gutch's Antony à Wood, Chalmers' History of the Colleges, and Churton's Lives of the Founders of Brasenose College. R. S.

ST. NICHOLAS.

ST. NICHOLAS.

This church has little to boast of in respect of architecture: its walls are immoderately thick, the pillars and arches that support the roof are heavy, and consequently an impediment to the preacher.

The tower and the South-west entrance of the church bear very evident marks of the remains of very early Saxon architecture, almost bordering upon the Norman æra. See Plate XLV.

The steeple, being in a very dilapidated state, was taken down about ten years ago; and the poverty of the parish (with the consent of the Bishop) has not suffered it to be rebuilt[1].

The bells are the oldest in Leicester. The inscriptions are,

1st bell, " Goldfield. Nazarenus Rex 1656."

2d, " Henry Smith, Richard Hunt, churchwardens, 1710. God save his church."

3d, " Sonus iſte 1617. Celorum Chriſte[2]."

Mr. Samuel Carte noticed in the Archiepiscopal Register at Lambeth an article relative to the taking away one of the bells from St. Nicholas's church in 1321, and the date of the cross the same year; with a memorandum of a distant cross[3].

There is in this church a modern raised font.

The chancel is used as a vestry; and a chapel at the East end of the South aile is now the site of the altar.

There were formerly three ailes; but about the year 1697, that towards the North was taken down in consequence of its ruinous state.

In 1650, the only return made was, "the same man that hath St. Martin's."

The parish is small[4], and formerly unable to maintain a preacher; for which reason it was usually held by the vicar of St. Martin's; but of late years, by the beneficence of Queen Anne, the liberality of the Corporation, and the contribution of the parishioners, it is regularly provided with a separate vicar.

Much praise is due to the present vicar, the Rev. John Anderson, for having secured, by a fence, the holy and consecrated ground of this church-yard from a nuisance, offensive both to feeling and decorum. It used to be the resort of idle boys, who amused themselves with defacing the sepulchral stones, and committing other depredations.

	£.	s.	d.
Money raised for the poor, within the year ending at Easter 1776, —	164	16	7
Expended in county rates, &c. —	10	5	0
——— on the poor, — —	154	13	10
Rent of workhouse and habitations, —	8	6	6
Expended in litigations, — —	1	1	0
Money raised for 1783, — —	172	7	3
——————— 1784, — —	167	15	3
——————— 1785, — —	161	4	5
Medium of these three years, —	167	2	4
——— of county expences, —	10	4	0
——— of expences not relating to the poor; repairs of the church, roads, &c.	0	0	0
Medium of nett annual expences, —	156	18	4
——— of attending on magistrates,	0	0	0
——— of entertainments at meetings,	1	8	2
——— of law expences, — —	4	0	4
——— of setting the poor to work,	0	0	0

Benefactions to the poor:

Mr. Equon gave to the poor of this parish, every last week in May, 3*s.* 6*d.* in bread, yearly, for ever.

Item, Sir William Cotton, knight, gave to the poor of this parish, every Thursday before Whitsunday, in bread, 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, for ever.

Item, Mr. Equon gave to the poor of this parish in bread, every last week in July, 3*s.* 6*d.* yearly, for ever.

Item, Mr. Smart gave to the poor of this parish in bread, every 14th of August, two penny loaves, yearly, for ever.

Item, Mr. Norris gave to the poor in money, every June, yearly, for ever, the sum of 16*s.* to be received of the town chamberlain.

Item, Mr. Equon gave to the poor of this parish, every last week in September, in bread, 3*s.* 6*d.* yearly, for ever.

Item, Sir William Cotton, knight, gave to the poor of this parish in bread, every New Year's-day, 6*s.* 8*d.* yearly, for ever.

Item, Mr. Equon gave to the poor of this parish, every last week in November, in bread, 3*s.* 6*d.* yearly, for ever.

Item, Mr. Equon gave to the poor of this parish, every last week in January, in bread, 3*s.* 6*d.* yearly, for ever.

Item, Mr. Heyrick gave to the poor of this parish, every Candlemas day, 13*s.* 4*d.* in bread, yearly, for ever.

Item, Mr. Equon gave to the poor of this parish, every last week in March, in bread, 3*s.* 6*d.* yearly, for ever.

Item, the right honourable the earl of Devonshire gave to the poor of this parish, every Thursday before Easter, 6*s.* yearly, for ever, to be received of the town chamberlain.

Item, Mr. Inge gave to the poor of this parish, every Friday in Lent, eight two-penny loaves, yearly, for ever.

Item, Mr. Francis Palmer gave to the poor of this parish, every Lady-day, the sum of 10*s.* yearly, ever, to be paid by Mr. Hill.

1781, Miss Elizabeth Clark, of Peatling, daughter of the late Mr. Henry Clark, hosier, of this borough, gave £.50. to the poor of this parish; to which was added £.5. by the parishioners, which bought £.100. in the three per cents, in order that the poor might have an annual income at Christmas of £.3. for ever.

All the aforesaid benefactors' gifts are to be disposed of by the overseers of the poor for the time being; only Mr. Equon's gift by the churchwardens.

VICARS.	PATRONS.
William Capellanus, 1221.	Abbot and Convent of Leicester.
Nicholas, 1236.	
William de Barwe, 1263.	
John Guidynes[5], died 154...	
Stephen Johnsone, 154...	

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[1] " The tower belonging to the steeple is now covered over with a good roof, and ornamented with four pinnacles, one at each angle, with an iron spindle rising from the centre of the roof, which supports a weathercock.—That venerable monument of antiquity, Jewry Wall, is now also protected from the inadvertence of passengers, and the insults of boys, by a substantial railing." J. S. H.

[2] Imperfect. Perhaps, " Celorum Christe, placeat tibi, Rex, sonus iste."

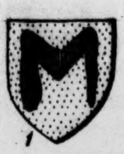
[3] MS Letter to Sir T. Cave, Sept. 9, 1756.

[4] See p. 609.

[5] Reg. Chicheley, archiep. Cantuar', sede Lincoln' vacante, p. 282. 2.

John

Sᵗ NICHOLAS, S.E.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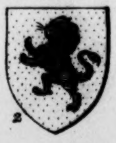
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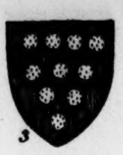
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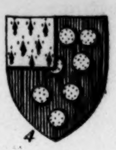
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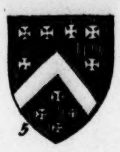
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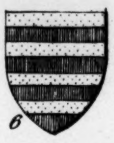
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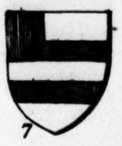
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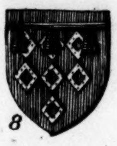
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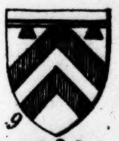
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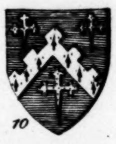
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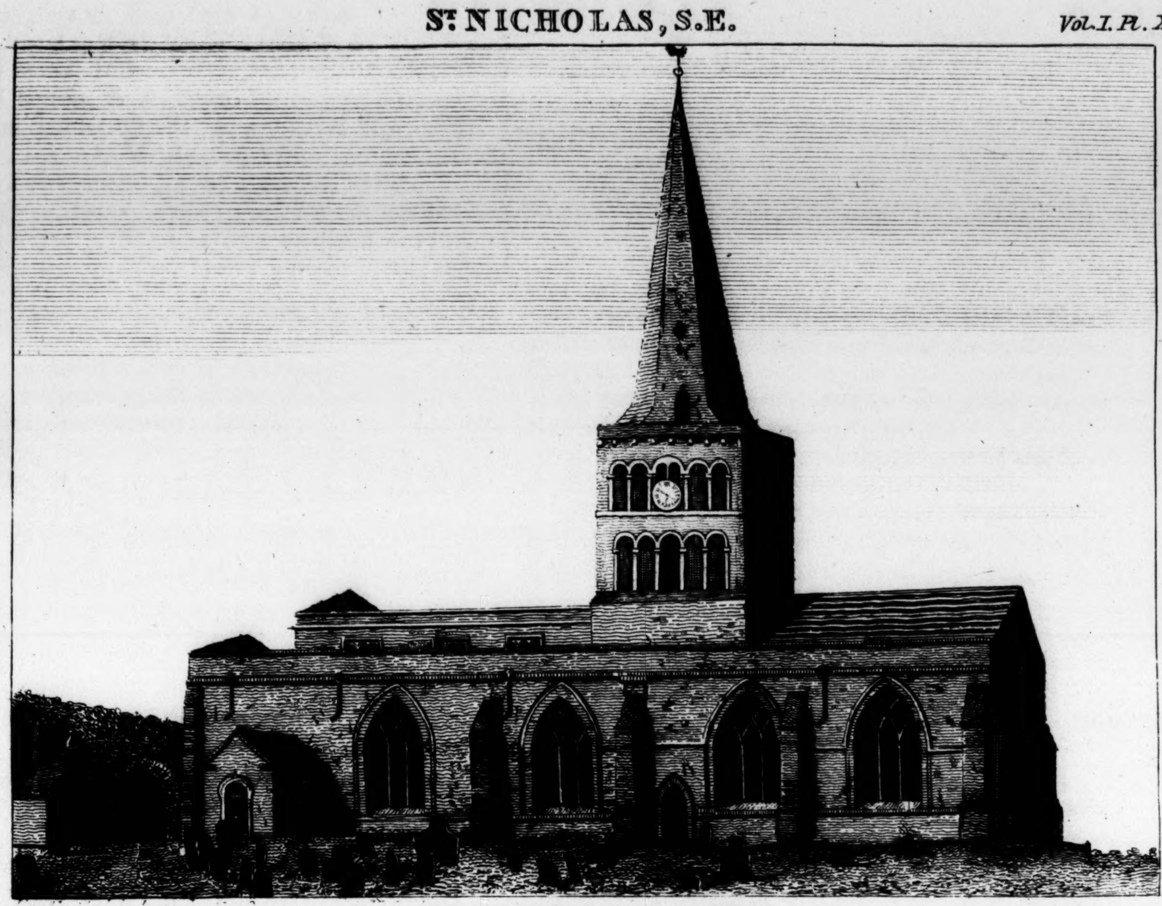
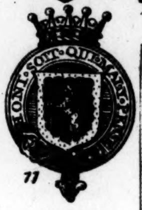


Sᵗ NICHOLAS, N.W.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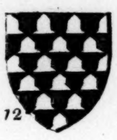
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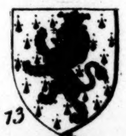
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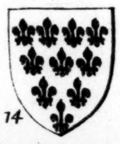
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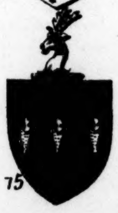
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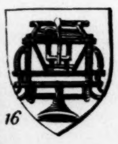
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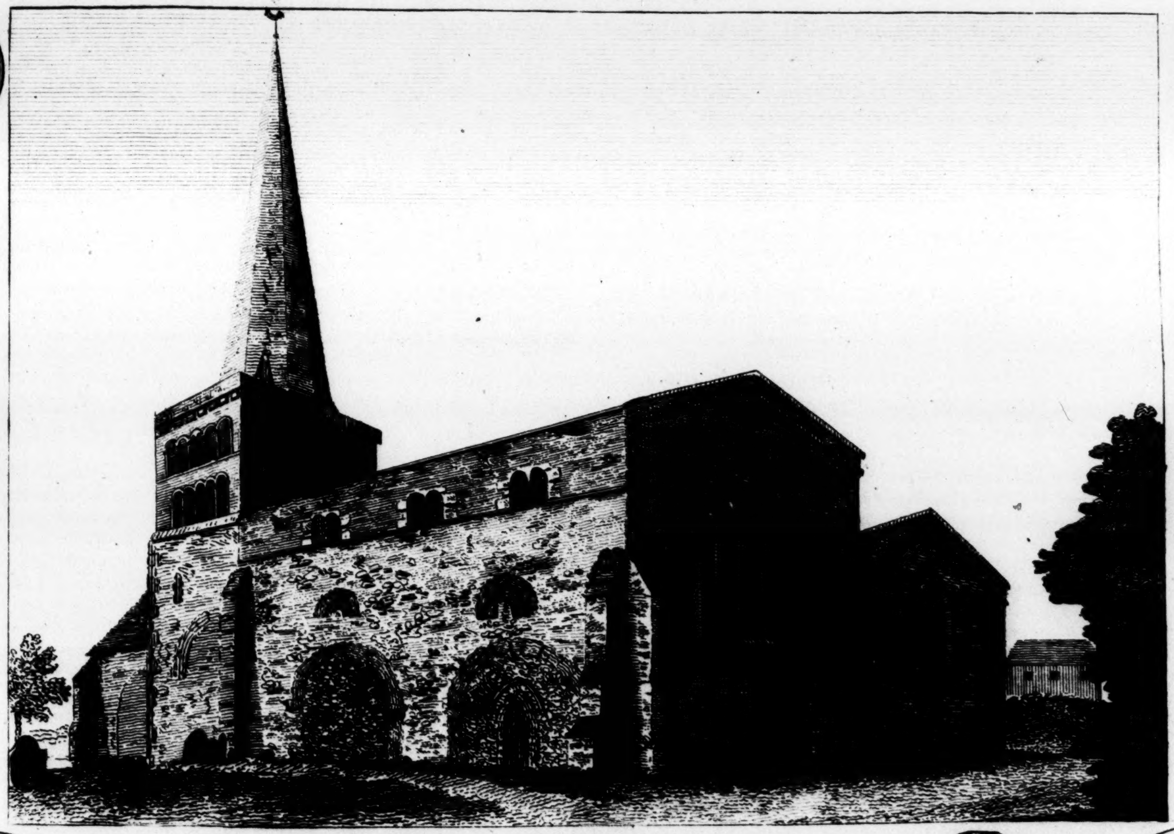

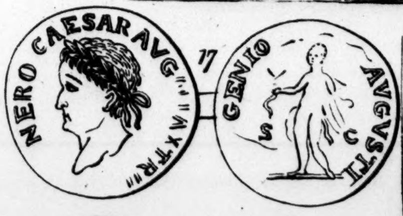
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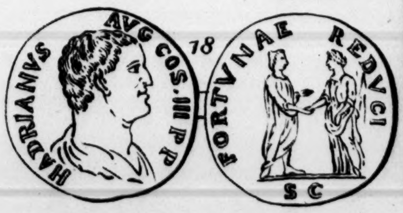
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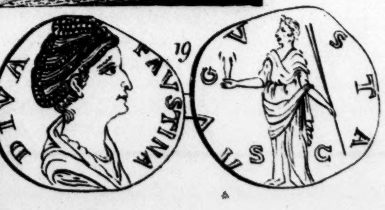
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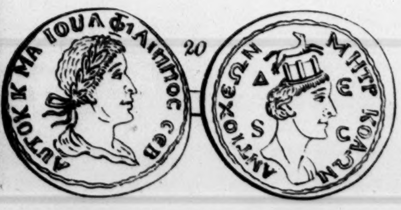
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Δ Ε
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To the Right Rev.ᵈ WILLIAM BENNET, D.D. LORD BISHOP OF *CLOYNE*,
this Plate is respectfully inscribed by his Lordship's much obliged & very obedient Serv.ᵗ
J. Nichols.

BRITISH
12 JN 1928
MUSEUM

Thomas Jesson, died June 21, 1614.
John Angel[1], died June 6, 1655.
Josiah Bond, 1664.
John Clayton, B. A. 1720.
Thomas Sanderson, M. A. presented Nov. 1739.
Joseph Juxon[2], M. A. died 1757.
Gerrard Andrewes[3], 1757; died in 1764.
John Davenport[4], 1764; died Feb. 6, 1769.
James Pigott[5], M. A. 1769; resigned in 1788.
John Anderson, Nov. 1788; present vicar, 1811.

The Crown.

Mr. Burton describes the following arms in the church of St. Nicholas.

1. Or, a maunch Gules; *Hastings*.
2. Or, a lion rampant Azure; *Percy*.
3. Gules, two bezants; *Zouch*.
4. Gules, two bezants; a quarter Ermine.
5. Gules, a chevron between ten crosslets formy Argent. *Berkley*.
6. Barruly, Or and Gules. *Fitzalan*.
7. Argent, two bars, and a canton Gules; *Bois*.
8. Gules seven mascles voided Or, a label of three points Azure, charged with nine horse shoes, Argent; *Ferrers*.
10. Azure, a chevron ermine embattled above between three cross crosslets fitchè, Or.
11. Within a Garter, the atchievment of the Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

*** For the account of this and the other Parishes in the Town of Leicester, as given in "Charyte's Rentale," see the Appendix to vol. I. p. 113.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

In the vestry, on an old stone:

"Here lieth the body of Thomas Jesson,
sometime vicar, with Eales his wife, &c.
"*Jesu Fili Dei miserere mei.*"

On a white stone, round the ledge of which is an older inscription:

"Orate p' a'i'ab's Thome Copley, &
Johan'e .... qui ob' ..... Md ... ii."

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[1] See some memoirs of Mr. Angel in the Town History, pp. 502 and 512.—Mr. Throsby mentions having seen an account of an annual gift of 5*l.* to the preacher of this church, left by will, and gives also the following quotation from the Parish Books: "Memorandum—It was agreed upon the 17th day of July, in the yeare of our Lord 1664, betweene Mr. Bonde, minister of St. Maryes, in the borough of Leicester, and the parishioners of St. Nicholas parish, in the same borough, that the said Mr. Bond shall come once every fortnight, on the Sabbath day, and read divine service, according to the Canons of the Church of England; and that the said Mr. Bond, either by himselfe or sufficient preacher, preach one sermon every month in the yeare, in the parish church of St. Nicholas." Beside this, he was conditioned to administer the sacrament, and do all other duties of a parish minister; for which he was to have all the tithes and dues which were usually paid to their late vicar, Mr. John Angel.

[2] Rector also of Eastwell, Twyford, and Hungarton; and chaplain to the earl of Derby. He died in 1757. Abigail his wife died Jan. 14, 1774, aged 66.

[3] "He was a gentleman much esteemed as a Divine and a Scholar. Under his tuition the free-school was a seminary of great repute; not only the sons of the first families, in these parts, were placed under his care, but numbers from much greater distances also received the rudiments of an education that does honour to his abilities. Dr. Farmer, not to mention many more of literary fame, was his scholar. Chearful in his deportment, and destitute of tyranny, his school was a scene of lively obedience. Beloved by the boys for his free and gentle treatment, his precepts were readily received, and the task dispatched with alacrity. As a divine, he alike captivated in the desk and pulpit. He read with an energy just and influencing; taught with a conciseness pertinently persuasive, and intelligible to a general auditory, and was long considered as one of the brightest ornaments of the clerical profession." J. T.—See memoirs of him p. 512; his epitaph, p. 610; and for the pedigree of his family, vol III. p. 456.

[4] He was elected head master of the Free school April 29, 1762. See p. 512, of the Town History. Mr. William Davenport, the eldest son of this gentleman, was a very excellent scholar; and, having had the good fortune to be noticed by Dr. Johnson, was, by his recommendation, apprenticed to William Strahan, esq. his Majesty's Printer; and, for his knowledge in Greek and Latin, obtained, for a short time before his death, an annuity of 30*l.* bequeathed by my late worthy friend and partner, Mr. Bowyer, for the purpose of encouraging the study of the learned languages among the succeeding race of Printers. This young man died Jan. 2, 1792.

[5] Vicar of Great Wigston, see p. 320.—At the time he was about to resign the small vicarage of St. Nicholas, my poor friend the Reverend William Bickerstaffe (of whom see p. 320) cast many "a longing look" at the old church; and some of the characteristic Letters he then wrote shall be here given:

"To the Right Honourable Edward Lord Thurlow, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain.

"My Lord, *Leicester, August* 10, 1786.

"By the advice of Mr. Macnamara, a Representative of Leicester, I am instructed to appeal to your Lordship's humanity, to grant me a gracious hearing, by a private address. At fifty-eight years of age, permit a poor Curate, unsupported by private property, to detain your attention a few moments. From 1750 I have been Usher at the Free Grammar school here, with an appointment of 19*l.* 16*s.* a year; seven years Curate of St. Mary's, my native parish, in this Borough; then six years Curate at St. Martin's with All Saints, lately bestowed by your Lordship on Mr. Gregory of this place; and now an opportunity occurs to your Lordship, to give me an occasion to pray for my Benefactor, and those that are dear to him, during my life. 'Tis this; a dispensation is expected every day, by the Head Master of the School where I serve, the Rev. Mr. Pigott, Vicar of Great Wigston in this county, to connect a fresh acquisition in Lincolnshire with it; and he urges your Lordship's Petitioner to try for the living of St. Nicholas here, which he must relinquish. It is simply 35*l.* a year; but, as this Corporation grants an annual aid to each living in Leicester, of 10*l.* a year, St. Nicholas, joined to my School, might render me comfortable for life, and prevent the uncertainty of a Curacy, and the hard necessity, at any time of life, of being harassed, in all weathers, by a distant cure. My Lord, if this freedom is disgusting, impute it to the sympathising heart of the generous Macnamara, who prompted me to it in these words, speaking of your Lordship: 'Indeed, I feel too forcibly my obligations to press further, or trespass more at present upon his Lordship; but, as you are a native of Leicester, and a freeman, I conceive it my duty to hint to you, that an application immediately from yourself, stating your situation exactly, as you have done to me, may have the desired effect, as his Lordship's great abilities can only be equalled by his humanity and benevolence.' May the all-mighty, all-present, and all-merciful God direct your Lordship, on this and all occasions, to do His pleasure; and protect you from all dangers, which may threaten soul, body, or estate; is the hearty prayer of "Your Lordship's humble suppliant, WM. BICKERSTAFFE."

"For the Rev. Dr. Farmer, Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge.

"I think, if Dr. Farmer would undertake my cause, through means usually at hand with men of eminence, I might, by Divine Providence, find the Lord Chancellor disposed to serve me. This living is so immediately tenable with my school, and compatible with an additional curacy, such as Ayleston, which I have, that I cannot forbear troubling your Reverence to take up arms in my cause, and declare, 'Old neighbour, old playfellow, *inveniam viam, aut faciam*.'—My school is but 19*l.* 16*s.* a year. I have no other certain tenure at present. I served Mr. Simmonds seven years at St. Mary's, and Mr. Haines six at St. Martin's with All Saints. These have vanished with their Vicars; and if I had not Ayleston, I might be harassed with a distant cure, to the discomfort of my life, and the prejudice of my health, at a time when more ease and leisure seem necessary.—I presume Mr. Secretary Pitt, the Representative of Cambridge University, and even the Chancellor of the same, with a crowd of other great personages, have eyes, ears, and hearts, at the service of its late Vice-chancellor, and yet Master of Emanuel."—To another friend Mr. Bickerstaffe writes, "At 58 years of age, having more inclination to a church-living than a wife, I applied to my old neighbour and playfellow, Dr. Farmer, to procure me St. Nicholas parish here; and my application was so well-timed, as to get the business into the hands of Mr. Pitt, their University-representative, by the kind service of the Vice-chancellor, who at the same time attended to commit to him the University-address to the King. Dr. Farmer informed me, that this Chancellor was his particular friend; and that, if St. Nicholas's was pre-engaged, I was put in the way of church-preferment. The living is yet undisposed of; the Lord Chancellor is, or lately was, at Buxton; and I remain uninformed of any thing further: there is no room to expect a smile of favour till the gout is more civil! It seems like a Chancery-suit. The present Chancellor is said to be a leisurely gentleman in these matters. He keeps livings in suspense. This may be designed to accumulate an aid, to pay for the seals and the induction.—Swift says, 'Lord Treasurer, for once be quick!' Should you tell the Chancellor, 'it would suit *him*, and that *I* say it,' it might cost me the loss of his slow favours. At *my* age, I could tell *him*, with strict propriety, *Bis dat, qui citò*."

Letters to the same purport were addressed to Mr. Macnamara and Mr. Hungerford. To the latter he says, "Mr. Keck and yourself solicited lord Denbigh in my behalf for St. Mary's; and I hope I have not forfeited your favour since."

Round the ledge of another old stone:
"..... Bakeden ..... anno ....."

On the West side of the pulpit:
"Thomas Rickards, died March 9, 1804, aged 39 years.
Here also lieth Mary Ayscough, who died Sept. 30th, 1805, in the 80th year of her age."

On flat stones in the North aile:
"Here lies the body of William Deane, gent.
heretofore mayor of this Corporation.
He departed this life Sept. 4, 1693, aged 70.
And here also lieth the body of Grace his second wife,
who departed this life Aug. 29, 1713, aged 80."

"Here lieth the body of Susannah Deane, widow,
relict of Jane Deane, clerk. She was daughter
of sir John Harpur, of Cawke, in the
county of Derby, bart. She departed this life Sept.
20, 1706, in the 53d year of her age.
In the same grave, or near it,
lie the body of two of his children,
James and Dorothea.
He died Nov. 28, 1685, aged about 6 years;
and she died March 22, 1696, aged 19 years."
In piam gratamque parentum memoriam
hunc posuit lapidem Gulielmus Deane,
utriusque Offordi rectoris, com. Hants, 1716."

"Here lieth the body of Captain Thomas Mawson,
who served King Charles I. of blessed memory,
and also his sacred majesty Charles II.
He departed this life the 11 April, 1678, aged 64."

Near the altar:
"Here was interred the body of
Gerrard Andrewes, clerk, M. A.
late vicar of this parish, and many
years master of the free-school.
He departed this life
the 29th day of February, 1764,
in the 60th year of his age."

"Near this place lies his mother
Mrs. Frances Andrewes.
She died in May 1751, aged 82;
and his sister,
Mrs. Elizabeth Fenn,
died the 4th day of February, 1760,
aged 65 years.
On his left hand lie the remains
of his daughter Isabella.
She departed this life
the 28th day of January, 1760,
in the 9th year of her age;
and of his son,
Francis-Henry Andrewes,
who died Sept. 20, 1756,
in the 5th year of his age.
Beneath is interred the body of
Mrs. Isabella Andrewes,
relict of the late
Rev. Gerrard Andrewes.
She died March 10, 1788,
in the 70th year of her age."

In the vestry:
"Here lie interred the remains of
Anne Clayton, daughter of the
Rev. John Clayton, once vicar of this perish.
She died March 14, 1784,
in the 63d year of her age."

"Beneath this stone
are deposited the remains of John Freestone Wilson
(formerly of Doughty-street, London),
who departed this life at Leicester,
16th May, 1810, aged 32,
and to whose memory this stone is placed here by
his afflicted and disconsolate father."

"Here lies the body of William Sutton,
who departed this life June 13, 1736,
in the 45th year of his age."

In the North aile:
"Here lies the body of Joseph Newton, sen.
one of the aldermen of this Borough.
He departed this life Dec. 31, 1759, in the
78th year of his age.
He was a worthy, pious, and honest man."

On a neat monument:
"In memory of Mary Slack,
daughter of James and Lucy Slack,
who died Feb. 1, 1794, aged 14 years.
Sleep on, thou fair, and wait Th' Almighty's will;
Then rise unchang'd and be an Angel still."

In the church-yard:

Rev. William Clayton, rector of Ravenstone, in the county of Derby, and vicar of Anstey near Coventry, in the county of Warwick, died April 27, 1799, aged 75.

"Here are deposited the remains of Hamlett Clarke[1],
one of the aldermen of this Borough.
He departed this life May 29, 1772, aged 58 years.
Elizabeth his wife, died Sept. 23, 1784, aged 70 years.
Elizabeth their daughter, died April 10, 1782, aged 34.
Sarah (another daughter) died April 5, 1766, aged 16.
Elizabeth, Mary, and William, died infants."

Grace Hartshorn (another of their daughters, and wife of W. Hartshorn), March 27, 1773, aged 30.

Jane Baxter (another of their daughters, and wife of William Baxter), died June 16, 1785, aged 45.

Alice, wife of James Liquorice, of Elstor, died Jan. 15, 1725-6, aged 91.

Anne Hubbard, wife of John Hubbard, died May 4, 1735, aged 38.

John Slater, died Feb. 17, 1734, aged 78.
Elizabeth Slater, died March 7, 1744-5, aged 80.
Eliz. wife of John Slack, Dec. 15, 1775, aged 73.
Alderman John Denshire, died in 1725, aged 73.
Richard Marler, died Jan. 14, 1726, aged 50.
Edward Goodess, died Dec. 6, 1764, aged 59.
Dorcas Goodess, died Oct. 20, 1805.
Robert Langton, died July 27, 1770, aged 55.
Elizabeth Langton, died Jan. 10, 1784, aged 73.

Elizabeth, second wife of William Hartshorn, and daughter of William and Anne Woodward, of Burton Overy, died April 4, 1789, aged 36.

Benjamin Hurst, died Aug. 31, 1745, aged 48.
Hannah Hurst, died May 20, 1737.
Mary Hurst (second wife), June 14, 1753, aged 55.
Robert Guy, senior, died Oct. 18, 1733, aged 54.
Alice Guy, died Jan. 28, 1794, aged 71.
Robert Guy, died April 22, 1784, aged 69.
William Guy, died April 16, 1777, aged 57.
Mary Guy, died April 9, 1772, aged 44.
John Parsons, died March 10, 1777, aged 53.
Anne Burgess, died May 7, 1781, aged 66.
John Keightley, died April 8, 1790, aged 3.
Elizabeth, his wife, died Dec. 28, 1801, aged 71.
Mary Willson, died Dec. 16, 1803, aged 80.

John and Elizabeth, children of William and Ann Keightley. John, died May 1, 1788, aged 5; Elizabeth, died Nov. 25, 1788, aged 9 months.

Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Brown, died June 25, 1743, aged 65.

The Charity-school founded by Alderman Newton in his life-time, at the North-east corner of the church-yard, on the site of the antient Shambles, has been already noticed, amongst the other Public Schools[2], in p. 514.—It was re-built by the Corporation of Leicester in 1808, and enlarged for the reception of eighty boys.

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[1] This gentleman was married at Mowsley.

[2] Where see some sensible remarks on Mr. Newton's Will, by the late Rev. William Bickerstaffe: See also, in p. 598, an epitaph placed by the Alderman in St. Martin's church to the memory of his only son.

Abstract

Abstract of the late Mr. Alderman **Gabriel Newton's**[1] Trust Deed for establishing Schools[2].

15 March, 1760. By indenture of bargain and sale of this date, inrolled in the Court of Chancery, and made between Gabriel Newton, of the Borough of Leicester, gent. (one of the aldermen of the said Borough) of the one part; and Nicholas Throsby, Esq. mayor of the borough of Leicester, and the bailiffs and burgesses of the said borough, of the other part; reciting, that it had pleased God to endow the said Gabriel Newton with a plentiful fortune, but to take away his only son, whereby he was left childless; and therefore the said Gabriel Newton being desirous of settling great part of his substance to charitable uses, and having it much at heart to establish such a charity as might be most conducive to the general good of mankind; from a long series of reflection and observation of life, the said Gabriel Newton had sufficient reason to conclude that a religious education of children would, of all others, be the most extensive branch of charity, as its salutary effects might possibly operate in some degree to the latest posterity; for, if children whose parents were not able to bear the expence of putting them to school, and either totally negligent or not capable of instructing them at home, were, by the beneficence of others, taught to read and write, and therewith, for a series of years, obliged daily and duly to attend and join in the service of the Church, might it not reasonably be hoped that they were in the most likely way to receive such impressions of religion as might some time work together for their future happiness, as well as be a means to improve their condition in this present life, and that such children so educated (with the assistance of God's grace), becoming men of truly virtuous and Christian lives, might possibly, by their shining example in the deportment of themselves and the prudent government and pious instruction of their families, so effectually implant amongst their children, servants, and neighbours, such principles of religion and virtue as might happily derive to future generations inestimable blessings:

And also reciting, that the said Gabriel Newton was desirous of promoting the due reading of the Creed of St. Athanasius, as thereinafter mentioned, which he looked upon as the completest body of Divinity ever composed since the time of the Apostles, and a full answer to all heretical objections to the doctrine and tenets of the Church of England; concurring with Dr. Waterland in his History of that Creed, who deemed the minister or parishioners of any place, who did not receive and read the same as directed by the rubrick of the Church of England, to be lukewarm Christians:

It is witnessed, that the said Gabriel Newton to the intent to carry his said design in execution, and to the intent to settle and assure the messuages, cottages, closes, lands, tenements, tithes, and hereditaments thereinafter mentioned, to the several uses, intents, and purposes thereinafter expressed and declared of and concerning the same; and, in consideration of five shillings to him paid by the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, did grant, bargain, sell, alien and confirm unto the said Nicholas Throsby, the said mayor, and the said bailiffs and burgesses, their successors and assigns,

Certain estates at Barwell, Earl Shilton, Bushby, and Stretton, all in the county of Leicester; to hold unto the said Nicholas Throsby the said mayor, and the said bailiffs and burgesses, their successors and assigns for the time being for ever, to the only proper use and behoof of the said Nicholas Throsby the said mayor, and the said bailiffs and burgesses, their successors and assigns for the time being for ever, upon the several trusts, intents, and purposes, and subject to the several provisoes or conditions thereinafter expressed; to wit:

Upon trust, that the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, their successors and assigns for the time being[2], should, by and out of the rents, issues, and profits of the said granted premises, after deduction of all necessary outgoings thereout, for taxes, repairs, quit-rents, or otherwise, yearly for ever pay, or cause to be paid, unto the several mayors, or chief officers, bailiffs, and burgesses, of the several boroughs or corporations, their successors or assigns for the time being, after mentioned, and to the several resident ministers, whether rector, vicar, or curate, churchwardens and overseers of the poor, of the several parishes and hamlets after mentioned, the several yearly sums of money after expressed; viz.

	£.	s.	d.
To the mayor, or other chief officer, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough or corporation of Bedford, in the county of Bedford - - - - - - - - - -	26	0	0
To the mayor, or other chief officer, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough or corporation of Buckingham, in the county of Bucks - - - - - - - -	26	0	0
To the mayor, or other chief officer, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough or corporation of Hertford, in the county of Hertford - - - - - - -	26	0	0
To the mayor, or other chief officer, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough or corporation of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon - - - - - -	26	0	0
To the resident minister as aforesaid, churchwarden and overseers of the poor, of the parish of Ashby de la Zouch, in the said county of Leicester, for the time being - - - - - - - - - - -	26	0	0

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[1] "Gabriel Newton was the son of reputable parents in Leicester, where, by marriage chiefly, he procured a considerable fortune. He was bred to the combing line; and afterwards was master of a capital inn, the Horse and Trumpet, near the High Cross, which he quitted, and lived afterwards in the line and character of a gentleman. He had three wives, but only one child, a son, who lived nearly to the age of manhood; after whose death, he turned his thoughts to the laudable purpose of being serviceable to posterity. His projects, in the way of charity, were many; and his opponents, who were always ready to thwart his schemes, not a few. His temper might not be even at the decline of life; but those who had neither abilities nor inclination to do good might have humoured his inclination without the least injury to themselves. He once offered to re-build the South front of St. Martin's Church, if the Churchwardens would indulge him with a sitting in it, to his mind, for the charity boys. He likewise offered to re-build the Old Hospital, if the Corporation would consent to his boys occupying a certain place on the Town's premises; and many other praise-worthy schemes he would have executed, had he not been opposed by those in power. He was chosen Mayor in 1732. He was a regular attendant on divine service, daily; and was at times rude to the Clergyman if he ever omitted the performance of the Church-service, particularly the Athanasian Creed on the days appointed for it to be read: even the ringing of the prayer-bell he attended to with critical exactness: Mr. Philip Hackett, the then parish clerk, and he, fought once in the belfry, about Mr. Hackett's boy being irregular in ringing the bell. He broke his cane over the clerk's head, for which the clerk kicked him down the stairs. If he ever found a man indelicately turned against the church wall, he was sure to receive a blow from the Alderman's cane." Throsby's Leicester, p. 188.

[2] "*Leicester, March* 23, 1808. The Corporation of Leicester, having now the satisfaction to find themselves sanctioned by the opinion of Counsel, in *extending* the Charities of the late Mr. Alderman Newton, hereby give notice, that they are about to appropriate to the establishment of Schools in Leicester, and some other Towns in Leicestershire, the large accumulation of rents, which have been invested in the funds, pending the repeated litigations of the heir at law, and subsequently, till Time has barred his claim. For the School at Leicester there is wanted a master, well qualified to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic. There will be a considerable number of boys under his tuition, inclusive of those now in the School which was established out of the personal estate of Alderman Newton, the present master of which is about to retire. Any person who can produce satisfactory testimonials of his abilities, and habits of teaching, as well as of his moral and religious character, may leave written applications at the Town Clerk's Office. None need apply who does not answer this description, as a liberal salary will be given to secure a master well qualified for the situation.—Sanctioned also in carrying into execution the ulterior trusts reposed in them by the Alderman's will, the Corporation give notice, that they are about to appropriate the surplus rents of his estates, and of the accumulation thereof arising from the investments made pending the litigation of the heir at law, and subsequently, till Time has at length barred his claims, in apprenticing poor boys of the Town of Leicester. The trust-deeds define the objects of this charity to be, 'Poor boys of indigent and necessitous parents of the Established Church of England, and inhabitants of the Town of Leicester, not receiving relief from the poor rates. Persons answering the above description may apply at the offices of Thomas Wrighte, esq. Mayor; or Mr. William Heyrick, Town-clerk." *Copied from a Public Advertisement in the Leicester Journal.*

To the resident minister, churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of St. Neot's, in the said county of Huntingdon - - - - - - - - -	26	0	0
To the resident minister, churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of Barwell, in the said county of Leicester, for the time being - -	20	16	0
To the resident minister, churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the hamlet of Earl Shilton, in the said county of Leicester, for the time being	20	16	0

To be by the said several mayors, or other chief officers, bailiffs, and burgesses of the said boroughs or corporations last mentioned, respectively for the time being, and by the said ministers, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor of the said parishes and hamlets of Ashby de la Zouch, St. Neot's, Barwell, and Earl Shilton, respectively, applied, disposed of, and appropriated, towards the clothing, schooling, and educating of 25 boys, of indigent or necessitous parents of the Established Church of England, in each of the said towns, parishes, and hamlets respectively, without any regard to particular parishes in the said boroughs or corporations, where there are more parishes than one, all the parishes in such borough or corporation, respectively, being to receive the benefit thereof as if only one parish; as should, by such mayors, or other chief officer, bailiffs, and burgesses, and such minister, churchwarden, and overseers of the poor respectively, be deemed proper objects of such charity (save and except in the said parish of Barwell, and in the said hamlet of Earl Shilton, in which places there were to be but 20 boys only), under the restrictions and regulations after mentioned: viz.

The boys to be taken and chosen from the age of seven years inclusive, to the age of 14 years inclusive; (to wit,) none under the age of seven years, nor above the age of fourteen years; each boy to be allowed annually, or once in 15 months, or once in 18 months, as the said last-mentioned trustees shall think proper, a green cloth coat, waistcoat, and breeches, not under 20*d.* *per* yard, one shirt of flaxen cloth, not under 13*d.* *per* yard, and such stockings and caps, and other apparel, to be bought out of each of the said several annual sums, as the said Gabriel Newton had usually allowed for some time past, in some or one of the said towns, boroughs, parishes, or hamlets; and the residue then remaining out of each annual sum to be yearly paid to a proper master, to be chosen as after mentioned, to teach and instruct such a number of boys as before mentioned, in each of the said boroughs, towns, parishes, and hamlets respectively, reading, writing, and arithmetic, and singing of Psalms, and toning the responses in and during divine service, in the several parish churches and chapels in the said boroughs, towns, parishes, and hamlets, respectively, where only one parish church or chapel; and, where there are more than one, in such parish church or chapel as the said trustees for the application of the said annual sums respectively, for the time being, should think proper; such master and boys, in each borough, town, parish, or hamlet, respectively, to be nominated and chosen by the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses for the time being in each borough or corporation, respectively, assembled at their common hall there, or the major part of the same body then present; and by the resident minister, whether rector, vicar, or curate, churchwardens, and overseers of the poor in such parishes or hamlets respectively, or the major part of them; in which election, the mayor, or other chief officer, in each corporation, respectively, for the time being, and the resident minister as aforesaid, in each parish and hamlet, respectively, to have the casting vote, when the electors were equally divided (subject nevertheless to such inspection, visitation, and regulation, as after mentioned). Provided always, and it was the true intent and meaning of the said Gabriel Newton, and of those presents, that no boy or boys should be admitted to receive the benefit of the above donation, if the parent or parents of such boy or boys for the time being should receive any collection or benefit from the levies raised in such town, borough, parish, or hamlet, respectively, for the maintenance of the poor there. Provided also, and it was the true intent and meaning of the said Gabriel Newton, and of those presents, and the said Gabriel Newton did thereby declare, that no town, or parish, hamlet, or place, should receive any benefit from the said donations, where the said creed of St. Athanasius used in the Rubrick of the Church of England, was not publicly read, in the church, chapel, or place used for divine service, in such town, parish, hamlet, or place, on the days appointed in the said Rubrick for that purpose; and where the boys should not be permitted to tone the responses in divine service, as before directed:

Provided further, that if the rector, vicar, or curate, of any town, parish, hamlet, or place, that for the time being should happen to enjoy the benefit of the said donation, should, at any time thenafter, neglect or refuse to read the said Creed of St. Athanasius in divine service, as directed by the said Rubrick of the Church of England; or if the said boys should not be permitted to tone the responses in divine service as before directed; that then, and in either of the said cases, and when and as often as it should so happen, it should and might be lawful to and for the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Leicester aforesaid, for the time being, assembled at their common hall in the same borough, or the major part of the members of the same body then present, to take away the benefit of the said donation from such nonconforming town, parish, hamlet, or place; and pay and apply the money usually paid to such town, parish, hamlet, or place, to and for the benefit of the like number of boys in any other town, parish, hamlet, or place, in the same County that the said nonconforming place or places should or might be situate, or in any other town, parish, hamlet, or place, not then enjoying the benefit thereof, for the time being, in the manner, and under the same regulations and restrictions, as aforesaid, as the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Leicester aforesaid, for the time being, assembled at their common hall as aforesaid, or the major part of the same body then present, shall think fit (save, except, and unless the said Creed should at any time thereafter, by King, Queen, or Parliament, be abrogated or abolished out of, and not used in, the Rubrick of the Church of England, which abolition, in the opinion of the said Gabriel Newton, would be a greater blow to the Church and State than taking off the head of the Royal Martyr King Charles the First, that then the omitting reading the said Creed as aforesaid should not be deemed a forfeiture of the said donation.) Which said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Leicester aforesaid, for the time being, assembled at their common hall in manner aforesaid, were thereby appointed the proper judges, to determine whether the said Creed should be, or for the time being had been properly, read or not read, or whether the said toning of the responses had or had not been used, so as to entitle any town, parish, hamlet, or place, to enjoy or subject them to be deprived of the benefit of the said donation, according to the true intent and meaning of those presents. Provided also, and it was the true intent and meaning of those presents, and the said Gabriel Newton did thereby impower the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, of the borough of Leicester aforesaid, and their successors for the time being, or the major part of them, assembled at their common hall, from time to time, and when and as often as they should think fit, to elect and appoint one or more person or persons, as steward, treasurer, or secretary, to the said charity, to receive the rents of the said granted premises, and do all other matters relative thereto, and to keep the accompts of the fund thereby created for carrying on and supporting the said charity, and to receive and pay the several appointments thereof; and also, by such steward, treasurer, or secretary, or otherwise, when and as often as the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Leicester aforesaid, assembled as aforesaid, should think fit, to visit the several towns, parishes, hamlets, and places, that should for the time being receive the benefit of the said donation, and inspect into the accompts of the several trustees thereby appointed for the disposition thereof, and to regulate the application of the same, according to the true intent and meaning of the said indenture; and also to pay and allow unto such stewards, treasurers, or secretaries, out of the said fund, his or their necessary charges and expences, and all other charges and expences attending such visitation; and such yearly stipend or salary for his or their trouble as they the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Leicester aforesaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, assembled as aforesaid, should think proper; such steward rendering an accompt to them when and as often as they should think proper; with power for the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Leicester aforesaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, assembled as aforesaid, such stewards, treasurers, or secretaries, to remove, and other or others in his or their stead to appoint, when and as often as they, or the major part of them, assembled as aforesaid, shall see occasion. Provided further, and it was the true intent and meaning of the said Gabriel Newton, and of the said indenture, that in case the funds thereby created for the establishing, and supporting the said charities for the time being, should not be sufficient, after deduction of all necessary outgoings as aforesaid, to pay to the several towns, parishes, hamlets, and places before mentioned, the several annual sums before expressed; that then it should and might be lawful to and for the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Leicester aforesaid, for the time being, assembled as aforesaid, or the major part of the same body then present, from time to time, and at any time thereafter, to lessen the number of such towns, parishes, hamlets, or places, as they should think fit; and, so, on the contrary, if the same funds for the time being, by any improvement thereof, should happen to be more than sufficient for the purposes aforesaid, it should be lawful for them, the same mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses assembled as aforesaid, to increase the number of towns, parishes, hamlets, and places, and add such as they should think proper, in the same manner, for the like purposes, under and subject to the like restrictions and regulations as before directed, so as the said charity or donation of the said Gabriel Newton might be as extensive as possible.

Provided always, and it was the true intent and meaning of the said Gabriel Newton, and of the said indenture, that it should be lawful for the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Leicester aforesaid, for the time being, or the major part of them assembled as aforesaid, from time to time thereafter, and when and as often as they should think fit, to remove the said charity or donation from any town, parish, hamlet, or place, that should for the time being receive the benefit thereof, where the same should be abused, or the regulations before directed not be complied with, according to the true intent and meaning of the said indenture; or for any other just and reasonable cause; and pay, apply, and dispose of the same, to and for the benefit of any other town, parish, hamlet, or place, as they the said mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses of the borough of Leicester aforesaid, for the time being, or the major part of them, assembled as aforesaid, should think proper[1].

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[1] In consequence of the increased funds of this charity, the following correspondence took place on the establishment of one of these Schools in the County.

" To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the Borough of Leicester. *January* 1, 1809.

" We the minister, churchwarden, and principal inhabitants of the parish of Hinckley,—desirous of establishing a free-school under the will of the late Alderman Gabriel Newton,—Petition and solicit you to grant us such a pecuniary aid and assistance from the fund given by the said Gabriel Newton, for the furtherance of cloathing and educating of the industrious poor children, as you in your discretion may think fit. Signed, H. E. HOLLAND, Minister; JOHN WARD, THOMAS SANSOME, Churchwardens; &c. &c."

" GENTLEMEN, [" To the Minister and Churchwardens of Hinckley.] " *Leicester, January* 24, 1809.

" The Corporation of Leicester are possessed of certain estates in Leicestershire, under a deed of trust made by Mr. Gabriel Newton, formerly an alderman of Leicester, for the purpose of paying certain annual sums, specified in the deed, to several towns therein mentioned, towards cloathing and educating a certain number of children at each of those places; with a provision that, in case the rents should at any time become more than adequate to the support of the schools at such places, this Corporation, as his trustees, should have power to extend the charity to *other* towns. It is with great satisfaction that the Corporation (after many years of tedious litigation with the Alderman's heir at law) find themselves enabled to perform the gratifying part of their duty. The increase of the rents, added to the dividends arising from the sums which accumulated during the time the suits with the heir at law were pending, and which were invested from time to time, and now remain in the funds, will afford the means of granting 26*l. per annum* to five places besides those specifically mentioned in the trust deed, and besides a sum which they have appropriated to a school at Leicester. Under these circumstances, and having reason to believe that the town of Hinckley is one in which the donation may be made very useful, I am directed to acquaint you, that they intend to grant 26*l. per annum* to that parish, commencing at Lady-day next, provided the conditions mentioned in the trust-deed be complied with, and that the minister and principal inhabitants will use their best endeavours to procure voluntary contributions in aid of it. The trustees are not authorized to give a larger sum. As it is not sufficient of itself to establish a school upon the plan settled by the donor, they think it right to require *an assurance* that exertions will be made by the parishioners, so as to render it as beneficial as possible; and they doubt not but that you and the more opulent inhabitants of your town will gladly promote an object so desirable. The principal conditions which the donor himself has annexed to the gift are the following: It is to be applied " towards the cloathing, schooling, and educating of 25 boys of indigent or necessitous parents of the Established Church of England in each town, between the ages of seven and 14 years; each boy to be allowed, annually, or once in 15 months, or once in 18 months (as the trustees may think proper), a green cloth coat, waistcoat, and breeches, not under 20*d. per* yard, a flaxen shirt not under 13*d. per* yard, and such stockings, caps, and other apparel, as Mr. Newton in his life-time had usually allowed. To be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, singing of psalms, and toning the responses in the parish church. No boy whose parents receive parochial relief is to be admitted; nor is any parish to have the donation where the Creed of Saint Athanasius shall not be read in the Church on the days appointed in the rubric." If the parishioners of Hinckley accept the donation upon the terms above stated, an abstract of the material parts of the trust-deed will be hereafter sent for their better guidance; and it now only remains for me to request the favour of a speedy answer, and which I shall take the earliest opportunity of laying before the Corporation. W. HEYRICK, Town-clerk."

" SIR, [" To William Heyrick, esq. Town-clerk.] " *Hinckley, Aug.* 29, 1809.

" A few days ago, at a meeting of the parishioners of this place, reference was had to a letter received from you so long since as January last, respecting the late Mr. Alderman Newton's charity. We are deputed by that meeting to notify to you, that the annuity of 26*l.* will be gladly accepted, and met with an adequate sum, to fulfil the intentions of the said charity. We are desired to give an assurance to that effect; also to ask you for any further necessary information on the subject.

" We are, Sir, your obedient servants, JOHN WARD, JOHN BLAKESLEY, Churchwardens."

" GENTLEMEN, [" To Messrs. Ward and Blakesley, Churchwardens, Hinckley.] " *Leicester, July* 7, 1810.

" Owing to the answers from several other parishes to which the Corporation, as Trustees of the late Mr. Alderman Newton's charities, had made offers for establishing schools, similar to that made to Hinckley, not having been received; the Committee, to whom the management of the affairs of those charities are confided, did not meet until the 3d instant, when I laid before them your letter of the 29th of August last, by which it appears that the parishioners of Hinckley are desirous of receiving the annuity of 26*l.* upon the terms mentioned in my letter of the 24th of January, 1809. At this meeting I received the directions of the Committee, to inform you, that I am ordered to pay the annuity to your parish from Lady-day last, in case the school is already established, or shall be established by Michaelmas next; and that, if it should not be established by that time, the payment shall commence from Lady-day next, if the school be then established. I inclose an abstract of the trust-deed [p. 611], which shews fully the conditions annexed by the donor to the grant, and which I need scarcely observe, the Corporation, as Trustees, are bound to see complied with. I am not aware that you will need any further information from me than my letter of the 24th of January and the trust-deed will afford; but if you do, I beg you will make no hesitation in applying to me for it. W. HEYRICK, Town-clerk.

September 22, 1810. Whereas the Town of Hinckley having obtained the late Mr. Alderman Newton's donation, " towards the cloathing, schooling, and educating of twenty-five boys, of indigent or necessitous parents, of the Established Church of England, between the ages of seven and fourteen years;" any person belonging to the said parish (not receiving parochial relief) who wished to have the benefit of the above charity, were requested to apply to the minister or churchwardens.—In course the establishment immediately took place; and 25 boys were cloathed at Hinckley in March 1811.

PEDIGREE of STANTON and PICKERING, of LANGTON, continued from vol. II. p. 664; and from Brydges's Northamptonshire, vol. II. p. 384.

Arms of *Stanton:* Vairè, Argent and Sable, a canton Gules.—Arms of *Pickering:* Ermine, a lion rampant, crowned Or.
Arms of *Ord:* Sable, three salmon hauriant in fess Argent. Crest, an elk's head Or.—Plate XLV. fig. 12, 13.

Sir Francis Stanton, of Birchmore[1], Woburn, Bedfordshire; living 1634.=Elizabeth; died 1630, æt. 66.

1. Robert Stanton, of Birchmore, esq.=Mary, daughter of Edward Prescott, of London. | 2. Francis. | 3. Edmund. | 4. William. | Anne.

1. Francis Stanton, of Birchmore, esq.=Mary, daughter and heir of Arthur Staveley, esq. | 2. Robert. | Three daughters.

Staveley Stanton, of Birchmore, esq.=Elizabeth, daughter of sir Thomas Alston, of Odell, knt.; living 1681-2.

1. Staveley Stanton, of West Langton, esq. æt. circa 8, 1631-2. | 2. Francis Stanton, æt. 6. | Elizabeth, heir to her father and brothers; died July 10, 1741.=Sir Gilbert Pickering, bart. of Tichmersh and of Langton; high sheriff of Leicestershire 1705-6; died Feb. 19, 1735-6, æt. 67.

Sir Gilbert Pickering, knt.; died 1613.=Elizabeth Hazard, of Boun.

Sir John Pickering, of Tichmarsh, knt.; died 1617.=Susannah, daughter of sir Erasmus Dryden.

Elizabeth, daughter of sir Sidney Montague, knt.; first wife; died 1704.=1. Sir Gilbert Pickering, created a baronet of Nova Scotia; died 1668.=.... daughter of John Pepys, of Cambridgeshire; second wife; no issue. | 2. John. 3. Edward. 4. James. | 1. Elizabeth. 2. Frances.

Sir John Pickering, bart.; died April 3, 1703.=Frances, daughter of sir Thomas Alston, of Odell, bart. | 2. Gilbert Pickering, a lieutenant at sea 1683; afterwards styled Major Gilbert Pickering.=Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Pinchon, a draper in London. | Five other sons, and Two daughters.

Sir Gilbert Pickering, bart. of Tichmersh and of Langton (as above). | 1. John Pickering.= | 2. William. | 1. Elizabeth, born 1669; married Rev. Thomas Dillingham (see their descendants, p. 616). | 2. Anne.

Sir Gilbert Pickering, succeeded to the title in 1749.

1. John Pickering, died 1703. 2. Gilbert Pickering, died 1724. | 3. John Pickering, died 1712. | 4. Sir Edward Pickering, bart.; died unmarried, July 10, 1749, æt. 49. | 1. Dorothy-Elizabeth, coheir to her brother; died unmarried Oct. 23, 1766. | 2. Frances, coheir to her brother; married to Thomas Byrd, esq. whom she survived; (see below). | 3. Jemima, died unmarried before 1749.

PEDIGREE of BYRD, of CLEYBROOK.

William Byrd[2], esq. a counsellor at law, purchased Cleybrook Hall about 1670; and died there soon after 1700.=Frances, his widow, buried at Cleybrook, April 22, 1710.

Elizabeth ......; first wife; buried May 8, 1706.=1. Thomas Byrd[3], esq. of Cleybrook Hall, the *Old Justice*; many years in the commission of the peace for the county of Leicester; died in 1753.=Catharine ......; 2d wife; buried Dec. 2, 1735. | 2. William Byrd, of Baliol College, Oxford; M. A. 1715; and vicar of Cleybrook the same year; buried May 30, 1743. | Catharine, married Oct. 8, 1716; died at Edinburgh about 1749.=John Major[4], esq. born at Leicester 1696; afterwards of Red Hall, Barwell (see p. 482); died in 1738.

1. Thomas Byrd, esq. of Cleybrook Hall[5]; died s. p.; buried March 8, 1755.=Frances Pickering[6] (one of the two sisters and coheirs of sir Edward Pickering, of Tichmersh, co. Northampton, bart. 50,000*l.* fortune); married July 6, 1752; died Jan. 3, 1765. | 2. William Byrd, esq. of Cleybrook Hall; died s. p.; buried Sept. 9, 1761. | 3. Rev. John Byrd, baptized Feb. 17, 1713; bur. April 14, 1743. | 4. George Byrd, esq. bapt. Aug. 1, 1715; died in 1777, s. p. | 2. Mary, bapt. Jan. 5, 1713; a widow (heir to her brother George) in 1777; died 1783.=...... Barford, rector of Tichmersh, c. Northampton[7]; died about 1770. | 1. Catharine, bapt. Jan. 11, buried Jan. 17, 1711.

John Maior, esq. living in 1740; and died soon after. | 1. Susanna, 2. Jane, and 3. Susanna, all died unmarried. | 4. Mary, born 1731; cousin and heir to Mary Barford in 1783; died Aug. 11, 1805, s. p.=John Llwyd, M. A. rector of Swithland 1760; living 1811.

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[1] Against the North wall of Woburn church, between the two windows, is an alabaster monument in two parts, whereon, kneeling before an altar tomb, is a knight in armour, and his lady. Behind him, four sons; and her, one daughter. Below, another man, in a gown, and his wife, with two sons and three daughters. On a square of black marble at top:

"HERE LYETH SIR FRANCIS STAUNTON, KNIGHT, WHO WAS HIGH SHERRIFE OF THIS COUNTY, AGED .., AND DYED ....., ALSO DAME ELIZAB. HIS WIFE, AGED 66, WHO DYED 1630.

The mother's dead; father and sons survive;
'Tis grace must make them, after death, alive.
What! though a golden name, in marble set,
Is that a new name on the white stone writt?
In that alone will comfort then be found,
When that God's angell the last trump shall sound."

In front of the higher altar tomb:

"SIR FRANCIS STAUNTON KNIGHT, AND DAME ELIZ. HIS WIFE, HAD ISSUE,
Ann Staunton;
Robert Staunton;
Francis Staunton;
Edmond Staunton;
William Staunton."

[2] Samuel Byrd, of Catharine Hall, Cambridge; M. A. 1668; vicar of Cleybrook 1681—1685, was probably brother to the counsellor.

[3] This gentleman offered himself as a candidate for the county of Leicester, in the year 1715, in opposition to sir Jeoffery Palmer and sir Thomas Cave. See under Claybrook, p. 104.

[4] Jane Major, the only sister of this gentleman, was wife of Anthony Oneby, esq. lord of the manor of Barwell, who died Sept. 6, 1757; and whose only surviving daughter (Jane, relict of Mr. Ailway) is now living, at a very advanced age, at Watford.—On the decease of this lady, the next of kin to her father Anthony Oneby are the heirs at law of Robert Oneby, esq. of Lowdham, Suffolk. See vol. III. p. 1148.

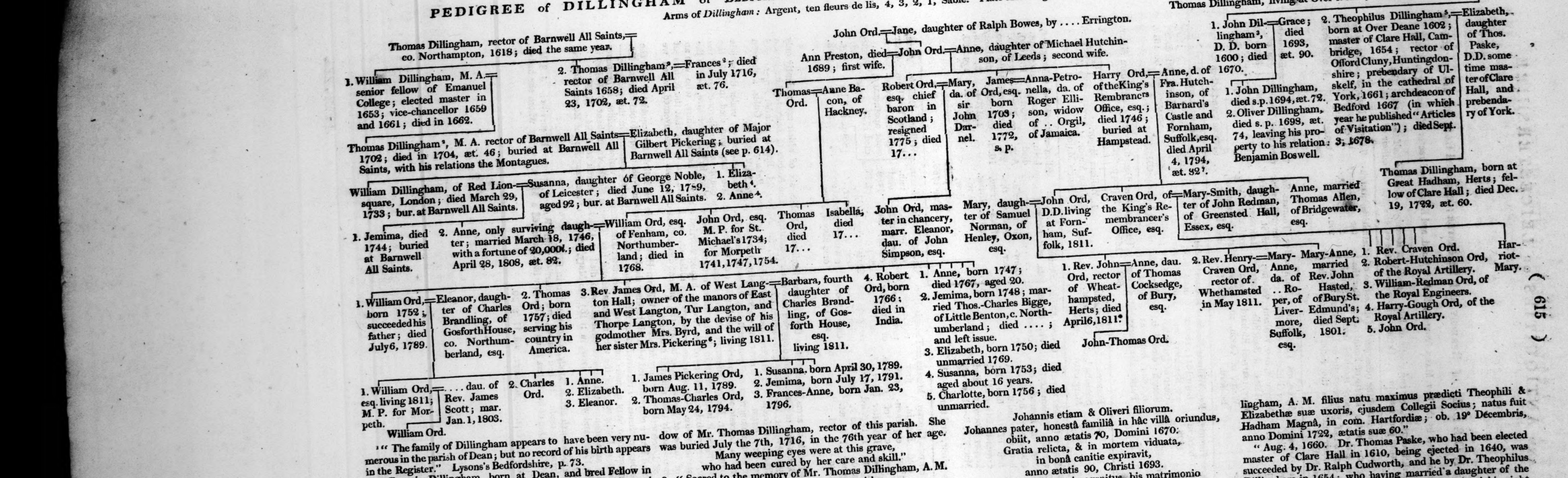
[5] Gent. Mag. vol. LVIII. p. 1103.

[6] This lady, and her sister, Mrs. Dorothy-Elizabeth Pickering, were supposed to have died worth upwards of 200,000*l.* J.S.H.—By the concurring will of these two ladies, the Pickering estate at Langton was given to their relation the late Mrs. Ord; and is now the property of the Rev. James Ord, clerk, one of her sons (to whom Mrs. Byrd was godmother), who resides upon it. To sir Gilbert Pickering, bart. (who was also a relation), they gave 40,000*l.*; and to his seven sisters 3000*l.* each.—The Tichmersh estate (the old residence of the Pickering family, in the church of which is the family vault where the remains of the two ladies are deposited) was directed to be sold; and the produce, with a large personal property, to be applied to a considerable number of legacies, amongst which more than 12,000*l.* was given to different public hospitals and other charitable institutions.

[7] To which he was presented in 1751 by his relations, Elizabeth and Frances Pickering, spinsters.

PEDIGREE of DILLINGHAM of BEDFORDSHIRE; and ORD; continued from that of NOBLE of RERESBY and LEICESTER, in vol. III. p. 461.

Arms of *Dillingham*: Argent, ten fleurs de lis, 4, 3, 2, 1, Sable. Plate XLV. fig. 14.—Arms of *Ord*; see p. 614.



Thomas Dillingham, living at Over Dean[1], co. Bedford, in 1600.=Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. Paske, D.D. some time master of Clare Hall, and prebendary of York.

1. John Dillingham[3], D. D. born 1600; died 1670.=Grace; died 1693, æt. 90.

2. Theophilus Dillingham[5], born at Over Deane 1602; master of Clare Hall, Cambridge, 1654; rector of Offord Cluny, Huntingdonshire; prebendary of Ulskelf, in the cathedral of York, 1661; archdeacon of Bedford 1667 (in which year he published "Articles of Visitation"); died Sept. 3, 1678.

1. John Dillingham, died s.p. 1694, æt. 72.

2. Oliver Dillingham, died s. p. 1698, æt. 74, leaving his property to his relation Benjamin Boswell.

Thomas Dillingham, born at Great Hadham, Herts; fellow of Clare Hall; died Dec. 19, 1722, æt. 60.

Thomas Dillingham, rector of Barnwell All Saints, co. Northampton, 1618; died the same year.=

1. William Dillingham, M. A. senior fellow of Emanuel College; elected master in 1653; vice-chancellor 1659 and 1661; died in 1662.=

2. Thomas Dillingham[2],=Frances[2]; died in July 1716, æt. 76. rector of Barnwell All Saints 1658; died April 23, 1702, æt. 72.

Thomas Dillingham[2], M. A. rector of Barnwell All Saints 1702; died in 1704, æt. 46; buried at Barnwell All Saints, with his relations the Montagues.=Elizabeth, daughter of Major Gilbert Pickering; buried at Barnwell All Saints (see p. 614).

William Dillingham, of Red Lion-square, London; died March 29, 1733; bur. at Barnwell All Saints.=Susanna, daughter of George Noble, of Leicester; died June 12, 1789, aged 92; bur. at Barnwell All Saints.

1. Elizabeth[4].
2. Anne[4].

1. Jemima, died 1744; buried at Barnwell All Saints.

2. Anne, only surviving daughter; married March 18, 1746, with a fortune of 20,000*l.*; died April 28, 1808, æt. 82.=William Ord, esq. of Fenham, co. Northumberland; died in 1768.

John Ord.=Jane, daughter of Ralph Bowes, by .... Errington.

Ann Preston, died 1689; first wife.=John Ord.=Anne, daughter of Michael Hutchinson, of Leeds; second wife.

Thomas Ord.=Anne Bacon, of Hackney.

Robert Ord, esq. chief baron in Scotland; resigned 1775; died 17...=Mary, da. of sir John Darnel.

James Ord, esq. born 1708; died 1772, s. p.=Anna-Petronella, da. of Roger Ellison, widow of .. Orgil, of Jamaica.

Harry Ord, of the King's Rembrancers Office, esq.; died 1746; buried at Hampstead.=Anne, d. of Fra. Hutchinson, of Barnard's Castle and Fornham, Suffolk, esq. died April 4, 1794, æt. 82[7].

John Ord, esq. M. P. for St. Michael's 1734; for Morpeth 1741, 1747, 1754.

Thomas Ord, died 17...

Isabella, died 17...

John Ord, master in chancery, marr. Eleanor, dau. of John Simpson, esq.

Mary, daughter of Samuel Norman, of Henley, Oxon, esq.=John Ord, D.D. living at Fornham, Suffolk, 1811.

Craven Ord, of the King's Remembrancer's Office, esq.=Mary-Smith, daughter of John Redman, of Greensted Hall, Essex, esq.

Anne, married Thomas Allen, of Bridgewater, esq.

1. William Ord, born 1752; succeeded his father; died July 6, 1789.=Eleanor, daughter of Charles Brandling, of Gosforth House, co. Northumberland, esq.

2. Thomas Ord; born 1757; died serving his country in America.

3. Rev. James Ord, M. A. of West Langton Hall; owner of the manors of East and West Langton, Tur Langton, and Thorpe Langton, by the devise of his godmother Mrs. Byrd, and the will of her sister Mrs. Pickering[6]; living 1811.=Barbara, fourth daughter of Charles Brandling, of Gosforth House, esq. living 1811.

4. Robert Ord, born 1766; died in India.

1. Anne, born 1747; died 1767, aged 20.
2. Jemima, born 1748; married Thos.-Charles Bigge, of Little Benton, c. Northumberland; died .... ; and left issue.
3. Elizabeth, born 1750; died unmarried 1769.
4. Susanna, born 1753; died aged about 16 years.
5. Charlotte, born 1756; died unmarried.

1. Rev. John Ord, rector of Wheathampsted, Herts; died April 6, 1811.=Anne, dau. of Thomas Cocksedge, of Bury, esq.

John-Thomas Ord.

2. Rev. Henry-Craven Ord, rector of Whethamsted in May 1811.=Mary-Anne, da. of .. Roper, of Livermore, Suffolk, esq.

Mary-Anne, married Rev. John Hasted, of Bury St. Edmund's; died Sept. 1801.

1. Rev. Craven Ord.
2. Robert-Hutchinson Ord, of the Royal Artillery.
3. William-Redman Ord, of the Royal Engineers.
4. Harry-Gough Ord, of the Royal Artillery.
5. John Ord.

Harriot-Mary.

1. William Ord, esq. living 1811; M. P. for Morpeth.=.... dau. of Rev. James Scott; mar. Jan. 1, 1803.

William Ord.

2. Charles Ord.

1. Anne.
2. Elizabeth.
3. Eleanor.

1. James Pickering Ord, born Aug. 11, 1789.
2. Thomas-Charles Ord, born May 24, 1794.

1. Susanna, born April 30, 1789.
2. Jemima, born July 17, 1791.
3. Frances-Anne, born Jan. 23, 1796.

[1] "The family of Dillingham appears to have been very numerous in the parish of Dean; but no record of his birth appears in the Register." Lysons's Bedfordshire, p. 73.

"Francis Dillingham, born at Dean, and bred Fellow in Christ College in Cambridge, was an excellent Linguist and Disputant. My Father was present in the Bachillor's Schools, when a Greek Act was kept, between him and William Alabaster, of Trinity College, to their mutual commendation: a disputation so famous that it served for an æra, or epoch, for the Scholars in that age, thence to date their seniority." Fuller's Worthies, *Bedfordshire*.

On a freestone on the chancel floor at Wilden:

"Qui doctus .... quoque vel ....
Vixit & ingenui, conditur hoc Tumulo.
Franciscus Dillingham, Rector hujus Ecclesiæ,
quondam Socius Coll. Christi Cantab.; Academiæ
Taxator; unus ex Translatoribus Sac. Bibl. Hebr.
& Oratoribus in Publicis Comitiis;
Gradu Baccalaureatûs. Obiit Feb. 24, an. D'ni 1625."

[2] Epitaphs in the church of Barnwell All Saints:

1. "Thomas Dillingham, A. M.
Rector of this church near 44 years;
died Sept. 23, anno Dom. 1702, ætat. suæ 72.
A good man, and faithful pastor of Christ's church."

2. "Here lyeth interred Mrs. Frances Dillingham, the widow of Mr. Thomas Dillingham, rector of this parish. She was buried July the 7th, 1716, in the 76th year of her age.
Many weeping eyes were at this grave,
who had been cured by her care and skill."

3. "Sacred to the memory of Mr. Thomas Dillingham, A. M.
and worthy rector of this parish;
an ingenious, learned, charitable, and pious man.
He was the son of an excellent and pious father,
William Dillingham, Doctor of Divinity,
Master of Emanuel College in Cambridge,
And Vice-chancellor of that University;
whose father was also a worthy man,
and rector of this parish many years. He married
Eliz. Pickering, daughter of Major Gilbert Pickering,
grand-daughter of sir Gilbert Pickering, of
Tichmarsh, bart. by whom he had issue
William, Elizabeth, and Ann Dillingham.
Anno Domini 1704, he died, much lamented,
in the 46th yeare of his age;
and was buried here, by his entirely affectionate
and much afflicted widow, who erects this
small monument to his honoured memory."

[3] The following epitaph is at Over Dean:

"B. M. S.
Johannis & Gratiæ Dillingham, parentum:
Johannis etiam & Oliveri filiorum.
Johannes pater, honestâ familiâ in hâc villâ oriundus,
obiit, anno ætatis 70, Domini 1670.
Gratia relicta, & in mortem viduata,
in bonâ canitie expiravit,
anno ætatis 90, Christi 1693.
Johannes filius primogenitus, bis matrimonio
conjunctus, liberis necnon orbatus,
improles decessit, anno æt. 72, Domini 1694.
Oliverus postremò, cum annis 74 penè
compleverat, innuptus, patribus occubuit 1698.
Hic Magister Oliverus, affinem Thomam
Boswell, filium Benjamini Boswell,
Londinensis, ex asse hæredem & executorem
suâ ac fraternâ, sponte cooptavit.
In cujus gratitudinem hoc erexit memoriale."

[4] One of these ladies married a Mr. King, whose son (Thomas King, esq.) was living in 1797.

[5] The Masters of Emanuel College and Clare Hall had each of them Verses in the Gratulatory Poems of 1660.

In St. Edmund's church, Cambridge:

"Hic jacet Theophilus Dillingham, filius Thomæ, natus Over Deane, in com. Bedfordiæ, ejusdemque Archidiaconus, & Præfectus Aulæ de Clare; denatus Cantabrigiæ Nov. 22, 1678, annoque ætatis suæ 76. Hic jacet etiam Thomas Dillingham, A. M. filius natu maximus prædicti Theophili & Elizabethæ suæ uxoris, ejusdem Collegii Socius; natus fuit Hadham Magnâ, in com. Hartfordiæ; ob. 19° Decembris, anno Domini 1722, ætatis suæ 60."

"Aug. 4, 1660. Dr. Thomas Paske, who had been elected master of Clare Hall in 1610, being ejected in 1640, was succeeded by Dr. Ralph Cudworth, and he by Dr. Theophilus Dillingham in 1654; who having married a daughter of the said Dr. Paske, the Doctor being very old, quitted his right of restitution to his said son in law, who accordingly was re-admitted 1660."—"Jan. 26, 1661. Theophilus Dillingham, D. D. was collated to the prebend of Ulfskelf, in the church of York, void by the resignation of Thomas Paske, D. D. He was master of Clare Hall, Cambridge; installed Archdeacon of Bedford, Sept. 3, 1667; and died in 1678. Dr. Dillingham had married the daughter of Dr. Paske; and, by his double resignation, came now to the prebend of York and the mastership of Clare Hall, having been in possession of that headship from 1654, and now, by Paske's resignation, and the fellows' reelection, was re-admitted in 1660." Kennett's Register, pp. 222, &c.

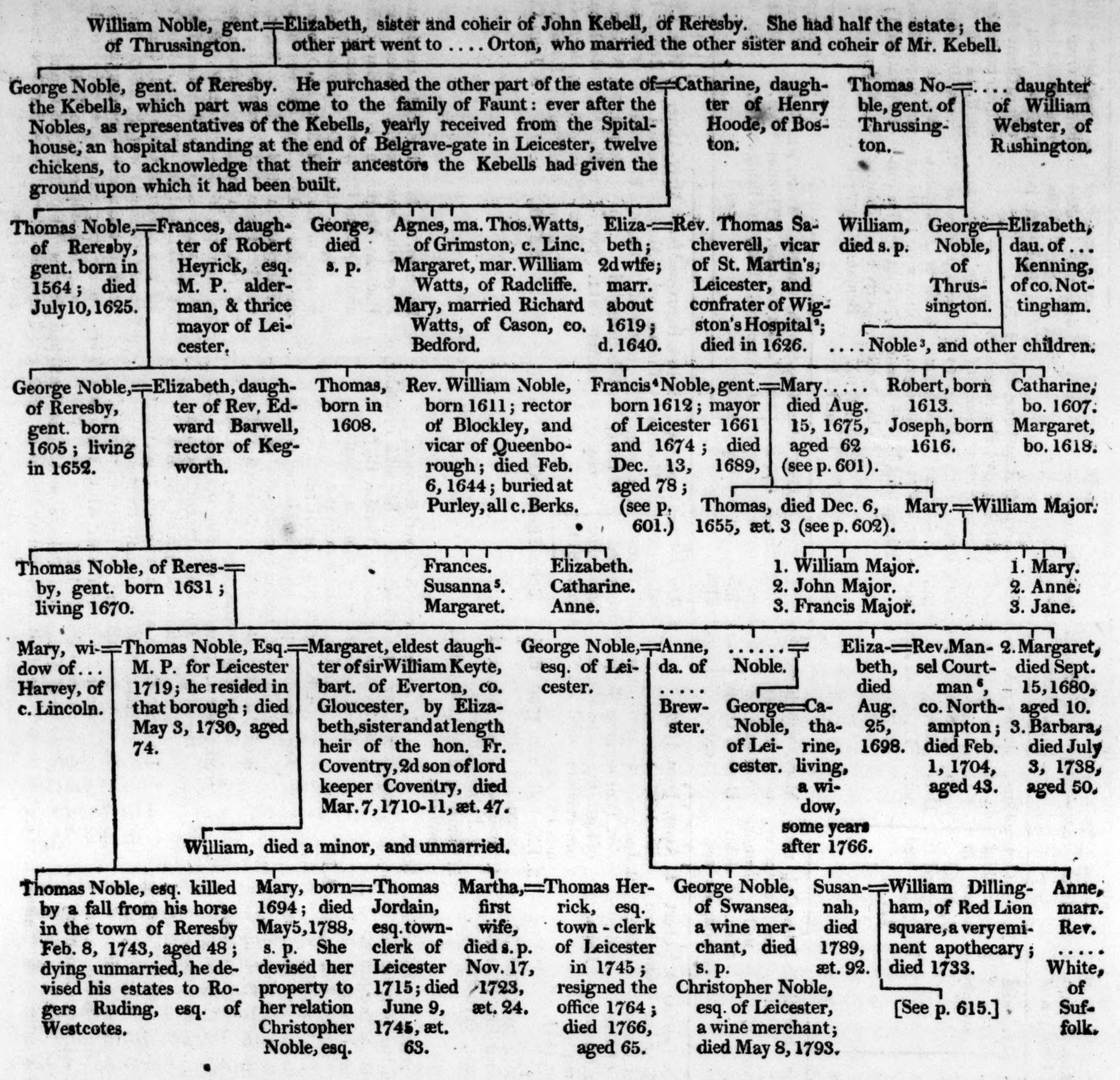
[6] See p. 614.

[7] Buried at Barnet, Herts. Her epitaph, written by Dr. Paley:

"Hanc Tabulam, M. S. optimæ Parentis Annæ Ord, quæ obiit 4° Aprilis, A. D. 1794, anno ætatis 82, per 38 Vidua, Joh'. Ord, Ah! quantulum pietatis indicium, mœrens posuit."

PEDIGREE of NOBLE, of Reresby and Leicester; enlarged from vol. III. p. 461.

(Enlarged from a MS. communicated by the Rev. Mark Noble[1], F. A. S. Lond. and Edinb. and rector of Barning in Kent.)



William Noble, gent. of Thrussington. = Elizabeth, sister and coheir of John Kebell, of Reresby. She had half the estate; the other part went to .... Orton, who married the other sister and coheir of Mr. Kebell.

George Noble, gent. of Reresby. He purchased the other part of the estate of the Kebells, which part was come to the family of Faunt: ever after the Nobles, as representatives of the Kebells, yearly received from the Spital-house, an hospital standing at the end of Belgrave-gate in Leicester, twelve chickens, to acknowledge that their ancestors the Kebells had given the ground upon which it had been built. = Catharine, daughter of Henry Hoode, of Boston.

Thomas Noble, gent. of Thrussington. = ... daughter of William Webster, of Rushington.

Thomas Noble, of Reresby, gent. born in 1564; died July 10, 1625. = Frances, daughter of Robert Heyrick, esq. M. P. alderman, & thrice mayor of Leicester.

George, died s. p.

Agnes, ma. Thos. Watts, of Grimston, c. Linc.

Margaret, mar. William Watts, of Radcliffe.

Mary, married Richard Watts, of Cason, co. Bedford.

Elizabeth; 2d wife; marr. about 1619; d. 1640. = Rev. Thomas Sacheverell, vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, and confrater of Wigston's Hospital[2]; died in 1626.

William, died s. p.

George Noble, of Thrussington. = Elizabeth, dau. of ... Kenning, of co. Nottingham.

.... Noble[3], and other children.

George Noble, of Reresby, gent. born 1605; living in 1652. = Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Edward Barwell, rector of Kegworth.

Thomas, born in 1608.

Rev. William Noble, born 1611; rector of Blockley, and vicar of Queenborough; died Feb. 6, 1644; buried at Purley, all c. Berks.

Francis[4] Noble, gent. born 1612; mayor of Leicester 1661 and 1674; died Dec. 13, 1689, aged 78; (see p. 601.) = Mary..... died Aug. 15, 1675, aged 62 (see p. 601).

Robert, born 1613.

Joseph, born 1616.

Catharine, bo. 1607.

Margaret, bo. 1618.

Thomas, died Dec. 6, 1655, æt. 3 (see p. 602).

Mary. = William Major.

Thomas Noble, of Reresby, gent. born 1631; living 1670. =

Frances.
Susanna[5].
Margaret.

Elizabeth.
Catharine.
Anne.

1. William Major.
2. John Major.
3. Francis Major.

1. Mary.
2. Anne.
3. Jane.

Mary, widow of ... Harvey, of c. Lincoln. = Thomas Noble, Esq. M. P. for Leicester 1719; he resided in that borough; died May 3, 1730, aged 74. = Margaret, eldest daughter of sir William Keyte, bart. of Everton, co. Gloucester, by Elizabeth, sister and at length heir of the hon. Fr. Coventry, 2d son of lord keeper Coventry, died Mar. 7, 1710-11, æt. 47.

William, died a minor, and unmarried.

George Noble, esq. of Leicester. = Anne, da. of ..... Brewster.

...... = Noble.

George Noble, of Leicester. = Catharine, living, a widow, some years after 1766.

Elizabeth, died Aug. 25, 1698. = Rev. Mansel Courtman[6], co. Northampton; died Feb. 1, 1704, aged 43.

2. Margaret, died Sept. 15, 1680, aged 10.

3. Barbara, died July 3, 1738, aged 50.

Thomas Noble, esq. killed by a fall from his horse in the town of Reresby Feb. 8, 1743, aged 48; dying unmarried, he devised his estates to Rogers Ruding, esq. of Westcotes.

Mary, born 1694; died May 5, 1788, s. p. She devised her property to her relation Christopher Noble, esq. = Thomas Jordain, esq. town-clerk of Leicester 1715; died June 9, 1745, æt. 63.

Martha, first wife, died s. p. Nov. 17, 1723, æt. 24. = Thomas Herrick, esq. town-clerk of Leicester in 1745; resigned the office 1764; died 1766, aged 65.

George Noble, of Swansea, a wine merchant, died s. p.

Christopher Noble, esq. of Leicester, a wine merchant; died May 8, 1793.

Susannah, died 1789, æt. 92. = William Dillingham, of Red Lion square, a very eminent apothecary; died 1733.

[See p. 615.]

Anne, marr. Rev. ..... White, of Suffolk.

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[1] "I have found no less than eleven coats of arms belonging to the different families of Noble, six of which are evidently only different bearings derived from one, *i. e.* those of Devonshire dispersed into other Counties. The Nobles of Leicestershire have a very different coat; it is, Quarterly, 1st, Argent, on a chief Gules a lion passant Or, for *Noble*; 2d, Barry, nebulé, Argent and Gules, on a canton a crescent Or; *Kebell*, or *Keeble*; 3d, Argent, on a bend Sable, five bezants; *Palmer*; 4th, Gules, a chevron Ermine, between three eagles displayed Or; *Eaton*. For a crest, an eagle displayed proper. Plate XLV. fig. 15.

"The Nobles of Leicestershire have been a numerous and genteel family for some centuries. The Baronetage, under the article Cave, says, that a Noble, of Stowford in Leicestershire, married the daughter of Christopher Cave, esq. who died in 1495, the ancestor of the baronets of that surname. Mr. Lodge, Somerset Herald, remarks, that the account in the Baronetage of the Caves is long, but very inaccurate. I suppose it is erroneous in this instance, because Stowford is not in Leicestershire, but in the county of Devon. Is it not, therefore, very probable, that one of the Nobles, having married a lady in Leicestershire, who was an heiress, went into that county, and settled there. Though the arms are very different, yet I have no doubt that the Nobles of Leicestershire descend from a cadet of those of Devon, long before the present distinctions of houses were invented, when we know that different branches of the same family took different bearings.

"Though not allied to the Nobles of Leicestershire, yet my father Mr. William-Heatly Noble was intimately acquainted with the late Mr. George Noble, of Swansea; and I have corresponded with his brother the last Christopher Noble, esq. From him and Mr. Heyrick, of Leicester, two very judicious gentlemen, I received much information relative to the last descents in this pedigree.—The direct line is now extinct in the name from want of heirs male; but in Leicestershire there are various families, as branches of these Nobles of Reresby. One of these, I suppose, was the very respectable and Rev. Thomas Noble, incumbent of Wolvey in Warwickshire. He kept for some years an academy at Leicester Grange; and died at Hinckley March 10, 1784. M. N."

[2] His first wife (whom he married in 1590, and who was living in 1616) was Mary, another of the daughters of Robert Heyrick, esq. (See their Pedigree, vol. III. p. 220.)

[3] Probably Henry, the first rector of Frolesworth of this family, who was born in 1652.

[4] Mr. Francis Noble was a woollen-draper by trade. He had a niece, who married a Mr. Watson, whom she survived. J. S. H.

[5] This Susanna died about the year 1671. One of her sisters (I do not know which) married a Mr. Watts, by whom she had a daughter, named Elizabeth. J. S. H.

[6] See their epitaph in Brydges's History of Northamptonshire, vol. II. p. 30.

PEDIGREE of NOBLE, of FROLESWORTH. (See p. 616.)

Rev. Henry Noble, of Emanuel College, Cambridge; B. A. 1676; rector of Frolesworth 1679; M. A. 1681; purchased the advowson 1700 (George Noble and Joseph Noble, gents. trustees[1]); died 1722, æt. 70. = Margaret ......; bur. Sept. 24, 1717.

Jane, bapt. Jan. 11, 1681.

Richard Noble[2], bapt. Jan. 10, 1686.

Rev. Anthony Noble, of St. John's College, Cambridge; rector of Frolesworth 1723; died Dec. 1, 1738, æt. 51. = Dorothea Smith; buried May 18, 1796.

Mary, bapt. April 13, 1691.

Henry Noble, bapt. Sept. 28, 1698; buried March 8, 1718.

Rev. Henry-Lovell Noble[3], of St. John's College, Cambridge; M. A. 1764; rector of Frolesworth the same year; died Nov. 8, 1788, æt. 51. = Jane Newbold, died March 4, 1807.

Rev. Samuel-George Noble, educated at the Charter-house; of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; B. A. 1789; rector of Frolesworth 1790; married Oct. 6, 1794; living 1810. = Margaret, daughter of Thos. Lambert, esq. of Malton, co. York.

Elizabeth-Newbold Noble; married 1784; living 1811. = Rev. William Babington, rector of Cossington 1787; living 1811. [See vol. III. p. 965.]

Jane-Maria, born April 4, 1771; buried Nov. 9, 1792.

1. Samuel-Lambert Noble, born Aug. 26, 1795.

2. Henry-Thomas Noble, born Oct. 15, 1796.

3. George Noble, born Dec. 13, 1799.

4. Charles-William Noble, born Aug. 12, 1803.

5. Edmund-Newbold Noble, born Oct. 15, 1805; died Apr. 21, 1806.

6. Sidney Noble, born Nov. 4, 1806; died Dec. 4, 1806.

1. Margaretta, born Sept. 11, 1796.

2. Maria, born Sept. 27, 1800.

3. Rebecca-Jane, bo. Nov. 12, 1801.

4. Eliz.-Berdmore, born Aug. 4, 1804.

5. Isabella-Frances, born Nov. 21, 1807.

[1] The names of Joseph (who died Feb. 15, 1711, æt. 47; and Anne his wife died Dec. 12, 1755, æt. 94; see vol. II. p. 385.) and George Noble occur among the benefactors at Waltham.—George Noble, of Waltham (probably brother to Henry, rector of Thurleston in 1679), died March 19, 1725, æt. 66; and Mary his wife, died May 5, 1713, æt. 51.—Their son, George Noble (one of that happy class of beings whom Charles the Second used to talk of, viz. between a Justice of Peace and Chief Constable) died Feb. 2, 1777, æt. 77; and left his property to Joseph Noble, esq. of Melton, woollen-draper and banker, who died Nov. 6, 1792, aged 68, and gave a handsome legacy to the present rector of Frolesworth. He was buried at Melton (see vol. II. p. 254).

[2] There was one Richard Noble, a clergyman, who lived at Stoke, in the county of Northampton. I am not certain of the abovementioned Richard being the one to whom I refer; but I have reason to believe that this Clergyman was related (at least intimately connected) with the above family. J. S. H.

[3] Originally of All Souls, Oxon, where he graduated B. A.; and took an M. A. degree at Cambridge.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

Nearly adjoining to the Church of St. Nicholas is a famous remnant of Roman Antiquity, the JEWRY WALL; which has been very copiously described in the former Part of this Volume, pp. 7, & seqq. where three different Views of it are given; one of which shews its relative situation to the Church of St. Nicholas, evidently built in great measure from Roman bricks, which had previously formed a part of the Jewry Wall. Another small View of the Wall is here given in Plate XLV. In pages 9—12, will also be found a particular description of the several Mosaic pavements and other remnants of Roman grandeur. Several other discoveries have since been made; of which the late Mr. Throsby, who was resident on the spot, very diligently marked the progress.

In 1788, on digging a well near St. Nicholas's Church, was found among the rubbish, at the depth of 24 feet[4], one of the finest copper coin[5] ever discovered in Leicester; which is now in the collection of Mr. Fowke, of Elmesthorpe, near Hinckley. Obverse, a fine bust of the Emperor; round his head,

"MAXIMIANVS . NOB . C. S."

Reverse, a figure representing DEUS GENIUS, standing before a lighted altar[6]. Round it,

"GENIO . POPVLI . ROMANI . I . C."

Four other Coins, found still more recently, are here given in Plate XLV.; namely,

Fig. 17. a coin of Nero, found in Belgrave Gate. This coin, in a perfect state, reads as follows:

Obverse, round his laureated head,

"NERO . CAESAR . AVG . P . MAX . TR . P. P. P.;" *i. e.* P*ontifex* MAX*imus* TR*ibunitiæ* PO*testatis* P*ater* P*atriæ*.

Reverse, "GENIO . AVGVSTI . S. C." The Genius is represented standing before an altar; in its right hand a *patera*, in its left a *cornucopiæ*[7].

Fig. 18. is a coin of Hadrian, but in a lamentably defective state[8], found in High-street, in digging for the foundation of the King's Arms Inn. A perfect copy of this coin, engraved by Gesner, has on the

Obverse, "HADRIANVS . AVG . COS . III . P . P."

Reverse, "FORTVNAE . REDVCI . S . C.;" struck, it seems, on his safe return to Rome, from one or other of his visits to the remoter provinces of the empire.

Fig. 19. was found near the West Bridge:

Obverse, "DIVA . FAVSTINA."

Reverse, "AVGVSTA...... S . C."

Faustina Senior, represented on this very perfect coin, holds in her right hand a *Palladium* or *Victoriola*, and in her left a *Hasta prora*, "S. C." *Senatus Consultu*[9].

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[4] Five feet lower was found the plain Roman pavement described in p. 12.

[5] This coin has been engraved in a former part of this Volume, Plate III.

[6] See Occo & Mediob. Numism. Imp. Rom. fol. Mediol. A. D. 1683, p. 90.

[7] Occo & Mediob. *ubi supra.*—There is a fine engraving of a very similar coin of Nero in Musel's Numismata, tom. II. among his engravings of the coins of Nero, No. 5. It reads on the obverse, NERO . CLAVD . CAESAR . AVG . GER . P . MAX . T . R . P . IMP . P . P. And on the reverse, GENIO . AVGVSTI . S . C.

[8] "This may be one of the many common coins struck in honour of that emperor, to commemorate his coming [ADVENT] into some or other of the departments or provinces, or countries in subjection to the Roman empire, at his time very many. The coins of this class are very numerous, and generally exhibit on their obverses this emperor's head, sometimes laureated; at other times not, with the simple inscription, HADRIANVS . AVG. to which is added, not unfrequently, COS . III . P . P. *i. e.* CONSUL *tertium*, a third time, and *Pater Patriæ*, Father of his Country. On the reverses of them, two figures at full-length joining hands, very often an altar between them, and the appearance of a sacrifice, in solemnization of his *advent*, and the usual legend ADVENTVS . AVG . with S . C. Most frequently the Emperor's *advent* to the honoured country or province of his empire is particularly specified on these coins thus: ADVENTVS . AVG . HISPANIAE . GALLIAE . BYTHINIAE . ITALIAE . IVDAEAE . AFRICAE . MAVRITANIAE . &c. with or without an altar between the two upright full-length figures. There is a little variation on some of these *advent* coins of Hadrian, it being sometimes ADVENTVS, in the nominative, and at others in the dative, ADVENTVI . AVG . ARABIAE . SICILIAE . MACEDONIAE . &c. with and without the S . C . or the altar between the two figures joining hands.—The state of the above coin of Hadrian is so deplorable that it may be described as one of his *advent* coins to any of all the countries above-mentioned, or any other Roman province; on which there was not originally either an altar or the letters S . C . of which I cannot perceive the smallest vestige. The curious may be referred to the "Numismata of J. J. Gesner," a standard, scarce, and valuable work, rarely to be seen entire, in folio, Tigari, 1738, and to his coins of Hadrian. For my own opinion is, that the coin, fig. 18, is finely and more correctly engraven, in the "Numismata Antiqua à Jacobo Musellio collecta & edita Veronæ, 1702," in three volumes in folio, tom. II. among his coins of Hadrian, tab. LXXII. No. 2. To enable your readers to judge for themselves, I shall transcribe the legend on his engraving. Obverse, around Hadrian's head, HADRIANVS . AVG . COS . III . P . P.; and on the reverse, FELICITAS . AVG., The figure standing upright, joining hands with the other, which I take for that of the emperor, in his other hand, drooping down, holds a *caduceus* that reaches above his shoulder, of which there seems to be in the engraving (fig. 18) something that may be conceived to be a vestige of the remains of the *caduceus*." I owe this explanation to my good friend the Rev. Dr. Calder.

[9] Of this coin of Faustina Senior there is a fine engraving in Musel *ut supra*. See also, Numism. Imp. Rom. ut supra, Occ. Mediob.

Fig. 20. is a Colonial coin of Philippus Senior; and the true reading on the Obverse is as follows:

"ΑΥΤΟΚ . ΚΜΑ . ΙΟΥΑ . ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟϹ . ϹΕΒ."

Reverse, "ΑΝΤΙΟΧΕΩΝ . ΜΗΤΡ . ΚΟΛΩΝ ."

On the head, the usual symbol of Antioch, are the Greek letters Δ and E, and the Latin letters s and c. Musel's Latin description is, *Imperator Caesar Marcus Julius Philippus Augustus. Antiochensium Metropolis Colonia Caput velatum et turritum in vertice Aries*[1]. The Greek letters on the Reverse, with the head of Antioch as usually represented on its coins, Δ E, denote the words Δημαρχικης Εξουσιας *Tribunitiæ potestatis*, i. e. Tribunitial Power, and the Roman letters s. c. *Senatus Consultu*, which I think the Colony of Antioch only was permitted to put on their money.

The principal Collector of Roman Coins at Leicester in the middle of the Eighteenth Century was Mr. Thomas Lee, a silversmith, who died in 1776, æt. 76. He had made a large collection of coins; and had, through life, made Antiquity his chief study. He mingled but little with the world, and cared as little about its concerns. He was extremely shy, and particularly modest. He would neither hear nor utter an expression of levity; notwithstanding he was agreeably familiar with his acquaintance. His memory was retentive even on the verge of the grave. His peculiarities, which were the effect of shyness, were of that kind which rather called forth the smile of pleasure than the frown of disgust. After his death, the greater part of his collection (amongst which were some early Saxon coins) was sold by auction in London. Some of them, however, came into the possession of Mr. George Buckley, of Thornton; out of which Mr. Throsby selected a sufficient number to form a Plate in his "History of Leicester." Mr. John Coltman[2] also, at a period somewhat later, made a large and valuable collection of Roman coins; from which Mr. Throsby gave a second Plate[3]. To the labours of Mr. Throsby, I am principally indebted for the following particulars:

"In February 1793, as some workmen were employed in removing the earth from a piece of ground nearly an equal distance between the Jewry Wall and the River, they discovered, at the depth of about five feet, some very large blocks of free-stone, half a ton weight; which being removed, it was discovered that they had been placed over a kind of tunnel, two feet over and four deep, made of the same kind of materials and built on the same principles as the Wall. The bottom of this tunnel is of freestone, like the blocks which cover it. The commencement of it (so far as is known) is in a cellar of Mr. S. Roberts's house, near the South end of the Wall; and continues, with a considerable descent, in a right line, North-westwardly to the river.

"In emptying this tunnel of its contents (for it was completely glutted up) I found that it contained light earthy particles on the surface, somewhat heavier lower, at the bottom gravelly, the whole blended with broken pottery, in general of a singular construction; besides which, a few bones of animals were found therein, in a petrifying state, and a fragment or two of glass vessels; the bottom of one of which was layered with silver. Hence it seems apparent that this subterraneous passage was originally the *Cloaca*, or common Sewer, of the Roman town." [See the form of it in Plate XLVI. fig. 1.]

"Among the fragments of pottery which I selected from this store-house of antiquarian treasure, I was agreeably surprized to find some Roman characters impressed in relievo very legible. [In the mass which is grouped in *Fig*. 2. these characters are given to shew the size of the labels, and the formation of the letters.] In one or two instances, however, the contrary is the case, to me at least: these I will first notice. On the rim of a portion of a vessel made of white clay are several characters, doubly impressed, with a rude instrument. This fragment is represented with a label (marked *Fig. a.* 2). I need not observe that the letters C O are legible enough; the others call for investigation. The vessel originally was made shallow: its circumference, near the rim, about 27 inches, the breadth of the rim, which forms a half circle, two inches; it is layered within with a kind of grit, or small pebble, and bears the marks of fire. Might not this vessel be a censer used in sacrifice, called by the Romans *Thuribulum?* The other illegible characters (marked *Fig. b.*) are on the bottom of a vessel made of beautiful red clay. I guess that these all remain but one: they are copied in *Fig. c.*

"The legible characters are impressed chiefly on the bottoms of vessels of red clay, fashioned like a wine glass which is narrow at the bottom and broad at top. These were probably cups used in libations, with emperors' or consuls' names impressed thereon. One has MACRINI, probably the emperor Opillius Macrinus, who reigned 218 years after Christ. Another has ALBINVS; the third ALBVSA. Part of a bottom has only the ending of a name, TOR or IOR. If TOR, it might stand for, or rather be the ending of, CLAVD. FVSCVS SALINATOR, who flourished after Christ's nativity 118 years. The O and R are very plain. If IOR, there can be no ascertaining for whom it stood, as it doubtless, in that case, stands part of the word IUNIOR of which there were Emperors and Consuls many between the years 319 and 541. A part of two other impressions, found near, but without the sewer, bear these characters respectively, CICVR and MARΓNH on a sort of composition stone.

"Partly adjoining it, and nearly of a level with the covering stones, was discovered a floor of extraordinary formation: it consisted of mortar, small pebbles, and pounded brick or tile, of each about an equal portion. I have preserved a piece of it, as a singular curiosity: it shews strongly the simplicity and art-

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[1] "Musel quotes, as his authorities for the justness of his engraving of this coin, M. Theup. p. 740, and Vaillant, in Colon. p. 157. I have examined both his authorities, and find his references correct and satisfactory." *Dr. Calder.*

[2] "By the death of Mr. Coltman, which happened Feb. 15, 1808, in his 81st year, the Town of Leicester lost one of its principal literary ornaments, and society was deprived of a most valuable member, whether we consider him as a scholar of profound learning, as an Antiquary of considerable research, or as a man and a Christian, distinguished by his simplicity, his candour, his humanity, his love of truth, and his attachment to the genuine principles of civil and religious freedom. Nature had cast him in no ordinary mould, and given him no common talents. He was a striking instance of the elevation and triumph of native genius above the adventitious circumstances of fortune and of situation. Himself engaged in trade, and placed in a town more remarkable for its manufactures than for its learning, he might have trod the common path of thousands, who have lived, grown rich, and died, forgotten. Such men are necessary to maintain the state of the world; but of such men Mr. Coltman was not one. Not assimilating with the maxims or the spirit of trade, he neither followed the one, nor imbibed the other. Hence, when his Warehouse required his presence, he was more frequently to be found in his Study, raised above this world by a contemplation of the Works of Nature and of Providence, or by a perusal of the writings of the Poets and Orators of Greece and Rome. Absorbed in speculations and disquisitions, which, whilst they exercised all the high powers of his mind, afforded to him a pure and unmixed delight, his spirit could not stoop to the petty cares, anxieties, and forms, of ordinary men. His circumstances were easy, and riches were never the objects of his desire. He was therefore but little known; and was generally looked upon as a man of an eccentric character, destitute of the knowledge of common life. But if to live be to exercise the faculties of thought and of reason, and to employ all the intellectual powers with which we are endowed, and not merely to eat and to drink and to labour, then indeed he knew how to live in a superior degree to most of his contemporaries; for few men were ever blessed with so clear a perception and so exquisite a relish of the sublime and beautiful, or with so much time and leisure to indulge his favourite taste to the latest period of a long life. The study of the antient Classicks, and of the Antiquities of his Country, were so much his favourite objects, as to justify a hope that he may have left behind him some writings on these subjects in a state to be given to the world. To those who knew him best, this slight tribute of respect from one who honoured him when living, and laments him now that he is no more, will not be unacceptable, and to those who knew him not, it will convey a faint sketch of one of the "most ingenious, unassuming, and amiable of mankind." Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVIII. p. 181.—To Mr. Coltman I was indebted for an original Heraldic MS. by Mr. Burton, as acknowledged in the Preface to Vol. I. p. viii.

[3] See his quarto History of Leicester, pp. 388—398; and his "Letter to the Earl of Leicester, on the recent Discovery of the *Cloaca*, or Sewer, 1793," 8vo, *passim*.

Fig. 2.

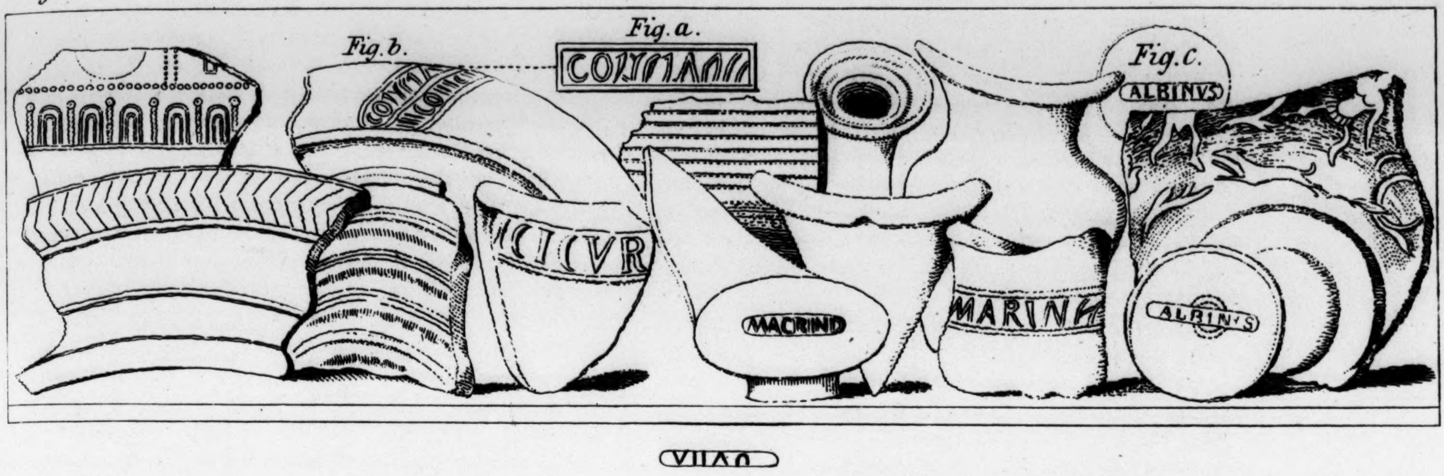


Fig. b.
Fig. a.
COMIANI
Fig. c.
ALBINVS
ICICVR
MACRINO
MARINI
ALBINVS
VIIAO

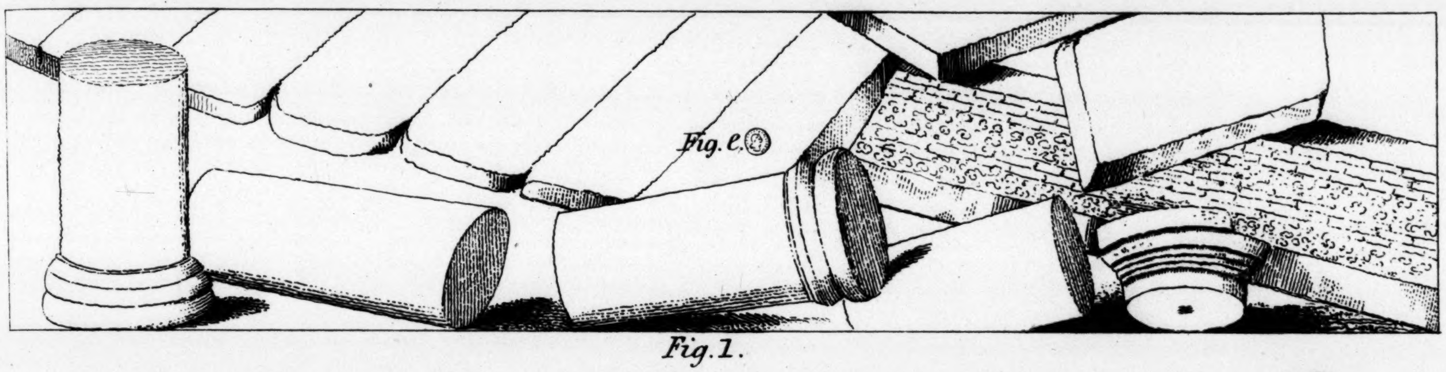


Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

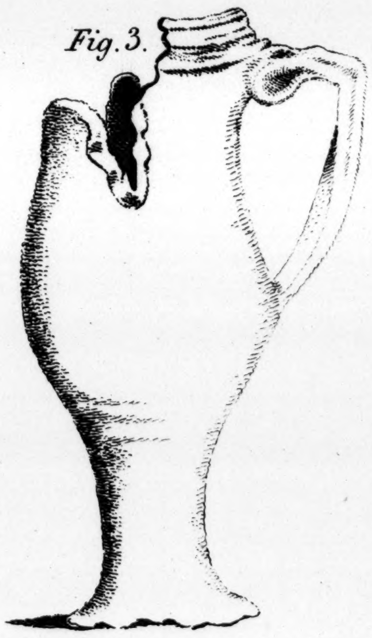


Fig. 4.

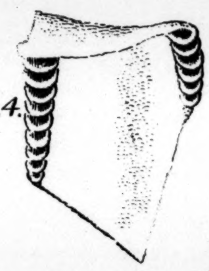


Fig. 6.

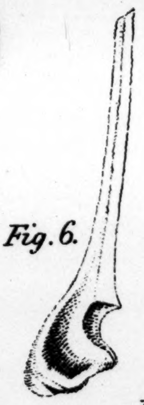


Fig. 5.

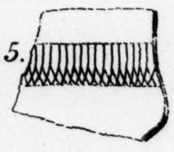


Fig. 7.

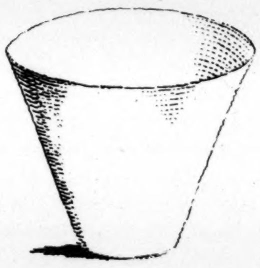
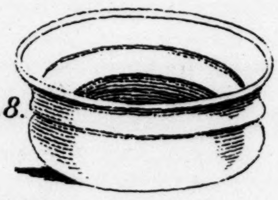


Fig. 8.



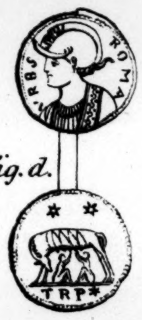

VRBS ROMA
TRP

Fig. d.

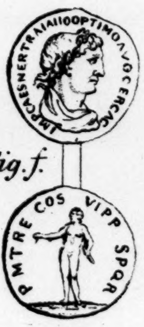

IMP CAES NER TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG GER DAC
P M TR P COS VI P P SPQR

Fig. f.

Fig. 9.

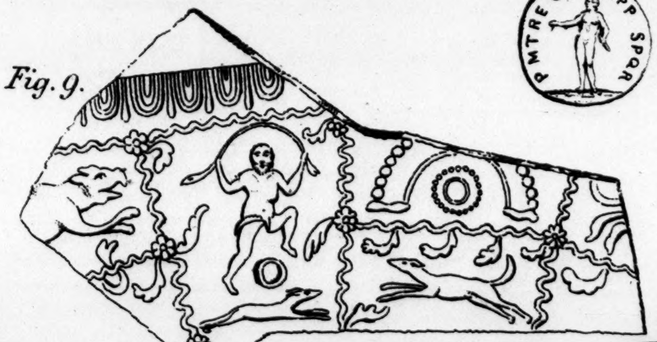


Fig. 10.

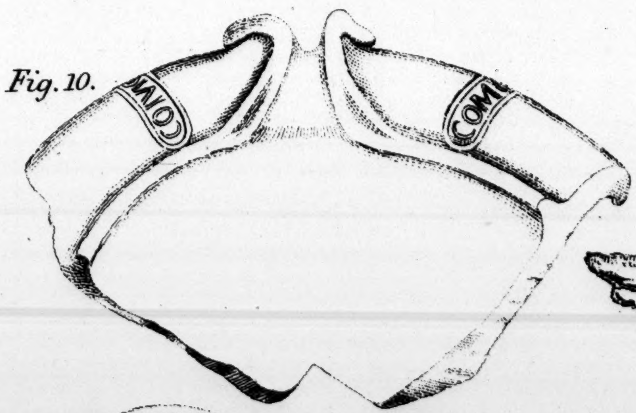
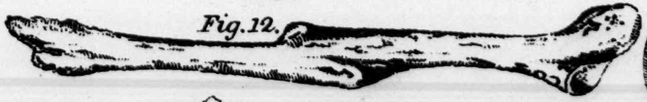


Fig. 12.



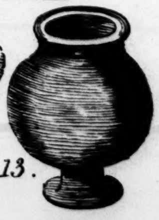


Fig. 13.

Fig. 11.

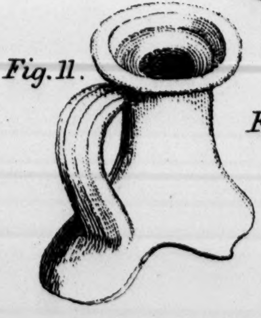


Fig. 16

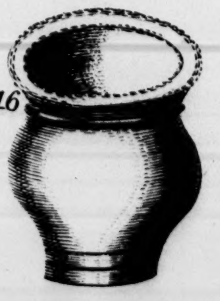
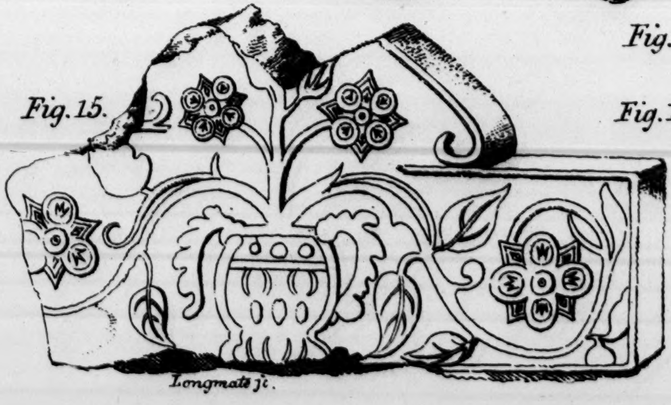


Fig. 15.



Longmate sc.

Fig. 14.

BRITISH
12 JN 1923
MUSEUM

BRITISH
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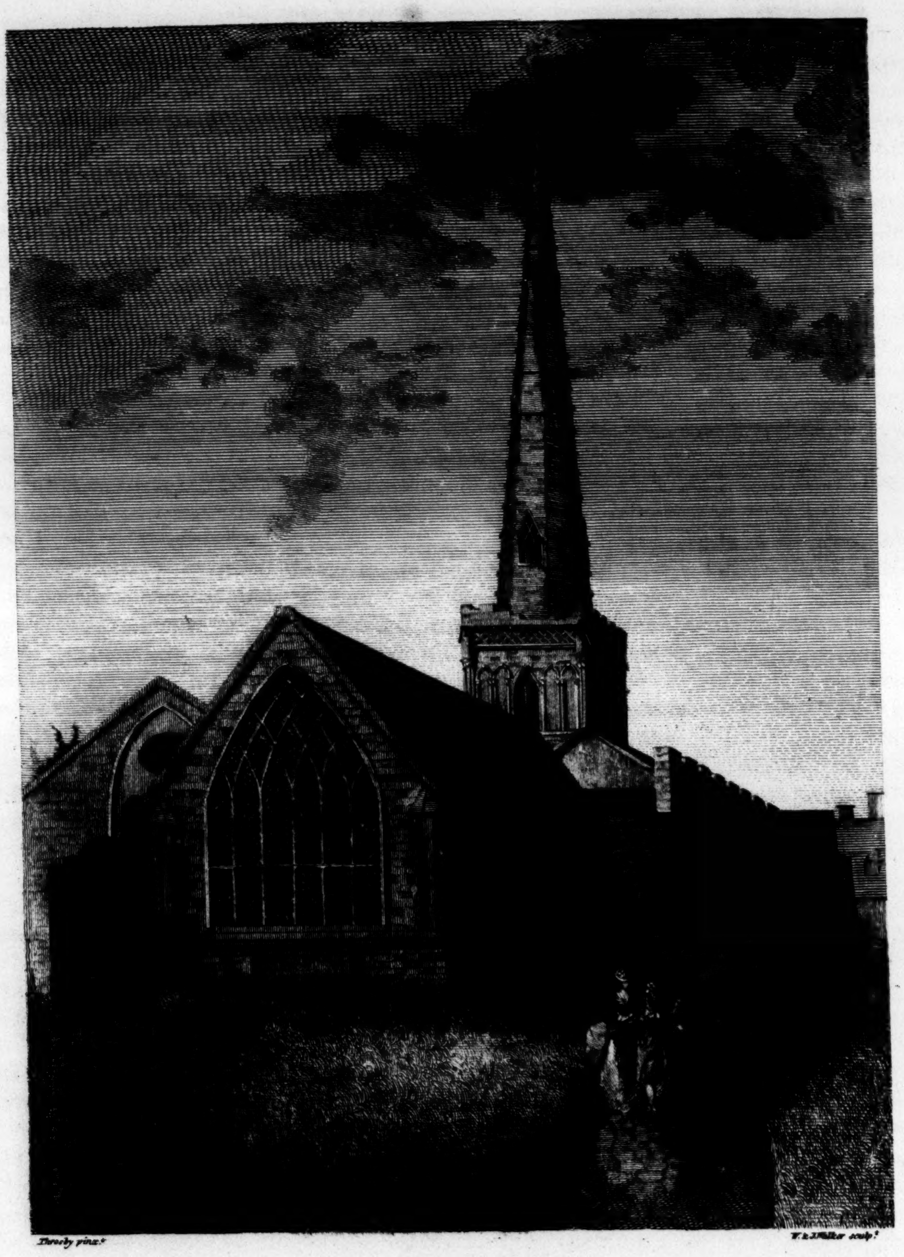
MUSEUM

Vol. I. Pl. XLVII. p. 619.



Throsby pinx.^{t} W. & J. Walker sculp.^{t}

S^{T} MARY' LEICESTER,

Representing its Spire as it appeared after it was split by Lightning
July 10th 1783.

lessness of the age when it was formed. Dare we say that this was a labour of the inhabitants of this Island prior to the invasion of the Romans?

"The copper coin shewn in *Fig. d.* was shoveled from the top of one of the covering stones of the sewer (*Fig. e.*), and was in high preservation. The legend of VRBS ROMA, and the galeated head of Rome on the Obverse, and the wolf, with the twins of Romulus and Remus on the Reverse, are commonly ascribed to Constantine the Great. The T. R. P. on the Exergue is the mint-mark, TR*everis* P*ercusse*. (Subauditur Moneta Trevas.)

Fig. f. on the same Plate was found, in August 1793, near the site of St. Peter's church, in the part below the Freeschool; and Mr. Throsby believed it to be the only gold coin ever found in Leicester. It was taken from the earth by a workman who was lowering the foot passage in the street; and was in the highest perfection; and is inscribed,

Obverse, "IMP*eratori* CAES*ari* NERV*æ* TRAIANO OPTIMO AVG*usto* GER*manico* DAC*ico*."

Reverse, "P*ontifici* M*aximo* TR*ibunitiæ* P*otestatis* COS. *i. e.* CONS*uli* VI. P*atri* P*atriæ* *senatus* P. Q. P*opulusque* R*omanus*."

Another coin, of inferior metal, nearly the size of the former, was found at the same time with the stones which have the inscriptions CICVR and MARΓNH; but Time had so defaced it, that the head was scarcely visible. On the reverse scarcely any thing was distinguishable, to make it differ, in appearance, from a lump of base metal injured by rust.

"To attempt a description of all the fragments of pottery would be vain; the variety is manifold both with respect to colour and formation. It is remarkable that none of the pieces, except one, are glazed, but those made of red clay: the exception is a small piece of thin black pottery delicately veined. When I compare this little beauty to many others which seem artless in their formation, their original use mysterious, and bearing about them no characteristic but clumsy strength; I am sometimes apt to conceive they, respectively, were in use at very distant periods. One piece of red clay has a rude representation of hunting: two figures appear in Roman military dresses; one pretty perfect.

"The glazed pottery has suffered nothing from time; many of the other it has much injured. Besides numbers of pieces which seemed formed for culinary purposes, there are a variety of different sized heads of vessels, of white clay, with thick short handles to the necks; on the whole not unlike the top of candlesticks.

"Figs. 4, 5, are singular pieces of pottery.

"Fig. 6, is the bone of an animal in a petrifying state.

"Figs. 7, 8, are representations of vessels, formed from fragments of pottery, to shew other original formations.—All these were found within the sewer.

"I shall now advert to other things, which form a part of this extraordinary discovery.

"Within the space of a yard of this antient sewer lay the base of two columns; and two shafts, each above a yard long, girth nearly a yard and three fourths; none of these lay below the blocks of stone which covered the shore. About the same time, but at the distance of thirty yards from these, was discovered, on a bed of fine red clay, at the depth of 12 feet, a capital of a column, made of the same sort of stone as the base and columns, and corresponding in every particular with them. I have put all the members of one column together in my garden. This, now it is erected, shews that it was originally hewn behind, to fit some rugged building, probably of Forest stone[1]. This column corresponds exactly with no order; it is of a purple hue. I observed that, in the centre of the shaft, where there had been originally a piece of square iron to hold the joints together, that which remained of the iron was reduced to a rusty scale or mould. Near these columns lay two amazing strong foundations of a considerable building, made of Forest stone and grout; the extraordinary floor mentioned above joined to one of them.

"The workmen of Mr. Thomas Lomas, of this place, having been employed in the April following, in removing a portion of the earth which was formerly the Grey-Friars (the burial-place of Richard III.) for the purpose of making some additional buildings to his house there; they found, at the depth of two yards, a fragment of a Roman pavement formed of a variety of coloured squares, very small, but destitute of design. This discovery was, almost immediately, succeeded by that of an extraordinary formed vessel of stone, shallow, but in other respects like an apothecary's common sized mortar. It had several projections without, seemingly for strength; within, its circumference about four feet. Near the pavement were found many pieces of pottery, and part of a Roman tile, ornamented with parallel lines at equal distances.

"These pieces of pottery correspond exactly, in every particular, with those found in the sewer; and one of them (*Fig.* 9.) deserves more than ordinary notice. It is a part of a large vessel of fine red clay, glazed, with a variety of devices and figures thereon, in relievo, on the outside; many of the ornaments agree exactly with the hunting piece noted above, but it is considerably larger. On one compartment is a figure like a mastiff dog, running; another represents a man in a Roman dress, in an attitude like dancing, with something like a snake in each hand, forming a half circle over his head with their tails; but these figures are so rude that I may be wrong in my conjecture. Under the man's feet is a hare hastily running. The next compartment, among other devices, shews a hound in full cry.

"One piece of pottery is exactly like that which I have already noticed as a censer, layered within with grit and small pebble. It is shewn in fig. 10. This, being a more perfect fragment, has a kind of outlet upon the rim, for pouring forth its contents, which rather staggers me in my opinion of these vessels. It is probable that they were *pateræ*, or goblets, used to catch the blood of the victim in sacrifice, which was afterwards poured upon the altar. This has two impressed inscriptions from the same instrument; and has, like the other, CO, very legible at the beginning, followed by an aukward formed M, and a C, or O. When the characters are decyphered, we, perhaps, may have a juster knowledge of their use.

"Fig. 11. appears to be the top of a sort of bottle, of white clay, of which many were found in the sewer.

"These things, there can be no doubt, are of the age of those found within the sewer. That with figures, taken as a picture, is of superior excellence.

"The *Bone*, fig. 12. was dug from a grave in St. Martin's church; it appears to have been the broken bone of some person never properly set, or set by some bungler in his profession; in either case *Dame Nature* seems to have performed wonders.

Fig. 13. is a small urn, and Fig. 14. a leaden coffin[2], found in 1783, in digging for gravel in Mr. Hardy's farm-yard in Humberstone Gate.

Fig. 15. was found subsequently near the same spot. This probably Roman brick is three inches thick, and was originally 16 inches long, but a part now is broken off.

Fig. 16. is a small urn, found in 1811, at Sproxton in this county, containing exactly 100 silver coins; which was presented, by the Rev. William Mounsey, vicar of Sproxton, to his Grace the Duke of Rutland[3].

⁂ In Plate XLVII. is given Mr. Throsby's View of St. Mary's Church at Leicester, as it appeared after the violent Storm of July 10, 1783.

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[1] "Charnwood Forest, about nine miles from Leicester, presents some picturesque scenery of the rock which workmen say will not chisel into form. All the old foundations, so frequently discovered in Leicester, in the old part of the town, many of which take directions quite across the present streets, are made wholly of this durable rock."

[2] See Mr. Bickerstaffe's very accurate account of the contents of this Coffin in the former part of this Volume, p. 5*.—It appears that on the Coffin was placed a Bason, and round it six Urns, only one of which was perfect, nor was any thing within them.

[3] See the Additions to Sproxton, in Framland Hundred.

Of the Origin, Progress, and Present State of the Manufacture of Frame-worked Stockings.

"The manufacture of Hose has been the chief mean of the prosperity of LEICESTER. It has diffused, with a bountiful hand, amongst its inhabitants, riches and population. In this branch of commerce Leicester has no competitor of consequence but NOTTINGHAM. These places together form one grand machine, whose movement, at this time (A. D. 1792) is smooth and rapid, furnishing employment for 20,000!—This astonishing statement will be easily credited when the various branches employed in the manufactory are enumerated, viz. hosiers, stocking-makers, woolcombers, dyers, framesmiths, comb-makers, winders, sizers, seamers, spinners, bobbiners, sinker-makers, stocking-needle makers, &c. &c.—In Leicester there are upwards of seventy manufacturers called Hosiers, who, it is computed, employ 3000 frames, i. e. including the wrought goods they individually purchase. Out of the 14,000 souls in Leicester[1], 6000, it is conjectured, are employed or depend on one branch or other of this great business.

"The Rev. Mr. Ross, of Leicester, gave the publick, through the channel of the Leicester Journal, about the year 1788 an account of the first stocking-maker in Leicester. He says, "In the year 1680, *Alsop*, a Northamptonshire man, came to Leicester, and resided in the parish of All-Saints, at or near the North-gate-way, where he followed the occupation of stocking-making, being the only person of that trade in Leicester. His first apprentice was Samuel Parker, and with Samuel Parker was Samuel Wright, a man well known here by many who are now living. The same Samuel Wright, in the latter period of his life, kept a potter's shop near the High-cross, and died in the year 1768. About 30 years prior to his death, Wright communicated the above account to a person who is at this time alive, resident in Leicester.

"The family of *Poughfer*, in Leicester, was one of the first that made any great progress in the stocking business. It was the practice of hosiers, on the first establishment of the business in this place, to send their hose for sale on a horse in panniers. So great was the dislike, or rather prejudice of the lower orders of the people to the hose wrought in a frame, on account of the knitters, that when the business was about to be established, we are told, that the frames were set up in cellars, from the streets, and other secret places, where they were worked by night as well as day; a frame, in consequence, served two men.

"Deering, whose History of the Town of Nottingham was published in 1751, says, after enumerating the towns where the stocking business flourished the most; 'of all these none comes in competition with Leicester for quantity of goods; but even this very town, though it may boast of its large concerns, yet must confess that its best goods are made at Nottingham.' At this time (1792) most of the silk and fine hose continue to be made at that place, and the more ordinary at Leicester[2]."

As Dr. Deering's account of the origin of this useful art is the most circumstantial that has yet appeared, I shall here transcribe it:

"The inventor of the stocking-frame was one Mr. William Lee, M. A. of St. John's College. in Cambridge, born at Woodborough, a village in Nottinghamshire, about seven miles from the town of Nottingham. He was heir to a pretty freehold estate; of whom the traditional story says: That he was deeply in love with a young townswoman of his, whom he courted for a wife; but she, whenever he went to visit her, seemed always more mindful of her knitting, than the addresses of her admirer; this slight created such an aversion in Mr. Lee, against knitting by hand, that he determined to contrive a machine, that should turn out work enough to render the common knitting a gainless employment: accordingly he set about it, and having an excellent mechanical head, he brought his design to bear in the year 1589; after he had worked a while, he taught his brother and several relations to work under him. Having for some years practised this his new art, at Calverton, a village about five miles from Nottingham; either himself or his brother James worked before queen Elizabeth, in order to shew an experiment of this kind of workmanship, offering at the same time this discovery of his to his countrymen, who instead of accepting the offer, despised him, and discouraged his invention: being thus discountenanced by his native country, and soon after invited over to France, with promise of great rewards, privileges, and honour, by king Henry IV. he embraced the seeming fair opportunity, and went himself, with nine workmen his servants, and as many frames, to the city of Roan, in Normandy; where they wrought with so great applause from the French, that in all likelihood the trade was to have been settled in that country for ever, had not the sudden murder of that monarch disappointed Mr. Lee of his expected grant of privilege, and the succeeding intestine troubles of that kingdom delayed his renewed suit, and at last frustrated all his hopes, at which, seized with grief, he ended his life at Paris. After his death, seven of his workmen (being left to shift for themselves) returned with their frames to England, two only remaining behind.

"These seven, with one Aston[3], who had been an apprentice to Mr. Lee, and by him was before left at home, and who also added something to his master's invention, did lay the foundation of this manufacture in England; and in the space of fifty years, this art was so improved, and the number of able workmen become so great; that the heads among them thought it necessary for the better regulating their members, and keeping this valuable business from spreading abroad, to petition Oliver Cromwell, to constitute them a body corporate, which however, for what reason I cannot tell, they did not obtain at that time. Their petition is wrote in the language of the time, but with so much strength, and giving so good an account of the usefulness and public advantage of this manufacture, that it deserves perpetuating, wherefore I have given it a place[4].

"King Charles II. after the Restoration granted them at last a charter[5]; by which their jurisdiction extended to ten miles round London.

"In process of time, when the trade spread farther into the country, they also in proportion stretched their authority and established commissioners in the several principal towns in the county where this trade was exercised; there they held courts, at which they obliged the country framework knitters to bind and make free, &c. whereby they (for many years) drew great sums of money, till some person, of more spirit than others, in Nottingham brought their authority in question; and a trial ensuing, the company was cast. Since that time the stocking manufacture has continued entirely open in the country.

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[1] The Return of the Population in Leicester in 1801, was 16,933 (see p. 534): in 1811 it was 23,146.

[2] Throsby's History of Leicester, 1792, p. 401.

[3] This Aston was some time a miller at Thoroton, near which place he was born. Thoroton, p. 297.

[4] See this Petition in the Appendix to Deering's Nottingham, p. 301—308.

[5] "The Fraternity of Stocking-weavers was incorporated by letters patent of the fifteenth of Charles the Second, 19 Aug. 1663, by the name of the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Society of the Art and Mystery of Framework-knitters, in the Cities of London and Westminster, the Kingdom of England, and Dominion of Wales. This Company consists of a master, two wardens, eighteen assistants, and fifty-eight liverymen, whose fine for the livery is ten pounds. They have a small, but convenient hall, in Redcross-street, to dispatch their affairs in." Maitland's History of London, p. 1245.—Their arms are, a Stocking-frame proper. Motto, SPEED, STRENGTH, AND TRUTH, UNITED. See Plate XLV. fig. 16.

"Nor did these large sums do the company any service as a body; for, as they got the money illegally, so they spent it as lavishly, and instead of growing rich, the company became very poor; and many of their heads, having got a taste of high living and neglecting their business also dwindled to nothing. To which add, that within these thirty years last past [this was written in 1751] the merchants and hosiers in London, finding they could be fitted from the country with as good work at a cheaper rate than the London framework-knitters could afford; the bulk of that trade has since shifted from thence, and the chief dependance they had left was upon what is called *Fashion work*, it being for many years the mode to wear stockings of the same colour of the cloaths; and this also being by degrees left off, what remains now in London, does hardly deserve the name of trade.

"There are, besides the capital of England, ten towns in the country where this manufacture is carried on: viz. in Nottinghamshire, Nottingham and Mansfield; in Leicestershire, Leicester, Mount-Sorrel, Loughborough, Hinckley, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch; in Northamptonshire, Towcester; in Surrey, Godliman; in Derbyshire, Derby[1].

"Of all these none comes in competition with Leicester for quantity of goods; but even this very town, though it may boast of its large concerns, yet must confess, that its best goods are made at Nottingham, where by far the greatest part of the richest and most valuable commodity, whether of silk, cotton, thread, or worsted, is wrought; and it seems this so profitable employment, as it were by a magnetical force, is in the height of its improved state drawn towards the place of its birth, in order to make it ample amends for deserting it in its infancy[2]."

The principal trade of the town is that of making stockings, of which alderman Cowper, the chief manager of it in 1712, gave this account: That 20,000 todd of wool is wrought up yearly in the manufacture of hose, which employs in the town and country about 1,000 hands, to sort, comb, and dye; 6,000 to spin, double, and throw; 6,000 to weave, seam, and dress up; and that the improvement amounts to six times the value of the wool in the lowest sort of hose, and above that in the fine sort[3].

"A very lucrative branch of the frame business was established at Leicester by the late Mr. *Whiteman*, called *Machine pieces*; which displayed a wonderful variety of colours and forms. Some of his workmen, it is said, have earned on this fancy-work nearly *2l. 2s. per* week, when the ordinary stocking-makers could scarcely gain, by hard labour, one fourth of the sum[4]."

"The manufactory of stockings in the Town and County of Leicester is the largest in the world; besides worsted wove hose, which are the staple article of the place, a great variety of cotton hose are now made, which from their cheapness obtain a sale in this and most other countries[5]."

A stocking-frame was introduced in *Hinckley* so early as 1640, by Mr. *William Iliff*; whose immediate descendant Mr. Joseph Iliff, after having carried on the manufacture there with much reputation for more than half a century, died universally respected, March 5, 1795, at the age of 76[6].

Of the same family (the son of Mr. Iliff's only sister) is John Green, esq. of Hinckley; than whom few men have carried on the profession with more ability, or with more success. He was also for some years a very diligent and active Captain of the Hinckley Volunteers; and is now (1811) Lieutenant-colonel of one of the four regiments of the Leicestershire Local Militia.

In 1778, the number of frames in Hinckley were 864; which furnished employment for 2585 persons; and from that period the increase has been very great; as that town stands, as taken in May 1811, agreeable to the act 51 George III. for taking an account of the population of Great Britain, 1126 houses, occupied by 1244 families, which contained 2872 males, 3186 females; total of inhabitants 6058. And at the same time 1550 stocking-frames were found at work in the parish of Hinckley.

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[1] Mr. Hutton, the Historian of Derby, p. 190, speaking of the invention of the Stocking-frame, says, "The art was founded in revenge, and revenge in love. In process of time the machine found its way into Derby, and promised to become a staple trade; but the silk-mill being introduced, and the wages tempting, it was foretold, "that the hosiery would stagnate." The event verified the prediction; and *frames* are not more numerous than they were seventy years ago. There were (in 1791) about 150 in the place."

[2] "There are at this time (1751) in Nottingham fifty manufacturers, employers of frames, or as they are commonly called putters out, who all trade directly to London, besides those who can only deal with Leicester: both together occupy 3000 frames, of which upwards of 1200 are employed in Nottingham, and the rest in the villages about, who buy their provisions and other necessaries in this town: upon the just mentioned frames entirely depends, the masters, 3000 workmen, and a considerable number of winders, sizers and seamers; woolcombers, frame-smiths, setters up, sinkermakers, stocking-needle makers, not reckoning those trades who in part get their livelihood by this manufacture, as joyners, turners, &c, in the whole upwards of 4000." Deering, pp. 99—101. See also, in his Appendix, p. 364, a more particular description of the stocking-frame, with two copper-plates, and also one plate of the different constituent parts of this curious machine. See also Evelyn on Medals, p. 163.

Prefixed to a Poem published, by T. Baldwin, at Hinckley, 1776, and addressed, by Moses Ford, of that place, to the Gentlemen Hosiers, Frame-work-knitters, Framesmiths, &c. &c. of the several counties of Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, &c. on the rise, progress, and present state of the ingenious art of frame-work-knitting, is the following historical note: "The English and French have greatly contested the honour of the invention of the Stocking-frame; but whatever pretensions the French may claim to this invention, it was certainly invented by William Lee, of St. John's College, Cambridge, in the year 1589: but it does not appear that Mr. Lee ever received any hint, from any person whatever, relative to this great invention; but according to tradition, Mr. Lee paid his addresses to a young lady of great beauty and fortune, and one day he surprized her in a grove, knitting a fine silk stocking; and it was in this grove that the young lady gave Mr. Lee an absolute refusal of her hand, which so offended Mr. Lee, that he declared, he would invent a machine that should be a means of spoiling the knitters trade; so that it seems either love or revenge was the first moving cause to this great invention. However, soon after Mr. Lee had completed the stocking-frame, he petitioned Queen Elizabeth for her royal encouragement, but this petition was rejected; therefore, despairing of success in his own country, he went to France, and applied to Lewis the Thirteenth, for his royal encouragement and protection. Accordingly Mr. Lee continued at his court for some time, and the French King was so pleased with the ingenious art of frame-work-knitting, that he had a frame made of silver, for his own use, and he really learned the art of frame-work-knitting himself; and the said silver frame is kept in Paris, as one of the greatest curiosities in France. After the King had set the royal example, most of the French nobles learned it; but Lewis the Thirteenth, as a greater encouragement, issued out an order, that all persons that were willing to serve an apprenticeship to learn this art, should be allowed to wear a sword, which honour no other mechanic is permitted to do in France. In consequence of this order such numbers learnt it, that it is said there were several thousand of frame-work-knitters in Paris. Some few years after, Mr. Lee received an invitation to return to his native country, which he accepted; and soon after the art of frame-work-knitting became famous in England, and Charles the First, with a great many of his nobles, learned it; and it is said, that, as Mr. Lee had gained so much honour both at home and abroad by this invention, his former lover nobly gave him her hand, and crowned his wishes and ingenuity with her person."—I quote this paragraph as a matter of curiosity, without vouching for its historical exactness.

[3] Letter from the Rev. Samuel Carte to Browne Willis, esq. in 1712.

[4] Throsby's History of Leicester, 1792, p. 401.

[5] Walk through Leicester, 1804, p. 147; where "a full account of this manufactory in all its branches" is announced as "ready for the press;" but this, I believe, has not yet been published.

[6] See vol. IV. p. 691.

MAYORS AND CHAMBERLAINS OF LEICESTER; continued from p. 451.

Sept. 21, 1807, *Thomas Wright* elected mayor; Thomas Bryan, Thomas Cook, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1808, *Samuel Clarke* elected mayor; William Thompson, James Burbidge, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1809, *William Firmadge* elected mayor; Charles Coleman, Thomas Marston, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1810, *David Harris* elected mayor; H. Wood, W. Hill, chamberlains.

Sept. 21, 1811, *John Stevenson* elected mayor; Mansfield Gregory, —— Higginson, chamberlains.

HONOUR OF LEICESTER.

THIS Honour appears to have been created by the following grant from king John, in the first year of his reign, to Robert (Fitzparnell) the fourth Norman earl of Leicester, who then enjoyed not only the antient possessions of the earldom derived from the earl of Mellent, but also the baronies of Hinckley and Groby, and other large possessions of his maternal ancestor Hugo de Grentesmainell:

"Johannes, Dei gratiâ, &c. Sciatis quod concedimus, volumus, & precipimus, quod Robertus comes Leicestrie & heredes sui post eum habeant & teneant, de nobis & heredibus nostris, omnes terras suas & feoda sua, cum omnibus libertatibus & liberis consuetudinibus suis, benè & in pacè, & honorificè, liberè, & quietè de sectis schirarum & hundredorum, & auxilio vicecomitum, sive capiatur' per hydatas terre, sive per carucatas, & de pecuniâ dandâ pro murdro & latrocinio, & de denario ad francumplegium pertinentibus; & preterea concedimus eis Tol & The'am, & Infengenthef, & Soch & Sach, & quietanciam de Dominicis suis per Dominica nostra de Pontagio, Passagio, Thelonio, Pedagio, Pa'agio, Stallagio, Tallagio, Geldis & Danegeld', Blodwite, Fithwite, Operationibus Castellorum, Murorum, Pontium, Parcorum, Fossatorum, Calcearum & Domorum; & quod habeant liberam Chaceam, &c. &c."

The abovenamed earl of Leicester died without issue, in the sixth year of king John, leaving his two sisters coheiresses to his great estates; viz. Amicia wife of Simon de Montfort, and Margaret wife of Saiher de Quincy, between whom the earl's estates were divided; and Simon de Montfort had a moiety of the Honour of Leicester, with the Barony of Hinckley, and was created earl of Leicester. The partition was thus confirmed by king John, in the eighth year of his reign.

"Johannes, &c. Sciatis nos concessisse & presenti cartâ confirmâsse partionem factam coram nobis & baronibus nostris per Simonem de Montforti comitem de Leycestrie, & Saiherum de Quenci comitem Wintonie, de omnibus terris & honoribus que fuerunt comitis Roberti Leycestrie die quo obiit, cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, ita scilicet quod tota medietas illarum terrarum & honorum in dominiis & feodis & omnibus aliis rebus & locis remanet uni illorum comitum, & altera medietas alteri. Salvis predicto comiti Simoni tertio denario comitatûs Leicestrie & senescalcia nostra, ita etiam quod xx librate terre de parte comitis Simonis remanebunt prefato comiti Saihero, preter partem suam quousque similiter deliberavit eidem comiti Saihero rationabilem partem suam de terrâ que fuit prenominati comitis Roberti in Normanniâ, &c."

Simon earl of Leicester left two sons, Simon and Almaric; the former was earl of Montfort in France, and resigned the title of Leicester, with its possessions, to his brother. The instrument of disclaimer is set forth in the Appendix to the First Part of this Volume, p. 41.

Simon, the younger son, who in consequence succeeded to the earldom of Leicester, was slain in the battle of Evesham (1265); and he was afterwards attainted, and his lands were seized.

King Henry the Third immediately gave the inheritance of the earldom of Leicester to his youngest son Edmund; and it afterwards became, and remains to this day, parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster. This grant is stated in the Appendix to this Volume, page 41, where many other grants and charters are set forth concerning the Honour of Leicester; and in page 48 of such Appendix, all the towns in the county of Leicester, which are within the Honour of Leicester, and jurisdiction of the Duchy of Lancaster, are enumerated.

At this day a Steward, and Bailiff for the Honour are appointed by the Duchy of Lancaster, as well as a Constable of the Castle of Leicester.

A Court of Pleas is held at the Castle, from three weeks to three weeks, before the Steward, who also holds views of frank-pledge at the Castle, and various other places within the Honour; and all replevins on distresses taken within the Honour are granted by the Steward instead of the Sheriff; also the execution of all process within the Honour of right belongs to the Bailiff of the Honour; but, for convenience, the Bailiff allows the Sheriff to enter the Honour on making a compensation for the profits.

The Mayor of Leicester is required by charter personally to appear in the Court of Pleas for the Honour on Monday next after St. Martin in the winter, and there take an oath "well and faithfully to observe and perform all and singular the ancient customs, jurisdictions, privileges, and pre-eminences, of the Duchy of Lancaster, within the Borough of Leicester, during his mayoralty."

The men and tenants of the said Honour have time immemorial been free, quit, and exempt from payment of toll for all their goods and things, in and throughout the realm of England, and had been so time immemorial. King Henry IV. granted his letters mandatory, under the Great Seal of England, at the town of Leicester, the 24th day of May, in the 4th year of his reign, in hæc verba:

"Henricus, Dei gratiâ, Rex Anglie & Francie & d'nus Hibernie, universis & singulis vicecomitibus, majoribus, ballivis, constabulariis, ministris, ac aliis fidelibus & subditis suis, tam infra libertates quam extra, ad quos presentes littere pervenerint, salutem. Cum, secundum consuetudinem in regno nostro Anglie hactenus optentum & approbatum, homines & tenentes Honoris de Leycestr', à tempore quo non extat memoria, quieti esse consueverint, a presentatione theolonei, pontagii, picagii, muragii, panagii, stallagii, passagii, lastagii, & cariagii, pro bonis & rebus suis, per totum regnum nostrum; vobis & cuilibet vestrum præcipimus, firmiter injungentes, quod omnes & singulos homines & tenentes Honoris predicti de hujusmodo theoloneo, pontagio, picagio, muragio, panagio, stallagio, passagio, lastagio, & cariagio, vobis seu alicui vestrûm, pro bonis & rebus suis, præstand' quietos esse permittatis juxta consuetudinem supradictam, & prout ipsi inde quieti esse debent, ipsique & antecessores homines & tenentes Honoris predicti à tempore predicto hactenùs rationabiliter quieti esse consueverunt. Test. meipso apud Villam Leycestrie, 24 die Maii, anno regni nostri quarto. *Wymbysh.*"

King Edward VI. granted his letters mandatory, tested at Westminster, the 28th day of November, in the first year of his reign, in the same words as the former.

The men and tenants of the said honour of Leicester have accordingly all along used and enjoyed the aforesaid privileges and liberties of all places in England, without any hindrance or molestation, upon producing a certificate under the hand and seal of the Steward of the Honour, or his deputy, signifying that the bearer is a tenant or inhabitant within the Honour.

The antient form of certificate, which is still used, is as follows:

"To all and singular sheriffs, bailiffs, toll-gatherers, and other officers, ministers, and subjects of our sovereign lord the King, to whom in this case it shall appertain: Whereas, by divers of the King's majesty's most noble progenitors, kings and queens of the kingdom of England (amongst sundry other privileges, protections, and liberties, given, granted, and confirmed unto the Duchy of Lancaster), it is given, granted, and by acts of parliament confirmed, that as well the officers as the tenants inhabiting and resident of and in the said Duchy, and every of them, shall be freed, acquitted, and discharged, of and from all theolonage, pannage, pontage, passage, lastage, tollage, carriage, pessage, pickage, and terriage, for his and their goods, cattle, chattels, merchandize, and wares, by and through the whole realm of England, in all and singular markets, fairs, towns, and places, as well within liberties as without (except in towns and places being of the same Duchy); and that neither they nor any of them, nor their or any of their goods, cattle, chattels, factors, or servants, shall be distrained, exacted, molested, or impeached in the premises by any person or persons whomsoever (except as before excepted), upon pain to forfeit to our said sovereign lord the King, his heirs and successors, the sum of one hundred pounds, and to the parties aggrieved their damages besides; Now know ye, that I, Thomas Pares the younger, esquire, Steward of the Honour of Leicester, parcel of the said Duchy, do hereby certify, that A. B. the bearer hereof, is one of his Majesty's tenants, and inhabits and resides at S. in the county of Leicester, within the said Honour, parcel of the said Duchy, and is therefore intitled to the privileges, protections, and liberties aforesaid. Given under my hand and seal, &c."

The like priority and exemption is enjoyed by the burgesses of the Borough of Leicester, which is parcel of the Honour, on producing a certificate under the hand and seal of the Mayor.

The form of the certificate, as granted by the corporation of Leicester to a burgess in the mayoralty of Edmund Cradock, 1657, is this:

"To all Christian people to whom this present writinge shall come. The maior, bailiffs, and burgesses, of the burrough of Leicester, in the county of Leicester, send greetinge in our Lord God everlastinge. Know yee, that whereas, as well by letters pattents of Kinge John, sometimes Kinge of England, &c. bearinge date the sixe and twentyeth day of December, in the first yeare of his raigne; as also by divers other graunts, statutes, and acts of parliament, of Edward the Third, Henry the Fourth, Henry the Fifth, Henry the Sixth, Edward the Fourth, Henry the Seaventh, sometymes also kings of England; and also by divers other graunts, confirmations, statutes, and concessions, of Henry the Eighth, Edward the Sixth, also sometymes late kings of England, and of the lady Elizabeth, sometymes queene of England, and of the late King James; it is graunted, enacted, appoynted, established, and confirmed, that all and singuler tenents of the Honour of Leicester, holden of the Dutchy of Lancaster, and more especially the maior and burgesses of the burrough of Leicester, shall have, enjoy, and use (amongst other things) their liberties, priviledges, and immunities following, that is to say, that they shall be quitt of all and all manner of toles, pannages, passages, lastages, stallages, pessages, pitchages, terrages, murages, carriages, and stannages, whatsoever, in and thorough the realme of England, as well by sea as by land, for all their goods and merchandizes whatsoever, without any molestation, as by the said letters pattents, graunts, statutes, and confirmations, remayninge upon record, more at large it doth appeare. And because many from tyme to tyme (as it is said) doe clayme the said liberties, priviledges, and immunities aforesaid, which are not of the company of burgesses of the borough of Leicester aforesaid, nor ought to be quitt from such toles and payments: Know yee therefore now moreover, that wee the said maior, bayliffes, and burgesses, to you and every of you, by tenor of theis presents, doe certifye that William Newton, vintner, is one of the burgesses of the burrough of Leicester aforesaid, and that the said privileges and immunities, by force of the said graunts and confirmations, freely and quietly hee ought to haue and enjoy; wee therefore again instantly by theis presents doe desire and require that the said William Newton, and every other burgesse of the said burrough of Leicester, freely and quietly you will suffer to goe and returne with their goods and merchandizes whatsoever, without any of your letts or molestations, or without takinge or clayminge of them, or any of them, any tole, pannage, passage, lastage, stallage, pessage, pitchage, terrage, murage, carriage, and stanage, contrary to the liberties and immunities aforesaid, and for you and every of your more full satisfaction herein, that the said William Newton is one of the burgesses of the said burrough of Leicester as aforesaid, wee make you theis and our letters testimoniall; and for the better strengtheninge and confirminge thereof, wee have hereunto put our common seale of the burrough of Leicester aforesaid, dated at the Guildhall of the said burrough of Leicester, the tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand sixe hundred fifty and seaven.

Abel Coles, common clerk here.
Edm. Cradock, maior."

In the 11th year of queen Anne a cause was tried between George Bent, gent. (one of the men of Leicester) plaintiff, and Thomas Gisbourne, esq. mayor of Derby, and Isaac Barker, his toll-gatherer, defendants, in an action of trover, for one heifer taken by defendants at Derby for non-payment of toll; which cause, by consent of all parties, was tried at Nottingham, and the plaintiff succeeded therein; but the action being in trover, the point then in question does not appear.

In another cause, tried in 1743, between Thomas Ayre the younger, plaintiff, and John Hornbuckle, esq. mayor of Bedford, and John Marchant his toll-gatherer, defendants, the following arguments were urged in the plaintiff's brief:

Mr. Ayre the plaintiff lives at Leicester, and is, and for several years past hath been, a very considerable grazier, and a freeman of the town of Leicester, and as such entitled to the aforesaid liberties and privileges; and it being necessary for him to take his cattle to divers fairs and markets in order to sell them; therefore, that they might pass and re-pass unmolested upon account of toll, he obtained a certificate, dated the 25th of March, 1737, under the hand of William Brushfield, then mayor of Leicester, and under the common seal of the said town of Leicester, signifying that he the said Mr. Ayre was a freeman of Leicester, and as such was entitled to the aforesaid liberties and privileges; and Mr. Ayre hath, subsequent to such certificate, taken his cattle to a great many fairs and markets, which have always been permitted to pass and re-pass toll-free, without any hindrance or molestation whatsoever, upon producing the said certificate, until the instance now in question.

Mr. Ayre the plaintiff sent a drove of cattle to a fair held at Bedford the 8th of December, 1743; and having about ten or twelve of them undisposed of, thought proper to send them to Newport Pagnell in the county of Bucks; and it being necessary for them to pass over the bridge over the river Ouze at Bedford, in their road to Newport aforesaid, that they might pass over the bridge unmolested, delivered his certificate to defendant Hornbuckle, then mayor of the town of Bedford, for his perusal and satisfaction that he the said Mr. Ayre was entitled to the said liberties and privileges; but Hornbuckle, after he had kept the certificate some time for his perusal, returned it, with answer that he should order the cattle to be stopped upon refusal of payment of toll for them; and on the next day, being the 9th of December, as plaintiff's servant was driving the cattle over the said bridge, defendant Marchant stopped them, and would not permit them to pass over without toll paid for them, although the plaintiff's said certificate was then produced to him; but, after some dispute, let them all pass except the two steers in question, which he still stopped for the toll of the whole drove; and after some more time spent in disputing about the toll, the residue of the drove being gone over the bridge along the road, plaintiff's servant was obliged to leave the said two steers to the pleasure of Marchant, and in his custody upon or near to the said bridge, in order to follow and take care of the others which were gone along the road. That Marchant, after having kept the said two steers for about an hour upon or near to the said bridge, impounded them; therefore plaintiff brought this action to obtain a satisfaction for his damages."

The plaintiff obtained a verdict.

HONOUR OF WINTON.

THIS Honour was originally part of the Honour of Leicester, and the reason of its obtaining that name appears to have been as follows: Saier de Quincy, who married Margaret, one of the two sisters and coheiresses of Robert (Fitz Parnell) earl of Leicester, and had, in her right, half of the earldom of Leicester, was created earl of Winchester; to which earl succeeded Roger de Quincy his son, who obtained a grant from king Henry the Third, in the 36th year of his reign, of all the liberties named in the charter, which king John made to the earl of Leicester, of the Honour of Leicester, "ita quod idem Rogerus et heredes sui de cætero ita plene et integre prædictis libertatibus utantur et gaudeant in medietate prædicti Honoris ac si totus Honor ille in manu sua existeret." This grant may be termed the creation of the Honour of Winchester. Earl Roger died in 1264; and an inquisition was taken about that time, which particularly describes the knight's fees which appertained to the Honour.

Earl Roger leaving three daughters his heirs, viz. Margaret the wife of William de Ferrars earl of Derby, Elizabeth married to Alexander Comyn, earl of Buchan in Scotland, and Ellen to Alan le Zouch, the inheritance of the Honour of Winton was divided between them; and that part which Margaret de Ferrers had, she gave to her second son William de Ferrars, with the possessions of the barony of Grooby, together with the perquisites of the court of the Honour of Winton.

King Edward the Fourth, in the 13th year of his reign, ratified and confirmed by inspeximus to sir John Bourchier, knt. and Elizabeth his wife, kinswoman and heir of Roger de Quincy earl of Winton, the charters which were granted by king John to the earl of Leicester, and by king Henry to the earl of Winton.

The abovenamed Elizabeth Bourchier was the grand-daughter and sole heir of William de Ferrars of Grooby, and had been previously married to sir Edward Grey; to her issue by whom this Honour descended, with the barony of Groby, and now belongs to George-Harry Grey, earl of Stamford and Warrington.

The courts for the Honour continue to be held regularly at Leicester, and Nun-Eaton; as well as occasionally at Syston, and other manors belonging to the Honour.

At the Easter court at Leicester, according to antient custom, a shilling is brought into the court-room in a sack-bag across a cowl-staff borne on two men's shoulders, when a scuffle ensues, and the man who can first get possession of the bag has the shilling.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION—LEICESTERSHIRE.

Leicester is situated in the diocese of Lincoln and province of Canterbury; it was once a bishop's see, but is now governed by an archdeacon, who exercises jurisdiction over the whole of the county (with the exception of the peculiars hereafter mentioned).—The jurisdiction of the archdeaconry is inhibited once in three years by the lord bishop of the diocese, who holds his triennial visitation once in the above period.—The court of the archdeacon's official is held in the South aile of the parish church of St. Martin in Leicester.

There are several peculiar jurisdictions within the County.

The Peculiar of *St. Margaret in Leicester* is a prebendal one; it is founded in the Cathedral Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Lincoln, and extends over the parish of Saint Margaret, and the chapelry of Knighton, which lies contiguous to Leicester[1]. A Prebendary exercises spiritual cognizance over this exempt district, and holds his court in the church of Saint Margaret; in which court, he has the power of proving wills, granting administrations, marriage licences, &c.—The patronage of St. Margaret is also vested in the Prebendary.—The rev. John Palmer, B. A. is the present Prebendary. See the Prebendal Seal, with those of the Commissary and Official, in Plate XLI. figs. 7, 8, 9, p. 558. Another Official Seal is given in Plate XLIX. fig. 5.

The Peculiar of *Rothley*[2] is exempt from the general ecclesiastical jurisdiction: this peculiar, extends over the villages of Rothley, Wikeham, Gaddesby, Keam (two or three houses in which I believe, are subject to the archdeacon's power), Grimstone, Wartnaby, Caldwell; it also includes certain parts of Somerby, South Croxton, Mountsorrel, Baresby, and Saxulby; but the churches and chapels belonging to these latter villages and town are in the archdeaconry.—The rev. Thomas Robinson, M. A. (vicar of St. Mary in Leicester) is the present commissary of this peculiar: he holds his court in the parish church of Rothley.

The Peculiar of *Groby*[3] includes the villages of Ratby, Groby, Botcheston, Newtown Linford, Glenfield (the church of which is supposed to be in the archdeaconry), and Swithland: parts of Ansty, Cropston, and Stanton under Bardon, are also in this peculiar. The Rev. Robert Martin of Ansty is the present commissary of this jurisdiction.

The Peculiar of *Evington*[4] is governed by a commissary, who holds his court in the church at Evington: rev. Mr. Sherrard Coleman is the present commissary.

In a State of the Archdeaconry of Leicester 1564, *Bowden Magna* is mentioned among the Peculiars, as an Impropriation belonging to Christ Chu. Oxford[5].

The venerable and highly-esteemed vicar of Greenwich (Dr. Burnaby) is the present Archdeacon of Leicester: he holds his visitation twice in every year.

CANAL FROM LEICESTER TO MARKET HARBOROUGH.

An act of parliament having been obtained, for varying the line of communication of the intended Canal from Leicester to the River Nen (see p. clxviii.); the work, which had been for some time suspended, was renewed with great industry; and the *Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Canal* is now completed as far as Market Harborough.

Nov. 20, 1810, at the Half-yearly General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Canal, held at the Bell inn, Leicester, Richard Gresley, esq. in the chair, a very favourable report from the Committee was read; stating the great increase of tonnages, since the opening of the Canal to Harborough, and the evident advantages which will accrue from the intended line from that place to Stamford; and it was unanimously resolved, to give, collectively and individually, the most strenuous support to that undertaking. It was also unanimously resolved, that the Chairman of the Committee, and two other members, be deputed to present to Joseph Cradock, esq. a gilt cup, as a tribute of the said Company's respect for the uniform attention he has shewn on every occasion to the said Company and its interests; and to convey the high sense which the Company entertain of Mr. Cradock's assistance, during the progress, and to the opening of the said Canal to Market Harborough.

A Plan of the immense Reservoir of this Canal, near Gumley and Saddington, surveyed by J. Varley, junior, in 1797, is here given in Plate XLVIII. at the expence of the worthy Chairman.

The Seals of three of the Leicestershire Canal Companies[6] are here given, in Plate XLIX.

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[1] See p. 561.

[2] Of the Peculiar of Rothley, see vol. III. p. 953; and also the Seal of the Commissary, p. 961, Plate CXXX.

[3] See more particulars of the Peculiar of Groby, vol. IV. 632.

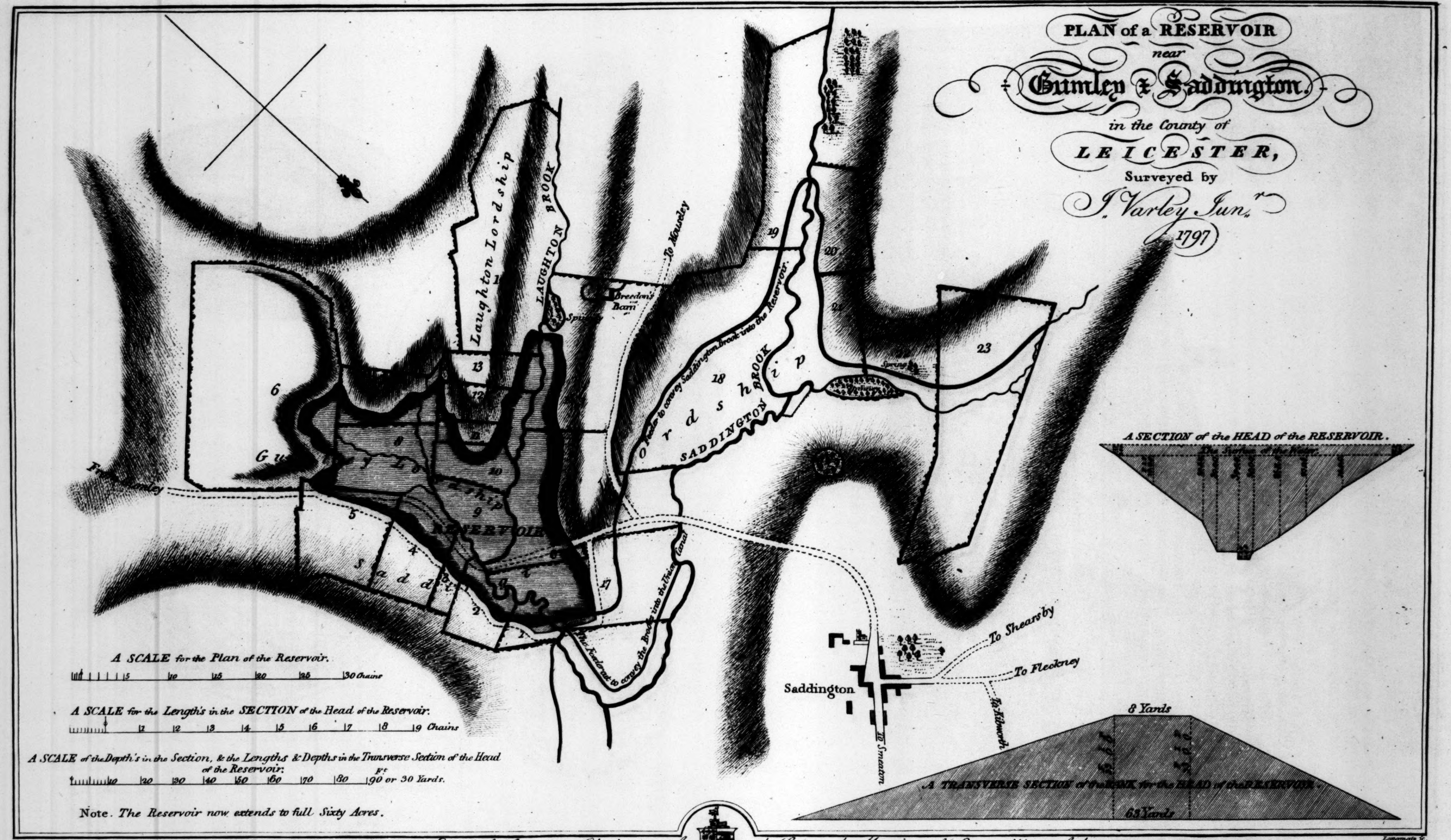
[4] See further particulars of the Peculiar of Evington, vol. II. 559.

[5] See vol. II. p. 475.

[6] Ashby de la Zouch, Loughborough, and Melton Mowbray.

DOMESDAY

PLAN of a RESERVOIR
near
Gumley & Saddington,
in the County of
LEICESTER,
Surveyed by
J. Varley Jun.r
1797.


Laughton Lordship
LAUGHTON BROOK
Breedon's Barn
Spring
To Mowsley
From Gumley
Gumley Lordship
RESERVOIR
Saddington Lordship
SADDINGTON BROOK
Feeder to convey Saddington Brook into the Reservoir.
The Feeder cut to convey the Brooks into the Union Canal
Spring
Saddington
To Shearsby
To Fleckney
To Kibworth
To Smeaton
1
2
4
5
6
9
10
11
12
13
17
18
19
20
21
23
A SECTION of the HEAD of the RESERVOIR.
The Surface of the Water.
A TRANSVERSE SECTION of the BANK for the HEAD of the RESERVOIR.
8 Yards
63 Yards
A SCALE for the Plan of the Reservoir.
5
10
15
20
25
30 Chains
A SCALE for the Length's in the SECTION of the Head of the Reservoir.
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9 Chains
A SCALE of the Depth's in the Section, & the Lengths & Depths in the Transverse Section of the Head of the Reservoir.
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
Ft 90 or 30 Yards.
Longmate sc.

Note. The Reservoir now extends to full Sixty Acres.

To JOSEPH CRADOCK Esq.r of Gumley, Chairman of the General Meetings & Committees of the GRAND UNION CANAL,
this Plan is respectfully inscribed by his much obliged & faithful Friend & Servant J. Nichols.

BRITISH
12 JAN 1923
MUSEUM

DOMESDAY BOOK.

The four following articles in Domesday I have not been able to appropriate.

Twelve ploughlands in *Cliborne*, which in the time of king Edward had employed ten ploughs, and were valued at forty shillings, were worth sixty shillings at the general survey, when they were held by Robert de Veci. In the demesne were three ploughs and six bondmen; and ten villans, with six socmen and six bordars and one foreigner, had five ploughs. There were sixteen acres of meadow[1]. Robert de Veci had three houses in the borough of Leicester, with sac and soc belonging to Cliborne[2].

Nine ploughlands all but one yard land in *Elvestone*, which in the reign of the Confessor had been valued at twenty shillings, were worth thirty shillings at the general survey, when they were held by Hugo de Grentemaisnell. The land was equal to six ploughs. Thirteen socmen, with one villan and two bordars, had four ploughs. There were twenty acres of meadow[3].

Four ploughlands in *Plotelei*, which in the time of king Edward had been held by Leuric, employed four ploughs, and were valued at ten shillings, were worth thirty shillings at the general survey, when they were held by Robert, one of the homagers of the earl of Mellent. Two ploughs were then in the demesne, and two bondmen; and four villans, with one bordar, had one plough. There were two acres of meadow[4].

At the general survey *Nigell* held three waste ploughlands in *Windesers* under Henry de Ferieres. In the time of king Edward this land was held freely by Aluric, and employed two ploughs[5].

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

In the *List of Baronets*, p. xlvii*. *add thus:*

"In the chancel of Combe Flory church, Somersetshire, a mural monument of white and Sienna marble is thus inscribed:

"Sacred to the memory of Alexander Malet, M. A. rector of this parish, and of Maiden Newton in the county of Dorset; and a prebendary of the church of Gloucester; whose exemplary virtues added dignity to his profession, and lustre to the antient family from whom he was descended. He was a kind husband, an affectionate parent, and a cordial friend. To his surviving acquaintance his death is an inestimable loss; to himself the commencement of an endless felicity. He died Sept. 19, 1775, aged 71." Arms: Azure, three escallops Or, *Malet;* impaling, Argent, on a bend Sable, three annulets Or, *St. Lo*[6].—"This gentleman's preferments all together produced 700*l.* a year. He had two sons and three daughters; 1. Charles, who under the patronage of Mr. Boddam, when governor of Bombay, in about 26 years acquired not quite 100,000*l.* and has purchased an estate in Somersetshire, which an eminent attorney, who married one of his sisters, looked out for him. Another sister was the wife of colonel Dunsey, of the third regiment of guards, and aid de camp to the king, who died at St. Domingo, Feb. 1794. (Gent. Mag. vol. LXIV. p. 279.) Her other sister is believed to be unmarried: and his younger brother was named Alexander." R. G.

P. 321. 1307, 1 Edw. II. by writ ad quod dampnum, Thomas duke of Lancaster was allowed, &c. to give 3 messuages, 4 acres and 1 rood of land with xxii*s* to the hospital of St. Leonard.

1322-3, 16 Edw. II. a grant of Simon de Montford, earl of Leicester, of 7*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* was confirmed.

1 Edw. III. 1327. Philip Danet was permitted to give 3 messuages and 5 virgates and a half of land.

P. 294. The ring here mentioned was not found in the Abbey meadow, but, in a field on the other (the South) side Leicester, called St. Mary's field.

P. 324. A pension of 10*s.* was payable to the Bishop of Lincoln, from the Hospital of St. John, at Leicester, at Michaelmas.

P. 329. A Lease from John Whestones, dean of the college of Newarke within Leycester, and the chaplains of the same, to Robert Browne, of Leycester, carpenter, of a messuage within the North gate of Leycester, for 41 years, without any rent for the first three years, and afterwards at a rent of 2*s.* a year. Dated Sept. 22, 4 Hen. VIII.[7] See the Seal, Plate XLIX. fig. 4.

P. 348. After the dissolution of the College, Mr. William Fowkes was master of this hospital; and of him, Henry earl of Huntingdon purchased the wardenship, who, in 1609, 7 Jac. I. offered it to the town of Leicester, upon condition that they would pay the earl for it as much as he gave to the said William Fowkes, which was agreed to at a meeting of the twenty-four aldermen, and twenty-four of the seniors of the company of 48, Feb. 19, 1609-10. Soon after which, the king, at the request of the said earl, issued out his letters patent, whereby he changed the name of "St. Mary," to that of "The Holy Trinity of the Newark[8]," and appointed the mayor of Leicester for the time being to be the master or warden of it, whose fee is £.13. 6*s.* 8*d.*; and he enters on this office on the Friday after he is chosen mayor. The town chamberlains take care to receive the annual payment from the dutchy, and on Friday every week pay to the poor people their allowance, &c. Upon the dissolution, many of the possessions belonging to this College were granted to Thomas Fisher, alias Hawkins, esq. of Warwick; but whether he or some other had the houses in the Newark, says Mr. Carte, does not appear. An additional view of Trinity Hospital is given in Pl. XLIX.

P. 436. Feb. 21, 1684-5, John Broadhurst, a button-maker in the Borough of *Leicester*, confined in the gaol there on information of setting fire to three houses, and publishing a scandalous and horrid libel against the Government, broke out of gaol; and a reward was offered by the mayor for his apprehension[9].

P. 447. A worthy and respectable Octogenarian Friend has favoured me with the following remarks: "I well remember this storm. It happened on the evening of one of the race nights. I was very young; but permitted by my parents to go to the ball with some ladies at their house. The thunder and lightning were so tremendous as to prevent the ball being opened for more than an hour after the company were assembled; and I recollect my mother saying, that some of the coachmen observed, "they drove devils, and not ladies." That the first floors in many houses were filled with water, and the cellars overflowed, I believe to be true. But that many waggon loads of ice were to be seen on the *Saturday morning following* I do absolutely contradict; for, being at that time on the spot, and an inquisitive boy of the age of 10, at the freeschool, then in a flourishing state, I must have heard, and most probably been a witness of so extraordinary (not to say, in the month of August, almost miraculous) a sight. J. H."

P. 561. col. 2. l. 58. *r.* "John Palmer, B. A."

P. 568. l. 4. *for* "St. Michael's," *r.* "St. Martin's."

P. 596. l. 2. *for* 1679, *read* 1662. Some further corrections and additions to this parish in p. 606.

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[1] "Robertus de Veci tenet 12 carucatas terre in Cliborne. Tempore Regis Edwardi erant ibi 10 carucæ. In dominico fuit 3 carucæ & 6 servi; & 10 villani, cum 6 sochmannis, & 6 bordariis, & 1 panigenâ, habent 5 carucas. Ibi 16 acræ prati. Valuit 40 solidos; modò 60 solidos." Domesday, fol. 234. a. 1.

[2] "Robertus de Veci habet 3 domos cum sacâ & socâ pertinentes at Cleiborne." Ibid. fol. 230. a. 1.

[3] "Hugo de Grentemaisnel tenet in Elvestone 9 carucatas terræ, unâ virgatâ minus. Terra est 6 carucarum. Ibi 13 sochmanni, cum 2 villani & 2 bordarii, habent 4 carucas. Ibi 20 acræ prati. Valuit 20 solidos; modò 30 solidos." Ibid. fol. 232. a. 1.

[4] "Robertus tenet de co[mite de Mellent] in Plotelei 4 carucatas terræ. Ibi fuerunt 4 carucæ. Nunc in dominico 2 carucæ & 2 servi; & 4 villani, cum 1 bordario, habent 6 carucam. Ibi 2 acræ prati. Valuit 10 solidos; modò 30 solidos. Leuric tenuit." Ibid. fol. 237. a. 2.

[5] "Nigellus tenet de H[enrici de Fereires] in Windesers 3 carucatas terræ vastas. Tempore Regis Edwardi erant ibi 2 carucæ. Aluric liberè tenuit." Ibid. fol. 233. b. 1.

[6] Collinson's Somerset, vol. III. p. 248.

[7] From the original, in the possession of Tho. Sharpe, esq. of Coventry.

[8] Newark Hospitalis Fundatio, 4 Pars Original. 12 Jac. I. Rot. 76.

[9] Gazette, Feb. 26, 1684-5.

BRIEF INDEX TO THE SECOND PART OF THE FIRST VOLUME; to be enlarged hereafter.

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END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.

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APPENDIX, Nº XVII. LEICESTER ABBEY.

RENTALE NOVUM GENERALE MONASTERII B. MARIE DE PRATIS LEYCESTRIE,

meritò inſcriptum ab authore, MEMORIALE FRATRIS WILL'I CHARYTE Prioris ibidem,
Qui hunc librum incredibili labore compoſuit, ſuâque manu deſcripſit.
Opus tantum aggreſſus anno MCCCCLXXVII, & regis Edwardi Quarti XVII.
Nam & propriâ manu ſcripſiſſe apparet XXV codices ſive rotulos materiis diverſos,
quorum ultimum ſcripſit A. D. MDII, ætatis ſuæ LXXXI, & poſt ingreſſum ſuum in religionem LXIII:
Omnia tam accurato methodo congeſta ut nihil poſſit clariùs exprimere
perfectiſſimi adminiſtratoris & œconomi imaginem.

" Has ſacras ædes pietas conſtruxit avorum,
Quas ſucceſſores devaſtant more luporum."

[Liber Gulielmi Laud, Archiepiſcopi Cantuar', & Cancellarii Univerſitatis Oxon', 1635[1].]

GULIELMUS CHARYTE, Prior monaſterii auguſti & amœni B. Mariæ de Pratis Leyceſtriæ, chartas omnes atque codices ad dictum monaſterium pertinentes ſummâ curâ excuſſit perlegitque, & exindè librum ingentem compoſuit, quem inſcripſit *Rentale novum generale monaſterii B. Marie de Pratis Leyceſtrie.* Opus hoc eximium inchoavit anno Domini CIↃCDLXXVII°, regis Edwardi IV^ti XVII°, & ad exitum perduxit A. D. CIↃDII°, ætatis ſuæ LXXXI°, à monaſticæ vitæ habitu ſuſcepto LXIII°; cujus exemplar, ab auctore ipſo maximam partem exaratum, in Bibliothecâ Bodlejanâ, beneficio maximi præſulis & ſanctiſſimi martyris Gulielmi Laudi, jam exſtat. Quod ſanè rerum Anglicarum ſcriptoribus, aliiſque rei antiquariæ ſtudioſis, magno uſui eſſe poteſt. Nam auctor erat (ut cuilibet librum evolventi conſtabit) vir probus, ſapiens, ſagax, diligens, & qui complura in monaſterium benignè contulit. Unde mirari ſubeat nihil apud Lelandum, Baleum, Pitſeumve, de eo memoratum occurrere; aut demùm apud Gulielmum Burtonum, agri Leyceſtrenſis deſcriptorem luculentiſſimum. T. HEARNE."

1. Hiſtoria fundationis, & progenies fundatoris[2].

MEMORANDUM quod Robertus comes Mellenti, veniens in Angliam cum Willielmo duce Normannie, adeptus conſulatum Leyceſtrie ex dono dicti ducis & conqueſtoris Anglie, deſtructâ prius civitate Leiceſtriâ, cum caſtello & eccleſiâ infra caſtellum, tempore predicti conqueſtoris, re-edificavit ipſam eccleſiam Sancte Marie infra caſtellum, ſtatuens ibidem XII canonicos ſeculares & unum decanum, conferens iiſdem & approprians omnes eccleſias Leiceſtrie preter eccleſiam Sancte Margarete, que non erat ſue ditionis, eo quod fuit & eſt prebenda eccleſie Lincolnienſis, cum quinque carucatis terre, ex parte boreali civitatis, & aliis poſſeſſionibus in ipſâ civitate, & cum omnibus eccleſiis de ſocis de Schepeſheved & Halſo, & pluribus aliis eccleſiis, redditibus, & poſſeſſionibus.

Ipſo quoque Roberto defuncto, ſucceſſit ei Robertus le Cocrea, filius & heres ejuſdem; &, de conſilio domini Alexandri tunc epiſcopi Lincolnie, & aliorum diſcretorum, fundavit abbathiam iſtam de Pratis Leiceſtrie; transferens poſſeſſiones & prebendas dicte eccleſie Sancte Marie de Caſtro, cum omnibus aliis redditibus & poſſeſſionibus ſuis, in uſum canonicorum iſtius abbathie; largiens & approprians eiſdem, tam per ſe quàm per ſuos, plures alias eccleſias, redditus, & poſſeſſiones, cum unâ carucatâ terre in Leiceſtriâ jacente ad cuneos[3] monete, cum prato adjacente uſque Narſike, & aliis pertinentiis ſuis. Qui quidem Robertus, de conſenſu Amicie uxoris ſue, ſumpſit in abbathiâ iſtâ habitum noſtre religionis; vivens juſtè & ſanctè quindecim annis & ampliùs. Ipſa quoque Amicia uxor ſua ſanctamonialis apud Eton eſt effecta.

Iſto Roberto fundatore noſtro defuncto, ſucceſſit ei in hereditatem Robertus filius ejus, & vocabatur Robertus as Blanche meyns; qui Robertus accepit in uxorem Petronillam filiam Hugonis de Grantmenyl, cum honore de Hynkelee, & aliis poſſeſſionibus ipſius Hugonis, quas habuit in Angliâ; et extunc primò honor de Hynkelee eſt conjunctus comitatu Leyceſtrie. Et ex dictâ Petronillâ genuit tres filios & duas filias; ſcilicet Robertum, qui vocabatur Robertus filius Petronille, ad differentiam predictorum; & qui ſucceſſit patri ſuo in hereditatem, ſed nullum habuit heredem de ſe genitum; & Willielmum leproſum, ſecundum filium; et Galfridum epiſcopum Sancte Andree in Scotiâ, tertium filium; & Amiciam primogenitam filiam, & Margaretam juniorem.

Illo quoque Roberto as Blanche meyns in redeundo de Terrâ Sanctâ defuncto, & apud Duraz in partibus tranſmarinis ſepulto, ſucceſſit ei predictus Robertus filius ſuus & heres, vocatus filius Petronille, in hereditatem. Ipſo quoque ſine herede defuncto, diviſa eſt hereditas[4] inter predictas ſorores, Amiciam & Margaretam, eo quod dicti duo fratres ſui fuerant jam defuncti. Et Amicia deſponſata fuit domino Simoni de Monteforti, patri illius Simonis, qui moriebatur apud Eveſham; et Margareta deſponſata fuit Sayero de Quincy. Et facti ſunt duo comitatus, ſcilicet de Leiceſter & Wynceſter, de comitatu Leyceſtrie priùs integrè exiſtente.

2. Adhuc de fundatione, & progenie fundatoris[5].

Robertus comes Mellenti venit cum Willielmo (Conqueſtore) in Angliam; cui Roberto datus eſt comitatus Leiceſtrenſis. Iſte Robertus reedificavit eccleſiam Sancte Marie de caſtro Leyceſtrenſi; & poſuit in eadem canonicos ſeculares, & reſtituit eis terras, poſſeſſiones, & eccleſias.

Robertus Boſſu, filius ejuſdem Roberti de Mellent, de conſenſu Alexandri epiſcopi Lincolnienſis, anno Gratie MCXLIII, fundavit monaſterium Beate Marie de Pratis Leyceſtrie, in honorem Aſſumptionis ejuſdem glorioſe Virginis; & de eccleſiis, terris, & poſſeſſionibus antedictorum canonicorum ſecularium, cum multis aliis ſupererogatis, tam eccleſiis, aliiſque poſſeſſionibus & redditibus, luculenter dotavit, & eas in uſum canonicorum regularium transformavit; qui etiam in eodem monaſterio, de conſenſu Amicie uxoris ſue, canonicus regularis factus eſt, & annis XV in habitu regulari ibidem Chriſto militans, canonicus vitam finiens, obdormivit in pace, in latere ibidem chori dextro ſepultus, ſcilicet anno Gratie MCLXVII.

Iſte Robertus fundavit abbathiam de Gerondonâ, monachorum; & monaſterium ſanctimonialium de Etonâ, in quo Amicia uxor ejuſdem Roberti, ex mutuo aſſenſu viri ſui, facta eſt ſanctimonialis, de reſiduo vite ſue Deo ſerviens. Undè ipſe factus eſt canonicus regularis, & illa ſanctamonialis.

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[1] Now (1796) in the Bodleian Library, marked H. 72. Several extracts from it will occur among the charters here given; and for a fuller account of it, ſee hereafter, p. 61.

[2] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 312; from Charyte's Rentale, fol. clxxxviii. a.

[3] The ſite of the Mint.

[4] See the deed of partition, under the Hiſtory of Leiceſter, p. 100.

[5] Dugdale, ibid. ex Chron. MS. Hen. Knyghton, in Bibl. Cotton. lib. ii. cap. 2.

3. De fundatione & dotatione ejuſdem [1].

IN nomine Sancte & Individue Trinitatis: notum ſit omnibus ſancte Dei eccleſie filiis, preſentibus & futuris, quatenus ab Incarnatione Domini anno MCVII, regnante Henrico rege Anglorum, Robertus comes Mellenti conſulatum Leiceſtrie adeptus, ibi in honorem ſancte Dei genitricis Marie, & Omnium Sanctorum veneratione, pro animâ Willielmi regis Anglie, expugnatoris Anglorum, ejuſque uxoris Matildis regine, & eorum filii Willielmi Secundi regis; atque futuram memoriam anime Henrici regis & ejus uxoris regine Matildis Secunde, & pro eorum liberis; & pro animâ Rogeri de Bellomonte, & ejus uxoris Adeline, & pro ſeipſo & ſuâ uxore Elizabethâ, & eorum filiis; & pro animâ fratris ſui Henrici comitis; & pro animâ Albrede ſororis ſue, abbatiſſe; & pro animabus omnium Henrici regis & aliorum predeceſſorum & fidelium defunctorum, eccleſiam reedificavit, in quâ canonicos & decanum, & eorum capitulum, conceſſu regis Henrici & Roberti epiſcopi Lincolnienſis eccleſie canonicè diſpoſuit; ad quorum victum ſtatuit omnia que eadem eccleſia antiquitùs habuerat, in terris, & decimis, & omnibus ſuis conſuetudinibus reconformatis eiſdem in dedicatione ipſius eccleſie per Robertum epiſcopum Lincolnienſem. Preter hec donavit eidem eccleſie ad pontem de North quinque carucatas terre, & octo manſiones hominum; & in aliâ parte civitatis tres virgatas terre, & tres bovatas terre. Et idem, de ſuo proprio redditu civitatis Legreceſtrie, ſex libratas per annum, & extra civitatem Legeceſtrie eccleſiam Omnium Sanctorum, & eccleſiam Beati Petri, & eccleſiam Sancti Martini, que Radulfus Pincerna dedit predicte eccleſie in augmentum prebende; & eccleſiam de Lileburnâ, cum terris & decimis omnibus eidem eccleſie pertinentibus, & ſexaginta ſolidos per annum de redditibus Lileburne. Et Radulfus Pincerna dedit predicte eccleſie Sancte Marie triginta ſolidos per annum in Blingeſſet & in Tormedeſtunâ. Robertus comes Mellenti donavit Sancte Marie tres carucatas terre, & unam virgatam terre; & molendinum de ponte North ad veſtitum infirmorum in cuſtodiâ canonicorum commendavit. Et in Burtonâ Iſabella comitiſſa . . . . . [*Abbinc recordum laceratur.*]

4. Hiſtoria de terrarum donationibus [2].

Habemus, ex dono fundatoris noſtri, in primâ fundatione hujus monaſterii, omnes prebendas & poſſeſſiones, que fuerunt canonicorum ſecularium eccleſie Sancte Marie infra caſtellum; ſcilicet, eccleſiam Sancte Marie, cum totâ poſſeſſione in parochiâ ſuâ, cum terris & paſcuis & pratis, & omnibus aliis pertinentiis ſuis, cum omnibus libertatibus quas Robertus comes Mellenti pater ſuus predicte eccleſie ante conceſſerat. Item quinque virgatas terre extra portam de North, & octo manſiones hominum; et in aliâ parte civitatis tres virgatas terre, & tres bovatas terre; & de redditibus Leyceſtrie ſex libras per annum. Eccleſias quoque omnes Leiceſtrie, tam infra muros quàm extra, que ſunt ſue ditionis, cum domibus & manſuris, cum terris & pratis, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis. Item eccleſiam de Lilburnâ, cum terris & decimis & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; & LXs̄. per annum de redditibus ejuſdem ville. Item in Thurmodeſtonâ tres carucatas terre & unam virgatam terre. Item unam virgatam terre, ex dono Iſabelle matris ſue, in Burtonâ. Item in Segrave ſex carucatas & tres bovatas [3] terre; & manerium de Asfordeby totum & integrum, cum molendinis, &c. Hec omnia predicta fuerunt poſſeſſiones canonicorum predictorum eccleſie Sancte Marie infra caſtellum, ſicut patet in primâ, ſecundâ, & tertiâ cartâ Roberti comitis Mellenti.

Et preter hoc dedit nobis fundator noſter, apud pontem de North, carucatam terre que jacebat olim ad cuneos monete, & cenſum & domos quos Gilbertus decanus tenebat de eo ad portam de Suth; & decimam pullorum de ſuâ equariâ; & molendinum quod fuit epiſcopi, & quicquid ad ipſum molendinum pertinet; & quicquid Oſbertus capellanus de ipſo tenebat in ſocâ de Schepiſhed, & in ſocâ de Halſo, omnes ſcilicet eccleſias de utraque ſocâ; cum eccleſiâ de Sygreſham, que de parochiâ de Brachaleiâ eſſe cognoſcitur, cum terris & decimis, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; & decimam denariorum ſuorum de utrâque ſocâ, & de pannagio [4].

Item eccleſiam de Ildeſley, que eſt in Bercheſirâ, cum terris & decimis, &c.

Item conceſſit nobis, quod ubicunque in foreſtis ſuis ad proprios uſus ligna ſumpſerit, ibi & nos cum tribus carectis [5] cotidiè ad ignem noſtrum liberè ligna ſumamus. Et ubicunque tempore paſtionis ſui dominici porci fuerint, ibi & nos dominicos porcos noſtros liberè & ſine pannagio habeamus.

He ſunt eccleſie & poſſeſſiones omnes, quas fundator noſter dedit nobis in cartâ originali fundationis iſtius abbathie.

Item, in eadem cartâ, confirmavit omnes donationes, quas homines totius terre ſue nobis fecerunt; ſcilicet, eccleſiam de Thurnby, ex dono Radulphi Pincerne, cum terris, decimis, &c. Et, ex dono Roberti Pincerne filii ſui, eccleſiam de Thedyngworth. Et, ex dono Ernaldi de Boſco, eccleſiam de Cliſtonâ, & eccleſiam de Thorp juxta Melton, cum terris, decimis, &c. & unam marcatam redditûs in Leiceſtria. Et, ex dono Rogeri de Watevil, eccleſiam de Bulkyntonâ, cum terris, decimis, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; & dimidiam hidam terre in Brankotâ; & pratum quod fuit de Weſtonâ de dominio. Et, ex dono Sewardi Pitefridi, terram quam de ipſo tenebat in Bruntingſthorp. Has terras & eccleſias, poſſeſſiones, & redditus, voluit & firmiter conſtituit, ut nos liberè, quietè, & honorificè teneamus ab omni ſervicio & exactione ſeculari erga ipſum & heredes ſuos, &c. ut in eadem cartâ, datâ circa annum Domini MCXXXVII.

Item habemus, ex dono fundatoris noſtri, eccleſiam de Coſby, que pertinet ad eccleſiam Sc̄i Auguſtini de Leyceſter. Item eccleſiam de Aldeby [6]; & ſic eccleſiam de Weſton [7]. Item totam Stoctonam, preter feodum Radulphi Friday, cum molendino de Belgrave. Item duas virgatas terre apud portam de Weſt. Item manerium de Pynſlad, cum quatuor virgatis terre ibidem. Item totum manerium de Knyton, cum molendino & pertineniiis ſuis. Item tria millia anguillarum & xxxi. ſtreyling apud Nun-Eyton. Item unam virgatam terre in Whatton, &c. ut in cartâ; in quâ carta ſic ſcribitur: "Ego Robertus comes Leyc' remiſi & quietum clamavi abbati & conventui Leyceſtrie omnem actionem & demandam, quam habui verſùs eoſdem & eorum homines, liberos & villanos, ac terras ſuas ſuper viſum franciplegii ubique in dominio noſtro; & quod cartis ſuis de libertatibus per reges Anglie eiſdem conceſſis liberè ac pacificè poſſint uti," &c. ut in cartâ. Item habemus v s̄. vid̄. liberi redditûs in Brunthonſthorpe de uno crofto & unâ bovatâ terre de terris Thome Walche.

5. Carta Stephani regis.

Stephanus, rex Anglie, &c. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe Roberto comiti Leyceſtrie fundare eccleſiam Sancte Marie, &c. & ibi conſtituere abbatem, &c. Et concedo Deo & Beate Marie, & Ricardo abbati & canonicis regularibus, &c. omnes donationes quas Robertus comes Leyceſtrie dedit, conceſſit, vel adquiſivit, ſive adquiſierit, ſeu que deinceps eis dabuntur in eleemoſinam. Inprimis concedo, &c. ut in cartâ originali fundatoris noſtri, uſque huc. Item, ex dono Walerani comitis de Mellent, xx miras ſalis in Wiche de Wireceſtreſirâ. Ex dono Ranulfi comitis Ceſtrie, duas carucatas terre in Rolejâ, que vocatur Hanecheſtoft, cum prato adjacente, &c. Has donationes terras, &c. que eiſdem canonicis pertinent, liberas & quietas concedo ab omni expeditione infra Angliam, &c. et omni ſervicio ſeculari, &c. Et volo & firmiter precipio, ut prefata eccleſia & canonici benè & pacificè, liberè & quietè teneant, & libertatem curie ſue habeant, cum ſacâ & ſoca, tol & team, & infangenetheof, & omnibus aliis conſuetudinibus, &c. in nemore & plano, &c. ſicut aliqua eccleſia totius terre mee de eleemoſinâ meâ meliùs & quietiùs & honorificentiùs tenet, &c. ut in cartâ.

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[1] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 312; ex Cart. Antiq. CC. n. 23. 1107. Vide etiam Cart. Antiq. CC. n. 21.

[2] Ibid. p. 308; from Charyte's Rentale, fol. i. b. fol. ii. a.

[3] As much land as an ox can till in a year, 28 acres.

[4] Waſte of woods and hedge-row that cattle feed on; alſo money given for it in foreſts.

[5] Three cart-loads.

[6] Afterwards transferred to Enderby. See under that pariſh.

[7] Whetſtone is ſtill a chapelry to Eade by.

6. Carta Amicie comitiſſe [1].

Habuimus quondam in Everley certas terras ex dono Amicie comitiſſe, uxoris fundatoris noſtri, quas terras nos dedimus & per cartam noſtram conceſſimus Ade de Aſton ad perpetuam firmam, reddendo nobis annuatim v marcas; quas terras per longum tempus, cum unâ carectatâ ligni cotidiè in foreſtâ Leyc', renunciavimus Dño Henrico duci Lancaſtrie, pro appropriatione eccleſiarum Hungarton & Humbreſton, ex ſumptibus ſuis propriis factâ, ſicut patet in cartâ.

Mem' quod abbas & conventus Leyc', pro quibuſcunque decimis in futuro concedend' pro temporalibus in Everley, erga dominum regem & heredes ſuos exonerati & quieti exiſtunt in perpetuum, per placitum in quo IIs̃. VIIId̃. exarctantur per predictos de abbate Leyc' pro medietate unus decime pro temporalibus in Everley, anno regni regis Henrici Sexti XI°, ut in dicto placito, quod eſt in libro placitorum.

Habuimus quondam, ex dono Amicie comitiſſe Leyc', IIII libratas terre in Everley, ſcil' nonam partem ejuſdem ville, &c. ad ſuſtentationem fratrum de infirmitorio, &c. ut patet in primâ cartâ.

Habemus confirmationem Roberti fundatoris noſtri, & Roberti filii ejus, pro eiſdem quatuor libratis terre in Everle, ut in cartâ ſecundâ.

7. Robertus comes Leyc' univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis & fidelibus ſalutem. Sciatis quod volo & precipio Roberto filio meo, &c. ut excambiat terram de Cnihtintone cum abbate Leyceſtrie'. Teſtibus; Turſtino abbate de Gerondon', Robto priore de Kineleworth, Robto capellano, Willo Baſſett, Robto de Croft, Rogero de Crauford, Anſchetillo Mallore [2].

8. Carta Roberti filii fundatoris noſtri.

Habemus confirmationem Roberti filii fundatoris noſtri, per cartam ſuam, de omnibus donationibus quas pater ſuus & homines ſui nobis dederunt in cartâ originali fundationis; & de omnibus donationibus quas ipſi dederunt nobis per alias cartas ſuas; ut, ex dono fundatoris noſtri, manerium de Knytonâ, cum molendino & pertinentiis ſuis, &c. Ex dono Amicie comitiſſe, quatuor libras in Everley. Item, ex dono Ernaldi de Boſco, eccleſias de Thorp, Evyntonâ, & Humberſton, &c. Item locum de Stokingforth, & XLs̃. in Welton, ex dono & confirmatione fundatoris; & cenſum domorum quas tenuit Godewinus Bena, ſcilicet, IVs̃. in Leyceſtriâ; & terram quam Jocelinus Mareſcallus dedit predicte eccleſie, ſcilicet, v eſſarta [3] de North, nemoris ſui, & ſeptum ante capellam. Et, ex dono Gaufridi de Turvillâ, illam terram que dicitur Netlebede; et, ex dono Willielmi de Alnejâ, unam carucatam terre, ſcilicet Aneſtaneſlaya, cum omnibus eſſartis que in circuitu ejus ſunt, & cum parte nemoris, &c. Et, ex dono fundatoris, eccleſiam de Aldeby, totam Stoctonam, & molendinum de Belgrave, &c. ut in cartâ.

Item habemus, ex dono ejuſdem Roberti filii fundatoris noſtri, ſingulis annis, unum cervum die Aſſumptionis Beate Marie, & alium cervum in Nativitate Dei genitricis Marie; & licentiam piſcandi in magno vivario ſuo de Groby quatuor diebus per annum; ſcilicet, vigiliâ Purificationis Beate Marie, Annunciationis Beate Marie, Aſſumptionis Beate Marie, & Nativitatis ejuſdem.

Item habemus, ex dono ejuſdem Roberti, paſturam de Desforth ad decem vaccas, cum exitu earum de duobus annis, cum duabus acris terre in alnetâ, & deſuper inter viam & terram quam magiſter Radulphus de Wolſcroft tenuit, ut in cartâ.

9. Carta Roberti filii Petronille.

Habemus confirmationem Roberti filii Petronille, per cartam ſuam, de omnibus donationibus nominatim, quas avus ſuus, & pater ſuus, & homines ſui nobis dederunt, ut in cartâ ſuâ primâ.

Item habemus, ex dono ejuſdem Roberti filii Petronille, paſturam inter duas vias in defenſo [4] Leiceſtrie; ſcilicet inter viam de Groby, & inter viam de Anſty, ad averia [5] noſtra paſcenda, & unam carectatam ligni cotidiè in foreſtâ Leiceſtrie, ut in cartâ.

Item habemus, ex dono ejuſdem Roberti, viginti quatuor virgatas terre in villâ de Anſty, & quatuor cotarios [6], cum toſtis ſuis, ut in cartâ.

Item habemus, ex dono ejuſdem Roberti, terras de Farnigo & Sygreſham; ſcilicet, Weſtcot, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, quas Robertus comes avus ſuus dedit eccleſie Lincolnie, in eſcambium pro manerio de Knyton, &c. Has autem terras dedit nobis pro terris noſtris de Asforby & Segrave, quas aſſenſu noſtro dedit eccleſie Lincolnienſi, pro pace reſervandâ in perpetuum inter ipſam eccleſiam Lincoln', &c. ut in cartâ.

Item habemus, ex dono Simonis de Monteforti, quandam placeam boſci vocatam Donelond, in eſcambium pro quietâ clamatione predicte paſture in defenſo Leyc', & unius culture in eodem defenſo vocato Mikeldal, & unius carecte cotidiè in foreſtâ de duabus carectis, &c. Item habemus, ex dono ejuſdem Simonis, quandam placeam terre & boſci verſùs Anſty, vocatam Oſulveſhawe, &c. cum omnibus angulis boſci & terre, &c. Item, ex dono ejuſdem Simonis, unam placeam terre quam Willielmus de Belgrave quondam tenuit, &c. ut in cartâ.

10. Carta Roberti filii Radulphi, de eccleſiis de Cnipeton & Areſtone [7].

Univerſis ſancti Dei eccleſie fidelibus, Robertus filius Radulfi ſalutem. Notum ſit univerſitati veſtre, quod ego Robertus, pro animâ patris mei & matris mee, & pro animâ Aveline conjugis mee, & Willielmi fratris mei, & pro animabus parentum & amicorum meorum in perpetuum, conceſſi & dedi eccleſie Sancte Marie de Legreceſtria, & canonicis regulariter ibidem Deo ſervientibus, eccleſiam de Cnipeton, & eccleſiam de Areſtonâ, cum terris & decimis & manſuris, & omnibus pertinentiis, & hoc conceſſu Willielmi filii & heredis mei, & Roberti filii mei, & Gervaſii filii mei; ita tamen quod idem Gervaſius teneat de predictâ eccleſiâ Sancte Marie de Legreceſtriâ prenominatas eccleſias liberè & quietè quamdiu vixerit. Volo autem & firmiter conſtituo, ut predicta eccleſia Sancte Marie & canonici has prenominatas eccleſias benè & in pace, liberè & quietè & honorificè teneant, cum omnibus libertatibus & liberis conſuetudinibus que ad eaſdem eccleſias pertinent, & cum omni libertate & communitate paſture utriuſque ville. Hiis teſtibus; Roberto Lincolnie epiſcopo; Roberto comite Legreceſtrie, Roberto de Croft, Ivone de Harcurt, Willielmo Baſſet; magiſtro Edmundo, magiſtro Pernardo, Willielmo capellano, Hugone de Blabi; Gumfredo preſbitero; Gervaſio filio Turgis, Roberto filio Suani, Walcellino, Johanne & Willielmo ſcriptoribus, Hugone de Bedeferd, Abei filio ejus, Willielmo Diſpenſatore, Rogero, Johanne, Petro, famulis abbatis.

11. Carta Petronille comitiſſe.

Habemus confirmationem Petronille comitiſſe, de omnibus donationibus quas dedit nobis Robertus comes filius ejus. Item habemus, ex dono ejus, totum pratum ſuum de Thurmodeſton, vocatum Belloholm; & domos ſuas in Leyceſtriâ, cum terrâ & gardino ultra pontem de Weſt, que fuerunt Hugonis clerici, &c. ut in cartâ primâ.

12. Carta Saeri de Quyncy.

Habemus, ex dono Saeri de Quincy, ſex libratas redditûs in Brakley & Halſo, pro ſeiſinâ factâ ſibi de octo libratis redditûs in ſuburbio Leyceſtrie, quas habuimus de feodo Lincolnienſis epiſcopi, &c. ut in cartâ.

Habemus, ex dono Saeri de Quincy, cum aſſenſu & conſenſu Margarete comitiſſe ſue, omnia que ſunt in carta ſequente, uſque ad conceſſionem unius cervi, ut in cartâ in Schepiſhed tertiâ.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. ii. b. and fol. lvii.

[2] Cotton MSS. Plut. IV. F. p. 62, 63.

[3] Ground cleared of ſhrubs.

[4] Ground fenced in.

[5] Cattle or oxen, or horſes uſed for the plough.

[6] Tenants in ſocage.

[7] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. p. 315; ex autographo in Officio Armorum.

13. Carta

13. Carta Margarete de Quincy.

Habemus confirmationem Margarete de Quincy, de omnibus donationibus quas anteceſſores ſui, comites Leyceſtrie, nobis fecerunt, ut patet in cartâ ſuâ; et per illam cartam dedit nobis unam virgatam terre in Schepiſhed, cum toſto & crofto & molendino de Schepiſhed, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, &c. & cum alnetâ adjacente, & cum totâ multurâ de Schepiſhed & Hathern, & cum multurâ proprie domûs ſue de Schepiſhed; & cum omni commodo, &c. ita quod neç illa nec heredes ſui aliquod molendinum infra territorium de Schepiſhed ſeu Hathern unquam faceret in poſterum. Item, per eandem cartam, conceſſit nobis houſebote & haybote ad domos noſtras in Schepiſhed, & meremium ad earum ſuſtentationem & molendini noſtri in foreſtâ ſuâ de Charnwood, & boſco ſuo de Schepiſhed, ubicunque quoties opus fuerit, &c. Iſta preterea dedit nobis, ſpecialiter in recompenſationem LXs̄. pro decimis Leiceſtrie ad ipſam pertinentibus, & in recompenſatione denariorum decimarum reddituum de utraque ſocâ, &c. quos antiquitùs percipere ſolebamus ad ſcaccarium de Leyceſtriâ, quos remiſimus ei & heredibus, ſub tali conditione; ſalvâ nobis totâ decimâ de pannagio, & venditione nemoris utriuſque ſoce. Item conceſſit nobis unum cervum in die Nativitatis Beate Marie in Charnwood. Item conceſſit nobis ut homines & tenentes noſtri de Brakley, Sygreſham, Weſtcote, Halſo, Farnigo, Weſton, Clifton, Bulkinton, Brankot, Bernangul, Sow, Merſton, Stocton, Lokyngton, Schepiſhed, Hemyngton, Whatton, Anſty, Thurmaſton, Clenfeld, & Burton, & in omnibus locis, terris, & poſſeſſionibus, in feodo ſuo conſtitutis, liberi ſint & quieti ab omni ſervitio ſeculari, exactione & demandâ, ſectâ curie, viſu franciplegii, & forinſeco ſervitio, &c. ut in cartâ.

14. Carta Rogeri de Quincy [1].

Habemus cartam Rogeri de Quincy, de quietâ clamatione omnium eccleſiarum noſtrarum & ſecte curiarum pro nobis & hominibus noſtris in feodo ſuo conſtitutis. Habemus cartam predicti Rogeri ſuper quietâ clamatione de viſu franciplegii & ſectâ curie pro nobis & hominibus noſtris & tenentibus ſuis; ſcilicet, de Brakley, Sygreſham, &c. ut in cartâ predicte Margarete Quincy. Item conceſſit nobis, per eandem cartam, houſebote & haybote &c. ut in cartâ Margarete Quincy, &c.

Rogerus de Quincy, comes Wintonie, &c. dilecto & fideli ſuo domino R. Chamburleyn, ſeneſcallo ſuo, ſalutem. Mandamus vobis, firmiter precipientes, quatinus ponatis abbatem & conventum Leyceſtrie in ſeyſinam plenam de houſebote & haybote in Schepiſhed, & de meremio ad emendationem & ſuſtentationem molendini ſui de Schepiſhed, & de viſu franciplegii, &c. ut in cartâ.

Habemus cartam ejuſdem de duabus carectis, & in qualibet carectâ duos equos ad tractandum ligna ad ignem in foreſtâ, &c. ut in cartâ.

Habemus cartam ejuſdem de quatuor carectatis boſci, à feſto Annunciationis uſque ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis, &c. ut in cartâ.

Habemus quietam clamationem ejuſdem de ſtabilâ quam exigebat à nobis & tenentibus noſtris de Anſty, ut in cartâ. Habemus confirmationem ejuſdem Rogeri comitis de omnibus donationibus que ſunt in cartâ Margarete comitiſſe matris ſue, ut in cartâ.

Habemus, ex dono ejuſdem, totam decimam omnium venditionum boſcorum ſuorum de Acle, & de Wyſſeley, &c. per manus venditorum & receptorum earúndem venditionum, quicunque pro tempore fuerint, percipiendum, &c. ut in cartâ.

Habemus, ex dono ejuſdem, dexterum humerum cujuſlibet fere capte in parco ſuo de Acle, ut in cartâ.

Habemus, ex dono ejuſdem, licentiam ad edificandum & conſtruendum boveriam & bercariam in territorio noſtro de Stanton, & licentiam habendi liberum introitum & exitum, cum averiis noſtris, ad paſturam communem foreſte ſue, &c. ut in cartâ.

Habemus, ex dono ejuſdem, unam virgatam terre in Wheſton, quam Ricardus Kyrke tenuit, & communiam liberam ad animalia noſtra propria paſcenda omnimoda, per totam foreſtam Leyceſtrie, in proparte ſuâ ejuſdem foreſte in boſco, plano, &c. ut in cartâ.

Habemus, ex dono ejuſdem, xs̄. per annum apud Scheviſby, a priore de Chakombe, & IIIs̄. IIIIđ. apud Hemyngton, de heredibus Hugonis de Derby, & participus ſuis, pro quietâ clamatione piſcationis in vivario de Groby quater per annum, &c. ut in cartâ.

Habemus, ex dono ejuſdem, homagium & ſervicium Helie de Lynſey, & Alicie uxoris ejus, de quatuor virgatis terre in Thurmaſton, ut in cartâ.

15. Carta Simonis de Monteforti.

Habemus confirmationem Simonis de Monteforti, de omnibus rebus quas dederunt nobis predeceſſores ſui, ut in cartâ.

Habemus, ex dono ejuſdem Simonis, in defenſo Leyceſtrie, juxta abbathiam, paſturam ſufficientem ad centum & viginti averia, in eſcambium paſture in predicto defenſo, inter viam que vadit à Leyceſtriâ uſque Groby, & viam que vadit à Leyceſtriâ uſque Anſty, &c.

Habemus cartam ejuſdem in eſcambio de Mukeldale, & paſturis predictis, & unâ carectâ ligni pro Donelond & Oſulveſhaw, & aliis, ut ſequitur in cartâ Roberti filii Petronille.

Habemus, ex perquiſito abbatis & conventûs ut dicitur, & ex dono & feoffamento Simonis de Monteforti, trecentas acras terre & boſci, ſimiliter cum pertinentiis, contiguas treſcentis acris predictis in foreſtâ noſtrâ, que appellatur defenſa, juxta Leyceſtriam, &c. que videlicet acre omnes jacent à via de Anſty uſque ad Dalſyke in tranſverſo, & à Dalſyke ultra Storkyſhull, &c. uſque ad Oldfeld in tranſverſo ſuper ſettam à Cropſton, &c. & ab Oldfeld per campum de Belgrave, &c. Item dedit nobis totum Cleyheges, cum veſtiturâ, &c. ut in cartâ.

16. Carta Alani la Zouche [2].

Habemus confirmationem Alani la Zouche, de omnibus donationibus quas anteceſſores ejus comites Leiceſtrie & Wintonie nobis fecerunt, ſicut patet in cartâ octavâ & nonâ in Schepiſhed.

17. Univerſis, &c. Joh̄es Comyn, filius đni Alex' comitis de Bouhan, ſalutem. Noverit, &c. me, pro ſalute anime mee, &c. conceſſiſſe, &c. Deo & eccleſie Beate Marie de Pratis Leiceſtrie, & canonicis regularibus, &c. quandam placeam terr' annexe terre dictor' canonicorum juxta locum eorum de Horſepol, ex dono Alexandri patris mei, continent' IV acras, reddendo XVIII denar' per ann.' Teſtibus; đnis Rađo de Laſcelles, Roberto le Walleys, Johanne filio Petri, militibus; Joh' de Aneſty, Rob' carectario de Dad', Johanne de Infirmatorio de Leyceſtr', Willielmo de Soleby de Dad' [3].

18. Carta Ernaldi primi de Boſco.

Habemus, ex dono Ernaldi primi de Boſco, eccleſiam de Cliftonâ, cum capellis de Woverâ & de Rokeby; eccleſiam de Thorpe juxta Melton; eccleſias quoque de Humberſtone & de Evyngtone.

19. Carta Ernaldi ſecundi de Boſco.

Habemus, ex dono Ernaldi ſecundi de Boſco, confirmationem de predictis eccleſiis. Et preterea concedit & confirmat nobis eccleſiam de Bulkyngtonâ, cum duabus virgatis terre, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, &c. Item confirmationem duarum virgatarum terre in Branktonâ, & ſex virgatarum terre in eadem, pratum de dominio de Weſton, molendinum de Brankot, cum terrâ & prato & vivario de Craſwell, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis. Item conceſſit ut homines canonicorum habeant communem paſturam, cum hominibus ſuis, ſicuti unquam meliùs habuerunt tempore Henrici regis ſenioris, &c.

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[1] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 310; from Charyte's Rentale, fol. iii. a.

[2] Ibid. fol. iii. b.

[3] P. Le Neve, MS. ex autographo in Armorio Collegio Armor. London, 1714.

20. Carta Ernaldi tertii de Boſco.

Habemus, ex dono Ernaldi tertii de Boſco, confirmationem de omnibus que Ernaldus de Boſco avus ſuus & Ernaldus pater ſuus nobis dederunt.

Preterea habemus, ex dono ejus, unam bovatam terre in Thorp-Ernald, cum toſto & croſto, & communem paſturam ad ſexies viginti oves, & decem acras prati in loco qui vocatur Redinwalde.

21. Carta Ernaldi quarti de Boſco.

Univerſis Chriſti fidelibus Ernaldus de Boſco ſalutem in Domino. Noveritis quod ego confirmavi omnes donationes & conceſſiones quas Ernaldus de Boſco atavus meus, & Ernaldus de Boſco avus meus, & Ernaldus de Boſco pater meus, dederunt Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Pratis Leyceſtrie, & canonicis regularibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus.

Eccleſiam de Cliftonâ, cum capellis de Wovere & de Rokebi, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis.

Eccleſias quoque ſimiliter de Evinton & de Humberſtone, & eccleſiam de Bulkinton, cum duabus virgatis terre.

Item unam carucatam terre in Bernangall, illam ſcil' terram quam Henricus de Merſton aliquando de Ernaldo de Boſco avo meo tenuit.

Item duas virgatas terre in Bramcote, que fuerunt Ranulſi, & pratum quod fuit de dominico de Weſton.

Item ſex virgatas terre in Bramcote, quas habuerit de dono Galfridi L'abbe.

Item molendinum de Bramcotâ, cum terrâ & prato, & vivario, ſcil' Creſſewelle, & cum omnibus ad ipſum molendinum pertinentibus.

Et conceſſi ut homines predictorum canonicorum habeant communem paſturam cum omnibus meis ubicunque ſicut unquam majus habuerunt tempore regis Henrici ſenioris, ſecundum cartarum predeceſſorum meorum tenorem.

Item eccleſiam de Thorpe Ernald juxta Melton, cum terris & toftis & croftis, cum ſitu bercarie eorum, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, cum decem acris prati in loco qui dicitur Redinwalde, inter pratum quod fuit Alicie Baſſett & pratum de dominico meo; & communem paſturam ad ſexies viginti oves.

Preterea dedi, pro ſalute anime mee, & Johanne uxoris mee, & omnium predeceſſorum meorum & ſucceſſorum meorum, ad honorem dicte eccleſie de Thorpe, ut ſepedicte canonici in perpetuum habeant decem averia, ſcil' VIII boves & duas vaccas, in propriâ paſturâ meâ, cum propriis averiis meis, ubicunque paſcantur, &c. abſque aliquâ demandâ, &c. ſalvâ mihi & heredibus meis unâ librâ piperis per annum ad feſtum Sancti Botulſi ſolvend' pro bovatâ terre quam Radulphus clericus tenuit.

Et confecta fuit hec carta anno Domini MCCXL, ciclo lunari currente per ſex. Hiis teſtibus; d̃no Rogeri de Quincy, comite Winton', & conſtabulario Scotie; Thomâ de Eſteleye, Serlone de Sancto Andreâ, Johanne de Herci, & Ric̃o rectore de Thurkeliſton; Rad̃o de Orrabi; magiſtro de Meleford; Will̃o Grinâ, & Will̃o fil' Will̃i de Keleby; Henrico de Lilleburne; Simone clerico de Oſeliſton; & multis aliis [1].

22. Carta regis Henrici Secundi, donatorum conceſſiones recitans & confirmans [2].

Henricus, rex Anglie, dux Normannie & Aquitanie, & comes Andegavie, archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis me conceſſiſſe, & in perpetuam eleemoſinam confirmâſſe, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Prato Leiceſtrie, & canonicis regularibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, quicquid Robertus comes Leirceſtrie eis dedit, vel daturus eſt, in terris & eccleſiis, & decimis, & omnibus aliis rebus; & quicquid alii eis rationabiliter dederunt vel daturi ſunt.

Ex dono videlicet predicti comitis Roberti Leiceſtr', ipſum locum in quo abbatia fundata eſt.

Eccleſiam Sancte Marie de Caſtello Leiceſtr', cum omnibus prebendis & poſſeſſionibus ejuſdem eccleſie; & cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, ſicut Robertus comes Mellend predicte eccleſie olim conceſſerat; & ceteras omnes eccleſias Leiceſtrie.

Et eccleſiam de Coſſebi, que pertinet ad eccleſiam Sancti Auguſtini de Leiceſter, cum omnibus rebus predicte eccleſie pertinentibus.

Et extra portam de Nort de Leiceſtre, ſex carucatas terre & dimidiam, cum illâ que olim jacebat ad cuneos monete, & octo manſiones.

Extra portam de Weſt, ſeptem virgatas terre & unam bovatam.

De redditibus Leiceſtrie ſex libras per annum, & omnes domos quas Gubertus decanus tenebat ad portam de Suth.

Et decimam pullorum de equariâ comitis.

Et totum molendinum juxta abbatiam, cum ſocâ & prato adjacentibus.

Et eccleſiam de Lilleburne, & XL s̃. de redditibus ejuſdem ville.

Et eccleſiam de Sepenhevâ, & omnes eccleſias de eâdem ſocâ; & decimam denariorum de redditibus; & decimam de paſnagio in eâdem ſocâ.

Et eccleſiam de Brackele, cum capellis de Halſo & de Sigreſham, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; & cum decimis denariorum de redditibus de Brackele, & de ſocâ de Halſo.

Et eccleſiam de Farningehou, cum pertinentiis ſuis.

Et in Turmodeſtone tres carucatas terre & tres virgatas terre.

Et in Burtone unam virgatam terre.

Et totum manerium de Aisfordeby, cum eccleſiâ, & cum molendino, & cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis.

In Sedgrave, ſex carucatas & tres bovatas terre.

Et eccleſias de Knapetoft & Erneſby, & de Turneby, & de Teingworth, & de Stantonâ, & de Ilmeſdon, & de Hildeſlai in Berkeſirâ, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis.

Et locum de Stokkiford, cum nemore & terrâ adjacente, ſicut comes Leiceſtr' eam eſcambiavit Willielmo de Novo Mercato pro Witewich.

Et de Ricardo Mallorie & de heredibus ſuis quadraginta ſolidos pro terrâ de Weltone & de Trop.

Et quatuor ſolidos in Leiceſtriâ de domibus Godwini Bena; et ſex exſarta de dono Jocelini Mareſcalli.

Ex dono Willielmi de Aunciâ, unam carucatam terre, que vocatur Aneſtaneſlaya.

Ex dono Gaufridi de Turvillâ, terram que vocatur Netlebed.

Ex dono Avicie comitiſſe, quatuor libratas terre in Everleys; ſcilicet nonam partem ejuſdem ville, cum pertinentiis ſuis.

Ex dono Ernaldi de Boſco, eccleſiam de Cliftonâ, cum capellis de Rokeby & de Wovere; & eccleſiam de Torp, cum capellâ de Brantingby; & eccleſias de Evintonâ & de Humberſtan.

Ex dono Willielmi de Novo Mercato & Rogeri de Bordeni, eccleſiam de Langeton, cum capellis de Torp & Turlingtone.

Ex dono Ranulſi comitis Ceſtrie, eccleſiam de Barwâ, cum capellâ de Querendone; cum terris, decimis, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; & cum illâ carucatâ terre quam idem comes de ſuo dominio in Barewâ & in Querendonâ accrevit eidem eccleſie.

Ex dono Roberti comitis de Warewich, eccleſiam de Norburch, cum capellâ de Hounecote; & cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis.

Ex dono Gaufridi de Dalby, unum pratum in Segeſwold.

Ex dono Rogeri de Watervillâ, eccleſiam de Bulkyntone, cum capellis & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; & ſex virgatas terre in Bramcotâ.

Et, ex dono Roberti fratris ejuſdem Rogeri, molendinum ejuſdem ville, cum terra & prato adjacente.

Ex dono Willielmi Avenel, villam Conkerſberiam totam, cum molendinis; & clivam ex alterâ parte aque, & viginti acras terre in campo de Haddonâ.

Et eccleſiam de Adeſtoke, cum una carucatâ terre in eâdem villâ.

Ex dono Henrici Tuſchet, unam virgatam terre in Aſſevellâ.

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[1] Roper, MS. ex libro de Placitus 31 Edw. I. penes Oliverum St. John, fol. 217.

[2] Peck, MSS. 4937, fol. 184; ex Cart. 10 Edw. III. m. 2, n. 1. per Inſpex. Vide etiam Cart. 11 Edw. II. n. 10.

Ex dono Hugonis de Divâ & Helewiſie uxoris ejus, duas partes decime garbarum de dominio de Gaham.

Item, ex dono Roberti comitis Leiceſtrie, molendinum de Belegravâ; & villam de Stoctonâ totam, preter terram Radulphi Fridai.

Ex dono Roberti de Syfrewaſt, medietatem eccleſie de Ceſtreſham.

Ex dono Willielmi Triket, eccleſiam de Sharnebrok.

Ex dono Ricardi filii Walonis, eccleſiam de Eindonâ.

Ex dono Willielmi Barre, eccleſiam de Billinges.

Ex dono Willielmi de Sifrewaſt, eccleſiam de Bil

leſdone, cum capellis de Rolveſtone & de Gouteby, & omnibus aliis pertinentiis ſuis.

Ex dono Thome Sorell, eccleſias de Thorentonâ & de Sigreſham.

Ex dono Roberti comitis Leiceſtrie, eccleſiam de Aldeby, cum capellâ de Whetſtan, & omnibus aliis pertinentiis ſuis.

Ex dono Willielmi de Lodbrok, eccleſiam de Blaby, cum capellâ de Torp, & omnibus aliis pertinentiis ſuis.

Ex dono Roberti Rabaz, eccleſiam de Kivelingworthe.

Ex dono Roberti de Bareſworth & Rogeri Cute filii ejus, eccleſiam de Bareſworth, cum pertinentiis ſuis; & unam carucatam terre in eâdem villâ.

Ex dono Rogeri Sampſon, unam virgatam terre in Bareſworthe.

Ex dono Reginaldi de Muſlei, duas virgatas terre in Muſlei.

Ex dono Radulfi de Martivall, filii Ricardi Martivall, unam virgatam terre in Humberſtan.

Ex dono Roberti de Burtonâ, unam virgatam terre in Nortonâ.

Ex dono Walteri le Poher, eccleſias de Barkeby & de Hungertonâ, cum capellis & omnibus aliis pertinentiis ſuis.

Ex dono Willielmi de Evermue, eccleſiam de Eitonâ.

Ex dono Roberti Arabi, eccleſiam de Eſtwellâ.

Ex dono Roberti filii Radulphi, eccleſiam de Hareſtan & de Kniptonâ.

Ex dono Roberti, filii Roberti, filii Col, eccleſiam de Yolgrave, cum capellis, terris, decimis, & omnibus aliis pertinentiis ſuis.

Item, ex dono ipſius Roberti, eccleſiam de Bitmeſwellâ.

Ex dono Hugonis de Ardenâ, eccleſiam de Croddeworth, & ermitagium & nemus de Berewode, cum molendinis & omnibus aliis pertinentiis ſuis.

Ex dono Gaufridi de Croft, unam carucatam terre in Sutton.

Ex dono Roberti de Croft, unam carucatam terre in Stoke.

Ex dono Radulphi de Turvillâ, eccleſiam de Croft.

Ex dono Oſberti de Lementonâ, unam bovatam terre in Sugkebergâ.

Ex dono Ricardi l'Abbe, eccleſiam de Anlep, & ſex virgatas terre in eâdem villâ.

Item, ex dono ejuſdem Ricardi, & Ricardi filii Philippi, unam carucatam terre in Empyngham.

Ex dopo Roberti comitis, locum de Pineſlade.

Ex dono Willielmi de Kileby, tres virgatas terre in Kileby.

Ex dono Godefridi Patroc, quinque virgatas terre in Bitmeſwellâ.

Ex dono Willielmi de Kereby, unam carucatam terre in Theingworth.

Ex dono Radulfi Pincerne, eccleſiam de Theingworth, cum pertinentiis ſuis.

Ex dono Willielmi de Loncaſtre, totum manerium de Cokerham, cum eccleſiâ ejuſdem ville, cum capellâ de Elhale, & cum omnibus aliis pertinentiis & libertatibus ſuis, ſicut carte predicti Willielmi teſtantur.

Ex dono Radulfi de Queneburch, eccleſiam ejuſdem ville, cum terris, decimis, & omnibus aliis pertinentiis ſuis.

Ex dono Ricardi l'Abbe, unam virgatam terre in Lilleburnâ.

Ex dono Galfridi de Dalby, tres virgatas terre in eâdem villâ.

Ex dono Roberti de Cotis, unam virgatam terre in Foxtonâ.

Quare volumus & firmiter precipimus, quod prefati canonici has predictas terras & tenementa teneant & habeant benè & in pacè, liberè & quietè & honorificè, cum omnibus libertatibus & liberis conſuetudinibus prefatis terris pertinentibus, ſicut carte donatorum teſtantur. Hiis teſtibus; Rogero archiep' Ebor'; Roberto Lincoln' epiſc'; Nigello Helienſi epiſc'; Thomâ cancellario; Roberto comite Leiceſtrie; Reginaldo comite Cornubie; Ricardo de Humez, conſtabulario; Henrico de Eſſex, conſtabulario; Ricardo de Lucy, Warino filio Geroldi. Apud Doveram.

23. Carta Henrici II. conceſſa abbatie Sancte Marie de Legeceſtriâ de Prato [1].

Henricus, rex Anglie, dux Normannie & Aquitanie, & comes Andegavie, archiepiſcopis, epiſcopis, abbatibus, comitibus, baronibus, ballivis, mipiſtris, & omnibus fidelibus ſuis Francie & Anglie, ſalutem. Sciatis me recepiſſe in meâ propriâ manu & cuſtodiâ & protectione (ſicut unam de propriis meis eleemoſinis) eccleſiam Sc̄e Marie Leiceſtr' de Prato, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis. Quare volo & firmitèr precipio, quòd canonici in predictâ eccleſiâ Deo ſervientes omnia tenementa ſua teneant benè & in pace, liberè & quietè, integrè, plenariè, & honorificè, in boſco & in plano, pratis & paſcuis, aquis & mariſcis, in piſcariis, in toftis & croftis, in viis & ſemitis, & in omnibus locis, tam in burgo quàm extra burgum, libera & quieta de geldis & danegeldis, & auxiliis & wapentachiis, & hundredis & ſhiris, & tenemannetale, & murdris, & ſcutagiis, & aſſiſis & ſummonitionibus, & de omnibus placitis & querelis, & occaſionibus & conſuetudinibus, & de omni terreno ſervicio & ſeculari exactione, cum ſòcâ & ſacâ, & tol & theam, & infangenethef, & omnibus aliis conſuetudinibus & libertatibus. Et volo, ut predicti canonici & homines ſui habeant ſalvum conductum meum, & ſint liberi & quieti à paſſagio & pontagio, & theloneo & ſtallagio, per omnes civitates meas & burgos; & vendant & emant liberè & quietè. Et volo ut ſint quieti à traverſo per omnes portus noſtros. Et ſi quis verſus domum illam aliquid de poſſeſſionibus ejus clamaverit, prohibeo ne pro aliquo reſpondeant, nec in placitum ponantur, niſi per me, & in preſentiâ meâ. Teſtibus; Thomâ cancellario, Philippo epiſcopo Baioc', Ric̄o de Humez, Man' de Biſet. Apud Rothom'.

24. Charta Ricardi I. conceſſa abbatie Sancte Marie Legreceſtrenſi prato, in comitatu Leiceſtrie [2].

Ricardus, Dei gratiâ, &c. Sciatis nos recepiſſe, &c. [ut ſuprà]. Teſtibus; B. Cantuar' archiep̄o, H. Dunelm' ep̄o, W. de Longo Campo cancellario n̄ro & Elyen' electo, Rob̄to de Wileſt; octavo die Novembris; apud Weſtm'.

25. Carta regis Johannis, donatorum conceſſiones recitans & confirmans [3].

JOHANNES, Dei gratia, &c. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe, & preſenti cartâ noſtrâ confirmâſſe, in liberam, quietam, & perpetuam eleemoſinam, Deo & eccleſie Sancte Marie de Prato Leic', & canonicis regulariter ibidem Deo ſervientibus, ex dono Roberti comitis Leirc'; fundatoris ejuſdem eccleſie, totum manerium de Cnithtintone, quod eis dedit, cum molendino & aliis pertinentiis & omnibus libertatibus ſuis, exceptis burgenſibus infra muros Leirc' & citra ad idem feodum pertinentibus; & exceptis terris ſervientum ſuorum; ſcilicet, Roberti Bacheler, & Willielmi Oggeri, & Willielmi filii Godefridi, in perpetuam eleemoſinam, liberam & quietam ab omni exactione & ſervicio ſeculari; ita quod heredes ſui acquietabunt hanc eleemoſinam erga dominum epiſcopum Linc' de ſervicio unius militis, quod ei debent pro x libratis terre, quas tenuerunt in predicto manerio, ſcilicet Weſtcote, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, quas Robertus comes, avus ejuſdem comitis, dederat eccleſie Linc' in eſcambium pro predicto manerio de Cnithtintone & Suburbio Leirc', cum pertinentiis ſuis; quas etiam terras prefatus comes filius Petronille, aſſenſu predicti epiſcopi & capituli Linc', dedit predicte eccleſie & canonicis Leirc', pro terris ſuis de Esfordeby & de Segrave, cum pertinentiis ſuis, quas aſſenſu eorundem canonicorum dedit eccleſie Linc', pro pace reſormandâ inter ipſum & eccleſiam Linc', ſuper predicto manerio de Cnithtintone & Suburbio Leic', cum pertinentiis ſuis; in quo manerio & ſuburbio conceſſit predicte eccleſie & canonicis Leirc', quicquid in eis habent. Preterea conceſſimus & confirmavimus eiſdem canonicis Leirc', in liberam, quietam, & perpetuam eleemoſinam, ex dono predicti comitis filii Petronille, cum corpore ſuo, XXIIII virgatas terre in Aneſty, cum hominibus & aliis pertinentiis ſuis, & quatuor cotariis, cum toftis ſuis, in eâdem villâ; & paſturam inter duas vias in defenſo Leirc', ſcilicet, inter viam de Groby & viam de Aneſty, ad averia ſua paſcenda; & I carectatam ligni cotidiè in foreſtâ Leirc', in perpetuum, ad focum domûs infirmarie canonicorum Leirc', cum aliis tribus carectatis ſuis, quas ex donatione avi ſui prius habuit, ſicut carte predictorum donatorum, quas inde habent, rationabiliter teſtantur. Quare volumus, &c. Dat. per manum J. de Well', apud Wigorn', XXIIII die Marcii, anno, &c. VI°.

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[1] Cartæ Antiquæ ex Turre London. X. n. 19. inter Harl. MSS. 84. fol. 271. b.

[2] Ibid. n. 20. fol. 272. a.

[3] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 315; ex Cart. 6 Johannis, n. 44.

26. Charta Henrici III. pro canonicis Sancte Marie de Prato Leiceſtrie, ſive abbatie canonicorum Leiceſtrie, in agro Leiceſtrenſi [1].

Henricus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie, dominus Hibernie, dux Aquitanie, Normannie, & comes Andegovie, &c. Sciatis nos recepiſſe, &c. [ut ſupra]. Si quis, &c. prohibemus ne pro aliquo reſpondeant, nec in placitum ponantur, niſi coram nobis, vel coram capitali juſticiario noſtro, aut per preceptum noſtrum. Hiis teſtibus; Euſtacio London' ep̃o, Petro Winton', Jocel' Bathon', Ric̃o Sarum, ep̃is; Huberto de Burgo, comite Kancie, juſtic'; Rad̃o filio Nicholai, Ric̃o de Argentein, Henrico de Capellâ, & aliis. Dat' per manum Rad̃i Ciceſtr' ep̃i, venerabilis patris noſtri cancellarii, apud Weſtm', XVI° die Martii, anno regni ñri VI°.

27. Charta regis Edwardi I. de liberâ warennâ in omnibus terris dominicis domini abbatis & conventûs in com' Leic' [2].

Rex archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis nos conceſſiſſe, & hâc cartâ noſtrâ confirmâſſe, dilectis nobis in Chriſto abbati & conventui beate Marie de Leiceſtr', quòd ipſi & ſucceſſores ſui in perpetuum habeant liberam warennam in omnibus dominicis terris ſuis de Leiceſtr', Stocton, Thurmeſton, Barkeby, Queniburgh, Lokyngton, Bitmeſwell, Boreſworth, & Pinſlade, in comitatu Leiceſtr', dumtamen terre ille non ſint infra metas foreſte noſtre; ita quod nullus intret terras illas, ad fugandum in eis, vel aliquid captandum quod ad warennam pertinet, ſine licentiâ domini abbatis & conventûs, vel ſucceſſorum ſuorum, ſuper forisfacturam noſtram x librarum. Hiis teſtibus; venerabilibus patribus, A. Dunelm', W. Coventr' & Lichf', epiſcopis; Guidone de Bello Campo, comite Warw'; Adomaro de Valenciâ, Hugone le Deſpenſer, Roberto de Monte Alto, Will̃o Martyn, Rogero de Mortuo Mari, Joh̃e de Moun, & aliis. Dat' per manum noſtram, apud Kenilworth, ſecundo die Junii.

Rex precepit ad inſtantiam Agnetis de la Crace, domicelle regine.

28. Inſpeximus regis Edwardi Secundi, confirmationem Thome comitis Lancaſtrie, de diverſis diverſorum hominum, recitans & confirmans.

Rex omnibus, &c. ſalutem. Inſpeximus quoddam ſcriptum, quod dilectus conſanguineus & fidelis noſter Thomas comes Lancaſtrie fecit dilectis nobis in Chriſto abbati & conventui de Leiceſtr', in hec verba.

Conceſſionem & confirmationem quas Ernaldus de Boſco fecit abbati & conventui de Leiceſtr', de omnibus donationibus & conceſſionibus, quas Ernaldus de Boſco avus ipſius Ernaldi, & Ernaldus pater ejuſdem Ernaldi, fecerunt predictis canonicis, de eccleſiâ de Clifton, &c. [ut ſupra, p. 57.]

Conceſſionem etiam quam idem Ernaldus de Boſco fecit canonicis predictis, de omnibus terris & tenementis, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, que fuerunt Radulphi de Arrabi in Wibetoſt & in Omechiſton.

Habendas dictis canonicis quietè & ſolutè de omnibus curiis, ſectis, releviis, viſibus franciplegii, &c.

Teſte rege, apud Ebor', VI° die Novembris [3].

29. A ñre Seigñr le Roy & ſon conſeil p̃ent ſes chapelleyns l'abbe & covent de Leyc', q̃ come ils eient del doun Rob̃t jadiz counte de Leyceſtr' lur fundour, & del doun & confirmement autres countes de Leyc', diṽſes choſes dont eaux & lur p̃deceſſours ont eſtee ſeiſiz tant qªl temps q̃ le hoñr de Leyc' deveynt en la meyn ñre ſeigñr le roy ꝑ la forfet̃e ſire Thomas jadiz counte de Lanc'; c'eſt a ſaver, VI livres de añuele rente iſſantz de la rente de Leyc', a prendre cheſcun an ꝑmy la meyn le reſceviour de Leyc' a la Paſch' & la Seint Michel, ꝑ oweles portions; & une charettee de buſche cheſcun jour l'an, a prendre del boys de Leyc'; & touz lur demeynes porcs a peſczer en temps de peſtzon en la defenſe de Leyc', ſantz doner paſnage; & une ꝑcele de t̃re & de boys q'il ont del doune ſire Simon jadiz counte de Leyc', & une autre ꝑcele de bois q'il ont del doun ſire Rob̃t jadis counte de Leyc'; a enfoſſer les, & enclore, & faire les garder ꝑ lur gentz, & faire lur ꝓfit de eaux a mieux q'il verront pour lur avantages, come plus pleinem̃et eſt contenuz en les chartres des ditz countes, leſquels il ont preſtres a monſtrer; des queux choſes ore de novel ſunt ouhtez & deſturbez ꝑ les miniſtres ñre dit ſeigñr le roy, en desh̃itance de eaux & lur maiſon. Pleiſe a ñre dit ſeigñr & ſon conſeil comander al gardeyn de Leyc', & ſes autres miniſtres illoec, ꝑ ſes briefs, q̃ ſes ditz chapelleyns peuſſent aver & uſer les choſes avantdites dont il ſunt deſturbez, & totes autres choſes compriſes en lur chartres dont il ont eſtee ſeiſiz, & dont il doutent eſtre deſturbez ꝑ malice en temps a venir.

Oſtendant cartas ſuas, & inquiratur veritas facti ꝑ certos fideles ad hoc aſſignandos; &, inquiſic̃oe retornatâ, fiat juſticia [4].

30. A ñre Seigñr le Roi prient ſes chapelleyns, abbe & covent de Leyceſtre, qe come le park de Baggeworth, ſemblement ove le manere, ove toutz les aportenances, q'eſt en la mayñe ñre ſeigneur le roi, ſoit dedeynz la paroche de la egliſe de Thornton, laqele ils unt en ꝓpres uſes, et de quele park, enſemblement od le maner, les ditz abbe & covent ount eu en tout maner de diſme tut temps, auxi bien de harace come de altre, taun qe al temps qe le ditz park & manere vindrent en la mayn ñre ſeignure le roi. Pleiſe a ñre ſeigneur le roi commander, qe la diſme de ſon harace q'eſt dedeinz le dit park de Baggeworth, & dedeinz la paroche de lour dit eſgliſe de Thornton, lour ſoit livere, auxi bien del temps paſſe ñre ſeigneur le roi, come del temps a venir. Et pleſe a ñre ſeigneur le roi comaunder au treſorer & as barons de l'Eſcheker, q'ils alowent la diſme de l'avaundite harace ñre ſeigneur le roi au gardeyn de meſme la harace.

Aſſignentur per breve de cancellar' aliqui fideles, ad inquirend' in preſenciâ cuſtodis predictarum forisſc̃urar' in com' Leic', ſi parcus de Baggeworth ſit infra procinctum paroch' eccleſie de Thornton, & ſi abbas & conventus Leic', rectores ejuſdem eccleſie, & eor' predeceſſores, antequam manerium de Bagworth cum dicto parco devenerunt ad manus dñi regis, ſemper habuerunt & perceperunt decimas haracii ibidem; &, retornata dc̃a inquiſ' in canc', ſi compertum fuerat ita eſſe, tunc fiat ei juſticiâ [5].

31. Confirmatio regis Edwardi Tertii diverſarum cartarum [6].

Rex archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Inſpeximus cartam quam dominus Henricus, quondam rex Anglie, fecit Deo & eccleſie S. Marie de Prato Leiceſt', & canonicis regularibus ibidem Deo ſervientibus, in hec verba: "Henricus, rex Anglie, dux Normannie," &c. prout ſupra, p. 58.

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[1] Peck MSS. 4937, fol. 188: ex Cartis Antiquis in Turre London. A. n. 28; vel ex Harl. MSS. 84. fol. 9.

[2] Peck, ibid. fol. 191; ex Cart. 29 Edw. I. n. 27.

[3] Peck, ibid. fol. 195; ex Pat. 12 Edw. II. parte 1. m. 18.

[4] Rot. Parl. vol. I. p. 388.

[5] Ibid. p. 434.

[6] Peck, MSS. 4937, fol. 146; ex Clauſ. 10 Edw. III.

Inſpeximus aliam cartam domini Henrici, quondam regis Anglie, in hec verba: "Henricus, Dei gratiâ, regis Anglie, dominus Hibernie," &c. prout ſupra in Protectione, p. 58.

Inſpeximus aliam cartam domini Edwardi, regis Anglie, in hec verba; "Rex," &c. [prout ſupra; Julii 2, 29 Edw. I.]

32. R. dil̄co ſibi in Xp̄o abb̄i beate Marie de Pratis Leic', ſalt̃m. Quia in ultimo parliamento ñro ordinatum fuit, q̄d denarii de decimâ & quintadecimâ nobis in eodem parliamento ꝑ cōitatem regni ñri Angl' conceſſ' ꝓvenientes in aliquâ eccl'â cathedrali, vel monaſterio, in quolibet comitatu, ubi meliùs cuſtodi poſſent, ponerentur & ibidem ꝓ expenſis guerras ñras contingentibus ſalvò cuſtodirentur: Per q̄d mandavimus dil̄cis & fidelibus ñris Hugoni de Preſtwold & Rogero de Belgrave, quos ad d̄cas decimam & quintamdecimam in com' Leiceſt' colligend' aſſignavimus, q̄d ōes denarii de eiſdem decimâ & quintâdecimâ in d̄co com' ꝓvenientes, in abb̄â v̄râ p̄dc̄â ꝓ ſecuriori cuſtod' reponi faciant: Et ideò vobis mandamus, quòd p̄fatis collectoribus q̄dam domum congruam & fortem in eâdem abbatiâ, ubi denarii p̄dc̄i ſecuriùs poterunt cuſtodiri, lib̄ari faciatis, & ipſos collectores lib̄um ingreſſum & egreſſum ad eandem ꝓ voluntate ſuâ h̄ere ꝑmittatis; ita q̄d ipſi nobis de denariis illis reſpondere valeant, cùm ipſos ſuꝑ hoc fec̄imus p̄muniri. Et hoc ſicut de vobis confidemus, & nos & v̄ra indempnia s̄vare volũitis, nullatenùs omittatis. T. R. apud Weſtm', xiii die Octobris [1].

33. Licentia regis Edwardi Tertii abbati, quòd non teneatur venire ad parliamentum [2].

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Supplicavit nobis dilectus nobis in Chriſto abbas de Leyceſtriâ, ut cùm abbatia ſua predicta per Robertum Fitz Robert de Melan, dudum comitem Leyceſtrie, fundata fuiſſet in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam, & advocatus ſive patronatus ejuſdem ad manus domini Henrici, quondam regis Anglie, per foriſfacturam Simonis de Mountforti, tunc comitis Leyceſtrie & patroni ejuſdem, devenerit, idemque abbas aliqua terras ſeu tenementa de nobis per baroniam ſeu alio modo non tenet, per quod ad parliamenta ſeu conſilia noſtra venire teneatur, nec aliquis predeceſſorum ſuorum ante XLIX annum dicti proavi noſtri poſt foriſfacturam predicti Simonis (quo anno omnes abbates & priores regni noſtri Anglie ad parliamentum ejuſdem proavi noſtri tunc tentum voluntariè ſummoniti fuerunt) ſummonitus extiterit. Velimus ipſum abbatem de hujuſmodi adventu ad parliamentum facere exonerari. Et quia, viſis cartis & confirmationibus de terris & tenementis eidem abbatie datis & conceſſis in rotulis cancellarie noſtre irrotulatis, compertum eſt quòd dicta abbathia per predictum Robertum Fitz Robert de Melan, tunc comitem Leyceſtrie, fundata erat in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam, & non invenitur in rotulis predictis quòd predictus abbas aliquas terras ſeu tenementa de nobis tenet per baroniam, ſeu aliquo alio ſervitio, nec quòd predeceſſores ſui abbates loci predicti ad aliqua parliamenta progenitorum noſtrorum ante predictum XLIX annum dicti proavi noſtri aut poſtmodum continuè, ſed vicibus interpolatis, ſummoniti fuerunt. Nolentes ipſum abbatem indebitè ſic vexari, conceſſimus, pro nobis & heredibus, quòd idem abbas & ſucceſſores ſui de veniendo ad parliamenta & conſilia noſtra vel heredum noſtrorum de cetero quieti ſint & exonerati in perpetuum; ita ſemper quòd dictus abbas & ſucceſſores ſui in procuratores ad hujuſmodi parliamenta & conſilia per clerum mittendos conſentiant, &, ut moris eſt, expenſis contribuant eorundem. In cujus, &c. Teſte rege, apud Weſtm', xv° die Feb'.

Per petitionem de parliamento.

34. A Roi ñre t̃s ſov̄ain S̃r, ſupplient t̃s humblement voz pov̄es & continuelx oratours les noirs chanons de l'ordre de Seint Auſtyn, q̃ come c̃teins des ditz chanons fueront a vous ore tarde a Leyceſtre, reherceant, coment toutz aut̃s religiouſes avoient a eux appropriez places & colleges honeſtes & neceſſaries deinz v̄re univ̄ſite d'Oxenford, ꝑ grauntes, ordinances, & licences de voz t̃s nobles ꝓgenitors, pur continuer lour ſtudie illoeq̃s en les Eſcoles, a l'encreſte de ſcience & v̄tue, al ſupportacion de Seinte Eſgliſe & la Foie Chriſtiene, forſpris voz ditz Oratours, queux ſont deſolatz de ſoil ou place deinz la dite univ̄ſite pur eux edifier pur lour ſtudie, en graunde anientiſment de eux. Et ſur ceo, t̃s gracious S̃r, l'Eveſq̃ d'Exceſtre avoit en cōmandement deꝑt vous d'enquerer s'il fuiſt aſcun lieu ou ſoil de nz la dite univ̄ſite a vendre, quelle fuiſt competent pour faire une covenable place pour l'eſtudie des ditz ſupplientz: et ſur cella le dit Eveſq̃ eſt enfourme, q̃ ſont trois mees & quatre tofts a vendre, aſſiz ſur Candiche jouſt les moynes de Dureſme, dehors les mures du dite univ̄ſite, queux ſont del value annuel de quatre marcz out' les repriſes, & le ſoil des ditz mees & toftes eſt covenable de edifier auxiel place pur les dit ſuppliantz, come avant eſt dit, oveſq̃ ceo q'ils pourront avoir v̄re g̃cious ſr̃ie & ſocour en ceſte ꝑtie. Pleſe a v̄re roial majeſte, a la rev̄ence de Dieu, & ñre dame, & de Seint John de Bridelyngton, qi jadis fuiſt du dit ordre, q'ils achatent en v̄re noun les mees & toftes ſuis ditz de les poſſeſſours d'icelles; &, qant ils ount les achatez, q'ils ꝑ v̄re licence & g̃ce eſpecial purront doner les ditz mees & toftes ſolonc v̄re advis & ordinance as ditz ſuppliantz & lour ſucceſſours, ou a aſcun de eux, a toutz jours, pour faire une meſon competent pour lour ſtudie, & de prier pour vous come pour lour Foundour ꝑpetuelment. Et ceo ſanz fyn ou fee a paier a v̄re oeps, l'eſtatut des t̃res & teñtz a donerz a mortmain fait a contr̃e non obſtant, pour Dieu, & en oevre de charite. Conſiderant, t̃s gracious S̃r, q̃ ſi les ditz ſuppliantz p̃ront avoir ꝑ v̄re g̃cious ordinance les ditz mees & toftes, ils vorront a lour coſtages ordeiner pour la edificacion & novel conſtruction du dite meſon [3].

35. Patentes regis Edwardi Quarti, de inquirendo an cenobium beate Marie de Pratis exoneratum eſt de corrodiis, concedendis ad requiſitionem regis? quibus explicatur, ex cujus fundatione ipſa domus eſt; quomodo, per rebellionem Simonis de Monteforti, ejuſdem patronatus ad manus regias pervenit (ubi plurima paſſim de genealogiis ejuſdem comitis & regis Edwardi Quarti); & quibus tamen pauperibus, quamvis domus hec corrodiis non eſt onerandum, ex complacentiâ abbatum ad rogatus regum, corrodia aliquando conceſſa fuerunt; ac etiam de quibus rebus eo tempore corrodia eadem conſtituerint [4].

Rex dilectis & fidelibus ſuis Willielmo Sutton, magiſtro de Burton Sc̄i Lazari Jeruſalem in Angliâ; Ricardo Neel, uni ſervientium noſtrorum ad legem; Johanni Pulteneye, armigero; & Roberto Staunton; ſalutem. Monſtravit nobis Johannes abbas monaſterii beate Marie Leiceſtrie, ut, cùm monaſterium predictum ſit de fundatione Roberti Melan, quondam comitis Leiceſtrie, fundatum ante tempus memorie; & non de fundatione noſtri, nec aliquorum progenitorum noſtrorum regum Anglie; qui quidem Robertus Melan dictum monaſterium fundavit, tenendum in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam; quod quidem monaſterium quidam Ricardus, abbas monaſterii illius, predeceſſor predicti nunc abbatis, tenuit quietum & exoneratum de omnibus & ſingulis corrodiis & ſuſtentationibus, concedendis ad requiſitionem, rogatum, ſeu deſiderium, alicujus regis Anglie, tempore pacis, tempore regis Edwardi Secundi, nobilis progenitoris noſtri; patronatus cujus monaſterii ad manus Henrici Tertii, filii regis Johannis, nobilis progenitoris noſtri, devenerit, per forisfacturam Simonis Mountefort, nuper comitis Leiceſtrie, & patroni monaſterii predicti, conſanguinei & heredis predicti Roberti Melan, viz. filii Anne, ſororis Roberti, filii Roberti Blaunchmaynes, filii Roberti Boſſu, filii dicti Roberti Melan; pro eo quòd dictus Simon, apud Eveſham in com' Wigorn', levaverit guerram erga dictum regem Henricum Tertium, quarto die Auguſti, anno regni ſui XLIX°, & ibidem interfectus fuit in campo; & de prefato rege Henrico Tertio patronatus dicti monaſterii regi Edwardo Primo deſcenderit, ut filio & heredi dicti regis Henrici Tertii; & de eodem rege Edwardo dictus patronatus regi Edwardo Secundo deſcenderit, ut filio & heredi dicti regis Edwardi, filii regis Henrici; & de eodem rege Edwardo Secundo dictus patronatus regi Edwardo Tertio deſcenderit, ut filio & heredi dicti regis Edwardi Secundi; & de prefato rege Edwardo Tertio predictus patronatus regi Ricardo Secundo deſcenderit, ut conſanguineo & heredi prefati regis Edwardi Tertii, filio principis Edwardi, filii dicti regis Edwardi Tertii; & de prefato rege Ricardo patronatus dicti monaſterii nobis deſcenderit, ut conſanguineo & heredi dicti regis Ricardi, filio Ricardi, filii Anne, ſororis Edwardi, filie Philippe, filie Lionelli, fratris Edwardi, patris prefati regis Ricardi. Et antedictus Ricardus abbas & omnes predeceſſores predicti nunc abbatis tenuerunt, & de jure tenere debuerunt, dictum monaſterium quietum & exoneratum de quocunque corrodio ſive ſuſtentatione habendo & percipiendo in vel de monaſterio predicto, conceſſo, ſive de jure concedendo, alicui perſone, ad deſiderium, mandatum, ſive rogatum, aliquorum progenitorum noſtrorum regum Anglie, ſeu aliquorum aliorum, à tempore cujus contrarii memoriâ hominum non exiſtente, uſque ad tempus quod predictus abbas dicti monaſterii & ejuſdem loci tunc conventus, ad ſpecialem inſtantiam & rogatum, & pro ſingulari complacentiâ progenitoris noſtri regis Edwardi Tertii, & non de aliquo jure, conceſſerunt cuidam Johanni de la Sale talem ſuſtentationem, percipiendam in eâdem domo ſuâ, pro termino vite ſue, qualem Willielmus Puyllover habuit & percepit in eâdem domo dum vixerit; qui quidem Willielmus, omnibus diebus vite ſue (dum ſervire potuit), ſerviens in dicto monaſterio fuerat, & in ſenectute ſuâ, eâ conſideratione, habuit competentem ſuſtentationem conceſſam ſibi in eâdem domo pro termino vite ſue, viz. quâlibet die annuatim unum album panem de paſtu *nuce*[1] conventualis, & unum panem de nigro paſtu, & unam lagenam ceriviſie ....[2] ſeu melioris; & ſervicium pro coquinâ (prout aliquis unus liberorum ſuorum ſervientium adtunc deſerviebatur), & unam robam annuatim de ſectâ liberorum ſervientium ſuorum ad feſtum Natalis Domini, vel xs̄. argenti pro eâdem; & unam cameram in abbatiâ predictâ; & hec omnia abſque rogatu aut mandato alicujus progenitorum noſtrorum regum Anglie; &, poſt dictum conceſſum eidem Johanni de la Sale, dictus nobilis progenitor rex Edwardus Tertius, per literas ſuas patentes datas apud Wigorn', VIII° die Januarii, anno regni ſui tertio, recitans dictam conceſſionem ſic factam ad ſuam requiſitionem, volens indempnitatem dictorum nunc abbatis & conventûs ex eâ parte, conceſſerit, pro ſe & heredibus ſuis, quòd dicta conceſſio, ſic gratiosè facta ad requiſitionem ſuam, non cederet in dampnum ſeu prejudicium illorum ſeu ſucceſſorum ſuorum, vel domûs ſue predicte, nec exnunc traheretur in conſequentiam; vel quòd ipſi, ſeu ſucceſſores ſui, vigore ejuſdem conceſſionis, aliquo tempore ſequente, eſſent onerati de aliquâ ejuſmodi ſuſtentatione erga ipſum vel heredes ſuos; prout in dictis literis pleniùs continetur. Quibus non obſtantibus, poſt mortem dicti Johannis de la Sale, aliàs dicti Johannis atte Hall, Thomas Thedingworth, ad rogatum predicti regis Edwardi Tertii, habuit & percepit tale corrodium ſive ſuſtentationem in monaſterio predicto. Et, poſt eundem Thomam, quidam Robertus Sadeller habuit & percepit tale corrodium ſive ſuſtentationem, &c. Teſte rege, apud Weſtm', XVIII° die Julii.

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[1] Rot. Parl. vol. II. p. 451; ex Rot. Clauſ. 18 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 11.

[2] Peck, MSS. 4937, fol. 147; ex Pat. 26 Edw. III. pars 1. m. 22.

[3] Rot. Parl. vol. IV. p. 159.

[4] Peck, MSS. 4937, fol. 157; ex Pat. 5 Edw. IV. parte 2. m. 35.

36. Advocatio eccleſie de Eydon conceſſa Paulo abb̄i de Leic' & ſucceſſoribus ſuis per Ric̄um Wale, fil' Henrici, per finem levat' apud Weſtm', à die Paſch' in xv dies, anno 4° Joh̄is regis.

Finis apud Weſtm', à die Paſche in xv dies, 4 Hen. III. inter Ric̄um Wale, fil' Henrici, pet', & Will̄m abb̄em de Leic' deforc', de advocat' eccl̄ie de Eyndon eſſe jus ipſius abb̄is & eccl̄ie ſue Sc̄e Marie Leyc'[3].

37. Robertus abbas Sc̄e Marie de Prato de Legreceſter concedit Salamoni capellano iconomo Hoſpitalis de Brackele, & ſucceſſoribus ejus, habere eccleſiam intra ſepta curie ejuſdem hoſpitalis & ſepulturam, &c.; & eccleſia ſit ab omni ſubjectione quieta, &c. Teſtibus (inter alios), Rob̄to capellano noſtro de Brackele[4].

38. Pro Rege.

De Rotulis juſticiariorum ſuorum, per diverſa loca.

Mandatum eſt abbati de Leyceſtriâ, quòd, omnibus dilationibus & occaſionibus poſtpoſitis, habeat coram, &c. in craſtino Clauſi Paſche, omnes Rotulos in abbathiâ ſuâ reſidentes, de placitis que fuerunt coram Stephano de Segrave, quondam juſticiario, &c. tam in banco quàm in itinere, per diverſos comitatus, &c. Et habeat breve.

Eodem modo mandatum eſt priori de Kenilworth[5].

39. De Patrono.

Juratores dicunt, quòd Edmundus, frater regis, comes Leiceſtrie, obiit ſeiſitus de advocatione Abbathie Leiceſtrenſis[6].

40. De terris abbatis & conventûs apud Burſtall, ex dono Robertifilii Robertide Burſtall[7].

Juratores dicunt, quòd non eſt ad dampnum domini regis, nec aliorum, licèt dominus rex concedat Roberto filio Roberti de Burſtall, quòd ipſe XXIIII acras prati, cum pertinentiis, in Burſtall, in com' Leic', dare poſſit abbati beate Marie de Leiceſtriâ. Et dicunt, quòd predictus Robertus tenet eaſdem terras, cum aliis tenementis, de quodam Johanne de Burton, per ſervitium x marcarum per annum.

41. De molendino de Aneſty, ex dono Ricardi de Bricheley[8].

Juratores dicunt, quòd non eſt ad dampnum domini regis, nec aliorum, ſi dominus rex concedat Ricardo de Bricheley, quòd ipſe molendinum in Aneſty, in com' Leic', dare poſſit & aſſignare abbati & conventui beate Marie de Leiceſtriâ; & quòd tenetur de Willielmo de Ferrariis, per ſervitium id̄. per annum; & quòd dictus Ricardus de Bricheley terras alias non habet, niſi vs̄. redditûs, cum pertin', in Leiceſtriâ.

42. Licentia regis Edwardi II. Antonio epiſcopo Dunelm', ut ipſe XXIIII acras terre & XL acras paſture, cum pertinentiis, in Ratby, dare poſſit abbati & conventui beate Marie de Pratis[9].

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Licèt de communi conſilio regni noſtri, &c. per finem tamen quem dilectus nobis in Chriſto abbas Leiceſtrie fecit nobiſcum, conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, venerabili patri Antonio epiſcopo Dunelmenſi, quòd ipſe quatuor-viginti acras terre & quadraginta acras paſture, cum pertinentiis, in Rotby, dare poſſit & aſſignare prefatis abbati & conventui ejuſdem loci, habend' & tenend' ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum; & eidem abbati & conventui, quòd ipſi predictas terram & paſturam, cum pertinentiis, à prefato epiſcopo recipere poſſint & tenere ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum; & eidem abbati & conventui, ſicut predictum eſt, tenore preſentium licentiam dedimus ſpecialem; nolentes quòd predictus epiſcopus vel heredes ſui, aut prefati abbas & conventus vel ſucceſſores ſui, ratione ſtatuti predicti, per nos vel heredes noſtros indè occaſionentur in aliquo ſeu graventur; ſalvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius ſerviciis indè debitis & conſuetis. In cujus, &c. Teſte rege, apud Berwick ſuper Tweede, xxº die Februarii. Per finem decem marcarum.

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[1] Sic. F. n'ro; *paſtus* ſignifying a *meal.* Du Cange, in voce.
[2] Deeſt verbum. F. P.
[3] Bridges, MS.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Ex Memor. 42 Hen. III. Rot. 12. b.
[6] Peck, MSS. 4937. fol. 189; ex Eſch. 25 Edw. I. N° 51. Leic.
[7] Peck, ibid, fol. 190; ex Inq. ad quod dampn. 29 Edw. I. N° 92. Leic.
[8] Peck, ibid. fol. 192; ex Inq. ad quod dampn. 34 Edw. I. p. 204. Leic.
[9] Peck, ibid.; fol. 193; ex Pat. 4 Edw. II. pars 2. m. 15.

43. De terris ex dono Willielmi Aunſelys & Ricardi Whileby, in villâ de Abbey-gate juxta Leic'[1].

Juratores dicunt, quòd non eſt ad dampnum, &c. ſi rex concedat Willielmo de Aunſelys, de Thorpe Ernald, quòd ipſe tria meſſuagia, cum pertinentiis, in l'Abbe-gate juxta Leic'; & Ricardo de Whileby, clerico, quòd ipſe unum meſſuagium in eâdem villâ; dare poſſint abbati de Leic'; & quòd antedicta tria meſſuagia tenentur in capite de ipſo abbate per ſervitium viđ. per annum, & duarum appar' ad viſum franciplegii; & unum meſſuagium tenetur de ipſo abbate per ſervicium iiđ. Et quòd remanebunt [antedicto Willielmo] (ultra donationem) unum meſſuagium, & unam virgatam terre in Coſby; & tenentur in capite de ipſo abbate per ſervitium xiis̄. & duarum appar'. Et [antedicto Ricardo] cs̄. redditûs in Leic', que tenentur de ipſo comite per ſervitium i redditûs.

44. Commiſſio Mag' Tho' de Bray, canonico Lincoln' directa, in negotio inter parochiam Sc̄i Nicolai in Leiceſtria ex unâ parte, & abbatem & conventum B. Marie Leyceſtr', in negotio moto ſuper carentiâ unius vicarii, qui, ut dicitur, ad preſentationem ipſorum abbatis conventûſque per loci diœceſanum conſuevit admitti, deſervitur eccl' antedict'; & ſuper aſportatione unius campane, librorum, veſtimentorum, & aliorum, ab eccleſiâ Sc̄i Nicolai predicti facta, ut pretenditur, per eoſdem. Dat' apud Northampton, 2 kal. Aprilis, 1321[2].

45. De cantariâ in eccleſiâ beate Marie de Pratis, ex fundatione Johannis de Tours[3].

Juratores dicunt, quòd non eſt ad dampnum, &c. ſi rex concedat Johanni de Tours, quòd ipſe unum meſſuagium, duo tofta, quater-viginti & octo acras terre, & quinque acras prati & dimidiam, cum pertinentiis, in Burſtall, Leiceſtre, & Staunton juxta Bardon, in com' Leic', dare poſſit abbati de Leiceſtre, ad inveniendum quendam capellanum; & quòd unum meſſuagium, xl acre terre, & due acre prati & dimidia, in Burſtall, & x libre terre & redditûs in eâdem villâ (que Robertus Burſtall tenuit), & due acre prati, cum pertinentiis, in Leiceſtre, tenentur de domino rege, ut de honore Leiceſtre, faciendo ſectam de tribus ſeptimanis in tres; & quòd duo tofta, & quater-viginti & octo acre terre, & dimidia acra prati, in Stanton juxta Bardon, tenentur de priore de Charley per ſervicium unius eſparverii forinſeci, ſolvendum ad feſtum Sc̄i Martini in hieme; & quòd duo tofta, & xl acre terre, & dimidia acra terre & prati in Staunton, tenentur de predicto priore per ſervicium predictum.

46. Breve regis Edwardi Tertii vicecomiti Leiceſtrie, ut abbati de Leiceſtre quandam parcellam boſci in Halliwellhagh juxta Loughborough, emptam ab Henrico de Bello Monte, habere faciat, rebellione ejuſdem Henrici non obſtante.

Rex vicecomiti Leiceſtrie ſalutem. Quia acceſſimus per inquiſitionem, quam per dilectos & fideles noſtros Willielmum Herle, Robertum Gaddeſbye, & Rogerum Belgrave, fieri fecimus, quod dilectus nobis in Chriſto abbas de Leiceſtr' quandam parcellam boſci in Halliwellhaghe juxta Loughtebourghe, de Henrico de Bello Monte (diu antequam idem Henricus contra nos in rebellionem proniſſet, viz. die Lune in craſtino Dominice in mediâ Quadrageſimâ, anno regni noſtri ſecundo) emit; & xxviii libratas, pro quibus dictus boſcus emptus fuit, plenariè ſolvit prefato Henrico in manerio de Loughteburghe; & quod predictam parcellam boſci continet in ſe circiter duos acras; & quod idem abbas partem inde vendidit & abduxit eadem ſeiſinâ; & quod quedam pars dicte parcelle capta fuit in manum noſtram per rebellionem dicti Henrici, &, ſimul cum aliis terris & tenementis ſuis, in manu noſtrâ ſic exiſtit ex cauſa predicta: Vobis mandamus, &c.[4]

47. De terris abbatis apud Shepeſheved, in com' Leic', ex dono Johannis de Spondon, vicarii de Lokinton, & Willielmi de Winelleſton, vicarii de Shepeveſhed[5].

Juratores dicunt, quod non eſt ad dampnum domini regis, nec aliorum, licet dominus rex concedat Johanni de Spondon, vicario eccleſie de Lokinton [in com' Leic'], & Willielmo de Wivelleſton, vicario eccleſie de Shepeſheved, quod ipſi unum meſſuagium, unum toftum, & duas virgatas terre, cum pertinentiis, in Shepeſheved, dare poſſint abbati de Leiceſtria, in parte ſatisfactionis viginti marcatarum terre & redditûs per annum. Et dicunt, quod predicta meſſuagium, toftum, & due virgate terre, tenentur de Matildâ de Holand, per ſervitium vs̄. per annum; et quod remanebunt eiſdem Willielmo & Johanni lx acre terre, cum pertinentiis, in Shepeſheved, que tenentur de predictâ Matildâ de Holand per ſervicium faciendi ſectam, &c.

48. De terris abbatis apud Skeftington, in com' Leic', ex dono Johannis de Spondon & W. de Aſton[6].

Juratores dicunt quod non eſt ad dampnum domini regis, nec aliorum, ſi dominus rex concedat Johanni de Spondon & W. de Aſton, quod ipſi tria meſſuagia, ſex virgatas terre, ſex acras prati, x acras paſture, x ſolidatos redditûs, cum pertinentiis, in Skeftington, dare poſſint abbati de Leiceſtriâ, in partem ſatisfactionis xx marcarum terre, quas dominus rex eis dedit; et quod tenentur de Willielmo Goſcelyne per ſervicium ſex ſolidorum & octo denariorum per annum; et quod remanebunt, ultra donationem predictam, in Lokington, duo meſſuagia, due virgate terre, & xx acre prati, que tenentur de abbate per ſervicium unius grani piperis.

49. De terris abbatis in Lobeſthorp, ex dono Willielmi la Zouche nuper decani [modò archiepiſcopi] Eboracenſis, & Rogeri la Zouche militis[7].

Juratores dicunt, quòd non eſt ad dampnum domini regis, nec aliorum, ſi dominus rex concedat Willielmo la Zouche, nuper decano eccleſie beati Petri Ebor', & Rogero la Zouche militi, quòd ipſi ſex meſſuagia, ſeptem virgatas terre & dimidiam, duas acras prati, quatuor acras paſture, cum pertinentiis, in Lobeſthorp, in com' Leic', dare poſſint abbati beate Marie de Leiceſtriâ; quod quidem manerium tenetur per ſe, de predicto Willielmo, per ſervicium quarte partis unius feodi militis.

50. Licentia regis Edwardi Tertii Simoni de Iſlep, archiepiſcopo Cantuarie, ut diverſas terras & tenementa, in com' Leic', dare poſſit abbati & conventui B. Marie de Pratis, ad quandam cantariam in eccleſiâ eorum conventuali inveniendum & ſuſtentandum in perpetuum[8].

Juratores dicunt, quod non eſt ad dampnum, ſi rex concedat magiſtro Simoni de Iſlep, archiepiſcopo Cantuarie, quod ipſe vii meſſuagia, iiii tofta, ii carutatas terre, & v virgatas terre, ii acras prati, & xiiii ſolidatas redditûs, cum pertinentiis, in Babbegrave,

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[1] Peck, MSS. 4937; ex Inq. ad quod dampn. 5 Edw. II. N° 659. Leic.

[2] Regiſter of Archbiſhop Reynolds, fol. 89 b.

[3] Peck, MSS. 4937, fol. 142; ex Inq. ad quod dampn. 17 Edw. II. N° 129. Leic.

[4] Peck, ibid.; fol. 147; ex Clauſ. 3 Edw. III. m. 18.

[5] Peck, ibid. fol. 144; ex Inq. ad quod dampn. 8 Edw. III. N° 36. Leic.

[6] Peck, ibid. fol. 145; ex Inq. ad quod dampn. 11 Edw. III. N° 56. Leic.

[7] Peck, ibid.; ex Inq. ad quod dampn. 23 Edw. III. pars 2. N° 3.

[8] Peck, ibid. fol. 145; ex Inq. ad quod dampn. 26 Edw. III. Leic. N° 39.

Stocton, Coſſeby, & Thorp juxta Northburgh, & manerium de Ingwardby, cum pertinentiis, que de nobis non tenentur (exceptis xii meſſuagiis, xii virgatis terre, & xi denarratis redditûs in eodem manerio); & advocationem eccleſie de Wilughbye; & que quidem meſſuagia, tofta, terra, pratum, & manerium, ſic danda & aſſignanda, valent per annum viii libras & xvi denaratas, dare poſſit abbati de Leiceſter; & quod ii meſſuagia, iiii tofta, & ii carucate terre de ſupradictis, que ſunt in Babbegrave, tenentur de Willielmo la Zouch, per ſervicium vi s̃. per annum; & quod ii meſſuagia, & ii virgate terre, ii acre prati, & xiii ſolidate redditûs, de ſupradictis tenementis, in Stocton & Coſſeby, tententur de abbate predicto, per ſervicium ii s̃. per annum, & ſectam ad curiam ſuam de Stocton; et quod iii meſſuagia, & iii virgate terre, que ſunt in Coſſeby & Thorp, tenentur de abbate, per ſervicium vii s̃. per annum; & manerium de Ingwardby tenetur de Johanne de Grey de Codnore, per ſervitium militare.

51. Licentia regis [1].

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis quod, cum per literas noſtras patentes, de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, conceſſerimus & licentiam dederimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis fuit, venerabili in Chriſto patri nunc archiepiſcopo Cantuarie (ſub nomine magiſtri Simonis de Iſlep) quod ipſe x libratas terre vel redditûs per annum (que de nobis non tenentur in capite) dare poſſit & aſſignare quibuſcunque religioſis vellet infra regnum noſtrum Anglie exiſtentibus, ad quandam cantariam inde (juxta ordinationes ipſius Simonis) inveniendum & ſuſtentandum; habendas & tenendas dictis religioſis & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, ad dictam cantariam inveniendum & ſuſtentandum in perpetuum; & eiſdem religioſis, quod ipſi dictas x libratas terre vel redditûs annui a prefato Simone recipere poſſint & tenere ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum, ſicut predictum eſt, ſimiliter licentiam dederimus ſpecialem, ſtatuto de terris & tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obſtante, prout in literis predictis plenius continetur: Nos (volentes conceſſionem predictam noſtram effectui debito mancipari) conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, eidem archiepiſcopo, quod ipſe vii meſſuagia, &c. que quidem meſſuagia, &c. ſic danda & aſſignanda valent per annum viii libras & xvi denaratas, juxta verum valorem eorundem (ſicut per inquiſitionem inde per dilectum nobis Johannem de Windeſore, eſcaetorem noſtrum in com' Leic', de mandato noſtro captam, & in cancellariâ noſtrâ retornatam, eſt compertum) dare poſſit & aſſignare dilectis nobis in Chriſto abbati & conventui de Leiceſter; habendas & tenendas ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum, in plenam ſatisfactionem x librarum, & terrarum & redituum predictorum, ad quandam cantariam, juxta ordinationem ipſius archiepiſcopi, inveniendum & ſuſtentandum in perpetuum; & eiſdem abbati & conventui, quod ipſi meſſuagia, &c. cum pertinentiis (exceptis prout ſupra exceptis), & advocationem predictam, a prefato archiepiſcopo recipere poſſint & tenere ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum, ſicut predictum eſt, tenore preſentium, ſimiliter licentiam dedimus ſpecialem, ſtatuto predicto non obſtante; nolentes quod predictus archiepiſcopus per nos vel heredes noſtro inde occaſionetur in aliquo ſeu gravetur; ſalvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum ſerviciis inde debitis & conſuetis. In cujus, &c. Teſte rege, apud Weſtm', xxiii die Maii.

Pro xl s̃. ſolutis in hanaperio de incremento ultra plenam ſatisfactionem.

52. De cantariâ fundatâ per dominum Simonem Cant' archiep', in monaſterio Beate Marie de Pratis, apud Leiceſtr' [2].

Uuiverſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis hanc cartam ſuſpecturis, Simon de Iſlep, permiſſione divinâ Cant' archiepiſcopus, totius Anglie primas, & apoſtolice ſedis legatus, ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam. Cum dominus Edwardus illuſtris rex Anglie & Francie, & dominus Hibernie, nobis conceſſerit, & per cartam ſuam licenciam dederit, ſub nomine Simonis de Iſlep; quod poſſumus dare & aſſignare x libratas terre vel redditûs per annum, que de ipſo d̄no rege non tenentur in capite, quibuſcunque religioſis voluerimus infra regnum Anglie exiſtentibus, ad quandam cantariam juxta ordinationem noſtram inveniendum & ſuſtinendam: Sciatis nos, pro ſalute noſtrâ & animarum omnium fidelium defunctorum, dediſſe, conceſſiſſe, & hâc preſenti cartâ noſtrâ confirmâſſe, abbati & conventui eccleſie Beate Marie de Pratis Leyceſtrie, ii meſſuag', iiii tofta, ii carucatas, & v virgatas terre, ii acras prati, & xiiii ſolidatas redditûs, cum pertinentiis, in Babbegrave, Stocton, Coſſeby; advocationem eccleſie de Willoughby; & manerium de Ingwardeby, cum pertinent', exceptis xii meſſuag', xii virgatis terre, & xi denaratis redditûs, cum pertinentiis, in eodem manerio, quod quidem manerium tenetur de domino Johanne de Grey de Codnore in capite; & etiam i meſſuag' & i virgat' terre, cum pertinent', in Thorp juxta Northburgh, que habui de dono Galfridi de la Launde, in partem ſatisfactionis predictorum x libratar' terre vel redditûs, juxta extentam inde in cancellariâ dicti domini regis retornatam & allocatam, ad inveniendum & ſuſtentandum unam cantariam, viz. unam miſſam ꝑ unum diem in ſeptimanâ ꝑ unum canonicorum eccl' predict' in eâdem eccleſiâ pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum perpetuò celebrand'; habend' & tenend' prefato abbati & conventui, & eorum ſucceſſoribus in perpetuum, faciendo inde capitalibus d̄nis feodi ſervicia debita & conſueta. In cujus rei teſtimonium, ſigillum noſtrum preſentibus appoſuimus. Hiis teſtibus; domino Willo Mottoun, domino Rog' de la Zouch, domino Ric' de Shelton, militibus; Galfrido Vilers, Johanne Felelenle de Reriſby, Johanne de Sadynton, Johanne Eyric, Ric' de Stretton; & multis aliis. Dat' apud Ingwardeby, v die menſis Junii, & regni regis Edwardi Tertii poſt Conqueſtum viceſimo ſexto.

53. Licentia regis Edwardi Tertii, Simoni Pakeman, Thome de Roppele, clerico, & Ricardo de Leiceſtr', ut manerium & eccleſiam de Kirkeby Mallore, & diverſas terras & redditus, & eccleſiam de Bytmeſwell, &c. dare poſſint abbati & conventui de Leic' [3].

Juratores dicunt, quod non eſt ad dampnum, ſi rex concedat Simoni Pakeman de Kereby, Thome de Roppele [4], clerico, & Ricardo de Leiceſtr', quod ipſi manerium de Kirkeby Mallore, cum pertinentiis, & advocationem eccleſie ejuſdem ville de Kirkeby; necnon vii meſſuagia, unum molendinum, v virgatas terre, x acras prati, lxii ſolidatas & unam denaratam redditûs, & duas libras cumini, cum pertinentiis, in Bitmeſwell, in com' Leic', & advocationem eccleſie ejuſdem manerii, dare poſſint abbati & conventui Beate Marie de Pratis. Et dicunt, quod tenentur de Willo duce Bavarr' & Matildâ uxore ejus, & heredibus ejuſdem Matildis, ut de honore Leic'; viz. manerium & advocatio per ſervicium medietatis feodi unius militis; & meſſuagia, molendinum, terre, pratum, & redditus, &c. in Bitmeſwell tenentur per ſervicium quarte partis unius feodi militis. Et remanebunt, ultra donationem, prefatis Simoni & Thome, c libras terre & redditûs, viz. apud Kereby, Braundeſton, & Wykyngſton, in com' Leic'; & tenentur, de predicto duce & Matildâ uxore ejus, per ſervicium feodorum duorum militum.

54. Licentia regis [5].

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Licet, &c. Volentes tamen, ob ſpecialem affectionem quam ad dilectos nobis in Chriſto abbatem & conventum eccleſie Beate Marie de Pratis Leiceſtr' gerionus & habemus, conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, Simoni Pakeman de Kereby, Thome de Roppele clerico, &

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[1] Pat. 26 Edw. III.

[2] Regiſter of Archbiſhop Iſlep, fol. 169. a. b inter Addenda.

[3] Peck, MSS. 4937, fol. 151; ex Inq. 35 Edw. III. n. 22.

[4] In alio exemplo, "Appleby." The Ropeley family had property at Appleby. See an inſcription under the hiſtory of that pariſh.

[5] Pat. 35 Edw. III. pars 3. m. 28.

Ricardo de Leiceſter, quod ipſi, manerium de Kirkeby Mallore, cum pertinentiis, & advocationem ejuſdem ville de Kirkeby; necnon vii meſſuagia, &c. in Bytmeſwell (que tenentur de honore Leiceſtr' ut dicitur), dare poſſint & aſſignare predictis abbati & conventui, habendas & tenendas ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, de honore predicto, per ſervicia inde debita & conſueta in perpetuum; & eiſdem abbati & conventui, quod ipſi predicta manerium, advocationem, meſſuagia, molendinum, terram, pratum, & redditus, cum pertinentiis, a prefatis Simone, Thomâ & Ricardo, recipere poſſint & tenere, ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, de honore predicto, per ſervicia inde debita & conſueta in perpetuum, ſicut predictum eſt, tenore preſentium, ſimiliter licentiam dedimus ſpecialem: ſtatuto predicto non obſtante; nolentes quod predicti Simon, Thomas, & Ricardus, vel heredes ſui, aut prefati abbas & conventus, ſeu ſucceſſores ſui, ratione ſtatuti predicti, per nos vel heredes aut miniſtros noſtros quoſcunque moleſtentur in aliquo ſeu graventur; ſalvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum ſerviciis inde debitis & conſuetis. In cujus, &c.

Teſte rege, apud Weſtm'.

55. Licentia regis Ricardi II, Johanni Oxcliff, Johanni Coiton, Johanni Twywell, Johanni Anſty, Ricardo Gameſton, Roberto of the Halle, & Ricardo Barwe, quod ipſi diverſas terra & tenementa in Cokerham, Leiceſter, Humberſtan, Burſtall, Barkeby, & Lokyngton, dare poſſint abbati & conventui de Leiceſtr' [1].

Juratores dicunt, quod non eſt ad dampnum, ſi rex concedat Johanni Twywell, Johanni Anſty, & aliis, quod ipſi vi meſſuagia, xvi cotagia, iii virgatas, unam bovatam, unam acram, & unam rodam terre, octo acras prati, xxiii ſolidatas, & iiii denarios redditûs, & redditum unius libre cumini, cum pertinentiis, in Leiceſtriâ & ſuburbio ejuſdem ville, Humberſton, Burſtall, Barkeby, & Lokyngton, dare poſſint abbati & conventui Beate Marie de Pratis Leiceſtr'.

56. Licentia regis [2].

Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis quod, cum nos nuper conceſſerimus & licentiam dederimus, pro nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, quantum in nobis fuit, dilectis nobis in Chriſto abbati & conventui domûs Leiceſtrie, que de fundatione progenitorum noſtrorum exiſtit, quod ipſi terras & tenementa ad valorem xx marcarum per annum, tam de feodo ſuo proprio quam alieno (exceptis terris & tenementis que de nobis tenentur in capite), adquirere poſſint, habendas & tenendas ſibi & ſucceſſoribus in perpetuum, ſtatuto de terris & tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obſtante, prout in breve noſtro continetur: Nos (volentes conceſſionem noſtram predictam effectui debito mancipari) conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, Johanni Oxcliff & Johanni Coiton, quod ipſi unum meſſuagium, xii acras terre, & iiii acras prati, cum pertinentiis, in Cokerham; & Johanni Twywell, vicario eccleſie de Lokyngton, Johanni Anſty, Ricardo Gameſton, Robert of the Halle, & Ricardo Barwe, quod ipſi vi meſſuagia, xv cotagia, iii virgatas, unam bovatam, unam acram, & unam rodam terre, viii acras prati, xxiii ſolidatas & iiii d̄. redditûs, & redditum unius libre cumini, cum pertinentiis, in Leiceſtr' & ſuburbio ejuſdem ville, Humberſton, Burſtall, Barkeby, & Lokyngton (que quidem meſſuagia, cotagia, terre, pratum, & redditus, de nobis non tenentur) dare poſſint & aſſignare prefatis abbati & conventui, habendas & tenendas ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum, in plenam ſatisfactionem dictarum xx marcarum terrarum & tenementorum predictorum in perpetuum; ſalvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius ſerviciis inde debitis & conſuetis in perpetuum.

Teſte rege, apud Beverlac, vii die Septembris.

57. Breve regis Ricardi Secundi Egidio Jurdan de Lughtburg, ut decimas de Woodhouſe, infra parochiam de Barwe ſuper Sore, in com' Leic', ab eo detentas, abbati beate Marie de Pratis reſtitui faciat, ſub periculo quod incumbit [3].

Rex Egidio Jurdan de Lughtburghe ſalutem. Clamore plurium laborante noſtris eſt auribus intimatum, quòd tu, regiam majeſtatem non verendo, nec juſtitie equitatem ponderando, dilectos nobis in Chriſto abbatem & conventum beate Marie de Pratis juxta Leyceſtriam de decimis, oblationibus, proventibus, & obventionibus hameletti ſui de Woodhouſe, infra fines & limites eccleſie parochialis ipſorum abbatis & conventûs de Barwe ſuper Sore, in com' Leic' exiſtentes (quam quidem eccleſiam iidem abbas & conventus & predeceſſores ſui in proprios uſus à tempore quo non extat memoria obtinuerunt), ex ſolâ auctoritate & temerariâ voluntate tuâ, abſque aliquo juris proceſſu, violentèr expellere & ſpoliare preſumpſiſti; decimas, oblationes, proventus, & obventiones predictos penès te, per tempora non modica, contra juſtitiam & ſanam conſcientiam, & voluntatem ipſorum abbatis & conventûs, maligno propoſito adhuc temerè detinendo & nequitèr occupando: Nos igitur, de oppreſſione Sc̃e eccleſie gravitèr commoti, & indempnitati noſtrî & abbatie predicte (que de fundatione progenitorum noſtrorum, quondam regum Anglie, & noſtro patronatu, exiſtit), quatenùs cum juſtitiâ poterimus, proſpicere volentes in hâc parte, ut tenemur, nè (quod abſit!) abbatiam predictam, amiſſione jurium ſuorum, periculis ſubjacere, aut injuriarum & expenſarum profluviis contingat fatigari; tibi, ſub gravi forisfacturâ noſtrâ, precipimus, diſtrictiùs quo poſſumus injungentes, quòd eiſdem abbati & conventui hujuſmodi decimas, oblationes, proventus, & obventiones, ſic ſpoliatos & detentos, &, ex auctoritate tuâ, abſque juris proceſſu occupatos (aut verum valorem eorundem, ſi non exſtent), citra Quindenam Sc̃i Hilarii proximè futuri, liberari & reſtitui facias, ſub periculo quod incumbit. Et, ſi cauſa nobilis ſubfuerit quare id ad mandatum noſtrum facere non debeas, tunc in propriâ perſonâ tuâ ſis coram nobis in cancellariâ noſtrâ in Quindenâ predictâ, ubicunque tunc fueris, cauſam illam ibidem coram nobis oſtenſurum; facturum & recepturum quod per nos conſideratum fuerit in hâc parte, ubi tibi & prefatis abbati & conventui in premiſſis debitum juſtitie complementum equo libramine fieri volumus & exhiberi. Teſte rege, apud Ebor', xx die Decembris. Per ipſum regem.

58. Concordia inter Johannem Lichf' & Covent' epiſcopum, & Philippum abbatem beate Marie de Pratis, de diviſâ & bundâ territoriorum ſuorum ex utrâque parte rivi de Trent in villis de Sallowe & Lokyngton adjacentium [4].

Hec indentura, facta inter venerabilem patrem Johannem, Dei gratiâ, Coventrie & Lichfeilde epiſcopum, ex parte unâ; & Philippum, abbatem eccleſie beate Marie de Pratis, & conventum ejuſdem loci, ex alterâ; teſtatur, quòd cùm dictus epiſcopus teneat & ſeiſitus ſit de manerio de Sallowe, cum pertinentiis, in com' Derb' (de quo manerio idem epiſcopus & predeceſſores ſui ſeiſiti fuerunt & tenuerunt ut de jure epiſcopatûs ſui), quòd quidem manerium eſt adjacens cuidam rivo, qui vocatur Trent; & predicti abbas & conventus & predeceſſores ſui (ut de jure eccleſie ſue beate Marie de Pratis Leiceſtr') tenent & tenuerunt manerium de Lokyngton, cum pertinentiis, in com' Leic', adjacens eidem rivo; cujus quidem rivi curſus, à tempore quo extat memoria, extitit diviſa & bunda ibidem inter comitatus & maneria predicta; & etiam predictus nunc epiſcopus habeat & teneat unam parcellam terre, vocatam Sandholme, in predictâ villâ de Lokyngton, adjacentem predicto rivo, de predictis abbate & conventu, per ſervicium iii ſolidatarum annuatim ſolvendarum; & nunc tardè dictus rivus reliquit antiquum curſum ſuum, & cepit novum curſum per medium dicte terre de Sandholme; dicti abbas &

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[1] Peck, MSS. 4937, fol. 152; ex Eſch. 16 Ric. II. parte 2. n. 86.

[2] Pat. 16 Ric. II. pars 2. m. 6.

[3] Peck, MSS. 4937, fol. 153; ex Clauſ. 19 Ric. II. m. 12.

[4] Peck, MSS. 4937, fol. 153; ex Pat. 4 Hen. IV. pars I. m. 14. per inſpex.

conventus, unanimi aſſenſu & conſenſu, per preſentes conceſſerunt & confirmaverunt, pro ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, quòd predictus epiſcopus & ſucceſſores ſui totam illam partem dicte terre de Sandholme, nunc jacentem ultra dictum rivum de Trent versùs predictum manerium de Sallowe, habeant & teneant quietè, & abſque reclamatione dictorum abbatis & conventûs vel ſucceſſorum ſuorum, in perpetuum; & jam tardè dicti abbas & conventus in alteram partem dicte terre de Sandholme, nunc jacentem ultra rivum dictum de Trent versùs dictum manerium de Lokyngton, ex conceſſione dicti epiſcopi, intraverunt & ſeiſiti fuerunt; quam quidem partem, ſimul cum omnibus aliis terris ejuſdem epiſcopi ibidem, tunc jacentem ultra dictum rivum versùs predictam villam de Lokyngton, prefatus epiſcopus predictis abbati & conventui & ſucceſſoribus ſuis conceſſit, confirmavit, & per preſentes relaxavit; habendam & tenendam eiſdem abbati & conventui & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, quietè & abſque reclamatione predicti epiſcopi & ſucceſſorum in perpetuum. Et inſuper, tam predictus epiſcopus pro ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, quàm predicti abbas & conventus pro ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, conceſſerunt, quòd dictus rivus de Trent, modo & formâ quibus tenet curſum ſuum tempore confectionis preſentium, erit diviſa & bunda in perpetuum inter terras predicti epiſcopi, per iſtam concordiam, versùs Sallowe remanentes; & terras predictorum abbatis & conventûs, per eandem concordiam, remanentes versùs Lokyngton; abſque hoc, quòd dictus epiſcopus vel ſucceſſores ſui in futurum clamabunt aliquam partem terre ultra dictum rivum versùs Lokyngton; & ſimilitèr abſque hoc, quòd dicti abbas & conventus vel ſucceſſores ſui clamabunt aliquam partem terre ultra dictum rivum versùs dictum manerium de Sallowe in perpetuum. Et ulteriùs, iidem abbas & conventus per preſentes remiſerunt, relaxaverunt, & de ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis quietas clamaverunt, prefato epiſcopo & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, dictas tres ſolidatas redditûs, & omnia alia ſervicia de predictâ terrâ de Sandholme ſibi debita. Ac etiam concordatum eſt per preſentes inter partes predictas, quòd tam predictus epiſcopus & ſucceſſores ſui, quàm predicti abbas & conventus & ſucceſſores ſui, & quilibet eorum, ex parte ſuâ de Trent, ponere poſſint pilas, & figere palas, & plantare arbores, pro defenſione & ſalvatione terrarum ſuarum, rationabilitèr, ad manutenendum & cuſtodiendum dictum rivum in ſuo curſu quem nunc tenet, abſque perturbatione aliquali in perpetuum. In cujus rei teſtimonium, partes predicte preſentibus indenturis alternatim ſigilla ſua appoſuerunt. Data tertio die Junii, anno Domini MCCCCII, & regni regis Henrici Quarti poſt Conqueſtum tertio.

59. Philippus, ep̄s, &c. Ricardo abbati, &c. Cùm dilecta in Chriſto filia Iſolda N. pompas ſeculi & mundane converſationis illecebras volens, ut aſſerit, in eterni theſauri divitias commutare, in quandam domum infra cemeterium eccleſie parochialis beati Petri Leyceſtrie, juxta eccleſiam ſituatam, ubi perpetuam vitam committere ſuam ad id perelegit ſpiritualem manſionem recludi deſideret firmitèr & proponat, & ſic ſub vitâ anachoriticâ, ſpretis mundi blanditiis, Creatorem ſuum valeat liberiùs contemplari: Nos, ejuſdem Iſolde in hâc parte devotionem & ſalubre propoſitum in Domino commendantes, ac de veſtris circumſpectione, fidelitate, & puritate conſtante plenam in Dño fiduciam obtinentes, ad examinandum propoſitum mentem communem dicte Iſolde, & ſi vos eam in propoſito & intentione hujuſmodi perſeverantem inveneritis ſtabilem & conſtantem, ac aliàs ad hoc habilem, idoneam, & nullatenùs vacillantem, ſuper quibus veſtram conſtantiam oneramus, & nichil in hâc parte obvenerit de canonicis inſtitutis ad recludendam ipſam Iſoldam, ut prefertur votum quod eſt promiſſum, faciend', admittend', & eidem impendend' habitum in hâc parte congruum cum officio conſueto, & ad expedend' omnia alia & ſingula que circa hujuſmodi officium de jure ſeu conſuetudine quomodolibet requiruntur, vobis tenore preſentium committimus vices noſtras; mandantes quatenus de toto proceſſu veſtro in hoc habendo nos, expedito negotio, certificatis literis veſtris patentibus, habentes hunc tenorem. Dat', &c. [1]

60. De cantariâ in Collegio Novi Operis.

Thomas Langley, ep̄s Dunelmenſis, dedit nobis patronatum cujuſdam cantarie duorum capellanorum in Novo Collegio Leyc'; qui quidem ep̄s fuit executor teſtamenti d̄ni Joh̄is ducis Lancaſtr'; ſcil', ex ejus voluntate, & de terris ipſius, fundavit predictam cantariam [2].

61. Compoſitio inter archiepiſcopum Cantuar' & decanum & capitulum Lincolnie.

Univerſis ſancte matris eccleſie filiis, &c. Bonifacius, miſeratione divinâ, archiepiſcopus Cantuarienſ', &c. Poſt magnas lites & varias, tandem ſub hâc formâ concordatum eſt; videlicet, quòd quoties in futurum ſedem Linc' per mortem vel ceſſionem epiſcopi, &c. vacare contigerit, decanus & capitulum, &c. Item dictus decanus, vel ejus gerens vices, toto tempore vacationis, liberè exercebit juriſdictionem epiſcopalem in eccleſiâ Linc', tam in canonicis quàm in clericis & beneficiis, &c. & in domibus religioſis que ſunt de patronatu Linc', eccleſie videlicet Eyneſham & Dorcheſtr', &c. Item viſitabit decanus Linc' jure epiſcopali in ſingulis archidiaconatibus duo monaſteria, exceptis monaſteriis que ſunt de patronatu domini regis, & non plura, &c. ut in dictâ compoſitione, que eſt in VI libro Chartwary; unde benè patet, quòd monaſterium iſtud non debet decanus Linc' viſitare tempore vacationis, quia eſt de patronatu domini regis: Veruntamen, ratione hujus compoſitionis, voluit magiſter Johannes Makworthe, tunc decanus Linc', iſtud monaſterium viſitâſſe; ſcil', tempore fratris W. Sadyngton abbatis; qui ipſum decanum inhibuit, per Ricardum Taylard generoſum ſuum, extra portas monaſterii; qui dictus decanus eas portas omninò voluit ingredi. Qui ore inhibitus receſſit, & cum ſuis in villam ivit; & ſic deinceps viſitare ceſſavit [3].

62. Memorandum, quòd, anno Dñi MCCCCXXXIX°, in die Paſche, d̄nus Johannes Bayford, capellanus magiſtri Roberti Matſeyn, magiſtri Sc̄i Leònardi, recepit duos ſervientes predicti magiſtri ad ſacramentum Euchariſtie & communionis in eâdem capellâ, in magnum prejudicium abbatis & conventûs Leyceſtrie, &c. Super quod gravamen dictus abbas petit judicium fieri coram magiſtro Johanne Wardale, tunc commiſſario epiſcopi Lincoln'; qui quidem commiſſarius citari fecit predictum Johannem Bayford ad comparend', &c. Et, quia predictus Johannes Bayford, nec aliquis alius pro ſe, aliqua privilegia oſtendere voluit, quorum autoritate infra dictam capellam ſacramenta miniſtrare potuit, dictus commiſſarius, contra dictum Johannem judicialitèr procedens, talem ei injunxit penitentiam; ſcilicet, quòd, die Dominicâ ſequenti, in eccleſiâ Sc̄i Leonardi ad proceſſionem incederet, nudus pedes & caput, & ſine camiſiâ, inter crucem & chorum, portans in manibus unum cereum trium librarum, ut, ingreſsâ proceſſione, ipſe ſtaret in medio chori dicendo ſeptem pſalmos, &c. ut in rotulo Johannis Schepiſhed de officio ſacriſte & fabrice [4].

63. Antiloquium Rotuli cujuſdam omnibus vicinis eccleſiis conventualibus miſſi, ad earum preces pro animabus benefactorum, &c. exorandum [5].

Univerſis Chriſti fidelibus, & crucis Chriſti amicis, Johannes, permiſſione divinâ, abbas monaſterii beate Marie de Pratis Leyceſtrie, & ejuſdem loci conventus, ordinis Sc̄i Auguſtini, Lincoln' dioceſis, ſalutem & letis gaudere diebus, cum ſalubri memoriâ memorari noviſſima uraniaque regni agalmata ſcandere poſt laborem. Quoniam, exigente primi parentis prevaricatione, prolis poſteritas, ab immortalitatis amœnitate, in hanc erumnoſam & lugubrem laboris doloriſque dejecta convallem, corruptionis mortalitatem cogitur induere; & in tantâ poſitus tenebrarum denſitate, utrùm amore vel odio ſi dignus ſit, non conceditur ſibi ſcire; &, licèt tempus gratie nobis attribuatur ad enervationem concupiſcentie & virtutum exercitium, ut à ſtatu turbinis ad quietem patrie tendamus; ipſa tamen peccata levia, que ex neceſſitate indiès proveniunt, ſecum cremalia ferunt, & in terrâ terre globus incluſus nequaquam ulteriùs cuiquam ſufficit ſubvenire: ingens eſt igitur caritatis officium, devotaque ſanitatis cogitatio, ut hiis, quòs exutos corpore futurum ſeculum jam ſuſcepituros, piis procuremus ſacramentorum remediis & devotis rationum ſuffragiis ſubvenire; que quidem magna, ex miſerantis Dei munere, ſolatia dinoſcantur eſſe vivorum, & juvamina defunctorum. Quia igitur, *pro ſe laborat qui pro aliis orat*, & oratio ejus in ſuum ſinum convertitur; auras veſtre pietatis lacrimoſâ prece pulſamus, quatenùs pro animabus defunctorum noſtrorum (quorum nomina vobis tranſmittimus ſcripta) orationum ſuffragia, abſolutionum remedia, & oblationum ſolatia, caritatis intuitu, ſalubriter impendatis; & Johanni Parre, hujus legationis bajulo (ne deficiat in viâ victus) beneficia cum favore benevolo dignemini exhibere; ſcientes, quòd, quicquid à vobis petimus pro noſtris fieri, pro veſtris in caſu conſimili volumus obligari. Felicitèr valeat univerſitas veſtra, Creatori omnium continuè placitura! Dat' in domo noſtrâ capitulari Leyceſtrie, xx° die Octobris, mcccclviii.

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[1] Harl. MSS. 2179 fol. 79.

[2] Cotton MSS. Vitellius F. XVII. fol. xv. a.

[3] Charyte's Rentale, fol. lxxxv. a.

[4] Ibid. fol. xciv. b. xcv. a.

[5] Peck, MSS. 4937, fol. 155; ex Cod. MS. penès amicum Leiceſtrenſem, Feb. 24, 1733, fol. 65. b.

64. Omnibus Chriſti fidelibus ad quos hoc preſens ſcriptum pervenerit, Johannes, divinâ permiſſione, ep̃us Bang', ac abbas monaſterii Sc̃e Marie de Pratis juxta Leiceſtriam & ejuſdem loci conventus, ſalutem in Domino ſempiternam. Noveritis nos prefatum abbatem & conventum, unanimi aſſenſu & conſenſu, ac aſſenſu noſtro, pro diverſis pecuniarum ſummis nobis fidelitèr per Thomam Stoke, de Elsforde, in com' Stafford', armigerum, ſolutis; de quibus predicti abbas & conventus per preſens concedunt ſe fore ſoluturos; necnon pro diverſimodis terris & tenementis ipſius Thome in Okethorpe, in com' Derbie, per eundem Thomam nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris preanteà conceſſis, que gratantèr collatus eſt, conceſſiſſe, & hoc preſenti ſcripto noſtro confirmâſſe, prefato Thome, heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, patronatum & advocationem eccleſie parochialis & rectorie de Boreſworth, cum pertinentiis, in com' Leic'; necnon preſentationem ad eandem, quodcunque & quotieſcunque per vacationem contingerit; habend' & tenend' predict' patronatum, advocationem, & preſentationem eccleſie & rectorie predict', cum ſuis pertinentiis, prefato Thome, heredibus & aſſignatis ſuis, ad eorum opus & uſum proprium in perpetuum, abſque contradictione, impetitione, ſive diſturbatione noſtrâ, ſive ſucceſſorum noſtrorum. Et nos prefati abbas & ſucceſſores noſtri eoſdem patronatum, advocationem, & preſentationem, cum pertinentiis predictis, prefato Thome Stoke, heredibus, & aſſignatis ſuis, contra omnes gentes warantizabimus & adquietabimus, & per preſens defendemus; ſalvo tamen nobis abbati & conventui, & ſucceſſoribus noſtris, & domino noſtro predict', annualem penſionem trium librarum & unam petram cere exeunt' de predictâ eccleſiâ ſive rectoriâ per rectorem ſive incumbentem eccleſie ſive rectorie predict', nobis ab antiquo debitam & annuatim ſolutam. In cujus rei teſtimonium, preſenti ſcripto noſtro, ex noſtro unanimi conſenſu, ſigillum noſtrum commune appoſuimus [1]. Dat', &c.

65. Noverint univerſi per preſentes nos Ricardum permiſſione divinâ abbatem monaſterii Beate Marie de Pratis Leyceſtrie recepiſſe & habuiſſe, die confectionis preſentium, de Willielmo Calvert juniore, xli libras, xiii ſolidos, & iv denarios legalis monete Anglie, pro firmâ manerii & dominii mei de Cokerham, pro termino Nativitatis Sc̃i Johannis Baptiſte ultimè preterito ante datum preſentium. De quibus quidem xli libris, xiii ſolidos, & iv denariis, fatemur nos fore ſolutos don' quod Willielmus inde eſſe quietus per preſentes. In cujus rei teſtimonium preſentibus ſigillum appoſuimus. Data xiv° die Julii, anno regni regis Henrici octavi vii°, per me Ricardum abbatem Leic' [2].

66. A ñre ſeygnur le roy prie Gilbert del Bed, de ſicum il ad eſte ſon ſumeter vint anz e plus, e en tens de guere dela la meer e de ca en garneſtures dys ans, e puis fu pris ore en la dereyne demure noſtre ſeygnur le roy en Eſcoce en auffre des Eſcotz qe il ne peut ſei meſmes deformes ben eyder, qe il le voille ſi lui pleſt graunter ſa lettre a akune meſun de Religiun, que ne ſoit charge de autre par le roi pur ſun vivere aver, ſicum il fet ſa grace a autres qe li unt ſi lungement ſervy.

Reſponſio. Nominet aliquem locum Religioſum non oneratum per regem; & rex ſcribet pro eo, &c.

Poſtea idem Gilbertus venit, & nominavit loca; ſcilicet, Bardeney vel Leiceſtriam [3].

67. Omnes iſte eccleſie ſubſcripte, ſcil' xxxv, collate nobis fuerunt ad appropriandum nobis; de quibus alique nobis appropriate ſunt, & alique adhuc non ſunt appropriate. Et omnes iſte eccleſie, tam appropriate quàm non appropriate, confirmate ſunt per papas; ſcil', Eugenium, Alexandrum, Urbanum, & Innocentium, & quedam per alios papas.

Item confirmate ſunt per reges; ſcil', per Stephanum, Henricum ſecundum, Edwardum primum, & Henricum ſeptimum.

Item confirmate ſunt per diverſos epiſcopos [4].

Eccleſia Sc̃e Marie juxta caſtrum, cum capellâ Sc̃i Sepulchri.
Eccleſia Sc̃i Martini.
Eccleſia Sc̃i Nicholai.
Eccleſia Sc̃i Petri.
Eccleſia Omnium Sanctorum.
Eccleſia Sc̃i Leonardi.
Eccleſia Sc̃i Michaelis.
Eccleſia Sc̃i Clementis, ubi jam ſunt Fratres Predicatores.
Eccleſia Sc̃i Auguſtini, cum capellâ de Coſby.

Hec omnia ſunt ex dono fundatoris noſtri.

Eccleſia de Thurnby, cum capellâ de Stanton, ex dono Rad̃i Pincerne.
Eccleſia de Evington, ex dono Jordani Humett.
Eccleſia de Humberſton, ex dono Ernoldi I. de Boſco.
Eccleſia de Hungarton, cum capellâ de Yngwarby, ex dono Will̃i Sifrewaſt.
Eccleſia de Barkby, cum capellâ de Hamilton, ex dono Will̃mi Poer.
Eccleſia de Queniboro, ex dono Rad̃i de Queniboro.
Eccleſia de Thorp Ernold, cum capellâ de Brentby, ex dono Ernoldi primi de Boſco.
Eccleſia de Eytonâ, ex dono Will̃i de Evermu.
Eccleſia de Lokynton, cum capellis de Hemyngton & Diſeworth, ex dono fundatoris noſtri.
Eccleſia de Baro, cum capellâ de Querndon, ex dono Ranulfi comitis Ceſtrie.
Eccleſia de Thornton, cum capellâ de Bagworth, ex dono Thome Sorell, & conſenſu fundatoris noſtri.
Eccleſia de Enderby, aliàs vocat' Aldeneby, cum capellâ de Wheſton, ex dono fundatoris noſtri.
Eccleſia de Coſby, que quondam erat capella Sc̃i Auguſtini Leic', ex dono fundatoris noſtri.
Eccleſia de Bitteſwell, ex dono Roberti Coll.
Eccleſia de Schepiſhed, ex dono fundatoris noſtri.
Eccleſia de Lilburn, ex dono fundatoris noſtri.
Eccleſia de Brakley, cum capellâ Sc̃i Joh̃is ibidem, & cum capellâ de Halſo, ex dono fundatoris noſtri.
Eccleſia de Scharnebroke, in comitatu Bedfordie.
Eccleſia de Ceſtreſham, in comitatu Buckinghamie, cum capellis Sc̃i Leonardi & Ilvamſtede, ex dono Will̃i Sifrewaſt.
Eccleſia de Clyfton, in com' Warwyche, cum capell' de Wover & Neuton, ex dono Ernoldi I. de Boſco.
Eccleſia de Crudworth, cum capellâ de Berwod, ex dono Hugonis de Ardenâ.
Eccleſia de Bulkington, cum capellâ de Brankote, ex dono Rogeri de Watervyle.
Eccleſia de Yolgrave, in comitatu Derbie, cum capellis de Medulton, Elton, Cratton, & Wynſter, ex dono Roberti Coll.
Eccleſia de Cokerham, in comitatu Lancaſtrie, cum capellis de Elhale & Thurneham, ex dono Will̃i de Lancaſtriâ.

Memorandum, quòd habemus libertatem & licentiam papalem convertendi omnes eccleſias ſubſcriptas in proprios uſus noſtros; ſcil', eccleſiam de Boſworth, eccleſias de North Kilworth & Eaſt Kilworth, de Blaby, Croft, Eyton, Eſtwell, Hathurn, Whatton, Dixley, Knaptoft, Harſton, Segrave, Norboro, Hungarton, Claycotys, Sigreſham, Farnyngho, Billing, Ildeſley, Ilmydon, Anlep.

Item habemus libertatem regis ad convertend' eccleſiam de Kirkby Malory in proprios uſus; ſimilitèr & eccleſiam de Stoke.

Eccleſie appropriate in numero ſunt xxxv; capelle xxxii. Eccleſie licentiate ad appropriationem, ut ſupra, & nondum appropriate, xxv.

Mem', quòd tempore preterito potuit reſpondere cuilibet canonico iſtius monaſterii, una eccleſia, una capella, unum molendinum dominicale, & aliud molendinum decimale.

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[1] The date [which was between 1504 and 1509] is left out in the tranſcript.

[2] Cart. Ant. Harl. 44. f. 23.

[3] Rot. Parl. vol. I. p. 156; 30 Edw. I. 1302.

[4] Cotton MSS. Vitellius F. XVII.

RENTALE NOVUM FRATRIS W. CHARYTE.

I. Genealogia Fundatorum[1].
II. Chartæ Fundatorum & Benefactorum[2].
III. Chartæ regalium confirmationum & gratiarum[3].
IV. Regiſtrum amplum, exactiſſimum, villarum & locorum, numero CLXXI; in quibus omnibus monaſterii poſſeſſiones & redditus omnes ordine alphabetico, & ſingula que eo ſpectant, deſcribuntur; viz.
  1. Terrarum acquiſitiones & evidentiæ.
  2. Eccleſiarum advocationes.
  3. De decimis, penſionibus, & portionibus.
  4. Redditus veteres, novi, aucti, diminuti, deperditi, ex comparatione Rentalium veterum, le Pyn (1254), Geryn (1341), Bathe (1408), & novi hujus (1477), &c.
  5. Ordinationes vicariarum & capellarum antiquæ & recentes; & eccleſiarum appropriationes, procurationes, ſynodales, denarii Sci Petri, &c.
  6. Compoſitiones reales, chirographa.
  7. Privilegia, franciplegii curiarum, warenniæ, homagii, & fines communes, relevii, maritagii, villanorum, heriottorum, weif & ſtray, &c.
  8. Conſuetudines ſingulorum maneriorum, & fines communes.
  9. Papales confirmationes, indulgentiæ, inhibitiones, conceſſiones, brevia, examinationes, &c.
  10. Cardinalium, archiepiſcoporum, & epiſcoporum, ordinationes, ratificationes & adjudicationes, &c.
  11. Notariorum publicorum inſtrumenta.
  12. Placita in curiis regiis coram juſticiariis, finales concordie, inquiſitiones quo warranto, &c.
  13. Beneficia collata per abbates.
  14. Nobiles & milites qui apud eos religionem ingreſſi, facti ſunt canonici, &c.

Tabula omnium villarum & locorum que ſcribuntur in iſto Rentali[4]; & ſtant in ordine ſecundùm modum alphabeti, ſicut hìc patet. Et in omnibus iſtis villis & locis aut habemus redditum voluntarium ſeu liberum, ſeu penſionem, portionem, vel decimas.

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Aſforby,	xi
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Baryſby,	xvi
Belgrave,	xvi
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Bewmaner,	xix
Bewmont Wood,	xix
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Byteſwell,	xxi
Bitulſden (Bucks),	xxii
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Boreſworth,	xxiv
Benington (Linc.),	xxv
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Brakley (Northt.),	xxvi
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Bryculſworth (Northt.),	xxix
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Hertyſhorn & Schorthaſuls (Derb.),	lxi
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[1] The pedigree of the Bellomonts has been already given, p. 98; and of the Montforts, p. 212.

[2] See theſe, p. 53—58.

[3] See p. 58—61.

[4] Such places as are in Leiceſterſhire are printed in Italics. To the others the county is here added.

1. Ordo inquirendi & ſcrutandi evidentias noſtras, pro aliquâ re, vel materiâ, vel redditu, ſi ſit in lite. Per fratrem W. Charyte.

Mem', quòd ſi aliquis fratrum noſtrorum temporibus futuris voluerit inquirere vel ſcrutare ad inveniend' & ad habend' evidentias neceſſarias & ſufficientes ad defendend', fortificand', cognoſcend', vel ad demonſtrand', quale jus habemus de tali redditu vel materiâ modò in lite, vel ſi illa materia erit in diſcordiâ erit in futuro; primò oportet ut ipſe frater ſciat benè & promptè vertere duos libros, ſcil', primum Regiſtrum de le Chartwary ſic vocatum, & novum Rentale fratris Willi Charyte, cum aliis libris & rentalibus hìc ſubſcriptis. Tunc inquirat ſi ſint alique carte de illâ materiâ vel re jam in lite in predictis duobus libris de le Chartwary, & hoc poteſt valdè apertè ſcire per Rentale predict' W. Charyte. Tunc inquirat utrùm ille carte ſint confirmate per papas, reges, vel epiſcopos. Poſteà inquirat & videat Rentalia iſta; ſcil', Rotulum de Pyn, Rentale Geryn, Rentale fratris W. Johis Hynkley, Willi Wyxton, Rentale domini Gilberti Abbatis [1], Rotulos de compotis celarariorum, Rotulos Curiales, Matriculum epiſcopi, & librum de Placitis. Tunc inquirat utrùm illa materia anteà unquam fuit in lite vel in placito; & ſi ſic, tunc inquirat & videat ſi ſint aliqua placita de illâ materiâ, vel finales concordie, ſententie definitive, ſeu compoſitiones vel ſententie date coram judicibus ordinariis, &c. Et pro penſionibus rectorum, vicariorum, & pro portionibus eccleſiarum, & pro jure patronatûs earum, & pro capellis earundem, & quomodo ipſe capelle debent deſervire per capellanos ſuos; pro omnibus iſtis requirat & videat Matriculum epiſcopi. Et pro penſionibus rectorum & vicariorum, & portionibus eccleſiarum, vide taxationes decimarum, & ſententias definitivas datas coram judicibus ordinariis. Et pro penſionibus vicariorum, videat ordinationes eorum. Tunc omnino & pro omnibus aliis requirat ſollicitè quanto temporis habuimus poſſeſſionem illius rei, & quando & quo anno ultimo habuimus poſſeſſionem illius rei; quod quanto tardius tanto melius. Et pro omnibus predictis ſemper provideat hunc predictum Rentale fratris Willi [2].

2. Mem', quòd ſi quis voluit ſcrutare veritatem, & cognoſcere certitudinalitèr quomodo firme eccleſiarum noſtrarum & terrarum dominicalium, & conſuetudines tenentium, & omnium reddituum noſtrorum receptus, decreverunt, ab anno Domini M°ccc°xxxv° uſque ad annum Domini M^{m}cccc^{m} ſeptuageſimum, vel ab anno regis Edwardi Tertii ix° uſque ad annum regis Edwardi Quarti ix^{m}, debet ſcrutare & videre Rentalia fratris W. Geryn & fratris Galfridi, & taxationes eccleſiarum, & rotulos celarariorum ante peſtilentiam, & rotulos de Hem^{g}, & Rentale fratris W. Charyte; & in iſtis Rotulis inveniet certitudinalitèr valorem dominicalium maneriorum, firmariorum, & omnium reddituum noſtrorum, predicto anno regis Edwardi III. Tunc videat & ſcrutetur Rentalia moderna, ſcil', ad annum regis Edwardi Quarti ix^{m}, &c.; illic inveniet valorem dominicalium maneriorum, &c. ut tunc. Hoc facto, tunc poterit cognoſcere quomodo predicte firme, &c. degenerent [3].

3. Mem', quòd omnes iſte carte duplicantur; ſcil', Carta Henrici III. regis, de licentiâ perquirendi Parcum noſtrum & le Stokyng de Simone de Monteforte.

Carta confirmationis Ed. II. omnium poſſeſſionum noſtrarum.

Carta Ed. III. de licentiâ dño Roberto Bird, pro cantariâ in Queniboro.

Item, carta Ed. III. de appropriatione eccleſiarum de Hungarton & Humburſton.

Item, carta Ed. III. pro manerio de Yngwarby.

Item, carta Ed. III. de non inveniendo ad parliamentum.

Item, carta Ed. III. de licentiâ adquirendi manerium Simonis de Seynvil de Lokyngton.

Item, carta de warennâ in omnibus dominicis noſtris terris in Leyc', Stocton, Thurmaſton, Queniboro, Lokyngton, &c. ut in cartis.

Item, carta ejuſdem, de licentiâ vacationis abbathie.

Item, carta Edwardi III, ad appropriand' eccleſiam de Kyrkby Malore.

Item, carta Ric. II. regis, de confirmatione carte regis Ed. III. de licentiâ vacationis abbathie Leyc' [4].

Item, carta H. IV. regis, de quietâ clamatione & reconceſſione manerii de Cokeram, & de manſione aliquorum canonicorum ibidem, & de confirmatione quiete clamationis & remiſſionis eorundem, fact' per dominam Philippam de Conor, duciſſam Hibernie, &c.

4. Mem', quòd iſta non confirmantur per cartam confirmationis alicujus regis; ſcil', Glenfeld, Croxton, Briculſworth, Mynworth, Merſton, Kyrkby Bellers, Newbold, Hamilton, Thurmaſton, Okethorpe, Gaddyſby, Shakerſton, Belgrave, Coſyngton, Howes, & Stretton.

Iſta tantùm confirmantur per cartam confirmationis regis Henrici VII; ſcil', Boſton, Thorpbarkby, Nowſley, Odeby, Mountſorel, & Bariſby [5].

5. Privilegia Apoſtolica [6].

Eugenius III. Papa, MCXLVIII, conceſſit, quòd nullus petat decimas de laboribus noſtris, vel de novalibus quos propriis manibus colimus, ſive de nutrimentis animalium noſtrorum. Item quòd nullus quilibet ſurreptione, aut injuſtitiâ, ſeu violentiâ, p̃ponatur in electionem, ſi quem fratres cum conſilio vel fratrum pars conſilii ſanioris providerint eligendum. Sepulturam ipſius loci vel monaſterii liberam eſſe decernimus, ut eorum qui illic ſepeliri deliberaverint donationi extreme voluntatis, ſi forte excommunicati vel interdicti ſint non obſtante, ſalvâ cum juſtitiâ interdictâ eccleſie. Item quòd nos poſſimus eligere ſacerdotes de fratribus noſtris ad eccleſias noſtras, & eos epiſcopis preſentare, quibus, ſi idonei fuerint, eis curam eccleſiarum committant.

Lucius III. Papa conceſſit, MCLXXXI, quòd nullus ſine causâ rationabili & manifeſtâ in nos vel eccleſiam noſtram ſententiam excommunicationis ſeu interdicti audeat promulgare.

Urbani III. confirmatio MCLXXXVI, ſuper hiis que inſtitute fuerunt ab Alexandro [7] epõ & fundatore noſtro.

Confirmatio Celeſtini III. Pape, MCLXXXXI, ſuper amicabilem compoſitionem inter nos & priorem de Trentham, de eccleſiâ de Brakley.

Confirmatio Innocentii IV. ſuper omnibus poſſeſſionibus ñris, & ſpecialitèr ſuper eccleſiis de Cokeram & de Yolgrave.

Alexander IV. Papa, MCCLX, conceſſit, quòd nulli eccleſiaſtico perſone liceat indebitas & injuſtas exactiones in eccleſiam noſtram exercere. Item quando commune interdictum terre fuerit, liceat nobis, clauſis januis, excluſis excommunicatis interdictiſve, pulſatis tintinnabulis, ſuppreſsâ voce, in eccleſiâ noſtrâ divina officia celebrare. Item quòd liberè liceat nobis, clericos ſive laicos, liberos & abſolutos, de ſec̃lo fugientes, ad converſionem ſuſcipere, & in ñro collegio retinere. Conceſſit etiam, ut nemini liceat eccleſias noſtras indebitis & inconſuetis exonerationibus vel injuſtitie gravaminibus fatigare.

Honorius IV. Papa conceſſit, ne aliquis, ratione cujuſcunque prave conſuetudinis, animalia noſtra vel bona capiat aut vadiari preſumat. Item quòd liceat nobis uti privilegiis & indulgentiis noſtris, dummodo non ſit nobis per preſcriptionem aliàs derogatum.

Nicholaus IV. Papa conceſſit, quòd quilibet abbas hujus monaſterii liberè & licitè poſſit in capite uti pilio, conſtitutione vel conſuetudine non obſtantibus.

Celeſtinus V. Papa conceſſit, quòd non licet contra privilegia apoſtolica interdicere vel excommunicare.

Gregorius XI. Papa conceſſit privilegium de licentiâ comedendi lacticinia in tempore Adventûs Domini. Item de licentiâ celebrandi miſſam in die. Item de IIII cantariis. Item de licentiâ habendi altare portabile.

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[1] i. e. "Rentale W. Charyte."

[2] From the firſt ſpare leaf at the beginning of Charyte's Rentale.

[3] Ibid. fol. ccxv. a.

[4] Ibid. fol. ccxi. b.

[5] Ibid. from a ſpare leaf at the beginning.

[6] Ib. fol. clxxxiv. a. b. clxxv. a; compared with the Regiſtrum Breve, Cotton MSS. Vitellius F. XVII. fol. 1. a. b.

[7] Alexander biſhop of Lincoln 1123—1147; and lord chancellor.

Item licentiam de uſu caligarum & ſotularium. Item licentiam pro deodatis noſtris. Item bullam Gregorii Pape pro habitâ noſtrâ declaratoriâ.

Bonifacius VIII. Papa, de dimiſſione eccleſiarum noſtrarum ad firmam, licentiâ ordinarii non acceptâ.

Clemens V. Papa prohibebat, quòd alienatio cujuſcunque beneficii vel poſſeſſionum non debet fieri ſine communi aſſenſu totius capituli, vel ſanioris partis capituli.

6. Procurationes, ſynodalia, & denarii Sc̃i Petri [1].

Notandum, quòd nos ſolvimus procurationes pro omnibus eccleſiis noſtris quas in proprios uſus habemus, niſi pro eccleſiâ de Baro, pro quâ ſolus vicarius ſolvit, &c.

Et omnes vicarii noſtri de archidiaconatu Leyceſtr' ſolvunt ſynodalia, preter vicarios de Hungerton & Humburſton, pro quibus nos ſolvimus ex ordinatione epiſcopi.

Et omnes colligunt denarios Sc̃i Petri, & eos archidiacono ſolvunt, preter vicarios de Evyngton & Thurnby, ubi parochiani, ex antiquâ conſuetudine, colligunt & ſolvunt archidiacono dictos denarios; & preter vicarium Sc̃i Martini, qui dictos denarios colligit, & eos ad proprios uſus conſervat; & nos pro ipſo dictos denarios archidiacono perſolvimus.

Item nos colligimus denarios Sc̃i Petri in parochiâ Sc̃i Leonardi; & eos archidiacono ſolvimus. Denarios Sc̃i Petri in parochiâ Sc̃e Marie nullus adhuc ibi collegit.

7. Iſti ſubſcripti tenentur nobis in pipere, cumino, roſis, cirotecis, flectis, & calcaribus, ſicut patet per cartas [2].

De acubus & zinſeber' [3].

Anlip. Dominus ville redd' i lĩ. piperis.

Bulkynton. W. Orchard redd' i par cirotecarum.

Botulſton. Heres de Gerun redd' i lĩ. piperis, & i lĩ. cumini.

Burſtal. Heres Walſche redd' i par cirotecarum.

Humberſton. Ricardus Hotoft redd' i lĩ. cumini, i par cirotecarum, & i par pendent' glovys, & roſam.

Kyrkby Malory. Will̃us Warde redd' i roſam & i par cirotecarum.

Dñs Ferrers de Chartley redd' i lĩ. piperis.

Thomas Corbeyt de Sibeſdon redd' i lĩ. piperis.

Joh̃es Molton redd' i roſam & i granum piperis.

Joh̃es Roxton redd' i par cirotecarum & duo para calcariorum.

Kylby. Elena de Kylby redd' unum acum.

Bytyſwell. Joh̃es Dowis redd' i lĩ. cumini.

Leyceſtria. Parochia Sc̃i *Martini*.

Joh̃es Wyxton redd' i flyche.

Thomas Swyft redd' i roſam.

Parochia Sc̃e *Marie*.

Joh̃es Edwyn redd' i par cirotecarum.

Will̃s de Pãtre Regis i roſam.

Will̃s de Engho redd' i flectam, ut patet per cartas.

Parochia *Omnium Sanctorum*.

Joh̃es Hewſon redd' i par cirotecarum.

Brunkyſthorp. Alexander P'peynt redd' i lĩ. cumini.

Joh̃es Anſty, pro domo juxta portum auſtralem, i par cirotecarum.

Parochia Sc̃i *Nicholai*.

Joh̃es Baker redd' i par cirotecarum, ſicut patet per cartas.

Lokyngton. Will̃s Pollard redd' i lĩ. cumini.

Rogerus Roby redd' i lĩ. cumini.

Mynworth. Heres Joh̃is Philyp redd' i roſam.

Mowſley. Joh̃es Emlyn redd' i lĩ. piperis.

Thorp-Norboro. Rob̃tus Croft redd' dĩ. lĩ. cumini.

Will̃s Seyr redd' i lĩ. piperis & i lĩ. cumini.

Thurmaſton. Joh̃es Draper redd' i flectam & ii raſyns zynſeberi.

Prior de *Schen* redd' i roſam.

Joh̃es Belgrave redd' octavam partem unius libre piperis, & i flectam.

Ep̃s Lincoln' redd' i quarentenam piperis.

Ric' Hotoft redd' i quarent' piperis, & i flectam.

Dominus de Northfolk redd' i flectam & i roſam.

8. Summa pecuniarum quam habemus de Novo Collegio Leyc', &c. [4]

Habemus de eodem collegio, pro ingreſſu & egreſſu in capellam ſuam Sc̃i Leonardi, x s̃.

Item ii s̃. ii capones, iiii gallinas, pro tenemento quondam Joh̃is Sedwax, in Belgrave-gate.

Item pro tenemento Chapman de Hope, xii đ. & ii gallinas, in parochiâ Omnium Sanctorum.

Item pro tenemento quondam domini Will̃i Crownſby, vi đ. & ii gallinas, in eâdem parochiâ.

Item pro uno tofto ſuper ſtagnum molendini borealis xii đ. in eâdem parochiâ.

Item pro hoſpitio ex oppoſito porte occidentali, & iſto ubi pira ſolebant creſcere, ix đ. & gallinam in parochiâ Sc̃i Nich̃i.

Summâ, xv s̃. iiii đ. ii capones, & ix gallinas; pretium unius caponis iii đ.; pretium unius galline i đ. ob̄. Summa, xix đ. ob̄. pro caponibus & gallinis. Summa totalis, xvi s̃. xi đ. ob̄.

Summa pecuniarum quam Novum Collegium Leyc' habet annuatim de nobis.

Habet dictum collegium, pro le Backhows, iii s̃. viii gallinas, & i gallum.

Item, pro tenemento juxta, ii s̃. iiii gallinas.

Item, pro tenemento ex eâdem parte vie, quondam Thome Bodyngton, iii đ. & i gallinam.

Item, pro tenemento in vico boreali, quondam Thome Okthorp, ii s̃. & ii capones.

Item, pro tenemento in cemeterio Sc̃i Martini, xii đ.

Non ibunt hecque tria,
Niſi dicuntur Ave Maria.
William Charyte.

Item clamant habere, de uno tenemento in vico boreali, quondam Waleſſe, unum caponem, & hoc injuſtè ut ſupponitur.

Summa, xiii s̃. iii đ. iii capones, xiii gallinas, & unum gallum; pret' i caponem iii đ. pret' i gallinam i đ. ob̄. pret' gall' i đ.

Summa totalis, x s̃. viii đ. ob̄.

Et ſic reſtat nobis vi s̃. iii đ.

7. Peccum [5].

Recept' agnorum & vellerum, anno Dñi mcccxxvi°.

De Yolgrave, xxxv agni; vellera xliii.

De Wynſter, xxxiii agni; vellera lxiii.

De Eltonâ, agni xxxii; vellera lxxvi.

De Crattonâ, xxxvi; vellera lxiii.

De Smerhul, ii; vellera xxii.

De Mydultun, xliii; vellera $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$xiiii.

De Birchover, vi; vellera xxix.

De Lyes, xii; vellera xxxv.

De Stantonâ, xx; vellera lxv.

De Haddonâ, viii; vellera xvi.

Summa agnorum, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{xi}}$xvii. Summa vellerum, iiii c. per majus centum, & xxvi. Ponder', $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ & vii petras.

10. Omnes indenture iſtius monaſterii, de diverſis officiis ſcilicet, & univerſis firmis, molendinis, & tenementis, tam dictis, ad firmam, m°cccclxxvii°. [6]

Indentura pro firmâ de Bagworth, locata ad firmam pro iiii lĩ.

Indentura de Barkby, locat' ad firmam pro lxvi s̃. viii đ.

Indentura de Baro, viii lĩ. pro decimis.

Indentura pro dominicis ibidem, iiii s̃. iiii đ.

Indentura de Bylſden, pro dominicis, xl s̃.

Indentura de Bytſwell; vi lĩ. xiii s̃. iiii đ. pro decimis.

Indentura de Boſton, pro principali hoſpitio, xx s̃. cum reparatione.

Indentura de Bulkyngton, xvi lĩ.

Indentura de Cheſham, xiiii lĩ. vi s̃. viii đ.

Indentura de Clifton, xxvi s̃. viii đ.

Indentura de Deſworth, lx s̃.

Indentura de Faringo, manerium regis, lxxxi s̃.

Indentura de Horſpoll, redd' in granis.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. ccvii. b.

[2] Ibid. fol. ccxiv. b. ccxv. a.

[3] Ginger; *zinziber* Latin; *gingero* Italian. Johnſon's Dictionary. And ſee Miller's Dictionary, *ad verbum*.

[4] Charyte's Rentale, fol. ccxix. b.

[5] Ibid. from a ſpare leaf at the beginning.

[6] Ibid.

Indentura de Lilburn, viii lī. vi s̄. viii đ.
Indentura de Lokynton, ix lī. vi s̄. viii đ. pro decimis.
Indentura de Sarſunheyd in London, viii lī. xiii s̄. iiii đ.
Indentura pro alio tenemeuto ibidem, xl s̄.
Indentura de Mowſley, lx s̄. ix đ.
Indentura de Oldfeld, v marc'.
Indentura de Othorp, iiii lī.
Indentura de Medoplek, &c.
Indentura de Evinton, lxvi s̄. viii đ.
Indentura de Mydulton, lxvi s̄. viii đ.
Indentura de Querndon, viii lī.
Indentura de Schepiſhed, viii lī. x s̄. pro decimis.
Indentura de Thedyngworth, xi lī. iii s̄. iiii đ.
Indentura pro Bylſden, vi lī. xiii s̄. iiii đ. pro decimis.
Indentura pro Brakley, xviii lī. vi s̄. viii đ.
Indentura pro decimis ibidem, xxvi s̄. viii đ.
Indentura alterius tenementi, xx s̄. cum reparatione, ad terminum vite.
Indentura de Burſtall, xl s̄.
Indentura de Clifton, vii lī. vi s̄. viii đ. pro decimis.
Indentura de Coſby, xiii lī. xiii s̄. iiii đ.
Indentura de Eyton, cvi s̄. viii đ.
Indentura de Hartſhorn & Shorthaſuls, xxvi s̄. viii đ.
Indentura de Kyrkbe Malory, liii s̄. iiii đ.
Indentura de Lowndurſhey, lxxiii s̄. iiii đ.
Indentura ibidem pro dominicis, xl ī.
Indentura pro tenementis juxta, xxv s̄. viii đ.
Indentura pro hoſpicio Abbatis ibidem, xvi s̄.
Indentura de Newton, viii lī.
Indentura de Okthorpe, xxviii s̄. viii đ.
Indentura pro decimâ de le ore in parco redd', ſicut patet per indenturam ibidem.
Indentura de Stanton, xxvi s̄. viii đ.
Indentura de Wynſter, xxxiii s̄. iiii đ.
Indentura de Quenyboro, redd' in granis.
Indentura de Scharnbroke, xv lī. vi s̄. viii đ.
Indentura pro dominicis ibidem, xl s̄.
Indentura de Thornton, v lī.
Indentura de Thorp Ernold, viii lī. pro decimis.
Indentura de Whetſton, viii lī. xiii s̄. iiii đ.
Indentura de Woodhows, iiii lī.
Indentura pro decimis de Thorp Ernold, xl s̄.
Indentura pro decimis de Whetſton, xl s̄.
Indentura de Wover, viii lī.

11. Indenture molendinorum eodem anno[1].

Indentura de molendino Abbathie, ix s̄.
Indentura de molendino Belgrave, viii lī.
Indentura de Lokyngton molendino, xl s̄.
Indentura de molendino de Schepyſhed, lx s̄.
Indentura de molendino de Anſty, xxxiiii s̄. iiii đ.
Indentura de molendino de Brancot, liii s̄. iiii đ.
Indentura de molendino in Parco, xl s̄.

12. De indenturis diverſorum officiariorum predicto anno[2].

Indentura prioris, facta de ponderatione omnium jocalium in iſto monaſterio, & de valore eorum, & de pretio.

Indentura precentoris, de omnibus libris ſibi traditis per precentorem ſibi immediatè precedentem.

Indentura precentoris, de omnibus libris traditis per ipſum quibuſcunque fratribus, &c.

Indentura ſubcantoris, de omnibus libris qui ſunt in ſuâ cuſtodiâ.

Indenture ſacriſte & ſubſacriſte, theſaurarii, eleemoſinarii, firmarii, celararii, magiſtri grangie, ſubcellararii, hoſpitiarii, capellani, camerarii, abbatis pincerne, butterie, & taberni, & celarii, & pantrie.

Omnes iſte indenture facte fuerunt intra officiarios egredientes & officiarios ingredientes.

13. Indenture Grangii abbatis, Porte Occ', Stouton, Midoplek, & Yngwarby, de catallis, & de libris & veſtimentis, &c. in capellâ, & de ſubtellectibus dimiſſ' in manerio ibidem per abbatem & conventum[3].

Omnes iſte indenture facte fuerunt inter celararium egredientem & celararium ingredientem, & inter eorum ballivos.

14. Indenture capellani facte fuerunt inter capellanum & camerarium abbatis, de omnibus que fuerunt in le wardrop abbatis; & inter capellanum & pincernam de omnibus que fuerunt in provituario, butteriâ, celario, & in taberno; & inter ipſum & pantlarium de omnibus qui fuerunt in pantriâ.

Omnes iſte indenture ſemper habeantur & bene cuſtodiantur, & nullo modo obliviſcantur.

Scripte & compilate per fratrem W. Charyte, in exemplum aliorum futurorum[4].

15. Penſiones vicariorum, & termini ſolutionis[5].

Vicarius de Bulkynton redd' xxvi s̄. viii đ. Term' Annunc'.
Vicarius de Barkby redd' xx s̄. Term' Annunc'.
Vicarius de Endurby redd' vi s̄. viii đ. in augmentatione. Term' Sc̄i J. Bapt'.
Vicarius de Lokyngton redd' liii s̄. iiii đ. Term' Martini & Paſch'.
Vicarius de Bytſwell redd' iii s̄. iiii đ. in augment'.
Vicarius de Schepiſhed redd' xxvi s̄. viii đ. Term' Mich' & Paſch'.
Vicarius de Thedyngworth redd' xiii s̄. iiii đ. Term' Mich'.
Vicarius de Thornton redd' liii s̄. iiii đ. in augmentatione. Term' Mich' & Paſch'.
Vicarius de Quenyburgh redd' xxxiii s̄. iiii đ. in augmentatione. Term' Mich' & Paſch'.
Vicarius de Thurnby redd' xxx s̄. in augmentatione. Term' Mich' & Paſch'.
Summa, xiii lī. vi s̄. viii đ.

Omnes iſti vicarii quondam ſolverunt penſiones.
Vicarius Sc̄i Petri Leyc' reddebat v marcas.
Vicarius Omnium Sanctorum v marcas.
Vicarius Sancti Nicholai vi marcas.
Vicarius de Baro xl s̄.
Vicarius de Clifton iiii marcas.
Vicarius de Cheſham xx s̄.
Vicarius de Thorp Ernold iiii s̄.

16. Penſiones Rectorum, & termini ſolutionis[6].

Rector de Kylingworth Abbas redd' liii s̄. iiii đ. Terminis Mich' & Paſch'.
Rector de Boſworth redd' lx s̄. & iii s̄. iiii đ. ſacriſte.
Rector de Faringho redd' liii s̄. iiii đ. Term' Annuntiationis.
Rector de Hathern redd' xl s̄. & iiii s̄. ſacriſte. Term' Mich' & Paſch'.
Rector de Blaby redd' lx s̄. & iiii s̄. ſacriſte. Term' Sc̄i Joh̄is Baptiſte.
Rector de Craft redd' xl s̄. & iiii s̄. ſacriſte. Term' Mich', Purif', & Pentec'.
Rector de Whatton redd' xx s̄. Term' Mich'.
Rector de Barkby redd' xx s̄. Term' Mich'. Quondam reddebat xl s̄.
Rector de Cleycotys redd' xx s̄. Term' Nativ' Dn̄i.
Rector de Dyxley, modò abbas de Garadon, redd' xiiii s̄. term' Annunc' & Mich', ut patet per compoſitionem inter ipſum & nos.
Rector de Sygreſham redd' vi s̄. viii đ. Term' Mich'.
Rector de Hareſton redd' v s̄. & iiii s̄. ſacriſte. Term' Annunc'.
Rector de Wyxſton redd' xxvi s̄. viii đ.
Rector de Eſtwell redd' xiii s̄. iiii đ. & iiii s̄. ſacriſte. Term' Annunc'.
Summa, xiiii lī. xv s̄. viii đ.

Rector de Rokeby quondam reddebat xl s̄.; modò redd' xx s̄.

17. Iſti fuerunt milites & canonici abathie Leyceſt'; ſcil', dn̄s Robertus Boſſu, comes Leyc', fundator noſter, miles & canonicus; dn̄s Wil̄ls de Novo Mercato, miles, & canonicus noſter; dn̄s Stefanus Segrave, miles, & canonicus noſter; dn̄s Gaufridus Craft, miles, & canonicus noſter; dn̄s Rogerus Aungervyle, miles, & canonicus noſter[7].—Stephanus Segrave, miles & canonicus, nuper dedit nobis in diverſis locis diverſas particulas terre & redditûs, & magnam ſummam pecunie ad negotia noſtra; pro quibus permiſſum fuit[8].

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[1] From a ſpare leaf at the beginning of Charyte's Rentale.
[2] Ibid.
[3] Ibid.
[4] Ibid.
[5] Ibid. fol. clxi. a.
[6] Ibid. fol. clxi. b.
[7] Ibid. fol. ccxv. a.
[8] Cotton MSS. Vitellius F. XVII.

18. Nomina eorum qui dederunt nobis certas terras, &c. cum corporibus ſuis [1].

Mem', quòd omnes ſubſcripti dederunt nobis certas terras & tenementa, cum corporibus ſuis, ut patet inferiùs.

Robertus Boſſu, comes Leyc', & fundator hujus abbathie, dedit nobis, cum corpore ſuo, die quâ habitum religionis ſumpſit, totam Stoctonam, & molendinum de Belgrave, cum ſuis pertinentiis, &c.

Robertus, filius Petronille & tertius fundator noſter, dedit nobis, cum corpore ſuo, viginti-quatuor virgatas terre, & IIII cotagia, cum ſuis pertinentiis, in villâ de Anſty.

Petronilla comitiſſa, mater predicti Roberti, dedit nobis, cum corpore ſuo, totum pratum ſuum in Thurmaſton, quod vocatur Belleholme, & domos ſuas in Suburbio Leyc' extra portam de Weſt, que fuerunt Hugonis Clerici.

Henricus de Onlip dedit nobis, cum corpore ſuo, in territorio de Thurmaſton, IIII virgatas terre.

Helias de Lyndeſcy & Alicia uxor ejus dederunt nobis, cum corporibus ſuis, IIII virgatas terre in territorio de Thurmaſton.

Wiłłs de Dynâ dedit nobis, cum corpore ſuo, die quâ habitum noſtre religionis ſumpſit, unam virgatam terre & dim' in Blaby; & homagium & ſervicium Henrici de Reygate & Wiłłi filii Henrici.

Walterus Gerun dedit nobis, cum corpore ſuo, terram ſuam in villâ ſuâ Sc̄i Botulphi, juxta magnum vicum uſque mare, &c.; & homagia & ſervicia multorum; ut pleniùs patet in cartâ XVI[a].

Aliz de Temple dedit nobis, cum corpore ſuo, dimid' virgatam terre in territorio de Bernangul.

Wiłłus de Altâ Villâ dedit nobis, cum corpore ſuo, unam virgatam terre, cum pertinentiis ſuis, in Clenfeld.

Henricus, filius Fulconis de Merſton, dedit nobis, cum corpore ſuo, IIII virgatas terre in Merſton; & pro hâc donatione recepimus eum in canonicum, & uxorem ejus in ſororem.

Wiłłs de Folvillâ dedit nobis, cum corpore ſuo, molendinum ſuum de Newbold, cum omni ſequelâ domorum ejuſdem ville, & unum lutinum adjacentem predicto molendino, & unum toftum.

Ricardus de Morvill, conſtabularius regis Scotie, dedit nobis x s̄. annuos de quâdam dimidiâ carucatâ in Bangelane (pro quibus x s̄. percepimus modò de priore Sc̄i Andree apud Northampton), eo quòd corpus Malcolmi fratris ſui, per Alexandrum de Sc̄o Martino interfecti, ſepultum eſt in cemeterio noſtro.

Radulphus de Araby dedit nobis, cum corpore ſuo, tertiam partem de Wybtoft, & unam virgatam terre in Stretton, quam Rogerus Torr tenuit.

Robertus de Burtonâ legavit in extremis, cum corpore ſuo, nobis, unam virgatam terre in Nortonâ, cum pertinentiis ſuis; quam quidem virgatam terre poſtea nos dedimus Hugoni de Burton, in eſcambium pro unâ culturâ in Bylſdon, que vocatur Byſſopeſcroft, & redditu II s̄. per annum.

Robertus, filius Roberti le Sweyn de Clifton, dedit nobis, cum corpore ſuo, unam bovatam terre in territorio de Clifton, quam Robertus pater ſuus ſibi dedit.

Rogerus Pepyn de Leyc' dedit nobis, cum corpore ſuo, ad luminare eccleſie, illud toftum quod Robertus Faber tenuit de ipſo in parochiâ Sc̄i Michaelis.

Ranulphus Portarius dedit nobis, cum corpore ſuo, totam illam terram quam habuit de Roberto filio Wiłłi filio Aufredi de Bruntyngſthorp, ſcil', manerium noſtrum ad portam occidentalem.

Hugo de Seis, vel Saxo, dedit nobis, cum corpore ſuo, redditum II s̄. per annum de molendino ſuo in villâ ſuâ de Broxby.

Gaufridus pater Roberti de Craft dedit nobis certas terras in Sutton, quando ſe in canonicum reddidit, ſicut patet in primâ cartâ de Kenelworth.

Wiłłus de Evermo dedit nobis, cum corpore ſuo, eccleſiam de Eyton, cum certis terris & tenementis.

Reginaldus Baſſet dedit nobis, cum corpore ſuo, XVIII virgatas terre & unam bovatam, cum pertinentiis ſuis, in Lokyngton.

19. Hìc pauca recordantur de multis bonis domini Wiłłi Clowne, abbatis, tempore prelacie ſue.

Hic emit redditus & ſervicia ad valorem decem marcarum per annum pro conventu.

Porte nove monaſterii cum muris edificate fuerunt tempore ſuo.

Item aula abbatis, que conſtabat XXXIX lī. & ultra.

Item cancella de Brakley, que conſtabat XXXIII lī. & ultra.

Item manerium de Kyrkby Malory, cum advocatione eccleſie, perquiſitum fuit tempore ejuſdem abbatis, qui ſolvebat pro mortizatione & reparatione ejuſdem manerii CC marcás & ultra.

Item manerium de Yngwarby perquiſitum fuit tempore ejuſdem abbatis.

Item de boſco noſtro factum fuit pretium.

Item perquiſivit cartam regis, ut, tempore vacationis, prior & conventus de temporalibus bonis plenam & liberam adminiſtrationem habent, &c. reddendo ei, ſi vacaverit per quatuor menſes vel per minus temporis, IIII marcas, &c. per ratam; ubi anteà ſolverunt C marcas ſi vacaverit per duos menſes vel per minus tempus, & pro quolibet alio menſe ſequente L marcas, ſi tanto tempore vacaverit.

Item Edwardus rex Tertius conceſſit eidem abbati habere nundinas vel feriam pro leporariis [2], & aliis canibus cujuſcunque conditionis eſſent, emendis & vendendis, &c. ut in Cronicis Henrici Knyton [3].

Item perquiſivit cartam regis Edwardi Tertii, de non veniendo ad parliamentum.

Item perquiſivit aliam cartam ejuſdem regis, de non ſolvendo cupam vel palfridum poſt deceſſum alicujus abbatis.

Item dominus rex, & princeps filius ejus, & plures domini regni Anglie cum eo, retenti erant ſub annuâ penc̄oe leporariorum.

Item ipſe ordinavit cantarias conventûs.

Et mutavit uſum nigrarum botarum in nigris caligis cum nigris ſotularibus.

Item, preter hec predicta, multa alia fecit & perquiſivit, ſicut patet perſcrutanti evidentias noſtras.

20. Mem', quòd pulpitum in refectorio, pictura capelle Sc̄e Marie, celatoria totius chori & corporis eccleſie, & depinctio ejuſdem, tabula ſuper altare Sc̄e Marie, crux de argento cum Johanne & Mariâ, pictura Crucifixi, Marie & Johannis, cum multis aliis. Omnia iſta facta fuerunt per fratrem W. Geryn [4].

21. Mem', quòd pauca hìc memorantur de multis bonis đni Philippi abbatis, collata per fratrem W. Charyte.

Primò perquiſivit nobis CCXLV lī. per annum de proventubus prioratûs de Ware, ex dono regis Henrici Quarti, & anno ejuſdem regis primo; & habuimus eas in pacificâ poſſeſſione uſque ad tempus regis Henrici Quinti.

Item perquiſivit nobis cartam de licentiâ perquirendi terras ad valorem C lī. per annum.

Item perquiſivit nobis cartam de quietâ clamatione manſionum canonicorum apud Cokeram, & hoc per magnum laborem & expenſas diverſas.

Item perquiſivit nobis cartam regis Henrici Quarti, de corrodio non habendo in monaſterio noſtro.

Item de fine habito inter nos & dominum de Beamont & priorem de Bermundeſey, pro decimis de Woodhous [5], que materia longo tempore fuit in lite; tamen recuperavit contra eos. Unde perquiſivit cartam regis de confirmatione hujus finis, &c.

Item quomodo finivit materiam inter nos & ep̄m Covent' & Lich' pro Sandholme [6], que fuit materia valdè difficillima, oneroſa, & ſumptuoſa. Indè adquiſivit cartam regis de confirmatione hujus finis, &c.

Item quomodo tranſmutavit cantariam Roberti Byrde de villâ de Quenyboro ad abbathiam Leyc'.

Item perquiſivit nobis cartam regis Henrici Quarti, de confirmatione omnium poſſeſſionum noſtrarum, &c.

Item perquiſivit nobis notabile tranſcriptum bullarum ſummorum pontificum, archiepiſcoporum, & epiſcoporum, de confirmatione omnium poſſeſſionum noſtrarum; valdè notabile eſt. Et, preter hoc, multa alia fecit & perquiſivit, ſicut patet ſcrutanti evidentias noſtras.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. iiii. b. v. a. b.

[2] Greyhounds.—In a charter of king Henry II. to the priory of Wikes in Eſſex, (Dugd. Mon. Angl. II. 283.) we find, "Concedo eis duos leporarios & quatuor bracatos ad leporem capiendum in noſtrâ foreſtâ de Eſſex."

[3] See the Hiſtory of Leiceſter, p. 262.

[4] Charyte's Rentale, fol. ccxiv. b.

[5] See before, p. 63.

[6] See p. 64.

Item perquiſivit cartam regis Henrici Quarti, quòd nullus proviſor ſeu captor regis merchatur feodum noſtrum; nec bladum, beſtias, vel cariagia capiat, &c.[1]

22. Mem', quòd hec verba contenta ſunt in indenturâ inter abbatem Leyc' & ejuſdem loci conventum ex unâ parte, & Bartholomeum Brokeſby, &c. ex alterâ parte; ſcilicet, quòd abbas monaſterii predicti qui pro tempore fuerit celebrabit, vel faciet alium canonicum ejuſdem monaſterii, vel honeſtum capellanum ſecularem, ſumptibus ejuſdem monaſterii, celebrare miſſam pro animâ Johanne Beauchamp, ad altare Sc̃i Johannis Baptiſte & beati Auguſtini, ex parte auſtrali ejuſdem monaſterii, vel alibi ſi id ibidem commodò fieri non poterit, orando & mentionem vel memoriam in eâdem miſsâ pro & de animâ dicte Johanne ſpecialitèr & nominatìm faciendo. Concedunt etiam predicti abbas & conventus, quòd iidem canonici admittendi vel profitendi jurabunt ſuper ſancta evangelia quòd dictam celebrationem & memoriam hujuſmodi formâ & modo predictis faciend' pro poſſe ſuo ſuſtentabunt in perpetuum. Et inſuper predicti abbas & conventus concedunt predicto Bartholomeo, &c. cs̃. nomine pene, quandocunque continget dicti abbas & conventus, &c. in celebratione & memoriis, modo & formâ predict', faciend', legitimo impedimento ceſſante, per tres menſes ceſſarent, ut in indenturâ[2].

23. Mem', quòd anno Domini MCCCCLXXXII°, in die Perpetue & Felicitatis, abbas & conventus in domo capitulari convenerunt, & communi aſſenſu & conſenſu ſtatuerunt & ordinari fecerunt, ut cotidie in miſsâ capitulari ſpecialis fiat memoria pro fratre Willo Charyte, pro beneficiis eidem conventui & monaſterio diverſimodè collatis per eundem; ſic quòd celebrans dictam miſſam, ſi de Sanctis aut de Dominicâ fuerit, capiat collectam, "Deus qui caritatis ſub uno p dñm." Si verò pro defunctis celebret, dicta collecta erit ſexta in meridiem, additis iſtis terminis, "famulo tuo." Huic etiam ordinationi addiderunt dicti abbas & conventus quòd idem Wills obitum ſuum ſpecialem cum William Aſton ſingulis annis celebratum cum ſpeciali memoriâ ad Placebo, Dirige, & Miſsâ. Item ordinatum eſt, quòd poſt mortem dicti Willi cotidie ad miſſam capitularem fiet memoria pro ipſo in collectâ, ſcil', "Deus, cùm proprium," additis terminis, "famulo tuo."

Et, ut mentes ſingulorum fratrum ad dictam ordinationem perimplendam excitentur, pauca ejuſdem beneficia, de multis collecta, modò hìc recitantur.

Primò idem Willus contulit XL lĩ. ad perquirend' terras & tenementa ad capellam beate Marie, pro exibicione puerorum & aliorum eodem provenientium eodem die Perpetue & Felicitatis.

Item poſtea emit unum molendinum ventriticum apud Stouton, quod conſtabat XX lĩ. valens per annum XL s̃.

Item emit in eâdem villâ II meſſuagia & II virgatas terre, que conſtabant XIIII lĩ. valent' per annum XVI s̃.

Item emit certas terras & tenementa in Hungarton & Baggrave, que conſtabant VI lĩ. valent' per annum XIII s̃. IIII đ.

Item dedit conventui x libras in communi ciſtâ cuſtodiendas, ut, cum defecerit ſin habitualis ſtipendii ſolutio ex parte celararii vel camerarii, ſolveretur eiſdem de dictâ ſummâ debitis temporibus.

Item contulit c marcas officio celararii, pro catallis emendis ad juſtand' ad paſturas de Ingwarby.

Item contulit x lĩ. officio ſubcelararii, eidem deliberandas cum neceſſe fuerit.

Item dedit terras & tenementa ad valorem per annum x marcarum.

Item dedit calicem de auro, & ymaginem Sc̃e Marie deauratam[3].

24. Mem', quòd frater W. de Malvernâ abbas habuit licentiam communi ſigillo firmatam, quòd, inſtallatione ſuâ habitâ, domus Leyc' tenebatur diverſis creditoribus in ſummâ duarum millium & ſexaginta marcarum, x s̃. VI đ. Dat' die Martis proximâ poſt feſtum Omnium Sanctorum, anno Domini M°CC°XCI[4].

25. Mem' quòd die Annunciationis beate Marie, anno Domini M°CCC°, ſumma ſalſarum in abbathiâ Leyceſtrie argenteorum fuit XXI; ſumma diſcorum argenteorum, XLIII; de quibus dominus abbas habet unum duodenam & VIII ſalſaria; & XXXI diſci & XIII ſalſaria liberati fuerunt ad coquinam[5].

26. Mem', quòd cancella Sc̃i Martini edificata fuit anno Domini M°CCCC°IX°, tempore Ric̃i Rotheley abbatis; & conſtabat XXXIIII lĩ. Et cancella de Cokeram edificata fuit anno Domini M°CCCC°XLII°, tempore domini Johis Pomerey abbatis[6].

27. Nota, quòd iſta verba inveniuntur inter evidentias domini de Aſtley:

"Abbas Leyceſtr' habet manerium de Yngwardby, cum pertinentiis, perquiſit' de Rogero Angervyle, milite. Et tres virgate terre, cum meſſ' in Buſsheby, cum pratis & paſturis, & tres virgate terre, aſſignantur cuidam cantarie ibidem.

"Item dominus de Aſtley habet in Wylloby Waterlays unam virgatam terre vocat' Canteray, & VI denaratos redditûs, cum advocatione eccleſie ejuſdem, dicto manerio pertinent'.

"Item Willus Danet tenet in eâdem de dicto domino 4 virgatas terre, cum v meſſuagiis dicto manerio pertinent', reddendo annuatim dicto domino de Aſteley v đ. & dim' libram piperis; pro quibus dictus đnus de Aſteley faciet ſervicia pro quantitate. Et ſciend', quòd totum predictum manerium tenetur de domino de Grey de Codenor pro uno feodo militis."

Et notandum, quòd 12 virgate terre & 2 denaratus redditûs, cum pertin', in Wylloby Waterleys, cum advocatione eccleſie ejuſdem ville, pertinent manerio de Yngwarby, ſicut patet in cartis noſtris de Yngwarby, & omnibus aliis evidentiis noſtris.

Et notandum, quòd III virgate terre quas habuimus in Buſby vendite fuerunt, ſicut patet in rotul' Johannis de Thorp & Radulfi de Griſley celarariorum, cujus dat' eſt anno Domini MCCCLXXI[7].

28. Pateat univerſis per preſentes, me Johem Grey, dñm de Codenore & de Yngwarby, recepiſſe de đno Willo de Aſteley milite VII s̃. pro relevio terrarum & tenementorum, cum advocatione eccleſie de Wylleby Watles in comitatu Leyc', que quondam fuerunt Radi de Angervyle militis, pro portione unius feodi militis manerii de Yngwarby, quod eſt in manibus abbatis Leyc'; videlicet, VI s̃. VIII đ. pro quintâdecimâ parte unius feodi militis, & IIII đ. ultra, ſecundum conſilium & ordinationem predictorum domini Willi & Abbatis; de quibus quidem predictis VII s̃. fateor me eſſe pacatum, & dictum dominum Willm in formâ predictâ fore quietum per preſentes. In cujus rei teſtimonium, preſentibus ſigillum meum appoſui. Dat' apud Evyngton, die Martis proximâ poſt Clauſum Paſce, anno regni Ricardi II. poſt Conqueſtum IX°.[8]

29. Mem', quòd Edwardus rex quartus, cum conſenſu & aſſenſu domini Johannis Schepiſhed abbatis Leyc', & ejuſdem loci conventûs, poſuit quandam palum ſuper terram $\left\{\begin{matrix}\text{ipſius}^{9}\\ \text{noſtram}\end{matrix}\right\}$ inter boſcum vocat' Bewmontwod & Stokkyng, ſuper quandam paſturam vocat' Calverhey, ad faciend' ſive applicand' ſibi novum parcum; volens & percipiens, pro ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, quòd liceat dictis abbati & conventui, quotiens & quando voluerint, ſuccidere & auferre tam arbores prope dictam palam creſcentes, quam infra dictam palam, in ipſâ terrâ que dictorum abbatis & conventûs fuiſſe dinoſcitur, ut patet in bundis in dicto monaſterio habitis[10].

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. ccxiv. a.

[2] Ibid. from the firſt ſpare leaf at the beginning.

[3] Ibid. fol. ccxix. a.

[4] Ibid. fol. ccxix. b.

[5] Ibid. fol. ccxix. b.

[6] Ibid. fol. ccxiv. b.

[7] From the firſt ſpare leaf.

[8] Ib. fol. i.

[9] Sic in Orig.

[10] Charyte's Rentale, from the firſt ſpare leaf.

30. Schene. Compoſitiones.

Habuimus & tenuimus de abbate Sc̄i Ebrulphi & ejuſdem loci conventûs, ad perpetuam firmam, omnes decimas garbarum dominici comitis Leyc' apud Leyc', & decimas garbarum dominicarum de Kereby, & Kyreby, & de Thorpernold, per annuam firmam octo marcarum, ut patet per primam compoſitionem inter ipſos & nos, &c.

Item, per eandem compoſitionem, habuimus ab eiſdem abbate & conventu decimas garbarum de dominico de Stowton pro firmâ xxxiiis̄. iiiid̄.

Item, decimas garbarum de dominico de Evington, pro firmâ xs̄.

Item, decimas garbarum de Humberſton, de dominico, pro firmâ xiiis̄.

Mem', quòd pro omnibus predictis decimis, cum decimis de Wyxton, per iſtam primam compoſitionem, ſolvimus predicto abbati & conventui de Sc̄o Ebrulpho xlī.

Habuimus, ab eiſdem abbate & conventu, decimas aſſartorum de Stathay & Hothay, etiam aſſartorum factorum & faciendorum in boſcis de Thornton & Bagworth, per eandem compoſitionem. Et etiam decimas cujuſdam loci qui vocatur Schadhay. Item, ut in eâdem compoſitione, quòd pro ſingulis virgatis terre in dictis locis annuatim perſolvamus xiiiid̄.

Habemus, per aliam compoſitionem, ab eiſdem abbate & conventu, decimas dominicarum garbarum de dominicis de Wykengeſton, ſolvendo eis annuatim pro eiſdem decimis vis̄.

Mem', quòd nos recuperavimus omnes iſtas decimas de abbate de Sc̄o Ebrulpho per ſententiam diffinitivam, ſicut patet in Rentali fratris W. Charyte.

Habuimus, per ultimam compoſitionem, inter dictum abbatem & conventum & nos, ad perpetuam firmam, omnes decimas garbarum dominici comitis Leyc' apud Leyc', de Portâ de Sowth & de Wheſt, pro annuâ firmâ xxs̄. viiid̄.

Item habuimus, per eandem compoſitionem, decimas garbarum de Branſton & Keyrby, pro iiilī. xiiis̄. iiiid̄. per annum.

Item habuimus decimas garbarum de Thorpernold, ab eiſdem, pro iiiilī. per annum, per eandem compoſitionem.

Item habuimus, per aliam compoſitionem, de eiſdem, decimas garbarum de Evyngton, pro xlvis̄. viiid̄. per annum.

Item habuimus, per eandem compoſitionem, de eiſdem, decimas garbarum de Humburſton, pro xxs̄. per annum.

Mem, quòd pro omnibus predictis decimis, cum decimis de Wykengeſton, per iſtam ultimam compoſitionem, ſolvimus annuatim xiiilī. vis̄. viiid̄.

Habuimus, per aliam compoſitionem, ab eiſdem, omnes decimas provenientes de boſco noſtro in defenſo Leyc', pro annuâ firmâ xiiis̄. iiiid̄.

Mem', quòd cùm varie contentiones fuiſſent exorte inter abbatem Leyc' & abbatem de Sc̄o Ebrulpho ſuper quibuſdam decimis, &c.; tandem materia dictarum contentionum ſic conquievit; videlicet, quòd predicti abbas & conventus de Sc̄o Ebrulpho conceſſerunt abbati Leyc', &c. omnes decimas, tam majores quàm minores, de terris aſſartatis & aſſartandis infra limites ſubſcriptos, ut patet in compoſitione, &c.; ita videlicet, quòd prefati religioſi de Leyc' pro decimis ſingularum virgatarum terre infra limites uſque Thornton & Bagworth, &c. perſolvant xiiiid̄.

Item dimiſerunt ad firmam perpetuam omnimodas decimas, tam majores quàm minores, de omnibus terris novitèr aſſartatis & in futurum aſſartandis infra dom' de Enderby; ſalvis dictis abbati & conventui de Sc̄o Ebrulpho decimis minutis de vi cotagiis infra dominicum de Enderby.

Item dimiſerunt nobis ad firmam omnimodas decimas provenientes de Doveland, & omnes decimas provenientes de quodam loco qui vocatur Aſſartum Simonis Danet ſub defenſo Leyc'; item omnes decimas de locis vocatis Culleferland, Edwynerop, & Stokkyng, dimiſerunt abbas & conventus Leyc'; ſalvâ tamen decimâ venditionis boſci, herbagii, pannagii, & venationis, in omnibus locis predictis, excepto boſco de Doneland, eiſdem religioſis de Sc̄o Ebrulpho.

Mem', quòd abbas & conventus Sc̄i Ebrulphi percipient totam decimam garbarum venditionis boſci, & totam decimam pannagii porcorum extraneorum de Bagworth & Thornton; ſalvâ totâ decimâ pannagii abbatis & conventûs Leyc' de porcis parochianorum de Thornton, & medietate decime de porcis parochianorum de Bagworth.

Mem', quòd jam ſolvimus priori de Schen, pro omnibus decimis predictis, tam majoribus quàm minoribus, per novam compoſitionem factam inter ipſum & nos, xiilī. per annum, ad feſtum Michaelis & Annunciationis, vel ipsâ menſe, ſub penâ perditionis xs̄. toties quoties, &c. ut in libro de Chartwary [1].

31. London. Dona diverſorum, ſicut patet per cartas.

Habemus ibi, ex conceſſione, venditione, & dimiſſione, Radulphi fratris quondam domini Wil̄li de Langley clerici, Hugonis le Chaundeler, Joh̄is de Stratford, & Joh̄is de Eure, executores teſtamenti predicti Wil̄li defuncti, virtute & poteſtate ſeu auctoritate executionis teſtamenti in pleno Huſtingo London', die Lune, in Octab' Sc̄e Trinitatis, de omnibus placitis, anno regni regis Edwardi filii regis Edwardi quinto, lecti & irrotulati, illud tenementum, cum domibus, celariis, ſchopis & celariis, ſuperedificatis, & omnibus aliis pertinentibus ſuis, quod eſt in parochiâ Sancti Sepulchri extra Newgat in ſuburbio London'; quod quidem tenementum, cum medietate cujuſdem fontis, ſitum eſt in latitudine inter cemeterium eccleſie predicte & tenementum quod predictus dominus W. legavit ad quandam cantariam indè faciend' ex parte Orientali, & tenementum Gerardi le Barber & tenementum Prioriſſe de Haliwell ex parte Occidentali; & extendit ſe in longitudine à vico regio qui ducit de Newgate uſque ad pontem de Holburn versùs Auſtrum, &c. Pro iſtâ conceſſione, venditione, & preſentis carte confirmatione, dedimus predictis executoribus quandam ſummam pecunie, ſicut patet in cartâ xii^a^.

Mem', quòd Edwardus rex filius regis Edwardi dedit nobis licentiam ad mortizand' predict' ten', domus, &c. ut patet in cartâ; ſcil', un' meſſ' & duas ſhopas juxta eccleſiam Sc̄i Sepulchri extra Newgat, & xiiii ſhopas in Cock-lane; & xxs̄. de i meſſ' vocat' Renedere. & xxs̄. de meſſ' in Weſt Smythfield juxta le Pool, &c. ut in cartâ Edwardi regis.

Habemus, ex quietâ clamatione, remiſſione, & relaxatione fratris Thome, magiſtri hoſpitalis Sc̄i Egidii extra barram veteris Templi London', & ejuſdem hoſpitalis fratrum & priorum, totum jus ſuum & clameum quod habuerunt, &c. in omnibus terris & tenementis que habuimus de dono & feoffamento Radulphi fratris domini Wil̄li de Langley, aut in redditibus indè provenientibus, &c.; ſalvo, &c. annuo redditu quem percipiunt annuatim de illâ terrâ, &c.

Habemus remiſſionem & quietam clamationem Humfridi prioris eccleſie Sc̄e Marie de Suwerk, & ejuſdem loci conventûs, de iiis̄. annui redditûs, quos ſolebamus eis reddere pro quâdam terrâ in Smithfield.

Habemus, ex dono Hugonis le Fraunceys & Dioniſie uxoris ejus, tenementum ſuum quod habuit in civitate London' & extra, ſcil', capitale meſſuagium ſuum, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in parochiâ Sc̄i Sepulchri extra portam de Newgate; redd' indè annuatim ut patet in cartâ xxv^a^.

Habemus, ex dono Joh̄is de Woburn, xiiis̄. annui redditûs, quos ipſe ſolebat recipere de predicto tenemento Hugonis le Fraunceys.

Habemus, ex conceſſione & confirmatione Warini de Neapol', prioris hoſpitalis Ieroſolomit' in Angliâ, cum conceſſu fratrum capituli, totam terram ſuam de Smithefeld, quam emerunt de Thomâ Tornato, redd' eis annuatim iis̄. & i libram incenſi; &, ex conceſſione eorum, terram uſque forum equorum, que habet xxiiii pedes in latitudine, redd' eis annuatim vid̄.

Mem', quòd nos conceſſimus, dimiſimus, & per cartam noſtram confirmavimus, Criſtine filie Radulphi Fabri de Newgath, London', totam terram noſtram, cum domibus ſuperedificatis, quam habuimus de dono Hugonis Franciſci piſtoris, in parochiâ Sc̄i Sepulcri extra Newgat, que jacet intra cemeterium Sc̄i Sepulcri & terram que fuit Gilberti le Horſmeg'e, &c. habend' & tenend' ſibi & heredibus ſuis, redd' nobis annuatim xxis̄.

Modò magiſter & fratres hoſpit' Sc̄i Bartholomei de Smetheſeid habent predictum, & redd' nobis xxs̄.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxxv. b.

Mem', quòd magiſter & fratres hoſpitalis Sc̄i Bartholomei de Smethefeld tenent unum tenementum, cum pertinentiis ſuis, de feodo noſtro, in parochiâ Sc̄i Sepulcri extra Newgat, quod vocatur Renedere, ex parte boreali ejuſdem eccleſie, unde obligantur nobis, per cartam ſuam, in quodam redditu ſervicii xxs̄. per annum; & licebit nobis, per eandem cartam, diſtringere pro predicto redditu in illis duobus tenementis ſuis, inter dictum tenementum quod vocatur Reneder & cemeterium dicte eccleſie ſituatis, quam in eodem tenemento quod vocatur le Renedere, pro voluntate noſtrâ.

Mem', quòd Henricus de Calabre recepit de nobis, ſibi & heredibus, molendinum noſtrum, quod vocatur Algodſmilne, in parochiâ de Stebenheth, in Eldeford, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in aquis, ſtagnis, foſſatis, pratis, paſcuis, & paſturis, viis & ſemitis; habend' ſibi & heredibus, &c. reddend' nobis annuatim duas marcas, & capitali domino xs̄.

Mem', quòd Joh̄es de Honilane, civis London', recepit de nobis, ſibi & heredibus ſuis, molendinum noſtrum quod vocatur Algodſmilne, in parochiâ de Stebenheth, quod ſitum eſt Anglicè *atte Eldeford*, cum prato adjacente, & aliis ſuis pertinentiis; ſcil', aquis, ſtagnis, piſcariis, &c. redd' inde nobis annuatim xxs̄. & capitali d̄no xs̄.

Mem', quòd Joh̄es Bukonite conceſſit & confirmavit Waltero Carpentario de Smethefeld terram quam nos per cartam noſtram ei confirmavimus, que jacet juxta Chykenlane, que continet in longitudine lv pedes de pedibus Sc̄i Pauli, juxta venellam que vocatur Chykynlane, in latitudine uſque Orientem xxvii pedes & dim', & in capite Occident' xxvii de eiſdem pedibus; habend' & tenend' ſibi & heredibus ſuis, reddend' nobis annuatim xiid̄.

Habemus, ex dono Petri de Southampton, dicti de la Hull, & Agnetis de la Hull uxoris ejus, viiis̄. annui redditûs, recipiend' de tenemento quod ſitum eſt in Cokkyſlane, & extendit ſe juxta januam ſuam uſque ad tenementum Joh̄is Moritii, &c. Et poſſumus diſtringere pro predicto redditu, quando neceſſe fuerit, tam in toto tenemento quod ipſi tenent de nobis in parochiâ predictâ juxta cemeterium Sc̄i Sepulcri, quàm in tenemento ſupradicto.

Tenentes ad voluntatem.

Eleanor Bredon tenet unum cotagium & unam cameram annexam Sarſonhed; & redd' xxs̄.

Will̄s Strette tenet Sarſonhed per indenturam; & redd' vii lī. xiii s̄. iiii d̄.

Joh̄es Rutt' ten' tenementum juxta Sarſonhed per indenturam, & redd' xxvis̄. viiid̄.

Ricardus Burſtal tenet tenementum juxta, & redd' ls̄.

Will̄s Mynt tenet i meſſ' in Smythefeld, & redd' liiis̄. iiiid̄. Duo fuerunt cotagia ibidem, que quondam reddiderunt nobis xxs̄.

Modò predictus Will̄s Mynt emit de nobis predict' meſſuagium & ii cotagia pro c marcis; pro quibus adquiſivimus nobis in comitatu Leyc' certas terras & tenementa ad majorem valorem in proficuis.

Thomas Littelton, unus juſtitiarius domini regis de Banco, tenet hoſpitium dicti abbatis per indenturam, ad terminum xl annorum à feſto Paſche, anno regni regis Edwardi Quarti xiii°, uſque ad predictum terminum, reddend' nobis annuatim xvis̄. Et ſi contingat predictum redditum à retro fuerit, in parte vel in toto, &c. liceat nobis diſtringere in predicto meſſuagio. Et ſi à retro fuerit per dimidium anni, ſolverit nobis nomine pene xld̄. & ſic toties quoties. Et poſſumus diſtringere in predicto meſſuagio pro predict' xld̄. ſicut pro redditu. Et ſi predictus redditus à retro fuerit per unum annum, &c. licebit nobis intrare in predictum meſſuagium, & illud in priſtino ſtatu poſſidere, &c. Et predicti Thomas vel executores ſui non dimittent terminum ſuum alicui ſine licentiâ & voluntate noſtrâ,

Summa xvlī. xixs̄. iiiid̄.

Tenentes liberi.

Magiſter hoſpitii Sc̄i Bartholomei, pro uno tenemento vocat' Renedere, redd' liberè xxs̄.

Summa totalis, xvilī. xixs̄. iiiid̄.

Reſolutiones; ſcil',

Magiſter Sc̄i Egidii London', pro tenemento juxta Sarſonhed, quondam Joh̄is Faytt, xxs̄.

Monialibus de Clerkenwell, pro le Sarſonheyd, xiiis̄ iiiid̄.

Hoſpitali Sc̄i Joh̄is Jerl̄m, pro tenemento in Smethefeld vocato Blakyates, iis̄.; & pro i librâ incenſi viiid̄. pro eodem tenemento. Et eodem, pro tenemento juxta Chickenlane uſque forum equorum, vid̄.

Eccleſie Sc̄i Sepulcri London', pro quâdam pendulâ ultra cemeterium in hoſpitio de Sarſonheyd, iis̄.

Summa, xlvs̄. iid̄.[1]

32. Habemus, ex dono Ricardi de Morvill, conſtabularii regis Scotie, redditum xs̄. ſingulis annis, quem canonici de Drieburk nobis annuatim ad feſtum Sc̄i Michaelis perſolvent in perpetuum pro quâdam terrâ, ſcil', pro dim' carucatâ in Bangelane, quam Alexander de Sc̄o Martino dedit predicto Ricardo in concordiâ pro interfectione Malcolmi de Morvillâ fratris ſui, cujus corpus in cemeterio canonicorum de Leyc' ſepultum eſt.

Mem', quòd cum controverſia orta fuerit inter abbatem & conventum Leyc' & abbatem de Drieburk pro redditu xs̄. per annum, tandem lis ſic conquievit, quòd abbas & conventus de Drieburk perſolvent de cetero abbati & conventui Leyc' vs̄. quos eis aſſignaverunt de redditu ſuo apud Northampton, quos canonici de Sc̄o Jacobo de Northampton canonicis de Leyc' annuatim perſolvent, de redditu xxxiiis̄. iiiid̄. quos canonici de Dryeburk pro eccleſiâ de Boſiat perſolvere tenentur.

Habemus cartam abbatis & conventûs de Dryeburk, directam ad abbatem & conventum de Sc̄o Jacobo de Northampton, pro ſolutione vs̄. annuatim in his verbis: "Univerſitati noſtre notum facimus, quòd ex conventione quâdam inter nos & abbatem & conventum de Leyc' factâ, ſuper dim' carucatâ terre in Bangelane, eidem abbati & conventui vs̄. pro dictâ terrâ ſingulis annis ad Purificationem beate Marie in perpetuum ſolvere tenemur. Quocirca vobis mandamus & ſupplicamus, quatenùs loco noſtro prefatis abbati & conventui Leyc' memorat' vs̄. ad predictum terminum perſolvatis, de redditu quem nobis debetur pro eccleſiâ de Boſyath."

Habuimus modò de priore Sc̄i Andree Northampt' vs̄. annui redditûs, quos ſolebamus recipere de abbate & conventu Sc̄i Jacobi de Northampt'[2].

Mem', quòd canonici de Drieburk conceſſerunt canonicis Sc̄i Jacobi extra Northt' eccleſiam ſuam de Boſyath, &c. reddendo annuatim eis duas marcas & dim'; quas quidem duas marcas & dim' abbas de Drieburk & conventus aſſignaverunt predictis abbati & conventui Sc̄i Jacobi extra Northt' ſolvere annuatim priori & conventui Sc̄i Andree de Northampt'; ſalvâ ex utrâque parte conventione inter eos priùs factâ, ut in conventionibus que ſunt in libro de Chartwary.

33. Habemus capellam de Halſo, ex dono fundatoris noſtri, cùm decimis garbarum & feni, &c. que conſuevit habere capellanum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam de Brakley. Et ſciendum, quòd inhabitantes dicte hamelette de Halſo tenentur ad reparationem ejuſdem capelle; & nos exoneramur à reparatione ejus, ut patet in concordiâ inter dominum Joh̄em Lovell & abbatem Leyc', apud Northampton, in craſtino Apoſtolorum Petri & Pauli, cujus dat' eſt anno Domini m°ccc° nonageſimo viii°, & regis Ricardi II. xxi°; ubi abbas proteſtatus eſt, pro ſe & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, quòd nec ipſi nec predeceſſores ſui aut ſucceſſores ſui non tenebantur nec tenentur ad reparationes dicte capelle, ex aliquo pacto, vel compoſitione aliquâ, ſeu debito aliquo. Tamen, ad ſpecialem rogatum ejuſdem domini Johannis, cum proteſtatione publicâ, quòd hujuſmodi factum predicti abbatis non procederet in jus aliquid vel clameum dictis inhabitantibus, ſeu in prejudicium dicti abbatis, conceſſit predictus abbas, pro hâc vice tantùm, ſe velle tectum cancelli dicte capelle & feneſtras competenter emendare. Et, pro iſtâ conceſſione, predictus dominus Lovell conceſſit ad predictam reparationem vi bonas arbores quercinas accipiend' in ſilvâ ſuâ de Bagworth, & xls̄. in pecunia, ſicut patet in dictâ concordiâ in Rotulo Pynchebek, que eſt in libro Parliamenti[3].

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cix. a. b. cx. a.

[2] Ibid. fol. cxiii.

[3] Ibid. fol. lx. b.

34. Con-

34. Conſuetudines Tenentium [1].

He ſunt ville in quibus tenentes noſtri conſueverunt facere nobis diverſa opera vocat' *Lovebenys* [2], & alia certa ſervicia, per conſuetudinem villarum, prout hìc patet in villis ſubſequentibus.

Et primò notandum eſt generalitèr, quòd omnes tenentes noſtri & firmarii conſueverunt ſolvere domino abbati ingreſſum ſecundùm quod potuerint convenire cum ipſo.

Anſty. Notandum, quòd quelibet virgata terre de XXIIII virgatis ibidem ſolebat reddere ante peſtilentiam marchetam, & I diem meſſionis in autumpno cum duobus hominibus, vel II diebus cum uno homine; & unum diem cariagii cum II hominibus. Modo reddit tantum cariagium I die cum II hominibus, vel I hominem, &c. & ſectam curie.

Bagworth. Tenentes ibidem ſolebant reddere pannagium, marchetam, ... gallinas, & ſectam curie.

Barkeby. Tenens I bovate terre ad voluntatem dedit II gallinas; falcavit per unum diem; dedit auxilium & marchetam pro filiâ. De arboribus & pull' axiſtul' per conſuetudinem regiam; & debet harriotam & ſectam curie. Alitèr ut ſunt in le Pyn & Gerin.

Bernangul. Tenentes ibi ad voluntatem dant auxilium, marchetam, & hariot', & ſectam curie.

Baro. Quilibet cotarius de X ſolvebat II gallinas ad Natale, & XX ova, metebat per II dies, & fecit pratum molendini, & ſectam curie. Alitèr ut ſuprà in Baro, & ut in le Pyn & Geryn.

Bytſwell. Tenens unam virgatam terre ſolebat metere in autumpno cum I homine per duos dies, & ſolvere marchetam de filiâ ſuâ maritandâ, & ſectam curie. Alio modo ut in le Pyn.

Boſworth. Tenens I virgatam terre dat auxilium; falcat per duos dies ad croftum noſtrum, & ſectam curie; & dat I hariot'; & per Rotul' le Pyn dat marchet'.

Brakley. He ſunt conſuetudines diebus comitis Leyc'; ſcil', quelibet virgata reddidit auxilium; ad feſt' Michaelis tres maturas, tres falcationes tempore ſeminationis, tres levationes, & cariagium feni ad domum comitis; tres ſanalationes, & tres meſſiones bladi in autumpno. He ſunt conſuetudines ex voluntate abbatis. Quelibet virgata reddit XIIs̄. & eſt libera de omni ſervicio preter franciplegium. Intereà quelibet virgata reddit XIIIs̄. IIIIđ. & hariot', ſalvâ marchetâ modò.

Brankot. Tenentes ibi debent auxilium, marchetam, hariotam, & franciplegium.

Clenfeld. Tenentes ibi ſolebant operari per I diem in autumpno, & ſolvere marchetam & ſectam curie.

Clifton. Tenentes ibi ſolebant falcare per II dies ad cibum noſtrum.

Cokeram. Omnes tenentes de Cokeram operant; dant gallinas; dant *plow-ſilver* per tenuras ſuas, ſicut patet in matriculo rentali fratris W. Charyte.

Crudworth. Fuerunt ibi III tenentes, quorum quilibet tenuit unam quartam partem unius virgate, & meſſuit cum uno homine per II dies; & fecerunt fenum per I diem ad cibum domini abbatis.

Alius tenuit .... & fecit ſimilitèr.

Unus cotarius operabat cum I homine per I diem, ſicut habetur in cartâ quam habemus, cujus dat' eſt anno Dñi M°CC°LXVII.

Faringo. Tenens I virgate falcabit totum pratum abbatis cum vicinis ſuis; levabit, cariabit ad croftum ſuum; ſed abbas dabit falci unum panem, & omnibus vicinis unam ovem; & operabit in autumpno ad croftum ſuum per II dies, & tertiâ die ad croftum abbatis, & cariabit per I diem ad croftum ſuum, & ad feſtum Sc̄i Matthei arabit unam acram, & ſeminabit cum ſemine abbatis quod ipſe triturabit & mundabit, & harabit ad croftum ſuum, & in quibus arabit per I diem, & ſarculabit per I diem. Et ſi abbas voluit ponere eos ad operandum à feſto Pent' uſque ad feſtum Michaelis, unaqueque virgata inveniet I hominem per totam ſeptimanam preter diem Sabbati, & tunc quieti erunt de XXđ. ad feſtum Michaelis. Et dabit auxilium, pannagium de porcis ſuis, ſive ſint in boſco ſive domi; & dabunt marchetam pro filiis & filiabus, & franciplegium & hariotam. Alitèr ut ſuprà in Faringo & in le Pyn.

[3] *Kyrkby Malore*. Notandum, quòd tenens I virgate terre ſolebat falcare, levare, & cariare pratum noſtrum dominicum cum vicinis ſuis, & arare cum caruis ſuis ſemel in yemali tempore, & ſemel in Quadrageſimâ; & tunc ſemel in die habuerunt prandium de domino. Et coterelli ſolebant tuſſare in grangiâ, & furcare fenum ibidem ad carectam. Et ad magnum Rederop tenentes ſolebant invenire II homines in autumpno ad cibum domini. Et quelibet dim' virgata terre ſolebat reddere II gallinas, & I wodhenne, & X ova, & unum panem frumenti pretii IIđ. Et omnes coterelli ſolebant reddere woodhenne & V ova. Et IX coterelli rectoris eodem modo reddebant. Summa gallinarum ſylveſtrium XXXIII. Summa gallinarum de redditu XXII. Summa panum IX, pret' XVIIIđ. Summa ovorum CCXX, pret' XIIđ. Summa operum IX carucarum per II dies tempore ſeminali, pret' XIIs̄. per diem VIIIđ. Summa operum LXI meſſorum in autumpno pret' .... Aliter ut ſuprà in Kyrkeby Malory.

Modò omnes tenentes noſtri ibidem, tam liberi quàm voluntarii, cotarii, & tres tenentes rectoris, quilibet eorum ſolvit gallinam; & omnes predicti, preter tenentes voluntarios, operantur, ſcil' metendo, vel dant IIđ.

Lokyngton. Quelibet virgata de feodo Baſſet falcabit per I diem, & dabuntur eis omnibus IIIIđ. ad potandum; & levabit per I diem fenum ad croftum ſuum; & cariabit II carectatas feni, & metet per III dies ſine cibo, & quarto die omnes ad cibum noſtrum. Et, ſi neceſſariè fuerit, quelibet virgata metet cum cibo ſine mercede per I diem. Ad feſtum Sc̄i Mich̄is dant auxilium. In hieme arabunt ſine cibo per I diem; & hariabunt per I diem cum cibo. Tenentes arabunt & hariabunt, & ſimilitèr in Quadrageſimâ. Quilibet eorum dabit I gallinam ad Natale, & ad Paſcha V ova. In eſtate ſarcalabunt per II dies ſine cibo, & tertio die cum cibo. Dabunt pro filiabus marchetam; & de ceteris ut ruſtici, ſequentes curiam & placitum apud Leyc', & franciplegium. Coterelli dabunt auxilium ad feſtum Michaelis. Alio modo ut in le Pyn. Modò ut ſuprà in Lokynton.

Nowſeley. Tenens ibi ſolebat reddere III gallinas & I panem ad Natale, & dant auxilium.

Peccum. Yolgrave. Tenens (ſc. liber) VIII acras & dim' reddit IIII dies operis, & debet auxilium ad feſtum Michaelis, & dabit marchetam.

Conkyſbyry. Quilibet tenens XII acras & dim' debet metere in autumpno duobus diebus ſine cibo, & tertio ad cibum abbatis; debet falcare fenum per II dies, & levare fenum per I diem, & ſarculare per I diem, & auxilia dare ad voluntatem abbatis. Alitèr ut ſuprà in Pecco.

Quenyboro. Quelibet bovata reddit II gallinas ad Natale, & XX ova ad Paſcha, & auxilium. Arabit per III dies ſi habeat carucam propriam, vel per I diem ſi aſſociatus fuerit hominibus domini. Hariabit in hieme & in Quadrageſimâ per I diem. Sarculabit per I diem; metet per III dies, duobus ad cibum ſuum, tertio ad cibum abbatis. Faciat fenum per I diem; dabit auxilium, & dabit marchetam.

[4] *Querndon*. Quilibet tenens I virgatam terre reddit 3 gallinas, 30 ova; & metet per II dies, & falcat per I diem, & levat fenum & ſolvit merchetam.

Shepiſhed. Quilibet cotarius de ..... levabit fenum per I diem ſine cibo, metet per II dies ſine cibo, tertio die ad cibum abbatis. Non metet alicubi pro mercede donec metatur bladum abbatis. Ad Natale II gallinas, & ſolvet marchetam.

Sygreſham. Quelibet virgata debet auxilium & franciplegium, & hariotam.

Stoke. Quelibet virgata debet auxilium & franciplegium; & manentes in toftis venient ad viſ' noſtrum.

Stocton. Quilibet tenens I virgatam operabitur à feſto Michaelis uſque ad feſtum Sancte Margarete, quâlibet ſeptimanâ II diebus; & à die Sancte Margarete uſque ad feſtum Michaelis, quâlibet ſeptimanâ iv diebus. Arabit in hieme per i diem, & in Quadrageſimâ per i diem. Falcabit totum pratum ſine cibo; levabit, cariabit, tuſſabit in operibus dierum ſuorum. Et metet ſimilitèr terram ad parcarium cum totâ familiâ ſine cibo. Et ad Witheacre ſimilitèr cum totâ familiâ cariabit in operibus dierum ſuorum. Si neceſſe fuerit, ad metend', cariand' cum prece, faciet ad cibum noſtrum in operibus dierum. Faciet autem i cariagium per annum extra comitatum, ſi neceſſe fuerit, ad cuſtum [1] ſuum, vel redimet illud cariagium ad voluntatem ſuperioris ſui. Cùm autem cariaverit in autumpno bladum, duo virgate facient i carectam, unà ante prandium, alius poſt prandium; & tunc habebunt unam garbam inter eos ad viſum, & liberationem frumenti cujuſcunque generis bladi. Ad feſtum Sancti Michaelis dabit auxilium, ſi quod habet. Nec poteſt vendere pullum equi maſculum ſine licentiâ ſui ſuperioris, nec movere fraxinum, nec vendere vel pirum vel pomarium, nec aliquod genus nemoris preter ſalices vel ſalnicos. Et dabit marchetam, &c. Quilibet cotarius operabitur per iii dies, & dabit auxilium ad feſtum Michaelis. Secundùm Rentale Geryn, quelibet virgata dedit ii gallinas; & ſic quedam cotagia. Reſpice Rentalia le Pyn & Geryn quomodo iſte conſuetudines mutantur.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. ccxvi. a.

[2] Or free boons.

[3] Charyte's Rentale, fol. ccxvi. b.

[4] Ibid. fol. ccxvi. b.

Sutton. Quilibet tenens i virgatam arabit per ii dies, hariabit per ii dies, cariabit per i diem, metet per ii dies ad cuſtum ſuum, & tertio die ad cibum noſtrum. Et dabit marchetam, & auxilium, & hariotam.

Thedingworth. Quelibet virgata dabit iii gallinas & i gallum ad Natale, & xx ova ad Paſcham, & marchetam, & hariotam, &c.

Thurneby. Quilibet tenens i virgatam dabit auxilium, marchetam, & i gallum & ii gallinas; & non operatur. Alitèr ut ſuprà in le Pyn.

Thurmaſton. Hec ſunt conſuetudines tenentium xiii virgatarum terre quas fundator noſter nobis dedit ibidem. Omnes arabunt cum iv optimis carucis ad cibum abbatis. Queque virgata falcabit unâ die uſque ad nonam, & quelibet habebit obolum, & tunc habere quantum falcans poterit ſuper dorſum ſuum levare cum falce ſine auxilio alicujus. Et metent ii diebus in autumno, uno die ad cibum abbatis, alio ad cibum ſuum, quelibet virgata cum duobus hominibus. Quelibet virgata ſarculabit per i diem ad cibum abbatis, & hariabit ſemel in anno, ſive in hieme, ſive in Quadrageſimâ, ad voluntatem celararii. Dabunt auxilium, & marchetam, & gallinas, &c. ſicut conſuetudinarii. Alitèr ut ſuprà in le Pyn & Geryn.

35. Notandum, quòd he ſunt ville in quibus jam invenitur per Rotulos curiales quòd ibi antea habuimus weyſe & ſtreyſe; ſcil', Vicus Abbathie, Lowton, Mowſley, Stouton, Thurnby, Kylby, Burton Overey, Hungarton, Thurmaſton, Croxton, Barkby, Queniboro, Stoke, Coſyngton, Schepiſhed, Whatton, Lokyngton, Baro, Querndon, Thorp juxta Coſby, Blaby, Sutton, Boſworth, Thedyngworth, Bitteſwell, Bulkyngton, Bernangul, Brankote, Wybtoft, Stoke, Humburſton, Faringo, Sygreſham, Brakley, Medoplek, Conkyſbery, Curdworth, Coſby, Berwode.

In aliis villis non invenitur per Rentalia quòd habuimus weyſe & ſtreyſe; tamen fortè tam eſt quia caſus non acciderit; ſed apud Anſty multotiès caſus accidit, ut benè cognoſcitur; tamen non habuimus; ſed ballivus domini de Groby ſepè attachiare preſumat per homines Anſtie. Ideò conſulendum, &c. [2]

36. He ſunt ville in quibus tenentes noſtri ſolebant dare abbati hariotas [3].

Brakley ſolebat dare duas hariotas, ſicut patet in diverſis rotulis curialibus, per conventiones factas inter celararium & tenentes.

Faringo. Poſt obitum viri tenentis terram, uxor ſua conſuevit dare bovem unum, vel melius averium vel catallum, & tenere terram in vitâ ſuâ. Poſt obitum uxoris, filius convenire conſuevit prout meliùs potuit. Item, ſi aliquis tenens ad voluntatem receſſerit à dominico, dabit bovem, vel melius averium vel catallum.

Mem', quòd Wilłus Mawntel & heredes ſui dabunt vis̄. viiid̄. nomine unius hariote quolibet principiò x annorum, ſicut patet per indenturas.

Sygreſham. Quilibet tenens ibidem ad voluntatem domini dabit domino in quolibet receſſu ſeu deceſſu ſuo optimum animal.

Thedyngworth. Mem', quòd quilibet tenens ibidem ad voluntatem domini dabit domino in quolibet receſſu vel deceſſu ſuo ſecundum animal ſuum.

Boſworth, Coſby. Quilibet tenens in iſtis villis ad voluntatem domini dabit domino in receſſu ſuo, vel poſt mortem, unam hariotam.

Sutton, Blaby. Quilibet tenens in iſtis villis ad voluntatem domini dabit domino poſt mortem, & etiam in receſſu, unam hariotam.

Brankote. Sciend', quòd quilibet tenens hujus dominii, tam liberè quàm voluntariè, dabit domino, in quolibet receſſu vel deceſſu ſuo, optimum animal ſuum, nomine hariote.

Bulkyngton, Bernangul. Quilibet tenens in iſtis ii villis dat hariotam, &c. eodem modo ut in Brankot.

Wybtoft. Quilibet tenens ad voluntatem domini ibidem, recedens & diſcedens, dabit domino unam hariotam.

Thurmaſton. Quilibet tenens ad voluntatem domini dabit domino poſt mortem animal ſecundum.

Barkeby. Quilibet tenens ibidem ad voluntatem domini dabit domino poſt mortem animal ſecundum.

Kyrkby Malore. Si aliquis tenens ibi ad voluntatem domini obierit, dabit domino ſecundum animal; &, ſi animal non habuerit, dabit domino optimam rem de rebus ſuis mobilibus.

Horſpol. Quere de Stanton.

Stanton. Si aliquis tenens ibidem obierit, dabit domino unam hariotam, ſcil', optimum animal.

Stocton & *Coſyngton* ſolebant dare hariotas, ut apparet in Geryn, in fine rentalis finium.

Peccum, Tolgrave, Conkyſbyry, Stanton, Wynſter, & *Medoplek.* Sciend', quòd omnes tenentes noſtri ad voluntatem domini in predictis villis, poſt mortem eorum, dabunt domino ſecundum melius animal, nominè hariote, quilibet in receſſu eorum.

Cokeram. Si aliquis tenens ibidem obierit, dabit domino ſecundum animal.

Berwode, Curdworth, & *Mynworth.* Si aliquis tenens ibidem ad voluntatem domini receſſerit vel obierit, dabit domino melius animal nomine hariote, ſicut tenentes liberi; & firmarius poſt mortem [4].

37. De viſu franciplegii & curiis baronibus [5].

Habemus viſum franciplegii de omnibus tenentibus noſtris in villis ſubſequentibus; ſcilicet, in Vico Abbathie; de Brunthyngthorp; de tenentibus ſacriſte inter magnum parietem borealem & parcum de Anſty; de Thoroton; de Bagworth; de Stanton; de Horſpol & Clenfeld. Et in omnibus iſtis villis habemus weyf & ſtreyf, & omnia ad viſum pertinentia. Et in quibuſdam de iſtis villis poſſumus habere viſum noſtrum, & ad placitum noſtrum mutare locum.

Item habemus viſum franciplegii de omnibus tenentibus noſtris manentibus in villis ſubſequentibus; ſcil', in Stowton, Flekney, Nowſeley, Kylby, & Burton Overy, Humburſton, Thurnby, Hungarton, Knyton, Yngwarby. Et in quibuſdam de iſtis villis habemus weyfe, ſtreyfe, &c. Et in illis poſſumus habere viſum noſtrum ad placitum, prout in Yngwarby, &c.

Item habemus viſum franciplegii de omnibus noſtris tenentibus in Thurmaſton, Croxton, Quenyboro, Barkby, Thorp-Barkby, Hows, Kyrkby Bellers, & Gaddeſby. Et in quibuſdam de villis iſtis habemus weyfe & ſtreyfe, & poſſumus habere viſum.

Item habemus viſum franciplegii de omnibus tenentibus noſtris in Schepiſhed, in Whatton, &c.

Item habemus viſum franciplegii de omnibus tenentibus noſtris utriuſqne ſeodi in Lokyngton, & omnia ad viſum pertinentia, &c. ut ſuprà.

Item habemus viſum franciplegii de omnibus tenentibus noſtris de Baro & Querndon, & omnia ad viſum provenientia; ſcilicet, in Coſby, Blaby, Thorp juxta Norboro, Enderby, Sutton, Boſworth, Thedyngworth, &c. Et poſſumus mutare locum visûs franciplegii ad libitum noſtrum.

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[1] i. e. *ad proprias expenſas.* Idem nempe valet quod vox Anglica & Cambro-Britannica *coſt.* T. Hearne, MS.

[2] Charyte's Rentale, fol. ccxviii.

[3] Ibid. fol. ccxvii. a. b.

[4] Ibid. fol. ccxviii. b.

[5] Ibid.

Item habemus viſum franciplegii de omnibus tenentibus noſtris de Bythſwell, & omnia ad viſum pertinentia, &c.

Item habemus viſum franciplegii de omnibus tenentibus noſtris manentibus in villis ſubſequentibus ad libitum noſtrum, & omnia ad viſum pertinentia; ſcilicet, in Bulkyngton, Brankote, Bernangul, Wybtoft, Stoke, Clifton, & Wover. Et poſſumus habere weyſe & ſtreyſe, & viſum noſtrum ad placitum noſtrum, ut ſuprà.

Item habemus viſum franciplegii de omnibus tenentibus noſtris manentibus in villis ſubſcriptis; ſcilicet, in Brakley, Sygreſham, Halſo, & Faringo. Habemus in predictis villis weyſe & ſtreyſe, & omnia ad viſum pertinentia. Et poſſumus habere viſum noſtrum in quâlibet iſtarum villarum ad electionem noſtram.

Item habemus viſum franciplegii de omnibus tenentibus noſtris manentibus in Crudworth & Mynworth; & weyſe & ſtreyſe, & omnia ad viſum pertinentia in eiſdem villis. Et poſſumus limitare viſum noſtrum eſſend' nunc in unâ earum, nunc in aliâ, ad voluntatem noſtram.

Item habemus viſum franciplegii de omnibus tenentibus noſtris manentibus in Mydoplek, Yolgrave, & Conkyſbyry; & weyſe & ſtreyſe, & omnia ad viſum pertinentia, in eiſdem villis; & locum visûs poſſumus aſſignare ut volumus.

Item habemus viſum franciplegii de omnibus tenentibus noſtris manentibus in Cokeram.

Mem', quòd abbas Leyc' reſignavit in manus comitis Leyc' viſum franciplegii de hominibus ſuis infra muros Leyc', & extra portum borealem uſque ad pontem borealem, ſalvâ ſacriſtariâ inter magnum pontem borealem & parvum pontem, &c.

Item ſolebamus habere curiam baronis in Kyrkby Malory, Yngwarby, Lawton, Burſtal, Cheſham, & Mowſley.

36. De Nativis.

He ſunt ville in quibus infra breve nativos habuimus, ſicut patet in Rotulis noſtris curialibus, in quibus curiis preſentatum fuit ubi tunc manſerunt diverſi nativi noſtri [1].

Brakley. Hugo Howlowth, nativus domini, tunc ibidem manſit.

Brankot. Thomas Taylur, tunc morans apud Cleybrok, nativus domini; Thomas Pyne, morans apud Cowntre; Joh̄es Style, morans apud Brankot.

Crudworth. Stephanus Kene, morans apud Northampton'.

Faryngo. Will̄us Ruſſell, morans apud Abbethorp; Joh̄es Lenys, morans apud Tame.

Kyrkby Malor'. Katerina de Lotrynham, morans apud Lobenham.

Yngwarby. Henricus Pert', morans apud Ketingã; Joh̄es Port', morans apud Friſby vel Wyginſton.

Leyceſtria. Joh̄es Amiſon plaſtrar'.

Filius ejus Will̄us.

At' ejus frater minor eſt Nicholaus.

A...clus ejus morans apud Alderwas in com' Staffordie.

Lawton. Joh̄es Grant, morans ibidem; Will̄us Wygyn, morans apud Harboro.

Quenyboro. Will̄us Margery, morans apud Whatburgh in comitatu Leyc', vel Tylton; Agnes Margery, morans apud Coventre.

Sigreſham. Johanna Page, morans ibidem.

Sutton. Joh̄es Mydwynter; habuit filios & unam filiam; inquire, &c.

Sygreſham. Mem', quòd Will̄s Parkar deſponſavit Matildam filiam Will̄i Gorale de Sygreſham, nativam domini, ſine licentiâ domini. Et Joh̄es Lane ſponſavit Matildam ſororem ejuſdem ſine licentiâ. Et Walterus Chery deſponſavit Johannam ſororem predictarum ſine licentiâ. Et dominus Will̄us Capellanus, frater earundem, recepit ordines ſine licentiâ domini.

Thurmaſton. Robertus Blakebert, aliàs vocat' Hamulton, morans apud Odby vel Belton; Joh̄es Hamulton, morans apud Belton; Agnes Cartwryt, morans apud Baro.

Thurnby. Joh̄es Amyſon, morans ibidem; Robertus Gervas, morans apud Stok juxta Heham; Will̄us Amyſon moratur in comitatu Stafford'.

Wybtoft. Thomas Harn, morans apud Cowntre.

37. Notandum, quòd habemus liberam warennam in omnibus locis ſubſequentibus; ſcilicet, in omnibus terris noſtris dominicalibus de Leyc', Stokton, Thurmaſton, Barkeby, Quenyboro, Lokynton, Byteſwell, Boſworth, Pynſlade, Yngwarby, Faringo, Sygreſham, Cotes, Conkyſbyry, Mydoplek, Clyfton, Bulkynton, Bramcote; ita quòd nullus intret terras noſtras ad fugandum in eis, vel ad capiendum quod ad warennam pertinet, ſine licentiâ noſtrâ, ſuper foriſfacturam decem librarum [2].

38. Rentale de omnibus caponibus, gallinis, & gallis, liberis & voluntariis, nobis pertinentibus, prout tenentes nobis reddere conſueverunt. Item & de ovis [3].

Bagworth. Robertus Ratclife tenet I meſſ', I toftum, & I virgatam terre. Indè reddere ſolebant III gallinas.

Barkby. Joh̄es Powr, pro I meſſ', III q̊rt' terre, I gallinam & I gallum.

Joh̄es Page, pro I meſſ' & I virgat' terre, II gallinas & I gallum.

Will̄us Jonſon, pro II meſſ', I virgat' terre, & I qªrt' terre, II gallinas & II gallos.—Summa IX.

Liberi tenentes. Will̄us Stevens, pro I meſſ' & I virgatâ terre, V gallinas & I gallum.—Summa totalis XV.

Burſtall. Notandum, quòd III meſſ', II virgate terre & dim', ſolebant reddere X gallinas. Inde J. Steyn pro I meſſ' & I virgat' terre ſolvit IIII gallinas; W. Damyſell pro conſimil' IIII gallinas; W. Sybeſdon pro I meſſ' & dim' virgat' terre II gallinas. Modò terre dividuntur inter tres tenentes noſtros; quorum J. Boſſe ſolvit II gallinas, T. Lenton IIII; J. Hanſon IIII gallinas.

Cokeram. Omnes tenentes ſolvunt gallinas, ut ſupra.

Endurby. Rogerus Wodwyt tenet I virgatam terre, & redd' VI capones.

Kyrkby Malore. Notandum, quòd quelibet dimidia virgata terre ſolebat reddere II gallinas & I wodheyne, & V ova. Et IX cotrelli rectoris ſimilitèr reddiderunt. Summa gallinarum ſilveſtrium ſolebat eſſe XXXIII. Summa gallinarum de redditu ſolebant eſſe XXXII.

Modò omnes tenentes noſtri, & III cotarii rectoris, quilibet eorum ſolvit I gallinam.

Summa, V galline, II galli, & I wodeoke.

Liberi tenentes. Will̄us Warde, pro I meſſ' & XV acris terre, II gallinas.

Joh̄es Roxton, pro I meſſ' & dimidiâ virgatâ terre, II capones ret'.

Joh̄es Molton, pro I meſſ' & III acris terre, I gallinam.—Summa, XVI galline.

Joh̄es Dynys, pro III meſſ', dim' virgat' & IIII acris terre, II gallinas & I gallinam ſilveſtrem.

Summa, II capon', V galline, & I gallum ſilveſtre.—Summa totalis, II capones, XX galline, & I gallum ſilveſtre.

Lawton. Unum meſſuagium, I virgata terre, & un' quart', ſolebant reddere VIII gallinas; modò in tenurâ.

LEYCESTRIA. Notandum, quòd omnes tenentes de Leyc' ad voluntatem, tam infra quàm extra in ſuburbanis, ſolebant reddere gallinas. Modò ſoli tenentes de Vico Abbathie ſolvunt gallinas.

Iſti ſunt liberi tenentes de totâ Leyc', qui ſolvunt capones, gallos, vel gallinas.

Infra Pontem, liberi tenentes.

Camerarii Leyc', pro I tenemento ibidem, II gallinas & I gallum.

Robertus Bull, pro ten' ſuo, I gallinam.

Joh̄es Bawdweyn, pro ten' I gallinam.

Camerarii Leyc', pro alio ten' ibi, I gallum, I gallinam, & I wodecoke.

Johanna Charyte, pro ten' ex oppoſito, IIII gallin; modò in dominico.

Summa, V galline, II galli, & I wodcoke.

Parochia *Omnium Sanctorum.*

Magiſter Hoſpitii Sancti Leonardi, pro I toſto, II gallin' ret'.

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[1] In this title, as referred to in the Introductory Volume, p. xlv. taken from an imperfect copy, the attentive reader will perceive ſome material corrections. It is now given from Charyte's Rentale, fol. ccxviii. [2] Ibid. [3] Ibid. fol. clviii. b.

Joħes Glover, pro i cotag', i gallinam.

Wiłłs Baro, pro ten', ii gallinas.

Hugo Bull, pro i ten', ii gallinas ret'.

Joħes Gaddeſby, pro i ten', ii gallinas & i gall' ret'.

Dn̄s W. Bedal, pro i ten', i gallinam.

Joħes Glover, pro i ten', i gallinam & i gallum.

Joħes Howſon, pro ii ten', ii gallinas, i gallum, & i wodecoke, & i par cirotecarum.

Wiłłs Stonſby, pro i ten', ii gallinas.

Joħes Smyth de Swydlond, pro ten', ii capones.

Joħes Bawdwyn, pro ſhopâ, ii capones.

Idem, pro ten' ſuo, iii capones.

Joħes Gadeſby, pro gardino in Vico fullonum, ii gallinas & i gall' ret'.

Summa, v capones, xviii galline, iiii galli, & i wodecoke.

Parochia *Sancte Margarete.*

Skeyth. Roƀtus Newark, pro ten' ibi, vi gallinas.

Summa patet.

Belgrave-gate.

Canonici Novi Operis Leyc', pro ten' ibi, ii capones & iiii gallinas.

Wiłłus Campe, modò Gilda Sc̄e Margarete, pro ten' quondam Nicħi Fyſcher, ii gallin'.

Joħes Blankemy, pro ten', iiii gallinas.

Summa, ii capones, x galline.

Parochia *Sancti Michaelis.*

De miniſtris regis, pro i gardino, i caponem ret'.

Parochia *Sancti Petri.*

Matilda Dalahey, pro i gardino, ii capones ret'.

Thomas Grene, pro domo ſuâ, ii capones.

Wiłłs Hore, pro ten' ſuper cornerium, ii capones.

Summa, vi capones.

Parochia *Sancti Martini.*

Joħes Wyxton, pro ten' in cemeterio ejuſdem eccleſie, ii capones.

Henricus Keyſteyn, pro ten' in Loſeby-lane, iii gallinas ret'.

Joħes Dreyt, pro ten' in Schepyſmarkeyt, ii capones.

Joħes Moke, pro ten' in le Parchement-lane, ii gallinas.

Joħes Wyxton, pro ten' in Foro Sabbati, i capon' & i flectam.—Summa, v capones & v galline.

Parochia *Sancti Nicholai.*

Thomas Lynſey, pro ten' ibidem, ii capones.

Parochia *Sancte Marie.*

Joħes Robert, pro ten' juxta Portam Auſtralem, i caponem.

Petrus Curtes, pro ten' juxta, iii capones.

Thomas Whytakur, pro medietate ten', i caponem.

Rogerus Botall, pro alterâ medietate dicti ten', i caponem.

Wiłłs Hor', pro ten', i caponem.

Summa, vii capones.

Extra Portam Orientalem.

Bruntyngyſthorp. Roƀtus Borear, pro ten' nuper J. Kegworth, ii gallinas.

Roƀtus Stanton, pro ten', ii gallinas.

Roƀtus Bruar, pro ten' in *Brawnſtongat*, i gallinam.

Joħes Holt, pro ten' juxta, i gallinam.

Roƀtus Aſhby, pro certis ten' ibi, i caponem & iii gallinas, i libram cumini.

Rogerus Wyxton, pro i crofto ibi, i gallinam & ii đ.

Summa, unus capo, & x galline.

Lokynton. Quelibet virgata de feodo Baſſet dabit i gallinam & v ova.

Merſton. Joħes Hardwyck, pro ii meſſ' & ii virgatis terre, ii gallinas.

Nowſeley. Tenens ibi ſolebat reddere iii gallinas.

Queniboro. Quelibet bovata ſolebat reddere ii gallinas & xx ova.

Querndon. Tenens i virgate ſolebat reddere iii gallinas & xxx ova.

Summa virgatarum ii; ſumma gallinarum vi.

Schepiſhed. Quilibet cotarius de ix ſolebat reddere ii gallinas.

Thedyngworth. Quelibet dim' virgata terre ſolebat reddere i gallum & i gallinam.

Summa dimid' virgatarum terre vii; ſumma gallorum & gallinarum xiiii.

Thurmaſton. Omnes tenentes noſtri de Northorp in Thurmaſton ſolvunt gallinas; & unus cotarius ſimiliter de Thurmaſton.

Joħes Aly de Northorp, pro i meſſ', iiii virgatis terre, i gallinam.

Robertus Lambarte, pro i meſſ' & i virgat' terre, i gallinam.

Joħes Dreyton, pro ii meſſ' & iii virgatis terre, iiii gallinas.

Joħes Tirlyngton, pro i meſſ' & ii virgatis terre, ii gallinas.

Wiłłus Schankton, pro i meſſ' & ii virgatis terre & i acrâ, iiii galline.

Roƀtus Reynold, pro i meſſ', ii virgatis terre & dimid', iii galline.

Ricardus Gybſon, pro i meſſ', i virgat' terre & dim', ii galline.

Wiłłs Skeythe, pro i cotagio in Thurmaſton, i gallina.—Summa, xviii galline.

Thurnby. Quelibet virgata terre de Thurnby ſolebat reddere i gallinam & ii gallinas.

Summa virgatarum v; ſumma gallorum & gallinarum xv.—Summa virgatarum xxx; ſumma gall' $^{\text{xx}}_{\text{iii}}$.

Stocton. Quelibet virgata ſolebat reddere i gallinam. Item diverſi cotarii ibidem ſolebant reddere gallinam.

Thornton. Quilibet cotarius de tribus cotariis ibidem reddit ii gallinas.—Summa, vi galline.

39. Edmundus, illuſtris regis Anglie filius, dedit nobis duos damos pro uno cervo in Aſſumptione beate Marie Virginis [1].

40. Reſponſiones operum cuſtumariorum, & valores diverſarum conſuetudinum villanagiorum & tenentium noſtrorum, cum multis aliis proficuis & incrementis que habuimus ſupradicto anno regis Edwardi, &c. & poſtea de decremento & diminutione eorundem reddituum.

Summa tenentium qui dederunt domino auxilium fuerunt cii, preter Stocton, quorum quilibet dedit auxilium ſecundùm quantitatem & numerum averiorum ſuorum; ſcil', pro bove iii đ. pro vaccâ iii đ. pro v bidentibus iii đ. pro v porcis iii đ. Et quia numerus averiorum eſt incertus, tamen quia centum & duo ſunt virgate terre, pro quibus earum tenentes dederunt domino auxilium, ſcil', quilibet tenens unam virgatam de predictis ſecundùm eſtimationem habuit ad minus v caballa, ii vaccas, v porcellos, & v bidentes, pro quibus ſolvit auxilium, ſcil' ii s̄. ſecundùm rationem. Omnes iſti greges reſponderunt ad minus vi marcas; & modò in predictis villis nullum gregem habemus, tamen ſolvimus regi decimas pro eiſdem.

Stocton reddebat xxx lī. xii s̄. & ſic taxatur; modò xvii lī. x s̄.

Conſuetudines tenentium & cuſtumariorum, ut opera dierum, galline, auxilia, ingreſſus, luſbenes panes, & ova, reſponderunt xlv lib̄. ad minus; modò nihil habemus ibidem.

Eccleſia Sc̄i Martini Leyc' reddebat lxvi lib̄.; modò redd' xxi libras; & ſic per ſingulas eccleſias.

Baro, altaragium reſpondebat xxi lib̄. ante peſtilentiam; modò circa iiii lib̄. [2]

41. Redemptio carnis & ſanguinis.

Wiłłus filius Hugonis tenet dim' virgatam terre de eodem Timotheo ad voluntatem đni ſui, & facit auxilium & redemptionem carnis & ſanguinis pro filiis & filiabus ſuis ad voluntatem dicti Timothei, & reddit per annum eidem Timotheo viii s̄. in Rotulo de tempore Edw. I. qui nunc eſt in manibus Thome Cotton in titulo de Kinebolton, ſimilitèr in titulo de Coninton, ſimilitèr in Magnâ Geddyng. Hugo Burgenſis tenet i meſſuagium de Roberto Eſt pro iiii s̄. ad terminum vite; ſed predictus Henricus Abraham dat auxilium ad feſtum Sc̄i Michaelis ad voluntatem prioris, & facit redemptionem pro carne ſuâ & pueris ſuis maritandis, & redemptionem pro pueris ſuis maritandis ad voluntatem domini prioris [3].

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[1] Cotton MSS. Vitellius F. XVII.

[2] Ibid.

[3] James's MSS. in Bibl. Bod.

42. Excerpta ex quodam brevi Regiſtro Abbathiæ de Leiceſtriâ, in cuſtodiâ Thomæ Cotton, baronetti; ac etiam ex quodam Regiſtro Abbathiæ de Leic', remanente in Bibliothecâ communi Academiæ Oxon'.

Bernangull infra parochiam de Bulkynton eſt.

Habemus in Bernangul, ex dono Henrici filii Fulconis de Merſtonâ, poſtea canonici noſtri, ſicut patet in cartâ primâ de cartis de Bernangul, IIII virgatas terre de feodo domini Ernoldi de Boſco, domini ſui; redd' inde ſibi & heredibus ſuis, pro omni ſervitio, IIs̄.

Habemus confirmationem & donationem Henrici de Merſton de prediĉtis IIII virgatis terre, ſolvend' annuatim domino ſuo Ernoldo de Boſco XVIIIđ. &c.

Habemus confirmationem prediĉtarum terrarum per dominum feodi, ſcil' Ernoldum de Boſco, ſicut in cartâ primâ; & confirmationem Joh̄is de Merſton, filii Henrici; & confirmationem regis Henrici II.

Memorandum, quòd abbas conventuſque Leic' conceſſerunt Guidoni militi, domino de Bernangul, quòd ipſe & heredes ſui poſſint habere cantariam capelle in curiâ ipſius de Bernangul ſite; ſalvo in omnibus jure matricis eccleſie de Bulkyngton & ejuſdem eccleſie vicarii in perpetuum. Capellanus, in eâdem capellâ celebraturus, antequam in omnia celebret, in ſcriptis ſacroſanĉtis jurabit coram prefate eccleſie vicario de indempnitate matricis eccleſie prediĉte obſervandâ, & fidelitate ipſi vicario preſtandâ, &c. ut in compoſitione.

Decime garbarum & feni pertinent ad matricem eccleſiam de Bulkyngton ex dono Rogeri de Watervile; & redd' cum Bulkyngton circa XLIIIs̄. IIIIđ.

Habemus ibidem decimam paſture & boſci in parco. Modò decima de parco reſpondet VIs̄. VIIIđ.[1]

Habemus ibidem weyſe & ſtreyſe.

Berwode. Hugo de Ardenâ dedit nobis manerium de Berwode, unum meſſuagium, unum molendinum, duas carucatas terre, LX acras prati, LX acras paſture, CCC acras boſci, & Xs̄. cum pertin', in Crudworth; & advocationem eccleſie de Crudworth, cum pertin'.

Item Thomas de Ardenâ & Wilłus de Ardenâ dederunt nobis certas parcellas terre & boſci in Berwode & Crudworth. Firmarius ibidem pro decimis & redditibus noſtris reddebat XXlī. modò XVIlī.

Habemus in Berwode, ex dono Hugonis de Ardenâ, cum conſenſu & aſſenſu fratrum ſuorum, ſcil' Oſbin & Henrici, & ex confirmatione regis Henrici Secundi, locum de Berwodâ, cum exartis & pratis, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis in boſco & in plano; & totam illam partem nemoris ſui que eſt inter filum aque de Ebroc & filum aque de Tamâ, cum inſulâ de Wycheſholme, uſque ad diviſas de Erdinton; & cum pannagio & omnibus libertatibus; ita quòd infra prenominatas diviſas faciamus omnia aiſiamenta, &c.

Item habemus confirmationem prediĉti Hugonis de omnibus prediĉtis, cum homagio & ſervicio Alani de Bromwych de tenemento quod de ipſo tenet infra prediĉtas diviſas, ſcil' de XIIđ. terre, homag' & ſervic'.

Item habemus, de dono ejuſdem Hugonis, pannagium quietum, & omnes libertates noſtras; ita quòd nullus heredum vel hominum ſuorum infra prediĉtas diviſas, ſine voluntate noſtrâ, aliquid de nemore noſtro capiat, quia ipſe vult quòd homines ſui habeant aiſiamenta ſua in nemore ſuo quod ibi habet.

Item habemus confirmationem regis Henrici Secundi, & confirmationes Wilłi comitis Warrwyck & Walerani comitis ejuſdem de omnibus prediĉtis.

Habemus, de dono Thome de Ardenâ, illam partem terre ſue, cum nemore, que eſt in longitudine à gibboſâ quercu ſtante in acrâ canonicorum Leic' juxta veterem Ebroc, &c. ut in cartâ.

Item totum illum locum terre, cum nemore, que deſcendit ab antiquo Ebroc juxta Hulſmo uſque ad terram Wilłi filii Galfridi de Minworth, & duas particulas terre, quarum una eſt inter viam Denhee & Aldmanſleye, & altera meta in longitudine inter januam de Mugehale & terram Nicholai de Munworth, & altera particula inter terram Hen' de Munworth, &c.

Item habemus cartam Walerani com' Warw'; in quâ cartâ prediĉtus comes dedit Orm de Wyginghulle ad claudend' & infoſſand' V acras terre in foreſtâ ſuâ; illas, ſcilicet, quas tenet de Thomâ de Ardenâ.

Item conceſſit eidem Orm, ad claudend' & infoſſand' totam Humuageſholme inter Tame & Ebroc, & unum manſum apud Fenniford juxta cemeterium canonicorum de Berwod ſuper ripam de Tame, ad menſuram unius acre terre, quod ſepèdiĉtus Orm tenet de canonicis.

Habemus, ex dono Thome de Ardenâ, totam illam terram quam Orm de Wychinghull de ipſo tenuit, &c.

Item habemus confirmationem Thome de Ardenâ, filii Thome de Ardenâ, de omnibus donationibus, &c.

Item per eandem cartam dedit nobis prediĉtus Thomas communam nemoris ſui, ad terras noſtras ſepiendas.

Mem', quòd abbas Leyc' tenet locum de Berwode, cum pertinentiis, in puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam, & non per ſervicium militare, de omnibus auxiliis regum & primogenitis ſuis faciend' milit' quietam, &c.

Habemus, ex conceſſione & quietâ clamatione Thome, filii Alani de Bromwych, communem paſturam infra ſepes de Blakſtanes de Berwode; & nos providemus ei heiſam quandam ad capiend' clauſturam infra prediĉtas ſepes de Blakſtanes, per viſum foreſtarii noſtri, ad claudend' terram ſuam, &c.

Mem', quòd, anno regni regis Edwardi III. poſt conqueſtum 33°, Joh̄es de Ardenâ petiit versùs abbatem de Leyc' unum meſſ', unum molendinum, duas carucatas terre, LX acras prati, LX acras paſture, CCC acras boſci, & Xs̄. redditûs, cum pertin', in Cruddeworth, quos Wilłus de Ardenâ, chevalier, conſanguineus prediĉti Joh̄is, cujus heres ipſe eſt, dimiſit Roberto quondam abbati Leic' & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, ad inventionem duos canonicos apud Berwodhall, divina celebrantes in capellâ beate Marie, pro animâ ipſius Wilłi, & animabus ſucceſſorum & heredum ejuſdem, &c. ut patet in placito. Que omnia prediĉtus abbas Leyc' recuperavit contra prediĉtum Johannem de Ardenâ in eodem placito, &c.

Extenta manerii de Berwode.

Manerium de Berwode in parochiâ de Crudworth eſt, quod habuimus ex dono Hugonis de Ardenâ, &c. ut ſupra, cum decimis garbarum, feni, pannagii, &c.; ubi quondam habuimus capellam pertinentem ad matricem eccleſiam de Crudworth. Eſt ubi modò aula, cum canonicis, cantuariis, cœnaculis, piſtrinâ, reſtrinâ, clibano, & granario, &c.

Eſt ibidem unum orreum, ad imponend' grana, de IIII bays. Eſt ibi aliud orreum, pro feno, de III bays.

Eſt ibi una vaccaria, de VI bays.

Eſt ibi una antiqua domus, quondam cottagium, extra curiam, de III bays, que valent per ann' XXs̄.

Eſſent ibi, ut patet ſupra, II carucate terre, LX acre prati, LX acre paſture, CCC acre boſci.

Mem', quòd Thomas de Bromwych non debet habere aliqua eſtoveria in boſco de Berwode, niſi ſolummodo mortuum boſcum ad ignem ſuum dominicum, ſicut patet in antiquis placitis, &c.

Item Alanus de Bromwych tenet medietatem inſule que vocatur Hawycheſholme, redd' XIIđ. &c.

[Sequuntur particule plures de eâdem extentâ.]

Item & ibi boſcus, in quo arbores noſtre ſunt omnes ſecundùm bundas & metas ibidem. Paſtura ejuſdem communis eſt. Fere ſunt comitis Warwychie.

Habemus ibi weyf & ſtreyf in omnibus in boſco & in plano, &c. Item ſunt ibi duo tauri, XLVII vacce de noſtris tradit' firmario noſtro ad firmam[2].

Brancote. Robertus Watervile dedit nobis ibidem molendinum; & Gaufridus l'Abbe dedit nobis VI virgatas terre.—Redditus reddebat LVIIIs̄. IIIIđ. Molendinum reddebat V marcas & dim'; modò LIIIs̄, IIIIđ.

Habemus ibidem decimas garbarum, feni, & boſci, &c. pertin' ad matricem eccleſiam de Bulkyngton.

Habemus ibidem, pro decimâ feni de quâlibet virgatâ terre, VIđ. Summa virgatarum VIII.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Gaufridi l'Abbe, & ex confirmatione Ernoldi de Boſco, & ex confirmatione regis Henrici Secundi, VI virgatas terre liberas ab omni ſervitio ſeculari, & dim' carucatam terre in Rowlawâ. Et ibidem Gaufridus habuit, ex dono Rogeri de Watervillâ, in ſochâ de Weſtonâ, III hidas terre per ſervicium quarte partis unius militis.

Item habemus molendinum de Brancote, cum terrâ & prato, & omnibus ad ipſum molendinum pertin', ex dono Roberti de Watervillâ, cum conſenſu domini ſui Roberti com' Leyc', fundatoris noſtri, de cujus feodo eſt.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xvi. a.

[2] Ibid. fol xvii.

Habemus, ex conceſſione & confirmatione Ernoldi de Boſco, & ex confirmatione Ernoldi de Boſco atavi ſui, molendinum de Brancote, cum terrâ & prato, & vivario, ſcil' Creſſwell, & cum omnibus ad ipſum molendinum pertin', quod Robertus Watervill, avunculus ſuus, nobis dedit, ut in cartâ, &c.

Item iidem Ernoldi conceſſerunt per eaſdem cartas, ut homines canonicorum teneant communem paſturam cum hominibus ſuis, ſicuti unquam meliùs habuerunt tempore Henrici regis ſenioris, ac deindè.

Mem', quòd Will̃s Lucas de Brancote fecit homagium domino Joħi Pomerey, abbati Leyc', die Dominicâ poſt feſtum Aſſumptionis beate Marie, in clauſtro ibidem; preſentibus fratre Will̃o Charyte priore, fratre W. Cartre, & aliis, anno regni regis Edwardi quarti x°; & eodem tempore ſolvebat abbati III s̃. IIII đ. Et Joħes Lucas fecit homagium domino abbati in magnâ aulâ die Dominicâ prox' ante feſtum Sc̃i Gregorii Pape, anno Domini MCCCXLII.

Si aliquis ibidem tenens receſſerit vel obierit, dabit domino abbati unam hariotam. Et ſolebant tenentes ibi dare auxilium & marchetam. Habemus ibi weyſe & ſtreyſe, &c.—[Sequitur de quamplurimis aliis conceſſionibus ibidem per diverſos, quorum tenorem non dignum cenſui annotare.]

Habemus in Brancote, ex dono Roberti fratris Rogeri de Watervillâ, ſedem molendini que antiquitùs fuerat in eâdem, cum terrâ & prato adjacente, &c. ut in cartâ primâ Roberti filii fundatoris noſtri [1].

Habemus in *Bulkyngton* eccleſiam, ex dono Rogeri de Watervillâ, cum conſenſu & aſſenſu Roberti comitis Leiceſtrie, fundatoris noſtri, & domini ſui, & Amicie comitiſſe, & confirmatione Ernoldi de Boſco, cum duabus virgatis terre, que dicuntur gleba eccleſie, cum terris, decimis, &c. [Sequuntur alie diverſe minute conceſſiones, quas, brevitatis causâ, omiſi.]

Habemus in Bulkyngton eccleſiam in propriis uſibus, cum duabus virgatis terre, ex dono Rogeri de Watervile, cum capellis de Bernangul, Weſton, Ryton, Merſton, Shelton, Anſty, & Brancote, & cum decimis garbarum, feni, & boſci, &c. Et percipimus de vicario ibidem annuatim, nomine penſionis, XXVI s̃. ſicut patet in ordinatione vicarii ibidem factâ per Robertum de Boſco, archidiacono Coventr', ſede vacante, de voluntate & aſſenſu Oſberti abbatis, & conventûs Leyc', in hiis verbis: "Vicaria de Bulkyngton in hoc conſiſtit, quòd quicunque vicarius perpetuus in eccleſiâ ibidem exiſterit, totum altaragium & omnes obventiones & decimas minores totius parochie, unà cum novem acris terre, quas Ricardus capellanus de predictis abbate & conventu ad ſummam tenuit, & cum honeſto manſo & orreo poſſidebit."—Redd' indè annuatim predicto abbati & conventui XXVI s̃. VIII đ.

Habemus franciplegium ibi de omnibus tenentibus noſtris, cum omnibus libertatibus ad eam pertinent'. Ad quem veniunt tenentes noſtri de Brancote, de Bernangull, de Merſton, de Wybtoft, & Stoke, & ſolvent ad commune fyn, ſcil', tenentes de Brankote IIII s̃.; de Bernangull XII s̃.; de Wybtoft III s̃. VI đ. (ſolebant ſolvere IIII s̃.); de Stoke XII đ. Et dant hariotam in receſſu, & poſt mortem. Habemus ibi weyf & ſtreyf, &c. ut patet per inquiſitionem [2].

Bulkyngton reddebat XXX lĩ.; modò XV lĩ.

Redditus XXVI marce. Decima redditûs XXXIIII s̃. VIII đ. Augment' vicar' XX s̃. Reparatio cancelli, &c. preter caſualia.

Clyfton. Ernoldus de Boſco primus dedit nobis eccleſiam de Clyftonâ, cum capellis de Woverâ & de Rokby, que prius fuit prebenda de caſtello Leyc'; & III virgatas terre; & redditum V s̃. VI đ. per annum.

Mem', quòd Thomas Truan, Robertus de la Beauveiſme, & Thomas de Landâ, dederunt, &c. abbati de Leyc' & conventui, pro ſe & hominibus ſuis de Clyfton, totum pratum quod vocatur Flexdames, quod extendit in longitudine de ponte uſque in Preſtewell-ſiche, & in latitudine de foſſato uſque in aquam que vocatur Avene, pro decimis feni quas ipſi abbas & conventus exigebant ab ipſis & hominibus ſuis ratione eccleſie de Clyfton; habend', &c. ut in cartâ.

Habemus eccleſiam de Clyfton in proprios uſus, cum penſione IIII marcarum de vicario ibidem, cum capellâ de Wover, cum decimis garbarum & feni. Et pro decimis feni habemus totum pratum quod vocatur Honedlonmedowe, quod eſtimatur ad VIII carectatas, que valent communibus annis X s̃.

Habemus ibidem decimas feni de hadys & leyes.

Clifton reddebat XXXV marcas; decima XXXIII s̃. Modò reddit VII lĩ. Indè X lĩ. XXXXIIII s̃. IIII đ.; procurat' ſynod'. Reparationes cancelli & rectorie, &c.

Crudworth. Hugo de Ardenâ dedit nobis eccleſiam ibidem, cum decimis garbarum, feni, & boſci, & dim' virgatam terre & duo jugera de dominico ſuo; &, ex dono Cecelie ſororis ſue, unam acram de ſuo dominico; &, preter hec, decimas ſuas tam de molendino quàm in pannagio & in ceteris rebus ſuis, &c.

Item habemus, ex dono Thome de Ardenâ, decem acras & dim' de boſco ſuo de Crudworth; redd' ſibi & heredibus ſuis VI đ. per annum, &c.

Mem', quòd nec Henricus de Caſtello de Bromwych, nec aliquis heredum ſuorum, debet attachiare aliquem gurgitem aque de Tame, tangentem pratum quod vocatur Wychelleſholme, niſi de voluntate & conſenſu abbatis & conventûs Leyc', &c.

Habemus quietam clamationem ejuſdem Henrici de Caſtello de illâ terrâ, quam pater ſuus Alanus tenuit, que vocatur Haunge, ad le Blakſtons juxta Berwod, quam Adam Bromwych nobis antea dedit, & cartâ ſuâ confirmavit.

Habemus in Crudworth eccleſiam in propriis uſibus, cum decimis garbarum, feni, boſci, & pannagii, &c. Et vicaria ibidem, ſecundùm ordinationem factam ab antiquo, conſiſtit in tofto quod fuit Aldithe Winter, & in majoribus & in minoribus decimis ville de Dunton, & toto altaragio parochie de Crudworth, & decimis feni; exceptis Edmedwe & dominico noſtro de Berwode, & exceptis decimis feni de Bromwych & Wyginhull.—Decima reddebat X marcas; modò redditur cum firmâ redditûs [3].

Dunton. Mem', quòd nos conceſſimus, &c. Will̃o de Bracebrugge & heredibus ſuis, pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo, terram noſtram in villâ de Dunton, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis; illam, ſcilicet, que eſt inter diviſas Holb̃m veteris & veterem foveam que eſt inter brueram, & terram que antiquitùs exculta fuit versùs orientem, & versùs auſtrum à viâ que deſcendit de Colle de Crudworth versùs Sanfard uſque ad quercum propinquiorem predicte terre, que quercus eſt in latere Bruelli dicti Matthei, &c. Redd' nobis per annum II s̃.

Habemus ibi decimam garbarum & feni, &c. pertin' ad matricem eccleſiam de Crudworth; quam, ſcilicet, decimam vicarius recepit, cum toto altaragio, &c. [4]

Holm. Habemus in Holme, ex dono Roberti filii Fulconis de Holm, dimidiam virgatam terre, cum tofto & crofto.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Radulphi le Enfaunt de Newton, domum & toftum, cum pertin'; & quatuor acras terre in campis de Holm ſecundùm metas & bundas, ſecundùm cartam ejuſdem Radulphi; & per eandem cartam poſſumus habere duo animalia in heyâ.

Habemus, ex dono Roberti filii Roberti de Holm, duos ſolidatos redditûs, quos Rad̃us le Enfaunt ſolebat ei reddere pro IIII acris terre & unâ rodâ prati, cum I meſſuagio.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Roberti domini de Holm, duas rodas prati juxta Newdych.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Humfridi de Newton, dimidiam virgatam terre, cum tofto & crofto in eâdem.

Habemus ibidem, per compoſitionem inter nos & abbatem de Rouceſtr', duas rodas terre, cum pertin', in quodam loco qui vocatur Centelemedwe juxta pratum noſtrum, in eſcambium pro aliis duabus rodis terre jacent' in quodam loco qui vocatur Neweburgyng, & communem paſturam ad decem groſſa animalia quamdiu cõralabunt in heyâ & alibi, ſecundùm tenuram carte Roberti filii Roberti de Holm, & XL bidentes in campis ſuis de Holm & pratis ejuſdem ville, tam in warect' quàm alibi, per totum annum, poſt fenum & blad' levat' & aſportat', ſicut in compoſitione.

Will̃us Harpar tenet omnia predicta. Reddebat XX s̃. preter omnimodas decimas; modò reddit XIII s̃. IIII đ.

Habemus ibi decimam garbarum & feni pertinent' ad eccleſiam de Clifton, ſicut in antiquis Rentalibus.

Et habemus ibi unam placeam prati, pro decimâ feni, quod eſt in Meriolm; & decimam de molendino, ſicut patet in Rentali le Pyn [5].

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xxviii.

[2] Ib. fol. xxx.

[3] Ibid. fol. xxxvii.

[4] Ibid. fol. liv.

[5] Ibid. fol. lxii. a. b.

Habemus in *Holmer* [1], ex dono Henrici de Rokeby, totam terram quam Ric' de Camvillâ dedit ei in villâ de Holmer, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in villâ & extra, in boſco, pratis, &c. ut in cartâ de Cheſham.

Hanc donationem dedit nobis pro concordiâ factâ inter nos in curiâ domini regis de advocatione eccleſie capelle de Rokeby, & iſtam donationem debet nobis warantizare, &c. Redd' xviii s̃. pro predictâ advocatione, ſicut patet in finali concordiâ.

Habemus redditum xx s̃. in Holmer, per cartam noſtram factam Rogero de Meſſenden clerico de terrâ noſtrâ, in quâ feoffavimus eum pro homagio & ſervitio ſuo, reddend' nobis annuatim xviii s̃.

Habemus finalem concordiam inter nos & predictum Henricum de Rokby pro predictis advocatione & terrâ in Holmer, in cujus fine ſic ſcribitur: "Et predictus Henricus & heredes ejus warantizabunt, acquietabunt, & defendent, quandam virgatam terre, cum pertin', ipſi abbati & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, contra omnes gentes, ut puram & perpetuam eleemoſinam ſuam. Poſtea preceptum fuit vicecomiti, quòd ſcire faceret predictum Ran' quòd eſſet coram rege in craſtino Purificationis beate Marie, ubicunque, &c. oſtenſ' ei quòd ſciret dicere quare predictam virgatam terre, cum pertinentiis, predicto abbati & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, & eccleſie ſue predicte, ut predictum eſt, warantizare, adquietare, & defendere, non deberet. Et ipſe non venit. Et vicecomes mandavit, quòd ſcire fecit ei per Henricum de Beſton in Rokeby & Alanum de Stoke, primò conſiderand' quare predictus Ran' diſtr' quondam abbati & ſucceſſoribus ſuis & eccleſie ſue predicte predictam virgatam terre, cum pertin', &c. Et preceptum eſt vicecomiti, quòd diſtr' predictum Ran' ad warantizand', acquietand', & defendend', predictum abbatem, ſecundùm formam finis predicti quando ab eodem fuerit requiſitum." Iſtud irrotulamentum invenietur in Rotulis regis de Hengman de termino Sc̃i Hillarii, anno regis Edwardi xviii°.

Mem', quòd Gilbertus de Grantingthorp, theſaurarius abbatis Leyc', recepit de Thomâ Miſſenden pro terrâ quam idem tenet de abbate Leyc' in Holmer xviii s̃. ut patet in computo dicti Gilberti, anno Dñi millo ccc° decimo, tempore d̃ni Willi Malverne abbatis, & anno regis Edwardi xxiii.

Item Rogerus de Leyc', theſ' abbatis, recepit de Thomâ Meſſenden pro terrâ quam idem tenet de domino abbate Leyc' in Holmer xviii s̃. ut patet in computo dicti Rogeri, anno Dñi millo ccc°xi.

Item idem Rogerus de Leyc' recepit de Thomâ Meſſenden pro terrâ quam tenet de domino abbate Leyc' in Holmer xviii s̃. ut in computo dicti Rogeri, anno Dñi millo cccxiii. pro arreragiis anni precedentis.

Item Willus Geryn, theſaurarius abbatis Leyc', recepit de Thomâ Meſſenden, per manus Roberti, pro arreragiis duorum annorum ult' precedent' xxxvi s̃. ut patet in computo predicti Willi, anno Dñi millo ccc°xviii°. Item recepit de Holmer xviii s̃. ut patet in quodam computo, anno Dñi mil° cccxxiii, tempore d̃ni Ric̃i Tourſe abbatis.

Item mem', quòd abbas Leyc' condonavit Thome Myſſenden, tenenti ſuo in Holmer, diverſa arreragia, ut patet in quâdam acquit' que ſequitur: "Noverint univerſi per preſentes, quòd nos frater Ricardus, permiſſione divinâ, abbas eccleſie Sc̃e Marie de Pratis Leyc', remiſimus & pardonavimus Thome de Meſſenden, tenenti noſtro de Holmer, omnia arreragia cujuſdam annui redditûs xviii s̃. in quibus nobis tenetur, uſque ad diem confectionis preſentium; ita quòd amodò nobis & ſucceſſoribus noſtris dictum redditum pro terrâ & ten' que de nobis tenet in Holmer fidelitèr ſolvat terminis conſuetis. In cujus rei teſtimonium, ſigillum nr̃m preſentibus eſt appoſitum. Dat' Leyc', die Jovis prox' ante feſtum Sc̃i Mic̃his Archangeli, anno regis Edwardi Tertii à conqueſtu tertio, & tempore d̃ni Ric̃i Tourſe abbatis."

Item Rogerus de Leyc', theſ' abbatis Leyc', recepit de redditu de Holmer vi s̃. in parte ſolutionis arrer' iiii annorum precedentium, ut patet in computo ejuſdem Rogeri, anno Dñi millo ccc°xxvii°, tempore domini Ric̃i Rodley abbatis.

Dñs Joh̃es Browes tenet unum meſſuagium & unam virgatam terre, & unum boſcum, quondam Willi Meſſenden, juxta Holmere-heth; reddend' indè per annum xviii s̃. ad tres anni terminos, anno regni regis Henrici ſecundi poſt Conqueſtum primo.

De terrâ Willi Muſſenden.

Wills Capon tenet unum campum, cum aquâ voc' le Brech, continent' viii acras.

Joh̃es Dũneſmore tenet de eodem unum campum voc' Argenteſelde, & i toſtum voc' Argentecroft, cont' ſimilitèr viii acras.

Joh̃es Baldewyn tenet iii croftos, inde i vocat' Oldfelde, & ii al' voc' Hechynges, continent' ix acras.

Et Joh̃es Brewiſe, dñs terrarum predictarum, non percipiet de terris predictis per annum niſi ad val' xx s̃.

Prior de Burceſtr' tenet i unum toftum & boſcum ubi Wills de Muſſenden manebat, & ii campos, inde i voc' Dichefeld, & alter voc' Homefelde, continent' xx acras terre, & plus.—Abbatiſſa de Burnham petit ſectam curie pro dictis terris.

Mem', quòd Wills Inngiſby habuit cuſtodiam heredis Henrici de Rokeby uſque ad legitimam etatem ejus pro terris in Holmer, quas ipſe Henricus dedit abbati & conventui de Leyc', que ſunt de feodo ejus, ut in cartâ primâ in Rokby.

Holmer reddebat xviii s̃.; modò reddit ii d̃. [2]

Habemus in *Merſton* decimas garbarum, feni, & boſci, &c. pertin' ad matricem eccleſiam de Bulkynton; & percipimus fenum decimale de cumulis ibi, quod valet communibus annis x s̃.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Henrici filii Fulconis de Merſtonâ, quatuor virgatas terre, quas dederat Alicie uxori ſue in dotem, cum hominibus & omnibus eidem terre pertinentibus.

Redditus redd' ibidem xiii s̃. ii d̃. & ii gallinas.

Decima pertinet ad eccleſiam de Bulkyngton, ex dono Hugonis de Ardenâ, & redd' circa lx s̃.

Et mem', quòd, iſtâ donatione factâ, recepimus eum in canonicum, & uxorem ſuam in ſororem, ut in cartâ primâ. Et eſt predicta terra de feodo Andrei de Eſtote, & libera de omnibus niſi de tanto forinſeco ſervicio quantum pertinet ad octavam partem unius militis, ſicut patet ex confirmatione Philippi, Thome, & Thome de Eſtleyâ, &c. [3]

Mynworth. Decima pertinet ad eccleſiam de Bulkyngton, ex dono Rogeri Waterville, & redd' xxx s̃.

Wills de Ardenâ dedit nobis ſervicium Simonis filii Nicholai, & xii d̃. annuatim redd' de toto tenemento ſuo ibidem. Item Adam filius Nicholai dedit nobis unum toftum ibidem. Jordanus filius Henrici dedit nobis vi d̃. liberè exeunt' de tenemento Ricardi filii Ade ibidem. Reddit' redditûs x s̃. ix d̃. [4]—[Sequuntur diverſe alie minute particule in Mynworth.]

Newhay. Mem', quòd Henricus de Lilburn & heredes ſui reddebant annuatim Stefano de Segrave & heredibus ſuis x s̃. pro xxx acris terre quas de predicto Stefano & heredibus ſuis tenebant in Newhay.

Habemus, ex dono & confirmatione Stefani de Segrave, homagium & totum ſervicium Henrici de Lilburn & heredum ſuorum, quod ſibi facere ſolebant de boſco de Newhay, cum pertinentiis ſuis, inde ſibi reddere ſolebant xiii s̃. iiii d̃.

Prior de Erdbury tenet de nobis terram de Newhay; & redd' xiii s̃. iiii d̃. cum Stokyngforth [5].

Newton. Habemus ibidem decimam garbarum & feni pertinentem ad matricem eccleſiam de Clifton.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Bertrami de Newton, unum toftum quod ſe extendit in latitudine inter toftum quod fuit Ernaldi Broun & terram que fuit Coleys; ita quidem quòd predictum toftum ſe extendit in longitudine ſex viginti pedum; redd' ſibi annuatim & heredibus ſuis iiii d̃.

Habemus ibidem orreum dominicalem & croftum, que reddunt cum firmâ ibidem. Habemus ibi, ex quietâ clamatione Marie filie Bertrami, relaxationem iiii denariorum redditûs, quos ſolebamus ei annuatim ſolvere pro quâdam quantitate terre in quâ ſitum eſt orreum noſtrum, in villâ de Newton. Et mem', quòd parochiani noſtri de Newton dederunt nobis quoddam pratum pro decimâ feni quod vocatur Wafford, à viis poſitis uſque ad aquam que vocatur Avene. Habemus ibi decimas feni de hadys & leys; &, pro decimâ feni, iii placeas prati, quarum una jacet ad vadum de Newton, alia jacet ad id vadum, ſcil' juxta pontem; alia jacet in Meyryham. Et fenum inde proveniens eſtimatur ad ~~viii~~ carectatas, valens communibus annis viiiđ.—Habemus ibidem decimam de molendino vocat' Cutulmylne, q̃ redd' per ann' iiis̄. iiiiđ. Mem', quòd decima hujus molendini recuperata fuit per ſententiam dat' coram judicibus ordinariis in eccleſiâ beate Marie de Arcubus London', ultimo die menſis Julii, anno Domini mcccclii. Decima redditûs reddebat xvilī. modò viiilī. [1]

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[1] A manor in Buckinghamſhire. See the Hiſtory of Leiceſter Abbey, p. 279.

[2] Charyte's Rentale, fol. lxii. b. lxiii. a.

[3] Ibid. fol. cx.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Ibid. fol. cxiii. b.

Nuneyton reddebat iii m. anguillarum & xxx ſtreylynges, & poſtea xs̄. pro certis anguillis. Modò reddit mł. anguillarum & xxx ſtreylynges [2].

Rokeby. Habuimus, ex dono Ernoldi de Boſco, advocationem eccleſie de Rokeby, ex confirmatione regis Henrici II. que ſolebat eſſe capella de Clifton, modò tantùm preſentamus nominatum ad epiſcopum. Et habemus homagium & ſervicium de heredibus Henrici de Rokeby. Rector de Rokeby habet totam decimam de eccleſiâ ibidem, & ſolvit xxs̄. pro procuratione.

Mem', quòd cauſa que vertebatur inter Hen' de Rokeby & Paulum abbatem Leyc', in curiâ đni regis, ſuper advocationem eccleſie de Rokeby, hoc modo finita eſt; ſcil', quòd dictus H. juri q̃d ſibi competere aſſerebat renunciavit, & in predictâ curiâ recognovit eam eſſe capellam matricis eccleſie de Clifton, &c.; tamen dictus abbas pro ſe & conventu ſuo conceſſit prenominato Hen' & heredibus ſuis, pro homagio ſuo & ſervicio, ut liceat eis in perpetuum, poſt mortem Simonis decani, clericum eligere, & abbati & conventui preſentare, cui eam concedent, ſi fuerit idoneus, pro xxs̄. annuatim, nomine firme, ipſis ſolvend', &c.; ita quòd predicti H. & heredes ſui plegii erunt de predicto redditu; & clericus qui predictam capellam tenebit ſingulis annis percipiet c^{i}ſma de matrice eccleſiâ.

Mem', quòd anno regni regis Henrici filii regis Johannis v°, facta fuit finalis concordia in curiâ domini regis, apud Coventr', inter Wilłm abbatem Leyc' & Hen' de Rokeby, de advocatione capelle de Rokeby; unde predictus abbas recognovit advocationem predicte capelle eſſe jus ipſius H.; ita quòd idem H. & ejus heredes liberabunt idoneum clericum ipſi abbati & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, quem ipſe abbas & ſucceſſores ſui preſentabunt epiſcopo loci; & qui clericus reddet annuatim abbati & conventui Leyc' antiquam & debitam penſionem quam predicta eccleſia de Leyc' percipere conſuevit. Et pro iſtâ advocatione dedit nobis predictus H. totam terram ſuam quam habuit in villâ de Holmer.

Mem', quòd cauſa annue penſionis xxs̄. verteretur in conſiſtorio epiſcopali Lichf', hecque acta fuit inter abbatem Leyc' & dominum Petrum de Bilneye rectorem eccleſie de Rokeby, &c.: tandem illa annua penſio xxs̄. recuperata fuit per ſententiam diffinitivam & latam coram diverſis judicibus ordinariis, ſicut patet in quibuſdam inſtrumentis publicò ſuper hoc confectis.

Item mem', quòd eadem penſio annua xxs̄. recuperata fuit per placitum in curiâ domini regis à đno Joħe Stone, perſonâ eccleſie parochialis de Rokeby, anno Edwardi regis quarti v°; & in curiâ ep̃i per ſententiam diffinitivam, ut in libro placitorum [3].

Ryton. Decima garbarum & feni pertinet ad eccleſiam de Bulkyngton, ex dono Rogeri de Watervile [4].

Schelton & *Anſty*, ex dono Rogeri Watervile; que quondam fuerunt capelle de Bulkyngton. Prior de Coventry habet totam decimam; & reddit nobis xs̄. per annum per compoſitionem [5].

Schuckboro. Oſbertus de Lemyngton dedit nobis dim' virgatam terre ibidem, quam nos dedimus Thome, filio Oliveri de Schuckboro. Redd' nobis annuatim ixs̄. liberè [6].

Sowe. Habemus ibi viſum franciplegii, ſicut patet in inquiſitione factâ per regem; & debet ſectam. Reddebat iis̄. modò viiiđ. [7]

Habemus in *Stokyngforth*, ex dono Wilłi de Novo Mercato, & ex confirmatione regis Henrici II. cum aſſenſu Roberti comitis Leyc', locum de Stokyngforth, cum totâ illâ terrâ quam predictus Robertus comes dedit ei in eſcambium pro Wytewyck.

Habemus in Stokyngforth, ex dono Gaufridi de Turvillâ, capellam de Stokyngforth, & quicquid Gaufridus heremita de feodo ſuo, tam in boſco quàm in plano, &c. à magno boſco ſuo uſque ad dimnetum ex parte aquilonari, & ex aliâ parte per magnam viam uſque ad diviſam terre Hugonis de Hardreſhull, &c. [8]

Stephanus de Segrave dedit nobis ibidem boſcum de Newhay; & redd' per annum xiiis̄. iiiiđ.

Modò dedimus priori de Erdbury locum de Stokyngforth, cum boſco de Newhay.

Mem', quòd eodem die & anno Ricardus abbas Leyc' & ejuſdem loci conventus conceſſerunt per cartam, &c. Wilło Botillar, Wilło Babyngton, Thome Warner, & Joħi Catby, qui ſtatum habuerunt in manerio de Stokyngforth, quòd ipſi dare, concedere, & aſſignare, poterint Joħi priori de Erdbury, &c. predictum manerium, cum pertin'; ſalvis abbati & conventui de Leyc' fidelitate & ſecuritate de lxiiis̄. iiiiđ. nomine relevii.

Shelton reddebat unam libram piperis; modò ii libras.

Weſton. Decima garbarum, feni, & boſci, pertinet ad eccleſiam de Bulkyngton, ex dono Rogeri Watervile.

Wovere. Ernoldus primus de Boſco dedit nobis capellam de Wovere, cum decimis garbarum & feni, cum unâ virgatâ terre & i meſſuagio, pertinent' ad matricem eccleſiam de Clyfton.

Reddebat xxis̄.; modò reddit cum firmâ.

Decima reddebat xiiiilī.; modò viiilī.

Mem', quòd capella de Brownſwovre eſt dependens matrici eccleſie de Clifton, & non eſt eccleſia parochialis per ſe. Eſt tamen ibidem ſepultura & baptiſterium; & hoc conceſſum fuit ſpecialitèr per abbatem Leyc' propter locorum diſtanciam, & fluvii de Avene diſcrimina, &c. ut in inquiſitione [9].

Wybtoft. Rađus Araby dedit nobis in Wybtoft vii meſſuagia, x crofta, v virgatas terre & dim', i molendinum.

Omnes tenentes noſtri de Wybtoft debent venire ad viſum franc' noſtrum de Bulkyngton, & ſolvere ad communem fyn. Si aliquis tenens ibi receſſerit vel obierit, dabit domino abbati unam hariotam. Omnes debent ſolvere ingreſſum domino abbati ſicut quod poſſint finire cum ipſo.

Habemus ibi weyfe & ſtreyfe, &c.

Habemus ibi viſum franciplegii, ſicut patet in le Chartwary per inquiſitionem factam per regem.—Reddebat vilī. xviis̄. viiiđ.; modò reddit iiiilī. xiiiis̄. [10]

Wyginhull juxta Crudworth. Mem', quòd cum lis eſſet mota inter abbatem Leyc' & rectorem de Sutton pro certis decimis provenientibus de ix virgatis terre in Wyginhull, quarum ſex ſunt de feodo com' de Warewyck ad eccleſiam de Sutton pertin', & tres ſunt de feodo Thome de Ardenâ ad eccleſiam de Crudworth pertin'; &, quia difficilis fuit ſeparatio feodorum; tandem judices, auctoritate apoſtolicâ, pronunciaverunt duas partes garbarum predictarum novem virgatarum eccleſie de Sutton ſolvi debere, tertiam partem eccleſie de Crudworth.

Statuerunt inſuper, ut manentes in ſex virgatis terre de feodo com' Warw' viſitent matricem eccleſiam de Sutton in die Aſſumptionis beate Marie & Paſche, & ibidem eodem die communicent, & confeſſiones in Quadrageſimâ & in extremis à capellano de Sutton recipiant, & mortui ibidem ſepeliantur, & omnes minutas decimas omni tempore eidem eccleſie perſolvent. Et quia remoti ſunt à matrice eccleſiâ, nec ſine gravi detrimento aſſiduè eam adire poſſunt, omnes alias obventiones & oblationes à predictis hominibus provenientes capellanus in eccleſiâ de Crudworth miniſtrens percipiet, qui ipſis ſpiritualia miniſtret in eccleſiâ de Crudworth, cùm opus fuerit.

Item capellanus de Sutton iiiđ. die Paſche ſolvat eccleſie de Crudworth ad thus emend'. Omnes quidem manentes in tribus virgatis de feodo Thome de Ardenâ in omnibus obventionibus & oblationibus matrici eccleſie de Crudworth reſpondebant, &c. [11]

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxiii.
[2] Cotton MSS. Vitellius F. XVII. fol. 28. a.
[3] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxxiii.
[4] Ibid. fol. ccxxiii.
[5] Ibid. fol. ccxxviii.
[6] Ibid.
[7] Ibid. fol. cxxx.
[8] Ibid. fol. cxxxi.
[9] Ibid. fol. cxlix.
[10] Ibid. fol. cxlvii.
[11] Ibid. fol. cxlix.

43. Taxatio ſpiritualium bonorum & temporalium abbatis & conventûs Leyc', per Oliverum Linc' epũm, anno Dñi millo cc° nonageſimo-ſecundo [1].

Abbas Leyc' habet eccleſias, portiones, & penſiones, in decanat' ſubſcriptis; videlicet,

Gudlakſton.
Portio in eccleſiâ de Wiluby, vi s̃. viii đ. Decima viii đ.
Eccleſia de Coſſeby, xii marc' xvi s̃.
——— Bitmiſwell, viii marc' x s̃. viii đ.
——— Enderby, xxiiii marc' xxxii s̃.
Penſ' in vicar' ejuſdem, vi s̃. viii đ. viii đ.
Porcio in eccleſiâ de Clenefeld, v marc' vi s̃. viii đ.

Goſcote.
Humburſton, xxv marc' ii marc', dĩ.
Eccleſ' de Barkeby, cum penſ', xxxv marc', xlvi s̃. viii đ.
Penſ' prioris de Trentham in eadem, viii marc', dĩ. xi s̃. iiii đ.
Penſ' in vicar' ejuſdem, xx s̃. ii s̃.
Eccleſ' de Queniburg, cum penſ', xxiiii marc', xxxii s̃.
Penſ' ejuſdem vicar', ii marc', dĩ. iii s̃. iiii đ.
Eccleſ' de Hungton, xxxv marc' xxiii s̃. iiii đ.

Gertre.
Eccleſ' de Thedyngworth, xv marc' xx s̃.
Penſ' in vicar' ejuſdem, i marc' xvi đ.
Eccleſ' de Thyrneby, xxvii marc' xxxvi s̃.
Penſ' in vicar' ejuſdem, xxx s̃. iii s̃.
Eccleſ' de Evynton, xx marc' xxvi s̃. viii đ.
Eccleſ' de Billiſdon, xxiiii marc' xxxii s̃.
Portio in eccleſiâ de Boreſworth, i marc' xvi đ.

Akele.
Eccleſ' de Lokynton, xxiiii marc' xxxii s̃.
Penſ' in vicar' ejuſdem, iiii marc' v s̃. iiii đ.
Eccleſ' de Schepiſhed, xii marc' xvi s̃.
Penſio in vicar' ejuſdem, ii marc' ii s̃. viii đ.
Penſ' in eccl' de Dixeley dĩ. marc' viii đ.
Eccleſ' de Barowe, cum penſ' xl marc', liii s̃. iiii đ.

Sparkenhou.
Eccleſ' de Thornton, xxiiii marc' xxxii s̃.
Penſ' in vicar' ejuſdem, xxvi s̃. viii đ. iii s̃. viii đ.

Leyceſtr'.
Eccleſ' Sc̃i Leonardi, l s̃. — v s̃.
——— Sc̃e Marie de Caſtro, xii marc' xvi s̃.
——— Sc̃i Martini, xi marc' xxiiii s̃. viii đ.
Obventiones Sc̃e crucis in eadem x marc', xiii s̃. iiii đ.

Framelond.
Eccleſ' de Eyton, xii marc' xvi s̃.
——— de Thorpernold, xv marc' xx s̃.

Summa, cc$^{xx}_{iiii}$x lĩ. vi s̃. viii đ. xxv lĩ. viii đ.

Et ſumma marc' ccccxxxv marc', vi s̃. viii đ.

Summa iiii đ. ad marcam pro ſpiritualibus apud Linc', vi lĩ. v s̃. ii đ.

Summa obol' ad marc', pro ſpiritualibus apud Linc', xv s̃. vii đ. ob̃. q̃.

Item ibidem, pro temporalibus, x s̃. i đ.

Item apud Eyneſham, pro ſpiritualibus & temporalibus, v s̃. v đ. ob̃. q̃.

Item apud Burton, pro ſpiritualibus & temporalibus, xvi đ. ob̃.

Item apud Coventr', pro ſpiritualibus & temporalibus, ii s̃. vi đ. ob̃. q̃.

Summa omnium obolorum xxxv s̃. ii đ. ob̃. q̃.

Summa quadrant' ad marc' ſolvend' locis predictis, xvii s̃. vi đ. q̃.

Abbas de Leyceſtr' habet temporalia in decanat' ſubſcriptis; videlicet,

Leyceſtr', xxviii lĩ. viii đ. ob̃. lvi s̃. i đ.
Gartre, xliii lĩ. x s̃. viii đ. iiii lĩ. vii s̃. i đ.
Goſecote, xlii lĩ. xviii s̃. viii đ. iiii lĩ. v s̃. x đ. ob̃.
Framelond, lviii s̃. vi đ. v s̃. x đ. q̃.
Akele, ix lĩ. xvii s̃. viii đ. xix s̃. ix đ. q̃.
Sparkenhou, vi lĩ. xvi s̃.
Gudlakſton, xxii lĩ. xix s̃. ix đ. xlv s̃. xi đ. ob̃. q̃.
Hoyland, iiii lĩ. viii s̃.
Roteland, viii s̃. ix đ. ob̃.
Summa, clxi lĩ. x s̃. q̃.

Summa quatuor denar' ad marc', ſolvend' apud Linc' pro temporalibus, iiii lĩ. ix đ.

Coventr'.
Eccl' de Clifton, xxv marc' xxxiii s̃. iiii đ.
——— Bulkyngton, xxvi marc' xxxiiii s̃. viii đ.
——— Crudworth, vii marc', dĩ. vii s̃.
Summa, lviii marc', dĩ. lxxviii s̃.
Berewode, in temporalibus, xxv s̃. ii s̃. vi đ.
Item apud Stokyfotth, i caruc', xv s̃. xviii đ.
Summa, xl s̃. iiii s̃.

Peccum.
Eccl' de Yolgrave, xxx marc' iii marc'.
Item, pro Meduplot, lxviii s̃. vi s̃. ix đ. ob̃. q̃.
Summa, xxiii lĩ. viii đ. xlvi s̃. ix đ. ob̃. q̃.

Eccl' de Cokeram, xxvi marc' xxxiiii s̃. viii đ.
Sacriſta Lich' percepit in eodem x marc'.
Eccleſ' de Scharnebrok, xx marc' ii marc'.
Penſ' archidiacono Bedeford in eadem xx s̃. ii s̃.
Ibidem, in temporalibus, ii đ. q̃.
Eccleſ' de Lilburn, x marc' i marc'.
Ibidem, in temporalibus, lx s̃. vi s̃.
Eccleſ' de Cheſham, pro medietate, xxx marc', iii marc'.
Ibidem, in temporalibus, xxx s̃. v đ. ob̃. iii s̃. ob̃.
Eccleſ' de Brackele, xxxvi marc' xlviii s̃.
Idem habet in Sireſham & Faringho xviii lĩ. xx đ. xxxvi s̃. ii đ.
Apud Eyneſham.
Summa $^{xx}_{iiii}$ lĩ. xii s̃. iii đ. ob̃. viii lĩ. xv s̃. ii đ. ob̃.

Summa, iiii den' ad marcam apud Eyneſham xliiii s̃.

Item, pro ob' de librâ, iii s̃. viii đ.

Summa decimar' ibidem, pro ii terminis, viii lĩ. xv s̃. xi đ.

Summa iiii đ. ad marc' pro archidiac' Leyc', lxi s̃. ix đ.

Summa quadrant' ad lĩ. de omnibus ſpiritualibus, vii s̃. ix đ.

Summa quadrant' ad marc' xi s̃. vii đ. q̃.

Summa totalis decime lv lĩ. xvi s̃. viii đ.

Taxatio bonorum temporalium abbatis Leyc' in decanat' ſubſcript'.

Abbas Leyc' habet redd' in villâ Leyc' iiii lĩ. iiii s̃. iiii đ. viii s̃. v đ. q̃.
Idem habet de ſc̃cario đni comitis Leyc' vi lĩ. xii s̃.
Idem habet, de redd' pitancie conventûs, lxvi s̃. i đ. ob̃. vi s̃. vii đ. q̃.
Cuſtos fabrice eccleſie, vi s̃. xi đ. ob̃. viii đ. ob̃.
Sacriſta habet in Leyc' lx s̃. xi đ. ob̃. vi s̃. i đ. q̃.
Abbas habet in vico abbatis, de terrâ abb̃ie, ii lĩ. vi s̃. iiii đ. xxii s̃. ii đ. ob̃.
Summa, xxviii lĩ. viii đ. ob̃. lvi s̃. ob̃. q̃.

Gertr'.
Abbas Leyc' habet in Nowſeley reddit' xxiiii s̃. ii s̃. iiii đ. ob̃. q̃.
Idem in Burton Noveray redd' & heriett' xxi s̃. ii s̃. i đ. q̃.
Idem in Billiſdon terram, iii s̃. vii đ. iiii đ. q̃.
Item de fructibus gregum & animalium, xv s̃. x đ. xix đ.
Idem in Stocton terr', redd', pratum, molend', cur', & relev', xxx lĩ. xii s̃. viii đ. lxi s̃. iii đ. q̃.
Idem de fruct' gregum & animalium liii s̃. ii đ. v s̃. iii đ. ob̃. q̃.
Idem in Thedyngworth, cum rec' eccleſie, rec' penſionum, gallinarum, & ovorum, lxi s̃. i đ. ob̃. q̃. vi s̃. i đ. ob̃.
Idem in Foxton redd' iiii s̃. vi đ. v đ. ob̃.
Idem in Mouſeley, Boreſworth, Pynſlade, terr', redd', rel', lxxiiii s̃. vii s̃. iiii đ. ob̃. q̃.
Summa, xliii lĩ. x s̃. viii đ. ob̃. q̃. iiii lĩ. vii s̃. i đ.

Goſcote.
Abbas habet in Hungton redd' xl s̃. iiii s̃.
Idem in Gaddeſby ii s̃. ii đ. ob̃.
Idem habet in Barneſby & Croxton lxvi s̃. iiii đ. vi s̃. vii đ. ob̃.
Idem in Dalby Hoſpit' & Segrave, xxiii s̃. ii s̃. iii đ. ob̃.
Idem in Asfordeby, cum prato, xx s̃. ii s̃.
Idem [epũs habet [2]] ii molend' aquatic', valent' iiii lĩ. Epũs ſolvit decimam.
Idem in Belgrave terr', prat', molend', vi lĩ. xviii s̃. xiii s̃. ix đ. ob̃.
Idem habet molend' de Newbolt viii s̃. ix đ. ob̃.
Idem in Thurm' terr', redd', cur', rel', xv lĩ. xiii đ. xxx s̃. i đ. ob̃.
Item in Humburſton redd' & her' lvii s̃. iiii đ. v s̃. viii đ. ob̃. q̃.
Item in Barkby & Thorp terr', prat', redd', xxxviii s̃. iii s̃. ix đ. ob̃.
Item de fruct' gregum & animalium xxxix s̃. ii đ. iii s̃. xi đ.
Item in Queniburg terr' & redd' x s̃. xii đ.
Item in Coſynton xl s̃. iiii s̃.
Item habet in Stokkynge terr' & redd' lx s̃. vi s̃.
Et de fruct' gregum & animalium, xxxv s̃. viii đ. iii s̃. vi đ. ob̃.
Summa xlii s̃. xviii s̃. viii đ.

Summa decime, iiii lĩ. vii s̃. x đ. obol', & ultra.

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[1] From a Cotton MS. Nero D. X.

[2] Sic Orig.

Framland.	Abbas habet in Scalford redd' xiiis̃.	xviiđ. q̃.
	Idem in Wylfordeby pratum valet iiiis̃. viđ.	vđ. ob̄.
	Idem in Kirkeby Melton xxxs̃.	iiis̃.
	Idem in Thorpernald, cum ſacriſtâ, xs̃.	xiiđ.
	Summa, lviiis̃. viđ.	vis̃. xđ. q̃.
Akele.	Abbas habet in Lokynton terr', redd', mol', rel', vilī. xvs̃.	xiiis̃. viđ.
	Et fruct' gregum & animalium, xlis̃. iiiđ.	iiiis̃. ob̄.
	Idem in Barowe & Shepeſhed, terr' & fruct' animal', xxis̃. iiiiđ.	iis̃. ob̄.
	Summa, ixlī. xviis̃. viiiđ.	
Spark'.	Abbas Leyc' habet in Stanton juxta Berdon, Kyrkeby Mallor', & Shacſton, redd' vlī. iiis̃. iiiiđ.	xs̃. iiiiđ.
	De fruct' gregum & animalium, xxxiis̃. viiiđ.	iiis̃. iiiđ. q̃.
Geuth'.	Abbas habet in Outheby redd' vs̃. xiđ. ob̄.	viiđ.
	Idem in Waleton xxxvis̃. viiiđ.	iiis̃. viiiđ.
	Idem in Scheveſby, ad pitanciam conventûs, xs̃.	xiiđ.
	Idem in Kileby redd' xls̃.	iiiis̃.
	Idem in Leyre xvs̃.	xviiiđ.
	Idem in Blaby xxxviis̃. viiđ.	iiis̃. ixđ.
	Idem in Wheſton redd', terr', xxxiis̃. xiđ.	iiis̃. iiiđ. ob̄.
	De fruct' gregum & animalium ibidem xiis̃.	xiiiiđ. ob̄.
	Idem in Thorp juxta Northburg viiiis̃. iiiiđ.	xđ.
	Idem in Wybetoft allocatur pro ii capellis vlī. ixs̃. viđ.	xiis̃. iiđ.
	Idem in Bitmiſwell terr', cum rec' eccleſie, lxxiiis̃. iiiiđ.	viis̃. iiiiđ.
	Idem in Coſſeby terr', redd', & fruct' gregum & animalium, lxvs̃.	vis̃. viđ.
	Idem in Clenefelde, cum opere, xiis̃. iiđ.	xiiiiđ. ob̄.
	Item in Desford iis̃.	iiđ. ob̄.
	Idem in Bruntyngeſthorp, terr' & prat', cum fruct' greg' & animal', iiii lī. xxs̃. ixđ. ob̄.	ixs̃. iđ.
	Mem', quòd taxatum fuit poſtea ad x lī. iis̃. viiiđ.	
	Summa, xxii lī. xixs̃. ixđ.	
	Summa decimarum xlvis̃. q̃. minus.	

Rotelande. Idem abbas habet in Aſſewell & Empyngham redd' viiis̃.	ixđ. ob̄.
Holand. Idem habet in villâ S̃ci Botulphi redd' iiiilī.	viiis̃.
Summa, iiii lī. viiis̃.	viiis̃. ixđ. ob̄.
Clapham. Abbas habet in Cheſham redd' xxxs̃. vđ. ob̄.	iiis̃. ob̄.
Burnham. Idem in Shernebrok iiđ.	q̃.
Brackel. Idem abbas habet in Sireſham & Faringho cur', redd', prat', & cur' ac rel', xviii lī. xxđ.	xxxvis̃. iiđ.
Haddon. Idem habet in Lilborn lxs̃.	vis̃.
Summa xxii lī. xiis̃. iiiđ. ob̄.	xlvs̃. iiđ. ob̄. q̃.
Idem abbas habet apud Berewode i caruc' terr', valet xvis̃. pratum iiiis̃. molendinum vs̃.	iis̃. viđ.
Item apud Stockford i caruc' terr' valet xvs̃.	xviiiđ.
Summa, xls̃.	iiiis̃.
Idem abbas habet in Pecco apud Mudueplec terr', prat', redd', val' lxviiis̃.	vis̃. ixđ. ob̄. q̃.
Item apud Cokirham xxviis̃.	iis̃. viiiđ. ob̄.
Item apud London' redd' xls̃.	iiiis̃.
Item in Everle, ad pietanc' conventûs, iiii marc'	vs̃.
Modò abbas exhoneratur de predictis vs̃. per placitum.	
Summa, ixlī. viiis̃. iiiiđ.	xviiis̃. viđ. q̃.
Summa totius decime temporal' xixlī. xiiis̃.	ivđ.

Abbas de Leyc' habet le Medewplek, in decanatu de Alto Pecco duas bovatas terre que valent per annum xiiiis̃.

Et habet ibidem de reddit' aſſiſſ' per annum xxs̃.

Et habet ibidem de molendin' per annum xs̃.

Et habet ibidem de placitis & perquiſitis per annum iis̃.

Et habet ibidem de minerâ per annum iis̃.

Et habet ibidem de profectis ſtauri per ann' i marc'.

Et habet ibidem de prato per annum vis̃. viiiđ.

44. Summa totalis omnium receptuum cujuſlibet ville vel loci hic ſubſequitur nobis pertinent', MCCCCLXXVII [1].

Anſty redd' xvlī. ixs̃. viđ.
Anlep, vs̃. viđ. ilī. piperis.
Apulby, viđ.
Bagworth, iiiilī. xs̃.
Baggrave, iiil. iiis̃. iiiiđ. preter grana.
Barkeby, viiilī. ixs̃. viiiđ. ob̄. q̃. x gallos, v gallinas, preter grana.
Baryſby, xiiiis̃. viiiđ.
Baro, xvlī. communibus annis, preter lanam, mortuaria, & decimas prati.
Belgrave, cum molendinis, redd' viiilī. xvis̃. viiiđ.
Bernangul, xixs̃. preter decimam garbarum.
Berwod, xvilī.
Byllſdon, viiilī. xvs̃. iiiiđ.
Bytſwell, xiiilī. xvs̃.
Bitulſden, vis̃. viiiđ.
Blaby, iiilī. xiiiis̃. viđ.
Boſworth, cs̃. xđ.
{ *Botulſton*, lxxvis̃. viiđ. ob̄.
{ *Bonyngton*, vi quart' ſal' ret'.
Brakley, xviilī. viis̃. ixđ.
Brankkot, ixs̃. viiđ. preter grana.
Braunſton, xvis̃.
Brentby, decima redd' xls̃.
Bryculſworth, iiiis̃.
Bulkyngton redd' xviiilī. iis̃. viiđ. ob̄. & par cirotecarum.
Burſtall, vilī. xđ.
Burton Overy, xiis̃. iiiiđ.
Buſby, decimas inter grana.
Cateby, iiis̃. iiiiđ.; &, poſt deceſſum magri Lathbury, ut ſupra.
Charley, ...
Cheſham, xiiilī. vis̃. viiiđ.
Cleycotys, xxs̃. & homagium.
Cleynfeld, xiiis̃. xđ.
Clifton, viiilī. xviiis̃. iiiiđ.
Cokeram, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$lī. lxvis̃. viiiđ.
Coſeby, xiilī. vis̃. iiiiđ.
Coſyngton, xxiiis̃. iiiiđ.
Craft, xls̃. & i petram cere.
Croxton, xxxixs̃. ob̄. q̃.
Croxton Abbey, xxiis̃.
Crudworth redd' cum Berwode, ſcil' xvs̃.
Dalby, viiis̃. ret'.
Desforth, iiiis̃.
Dyſworth, lxs̃.
Dyxley, xiiiis̃.
Eyton, cs̃.
Empyngham, vs̃. ret'.
Endreby redd' viiis̃. viđ. vi capones, dim' petram cere, preter grana & fenum.
Erneſby, xiiđ. ret'.
Eſtwell, xiiis̃. iiiiđ. & unam petram cere.
Evyngton, xxiis̃. viiiđ. preter grana.
Everley, xiiis̃. iiiiđ. ret'.
Faryngo, xiilī. viiis̃. xđ.
Fleckney, xxxs̃.
Foxton, iiiis̃. viđ.
Fryſby, iis̃.
Gadeſby, iis̃. viđ.
Garadon, xxvis̃. & xiiiis̃. pro Dixley.
Halſo, iiiis̃. preter granum.
Hamilton, viis̃. xđ. preter grana & fenum.
Harboro, xxs̃.
Harſton, vis̃. & i petram cere.
Hathurn, xls̃. & i petram cere.
Hemyngton, vilī. iiis̃. xđ.
Hertyſhorn, xxiiiis̃. iiiiđ.
Holme, xiiis̃. iiiiđ.
Holmer, xviiis̃. ret'.
Horſpoll redd' inter grana.
Hows, viis̃. xđ.
Howton, vs̃. viđ.
Humburſton, viis̃. iiiđ. i lī. cumini, ii paria cirotecarum, preter grana.
Hungarton, vlī. preter grana.
Ingwarby valet llī.
Kenelworth, liiis̃. iiiiđ.
Keyrby, xiis̃.
Kylby, xxxs̃.
Kyrkby Malore, iilī. xxiiđ. preter grana, xvi gall', & alia ſervitia.
Kyrkby Beller, xxvis̃. ob̄. Inde ret' viis̃. ob̄.
Knaptoft, pratum q̃ vocatur Cotyngham Medow.
Knyton redd' xxiiiī. ixđ. Inde ret' vs̃. viiđ.
Lawton, lxxvis̃. ob̄.
Leyceſtr', cum decimis, redd' ciiilī. xiis̃. xiđ. ob̄. lvii gallinas, [galline ad voluntatem xxxvi] xxviii capones liberè, ii paria cirotecarum, & ilī. cumini.
Leyr, xvis̃. ob̄. Inde ret' ixs̃. xđ.
Lilburn, ixlī. iis̃. viiiđ.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. clviii. a. b.

Lownderſhey, LXXIII s̃. IIII đ.

Lokyngton, L lī. XII s̃. II lī. cumini, preter provent' de omnibus.

London, XIII lī. XIX s̃. IIII đ.

Melton, III s̃. IIII đ.

Merſton, XIIII s̃. II đ. II gallinas, preter grana & fenum.

Mynworth, IIII s̃. v đ. ob̄. redd' cum Berwod.

Montſorell, VIII s̃. VI đ.

Mowſley, VI lī. VI đ. ob̄. preter dim' lī. piperis.

Newbold, XIIII đ.

Newhay, XIII s̃. IIII đ. redd' cum Stokyngforth.

Newton Clifton, VI lī. XIII s̃. IIII đ.

Newton juxta Swepſton, XI s̃. ret'.

Northampton, V s̃.

Nowſeley, XIII s̃. VIII đ.

Nuneyton, III mill' anguillarum, & XXX ſterlyngas.

Octhorp, XXVI s̃. VIII đ.

Odeby, XXXIX s̃. VII đ. ob̄.

Oldfeld & *Longwong*, XLV s̃. IIII đ.

Othorp, IIII marcas.

Peccum.

Yolgrave, LVII s̃. v đ. ob̄. q̃. preter decimam garbarum, & preter proventum manerii, ſcil' omnium agnorum, lane, plumbi, &c.

Elton, IIII lī. V s̃. I đ.

Mydulton, LXXI s̃. II đ. ob̄.

Wynſter, XLIII s̃. IIII đ.

Stanton, LXXV s̃. VI đ.

Byrchover, XIII s̃. X đ.

Lyes Stanton, IX s̃.

preter dec' lane.

Hertull, II s̃. & VI careᴄt' feni.

Peccum.

Nether Haddon, IIII s̃. IIII đ.

Smerhul & *Gratton*, vicarius habet totam.

Conkyſbyry, IIII lī. VI s̃. VI đ. preter proventum minere.

Pynſtad, III s̃. IIII đ. preter certas virgatas terre in tenurâ firmarii de Mowſley.

Quenby, redd' inter grana.

Quenyboro, LXIII s̃. VIII đ. preter decimas garbarum & feni.

Querndon, X lī. XI s̃. VIII đ. preter lanam, mortuaria, &c.

Rereſby, XXIX s̃. VI đ.

Ryton, dec' redd' cum Bulkyngton.

Rodely, XII đ. ret'.

Rolſton, IIII lī.

Scalforth, III s̃. IIII đ.

Schakerſton, V s̃.

Scharnbrok, XI lī. VI s̃. VIII đ.

Schepeſhead, XIII lī. preter decimam boſci, &c.

Schetheby, X s̃.

Schukboro, IX s̃. ret' VII s̃.

Scraptoft, XX s̃. cum Anſty.

Segrave, XX s̃.

Skefyngton, XXX s̃.

Sygreſham, VI lī. III s̃. VIII đ. ob̄. q̃.

Sow, VIII đ.

Stanton, XXIIII s̃. VIII đ. preter decimas garbarum & feni.

Stocton redd' XXII lī. III s̃. II đ. ob̄. preter decimas garbarum, & preter provent' manerii, ſcil', omn' agnorum, lane, & granorum, &c.

Stokyngforth redd' L s̃.; & XIII s̃. IIII đ. pro Newhay, ut ſupra.

Stretton, I lī. piperis.

Sutton, XLIIII s̃. II đ.

Thedyngworth, XIIII lī. IX s̃. VI đ. & IIII gallinas.

Thornton, IIII lī. II s̃. V đ.

Thorp-Barkby, XVIII s̃. X đ. preter decimas garbarum & feni.

Thorp-Ernold, X lī.

Thorp-Lilburn, II s̃. ret'.

Thorp-Norboro, XX s̃. IX đ. & I lī. piperis, I lī. cumini, & dim' part' decimarum garbarum & feni.

Thurkaſton, XXII đ.

Thurnby, LVII s̃. IIII đ. X gallinas, V gallos, preter decimas garbarum & feni.

Thurmaſton, XIII lī. VIII s̃. II đ. ob̄. XVIII gallinas, preter decimas garbarum & feni.

Walton, XVIII s̃.

Weſton, II s̃. preter decimam molendini. Decima redd' cum Bulkyngton.

Whatton, XXXII s̃. IIII đ.

Wheſton, IX lī. III s̃. IIII đ.

Wybtoft, IIII lī. XVII s̃. VI đ.

Wyforby, redd' cum firmâ de Thorp-Ernold.

Wygeſton, XXVI s̃. VIII đ.

Wyloby Waterles, XXVI s̃. VIII đ.

Wodhaws redd' III lī. & IIII s̃. pro Braxleykar, preter decimas agnorum, lane, mortuorum, & oblacionum, &c.

Wover redd' VIII lī.

Summa, VII^c LXXIII lī. XV s̃. VIII đ. q̃.

45. RESOLUTIONES[1].

Dño Pape VII s̃. per annum, & II đ. pro acquietanciâ.

Anſty. Dño de Groby, pro molendino ibidem.

Barkeby. Archidiacono Leyc', pro procuratione, VII s̃. VI đ. ob̄. q̃. Priori de Trentham CXIII s̃. IIII đ. per compoſitionem. Dño de Ros VI s̃. pro auxilio vicecomitis & wardâ caſtri de Bealver.

Bewmont Wode. Magiſtro de Dalby, pro Sandepittis juxta Calverhey, II s̃.

Bernangull. Dño le Sowche, pro unâ virgatâ terre ibi, XVIII đ.

Bilſdon. Archidiacono Leyc', pro procuratione, VII s̃. VII đ. ob̄. q̃. Et vicario ibidem LIII s̃. IIII đ. per ordinationem R. ep̄i Linc' de decimâ capelle de Godeby ſol'. Et eidem XL s̃. pro augmentatione ad voluntatem, ſolv' per firmarium noſtrum de Rolſton.

Bytſwell. Archidiacono Leyc' VII s̃. VI đ. ob̄. q̃. Vicario ibi XX s̃. de redditu illius ville pro augmentatione ad voluntatem noſtram, ultra penſionem, ſcil' XX s̃. quam nobis annuatim reddere ſolebat.

Boreſworth. Ad wardam caſtri de Rokyngham, III đ. per tenent'.

Brakley. Archidiacono Northamptonie, pro procuratione, VII s̃. LII đ. ob̄. q̃. Vicario, per compoſitionem ex antiquo, C s̃. Et XLVI s̃. VIII đ. eidem vicario ex novo, ultra prediᴄt' C s̃. pro augmentatione ſuâ. Item duo quarteria ordei, duas careᴄtatas feni, I careᴄtatam ſtraminis.

Brankot. Dño de Sowche unam quartrenam cumini pro ayſiamento in quâdam viâ.

Braunſton. Priori de Schene XL s̃. & ultra pro quâdam portione ibidem.

Brenteby. Vicario ibidem XX s̃. pro augmentatione ſuâ XLVI s̃. VIII đ.

Bulkyngton. Archidiacono Coventr', pro procuratione, VII s̃. VI đ. ob̄. q̃. Dño le Sowche III đ. pro terris Wytynt ibidem.

Burſtall. Domino de War IX đ. pro I cotagio ibidem.

Buſby. Priori de Schene, pro II garbis unius virgate terre ibi. Summa denariorum molendini in ſummâ portionis quam habemus in Slawton.

Cheſsham. Archidiacono Bugkyng', pro procuratione III s̃. X đ. pro medietate eccleſie. Et capellano deſervienti capellam de Yneſhamſtede quinque quarteria frumenti de granariâ noſtrâ.

Clifton. Archidiacono Richemond, pro procuratione, VII s̃. VII đ. ob̄. q̃.

Cokeram. Decano Eborac', ut in Queniboro.

Dño regi VI s̃. VIII đ. pro libertate omnium articulorum visûs franciplegii, &c. Eidem I đ. ob̄.

Dño regi II s̃.

Priori de Lancaſtr', pro decimâ de Thurun, prout poſſumus concordare ſecum. Et eidem priori unam libram incenſi. Totum per firmarium.

Coſby. Archidiacono Leyc', pro procuratione VII s̃. VI đ. ob̄. q̃. Dño duci Lanc' pro ſectis curie, ſecundùm quedam Rentalia, II s̃. Vicario ibi ad voluntatem noſtram.

Crudworth. Archidiacono Coventr' VII s̃. VII đ. ob̄. q̃. Et vicario X s̃. ad voluntatem noſtram.

Dalby. Heredibus Ricardi filii Willi̅ de Dalby, XII đ. pro terris noſtris in Dalby.

Enderby. Archidiacono Leyc' VII s̃. VI đ. ob̄. q̃.

Godeby. Vicario de Bilſdon LIII s̃. IIII đ. totam decimam feni, & totum toftum, quorum medietas ex antiquo nobis pertinuit.

Evyngton. Priori de Schene, pro decimis garbarum dominicalium ibi, XLVI s̃. VIII đ.

Archidiacono Leyc', pro procuratione, VII s̃. VI đ. ob̄. q̃.

Eyton. Archidiacono Leyc', pro procuratione, VII s̃. VI đ. ob̄. q̃.

Hertyſhorn & *Schorthaſuls*. Joħi Yrlond III s̃. VI đ. pro certis terris ibidem; & ad curiam de Griſley pro ſhreyvetothe X đ.

Humberſton. Epiſcopo Linc', pro eccleſiâ ibi, LXX s̃. Priori de Schene, pro decimis dominicorum ibi, XX s̃. Archidiacono Leyc', pro procuratione, VII s̃. VI đ. ob̄. q̃. Et eidem pro ſynod' III s̃. VI đ. Et domino de Grey, pro ſeᴄtâ curie apud Evyngton, XVIII đ.

Hungarton. Epiſcopo Linc', pro eccleſiâ ibi, XX s̃. Archidiacono Leyc', pro procuratione, VII s̃. VI đ. ob̄. q̃. Et eidem pro ſynod' III s̃. VI đ. Abbati de Wolſton XVI đ. pro domo in quâ Ric' Ibatſon manet. Vicario, pro augmentatione, ad voluntatem noſtram, pro Yngwarby, XIII s̃. IIII đ.

Ingwarby. Priori de Schene, pro portione, II s̃. Capellano ibi IIII marcas, & ad menſam noſtram. Dño duci Lancaſtr', pro communi fyñ, vıđ. quos jamdudum tenentes noſtri de Ingwarby ſolverunt.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxlix. b.—cli. a.

Keyrby. Priori de Schene, pro quâdam portione ibi, xxxıııs̄. ıııđ.

Kyrkby Mallory. Comiti Leyc', pro ſectâ curie, ııs̄.

Knaptoft. Dño ejuſdem ville, pro ıııı acris prati ibi vocat' Cotyñ-Hāmedwe, dī. lī. piperis per firmarium.

Lawton. Comiti Oxon' xxs̄.

Lilburn. Archidiacono North' vııs̄. vıđ.

Leyceſtr'. Priori de Schene, pro decimis garbarum dominicarum comitis Leyc' apud portam de South & de Weſt, xxvıs̄. vıııđ. Archidiacono Leyc', pro eccleſiâ Sc̄i Martini, ıxs̄. xđ. ob̄. q̄.

Eidem, pro eccleſiâ Sc̄e Marie, ıxs̄. xđ. ob̄. q̄.

Eidem, pro eccleſiâ Sc̄i Leonardi, ıxs̄. xđ. ob̄. q̄.

Capellano Sc̄i Leonardi xııı marcas, & ad menſam noſtram.

Eccleſie Sc̄i Leonardi vs̄. pro Crāforthe-medwe.

Comiti Leyc', pro terris Janitoris in Weſtgate-felde, vıs̄. vıııđ.

Eidem, pro piſcariâ in Sorâ à molendino boreali uſque ad pontem borealem, vıs̄. vıııđ.

Eidem, pro domo Fylyngley juxta eccleſiam Sc̄e Crucis, xvđ. ıı gall'.

Eidem, pro domo quondam Bugden, nunc in tenurâ Joh̄is Holdernis, xııđ.

Eidem, pro peciâ terre in Northmylne-lane, xvđ.; ſed jam ceſſat illa ſolutio, quia rex illam peciam habet.

Eidem, pro tenemento ſuper Frogmerbanke, ııs̄.

Eidem, pro tenementis in Humburſtone-gate, vııđ. ob̄. per camerarium.

Eidem pro tenemento juxta, jam in tenurâ Joh̄is Cartewrighte, xııııs̄.

Eidem, pro tenemento nunc in tenurâ Will̄i Dethyk, xıđ. Et ıııđ. pro ıı gall'.

Eidem, pro tenemento in Seyvoy-gate, xvıııđ.

Eidem, pro tenemento in vico porcorum, quondam Nakerer, ııs̄. Et Joh̄i Janitori ıı gall'.

Abb̄i de Myryvale, pro domo quondam Adlyn, xııđ.

Canonicis eccleſie Sc̄e Marie juxta caſtrum, pro Crāforde-medwe, xııđ.

Eiſdem, pro prato vocat' Heyrdcroft, vıđ.

Eiſdem, pro domo quondam Bugden, xııđ.

Joh̄i Danet, pro medietate unius tenementi infra portam occidentalem, quondam Joh̄is Nakerer, ııs̄. ıııđ.; & ıı gall', ſicut patet in cartâ đni ducis Lanc'.

Magiſtro Sc̄i Leonardi, pro le Benkhows, ıııs̄. vııı gallin'.

Eidem, pro domo juxta, ııs̄. ıııı gallin'.

Eidem, pro domo quondam Thome Bodyngton, modò in tenurâ Will̄i Scharp, ııs̄. ıđ. & ı gallin'.

Magiſtro Sc̄i Joh̄is Leyc', pro domo in quâ Joh̄es Plumer manet in vico boreali, ııs̄. ut dicitur.

Eidem, pro domo quondam in cimiterio Sc̄e Crucis, xııđ. per antiqua Rentalia.

Dño regi, pro ı meſſ' & xı ſchopis in foro Sabbati, xxvıs̄. vıııđ. & ıııs̄. ad terminum certum.

Procuratori noſtro Sc̄i Martini xııs̄. ıııđ. pro ſalario ſuo. Item ııs̄. in feſtis principalibus. Item ııııs̄. pro camerâ ſuâ.

Item prepoſitis eccleſie ııııs̄. pro ſtramine in redditu de le ſtourhows.

Item vicario Sc̄i Martini ııs̄. in ſeptimanâ, &c.

Item ıı clericis ibidem ııııs̄. ııııđ. per annum.

Item pulſatoribus, ſcil' ıı clericis & aliis pulſantibus, per annum, ııııs̄. ıxđ.

Lokyngton. Archidiacono Leyc', pro procuratione, vııs̄. vıđ. ob̄. q̄.

Comiti Leyc', prc manerio ibidem, xxs̄.

Eidem, pro ſectâ curie pro eodem manerio, ııs̄.

London. Magiſtro Sc̄i Egidii, pro tenemento vocat' Sarſonheyd extra Newgate, vıs̄. vıııđ.

Eidem pro tenemento juxta, quondam Joh̄is Faytt, xxs̄.

Monialibus de Clerkenwell, pro le Sarſonheyd, xıııs̄. ıııđ.

Hoſpitali Sc̄i Joh̄is Jeruſalem, pro tenemento in Smethefelde vocat' Blackyates, ııs̄.

Eidem, pro eodem tenemento, unam libram incenſi, vel vıııđ.

Eidem, pro tenemento juxta Chikynlane uſque forum equorum, vıđ.

Eccleſie Sc̄i Sepulchri, pro quâdam pendulâ ultra cimiterium in hoſpitio de Sarſonheyd, ııs̄.

Mowſley. Dño regi, pro ſectis curie ad Garterehyll, ııııs̄. xđ. per firmarium noſtrum.

Caſtello Northamptonie ııs̄. vııđ.

Abbati de Sulbi ıııs̄. pro ı meſſ' & ı virgatâ terre.

Okethorpe. Dño regi, pro ſectis curie, ııs̄. per tenentem.

Peccum. Eccleſie Lychefeld, pro eccleſiâ de Yolgrave, vılī. xıııs̄. ııııđ.

Archidiacono Derbie, pro procuratione ejuſdem eccleſie, vııs̄. vıđ. ob̄. q̄.

Priori de Lenton, pro ıı garbis decimarum, cum pertin', in Midoplec, apud Kankeſbyri, ıııs̄.

Vicario ibidem decimam garbarum & feni, cum orreo, xlī.

De Elton, que valent per annum v marcas, ıxs̄.

Item eidem decimam garbarum & feni, cum orreo, xlī. de Wynſter, que valent per annum xxxıııs̄. ııııđ.

Item eidem decimam garbarum & feni de Smerhull, que valent per annum xs̄.

Item habemus ı cotagium, quod redderet nobis per annum ıııs̄.

Item habemus totam decimam garbarum & feni de Gratton, que valent per annum xls̄.

Summa totalis penſionis vicarii vıııılī. ııs̄.

Dño de Mydulton, pro paſturâ arietum noſtrorum in Mydulton morâ, ııııs̄.

Summa totalis, xvlī. ıxs̄. xđ. ob̄. q̄.

Queniboro. Eccleſie Eborac', pro eccleſiâ de Queniboro, lıııs̄. ııııđ. ſol' per firmarium de Cokyrham.

Archidiacono Leyc', pro procuratione, vııs̄. vıđ. ob̄. q̄.

Capellano cantarie lxııs̄. ıııđ. de redditu in Queniboro. Item xxs̄. de Segrave. Item xxs̄. à celerario abbathie.

Summa cııs̄. vıııđ. ſol' annuatim capellano cantarie.

Dño ville, pro unâ bovatâ terre, ııđ. ob̄.

Summa totalis, vıılī. xıııs̄. ıııđ. ob̄. q̄.

Rerſby. Dño de Norfolk xvıııđ. Joh̄i Ribull, pro uno crofto, ııs̄. vıđ.

Rolſton. Vicario de Bilſdon xs̄. per firmarium ad voluntatem noſtram.

Scharnbrok. Eccleſie Lincoln', pro eccleſiâ de Scharnbrok, cs̄.

Vicario ibidem xxs̄. pro augmentatione, ad voluntatem noſtram.

Archidiacono Bedfordie, pro annuâ penſione ejuſdem eccleſie, xxs̄.

Eidem, pro procuratione ejuſdem eccleſie, vııs̄. vıđ.

Summa totalis, vıılī. vııs̄. vıđ.

Schepiſheyd. Archidiacono Leyc', pro procuratione, vııs̄. vıđ. ob̄. q̄. Dño de Lovel, pro tenemento in tenurâ Nicholai Coſby, ııs̄. per tenentem.

Quilibet tenens abbatis Leyc', de parte dotis comitis de Bowhan, dabit ı gallinam.

Dño de Haſtyngs, pro tenemento quod vocatur Froſtland, in tenurâ Simonis Bayly, vıđ.

Segrave. Capellano cantarie de Queniboro xxs̄. ut ſupra.

Skeyfyngton. .... *(No entry.)*

Stanton. Dño de Groby, pro unâ virgatâ terre & dim', xııđ. Et, pro ſectâ curie, ıđ. per tenentem.

Stocton. Priori de Schene, pro duabus partibus decimarum garbarum de dominicis noſtris ibi & Joh̄is Friday, & pro duabus garbis unius virgate terre in Buſſeby, xls̄.

Capellano ibi xıııış̄. de decimâ feni ibi. Vicario ibi ııs̄. De decimâ molendinorum ventritici & aquatici pertinentium nobis.

Dño de Martas pro ıı virgatis terre, quondam Thome Warknaby, xııđ. & dī. lī. piperis.

Dño de Suthwyk, pro uno cotagio & dim' virgatâ terre, quondam Joh̄is Becket, ıııs̄.

Eccleſia de Stowton, ad lumen ſepulchri, pro ı cotagio & vı acris terre quondam Joh̄is Atkin, ılī. per tenentem.

Thedyngworth. Archidiacono Leyc', pro procuratione, vııs̄. vıđ. ob̄. q̄.

Thornton. Archidiacono Leyc', pro procuratione, vııs̄. vıđ. ob̄. q̄.

Vicario ibi, pro augmentatione ſuâ, ultra penſionem, ſcil' ıııı marc', quam nobis annuatim reddere ſolebat, lxs̄.

Dño de Bagworth, pro German's Cloſe, ıııs̄. ııııđ.

Thorp Ernald. Priori de Schene, pro ii partibus decimarum garbarum de dominico Ernoldi de Boſco, lx s̃.

Archidiacono Leyc' vii s̃. vi đ. ob̄. q̄.

Vicario ibi xlvi s̃. viii đ. de decimâ de Brentby, ut ſupra, preter penſionem, ſcil' iiii s̃. quam nobis annuatim reddere ſolebat.

Dño ville, pro i bovatâ terre & ex x acris prati, i lī. piperis.

Thorp Norboro. Dño de Norboro i lī. piperis & i lī. cumini.

Et đno de Froleſworth iii đ.

Et quondam priori Sc̄i Hoſpitalis Jeruſalem iii đ.

Thurmudeſton. Roberto Kyng & Joh̄i Pyll, heredibus Joh̄is Draper, pro i tofto, iii rodis terre, i rod' & dim' prati, &c. quondam Will̄i Blakberd, iiii s̃.

Collegio Sc̄i Martini Oxon', pro unâ dimidiâ acrâ prati jacent' in prato de Thurmaſton ſub Anlep, per tenentem.

Thurnby. Archidiacono Leyc', pro procuratione, vii s̃. vi đ. ob̄. q̄.

Vicario ibi iiii marcas in pecuniâ, & iii s̃. vi đ. pro ſynodalibus jam ex novo, & in granis ad voluntatem noſtram, ultra penſionem, ſcil' xxx s̃. quam nobis annuatim reddere ſolebat.

Whetſton. Archidiacono Leyc', ut ſupra in Endurby.

Vicario ibidem xiii s̃. iii đ. ultra penſionem, ſcil' vi s̃. viii đ. quam nobis annuatim reddere ſolebat.

Wodhows. Heredibus Will̄i filii Gerardi, pro ſitu orrei noſtri, ſecundùm aliqua Rentalia, iiii đ. Tamen recuperantur per aſſiſam ſecundùm Rotula Rogeri Pynchebeke.

Summa totalis omnium reſolutionum ciii lī. piperis, i lī. cumini, & i quatren' ii lī. incenſi, i lī. cere, xx galline, vii quarteria frumenti, ii quarteria ordei, & ii carectate feni, & una carectata de ſtramine.

Wygeſton. Priori de Schene, pro decimis duarum garbarum de dominico de Wygeſton, vi s̃.

46. Capelle firme & arreregia ante peſtilentiam. (Peſtilentia fuit anno Domini m°cccxlvi°.)[1]

Cokeram ſolebat reddere vel ſolvere ante peſtilentiam l lī.

Yolgrave ſolebat reddere x vel xii lī.

Decima de Haddon x s̃. anno Dñi mcccxxx.

Elton ſolebat ſolvere vi lī. xiii s̃. iiii vel x lī.

Mydulton, viii lī. vel x lī. xiii s̃. iiii đ.

Wynſter, vii lī. vel xii lī. xiii s̃. iiii đ.

Stanton, vi lī. vel x lī. vii s̃.

Byrchover, v lī. vi s̃. viii đ. vel vi lī.

Lyes, l s̃. xlviii s̃. iiii đ. vel liii s̃. iiii đ.

Smerhul, vi s̃. viii đ. viii s̃. vel xiii s̃. iiii đ.

[2] Summa l lī. viii s̃.

Brakley, xl lī. liii lī. vel lvi lī. xiii s̃. iiii đ.

Scharnebroke, xxiii lī. vel xxviii lī.

Cheſsham, xxiiii lī. vel xxvi lī. xiii s̃. iiii đ.

Lilleburne, xiiii lī. xiii s̃. iiii đ. vel xvi lī.

Berewod, x lī.

Crudworth, x marc'.

Bulkyngton, xxx lī. xxxii lī. xl lī. vel xlviii lī.

Wover, xx lī. anno Dñi m°cccxlii.

Newton, vii lī. xi lī. vi s̃. vel xvi lī.

Clifton, vii lī. Item xv lī.

Faringo, dominicalia v lī. x lī. vel xii lī.

Baro, altaragium, xiii lī. vi s̃. viii đ. xx vel xxi lī.

Eyton, xxi lī. in diverſis Rotulis.

Thorp Ernald, vii lī. Item xx lī. de claro.

Thedyngworth, xvi lī.

Goadeby, iiii lī. vi lī. vel x lī.

Lokyngton, decima xx lī.

Lokyngton & Hemyngton, xxx lī. xliiii lī. vel xlv lī.

Porta Occidentalis ſolebat ſolvere ad Grangiam.

Porta Auſtralis ſolebat ſolvere ad Grangiam.

Baro ad Grangiam.

Querndon ad Grangiam.

Mountſorel ad Grangiam.

Queniboro, Barkby, Hungarton, Ingwarby, Bilieſdon, Rolſton, Thurnby, Stotton, Evyngton, Humburſton, Coſby, Wheſton, Endurby, Thurnley, Bagworth, Stowton, Horſpol, Schepyſhed, Bytteſwell, Pynſlade, Skeyffyngton, Mowſeley, Herteſhorne, Eccleſia Sc̄i Martini Leyc', ut ſupra, ſolverunt ad Grangiam.

Eccleſia de Baro ſolvebat ut ſupra.

Wodhows, xx marc', ut patet in Rentali Geryn.

Omnes alie capelle, firme, & maneria, tunc temporis reſpondebant inter grana; ſcil',

Grangia Abbathie ſolebat ſolvere vel reddere ad Grangiam.

Burſtall ſolebat reddere ad Grangiam lane xxiiii ſac' ſol' vendi; pretium i ſac' x marc', &c. ut in Rotulo fratris Galfridi Sallow, cujus dat' eſt circa annum Dñi mccclv, & regis Edwardi Tertii xxix.

Pretium unius ſacci communibus annis illo tempore vii lī. viii lī. vel ix lī.

Anno Dñi mccxiiii.	Dyſworth reddebat vi lī. xiii s̃. iiii đ. Thorp Parva reddebat v lī. Bagworth & Thornton, xxi lī. viii s̃. viii đ. Item xxvi lī.

mcccxxv.	Thornton, xxvi lī. xiii s̃. iiii đ. Piſcaria de Burſtal xx đ. tunc primò.
mccccii.	Porta Auſtralis, xv lī. vi s̃. viii đ. Poſtea xvi lī. Bagworth, vi lī. xiii s̃. iiii đ. Faringo, pro blado, ix lī. xii s̃. Item xii lī. de dominicis.
mcccvii.	Thornton, xx lī. Faryngho, xii lī. vi s̃. viii đ. pro blado vendit' de dominicis.
mcccxlvii post peſt'.	Brakley, xl lī. Scharnbrok, xxviii lī.
mcccxxxiiii.	Molendinum dominicum Abbathie fullonum, xxvi s̃. viii đ.
mcccxv.	Thorp Norboro, vi lī. xiii s̃. iiii đ Wylloby Waterles, xx s̃.
mcccxxxiiii.	Piſcaria de Burſtal, xx đ. Evenley, xiii s̃. iiii đ. Molendinum dominicum Abbathie fullonum, xiii s̃. iiii đ.
mcccxlii.	Peccum, Yolgrave, xii lī. iiii fodar' plumbi pro decimâ; lane cc lī. Decima lini & canabi in prato in Baro & Barkby.
mcccxiii.	Hemyngton, xxiiii lī.
mcccxxx.	Decima de Haddon, in prato, x s̃.
mcccxc.	Vicarius Sc̄i Petri vii s̃. vi đ. ob̄. q̄. Vicarius Omnium Sanctorum vii s̃. vi đ. ob̄. q̄. Vicarius Sc̄i Leonardi vii s̃. vi đ. ob̄. q̄. Cheſsham, xxvi lī. xiii s̃. iiii đ. Altaragium de Baro x lī. xiii s̃. iiii đ. Molendinum de Belgrave xl s̃.
mcccvi° vel ix°.	Molendinum de Schepiſhed vi lī. x s̃. Molendinum de Brankot iiii lī.
mccclxviii.	Brentby, vii lī. vi s̃. viii đ. poſt peſtilentiam.
mcccvi.	Baro, altaragium, xvii lī. iii s̃. viii đ. Molendinum de Belgrave iii lī. xiii s̃. iiii đ.

Decima feni terrarum dominicarum de Evyngton reddebat xvi lī.

Schepiſheyd, xxii lī. xix s̃.

Baro pro ſe, ſine altaragio & capellis, xiiii lī.

Butyſwell, deductis è decimis xvi lī, xviii s̃.

Bylleſdon, de claro, xix lī. xiiii s̃.

Barkby, xxxiii lī. xvi s̃.

Wheſton, xxv lī. xii s̃.

Coſby, cum capellâ de Thorp, xvii lī. de claro.

Stokton, xvii lī. xvi s̃.

Evyngton, xvii lī. de claro.

Clyſton, cum capellis, xliii lī.

Queniboro de claro, deductis è decimis xxviii lī. xix s̃.

Capella de Stanton, de claro, viii lī.

Porta Occidentalis, deductis è decimis, blada decimalia ix lī. v s̃.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. clxx. b. clxxi. a.

[2] This total does not exactly agree with the particulars; but it is not eaſy to ſay which was the exact ſum intended to be reckoned, many of the ſums being additions or corrections in the margin of the original.

47. Capelle & firme, & reſponſiones in granis, annis communibus, modernis diebus, anno Dñi MCCCCLXXVII [1].

Clifton.
Frumentum, IV quart', vel V.
Siligo, X quart', vel XI.
Ordeum, XXVII quart'.
Piſe, XV quart'.
Avene, IIII quart', vel V.

Newton.
Frumentum, VI quart', vel VII.
Siligo, II vel III modios.
Ordeum, VII quart', vel VIII.
Piſe, VII quart', vel VIII.
Avene, I quart'.

Wover.
Frument', VII quart'.
Siligo, I quart'.
Ordeum, XXIIII quart'.
Piſe, XXIIII quart'.
Avene, dim' quart'.

Lilburn.
Frumentum, V quart'.
Siligo, III quart'.
Ordeum, XXX quart'.
Piſe, XX quart'.
Avene, VI quart'.

Brakley.
Frumentum, III vel IIII quart'.
Siligo, III quart'.
Ordeum, XXX quart'.
Piſe, XX quart'.
Avene, dim' quart'.

Alſo.
Frumentum, III quart'.
Siligo, III vel IIII quart'.
Ordeum, XX quart'.
Piſe, VI vel VII quart'.
Avene, IIII vel V quart'.

Scharnbroke.
Frumentum, V quart'.
Siligo, III quart'.
Ordeum, $\overset{\text{XX}}{\text{IIII}}$ quart', & XX vel $\overset{\text{XX}}{\text{V}}$.
Piſe, II quart'.
Avene, II quart'.

Cheſham.
Frumentum, LX quart'.
Siligo, ...
Ordeum, V quart'.
Piſe, II quart'.
Avene, XLV quart'.

Crudworth, Mynworth, Wygingyl.
Frumentum, I quart'.
Siligo, VIII quart'.
Ordeum, V quart'.
Piſe, II quart'.
Avene, VIII quart'.

Stocton, de decimis.
Frumentum, VIII quart'.
Siligo, II quart'.
Ordeum, XXV quart'.
Piſe, XXIIII quart'.
Avene, IIII quart'.

Stocton, de dominicis.
Frumentum, XVI quart'.
Siligo, III quart'.
Ordeum, $\overset{\text{XX}}{\text{III}}$ quart'.
Piſe, $\overset{\text{XX}}{\text{III}}$ quart'.
Avene, II quart'.

Stanton.
Frumentum, III vel IIII quart'.
Siligo, I quart'.
Ordeum, XXIIII quart'.
Piſe, XVI quart'.
Avene, X quart'.

Coſby.
Frumentum, VIII quart'.
Siligo, VI quart'.
Ordeum, $\overset{\text{XX}}{\text{III}}$ quart'.
Piſe, XX quart'.
Avene, III quart'.

Hemyngton.
Frumentum, IIII quart'.
Siligo, VI quart'.
Ordeum, XXX quart'.
Piſe, XX quart'.
Avene, V quart'.

Montſorel.
Frumentum, VI mod'.
Siligo, VI mod'.
Ordeum, V quart'.
Piſe, IIII quart'.
Avene, un' quart'.

Wodhows.
Frument', VI quart'; quondam X.
Siligo, un' quart'.
Ordeum, XII quart'.
Piſe, XII quart'.
Avene, III quart'.

Brentby.
Frumentum, V quart'.
Siligo, I quart'.
Ordeum, XXX quart'.
Avene, V vel VI quart'.
Piſe, XV quart'.

Thorp Ernolde.
Frumentum, XI vel XII quart'.
Siligo, II vel III quart'.
Ordeum, XX quart'.
Avene, I quart', vel II.
Piſe, XXX quart'.

Eyton.
Frumentum, VI quart'.
Siligo, XXIIII quart'.
Ordeum, XVIII quart'.
Avene, III quart'.
Piſe, VIII quart'.

Bulkyngton, cum membris.
Frumentum, III quart', vel IIII.
Siligo, III quart'.
Ordeum, XVI quart'.
Avene, IIII quart'.
Piſe, XII quart'.

Brancot.
Frumentum, VII quart'.
Siligo, II quart'.
Ordeum, VII quart'.
Avene, II quart'.
Piſe, IIII quart'.

Bernangul.
Frumentum, un' quart'.
Siligo, dim' quart'.
Ordeum, VII quart'.
Piſe, IIII quart'.
Avene, IIII quart'.

Merſton.
Frumentum, II quart'.
Siligo, II quart'.
Ordeum, X X quart'.
Avene, IIII quart'.
Piſe, VIII quart'.

Weſton.
Frumentum, un' quart', vel II.
Siligo, un' quart', vel II.
Ordeum, VII vel VIII quart'.
Avene, III quart'.
Piſe, VI quart'.

Ryton.
Frumentum, un' quart'.
Siligo, un' quart', vel II.
Ordeum, III quart'.
Avene, III quart'.
Piſe, VI quart'.

Summa frumenti X quart', vel XII.
Summa ſiliginis X quart', vel XI.
Summa ordei VI quart', vel VII.
Summa avenarum XX quart'.
Summa piſarum XL quart'.

Bagworth.
Frumentum, III quart', vel VI.
Siligo, II quart', vel III.
Ordeum, XVIII quart', vel XX.
Avene, III quart', vel IIII.
Piſe, XVIII quart', vel XX.

Thornton.
Frumentum, III quart', vel VI.
Siligo, II quart', vel III.
Ordeum, XVIII quart', vel XX.
Avene, III quart', vel III.
Piſe, XVIII quart', vel XX.

Bilſdon, de dominicis.
Frumentum, V quart'.
Siligo, I quart'.
Ordeum, XXVIII quart'.
Avene, I quart'.
Piſe, XXX quart'.

Lokyngton, de dominicis.
Frumentum, V quart'.
Siligo, XX quart'.
Ordeum, XL quart'.
Avene, X quart'.
Piſe, XXIIII quart'.

Mowſley.
Frumentum, X quart'.
Siligo, III quart'.
Ordeum, XXXV vel XL quart'.
Avene, un' quart', vel II.
Piſe, XVI quart'.

Shepiſhed, de dominicis.
Frumentum, VIII quart'.
Siligo, VI quart'.
Ordeum, XXXVI quart'.
Avene, un' quart', vel II.
Piſe, XVI quart'.

Othorp.
Frumentum, VI quart'.
Siligo, XVIII quart'.
Ordeum, XVIII quart'.
Avene, II quart'.
Piſe, XVI quart'.

Queniboro, de dominicis.
Frumentum, X quart'.
Siligo, XX quart'.
Ordeum, L quart'.
Piſe, XXX quart'.
Avene, VI quart'.

Queniboro, de decimis.
Frumentum, X quart'.
Siligo, XX quart'.
Ordeum, XL quart'.
Piſe, XL quart'.
Avene, II quart'.

Diſworth.
Frumentum, II quart'.
Siligo, un' quart'.
Ordeum, XX quart'.
Avene, dim' quart'.
Piſe, VIII vel IX quart'.

Evyngton.
Frumentum, VII quart'.
Siligo, II quart'.
Ordeum, XXVI quart'.
Piſe, XXVI quart'.
Avene, I quart'.

. . . .
Frumentum, X quart'.
Siligo, XX quart'.
Ordeum, XXXIIII quart'.
Piſe, XX quart'.
Avene, VI quart'.

Godby, Rolſton, Braunſton, Keyrby.
Frumentum, ...
Siligo, ...
Ordeum, ...
Avene, ...
Piſe, ...
No entry.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. clxxi. b. clxxii. a.

48. Capelle & firme, & reſponſiones earum in granis receptis circa annos Domini ut hìc ſequitur.

Grangia Abbatis.

Anno Dñi M°ccc°xciii.	Anno Dñi M°ccc°xcix.	Anno Dñi M°cccc°i.	Anno Dñi M°ccccLxx°.
Frumentum, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ & iiii quart'.	xviii quart'.	xxxii quart' & dim'.	L quart', $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iii}}$ vel $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$.
Siligo, xLvi quart'.	xxv quart'.	xii quart'.	xv, xvi, vel xx quart'.
Ordeum, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{viii}}$ & viii quart'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{vii}}$ xv quart'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{vi}}$ & v quart'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{viii}}$ quart', $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{x}}$, vel $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{xv}}$.
Avene, xxxvi quart'.	xxiiii quart'.	viii quart'.	xvii quart', vel xviii.
Piſe, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{vi}}$ & x quart'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ & xix quart'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{vi}}$ & v quart'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{vi}}$ quart'.

Bagworth & *Thornton.*

Frumentum, xii quart'.	xvi quart'.	xi quart'.	
Ordeum, LXXII quart'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iii}}$ v quart'.	L quart'.	
Avene, vi quart'.	xii quart'.	xvi quart'.	
Piſe, LX quart'.	L quart'.	Liii quart'.	
Siligo, nil habet.	ii quart'.	ii quart'.	

Barkby, de decimis tantùm.	De decimis & dominicis.	*Barkby*, de decimis.	
Frumentum, xvii quart'.	xxxi quart' & dim'.	xiii quart' & dim'.	xiii quart'.
Siligo, iiii quart' & dim'.	xxii quart'.	ix quart'.	xiiii quart'.
Ordeum, Lxvi quart'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ xv quart'.	Lxvii quart'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ quart' & x.
Avene, ...	xv quart'.	vi quart' & dim'.	xviii quart'.
Piſe, xiii quart'.	xLi quart' & dim'.	xv quart'.	xL quart'.

Barkby, de dominicis.	De decimis & dominicis.	*Barkby*, de decimis.	*Barkby*, de dominicis.
Frumentum, ii quart'.	xxviii & dim' quart'.	xxxvi quart'.	xiiii quart'.
Siligo, iiii quart'.	xiiii quart'.	xxv quart'.	vi quart'.
Ordeum, xxvii quart'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{vi}}$ quart'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{vii}}$ vi quart'.	L quart'.
Avene, i quart'.		vi quart'.	iiii quart'.
Piſe, xxxi quart'.		$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{v}}$ xv quart'.	xxx quart'.

	Baroo.		*Baroo*, de decimis.
Frumentum, xv quart'.	xv quart'.	xv quart'.	Frument', viii quart', vel ix.
Ordeum, xxx quart'.	xL quart'.	xL quart'.	Siligo, un' quart', vel ii.
Piſe, xv quart',	xx quart'.	xx quart'.	Ordeum, xxxvi quart'.
		Baroo, de dominicis.	
		Frumentum, vi quart'.	
		Siligo, iiii vel v quart'.	
		Ordeum, xL quart'.	
		Piſe, xL quart'.	
		Avene, ii modii, vel iii.	

Decima de *Berwode.*

Frumentum, iii quart'.			
Siligo, x quart'.	x quart'.		
Ordeum, xi quart' & dim'.	ix quart'.		
Avene, vi quart' & dim'.	iiii quart' & dim'.		
Piſe, iii quart'.	xix quart'.		

Bytſwell.

Frumentum, xii quart'.	xii quart'.		vi quart'.
Siligo, ...	. . . .		iiii vel v quart'.
Ordeum, xxx quart'.	xxx quart'.		xL quart', vel xxi.
Piſe, xii quart'.	xii quart'.		xx quart'.
Avene, ...	. . . .		iiii quart'.

Cheſham. Reſponſio granorum anno regni regis Hen. VI. xxiii°, ſicut patet in computo Jōhis Dryfeld, firmarii ibidem; ſcil' LX quart' frumenti, xLix quart' ordei, Lxv quart' avenarum, un' quart' & dim' piſarum.

Eyton.

Siligo, xx quart'.	xxv quart'.	xx quart'.	

Thorp Ernold, vel *Erlſthorp*, decima.			*Thorp Ernold*, decima.
Frumentum, xx quart'.	xxi quart'.	xx quart'.	xvii quart'.
Siligo, ...	. . . .	. . . .	v quart'.
Ordeum, xL quart'.	xLvi quart'.	Lii quart'.	xL quart'.
Avene, viii quart'.	xii quart'.	xii quart'.	iii quart'.
Piſe, xxxii quart'.	xxxii quart'.	xxxii quart'.	xxiii quart'.
			Dominica.
			Frumentum, xi quart'.
			Siligo, ii quart'.
			Ordeum, xx quart'.
			Avene, i quart'.
			Piſe, xxx quart'.

Lokyngton, de decima.

Frumentum, xv quart'.	xvii quart'.	xii quart'.	iiii quart'.
Siligo, x quart'.	xiii quart' & dim'.	vii quart'.	viii quart'.
Ordeum, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{v}}$ xviii quart', dim'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ xiii quart'.	vi quart' & dim'.	xliiii quart'.
Piſe, lxiii quart', dim'.	xxiii quart'.	xxxi quart'.	xxiiii quart'.
Avene, ...	iiii quart' & dim'.	iii quart'.	iiii quart'.

Nunc, *Lokyngton* de dominicis, frumenti x quart', ſiliginis xx quart', ordei xl quart', piſarum xxiiii quart', avenarum x quart'.

Porta Auſtralis.

Frumentum, ii quart' & dim'.	iiii quart' & dim'.	ii quart'.	iii quart'.
Siligo, dim' quart'.	un' quart'.	un' quart'.	ii quart'.
Ordeum, l quart'.	xxxv quart'.	xxxiiii quart'.	xx quart'.
Avene, un' quart'.	un' quart'.	. . . .	un' quart'.
Piſe, xxviii quart'.	xvi quart'.	xxxi quart' & dim'.	x quart'.

Porta Occidentalis.

Frumentum, xv quart'.	xi quart'.	x quart'.	xii quart'.
Siligo, xiii quart'.	xi quart'.	xviii quart'.	viii quart'.
Ordeum, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{v}}$ x quart'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ xviii quart'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{v}}$ quart' & dim'.	l quart'.
Avene, viii quart' & dim'.	vii quart' & dim'.	xi quart'.	x quart'.
Piſe, xxxviii quart'.	xliiii & dim'.	xxx quart'.	xl quart'.

Peccum. *Midoplek*, dominicis redd'. *Yolgrave*, decima.

Frumentum, xxiii quart'.	xv quart'.	xxiii quart'.	v vel vi quart'.
Ordeum, xvii quart' & dim'.	xii quart' & dim'.	ix quart'.	ix vel x quart'.
Avene, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{v}}$ xiiii quart'.	lx quart'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ i quart' & dim'.	vi vel vii quart'.
Piſe, v quart'.	nil hoc anno.	xviii quart'.	

Queniboro.

Frumentum, x quart'.	x quart'.	xv quart'.	xi quart' vel x (modernis diebus.)
Siligo, xv quart'.	xv quart'.	xv quart'.	x quart', vel xx.
Ordeum, xl quart'.	xl quart'.	xl quart'.	xxxii quart', vel xxxiiii.
Piſe, xxv quart'.	xxv quart'.	xx quart'.	xx quart'.
Avene, ...	. . . .	. . . .	vi quart'.

Querndon.

Frumentum, i quart' & dim'.	v quart'.	v quart'.	vi quart'.
Siligo, vii quart' & dim'.	xxiii quart'.	xxiii quart'.	xv vel xvi quart'.
Ordeum, xxx quart'.	xxxv quart'.	xxxv quart'.	xxx quart'.
Piſe, xxiiii quart'.	xxiii quart'.	xxvi quart'.	xv quart'.
Avene, nil.	iiii quart'.	iiii quart'.	xxx quart'.

Schepiſheyd.

Frumentum, iii quart'.	xxiii quart'.	xxiii quart'.	vi quart', vel vii.
Siligo, ii quart'.	. . . .	. . . .	v vel vi quart'.
Ordeum, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{v}}$ quart'.	lxvi quart'.	lxvi quart'.	xliiii quart'.
Avene, x quart'.	. . . .	. . . .	iiii quart'.
Piſe, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ quart'.	xxxi quart'.	. . . .	xxiiii quart'.

Stocton. de decimâ.	De dominicis eodem anno.	De decimis.	De dominicis.	De decimis.
Frumentum, viii quart'.	iiii quart'.	xi quart' & dim'.	xvi quart' & dim'.	vii quart'.
Siligo, i quart'.	xviii quart' & dim'.	liii quart'.	viii quart' & dim'.	ii quart'.
Ordeum, lxi quart' & dim'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{vi}}$ quart'.	xxvii quart'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{v}}$ ix quart' & dim'.	xxv quart'.
Piſe, xxx quart'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ & ii quart'.	iiii quart'.	xxix quart'.	xxvi quart'.
Avene, ...	. . . .	. . . .	. . . .	i quart'.

	Stocton, de decimis & dominicis.		De dominicis.
Frumentum, xli quart'.	xxxiii quart' & dim'.	xxv quart' & dim'.	xvi quart'.
Siligo, viii quart'.	xiii quart' & dim'.	xix quart' & dim'.	iii quart'.
Ordeum, ccx quart'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{vii}}$ iiii quart'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{viii}}$ vi quart'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iii}}$ quart'.
Avene, i quart' & dim'.	. . . .	ii quart'.	ii quart'.
Piſe, de decimâ, i quart' & dim'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{vii}}$ xiiii quart'.	lxv quart'.	$\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iii}}$ quart'.

Schorthaſuls, de firmario recept'.

Frumentum, ii quart'.	iiii quart'.	ii quart'.
Siligo, iii quart'.	ii quart' & dim'.	ii quart'.
Ordeum, vel drag', xi quart' & dim'.	iiii quart' & dim'.	iiii quart'.
Avene, i quart'.	ii quart'.	iiii quart'.
Piſe, iii quart'.	viii quart'.	x quart'.

Thedyngworth.

Frumentum, XLIII quart' & dim'.	XIII quart'.	XXII quart'.	XVIII quart'.
Siligo, IIII quart'.	VII quart'.	....	I quart' & dim'.
Ordeum, XLVII quart' & dim'.	XXVI quart'.	LXVIII quart'.	LIIII quart'.
Avene, ...	I quart'.	......	I quart'.
Piſe, I taſſ'.	IIII quart' & dim'.	XXVIII quart'.	$\overset{XX}{III}$ quart'.

Thurnby & Buſby.

Frumentum, X quart'.	XIII quart' & dim'.	VI quart'.	VIII quart'.
Ordeum, XLIII quart'.	LI quart'.	XXIV quart'.	XXX quart'.
Piſe, XXXV quart'.	LVIII quart'.	LIV quart'.	XXII quart'.
Siligo, ...	Dim' quart'.	Dim' quart'.	III quart'.
Avene, ...	....	I quart'.	II quart'.

Wheſton.

Frumentum, X quart'.	VIII quart'.	VIII quart'.	X quart'.
Siligo, IV quart'.	II quart'.	II quart'.	VIII quart'.
Ordeum, XXXIV quart'.	XXX quart'.	XXX quart'.	$\overset{XX}{IIII}$ quart'.
Piſe, X quart'.	Piſe expenduntur per bidentes; ideo nil habet.	X quart'.	XXX quart'.
Avene, ...		....	VIII quart'.

Billeſdon.

Frumentum, XXII quart'.	XXII quart'.	XX quart'.	VII quart'.
Ordeum, XXXII quart'.	XXXII quart'.	XXXII quart'.	XXXVI quart'.
Avene, VIII quart'.	VIII quart'.	VIII quart'.	II quart'.
Piſe, VIII quart'.	VIII quart'.	VIII quart'.	XXX quart'.
Siligo, ...	....	....	II quart'.

Endurby.

Frumentum, IIII quart' & dim'.	IIII quart' & dim'.	III quart'.	XII quart'.
Siligo, II quart'.	II quart' & dim'.	II quart'.	VIII quart'.
Ordeum, XL quart' & dim'.	XLVI quart' & dim'.	XXXIII quart' & dim'.	XL quart'.
Piſe, LXIIII quart'.	XXXVII quart'.	LXVIII quart'.	XXX quart'.
Avene, nil.	III quart'.	II quart'.	V quart'.

Horſpoll.

Frumentum, III quart'.	III quart'.	III quart'.	
Ordeum, VIII quart'.	VIII quart'.	VIII quart'.	
Avene, V quart'.	V quart'.	V quart'.	
Piſe, III quart'.	III quart'.	III quart'.	

Humburſton.

Frumentum, XII quart'.	IX quart'.	VII quart' & dim'.	XVI quart'.
Ordeum, XL quart' & dim'.	LII quart'.	XXI quart'.	XXXIIII vel XL quart'.
Siligo, nil.	II quart'.	I eſtr'.	III quart'.
Avene, I quart'.	II quart' & dim'.	Nil.	II vel III quart'.
Piſe, XLVII quart'.	XLIII quart'.	L quart' & dim'.	XXXIII vel XL quart'.

Hungarton.

Frumentum, XXI quart'.	L quart' & dim'.	XV quart' & dim'.	XVI quart'.
Ordeum, XLI quart' & dim'.	XLIX quart'.	XXXIIII quart' & dim'.	XXXIIII quart'.
Piſe, $\overset{XX}{V}$ IIII quart'.	XXXIIII quart'.	XL quart'.	XXXVI quart'.
Avene, nil.	Nil.	IIII quart'.	II vel III quart'.

Ingwarby.

Frumentum, XL quart'.	XXI quart'.	XVIII quart' & dim'.	XXX quart'.
Siligo, nil.	Nil.	III quart'.	III quart'.
Ordeum, LII quart'.	L quart'.	LV quart'.	$\overset{XX}{III}$ X quart'.
Avene, nil.	V quart'.	IIII quart' & dim'.	IIII quart'.
Piſe, LXII quart' & dim'.	XLV quart'.	XLIIII quart' & dim'.	XL quart'.

Summa omnium rec' quart' frumenti, rec' anno M°CCC, LXIII; pret' unius quart' VI s̄. VIII đ.
Summa omnium quart' ſiliginis XXVIII; pret' unius quart' III s̄. IIII đ.
Summa omnium quart' ordei hoc anno mil' LI quart'.
Summa omnium quart' avenarum LIIII.
Summa omnium quart' piſarum CCCXV.
Summa omnium bladorum mil' VCCCXLIIII quart' predicto anno.
Summa argenti dictorum bladorum, CC$^{XX}_{IIII}$XVIII lī. VIII s̄. III đ. ob̄.
Summa omnium bladorum rec' anno Domini M°CCC nonageſimo IIII°, CXXII quart'.
Summa totalis expenſ' hoc anno III mil' VCC XXV quart'.
Mem', de XVIII quart' & dim' frumenti rec' hoc anno à molendino de Belgrave, & de II quart' & dim' de bladis mixtis, & de VIII quart' de braſio.
Summa omnium quart' bladorum mixtorum rec' de molendino de Belgrave hoc anno XXXI quart' & dim'.

49.

49. "Habemus in *Evyngton* eccleſiam & rectoriam in proprios uſus, cum decimis garbarum & feni, &c. ex dono Arnoldi de Boſco & Jordani de Humeth, & ex confirmatione regis Henrici II. ut patet in matriculo, in hiis verbis:

'Eccleſie de Evyngton patronus abbas Leyc', habens eam in proprios uſus ex conceſſione H. nunc ep̃i Linc'. Vicarius Wiłłus capellanus, inſtitutus, &c. percipiens nomine vicarie ſue omnes proventus altaris & redditum terre pertinentes ad eccleſiam, & decimam bladi de unâ carucatâ terre. Monachi Sc̃i Ebrulfi percipiunt duas partes decimarum garbarum [ſcil', de IIII acris terre, ſicut patet in extentis manerii de Evyngton], ex dono Joħis de Humet;' unde ſolvimus ei annuatim XLVI s̃. VIII đ."

Decima garbarum reddebat XVII lĩ. modò IIII lĩ. X s̃.

Habemus ibidem, pro decimâ feni de villatâ de Evyngton, X s̃. per annum; ſcil', de quâlibet virgatâ terre VI đ.

Summa virgatarum terre XX; ſumma denariorum X s̃.

Mem', quòd ſolebamus habere XX s̃. per annum, & decimas paſture trium clauſarum in campis ibidem; quarum una modò eſt in tenurâ Petri Yrmõgyar de Leyc'; & redd' đno de Grey V lĩ; nobis pro decimâ VI s̃. VIII đ. & vicario III s̃. IIII đ. Alia eſt in tenurâ Roberti Schedingham; & redd' đno IIII lĩ. & nobis pro decimâ nil. Alia eſt in tenurâ Ric̃i Watts; & reddit đno LX s̃. & nobis pro decimâ nil. Ideò conſulendum eſt cum conſilio dicti abbatis.

Habemus ibidem decimam molendini ventritici & aquatici đni Grey de Evyngton.

Habemus ibidem IIII s̃. per annum, homagium & relevium, de heredibus Ricardi Hotoft de Humberſton, pro unâ virgatâ terre & quâdam parte tofti, quas nos dedimus, & per cartam noſtram confirmavimus, Alano de Lindiſeiâ pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo, quondam in tenurâ Joħis Evyngton, poſtea Radulphi Braſyar de Leyc'. Et dicta placea tofti extendit ſe à toſto quod fuit Rogeri Wolf in longitudine XII perticas uſque orientem, & in latitudine octo perticas.

Mem', quòd abbas & conventus Leyc' conceſſerunt Joħi de Humet & heredibus, quòd clericum ydoneum quem nobis preſentabunt in fratrem & canonicum recipiemus.

Habemus, de domino de Evyngton, pro decimâ dominicarum pratorum ſuorum, IIII pecias prati, videlicet, inter parcum & villam de Evyngton ex parte boreali gurgitis ibidem; & II pecias prati ex parte auſtrali dicti gurgitis inter parcum & villam predict'; IIII pecias prati ex parte occidentali parci ab Evyngton inter parcum & Leyceſtr' ex parte boreali dicti gurgitis.

Item habemus in perpetuum unam placeam prati ex parte orientali gurgitis vocati Evyngton-brook, que quidem placea prati vocatur Jenkynnes Paſture, que quidem paſtura tenebit in latitudine in fine auſtrali juxta gutturam uſque borealem VIII perticas, quarum quelibet pertica tenebit in certo VIII pedes in ſtandardum; que quidem paſtura aſſignatur abbati & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum pro decimâ pratorum predicti Johannis de Evyngton.

Item habemus de đno Grey de Evyngton in perpetuum XXII perticatas, quarum quelibet pertica continet VIII pedes; apud Gondonſty VI perticas inſimul jacentes, & III perticas inſimul jacentes, & alias III perticas inſimul in le Netherſty, & IIII perticas apud Golbdonſty-ford ex utrâque parte le forth, & II perticas abutt' ſuper eandem forth, IIII perticas in le Hetherſty deſuper vallum predictum.

Mem', quòd cùm queſtio vertebatur inter abbatem Leyc' & W. vicarium de Evyngton, ſuper decimis provenientibus de molendino de eâdem, lis in hoc modum conquievit, videlicet, quòd dominus W. vicarius renunciaverit in jure coram prioribus de Nehnham & Caldewell, & decano Bedford', omni juri ſuo, ſi quod habuerit, vel habere potuit, pro capiend' decimas de dicto molendino, &c.[1]

50. Eccleſie de *Foxton* patronus prior de Daventr'. Habemus eam in proprios uſus, ſicut patet in matriculo epiſcopi.

Habemus in Foxton II bovatas terre ex dono Roberti Cotes & Helewyſe uxoris ejus, & ex confirmatione regis Henrici II.

Inde dedimus, & per cartam noſtram confirmavimus, Rogero filio Ade de Foxton, & heredibus ſuis, pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo, unam dimidiam bovatam terre, excepto toſto, reddendo nobis annuatim XVIII đ. Sed utrùm feoffavimus aliquem vel aliquos in alterâ bovatâ & dimidiâ predict', non habemus in ſcriptis. Et apparet per Rentalia, quòd quidam Ada de Sadyngton & Rogerus Heron habuerunt feoffamenta ñra, quòd multis annis occupaverint dict' bovatam & dimidiam terre, reddend' nobis III s̃. per annum; & quo titulo occupaverint jam neſcimus.

Ricardus Tõlyns nobis reddit II s̃. VI đ. ſicut patet per cartas ſuas proprias, demonſtratas fratri W. Charyte & Wiłło Lylle de Leyc', in abbathiâ de Leyc', Sabbato ante feſtum Sc̃i Auguſtini Anglorum, anno regni regis Henrici VII. xv°[2].

51. *Flekney* capella de Weſton eſt, habens capellanum reſidentem, & ſolvit ſynodalia, & habet omnia integra parochialia, ut matrix eccleſia, ſicut patet in matriculo epiſcopi.

Habemus in Flekney III meſſuagia, III virgatas terre, cum pertinentiis ſuis, ex dono & confirmatione Wiłłi de Aſton & Roberti of the All, que ipſi habuerunt ex dono & feoffamento Roberti filii Wiłłi de Mowſley, priùs habitâ licentiâ đni regis Edwardi Tertii & aliorum quorum intereſt.

Habemus ibidem ſitum cujuſdam molendini ventritici, cum toto circuitu dicti molendini, ex quietâ clamatione đni Joħis rectoris eccleſie de Wylughby. Wiłłs Ruſſel tenet I meſſ', unum croftum magnum, & III virgatas terre, & reddit XXX s̃. & ſectam curie ad Stanton[3].

52. Secundùm matriculum epiſcopi, eccleſie de *Langeton* patronus eſt abbas Leyc'; perſona G. nepos quondam legati, inſtitutus per eundem; & habet capellas Thorp & Thyrlington, habentes capellanos reſidentes per matricem eccleſiam. Idem abbas percipit de eâdem eccleſiâ dimid' marc' ab antiquo. Item habet capellam Langeton, que conſuevit deſerviri III diebus in ebdomatâ per matricem eccleſiam. Monachi Sc̃i Ebrulfi percipiunt ibi duas partes decimarum garbarum de dominico H. de Breybrok & Roƀti de Langton.

Habemus eccleſiam de Langetonâ, cum terris, decimis, & omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, &c. ex dono Wiłłi de Novo Mercato, & cum aſſenſu domini ſui Roberti comitis Leyc'.

Habemus confirmationem & ratificationem Roberti comitis Leyc'.

Habemus confirmationem & ratificationem Roberti comitis Leyc' de donatione eccleſie de Langetonâ, quam fecit nobis Wiłłs de Novo Mercato, & poſtea Regin' de Berdon'.

Habemus confirmationem & conceſſionem Criſtine filie Gore, de donatione eccleſie de Langtonâ, quam W. de Novo Mercato, avus ſuus, nobis fecit; unde firmitèr conſtituit, ut nos teneremus & poſſideremus dictam eccleſiam, cum omnibus libertatibus & pertinentiis ſuis.

Habemus confirmationem Hugonis ep̃i Linc', de eccleſiâ Langtone, ſicut predeceſſor ſuus Robertus ep̃s ſigilli atteſtatione confirmavit.

Habemus advocationem ex dono Wiłłi de Novo Mercato, & ex confirmatione fundatoris noſtri. Et recepimus de rectore ibidem VI s̃. VIII đ. per annum nomine penſionis.

Nota placitum inter antiqua placita, que ſunt in Rentali Geryn, pro advocatione eccleſie de Langeton.

Teſtimonium magiſtri Rogeri Rolviſt' de VI s̃. VIII đ. pro annuâ penſione eccleſie de Langton[4].

53. Eccleſie de *Lawton* patronus comes Wyntonie. Monachi Sc̃i Ebrulfi percipiunt II partes decimarum garbarum de dominicis Thome Maleſme. Modò Gregorii de Formũe, & G. de Graunforde.

Habemus, ex dono, conceſſione, & confirmatione, Wiłłi Ken & Roberti of the All, omnia tenementa, redditus, proviſiones, & ſervicia, cum pertinentiis ſuis, in villis de Lawton, Mouſeley, Flekney, & Knaptoſt, p̃t' excepta; que quidem terras & tenementa, redditus, &c. ipſi habuerunt ex dono & feoffamento Roberti filii Wil̃li de Mouſeley; habend' & tenend', &c. ut in cartâ xvª apud Mowſley.—Mem', quòd Edwardus Tertius, rex Anglie, dedit licentiam magiſtro Wil̃lo Ken & Rob̃to of the Hall, quòd ipſi poſſint omnia terras, tenementa, redditus, reverſiones, & ſervicia ſua, cum pertin' ſuis, in villis de Lawton, Mowſley, Flekney, & Knaptoſt, exceptis pre-exceptis, affirmare abbati & conventui de Leyc'.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. lvii. a. b.

[2] Ibid. fol. lviii. b. lix. a.

[3] Ibid. fol. lviii. b.

[4] Ibid. fol. lxxxv. b.

Mem', quòd dñs Joh̃es de Ver, comes Oxon', capitalis dñs de Lawton, dedit licentiam Wil̃lo de Aſton & Roberto of the Halle, quòd ipſi poſſint aſſignare abbati & conventui Leyc' x meſſ', x virgat' terre, unum molendinum, cum pertinentiis ſuis, in Lawton, que de ipſo tenentur, & que dicti W. & Robertus habuerunt ex dono & feoffamento Roberti de Moſeley, &c. ſalvo ſibi & heredibus ſuis rationabili relevio xx s̃. poſt mortem vel ceſſionem cujuſlibet abbatis [1].

55. Secundùm matriculum ep̃i, patronus eccleſie de *Nowſley* abbas Sc̃i Ebrulfi.

Habemus in Nowſley, ex dono Wil̃li de Martival, & cum aſſenſu Roberti comitis Leyc', quod in preſentiâ ejus factum fuit, duas virgatas terre. Confirmatur per Henricum VII. & Henricum VIII.

Mem', quòd cùm Rađus de Martiwaſt & Sara uxor Ricardi filii ſui debent canonicis regularibus Leyc' xiiii marc', & infra ſtatutum terminum eis reddere non potuerunt, dederunt eiſdem canonicis duas virgatas terre in Nowſley.

Wil̃lus Syſſon tenet ibi unum tenementum, unum toftum, & duas virgatas terre; & reddit xiiii s̃. & iii gallinas, & ſectam curie de Stowton, & commune fyne viii đ.—Solebat tenens ibi dare i panem ad natale Domini, & auxilium [2].

56. Eccleſie de *Scraptoft* patronus prior Coventrie; perſona Petrus inſtitutus per W. quondam Linc' ep̃m, ſolvens priori i marc' annuatim. Idem prior retinet decimas de dominico ſuo ibidem ab antiquo.

Habemus de eccleſiâ de Scraptoft, que quondam fuit capella de Humburſton, per manus prioris de Coventr', per viam compoſitionis inter ipſum & nos, annuatim x s̃.—Habemus ab eodem priore de Coventre, pro capellis de Schelton & Anſty, que quondam pertinebant ad matricem eccleſiam de Bulkinton, ſicut patet in cartâ Sc̃i Thome Cantuar' archiepiſcopi, ſcilicet per viam compoſitionis, x s̃.

Mem', quòd in cauſâ que vertebatur inter nos & priorem de Coventre & ejuſdem loci conventum ſuper eccleſiâ de Scraptoft, & de capellis de Anſty & Schelton, hoc modo communi aſſenſu & amicabili concordiâ compoſitum eſt; videlicet, quòd nos relinqueremus totum jus quod habuimus in predictis eccleſiâ & capellis. Et ſic habemus annuatim x s̃. de eccleſiâ de Scraptoft, & x s̃. pro capellâ de Schelton; ſumma xx s̃. quos quidem xx s̃. magiſter fabrice abbathie Leyc' percipit, & in perpetuum percipiet, apud Scraptoft, per manum prioris & conventûs de Coventr' qui pro tempore fuerint, ad duos anni terminos, ſcil' ad feſt' Paſche & Michaelis equalitèr [3].

57. Habemus in *Stoke*, ex dono Roberti de Craft, & confirmatione Amicie de Sapcote & Roberti de Campaniâ militis, unam carucatam terre, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis, in eſcambium pro molendino de Sapcote, quod predictus Robertus de Craft nobis antea dedit. Et mem', quòd quidam Wil̃lus de Stoke implacitavit nos de totâ dictâ carucatâ terre, cum pertin'. Et pro quietâ clamatione trium virgatarum de predictâ carucatâ terre dedimus ei quartam, pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo, reddend' nobis annuatim xviii đ. Et jam reddit nobis annuatim ii s̃. Et jam eſt tã. Cùm quidam J. Low, qui dictam virgatam terre perquiſivit, caſu, ex defectu ejus & negligentiâ, totum tenementum noſtrum incendio ignis ibidem deſtructum fuit, ipſo Joh̃e non habente unde nobis recompenſaret, obligavit ſe & heredes ſuos, ut patet in cartâ, ad augmentand' antiquum redditum (ſcil' xviii đ.) plus annuatim per vi đ. Et ſic jam reddit ii s̃.—Joh̃es Lowe tenet unum meſſuagium, unam virgatam terre liberè, quondam Rob̃ti Stoke; & redd' ii s̃. & ſect' hominum.

Wil̃ls Horne tenet i meſſ', unum croftum, iii virgatas terre, & redd' xxvii s̃. ſectam curie, cõe fyn; & veniet ad viſum franc' nr̃m de Bulkyngton, & ſolvet ad cõe fyn xii đ.

Habemus ibi viſum franc', ſicut patet per inquiſitionem quandam in Chartwary, in tenurâ fratris Wil̃li Charyte.

Mem', quòd heredes W. Baſſet de Sapcote & heredes Hugonis de Campaniâ defendent tenentes nunc manentes in duabus carucatis terre in Stoke & Sutton de feodo ſuo ab omni forinſeco ſervicio, ſicut patet in cartâ vel feoffamento [4].

58. *Kylby* eſt de parochiâ eccleſie de *Wyſtow*, ſicut ſcribitur in matriculo epiſcopi.

Habemus in Kylby, ex dono W. de Kylby, ad perpetuam firmam, unam virgatam terre, ſcil' illam virgatam terre quam Ecbetha vidua tenuit, cum toſto ad eandem virgatam pertinente, & cum medietate tofti unius quam prefato toſto accrevit juxta illud ad partem occidentem; & quatuor acras terre quas eis accrevit de dominico ſuo, duabus ſcil' ſuper Hon & duabus contra Loundinſes, cum prato quod vocatur Inſula atantron, &c.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono Wil̃li de Kyleby, & ex confirmatione regis Henrici II. &c. iii virgatas terre, quarum duas Hugo Preſbiter tenuit, & unam quam Edwardus Preſbiter tenuit; ſcil' illam quam Editha vidua tenuit, cum toſto ad eandem virgatam pertinente, & cum medietate tofti unius.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Wil̃li de Kylby, unam acram terre in campis de Kylby, cum pertinentiis, que vocatur Forland, & dimidiam acram in Turnedale, & ii rodas in Forte Medwe.

Habemus, ex dono Elie fratris W. de Kilby, dimidiam acram terre, cum pertinentiis, in campo de Kylby, que jacet in Turnedale, juxta culturam đni.

Mem', quòd Wil̃lus de Kyleby conceſſit per cartam ſuam, quòd haya ſua de Kyleby in tres divideretur, ſalvâ culturâ in Haleburgh, & una pars ſibi remaneret, & heredibus ſuis, ad paſcend' averia ſua; due alie partes remanerent Roberto filio Edwardi & heredibus ſuis, & ceteris hominibus abbatis ejuſdem ville, & hominibus ſuis de Kyleby, ad paſcenda averia ſua. Et in iſtâ cartâ vel compoſitione idem W. dedit predicto Roberto & heredibus ſuis, cum aſſenſu abbatis, i rodam in toftis juxta Hamelandam ejuſdem Roberti, & dim' rodam de dominico ſuo ſuper Malne, in eſcambium pro prato ejuſdem Roberti in Abbethurme & Gutulmeſholm, &c.

Habemus confirmationem iſtius carte per Robertum filium Thome de Maydewel, & confirmationem illius carte per Elizabetham & Leciam filias Roberti clerici de Kyleby; ſed ubi in primâ cartâ non habentur niſi iiii acre, ipſi habent vi acras.

Habemus quietam clamationem Ricardi filii Wil̃li clerici de Kyleby de toto jure ſuo & clameo quod habuit in duabus virgatis terre in Kyleby, & duobus toftis, ſcil' adjacentibus juxta toftum Radulphi Doleman, cum pratis, paſcuis, &c. exceptis tribus acris terre, & unâ rodâ prati in Barkykhul, & paſturâ unius bovis, & unâ placiâ, &c. quas pater ſuus dedit Elene ſorori ſue pro unâ acu annui redditûs.

Habemus ibi, ex dono predicti Ricardi, ſervitium unius acûs redditûs, quam Elena ſibi reddere conſuevit pro tribus acris terre & i rodâ.

Wil̃lus Wattꝰ tenet i meſſuagium, iii virgatas terre, i croftum. Reddit xxx s̃. ſectam curie ad Stoughton. Et habemus ibi weyſe & ſtreyſe, &c.

Mem', quòd nos feoffavimus Robertum filium Edwardi de Kyleby & heredes ſuos in unâ virgatâ terre in Kyleby, cum pertinentiis, &c. Reddit nobis annuatim ii s̃. viii đ. pro omni ſervitio, &c. ut in cartâ lxxxix inter cartas feoffamentorum Kyrkeb'.

Mem', quòd preceptum fuit ſeiſire in manus domini quandam peciam terre vocat' The Beak, quam magiſter de Saynſdewe tenet per ſervitium ad inveniend' unum capellanum ibidem quotidiè celebrare, & per ſervitium xii đ. annui redditûs, &c. ut in rotulo curiali, cujus dat' eſt anno regni Ricardi regis x° [5].

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. lxxxv. b. lxxvi. a. [2] Ibid. fol. cxiii. a. [3] Ibid. fol. cxxviii. b. [4] Ibid. fol. cxxxi. [5] Ibid fol. lxviii. b.

59. Collectanea ad eccleſiam de Thurneby & capellam de Stoughton in agro Leyceſtrenſi ſpectantia, ex Rentali Novo Generali à Gulielmo Charitee confecto, et in Bibliothecâ Bodleianâ adſervato, in gratiam domini Georgii Beaumont, baronetti, à Thomâ Hearne, A. M. fidelitèr excerpta ac deſcripta, xi° kal. Sextileis, ciↄdccviiii°.[1]

Thurnby. Habemus ibidem eccleſiam & rectoriam, cum decimis garbarum & feni, lini & canabi, in proprios uſus, ex dono Radulphi Pincerne, & ex confirmatione regis Henrici II. &c. & confirmatione fundatoris noſtri, cum capellâ de Stowton, cum terrâ ſubſcriptâ; que quidem terra pertinet ad eccleſiam. Unde matriculus epiſcopi: "Eccleſie de Thurnby patronus abbas Leiceſtrie, habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo; & habet capellam Stowton, habentem capellanum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam. Vicarius inſtitutus per H. epiſcopum Linc'." Et ſolvit nobis annuatim xxx ſolidos nomine penſionis[2], ſicut patet in ordinatione factâ per Hugonem ſecundum eccleſie Linc' epiſcopum, in hiis verbis: "Vicarius de Thurnby habebit totum altaragium, nomine vicarie ſue, in eâdem; & ſolvet abbati & conventui Leyc' xxx ſolidos per annum. Reſpondebit etiam de ſynodalibus; & habebit etiam ſocium capellanum." Et memorandum, quòd iſta penſio xxx ſolidorum recuperata fuit coram judice ordinario, die Sabbati proximo poſt feſtum ſancte Agathe Virginis, a° Dñi mccliii°.

Tenentes ad voluntatem.

Johannes Whyth tenet i meſſuagium, i croftum, ii virgatas terre; & reddit xxii ſolidos, iiii gallinas, & ii gallos.

Willielmus Palmer tenet i meſſuagium & i virgatam terre; & reddit xis̃. ii gallinas, & i gallum.

Thomas Palmer tenet i meſſuagium, i croftum, ii virgatas terre; & reddit xxs̃. iiii gallinas, & ii gallos.

Habemus ibidem orreum xlĩ. cum orto quod vocatur Barnyarde; in propriis manibus eſt.

Summa virgatarum terre v. Summa redditûs liii ſolidi, x galline, & v galli.

Omnes tenentes noſtri de Thurnby debent venire ad viſum francum noſtrum de Stocton; & ſolvunt ad commune ſyn xiiđ. Et omnes facient finem cum domino abbate in ingreſſu tenementorum ſuorum eo modo quo poterunt convenire.

Require conſuetudines tenentium in fine libri.

Habemus ibi weyſe & ſtreyf.

Habemus ibidem decimam garbarum & feni, que reddunt inter grana; ſed fenum cariatur ad grangiam de Stowton; & quandoque venditur pro iiis̃. iiiiđ. quod non plus valet.

Habemus ibidem unum pratum vocatum Thurnby Grene, aſſignatum nobis pro decimâ feni. Ac etiam omnes tenentes de Thurnby ex antiquo ſolebant reddere nobis iis̃. pro decimâ feni ultra pratum predictum. Et memorandum, quòd, licèt ex antiquo ſolebat reddi decima garbarum in villis de Thurnby & Buſby ad oſtia orreorum, tamen modò concedunt, pro ſe & ſuis in perpetuum, pro conſuetudine, reddere totam decimam garbarum in campis ſuper terris in tenuris ſuis.

Summa totalis, lviis̃. x galline, & v galli.

Reſolutiones; ſcilicet,

Archidiacono Leyc', pro procuratione, viis̃. viđ. ob. q̃.

Vicario ibidem iiii marc' in pecuniâ; & in granis ad voluntatem noſtram ultra penſionem xxxs̃. quam nobis annuatim reddere ſolebat.

Decima reſpondet xiiilĩ.; modò vilĩ. xiiis̃. iiiiđ. in granis[3].

Item in eâdem cartâ [originali *Fundator noſter*] confirmat omnes donationes quas homines totius terre ſue nobis fecerunt; ſcilicet, eccleſiam de Thurnby, ex dono Radulphi Pincerne, cum terris, decimis, &c.[4]

Habemus confirmationem Edwardi III. de omnibus poſſeſſionibus noſtris, & hoc nominatìm per propria vocabula, cum clauſulâ licet, ut patet per cartam ſuam; per quam cartam conceſſit nobis habere warennam in omnibus dominicis terris noſtris de Leyceſtriâ, Stocton, & Thurmaſton, &c.[5]

Stocton[6]. Habemus capellam in Stocton, ex dono Radulphi Pincerne, & ex confirmatione regis Henrici II. &c. cum confirmatione fundatoris noſtri, pertinentem ad matricem eccleſiam de Thurnby. Et debet habere capellanum reſidentem. Et nos habemus decimam garbarum & feni; ſed monachi Sc̃i Ebrulfi percipiunt duas partes garbarum ex antiquo, ſicut patet in matriculo epiſcopi in hiis verbis: "Eccleſie de Thurnby patronus abbas Leyc', & habet capellam Stocton, habentem capellanum reſidentem per matricem eccleſiam. Monachi Sc̃i Ebrulfi percipiunt ibi duas partes decimarum garbarum de dominico abbatis Leyc' & Johannis Friday," &c. pro quibus nos jam ſolvimus annuatim priori de Schene xxxiiis̃. iiiiđ.

Decima garbarum reddit inter grana.

Habemus ibidem pro decimâ feni xiiiis̃. per annum; ſed, ſecundùm antiqua Rentalia, habebamus pro decimâ feni totum Bromhill, quod continet xii acras; nunc dividitur inter tenentes noſtros. Et memorandum, quòd quelibet virgata terre in Stowton reddit pro decimâ feni iiiiđ.

Summa virgatarum xlii. Summa denariorum xiiiis̃.

Habemus ibidem decimam de molendinis, ſcilicet ventritico & equino, ſcilicet ii ſolidos.

Tenores cartarum fundatoris noſtri & aliorum benefactorum noſtrorum in Stowton.

Habemus totam Stoctonam, ex dono fundatoris noſtri, & ex confirmatione regis Henrici II. cum corpore ſuo, preter feodum Radulphi Friday, & terram quam idem Radulphus calumniatur in eâdem villâ, quam (ſcilicet villam) dedit nobis eodem die quo habitum noſtre religionis ſumpſit, ut patet in cartâ ſuâ primâ de Stoctonâ.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Rogeri Huſbond de Stocton, ii acras terre in eſcambium pro aliis certis terris noſtris quas nos dedimus ei, ut patet in cartâ noſtrâ.

Memorandum, quòd parochiani de Stocton moverunt materiam contra vicarium de Thurnby in curiâ de Stanforth pro exibicione unius diaconi in eccleſiâ de Stocton; pro quâ materiâ data eſt ſententia diffinitiva contra predictos parochianos in curiâ de arcubus Londonie, prout patet in compotis fratris Johannis Ratclif ſexto & ſeptimo.

Habemus ibidem, per conventionem factam inter nos & Radulphum Friday & homines ſuos, vi acras & dimidiam, cum prato in duabus culturis que vocantur Helmpittis Furlong & les longas Rodas, in eſcambium pro vi acris & dimidiâ, cum prato de dominico noſtro versùs meridiem, ſub villâ de Stocton juxta viam, &c. ut in conventione in ſecundo libro Chartwary.

Habemus ibi, ex dono Radulphi Friday, quatuor ſeliones jacentes inter vivarium noſtrum & regiam viam que ducit de Stretton apud Leyceſtriam ex auſtrali parte dicti vivarii, in eſcambium pro v ſelionibus terre noſtre ſuper Broc-furlong, ſimilitèr jacentibus, &c. ut in cartâ ſecundi libri Chartwary, & inter feoffamenta.

Memorandum, quòd preſentatum fuit in curiâ đni abbatis, tentâ apud Stowton, v° die Octobris, anno regni Henrici Quinti vii°, quòd Johannes Hotoft, armiger, tenet i meſſuagium & i virgatam terre in Stowton, que perquiſivit de Margaretâ Derlynge, que reddunt abbati Leyc' v ſolidos per annum. Item quòd tenet i meſſuagium & viii acras terre, que perquiſivit à Thomâ Burton, que reddunt iiis̃. per annum. Item quòd idem Johannes tenet iiii acras terre, quas perquiſivit de Thomâ Hankoc, & reddunt xviđ. quadrantem. Et quòd idem Johannes Hotoft, Robertus Tyllot, & Johanna [7] Zarowdale, tenent conjunctìm i meſſuagium & [8] v virgatas terre in Stowton; que quidem meſſuagium & terra nuper fuerunt

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[1] Theſe extracts, as far as relate to Thurnby and Stoughton, are here given from the MS. of Mr. Hearne, who had carefully digeſted it under the title, and for the purpoſe, above expreſſed, and with the ſhort prefatory notice already printed in p. 53.

[2] "Nota taxationem decimarum & ſententias diffinitivas pro primâ penſione," in margine, eâdem manu, ſed diſſimili atramento. T. H.

[3] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxli. b.

[4] Ibid. fol. ii. a.

[5] Ibid. fol. v. b.

[6] Ibid. fol. cxxxi. b. & ſeqq.

[7] Vel Yarowdale.

[8] Imprimis fuit vii; ſed literas numerales ii eadem, ut videtur, eraſit manus. T. H.

Thome Fryday, &, poſt deceſſum ſuum, Amicie uxoris ſue, &c.; poſt cujus obitum dicta meſſuagium & terra particularitèr acciderunt jure hereditario Magote, Amicie, & Johanne, filiabus predictorum Thome Friday & Amicie uxoris ejus. Et predicta Magota cepit in virum quendam Thomam Newman. Et predicta Amicia cepit in virum quendam Thomam Hanford. Et predicta Johanna cepit in virum quendam Robertum Zarowdale. Que quidem filie coheredes ſunt predictorum meſſuagii & terrarum; que quidem meſſuagium & terra reddere ſolebant ii s̃. ſicut patet in finali concordiâ. Et etiam dicta meſſuagium & terra debent ſectam curie de Stowton de tribus ſeptimanis in tres ſeptimanas, ex conceſſione Radulphi Fryday, anteceſſoris predicti Thome. Fryday, ſicut patet in Rotulis de Pyn & Geryn, & in Rotulis de Habemus [1]; & facit homagium, ſicut patet in tribus Rotulis de Habemus [1]. Et memorandum, quòd Radulphus Fryday, & heredes ſui poſt eum, tenuerunt v virgatas terre, viii toftos, per ſervicium ii s̃. per annum de abbate Leyc', ſicut patet in finali concordiâ, ſi benè & clarè intelligatur. Et Robertus comes, fundator noſter, dedit ei v virgatas terre in Stocton, cum toftis ſuis, ſicut patet in cartâ ſuâ; & debet ſectam pro eis, ut patet ſuprà.

Habemus ibidem duo tofta & vi acras terre, cum pertinentiis, quondam Johannis Braſyar, recuperata per breve de Ceſſavit, anno regni regis Henrici VI. poſt conqueſtum xviii°; que tofta & acre terre tenebantur de nobis per ſervicium iii s̃. ob̃. per annum; quorum vi acre, cum pertinentiis, jam ſunt in tenurâ Thome Yonge, ballivi; & ex duobus toftis factum eſt unum meſſuagium, & nunc eſt in tenurâ ejuſdem Thome Yonge, ballivi.

Habemus ibi, de perquiſito fratris Johannis Pomerey, abbatis, omnia illas terras & tenementa, redditus & ſervicia, cum pertinentiis, &c. que Willielmus Stowton habuit in villâ & in campis de Stowton; ſcilicet, unum meſſuagium, unam virgatam terre, iiii paſturas, &c. que tenebantur de nobis per ſervicium i libre piperis per annum; pro quibus dictus abbas ſolvit dicto Willielmo xx lĩ. Et habemus predicta omnia ex dono & feoffamento Ricardi Reynold, Jacobi Howton, & Henrici Enſworth, ſicut patet in cartâ ſextâ ſecundi libri de Chartwary.

Habemus ibi, de perquiſito abbatis & conventûs, omnia terras & tenementa, prata, paſcua, &c. que Thomas Warde habuit in villâ & in campis de Stowton; ſcilicet, i virgatam terre, i meſſuagium, & v paſturas, pro quibus ſolvimus dicto Thome vii lĩ. que antea tenebantur de nobis per ſervicium xx đ. & que habemus ex dono & feoffamento Willielmi Friſby, Johannis Habraham, & Henrici Enſworth, ſicut patet in cartâ duodecimâ ſecundi libri de Chartwary.

Habemus ibi, ut in cartâ decimâ-tertiâ ſecundi libri de Chartwary, de perquiſito abbatis & conventûs, & ex feoffamento Ricardi Nell & Roberti Curtes capellani, i meſſuagium, i cotagium, ii virgatas terre, v acras prati, & i acram paſture, que ipſi Ricardus & Robertus priùs habuerunt ex dono & feoffamento Johannis Beket & Margarete uxoris ſue; pro quibus ſolvimus dictis Johanni Beket & Margarete uxori ejus xiiii lĩ. vi s̃. viii đ. & ultra. Et que virgate terre, meſſuagium, &c. tenebantur de nobis per ſervicium duarum librarum piperis per annum, &c. Et memorandum, quòd Johannes Beket tenuit predictum cotagium & unam dim' virgatam terre de tribus predictis virgatis terre de Suthwyk per ſervicium iii s̃. per annum, quos nos jam ſolvimus eidem domino annuatim pro predicto cotagio & dimidiâ virgatâ terre.

Mem', quòd illud meſſuagium, virgate terre, &c. quondam Johannis Beleth & Margarete uxoris ſue, recuperata fuerunt per placitum in curiâ domini regis apud Weſtmonaſterium coram Roberto Danby & ſociis ſuis juſticiariis domini regis de banco, de termino Mich', anno regni regis Edwardi Quarti poſt conqueſtum primo, &c. ut in libro placitorum.

Habemus ibi, de perquiſito abbatis & conventûs, & ex dono & feoffamento Johannis Atkyne de Stowton, unum cotagium, vi acras terre, i paſturam, in villâ & campis de Stowton, pro quibus ſolvimus dicto Johanni iiii marcas, iii ſolidos, iiii denarios, modò in tenurâ Roberti Newton; & illud cotagium, cum predictis vi acris & paſturâ, oneratur annuatim cum i librâ cere ad lumen ſepulchri.

Habemus ibi, de perquiſito fratris Willi̇ Charyte, i toftum, i meſſuagium, & ii virgatas terre, quondam Thome de Warkanaby, que tenentur de abbate Leyc' per ſervicium [2].. ii đ. per annum.

Parcelle liberi redditûs, per diverſos donatores & feoffatores nobis collate, & annuatim reddite.

Habemus ibidem, de dono Ricardi de [3] Satrino, homagium & ſervicium Radulphi filii Hugonis, carpentarii, quod debet pro uno tofto, cum uno meſſuagio & unâ acrâ terre, videlicet, dimidiâ acrâ ſuper Woldfurlong, & dimidiâ acrâ ſuper montem uſque in pratum domini ville, & uno buto ſuper Wakeriſhul, unde ſolebat predictus Radulphus reddere ſacriſtarie beate Marie de Prato Leyc' xii đ. per annum.

Habemus ibidem, ex dono predicti Ricardi de [4] Sartrino, per aliam cartam, xii đ. per annum, ſolvendos per manus Walteri filii Radulphi, nepotis ſui, & heredum ſuorum, pro terrâ quam dedit eis in Stocton.

Conceſſimus, & per cartam noſtram confirmavimus, Ricardo filio Walteri de Stocton, & heredibus ſuis, illud toftum extra portam noſtram, ſcilicet, quod fuit Arneburch, cum pertinentiis ſuis. Reddit nobis annuatim xviii đ. & ii gallinas pro omni ſervicio, &c. ut in primâ cartâ inter feoffamenta.

Conceſſimus, & per cartam noſtram confirmavimus, Johanni Flori de Stocton, & heredibus ſuis, pro homagio & ſervicio ſuo, duas virgatas terre in Stocton, cum omnibus pertinentiis ſuis. Reddit nobis annuatim duas libras piperis pro omni ſervicio. Et ipſe J. Flori in capitulo noſtro, tactis ſacroſanctis [5], juravit, quòd verax & fidelis eccleſie noſtre exiſtet ubique in omnibus, &c. Iſtas ii virgatas terre jam habemus per emptionem à Johanne Beket, & recuperatas per placitum, &c. ut ſuprà, ut in cartâ tertiâ inter feoffamenta.

Conceſſimus, & per cartam noſtram confirmavimus, Amicie filie Ketilbu, & heredibus ſuis, unam virgatam terre in Stocton. Reddit nobis annuatim vi s̃. viii đ. Iſtam virgatam terre tenet modò Johannes [6] Ganult; & pro iſtâ conceſſit & confirmare quietè clamavit nobis totum jus & clameum quod habuit inmittendi quinque averia ſua & i equum in paſturam, ubicunque averia noſtra depaſcerentur, & demandam unius quarterii frumenti, &c. ut in cartâ.

Habemus ibidem xx đ. per annum ex heredibus Thome filii Willielmi Edyth de Stowton, exeuntes ex quartâ parte unius dimidie virgate terre in Stocton, & quartâ parte unius meſſuagii, que ipſe habuit ex dono Alicie filie Walteri Hemerey, &c. ut patet in cartâ quintâ. Iſta eſt quarta pars illius virgate terre quam J. [7] Gamult tenet.

Conceſſimus, & per cartam noſtram confirmavimus, Johanni Dawe, & heredibus ſuis, quendam ſitum ſive montem molendini ventritici, cum foſſâ ejuſdem montis, & ſex pedibus terre in latitudine, [8] circumdatam totam foſſam illam in Stocton, cum unâ rodâ terre ibidem jacente inter viam vocatam Derbye-wey ex parte auſtrali, & terrâ domini de Suthwyk ex parte boreali, & extendit ſe à viâ regiâ vocatâ Thurnby-wey ex parte orientali uſque viam vocatam Derby-wey. Reddit nobis annuatim xii đ.

Modò habemus illud molendinum ex perquiſitione fratris Willi̇ Charyte, quod conſtabat ei xx lĩ. Reddit xl s̃. per annum.

Ad curiam tentam apud Stowton, die Lune proximâ poſt feſtum Sc̃i Leonardi, anno regni Henrici Quarti ſeptimo, duodecim jurati, videlicet, Rogerus Prior, Johannes Symſon, Johannes Bole [9], Johannes Elyot, Johannes Lewen, Johannes Peek, Johannes Tokeby, Johannes Ley, Robertus Smyth de Hungurton, Willielmus Man, Willielmus Bacheler, & Willielmus Palmer, dicunt ſuper ſacramentum ſuum, quòd Johannes Hotoft tenet de domino abbate Leyc' certas terras & tenementa in Stowton, quondam Willielmi Hotoft patris ſui, reddendo inde annuatim per annum xii đ. retro v annis ſummam v s̃.

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[1] Sic.

[2] Hujus ſummæ prima pars detrita eſt; ſed x fuiſſe videtur. T. H.

[3] Infra, *Sartrino.*

[4] Vide paulò ſupra.

[5] Adde *evangeliis.*

[6] Vide paulò infra, ubi *Gamult* ſcribitur.

[7] Supra *Ganult.*

[8] In MS. *circundat.* compendioſè. T. H.

[9] Q. Bale?

Item dicunt, quòd idem Johannes tenet i meſſuagium & i virgatam terre, quondam Margarete Darlyng; & reddit per annum v s̃. retro ii annis ſummam x s̃.

Item, quòd idem Johannes tenet iii acras terre, quondam Thome Hancok, & reddit per annum xvi đ. quadrantem, retro iiii annis ſummam v s̃. v đ.

Memorandum, quòd Radulphus Fryday dedit Margerie, filie ſue, ii virgatas terre, reddendo ſibi annuatim xii đ. & dim' lī. piperis; que quidem ii virgate terre priùs tente fuerunt de abbate Leyc' per ſervicium xii đ. per annum; & que quidem ii virgate poſtea fuerunt Johannis Warknaby, de quo frater W. Charyte perquiſivit dictas ii virgatas terre. Reddit domino Marcas xii đ. & dim' lī. piperis.

Tenentes ad voluntatem.

Thomas Yonge, ballivus noſter, cuſtodit ibidem manerium noſtrum, cum pertinentiis ſuis, videlicet, ortis, clauſuris, pomario, vivario, columbari, cum terris dominicalibus continentibus ccxiii acras terre per majus centum; & cum granis & fenis de dominicis & decimalibus; & cum incremento & proficuo cc ovium, cum vaccis, equabus, ſuilibus, & cum exitubus earum, &c. que omnia hìc non arentantur, neque extenduntur, quòd in propriis manibus noſtris ſunt; tamen valent nobis per annum, ut dicitur, ſecundùm eſtimationem ultra repriſas.

Memorandum, quòd ballivus de Stocton ſolet reportare ad abbathiam Leyc' de decimâ garbarum de Stowton & Evyngton $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iii}}$[1] quarteria ordei, xx quarteria frumenti, vi quarteria ſiliginis, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ quarteria piſarum.

Terre dominicales reſponderunt xvi lī. xv s̃. modò reſpondent viii lī.

Decima reſpondet xvii lī. modò iiii lī. x s̃.

Summa terrarum dominicarum in culturâ in omnibus campis.

Memorandum, quòd ſunt in dominico ccxiii acre per majus centum, quas abbas & conventus colunt in omnibus campis preter le Neweclos, quondam in culturâ, que eſtimatur ad octo acras; videlicet, in campo boreali verſùs Thurnby $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{v}}$ acras, videlicet, $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ infra foſſam, & xx acras extra foſſam; & in campo orientali vocato Longwong in unâ culturâ inter Kaſpergate & Longbygate, & continet in ſe xviii acras; & vii rode inſimilitèr jacentes, buttantes in Longbygate; & v rode inſimilitèr jacentes, buttantes ſimilitèr into Longbygate; & v acre jacentes ſuper Medewynterſtykkes; & v acre extendunt ſe juxta Longbygate; & v acre, que ſe extendunt à fine ville, buttantes ſuper Longbygate; & viii acre ſubtus villâ ex parte auſtrali; & xvi acre in unâ clauſurâ vocata The Wyndyard. Item in campo auſtrali ſuper le Brokfurlong viii acre juxta Brymmilſyke; & in culturâ vocatâ Nicolſwong v acre; & $\overset{\text{xx}}{\text{iiii}}$ acre inſimilitèr jacentes in unâ culturâ inter Smalthorngate & Knyton-more.

Prata dominicalia in Howton-more.

Memorandum, quòd abbas Leyc' habet pratum dominicale in Howton-more, quod cariatur apud Stocton manerium domini ibidem, videlicet, una pecia prati apud le Netherforth, vocati Galbyforth, quod continet in ſe per eſtimationem duas carectas feni. Item alia eſt pecia prati apud le Overforth, vocati Bullokkesforth, & continet in ſe unam carectam feni. Item una pecia prati vocati le Bayly Medewe, & continet in ſe unam carectam feni. Item una pecia prati vocati Bandilands, quod continet in ſe iiii carectas feni. Item alia pecia prati vocati Schulſyke, & continet in ſe iii carectas feni. Item alia pecia prati vocati Watmore, & continet in ſe quaſi unam carectam feni. Item alia pecia prati vocati Stucfold, & continet in ſe unam carectam & dimidiam feni. Item alia[2] prati vocati Pyndermedew, & continet in ſe unum parvum cok feni. Item alia eſt pecia prati aggregati de cheviciis ſelionibus, vocati Hewedeſmedewe, & continet in ſe v carectas feni.

Memorandum, quòd habemus decimam garbarum & feni de xii ſelionibus, & de omnibus pratis noſtris & hominum noſtrorum in morâ de Howton ſitis, &c. ſicut patet per ſententiam diffinitivam dictam coram judicibus ordinariis, &c. Acta anno ab Incarnatione Domini m°cc° triceſimo-nono, &c. ut in compoſitione que eſt in ſecundo libro de Chartwary verſùs finem libri.

Prata abbatis Leyc' in Howton-more inter tenentes.

In Sykkedole viii acre & dim'.

In Whynedoles viii acre & i roda.

In Eſterdoles x acre.

In Teneacras v acre & dim'.

In Newdole vii rode.

In Bromhyll vii acre.

In More-hedde ix acre & i roda.

In Galbyſcroft ii rode.

Item in unâ peciâ prati ibi, annis communibus, ii carecte feni.

In aliâ peciâ prati i carecta.

In Holmeſyke ii acre.

Super Hylmarehaw xiii ſeliones. Item eſt ibi una pecia terre, que vocatur Corona Abbatis, continens xi ſeliones. Item eſt ibi alia pecia, que vocatur Galbefirth, continens xi ſeliones. Iſtas xxxiiii ſeliones tenet tota villa de Howton, & reddit v s̃.

Pratum de Howton-more diviſum inter tenentes noſtros, prout modò dividuntur inter eos.

Robertus Bayly tenet ibi unam peciam prati vocat' Bullokysforthe, continentem iii carectas.

Item idem tenet unam peciam prati vocati Heydeſmedow, continentem v carectas.

Matilda Batte tenet vii rodas & ii pecias prati, continentes iii carectas feni.

Willielmus Philip tenet iii acras. Johannes Dorman tenet iii acras. Johannes Batte tenet iii acras. Johannes Palmer tenet xiii rodas & dim'. Alyn Bolſener tenet iii acras & dim'. Willielmus Segrave tenet x rodas. Johannes Beton tenet v acras & ii rodas. Willielmus Waren tenet iii rodas. Thomas Swan tenet x rodas. Johannes Orlande tenet unam peciam prati, vocati Bandlandys, continentem xix rodas. Rogerus Elyot tenet iiii acras & i rodam. Robertus Sawnderſon tenet vi acras & dim' rodam. Item unam peciam prati, vocati Bullokyforth, continentem iiii carectas. Item idem tenet i rodam. Thomas Bayly tenet xv rodas & dim'. Henricus Walker tenet ix rodas. Tenentes de Howton tenent certas pecias terre, ut ſupra in Howton.

Item clauſure ſunt infra manerium, ſcilicet, Okley, Wyndeyarde, Hardmydo, Newcloſe, & Flokmydo.

Iſte clauſure ſunt extra manerium, ſcilicet, Sowthefeld, Northemedo.

Tenentes ad voluntatem.

Robertus Bayle tenet i meſſuagium, i croftum, ii virgatas terre & i quarteriam, xii paſturas; & reddit xxvii s̃.

Matilda Bate tenet i meſſuagium, i virgatam terre, quondam W. Stowton, iiii paſturas; & reddit xiii s̃. iiii đ.

Eadem Matilda tenet i toftum, i virgatam terre, viii paſturas; & reddit xi s̃.

Willielmus Philyp tenet i meſſuagium, i virgatam terre & dim', vi paſturas; & reddit xv s̃. iiii đ.

Johannes Dorman tenet i meſſuagium, ii virgatas terre, vi paſturas; & reddit ii s̃.

Johannes Bate tenet i meſſuagium & dim' virgatam terre & plus, & iiii paſturas; & reddit vii s̃.

Johannes Palmer tenet i meſſuagium, i croftum, ii virgatas terre, viii paſturas; & reddit xxiii s̃. iiii đ.

Alyn Bolſhen tenet i meſſuagium, ii virgatas terre, viii paſturas; & reddit xx s̃.

Thomas Yonge, ballivus, tenet i meſſuagium, iii quarterias terre, iii paſturas; & reddit vi s̃. iiii đ.

Willielmus Segrave tenet i meſſuagium, i virgatam terre, v paſturas; & reddit ix s̃.

Johannes Beton tenet i meſſuagium, iii virgatas terre, xii paſturas; & reddit xxxvi s̃. viii đ.

Johannes Newton tenet i cotagium, & i quarteriam terre, i paſturam; & reddit iiii s̃. & unam libram cere ad lumen ſepulchri.

Willielmus Waren tenet i meſſuagium & dim' virgatam terre, ii paſturas; & reddit vi s̃.

Johannes Orlande tenet i meſſuagium, i croftum, iii virgatas terre, xii paſturas; & reddit xxx s̃.

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[1] Id eſt, *ſexaginta*; quod & de ſequentibus notandum. T. H.

[2] Deeſt vox *pecia*.

Thomas Swan tenet i meſſuagium, i virgatam terre & dim', vi paſturas; & reddit xviii s̄.

Rogerus Elyot tenet i meſſuagium, i croftum, iii virgatas terre, & xii paſturas; & reddit xxx s̄.

Robertus Sawnderſon tenet i meſſuagium, ii virgatas terre & i quarteriam, ix acras terre, xii paſturas; & reddit xxxi s̄.

Thomas Bayly tenet i meſſuagium, i croftum, ii virgatas terre, x paſturas; & reddit xxiiii s̄.

Henricus Walkar tenet i cotagium, & i quarteriam terre, i paſturam; & reddit iiii s̄.

Willielmus Grenam tenet i meſſuagium, i virgatam terre, iiii paſturas; & reddit xii s̄.

Thomas Lewen tenet i toftum, dimidiam virgatam terre, & ii paſturas; & reddit vi s̄.

Johannes Wedyrbon tenet i cotagium; & reddit ii s̄.

Willielmus Filip tenet i meſſuagium, i toftum, ii virgatas terre; & reddit xvii s̄.

Johannes Sybulley tenet molendinum; & reddit xl s̄.

Summa redditûs voluntarii, cum molend', xix lī. xvi s̄.

Summa omnium virgatarum xxxiiii, & una quarteria.

Summa omnium virgatar' in totâ villâ xlviii & dim'.

Memorandum, quòd quelibet virgata ſolebat reddere ii gallinas. Sic & cotarii; & facere certa opera, ut patet in fine libri. Et ſolebat dare hariotas, ſicut patet in Rotulis de Releviis, Wardis, &c.

Tenentes liberi.

Dominus Johannes Barre, miles, tenet viii toſta & v virgatas terre, quondam Radulphi Friday; & reddit ii s̄. &c. ut patet in finali concordiâ.

Johannes Gamul tenet i meſſuagium, i virgatam terre, quondam Thome Lewen; & reddit v s̄. iii đ. liberè. Remanet, ſicut patet per Rotulam Curialem.

Thomas Lewen tenet i meſſuagium & i virgatam terre, quondam Willi Gaylard; & reddit liberè iiii s̄.

Henricus Colfox tenet i toftum & i quarteriam terre, quondam Radulphi Friday; & reddit iiii đ ob̄.

[1] Dominus Johannes Barre, miles, tenet i meſſuagium, i virgatam terre, quondam Margarete Darlyng. Reddit v s̄.

Idem Johannes Barre tenet i toftum, viii acras terre, quondam Thome Burton, poſtea Johannis Hotoft; & reddit iii s̄.; ſolebat reddere iiii s̄.

Idem Johannes Barre tenet i capitale meſſuagium, quondam Johannis Hotoft; & reddit xii đ. [Et iiii acras terre, quondam Thome Hancok; & reddit xvi đ. q̄. Idem tenet v virgatas terre & viii toſta. Reddit ii s̄.] [2].

Summa liberi redditûs xviii s̄. vii đ. ob̄.

Reſolutiones; ſcilicet, priori de Schene xl s̄. Domino de Suthewyk iii s̄. Sepulchro Domini i lib̄. cere. Item đno Marcas xii đ. & dim' libram piperis.

Habemus in Stoc̄ton viſum francum de omnibus tenentibus noſtris illius manerii, tam de liberis tenentibus quàm voluntariis, cum omnibus libertatibus ad eum pertinentibus, ad quem venient omnes tenentes noſtri de Hungurton, de Babgrave [3], de Yngwarby, de Humburſton, de Nowſeley, de Burton, de Kylby, de Knyton, de Thurnby, & Flekney.

Et ſolvunt ad commune fyn omnes tenentes noſtri de Stowton xi s̄. viii đ.

Summa totalis xxii lī. iii s̄. ii đ. ob̄. cum decimis feni, molendinorum, & communi fyn.

Habemus quietam clamationem Rogeri Quincy, comitis Wyntonienſis, de omni demandâ, ſectâ curie, & de toto jure quod habuit ſuper viſu franco, &c. que à nobis vel tenentibus noſtris in feodo ſuo exigebat, &c.

Memorandum, quòd ſunt ibi ii virgate terre, nuper Johannis Browne, jure Agnetis uxoris ſue, filie Johannis Warknaby; quarum unam Thomas Warknaby de Warknaby modò tenet; & Margareta Synder de Stoc̄ton tenet aliam. Modò habemus eas duas virgatas terre per acquiſitionem fratris W. Charyte.

Omnes tenentes noſtri de Stoc̄ton debent ſolvere ingreſſum domino abbati ſecundùm quod poſſunt finire cum ipſo.

Habemus in Stoc̄ton liberam piſcariam in [4] ſtangno; & liberam warennam.

Et habemus liberam warennam in omnibus terris noſtris ibidem.

Omnes clauſure noſtre ibidem foſſis ſeparabiles nobis ſunt omni tempore anni.

Require terrarium breve de terris dominicalibus, & aliud de terris Edeke in terrario fratris W. Charyte.

Habemus ibi weyf & ſtreyf, &c.

Memorandum, quòd ſolebamus habere ibidem unum gregem, ſcilicet, cc & dim' ovium.

Stokton reſpondit xxvi lī. xiiii s̄. Modò reddit xvii lī. xi s̄. [5]

Reſolutiones.

Stoc̄ton. Priori de Schene, pro duabus partibus decimarum de dominicis noſtris ibi & Johannis Friday, & pro duabus garbis unius virg' terre in Buſſeby, xl s̄.

Capellano ibi, xiiii s̄. de decimâ feni ibi.

Vicario ibi, ii s̄. de decimâ molendinorum ventritici & equini, pertinentium nobis.

Domino de Marcas, pro ii virgatis terre quondam Thome Warknaby, xii đ. & dim' libram piperis.

Domino de Suthwyk, pro uno cotagio & dimidiâ virgatâ terre, quondam Johannis Beket, iii s̄.

Eccleſie de Stowton, ad lumen ſepulchri, pro i cotagio & vi acris terre, quondam Johannis Atkyn, i libram cere per tenentes.

Thurnby. Archidiacono Leyc', pro procuratione, vii s̄. vi đ. ob̄. q̄. [6]

Vicario ibi, iiii marc' in pecuniâ, & iii s̄. vi đ. pro ſynodalibus jam in novo; & in granis ad voluntatem noſtram. Ultra penſionem, ſcilicet xxx s̄. quam annuatim reddere ſolebat.

Stokton reddit xviii lī. xiiii s̄. vii đ. ob̄.

Thurnby reddit liii s̄. x gallinas, & v gallos. [7]

Stoc̄ton reddit xxii lī. iii s̄. ii đ. ob̄ preter decimam garbarum, & preter proventus manerii, ſcilicet, ovium, agnorum, lane, granorum, &c.

Thurnby lvii s̄. iiii đ. x gallinas, v gallos, preter decimam garbarum & feni [8].

Thurnby. Quelibet virgata terre de Thurnby ſolebat reddere i gallum & ii gallinas.—Summa virgatarum v. Summa gallorum & gallinarum xv.

Stoc̄ton. Quelibet virgata terre ſolebat reddere ii gallinas.—Summa virgat' xxx. Summa gallinar' $\overset{xx}{iii}$.

Item diverſi cotarii ibidem ſolebant reddere gallinam [9].

Molerdina de *Stowton*, unum ad ventum, aliud aquaticum, reſponderunt iiii lī. [anno Domini cIↄcccxci° [10].]

Decima molendini de Stowton ventritici reddit xii đ.

Decima molendini de Stowton equini, xii đ. [11]

Decima molendini de *Thurnby* [12].

Vicarius de *Thurnby* reddit xxx s̄. in augmentationem, terminis Mich' & Paſch' [13].

Stoc̄ton. Quelibet virgata dat ibi per annum iiii đ. Summa virgatarum .... [14]. Summa denariorum xiiii s̄. Et, ſecundùm antiqua Rentalia, habuimus pro decimâ feni unam placeam prati vocati Bromhyl, quod continet xii acras; jam illud dividitur inter tenentes noſtros [15].

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[1] "‸ *Modò dominus de Marcas*" ſupra lineam ab eâdem manu, diverſo atramento. T. H.

[2] Voces uncis incluſæ ab auctore additæ ſunt poſt liberi redditûs ſummam integram collectam. T. H.

[3] Alibi *Baggrave* ſcribitur.

[4] Ita MS. pro *ſtagno*.

[5] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxxxi. & ſeqq.

[6] Ibid. fol. cli. a.

[7] Ibid. fol. clvi. ſub titulo *Rotulæ de Pyn.*

[8] Ibid. fol. clviii. ſub hoc titulo: *Summæ totales omnium receptuum cujuſlibet villæ vel loci hìc ſubſequentes, nobis pertinentes.*

[9] Ibid. fol. clix. b. ſub hoc titulo: *Rentale de omnibus caponibus, gallinis, & gallis, liberis & voluntariis, nobis pertinentibus, prout tenentes nobis reddere ſolebant. Item de ovis.*

[10] Ibid. fol. clx. b. ſub titulo *Molendina Dominicalia*, ex Rotulâ le Pyn.

[11] Ibid. ſub titulo *Decima Molendinorum.*

[12] Summa non conſtat; uti nec de aliis quibuſdam molendinis, quorum in Rentali mentio facta eſt; neque de molendino in hâc parochiâ, ſub *molendinorum* titulo, quicquam dixit auctor. T. H.

[13] Ibid. fol. clxi. a. ſub titulo *Penſiones Vicariorum.*

[14] Deeſt numerus virgatarum; ſed eſt ſpatium. Lege xlii. T. H.

[15] Ibid. fol. clvii. a. ſub titulo *Decima Feni.*

Thurnby [1]. Habemus ibi unum pratum vocatum Thurnby-gren, aſſignatum nobis pro decimâ feni; ac etiam conſuevimus habere ii s̃. de villatâ ultra predictum pratum ex antiquo. Et fenum inde proveniens eſtimatur ad iii carectas ad dim', pret' iii s̃. iiii đ.

Anno Domini mccclxxxx. *Stocton*, de decimis & dominicis; frumentum, xli quarteria, &c. [ut ſupra] [2].

Stokton ſolebat reddere & ſolvere ante peſtilentiam xvii lĩ. xvi s̃. [3]

Stocton, de decimis. Frumentum, viii quarteria, &c. [ut ſupra.] [4]

Stocton reddit xi s̃. viii đ.; ſolebat reddere, cum membris, xiiii s̃. viii đ.
Thurnby reddit xii đ. [5]

Stocton. Johannes Gamul tenet i meſſuagium & i virgatam terre, quondam Thome Lewen. Reddit v s̃. iii đ. rem'.

Thomas Lewen tenet i meſſuagium & i virgatam quondam Willielmi Gaylard. Reddit iiii s̃.

Radulphus Friday tenet i toftum & i quartronam terre, quondam Ricardi Fryday. Reddit iiii đ. oƀ.

Dominus Johannes Barre, miles, tenet i meſſuagium & i virgatam terre, quondam Margarete Darlyng. Reddit v s̃.

Idem dominus Johannes tenet i toftum & viii acras terre, quondam Thome Burton, poſtea Johannis Hotoft. Reddit iii s̃. homagium.

Idem dominus Johannes tenet capitale meſſuagium [& vi virgatas terre, quondam Thome Fryday, que ſolebant reddere ii s̃. & ſectam curie hom'.

Idem dominus tenet iiii acras terre, quondam Thome Hancok; & reddit xvi đ. q̃. [6]]

Sunt ibi ii virgate terre, quondam Joħis Browne, jure Agnetis uxoris ſue, filie Johannis Warknaby; quarum unam Thomas Warknaby de Warknaby modò tenet; & Margareta Pynder tenet aliam: que tenentur de abbate Leyc' per acquiſitionem fratris W. Charyte.

Summa levatorum xvii s̃. vii đ. oƀ. [7]

Arreragia.

Apud *Stowton*, vi s̃. iii đ. oƀ. Indè recuperati per fratrem W. Charite xix đ. oƀ. Item conſuetudines tenentium ibi, ut in le Pyn Regiſtro.

Thurnby, ii s̃. pro decimâ feni, ultra pratum aſſignatum pro decimâ, & [8] galline [9].

Arreragia penſionum vicariorum.

De vicario de Thurnby xxx s̃. [10]

Arreragia eorum qui debent adventum vel ſectam ad curias noſtras, & non faciunt; ſcilicet, tenentes noſtri, &c. Heres domini Johannis Barre, militis, pro vii virgatis terre & dim' in Stowton. Tenentes noſtri de Humburſton, de Nowſley, de Knyton, de Flekney, debent ſectam ad viſum noſtrum de Stowton, & non faciunt [11].

Inter privilegia pontificum confirmationis Urbani III. meminit anno Gratie ciↄclxxx°, quâ totam Stoctonam, & quicquid donavit comes Leyceſtrie corroboravit [12].

Hundredum de *Gartre* [13].

Stoughton. Habemus in Stoughton totam villam, preter feodum Radulphi Friday, ex dono fundatoris noſtri, cum corpore ſuo, de quo cepit habitum canonici inter nos. Et colimus ibi in culturis prout jacent in diverſis locis, ſicut pleniùs continetur in libro terrarum de dominicis confecto.

Et, preter predictas terras in Stoughton, habemus vi culturas terre in Houghton-more, que ſcribuntur in dicto libro, & que pertinent ad Stoughton. Et tam nos quàm tenentes noſtri de Stoughton habemus ibidem prata, & aliquam eorum terram arabilem. Et habemus ibi eccleſiam de Stoughton, que eſt capella matricis dicte de Thurneby, cujus decimas percipimus in villâ de Stoughton. Et habemus pro decimâ feni totum Bromhil, quod continet xii acras.

Tenentes in villenagio.

Juliana Hemri tenet i meſſuagium integrum, & i virgatam terre continentem xxiiii acras, & prati; & reddit xii s̃. ii g. [14]

Rogerus Aſtel tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem ut ſuprà, & i prati; & reddit xiii s̃. vi đ. ii g.

Johannes de Thorpe tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem ut ſuprà, & prati; & reddit xx s̃. ii g.

Adelina Pertre, pro i meſſuagio, & i virgatâ terre continente ut ſuprà, & prati; & reddit xii s̃. ii g.

Rogerus Palmer tenet i meſſuagium integrum, & dimidiam virgatam continentem xii acras prati; & reddit vii s̃. i g.

Rogerus Owyn tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem xxiiii acras, & prati; & reddit xii s̃. ii g.

Rogerus filius Henrici tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem ut ſuprà, & prati; & reddit xii s̃. ii g.

Hugo Howeman tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem ut ſuprà; & reddit xii s̃. ii g.

Rogerus de Barkeby tenet medietatem i meſſuagii, & dimidiam virgatam continentem xii acras, & i acram terre, cum paſturâ ad animalia, & prati; & reddit ix s̃. viii đ. i g.

Willielmus de Freſiby tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem xxiiii acras, & prati; & reddit xii s̃. ii g.

Inecta Odard tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem ut ſuprà, & prati; & reddit xii s̃. ii g.

Johannes Odard tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam continentem ut ſuprà, & v rodas prati; & reddit xiiii s̃. i đ. ii g.

Robertus Howſone tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem ut ſuprà, & prati; & reddit xii s̃. ii g.

Robertus Makeles tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem ut ſuprà, & prati; & reddit xii s̃. ii g. Idem Robertus tenet commune furnum; & reddit iiii s̃.

Alicia Gerneys tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem ut ſuprà, & prati; & reddit xii s̃. ii g.

Rogerus Ston tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem ut ſuprà, & prati; & reddit xii s̃. ii g.

Willielmus de Anſty tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem ut ſuprà, & prati; & reddit xii s̃. ii g.

Robertus de Hemyngton tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem ut ſuprà, & prati; & reddit xii s̃. ii g.

Johannes Hobbeſone tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem ut ſuprà, & prati; & reddit xii s̃. ii g.

Radulphus Rogerſone tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem ut ſuprà, & prati; & reddit xii s̃. ii g.

Rogerus Sire tenet i meſſuagium & i virgatam terre continentem ut ſuprà, & prati; & reddit xii s̃. ii g.

Idem Rogerus tenet dim' rodam pro toftebote. Idem Rogerus tenet aliud furnum commune & reddit v s̃.

Willielmus Jonſone tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem ut ſuprà, & dim' rod', & prati; & reddit xii s̃. ii đ. ii g.

Johannes Homma tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem ut ſuprà, & iii rodas & dim' terre pro toftebote prati; & reddit xiii s̃. i đ. ii g.

Eleanora Owyn tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem ut ſuprà, & prati; & reddit ii s̃. ii g.

Matilda Makeles tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem ut ſuprà, & prati; & reddit xii s̃. ii g.

Willielmus Jonſone tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre cont' xii acras, & prati; & reddit xii s̃. i g.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. clxvii. b. ſub titulo *Decima Feni*.

[2] Ibid. fol. clxix. b. Vide ſupra, p. 90.

[3] Ibid. fol. clxxi. a. ſub titulo *Capelle, Firme, & Maneria, ante peſtilentiam*. [Peſtilentia fuit anno ciↄcccxlvi°.] Vide p. 90.

[4] Ibid. fol. clxxi. b.

[5] Ibid. fol. clxxii b. ſub titulo *Communes Fines per annum*.

[6] Uncis incluſa, poſt levatorum rationem ſubductam ab auctore addita. T. H.

[7] Ibid. fol. clxxxi. a. ſub titulo *Novum Rentale de liberis Redditibus tantùm*.

[8] Forſan *gallinas*.

[9] Ibid. fol. clxxxiii. a. ſub titulo *Arreragia collecta & aggregata per fratrem W. Charyte ex diverſis Rentalibus novis & antiquis*.

[10] Ibid. fol. clxxxiii. a.

[11] Ibid. fol. clxxxiii. b.

[12] Ibid. fol. clxxxv. b.

[13] Ex Rentali de *Geryn*, apud Rentale de Charyte, fol. cxciv. & ſeqq.

[14] i. e. *gallos*, ut opinor. T. H.

Thomas Houthehul tenet I meſſuagium, & I virgatam terre continentem XXIIII acras, & prati; & reddit XII s̃. II g. Summa virgatarum terrarum XXVIII & dim'.—Summa denariorum iſtius redditûs XVI lī. XVII s̃. VI đ. oƀ. q̃. Summa g. LIII.

Et memorandum, quòd II virgate antiquitùs in villenagio arentate ſunt in manu noſtrâ, preter certas acras perpoſt arentatas; de quibus poſt fiet mentio.

Et ſciendum, quòd predicti tenentes facient villanas conſuetudines, ut in redemptione carnis & ſanguinis, callagiis [1], & aliis operationibus cotidiè cum furcis & flagellis, & omnibus aliis conditionibus villanis, abbati & ſucceſſoribus ſuis ad voluntatem ſuam in perpetuum.

Et ſciendum, quòd, ſecundùm primam taxationem villanorum tempore Henrici abbatis, operatio cujuſlibet virgate terre, ſine redditu & auxilio, valet per annum XII s̃. III đ.; &, ſecundùm taxationem ſecundam ſeptem nativorum, factam coram eodem abbate H. poſt Paſcham, anno Domini CIↃCCLV°, operatio cujuſlibet virgate terre, ſine redditu & auxilio, valet per annum IX s̃. V đ.

Tenentes terrarum de novo arrentatarum.

Rogerus le Palmer tenet dim' acram ad placitum XI đ.

Rogerus Henriſon III acras & III rodas ad placitum; & reddit V s̃. IX đ.

Hugo Howeman tenet II acras & dim' ad placitum; & reddit IIII s̃. VII đ.

Willielmus de Freſsby tenet II acras ad placitum; & reddit III s̃. IIII đ.

Rogerus Ston tenet VI acras ad placitum; & reddit IX đ.

Johannes Hobeſone tenet I acram ad placitum; & reddit XX đ.

Radulphus Rogerſon tenet I acram, II rodas & dim' ad placitum; & reddit II s̃. XI đ.

Rogerus Sire tenet V rodas ad placitum; & reddit XV đ.

Summa acrarum XVIII acre, II rode & dim'.

Summa denariorum iſtius redditûs XXIX s̃. V đ.

Cotarii, tenentes terram antiquam preter virgatas predictas.

Thomas Heryng tenet I cotam, I acram & dimid' terre, & de novâ terrâ III rodas, ad placitum; & reddit V s̃. IX đ.

Robertus Scheperd tenet VI acras, I rodam, nove terre, ad placitum; & reddit XII s̃. VI đ.

Willielmus Attpertre tenet dimidiam acram nove terre nunc [2] in ma. A. Mich. XLI. ad placitum; & reddit XII đ.

Thomas Attpertre tenet I cotam & II acras terre, cum paſturis & bonis, ad placitum; & reddit IX s̃. III đ.

Nicholaus de Queniburgh tenet I cotagium ad placitum; & reddit II s̃. VI đ.

Johannes Coberd tenet I cotagium, IIII acras, II rodas & dimidiam terre, ad placitum; & reddit XII s̃. I đ.

Johannes Outhehill tenet I cotam, & III acras terre, & VIII acras & dimidiam nove terre, ad placitum; & reddit XX s̃. VI đ.

Willielmus de Digby tenet I cotagium, & V rodas terre, & II rodas nove terre, cum paſturâ I animalis, ad placitum; & reddit VI s̃.

Rogerus le Smyth tenet I cotam & III acras terre, cum paſturâ I animalis, & dimidiâ acrâ terre de eſcambio ad placitum; & reddit VIII s̃. I đ.

Et ſciendum, quòd II acre quas tenebat ſunt in manu domini; & habet predictam dimidiam acram in eſcambium, pro tanto apud Barkeby.

Robertus de Queneby tenet I cotagium ad placitum; & reddit III s̃. IIII đ. II g.

Henricus Glover tenet I cotagium ad placitum; & reddit III s̃. III đ. II g.

Willielmus Bolle tenet I cotagium, III acras terre, cum paſturâ I animalis, ad placitum; & reddit VII s̃. VII đ.

Stephanus le Swon tenet I cotam, & I acram, III rodas & dim' terre, ad placitum; & reddit IIII s̃. IIII đ. oƀ.

Willielmus Conceſone tenet I cotagium, & I acram terre, cum paſturâ I animalis, ad placitum; & reddit V s̃. I đ.

Ricardus Attpertre tenet I cotagium ad placitum, & reddit IIII s̃.

Juliana de Barton tenet I cotagium ad placitum; & reddit III s̃. VI đ.

Johannes Candel tenet I cotagium & III acras, II rodas & dim' nove terre, ad placitum; & reddit VI s̃. VI đ. oƀ.

Inetta Owyn tenet I cotam, I acram, II rodas & dim' terre, ad placitum; & reddit V s̃. II g.

Joh̄es Nicol tenet I cotagium, I acram terre, cum paſturâ I animalis, ad placitum; & reddit IIII s̃ III đ. q̃.

Johannes Henriſon tenet I acram & dim' terre ad placitum; & reddit II s̃. VI đ.

Johannes Bolley tenet III acras & dim' terre ad placitum; & reddit V s̃. X đ.

Willielmus Kyng tenet I cotam ad placitum; & reddit IIII s̃.

Johannes Flory tenet I toftum, quod Joh̄es Dikoun quondam tenuit ad placitum; & reddit XVIII đ. oƀ. q̃.

Idem Johannes tenet I placeam, ubi columbare ſuum ſituatur, ad terminum vite; & reddit VI đ.

Idem Johannes tenet quandam terram, que tradita fuit Johanni Flory & Matilde uxori ejus, ad terminum vite illorum trium; & reddit II s̃.

Summa acrarum antique terre XXIX acre, I roda, & dim'. Summa acrarum nove terre XIX acre, III rode. Summa denariorum VII lī. III đ. X đ. quorum XII đ. vacat. Summa g. iſtorum. Cote VIII. Summa omnium g. LXI.

Sciendum, quòd predicti [3] cotagerii operantur per III dies, & omnes dabunt auxilium ſecundùm quantitatem averiorum; ſcilicet, pro bove III đ.; pro vaccâ III đ.; pro caballo III đ.; pro quinque bidentibus III đ.

Liberè tenentes.

Thomas Friday, ſucceſſor in hereditate tenentis Radulphi Friday, tenet de nobis III virgatas terre, cum V toftis, per cirographum levatum in curiâ đni regis, anno regni ejuſdem IIII°, unde placitum fuit inter ipſum Radulphum & Paulum abbatem in eâdem curiâ de quinque virgatis terre & VIII toftis. Et dictus Radulphus remiſit predicto abbati & ſucceſſoribus ſuis totum jus ſuum quod habuit in II virgatis terre & III toftis. Et idem Radulphus conceſſit ſe tenere predictas III virgatas terre, cum quinque toftis, pro ſervicio ſecte ad curiam predicti abbatis de tribus ſeptimanis in tres ſeptimanas; & reddit II s̃.

Idem Thomas tenere debuit de nobis in [4] Strectoun II virgatas, quarum I dedimus Johanni filio Radulphi Friday, & quam Rogerus Cor quondam tenuit, & poſt eum Alanus Eyrik; & alteram tenuit Henricus Eyrik, & reddit I libram piperis Henrico regi.

Et ſciendum, quòd iſtas II virgatas tenent Robertus Eyrik filius predicti Alani, & alii plures, per particulas; de quibus particulis & nominibus tenentium fit mentio in libro ſcripto de tenentibus dominicarum terrarum.—Summa II s̃. oƀ. q̃.

Sequela virgate terre & tofti quam Walterus Hemerey quondam tenuit, unde percipiebamus dim' marc'.

Thomas filius Willielmi Edyth tenet medietatem dicti tofti, & dimidiam virgatam terre predicte; & reddit III s̃. IIII đ.

Thomas Huſbonde tenet quartam partem dicti tofti, & quartam partem dicte virgate terre; & reddit XX đ.

Thomas le Warde tenet III acras & II rodas terre, VI đ. oƀ. q̃.

Amicia Ingrith tenet dim' acram, I đ.

Thomas Edyth ſenior tenet dimidiam acram; & reddit de quartâ parte dicte virgate, que ſe extendit ad VI acras, I đ.

Thomas filius W. Edith tenet III rodas; & reddit I đ. oƀ.

Willielmus Chaumberleyn tenet I rodam & dim'; & reddit oƀ. q̃.

Johannes Huſbonde tenet I rodam & dim', & II rodas prati, & quartam partem tofti predicti, & quartam partem paſture; & reddit IX đ.

Summa XX đ.

Summa acrarum iſtius virgate. Summa, dim' marc'.

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[1] Forſan *tallagiis.*

[2] Sic in MS.; forſan, *in manibus ad feſtum Michaelis* XLI. T. H.

[3] Potiùs *cotarii.*

[4] Alibi *Stretton.*

Johannes Flory tenet ii virgatas terre; & reddit modò Rogerus Coke ii libras piperis ad nat' H. regis.

De terrâ quondam Edeke.

Amicia Ingrith tenet tertiam partem unius tofti, in quâ edificatur ſolare domûs ſue, cum celario, juxta domum Johannis Flori; & reddit pro dictâ placeâ, in quâ fieri debet diſtrictio, iiii đ.

Johannes Flory tenet ii partes dicti tofti juxta dictum ſolare dicte Amicie, & i acram terre ſuper le Woldelong; & reddit viii đ.

Amicia Ingryth tenet iii acras, & ii rodas & dim' terre, partem illarum iiii acrarum quas tenuit Symon de Ingwardby, & iii placeas prati, & quartam partem communis paſture, & i virgatam terre; & reddit ii s̃. ix đ. ob̄. q̃.

Johannes Flori, filius Henrici Flori, tenet i rodam & dim', partem illarum iiii acrarum quas tenuit Symon de Ingwardby; & reddit i đ.

Thomas Flori, filius H. Flori, tenet ii acras & iii rodas terre, quas Ricardus de Newton tenuit; & reddit xvii đ. ob̄. q̃.

Thomas Baldewyn, qui alio nomine vocatur Thomas le Warde, tenet i meſſuagium & vii acras terre; & reddit iiii đ. ob̄. Hom' rel'.

Johannes Baldewyn tenet vi rodas & dim' terre, quas [1] dicti emit de Nicholao de Fryſeby; & reddit i đ. ob̄.

Summa acrarum xvi acre, & i roda & dim'. Summa denariorum vi s̃. ob̄.; inde ſacriſta percipit xix đ.

Habemus ibi i molendinum ad ventum, & i aquaticum; & reddit per annum ....

Item de diverſis tenentibus, pro vi culturis in Houghton-more, preter pratum ibidem quod cariatur apud Stoughton, & preter decimam bladi dictarum culturarum que cariatur apud Stoughton, que ſunt de dominico & parochiâ de Stoughton & Billeſdon

Duo homines de Houghton tenent indè xiiii acras; & redd'

} ix s̃. iiii đ.

Summa totalis iſtius redditûs xxvi lĩ. xiii s̃. xi đ.

Tyrneby. Habemus eccleſiam de Thyrneby, ex dono Radulphi Pincerne, & confirmatione fundatoris noſtri, cum capellâ de Stocton, & cum terrâ ſubſcriptâ, & eam tenentibus, cum villenagio; que quidem terra, cum manſis, pertinet ad eccleſiam.

Decime garbarum collecte ibidem.

Et percipimus de vicariâ, nomine penſionis, annuatim xxx s̃.

Et habemus ibi pratum pro decimâ feni, & ii s̃. de villatis & decimâ feni per totum de Buſſeby.

Willielmus Amiſone tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem ....[2]; & reddit i marcam, iii g.

Idem tenet i placeam à parte boreali grangie noſtre, longitudinis dicte grangie, & latitudinis xviii pedes, & non arentatam.

Willielmus Joneſone tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam continentem ......[3]; & reddit i marcam, iii g.

Idem tenet quandam placeam terre ubi fuit via versùs poſticum rectorie; & reddit vi đ.

Ricardus Amiſon tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem .....; & reddit i marcam, iii g.

Johannes Gerneys tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem .....; & reddit i marcam, iii g.

Nicholaus Hicheſone tenet i meſſuagium, & i virgatam terre continentem ....; & reddit i marcam, iii g.

Cum uno tofto quod Rogerus filius Hugonis quondam tenuit, & ſolebat reddere vi đ.

Cum uno tofto quod Galfridus filius Athelyne quondam tenuit, & ſolebat reddere ix đ.

Summa iſtius redditûs, preter redditum ii toftorum predictorum, lxvii s̃. ii đ.[4]

Notandum, quòd nos ſolvimus procurationes pro omnibus eccleſiis noſtris, quas in proprios uſus habemus, niſi pro eccleſiâ de Baro, pro quâ ſolus vicarius ſolvit procurationes & ſynodalia. Item ſolvit denarios Sc̄i Petri pro Baro, Querndon, Montſorel, & Wodhows. Tamen nos colligimus denarios Sc̄i Petri in Wodhows ex antiquâ conſuetudine; & eos nobis retinemus. Et omnes vicarii noſtri de archidiaconatu Leyc' ſolvunt ſynodalia preter vicarios de Hungarton & Humburſton, pro quibus nos ſolvimus ex ordinatione epiſcopi. Et omnes colligunt denarios Sc̄i Petri, & eos archidiacono ſolvunt, preter vicarios de Evyngton & *Thurnby*, ubi parochiani ex antiquâ conſuetudine colligunt & ſolvunt archidiacono dictos denarios; & preter vicarium Sc̄i Martini, &c.

Procurationes.

Evyngton, vii s̃. vi đ. ob̄. q̃.
Thurnby, vii s̃. vi đ. ob̄. q̃.

Synodalia & denarii Sc̄i Petri.

Evyngton. Vicarius ſynodalia iii s̃. vi đ.
Parochiani denarios Sc̄i Petri xviii đ.
Thurnby. Vicarius ſynodalia iii s̃. vi đ.
Parochiani de Thurnby denarios Sc̄i Petri xx đ.
Parochiani de Stowton xviii đ.[5]

Conſuetudines Tenentium. [Vide ſupra, p. 75.]

Stocton ſolebat dare hariotas, ut apparet in Geryn, in fine Rentalis ſui[6].

Item habemus viſum franciplegii de omnibus tenentibus noſtris manentibus in villis ſubſequentibus; ſcilicet, in *Stowton*, *Thurnby*, &c. Et in quibuſdam de iſtis villis habemus weyfe & ſtreyfe. Et in illis poſſumus habere viſum noſtrum ad placitum, preter in Yngwarby, &c.[7]

Notandum, quòd hec ſunt ville in quibus jam invenitur per Rotulos Curiales, quòd antea habuimus weyfe & ſtreyfe, &c.; ſcilicet, *Stocton*, *Thurnby*, &c.[8]

Hec ſunt ville in quibus infra breve nativos habuimus, ſicut patet in Rotulis noſtris curialibus; in quibus curiis preſentatum fuit, ubi tunc manſerunt diverſi nativi noſtri.

Thurnby. Johannes Amyſon morans ibidem. Robertus Gervas morans apud Stok juxta Hekam. Willielmus Amyſon moratur in comitatu Stafford[9].

Notandum, quòd habemus liberam warennam in omnibus terris noſtris dominicis de Leyceſtriâ, *Stocton*, *Thurmaſton*, *Barkeby*, &c.[10]

Mentio omnium beneficiorum que conventui & monaſterio beate Marie de Pratis contulit Guil' Charitee; in quibus & ſequentia in Stoughton memorantur: *Inde poſtea emit unum molendinum ventriticum apud Stowton, quod conſtabat* xx lĩ. *valens per annum* xl s̃. *Item emit in eâdem villâ* ii *meſſuagia &* ii *virgatas terre, que conſtabant* xiiii lĩ. *valentia per annum* xvi s̃.[11]

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[1] Sic in MS. perperàm. *Emit*, ni fallor, in *tenuit* eſt mutandum, & pro *dicti* viri alicujus nomen reponi debet. T. H.

[2] Deſunt acræ.

[3] Acrarum numerus deſideratur; & ſic in ſequentibus. T. H.

[4] Hactenus ex Rentali de Geryn.

[5] Charyte's Rentale, fol. ccvii. b. ſub titulo *Procurationes, Synodalia, & Denarii Sancti Petri.*

[6] Ibid. fol. ccix. b. ſub hoc titulo: *Hec ſunt villæ, in quibus tenentes noſtri ſolebant dare domino abbati haryotas.*

[7] Ibid. fol. ccx. a. ſub titulo *De Viſu Franciplegii & Curiis Baronis.*

[8] Ibid.

[9] Ibid. fol. ccx. b.

[10] Ibid.

[11] Ibid. fol. ccxi. a.

REGISTRUM LIBRORUM MONASTERII BEATE MARIE DE PRATIS LEYCESTRIE,

renovatum tempore fratris W. Charyte, hìc precentoris [1].

Contenta hujus Regiſtri ſequentis, prout ſequuntur in ordine.

Primò, tabula facta per fratrem Willum Charyte de nominibus omnium doctorum Auctorum, ſive Compilatorum, quorum libri, volumina, tractatus, &c. notantur in iſto Regiſtro. Deindè omnes Biblie pertinentes huic monaſterio; poſtea libri Biblie gloſſate cum diverſis Doctoribus in eiſdem. Deindè quatuor Doctores Eccleſie, ſcil' Auguſtinus, &c.; tunc alii diverſi Doctores, Auctores, & Compilatores, ſicut ſtant in ordine. Poſtea Hiſtorialia, Cronicalia, Vite Sanctorum, Epiſtole & Omelie doctorum. Tunc Summe, Penitentialia, Sermones, Volumina, Concordancie, Conſtitutiones, Specula, Teſtamenta Prophetarum, Elucidaria, Proverbia, Yſagoge Philoſophorum, Reſponſa Philippi Secundi; cum multis aliis. Tunc libri de Grammaticâ, de Poetriâ, de Sophiſtriâ, de Logicâ, de Philoſophiâ, de Arithmeticâ, de Muſicâ, de Geometriâ, de Aſtronomiâ, de Inſtrumentis, de Phiſicâ Naturali. Tunc libri de Jure Civili, & de Jure Canonico. Tunc Regiſtrum de omnibus libris qui ſunt in librariâ & ſcriptoriâ, prout dividuntur in 9 ſtallis. Tunc Regiſtrum omnium librorum in choro, in capellâ, in firmariâ, & apud Yngwardby, prout dividuntur intra conventum. Ultimò, Regiſtrum diverſorum librorum & rotulorum concernentium Evidentias noſtras, ut patet in fine hujus Regiſtri.

Tabula de nominibus Doctorum & aliorum Auctorum, prout ſequuntur in ordine, quorum libri, volumina, vel tractatus, notantur in iſto Regiſtro ſequente, facta per fratrem Willum Charite.

Biblie, defect' & uſit'.
Each book of the Old Teſtament gloſſed.
Evangelia gloſſata.
Auguſtinus.
—ad Julianum comitem.
—de viſitacōe infirmorum.
—de vitâ clericorum.
—ad Cirillum.
Ambroſius.
Ieronimus.
Gregorius.
Bernardus.
Hugo de Viennâ [2] ſuper Evangelia dominicalia.
Hugo de Sc̄o Victore [3].
Ricardus de Sancto Victore.
Beda.
Chryſoſtomus.
Y*no* (or Y*vo* [4]).
Odo [5].
Origines ſuper Exodo & Levitico.
Haymo [6].
Damaſcenus [7].
Seneca de clementiâ—beneficiis—epiſtolæ ad Lucilium—de paupertate—liber orationum ethicarum—de quæſtionibus (naturalibus)—de remediis fortunæ—de morali, epiſtola ad Paulum—proverbia—de honeſtâ vitâ.
Anſelmus.
Boecius.
Bonaventura [8].
Yſidorus.
Willus de Montibus [9].
Joħes de Rupell' [10].
Caſſiodorus.
Dioniſius.
Alexander Necham [11].
Innocentius } papæ.
Leo } papæ.
Baſilius.
Rabanus [12].
Petrus Colenſis [13].
—— Bleſenſis [14].
—— de Auriolo [15].
—— Lumbardus [16].
—— Comeſtor [17].

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[1] "Regiſtrum hoc compoſitum fuit per Willielmum Charyte, qui vixit anno 1492. Scriptus autem hic liber ad annum octavum regis Henrici Septimi, ut patet fol. 139°." MS. Laud. 1415. 75. in the Bodleian Library.—In the year 1482, the library of the abbey of Leiceſter contained eight large ſtalls, which were filled with books, ſays Mr. Warton, Diſſertation, II. p. 82, as referred to in this catalogue.

[2] His "Lecturæ ſuper librum Sapientiæ & Canticorum," Cat. MSS. Angliæ, Bibl. Bodl. 2220 *; "ſuper Pentateuchum, Joſue, Judices, Ruth, Jeremiam, Ezekielem, Apocalypſen; Balliol, 302—3—4. 383; Merton, 617, 618, 619. 21; ſeventeen volumes of his Comments on the Old Teſtament at Exeter College, 817; his "Seminarium Predicationis," ib. 818; "Commentarium ſuper Evangelium Joh'is, & Pſalmos 24 priores" Oriel, 903; on Luke and John, All Souls, 1434; on Iſaiah, Pembroke college, Cambridge, 1998; Paul's epiſtles, 1971. 1974. 2073. 2138. "Hugonis de Viennâ Lecturæ ſuper librum Jobi; 3. ejuſdem "Lecturæ ſuper Cantica Canticorum." Bodl. 2220. 2.

[3] A celebrated divine, and voluminous writer, of the fourteenth century; and a cardinal. "De Sacramentis Chriſtianæ Fidei, partes 18, Bibl. Bodl. 646; "de ſeptem Sacramentis eccleſiaſticis," ib. 787. 1074. 1103. 1169. 1209. 1749. 1891. 2005. 2434. 2556. 2885; "de arrhâ animæ," ib. 794. 1109. 1184. 1430. 1888. 1924. 3897; miſcellaneous, ib. 801. 823. 973, 974. 999. 1096. 1167. 1209. 1209. 1249. 1273. 1275. 1512. 1550. 1842. 1872. 2601. 2661. 2989. 3609; on Eccleſiaſtes, 6641; and Lamentations of Jeremiah, 2411.

[4] *Ivo* Camotenſis, a native of Beavais, and biſhop of Chartres, a great enforcer of the diſcipline of the church, died 1116; canonized 1576. His works, conſiſting of decrees, epiſtles, homilies, and a chronicle, were publiſhed by father Gouchet in 1647.

[5] Dupin, among the writers of the tenth century, notices at p. 51. Odo abbat of Cluny: and at p. 64. archbiſhop Odo: the former is probably the perſon alluded to, as he compoſed ſeveral treatiſes: "De 12 Patriarchis," Bibl. Bodl. 1081; "Sermones," 1109; "Tractatus exceptionum qui continet originem & diſcretionem artium, ſitumque terrarum, & ſummam hiſtoriarum, diſtinctus in 14 libros," of which four books were printed, ib. 1150; "De gradibus & perfectione charitatis," ib. 1205; "Tractatus ſuper pſalmos, & de ſtatu interioris hominis, & de contemplatione qui inſcribitur Liber Benjamin," ib. 1801; "liber dictus Benjamin minor," ib. 1888; "de tabernaculo fœderis," ib. 1900; "de ſcientiâ & diſciplinâ," ib. 1978; "Tractatus ad literam de ædificiis templi in Ezekiele," ib. 2415; "de Trinitate, ib. 3614; "Teſtamenta 12 patriarcharum," Merton, 709.

[6] A relation and contemporary of Bede, and a writer on the Old Teſtament. Tanner, Bibl. Brit. p. 385.

[7] Johannes, one of the fathers in the eighth century.

[8] He was a Franciſcan frier of Tuſcany, made a cardinal by Pope Gregory for his many theological writings, and died in 1274.

[9] Royal MSS. 1900. 8 C. VII. 16. "Gulielmi de Montibus de Pœnitentiâ tractatus." Willielmus de Montibus; Cotton MS. Veſpaſian, D. XIII. 2. "Speculum pœnitentis editum à Magiſtro Gulielmo de Montibus, cancellario Lincoln'." 5. Idem "de Confeſſione." Veſp. E. X. 6. "Tropi in theologicâ facultate à Magiſtro Willielmo, Lincolnienſis eccleſiæ cancellario, collecti. 10. "Numerale Willielmi de Monte Nicholſi eccleſiæ Lincolniæ. Liber Miſcellaneus, præſertim de rebus theologicis." Cat. MSS. Angl. Bodl. 3825. 5. Guil. de Montibus, aliàs Leyceſter, "Diſtinctiones Theologiæ." "Willielmus de Montibus de errorum eliminatione," Bodl. 1273; "Diſtributiones," ib. 2318; and in 2723. are "Poſtillæ ſeu collectæ ex auditis ſuper pſalmos in ſcholâ W. de Montibus."

[10] Qu. John de Rupe Sciſſa, a grey frier, noticed by Dupin, cent. xiv. 80, who wrote upon the Revelation, &c.? Royal MS. 14. C. IV. 2. "Johannis de Rupellâ Summa de Animâ & Viribus ejus." Cat. MSS. Angl. Bodl. 4051. 10. "Jo. de Rupellâ de decem præceptis."

[11] Of him ſee Tanner, Bibliotheca Britannica, p. 538—541. An Oxonian. See Wood's Annals of Oxford Univerſity by Gutch, I. p. 189.

[12] Maurus, archbiſhop of Mentz, a famous writer in the ninth century.

[13] Qu. Peter of Colle, of the order of Friers Minors, who wrote a treatiſe of the authority of a council, commentaries upon the ſentences, and ſome ſermons? Dupin, xv Cent. p. 105.

[14] He was a native of France, and ſtudied the civil law and divinity; was invited to England by Henry II. who made him his ſecretary, in which office he was continued under queen Eleanor and Richard I.; he was made archdeacon of Bath about 1175; archdeacon of London 1198, archdeacon of Canterbury, dean of Wolverhampton, prebendary of Sarum and St. Paul's. He died after 1205, and was buried at Bath. His works were printed at Mentz in 1603 in quarto; Cologne, 1618, folio; and with an appendix, 1624, octavo; Paris, 1677. 1519; his continuation of Ingulfus' Hiſtory, Ox. 1684, folio; a Chronicle of Peterborough in heroic verſe, at the deſire of Henry abbot of Croyland, MS. Cotton Claud. A. V; "Carmen de ſtellâ magos ducente", in Leonine verſe, MS. Bodl. Laud B. 163. "Duæ epiſtolæ ad Henricum II. Angliæ regem," Bibl. Bodl. 643; "de amicitiâ & charitate," ib. 1343; "epiſtolæ," ib. 2017. 2009. 2671; "de vitâ S. Job," ib. 2025; "Commentarium ſuper Job," ib. 2206; "lectiones ſuper Job," ib 2302. 2327; "Compendium libri Job, cui præfixa eſt epiſtola ad Henricum II." ib. 2323; "de utilitatibus tribulationis," ib. 2689. He is ſaid to have firſt uſed the term *tranſubſtantiation*. Tanner, Bib. Brit. p. 105. Of the writings of Peter of Blois there is a copious detail in Dupin, XII Cent. pp. 158—166. The concluding paragraph gives an account of the different editions of his works.

[15] Or *de Aurelis*, or *de Aureolo*; by whom there is in the Bodleian Library, 2231, a tract "de decem præceptis" at Baliol college; "ſuper duos libros ſententiarum," at Merton, 480. 579. 710; "Compendium literalis ſenſus Sanctæ Scripturæ" at New college, 978; "Augment. omnium librorum totius Sanctæ Scripturæ" at Bene't college, Cambridge, 1517; "Epitome totius bibliæ."

[16] Born in Lombardy, biſhop of Paris 1160, died 1164, called "Maſter of the Sentences" from four books of Sentences written by him. A long account of Peter Lombard in Dupin, XII Cent. p. 191. & ſeqq.

[17] Chancellor of the Univerſity of Paris, died 1198; a ſcholaſtic writer. Petrus Comeſtor, Claudius, E. I. 17. "Explanatio Viſionum Danielis ad literam, ſecundùm Magiſtrum Petrum Comeſtorem;" 18. "Verbum abbreviatum Magiſtri Petri, primùm cantoris Pariſienſis, poſtea novitii Longipontii, in quo novitius ſepultus eſt." Noticed by Dupin, XII Cent. p. 176.

* All the references to MS Libraries are numbered according to the "Catalogus Manuſcriptorum Angliæ, Oxon. 1697," fol.

Petrus Remigius [1].
——— de Carenteſiâ.
——— Olfonſis [2].
Thomas Alquinus [3].
Tho. Bradwordyne [4].
Gandanus mar. R. magn [5].
Armachanus [6].
Lincoln.
Wodeford contra Wyclyf de ſacramento altaris [7].
Joh̃es Waldeby [8].
Egidius [9].
Pariſienſis de verbo abbreviato [10]—de prebendis—de fide & legibus—ſermones.
Nich̃us Trivet, expoſ' ſuper rem angeli, & ſuper officio miſſe jacet in choro—de expoſitione miſſe 2
—meditationes Stephani ab̄bis Trivet ſuper Rē Angl' [11]—expoſ' ſuper Boec. de coſolatione.
Hildebertus [12].
Nich̃us de Lirâ [13].
Wyclif.

HISTORIALIA.

Joſephus de antiquitatibus, & de bello Jud'.
Freculphus [14].
Hiſtoriale ſcolaſticum W. Frumentyn per ſe cum albo [15].
Hiſtoriale ſcolaſticum Alani de Ybeſtoke [16] in ſub-albâ.
Egidius [17] de rege pio.
Darius Frigius [18], inter volumina.
Petrus Conmeſtor [19].
Rabanus ſuper Judith [20].
Alexandri epiſtolæ ad Ariſtotelem de mirabilibus Indie [21].
Hiſtoriale Evangelicum, verſus Ricardum Barre.
Euſebius.
Itinerarium Clementis [22].
Galfridus de hiſtoriâ Britonum [23].

CRONICALIA.

Oroſius de geſtis Romanorum.
Hiſtoria evangelica & apoſtolica in eodem.
Egeſippus de excidio Jud'.
Beda de geſtis Anglorum.
Julius Solinus.
Petrus Alphonſus [24].
Carolus Magnus [25].
Cronica Leyc' [26].
Cornelius ad Aiprium de bello Trojano [27].
Trogus Pompeius de mundi ornamentis [28].
Ovidius de mirabilibus mundi [29].
Bellum Trojanum per Guidonem de Columpnâ [30].
Alanus de planctu naturæ [31].
Cronicale abbreviatum per Thomam de Ripley [32].
Cronica Martini [33].
Giraldus de inſtructione principis [34].
Ranulphus Ceſtrenſis in ſua Polycronica [35].
Johannis Gower Cronica [36].
Vigetius de re militari.

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[1] Remigii "expoſitio nominum Hebraicorum." Bibl. Bodl. 1573. 2228. 3497. Dupin, IX Cent. p. 174, notices Remigius, a monk of St. Germans of Auxerre, as being very learned in profane ſciences, but who employed himſelf more profitably in expounding the Scriptures.

[2] Petrus Alphonſus, a Spaniſh Jew, who formerly bore the name of Moſes. Dupin, XII Cent. p. 170. Royal MSS. 15 C. II. 9. "Petri Alphonſi Dialogus contra Judæos." "Petri Alphonſus Judaiſmus ſive Dialogus de capitibus Chriſtianæ religionis contra Judæos & Saracenos, inter Petrum tunc converſum ad religionem Chriſtianam & quendam Moyſen. Illum de ſacro fonte levavit Alphonſus, rex Hiſpaniæ, die natali S. Petri, anno C. 1106; unde illi utrumque nomen. Otho A. XV. 2. Bodl. 1353.

[3] Qu. Tho. Aquinas.

[4] Fellow of Merton College, Oxford; and archbiſhop of Canterbury. Bibliotheca Britannica, p. 120. His great work was "*De Cauſâ Dei*," againſt Pelagius.

[5] Henricus Gandavus wrote "Summa" & "Quodlibeta," Balliol, 186, 187; Oriel, 883; "Quæſtiones" & "Summa quæſtionum theologicarum," Baliol, 574—5. Henry Goethals, commonly called Henry of Gaunt, archdeacon of Tournay. Dupin, XIII Cent. p. 75; who notices his "Sum of Divinity" and "Quodlibetick Queſtions".

[6] Richardus Armachanus was a native of Ireland, fellow of Baliol College, and chancellor of Oxford; primate of Ireland; and a controverſial writer in the fourteenth century. Wood's Hiſt. vol. III. p. 54. 85. App. 21. Annals, vol. I. 405. Richard Fitz-Ralph, arch-biſhop of Armagh. Dupin, XIV Cent. pp. 70, 71 118.

[7] William Wodeford was an Iriſh Franciſcan, who wrote againſt Wicliffe. Bibliotheca Britannica, p. 784. MS. Bodl. 3629. Cat. MSS Angl. Leland ſaw in the library of Queen's College, Cambridge, "Defenſorium Gul. Wodeford contra Armachanum." His comment on Boetius is in Bibl. Bodl. 2150.

[8] A Yorkſhire man and Auguſtine monk, who alſo wrote againſt Wicliffe; and was by Richard II. made archbiſhop of Dublin, as was his brother Robert, and alſo archbiſhop of York. Bibliotheca Britannica, p. 745.

[9] Ægidius Romanus, or Giles of Rome, archbiſhop of Bourges. Dupin, XIV Cent. p. 54. He was a native of Rome, a pupil of Thomas Aquinas, eminent among the ſchoolmen by the name of *Doctor fundatiſſimus* (which we may tranſlate *the well-bottomed* Doctor); and an archbiſhop, flouriſhed about the year 1280, and wrote a Latin tract in three books "de regimine principum," or the art of government, for the uſe of Philip le Hardi, ſon of Louis king of France, early tranſlated into *Hebrew*, French, Italian, and Engliſh; and printed at Rome, 1482; and at Venice, 1498. An Oxonian. Annals, 210.

[10] "Verbum abbreviatum Magiſtri Petri, primùm cantoris Pariſienſis, poſtea novitii Longipontis," is among Dr. James's MSS. at Oxford. Cat. MSS. Angl. pars I. p. 260. a. See note (16), p. 101.

[11] Nicholas Trivet was a great writer of divinity, as well as of Engliſh Hiſtory; but, as to theſe pieces, "expoſ' ſuper rem Angeli," and "Meditat. ſuper Rem Anglic'," probably one and the ſame treatiſe, whatever be the ſubject, no work of either denomination is mentioned by Tanner, ibid. p. 722; perhaps it was part of his book "de Officio Miſſæ," or ſome other theological work. Qu. if it does mean his "flores ſuper *regulam* beati *Auguſtini*," Bibl. Bodl. Cat. MSS. Angl. 3609?

[12] Hildebert, archbiſhop of Tours, noticed by Moſheim, XI Cent. ch. II. near the end; 8° edit. vol. II. p. 316. He was a theological writer. He is called in the Oxford and Cambridge MS Catalogues "epiſcopus *Cenomanenſis*."

[13] A Jew, converted to a Franciſcan, and a great gloſſator, died in 1349.

[14] Biſhop of Liſieux, author of a Chronicle in two parts. To him Rabanus Maurus inſcribed his Comments on Geneſis.

[15] *Alba* is a word of the lower empire for *pearls*; and may here ſignify, that theſe books were emboſſed with precious ſtones? but then what is *ſub alba?* or have theſe terms any relation to the *colour* of the *binding?* (Perhaps, however, *alba* and *ſub-alba* may not have any reference to the books or manuſcripts; and may mean that the donors of theſe manuſcripts preſented alſo, the one a veſtment called the *alba*, and the other *ſub-alba*. S. D.) Frumenteyn and Ybeſtoke were probably canons of the houſe. Ibſtock is the name of a town in this county; and Robert Furmenteyn was abbot here in 1244.

[16] A native of Ibſtock.

[17] See notes (3) and (31), p. 105.

[18] Dares Phrygius, the well-known fictitious writer of the Trojan war.

[19] See before, p. 101, note (17). He wrote "Hiſtoria Scholaſtica," abridged by W. Hunter, an Engliſhman.

[20] Rabanus Maurus, archbiſhop of Mentz in the ninth century, died in 856, a voluminous commentator on the Bible, and theological writer.

[21] A well-known monkiſh fiction.

[22] Qu Clement, monk of Lanthoni? though no ſuch title appears among his works, Tanner, Bibliotheca Britannica, 183; nor the Penitentiale hereafter mentioned.

[23] Qu. Monumuthenſis?

[24] Petrus Alphonſus wrote "de lege Chriſtianâ, Judaicâ, & Saracenorum, per modum dialogi." Bibl. Bodl MS. Laud. Cat. MSS. Angl. 1353; and other pieces againſt the Jews. Ib. 2659.

[25] Under the title of *Carolus Magnus*, in the MS libraries, is the Life of Charlemagne by Eginhard; Bibl. Bodl. 837. 1302; beſides French or Romance lives of him.

[26] Moſt probably Knighton's.

[27] Qu the ſame as Dares Phrygius, whoſe hiſtory of the Trojan war has been abſurdly aſcribed to Cornelius Nepos?

[28] For *ornamentis* we ſhould read *originibus*, which is the title of ſome copies of Juſtin, the abbreviator of Trogus Pompeius.

[29] It is not unlikely Ovid's books of Metamorphoſes are referred to in this article. *Mirabilia mundi* was a common title among the monkiſh plagiaries.

[30] Guido de Colonnâ was a Sicilian in the ſuite of Edward I. when he returned from the Croiſade, and wrote a Chronicle. He lived, ſays Mr. Warton, (Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, II. 90.) when the mode of fabling by blending Gothic extravagances in Grecian ſtory was at its height, and gave romantic additions to the plain and credible facts invented by Dictys and Dares, who, by miſrepreſenting or enlarging Homer, falſified the Trojan Story. Lydgate tranſlated into Engliſh verſe, and Gower copied largely from, Colonna's "Hiſtoria Trojana," which was printed at Oxford, 1480, 4to, and at Straſburgh, 1486, and 1489.

[31] Alanus de Inſulis wrote "de planctu naturæ contra ſodomiæ vitium." Tanner, Bibliotheca Britannica, p. 16.

[32] No ſuch Chronicler mentioned by Tanner.

[33] Qu. Martinus *Polonus*, who wrote a chronicle, and died in 1279? Martinus in Chronicis, Tiberius A. VIII. 1. "Chronica Martini, domini papæ pœnitentiarii & capellani, de geſtis ſummorum pontificum & imperatorum;" alſo Caligula A. XVI. and Galba E. XI.; Fauſtina B. II.; 4. "cum continuatione A. D. 1391."

[34] Giraldus Cambrenſis, enumerating this in the Catalogue of his works in Wharton's Angl. Sac. II. 446, ſays of it: "toties promiſſus, fere inter primos inchoatus, inter ultimos autem propalatus, diu nimium clauſus & ſopitus quando tute prodire poſſit plurimis annorum curriculis tempus expectans liberalitèr quidem & non lividè legenti labor ſua quoque laude non indignus." Yet I do not find it mentioned in Tanner.

[35] Ranulphus *Higdenus* Ceſtrenſis, author of a chronicle printed among Gale's Hiſt. Angl. Scriptores, Ox. 1696.

[36] Chronicon tripartitum Ric. II. lib. 3. Tanner, Bibliotheca Britannica, p. 336. His "Confeſſio amantis," the only one of his three great works which has yet been printed, is pronounced by Mr. Warton, II. 9, "no unpleaſing miſcellany of thoſe ſhorter tales which delighted the readers of the middle age," and ſeems to have been borrowed from the Chronicle of Godfrey of Viterbo. It commences with the creation of the world, and is brought down to the year 1186.

Vitæ Sanctorum; require infra in ſuis locis.
Epiſtolæ doctorum [1].
Thomas Cantuarenſis in epiſtolis ſuis.
Epiſtolæ Algor [2] ad d̄num Johem.
Epiſtolæ Alexandri Magni.
Epiſtolæ Urbani papæ.
Epiſtolæ Ariſtotelis [3].
Epiſtolæ Gwydonis miſſivæ.

Require iſtas epiſtolas infra in Epiſtolis Doctorum.

OMELIA.

Euſebii; require infra in Omeliis Doctorum.

SUMME.

Johannes Bronnard [4] in Summâ.
Althini in Summâ.
Bartholomæus de proprietatibus [5].
Ochinus de ſacramento altaris [6].
Wil̄lus de Sancto amore [7].
Alcoran Machameti.
Afforiſmi Urſonis [8].

Require omnes predictos infra in Summis Doctorum.

PENITENTIALIA.

Ricardus Chabnam [9].
Magiſter Alanus [10].
Robertus canonicus de Plumpton.
Johannes Beleth [11].
Clemens Lantone [12].
Bartholomæus [13].
Raymundus [14].
Cherubyn de Confeſſione.
Holkott [15].
Mounteſtrell Baccalarius in Januenſi [16].

Require predictos infra in Penitentialiis Doctorum.

SERMONES.

Armachanus in Sermonibus [17].
Babianus in Sermonibus [18].
Ceſatius [19].
Alredus.
Johannes archiepiſcopus [20].
Baſilius.
Gadiſby [21].
Gorlim [22].
Bromyard [23].
Henricus Stretforde [24].
Wil̄lus de Anlep [25].
Marbodus [26].
Ulgerus papa [27].
Mag. Johannes Felton [28].
Abvile Wyclyf.
Dn̄s Ricardus de Bury [29].
Lathbury ſuper tomos [30].

Require omnes iſtas infra in Sermonibus & voluminibus Doctorum.

SPECULA.

Alredus de caritate [31].
Johannes Beleth [32].

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[1] Under this title are included Epiſtles of the Greek and Latin fathers; "Epiſtolæ variæ variorum," Bibl. Bodl. 1012; "Epiſtolæ multum ornatæ & rhetoricæ," ib. 1162; "Epiſtolæ decretales, circitèr 180, maximè Alexandri papæ III. ad varios, Angliæ præſertim, epiſcopos & abbates variis de rebus miſſæ," ib. 2452; "Epiſtolæ Arnulphi epiſcopi Lexovienſis, ſome not in the printed edition of his works," ib. 2482.

[2] Qu. Alger, deacon of Leige and monk of Cluny? who flouriſhed in the twelfth century; though noticed by Dupin among the authors of the eleventh century, p. 19. & ſeq. becauſe the principal treatiſe written by him was that whereby he refutes the *errors* which Lanfrank and Guitmond have oppoſed concerning the doctrine of tranſubſtantiation.

[3] Ariſtotle moſt famous philoſofre
His epiſtles to Alexander ſent.

Occleve's MS. tranſlation of Caſulis' "liber moralis de ludo ſcaccorum." It is pretended by myſtic writers, that Ariſtotle in his old age reviewed his books, and digeſted his philoſophy into one ſyſtem, or body, which he ſent in the form of an epiſtle to Alexander. This ſuppoſititious tract goes alſo by the name of "Secretum Secretorum," and was in part tranſlated by Lydgate. Warton, II. 9. 41.

[4] Tanner notices "*Brunyordus Gulielmus*, Dominicanus, qui ſcripſit *Summam* Theologiæ," Bibl. Britan. p. 132.

[5] Bartholomew Glanville was a Franciſcan frier of Suffolk. His principal work is "de proprietatibus rerum," in nineteen books, compiled from Ariſtotle, Plautus, and Pliny, and frequently printed in Germany. Tanner, Bibl. Britan. p. 326. Whether he was author of a "Penitenciale," I have not found.

[6] This piece does not occur in any of the MS libraries.

[7] He was anſwered by archbiſhop Peckham "de paupertate Chriſti." Tanner, Bibl. Britan. p. 585. k.

[8] "Aphoriſmi Urſonis" occur in the Bodleian Library, Cat. MSS. Ang. 1638. 1754; and his "Aphoriſmi medicinales," ibid. 2597.

[9] *Thomæ* de Chab*ah*am "Quodlibetica" in Univerſity College, Oxford. Ib. 119. His tract "de pœnitentiâ & officiis eccleſiaſticis," in which he is ſtyled ſubdeacon of Sarum. Oriel College. Ib. 869. Tho. de Ch*e*bham "Summa de Penitenciâ." Trinity College, Cambridge. Ib. 399.

[10] See note (31) in page 102.

[11] Tanner, Bibliotheca Britannnica, p. 93, mentions his "Rationale de divinis officiis."

[12] Clemens Lantonienſis' "explanatio ſuper alas Cherubin & Seraphin." Bodl. Cat. Ib. 2312, "Collectarium. Ib. 2333, "a book made of the four Goſpelles by Clemens, a prieſt of the church of Lantony, in twelve parts;" "Concordia Evangeliſtarum" in 12 books; "Commentaria in quatuor Evangelia," in four books. Ib. 2553. He is called *prior* in an eſſay on the Cherubim's wings. Ib. 3650, "venerabilis prior Lantoniæ, nomine Clemens & opere, vir ſingularis religionis & elimatæ ſcientiæ, præclarus in ſuo luxit tempore inter illuſtres viros Angliæ." Leland, Collect. I. p. 278. He retired from Lanthony in Glouceſterſhire to Lantoney in Wales, that he might purſue his favourite ſtudies with leſs interruption, and died of a paralytic ſtroke. Ib. II. 89. Tanner, Bibl. Britan. p. 185.

[13] Qu. *Brixienſis*, who commented on the Decretals, &c.

[14] Qu, de Pennaforte, chaplain to Pope Gregory IX, another commentator on the Decretals.

[15] Robert Holkott, a celebrated Dominican of Northampton, who died of the plague in 1399. Bibl. Britan. p. 407. Bibl. Bodl. 2241.

[16] Jacobus Januenſis wrote an "opus quadrageſimale" on the Goſpels. MS. Bodl. 2693. Qu. if this was a commentator thereon? "Tabula Januenſis in ſacram Scripturam." Publ. lib. Camb. 2188.

[17] See before, note (6), p. 102. His ſermons are in the Bodleian library, 1926; and, among them, thirteen, "quorum primus factus eſt ad populum in aulâ epiſcopi Londinienſis, 1356, quarta Dominica adventûs." Harl. MS. 1900. "Sermo domini archiepiſcopi Armachani Anglicè;" fol. 6. ſee a long account of it. He lived in 1357.

[18] In the library of Mr. Theyer (Cat. MSS. Angl. 6489.) are "Petri Babionis ſermones 70;" and, 6491, "Sermones aliquot Babionis;" and, 6534, "73 ſermones plerique per Babionem."

[19] Qu. biſhop of Arles in the ſixth century? His ſermons "de Paſchate," and homilies to the monks, are in Trinity College, Cambridge. Cat. MSS. Ang. 176. 464. Sidney 713. Peterh. 1776.

[20] Qu. archbiſhop Peckham? whoſe "Sermones Dominicales" are mentioned, ibid. p. 584. An Oxonian. See Annals, vol. I. p. 212.

[21] Probably a native of the village of that name in this county; but he is not mentioned by Tanner.

[22] Qu. Gor*hm* for Nicholas Gorham? a native of Gorham in the county of Herts, who ſtudied at Merton College, Oxford, and at Paris, where he died, having been made a doctor of the Sorbonne and provincial of the Dominican order in France. He wrote a number of Sermons, Diſtinctions, and other theological pieces. Tanner, Bibl. Britan. p. 333.

[23] Qu. Joannes Bromeardus, or John Bromyard? mentioned in Bibl. Britan. p. 129. John Broomyard's "Summa predicantium" is in Oriel college library. Cat. MSS. Ang. 862. See before, note (4).

[24] The name of Stretforde does not occur in Bibl. Britan. Sermons by John Stratford archbiſhop of Canterbury are mentioned there, p. 696.

[25] Wanlip, near Leiceſter, was formerly called *Anlepe*.

[26] Claudius A. VI. 4. "Marbodi epiſcopi ad ancillam Chriſti Epiſtola parænetica." Vitellius A. XII. 21. "Marbodi Verſus de Laude Caſtitatis & de Diſſuaſione mundanæ Cupiditatis." He was biſhop of Rennes, whoſe poems and letters are noticed by Dupin, cent. xii. p. 150.

[27] Ulger, biſhop of Angiers, ſent a letter to pope Innocent II. on behalf of the abbey of St. Mary at Roe, &c. Dupin, xii. cent. p. 172.

[28] A celebrated preacher of Magdalen College, Oxford. Bibl. Britan. p. 277.

[29] Ricardus de Bury, biſhop of Durham in 1333, firſt founder of a public library at Oxford in his college called Durham college. Brit. Top. II. 120. See Gutch's Annals, vol. II. pars 2. p. 910. Sermons are not among his writings in Tanner, p. 57.

[30] A Franciſcan of Reading. Bibl. Britan. p. 469.

[31] Alredus Rievallenſis wrote ſeveral theological works, &c. "de amicitiâ ſpirituali de vinculo perfectionis," &c.; and may have written "de caritate" alſo. St. Ælred, or St. Æthelred, abbot of Reveſby. Dupin, XII Cent. 173. Among his works is noticed a treatiſe, called "The Mirror of Charity," divided into three books; with an abridgement of that treatiſe. Biſhop Tanner, however, aſcribes "de vinculo perfectionis" to Ælred abbot of Wardon in Bedfordſhire. Bibl. Britan. p. 267.

[32] See before, note (11).

Gerardus in Speculo [1].
Johannes Hampole [2].
Walterus Hylton [3].
Frater Vincentius in Speculo [4].

Require predictos infra in Speculis Doctorum.

ELUCIDARIUM.

Terencii.
Nicholaus Bolarde [5] inter volumina.
Ranulphus Ceſtrenſis [6].
Willielmus de Alunia.
Robertus abbas in Yſidoro.
Benedictus Abbas in Bernardo.

PROVERBIA.

Uſpionis.
Wilłus cantor Linc' [7].
Proverbia Ricardi regis [8] Anglorum ſtrenuiſſimi & Uſpionis.
Quirinus Philoſophus [9].
Secundus Philoſophus [10] in reſponſis ſuis.
Quere infra in Yſagogis Philoſophorum.

Require infra in Proverbiis.

GRAMMATICA.

Januenſis in ſuo catholico [11].
Hugucio [12].
Papias [13].
Brito [14].
Joħes de Garlandiâ [15].
Liber primus Alexandri [16].
Cato [17].
Arrianus [18].
Liber Urbani.
Marbodus [19].
Boycius [20] de modo ſignandi.
Donatus.
Rogerus Bacon in ſummâ ſuâ Grammatice.
Remigius [21].
Ludolphus in floribus [22].
Colores Waleys [23].
Magiſter Oſbernus [24].
Yſidorus in ethimologiis.
Priſcianus.
Petrus Helyas [25].
Kylwardby [26].
Emerus.
Claudianus [27].
Egidius de Aragoniâ, de modo ſignandi.
Mag. W. Kokeke.
Tho. de Hannayâ [28].

Quere omnes iſtos libros infra in Grammaticâ.

POETRIA.

Claudianus Magnus.
Lucanus.
Ovidius in multis.
Horatius.
Marcianus.
Virgilius.
Marbodus.
Galfridus Anglicus [29].
Alanus [30].
Fulgentius [31].
Yſopus.
Socrates [32].
Macrobius.
Penelope Ulyſſi.
Sompnus Scipionis.

RHETORICA.

Tullius in multis.
Thomas de Capuâ.
Guido.
Galfridus Anglicus [33].
Macrobius.
Plato.
Boetius.

Quere infra in Rhetoricâ.

SOPHISTICA.

Ric. Feyrbrighe [34].

LOGICA.

Sutton [35].
Dunns.
Alyngton [36].
Frater Egidius.
Johannes Wyclyf [37].
Occham [38].

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[1] Giraldus Cambrenſis wrote two pieces under that title. Bibl. Britan. p. 321.

[2] *John* Hampol is not noticed by Tanner; who in Bibl. Britan. gives an account of Richardus Hampolus.

[3] A Carthuſian monk of Shene, and canon of Thurgarton. *Speculum* is not among his works in Tanner, Bibl. Britan. 425.

[4] Vincentius Bellovacenſis, a Dominican of Burgundy in the thirteenth century, wrote a "Speculum" in four parts. Dupin, XIII Cent. p. 66. He undertook in the reign of St. Louis, who was at the expence of it, a ſort of encyclopædia of ſcience, in a great work intituled "The Mirror."

[5] He does not ſeem the ſame with Nicolaus *Bollar* in Bibl. Britan. p. 110.

[6] Higden. See note (35), p. 102.

[7] Probably William de Montibus, *cancellarius* Lincolniæ. See note (8), p. 101.

[8] I do not find theſe Proverbs mentioned in Bibl. Britan. Are they the rhymes which are noticed by Lord Orford among the Royal and Noble Authors? Hoveden charges him with begging rhymes of the French poets.

[9] In Bibl. Bodl. 2004. are "Quirini ſapientis verba. Huc pertinet narratio de duobus negotiatoribus."

[10] In the Bodleian Library (50) are "Secundi Philoſophi Sententiæ ad Hadriannum," Greek, 1748; "Secundi philoſophi Sententiæ Lat." 2067. "De Secundo philoſopho, qui omni tempore ſilentium ſervavit. Interrogata Adriani ad eundem, ejuſque reſponſio: vocantur autem Secundi problemata."

[11] Diſtinctiones & Allegoriæ. Bodl. 1419. 1807. 2214. "Excerpta Leylandi ex Priſciano, Januenſi, Alexandro, & Ebrardo." Ibid. 2538.

[12] "Huiccii Piſani dictionarium Latinum." Bodl. 1344. 2582.—248. "Huguitionis Piſani Derivationes magnæ, ſive dictionarium etymologicum." "Magnæ Derivationes ſecundùm Huguitionem, alphabetico ordine compoſitæ;" in Caius college library, 1037. "Dictionarium Huguitionis," Peterhouſe library, 1664.

[13] Papias was a grammarian, who wrote a Latin Dictionary in alphabetical order.

[14] Gul. Brito, a Franciſcan, who died in 1356, wrote a Lexicon, or Vocabulary, of the Bible, which Leland ſays was common in the univerſity. Archbiſhop Peckham in the ordinance of Merton College, Oxford, directs to be found "libros Papie & Hugu*li*onis cum Summa Britonis." Tanner, Bibl. Britan. p. 128.

[15] Johannes Garlandius, an eminent grammarian and poet in the eleventh century. Bibl. Brit. p. 309.

[16] Alexander Grammaticus occurs in the library at Durham. He wrote thirty-four volumes of various works, and was reckoned a very ſkilful man in imitating Hoffman.

[17] A work grounded on a poem "de moribus" by Cato, cited by Aulus Gellius, xi. 2. but written between the reign of Nero and Valentianus III. Whoever was the author, this metrical ſyſtem of ethics had attained the higheſt degree of eſtimation in the barbarous ages. Warton, II, 166, 167.

[18] Qu. the commentator on Epictetus?

[19] See before, note (6), p. 103.

[20] David Boyſus occurs in Bibl. Britan. p. 118; but no ſuch work is attributed to him as "De modo ſignandi." It is more probable that *Boethius* is here meant.

[21] Qu. Remigius, biſhop of Lyons in the ſixth century, a commentator on the Bible? "Remigii expoſitio in artem primam Donati." Bibl. Bodl. 3582. "Donatus cum expoſitione Remigii", Caius college library Camb. 1045. "Remigius ſuper Phocam grammaticum." Bibl. Theyer, 6389. See note (1), p. 102.

[22] Qu. Ludolphus, a Carthuſian, and a theological writer in the fourteenth century.

[23] "Joannis Gualenſis Floriloquium & communiloquium." Bibl. Theyer, 6383. "Floriloquium philoſophorum Jo. Walenſis," Corpus Chriſti College, Cambridge, 1563; "Manipulus florum quem inchoavit Jo. Gualenſis, qui floruit 1260;" Peterhouſe 1745. Tanner, Bibl. Britan. 749, gives no *Thomas* Waleys, but John. Qu. ſhould we for *Colores* read *Flores*, or *Collationes*, as his "Summa Collationum" is in Bibl. Bodl. 2684.

[24] Precentor of Canterbury, a very learned man in times of great ignorance in the eleventh century. Among other writings, is one "de vocum conſonantiis." Tanner, Bibl. Britan. p. 563.

[25] "Excerpta è Priſciano ordine alphabetico, juxta expoſitionem Petri Heliæ;" Bibl. Bodl. 2088. "P. H. ſuper Priſcian.;" "Quæſtiones P. H. de conſtructionibus;" Trinity College, 1041-2. "De ſpeciebus conſtructionis;" Merton, 776.

[26] Qu. Robert Kylwardby, archbiſhop of Canterbury, who wrote ſome grammatical pieces? Bibl. Britan. p. 455. "Rob. Kylwardeby ſuper libros Priſciani de Conſtructione;" Merton, 768. He ſtudied at Oxford. Gutch's Annals, vol. I. 212. 221. 305.

[27] In Aſhmole's Muſeum are two copies of "Proverbia Alexandri, Pamphilii, Getæ, Claudiani Magni, Perſii, Ovidii, Virgilii," and other poets. Whether theſe are grammatical or other extracts may be doubted. "Liber Claudiani" occurs in the catalogue of Peterhouſe, 1687. "Claudianus minor" among Iſ. Voſſius' MSS. 2664. may be oppoſed to "Claudius magnus" in our poetical article.

[28] Of him ſee Bibl. Brit. p. 376.

[29] Galfridus Anglicus is Galfridus de Vineſalvo, or Vineſauf, who wrote "de arte dicendi, de novâ poetriâ, de loquendi artificio, de modo & arte dictandi," on the culture of trees and keeping of fruits, and the expedition of Richard I. into the Holy Land; which laſt was printed in the "Geſta Dei per Francos, and in Gale's "Hiſt. Angl. Scriptores, Ox. 1687. II. 247. Tanner, Bibl. Britan. 736.

[30] Alanus, bp. of Autun, and Alanus de Lynne & de Theokeſbury, were theological writers; but not mentioned as poets.

[31] Fulgentius Planciades was a writer of mythology.

[32] Socrates "de morte contemnendâ" is a Latin MS. Bodl. 4054. When *Socrates* is reckoned among *poets* who may not be?

[33] See before, note (29).

[34] Richard Feribrige was a ſophiſt of Oxford about 1360; author of "Conſequentiarum regulæ," publiſhed with notes by Alexander Sermoneta, Matthew Campagna, and Gaetano de Tierni, Venice, 1511, 4to. Tanner, Bibl. Brit. p. 278.

[35] At Merton, 605, "Quodlibeta Tho. Sutton."

[36] In the Bodleian Library, 1699, is "Tractatus generum nominum per Magiſtrum Robertum Allington." Oriel 887. "Rob. Alington, Theolog. prof. in prædicamenta." In Worceſter library, 898, "Alyngton ſuper prædicamenta & anteprædicamenta."

[37] Among Wiclif's writings, Bibl. Britan. 768, are "Quæſtiones logicales."

[38] William Occham's logical writings occur, Bibl. Britan. p 554.

Sanctus Thomas. Burley Linc'[1]. Kylwardby[2].
Quere infra in Logicâ.

PHILOSOPHIA.

Thomas Aquinas in multis.
Egidius[3].
Burley[1].
Antonius.
Petrus de Alvernâ[4].
Ay^{t} W. de Conchis[5].

ARITHMETICA.

Boetius.

MUSICA.

Boetius.

GEOMETRIA.

Euclid.

ASTRONOMIA.

Hermannus[6].
Epiſtola Meſſale de motibus planetarum[7].
Sophar de pluviis.
Alphadhog filius Zeel in auguriis ſtellicis.
Omer benalſthargum Tiberiadis, de judiciis nativitatum[8].
Tholomeus de almageſt.
Albumazar[9].
Alkabucius[10].
Alexander. Trocula[11].
Philonius.
Sortes.
Ypocrates[12].
Robertus Groſthed[13] [de pronoſticatione aëris].
Hayly[14].
Zael[15].
Johannes ꝑchorie.
Almageſtus.
Hermes[15].
Archelaüs[17].
Rogerus Bacon, prefatius.
Meſſallak[18].
Orich. Tebyth[19].
W. Rede[20].
Capianus.

INSTRUMENTA.

Magnum } aſtrolabium.
Minus }
Spera de auricalco.
Raius per fratrem W. Charite de auricalco.
Duo trianguli per eundem, & trigonometer dat. à fratre Thomâ Halo.
Stellarium[21] per fratrem W. Charite.
Quedam viridis tabula[22] ad cognoſcend' literam Dominicalem.

PHISICA NATURALIS.

Roſa medicinæ[23].
Johannes Bokkedene[24].
Theophilus[25].
Phalaretus[26].
Nictis.
M^{r} Gilbertus Anglicus[27].
Rogerus major & minor[28].
Johannicius[29].
Galienus[30].
Egidius[31].
Yſaac[32].
Johannes de Sancto Amando[33].
Giraldus.

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[1] Walter Burley, another learned Scotiſt, as well as Occham. Ibid. p. 141. Both Oxonians. Annals, ut ſupra, 406.

[2] See note (26), p. 104.

[3] Qu. Ægidius Romanus "de Eſſe & Eſſentia." Baliol, 268. 449.

[4] "Petri Alveres, or de Alverniâ, è Soc. Jeſu comment. in Ariſtotelis libros de generatione & animâ;" Bibl. Bodl. 2162.——"in libros metaphyſicos Ariſtotelis; ibid. 2366. 2444; on other pieces of Ariſtotle, Baliol, 28. 429. 449; Merton, 741. 742; Peterhouſe, 1702. 1706.

[5] "Secunda Phyſica Will. de Conchis;" Caius college, 1151. "Dialogus W. de Conchis;" Peterhouſe, 1706. "Philoſophia Willielmi de Conchis, aliàs Shelles;" Corpus Chriſti College, Oxford, 1562. "Philoſophiæ Compendium;" Univerſity college, 6 App. Bodl. 1602. 1705. 2596. 3565. 3623. 4056. See alſo ib. 1708.

[6] "Hermannus de aſtrolabio," Caius college, 1154; "Hermannus Contractus de aſtrolabiis," Theyer, 6625.

[7] "Meſſahalæ epiſtola de eclipſibus Lunæ, &c;" Bodl. 1030. 1098;—"de proprietatibus ſtellarum," "libellus interpretationum," 1648; other pieces, 1795 1808. 1829. 2272. 2354. 3338. 3466. 6561; alſo in the Aſhmolean Muſeum.

[8] "Liber Aomar filii Alfragani de nativitatibus," among ſir Henry Digby's MSS. in the Bodleian library, 1795. "Liber Aomaris Aburfariari de nativitatibus & interrogationibus." Bodl. 2354.

[9] A great Arabian aſtrologer, called *Almaſor* in the catalogue of Peterborough library. Gunton, p. 187. See Bodl. 1673. 3338. Peterhouſe, 1712-16.

[10] Alkabitii "Introductorium ad Aſtronomiam judicialem." MS. Savile. More Bodl. 1848. 3466.

[11] Can this be "Trotula," of which there were two, *major* and *minor*. Bodl. 1463. 2696. 3541. It was a work of Eros, an antient phyſician treating on the diſeaſes of women, is alſo called "Trotula mulierum," and has been printed.

[12] Hippocrates.

[13] In Dr. Pegge's enumeration of biſhop Groſſeteſte's publiſhed works, p. 279, is one "de impreſſione aëris;" Leland (Collect. III. 21.) ſaw in the library at Peterhouſe, Cambridge, "Lincolnienſis de impreſſionibus aëris;" and in the liſt of inedited works is another tract with a like title, a different piece from the printed one, which in another place is called "de aëris intemperantia prognoſtica." This laſt is probably meant in this Catalogue. See Annals, ut ſupra, 406.

[14] A famous Arabic aſtronomer and commentator on Galen in the eleventh century which produced ſo many celebrated Arabian phyſicians. Haly, called Abbas, was likewiſe an eminent phyſician of this period, and called Galen's Ape. Warton, I. 440. His treatiſe on Judicial Aſtronomy is among ſir H. Saville's MSS. Bibl. Bodl. His comment on Ptolomy's Quadripartitum, Digby, 1715.

[15] "Ars Judiciaria ſecundùm 9 Judices; Alkindum, Zaelem, Albumazar, Meſſehalla, Dorotheum, Jergem, Ariſtotelem, Abennaret, Homar." MS. Savile. More by Zael, Bodl. 561. 1795. 2354. "Liber Judiciorum Zaelis." Bodl. 1148. "Introductorium," Aſhmole, 6721.—Zahel, or Zael, or Zeel Bebiz, was an Arabian writer, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his writings, "de temporum ſignificationibus in judiciis," & "de electionibus," publiſhed by Nicholas Pruenel with Firmicus and others at Baſle, 1533. Hofman.

[16] Triſmegiſtus, the myſtic philoſopher, whoſe ſpurious writings occur in monaſtic libraries.

[17] The like obſervation applies to this philoſopher.

[18] Meſſehalla "de nativitatibus." MS. Saville, Bibl. Bodl. "Theoria," Aſhm. 6734. Sir Thomas Browne (Vulgar Errors, Book IV. c. 12.) of the difference of dating the climacterical year ſays, "*Haly, Meſſahalaeb, Ganivetus, & Guido Bonatus*, begin it *ab horâ quæſtionis*." Arzahel Meſſalak, whoſe works were printed at Venice 1493, flouriſhed about 1080 in Spain, and wrote about the obliquity of the Zodiac, in which he remarks that the greateſt declination of the Sun in his time was 23.34 degrees. Hofman.

[19] Thebit, "de proportionibus;"—"de figurâ Catha;"—"Tractatus patris." See Leland, Coll. IV. 35. "Thebit filii Corred in motum acceſſionis & receſſionis." MS Saville.

[20] William Rede, or Reade, was a very learned fellow of Merton College, Oxford, where he built and furniſhed the library; on the wall of which was painted his portrait; and many of his mathematical inſtruments were preſerved there, when Harriſon wrote his Deſcription of Britain, prefixed to Holinſhed's Chronicle. His "aſtronomical tables," calculated for the meridian of Oxford, were followed by others for that of Cambridge by John Holbrook; but he wrote alſo on divinity-ſubjects, and was promoted in 1369 to the ſee of Chicheſter, where he died in 1375; and was buried before the high altar of his cathedral at Selſey. Tanner, Bibl. Britan. p. 618. Leland mentions another member of Merton, who wrote a medical tract, which, ſays he, "neſcio quid *magiæ* ſpirabat." Tanner, Bibl. Britan. v. Gladeſaunt. Phyſic and Aſtrology went together.

[21] *Stellarium.* Qu. a Catalogue of the then-diſcovered ſtars? or a Map repreſenting their relative poſitions in the ſky, and the courſes of the planets? In Bibliotheca Britannica, article Botonerius, p. 115, "Verificacio omnium Stellarum *fixarum* pro anno MCCCCXL. Hunc ille libellum, inſtante Falſtafio, contexuit—varia Aſtronomica, &c.; ſcilicet, *ſtellas* verificatas pro anno Chriſti MCCCCXL, ad inſtanciam Johannis Falſtoff; & duas tabulas de *ſtellis* fixis."

[22] To the calendars in our books of Common Prayer is almoſt always annexed a table, either for finding, or explicitly denoting, the dominical letter for a certain number of years; and ſuch a table, as it is believed, was generally prefixed to the antient liturgies and miſſals, as alſo to old almanacks; and theſe were of different *colours*, agreeably to the taſte of the illuminator. In ſome old almanacks and diaries, which Mr. Gough poſſeſſes, are theſe coloured tables.

[23] This was written by John Gatiſden, or Gaddeſden, fellow of Merton College, about 1320, the moſt celebrated phyſician of his age in England. This his principal work, divided into five books, was printed at Paris, 1492. Leland calls it "opus luculentum juxta ac eruditum." Tanner, Bibl. Britan. p. 312. Warton, I. 443. Freind and Aikin's Hiſtory of Phyſic. "Roſa Medicinæ," Bibl. Bodl. 2059. 2463. 3619. His "Hiſtoria aurea," ib. 2469.

[24] Neither Bokkedene nor Bokedene occur in Bibliotheca Britannica. His library was purchaſed for Leiceſter abbey.

[25] "Theophilus de urinis." Bodl. 261. 1252. 1355. 2753; Aſhmol. 7751.

[26] Philaretus "de pulſibus." Bibl. Bodl. 1251. 1355. 2753; "de urinâ," New college, 1130.

[27] Of Gilbertus Anglicus, ſee Bibl. Britan. p. 317. His popular compendium of the medical art, Leland ſays, was much ſtudied by many "*ad quæſtum properantes.*"

[28] *Rogerina major & minor* are mentioned among Roger Bacon's works, Bibl. Britan. 64.

[29] Johannitii "Iſagoge ad Galeni technon," Bodl. 1252.; "Gloſſæ in Aphoriſmos," ib. 1709; "Iſagoge ad microtechnum Galeni," ib. 2753.

[30] Galen.

[31] Joannes Ægidius, or de Sancto Ægidio, a native of St. Albans in the thirteenth century, ſtudied at Paris, became phyſician to Philip king of France, and a celebrated Dominican preacher, the firſt Engliſhman of that order. He attended biſhop Groſſeteſte on his death-bed, 1253. Matthew Paris. He was an Oxonian; ſee Wood's Annals, by Gutch, vol. I. p. 210.

[32] Honain ben Iſhac tranſlated Galen's Aphoriſms and other pieces into Arabic. Herbelot, p. 209.

[33] "Joh. de Sc'o Amando de baſibus medicinæ," Bodl. 1761; "Aureolæ," 2696.

Salernus [1].
M^{r} Bartholomeus [2].
M^{r} Petrus Hiſpanus [3].
Magiſter Poncius.
Nicholas Rypon [4].
Lucianus.
Platearius [5].
Conſtantinus [6].
Magiſter Maurus [7].
Walterus [8] Agelinus.
Reginaldus de Aronte.
Peſſulanus [9].
Joh̄es Meſſue [10].
Avicenna.
Avôys [11].
Lanfrancus [12] Garrio.
Alexander [13] de Aileſton.
M^{r} Mattheus Platearius.
Macer [14].
Plato.
Johannes Baytley.

Require iſtas infra in Phiſicâ Naturali.

JUS CIVILE.

Magna Charta in parvo volumine 2 fo. & $p^{q}\bar{q}^{u}$.
Digeſt' inforciat'.
Bartholomæus ſuper caſum codicis.
Summa Azonis [15] inſtitut'.

Require infra in Jure Civili.

JUS CANONICUM.

DECRETA.

Decreta Alexandri.
Decreta Yvonis.

DECRETALIA.

Cardinal' Geſſelyn.
Andrew ſuper Sext' [16].
Johannes Andrew [16].
Will̄us & Galfridus ſuper Clement'.
Raymundus [17] Gaufridius.
Johannes Cardinal.
Summa Azonis [18].
Arch̄us in roſario.
Martinus.
Bartholomæus [19].
Johannes Antonius [20].
Innocentius Hoſtienſis [21].
Will̄us in Speculo [22].
Galfridus de Duranti [22].
Egidius [23].
Hugo ſuper decreta [24].
Barnardus.
Petrus in Lecturâ.
Johannes in addicōibus.
Willielmus Duratis [22].
Gratianus [25].
Joh̄es Novellus; require infra in Jure Canonico.
Radulphus ſuper Levitico [26].
Quere ibidem in Levitico.
Valerius [27]. Quere in Canticâ Canticorum.
Sibilla Merlyn.
Metodius [28] & beatus Blaſius. Quere in ꝓphis.
Johannes Humaunde de compoſitione Goliæ, & Evangelium Nicodemi [29]. Quere in Evangeliſtis.
Cantor Pariſius. Quere in Auguſtino ad Cirillum [30].
Decretum Lucilii, & Lucilius. Quere in Jeronimo de Cenâ Divinâ.
Paulus, in revelat' viſionis ſuæ. Quere in Hugone ſuper regula cancella-

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[1] Qu. Rich. Salernitanus, whoſe tract "de urinis" is in the Bodleian Library, ib. 3541.

[2] "Tractatus de regimine ſanitatis ſecundùm Bartholomæum," Bodl. 1632. 2006; "Practica Medicinæ," 2462.

[3] Petri Hiſpani "Summularium paſ. in Græc. trad. per Max. Planudem," Bodl. 76; Caius college, 978; "In phyſiognomiam Ariſtotetlis," Peterhouſe, 1716; "Theſaurus pauperum," Bibl. Pub. Cantab. 2329.

[4] Not mentioned in Bibl. Britan. Nicholas de Ferneham was an eminent practitioner, phyſician to king Henry III. and afterwards biſhop of Durham, where he died in 1241. Matthew Paris; and Tanner's Notitia, p. 277. An Oxonian. See Annals, vol. I. 167.

[5] "Platearii liber de ſimplici medicinâ, Bodl. 7770;" "Gloſſæ Antidorii Nicolai," ibid. 1748.

[6] "Conſtantinus Afer, a monk of Caſſino in Italy, was one of the Saracen phyſicians who brought medicine into Europe, and formed the Salernitan ſchool, chiefly by tranſlating various Arabian and Grecian medical books into Latin. He was born at Carthage; and learned grammar, logic, geography, arithmetic, aſtronomy, and natural philoſophy, of the Chaldees, Arabians, Perſians, Saracens, Egyptians, and Indians, in the ſchool of Bagdad. Being thus completely accompliſhed in theſe ſciences, after thirty-nine years' ſtudy, he returned into Africa, where an attempt was formed againſt his life. Conſtantine, having fortunately diſcovered this deſign, privately took ſhip, and came to Salerno in Italy, where he lurked ſome time in diſguiſe; but he was recogniſed by the caliph's brother, then at Salerno, who recommended him as a ſcholar, univerſally ſkilled in the learning of all nations, to the notice of Robert duke of Normandy. Robert entertained him with the higheſt marks of reſpect; and Conſtantine, by the advice of his patron, retired to the monaſtery of Caſſino, where, being kindly received by the abbot Deſiderius, he tranſlated in that learned ſociety the books abovementioned, moſt of which he firſt imported into Europe. Theſe verſions are ſaid to be ſtill extant. He flouriſhed about 1086. Petr. Diacon. de vir. illuſtr. Monaſt. Caſſin. cap. xxiii. He is mentioned by Chaucer in the Merchant's Tale, V. 1326, p. 71, Urry's edition:

> And lectaries had he there full fine,
> Soche as the curſid monk *Dan Conſtantine*
> Hath written in his book "de Coïtu."

The title of this book is "de Coïtu, quibus proſit aut obſit, quibus medicaminibus & alimentis acuatur impediaturve". Inter Op. Baſil. 1536. fol. Warton's Hiſtory of Poetry, I. 441. This was in Peter-houſe library, Cambridge. Lel. Coll. 111. 24.

[7] Qu. Rabanus Maurus beforementioned.

[8] "Walteri ſumma de urinis;" Bodl. 1301.

[9] Or *Mons Paſſulanus*, ſome phyſician of Montpelier.

[10] "Omnes libri ſupradicti, quondam Johannis Bokedene, medici, ſunt de perquiſitione domini W. Sadyngton." This note is in the original Catalogue.

[11] Averroes. As the Aſiatic ſchools decayed by the indolence of the caliphs, Averroes was one of thoſe philoſophers who adorned the Mooriſh ſchools erected in Africa and Spain. He was born at Cordoua of an antient Arabic family, was a profeſſor of the univerſity of Morocco, wrote a commentary on all Ariſtotle's works, died about the year 1169, and was ſtyled the moſt *Peripatetic* of all the Arabian writers. Warton, I. 441.

[12] "Chirurgia minor Lanfranci." New College, 1135.

[13] Qu. Alexander Trallianus "de re medicâ," lib. 12, &c. Caius college, Cambridge, 933. 977.

[14] The poem "de virtutibus herbarum," under the name of Macer, now extant, was written by Odo, or Odobourne, a phyſician of the dark ages. Warton, II. 167.

[15] Azo was a learned civilian of Bologna, who died in 1200, and whoſe Epitome of Civil Law, and Comments on the Digeſts, are ſtill much uſed. Hoffman's Lexicon.

[16] "Jo. Andreæ Summa ſuper lib. Decretalium, Bodl. 851; "Novellæ ſuper eoſdem," ibid. 2447. 2503.

[17] Qu. Raymundus de Pennaforte, an eminent civilian. Bodl. 670. 675. 1012. 1483.

[18] See Appendix to Oxford College MSS.

[19] Glanville beforementioned.

[20] Qu. "Antonius de ſex principiis," Bodl. 6564.

[21] "Gloſſa Hoſtienſis ſuper Decretalia," New College, 1199; "Hoſtienſis in lectura ſuper Decretales Gregorii," "Lectura Hoſtienſis ſuper Conſtitutiones Innocentianas," Caius college, 905. "Hoſtienſis de pœnitentiis & remiſſionibus." Ib. 1101. "Canones pœnitentiales ſecundùm Hoſtienſem." Ibid. 1170.

[22] "Speculum Juris Cannonici ac repertorium vocatum Summa Summarum." Pembroke hall, Cambridge, 2060. This Speculum, called alſo "Speculum Judiciale," was the work of Durandus, or Durantes. (Durham cath. MS. 266-7.) "Repertorium Magiſtri Willielmi Durandi." (Worceſter Cathedral, MS. 786.) "Repertorium in lib. hiſt. Decretal." (Hereford Cathedral, 1680.) He was author of the "Rationale Divinorum Officiorum." (Ib. 804.)

[23] Ægidius Bonomenſis, an eminent civilian. His "ordo judiciarius," Trinity College, 549; Caius, 914, 915, 916. 933.

[24] Hugo Cardinalis Hoſtienſis, commonly called de S. Victore, commented on the Pſalms and New Teſtament. Or ſee before, note (^{3}), p. 101.

[25] A very old copy of this MS. remains in the Church Library at Lincoln. See note (^{6}), p. 107.

[26] "Radulphus Flaviacenſis monachi Benedictini explanatio ſuper Leviticum, libris 20." Bodl. 2127; All Souls, 1413; Trinity College, Oxford, 1954; Trinity College, Cambridge, 285. 389; Corpus Chriſti College, Cambridge, 1424; Peterhouſe, 1904; Bibl. Pub. Cant. 2206. In a copy at Pembroke it is noticed that he wrote on almoſt all the books of the Old and New Teſtaments, and is to be diſtinguiſhed from Radulphus Niger, who was an hiſtorical writer, though confounded with him in the Index to the MSS. in the Cambridge libraries, where Numbers 2911. 284. 1594. 2004. belong to Niger.

[27] Qu. "epiſt. ad Rufinum de uxore non ducendâ." Bodl. 1668. 1748. 1767.

[28] Methodius was biſhop of Olympus, Patara, and Tyre, and wrote in Greek, Queſtions on Geneſis, Bodl. 2016; Hymns to the Virgin, Bodl. 76. 234. 2500. Jerom tranſlated ſome of his works; and ſome were printed by Allatius. His tract "de fine ſeculi & revelationis," Rom. 1656, may be a prophetic piece.

[29] "Evangelium Nicodemi de paſſione & reſurrectione Chriſti" is in the Bodleian library, 1113. Other copies there bear the title of "Geſta Salvatoris."

[30] "B. Auguſtini epiſtola ad Cyrillum de obitu S. Hieronymi, preſbyteri, cum reſponſis." Bodl. 778. In N° 1220. it is "de *magnificentiâ* Hieronymi;" and in 1390. "de *laude* Hieronymi."

rum Linc' ibidem.
Johannes Holden. Quere in Hugone de Conſcientiâ [1].
Thomas abbas de Urſellis [2]. Quere in Damaſceno.
Robertus abbas.
Helpicius & Paſtaſius [3]. Require in Yſidoro.
Beatus Sextus in Dioniſio require.
Raymundus in Alexandro require.
Johannes Waldeby in Linc' require.
W. Lincoln' cancellarius. Require in W. de Montibus [4].
W. de Sc̃o Amore.
W. Norton.
W. Antifiorenſis.
W. de Anler.
W. de Alverniâ.
W. in Speculo.
W. Durantis.
W. de Conchis.
Conſtitutiones, pacta, Ottonis, & Stephani Cantuarenſis, & Ottobonis.
Johannis papæ benedictiones provinciales.
Johannes de Boſco.
Paſſio Chriſti in Gallico [5].
Bellum Trojanum in Gallico [5].
Liber de Drian & Madok in Gallico [5].
Hiſtoriæ de Bibliâ in Gallico [5].
Beviz de Hampton.
Lumen legum in Gallico.
Manuale.
Geſta Alexandri Magni.
Liber de Maundeville.
Liber de Gallico—2 fo. Liber de Gallico, 2 fo. manuell.
Geſta Alexandri Magni. 2 fo. de Stheo.

Many books are referred to ſome other arrangements; many have only 2 folia. The firſt words of ſome given; and, after all our enquiries, many of the writers here enumerated muſt remain as unknown as they are unintereſting; and perhaps poſterity has very little reaſon to regret the loſs of the Library of Leiceſter Abbey [6].

MISSALIA.

Regiſtrum omnium librorum in choro, in capellis, in infirmariâ, & apud Ingwarby.

8 Miſſalia abbreviata.
5 Pſalteria abbreviata.
Pſalterium.

The abbot had others in his chapel; Antiphonaria, gradale, proceſſionale, portiferium, pſalterium juvenale; as had alſo the prior, ſubprior, frater W. Charite, John Grene, W. Eyton, fr. Stephanus, Tho. Yngewardby, W. Stowton celerarius, T. Pynder, Joh. Whytley, ſubcelerarius, John Nores, J. Talis, J. Peny [7], J. Hornyngewold, W. Foſbrok, W. Chaunce, Joh. Garby, J. Twyforth, T. Browhton, W. Frawnceys, fr. Nich', Ric' Palet; who appear to have been the whole of the monks in 1477.

Altars enumerated are the High Altar, thoſe of the Virgin, Trinity, St. Gabriel, Stephen, Michael, Leonard, Andrew, Katharine, Anne, Auguſtine.

In the choir were a Martirologium,
3 Collectaria,
Vetus } Ordinale.
Novum }

Ante capellam S. Auguſtini.
Portiforium notatum.

In pulpito.
Magna Legenda in duobus voluminibus.
Item liber Parliamenti, cum expoſitione r^e beati Auguſtini ꝑ M. Trivet, & cum conſtitutionibus Benedicti & conſtitutionibus Ottonis, & aliis.
5 lib' collationum per fratrem W. Charite.
Item liber de certis collect', & longâ letaniâ.
Item una rotula de longâ letaniâ.
2 Gradalia abbreviata.
Liber lectionum diebus omnibus.
Magnum antiphonarium.
Unum portiferium catenatum.
Pupilla oculi catenata.
Liber de 9 lectionibus per fratrem W. Charite.
Liber de hymnis & antiphonis abbreviatus in certis feſtis.
Cantica organica.
1 liber de canticis organicis per fratrem W. Preſton.
Another by W. Charite.
Kyrieleyſon vocat' Zouglons.
Another canticus organicus by the ſame.

In the Infirmary.
A miſſal; 2 portiforia.
1 ſalterium; 2 gradalia.
1 Quaternus de ſervicio Corporis X^{ti}.

At Ingwardby.
A miſſal, antiphonar, portiforium, and manuale graduale.
Martirologes.

LIBRI ET ROTULÆ EVIDENCIARUM NOSTRARUM, VALDE NECESSARII.

The Chartulary.
Vetus Chartularium.
Second Chartulary, compoſed by W. Charite.
Liber Placitorum; diverſa placita, condemnationes contra vicarios noſtros.
Compoſitiones, corrodia, cum recitat' fratris Galfridi Salow.
Liber de terris dominicalibus, in quo continentur "Terraria de terris noſtris dominicalibus, & aliis terris in diverſis locis & villis.

RENTALIA.

One called *Rotula de Pyn*, 1254.
"Habemus," about 1224.
Another, 1258. Another, 1267. Another, 1294.
Two others } about the ſame time.
Two others }
Another called *Geryn*, with antient pleas.
Another called *Bathe*, on paper; and two others in the ſame book; with four Rentals "de Leyceſtriâ."
The Novum Rentale by W. Charite; account of all the advowſons, penſions, portions of mills, and tithes of mills, &c. In princ', "Habemus ex dono fundatoris;" I Tho. Wylſon.
Another New Rental by W. Charite.
Ordered by the abbot and convent, that all theſe rentals be kept "in uno loco pro eiſdem concernent' ad cuſtodiend' limitato."
One roll of all who hold lands.

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[1] "Hugo de Conſcientiâ." Bodl. 1716.

[2] Qu. Theobaldus de Urſinis, archbiſhop of Panormus. Leland, Coll. III. 21.

[3] "Halpericus de arte Calculatoriâ," and "Paſchaſius epiſcopus, epiſtola ad Leonem papam de ratione Paſchæ," occur in the Bodleian Library, 2372. Helpericus "de computo eccleſiaſtico," Trinity College, Cambridge, 395; "de temporibus," Saliſbury Cathedral, 1017; "Computus" (Wagſtaffe MS. 3482).

[4] See before, p. 101, note (8).

[5] Theſe and other books are improperly claſſed under Decretalia.

[6] Biſhop Repyndon, who was abbot here, gave to his church of Lincoln a book called Peter de Aureolis (a breviary of the Bible) after the death of one of his prebendaries: which book is now in the Britiſh Muſeum. MSS. Reg. 8 G. fol. 111. Warton, I. Diſſertation II. p. 80. The newer library of Lincoln cathedral, built by dean Honeywood at the cloſe of the laſt century, has ſuperſeded the uſe of the older, ſo that the few MSS. left in it were in total diſorder when I viſited it, 1791. Among theſe, however, were ſome which had been given by Hugh archdeacon of Leyceſter about 1151, when Haimo Chancellor of Lincoln had the care of the library. On two of theſe ("Hegeſippus," and "Decreta Gratiani") was written, "Ex dono Hugonis archid. Leyceſtr'."—Mr. Warton's obſervation on the royal library at Paris in the beginning of the fourteenth century (I. Diſſ. II. b 2.) will apply to this of Leiceſter abbey. "There were only four claſſics in the royal library. Theſe were one copy of Cicero, Ovid, Lucan, and Boethius. The reſt were chiefly books of devotion, which included but few of the fathers; many treatiſes of aſtrology, geometry, chiromancy, and medicine, originally written in Arabic, and tranſlated into Latin and French: pandects, chronicles, and romances. This collection was principally made by Charles the Fifth, who began his reign in 1365. This monarch was paſſionately fond of reading, and it was the faſhion to ſend him preſents of books from every part of the kingdom of France."

[7] He was afterwards abbot.

Many Rentals of Leiceſter, very good; one dated 4 Hen. IV.; others of John Bathe, T. Wyxton, W. Wyxton, John Sadyngton, W. Charite. All to be well kept.

A rental of William Extildeſham.

There are alſo 23 rolls written by the hands of brother William Charyte.

LIBRI, QUOS PROPRIA MANU SCRIPSIT ET COMPILAVIT FRATER W. CHARITE.

Hugo de Vienna.

Libri evangeliſtarum & epiſtolarum feſtis principalibus.

Five books of Collations.

Troporium in miſſali ad altare S. Stephani.

The New Rental; quē librũ ipē cōpilavit & ſibi fecit.

The book called Charwary.

A book of demeſne lands.

Cantica organica.

Words in the Bible.

Names of our founders and their gifts.

Quatuor libri ſpecialitèr ordinati pro curiis ñris, in quibus ſunt diverſa rentalia & evidenciæ ſuper jure habendi viſum franciplegii, & tenendi curias ñras.

Breve opuſculum per quod aliquis poteſt planè cognoſcère quomodo redditus noſtri decreverunt à tempore Edwardi regis III. uſque ad tempus 8 Hen. VII.

Account of alienations; from the former.

2 Antiphones.

1 Gradale.

2 Proceſſionals.

Hymns, Goſpels, &c.

Item notavit Gradale & Antiphonarium fratris Jofiis Ratclyf.

LIBRI QUOS FRATER WILL'M'S CHARITE SCRIBI FECIT, VEL PROPRIA MANU NOTAVIT.

Novum Rentale; Liber de terris dominicalibus.

2 rolls de liberis redditibus.

3 of names of tenants and homage tenants.

3 of jewels belonging to the abbey, and their weight.

4 de notabilibus, extracted by him from various books.

Others on Bible words.

Names of founders, lands, and other rolls.

In all 24 rolls.

BOUGHT AND PURCHASED BY HIM.

Liber vocatus Brounnard.

Boetius de conſolatione.

Parabole Salomonis.

Metaphyſica.

Logica.

Manuale puerorum.

"De Arte componendi Sermonem."

Lucanus.

Ovidius de Faſtis.

——— de Arte amandi.

Claudian.

Penelope Ulyſſi.

Macrobius de ſomnio Scipionis

Anteclaudianus.

Horologium Sapientie.

Pupilla oculi.

Vita Eſopi fabulatoris.

And various other, in Metaphyſics, Logic, Divinity, and Law.

From this Catalogue it ſeems to be rather doubtful, whether in the library of this religious houſe there might be any one complete collection of all the Holy Scriptures. Suppoſing *Biblie*, in the firſt article, to have included both the Old and the New Teſtaments [1], it was a tome *defective* and *worn*, *(defect' & uſitat')*. The ſecond conſiſted of each book of the Old Teſtament only; and the third of the Goſpels, without any mention of the Acts of the Apoſtles, of the Epiſtles, or of the Apocalypſe. There is, however, a ſeparate mention of "Actus Aptor' gloſſ'," "Apocalypſ' gloſſ'," "Eple Pauli [2] gloſſ'," "Eple Canonice;" and among the laſt occurs the "Canticus Canticorum." Perhaps there might be ſome of theſe Auguſtine monks, to whom the divine oracles in the learned languages would have been of little uſe; and yet to theſe was not indulged a tranſlation in Engliſh, there being in the Conſiſtorial Acts at Rocheſter the minutes of a rigid proceſs againſt the *precentor* of the priory of that cathedral for retaining an Engliſh Teſtament in diſobedience to the general injunction of Cardinal Wolſey to deliver up theſe prohibited books to the biſhops of the reſpective dioceſes.

Knighton, a canon of St. Mary le Pre, has, to his own diſgrace, recorded his bitter condemnation of the tranſlation made by his contemporary Wicliff (X Scr. col. 2644.): "Chriſt intruſted his Goſpel," ſays that eccleſiaſtic, "to the clergy and doctors of the church, to miniſter it to the laity, and weaker ſort, according to their exigences and ſeveral occaſions: but this Maſter John Wicliff, by tranſlating it, has made it vulgar, and has laid it more open to the laity, and even to women, who can read, than it uſed to be to the moſt learned of the clergy, and thoſe of the beſt underſtanding; and thus the Goſpel Jewel, the Evangelical feaſt, is thrown about, and trodden under feet of ſwine." Such language, as an ingenious and learned Divine has juſtly obſerved, was looked upon as good reaſoning by the clergy of that day, who ſaw not with what ſatire it was edged againſt themſelves [3].

"A. 1528, Jan. 15. In palatio Roffenſ', coram ipſo reverendo patre, comparuit perſonalitèr Dr. Will. Mafelde, monachus & precentor in eccleſ' Caſtr' Roffenſ', notatus, quod, poſt publicationem factam in civitate predictâ quòd unuſquiſque ſancta Dei Evangelia in idioma noſtrum tranſlata apud ſe ſervand' eidem reverendo patri inferrent, & traderent, ſub pœnis in literis reverendi patris cardinalis contentis, idem Wills̃ hujuſmodi libros poſt tempus per eundē rev' patrē limitat' apud ſe ſervavit & retinuit," &c.

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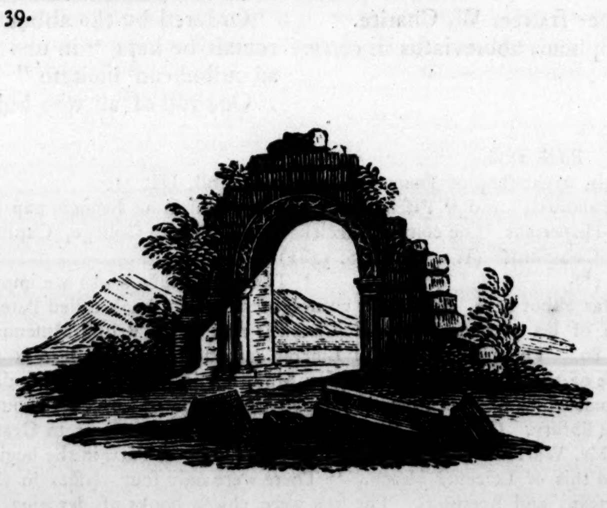
[1] There is very little reaſon to doubt that *Biblia* was a general name for MS copies of both Teſtaments, as well as for printed ones afterwards, from the firſt publication to the preſent time.

[2] No other of the Epiſtles in the New Teſtament occur, ſave thoſe of St. Paul.

[3] Gilpin's Life of Wicliff, p. 39.



APPENDIX, Nº XVIII. NEWARK HOSPITAL AND CHURCH.

1. Rex, &c. Sciatis, quòd, de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, dilecto conſanguineo & fideli noſtro Henrico comiti Lancaſtrie, quòd ipſe in quâdam placeâ ſuâ in Leiceſtriâ, continente in ſe quatuor acras terre, quoddam hoſpitale in honorē Dei & beate Marie Virginis de novo fundare; & quoddam oratorium ac domos pro morâ & inhabitatione unius magiſtri & quorundam capellanorum, per ipſum comitem vel heredes ſuos in hoſpitali predicto conſtituendorum, conſtruere; ac quatuor carucatas terre, cum pertinentiis, in eâdem villâ; necnon advocationem eccleſie de Irceſtre in com' Northampt'; que quidem placea, terra, & advocatio tenentur de nobis in capite, ut dicitur, dare poſſit & aſſignare prefatis magiſtro & capellanis; habenda & tenenda ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis pro ſuſtentatione ſuâ & pauperum in eodem hoſpitali, ſecundùm diſpoſitionem ipſius comitis vel heredum ſuorum, recipiendorum in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam in perpetuum. Et eiſdem magiſtro & capellanis, quòd ipſi terram predictam, cum pertinentiis, & advocationem illam à prefato comite recipere, & eccleſiam illam appropriare, & eam appropriatam in proprios uſus tenere poſſint ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam, pro ſuſtentatione ſuâ & pauperum predictorum in perpetuum, ſicut predictum eſt, tenore preſentium ſimilitèr licentiam dedimus ſpecialem; ſtatuto de terris & tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obſtante, &c. In cujus, &c. Teſte rege, apud Wodeſtoke, ſecundo die Aprilis[1].

2. Bulla Clementis VI. Papæ univerſis directa, & relaxatio pœnitentiæ viſitantium hoſpitale pauperum: Quod, ſicut accepimus, quondam Henricus comes Lancaſtrie, in villâ de Leiceſtriâ, Linc' dioc', ad honorem Dei & ſuſtentationem pauperum Chriſti, pro ſuâ & parentum ſuorum animarum ſalute, fundavit & de bonis ſuis ditavit eccleſiam, pro certo capellanorum numero in eis conſtituendo, perpetuò Altiſſimo ſervitur' ibidem; in quâ etiam tam ipſe quàm dilectus filius nobilis vir Henricus comes Lancaſtrie, dicti Henrici filius, relicto loco ſepulture progenitorum ſuorum & aliorum de regali proſapiâ deſcendentium, ſepulturas ſuas elegiſſe dicuntur. Dat. Avincon. 3 id. Aprilis pont. noſtri anno 7°[2]."

3. Indulgentia XL dierum conceſſa omnibus viſitantibus eccleſiam hoſpitalis Leiceſtrie per VIII dies immediatè precedentes feſtum Sc̄i Mich̄is Archangeli; & XXX dierum ſingulis annuatim dictam eccleſiam viſitantibus. Dat' apud Maghefeld, 1350[3].

4. Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis, quòd ob ſpecialem affectionem, quam ad perſonam dilecti conſanguinei & fidelis noſtri Henrici ducis Lancaſtrie gerimus & habemus, & ob ſenſum gratuiti obſequii nobis per ipſum ducem pluriès laudabilitèr impenſi, de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, eidem duci, quòd ipſe maneria de Ingleſham, Wolaſton, Kynemeresford, & Cheddeworth, cum pertinentiis, & advocationes eccleſiarum de Thorpe-Edmere, Wymondham, Hegham-Ferrars, Raundes, & Preſton (que de nobis tenentur in capite ut dicitur) dare poſſit & aſſignare dilectis nobis in Chriſto magiſtro, ſive cuſtodi, & capellanis hoſpitalis Annunciationis beate Marie Virginis Leiceſtr', quod Henricus nuper comes Lanc', pater predicti ducis, fundavit ibidem; habendas & tenendas ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, de nobis & heredibus noſtris, per ſervicia inde debita & conſueta, in perpetuum. Et eiſdem magiſtro, ſive cuſtodi, & capellanis, quòd ipſi maneria predicta, cum pertinentiis, & advocationes illas, à prefato duce recipere, & eccleſias illas appropriare, & eas appropriatas in proprios uſus tenere poſſint ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, de nobis & heredibus noſtris, per ſervicia predicta, in perpetuum, tenore preſentium, ſimilitèr licentiam dedimus ſpecialem. Teſte rege apud Weſtm', 4° die Martii. Per breve de privato ſigillo[4].

5. Ceſte endenture faite parentre les nobles hom̄e monſieur Henri duc de Lancaſtre, counte de Derbye, de Nicole, & de Leiceſtre, ſeneſcall d'Engleterr, d'une part; & les dean & chanoygnes de l'Egliſe collegiale de l'Annunciation de noſtre Dame de Leiceſtre, d'autre part; teſmoigne, come le dit duc eſt done & graunte, & ꝑ ſon fait conferme, du conge noſtre ſeigneur le roi, as ditz dean & chanoynges & lours ſucceſſoures, mil livres de annuele rente, a prendre perpetuelment, as termes de Seint Michel & Paſques, per oueles portions, des manoirs, ſeigneuries, demeſnes; manoir de Kinges-ſomborne, en le counte de Southampton, ove les membres dycel, deux centz livres; des manoirs de Gymingham, Tunſtede, Methewold, & Thetford, ove les appertenaunces, en le counte de Norfolk, quatre livres; & des ſeigneuries & demeſnes terres de Kedwelly, Carnwaltham, Iſkemyn, Ugmore, & Morgannock, ove les appurtenaunces, en Gales, quater centz livres; ſur tiele condicion, qi ſi la dite rente ſoit ariere a nul des termes ſus-ditz, qi bien liſe as ditz dean & chanons & lour ſucceſſours entre meſmes les manoirs, ſeigneuries, & demeiſnes terres, pour les arrerages de meſme la rente annuele de mil' livres, deſtriner, & les diſtreſſez retenir tanqz gree lour ſoit fait des ditz arrerages pleinement, ſicome en le dit fait eſt contenu plus au pleyn. Qe les ditz dean & chanoignes voillent & grauntent, pur eux & lour ſucceſſours, qi s'ils eient, tiegnent, & peiſiblement enjoient, les manoirs de Ingleſham, Wolſtanton, Kynemersford, Chedworth, & Harindon, ove toux les appurtanaunces, & les avoueſons des eſgliſes de Thorp-Edmere, Wymondham, Hegham-Ferrers, Raundes, Preſton, & Haryndon, queux il ont & teignent de la foundation & droit de lour dite eſgliſe, de doun & graunte le duc, & conge noſtre ſeigneur le roi, & auctorite du pape ſur ce faitz, ſaunz nul empeſchement & ſanyces; & les ditz dean & chanoignes ou nul de lour ſucceſſours ſoient empledey, & par tien plee ou ea aſcune manere ouſtey des ditz manoirs & avouſons, ou de nul parcel d'icels, par le dit duc, ou per nul de ſes heirs, en temps a venir, qi adonques le paiement dez avantditz mille livres annueles ceſſe de tout. Et le dit duc voel & graunte, pour lui & ſeis heirs, q̃ ſi le dit dean & chanoignes, ou nul de lour ſucceſſours, ſoient empeſchex ou empledez, & le dit duc & ſes heirs ne les garantont ne defendent point, en cas q'ils vouchent ou ſoient pour nul autre vouchey a garanter, ou autrement ſoient ouſtey des ditz manoirs & aureteus, ou de nul parcel d'icels, ou del ſyte ou la dite eſgliſe eſt foundue, ou de nul place environ, ou de nulles terres, prees, aſtures, boys, molins, cours de eawe, ou de nulles autres eiſementz queux Henri nadgaires counte de Lancaſtre, piere le dit duc (qi heir il eſt) dona & granta as gardein & chapeleins de la place ou meſme l' egliſe eſt ore foundue au temps qi la dite eſgliſe eſtoit hoſpitale & foundue par le dit counte, & les queux ſont ore uniez & annexez as ditz dean & chanoignes & lour ſucceſſours, en les ſuſditz mil' livres annueles à prendre perpetuelment des manoirs, ſeigneuries, & demeiſnes terres ſuſditz & oveſqz ceo ſoient le dit duc & ces heirs chargey devers les ditz dean & chanoignes & lour ſucceſſours, en ceo cas des arrerages de meſmes les mil' livres annueles de tout le temps puis la date du graunte faitz

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[1] Dugdale, Mon. Angl. vol. II. p. 468; ex Pat. 4 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 36.

[2] Reg. Iſlip, archiep. Cant. f. 24. a.

[3] Ibid. f. 34. b.

[4] Pat. 29 Edw. III. p. 1. m. 22.

as ditz dean & chanoignes & lour ſucceſſours de les mil' lieures annueles ſuſditz; & qi bien liſe as ditz dean & chanoignes & lour ſucceſſours, pour celles arrerages, en les ditz manoirs, ſeigneuries, & demeiſnes terres deſtreindre, & les diſtreſſes detenir tanqz gree lour ſoit faite de meſmes celles arrerages, ſans nulle diſtourbance au contraditz du dit duc, au de nul de ſes heirs en temps a venir. En teſmoignaunce de queles choſes, a l'une partie de ceſte endenture le dit duc, & a l'autre partie les ditz dean & chanoignes, entrechangleablement ont mys lour ſeale. Don en le meſon du chapitre des ditz dean & chanoignes a Leiceſtre, le xii jour de Juyn, l'an de Grace mil troiz centz cinquante ſiſme; & du regne le roi Edward Tierz puis le conqueſt d' Engleterre trientiſme, & de Fraunce dys & ſeptiſme [1].

6. Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis, quòd, cùm bone memorie Henricus nuper comes Lancaſtrie defunctus, colore licentie noſtre ſibi, de quodam hoſpitali in honorem Annunciationis beate Marie in villâ Leiceſtrie fundandi facte, dictum hoſpitale in ſuburbiis Leiceſtrie predicte fundâſſet, & cuſtodem & capellanos in eodem hoſpitali conſtituit, pro ſuſtentatione eorundem, ac pauperum infirmorum, clericorum, & mulierum, in dicto hoſpitali commorantium, in quandam placeam terre continentem quatuor acras, cum pertinentiis, in ſuburbio predicto, in quo dictum hoſpitale conſtructum exiſtit; ac etiam quatuor acras, cum pertin', in eodem ſuburbio; que quidem terre & hoſpitale in cartâ noſtrâ de licentiâ, ac etiam in cartâ ipſius comitis, in villâ predictâ eſſe ſpecificantur; ac duas placeas terre & prati, Cloſe-medowe & Mary-medowe nuncupatas, viginti acras in ſe continentes ibidem, tanquam dictis quatuor carucatis terre pertinentes & annexas, colore donationis & aſſignationis predictarum, occupârunt; idemque comes communam paſture in parco ſuo de Leiceſtriâ, vocat' le Fryth, prefatis cuſtodi & capellanis & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, ad viginti & ſex boves ſive vaccas, & ſex equos, quolibet tempore anni, & etiam communam paſture ad omnimoda animalia ſua in forinſecis boſcis ſuis de Leiceſtriâ, menſibus porcis in defenſo poſitis exceptis, necnon duas carectatas boſci percipiendas ſingulis ſeptimanis in boſcis predictis, abſque licentiâ noſtrâ dediſſet & aſſignâſſet; terras, prata, paſturas, parcos, & boſcos predicta de nobis, ut parcella honoris Leiceſtrie, in capite tenentur; cujus honoris reverſio ad nos & heredes noſtros, ſi Edmundus nuper comes Lancaſtrie, avus predicti ducis, cujus heres ipſe eſt, ſine herede de corpore ſuo exeunte obiiſſet, ſpectat, ut dicitur: Ac dilectus conſanguineus & fidelis noſter Henricus dominus Lancaſtrie, filius & heres dicti Henrici comitis, poſt mortem ejuſdem, quoddam molendinum aquaticum vocat' le New-milne, cum pertinentiis, in ſuburbio ville predicte, ſimul cum ſtagno & aquâ predictis, que de nobis tenentur in capite, ut parcella honoris predicti, cuſtodi & capellanis hoſpitalis predictis, tenend' ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, de ipſo duce & heredibus ſuis, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam; necnon reverſionem manerii de Chedworth, in comitatu Glouceſtrie, &c.; ac cuſtos & capellani hoſpitalis predicti duas acras prati, cum pertin', in ſuburbio predicto, & tenuit de predicto duce per ſervicia predicta; & prefatus dux conceſſerit prefatis decano & canonicis & ſucceſſoribus ſuis predictas duas carectatas boſci, percipiendas ſingulis ſeptimanis; necnon quinque damas de pinguedine & decem de forinſecâ, percipiendas ſingulis ſeptimanis in chaſeâ de Leiceſtriâ, que de nobis tenentur in capite, ut parcella honoris predicti. Jamque iidem decanus & canonici, metuentes ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, tam pro eo quòd dictum hoſpitale in primariâ fundatione, ac dicta eccleſia in erectione eorundem, ac poſtmodùm per ſingulas licentias noſtras in hâc parte factas, ac donationes, conceſſiones, & perquiſita hujuſmodi; ac etiam dicte quatuor acre terre & quatuor carucate terre, dictis cuſtodi & capellanis in fundatione dicti hoſpitalis ſic dati & conceſſi in dictâ villâ Leiceſtrie, pretendantur exiſtere, cùm reverà in dicto ſuburbio exſtiterint. Conceſſimus etiam, & licentiam dedimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris predictis, quantum in nobis eſt, eidem duci, quòd ipſe duas venellas in ſuburbio dicte ville Leiceſtrie, quarum una ſe extendit à magno ſtrato vocat' Southgate uſque ripam vocat' Sore, & altera ſe extendit à portâ gardini caſtri Leic' uſque venellam vocat' Newmilne-lane; ac etiam quandam placeam, que eſt parcella caſtri predicti, continentem duas acras terre & dim', juxta venellam vocat' Newmilne-lane; ac etiam quandam placeam, que eſt caſtri predicti, continentem duas acras terre & dim', juxta venellas predictas, cum pertinentiis, manſo & eccleſie ipſorum decani & canonicorum contiguas, que quidem venella & placea de nobis tenentur in capite, ut parcella honoris predicti, ut dicitur, dare poſſit & aſſignare eiſdem decano & canonicis; habend' & tenend' ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, de prefato duce & heredibus ſuis, in liberam, puram, & perpetuam eleemoſinam, in elargationem manſi & eccleſie ſuorum predictorum in perpetuum; & eiſdem decano & canonicis, quòd ipſi venellas & placeam predictas, cum pertinentiis, à prefato duce recipere, & eas includere, &c. Teſte rege, apud Weſtm', XXIX° die Novembris. Per breve de privato ſigillo [2].

7. Rex univerſis & ſingulis vicecomitibus, majoribus, ballivis, miniſtris, ac aliis fidelibus & ſubditis ſuis, tam infra libertates quàm extra, ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis, quòd cùm Henricus quondam dux Lancaſtrie, avus noſter, quandam eccleſiam collegiatam apud Leiceſtriam, in honorem Annunciationis beate Marie, ac quaſdam domos, muros, & edificia, pro clauſurâ eccleſie & collegii predictorum, & inhabitatione canonicorum, clericorum, & infirmorum, ibidem degentium, in vitâ ſuâ conſtruere inchoâſſet; ac chariſſimus pater noſter Johannes, nuper dux Lancaſtrie, hujuſmodi opera per dictum avum noſtrum in hâc parte ſic inchoata, juxta piam intentionem ejuſdem avi noſtri, poſtmodum ſalubritèr complere & perficere deſiderâſſet, ut accepimus: Nos, piam intentionem & laudabile propoſitum ipſorum avi & patris noſtrorum in hâc parte meritò commendantes; volenteſque opera predicta ad finem, quòd in premiis eorundem participes effici valeamus, potiùs accelerari; aſſignavimus dilectos nobis Johannem de Byngham, Robertum Skyllington, Johannem Hornynghold, & Thomam Whytebred, conjunctim & diviſim, ad conducendum & providendum in ſingulis locis, infra libertates & extra, cementarios, carpentarios, & alios operarios quoſcunque, uſque ad numerum viginti & quatuor, pro operationibus predictis; & ad eoſdem cementarios, carpentarios, & operarios, in hujuſmodi artificiis operari conſuetos, ponendos ibidem ad vadia eis in hâc parte rationabilitèr ſolvendos moraturos; necnon ad maeremium & petram, & alia pro eiſdem operationibus neceſſaria, pro denariis indè promptè ſolvendis capienda, cariagiis noſtris operariis pro aliis operationibus noſtris conductis, & in eiſdem exiſtentibus, ac feodo eccleſie duntaxat excepto. Et ideò vobis mandamus, quòd eiſdem Johanni, Roberto, Johanni, & Thome, & eorum cuilibet, in premiſſis faciendis & explendis intendentes ſitis, conſulentes, & auxiliantes, quoties & quando per ipſos, ſeu eorum aliquem, ex parte noſtrâ fueritis requiſiti. In cujus, &c. Teſte rege, apud Weſtm', XXVI° Martii [3].

8. Rex archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis, quòd, cùm nos nuper per literas noſtras patentes, de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, conceſſerimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis fuit, dilectis nobis in Chriſto decano & canonicis eccleſie nove collegiate beate Marie Leiceſtr', quòd ipſe & ſucceſſores ſui, quamdiu rebellio rebellium in partibus Wallie duraverit, & iidem decanus & canonici & ſucceſſores ſui de perceptione exituum & proficuum eccleſiarum, maneriorum, terrarum, & poſſeſſionum ſuorum, in partibus illis exſtiterint per rebelles noſtros predictos impediti, eſſent quieti de auxiliis ad primogenitos filios regum maritandos, & de omnibus auxiliis regum, necnon contributionibus & talliagiis que ab ipſis ratione ter-

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[1] Clauſ. 30 Edw. III. m. 32. dorſo.

[2] Pat. 34 Edw. III. pars 3. m. 13.

[3] Dugdale, Monaſticon, vol. III. p. 139; ex Pat. 1 Hēn. IV. part 6. m. 15.

rarum, tenementorum, reddituum, aut bonorum, ſeu catallorum ſuorum, que tunc habuerunt, vel extunc eſſent habituri, per nos vel heredes noſtros, aut ballivos vel miniſtros noſtros vel heredum noſtrorum quorumcunque, ad opus noſtrum vel ipſorum heredum noſtrorum exigi deberent, ſeu poſſent, durante termino ſupradicto; & quòd, quandocunque clerus regni noſtri Anglie, aut Cantuarienſis provincie per ſe, aut Eboracenſis provincie per ſe, decimam ſeu aliam quotam de bonis ſuis ſpiritualibus & eccleſiaſticis, vel communitas com' regni noſtri Anglie, aut cives vel burgenſes civium vel burgorum predictorum comitatuum, decimam, quintam-decimam, vel aliam quotam ſeu taxam quemcunque, de bonis ſeu temporalibus ſuis vel mobilibus, aut terris, tenementis, ſeu redditibus ſuis, nobis vel heredibus noſtris qualitercunque conceſſiſſent, ſeu nos vel heredes noſtri dominica noſtra per Angliam feciſſemus talliari, aut dominus ſummus pontifex qui pro tempore foret decimam ſeu quotam aliam clero regni Anglie aut Cantuarienſis vel Eboracenſis provinciarum predictarum impoſuiſſet, & eam vel aliquam partem ejuſdem nobis vel heredibus noſtris conceſſiſſet, eccleſie & beneficia ipſis decano & canonicis appropriate & appropriande, terre, tenementa, redditus, & bona & catalla ipſorum decani & canonicorum, & ſucceſſorum quorumcunquè, ad opus noſtrum vel heredum noſtrorum, durante termino predicto, non taxarentur, affidarentur, vel talliarentur, nec iidem decanus & canonici, vel eorum ſucceſſores, in terris, tenementis, ſeu bonis ſuis predictis, hiis occaſionibus diſtringerentur, moleſtarentur in aliquo, ſeu graventur, ſed de decimis, quintiſdecimis, & aliis quotis & talliagiis hujuſmodi, dicto termino durante, eſſent quieti; &, ſi contigerit ſuper homines com' dicti regni noſtri Anglie, vel alienis eorundem comitatuum aut aliorum locorum ipſius regni, ſeu ipſorum terras, poſſeſſiones, vel bona, aliquas pecunie ſummas pro munitione & apparatibus hominum ad arma, hobilar', ſagittar', ſeu predictorum quorumcunque pro obſequio noſtro vel heredum noſtrorum extunc eligendorum, & in hujuſmodi obſequio ad quaſcunque partes, & ex quâcunque cauſâ. Ac inſuper conceſſimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, prefato decano & canonicis, quòd ipſi & ſucceſſores ſui, & omnes homines ſui, durante termino predicto, quieti eſſent de theolonio, homagio, pontagio, kaiagio, muragio, paſſagio, paagio, leſtagio, ſtallagio, tallagio, cariagio, peſagio, barbicariagio, terragio, ſcotto & geldo, hidagio, & de operationibus caſtrorum, parcorum, & pontium, clauſuris, & domorum regalium edificatione & reparatione, necnon de ſectis comitatuum, hundredorum, & wapentachiorum, & de viſu franciplegii, ac de murdro, & de communi miſericordiâ quando contigerit, videlicet com' coram vel aliquibus juſticiariis noſtris, vel heredum noſtrorum, de banco vel itinerantibus, ſeu aliis juſticiariis quibuſcunque, in miſericordiam noſtram vel ipſorum heredum noſtrorum incidere, & de omni aliâ hujuſmodi conſuetudine per totum regnum & poteſtatem noſtram. Et concedimus eidem decano & eiſdem canonicis, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, viſum franciplegii, letam, & landays, & quicquid ad hujuſmodi letam & viſum pertinet, de omnibus tenentibus & reſidentibus infra ſitum & precinctum, portus & muros ejuſdem collegii, in perpetuum; ac etiam retorna & executiones omnimodorum brevium, preceptorum, & attachiamentorum, tam de placitis corone quàm de aliis placitis quibuſcunque, tam in preſentiâ noſtrâ & heredum noſtrorum & ſucceſſorum noſtrorum, quàm in abſentiâ noſtrâ & illorum, infra ſitum, precinctum, & portum, & muros predictos; ita quòd nullus vicecomes, ballivus, nec alius miniſter quicunque, ſe intromittat nec intret infra ſitum, precinctum, portus, & muros predictos, pro aliquo recapio, nec executione alicujus brevis, precepti, ſeu attachiamenti faciendi, niſi in defectu miniſtrorum collegii ſupradicti, eo quòd parcella predicti ſitûs eſt infra viſum noſtrum de Caſtlewarde de Leiceſtrie, &c. Dat' xiii° die Julii [1].

9. Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis, quòd, cùm Ricardus nuper rex Anglie, ſecundus poſt Conqueſtum, per literas ſuas patentes, de gratiâ ſuâ ſpeciali, & pro eo quòd dilecti ſui in Chriſto decanus & canonici eccleſie collegiate beate Marie de Leiceſtriâ per Henricum nuper ducem Lancaſtrie, defunctum, fundati exiſterint ad orandum ſpecialitèr, tam pro regibus & reginis Anglie vivis & defunctis, ac progenitoribus & heredibus ipſius regis, & pro duce & anteceſſoribus ſuis, conceſſit, pro ſe & heredibus ſuis, quantum in ipſo fuit, eiſdem decano & canonicis, quòd ipſi terras & redditus, ad valorem quadraginta librarum per annum, adquirere, & eos ſic adquiſitos habere & tenere poſſint ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum, in augmentatione dicte eccleſie & divini ſervicii in eâdem: conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus, quantum in nobis eſt, Thome Quenby, Thome Maundeville, & Willo Almanbury, clericis, quòd ipſi duo meſſuagia & duo toſta, cum pertinentiis, in Leiceſtriâ, in ſuburbio ejuſdem, &c. dare poſſint & aſſignare predictis decano & canonicis, & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, &c. Teſte rege, apud Weſtm', xi° die Januarii [2].

10. Rex archiepiſcopis, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis, quòd, cùm nos, reducentes in devote conſiderationis examen profuſa Chriſti beneficia, quibus ex ſolâ miſerationis dulcedine in opportunitatibus nos pervenit, &c.; quandam eccleſiam, Novam Collegiatam beate Marie Leiceſtrie vulgaritèr nuncupatam, per illuſtriſſimum principem Henricum nuper ducem Lancaſtrie, progenitorem noſtrum, opere ſumptuoſo, de uno decano & canonicis ſecularibus, ac aliis miniſtris, ibidem perpetuò divinis obſequiis vocaturis, in honorē Annunciationis glorioſe & intaminate Virginis Marie, fundatam; diverſis libertatibus, francheſiis, privilegiis, quietanciis, & immunitatibus, amplificatam; decernentes, ut, quô liberiùs privilegiati exiſterint, eô meliùs, devotiùs, & quietiùs, Deo valeant famulari; de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, dedimus & conceſſimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, magiſtro Willõ Walſeby, uni capellanorum noſtrorum, nunc decano collegii predicti, & ejuſdem loci canonicis & ſucceſſoribus ſuis in perpetuum, quòd ipſi & ſucceſſores ſui in perpetuum ſint quieti de auxiliis ad primogenitas filias regum maritandas, & omnibus auxiliis regum, necnon contributionibus & talliagiis, que ab ipſis, ratione terrarum & tenementorum, reddituum, aut bonorum, ſeu catallorum ſuorum, que nunc habent, vel nunc ſunt habituri, per nos vel heredes noſtros, &c. [3]

11. 1424, 3 die Auguſti, in prioratu de Landâ admiſit đnus Henricum Roſe capellanum ad ſeptimam prebendam infra novam eccleſiam collegiatam beate Marie Leiceſtrie, Linc' diœc. ad preſentationem domine Katarine regine Anglie, matris regis Anglie & Francie, filie Caroli regis Francie & đni Hibernie, vere ipſius prebende patrone [4].

12. Intimatio facta decano & capitulo collegii beate Marie Leyc', de vacatione vicarie de Higham-Ferrers.

Johannes, permiſſione divinâ, Cantuarienſis archiepiſcopus, totius Anglie primas, & Apoſtolice ſedis legatus, venerabilibus viris decano & capitulo eccleſie collegiate beate Marie de Leiceſtriâ ſalutem, gratiam, & benedictionem. Cùm, per liberam reſignationem magiſtri Willielmi More, nuper magiſtri collegii noſtri de Higham-Ferrers, Linc' diœc', noſtre fundationis, ac vicarii ibidem, dicta vicaria vacet in preſenti: nos vacationem hujuſmodi, juxta formam cujuſdam compoſitionis nuper inter bone memorie đnum Henricum Chichele, ultimum & immediatum predeceſſorem noſtrum ex unâ & vos parte ex alterâ in hâc parte inite, vobis intimamus; rogantes quatenùs magiſtrum Ricardum Whyte ad dictam vicariam venerabili confratri noſtro đno Willo, Dei gratiâ, Lincolnienſi epiſcopo, juxta effectum dicte compoſitionis, actualitèr preſentare velitis. Dat' in manerio noſtro de Lambeth, 20 die menſis Februarii, A. D. 1443, & noſtre tranſlationis anno primo [5].

13. Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. ſalutem. Sciatis, quòd, cùm nos, reducentes in devote conſiderationis

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[1] Cart. 8 Hen. IV. N° 2.

[2] Pat. 9 Hen. IV. pars 1. m. 17.

[3] Clauſ. 1 Hen. VI. N° 11.

[4] Reg. Chicheley, archiep. Cant. fol. 243. a. b.

[5] Reg. Stafford, archiep. Cant. fol. 8. b.

examen profuſa Chriſti beneficia, quibus ex ſolâ miſerationis ſue dulcedine in opportunitatibus nos pervenit, à variis licèt immeritos liberando periculis, & dextrâ ſuâ potenti contra adverſariorum impetus cum victorioſis ſucceſſibus magnificè defendendo, ac aliàs in tribulationibus quibus plurimùm involuti fuimus, cùm inſperatâ ſuper fuſione remediorum, conſolandi quidem, tot & tantarum gratiarum, miſericordiſſimo largitori, qui, cùm ſit Dominus omnium, caducis non indiget rebus noſtris, quomodo retribuere debeamus penitùs ignoramus; effuſam igitur circa nos ſuam magnificentiam devotiſſimè contemplantes, ac ſibi propter hoc ſacrificium cordis noſtri, ne redeamus obliviſci retributiones ejus, qui ſic in bonis noſtrum deſiderium adimplet, humilitèr offerentes, adque gloriam ſui nominis, & perpetuam dictarum gratiarum memoriam, eccleſiam noſtram, Eccleſiam novam collegiatam beate Marie Leiceſtrie vulgaritèr nuncupatam, de uno decano & canonicis ſecularibus, vicariis, & aliis miniſtris, ibidem perpetuò divinis obſequiis vocaturis, in honorẽ Annunciationis glorioſe & intemerate Virginis Marie fundatam, diverſis libertatibus & privilegiis amplificandi; diſcernentes, ut, quô meliùs privilegiati dotati ſui ſtabiliti exiſtunt, eô quietiùs & devotiùs Deo valeant famulari; de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, & ex certâ ſcientiâ & mero motu noſtris, dedimus & conceſſimus, & per preſentes damus & concedimus, dilecto nobis in Chriſto Willo Chauntre, uni capellanorum noſtrorum, nunc decano collegie ſive eccleſie predicte, & canonicis, quòd ipſe nunc decanus & canonici & ſucceſſores ſui ſint de cetero unum corpus corporatum & nomine; ac ipſos decanum & canonicos ejuſdem eccleſie noſtre nove collegiate beate Marie Leiceſtrie perpetuis temporibus duraturos corporamus, & ipſos unum corpus creamus, facimus, & ſtabilimus, ipſoſque pro uno corpore declaramus, acceptamus, & approbamus, necnon pro uno corpore tenentur; & quòd ipſi habeant ſucceſſionem perpetuam; & quòd ipſi & ſucceſſores ſui perſone habiles & in lege capaces, ad perquirend', recipiend', & acceptand', terras, tenementa, redditus, reverſiones, & ſervicia, libertates, francheſias, privilegia, & immunitates, ac alias poſſeſſiones quaſcunque, ſibi & ſucceſſoribus ſuis habend' & tenend' & poſſidend' in feodo & perpetuitate; & quòd habeant ſigillum commune pro rebus & negotiis ipſos decanos & canonicos & ſucceſſiones ſuas tangentibus deſerviturum; & quòd ipſi & ſucceſſores ſui per nomen decani & canonicorum eccleſie noſtre nove collegiate beate Marie Leiceſtrie placitari poſſint & implacitari, ac perſequi omnimodas cauſas, querelas, actiones reales, perſonales, & mixtas, cujuſcunque generis fuerint vel nature, ac libertates & francheſias calumpniare, necnon reſpondere & reſponderi, ac defendere ſe ſub nomine predicto, in eiſdem cauſis, querelis, & actionibus, ad quodcunque aliud proficuo & jure dicte eccleſie noſtre nove collegiate beate Marie Leiceſtrie facere coram judicibus eccleſiaſticis & ſecularibus, tam coram nobis quàm coram quibuſcunque juſticiariis, in quibuſcunque curiis & placeis noſtris & heredum noſtrorum in aliis curiis quibuſcunque. Et ulteriùs, de uberiori gratiâ noſtrâ, conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, quibuſcunque perſonis, ſeu cujuſcunque perſone, regni noſtri Anglie, aliquas terras, tenementa, redditus, reverſiones, & ſervicia feodorum militum, aut advocationes eccleſiarum, eiſdem decano & canonicis eccleſie noſtre nove collegiate beate Marie Leiceſtrie predicte pro tempore exiſtentibus, dare, concedere, aſſignare, ſeu legare, volentibus aut volenti, quòd ipſe perſone, ſeu ipſa perſona, terras, tenementa, redditus, reverſiones, & ſervicia feodorum militum, cum pertinentiis; ac etiam advocationes eccleſie uſque ad valorem c s̃. per annum, tam de illis que de nobis vel heredibus noſtris tenentur in capite, vel aliquo alio modo, aut de aliis perſonis quibuſcunque, prefatis decano & canonicis ejuſdem eccleſie noſtre nove collegiate beate Marie predicte, qui nunc ſunt, & qui pro tempore erunt, dare, concedere, aſſignare, ſeu legare poſſit, ſeu poſſint; habend' & tenend' eiſdem decano & canonicis & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, in auxilium ſuſtentationis & ſupportationis onerum eidem eccleſie incumbentium, in perpetuum, &c.; et eiſdem decano & canonicis & ſucceſſoribus ſuis, quòd ipſi hujuſmodi terras, tenementa, redditus, reverſiones, & ſervicia feodorum militum, cum ſuis pertinentiis, ac advocationes eccleſiarum predictarum, uſque ad valorem predictum, de perſonis aut perſonâ predictis, de tempore in tempus recipere; & advocationes & eccleſias illas eiſdem decano & canonicis annexare, unire, & appropriare, & eas ſic annexatas, unitas, & appropriatas, in proprios uſus ſuos, &c.[1]

14. Ricardus, &c. reṽendo in Xp̃o patri Johanni, eâdem gr̃â, Lincoln' ep̃o, aut, ejus in abſenciâ, vicario ſuo geñali, ſalutem. Ad duodecimã p̃bendam in liberâ capellâ ñrâ ſive eccl̃iâ collegiatâ Novi Operis beate Marie infra villam ñram Leiceſtrie jam vacantẽ, & ad ñram donacõem racõe ducatûs noſtr' Lancaſtrie ſpectant', p mortem Jacobi Letes capellani, ultimi incumbentis ejuſdm, dilectum ſervientem ñrum Laurencium Squier capellanũ vobis p̃ſentamus, intuitu caritatis rogantes quatenus eundem Laurenc̃m ad p̃bendam p̃dictã admittatis, ipſumq; inſtituatis in eâdem, cum ſuis juribs & ptin' univſis, ceteraque peragere que ṽro in hâc pte incumbunt officio paſtorali dignemur cum favore. In cujus, &c. anno 2°[2].

15. Henricus, Dei gratiâ, rex Anglie & Francie, & dominus Hibernie, omnibus ad quos preſentes litere pervenerint ſalutem. Sciatis, quòd nos, de gratiâ noſtrâ ſpeciali, ac de certâ ſcientiâ & mero motu noſtris, conceſſimus & licentiam dedimus, ac per preſentes concedimus & licentiam damus, pro nobis & heredibus noſtris, quantum in nobis eſt, dilectis nobis Willo Wigſton de Leiceſtriâ juniori, mercatori ſtapule, Thome Wigſton clerico, Rogero Wigſton, & Willo Colte, quòd ipſi, vel eorum aliquis, executores aut aſſignati ſui, ſeu eorum aliquis vel aliqui, ad laudem Dei & Domini cultûs augmentationem, quandam cantariam perpetuam de duobus capellanis, divina ad altare beate Marie Virginis, Sanctorumque Urſule & Katharine Virginum & Martyrum, infra eccleſiam collegiatam beate Marie Novi Operis Leiceſtrie, in comitatu Leiceſtrie, pro ſalubri ſtatu noſtro, & Katharine regine Anglie conſortis noſtre precariſſime, dum vixerimus, & pro animis noſtris cùm à luce migraverimus; necnon pro bono ſtatu dicti Willi Wigſton dum vitam gerit in humanis, & pro animâ cum preſentis vite curſum terminaverit, ac etiam pro animis omnium parentum & benefactorum ejuſdem Willi Wigſton, juxta ordinationem ejuſdem Willi, ſeu prefatorum Thome, Rogeri, & Willi, vel executorum aut aſſignatorum ſuorum, vel alicujus aut aliquorum eorum diutiùs viventium, in hâc parte fact' vel in poſterum faciend' in perpetuum celebraturo, facere, fundare, & creare, & ſtabilire poſſint & valeant, poſſitque & valeat, perpetuis futuris temporibus duraturam; & quòd cantaria illa, cùm ſic facta, fundata, erecta, creata, & ſtabilita fuerit, "Cantaria Willi Wigſton in eccleſiâ collegiatâ beate Marie Novi Operis Leic' in com' Leic." perpetuò nuncupetur; & quòd capellani dicte cantarie ſint unum corpus corporatum in re & nomine, habeantque ſucceſſionem perpetuam, & quòd ſint habiles & capaces in lege; & quòd capellani ejuſdem cantarie, & ſucceſſores ſui, per nomen & ſub nomine "capellanorum cantarie Willi Wigſton in eccleſiâ collegiatâ beate Marie Novi Operis Leic." placita poſſint implacitari, necnon omnimodas actiones, querelas, & cauſas reales, perſonales, & mixtas, cujuſcunque generis fuerint & nature, quibuſcunque juſticiariis, judicibus ſpiritualibus & temporalibus, ſeu aliis perſonis quibuſcunque, perſequi, ac in eiſdem reſpondere, ac eos defendere poſſint & valeant, prout & in eodem modo quo ceteri ligei noſtri, perſone habiles & capaces, infra regnum noſtrum Anglie facere & agere poſſint; aliquo ſtatuto, actu, ordinatione, permiſſione, ſive reſtrictione, in contrarium fact', edit', ordinat', ſive proviſ', aut aliquâ aliâ re, cauſâ, ſeu materiâ quâcunque non obſtante, & hoc abſque fine ſeu feodo magno, nobis vel heredibus noſtris in hanaperio cancellarie noſtre, ſeu alibi ad opus noſtrum aliqualitèr ſolvend' ſeu faciend'. In cujus rei teſtimonium, has literas noſtras fieri fecimus patentes. Teſte meipſo, apud Weſtmonaſterium, ſexto-decimo die Maii, anno regni noſtri tertio[3].

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[1] Pat. 19 Edw. IV. pars 1.

[2] Harl. MSS. 433. p. 71. a. p. 185. b.

[3] From the original in the Rolls Chapel, inter Priv. Sigill. & Bill. aſſignat. temp. Hen. VIII.

APPENDIX, Nº XIX.

Extracts from **Charyte's** Rentale, relative to divers **Churches** in **Leiceſter.**

Parochia *Omnium Sanctorum*. Patronus hujus eccleſie abbas Leyc'. Vicarius ibidem inſtitutus per epiſcopum Linc'. Penſio vicario quondam fuit vi marc'. Clericus parochialis eligendus eſt & ordinandus per abbatem Leyc'. Ordinatio vicarii per Hugonem epiſcopum patet in Chartwary [1].

Habemus, de perquiſito fratris W. Charyte, & ex dono & feoffamento Willielmi Wyſtow de Petelyng Magna, unum meſſuagium, cum pertinentiis, ſituatum inter tenementum quondam Rogeri Belgrave, ex parte auſtrali, & tenementum cantarie Corporis Chriſti ex parte boreali; &c. [2]

Parochia Sc̄e *Margarete*. Patronus hujus eccleſie dn̄s Lincoln', ut patet in Matriculo epiſcopi, his verbis: 'Eccleſie Sc̄e Margarete extra muros, patronus dominus Lincoln'; & eſt prebenda Lincoln'. [3]'

Memorandum, quòd quandocunque aliquis de quatuor capellanis cantarie Sc̄i *Martini* receſſerit, ſeu aliquo modo vacaverit, tunc magiſtri gildarum & duo prepoſiti dicte eccleſie, cum ſeniore capellano cantarie predicte, capellanum idoneum ejus loco abbati Leiceſtrie preſentabunt, qui abſque difficultate eum admittet & inſtituet, & in poſſeſſionem dicte cantarie inducet corporalem, &c. nihil ab ipſo petens vel recipiens [4].

Mem', quòd quatuor capellani de cantariâ ibidem debent uti amictubs in dictâ eccleſiâ quum divinis interfuerint, &c. Et omnes & ſinguli capellani ad dictam cantariam in futuro admittend' in ſuâ admiſſione jurabunt coram abbate Leyc', vel alio per ipſum aſſignato, tactis per ipſos ſacroſanctis Dei evangeliis, ſe quaſdam ordinationes & ſtatuta quatenùs eos concernunt fidelitèr obſervaturos, prout in fundatione ejuſdem cantarie pleniùs continetur [5].

Habemus ibi, ex dono fratris T. de Bretford, magiſtri hoſpitalis Sc̄i Johannis Leyceſtr', & ejuſdem loci fratrum & ſororum, unam placeam terre, cum pertinentiis, de tenemento ſuo juxta cemeterium eccleſie Sc̄e *Trinitatis* Leyceſtrie à parte orientali; que quidem terra jacet juxta cemeterium eccleſie antedicte ex unâ parte, & terram dicti hoſpitalis ex alterâ, &c.

Habemus redditum ſubſcriptum, ex donis diverſorum benefactorum noſtrorum, ut patet in cartis eorum.

Canonici Novi Collegii, pro ten' quondam Thome Charyte, videlicet, pro quâdam placeâ terre ſuper quâ ſituantur parvum ſtudium, latna, pars coquine, & alterius domûs official'. Et jacet ſuper cornerium uſque le kanke. Et reddit xii đ. liberè.

Iidem canonici, pro ten' cum gardino juxta ſcalam auſtralem, reddunt vii s̄. per compoſitionem.

Ricardus Operarius, pro duabus cameris ibidem, juxta . . . . . . [6], reddit iii s̄. Dominus Hugo Procurator, pro duabus cameris, redd' iiii s̄.

Prepoſiti eccleſie, pro le Storhows, iiii s̄.

Johannes Wyxton, pro tenementis quondam Joh̄is Belgrave, ex parte occidentali eccleſie, reſpondet liberè xii đ. ii capon'.

Idem Johannes Wyxton, pro tenemento ad ſcalam eccleſie, quondam predicti Johannis Belgrave, reſpondet liberè ix đ.

Capellani cantarie ibidem, pro diverſis tenementis que de nobis liberè tenent, reſpondent viii s̄. videlicet, pro uno novo meſſuagio in cemeterio predicto ad ſcalam occidentalem, ſicut itur verſùs Altam Crucem, ubi quondam fuerunt duo tenementa, reddunt per annum iii s̄. ubi jam cantaria edificata eſt.

Iidem capellani tenent de nobis liberè ii ſhopas in Criſt-chyrch lane, jacent' inter ten' predictum & ten' noſtrum quod Joh̄es Barbur de nobis tenet, & redd' per annum iii s̄.

Iidem capellani tenent de nobis liberè unum meſſuagium ex parte boreali ſcale eccleſie juxta arctam viam quâ itur ad furnum domini comitis à ſiniſtris; & redd' per ann' ii s̄. liberè; ubi quondam fuerunt tria tenementa; que tenementa Symon de Camerâ, Alicia Barneſby, & Joh̄es Turvey, quondam tenuerunt de nobis liberè. Summa viii s̄. [7]

Parochia Sc̄i *Martini*. Patronus hujus eccleſie abbas Leyceſtr', habens eam in proprios uſus. Vicarius ibidem inſtitutus per epiſcopum; penſio ejus ab antiquo v marce. Preſbyteri cantarie debent facere juramentum & fidelitatem abbati Leiceſtrie pro indemnitate eccleſie.

Ordinatio ejus per Hugonem epiſcopum facta eſt, ut vicarius in eccl̄ia Sancti Martini habeat ad veſtitum ſuum ii marc' de porcionibus altaris, per manum abbatis Leyceſtr' ſolvend', & legata uſque ad vi đ. & quolibet die ſolenni i đ. Habebit victum ſuum in abbathiâ in omnibus ut canonicus, & diaconus ſuus ſicut major ſerviens in abbathiâ; & unam dimidiam marcam pro ſtipendio. Preterea habebit panem ad garcionem ſuum qui ei ſerviet. Abbas providebit ei manſum competentem, & ſuſtinebit onera eccleſie debita & conſueta.

Alia conventio inter abbatem & W. vicarium Sc̄i Martini, quod dictus vicarius percipiet viii marcas per manus abbatis, & pro omnibus oblationibus ſuis per annum v s̄. & panem altaris, excepto pane benedicto ad Paſca. Et recipiet decimas parochie, tam de animalibus quàm de ortis & virgultis, & ova ad Paſca. Eccleſia percipiet principale legatum, vicarius ſecundum & ſua privata, &c. ut in rotulo rubro [8].

Item ordinatum fuit per abbatem & conventum Leyc', cum conſenſu đni Thome de Rondes, tunc vicarii Sc̄i Martini Leyc', quòd ipſe T. eſſet contentus in omnibus pro xxii đ. pro ſtipendio ſuo ſingulis ebdomatibus per ann', A. D. mcccxxviii; & ſic contentus fuit per totam vitam ſuam.

Modò vicarius habet manſum honeſtum & appropriatum, & ii s̄. quâlibet ſeptimanâ per manus procuratoris; & vi đ. in die Omnium Sanctorum, vi đ. in die Nativitatis Dn̄i, vi đ. in die Paſce, & vi đ. in die Dedicationis, per manus ſubcellararii. Item habet omnes decimas minutas, omnes denarios Romanos, & omnia oblata ad crucem in vigiliâ Paſcatis & in die; & ſic eſt contentus, &c. ſunt omnes vicarii ante ipſum fuerunt contenti per multos annos preteritos.

Vicarius tenet unum meſſuagium, quod jam vocatur *vicaria*, per adquiſitionem fratris Will̄i Charyte quondam prioris; quod reddere ſolebat per annum xvi s̄.

Memorandum, quòd anno Dn̄i mccccLvii, primo die menſis Januarii, frater Willielmus Charyte, prior, perquiſivit quandam manſionem, quam vicarius Sc̄i Martini nunc inhabitat, eâ conditione, quòd octo ſolidi liberi redditûs de cantariâ ibidem, cum ceteris adquiſitis, per eundem priorem eſſent aſſignati conventui in perpetuum, ad duo dat' pro filo emendo; qui quidem octo ſolidi longo tempore antea allocati fuerunt vicario ibidem pro manſione ſuâ, quia ante hoc tempus vicarius Sc̄i Martini nunquam habuit certam manſionem vel propriam [9].

Eccleſia Sancti Martini reddit communibus annis circa xxi lī.; ſolebat reddere xxxvi lī. xL lī. vel $\overset{xx}{\text{iiii}}$x lī.; ſcil', ut in anno Domini mcccxLviii; nam circa illum annum Domini pixis dominicalis reddebat x lī. xi lī. vel xii lī. & quandocunque xxx lī. & ultra.

Pes Thome Lancaſtrie reſpondebat vi lī. x s̄.

Alta Crux reddebat xi lī.

Pes Crucis [10] reddebat x lī. xi lī. vel xii lī.

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[1] Charyte's Rentale, fol. lxxxix. a.

[2] Ibid. fol. xci. In the margin of the original is written "Manſio vicarii."

[3] Charyte's Rentale, fol. xcvi. b.

[4] Ibid. fol. xcvi. b.

[5] Ibid. fol. xcvii. a.

[6] Sic in Orig.

[7] Ibid. fol. xcvii. a. b.

[8] Ibid. fol. xcvii. b.

[9] Ibid. fol. xcvii. b. & xcviii. a.

[10] This evidently alludes to the offerings made by thoſe who on Good Friday had crept on their faces to the foot of the croſs, of which ceremony there is the underwritten account in Hutchinſon's Hiſtory of Durham, vol. II. p. 240. "The Paſſion. Within the church of Durham, upon Good Friday, there was a moſt ſolemn ſervice; in which two of the eldeſt monks took a large beautiful crucifix, all of gold, laying it upon a velvet cuſhion, having St. Cuthbert's arms upon it, embroidered with gold, bringing it betwixt them upon the ſaid cuſhion to the loweſt ſteps in the choir, and there betwixt them held the ſaid picture of

Abbas ſolvit archidiacono Leiceſtrie, pro procurationibus, ſynodalibus, & denariis Sc̄i Petri, eccleſie Sc̄i Martini, Leyc', ix s̄. x d̄. ob. qª. [2]

Vicarius Sancti Martini dictos denarios [Sancti Petri] colligit, & eos ad proprios uſus conſervat; & nos pro ipſo dictos denarios archidiacono perſolvimus [3].

Reſolutiones.

Item vicario Sc̄i Martini ii s̄. in ſeptimanâ, &c. ut ſupra.

Item duobus clericis ibidem iv s̄. iv d̄. per annum.

Item pulſatoribus, octo clericis, & aliis pulſantibus, iv s̄. ix d̄. [4]

Parochia Sancti *Nicholai*. Patronus hujus eccleſie abbas Leyceſtrie; &, ſecundùm Matriculum, habens eam in proprios uſus ab antiquo.

Vicarius ibidem inſtitutus per epiſcopum. Ordinatio ejus per Hugonem epiſcopum patet in le Chartwary. Penſio ejus ab antiquo vi marc'. Clericus illius eccleſie eligendus eſt, & ordinandus, & removendus per abbatem. Habemus ibidem plures reditus nobis collatos ex diverſis benefactoribus noſtris.

Simon Broke, pro uno tenemento juxta communem aulam ville Leyceſtr', reſpondet viii s̄.

Elizabet' Chandeler, pro uno gardino extracto ex iiii gardinis tenement' predictor' extendente ſe in longitudine ad hoſpitium de Leonard', in quo eadem Elizabet' manet, ex parte occidentali hoſpitii predicti uſque locum vocatum *Holybonys* versùs eccleſiam Sc̄i Nicholai; & reſpondet v s̄. ad voluntatem [5].

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

P. xii. In the liſt of Plates add,

14.} Two Plates of the monument of Edmund
15.} Crouchback Earl of Leiceſter, p. 222.

In the Tranſlation of Domeſday, and in the Eſſay:

P. iii. l. 42. r. "Two *ploughs* are in demeſne."

Ibid. l. 68. r. "One *plough*."

P. iv. l. 45. 55. r. "*plough*;" l. 52. "*ploughs*."

P. v. l. 43. 45. r. "*ploughs*" and "*plough*."

P. xiii. l. 21. *H*eletone ſhould undoubtedly be *Be*letone, though the original has an *H* by miſtake of the ſcribe; and a like inſtance occurs, p. xvii. l. 26. where *Hol*esford ſhould be *Bot*esford.

P. xvi. l. 36. r. "*three* ploughlands.

P. xxvii. l. ult. r. "*three* ſhillings."

P. xli. note 1. it is ſaid, "There are frequent inſtances of lands being ſituated in one pariſh, which are now rated in the books of another; to the parſon or impropriator of which the tithes of thoſe lands are alſo paid. In the maps of counties we often ſee large portions of land laying in one, and belonging to another county." A learned Barriſter ſuggeſts that this is not accurately expreſſed. Though parcels of land belonging to one pariſh may lie intermixed with, or ſurrounded by, the lands of another pariſh, they cannot properly be ſaid to lie in the latter. They are to all intents and purpoſes parts of the firſt. So of land ſeparated from the main body of the county, as a part of Worceſterſhire; part of Wilts ſurrounded by Berks.

P. xlv. note 13. l. 2. r. "in rotulis noſtris curialibus, in quibus curiis preſentatum fuit, &c."

Ibid. note 18. r. "before high *Heaven*."

P. xlix. note 8. l. ult. r. "valet L marcas."

P. xcix. l. 6. r. "in penſione x marcarum."

Ibid. l. 54. r. "penſio XLVI s̄. VIII d̄."

Pp. 97. 129. "Sciant, &c. quod nos Radulphus abbas Sc̄i Jacobi [in Northampton] dedimus, conceſſimus, &c. Martinio de Montorie, burgenſi Northampton', pro XL marcis, domum illam, cum pertinentibus, que fuit Schola Judeorum Northampton', unà cum domibus illis dirutis ante ingreſſum ejuſdem Schole; & etiam domos illas que fuerunt Sarre de London Judee, quos domos, &c. habuimus ex conceſſ' Edwardi regis Anglie, regis Henrici primogenito; reddend' inde nobis annuatim x s̄." [6]

P. 263. In the Cotton MSS. is preſerved an article, in old Engliſh, intituled, "Breves expoſitiones decem mandatorum ſecundùm magiſtrum Philippum [Repindon] quondam abbatem de Leyceſtriâ;" beginning, "A Deo gratias in eternum. Amen;" and ending thus: "Expliciunt mandata Chriſti ſecundum magiſtrum Philippum quondam abbatem de Leyceſtriâ. Deo gratias. Amen [7]."

P. 264. "Ordinationes pro gubernatione monaſterii Beate Marie de Pratis," are preſerved in the MS Library of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury at Lambeth [8].

P. 272. note, l. 4. r. "as *they* ſtood," &c.

P. 274. l. 57. r. "*Amyſworth*;" l. 62. "*Hamſwell*."

P. 283. The abbot of Leiceſter held in Farninghoe the fourth part of a knight's fee of *Elen Zouch*, who held the ſame of the king.

P. 294. It has juſtly been lamented, that no drawing has been preſerved, nor any deſcription given of the ſtyle of the building, of Leiceſter Abbey; that only excepted which is given at the top of Plate XVII. fig. *a*. But ſir *William Manners*, owner of the ſite of Leiceſter abbey, having lately let the grounds within the walls of that place to a gardener, and alſo converted a portion of the Counteſs of Devon's manſion into a dwelling for him, and the remains of the ruin having in conſequence been much explored, ſeveral foundations of the original Abbey have been diſcovered; with the leaden ſeal to a bull of Pope Alexander III. engraved under the portrait of Cardinal Wolſey in Plate XVII. The ſtyle of the windows may alſo now be aſcertained. Amidſt a quantity of rubbiſh which had obviouſly been buried at the building of the late manſion, Mr. Throſby deſcried, March 13, 1797, many fragments of the windows; and, by a nice inſpection, and putting the mutilated parts of ſome of them together, they form the figure engraved in Plate XVII. fig. *b*. Two or three other fragments, like that in fig. *c*. (2½ inches round) lay among the rubbiſh abovementioned. And many fragments like fig. *d*. (4 inches round) were found within the walls of that part of the building lately pulled down, all evidently from the old Abbey.

An ornamented niche from the Abbey-wall, which undoubtedly once held an image of the Virgin Mary, is alſo ſhewn in fig. *e*; and in fig. *f*. the door-way, with the blank ſhield, noticed in p. 293.

Ibid. Six acres of freehold meadow-land in the Abbey Meadow were advertized for ſale, in March 1798, being then let to Mr. *James Hardy*, tenant at will, at £25. a year.

P. 330. In 1379, the rectory of Craneſley in Northamptonſhire was appropriated to the collegiate church of the Newark [9]; and the dean and canons continued regularly to preſent an incumbent to that vicarage till 1530, when Thomas Harryſon was preſented by *Francis Cave*, *Roger Gyllot*, &c. under a grant from the members of the collegiate church [10].

Ibid. The canons of Leiceſter held one knight's fee at Wollaſton in 1427 [11].

P. 331. William Waleſby was, in 1434, a canon of Hereford, and prebendary of Morton Parva; which he exchanged, in 1437, for the rectory of Church Langton; and in 1440 again exchanged his rectory for a canonry and prebend at Hereford.

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our Saviour, ſitting on either ſide of it: and there one of the ſaid monks roſe, and went a pretty ſpace from it, ſitting down upon his knees, with his ſhoes put off, crept upon his knees unto the ſaid croſs, and kiſſed it; and after him the other monk did ſo likewiſe."—The offerings under the denomination of *pes crucis*, at the church of St. Martin's in Leiceſter, were at that time very large; and as large were the receipts *per* year by means of the cheſt or box termed *pixis dominicalis*. But, according to Ecton, in Liber Valorum, the clear yearly value of the vicarage was, at the beginning of this century, only £9. 13*s*. 7½*d*. And from whom has the modern vicar the diet of a canon for himſelf, the allowance of proviſion and of pence for his deacon or curate, and a loaf for his ſervant, to make him as contented with his ſtation as his predeceſſors were ſaid to be while the abbot and his canons poſſeſſed the appropriation? S. D.

[2] Charyte's Rentale, fol. cxlii. a.

[3] Ibid. fol. ccvii. b.

[4] Ibid. fol. cxlii. b.

[5] Ibid. fol. xcviii. b.

[6] Bridges, MSS. vol. E. p. 432.

[7] Veſpaſian A. XXIII. p. 107—115.

[8] Reg. Courtney, archiep. Cant. fol. 138. b.

[9] Pat. 3 Ric. II. p. 2. m. 32.

[10] Bridges, vol. II. p. 21.

[11] Inq. 6 Hen. VI. at Walineford, before Thomas Powis and Popley, collectors of the ſubſidy out of the knights fees.

PLATES INTENDED FOR THE THIRD AND FOURTH VOLUMES;

WITH SUCH OTHERS AS MAY OCCUR IN THE COURSE OF PRINTING.

*** Almoſt all the following Plates are already engraved; and may be ſeen, by any Gentleman who will do the Author of this Hiſtory the Honour of calling on him, at Cicero's Head, in Red Lion Paſſage, Fleet-ſtreet.

Frontiſpiece by LONGMATE.
Map of EAST GOSCOTE HUNDRED.
Allexton Church, Portrait of R. Blount, Seals, &c.
Asfordby Church, Town Croſs, Painted Glaſs, &c.
Aſhby-Folvile Church, and Woodford Monuments.
Barkby Church, Hall, Arms, &c.
Barrow Church, Hoſpital, and Monuments, with the Portrait of Biſhop Beveridge.
Barrow Foſſils.
Mountſorrel and Quorn Churches, Old Croſs, &c.
View of Mountſorrel, and the New Town Croſs.
Monuments of the Farnham Family at Quorn.
Woodhouſe Church, School, Arms, &c.
Monuments, Antiquities, &c. from Woodhouſe, &c.
Antient and Modern Views of Beaumanor.
Portraits of Sir William Herrick and his Lady.
Accurate Plan of Charnwood Foreſt.
Three Picturеſque Views in the Foreſt.
Beby Church, and Monument of Villiers.
Belgrave, Burſtall, and Thurmaſton Churches.
Brokeſby Church and Monuments.
Portrait and Monument of Sir Nathan Wrighte.
Coſſington Church, Parſonage, and Monuments.
South Croxton and Great Dalby Churches, &c.
Dalby on the Woulds Church, Monuments, &c.
Friſby Church, Monuments, &c.
Hoby, Hoton, and Humberſtone Churches.
Hungarton Church, Bagrave Hall, Arms, &c.
View of Quenby Hall.
Laund Abbey, Lord Cromwell's Monument, &c.
Lodington and Loſeby Churches, Arms, &c.
Preſtwould Church and Monuments.
Three other Monuments at Preſtwould.
Queniborough Church and Monuments.
The old Manſion-houſe at Ragdale.
Ragdale Church, with the Modern Houſe.
Radcliffe on the Wreke Church and Monument.
Rereſby and Rotherby Churches.
Saxulby Church and Monuments.
Segrave and Sileby Churches.
Skeffington Hall.
——— Church, and the Hall-houſe.
Monuments at Skeffington.
Syſton and Thruſſington Churches, &c.
Tilton Church and Monuments.
Twyford and Thorpe-Sachvile Churches.
Tugby and Eaſt Norton Churches, &c.
Walton and Wymeſwould Churches, &c.

Map of WEST GOSCOTE HUNDRED.
Various Views of Aſhby Caſtle.
Aſhby Church, Coins found on Aſhby Would, &c.
Blackfordby Chapel.
Two Views of Belton, with Lady Roeſia Verdun.
Two Views of Bradgate Houſe, complete, and in Ruins.
Two other Views of Bradgate in its preſent ſtate, &c.
Three Picturеſque Views in Bradgate Park.
Bredon, Staunton, and Worthington Churches.
Monuments at Bredon and Staunton Harold.
Three Picturеſque Views of Bredon Hill.
Modern View of Staunton Harold.
Another View, from the Park, at a Diſtance.
Fac Simile of a Letter from King Charles I.
Cole-orton Church, Hoſpital, Monument, &c.
Diſeworth and Diſhley Churches, &c.
Old Manſion, and other Views, at Caſtle Donington.
Caſtle Donington Church, Caſtle, and Hoſpital.
Two Plates of Monuments at Caſtle Donington.
View of Garendon Hall.
Temple of Venus, and fine Pyramid, in the Park.
Garendon Monks and Seals.
Two Views of Gracedieu, with Nun, Seals ,&c
Hathern Church, Monuments, &c.
Kegworth and Walton Iſley Churches.
A Nun of Langley, Arms, &c.
Lockington and Hemington Churches, &c.
Lockington Hall, View of Hemington, &c.
Loughborough Church, Rectory, &c.
Braſs Monuments, &c. at Loughborough.
Houſes of Mrs. Tate, Mr. Hyde, and Mr. Whatton.
Views of Three Bridges, all near Loughborough.
Oſgathorpe Church and School.
Packington and Snibſton Churches.
Ravenſton Church, Hoſpital, &c.
Rodeley Temple, Rodeley Church, &c.
The Will of Bartholomew Kingſton, from his Tomb.
Other Monuments in Rodeley Church.
Two Views of Gaddeſby, Monuments, &c.
Caldwell, Grimſton, Keame, and Wartnaby Churches.
Seile Church, Hall, Monuments, &c.
Shepeſhed Church and Monuments.
Snareſton Church.
Stretton Church, Hall, Monuments, &c.
Swebſton Church, Monuments, &c.
Swithland Church, Monuments, &c.
Thurcaſton and Anſtey Churches, &c.
Portrait of Biſhop Latimer.
Ulveſcroft Abbey, an Eremite Monk and Nun.
Another View of Ulveſcroft, with Seals, &c.
Wanlip Church, Monuments, and Arms.
Whatton Church, Arms, and Seals.
Whitwick Church, Monuments, and Arms.

Map of GUTHLAXTON HUNDRED.
Ten Plates of the Legend of St. Guthlac.
Arnſby and Great and Little Aſhby Churches.
Aylſtone Church, and Lubbeſthorpe Ruins.
Monument of William Heathcot.
Bitteſwell Church, Monument, &c.
Blaby and Counteſsthorpe Churches, &c.
Broughton Aſtley Church.
Bruntingthorpe Church and Rectory.
Catthorpe Church.
Cleybrook Church, Antiquities, &c.
Wibtoft and Little Wigſton Chapels.
Dr. Stukeley's View of *Bennonis*.
Antient and Modern High Croſs.
Coſby, Catteſbach, and Dunton Baſſet Churches.
Foſton Church, Monuments, &c.
Froleſworth Church, &c.
Gilmorton Church, and Seal.
North and South Kilworth Churches.
Knaptoft Church, Manor-houſe, &c.
Mouſley and Shearſby Churches.
Leir Church, &c.
Lutterworth Church and Monuments.
Braſs Figures, &c. from Lutterworth Church.
Miſterton Church, and Monuments of the Poultneys.
Oadby Church and Stalls.
Seals of the Hardreſhull Family, &c.
Great Peatling Church and Monuments.
Little Peatling Church and Monument.
Shawell Church, Round Hill, Dow Bridge, &c.
Stanford Church, and Stanford Hall.
Braſs Plates of the Family of Cave at Stanford.
The Churches at Wigſton Two-Steeples.
Funeral Reliques found in the Barrows at Wigſton.
Willoughby Waterleſs Church.

Map of Sparkenhoe Hundred.
Appleby Free-ſchool.
Appleby Church, Religious Houſe, &c.
Monuments, &c. from Appleby Church.
Aſton Flamvile and Burbach Churches.
View of Burbach Houſe, Monuments, &c.
St. Peter, and other Painted Glaſs, from Burbach.
Barwell Church, Monuments, Shenton's Tree, &c.
Stapleton and Potters Marſton Churches, Hall, &c.
Market Boſworth Church, Hall, &c.
Portrait of Richard III. and his Queen, Seals, &c.
Accurate Plan of Boſworth Field, and various Curioſities found near the Site of the Battle.
Barleſton, Carleton, Shenton Churches, Oſbaſton Hall.
Shenſton and Sutton Halls, Cadeby Church, &c.
Congeſton and Croft Churches, Arms, &c.
Desford Church, Monument, &c.
Drayton (Fenny) Church and Monument.
Elmeſthorpe Church and Arms.
Enderby and Wheſtone Churches.
Glenfield Church, Monument, &c.
Braunſton Church, Hall, &c.
Braunſton, Kirby Muxloe Churches, and Kirby Ruin.
Two Views of Groby, and one of Steward Hays.
Hether Church and Monument.
Two Views of Higham Church, &c.
Lindley Old Chapel, &c.
Portraits of William and Robert Burton.
View of the Modern Houſe at Lindley.
Ground-plan of Hinckley.
Hinckley, Stoke, and Dadlington Churches, &c.
Two other Views of Hinckley Church.
Monuments, Antiquities, &c. at Hinckley.
Map of the Country Five Miles round Hinckley.
View of Leiceſter Grange, near Hinckley.
Portraits of Cleveland, Onebye, &c.
A Plate of Natural Hiſtory from Hinckley.
Monks of Hinckley Priory and Mountgrace.
Ibſtock and Huggleſcote Churches; Dunnington, &c.
Kirkby Malory and Earl's Shilton Churches.
Lord Wentworth's Houſe, Monuments at Kirkby.
Markfield Church, and Two Pictureſque Views.
Nailſton Church, Barton in Fabis, and Normanton.
Narborough and Newbold Verdon Churches.
Portrait of Biſhop Crew.
Norton Church.
Portrait of the Rev. William Whiſton.
Orton on the Hill Church, Hall, &c.
Monuments from Orton Church.
Gopſal Chapel; Twycroſs Church, Monuments, &c.
Elevation of Gopſal Houſe.
Peckleton Church, Monuments, &c.
Ratby and Newton-Linford Churches, &c.
Sapcote, Shakerſton, and Sharnford Churches.
Shepey and Ratcliff-Culey Churches.
Shepey Foſſils.
Sibbeſton Church, Stalls, Monuments, &c.
Stony-Staunton Church, Saxon Door-way, &c.
Thornton and Bagworth Churches, Bardon, &c.
Thurleſton Church.
Two other Views of Thurleſton Church.
Monuments from Thurleſton Church.
Witherley, *Manduesſedum*, &c.
Weſtcotes, and Danet's Hall, both near Leiceſter.
Arms to illuſtrate the Pedigree of Ruding.
Portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh.

PLATES INTENDED FOR THE GENERAL HISTORY OF THE TOWN;

IN ADDITION TO THOSE ALREADY PUBLISHED.

A ſmall View of the Town of Leiceſter.
Font, Monuments, &c. in All Saints Church.
St. Margaret's Church, Monuments, &c.
Two fine Niches at the Altar of St. Margaret's Church.
St. Nicholas's Church, with the old Roman Wall, &c.
Wigſton's Hoſpital, Monuments, Glaſs, &c.
Portrait and Seals of Robert Dudley Earl of Leiceſter.
Painted Glaſs from Mr. Stephens's Houſe.
Traders Tokens iſſued in the Town of Leiceſter.
Plan of Modern Leiceſter.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER, 1798.

In GARTRE HUNDRED, Vol. II. Part II. Title and Dedication; 5 S—5 X, X 2, X 3; 5 Y—6 D 1, 2, 3, 4; 6 E—7 Y, 1, 2, 3, 4; 7 Z—10 T; Appendix, N n—P p.

Sheets now given in Addition to Vol. I; to be placed (for the preſent) at the End of Gartre Hundred.

[*Ttt*]—[4 *I*]; then follows a ſingle leaf marked (by miſtake) [6 *K*]; then [4 *L*]—[4 *Y*]; and Appendix, *P*—*Gg*.

The Plates now given in Addition to the Firſt Volume are theſe:

17.	Monk and Seals of St. Mary de Pratis &c.	272
18.	Four Views of Leiceſter Abbey,	293
19.	Three Views of Leiceſter, from the Abbey,	294
20.	Dominican and Franciſcan Friers of Leiceſter,	295
21.	Auguſtine Eremite—Frier and Nun *de Saccâ*,	300
22.	Schnebbelie's Perſpective View of Bow Bridge,	301
23.	Bow Bridge, St. John's and St. Leonard's,	302
24.	All Saints and St. Mary's Churches, &c.	303
25.	St. Mary's Church, old Chancel, &c.	304
26.	Monument of John Ruding, 1543,	316
27.	———— Richard Ruding, 1592,	317
28.	Free School, and other Public Buildings,	326
29.	Newark Gate, Trinity Hoſpital, &c.	329
30.	Monument of Biſhop Dudley,	335
31.	Leiceſter Croſs; and Painted Glaſs, &c. in the Town Hall, — —	353

⁂ A farther Continuation of Vol. I. will be given with the Hundred of East Goscote (in which a conſiderable progreſs is already made at the preſs) and alſo with each ſucceeding Hundred.

8

AN APPENDIX OF ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

VOLUME I.

⁂ The Reader is requested to notice the Additions and Corrections in the Appendix to Vol. I. Part I. p. 48; in p. 625 of Vol. I. Part II.; and also in the Appendix to Vol. I. Part II. p. 114.

THE Portrait of my much-valued Precursor WILLIAM BURTON (given with Sparkenhoe Hundred, see vol. IV. p. 651.) is to be placed as a FRONTISPIECE to vol. I. Part I.

Vol. I. p. ix. Preface. *add to note.* Bassano's copy of Burton's "Leicestershire," was purchased by the late William Latham, esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A.

P. iii. Domesday, col. 2, l. 6. *read,* In *Seglebi* are two ploughlands and two oxgangs, and ten acres of meadow.

P. vii. l. i. *for* p. 232, *read* p. 231.

P. xi. col. 2, l. 3 from bottom *read, four* bordars.

P. xxix. col. 2, l. 22. The words, "The value is unknown," belong to preceding paragraph, *Prestwald.*

P. xxxvii. col. 2, l. 53. *add note.* See Rev. Samuel Denne, in the Archæologia, vol. VIII. p. 218.

P. xli. col. 2, l. 48, *read* capacity.

P. xlvi. *add:* Names of the Nobility, Gentry, and others, in the County of Leicester, who contributed to the Defence of this Country at the time of the threatened SPANISH INVASION in 1588:

	£.
Frauncis Beomount, armiger, 24 Aprilis, -	25
John Stanford, gracier, 29 Aprilis, - - -	25
Richard Paramor, armiger, sexto die Maii, -	25
Valentyne Hartopp, gen. 11 die Maii, - -	25
Bryan Cave, armiger, 12 die Maii, - - -	25
Richard Walker, 14 die Maii, - - - - -	25
Robert Brookesby, armiger, 16 die Maii, -	25
Richard Evington, 25 die Maii, - - - -	25
Frauncis Smithe, armiger, 27 die Maii, -	25
Ralphe Whaley, gen. eodem, - - - - - -	25
George Ashebye, armiger, 28 die Maii, - -	25
William Digby, armiger, 10 die Junii, - -	25
John Tomworth, armiger, 12 Junii, - - -	25
Edwarde Turvile, armiger, 14 Junii, - -	25
William Blunt, armiger, 16 Junii, - - -	25
Edward Pell, 16 die Junii, - - - - - - -	25
Stephen Rogers, gen. 20 Junii, - - - - -	25
Frauncis Sherard, armiger, 24 Junii, - - -	25
Edward Pate, armiger, 28 Junii, - - - -	25
William Lawe, gen. quarto Julii, - - -	25
Mawrice Barklie, arm. 14 Julii, - - -	25
Erasmus Smithe, 9 August, - - - - - -	25
Robert Hasilwoode, 2 Septembris, - - -	25
William Roberts, 6 Septembris, - - - -	25
John Elkington, 8 Septembris, - - - - -	25
John Copeland, 10 Septembris, - - - - -	25
Basil Brooke, eodem, - - - - - - - -	25
Roberte Kilbie, eodem, - - - - - - -	25
Michaell Cosen, 19 Septembris, - - - - -	25
Edmunde Temple, 25 Septembris, - - - -	25
Nicholas Perpointe, 27 Septembris, - - -	25
Thomas Walronde, 28 Septembris, - - -	25
John Plumbe, 29 Septembris, - - - - - -	25
Richard Brocke, 12 Octobris, - - - - - -	25
Richard Kestyn, the 23 - - - - - - -	25
John Grever, 25 Octobris, - - - - - - -	25
William Johnson, 27 Octobris, - - - - -	25
John None, 28 Octobris, - - - - - - -	25
Thomas Lanye, 30 Octobris, - - - - - -	25
Jane Bowes, widow, 3 Novembris, - - - -	25
William Coke, 14 Novembris, - - - - -	25

P. [xlviii.] In the "Nomina Villarum," col. 1, l. 32. *for* Segrave, *read* Belgrave.

P. [xlvii.] "Testa de Nevill."—The Copy of this Record published by Parliament has furnished some various readings.—Col. 1, l. 3. *for* De Overton, *read* In Overton.—L. 17. *for* Nevill, *read* Deivile.—L. 23. *for* 3 caruc', *read* 4 caruc'—L. 26. *read* Brandiston.—L. 28. *read* Berscaldeby.—Col. 2. l. 40. *for* Picard', *read* Ricard'.—L. 46. *for* Bourt, *read* Bourc'.

P. xlviii. col. 1, l. 37. *read* Edimshove.—L. 41. and 59. *read* Bescaldeby.—L. 65. *read* Bourc'—Col. 2, l. 6. *for* alĩo, *read* alt̃o.—L. 63. *for* destendit, *read* descendit.

P. xlix. l. 28. *for* Restold, *read* Rescold.—L. 38. *for* vicariã, *read* vacariã.—L. 53. *read* quolibet.—Col. 2, l. 3. *read* Cortingstorp.—L. 42. *read* Berscaldeby.—L. 3 from bottom, *read* Redmild.

P. l. col. 1, l. 23. *read* Chawrcis.—Col. 2, l. 5. and 10. *read* Picwell.—L. 11 and 12 should be transposed.—L. 65. *for* Lorre, *read* Loire.—L. 2 from bottom, *read* Ada.

P. li. col. 1, l. 12. *for* Breauce, *read* Breante.—L. 47 and 52. *for* Warg', *read* Waig'.—L. 2 from bottom, *for* Ervit, *read* Ervic'.—Col. 2, l. 6. *read* Brenugthũrst.—L. 14. *for* Odmell, *read* Odinell'.—L. 36 and 44. *read* Chaurces.—L. 63. *for* Gremvill, *read* Gre*in*vill.

P. lii. col. 1, l. 32. *read* 110*s.* 6*d.*—L. 61. *read* đnacõi.—L. 65 and 66. *read* Leṽinton.—L. 67. *read* *C*ubinton. L. 75. *read* Sckeitescli*v*e.—L. 76. *read* p'tin'.—Col. 2. l. 8. *read* Grese*l*.—L. 9. *read* Mittun.—L. 17. *read* *S*narkeston.—L. 53. *read* *St*'tton.

P. liii. col. 1, l. 4. *read* Ka*n*vill.—L. 49. *read* Bendeng.—L. 73. *read* *St*akethirne.—L. 2 from bottom, *read* Mu*s*chet.—Col. 2, l. 4. *read* Wul*l*fricheston.—L. 17. *read* Tou*n*ey.

P. liv. col. 2, l. 7. *read* Bracy.—L. 26. *read* Shetescli*v*e.—Between l. 38 and l. 39. *insert,* In Cuntusthorp unum feodum quod Henr' de Lodbroc ten' de Thomâ de Arders, et ipse de p̃dic' com'.—In Rottel' 1 feodum quod Thom' Arden ten' de eodem com'.

P. lv. "Matriculus," col. 2, l. 22, and 31. for antestante, *read* auctoritate.—L. 26. *read* Hel*n*estowe.—L. 29. *read* pro XVII sol'.—Note [2], l. 24. *read* c*a*nonized.

P. lviii. col. 2, l. penult. *read* Cor*t*lyngstog.—L. ult. *read* pro quintâ parte. Persona IIII portionum R. de Verdon, &c.

P. lix. col. 1, l. 4. *read* Cor*t*linstog.—L. 19. *for* Donynton, *read* *B*onynton.—L. 48. *read* de Bello Capite.—L. 49. *add note on* Rađi. Rather Ranulfi; see Pegge's Beauchief Abbey, pp. 13. 219.—L. 52. *add note on* Petri ad Vincula'. Lammas, or 1st of August.

P. lx. col. 1, l. 13. *read* *B*ernysby.—Col. 2, l. 49. *read* si*v*e eccles*ia* in eodem feodo.

P. lxxiii. l. 13. *for* Amington, *read* *Don*ington.—L. 18. *for* pro, *read* quia.

P. lxxvi. col. 2. l. 4 from bottom, *for* Buñintun, *read* *D*uñintun.

P. lxxxiii. col. 2, l. 5. *read* Subseneschallo.

P. lxxxiv. In a benevolence granted to king Henry VIII. upon commission to all the counties in 1544, Leicestershire gave 629*l.* 14*s.* [1]

P. lxxxv. under Hallertone, the name of the hamlet should be read "Hallertone Blastone."

P. lxxxvi. The Press is misarranged: Waltone should have no hamlet; Whytwick should have the hamlets of Thrinkstone and Swannyton.—L. ult. Mistertone should have the hamlet of Walcote instead of Mistertone.

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[1] Strype, Eccl. Mem. I. Append. p. 333.

P. lxxxix. l. 37. *for* Sadington, *read* Dadlington.

P. xci. col. 1, l. 50. *for* Foston, *read* Stotton.—Col. 2, l. 15. *for* Halsoe, *read* Haliok.—L. 16. *for* Langston, *read* Laughton. Q ?—L. 20. *read* Eston cum Socâ.—L. 47. *for* Mousley, *read* Nousley.

P. xcix. col. 1, l. 3. *read* 10 marc'.—L. 5. *read* Ecclesiarum.—L. 48. *read* 46*s.* 8*d.*

P. ci. col. 1, l. 30. "De Serjantiis." *add note on* Duston: "Dudston, co. Warwick."

Ibid. In the Itinerary of Leicester, 27 Hen. III. in the Archives of the Tower of London, the Manor of *Piddlesey* in Leicestershire is said to have been held by one Henry Angage, "per Serjantiam capiendi lupos," as the inquisition delivers it. I have not been able to discover in what part of the county the manor of *Piddlesey* is situated.

P. ciii. col. 1, l. 46. *for* Fouche, *read* Zouche.—Col. 2, l. 9 from bottom, *for* Baston, *read* Bozon.—L. 8 from bottom, *read* Rohaut.

P. cxix. col. 1, l. 8 from bottom, *read* Laugton.—L. 7 from bottom, *read* virgate.—Col. 2, l. 8 from bottom, *read* Graunford.

P. cxxiv. col. 2, l. 25. *read* Redding.—Head-line, *read* libro de Lovel.

P. cxxxviii. col. 1, l. 16. staple, *i. e.* steeple.—L. 43, *for* mydle, *read* needle.—Col. 2, l. 44. chef-fats, *i. e.* cheese-vats.

P. cxxxix. l. 65. *for* 1152, *read* 1552.

P. cxliv. col. 1, l. 51. *for* Stathern, *read* Hathern.—Col. 2, l. 10, *for* Burton, *read* Barton.

P. cxlv. Sir Charles Asgill has fee-farm rents in Belton, Long Whatton, Hathern, Thringston, Sheepshead, Osgathorpe, Coleorton, Gracedieu, Wilson, Isley Walton, Castle Donington, Cossington, Belgrave. See other fee-farm rents under Billesdon.

P. cxlvi. col. 1, l. 5. *read* Tooley Park.

P. cli. col. 2, l. 2. *for* 1640, *read* 1630.

P. cxci to ccviii. The Natural History of the Vale of Belvoir, by the Rev. George Crabbe, B. D. [given with vol. IV.] is to be here introduced.

P. [42]. "Benefactions." Under Woodhouse, William Rawlins, the year should be 1696. The Trustee, Mr. *Heane*, not *Kaines*.

P. 18. In Genealogy of Saxon Earls of Leicester: Ralph de Gernoniis earl of Chester died 1156, not 1155.—*Add* Hawise, 4th daughter of Hugh Cyvelioc, married to Robert de Quincy; and had issue Margaret, only daughter, married first to John de Lacy earl of Lincoln, afterwards to Walter Marshall earl of Pembroke.—See the Pedigrees of the Twelve Competitors for the Crown of Scotland, in vol. IV pp. 448, 449.

P. 21. Genealogy of Grentesmainell, second descent, *read* William de Geroiis. See Appendix, p. 13.

P. 25. col. 1, l. 35. *read* nuncupatory devise just before.

P. 59. notes, l. 1. *read* Statutes of Clarendon.

P. 64. col. 2, l. 10 from bottom, *read* but that.

P. 94. col. 2, l. 9. *read* Flemings.

P. 98. Genealogy of the Bellomonts, eighth descent: It was Simon the Bald, *father* of Simon earl of Leicester, who married Amicia. See p. 99.—Notes, l. 15. *read* probably nearly *of* the same age.

P. 100. col. 1, l. 17 from bottom, *for* pactionem, *read* partitionem.—L. 16 from bottom, *for* nostris *read* meis.—L. 12 from bottom, *for* tota, *read* una. The above errors are in Madox; but are corrected from a MS. of Mr. Roper; who adds the remainder of the Record.—Col. 2, l. 42. *read* Ranulph Blundeville earl of Chester.

P. 104. col. 2, l. 36. *for* son, *read* daughter.

P. 105. col. 1, l. 29. *read* hostis.—L. 45. *read* comes.

P. 146. col. 1, l. 32. *omit* his.

P. 151. notes, l. 34. and p. 163. col. 2, l. 40. pro de men, *i. e. probi homines*, see note [4], p. 150.

P. 165. notes, l. 2. *read* Henry's daughter Beatrice, see p. 167.

P. 169. col. 1, l. 6 from bottom. Q. if right? Hugh le Bigot was warden of the Tower of London; see p. 151. *n.*

Ibid. Notes, l. 1. *for* Manuel, *read* Mansel.

P. 178. col. 1, l. 22, *after daughter, add* Alianora; see p. 167.—Col. 2, l. 48. *for* G. *read* Geoffry.

P. 182. col. 1. l. 40. *add note on* warden: "Richard de Gray; see p. 184."

P. 187. col. 2, l. 20. *add note on* "Arundel," "The heir of William de Fortibus; see p. 151."

P. 188. col. 2, l. 19 from bottom, *for* William, *read* Walter de Cantelupe; see p. 204. *n.*

P. 197. notes, l. 17. *add note on* earl of Leicester: "This was Bossu; see p. 17."

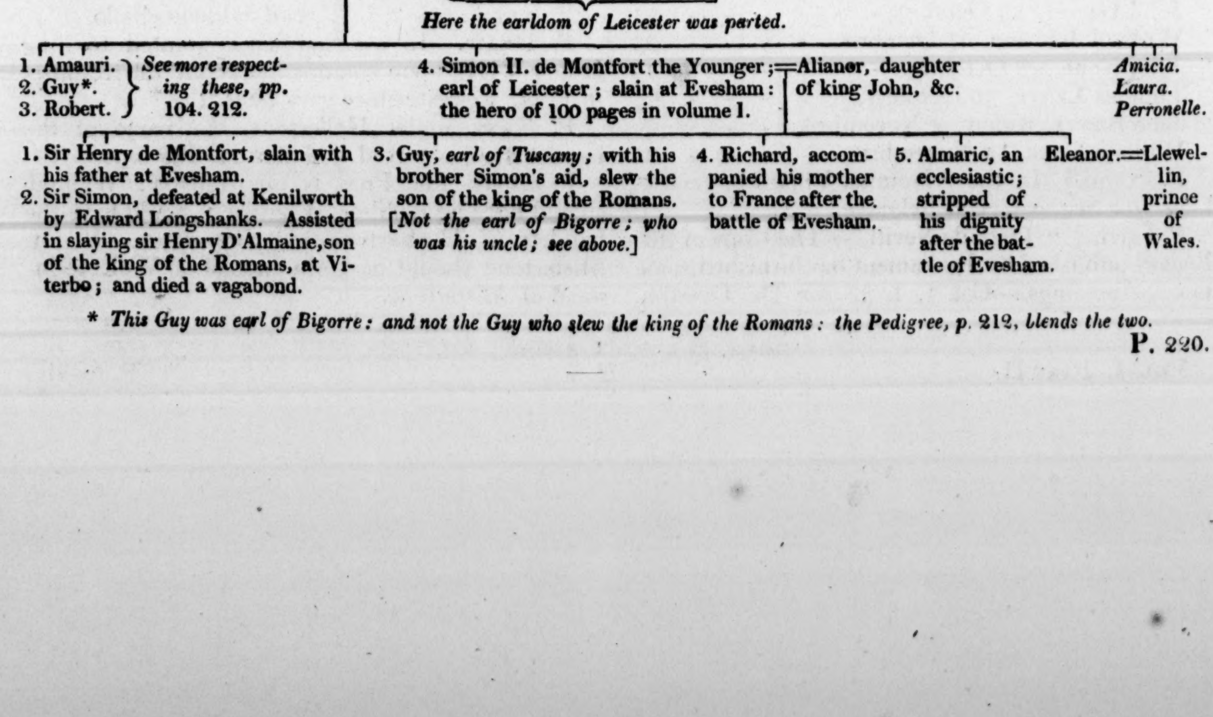
P. 199. col. 2, l. 17. *add note on* Carnis-privio: "This is oddly expressed; but it means the time of Lent."

P. 205. col. 2, l. 33. *for* Hereford, *read* Hertford; see p. 137.

P. 210. col. 1, l. 6. Shireburne castle is mentioned p. 151, *n.*

P. 212. The patient industry of Mr. Joseph Strutt having considerably enlarged and corrected the Montfort Pedigree, his copy of it is here inserted:

PEDIGREE of MONTFORT EARL of LEICESTER.


Robert king of France, died 1031.
Union of the Bellomonts and Montforts.
Robert Blanchmaines, third of the Bellomonts earls of Leicester.
Petronilla.
Almaric, a base son, builder of Montfort, in France.
Simon de Montfort, earl of Evreux in right of his wife.
Bertha, daughter and heir of Richard earl of Evreux, and constable.
Simon de Montfort II. surnamed the Bald; count of Rochfort and Evreux.
(His wife is omitted in Pedigree, p. 212, and placed to his son: hence much confusion. But page 90 compared with 99 will set all right.)
1. Amicia; married into the Montfort family (though not, as in Pedigree, p. 212, to the *earl of Leicester*, the first: she was his mother.) *In the Pedigree, p. 212, this lady is joined with her son in the matrimonial line; and at p. 259 she is made the daughter of her brother Fitz-Parnell.*
2. Margaret; married Sayer de Quincey. *At p. 259, this lady is called the daughter of Fitz-Parnell: but was his sister.*
1. William de Britolio.
3. Roger, bishop elect.
4. William?
2. Robert Fitz-Parnell; left no issue. (He was the fourth and last Bellomont.)
Loretta; died a nun.
Here the earldom of Leicester was parted.
1. Amauri.
2. Guy*.
3. Robert.
See more respecting these, pp. 104. 212.
4. Simon II. de Montfort the Younger; earl of Leicester; slain at Evesham: the hero of 100 pages in volume I.
Alianor, daughter of king John, &c.
Amicia.
Laura.
Perronelle.
1. Sir Henry de Montfort, slain with his father at Evesham.
2. Sir Simon, defeated at Kenilworth by Edward Longshanks. Assisted in slaying sir Henry D'Almaine, son of the king of the Romans, at Viterbo; and died a vagabond.
3. Guy, *earl of Tuscany;* with his brother Simon's aid, slew the son of the king of the Romans. [*Not the earl of Bigorre; who was his uncle; see above.*]
4. Richard, accompanied his mother to France after the battle of Evesham.
5. Almaric, an ecclesiastic; stripped of his dignity after the battle of Evesham.
Eleanor.
Llewellin, prince of Wales.

* *This Guy was earl of Bigorre: and not the Guy who slew the king of the Romans: the Pedigree, p. 212, blends the two.*

P. 220. col. 1, l. 25. *add note on* Ranulfus: "This must be Ranulfus de Gernoniis the fourth earl: because Ranulph was his father. See p. 219."—Col. 2, l. 5. *for* Robert, read Roger; see p. 98.—L. 11 from bottom, *for* unum, *read* undè.—L. 10 from bottom, *fill up the blank with* rectum.—L. 7 from bottom, *read* comite Salisbure; Humfrido de Bohun, dapifero; J. filio Gilberti; R. de Hum', constabulario; Guarino filio Ger'; Roberto de Curcy, dapifero; Manasseto Bysset, dapifero; Philippo de Columbe, ex parte comitis. Ranulphi, Will' com' Lincoln'; &c. as in l. 4 from bottom.

P. 221. col. 1, l. 7. *add note on* bp. of Romania: "John Bishop of Bologna; see pp. 132, 133."

P. 224. col. 1. l. 47. *for* Marchers, *read* Marches. —L. 62. *read* banners.—Notes, l. 2. *for* 1304, *read* 1262.—Ibid. *read in* Plate XIII. figs. 1 and 2.

P. 226. col. 1, l. 1. *for* Mary, *read* Maud.

P. 229. col. 1, l. 8. qu.? *for* twenty, *read* forty pounds; see Appendix, p. 26; and preceding page, 228.—L. 11 from bottom, *read* Syruse.—Col. 2, l. 3. *read* Otho duke of Brunswick.

P. 237. col. 1, l. 3. *add note on* Huntingdon: "This is Northampton, p. 247. col. 1, l. 15. qu.?"

P. 238. col. 2, l. 6 from bottom, *for* John king of Castile, *read* Henry Transtamare; see p. 242, 243. The duke's daughter Philippa married *John* of Portugal.

P. 239. notes, l. 18. qu. *for* three children, *read* four? see p. 243.

P. 243. col. 1, l. 2. qu.? Henry prince of Asturias is called John, p. 238.

P. 245. col. 2, l. 25 from bottom, *read* earl of Huntingdon.

P. 247. col. 2, l. 35. *add note on* earl of Nottingham: "Q? Norfolk? see p. 246."

In the APPENDIX to the early Earls of Leicester.

P. 5. In head-line, *after* High Steward of England, *correct thus* (See p. 20.)

P. 9. col. 1, l. 9. *for* Robert Bellomont, earl of Leicester, *read* Le Bossu, earl of Leicester; see p. 48.—L. 19 from bottom, *add note on* Augustus III. —Q.? Augustus II. as Phil.-Augustus III. did not commence his reign till 1226.

P. 10. l. 4. *for* Henry IV. *read* Henry III.

P. 11. l. 18. *add note on* Robertum comitem Leicestriæ. "Robert de Bellomonte; see p. 23."—L. 55. *add note on* Roberti: "Le Bossu; see p. 48."

P. 12. Agreement between the Earls of Chester, &c. *Add note on* Chester: "This was Ranulph de Gernoniis; but the page referred to does not shew this. See p. 26."

P. 15. col. 2, l. 36. Carta confirmationis. This was Blanchmaine's charter.

P. 26. col. 2, l. 42. *for* 33, *read* 34 Edw. III.

P. 32. col. 2, l. 42. *for* gardium, *read* gardino.

P. 33. l. 5. *read* Ranulphus de Blundeville comes Cestriæ, ob. 16 Hen. III.

P. 47. col. 2, l. 41. *for* Bardon-park, *read* Barne-park.

P. 48. The accurate Reader is requested to notice some Additions and Corrections inserted in this page.—In col. 2. l. 4. *for* p. 39, *read* p. 59.

P. 50. col. 1, l. 31. *for* 16, *read* ib.; col. 2, l. 26. *for* 86, *read* ib.; l. 51. *for* 22, *read* 20.

P. 51. col. 1, l. 4. *read* App. p. 18.—L. 42. *for* 26. *read* 27.—Col. 2, l. 1. *for* William, *read* Walter.—Col. 3, l. 4 from bottom, *for* 26, *read* 27.

VOLUME I. PART II.

P. 256. col. 1, l. 42. *add note on* "duke of Ireland:" Who this duke was appears at p. 281, *n.*; and see p. 368.

P. 258. col. 1, l. 32. *add note on* "letters." See before, pp. cxlii. cxliii.

P. 259. col. 1, l. 40. Mr. Strutt has pointed out to me, that Mr. Staveley appears to have fallen into a double error here, in making Simon Montfort earl of Leicester marry Amicia, the elder *daughter* and co-heiress of Robert Fitz-Parnell. 1st. Amicia was *sister* to Robert Fitz-Parnell, being daughter of Earl Blanchmaines; see pp. 90. 98. 212. And 2dly, it was not Simon earl of Leicester, that married Amicia; but Simon the Bald, count of Evreux. From them descended Simon I. de Montfort earl of Leicester; who married Alice de Montmorency; see pp. 102, 103, 104; and the Pedigree, in the preceding page, 118.

P. 260. col. 1, l. 47. A charter of Richard I. should have been noticed here. See Appendix, p. 58.—Col. 2, l. 33. *for* p. 455, *read* 255.

P. 261. note [20]. *for* p. 62, *read* p. 61.

P. 262. col. 2, l. 7. *for* Edward I. *read* Edw. III.—Note [11], *for* p. 68, *read* p. 71.

P. 264. note [9], *for* p. 70, *read* 68.

P. 274. col. 2, l. 15 from bottom, *for* Dingesworth, *read* Amysworth.—L. 10 from bottom, *for* Gamswett, *read* Hamswell.—Note [10], *for* seal of this abbey, *read* of Leicester college.

P. 275. note [22], *for* p. 266, *read* 268.

P. 278. notes, l. penult. *for* before, *read* hereafter (in vol. II.)

P. 281. note [11], *for* John, *read* Robert de Vere.

P. 282. col. 2, l. 15. *for* p. 266, *read* 267.

P. 303. *add to note* [6], and Appendix, p. 80.

P. 306. col. 2, l. 36. *for* od, *read* on.

P. 311. *add to* Vicars of St. Mary de Castro, William Croftes, M. A. Oct. 8, 1638, by lapse.

Ibid. l. ult. The Rev. Thomas Robinson, Vicar of St. Mary's, died March 24, 1813, in his 64th year. He was seized with an apoplectic fit whilst shaving, after which he never spoke. Mr. Robinson was as much distinguished for his zeal and ability in performing his pastoral duties, as for his piety, benevolence, and virtues, in private life. On the morning of Sunday, March 21, he visited the different gaols as Chaplain, and in the evening delivered an animated and eloquent discourse from James v. 9. "Behold the Judge standeth before the door." The 7th of March was the 39th anniversary of his ministry in Leicester. He had been Vicar of St. Mary's 34 years, and, as an *Evangelical Minister*, had long classed among the most popular Preachers of the age. The different public charities (of many of which he was the founder) have in him lost one of their warmest friends and most able advocates, and the town of Leicester will have just reason to regret his death.—An immense concourse of spectators attended his interment, which took place on March 29th. 14 Clergymen preceded the funeral procession, and every avenue to the church was crowded to excess; but, notwithstanding the great pressure, the strictest solemnity and silence prevailed throughout the whole ceremony[1].—Mr. Robinson was formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, B. A. 1772; M. A. 1775. Besides the works, already noticed in p. 311, he published, "The Christian System unfolded; or Essays on the Doctrines and Du-

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[1] The following character of Mr. Robinson is extracted from "The Pulpit," a recent biographical publication: "Remotely retired from popular observation, read without being heard, I have now to describe a Preacher who is known more by his writings than his sermons; or, I should say, rather by his printed than his spoken discourses. I am almost fearful of not doing justice to him. I wish that those who read what he writes, could hear him as he speaks. Thomas Robinson, formerly Fellow of Trinity College in Cambridge, and now Vicar of St. Mary's Church in Leicester, is a native of Yorkshire. He is married, and has several children. Nearly thirty years has this able Divine continued to minister in the vicarage he now holds; unwilling, as

'Unskilful he to fawn or seek for pow'r,
By doctrines fashion'd to the varying hour!'

'Perhaps,' observes Mr. Robinson, in the Preface to his Scripture Characters, 'after all the controversial writings with which the world abounds, the important purposes of Religion will be more effectually promoted by solemn and earnest exhortations, grounded on acknowledged principles, than by the most ingenious and solid arguments in vindication even of the purest Creed. The latter, indeed, may be highly useful, as conveying light to the understanding, and conviction to the judgment; but the former, in general, have a more powerful influence upon the will and the affections, and are therefore more conducive to practice.' Nothing can be truer than this principle in preaching! and it is the principle by which Mr. Robinson generally conducts himself in the pulpit. Instead of labouring to establish the propriety of certain axioms, first truths, he assumes them as fundamentally ascertained, and proceeds ties of Christianity," 3 vols.: "Prophecies on the Messiah;" a Visitation Sermon, published by request; and "A Sermon, preached in London, 1808, before the Society for Missions to Africa and the East, promoted by Members of the Established Church," &c.—An elegant monument, by Bacon, will shortly be erected to the memory of Mr. Robinson in St. Mary's church.

P. 312. col. 1, l. 13. A view of St. Mary's Church, as it appeared after the violent storm of July 10, 1783, is given in Plate XLVII. p. 619.

P. 318. col. 1, l. 12. *for* of the first, *read* Or.

Ibid. *Add to note* ³: "The Rev. William Ludlam left two sons. The eldest, Thomas Ludlam, esq. died at Sierra Leone, July 25, 1810, on board the Crocodile frigate, in the 35th year of his age. He had been appointed by his Majesty a Commissioner for special purposes on that Coast. The premature death of this excellent young man was not only a subject of sincere lamentation to his numerous friends, but was in some degree a national loss. Inheriting no small portion of his father's natural talent for scientific pursuits, and cultivated by a sound classical education, his first views in life were turned to the liberal profession of a Printer; and in that capacity I gladly bear testimony to the excellence of his conduct during a regular apprenticeship. Gentle and unassuming in his manners, and industrious in his habits of business, his conduct gave general satisfaction both to his equals and his superiors. Soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship, an opportunity occurred, which was thought favourable both to his health and future fortune, of entering into the service of the Sierra Leone Company; and in that infant Colony he was for some time one of the Council, and at length became Governor. On the Colony being taken into the hands of the Administration, a new Governor was appointed by the Crown; but Mr. Ludlam obtained an especial commission, with power to visit such parts of the coast of Africa as might be thought useful to the interests of Great Britain and the general cause of Humanity; a commission for which, by his mild conciliatory manners, and by the experience acquired during a long residence at Sierra Leone, he was most eminently qualified. But his bodily strength was not equal to the task he had undertaken; and he fell a victim to disease, originally arising from a weak constitution; but with the pleasing consolation, both to himself and his surviving friends, that his life, though not a long one, was wholly passed in endeavours to be useful to all mankind.—The following tribute of respect (inscribed on his monument by his affectionate mother) was the joint production of the late Henry Thornton, esq. M. P. for Southwark, Thomas Babington, esq. M. P. for Leicester, and Zachary Macaulay, esq.:

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Ludlam, esq. during many years Governor of Sierra Leone, and afterwards one of his Majesty's Commissioners for examining into the state of the British Settlements on the Coast of Africa, for the purpose of rendering them subservient to the civilization of that continent.—To his zeal in the pursuit of this object he fell a victim on the 25th of June, 1810, aged 34 years.—In the execution of the important and arduous services to which he was called, he manifested superior talents and intelligence, singular moderation and firmness, unshaken integrity, and a disinterestedness and modesty which adorned all his other qualities.—His unwearied and judicious labours to promote the best interests of the natives of Africa, will not be forgotten by the friends of that deeply-injured race, and entitle him to a distinguished place among their benefactors. His life was short; but in that short life he did much for God and man.—The foundation of all his virtues, was a stedfast faith in the Gospel of Jesus Christ. This impelled him to engage in occupations which promised extensive usefulness, supported him under various difficulties and dangers, consoled him in seasons of sickness, and cheered him in the hour of death.—His widowed mother has erected this monument as a token of gratitude to God for having vouchsafed to her the gift of such a son, whose filial piety was most exemplary; who, while he lived, was a blessing and comfort to her declining years, and whom she humbly hopes again to meet at the resurrection of the just.'"

Mr. William Ludlam, youngest son of the Rev. William Ludlam, died April 1, 1813. He was in the high path of professional eminence, and deservedly esteemed in public and private life, as a very able, honourable, and upright man. He left an aged mother, and a widow and young family, to lament his loss.

Ibid. note ⁴. Baron Carter died a batchelor, and left his estate to his brother Thomas Carter.

P. 329. col. 1, l. 9 from bottom, *for* Clement III. *read* Clement VI.; see Appendix, p. 109.—Col. 2, l. 11 from bottom, *add note on* Symon: "Or might he not have been the Simon Simeon, who at p. 231, is mentioned as the Duke's testator?—Note ¹⁴, *for* p. 219, *read* p. 229.

P. 329. St. Mary's College held the church of Bradford in Yorkshire, given by the duke of Lancaster temp. Hen. III.

P. 331. col. 1, l. 25. *add note on* "clerks:" "See Appendix, p. 111."—L. 45. This must be an error respecting John of Gaunt. His body was not interred in the Newark, but in St. Paul's, London. See p. 240.—Col. 2, l. 24 from bottom. William Walesby was a canon and prebendary of Morton Parva in the church of Hereford 1434, which he exchanged for the rectory of Church Langton in 1437; which he again exchanged for his canonry and prebend at Hereford in 1440. See vol. II. p. 666.

P. 332. col. 1, l. 3. Is there not an error here, respecting Margaret of Anjou? King Henry the Fifth's queen was Catharine of France.

P. 338. col. 2, l. 14. Dean Robert Boune, was summoned to convocation the year before the dissolution, 1 Edw. VI.—Note ³. *for* p. 303, *read* p. 330.

P. 339. note ⁴, *for* where, *read* were.

P. 349. notes, l. 6. *for* p. 347, *read* 351.

ceeds to enforce and apply them to the cases of his hearers. Intelligible in his illustrations, forcible in his applications, and animated in his exhortations, there is no portion of his audience, however different as to intellectual attainments, uninformed or unimproved. While he fills the rich with good things, the poor are not sent empty away. Bred in the good old school, he knows that no sermon is properly concluded, edifying though it prove to the believer, without admonishing the unbeliever and alarming the transgressor. Here he is great. His 'life,' as Gregory Nazianzen said of Basil, being 'lightning,' and his word thunder, his remonstrances, and his admonitious are delivered with the energy of apostolic eloquence. If there be any fault in his voice, it is its sounding loudness, the tremendous clapping, rather than the tempered rolling, of the thunder. Admirable is his animation. Though somewhat advanced in years, and not exempt from the inroads of age, no sooner is he in the pulpit than he becomes the new man; 'renews his strength,' and, as it were, 'mounts upward!' His eyes beam with the light of life; his soul gives motion to his frame; and, as he draws near the end of his Sermon, he seems rising from the pulpit to glory. Sensible of the influence of his conduct on others, and perhaps from higher views, Mr. Robinson takes part in the Psalmody of his congregation. 'I can testify,' declares Augustus Toplady, in his Short Memorials of himself, 'by sweet and repeated experience, that singing is an ordinance of God, and a means of grace. Lord!' he adds, 'fit my soul to bear a part in that song, for ever new, which the elect angels, and saints made perfect in glory, are now singing before the Throne and before the Lamb.' Excepting some few notes of heads, which he now and then looks to, Mr. Robinson preaches extempore. If he brings with him the skeleton of his discourse, he trusts for its living substance to the breath which can breathe on the dry bones of this earth! Some of his pulpit prayers are also delivered extemporary, with great judiciousness, and true efficaciousness. Having mentioned his use of head-notes in preaching, I must glance at a circumstance connected with them. Whenever his voice fails, which, notwithstanding its powerfulness, it is found to do, this failure is particularly perceptible when, as his sight is not now good, he lowers his head towards his cushion, in order to peruse his notes. These notes are contained between the leaves of his large Pulpit Bible. What, however, are defects like this, spots in the sun, when we look at the merits of such a man? His appearance is venerably fine; his dressing, as well as his preaching, being quite of the old school. It might seem superfluous to add, what yet it may be right to add, that the people flock to his church. He also is a great popular preacher, and he also is a good parish priest. Leicester ought to be thankful for, I must not say proud of, the present Vicar of St. Mary."

P. 350. col. 2, l. 37. *for* Ware, *read* Ward.

P. 351. col. 1, l. 49. *Margaret* Sherman is called *Anne* in p. 348, col. 2.

P. 357. note [7]. *for p.* 310, *read* 300.

P. 358. col. 1, l. 32. *read* David earl of Huntingdon.

P. 359. col. 2, l. 4 and 11. Mr. Strutt observes, "These two Simon Montforts are not the same. The one, l. 4, is Simon the Bald; father of the lower one, who was created Earl of Leicester. See pp. 90." 98, 99.—L. 29. *add note on* "Montfort," See Appendix, p. 38.—L. 30. *for* ton, *read* tun.

P. 361. col. 2, l. 14. *read* Pope Innocent IV.; see p. 122.—L. 36. *read* liber*t*atibus.—Notes, l. 6. *read* town*s*.

P. 362. col. 1, l. 40. *for* Robert, &c. *read* Richard de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Her*t*ford.—Col. 2, l. 37. *for* nephew, *read* son.—L. 46. *for* Hereford, *read* Hertford.—L. 69. *omit the words* "brother to the.".

P. 363. col. 1, l. 20 from bottom. It was not to his wife; but to lady Mortimer; see p. 208.—Col. 2, l. 18. *read* Her*t*ford.

P. 364. col. 2, l. 19. *for* Margaret, *read* Alice: see pp. 222. 225.

P. 366. col. 2, l. 6. This was William de la Pole duke of Suffolk. The paragraph should be carried forward to the year 1450: see p. 373; and Rapin, sub anno. There was no duke of Suffolk till 1448.—Note [4] should be united to note [5].

P. 367. col. 1, l. 26. *add note on* "plague," See the parallel passage, p. 231.

P. 369. col. 1, l. 18. *for* Triseley, *read* Friseley; see p. 297.—Col. 2, l. 34. *read* Beaufor*t*.

P. 370. col. 2, l. 36. *read* Edmond.

P. 371. col. 1, l. 50. *read*, in which year Sir John Oldcastle, lord Cobham, was hanged.

P. 373. col. 1. l. 24. *for* ab, *read* ob.—L. 33. An event respecting this duke of Suffolk, is antedated, and by mistake placed in p. 366; see above.

P. 374. col. 1, l. 4. *read* Rober*ts*.

P. 376. col. 1, l. 45. *Edward* Digby is called *Everard* p. 373.

P. 377. col. 1, l. 7. *transpose*, and *read*, "and Peter Curteis, bailiff."

P. 379. notes, l. 3. *read* commonalty.

P. 387. col. 2, l. 47. *for* Seyton, *read* Layton; see p. 296.

P. 393. col. 1, l. 1. *point thus* Richard, Roger, and Robert Taverner, gents. See pp. 286, 287.

P. 397. col. 1, l. 49. *for* Jacob, *read* James Clarke. This and similar errors have arisen from the name being entered in Latin, *Jacobus*.

P. 403. col. 2, l. 24. *add note on* earl of Leicester; see p. 537.—L. 27. *add note on* Countys of Huntingdon: "Catharine; see p. 544."

P. 415. col. 2, l. 52. *for* Rege, *read* Reginâ.

P. 417. col. 1, l. 39. *for* Jacob, *read* James Ellice.

P. 420. col. 1, l. 6 and p. 425. col. 2, l. 31. *for* Jacob, *read* James Andrewe.

P. 426. col. 1, l. 14. *for* Jacob, *read* James Ellis.—Col. 2, l. 12. Fermyn is printed Jermyn in p. 438; And *Jermyn* is probably right.

P. 427. col. 1, l. 24. *for* Parr, *read* Pare.

P. 429. col. 2, l. 38. *add*, I am obliged to my good friend the Rev. Robert Watts, Librarian of Sion College, for extracts from a MS. in folio in Sion College Library, intituled in the Catalogue, "Acts of the Committee for plundered Ministers in the years 1650, 1651," relating to the following towns, Leicester, Knighton, Belgrave, Orton on the Hill, Foston, and Hinckley; which I shall introduce in the Additions to those respective places.

"*Jan.* 28th, 1651.

"Leicester.—Upon the peticon of the Maior and Justices of the Borough of Leicester, in the County of Leicester; setting forth, that there are five antient parish churches in the said Borough, and the maintenance belonging to them is not one hundred pounds a yeare; and praying this Committee, for a competent additionall maintenance to be setled upon able Ministers sutable to the numerousnes and pouerty of the people there; and upon due consideracon of the great usefulnes of able Ministers in such populous places, whereby the Gospell may be the better propagated; It is resolued by the Committee, that the yearly sume of twenty-foure pounds ten shillings, going out of the Prebend of Margaret's in Leicester, and soe much more as will make the said twenty-foure pounds ten shillings a yeare the yearly sume of two hundred pounds, be granted and paid by the Trustees for maintenance of Ministers out of the said Prebend, and other the accrewing rents and revenues in them vested, for increase of maintenance to such godly and able Ministers, as shall officiate in the said Churches within the said Towne, and be approued by this Committee. And it is ordered, that the Maior and Common Councill of Leicester be desired to consider how the same may be fitly distributed among such Ministers; And whether any of the said Churches may not conveniently be united, and to certify the same to this Committee with all convenient speed, that such union may be thereupon made by authority of Parliament, and the said augmentacon of two hundred pounds a yeare may be setled accordingly.

John Bourchier. Phil. Skyppon.
M. Oldisworth. R. Brewster."
Wm. Masham.

"*March* 24th, 1651.

"Leicester.—Whereas this Committee, the 28th of January last, directed the trustees for maintenance of Ministers to grant and pay for an augmentacon to the severall Churches within the said Burrough of Leicester the yearly sume of two hundred pounds; and this day apporconed the sume as followeth: *viz.* to the Minister of Martin's, sixty pounds a yeare; to the Minister of Margaret's, 50*l.* a yeare; to the Minister of Mary's, 50*l.* a yeare; and to the Minister of All Saints, 40*l.* a yeare. And whereas, this Committee have this day receiued good and satisfactory testimony from the Lord Grey, Member of Parliament, of the piety and ability of Mr. William Sims, Minister of the said Martin's: It is now ordered by this Committee, that the said Trustees doe pay the said yearly sume of sixty pounds to the said Mr Sims, from time to time, out of the accrewing rents and revenues in them uested.

M. Oldisworth. Ric. Darley.
Ri. Aldworth. Wal. Strickland [1]."
J. Dauers.

P. 432. col. 2, l. 2. *read* Wigs*t*on.

P. 435. col. 2, l. 9. *for* Joseph, *read* Josiah Bond. see pp. 308. 311. 314.

P. 441. col. 2, l. 23 from bottom, *read* yearly.

P. 442. col. 2, l. 9. *read* widow Ossiter.

P. 444. col. 2, l. 30. *read* Mrs. Mary Cook's lease; see p. 441.

P. 450. col. 1, l. 24. François Soules was killed at Paris by the mob, Aug. 9, 1792. He was one of the persons employed by the Court of France for various purposes. His first effort was a Translation of Mr. Burke's pamphlet on the French Revolution, which he rendered with very little depreciation of its elegance. After that time he wrote several small pieces against the Revolution; and had been so often at Coblentz, that he was stigmatized by the name of "The Coblentz Writer."

Ibid. col. 1, l. 8 from bottom. W. Oldham, esq. who served the office of mayor in 1783, died March 24, 1814, in his 74th year.

Ibid. col. 2, l. 13. Mr. Alderman John Eames, of Leicester, died Feb. 25, 1811. He served the office of Mayor in 1790, and his magistracy was distinguished by a degree of independence and public spirit, never excelled, and seldom equalled. During his mayoralty, a thorough investigation took place throughout the town in weights and measures, and more than a waggon load of the latter were publicly cut up in the market place by the town servants.

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[1] "Acts of the Committee for Plundered Ministers," in Sion College Library.

P. 450. col. 2, l. 15. *add*, "On Tuesday last, being Shrove Tuesday, an unfortunate accident happened at Leicester. —— Ward, a schoolmaster, having got upon the top of a part of the old Town-wall, near the Newark-gate, in order to see the *ancient*, but ridiculous custom of the WHIPPING TOMS, one of the large stones of the parapet wall gave way, and fell with him, by which he was so much bruised, that he died that night."—Aris's Birmingham Gazette, Monday, Feb. 26, 1787.

P. 451. col. 1, l. 1. Mr. Alderman Joseph Burbidge died Sept. 15, 1807, in his 59th year. He served the office of mayor in 1792, and discharged his public duties with integrity and independence.

Ibid. l. 27. Mrs. Parsons, relict of Mr. Alderman Parsons, died April 23, 1811, in her 82d year.

Ibid. Mr. Alderman Samuel Clarke, died at Leicester Feb. 14, 1812. He served the office of mayor in 1808.

Ibid. l. 38. *add*, The Mayors and Chamberlains of Leicester, from 1807 to 1811, are given in p. 621.

1812, Sept. 21. John Fox, esq. elected mayor; James Rawson, William Forester, chamberlains.

1813, Sept. 21. William Walker, esq. [since knighted] elected mayor; Mr. W. Howcutt, Mr. R. W. Wood, chamberlains.

1814, Sept. 21. Michael Miles, esq. elected mayor; J. Higginson, jun. and R. Kinton, gents. chamberlains.

Obituary of respectable Individuals of Leicester:

Mr. Alderman Watts died Nov. 28, 1803, in his 76th year. Early in life he quitted the tillage of the field for the field of glory; and, during the American war, was sent to Canada, in which province he remained 12 years, and was engaged in several pitched battles; was at the taking of Quebec, and in the field when the gallant General Wolfe fell. On his return to this country he took a public-house, and, by perseverance and industry as a brewer, acquired handsome property with strict honour and integrity. His widow died August 3, 1806.

Mrs. Linwood died at Leicester, Dec. 28, 1804. During the course of a long life she performed the various duties of a Christian with exemplary piety, and in the exercise of practical benevolence. The genuine purity of her mind, the active kindness of her disposition, and the warm philanthropy of her heart, had long endeared her to a large domestic circle, and to a numerous acquaintance. She was mother of the incomparably-ingenious Artist whose performances in needle-work have been so justly and universally admired; see p. 123.

Mr. Alderman Price died Jan. 10, 1807, in his 84th year. Courteous in disposition, warm in affection, and ardent in friendship; the great object of his life was usefulness; and the grand spring of all his actions religion.

Mr. John Ireland, printer, of Leicester, died April 17, 1810; he was strictly independent in his principles, of great probity, and much esteemed.

Anne Barlow died at the Red Cow, in Belgrave Gate, Leicester, in her 96th year, Nov. 8, 1810. She was left a widow with seven children in the reign of George II.; was a stout woman, seldom ill, but blind for the last ten years.

The Rev. Obadiah Clayton died in the Borough Gaol, in which he was confined for debt, Nov. 29, 1810, aged 37.—His history is eventful and affecting. He was entered of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, in 1790, under the best auspices, and was remarkable for his good conduct during his residence there; soon after he left the University, however, symptoms of a deranged state of mind made their appearance: these never ceased, at intervals, to recur, and were the sole cause of the irregularities which afterwards took place in his character. Being appointed usher of Giggleswick school in Yorkshire, he continued to acquit himself there with considerable credit to himself and satisfaction to the publick, till his former malady returning in a slight degree, he left home and came to Leicestershire, and was employed as curate at Segrave in that county. Still, however, the rambling disposition continuing, he gave up this employment, and, coming to Leicester, resided at a public-house in High-street, where the debt was contracted for which he was arrested. That there was much to be pitied in the case of this unfortunate man, is apparent, from the conduct of the Trustees of the School; for, from the time of his commitment to the day of his death, they continued to allow him a guinea every week; and during his illness ordered that he might be supplied with any additional expenditure, which his medical attendants deemed requisite. From the nature of his disorder, his friends thought that he could not with safety be liberated: indeed he has often been heard to say himself, that Leicester Gaol was to him an asylum, where the galling idea of confinement was unceasingly removed by the humane attentions of Mr. Owston and family. During his last illness, he evinced a mind deeply imbued with religious impressions. As a scholar, he was far above mediocrity; and as a man, possessed the strictest integrity and accuracy in his dealings, whenever he was in perfect possession of his intellects. On the whole, Christian charity will drop a tear upon his tomb, and emphatically say with our Poet:

"No farther seek his merits to disclose."

His remains were interred with decent solemnity, and attended by four of the Clergy of Leicester.

Mr. Alderman Benjamin Sutton died Dec. 7, 1810, in his 81st year.

Thomas Browne, gent. died aged 90, Dec. 22, 1808. He was formerly an eminent hosier at Leicester, but had retired from business many years, with independence acquired with honour and integrity.

Mr. Charles Measures died at Leicester in his 21st year, Feb. 18, 1811. He served his apprenticeship in the office of "The Leicester Journal" with fidelity; succeeded to the confidential department, as principal superintendant; and was followed to his grave with every mark of sympathizing regret from his relatives, and several of the profession, of which he was an able and upright member.

Mrs. Simpson died at Leicester about May 1811, aged 95. She lived in three kings' reigns, and had 60 sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons, serving his Majesty.

George-Davies Harley, gent. died at Leicester Oct. 28, 1811. He was a poet of some eminence, and a comedian of much provincial celebrity; esteemed as an independent, and honourable man.

Thomas Buxton, esq. late banker at Leicester, died at Camberwell, Dec. 26, 1811.

T. Paget, esq. of the Newark, died Jan. 24, 1814, Though upwards of 80, his faculties were not impaired. He deservedly claimed rank with Mr. Bakewell, as a promoter of the breed of Cattle.

George Noble, esq. of Leicester, died at Clifton, April 9, 1814, in his 48th year.

Mr. Francis Brown, a builder, at Leicester, who had realized considerable property, died in 1814.

Mr. Alderman Richard Beale died in 1814.

Mr. John Moore, of London, died at Leicester, in Dec. 1814, or Jan. 1815, aged 70. He arrived, with a view of ending his days with his two sons and son-in-law, resident at Leicester. On leaving the coach he appeared severely indisposed, and expired in about four hours. Mr. Raikes, of Gloucester, has generally been considered as the first person who engaged in the praiseworthy undertaking of establishing Sunday-schools, in 1784; but it is known that Mr. Moore devoted his Sundays to the instruction of the poor children of Leicester, in reading and writing, so far back as 1778. He had a turn for Literature, and had devoted his leisure hours to the composition of various religious tracts, which he had made arrangements for revising and completing in his retirement.

P. 452. col. 1, l. 29. *read* Cracroft.

P. 454. l. ult. *add to* Town Clerks: Sept. 20, 1813, Thomas Burbidge, gent. on resignation of Mr. William Heyrick.

P. 457. col. 2, l. 4. John Peach Hungerford, esq. of Dingley, died at Clifton, near Bristol, in his 90th year, June 3, 1809. He was a deputy-lieutenant, and for 15 years an honourable, independent, and able representative of the County of Leicester in Parliament, to which he was first elected in 1775, after one of the severest contests ever remembered. The public character of Mr. Hungerford fully justified the assertion of one of his friends upon that memorable occasion, which we select as a just tribute to his memory: "What I have known of Mr. Hungerford, during the 20 years I have lived in his near neighbourhood, has inclined me to recommend him, on this occasion, as a gentleman of independent fortune and public spirit; a liberal benefactor to the necessitous and deserving of his fellow-creatures, without distinction of parties; a man of strict integrity and honour; a true friend to the illustrious Royal Family now on the Throne; and a well-wisher to the civil and religious liberties of his fellow subjects; a gentleman of spirit and abilities to distinguish himself, to do honour to his constituents, and to serve his Country and Parliament, and who will not be afraid or ashamed either to vote or speak there with a freedom becoming a British senator and an honest man." He bequeathed an immense property (supposed to be at least 14,000*l.* a year) to the son of the Rev. Edward Holditch, rector of Burton Overy, a youth (at Mr. Hungerford's death) of eight years old.—Mr. Hungerford had encouraged one of his dependents to compile an ample History of the *Hungerford Family;* which I have seen, completed; and which I might have called my own, had I chosen to risque the expence of publication.

Ibid. col. 2, l. 21. *add to* Members of Parliament: 1812. The same.—The same.

P. 458. l. ult. *add,* 1812. The same.—The same.

P. 462. l. ult. *add to* Sheriffs:

51. R. Norman, of Melton Mowbray, esq.
52. R. Cheslyn, of Langley, esq.
53. R. Hames, of Great Glen, esq.
54. J. H. Franks, of Misterton, esq.

P. 466*. l. ult. Dr. Burnaby died March 9, 1812, in his 80th year. The purest integrity and benevolence of heart, the most unaffected urbanity of manners, and a lively and ardent zeal for his holy profession, were conspicuous among the many public and private virtues which adorned this truly excellent man and venerable Divine. His Sermons and Charges are excellent compositions, as well in a literary point of view, as in their able support of our present religious establishment; and in his Travels, which have reached a third edition, he relates what he saw, with great fidelity. His latest publication was, "The Sin and Danger of Schism, considered in a Charge (intended to be) delivered to the Clergy of the archdeaconry of Leicester, at the summer visitation in 1811," 8vo. (See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXI. part ii. page 149.)—On March 16, 1812, ten days after the decease of her venerable husband, died, aged 76, Mrs. Burnaby, daughter and heiress of John Edwyn, esq. of Bagrave. In the performance of the most extensive charities, and of every Christian duty, towards her fellow creatures, she most cordially co-operated, for more than 40 years, with her beloved husband; and their mutual and earnest desire that they might not long be separated by death, was granted them by the mercy of their Creator. —Dr. Burnaby was succeeded in the Archdeaconry of Leicester by

Thomas Parkinson, D. D. rector of Kegworth (see vol. III. p. 856); and who had for some time previously held the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon.

P. 471. John Wigston, esq. of Trent park, Herts, (a descendant of the founder of Wigston's Hospital) died Nov. 21, 1810.

P. 504. col. 2, l. 3. William Wigston was mayor twice; see pp. 384 and 388; and 471.

P. 505. col. 2, l. 25. *for* 1632, *read* 1631.

P. 512. col. 2, l. 26. *read* All Saints.

P. 517. col. 1, l. 51. Henry Coleman, esq. one of the deputy-lieuteuants of the County, and many years an extensive manufacturer in the hosiery business, died at Leicester, March 16, 1794.—He had attended, the same morning, in his usual good state of health, with his family, at St. Margaret's church, and being indisposed during the service, he retired to the adjacent house of Mr. Burnaby, the rector, where, in about two hours, he expired by apoplexy. No man, as well in public as in private life, being more deservedly and more universally esteemed, his unexpected loss has proved extremely severe and afflicting to his family, and the extensive circle of his friends. The distinguished urbanity of his manners, the affability of his disposition, and the uprightness of his character, his public spirit, and his domestic virtues, united to render him a valuable and useful citizen.

P. 524. col. 1, l. 19. *for* added, *read* made.

P. 527. The following correspondence deserves to be perpetuated:

"*To the Governors of the Leicester Infirmary.*

"Gentlemen, *Leicester, Feb.* 1, 1813.

"I have had the pleasure of paying into the hands of the Treasurer of the Infirmary, one hundred and fifty-five pounds, for the particular purpose of increasing the funded property of that noble Institution; and that the annual interest arising therefrom may be expended for its use. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your obedient, &c. Mary Linwood."

"*To Miss Linwood.*

"Madam, *Feb.* 2, 1813.

"The amount of the sums received from the Exhibition of your much-admired Works has been paid to our Treasurer; and we embrace the earliest opportunity of acknowledging in this public manner, the very liberal part you have taken in coming to the aid of this Charity. According to your intention, the donation of 150*l.* shall be added to the funded property of the Infirmary, and its annual interest only shall be applied to the recurring necessities of our Institution. With every sentiment of regard, I am for myself and the Governors at large, Madam, your obedient servant, W. W. Arnold, Chairman."

P. 528. l. ult. John Johnson, esq. died at Leicester (the place of his nativity) Aug. 27, 1814. This venerable and worthy man left Leicester in early life, possessing little more than strong natural abilities; which soon found their way in the Metropolis; and ultimately brought him into distinguished notice in his profession.

P. 531. note [4], *read* Plate XXIII. p. 302.

P. 532. col. 2, l. 42. "The noble stone face of the County Gaol extends 120 feet in front of the street, and near to it is the Free-school. The gaoler's house is at one corner; and the turnkey's lodge, which adjoins it, leads both to the men-felons' court-yard, and likewise, by a passage, to that of the debtors.

"It was first inhabited in 1793, and has four airy court-yards, with water in all; and a day-room each. The court for debtors is 74 feet by 32, and the day-room 29 feet by 13 feet 6 inches. For those on the master's-side there are ten rooms, which the keeper supplies with beds at 2*s.* 4*d.* weekly for a single bed; and if two sleep together, 1*s.* 6*d.* a week each. Common-side debtors have a free ward, with ten good-sized sleeping-rooms over the men-felons' cells, to which they furnish their own beds. One room is set apart for an infirmary, 30 feet by 16, with opposite windows, and a fire-place.

"The men-felons' court-yard is 59 feet by 30, with a day or common mess-room, 23 feet by 13, which has a fire-place, a large table, and benches to sit on. They have also four sleeping-cells on the ground floor, each 8 feet by 4 feet 11; one cell of double the size, for convicts under sentence of death, which is likewise occasionally used for refractory prisoners; and, at the back of these, and separated by a narrow passage, are five other cells, of equal dimensions. The cells upon the ground floor are boarded, but much out of repair, and dirty. Several of them had ashes heaped up in the corners.

The felons, for bedding, have two straw mats and two blankets each.

"One side of the court-yard is occupied by a room with a cold bath; and another adjoining, for prisoners to undress in, with a boiler for warm water.

"Behind these buildings is another court-yard for less-atrocious felons, 38 feet square; a day or mess-room (fitted up as above) 18 feet 4 inches by 11 feet 9; an infirmary-room 16 feet square over it; and on the ground-floor are five sleeping-cells, exactly similar to those already mentioned.

"Women felons have a court-yard, a day-room, an infirmary, and three sleeping-cells; another room having a cold bath, and one adjoining it, with a boiler, like those before described. The women's bath had not been used, nor is there any water to supply it.

"The chapel is a square building in the centre of the prison; and has at each corner a door of entrance for the respective classes, who are seated in the area, separated from each other by partitions 6 feet 6 inches high.

"Over the rooms that contain the bath are two spacious infirmaries, 30 feet each by 16, with large opposite casement windows, and fire-places: but some of the infirmary windows have been injudiciously stopped up. These rooms open into the gallery of the chapel, which is partitioned off for the sick. The chapel is open to the top, with a large sky-light, and fan sash-window.

"The cells of this gaol have boarded floors, with arched roofs, and are fitted up with three mats and two blankets each. The door-ways, being only 22 inches wide, are both too narrow to admit the introduction of a bedstead, and too few in number for so populous a prison; so that two prisoners are generally locked up in each cell, affording a space of 2 feet 5 inches only for each prisoner. The court-yards here are not kept clean: I found grass growing between the flag-stones: but they are well supplied with water, and the sewers are not offensive. The keeper [Christopher Musson] appears humane; and the prison is as clean as its present construction will admit. It is much to be regretted, however, that the plan originally proposed by so able an architect was not adopted. There would then have been no cells on a ground-floor, which are incommodious, unhealthy, and insecure[1]."

"*The County Bridewell.*

"Keeper, Daniel Lambert; now William Phillips.—Salary 52*l.* 10*s.* He is also allowed mops, brooms, pails, soap, and every requisite for prison cleanliness.

"Chaplain, none: but at my visit in 1807, the keeper told me his prisoners regularly attended prayers three times a week; and also prayers and sermon on Sundays, in the chapel of the county gaol.

"Surgeon, Mr. Maule[2]; now Mr. Ludlam[3]. Makes a bill.

"Number of prisoners,
1803, Aug. 23, 7. 1807, July 30, 17.
1805, Sept. 26, 15. 1809, Aug. 22, 17.

"Allowance, one pound six ounces of bread *per* day, sent in loaves of 2 lb. 12 oz. every other day from the baker's; and one pint of small beer daily.

"Remarks.—This *New Bridewell*, first inhabited in 1804, is situate in Freeschool-lane, and adjoins to the County Gaol; in the wall of which there is a door of communication for the prisoners, who go thither, as above noticed, to the chapel; where the sexes are properly placed in separate divisions, out of sight of each other.

"Here are two court-yards, for the men and women, with dust-pens to receive ashes, which in the County Gaol are much wanted. To each court-yard there is a day-room.

"A reception-room is provided, for prisoners to be examined by the surgeon, previous to their admission into the interior of the prison. In the centre of the men's court is a small detached building, which contains a bath. Their sleeping-cells are nine, all on the ground-floor; and each 8 feet by 5, with arched roofs and boarded floors. They are all supplied with two straw mattresses; lighted by an iron grating above each door, having an inside shutter; and all opening into the court-yard, in which there are two convenient sewers.

"The women's court is of the same size as the former, and has four sleeping-cells attached to it on the ground-floor, fitted up in the same manner as those for the men. Three other such cells are also building (1809) on the women's side, and over them a large work-room. The sewers are all judiciously placed, and not offensive.

"Above stairs are two rooms, set apart as infirmaries, which have each a large iron-grated and glazed window, with a fire-place. Also two large work-rooms, with similar windows, spinning-wheels, stocking-frames, &c.

"Those prisoners who work for themselves, and are not committed for hard labour, pay to the keeper 2*s.* 6*d.* in the pound out of their earnings; and such have no county allowance of food. Those committed for hard labour, and who can earn more than 10*s.* *per* week, have the overplus for themselves.

"Prisoners discharged from hence are sent away pennyless. At least, therefore, it is hoped that they are dismissed in a morning.

"Here are no books provided for the visiting magistrates to enter their remarks; a deficiency, which it would be highly useful to supply.

"Neither the Act for preserving the Health of Prisoners, nor the Clauses against Spirituous Liquors, are hung up.—The keeper shewed me a bottle of gin, which he had taken from a person who was bringing it into the prison.

"At my visit to the *Old County Bridewell*, in 1803, the keeper of it was the celebrated Mr. Daniel Lambert[4], who afterwards exhibited himself for the gratification of the metropolis. He is said to have weighed in 1805, 49 stone 12 lbs. (or 698 lbs.), which exceeds, by nearly 90 lbs. the corpulency of Mr. Edward Bright, of Maldon, in the county of Essex [1]. Some few years since, Lambert is said to have been very active; and, considering his bulk, was of singular vivacity in the year 1807.

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[1] Neild, on Prisons, 4to, 1812, p. 334.

[2] Mr. John Maule, surgeon, the oldest member of the profession in Leicester, died Jan. 18, 1808, aged 64, deservedly esteemed as an able practitioner, a kind father, and a sincere friend.

[3] See p. 120.

[4] "Mr. Daniel Lambert was born on the 13th of March, 1770, in the parish of St. Margaret, at Leicester. From the extraordinary bulk to which Mr. Lambert attained, the reader may naturally be disposed to enquire, whether his parents were persons of remarkable dimensions? This was not the case, nor were any of his family inclined to corpulence, excepting an uncle and an aunt on the father's side, who were both very heavy. The former died during the infancy of Lambert, in the capacity of gamekeeper to the earl of Stamford, to whose predecessor his father had been huntsman in early life. The family of Mr. Lambert, senior, consisted, besides Daniel, of another son, who died young, and two daughters, who are still living, and both women of the common size. The habits of the subject of this memoir were not, in any respect, different from those of other young persons, till the age of 14. Even at an early age he was strongly attached to the sports of the field. This, however, was only the natural effect of a very obvious cause, aided, probably, by an innate propensity to those diversions. We have already mentioned the profession of his father and uncle, and have yet to observe, that his maternal grandfather was a great cock-fighter. Born and bred among horses, dogs, and cocks, and all the other appendages of sporting, in the pursuit of which he was encouraged even in his childhood, it cannot be a matter of wonder that he should be passionately fond of all those exercises and amusements which are comprehended under the denomination of field sports. About the year 1793, when Mr. Lambert weighed 32 stone, he had occasion to visit Woolwich, in company with the keeper of the county-gaol of Leicester. As the tide did not serve to bring them up to London, he walked from Woolwich to the Metropolis, with much less apparent fatigue than several middle-sized men who were of the party. Such were the feelings of Mr. Lambert, that no longer than four years previous to his death he abhorred the very idea of exhibiting himself. Though he lived exceedingly retired at Leicester, the fame of his uncommon corpulence had spread over the adjacent country to such a degree, that he frequently found himself not a little incommoded by the curiosity of the people, which it was impossible to repress, and which they were continually devizing the means of gratifying, in spite of his reluctance. A gentleman travelling through Leicester conceived a desire to see this extraordinary phænomenon; but, being at a loss for a pretext to introduce himself to Mr. Lambert, he first took care to enquire what were his particular propensities; being informed that he was a great cocker, the traveller thought himself sure of success. He accordingly went to his house, knocked at the door, and enquired for Mr. Lambert; the servant said he was at home, but that he never saw strangers. "Let him know,"

"In 1805, I found at Leicester both a new prison and a new keeper. The sedentary habits of Mr. Lambert, we are told, rendered him so much attached to his late employ, that it was with reluctance he heard the business of the Bridewell was to be transferred to the County Gaol; and himself obliged, like some other great men, to retire upon a pension.

"Mr. Lambert, it seems, had an invincible objection to have his weight ascertained. It was at length, however, effected by the following contrivance: Going one day to Loughborough, the carriage that conveyed him was designedly drawn over a weighing engine; and thus, to his great vexation, he was informed of the fact, which he had so assiduously wished to avoid.

"His brief historian, in a vein of irony, observes, 'that had this fat man studied a thousand years, he could not have thought of a *profession* better calculated to suit his constitutional propensity to ease.' It is hoped that the wit and humour of the above shrewd remark outweigh its scrupulous conformity to matter of fact; and yet even gaolers, possibly, like the pilot Palinurus of antient times, may now and then be found nodding on tne post of duty. To name instances might be deemed sarcastic, or invidious.

"A tolerably executed etching of Mr. Lambert has been in circulation. He died in June 1809. *Obruit mole suâ;* and his weight then was 52 stone 11 lbs. (or 739 lbs.)! He is spoken of as a humane, benevolent man [2]."

P. 533. col. 2, l. 13. Mr. William Rozzel, died in 1813. He was upwards of twenty years master of St. Martin's school, an inoffensive and very honest man, known as the author of an "English Grammar in Verse," and of some other tracts. He was brother of Charles Rozzel, the *Leicester Bard*, noticed in p. 320.

P. 535. notes, l. 8. *read* Reipublicæ.

P. 537. col. 2. *add note on* widow: "Anne Robsart; see pp. 544 and 545 *n*."

P. 539. col. 1, l. 21 from bottom, *read* by Elizabeth daughter of Sir Robert Southwell.

P. 541. col. 1, l. 20 from bottom, *after* "daughters," *add*, and, secondly to Sarah Smith, by whom he left no issue.

P. 543. l. ult. George second Marquis Townshend, and first Earl of the County of Leicester, died at his house at Richmond, July 27, 1811. His lordship was a great Genealogist, on which subject his Library was amply furnished, as well in foreign works, as in those of our own country. This Library was sold by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, in May 1812, and produced about 5,700*l*. His lordship left the antient family estates at Rainham, and elsewhere, in Norfolk, to his second son, lord Charles. He was succeeded in his titles by his eldest son, George, now third Marquis Townshend, and second Earl of Leicester [3].

P. 544. *correct*, daughters of Robert Sidney

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know," replied the curious gentleman, "that I called about some cocks." Lambert, who chanced to be in a situation to overhear what passed, immediately rejoined, "Tell the gentleman that I am a *shy cock*." On another occasion, a gentleman from Nottingham was extremely importunate to see him, pretending that he had a particular favour to ask; after considerable hesitation, Mr. Lambert directed him to be admitted: on being introduced, he said, he wished to enquire the pedigree of a certain mare. "Oh! if that is all," said Mr. Lambert, perceiving from his manner the real nature of his errand, "she was got by *Impertinence* out of *Curiosity*." Finding, at length, that he must either submit to be a close prisoner in his own house, or endure all the inconvenience, without receiving the profits of an exhibition, Mr. Lambert wisely strove to overcome the repugnance, and determined to visit the Metropolis for that purpose. As it was impossible to procure a carriage large enough to admit him, he had a vehicle constructed expressly to carry him to London, where he arrived, for the twenty-second time, in the spring of 1806, and fixed his residence in Piccadilly. His apartments there had more the air of a place of fashionable resort than an exhibition; and as long as the town continued full, he was visited by a great deal of the best company. The dread he felt coming to London, lest he should be exposed to indignity and insult from the curiosity of some of his visitors, was soon removed by the politeness and attention which he universally experienced. There was not a gentleman in town, from his own county, but went to see him, not merely gazing at him as a spectacle, but treating him in the most friendly and soothing manner, which, he declared, was too deeply impressed upon his mind ever to be forgotten. Many of his visitors seemed incapable of gratifying their curiosity to its full extent, and called again and again to behold what an immense magnitude the human figure is capable of attaining; one gentleman, a banker in the City, jocosely observed, that he had fairly had a pound's worth.—Mr. Lambert died at Stamford June 21, 1809. He travelled from Huntingdon thither in the early part of the week, intending to receive the visits of the curious who might attend the then ensuing races. On the preceding evening he sent a message to the office of the Stamford Mercury, requesting that, "as the Mountain could not wait upon Mahomet, Mahomet would go to the Mountain;" or, in other words, that the Printer would call upon him, and receive an order for executing some hand-bills, announcing Mr. Lambert's arrival, and his desire to see company. The orders he gave upon that occasion were delivered without any presentiment that they were to be his last, and with his usual cheerfulness. He was in bed, one of large dimensions—("Ossa upon Olympus, and Pelion upon Ossa")—fatigued with his journey; but anxious that the bills might be quickly printed, in order to his seeing company next morning. Before nine o'clock on that morning, however, he was a corpse! Nature had endured all the trespass she could admit: the poor man's corpulency had constantly increased, until, at the time we have mentioned, the clogged machinery of life stood still, and this prodigy of Mammon was numbered with the dead! He was in his 40th year; and upon being weighed, within a few days, by the famous Caledonian balance (in the possession of Mr. King, of Ipswich), was found to be 52 stone 11 lbs. in weight (14 lbs. to the stone), which is 10 stone 11 lbs. more than the great Mr. Bright, of Maldon, ever weighed. He had apartments at Mr. Berridge's, the Waggon and Horses, in St. Martin's, on the ground floor—for he had been long incapable of walking up stairs. His coffin, in which there was great difficulty in placing him, was six feet four inches long, four feet four inches wide, and two feet four inches deep: the immense substance of his legs made it necessarily almost a square case, consisting of 112 superficial feet of elm, built upon two axle-trees and four clog-wheels; and upon these the remains of the poor man were rolled into his grave, in the new burial-ground at the back of St. Martin's church. A regular descent was made, by cutting away the earth slopingly for some distance. The window and wall of the room in which he lay were taken down, to allow his exit. Having been extricated from the lodging in which he died, his remains were drawn by eight men with ropes into the burial ground: into the church it was not possible to take him. As might be expected of such a corpse, in a very few hours after death almost all identity of feature was lost; and, though he was buried in eight-and-forty hours, his remains had been kept quite as long as was prudent. A large concourse attended his funeral; and in the course of the day many hundred persons from the neighbourhood visited the grave.—Mr. Lambert was an intelligent and pleasant companion; and, notwithstanding his extreme corpulence, his body and limbs are said to have borne a very exact proportion to each other. In his youth he was an excellent swimmer; and he was for many years celebrated in the sporting world as a great breeder and feeder of cocks. He was also famous for his dogs; some of which were sold at Tattersall's a short time ago, at prices which proved the estimation in which Mr. Lambert was held by sportsmen of the first eminence. Extraordinary as it may appear, it is true, that he had his greyhounds with him at Stamford when he died, and intended to have taken the diversion of coursing in the season!—that is, he meant to have been taken in his carriage to an open part of the country, where he might have seen his dogs pursue the game. It is said that Stamford was the last place at which he meant to exhibit himself for a price.—He had a sister living at Leicester, who attended his funeral.—Very little money would be requisite for the erection of a rude and durable monument to his memory; and as the grave of Lambert will always be one of *the Lions* of Stamford, we trust a subscription will be promoted for the purpose. The good people of Leicester, perhaps, would contribute something to honour the memory of their townsman." Gent. Mag. vol LXXIX. pp. 681, 682.

Since the above article appeared in the Magazine, a worthy Friend, in a letter dated Oct. 31, 1814, has observed to me,

"The burial-place of Mr. Daniel Lambert, in St. Martin's church-yard at Stamford, was, as you say, one of the *Lions* to be seen by strangers; and, as a testimony of respect, a very neat stone is thus inscribed: "In remembrance of that Prodigy in Nature, Daniel Lambert, a native of Leicester, who was possessed of an exalted and convivial mind, and in personal greatness he had no competitor. He measured three feet one inch round the leg; nine feet four inches round the body; and weighed 52 stone 11 lb. (14 lb. to the stone). He departed this life on the 21st of June, 1809, aged 39 years. As a testimony of respect, this stone is erected by his friends in Leicester."

On an urn at the top of the stone, "*Altus in animo, in corpore maximus.*"

[1] From the well-known print of Mr. Bright (engraved by McArdell, after a painting by Osborne), it appears that he died on the 10th of November, 1750, aged 29 years; and weighed, while living, 43 stone 7 pounds, which amount to 609 pouuds.

[2] Neild, on Prisons, p. 338.

[3] Collins's Peerage, by sir Egerton Brydges, bart. vol. II. p. 618.

and Elizabeth Egerton, thus: 4. Frances. 5. Elizabeth.

P. 545. Pedigree of de Ferrars. Saxon Earls, 5th descent. John le Scot was the last earl: in him the title became extinct, not in Ranulf. See pp. 18 and 219.—Note [4], *for* he, *read* Sir Henry Sydney, died May 5, 1586.

P. 547. note [3]. The younger Rev. Hugh Worthington died July 26, 1813, æt. 61, after having been 40 years minister of the congregation of Protestant Dissenters meeting at Salters Hall. See a very ample and interesting account of him in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXIII. part ii. pp. 188—190. 455. 579. Mr. Worthington bequeathed all his property to Miss Eliza Price.

P. 552. Mr. Hickes was *minister* of All Saints, 1713; see "Annals," p. 443.

Ibid. . . . . . . Thirlby was vicar in 17. . .

P. 554. col. 1, l. 2 from bottom, *strike out* "aged 11 months."

P. 556. col. 1, l. 21. Brone mayor; qu.? as it appears that Richard Braunston was mayor in 1387 and 1388.—L. 28. *for* Ramelyth, *read* Ranulph.—L. 30. *for* Walker, *read* Water.—Col. 2, l. 9. *for* Bere*ye*, *read* Berege.

P. 557. col. 1, l. 24 from bottom, *read* Leroe.

P. 558. col 2, l. 14. *for* 1741, *r.* 1714; see p. 443.

P. 559. col. 1, l. 30. The original appropriation was to St. Mary de Castro by this earl's father, Robert de Bellomont I. See p. 22.

P. 561. col. 2, l. 14 from bottom, *read* John Palmer, qu. B. A.—L. 5 from bottom, H*e*reby; see p. 569.

P. 563. col. 1, l. 37. *for* Dorothy, *read* Deborah.

P. 567. *add note on* Bishop's Fee; see p. 14, *n.* and 17.—Col. 1, l. 28. *add note on* murum: see pp. iv. and v.—Col. 2, l. 41. qu.? C*nichte*ton. Q. as to this. See vol. IV. p. 235.

P. 568. col. 1, l. 1. *for* St. Michael's, *read* St. Martin's.

P. 569. col. 1, l. 19. *read* campa*n*istæ.

P. 578. col. 2, l. 4 from bottom, *for* Car*t*er, *read* Carver.

P. 584. col. 1, l. 4 from bottom, Henry Valentine, sometime Organist of St. Martin's, Leicester, had a merry way of acting Punch as in a puppet-show. At other times he would twist his face into a strange variety of postures; he had his crying face, his laughing face, his gruff face, his base viol head face, and many others hugely mimical, all which I have many times seen him perform here.—SAM. CARTE.

P. 585. col. 1, l. 16. *add note on* Chettle: "Alice Chattel; see p. 577."

P. 592. col. 1, l. 23. *read* Stephens.

P. 595. Mr. Brown occurs vicar of St. Martin's, 1566-7; see p. 573.—Note [3], read pp. 501, 589.—*Add to note* [5], "See Churchwarden's Accompts," p. 577.

P. 596. l. 1. *add* Christopher Wright, vicar, 1653.—L. 2. John Newton, M. A. 1662, not 1679; see p. 606.—Col. 1, l. 19. Elizabeth Reginold, qu.? if not Reynolds; see p. 606.—Col. 2, l. 8. *read* four sons.—Notes, l. 5, *add note on* "Sermon:" "See p. 436 *n*."—See Mr. Newton's epitaph, p. 606.

P. 596. The Rev. J. Davies, late curate of St. Martin's, died at Great Harborough, co. Warwick, Dec. 11, 1814.

P. 598. notes, l. 14. *add note on* "Chancery:" "See p. 585 *n*."—L. 19. *read* See *vol. II*. p. 677.

P. 599. col. 2, l. 14 from bottom, *correct pointing thus:* William. Obiit, &c.

P. 600. col. 1, l. 6. *add note on* Hill: "He was deputy seneschal; see p. 454."—Col. 2, l. 16. *read* enim.—L. 25, *read her* age.

P. 601. col. 2, l. 42. qu.? Alice Armstrong.

P. 603. *add to note* [2]. Henry Carrick was upwards of half a century conductor of an extensive seminary at Leicester. In his professional capacity he was greatly esteemed; in society, he was a well-informed, pleasant companion; and in his general deportment a man of strict probity and honour.

P. 605. col. 1, l. 11. *for* She, *read* He.

P. 609. l. 9. The Rev. James Pigott died Dec. 28, 1812. See hereafter, under Additions to Wigston, p. 144.—L. 10. The Rev. John Anderson died Feb. 3, 1813. See hereafter, under Additions to Wanlip, p. 141.—Mr. Anderson was succeeded in the vicarage of St. Nicholas, by the Rev. Richard Davies.—Note [5], *read*, "Vicar of Great Wigston. See vol. IV. p. 383."

P. 621. col. 1, l. 38. of Alderman John Cooper, see p. 442.

P. 621. A MS. of Mr. Carte supplies the following particulars:

"The Jersey and Stocking Trade.

"Mr. William Topp, who keeps the seals of aulnage, gave me the account following, *viz.*

"The first duty upon stockings is after the rate of 1*d.* *per* score.

"Persons who travel abroad with stockings agree to pay an annual rate, which does not amount to more than one third of the real duty.

"The aulnage upon stockings from Lady-day 1707 to Lady-day 1708:

"Paid for seals, 87*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*

"Paid by composition of those who travel 4*l.* 14*s.*

"85*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* amounts to 20,494 pence, or scores of stockings, which is 34,156 dozen and 8 stockings.

"4*l.* 14*s.* is 94 shillings or dozens of stockings; but if that be but the third part of the real duty, it is paid for 282 dozen."

P. 624. col. 2, l. 10 from bottom, the following inscription is on the cup:

"A Tribute of Respect
from the Union Canal Company
to Joseph Cradock, Esquire,
19 November 1810."

P. 625. The reader is requested to notice the Additions and Corrections in this page.—Col. 1, l. 46. *for* duke, *read* earl.—For Corrections on the Notes in this page, see p. 29 of General Index to Vol. I. article Domesday.

P. 626. col. 1, l. 21. *for* 442, *read* 449.

APPENDIX, p. 57, note [1], *read* Placit*is*.

P. 58. col. 2, l. 17 from bottom, *read* Leic'.

P. 61. col. 2, l. 44. *read* Roberti filii Roberti de Burstall.

P. 77. col. 1, l. 18 from bottom, qu.? *read* Avunculus.

P. 92. col. 2, l. 20. *for* Weston, *read* Wistow.—L. 34. *read* Stouton.—L. 3 from bottom, *read* For*nĩũ*e.

P. 99. col. 2, l. 49. *for* Cor, *read* *T*or.

P. 112. col. 2, l. 34. *for* Domini, *read* divini.

P. 113. col. 1, l. 27. amictub̃s, qu? amestibus.

P. 311. *add to vicars of* St. Mary: Rev. George Berkeley Mitchell, 1813.

VOLUME

VOLUME II.

FRAMLAND HUNDRED.

THE **General Map** of the **County** is to be placed as a **Frontispiece** to Volume II. Part I.

P. 4. John Notzel died at Wolsthorpe Aug. 31, 1810, aged 77. He was a native of Switzerland, and particularly known for having saved the life of the great Marquis of Granby; who ever after, as well as the rest of the Rutland family, evinced the greatest esteem and friendship for him. He carried the standard at the funeral of the Duke of Rutland in Nov. 1787, who died Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

P. 8. col. 2, l. 33. Sir William Manners has bought all Lord Moira's Manors, and the paramountship, in Framland Hundred.

P. 23. col. 1, l. 34. I was favoured with the following note, relative to the situation of Belvoir Castle:

"Burton places Belvoir Castle in Lincolnshire. Throsby has observed, thati n my Map it is placed in Leicestershire. My reason is this: When I had the management of the survey, I went to Belvoir Castle, while the old Duke lived. Mr. Thoroton, who married one of his daughters by Mrs. Drake, then lived at the Castle, and superintended the Duke's affairs, being a very sensible, intelligent, and genteel man. I asked him whether the Castle was in Leicestershire or Lincolnshire. He replied, they believed it was in Leicestershire. I begged the favour of his reasons; and he said, it paid taxes and levies in Leicestershire. The stables at the bottom of the hill, he believed to be in Lincolnshire. With this authority I was perfectly satisfied. I do not know where you have placed the Castle, and I thought this account might possibly be not unacceptable to you.

Your most obedient servant, J. Prior."

P. 43. In 1532, Thomas earl of Rutland gave to king Henry VIII. as a New-year's Gift, *6l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

P. 47. col. 1, l. 26. The following curious "Note of the Funeral of Edward [Third] Earl of Rutland," is copied from the Gentleman's Magazine, volume LXXXIII. part i.:

"The body of Edward Erle of Rutland was brought from London to the Castle of Belvoir, and layd in the Chappell there, upon Satterday being the xiij of May, 1587. W'ch Chappell was hangd all with black and garnished with armes, and his body laid upon a bord of a good hight, with a great pawle of black velvett garnished with armes. And upon the pawle was layd his cote armore, sword, tardge, helmett, and creaste, with fowre banneroyles of every corner, his banner and standerd, in the Chappell, where he remayned till the day of the funerall. And in the said Castle of Belvoir, the hall was hangd with black and garnished with armes. Likewise the great chamber was hanged with black, and garnished also, and in it a cloth of estate of black velvett with chayne and quisheyne of the same.

"Then p'parac'on being made for the day of the funerall, the corpes remayned till that day, w'ch was appointed to be at a P'ish Church, being thre myles of, called Botesworth, w'ch Church was hangd all with black and garnished with armes; and in the body of the said Church a stately hearse made, being xxiiij fete high, xviii foote longe, and xij foote brode, all hangd with blacke velvett fringd with silk and garnished with a greate sorte of armes, and two hundred pensills sett upon it, and a rayle round about the hearse conteyninge xxiiij foote every way covered all with blacke, and upon the vj mayne pillors of the herse was sett divers goodly armes with crownes of gould upon them, and upon the toppe of all fower arms joyned together and a crowne over all. Then was there sett within the rayle and without the herse a stole against the midest of the said herse for the L. Chiefe Murner, with a carpett and a quisheyne of black velvett. And then of ether side of the herse was sett fower stoles, carpette, and quishenes of black cloth, for the residew of the Murners. And within the Chauncell there was made a vaute, wherein his corpse was to be layd upon the right hand of his father's tombe. And upon Munday being the xv of May, 1587, the said body was conveyed from the Castle of Belvoir to the Church of Botesworth in most solempne and honourable manner, as followeth:

"First, there was appointed to go before to conduct the company two porters with ther staves. Then followed them fiftie poore men in black gownes. After them came all my L.'s yeomen and gromes, to the number of a hundreth and fiftie. Then came the standerd, caryed by Mr. George Villars of Leycestershier, esq. And under it fowerscore gentlemen all in black clokes, his L.'s howsehould servaunts on horsebacke. After them eight Chapleynes in ther degrees, with there gownes and hodes. Then followed them his Steward, Tresurer, and Controwler, with ther white staves. Then followed them the great Banner of Armes, w'ch was caryed by Sir Andrewe Nowell, Knight. And under it went all the Gentlemen of the countrey in mourning gownes and hodes, to the number of forty or fiftie, their horses covered with fyne black all saving their eyes. Then followed them my L. Rose and Sir Thomas Stanhopp, with all my L.'s children. Then followed the Harrolds with their ceremonye. The first was Winzar, w'ch caryed the helmett and creast with my L.'s cote armore upon his backe, presenting my L.'s owne harold. Next after him came Chester, who caryed the sword. The next after him Richmond, who caryed his tardge. And then came Garter King at Armes, who caryed my L.'s coate armore upon a staffe of hight; so that all the Harrolds, saving Winzar onely, ware the Quenes Ma'tyes coote armore upon ther backs. Then followed a Gentleman Usher. And after him came the Chariott wherin his body was layd, the Chariott covered with black velvett with armes upon it, w'ch chariott was drawen with fower great horse covered all with blacke saving their eyes, and upon his a pawle of blacke velvett garnished with armes. Then was ther fower Knights appointed for the gard of the body, who was appointed to ryde by every corner of the chariott; as, Sir John Berryne, Sir Edward Dymocke, Sir Anthony Tharold, and Sir William Hollis. Then was fower bannerroyles caryed by fower gentlemen of good accompt upon every corner of the chariott, who were these, Mr. Phillip Constable, Mr. Raphe Crathorne, Mr. Raphe Babethorpe, and Mr. Marmaduke Grimstone[1]. And then went there of both sydes the chariott, the foote men in blacke velvet. Then folowed the Horse of estait, led by the Gentleman of the Horse. Then folowed him a Gentleman Husher. And then after him my L. him selfe, beinge Cheife Mourner, alone. Then after his L'p folowed eight Mourners, two by two, w'ch were these, Mr. Roger Manners and Mr. John Manners, Sir Thomas Manners, Sir Thomas Siscell, Sir Jarvis Clifton, Sir Francis Willowghbie, Sir Robert Constable, and Sir George Chaworth. Then folowed all the Servinge men, to the number of two hundreth, beinge all in blacke.

"And thus he was conveyed from the Castle of Belvoir to the Churche of Bootesforth. And so sone as he lighted in the Churche yeard all his gentlemen went before into the Church, savinge a dosen, w'ch was appointed to carie the corpes into the Churche; w'ch they did. The corps being caried in, then came the fower asistans and went upon the corners with the fower banneroyles, and so brought it to the hearse, and layd it there upon a bord, beinge a great height; and then the fower asistans beinge placed within the corners of the herse, and the fower bannerroyles without the corners of the reales, where they remayned till the bodie was caried to the voate.

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[1] The MS. here is continued, apparently by a different hand.

"Then the Chiefe Mourner, folowinge the bodie, had his trayne borne by one of his gentlemen hushers; and aboute the midest of the end of the herse there was a stoole and a quisheine of blacke velvet, w'ch was layd for him to kneel downe upon. The eight Mourners attendinge upon him came within the reale, where there places were made redie, kneled downe, carpitts and quishens beinge layd for them, all of black. Then was the gentleman of the bannerroyles appointed everie of them to stand in the corner of the reales w'ch invironed the hearse. And then at the far syde of the herse was appointed Mr. Villars to stand with the standerd. And soe against Sir Andrewe Nowell with the banner. Then the Harolds layd downe the coate armoure, the sword and tardge, with the helmit and crest, upon the powle which layd upon the bodie till such tyme as they were offered, w'ch was after the Sermon.

"And at such tyme as the Sermon was done, w'ch was made by the Bushope of Lincolne, who was in m'wrninge attyre also, then the Harolds made rome for the offringe; and when it was fully made, came they all to the Cheife L. Mourner, and he arose and folawed, the Harolds goinge before him, and all the rest of the murners folowinge of him, went up and offered for the deade, and so came backe to his place. So when the Harolds came againe before him, he went upp alone, and offered for him selfe; and then the rest of the Murners, being brought two by two, went up and offered for themselves. And then after the Murners had offered for themselves, and come to their places, then Garter went and toke of the coat armoure, and brought it to Mr. Roger Manners and Mr. John Manners, and went before them with the rest of the Harolds and offered it to the Church; beinge layde upon the Com'n Table, brought them backe to there places. Then he went to the herse and fetcht the sword, and delivered it to Sir Thomas Manners, and to Sir Thomas Siscell; the Harolds goinge before them, they went up and offered it likewise. And then they went up and fetcht the tardge and delivered it to Sir Jarvis Clifton and Sir Francis Willowghbie, the Harolds going before them, went up and offered likewise. And when they were come to there places, then they went and fetcht the helmit and crest, w'ch was offered by Sir Robert Constable and Sir George Chaworth in like maner. Then the Harolds fetcht Sir Andrew Nowell, who offered the banner in like sort. And then after him they fetcht Mr. Villars, who offered the standard likewise. And then the Harolds sett two of the assistaunce Sir Edward Dimocke and Sir Anthonie Tharold, who offered for them selves. And then they went for the other two, Sir Will'm Hollis and Sir John Berne, who did offer for them selves. And then the Harolds fetcht Sir Andrew Nowell and Mr. Villars, who offered for them selves. And then went up my Lord Rose with Sir Thomas Stanhope, and all my L. children. Aud after them went upp the Steward, Tre'rer, and Controller.

"And, after the offringe, my L. with all the cheife gent' went away, saving such as was appointed to attend upon the officers, and to se his body layd within the voate p'pared for him.

"And after his body was layd in the voate, all the officers broke there staves with many a weeping eye.

"So that this was the end of the Funerall of this noble man. And all the company brought to the Castle of Beluior, where they were nobly entertayned; and six of his Chapleynes appointed to se the Poore releved with drink, meat, and money, beinge in number thre or fower thowsand."

P. 66. His Grace the Duke of Rutland married April 22, 1799, Lady Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Frederick earl of Carlisle, K. G. and has had issue, Lady Carolina, born May 25th 1800, died Dec. 1804; Lady Elizabeth, born January 1802; a son, who died in a few days, 1807; and another son, born 1813, who died 1814.

Ibid. The visit of the Prince Regent to *Belvoir Castle* was an event so highly flattering to the Owner of that noble Mansion, and to the County at large, that I make no apology for shortly detailing the whole of the Royal Progress.

1813. *Dec.* 27. The Prince Regent left town at 7 in the evening, intending to proceed to Hatfield, on his way to Belvoir Castle. The fog, however, was so dense in the metropolis, and for several miles round, that he was induced to return. Lord Lowther was in one carriage with the Prince, and Gen. Turner in a second. They had not got further than about a mile from Tottenham-court-road, when an outrider was thrown off into a ditch.

Dec. 28. At half past 12, His Royal Highness again set off on his tour; and visited the Marquis of Salisbury's seat at Hatfield, where he slept that night.

Dec. 29. His Royal Highness proceeded on his journey, and reached Apthorpe, the seat of the Earl of Westmoreland, where he spent the day. At eight the Prince sat down to a sumptuous entertainment, at which were present the Duke of Rutland, Marquis of Exeter, Earls of Lonsdale, Cardigan, Winchelsea, and Carysfort, Sir S. and Mr. Fludyer, &c.

Dec. 30. His Royal Highness passed through Stamford at 4 in the afternoon, and was met at Bridge Casterton by the Earl of Lonsdale's carriage. His Royal Highness dined at the Earl's seat at Cottesmore with a large party. There were at his Lordship's the Marquis of Exeter, the Earls of Winchelsea and Westmorland, Visc. Lowther, Lord Robert Manners, Sir Gerard Noel, Gen. Grosvenor, Mr. Croker, &c. The Prince continued at Cottesmore till Sunday Jan. 2, rode out every day, and was in excellent health and spirits.—His Royal Highness received during his stay an Address from the Corporation of Stamford, on the present prosperous state of affairs, presented to him by a Deputation from the Body Corporate.

1814. *Jan.* 2. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent left Cottesmore; and arrived at Belvoir Castle the same day. The Duke of Rutland's tenants and yeomen of the County went out four miles to meet the Prince, and formed a procession in advance to the Castle. The number of persons assembled between Denton and the seat of his Grace the Duke of Rutland was immense. It consisted of horse and foot, with females of interesting appearance, conducted by brothers, mothers, and family connexions, wearing their best rustic attire, while others of higher rank in society appeared in more fashionable garb. They came with the design of drawing the Prince's carriage up the hill to the Castle, as a testimony of loyalty and respect. It was difficult to prevent the completion of their wishes, which was, however, denied, under the impression that accidents might have happened, injurious to the good folks themselves.—The Prince was received by his Grace of Rutland amidst a royal salute from cannon on the battlements of the Castle. A shout of joy made by the spectators increased the sound of the ordnance; at the same time the royal standard was proudly displayed on the Staunton tower. The Duke of Rutland received the Prince Regent at the door of the Castle, but the key of Staunton tower, made of gold, and of exquisite workmanship, was delivered to the illustrious guest in the drawing-room, soon after his arrival, on a cushion of crimson velvet, by the Rev. Dr. Staunton [1], by etiquette of the following order:—The chief strong-hold of the Castle is an out-work defence called Staunton tower; the command of which is held by the family of that name, in the manor of Staunton, by tenure of castle-guard, by which they were anciently required to appear with soldiers for the defence of this strong post, in case of danger; or, if required, to be called upon by the lord of the Castle. It has been the custom, when any of the Royal Family honoured Belvoir Castle with their presence, for the chief of the Staunton family personally to appear and present the key of the strong-hold to such distinguished personage. This ceremony was performed by the Rev. Doctor, by virtue of his tenure, with an appropriate speech, to which the Prince Regent returned a most gracious reply.

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[1] See an account of Dr. Staunton, and of the Staunton family, as connected with Belvoir Castle, in vol. IV. p. 687.

Jan. 4. The day of festivity on occasion of the baptism of the infant Marquis, was also the birthday of the Duke, and was ushered in and marked accordingly. His Royal Highness rode again round the domains, and the Duke of York took the diversion of shooting. The infant was baptised at 6 o'clock in the evening, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the great gallery, in the presence of the whole of the nobility and gentry at the Castle, by the name of George John Frederick; the sponsors were the Prince Regent and the Duke of York; and the Duchess Dowager of Rutland, Proxy for the Queen. The noble party soon after sat down to dinner. The health of the Infant Heir to the House of Rutland was drank at the proposal of the Prince. The Duke of Rutland returned thanks to the distinguished visitor with great feeling; and his Royal Highness in reply assured the noble Lord that he should never forget the respectful manner in which he had been received at Belvoir Castle. The noble host then gave the health of the Prince, which was received with enthusiasm, and succeeded by a dignified reply. Mr. Douglas, the Duke's butler, entertained the tenantry with an oval cistern of punch containing 50 gallons.

Jan. 5. A deputation from the Corporation of Leicester, consisting of William Walker, esq. mayor, the Recorder (Mr. Serjeant Vaughan), the four Magistrates, the Town-clerk, and the Chamberlains, attended by the Mace-bearer, and other servants of the Corporation, waited on the Prince Regent, with an Address. The deputation was ushered into his Grace's splendid and magnificent library. The apartment selected to receive the Address in was the long gallery, which had been recently fitted up for the reception of his Royal Highness in a style of elegance, splendour, and magnificence, perhaps not to be surpassed in Europe. His Grace the Duke of Rutland did the Corporation the honour of acting as Master of the Ceremonies, and introduced the deputation to his Royal Highness. The band of the Leicestershire militia, arranged on the staircase and at the entrance of the gallery, played "God save the King," as the deputation passed. The Address[1] was delivered by the Mayor into the hands of the Recorder, by whom it was spoken to his Royal Highness, with a dignified respect and attention; and in a tone of manly feeling most suitable to the occasion, and evidently producing an impression on the countenance of his Royal Highness most marked and gratifying. The Prince Regent immediately read his Answer[2], with a degree of spirit, and with a grace and affability peculiarly characteristic of His Royal Highness, which fascinated all those in whose presence it was delivered. His Royal Highness then conferred the honour of knighthood on the Mayor (now Sir William Walker), who kissed his Royal Highness's hand.

His Royal Highness also received an Address of congratulation on the auspicious state of public affairs, from the Corporation of Grantham; and both deputations afterwards partook of a handsome dinner provided by the Duke.

Jan. 7. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, accompanied by the Duke of York, left Belvoir at two o'clock, for Burleigh, the seat of the Earl of Winchelsea, a few miles distant. The distinguished personages took leave of the noble Rutland family, evidently affected by the handsome manner in which they had been treated, expressing at the same time their high regard for the welfare of the family. Previously to leaving the Castle, the Prince Regent named one of the towers "The Regent Tower," in remembrance of his visit; and was pleased to signify his pleasure that a bust of himself should be placed in the centre.

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[1] "To His Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

"May it please your Royal Highness,

"We his Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Borough of Leicester, animated by the liveliest affection and devotion to your Royal Highness's Person and Government, desire permission to approach your Royal Highness, and to lay at your feet our cordial congratulations on the happy and glorious change, which by the wisdom of your Royal Highness's councils, and by the exertions and example of this country, has been wrought in the state of Europe.

"It seemed good to Divine Providence, in whose hands are the issues of life and death, and the fate of contending Empires, by a great calamity, the continuation of which, we, in common with every class of his Majesty's subjects, deeply deplore, to call your Royal Highness to the Government of these Kingdoms in a season of difficulty and danger unexampled. When Spain and Portugal, surprized by the treachery of France, were struggling for their existence as independent kingdoms. When the weaker States, ensnared by the arts, or enslaved by the arms of France, and the more powerful nations and empires on the continent of Europe, after being despoiled of their fairest provinces, were constrained to support the colossal power of the enemy in his further schemes of aggression and aggrandizement. At such a crisis, when our alliances were broken, our trade declining, our commerce with the ports of Europe interdicted, your Royal Highness, by assuming the reins of Government, and by a steady and determined perseverance in councils the most enlightened, happily laid the foundation of those brilliant victories which have terminated in the deliverance of Europe, and in fixing on the firmest basis the welfare and prosperity of these dominions.

"We contemplate with gratitude to the Supreme Disposer of events these transcendent blessings.—In the Peninsula the sword of the Tyrant broken after a series of the most splendid atchievements under Field Marshal the Marquis of Wellington.—The humiliation and expulsion of the French arms from the states of the German Empire, and their integrity and independence vindicated.—The Confederation of the Rhine dissolved.—The Hereditary Dominions of our beloved Sovereign in the Electorate of Hanover restored. The United Provinces of Holland delivered from the galling yoke of France.—Our Trade revived.—Our Commerce extended, and our antient alliances renewed and cemented by ties the most binding and affectionate.

"We fervently implore the Almighty to continue to inspire your Royal Highness's councils with the same wisdom, energy, and moderation, by which they have been uniformly guided.—And we humbly trust that your Royal Highness is reserved to the high and grateful privilege of extinguishing the flames of war, of binding up the bleeding wounds of Europe, and of pouring into them the healing balm of an honourable and lasting peace.

"We beg your Royal Highness to permit us to add, that we have found a peculiar pleasure on this occasion of addressing your Royal Highness, when you have condescended to participate in the joy of a Noble House; always famed for its loyalty, on an event so calculated to increase its happiness, and to perpetuate that attachment to the House of Brunswick by which it has ever been distinguished. "Signed, by the unanimous order of a Common Hall, THOMAS BURBIDGE, Town-clerk."

[2] Answer.

"I thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address, which it is highly gratifying to me to receive at this place, the residence of a Family distinguished, as you have justly described it, for its loyalty, and for its steady attachment to the House of Brunswick.

"I accept, with the liveliest satisfaction, your congratulations on the great change which has been produced in the state of public affairs at home and abroad, and especially on the unexampled career of victory, which, through the favour of Divine Providence, has attended the arms of his Majesty, and those of his Allies.

"Never was heroic perseverance in a good cause more eminently rewarded, nor injustice and oppression more signally punished than by the expulsion of the Enemy from the Peninsula of Spain and Portugal, and the deliverance of the greater part of Europe from the yoke and domineering influence of the Ruler of France.

"We may now cherish a well-founded hope that by a continuance of the exertions, which have led to these most important events, the independence of the Continent will be ultimately established on a solid and permanent foundation.

"It is (you may be assured) my ardent and invariable wish, that by a due combination of moderation and energy, the Government of this Country may at all times be administered in a manner congenial to the generous and high-spirited character of his Majesty's people, and I entertain the most perfect confidence, that, animated by the experience of what has been effected by their own fortitude and example during this momentous contest, they will remain determined to spare no efforts, and to withhold no sacrifices which may still be found necessary for the purpose of bringing it to a satisfactory conclusion, by a secure and honourable peace."

Jan. 10. His Royal Highness and suite arrived at Buckden Palace, the residence of Dr. Tomline[1], bishop of Lincoln, where a sumptuous dinner was provided, and where he slept that night.

Jan. 11. At half-past ten, his Royal Highness and suite left Buckden Palace, and arrived in the afternoon at Carleton House.

The Duke of Rutland has since had the misfortune to lose this young hope of his noble House, the child dying June 15, 1814, aged 10 months.

P. 67. Cole's MSS. Vol. VII. p. 180. b. contains an account of the Family of ***Manners Duke of Rutland***; beginning thus: "1281, 9 Edw. I. *Henricus de Manerio*[2] tenet in Theversham de *Baldwin de Manerio*, de feodo Eliensi, med. feod. militis, & similiter per 18 partem feod. mil. & facit scutagium." &c.

Bringing it down to 3 Edw. III. in this page, and then referring to another of his volumes, *viz.* XXXVI. p. 130. Pedigree and alliances of Chester of Cokenhatch, Herts, relates to the Rutland family, pp. 179, 180, 181, &c. same vol. begins with, Henry Manners, earl of Rutland, who died 1563.

P. 90. Mr. William Prince, surgeon, died at Bottesford early in 1811, aged 68.

P. 142. Esther, relict of the Rev. Thomas Frewen Turner, died Oct. 6, 1803, aged 81.

Ibid. Mary Frewen, daughter of the Rev. Thomas F. died at Brickwall House, Northiam, in 1811.

P. 144. col. 2, l. 26. James Phelps, esq. of Coston house, a magistrate and one of the deputy-lieutenants of the county, died in 1814.

P. 149. Rev. Samuel Herbert, D. D. rector of Croxton Kyriel and Folkston sinecure, co. York, died Dec. 5, 1813, at Grantham, aged 65; and was succeeded by the Rev. George Crabbe (see p. 131).

P. 159. Pedigree of Hartopp, last descent:

The hon. Juliana Hartopp-Wigley, wife of Edward Hartopp-Wigley, esq. of Little Dalby, died May 20, 1807, aged 47. She was daughter of George fourth lord Carberry, who married Juliana, third daughter of Baptist fourth earl of Gainsborough. Her ladyship fell a martyr to the measles, which she caught through an unintermitted attention on the sick bed of a deservedly favourite son. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Dalby. The funeral retinue, superbly decorated with the escocheons of the family, attracted at Leicester the attention of an immense concourse of spectators.

Edward Hartopp-Wigley, esq. husband of the above, died June 28, 1808.

Miss Hartopp, his only daughter, died at Bath, June 13, 1804, in her 21st year.

The son, Edward Hartopp, esq. was married at Clifton, by special licence, June 18, 1808, to Anna-Eleonora, eldest daughter of sir Bourchier Wray, bart. of Tawstock-house, Devon. He died in Grosvenor-square, after a short illness, aged 30, Feb. 5, 1813.—To enumerate his virtues would be superfluous: his excellencies were of that unobtrusive kind which attract not the admiration of strangers, but which will remain indelibly engraved on the hearts of all who knew him. In performing the duties of husband, father, and friend, few equalled and none surpassed him. Actively benevolent, he was the friend of man; and, if a life of undeviating rectitude may claim so glorious an appellation, "the friend, too, of his God."

P. 162. Mr. John Leadbeater died at Little Dalby, Dec. 31, 1813, advanced in age.

P. 180. *add to rectors of* Edmondthorpe:

Charles-Augustus Steuart, M. A. inst. 1804.

.... Surtees, who resigned in 1811.

Charles Swan, M. A. 1811. Mr. Swan is also rector of Bedlington, co. Rutland.

P. 188. col. 2, l. 43. Garthorpe has since been purchased of lord Sondes, by sir William Manners, bart. the present owner, 1814.

P. 195. l. 3 from bottom. Edward Manners, esq. died at Godeby hall, in his 67th year, Feb. 19, 1811.

P. 203. note[3]. See Vol. III. p. 918, for a material correction in this note.

P. 213. *add to rectors of* Harby: Rev. Thomas Norris, M. A. 1804.

P. 229. Rev. Thomas Hornsley, of Kirkby Beler, died in 1812.

P. 229. *add to perpetual curates of* Kirkby Beler: Rev. John Noble, 1813. He is also vicar of Frisby.

P. 237. The Rev. William Peters, prebendary of Lincoln, and rector of Knipton, &c. died at Brasted-place, Kent, March 20, 1814. He was a very eminent and ingenious painter, and a Royal Academician, but resigned that honour, and relinquished the pencil many years, except as an amusement, or for the gratification of his friends. His Resurrection of a Family, Spirit of a Child, and other pieces, are esteemed among the choice works of British art. A good engraving of the ruins of the old church at Wolsthorp, as it appeared in 1792, from a drawing by Mr. Peters, is given in vol. II. p. 83. He married a niece of the late Dr. Turton, the bulk of whose great fortune has descended to the second son of Mr. Peters.

P. 243. col. 1, l. 19. *for* John, *read* Thomas Mowbray, &c.

P. 250. Mrs. Elizabeth Caldecott, wife of Samuel Caldecott, of Melton Mowbray, died Feb. 15, 1804, in her 38th year. See an account of her and her family in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXIV. p 279.

Ibid. Edward Stokes, gent. died at Melton Mowbray, May 10, 1805, in his 69th year. He practised as an attorney, with ability, success, and integrity, more than 40 years; and was also one of the coroners for the county, which office he resigned, on the appointment of Mr. Thomas Clarke his son-in-law.

Ibid. Mrs. Reeve died at Melton Mowbray, in her 91st year, Dec. 28, 1808. She was relict of William Reeve, esq. and grandmother of the late earl of Harborough.

P. 254. Mr. Wyrley, in 1603, found the following epitaphs in Melton Mowbray church:

On a grave-stone in the chancel:

"Of your charitie prey for the soule of John Wode, sometymes merchant of the staple of Calis, and Margery his wyfe, which John deceased 28 March, 1510, and the said Margerie the ....

On another:

"Orate pro animâ Aliciæ Wode, viduæ, quondam uxoris Richardi Wode, de Notyngham, merchant, quæ ob. 29 Oct. 1483."

In an aile, about a fair tomb:

"Pauperum fautor, Dominique cultor,
Transigens annos decies novenos, hic jacet,
Vitam fragilem relinquens astra petivit."

Over, upon the wall:

Arms: Argent, three ‡'s Sable. Crest, a bird volant; but, looking backwards, under that, is,

"Edverdus Pate de Ekettilbie, ar. et Katherina uxor ejus, sub hoc tumulo inhumantur; qui quidem Edverdus ob. Apr. 19, 1597. Katherina vero Sept. 29, 1593. Et habuerunt liberos undecim: Henricum, Elizabetham, Edmundum, Doritheam, Henricum, Johannem, Mariam, Annam, Ursulam, Margaretam, et Franciscum."

On a grave-stone:

"Here lieth burried the bodie of Henry Gulstonn, gent. which maried Elizabeth Chancy, the eldest daughter of Clement Chancy, esq. who had yssue xi sonnes and viii daughters. In the praise and glory of God, he being of the age of 46 yeares, deceased 17 Nov. 1592."

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[1] "The Rev. George Pretyman, D. D. of a very antient family in the county of Suffolk, and well known as the tutor and friend of Mr. Pitt, was promoted to the see of Lincoln early in the year 1787. In June 1803, Marmaduke Tomline, of Riby Grove, in the county of Lincoln, esq. died, and left him a considerable estate, consisting of the whole parish of Riby, and a handsome mansion-house, upon condition that he should change his name to Tomline, which accordingly he did. Mr. Tomline had scarcely any acquaintance with the Bishop, and therefore this bequest is to be attributed to general respect for his Lordship's character." Clutterbuck's Herts (speedily to be published), vol. I. p. 300.

[2] This is a curious explanation of the name.

On another grave-stone:

Arms: *Chauncy*: .... three foxes .... between two flanches Or, on each flanch an anchor Sable.

"Hic jacet Clemens Chancy, alias Gyles, ar. et Elizabetha uxor ejus, ob. 8 Sept. anno 1578, qui filiu' unu' habueru' et 3 filias."

On another grave-stone:

"Maria Chantler, uxor Rogeri Chantler, Artium Magistri, Meltoniensis, filiaque Clementis Chauncy, alias Gyles, de Melton, sub hoc lapide inhumatur. Ob. 12 Junii, 1585."

On another grave-stone:

"Of your charity pray for the soules of Mr. Berthelmew Brokisby, esq. and Elizabeth his wyfe, which Berthelmew deceased 12 May, anno 1543."

Under are seven children.

On a grave-stone in the body of the church:

"Hic jacent Thomas Hartope, de Burton, qui ob. 29 Martii, anno ..... Habuit filios Gulielmum, Valentinum, Richardum, et unicam filiam Johannam."

P. 282. col. 2, l. 14. *for* 1329, *read* 1399.

P. 292. My excellent friend Mr. Crabbe has resigned Muston, on being presented, in 1814, to the rectory of Trowbridge in Wiltshire.—Of this elegant and sensible Poet, see "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," vol. VIII. pp. 90, 122.—Mr. Crabbe lost his amiable wife in October 1813.

P. 305. The present worthy vicar of Saltby, in a letter to the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, Dec. 13, 1813, says, "In the parish of Saltby, containing 213 inhabitants, there had not been, in the beginning of October last, a death for more than two years; the scale of mortality being there not one in 400 annually. From this circumstance, my curiosity led me to look into the Register for the last ten years, by which it appears there were 23 deaths only (a period of 20 years will give more), and one half of these were upwards of 70 years of age, or infants; hence it is clear, on a rough calculation, that latterly only one in 90 has died annually; yet so insensible are the inhabitants of this blessing, that they would smile at any intimation of the sort seriously advanced. Nor are there any remarkable instances of longevity to found any theory upon: one arrived to the age of 87, another to 92. And what may be equally worthy of remark, is, that there has not been a Wedding in the Parish for more than four years."

P. 319. col. 2, l. 13 from bottom, Mrs. Elizabeth Dickinson, daughter of William Scott, esq. of Market Overton, aged nearly 90, in May 1812.

Ibid. col. 2, l. 11 from bottom. Edward Cheselden, esq. a gentleman of great benevolence and hospitality, died Oct. 10, 1804. He was many years receiver-general of this county; one of the deputy-lieutenants; and in the commission of the peace. During the American war he served as major in the Leicestershire militia, and in the late war as lieutenant-colonel; both which situations he filled with credit to himself and honour to the county.

P. 320. *Vicars of* Somerby: *for* Heuson, *read* He*n*son.

P. 336. col. 1, l. 54. The death of my generous patron, Robert fourth earl of Harborough, is noticed vol. III. p. 525. He was succeeded by his only son Philip fifth earl of Huntingdon, who married in 1791 Eleanor, daughter of the hon. John Monckton, of Fineshade, in Northamptonshire (cousin to viscount Galway), by whom he had issue: 1. Lucy-Eleanor, born May 20, 1792; 2. Anna-Maria, born 1794; 3. Sophia, born 1795, married in 1812 to the eldest son of sir Thomas Whichcote, bart. of Aswarby-house, co. Lincoln; 4. Philip, born Aug. 26, 1797; 5. A daughter, born 1799; 6. A daughter, born 1802. His lordship died Dec. 9, 1807; and was succeeded by his only son, Philip, present and sixth earl of Harborough.

P. 385. *add to note* [8]: "Dr. Sparke has since met with well-merited preferment. He was promoted to the deanry of Bristol 1803, in which year he took the degree of D. D. He published a "Concio ad Clerum," 1807; was elected Bishop of Chester 1810; and translated to Ely in 1813. This benevolent Prelate has frequently been invited to advocate the cause of Public Charities; and has pleaded for them with singular ability and success. Among the single Sermons of his which have been printed, are, 1. "On the 30th of January 1810, before the House of Lords;" 2. "At the Foundling Hospital, 1810;" 3. "For the Royal Humane Society, 1814."

P. 393. *add to vicars of* Withcote: Rev. Joseph Cragg, 1808; *vice* Coulton, dec.

P. 397. Mr. Robert Hickling, of Wyfordby, died Nov. 28, 1811, aged 79. He was chief constable of Framland Hundred upwards of 40 years.

P. 406. Dr. James Wood, rector of Wyfordby, died at Bath, Dec. 27, 1814, æt. 65.

GARTRE HUNDRED.

P. 431. col. 2, l. 41. Mr. Colman, of Harborough, has in his possession a Subsidy Roll of the Hundred of Gartre, temp. Car. I.

P. 435. Mr. Nicholas Joyce, surgeon, of Billesdon, died April 12, 1807, in his 77th year.

P. 443. col. 2, l. 34 from bottom. The Rev. Henry Greene, M. A. died at his seat at Rolleston, Sept. 13, 1797. He was rector of Little Burstead and Laingdon cum Basildon, Essex, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Leicester; and was succeeded in his property at Rolleston by his son, Henry Greene, esq. who served the office of sheriff for Leicestershire 1799, and died March 13, 1801.

P. 449. col. 1, l. 43. John Owsley, esq. died at Hallaton, at a very advanced age, Nov..... 1808.

P. 464. col. 2, l. 41. Mr. John Ward died at Husbands Bosworth, March 13, 1814, in his 90th year.

Ibid. Maria-Hariott, eldest daughter of P. A. La Fargue, esq. died at Husbands Bosworth, of a decline, June 21, 1814, aged 16. She survived her brother but three months.

P. 467. Of an elegant Brooch found near Husbands Bosworth, see hereafter.

P. 468. Rev. Samuel Rogers died July 29, 1790. See Censura Literaria, vol. V. p. 110.

Ibid. Rev. Richard Pearce, rector of Husbands Bosworth, died Jan. 3, 1814, aged 55.

Ibid. *add to the rectors of* Husbands Bosworth:

Rev. William West Green, Vice-principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, 1813.

P. 496. Penford Goodhall, gent. formerly of Ingersby, died at Market Harborough in 1814.

Ibid. Mr. C. Heygate, surgeon and apothecary, died at Market Harborough Feb. 19, 1811. The cheerfulness of temper and urbanity of manners, which this truly worthy young man possessed, together with the assiduous attention which he paid to the duties of his profession, will long endear his memory to a numerous circle of friends. His remains were interred in the family vault at Husbands Bosworth. See Pedigree of Heygate, in vol. IV. p. 628.

Ibid. Henry Coleman, esq. died at Market Harborough, in his 60th year, May 9, 1813.

P. 501. col. 2, l. 14. Mr. William Harrod, son of the schoolmaster, has published a History of his native Town of Market Harborough; and had previously published Histories of Stamford and Mansfield, in both which places he for some time resided as a printer and bookseller, as he now does at Harborough.

P. 529. The Rev. William Brown died at Burrow, in his 86th year, April 17, 1814. He was 54 years rector of that place, and was also rector of Loseby, and in the commission of the peace. He was an upright magistrate, an honest man, and unremittingly and religiously attentive to the accurate discharge of his clerical duties.

P. 534. *add to rectors of* Burton Overy:

..... Holditch, who resigned in 1811.

Rev. Thomas Thorpe, M. A. 1811.

Ibid. Mr. Judd, of Burton Overy, died July 19, 1810. He was high constable of Gartre Hundred nearly 52 years.

P. 534. Mrs. Lee, relict of the late Rev. John Lee, M. A. rector of Burton Overy, died at Leicester, Sept. 16, 1807, aged 70.

P. 543. col. 2, l. 50. *for* 1724, *read* 1636.

P. 555. *add to rectors of* Cranhoe: Rev. Thomas Chilton Lambton Young, M. A. 1809.

P. 556. col. 1, l. 44. *for* p. 298, *read* p. 290.

P. 559. *add to vicars of* Evington: Rev. ...... Allanson, 1808; *vice* Coulton, deceased.

P. 577. Rev. Nathaniel North, vicar of Great Glen, died at Winchester 1814. He was also vicar of Bisbrooke, co. Rutland, and of Aswarsby, co. Lincoln.

P. 591. l. 17. Rev. George Gordon resigned the rectory of Gumley 1807. He was afterwards dean of Exeter, and is now dean of Lincoln.

Ibid. *add to rectors of* Gumley: Rev. Frederick Apthorp, M. A. 1807. He married a niece of the lady of Dr. Tomline, the present bishop of Lincoln; who gave him a prebend in his cathedral, and collated him to the rectory of Bicker, in that county, and afterwards to the vicarage of Gumley.

P. 604. Rev. William Fenwicke, son of the Rev. John F. rector of Hallaton, died at Tugby in 1803. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1788.

P. 610. The Rev. Jethro Inwood, vicar of Horninghold, died at Tugby, April 26, 1814. He was also curate of Tugby and Norton.

P. 613. Rev. Richard Coulton, M. A. died June 16, 1808. He was rector and patron of Houghton, to which he was inducted on his own presentation in 1773; vicar of Evington, to which he was presented by Bishop Green in 1769, on the resignation of his father, who died in 1772; and also vicar of Withcote, and perpetual curate of Ouston 1792, to these he was presented by Sir John Palmer, bart.

Ibid. *add to rectors of* Houghton: Rev. James Sherard Coleman, 1808.

P. 641. The Rev. James Norman, rector of Kibworth, died Dec. 20, 1811.

Ibid. *add to the rectors of* Kibworth: Rev. James Beresford, M. A. 1812, a gentleman of great celebrity in the literary world; author of "The Miseries of Human Life," &c. &c.

P. 669, *n.* [20]. Mr. John Kendal, of Thorpe Langton, died May 26, 1804, aged nearly 73.

P. 717. col. 1, l. 16 from bottom, *for* Dr. *Christopher*, read Dr. *Charles* Mason.

P. 749. col. 1, l. 42. Bridget 4th daughter of the late Sir Arthur Haselrige, bart. died in St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, in 1813, aged 74; a constant and most liberal friend to the poor.

P. 756. Lieut. Hesilrige, 58th regiment, second son of the late Grey Hesilrige, esq. of Noseley-hall, died Oct. 18, 1814, in the wreck of a transport-ship, bound to America.

P. 761. Mr. Cole, a respectable grazier and an amiable man, died at Ouston, March 23, 1813.

P. 763. *add to perpetual curates of* Ouston: Rev. Joseph Cragg, 1808; *vice* Coulton, deceased.

P. 771. The Rev. William Brereton, rector of Pickwell, died January 4, 1812, aged 86. He was formerly of King's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1749; M. A. 1753.

P. 784. Isaac Carter, esq. died at Scraptoft in July 1804. He was formerly an eminent attorney at Leicester; from which profession he had for some years retired, and was deservedly esteemed.

John-Edward Carter, esq. died at Scraptoft-hall, in his 60th year, June 8, 1813. He was lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Leicester division of local militia, and formerly a solicitor in Leicester, of extensive practice, and high character in his profession. He was a man of great benevolence and mildness of manners; and died rich in the blessings of the poor, and the regrets of his family and friends.

P. 797. col. 2, l. 45. My kind friend Mr. John Tailby, of Slawston, died on 5th Jan. 1815, the day which completed his 56th year. His proper description was that of an independent English yeoman, farming a paternal estate. His father, John Tailby, dying June 25, 1781, æt. 53, "bequeathed to his son a good name," and the family property; both of which the son assiduously cultivated. The Writer of this heartfelt tribute to his memory well knew and justly appreciated his merits. Their acquaintance commenced at an early period of this "History," in which the assistance afforded by Mr. Tailby would scarcely be credited by those who were not perfectly acquainted with him. The pains he took, and the journeys he made, to contribute all that was in his power to the correctness and improvement of this Work may be extensively traced in the parishes more particularly surrounding Slawston. His patience of investigation was, indeed, unwearied. Though a plain, unlettered man, he wrote an excellent hand; and soon acquired the habit of delineating coat-armour in the churches which he visited, and several of which he re-visited, for the express purpose of comparing the proof-sheets on the spot. In November 1799, as an apology for not having been more expeditious in returning some proof-sheets, he says; "The weather has, until the last week, been in general very wet; the waters frequently out and deep; the roads (pasticularly our clayey cross-roads) intolerably bad, more so than ever I knew before; days short; wheat-seed time late, and, when commenced, lingering, slow, and tedious. But notwithstanding these impediments, I have, after three separate days-ride, visited Skeffington, Tilton, Twyford, Tugby, and East Norton, Churches; and trust that I have made the necessary corrections and additions in each Parish."

A few of his articles it may be sufficient to specify. His Description of Burrow-hill is printed in vol. II. p. 525; of a Cross on a stone in the wall of his relation Mr. Warner's house at Cranhoe, p. 554; his Statistical Account of Medbourne, p. 716; of Slawston, p. 797; his Account of Gartre Bush, p. 791; of Tilton, vol. III. p. 469; of an Oak Chair at Lubbenham, p. 539; of Kirby-Muxloe Ruins, vol. IV. p. 625; of the Bridge, and Monument of Mrs. Edwards and her father, at Welham, p. 1047. The Pedigree of the Family of Kendall of Thornton (vol. IV. p. 385)—a Family which includes in one of its branches the Mother of Dean Swift—was materially improved by Mr. Tailby, whose paternal grandfather is therein described "as worthy a yeoman;" and where, in a note, I had the satisfaction of thus noticing my friend John Tailby: "to whose diligence and attention I have been considerably indebted in the progress of these volumes. And I cheerfully embrace this opportunity of expressing my admiration at the skill which this self-taught Genius has acquired in decyphering old Registers, in transcribing obscure Epitaphs, and blazoning Coat Armour; and of thanking him thus publicly for the readiness which he has at all times shewn in assisting my researches."

Unfortunately, the latter years of Mr. Tailby were embittered by disease; but, in the paroxysms of bodily disorder, his mind continued firm, and he consoled himself by the perusal of such books as his own small library, or the kindness of the neighbouring Clergy (many of whom knew and esteemed him) could supply.

January 13, 1810, he thus describes himself: "For the last six weeks I have been quite laid up, so as not to be able, for the first month thereof, to walk across the house without personal assistance; and my left hand has been violently in pain, and so swelled, and entirely useless, that I could not cut my food, dress or undress myself—or mend or make a pen, even to this day. It is now nearly free from pain, but quite helpless;" and adds, "Though I have felt a deal of very acute pain during this long-continued fit, yet, I thank God, my right hand has never been so bad but what I could use my pen, which I consider as a very great blessing; and have (except the first three or fours days) enjoyed very good health during the whole six weeks; and my appetite has through the whole time been good (except as before). I have called in no medical advice, as in my former fits of the gout I never found scarcely any benefit therefrom. I have had an exceedingly good nurse, Mrs. Tailby, who has spared no pains in waiting upon and assisting me, in and with all things that were in her power; and to her very kind attendance, the efforts of Nature, assisted by the merciful blessing of God, do I attribute my present convalescence; and to a continuance of those mercies do I speedily hope for a total removal of pain and swelling from my limbs, and an entire re-establishment of strength. Another blessing I must not forget to mention.

"To pass the inactive and painful hours away with some degree of ease, I have been kindly supplied with pleasing and valuable books (especially Paley's Works) by the goodness of the Rev. Mr. Dance, of Medbourn, and the Rev. Mr. Fenwicke, of Hallaton."

In July 1810; "I have been highly gratified with the Gothic Specimens from Lavenham, which you was so good as to lend me; and I have lately had, from a neighbouring Clergyman, the reading of two volumes of Chalmers's 'History of the University of Oxford;' and it was quite a treat to me. It pleased me much to see 'Nichols's History of Leicestershire,' &c. so frequently referred to. I think the whole a pleasing and instructive book on the subject. In a few days I am to have, from the same gentleman, 'Dugdale's Monasticon,' the receipt of which I anticipate with pleasure as a double treat."

In October 1810, he says, "I am now reading 'Dugdale's Monasticon;' it is a pleasing and instructive book to all lovers of Antiquity. I have just read Mr. Miller's 'Account of Ely Cathedral and Monastic Buildings;' from which I gained some farther knowledge of Antient Architecture, and derived much satisfaction.—I have lately also had the favour of the reading of the last edition of 'Milner's Winchester;' from which I have obtained much information and amusement, during my confinement to the chimney-corner."

On the last day of the year 1813, he says, "I am just recovering from a severe fit of the rheumatic gout, which again attacked me at the beginning of this month so violently in the right hand, knee, and foot, that I could not walk across the house without personal support and assistance, nor feed myself, or write a word, for ten days; and, though in part recovered, I am still lame, and fingers swelled, stiff, and clumsy. In short, I am quite an invalid (although, thank God, I enjoy through his mercy tolerably good health). Always at home: except now and then taking a ride on my pony an hour or so round my closes, which are all contiguous to my dwelling, I have not been so far from home as Harborough (six miles) but once this nearly three years. Sometimes, in fine weather, I venture to a neighbouring village, a mile distant; for the frequency of this complaint has left (in my best state) such a numbness, stiffness, and callosity in my joints, as makes it nearly as painful and fatiguing to ride on horseback as to go on foot··················At the latter end of October, Mr. Blore paid me a friendly visit for four or five days; and made me the valuable present of his 'History of Rutland.' During his stay, he deciphered, translated, and took abstracts from, some very old and almost obliterated Latin deeds in the old Court-hand, relating to my small paternal estate at Slawston; which I prize much, as the estate has been in our family of Tailby (then spelled Tayleby) nearly 200 years. Since then, Mr. Blore has had the goodness to send, and present me with, his 'Account of the Public Schools, Hospitals, and other Charitable Foundations, in the Borough of Stanford, in the Counties of Lincoln and Rutland,' a well-written and well-intentioned publication. Many hidden things are brought to light, and many secret affairs are made manifest, which are not much to the credit of the present *should-be* Managers."

To these particulars I need scarcely add, that Mr. Tailby was a valuable man, and a worthy member of society; and his letters shew that he was a good Christian. He had been for several years married to a very excellent and affectionate woman, who survives him, but has no children.

P. 799. "Mr. William Hodgkin, a respectable grazier, died at Slawston, Aug. 6, 1806, aged 76. It appears, by authentic records, that the family of *Hodgkin* hath lived in Slawston ever since 12 Henry VIII. (see vol. II. p. 799); and, farther, the Register of that parish has an entry of the same family in the year 1559, when it first commences; and the name and same family is continued to 1806 in as regular a way as Registers generally are.—His son, Mr. William Hodgkin died also at Slawston, Jan 6, 1807, aged 34. By the death of this person the name of Hodgkin is become extinct in Slawston; nor are there any of the same name and family living any where else, that the writer of this article knows of.

J. Tailby."

P. 807. James Brudenell, earl of Cardigan, Baron Brudenell of Dean, co. Northampton, died Feb. 24, 1811, in his 86th year. His Lordship held the places of Privy Purse to his Majesty, and Governor of Windsor Castle. He first maaried Lady Anne Legge, sister to the second Earl of Dartmouth; and, secondly, Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave, sister to the fourth Earl of Waldegrave. Dying without male issue, he was succeeded in his title and estates by his nephew, Robert Brudenell, esq. one of the Equerries to the Queen.

P. 828. *add to vicars of* Thedingworth: Rev. ..... Cooke 1810, *vice* Cave, deceased.

P. 846. *add to vicars of* Thurnby: Rev. J. Allinson, of Packington; inst. 1804.

P. 871. col. 1, l. 31. Sarah countess of Denbigh and Desmond died at Brighton, Oct. 2, 1814, in her 74th year. She was the widow of the late Basil Feilding, sixth earl, grandfather of the present earl, a minor. Her ladyship was the youngest daughter of Edward Farnham, esq. of Quorndon, co. Leicester. She was born Oct. 25, 1741; and married May 3, 1769, to Sir Charles Halford, bart. who died without issue in 1780. She was married, secondly, July 21, 1783, to the late earl of Denbigh: and by his lordship's death, July 14, 1800, was again left a widow.—Lady Denbigh bequeathed 600*l.* for placing a monument in Quorn church to the memory of her father; and, after giving legacies to some particular friends and faithful domestics, devised the rest of her personal property, with 50 acres of land at Lutterworth, to Edward Farnham, esq. her youngest and only surviving brother, and to his wife and children. Her remains were deposited at Wistow, with those of her first husband, under whose will, the lordship of Wistow with its appurtenances (now worth between three and four thousand pounds a year) devolves to sir *Henry Halford*, bart. The paternal name of this deservedly eminent Physician was *Vaughan;* descended from the Vaughans of Brecknockshire in Wales. He changed his name, by his Majesty's permission under his sign-manual, for that of *Halford,* in respect to the memory of his maternal cousin, sir Charles Halford (whose fortune he now inherits), the last of a series of Baronets of remarkable Loyalty in Leicestershire, of whom an ample account is given in volume II. Sir Henry Halford married Elizabeth-Barbara, fourth daughter of John tenth lord St. John of Bletso; and has issue a daughter, Louisa, born March 18, 1796; and a son, Henry, born April 22, 1797.

Ibid. note [1]. The Honourable Augusta Vaughan, wife of Mr. Serjeant Vaughan, died in Montague-place, Jan. 20, 1813. She was the second daughter of Lord St. John of Bletsoe.

P. 872. l. ult. The Rev. Thomas Willows died at Leicester, June 25, 1813, aged 54.

Add to vicars of Wistow: Rev. Henry Kebbel, D.C.L. 1813.

P. 888. *Correct Pedigree:* Rev. Samuel Chambers, rector of Higham, died Feb. 18, 1788. Anna-Maria died 1743, æt. 9. Matilda, married to *William* King, gent.

P. 893. col. 1, l. 8. for *James*, read *George*-Anthony-Legh Keck.

VOLUME III.

EAST GOSCOTE HUNDRED.

P. 16. Mrs. Green, relict of Thomas Green, esq. formerly a captain in the Leicestershire Militia, died at Asfordby, July 7, 1810, aged 80.

P. 51. Mrs. Mary Pochin died July 21, 1804, in her 75th year. She was only sister of W. Pochin, esq. M. P. who left her for life all his Leicestershire estates, which, after her death, descended to Charles-William Pochin, esq. of Rotherby, eldest son of the late Thomas Pochin, esq. of Loughborough, and grandson of Thomas Pochin, M. D. who was first cousin to the late knight of the shire.

Ibid. Frances Pochin, only sister of Charles William Pochin, esq. died at Loughborough, Nov. 4, 1806, aged 27.

P. 94. Charles-Small Pybus, late M. P. for Dover, and one of the Lords of the Treasury, died unmarried, in Great George-street, Sept. 5, 1810. In 1800, he published a poem, intituled "The Sovereign, addressed to his Imperial Majesty of all the Russias;" superbly printed, with his own portrait prefixed; of which a copy magnificently bound was sent over to Russia. [The Hero, as almost immediately afterwards appeared, was unfortunately selected. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXX. p. 854.]

P. 101. col. 2, l. 29. Hugo Meynell, senior, esq. died Dec. 14, 1808, aged 71 (see a full account of him in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVIII. pp. 1134. 1186); and his widow, Mrs. Mary Meynell, in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, aged 77, Dec. 10, 1814.

P. 102. col. 2. Miss Meynell, eldest daughter of the late Hugo Meynell, esq. of Quorndon, and grand-daughter of the viscountess Irwin, of Temple-Newsome, died October 28, 1806, aged 20.

P. 109. Barnard, second son of S. J. Hyde, esq. of Quorndon, died January 7, 1814.

P. 115. A large addition was made to the church-yard at Woodhouse about 1808, and consecrated by Dr. Tomline, Bishop of Lincoln; and the church has since been entirely new pewed.

One of the two bells at Woodhouse having long been cracked, they were both taken down in September 1813, and replaced with three new ones.

Ibid. Mr. John Patchet, a worthy farmer, died at Woodhouse, aged 84, Dec. 24, 1809.

P. 148. Richard Dyott, esq. died July 7, 1813. See Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXIII. part ii. pp. 92. 198.

P. 176. col. 2. *add*, James Vann, esq. of Belgrave, died Oct. 30, 1812, aged 65. This gentleman, who was the youngest and last of four brothers, is supposed to have died worth more than 100,000*l.* principally acquired in the hosiery business at Leicester; and the bulk of it, with the exception of a few legacies, is bequeathed to a distant relation. William, the elder brother, was high-sheriff of the county in 1785, and died April 20, 1794, æt. 66. Mr. James Vann served that office in 1803. He married a daughter of the Rev. John Clayton, rector of Belgrave, who survived him, but had no issue. The three elder brothers died unmarried.

P. 182. "March 5th, 1650.

"Belgrave—Whereas the Committee for Plundered Ministers, the 12th of March, 1648, granted the yearely rent of thirty pounds reserued to the Bpp. of Coventrey and Leichfeild out of the impropriate Rectory of Belgrave, in the County of Leicester, over and above the present stipend of twelve pounds, for increase of the maintenance of Mr. William Kinnes, Minister there; This Committee, being certified that the said Mr. Kinnes is a godly and orthodox divine, doe order that the yearely sume of thirty pounds be continued to the said Mr. Kinnes; And the Trustees for maintenance of Ministers are to pay the same accordingly; provided that such money as is due out of the said rectory for pious and charitable uses bee first paid. JO. BOURCHIER[1]."

P. 182. The following was copied by Mr. Wyrley, from a tomb in the chancel of Belgrave church, about 1603:

"Arms: *Grenewood:* . . . . a (chevron) between three saltires Gules.

"Here under resteth the body of James Grenewood, lately of Belgrave, and clerk of the peace in Leycestershire. Ob. 29 Januarii, 1558. Dirige eum in semitâ rectâ."

P. 195. Brooksby. Rev. Thomas Orton died March 1, 1804. He was presented to Brooksby in 1755, and to the rectory of Reresby 1791, in which last preferment he succeeded his father, and was the fifth successive rector of the name of Orton.

Ibid. *add to rectors of* Brooksby: Rev. Thomas Gardner, B. A. 1804.

P. 228. Francis Goude, gent. died at Cossington in his 79th year, Feb. 23, 1811.

Ibid. Mrs. Rachel Marshall, widow of captain W. Marshall, late of Cossington, and sister of the late Richard Wyatt, esq. of Hornchurch, formerly governor of the East India Company's settlement of Bencoolen in the Island of Sumatra, died at Romford, in Essex, March 24, 1814, aged 84.

P. 229. Mrs. Fisher, mother of the Rev. Mr. Fisher of Cossington, died at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, March 6, 1806, in her 77th year.

P. 234. To the Letters of the Rev. Philip Hacket, in this and some of the subsequent pages, I shall add another extract or two, characteristic of that gentleman's accuracy and pleasantry.

"DEAR SIR, *March* 30, 1799.

"If I understand you right, you wish to have a little of my assistance upon the present state of South Croxton, &c.—I am far from supposing any thing of mine would much contribute to illustrate your performance; to which, however, I wish the utmost success and honour. I have lately been busied with a new inclosure, and almost making new the old parsonage-house, totally at my own expence. The lumber of this last part of the work has sadly deranged my papers; and whether I can recover some relating to my observations on such subjects as the above, is uncertain at present. Perhaps, however, I may be able to mark some things from my memory, that may be totally left to your judgment of approbation or rejection, to make what use of them you think proper, or none at all.

"I think the pedigree of Hackett is a little out of place, and something erroneous. We came from Pentorry to Abkettleby by a marriage with one of the coheiresses of Danvers of Thrussington, and not of Shackerston, though they had estates there, and probably lived there before. The Hacketts had been founder's-kin of Winchester and New College for generations.—I don't mind the postage. My living is worth nearly 200*l. per annum;* Patron, the duke of Rutland.—Should be glad likewise to be informed how long at the utmost you can possibly wait for any thing from me, which, notwithstanding all this parade, I am afraid will be worth but little of your notice or recording. I am always very busy, at the same time irresolute, like one moving in a circle; so advance but little. I certainly was calculated never to cut a figure—except, like *Erskine*, not in writing, it might possibly have been in talking; which, I think, is the chief *forte* of that gentleman.

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[1] Acts of the Committee for Plundered Ministers in Sion College Library.

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"I was in town about five years since; and, though almost lost in your great and populous *village* for a fortnight, most of my old acquaintance being out of the way (a melancholy circumstance!) I never did stumble on Red Lion Passage.

"I am now in my 70th year, and never had an hour's illness in my life; and nearly enjoy myself as well as at 30.—I see *Thomas*, at the head of *our Pedigree*, aged 97. It is not impossible that one of the *last* may come almost up to the *first*. *Sic placeat Deo.*—The celebrated Mr. Dibdin exhibits to-night at Leicester, being the only night he has to spare, as he announces to the publick, between this and the 5th of October, from the West of England; when he returns, and opens Sans Souci, Leicester-square, as he says, under the auspices of the Lord Chamberlain. I mean to be there; ticket 3*s*.—I am, Sir, your sincere friend, and very humble servant,
PHILIP HACKET."

P. 238. note [2]. On the subject of the Bell-ringing at Hoby, mentioned in this note, and again in p. 458, Mr. Hacket thus wrote:

"DEAR SIR, *June* 1, 1799.

"No mention in the award by the commissioners for the inclosure of Thrussington, I have been lately informed, is distinctly made, to what use the rent is to be applied. Your inserting this account in your History will undoubtedly keep it alive in memory of many persons, and cause it to be talked of. The laudable custom of the Bell-ringing, which is amusing to that side of the country, may be kept up, or dropt, by the interested designs of certain individuals, to the great disappointment of a country long used to a memento; and in a moral and Christian sense it may be, as it happens, *to the hearer*, to be of use as a *memento mori*, as well as a *temporary one*.

"At the Archdeacon's Visitation at Leicester I saw Mr. ———, the present rector of ——; and asked him questions about the bell-ringing, whether it was constantly performed.—'It is, both winter and summer.'—'Who is it supported by? or who pays the ringer, or slave under the rope?'—'The parish.'—'Then, if the parish refuse to pay, the bell ceases, and the purposes of the Ladies are defeated.'—'What Ladies?'—'The Danvers,' says I, 'my relations, from whence I sprung. Are there not four or five acres of land somewhere, probably lying in Thrussington lordship? and who receives the rent?'—'The said land, on the inclosure of Thrussington, was laid out as near to me, close to the ring fence of Hoby Field, as possible.'—'Who receives the rent?'—'I do.'—'As an augmentation to your living! However, pay the poor bell-ringer well for his trouble; and give the remainder to the poor; for if the parishioners think you are personally a gainer, the bell will be discontinued, and the country disappointed of their usual memorandum.—The Historian of Leicestershire, by my agency, will record it. You will be talked of more than the bell; and be called upon to continue so laudable a custom.—He called me out from dinner after this; but apologized for the intrusion; for he did not dine with us. (He belongs to Melton Visitation).—'Mr. Hacket, I would not have it mentioned in the History: I don't consent to it.'—'Whether you do or no, it must be. I have sent up a true statement of the bequest; and I know that Mr. N. is a punctual and accurate Historian, as well as Antiquary. *Nescit vox missa reverti.*'—So we parted.

"I must now put an end to my commentaries, which will sufficiently tire all patience. I have no time to transcribe; for I am now writing on my *piano fortè*, which instrument has been my old hack, or second wife, for more than 40 long years; which often regales me, for I scarce know what low-spiritedness is one moment of my life. I hope you will be able to make out my scrawl, which I wrote precipitately yesterday and this morning. Make what use you please of it, or none at all; and believe me to be your sincere well-wisher, and very humble servant, to command, P. HACKET."

P. 237. l. 29. Rev. Philip Hacket died March 27, 1801. An account of him, extracted from this work, is given in Gent. Mag. for that year, p. 568. His widow unfortunately lost her life, at Osgathorpe, March 13, 1814, from being dreadfully burnt the evening before by her cloaths catching fire.

Ibid. *add to rectors of* South Croxton: Rev. William Wilkinson, 1801: rector also of Folksworth, co. Huntingdon, 1807.

P. 243. The Rev. Thomas Lumley the younger, died December 1, 1805, at Great Dalby, aged 72.

P. 262. Mr. Wyrley, in 1603, noticed the following epitaphs at Frisby:

"On a grave-stone:

"Here lieth the body of John Sharp, of Frisby in the county of Leic', gent. Ob. 9 Junii, 1578."

"On a stone for a child:

"Hic jacet Bartholomeus Brokesby, quonda' fil' Bartholomei Brokesby, arm. qui obiit 10 Martii, a° 1466."

P. 267. Mr. Wyrley gives these epitaphs at Hoby:

"Hic jacet Anthonius Tate de Hobie in com' Leyc', generosus, qui ob. 2 die mensis Apr. a° 1589."

"They say his wife was Mary, daughter of .... Digby, of Welby. They had issue George-Anthony, who died young, and Saundera a daughter."

"On a grave-stone:

"Hic jacet Joh'es .... arm. qui ob. 27 Jun. a° 1476, et Eliz. uxor ejus q^e ob....."

"They say this epitaph is for John Beler [1]."

P. 284. note 5. The Rev. George Ashby, B. D. died June 12, 1808, in his 84th year. See an account of him in Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes."

P. 288. col. 2, l. 8. April 8, 1731, John Edwin, esq. son of the late Sir John Edwin, was married to Miss Bradshaigh, daughter of Roger Bradshaigh, esq. M. P. for Wigan; and, the same day, Roger Bradshaigh, esq. was married to Miss Bellingham, of Preston in Lancashire.

Ibid. col. 2, l. 50. Dr. Burnaby died March 9, 1812. See before p. 122.

P. 340. col. 1. l. 28. Lady Fowke, relict of Sir Thomas Fowke, knight, and one of the co-heiresses of sir Isaac Wollaston, bart. died at Loseby-hall, Nov. 25, 1803.

P. 347. *add to rectors of* Loseby: Rev. William Wilkinson, 1814. He is rector also of South Croxton.

P. 359. col. 1. The antient epitaphs to the Nele family, in Prestwould church, are thus given, by Mr. Wyrley, in 1603:

"Hic jacent Rich'us Neel, militis, ae d'nus de Prestwouldia, et Isabella uxor ejus, qui ob. 15 Junii, 1478."

"Hic jacent Ric'us Neel, unus justicior' d'ni regis de com'uni banco, et Isabella uxor ejus, quæ Isabella ob. 23 Maii, a° 1496."

Thus there appear to have been two inscriptions; the former of which, noticed by Burton (see p. 359, col. 1, l. 42), is now gone. The latter inscription still remains.

P. 360. col. 1, l. 17 from bottom. Mr. Wyrley gives the following epitaph,

"about an old tomb, where two women seem to lye:

"Hic jacent An'a Neel et Margeria Neel .... quonda' d'ni .... choli et d'ni et Margeriæ uxoris suæ nup' d'na de Keythorpe, q^a quidem Margeria ab hac luce migravit ultimo Dec. 1518, et dicta An'a ...."

P. 362. Packe Pedigree. Francis Stratford, esq. of Merevale Hall, Warwickshire, was married to Miss Packe, Feb. 18, 1728-9.

P. 377. The Rev. Henry Woodcock, vicar of Barkby, has favoured me with a Plate of Sepulchral Relicks, and also with the following particulars:

"The Figures N° 1 to 14. represent the things found in a bed of dry sand about 4 feet beneath the surface in Queneborow Field, on a flat plain in the West of the Town, in a close about 500 yards, from where the public highways intersect each other, and where I, and many of the inhabitants of Queneborow, well remember a very long rampart, like the side of an encampment, between the inclosure of the field, in a direction North and South, very nigh, if not exactly, over the spot. Of these Nº 1, 2, and 3, are the remains of brass vessels, very thin and finely polished. One of them, Nº 2, about eight inches in diameter, seems much to resemble that which was found at Ash in Kent, as given in vol. III. Pl. XLII. Nº 4, and was probably cased with wood, for the purpose perhaps of carrying dry wheat; and if it must have a name, I should call it a *frumentarium*; and, guided by Mr. Douglas's opinion as to the other, consider it, and the other contents of this grave, as Saxon remains of the eighth century. It is remarkable, that the circles in the bottom of this vessel are exactly such as are used (ornamentally I suppose) by braziers of the present day. I know not what to say of the very elegant little glass vessel, Nº 4. I am doubtful whether the lachrymatory *of glass* was in use at that period. The authority of the Psalmist, Ps. lvi. 8. "Put my tears into thy bottle," leaves no doubt as to the very antient use of such vessels; but whether of glass, leather, or pottery, does not appear. I recollect to have read of a bottle, like ours, found in Hindostan, not many years back, supposed to have contained *sacred oil for sacrifices*; and I give you this hint to be improved upon by your well-informed Antiquarian Friends. Nº 5. is a very fine earthen vase, 6⅜ inches at the top, and 8 inches diameter in the widest part: it has been glazed within, and holds exactly two quarts ale measure. The cap to it, Nº *6* a. and *6* b. is of iron, and seems to have been studded[1]. The vase, Nº 7, is of coarser materials, and holds about ¾ of a pint. Nº 8, *9* a, *9* b, 10, are remains of brass or copper buckles, such as fasten on armour; and Nº 11, is a piece of cloth, apparently coarse linen or hempen, found in one of them. Nº 12, 13, are the parts of a long and very broad iron sword; and Nº 14, part of a spear-head of the same metal. These are all from this grave.—Nº 15, 16, are spear-heads found a few years prior to the above, in a ridge of sand in Queneborow, next to Barkby Field, and I have no doubt were left there by Prince Rupert's army, encamped on that spot during the siege of Leicester, in Cromwell's wars; and therefore of no antiquity compared with the others; and Nº 17. a small vase (Roman I believe), discovered with many others in getting gravel some years ago at Knaptoft, upon an estate belonging to his Grace the Duke of Rutland. H. W."

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[1] See vol. III. p. 265. col. 1. l. 49.

P. 382. l. ult. The Rev. Griffith Gardiner, B. A. of Chelsea, vicar of Radcliffe-on-the-Wreke, 1784, died of a paralytic stroke Dec. 12, 1813.

P. 386. Mr. Wyrley, in 1603, says:

"In Ragdale, where Mr. Shirley has a house, in the little chapel there, on a grave-stone:

"Hic jacet Thom's Alyn et Johan'a uxor ejus, qui Thom's ob. 4 Julii, aº 1468, et Johanna ux. ejus ob. 3 Maii, aº 1464."

"On another grave-stone:

"Hic jacet Will's Meysun, qui ob. 5 Maii, 1496."

P. 391. Mr. Riley, an eminent grazier, died at Reresby, March 28, 1814, aged 70.

P. 392. Reresby. Rev. Thomas Orton died Mar. 6, 1804.

Ibid. *add to rectors of* Reresby: Rev. Edward Morgan, 1804. He was the eldest son of the Rev. N. Morgan, master of the grammar-school, Bath, and died Nov. 1, 1812.

P. 394. Mr. Richard Sacheverell, late one of the attendants at the British Museum, died Feb. 14, 1810, in his 65th year. He was a native of Oxford, and descended of a good family in Derbyshire; although, from the slender means of his mother, he was apprenticed to a book-binder. He was a man of a quiet, grave deportment; of a virtuous life; charitable, almost beyond the extent of a very limited income; and of inflexible integrity. The death of such a man, though he moved in humble life, was a loss to society.

P. 404. col. 1, l. 5. Robert Brokesby was grandfather to Mr. Robert Brokesby, of Shouldby, living 1603, aged 78.

Ibid. col. 1. l. ult. Another copy of this epitaph, taken by Mr. Wyrley in 1603, reads thus:

"Hic jacet Will'mus Brokysby, arm. quondam d'n's de Shouldeby, ac etiam patronus istius eccl'ie, qui obiit x Sept. . . . . anº Dom. 1505, et dicta Elizabeth. ob. xxv Januarii, 1523."

P. 405. In 1671, a very curious Volume was published, by a retainer of the *Englefield* family of Shoulby, under the title of "The Accomplisht Cook, or the Art and Mystery of Cookery. Wherein the whole Art is revealed in a more easie and perfect Method, than hath been publisht in any Language. Expert and ready Wayes for the Dressing of all Sorts of Flesh, Fowl, and Fish, with variety of Sauces proper for each of them; and how to raise all manner of Pastes; the best Directions for all sorts of Kickshaws; also the tearms of Carving and Sewing. An exact account of all Dishes for all Seasons of the Year, with other A la mode Curiosities. The Third Edition, with large Additions throughout the whole Work; besides two hundred Figures of several Forms for all manner of bake't Meats, (either Flesh or Fish) as Pyes, Tarts, Custards, Chessecakes, and Florentines, placed in Tables, and directed to the Pages they appertain to. Approved by the fifty-five Years Experience and Industry of Robert May, in his Attendance on several Persons of great Honour. London, Printed by J. Winter, for Nath. Brooke, at the Angel in Cornhill neer the Royal Exchange, 1671."

To this Volume, containing nearly 500 pages, is prefixed Robert May's Portrait, and these Verses:

"What! wouldst thou view but in one face
All hospitalitie, the race
Of those that for the Gusto stand,
Whose tables a whole Ark comand
Of Nature's plentie, wouldst thou see
This sight, peruse May's booke, 'tis hee[2]."

The Work is inscribed,

"To the Right Honourable my Lord Montague, my Lord Lumley, and my Lord Dormer; and to the Right Worshipful Sir Kenelme Digby; so well known to this nation for their admired hospitalities.

"Right Honourable, and Right Worshipful,

"He is an alien, a meer stranger in England, that hath not been acquainted with your generous housekeepings; for my own part, my more particular tyes of service to you, my honoured Lords, have built me up to the height of this experience, for which this Book now at last dares appear to the world: those times which I attended upon your Honours were those golden days of peace and hospitality, when you enjoyed your own, so as to entertain and relieve others.

"Right Honourable, and Right Worshipful, I have not only been an eye-witness, but interested by my attendance; so as that I may justly acknowledge those triumphs and magnificent trophies of Cookery that have adorned your tables; nor can I but confess to the world, except I should be guilty of the highest ingratitude, that the onely structure of this my Art and Knowledge, I owed to your costs, generous and inimitable expences, thus not onely I have derived my experience, but your Countrey hath reapt the plenty of your humanity and charitable bounties.

"Right Honourable, and Right Worshipful, Hospitality, which was once a relique of the gentry, and a known

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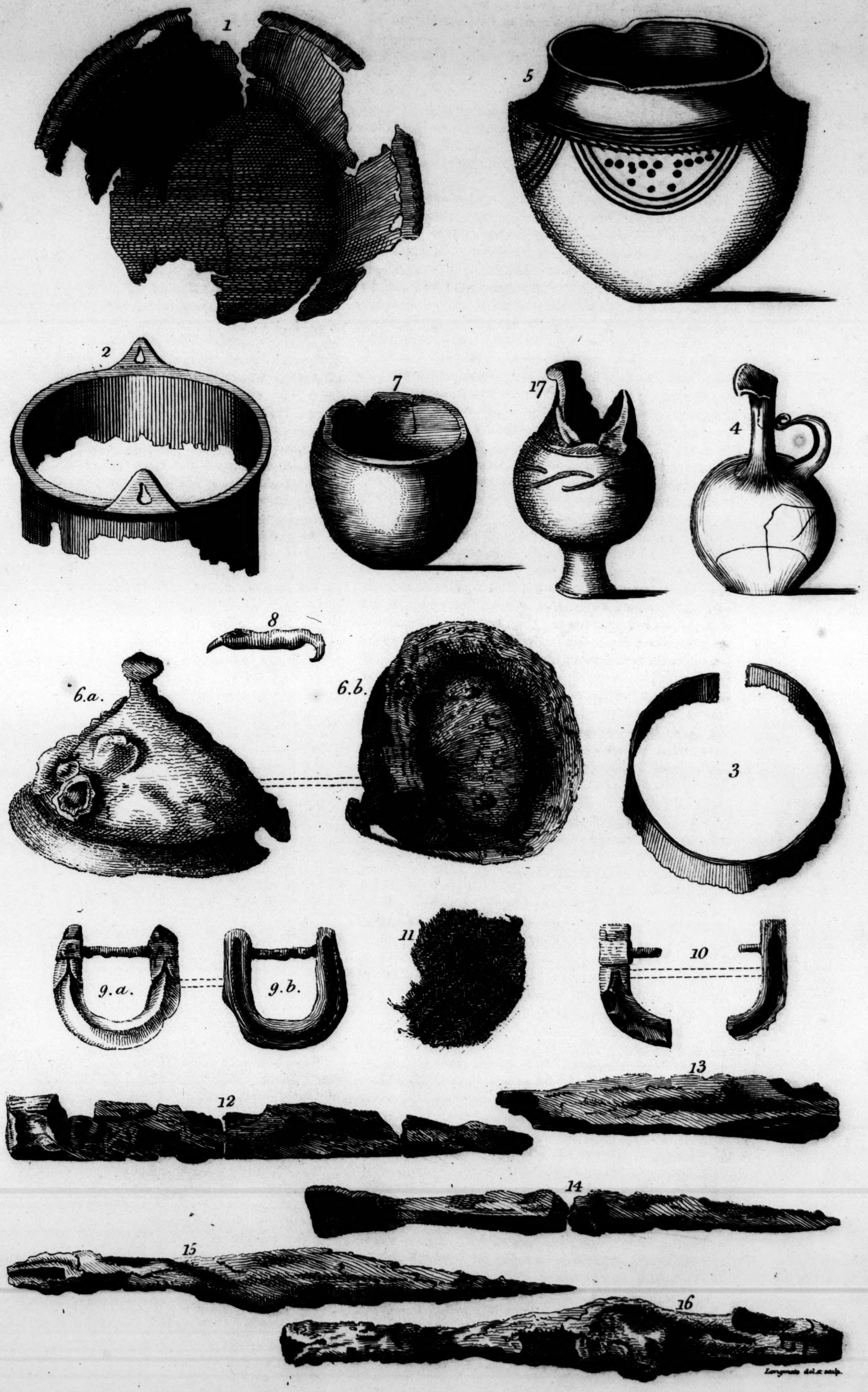
[1] "The iron instrument Nº 6, could never be intended as the cover to the earthen vase Nº 5.—"Q. if a rest for a tilting-spear. B. L."—By Douglas's "Nenia Britannica," it appears be the *umbo* of a shield; similar to one engraved under Bagrave, vol. III. p. 289. Plate XLII. fig. 2.

[2] "The Author of "The School of Instruction for the Offices of the Mouth," flourished at the same time with May. He exceeded all his contemporaries in folding of napkins. See the prints in his book, which exhibit them under a great variety of forms. This practice continued for many years. It seems to have required almost as much time as dressing an elegant dinner." GRANGER.

cognizance

Sepulchral Relicks found at Queneborow, &c.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BRITISH
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MUSEUM

cognizance to all ancient houses, hath lost her title through the unhappy and cruel disturbances of these times, she is now reposing of her lately so allarum'd head on your beds of honour: in the mean space, that our English World may know the Mæcenas's and Patrons of this generous Art, I have exposed this Volume to the publick, under the tuition of your names; at whose feet I prostrate these endeavours, and shall for ever remain your most humbly devoted servant, Robert May.

" *From Sholeby in Leicestershire, September* 29, 1664."

A Preface, addressed "To the Master Cooks, and to such young Practitioners of the Art of Cookery, to whom this Book may be useful," is followed by "A short Narrative of some Passages of the Author's Life," signed W. W.

"For the better knowledge of the worth of this Book, though it be not usual, the Author being living, it will not be amiss to acquaint the reader with a brief account of some passages of his Life, as also what eminent persons (renowned for their good house-keeping) whom he hath served throughout the whole series of his life; for, as the growth of the children argueth the strength of the parents, so doth the judgment and abilities of the Artist conduce to the making and goodness of the Work: now that such great knowledge in this so commendable Art was not gained but by long experience, practice, and converse with the most ablest men in their times, the Reader in this brief Narrative may be informed by what steps and degrees he ascended to the same.

"He was born in the year of our Lord 1588. His father being one of the ablest cooks in his time, and his first Tutor in the knowledge or practice of cookery; under whom having attained to some perfection in that art, the old Lady Dormer sent him over into France, where he continued five years, being in the family of a noble Peer, and first President of Paris; where he gained not only the French Tongue, but also bettered his knowledg in his cookery: and returning again into England, was bound apprentice in London to Mr. Arthur Hollinsworth in Newgate Market, one of the ablest workmen in London, cook to the Grocers Hall and Star-Chamber. His apprenticeship being out, the Lady Dormer sent for him to be her cook under his father (who then served that honourable Lady), where were four cooks more, such noble houses were then kept, the glory of that, and the shame of this present age; then were those golden days wherein were practised the triumphs and trophies of cookery; then was hospitality esteemed, neighbourhood preserved, the poor cherished, and God honoured; then was religion less talkt on, and more practised; then was atheism and schism less in fashion; and then did men strive to be good, rather than to seem so. Here he continued till the Lady Dormer died, and then went again to London, and served the Lord Castlehaven, after that the Lord Lumley, that great lover and knower of art, who wanted no knowledge in the discerning this mistery; next the Lord Montague in Sussex; and at the beginning of these wars, the Countess of Kent; then Mr. Nevel of Chrissen-Temple in Essex, whose Ancestors the Smiths (of whom he is descended) were the greatest maintainers of hospitality in all those parts; nor doth the present Mr. Nevill degenerate from their laudable examples. Divers other persons of like esteem and quality hath he served, as the Lord Rivers, Mr. John Ashburnham of the Bed-Chamber, Dr. Steed in Kent, Sir Thomas Stiles, of Drury-Lane in London, Sir Marmaduke Constable in Yorkshire, Sir Charles Lucas; and lastly the Right Honourable the Lady Englefield, where he now liveth."

Then is given a whimsical account of "Triumphs and Trophies in Cookery, to be used at Festival Times, at Twelfth Day, &c.; followed by two Copies of Verses, signed James Perry and John Town, on their "loving Friend, Mr. Robert May, his incomparable Book of Cookery." After "The most exact, or à la Mode Ways of Carving and Sewing," are given "Bills of Fare for every Season in the Year; also how to set forth the Meat in order for that service; as it was before Hospitality left this Nation."—The Work is *adorned* with two hundred engravings on wood, as patterns for tarts, mince-pies, cheese-cakes, forms of fishes, &c. &c.

P. 414. The Rev. Robert-Acklom Ingram was the eldest son of the Rev. Robert Ingram, late vicar of Wormingford and Boxted[1]; and received the chief part of his early education under the care of the late Mr. Grimwood and the present Dr. Grimwood, who were successively masters of the very respectable school at Dedham, Essex. At the University he took the degree of B. A. and was senior wrangler in 1784; M. A. 1789; was moderator in 1790; B. D. in 1794; and was presented to the rectory of Segrave in 1802. The retired situations in which most of his curtailed life was spent, at the time that they now forbid a lengthened memoir, furnish just cause for regret that so much virtue, aided by considerable talent, had not a more extensive field allotted for its exercise. His unwearied exertions in the "labour of love," both within and without the limits of his profession, sufficiently well known to his particular friends, will be best attested to the world by the following list of his principal publications. "A Sermon, preached at St. James's Colchester, for the Benefit of the Charity School, 1788." "The Necessity of introducing Divinity into the regular Course of Academical Studies considered; and other Regulations suggested for the Improvement of the present Mode of Education at the University of Cambridge, 1792." "Select Questions and Answers on the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion, compiled for the Use of a Sunday School." "Select Portions of Psalms from different Versions: to which are added, a few occasional Hymns." "An Enquiry into the present Condition of the Lower Classes, and the Means of improving it, 1797." "A Sermon preached at St. James's, Colchester, for the Benefit of the Sunday Schools, 1797." "A Sermon preached at Wormingford and Boxted, to persuade the Congregations to form themselves into Military Associations for the Defence of the Country, 1798." "A Syllabus, or Abstract of a System of Political Philosophy; to which is prefixed A Dissertation recommending that the Study of Political Œconomy be encouraged in our Universities, and that a Course of Public Lectures be delivered on that Subject, 1799." "Parochial Beneficence, a Sermon, preached at Boxted, for the Benefit of a School of Industry, 1800." "An Essay on the Importance of Schools of Industry and Religious Instruction, in which the Necessity of promoting the good Education of poor Girls is particularly considered, 1800." "Causes of the Increase of Methodism and Dissension, 1807." "Disquisitions on Population; in which the principles of Mr. Malthus's Essay are examined and refuted, 1808." The above writings will also serve to manifest the very firm attachment of their Author to the best interests of Church and State; an attachment, however, which neither precluded him, on the one hand, from the exercise of the most exemplary candour towards those who differed from him; nor, on the other, from suggesting such corrections, precautions, and improvements, as appeared to him at once suitable to the exigencies of the times, and conducive to the future benefit of an Establishment which he revered and valued. His death surprized him, at the age of 47, after an illness of only a few days, whilst occupied in fresh schemes of public utility, Feb. 5, 1809. He left a widow and three infant children.

Robert Ingram, M. A. father of the rector of Segrave, died at Segrave, Aug. 3, 1804. See a long account of this learned and worthy Divine in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXIV. pp. 882—884.

Catharine, relict of the Rev. Robert Ingram, vicar of Wormingford and Boxted, Essex, and mother of the above Rev. Robert-Acklom Ingram, died at Kegworth, March 27, 1809, having nearly completed her 82d year.

Mr. Ingram was succeeded at Segrave by the Rev. Robert Gutch, M. A. second son of the Rev. John Gutch, registrar of the University of Oxford.

P. 421. William King, esq. of Sileby, formerly captain in the Leicestershire Militia, second son of Thomas King, esq. died June 2, 1810, aged 37.

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[1] See Gent. Mag. for September 1804.

P. 439. col. 1, l. ult. The estate of Sir William Skeffington, at Skeffington (consisting of the manor, or reputed manor of Skeffington, with its royalties and appurtenances; the mansion-house called Skeffington-Hall; and about 100 acres of land) was offered for sale July 5, 1814, at Leicester; and was bought by the Rev. . . . . Bright, of Northamptonshire, who now resides there.

P. 440. On the 12th of July and eight following days, the valuable Collection of Pictures (described in pp. 440, 441) was sold by auction at Skeffington-Hall; and on July 25 and 26, the Books were sold.

P. 450. Catharine Josepha, Lady Skeffington, died, at the residence of Sir William Skeffington, bart. Beaumont-street, Devonshire-place, after a lingering indisposition of five years, in her 69th year, July 26, 1811. Few minds were more liberally endowed by nature, or more highly embellished by cultivation. As a wife, a mother, and a friend, few ever surpassed her.

Ibid. Sir William Skeffington, bart. died in Charles-street, Berkeley-square, Jan. 26, 1815; and was buried at Paddington, Feb. 6. He was born June 24, 1742; and served in the First regiment of Foot-guards for 25 years. He was appointed one of the Esquires to his Royal Highness Prince Frederick, Duke of York, at the installation of the Knights of the most honourable Order of the Bath in 1772; he was a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Leicester; and was elected F. S. A. in 1793. At the important crisis of 1794, sir William was colonel of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry, which was the first regiment of yeomanry that was completed, and made its returns to Government. Sir William Skeffington was distinguished, in private society, for the urbanity of his manners; and in public life, the duties of his station were upheld by ardour, and maintained with firmness. He is succeeded in the title by his only son, now sir Lumley St. George Skeffington, bart. a gentleman well known both in the literary and fashionable world; of whom a biographical memoir may be seen in the new edition of the "Biographia Dramatica," by Mr. Stephen Jones.

P. 455. The Rev. John-Dawes Ross, vicar of Syston, died in 1814; and was succeeded by the Rev. E. Morgan, M. A. curate of St. Mary's, Leicester.

P. 469. My venerable friend William Hutton, esq. the Historian of Birmingham, &c. in a letter written in 1815, says "You mention a hill called Robin-o'-tiptoe, in the parish of Tilton. Upon the summit is a Fortification, of an oblong square, which I take to be Danish, containing about one acre. There is one Tree within the Camp, in a state of great decay; probably not less than a thousand years old: from this I apprehend, the Hill took its name of Robin-o'-tiptoe. I have lately purchased the Hill."

P. 474. For various particulars relative to the Digby family, see the Fourth Volume of the new edition of Hutchins's "Dorsetshire," pp. 133—136.

P. 484. *add to vicars of* Tugby: Rev. Benjamin Drury, assistant master of Eton school, instituted 1810.

P. 494. *add to vicars of* Twyford: Rev. George Osborn, 1809, *vice* Clarke, deceased.

P. 499. *add to rectors of* Walton on the Woulds: Rev. Philip Laycock Story; *vice* his father.

P. 505. Edward James died at Wimeswould, in his 84th year, in January 1807. He had received two premiums from the Leicester Agricultural Society; one for supporting his numerous family, by his indefatigable industry, without becoming burthensome to the parish; and the other for long servitude in the family of Mr. William Burrows, of Wimeswould. He maintained, through life, an unexceptionable character for honesty, industry, and piety; and was carried to the grave by six of his grandsons.

P. 506. Rev. Thomas Wightman of Wimeswould, a truly conscientious faithful minister, and in every respect a worthy, amiable man, died Dec. 26, 1812.

P. 509. Sir Henry Sacheverell, of Morley in Derbyshire, married Dorothy Danvers, of Cullworth in Northamptonshire, a descendant of lord Say and Sele, by which marriage his issue and theirs became a-kin to William of Wykeham, and enjoyed the privileges of the said founder's kinsmen, as did the issue of sir Henry's grandson, Ambrose Sacheverell, of Ballscot in Oxfordshire, namely, Erasmus and James Sacheverell; as did also that of their sister Margaret by her husband Dr. William Oldys, parson of Addesbury in Oxfordshire, who had three sons, or more, bred up at New College, Oxford, upon the privilege of founder's kinsmen[1]. W. OLDYS[2].

P. 521. col. 2, l. 12. *for* Edmund, *read* Edward Smith, esq.

WEST GOSCOTE HUNDRED.

P. 561. The Portrait of the Right Hon. Francis Rawdon, Earl of Moira, from the charming pencil of Sir Joshua Reynolds, is intended as a FRONTISPIECE to Vol. III. Part II. (West Goscote); in which Hundred, Donington Park, his Lordship's chief seat, is situated.—(See p. 139.)

P. 605. col. 2. Theophilus earl of Huntingdon was married, May 8, 1690, in king Henry the Seventh's chapel, to his second wife Frances, daughter and sole heir to Francis Leveson, of Trentham, co. Stafford, esq. son and heir to Richard Fowler, of Harnage Grange, co. Salop, esq. and adopted heir to sir Richard Leveson, Knight of the Bath, which lady was widow to Thomas viscount Killmorey, of the kingdom of Ireland, and mother to Robert now lord viscount Killmorey. By her this earl had issue, 1. Ann-Jaqueline, born in London May 1, 1691. 2. Alice, born at Donington, Jan. . ., 1691, and died the same day; and buried at Ashby. 3. Frances, born at Donington Jan. 8, 1694. 4. Theophilus, born at Donington Nov. 12, 1696. 5. Katherine-Marie, born at Donington Feb. 13, 1697. 6. Ferdinando, born at Donington Oct. 22, 1699. 7. Margaret, born at Donington Feb. 15, 1700.

The preceding, and also the following fragment, appear to have been written by this noble Earl:

". . . . . for a licence to go to St. Germain's for such a time as the Queen (the King being then in the Low Countries) should permit. In return to which I received a letter from that earl that I should repair forthwith to London; upon which, and for some other reasons, I immediately went to town, and on May . . . 1692, I went to Whitehall, to the Secretary's office; where, being examined before the Cabinet Council, I was dismissed that time. But the next morning I was taken into custody by a serjeant at arms, and the following night committed to the Tower for high treason; Robert lord Lucas being then governor of that place. And though there was no information of any treason sworn against me, yet I was detained near four months prisoner, and then released only on bail, and was not discharged till Michaelmas term—that the House of Peers, taking notice of the oppression, I was discharged of my recognizance. After this I made my residence at Donington as formerly; and think myself happy in that retirement.— . . . . At that time the French drew down their fleet to La Hogue, with a great number of troops, having intentions to make a descent on England, though prevented by an engagement at sea, wherein they received considerable loss."

P. 606. Elizabeth countess-dowager of Moira, and Baroness Hungerford in her own right, died at Moira-house, Dublin, April 12, 1808, in her 76th year. "The illustrious birth, the superior endowments, the admirable qualities of head as well as heart, which so peculiarly distinguished the late Countess-dowager of Moira, demand a more ample delineation than my limits will allow. But it is no adulatory language to say that she was truly an ornament to her sex, to the exalted sphere in which she moved, to Ireland, which, though not her native country, she most truly loved, and indeed to that enlightened period of society in which it was her lot to have been born. She was uncommonly gifted: great powers of memory, great quickness of intellect, and a peculiarly easy yet splendid elocution, with which she adorned whatever subject she touched upon, whether the mere passing events of the day, the various topicks of literature, or those useful arts by which the community is benefited, and the resources of a nation enlarged. Her acquaintance with such branches of knowledge was by no means limited or superficial; on the contrary, some learned Societies have borne respectful testimony to her acquirements in this particular, and to the real utility which flowed from the productions of her active and discerning genius. She was married to the late Earl of Moira in Feb. 1752, and resided in Dublin, or the North of Ireland (with the exception one year in France), for the long period of 56 years. Let those who remember what Moira-house was in the earlier days of that period, when she led and reflected a grace upon every beneficial fashion; when she cultivated the fine arts; when she rendered her house the favourite spot where every person of genius or talents in Dublin, or who visited Dublin, loved most to resort to:—let such persons say whether Moira-house, and its most illustrious Lady, as well as its truly noble and beneficent Lord, deserve not every panegyrick that gratitude can bestow. She was the last in a direct line of the great name of Hastings — the last!! a word which, when so applied, every liberal Nature will dwell upon with melancholy sensations, even to enthusiasm — such are, perhaps, the universal feelings of mankind in favour of exalted birth, which a vain-glorious philosophy never can eradicate, that when a race of Nobility, distinguished by the length of years during which they wore their honours uninterrupted, is finally terminated, the extinction of such a family is regarded, not without a generous sympathy; but when the tomb closes on a Noble Matron, the representative of a great House, with whose history the best and perhaps most inspiring images of our earliest days are associated, and herself not inferior to any in that history, it is scarcely possible even for a stranger not to hang over such a tomb without every emotion of sorrow, of regret, and of veneration. Such sentiments may ill accord with a frivolous and, in some respects, a selfish age. Be it so—yet this age, even under the influence of a more than iron war and much bigotry, has not lost "all its original brightness," but retains much of its good old virtues undiminished. It possesses domestic charity at least; and those who know how to appreciate charity will learn to venerate the memory of the good Countess of Moira, for in truth she may be said to have been charity itself. Never did there exist in the human bosom a more feeling heart, a disposition more sympathizing with, or more truly alive to, the miseries of her fellow-creatures. Many respectable emigrants from France at this day, who in her have lost their best benefactress, and the poor, the unhappy, and the forlorn, who during her long and valuable life were rendered less so, of this can bear the most ample testimony. She had a strong resemblance, in many respects, to her ancestors: a lofty spirit, magnificence of disposition, untired hospitality — altogether she was a lady of other times; and when she mingled with society more than her increased infirmities would of late years allow, few persons ever beheld her without something of more heroic days passing in indistinct yet splendid array before the imagination. In the reception of persons of the first distinction at her house, there was an air, a dignity, which will hardly be equalled, and never can be surpassed. But the noble manner, the imposing ceremonial of life, leave but slight vestiges for remembrance, compared to those intrinsic and domestic virtues which give to the female sex their truest ornament. In all the private relations of life she was, to the utmost, valuable. Her maternal duties she fulfilled with the enlightened spirit, and more perhaps than the sensibility of a Cornelia. They could only be equalled by the unceasing assiduity, the soothing tenderness, the sweet and pious and filial regards, which accompanied her to her last hour — but sorrow is sacred, and the writer forbears. He can only add, that this imperfect tribute is the product of an hasty and anxious moment, the effusions of gratitude, resting indeed upon the basis of truth, but no exact delineation of Lady Moira's character. The style is warm, for it flows from the heart; and who that knew her could write of Lady Moira in a style which was inert and grovelling? Ireland will long have cause to regret — she cultivated her best interests — to the gentry she displayed an example of attachment to this country which they might well have imitated — to the peasantry of all descriptions she was a guardian friend — to every illiberal party distinction, whether arising from a false zeal for the State or Religion, she was an unprejudiced, enlightened opponent. From the contemplation of such a character it is indeed not easy to withdraw."

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[1] Founders' Kinsmen at New College.

[2] There was one sir Henry Sacheverell made knight banneret by king Henry VIII. in his expedition to Guyenne in France, in the former part of his reign. See Lord Herbert's Life of that King. W. OLDYS, Norroy.

P. 606. The Hon. John Theophilus Rawdon, youngest son of the late Countess of Moira, died at Vienna, May 5, 1808[1].

Ibid. To what has been stated in this page, I may now be allowed to add, that Lord Moira, choosing a military life, served in America, where he distinguished himself in several engagements, as Lieutenant-colonel, particularly at the battle fought near Camden, August 16, 1780, when the British forces gained a complete victory. Earl Cornwallis, who commanded the British army, makes very honourable mention of his Lordship's courage and ability on that occasion, not only in the public thanks which he gave to the officers and soldiers after the battle, but likewise in his dispatches to government. On his return home he was created an English Peer, by the title of Lord Rawdon, March 5, 1783; and, in 1789, succeeded to the estates of his uncle Francis earl of Huntingdon. He has since taken an active part in public life; and has had several military commands of importance. He has uniformly possessed the confidence of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; and frequently taken a conspicuous and useful part in the business of the House of Lords; among which his name will always stand recorded for his benevolent and persevering exertions on the Debtor and Creditor Bill. His Lordship was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the army, Nov. 20, 1782, and the command of the 105th regiment of foot, and one of the aides-de-camp to his Majesty. He was promoted a Major-general in 1793; Commander in chief in Scotland 1805; Constable of the Tower 1806; and Master-general of the ordnance 1806-7. His Lordship was invested with the Order of the Garter in June 1812; and in December had the important and honourable appointment of Governor General of India. His Lordship married, July 12, 1804, Flora Muir Campbell, in her own right countess of Loudon, by whom he has issue: 1. Flora-Elizabeth, born 1806; 2. a son, born Feb. 20, 1807, died an infant; 3. George-Augustus-Francis, lord Rawdon, born Feb. 4, 1808; 4. a daughter, born Sept. 1, 1809; 5. a daughter, born April 15, 1810.—His Lordship's proper titles are, Baron Hastings, Hungerford, Newmarch, Boteaux, Molins, and Moels; also Lord Rawdon, of Rawdon, in the county of York; Earl of Moira in Ireland.

P. 614. *add*, A mineral water, of a very salubrious nature, has been discovered on Ashby-Woulds.

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[1] Gent. Mag. vol. LXXVIII. pp. 463. 651.

New warm and cold baths have, in consequence, been erected, and it is expected, that they will become a place of great resort.

A new village has been built by the Earl of Moira (by name *Moira Town*), near his Lordship's iron foundry, coal-works, &c. upon Ashby Woulds. It consists of 50 houses, built with stone; it is said that 50 more houses are to be built in this new village, in the parish of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

P. 617. Mr. J. Dinwoodie, English and Mathematical Schoolmaster at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, died in 1812. He was a native of Scotland, educated at Dumfries, and about eight years ago, on the extension of the uses of that antient and wealthy endowment, was selected from eleven other candidates, and nominated by the Earl of Moira to the appointment, then first created. To the acquirements and unwearied application of Mr. D. the institution owes much of its present high character; accidental circumstances having till lately deprived it of the advantages of a classical master (now, however, happily supplied by Rev. R. W. Lloyd, Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge). The Trustees, to perpetuate their sense of Mr. D.'s extraordinary merits, have ordered a monument to be erected to his memory.

Ibid. Mr. S. Webster, solicitor, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, died December 17, 1812, in his 54th year.

P. 625. col. 2, l. 8 from bottom, *add to the epitaphs at* Ashby-de-la-Zouch:

In the chancel:

"In memory of the Rev. John Prior, B. D. vicar of this parish, and of Packington, and master of the grammar-school in this town. He died October 15, 1803, aged 74. Also of Anne his wife, who died July 20, 1774, aged 43."

On a tomb erected on the South of the tower:

"In a vault underneath lie interred the remains of Ellis Shipley Pestell, esq. late of this place, Solicitor; who died on the 2d day of April 1809, in the 63d year of his age. A gentleman of great benevolence, most pleasing manners, address, and of superior acquirements in polite literature: he was beloved by an extensive circle of valuable friends; and earned and retained the esteem of his numerous Clients, by his professional knowledge, zeal, and activity in their service.—Also of his father and mother, Charles and Jane Pestell; the former of whom (for many years a Solicitor of eminence in this place) died on the 2d day of August 1783, aged 62, and the latter on the 18th day of November, 1786, aged 68 years."

P. 632. col. 1, l. 80. *add* John Brinsley, a nonconformist Divine, was born at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire, in 1600. His father was also a divine of the puritan kind, and master of the school at Ashby. The noted astrologer William Lilly, was at his school in 1613. His mother was sister to Bishop Hall. After being educated by his father, he was admitted of Emanuel College, Cambridge, at the age of thirteen and a half. Having resided there three or four years, he attended his uncle Hall, then dean of Worcester, as his amanuensis, to the synod of Dort, and after his return, resumed his studies at Cambridge, and being elected scholar of the house, resided there until he took his degrees. When ordained, he preached first at Preston, near Chelmsford, then at Somerleyton in Suffolk, and lastly was called to Yarmouth, on the election of the township, but his principles being objected to by Dr. Harsnet, bishop of Norwich, he could only preach on the week days at a country village adjoining, whither the people of Yarmouth followed him, until the township applied to the king for his licence for Mr. Brinsley to preach in Yarmouth. This being granted by his majesty, he remained there until the restoration, when he was ejected with his numerous brethren, who refused the terms of conformity. Although a man of moderate sentiments, he appears to have been inflexible in the points which divided so large a body of clergymen from the church, and is said to have refused considerable preferment to induce him to remain in it. He is praised by his biographer for piety, and extensive learning in theology. He died Jan. 22, 1665. He wrote several treatises enumerated by Calamy, none of which, we believe, are now much known. He had a son, Robert, who was ejected from the university, and afterwards studied and took his degree of M. D. at Leyden, and practised at Yarmouth[1].

P. 647. *add to rectors of* Belton:

Rev. Charles Sandby, 1807.

Rev. J. Eddowes, 1810.

Rev. Francis Harris, vicar of Belton, died 1814.

P. 661. col. 1, l. 14. *for* earl of Leicester, *read* Winton.

P. 702. Mr. John Smith, of Newbold-Saucey, a worthy farmer and grazier, died in 1812.

P. 717. Mrs. Eliz.-Rose Jolliffe, wife of Hylton Jolliffe, M. P. for Petersham, died at Rakedale Jan. 13, 1809, aged 24. The remains of this very amiable young lady were interred on the 25th, in the family-vault at Bredon.

P. 747. Thomas Cheslyn, esq. of Diseworth, died Jan. 21, 1814, in his 78th year. He was the youngest and last surviving of 21 children of the late Robert and Cave Cheslyn, of Langley Priory, and father of the late high sheriff for Leicestershire.

P. 756. col. 1, l. 65. Mrs. Mary Lowdham died 1788, not 1778.

P. 779. Thomas Fisher, esq. several years owner of Caldicote-hall, co. Warwick, died at Castle Donington, aged 84, May 9, 1810.

Ibid. Mr. Charles Best died in 1810, at Donington Park Hall, aged 51. He was one of the oldest domesticks in Lord Moira's establishments; he attended him when Lord Rawdon, in the American War, and was with him when his Lordship distinguished himself so conspicuously; he was likewise taken prisoner with him by the Count de Grasse, when on their return. The Americans artfully endeavoured to have his Lordship delivered over to them, but the Count, being acquainted of the sacrifice they purposed committing, refused to acquiesce; and to that cause must we attribute the Earl's friendship to the unfortunate exiles of that country.

Ibid. Mrs. Penelope Hearson, late wife of William Hearson, gent. died at Castle Donington, Sept. 30, 1809. She supported herself with exemplary fortitude under a severe indisposition for 15 days, without any kind of nutriment, solid or liquid.

P. 782. l. 15. Rev. Joseph Collier died at Castle Donington in May 1807, in his 81st year.

Ibid. *add to vicars of* Castle Donington:

Rev. J. Dalby, 1807.

Ibid. The Rev. T. W. Paterson died at Castle Donington, in his 43d year, Aug. 18, 1812. He was for many years minister of the independent congregations of Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Bardon. The Gospel which he had faithfully preached was his support under a long and painful affliction; to his numerous family the loss is irreparable, and his virtues will long remain in the recollection of all who have been honoured with his friendship.

P. 844. Mr. Marriot, who for more than thirty years kept a house at Hathern for the reception of insane patients, died in 1814.

P. 858. Mrs. Clifford, relict of John Clifford, esq. of Kegworth, co. Leicester, died at Sileby, aged 74, Sept. 11, 1814.

P. 895. Robert Steevens, gent. died at Loughborough in his 94th year, Dec. 21, 1808, much respected by his friends as a truly honest man, and a chearful companion. He was the last surviving son of William Steevens, of Quorndon, gent. and uncle to the present Dr. Steevens, whose family have resided at Quorndon, and possessed a considerable property there, for near a century and a half. See the Quorndon Registers, vol. III. p. 102.

Ibid. Mr. John Farrow died at Loughborough, in his 69th year, December 23, 1809, much respected. He was one of Mr. Bakewell's earliest followers in the improvement of the breed of sheep, from whose original ideas he never departed.

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[1] Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary, vol. VII.

P. 895. Henry Cropper, esq. formerly an eminent attorney at Loughborough, died June 8, 1812, in his 80th year.

Ibid. John Burkitt, gent. died at Loughborough, at an advanced age, January 15, 1814.

Ibid. Mr. William Adams died at Loughborough, in his 70th year, Feb. 26, 1814. He was a very worthy, inoffensive man, who for many years carried on the profession of a bookseller with unblemished reputation.

P. 899. Nicholas Buckley, esq. of Normanton-hill, near Loughborough, one of the oldest and most eminent breeders of the new Leicestershire sheep, died June 20, 1814.

P. 901. Mr. Wyrley, in 1603, noticed the following epitaph on a tomb in the body of Loughborough church:

"Hic jacet Gilb'tus Wering, generosus, qui ob. 15 Febr. 1481."

P. 911. Mrs. Sarah Bennet, of Woodthorpe, died March 27, 1804, aged 70, of a cancer in her breast; having lived and died in the same house where her ancestors had resided for more than a century and a half; and, as was the then custom of the manor, only paying a new year's gift of a couple of fowls annually to the Herrick family for the house and land they occupied. She was hospitable, and of a cheerful disposition; had never travelled 20 miles from home; had a natural turn for poetry, and was fond of reading. Her way of life was very singular; and by strict œconomy she amassed a handsome property, which devolved to her nephew and nieces.

P. 954. The whole-sheet Pedigree of Babington, (with which I have been favoured by the Rev. Matthew-Drake Babington) given with this Volume, is to be inserted between pages 954 and 955 of Volume III.

P. 1029. *add to the* Chambers Pedigree: Rev. Charles Chambers, rector of South Kilworth, married Mary Peterson, and had issue: James-Peterson Chambers, Samuel, Maria, Judith-Martha, Charles-William, Catherine, Matilda, and Joseph-Thomas.

P. 1038. Dr. Gery, rector of Swebston and Stoney Stanton, and in the commission of the peace of Leicestershire, died, at an advanced age, August 9, 1722.

P. 1048. *add to note* [4]. The relict of Mr. John Throsby died at Leicester, Oct. 7, 1813.

P. 1051. The Rev. John Llwyd died at his rectory, Swithland, March 16, 1814, in his 77th year. He had been nearly 53 years rector.

P. 1073. My early and very kind Patron the late Bishop Hurd, died May 28, 1808; and I have since endeavoured to do justice to his memory in another publication: see full particulars of his Life and Writings, in the "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century," article HURD, General Index, vol. VII.

P. 1096. col. 2, l. 6 from bottom, Sir Charles Grave Hudson married, secondly, Jan. 13, 1806, the eldest daughter of the late Peter Holford, esq. one of the Masters in Chancery, with 50,000*l.*; and died at his seat at Wanlip, in his 84th year, Oct. 24, 1813.

P. 1098. l. ult. Rev. Robert Burnaby, LL. B. rector of Wanlip, died April 2, 1807. He was in the commission of the peace for the county of Leicester.

Add to rectors of Wanlip: Rev. John Anderson, 1807.—He died Feb. 3, 1813, at Wanlip, after a long and afflicting illness, aged 59. He was presented to the rectory of that parish 1807, vicar of St. Nicholas, Leicester, and chaplain to the County-gaol. He was a sound and orthodox minister of the Church of England, both with respect to its discipline and doctrine; and distinguished himself, throughout life, by his Christian benevolence and amiable attention to the charities of domestic life; his good-nature, and unoffending and unassuming manners, having endeared him to all to whom his modest merit was known.

Rev. Henry Barnes, of Dunchurch, 1813.

P. 1126. William Averne, gent. a liberal benefactor to the poor, died at Thringston in 1814.

P. 1127. l. 1. *for* Staple*ford*, *read* Staple*ton*.

P. 1138. col. 1, l. 33. *for* earl of Shaftesbury, *read* Shrewsbury.

P. 1148. Mrs. Anne Mason died at Ipswich, Jan. 10, 1806, aged 73.

Ibid. Emma-Mason Morris was married June 2, 1808, to the Rev. Thomas Leigh, M. A. rector of St. Magnus, London Bridge, and of Wickham Bishop, Essex.

APPENDIX. P. 69. col. 2, l. 32. *for* Leesthorpe, *read* Stapleford.

Ib. l. 34. *for* Stapleford, *read* Staunton Harold.

P. 70. col. 3. *read* Grey, lady Katharine, 673.

P. 71. col. 2. *read* Hurd, Bp. 1059.—Mershden, John de, 1059.—Palmer of Wanlip, pedigree, 1101. Roby pedigree, 784.—Shuttlewood, John, 938.—Staunton pedigree, 704.

VOLUME IV.

GUTHLAXTON HUNDRED.

I have great pleasure in being able to introduce, as a **Frontispiece** to **Guthlaxton** Hundred, an excellent Portrait of my very kind and much-respected Friend, **Richard Farmer**, D. D. Master of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and Principal Librarian of that University; painted by G. Romney, at the request of the College; and engraved by J. Jones.—See a memoir of him in vol. IV. p. 943.

P. 31. Rev. Thomas Manners died in the New Road, Mary-le-bonne, in 1812. He was rector of Ayleston and Willoughby, co. Lincoln, second son of the late Lord William Manners, and uncle to the present Sir William Manners, bart. He was B.A. of Merton-college, Oxford; was presented by the Duke of Rutland in 1755 to the Rectory of Ayleston; and in 1760 took the degree of B. C. L. to enable him to hold (by dispensation) the rectory of Silk Willoughby. He had held Ayleston more than 57 years, and Willoughby more than 52.

P. 61. The Rev. Thomas Greaves died Aug. 21, 1806, in his 71st year. He was rector of Broughton-Astley, and in the commission of the peace for the county of Leicester; a tender husband, kind father, good master, an upright magistrate, and much regretted.—His relict died at Cossington, aged 75, Nov. 25, 1811.

P. 63. Epitaphs in Sutton meeting-house yard:

"Rev. Robert Gilbert, pastor of Sutton, died Dec. 17, 1742, in his 27th year."

"Rev. Clayton-Mordaunt Cracherode, pastor of Sutton, died Nov. 22, 1807, aged 49."

These Epitaphs are given at length in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXI. p. 424.

P. 64. Thomas Horneby, exonerated of an accompt of the outgoings and profits of the king's rent called *Princecourt*, to the amount of four marks a year and upwards, 3 Hen. IV.[1]

P. 79. Pedigree of Caldecote, last descent, *for* Rev. William Damer, *read* Rev. Thomas James, D. D.

P. 103. Mrs. Sarah Wells, widow, died at Little Claybrook, in 1814, aged 92.

P. 104. Thomas-Edward Dicey, of Claybrook-hall, was married, Nov. 10, 1814, to Anne-Mary, youngest daughter of James Stephen, esq. M. P.

P. 105. Mr. Thomas Blockley, sen. a respectable farmer and grazier, died at Great Claybrook, in 1814, in his 76th year.

P. 119. Richard Warner, esq. of Ullesthorpe, died in June 1804. He possessed a very superior understanding, well cultivated by an extensive and judicious course of reading, together with strict integrity of heart, a disposition truly amiable, and all the graces of the Christian life. For many years he devoted the leisure hours of Sunday to the instruction of poor children in Scriptural knowledge; and his active benevolence was conspicuous on all occasions; with which his truly Christian faith enabled him to meet death without dismay, after sustaining a lingering illness with exemplary fortitude.

P. 124. col. 2. Jonathan Grundy, esq. eldest son of the late Jonathan Grundy, of Wigston Parva, died October 29, 1803, aged 59, at the Lightwoods, co. Stafford.

P. 150. Rev. Robert Marriott, LL. D. rector of Cottesbach 1767, and of Gilmorton 1787, died at Cottesbach, aged 67, July 18, 1808.

Ibid. *after* Pedigree of Bent, *read* See p. 144.

P. 154. To the intended Cardinal college at Oxford, it was proposed to impropriate the parsonages of Dunton Basset, Foston, Scalford, and Rakedale[2].

P. 172. "*May* 7th, 1651.

"Fosston.—Whereas this Committee is certified that the living of Fosston, in the County of Leicester, is not worth aboue fifty pounds a yeare, and Mr. Charles Asforby, Minister there, having approued himselfe to this Committee, It is ordered by this Committee, that the yearely sume of thirty poundes be graunted by the Trustees to the said Mr. Asforby, for increase of his mainteñnce, to comence from the 25th of March last. And the Trustees for mainteñnce of Ministers are to pay the same accordingly, out of the accruing rents and revenues in them vested. "HUM. EDWARDES. THO. CHALONER.
EDM. ASHE. AUG. SKYNNER[3]."
M. OLDSWORTH.

Ibid. col. 2, l. 19. *correct thus*: The present value in the King's books of the rectory of Foston is 14*l.* 2*s.* 3½*d.*

P. 194. *add to the rectors of* Gilmorton: Rev. John Brewin, 1808, *vice* Marriott, deceased.

P. 206. Joseph Thomas Chambers, midshipman R. N. and youngest son of Rev. Charles Chambers of S. Kilworth, died Oct. 21, 1812, aged 16.

P. 206. James Harryman Holmes, esq. captain in the Leicestershire Militia, son of the Rev. Mr. Holmes, of Normanton, Notts, died at Woburn, on his route from his regiment into Leicestershire, May 7, 1810. He had lately married the eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Chambers.

P. 210. I am indebted to the Rev. Mr. Ridge, for the following "Extracts from the Churchwardens Accompt Book, for Kimcote and Walton;" in the possession of Mr. J. Lucas, surgeon, of Kimcote, who is of a very old family resident there:

For the year 1606.—Thomas Cave for the rector, and John Sturges for the parish, churchwardens.

In Thomas Cave's Accompt:	£.	s.	d.
For bread and wine for the communions	0	6	2
For repairing the church, mending the seats, &c. various items.			
In John Sturges' accompt—the same year:			
For bread and wine, the 12th of August	0	2	1
For bread and wine for the communion	0	1	4
For mending the church gate - - -	0	0	6
To Lane, for mending the fore bell -	0	2	0
To Lane the carpenter, in parte of payment, for mending the seats, &c.	0	3	6
To exhibiting the copy of the Register	0	1	0
For a book bought at Leicester - - -	0	2	0
For paving the church - - - - -	0	1	10
For tiles for the same work - - - -	0	3	0
For the communion, Jan. 4 - - - -	0	2	7
For the communion, March 29 - - -	0	2	8
1607. Thos. Elliott and Thos. Coton, churchwardens,			
In the accompt of Thomas Coton:			
Various items for timber, &c. for the church.			
For wine for the communion - - -	0	2	0
For wine at another communion - -	0	2	0
For bread and wine at Easter - - -	0	2	7
In the accompt of Thos. Elliott, for the same year:			
For lead for the North isle of the church	8	3	4
For the communion at Easter - - -	0	4	4
1608. Thos. Cooke and Thos. Tod, churchwardens.			
In the accompt of Thomas Cooke:			
For bread and wine for one communion	0	4	5
For another communion - - - - -	0	4	6
Paid for the pewter flagon - - - -	0	8	2
Give for bread and wine, for Knaptoft	0	2	0
For the communion at Easter - - -	0	9	0
Various items for repairs of the church, &c.			
In the accompts of Thomas Tod:			
For bread and wine at one communion	0	5	5

Memorandum. That (beside diverse of Knaptoft Fee, as appeareth upon the aforewritten accompt of Thomas Cooke) there remain due to the parish, and yet are unpaid, and are to be collected by the churchwardens succeeding, to the parishe's use, these sums following:

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[1] Trin. Rec. 3 Hen. IV. Rot. II.

[2] Strype, Eccl. Mem. I. Append. p. 87.

[3] "Acts of the Commitee for Plundered Ministers," in Sion College-Library.

First, for the two levies aforesaid, due by Richard Burdett	0	4	8
Item, the half-year's rent of the year 1608, for Sweetlad's house	0	1	3
Item, the year's rent of anno 1608, for Hardiman's house	0	2	6
And of Thomas Cooke upon his account as aforesaid	0	0	1¼

1609. Thos. Hall and Foulke Button, churchwardens.

In the accompt of Foulke Button:

Paid for bread and wine at the communion after Midsummer	0	2	6
For the communion after Christmas	0	3	4

In the accompt of Thomas Hall:

For the communion for Michaelmas	0	3	7
For the communion for Palm Sunday	0	3	8
Provision for communion, Easter-day	0	5	10

Memorandum. That the rent of the church-meddow in the year 1610 was collected by Valentine Blockley, by the permission of Richard Putt and of Robert Dash, being then churchwardens, and the same rent of 40*s*. was bestowed in scouring and cleansing the brook there, and by him to be accounted for at the pleasure of the parishioners.

1610. Rich. Putt and Robt. Dash, churchwardens.

In the accompt of Robert Dash:

Item, for the communion on Palm Sunday	0	2	8

In the accompt of Richard Putt:

Item, for the communion, July 29	0	3	7
Item, for the communion, Sept. 30	0	4	3
Item, for the communion, Dec. 29	0	4	2
Item, for the communion at Easter	0	6	11

1611 and 1612. William Wolfe and Henry Hartshorne, churchwardens.

Anno 1612, Aug. 13. An action was commenced, by consent of the parishioners, by William Wolfe and Henry Harteshorne, then churchwardens, by way of presentment at the Lord Bishop's visitation then held at Harborowe, against Robert Wormlaughton, of Walton, refusing to pay the levies at that time challenged by the said churchwardens, so many of them as were then due; to which presentment he pleading himself not bound to pay them; the said churchwardens averred the presentment, and thereupon proceeded in the tryal of that action. The account of the charges of which suit hereafter followeth.

To all Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Constables, and other his Majesty's Officers, to whom it may apply:

Forasmuch as complaint hath been made unto us, that this Sunday morning, being the 7th of this instant November, about one of the clock, his Majesty's packet of letters was intercepted, and forcibly taken from the postboy, by four horsemen, in scarlet coloured coates or cloakes, having pistols by their sides, and some of these horses being gray, and bay coloured, which was done and executed between Stone and Lichfield, to the great prejudice of his Majesty's affairs in these unquiet times in Ireland. These are, in his Majesty's name, straitly to charge and command you, and every of you, that forthwith you cause diligent search to be made for the offenders aforesaid; that you stay, and cause to be examined, all suspicious persons, and that you be careful to send this hue and cry up and down, and especially towards Tamworth, and so Eastward forward, that his Majesty and the State may perceive that the service of the K. and the Commonwealth is not neglected. Thereof fail not at your peril. Given under the hands and seals of the said City of Lichfield, this seventh day of November, 1641.

To Whittington.
Tamworth. JOHN BARNES, bailiff.
(L. S.) Polesworth. RICH. DYOT.
Grindon.
Hinkley. And so forward. (L. S.)

This hue and cry was brought to Kimcott by Tho. Dun, of Morton, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 20, about 7 o'clock; and presently it was sent to Thorp, by Richard Dash, and search made diligently.

The Protestation ordered in Parliament, 5^{to} Maii, 1641, was taken and subscribed in the parish church of Kimcott, on Sunday the 12th of September, 1641, according to the directions therewith published, by those whose names are underwritten.

Georgius Teonge, rector ibidem.

[Signed also by 52 of his neighbours.]

These Protestations were taken: G. Teonge, rector ibi.
Thom. Button; Edward Marsden; Richard Dash.

P. 211. Rev. John Wootton died at Kimcote, Oct. 12, 1810, aged 64. He was formerly master of the Grammar School at Tuxford, Notts. and curate of Kimcote.

Ibid. The Rev. Robert Miller, B. C. L. rector of Kimcote, died Nov. 14, 1810, in his 72d year. He was also vicar of St. Nicholas, Warwick, and chaplain to the earl of Warwick.

P. 223. *In the memoir of* Bp. Watson, l. 12, *add*, F. R. S. 1769.

P. 230. col. 1, l. 31. *for* Mary Noone, &c. *read* Anne Noone, widow, daughter of John Burdett, died Sept. 26. 1717, aged 84.

P. 238. " *Novemb.* 13, 1650.

" Knyghton.—Whereas the Committee for Plundered Ministers have formerly graunted unto Mr. John Dutton, Minister of Knighton, in com. Lecester, the yearely sume of five and twenty pounds reserved to the Prebendary of Lincolne out of the impropriate rectory of Knighton aforesaid, for the increase of his maintenance, this Committee being certified by Justices of Peace that the said living is worth but five pounds *per annum*, and the said Mr. Dutton having approved himselfe to this Committee by good certificats from approved Ministers, to be a man deserving the same; It is ordered by this Committee, and they doe thinke fitt to continue the same augmentacon unto the said Mr. Dutton. And the Trustees for maintenance of Ministers are to allow and pay the said sume to the said Mr. Dutton yearely, out of the rents and profitts of the said rectory as it shal be due and payable, provided that such sumes of money as are due and payable out of the said rectory, and the said rectorie stands charged with, for pious and charitable uses, be first paid.

FRANCIS ROUS [1]."

P. 243. The Rev. George Mason, upwards of forty years rector of Leire, died there in January 1808, in his 76th year.

P. 245. Lady Grantham, who is erroneously stated to have died in 1788, is still alive.

Ibid. Elizabeth, 7th countess of Kent, died 1651.

P. 260. col. 1. Mr. Robert-Bell Wheeler, of Old Town, Stratford upon Avon, will accept my best acknowledgments, for a transcript with which he has favoured me, of the Certificate of Chantries in the Counties of Warwick and Leicester, from an original Survey which he possesses, and which probably belonged formerly to the Augmentation-office, where there is now no copy of it among the Records. The whole of it is, however, already interspersed in the various parishes, described in these Volumes, from a transcript made by the Rev. Samuel Carte early in the Eighteenth Century, and said by him to be then in the Augmentation-office.

P. 265. The Honourable and now Very Reverend Henry Ryder obtained a Canonry of Windsor in 1808; and in 1812 the Deanery of Wells; and has frequently distinguished himself as an animated Preacher on public occasions.

P. 325. Mr. John Waldron, grazier, died at Oadby, aged 80, January 28, 1814. See a character of him in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. LXXXIV. part i. p. 301.

P. 334. Anne Jervis, relict of the late Rev. W. Jervis of Lutterworth, and mother of Charles Jervis, esq. of Stoney Stanton, and of Hinckley, died at Stanton Oct. 21, 1814.

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[1] " Acts of the Committee for Plundered Ministers," in Sion College Library.

P. 340. Rev. Edward Sherrier, minister of Shawell, died March 3, 1731.

P. 341. col. 1, l. 4 from bottom, *Add to the Account of Sir Edward Leigh's Books:*

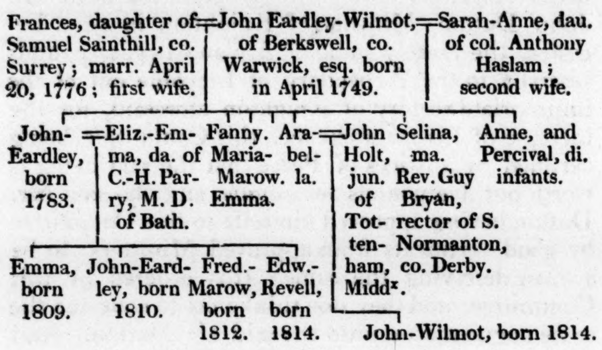
"6. The Saints encouragement in evil times; or, observations concerning the Martyrs in general. London, 1648, 51," 8vo.

P. 344. To the children of sir Robert Wilmot, of Chaddesden, bart. *add*, Robert-Roberts, born 1799; Henry-Sacheverell, born 1801; Richard-Coke, born 1802; Maria; Mead; John; Willett; and Edmund.

Ibid. Edward-Sacheverell Wilmot, rector of Langley, co. Derby, was educated at Rugby school, from whence he was removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, 1784, where he took the degree of B. A. 1788; M. A. 1791. He died in 1809.

Ibid. Julia, the first wife of sir Robert Wilmot, of Osbaston, died in 1788. By this lady the baronet had issue two sons and a daughter; Robert (who married Anne Horton, and has two sons and a daughter); William; and Elizabeth.—By the second lady sir Robert has Mary-Anne; Charles-Foley; and other children.

Ibid. My benevolent and highly-esteemed friend John Wilmot, esq. having taken the name of *Eardley*, by royal license, in 1811; I shall briefly enumerate his descendants:


Frances, daughter of Samuel Sainthill, co. Surrey; marr. April 20, 1776; first wife.
John Eardley-Wilmot, of Berkswell, co. Warwick, esq. born in April 1749.
Sarah-Anne, dau. of col. Anthony Haslam; second wife.
John-Eardley, born 1783.
Eliz.-Emma, da. of C.-H. Parry, M. D. of Bath.
Fanny. Maria-Marow. Emma.
Arabella.
John Holt, jun. of Tottenham, Middx.
Selina, ma. Rev. Guy Bryan, rector of S. Normanton, co. Derby.
Anne, and Percival, di. infants.
Emma, born 1809.
John-Eardley, born 1810.
Fred.-Marow, born 1812.
Edw.-Revell, born 1814.
John-Wilmot, born 1814.

Ibid. Gen. Blomefield (now sir Thomas Blomefield, bart.) has a son, William-Thomas, born Mar. 6, 1791.

P. 378. col. 1, l. 29. Fig. 4. Or, three chevrons Gules, are the arms of Clare earl of Gloucester.

P. 382. Thomas Irvin, gent. died at Great Wigston, in his 87th year, Jan. 13, 1814.

P. 383. Rev. James Pigott died at Great Wigston, Dec. 28, 1812, aged 74. He was educated in the Grammar-school of Christ's Hospital, London, and at Pembroke-college, Cambridge; B. A. 1758; M. A. 1761; in which year he was presented by the Governors of Christ's Hospital to the vicarage of Great Wigston (which he held for more than half a century). He published one Sermon, intituled, "The Age of Methuselah, and the House of Mourning, Gen. v. 27, 1762," 4to; and was presented in 1769 to the vicarage of St. Nicholas in Leicester, which he resigned in 1778. He was also elected head-master of the free-grammar-school at Leicester in 1769, which he resigned in 1799.—His first wife died at Aldershot-lodge, Surrey, Oct. 17, 1809, aged 61.—His son-in-law, John-Freestone Wilson, esq. son of Mr. Wilson, of Doughty-street, London, died at Leicester, in the prime of life, May 15, 1810.

Ibid. *add to the rectors of* Great Wigston: Rev. W. H. Walker, B. A. 1813.

Ibid. note[8], *for* M. A. 1578, *read* 1758.

P. 393. H. N. Gamble, esq. died in 1814, at Willoughby Waterless.

P. 394. The third volume of the new edition of Hutchins's "History of Dorsetshire" enables me to make the following additions to the Pedigree of Fielding: Sarah, wife of lieut. Edmund Fielding, was buried at East Stour, co. Dorset, April 18, 1718. —*Correct the account of the children of* lieut. Edmund and Sarah Fielding thus: Henry Fielding, the Novelist, was born in 1707.—Sarah was born Nov. 8, and baptized Nov. 23, 1710, at East Stour.—Anne, born June 1, bapt. June 22, 1713; buried at East Stour Aug. 6, 1716.—Beatrice, bapt. July 29, 1714.—Edmund, bapt. April 22, 1716.

P. 396. col. 2, l. 7. *read* P. 107.

P. 402. James Hall, esq. died in Bloomsbury place, July 14, 1809, in his 40th year. He was surveyor to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and to the Sun Fire-office, &c. &c.; a gentleman of the most amiable manners, and of great professional abilities. He was the third (and last surviving) son of Henry Hall, esq. who for many years was Principal Clerk to the Commissioners of Sewers, Lamps, and Pavements for the City of London, and also Surveyor to the Sun Fire office. He was of an antient family, long seated at Asfordby in Leicestershire, and collaterally related to the pious and learned Bishop Hall.

P. 416. col. 2, l. 46. *for* P. 1110, *read* P. 1120.

P. 423. *read* Belgrave of Preston pedigree, 207. —Gore pedigree, 128.—Hutchinson, Dr. Charles, memoirs of, 134.—*For* James, Charles, *read* Jenner, Charles.—Jenner, C. memoirs of, 135.—Maidwell, John, memoirs of, 134.—Mason, Maydwell, epitaph, 400.

SPARKENHOE HUNDRED.

It is with the utmost pleasure that I present to my Readers, as a **FRONTISPIECE** to this **HUNDRED**, a Portrait of the noble Owner of Bradgate Park, the inheritor of the antient Barony of Groby, the friend of human-kind—the benevolent and noble Peer, **GEORGE-HARRY GREY**, Earl of Stamford and Warrington, &c. &c. from a Plate inscribed to his Lordship's virtues by the **ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY OF LONDON**; an Institution sacred to Philanthropy, and of which this noble Earl has for many years been the highly-valued President. The Portrait is copied from a mezzotinto after a Painting by Romney.

Part II. P. viii. col. 1, l. 12. *for* Coleman, Henry, esq. Leicester, *read* Market Harborough.

Ibid. *add to* Subscribers:

Brydges, Sir Samuel Egerton, Bart. K. J. M. P.
Bagster, Mr. Samuel, Bookseller, Strand.
Haggard, William-Henry, esq. Park-st. Westminst.
Lisle, Rev. Dr.
Long, Edward-Beeston, esq. Hampton Lodge, near Farnham.
Power, John, esq. Atherstone.
Ray, Robert, esq. F. S. A. Gower-street.

P. 418. col. 1. l. 53. Mrs. Frances Charnock died at Bath, December 3, 1808; and her husband, John Charnock, esq. July 16, 1809, aged 87.

P. 425. l. 4. It is here stated, on the (generally accurate) authority of the Rev. S. Carte, "that the High Sheriff of Leicestershire pays annually to the earl of Stamford 10*l.* for licence to come into the Hundred of Sparkenhoe, to execute any part of his office." On this a professional gentleman at Leicester, of great respectability, says, "No such payment is made, or was, I believe, ever before heard of; I have served the office of under-sheriff myself, and seen it executed several times; and have also inquired of most of the practisers here who have served it; and all say the same thing. What could give rise to the idea I cannot conceive, unless by some blunder respecting a payment made by the Sheriff to the Steward of the Honor of Leicester, for the liberty of executing process within the *Duchy of Lancaster*, which, you know, includes or extends over considerable portions of the County, and I believe, more or less, all the Hundreds; which payment used to be 8*l.* till lately, when it was raised to, I believe, about 20*l.* If you can devise any means of rectifying this mistake, I, and all I have talked with, hope and trust you will; as otherwise it may possibly some time or other produce mischief, besides, at all events, now operating against the credit of the work itself; to preserve which there is no one of your subscribers more anxious than,

Yours, &c. C. LOWDHAM."

P. 441. note[5], *for* "Middleton Cheyney, *Bucks*," *read* "Middleton Cheney, *Northamptonshire*."

Ibid. It may be worth referring the reader to what Mr. Whiston says, in his Memoirs of his Life and Writings, p. 17, of the School which Sir John Moore erected at Appleby, near Norton, Leicestershire,

shire, and of what *his* Father contributed toward bringing it about.

P. 443. Pedigree of Moore.—George Moore, esq. of Appleby, died June 11, 1813, aged 71.

Ibid. Susan, wife of George Moore, jun. and only daughter of John Drummond, esq. died at Snareston Lodge, after a few days' illness, in her 21st year,* April 7, 1813.

Ibid. Rev. John Moore died at Appleby, Dec. 26, 1814, aged 66. He was of most engaging manners and most benevolent mind. He lived almost adored by the poor, beloved by his friends, and respected by all: correct in his religious faith, and exact in its duties, his piety was practical, and the first wish of his heart was to make mankind better and happier. The loss of no private individual can be more deeply felt or more sincerely lamented.

P. 453. Martha, youngest daughter of sir Edward Cradock Hartopp, bart. died July 8, 1812; and was buried at Aston Flamvile, on the 15th.

P. 466. Mr. Jonah Clarke, a very worthy man, died at Burbach, aged 85, in 1805. See a character of him in Gent. Mag. LXXV. 188.

P. 475. Pedigree of ONEBY, of Barwell, continued.

Judith Chester, died before 1709; first wife. = Robert Oneby, born 1665; died Feb. 1, 1720-1; married, secondly, Susannah Webb, who died July 2, 1743; leaving one son, Robert Oneby, of Lowdham, who died June 16, 1753.

1. Elizabeth, living 1719; married Robert Ryder, of Nuneaton, died s. p.
2. Robert, born 1690;
3. John, born 1695;
4. Mary, born 1696;
6. Mary, born 1698;
7. Mary, born 1699; } all died young.

5. Anthony Oneby, born 1697; died intestate, in September 1727. = Jane Major, administered to her husband's effects, Nov. 7, 1727; died in 1767.

1. Susannah, born 1724; will made July 14, proved Aug. 1, 1772. She devised one moiety of her freeholds to her sister, the other to the relations of her mother: but, not having passed a fine, her intentions were defeated, and her sister succeeded as heir at law.
3. Jane, born 1727; married, Aug. 16, 1749, to Wm. Frith; 2dly, 17.., to John Ailway, of Watford, surgeon (whose will was proved May 13, 1793). She died Oct. 6, 1812; and devised the manor of Barwell, and her other estates there, to Charles Kilby, of Watford, M. D.
2. Robert Oneby, born Feb. 24, 1725; died 1726.

P. 477. Mr. T. Bonsar, of Barwell, late of Coates, breeder, whose integrity and private judgment had made him greatly respected, died at his sister's at Broughton Sulney, in 1814, aged 76.

P. 478. note [6], *for* B. A. 1774, *read* 1747.—Note [9], *for* He was of New College, Oxford, M. A. 1773, *read* Rev. Simon Adams was of All Souls College, B. C. L. July 8, 1752.

P. 489. l. 2. *for* Deeds from the Chartulary of Coventry *Abbey*, read *Priory*. The "Abbatia" of Domesday Book led to the error.

P. 500. l. 2. Anthony Blackwall is said to have died 1726; but in p. 510, he died April 8, 1730. The latter is right, for he did not resign Clapham till June 1729.

P. 502. Mr. Wyrley in 1603 noticed the following epitaph at Bosworth:

"Hic jacet Maria Blount, quondam uxor Walteri Blount de Blount's Hall in com. Staff. filia et hæres Joh'is Sutton de Osbaston in com. Leic. arm. quæ quidem Maria ob. 11° Maii a° d'ni . . . . ."

P. 507. Pedigree of Dixie, last descent: Sir Beaumont Dixie, bart. died at Market Bosworth July 20, 1814, being only a few days arrived from France, where he had been a prisoner many years, having been brought up in the Royal Navy.

Ibid. Mrs. Margaret Dixie, relict of the late Rev. Beaumont Dixie, of St. Peter's, Derby, died July 11, 1810, in the presence of six of her children. On the 18th she was attended to the grave by two sons, four daughters, and eight grand-children.

P. 546. Mr. John Swinfen, father of the late Mr. John Swinfen of Leicester, died at Market Bosworth, in his 80th year, Feb. 12, 1810.

P. 554. col. 2, l. 19 from the bottom. Having requested Mr. Hutton's permission to re-publish his interesting Account of the Battle of Bosworth Field, illustrated by some Engravings from the "History of Leicestershire;" and having asked whether he had any additions to make; my venerable Friend, in a very kind Answer, says,

"I paid a visit in July 1807 to Bosworth Field; but found so great an alteration since I saw it in 1788, that I was totally lost. The manor had been inclosed; the fences were grown up; and my prospect impeded. King Richard's Well, which figures in our Histories, was nearly obliterated; the swamp where he fell become firm land; and the rivulet proceeding from it, lost in an under-drain; so that future inspection is cut off. I wished to sleep in the room, at the Three Tuns, in Atherstone, that was the last in which Henry the Seventh slept prior to the battle; but was not permitted."

In a subsequent Letter, he adds,

"I have no other remarks to make upon my last visit to Bosworth Field, than those already communicated to you, but am pleased with your Additions to it. I cannot tell by what mistake the wood came to be 4 or 500 acres (see p. 554.): nor can I now call to mind what I conjectured it to be; so make it 4 or 5 acres, or any other number you may think more correct."

Thus far the original Historian of Bosworth Field; whose apprehensions, however, that the famous Well where Richard quenched his thirst will sink into oblivion, I am happy to observe, are totally done away, by the recent exertions of my profoundly-learned Friend, the Rev. Dr. Parr; by whose indefatigability, intelligence, and erudition, the site of this memorable spot will be handed down to the latest posterity.

In a Letter dated "Hatton, Sept. 13, 1813," which I here use by his express permission, Dr. Parr says,

"As to Bosworth Field, six or seven years ago I explored it, and I found Dick's Well, out of which the tradition is that Richard drank during the Battle. It was in dirty, mossy ground, and seemed to me in danger of being destroyed by the cattle. I therefore bestirred myself to have it preserved, and to ascertain the owner. The Bishop of Down spoke to the Archbishop of Armagh, who said that the ground was not his. I then found it not to be Mrs. Pochin's. Last year I traced it to a person to whom it had been bequeathed by Dr. Taylor, formerly Rector of Bosworth. I went to the spot, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Lynes, of Kirkby-Malory. The grounds had been drained. We dug in two or three places without effect. I then applied to a neighbouring Farmer, a good intelligent fellow. He told me his family had drawn water from it for six or seven years, and that he would conduct me to the very place. I desired him to describe the signs. He said, there were some large stones, and some square wood, which went round the Well at the top. We dug, and found things as he had described them; and, having ascertained the very spot, we rolled in the stones, and covered them with earth. Now Lord Wentworth, and some other Gentlemen, mean to fence the place with some strong stones, and to put a large stone over it with the following inscription; and you may tell the story if you please.

S. PARR."

AQUA . EX . HOC . PVTEO . HAVSTA
SITIM . SEDAVIT
RICARDVS . TERTIVS . REX . ANGLIAE
CUM . HENRICO . COMITE . DE . RICHMONDIA
ACERRIME . ATQUE . INFENSISSIME . PRAELIANS
ET . VITA . PARITER . AC . SCEPTRO
ANTE . NOCTEM . CARITVRVS
II . KAL. SEPT . A . D . MCCCCLXXXV.

P. 557. Of a Halberd or Pike supposed from Bosworth Field, see hereafter, p. 149.

P. 568. In pedigree of Ruding, notes, col. 1, l. 3. *after* "and in this county they do not appear in the Heralds' Books," "*should follow* "until the time of Henry VIII."

Ibid. col. 2, l. 7. *read* "Watercrofte."

P. 569. Mrs. Sarah Ruding, daughter of Rogers Ruding and Anne Skrymsher, died at Warwick June 14, 1813, in her 67th year, deeply lamented by all who knew her. To the poor of Warwick and its vicinity, she was eminently kind and charitable.

Ibid. The Rev. Rogers Ruding, in 1812, circulated "Proposals for publishing by Subscription, Annals of the Coinage of Britain and its Dependencies; from the earliest Period of authentic History, to the End of the Fiftieth Year of His present Majesty, King George III.

"That the Art of Coinage," he says, "in this Kingdom, has long been extremely defective, hardly requires any proof. The barbarity of the workmanship is evident, from the slightest inspection: and the constant disappearance of the Money, in a short time after it has been issued from the Mint, irrefragably proves, that the principles on which it is constructed are not less imperfect in the execution. To trace the progress of the Errors in our Coinage, from the earliest times down to the present, and to offer to the consideration of the Publick a theory less liable to objection than that which has hitherto been acted upon, are the main objects of this work, which will form Three Volumes in Quarto, of which only 300 Copies will be printed. On account of the limited number, the price will be Ten Guineas for the common Paper, and Fifteen for the large, of which no more will be printed than are subscribed for."

For the illustration and embellishment of these Volumes, the Society of Antiquaries have permitted the Plates of Mr. Folkes's Work on Coins to be used. I heartily wish success to a work of such sterling merit; and shall only observe, that the Publick at large have to regret that worth and talents like those of Mr. Ruding should be confined to the precincts of a small sequestered village.

P. 574. *add to note* [8]. "June 2, 1668. Whereas William Barton, of Leicester, hath promised very suddenly to tender the Amendments of his Psalms to the view and perusal of the Company, in such manner and form as he will thereby be concluded, so as to make no further alteration of them, and thereupon has moved the Table, to furnish him with ten pounds, for his present occasions, upon his bill, under his hand and seal, for repayment thereof within three months:—Ordered, that the said Mr. Barton shall have the said sum of ten pounds lent unto him by this Company for three months, according to his desire."—Court Books, D. 140. a.

P. 605. Mr. Richard Garner, of Elmesthorpe, a person of very extraordinary bulk, died December 11, 1813, aged 73, and was buried at Barwell.

P. 614. *add to rectors of* Glenfield: Rev. George Winstanley, 1813.

P. 628. Mrs. Heygate, relict of Thomas Heygate, esq. of Husbands Bosworth, died Sept. 19, 1807.

P. *633. See a continuation of one branch of the Ferrers, from Edward Ferrers of Groby (a younger son of William lord Ferrers of Groby, who died in 1445), in Clutterbuck's "History of Hertfordshire," vol. I. p. 360.

P. 676. col. 1, l. 28. Thomas Sansome, esq. married, in November 1814, the relict of the late William Brown, esq. of Hinckley.

P. 677. June 12, 1806, Dr. Tomline, the Bishop of the Diocese, confirmed in the parish church of Hinckley 566 persons.

P. 685. *June* 13th, 1651.

"Hinkley.—Whereas this Committee is certified that the living of Hinkley, in the county of Leicester, is worth but 20*l*. a yeare, by reason whereof they are destitute of a minister: It is ordered by this Committee, that the yearly sume of fifty pounds be graunted by the Trustees for maintenance of Ministers, to such a godly and able preacher as shall be appointed to officiate there, and be approued by this Committee, for increase of his maintenance, to commence from the 25th of March last, which the said Trustees are to pay accordingly out of the accrewing rents and revenues in them vested.

Jo. Bourchier. Rob. Brewster.
Nathaniel Hallowes. M. Oldisworth."
Tho. Lister.

"*March* 24th, 1651-2.

"Hinkley.—Whereas this Committee, the 13th of June last, directed the Trustees for maintenance of Ministers to graunt and pay for an augmentacon to such godly and able preacher as should officiate in the church of Hinkley, in the county of Leicester, the yearly sume of fifty pounds: It is now ordered by this Committee that the said augmentacon be paid to Mr. Thomas Eyre, minister there, to commence from the 29th of Sept. last: And the said Trustees are to continue payment thereof from time to time out of the accrewing rents and revenues in them vested.

James Chaloner. R. Aldworth.
R. Brewster. Rich. Darley [1]."
Gilbert Millington.

P. 687. Mr. Luke Wright, of Hinckley, died Jan. 5, 1811, aged 63. He formerly took a very active part in instructing the Church choir; and though by no means eminent as a performer, knew well the theory of musick. As a composer he was not below mediocrity; he never published any of his productions, yet they seldom failed, when performed, to give satisfaction to an audience. His anthems, as well as his other pieces, are written strictly according to the rules of composition, and evidently prove, that he possessed ingenuity and fertility of imagination.

P. 687. Mr. Nathaniel Kemp, of Hinckley, died Jan. 15, 1811, in his 92d year. He was baptized Dec. 22, 1719, by the Rev. William Bilby, of the Presbyterian persuasion of that place, before the present meeting-house was built.

Ibid. Mr. John Shipman, of Hinckley, died March 9, 1812, in his 80th year; a man of the most active benevolence.

Ibid. Mr. Thomas Baldwin died at Hinckley Jan. 27, 1813. He was well known by the appellation of "The Old Doctor," on account of his skill in that virulent pest of humanity, the small-pox; many thousands having been inoculated by him, in the course of the last thirty years, with unexampled success; till on the introduction of the Jennerian system, which in a great measure superseding his former practice, his intelligent mind, after duly investigating the subject, led him to adopt the Vaccine mode, in which he shone equally conspicuous. Few men can boast of that equanimity of temper which he possessed; no change of circumstances or situation appeared to elate or to distress him. His mind was comprehensive, his memory retentive, and, by his coolness and deliberation in argument, but few excelled him. He was a great politician, having been a reader of diurnal prints for upwards of half a century. The principles which he uniformly avowed and supported, were of the old Whig school: he used frequently to observe, "that our excellent Constitution, in its pristine purity, was one of the greatest efforts of human ingenuity." He also distinguished himself on several other occasions; and in 1776 published a poem on the rise, progress, and present state of the ingenious art of frame-work-knitting, as mentioned in vol. I. p. 621.

P. 687. Mr. Matthew Bloxam, an eminent surgeon and apothecary, of Hinckley, died April 15, 1814, aged 70. He had been long in a very extensive practice, and much celebrated as a successful accoucheur in that neighbourhood. His disposition was open and honest. Such a man could have no real enemies, and he had many sincere friends; many to whom the plain sincerity of his manners were the best recommendation. He will long be affectionately remembered at Hinckley.

P. 688. The Rev. Matthew Brown was presented, by the dean and chapter of Westminster, to the vicarage of Hinckley with Stoke and Dadlington annexed, on the resignation of, and in exchange with Rev. Dr. Staunton for the rectory of Elton-super-Montem, Nottinghamshire; and inducted Sept. 5, 1812, by H. E. Holland, curate, in the presence of John Ward, churchwarden.

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[1] "Acts of the Committee for Plundered Ministers," in Sion College Library.

P. 689. *add to note* [3]. William Brown, esq. was a well-known firm adherent to the principles of our Constitution in Church and State; was highly esteemed, and deservedly looked up to as a public man, by his neighbourhood; and in him public institution and private merit have lost a sincere friend, for he was equally ready to extend a liberal hand to the former as a friendly one to the deserving and industrious character. He died very rich, and devised £.500. to the Infirmary at Leicester.

P. 689. Mr. John Bass, brother to W. Bass, the ingenious self-taught painter recorded in this page, died at Hinckley, June 4, 1810.

P. 690. col. 2, l. 42. The following epitaph has been placed on a white marble monument on the North wall of the chancel in Hinckley church:

"Beneath are deposited the remains of Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late George Hicks, esq. M. D. of St. James's, Westminster. She died in this place on the 1st of Dec. 1811, of a rapid decline on her way from Edgerston, in Roxburghshire to Bristol, in the 34th year of her age. This stone is intended only to mark the place of her interment; the hearts of all who knew her are the tablets upon which her virtues are inscribed."

P. 695. col. 2, l. 2. The title of Mr. White's sermon was, "Unlimited Confidence not to be placed in the best of Princes. A Sermon preached at Hinckley in Leicestershire, Nov. 5, 1760, on occasion of the sudden and much-lamented Death of his late Most excellent Majesty King George the Second, who departed this life October the 25th, 1760, in the 77th year of his age, and the 34th of his reign. By Nathaniel White." 30 pp. 8vo.

P. 697. Rev. A. Underhill, priest of the Catholic Chapel at Hinckley, died in 1814.

P. 702. col. 1, l. 43. Mr. Thomas Robinson, one of the lords of the manor of Hinckley, and feoffee of both Feoffments, died June 14, 1808.

P. 702. col. 1, l. 44. Mr. Robert Tompson died at Hinckley, at the advanced age of 87, Sept. 17, 1814. He was an honest and worthy man, and much respected by those who knew him.—In politics he was a staunch Whig of the old school. In religion he was a zealous and consistent Protestant Dissenter of the Presbyterian persuasion, of which congregation in that town he was a valuable member, whose interest, harmony, and prosperity he was at all times solicitous to promote: he was, however, no bigot, but esteemed good men of all parties, whom he appreciated rather for their actions than their sentiments. It is pleasing to remark, that his remains were followed to the grave by many highly respectable persons of different denominations, who met together to pay a last tribute of respect to an aged and valuable friend. He had been declining for some years, and was fully aware of the awful event which was to take him from this life, and place him in the silent, peaceful grave; "where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest." He survived his sister Mrs. Bond, only two months. He had been one of the trustees of the Great Feoffment in Hinckley for more than half a century, being admitted to that situation in 1760.

Ibid. col. 1, l. 45. The Great Feoffment in Hinckley.—Thomas Sansome, grocer, and Thomas Sansome, esq. surviving trustees, Dec. 12, 1814, admitted Thomas Short, hosier, John Ward, gent. John Hill, surgeon, John Blakesley, gent. Robert Chessher, esq. Thomas Bray, hosier, George Woodcock, hosier, Thomas Needham, dyer, Robert Milligan, gent. and George Holland, hosier.

P. 703. col. 2, l. 43. The Lesser Feoffment.—The only surviving trustee, Jan. 2, 1813, Thomas Sansome, esq. admitted John Ward, gent. Thomas Short, jun. hosier, Thomas Needham, jun. hosier, Henry Blakesley, son of John Blakesley, gent. Joseph Bray, son of Thomas Bray, hosier, and John Hill, surgeon.

P. 704. Benefactions to Hinckley continued:

In 1810, the minister and churchwardens obtained for the town of Hinckley the late Mr. Alderman Newton's, of Leicester, donation of 26*l.* towards cloathing, schooling, and educating 25 boys of indigent or necessitous parents, of the Established Church, between the ages of seven and 14 years; which not being sufficient of itself, the trustees of the Great Feoffment annually receive the above sum, and clothe and educate the children agreeably to the intentions of the donor[2].

Add, Richard-Spooner Jacques, esq. died at Sketchley, Jan. 30, 1811. This gentleman was the posthumous son of Richard Jacques, of Sketchley, and Elizabeth his relict, and baptized at Hinckley, April 26, 1743. He was a disciple of the old school, and consequently an enemy to all modern innovations under the name of improvements, many of which he thought were little calculated for the benefit of the community at large. This was decidedly his opinion in regard to the system of modern agriculture. He was a steady friend to his King and Country. In the year 1792, he served the office of high sheriff for the county of Leicester. Having received a classical education, and being fond of reading, he was often an entertaining companion. Cheerful himself, he communicated that cheerfulness to others. By frugality and care he increased his patrimonial inheritance to a large amount; and did not forget to leave something handsome for charitable uses.—Mr. Jacques was never married, though partial to the society of the fair sex.

Extract of Mr. Jacques's will, dated July 3, 1803. He died Jan. 30, 1811. Will proved April 27, 1811, in the Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

"I give and bequeath to the vicar and to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of the parish of Hinckley, the sum of one hundred pounds, to be placed out at interest in the public funds, in the names of such vicar, and the churchwardens and overseers, and two respectable inhabitants of the said parish. And that the clear interest, dividends, and produce, shall for ever be paid and laid out by the vicar, and by the churchwardens and overseers for the time being of the said parish, in manner following, (that is to say;) ten shillings and sixpence shall be paid out of the interest and dividends of the said sum of one hundred pounds to the resident minister of the said parish, for preaching a sermon on Christmas Day annually for ever. And that the remainder shall be laid out in six-penny loaves to be given to such poor persons belonging to the parish as shall attend the preaching of such sermon. And if the number of poor persons attending in the said parish shall not be sufficient on receiving one six-penny loaf, to exhaust the residue of the interest and dividends of the one hundred pounds, then I direct as many more six-penny loaves may be given to each poor person so attending as aforesaid, as the residue of the said interest and dividends will admit. And I do direct the last mentioned sum of one hundred pounds, to be paid at the end of twelve months after my decease."

"Received Feb. 20, 1812, the sum of ninety pounds in payment of the legacy above mentioned, having first allowed or paid ten pounds for the duty thereon. J. STAUNTON, Vicar.

JOHN WARD, } Churchwardens.
GEO. HOLLAND, }
J. HOLLINGSWORTH, } Overseers.
R. WEIGHTMAN, }

"April 1, 1812, For the above 90*l.* 100*l.* stock in the Navy five per Cent. Annuities was transferred to John Staunton, LL. D. Vicar, John Ward, John

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[2] For particulars of this establishment at Hinckley, and abstract of the trust deed, see under St. Nicholas, Leicester, I. 611—613.

Hollingsworth, and Thomas Sansome, all of Hinckley, esqrs.; only four names being allowed to be entered in one stock account."

The original extract from the will and receipt for the 100*l.* stock, were put into the parish chest, by *John Ward*, churchwarden, Hinckley, 1812.

Mr. Jacques also left 100*l.* to each of the parishes of Burbach and Wolvey; and 200*l.* to the Leicester Infirmary.

P. 709. Pedigree of Iliffe, add, George Iliffe, son of John and Christian Iliffe, died Jan. 31, 1812, in the 89th year of his age. He was the last survivor of four brothers and a sister, rather remarkable instances of longevity in one family: Mr. Joseph Iliffe died March 4, 1795, aged 76; George Iliffe, Jan. 31, 1812, aged 89; John Iliffe, Aug. 7, 1799, aged 74; William Iliffe, March 12, 1792, aged 64; Mary Green, Feb. 18, 1792, aged 71.—George Iliffe was the oldest inhabitant of Hinckley. He had been churchwarden in 1755; and formerly kept the Star inn, in that town, where an assembly-room was built for him before the death of king George II.

P. 709. Anne Iliffe, relict of Joseph Iliffe, died at Hinckley in her 89th year, April 12, 1813. She was the fourth daughter of William Scott, esq. of Market Overton, Rutland; and was married Feb. 6, 1755. A gentlewoman by birth, she was a sincere Christian from inclination and conviction; and had very deservedly acquired the general esteem of all who had the happiness of her acquaintance. She was buried, on the 17th, in a vault in the churchyard, where the remains of her husband had been deposited; and the funeral was marked with that degree of respect to which the many virtues of this venerable matron so eminently entitled her. Besides the relations who attended as mourners, the Rev. M. Brown, vicar of Hinckley, with the Rev. Jerome Dyke and the Rev. George Mettam, rectors of Aston Flamvile and Barwell, two adjoining parishes, joined the solemn procession; six of the principal inhabitants of Hinckley walked as pall-bearers; and a large concourse of neighbours thronged to pay the last sad tribute of respect to departed worth.

The following epitaph has been placed on the same stone with that of her husband (see p. 691, col. 2, l. 14 from bottom):

"His widow, Mrs. *Anne Iliffe*, daughter of Wm. Scott, esq. of Market Overton, after a long life of exemplary piety, died April 12, 1813, aged 89."

[The death of Mrs. Dickinson, an elder sister, is recorded in p. 131.]

Ibid. Mrs. Mary Argyll died at Stoke Golding, May 16, 1814, aged 76. The merits of this worthy woman should not be buried in obscurity. She was for more than 60 years the most faithful servant, and sincerely attached friend, of Mr. and Mrs. Iliffe, of Hinckley; most warmly partaking in all the joys and sorrows of her excellent master and mistress; and among their numerous friends and acquaintance, as highly valued as she was generally known. Yet this intimacy never caused her for a moment to forget her rank in society; and she continued to fulfil the humble duties of her station, highly to the satisfaction of her honoured mistress, till her own strength failed her; after which she resided with her as a humble, faithful friend, (in which light she had been very long considered,) till her mistress's death in the spring of 1813 (see the preceding paragraph). She then retired to her own native village, and died in the bosom of her brother's family, among whom she has distributed her hard-earned savings, gained in a service of two thirds of a century wholly passed in one family. Farewell, thou kind-hearted woman! The writer of this embalms thy memory with a tear; for, from lisping infancy to maturer age, thy hand was always ready to aid and befriend him.

"*Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!*"

P. 709. Pedigree. Mary, 2d daughter of John Nichols and Martha Green, was married, at Islington, Dec. 3, 1814, to John Morgan, esq. of Highbury-place.

Ibid. l. 6 from bottom, *add*, William-Bowyer Nichols died Jan. 25, and Eliza his infant sister May 1, 1811. Another son, Charles-Bowyer Nichols, born March 1, 1812, died May 20 following.

Ibid. A daughter, Mary-Anne-Iliffe Nichols, born April 5, 1813; and a son, Bowyer-Edward Nichols, born October 28, 1814.

P. 710. Miss Sarah Ward, printer, Hinckley, has a curious and very antient oak bedstead, much gilt and ornamented, with various pannelled compartments, neatly painted with emblematic devices, and Latin mottos in capital letters conspicuously introduced in each piece. On the outside of the top, among several other decorations not described, are arms: Sable, three mullets Gules, on a chevron Or, three stags' heads caboshed, Or.—Sable, an eagle displayed, Or.—Sable, a phœnix Or.—&c. A description of the different representations, with the Latin mottos faithfully transcribed, and translated, is given in the "History of Hinckley," 2d ed. 1813, p. 753; and also in Gent. Mag. 1811, LXXXI. part ii. p. 416.

P. 711. Thomas Perkins, who married Mary Applebee, died Oct. 21, 1812.

P. 717. Mrs. Miles, relict of Mr. George Miles, died at Stoke Golding, aged 80, April 21, 1811.

P. 721. col. 2. line 23. Daniel Preston, esq. of Wykin Hall, died March 15, 1814, aged 56.

P. 725. Rev. Robert Parr, rector of Heigham, died in May 1812. This gentleman was formerly fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, rector of Heigham, co. Norfolk, and of Kirkley, in Suffolk. His first preferment was the vicarage of Modbury, in Devonshire, to which he was presented by Dr. Southernwood, fellow of Eton college, an old friend of his father; and was successor in that vicarage to the father of the late sir George Baker, bart. He had afterwards the rectory of St. Lawrence in Norwich; which he resigned, about 1803, for that of Heigham. In 1801, he sold a considerable estate, called the Brockeys, in the parish of Barwell, co. Leicester, which had been in his family for several generations. He was first cousin to my very worthy and profoundly-learned friend Dr. Samuel Parr.

Ibid. The following character of Sarah-Anne Wynne, daughter of Rev. Dr. Parr, is copied from Gent. Mag. LXXX. part ii. p. 92. The brilliancy of her imagery in conversation and writing; the readiness, gaiety, and fertility of her wit; the acuteness of her observations upon men and things; and the variety of her knowledge upon the most familiar and most profound subjects; were very extraordinary. They who lived with her in the closest intimacy were again and again struck with admiration at the rapidity, ease, vivacity, and elegance of her epistolary compositions: whether upon lively or serious topics, they were always adapted to the occasion; they were always free from the slightest taint of affected phraseology and foreign idiom; they were always distinguished by a peculiar felicity and originality of conception and expression; and the genius displayed in them would most undoubtedly have placed the writer in the very highest class of her female contemporaries, if she had employed her pen upon any work with a deliberate view to publication. Her reading in the most approved authors, both French and English, was diversified and extensive; her memory was prompt and correct; and her judgment, upon all questions of taste and literature, morality and religion, evidently marked the powers with which she had been gifted by Nature, and the advantages which she had enjoyed for cultivating those powers under the direction of her enlightened parents, and in the society of learned and ingenious men, to which she had access from her earliest infancy. With becoming resignation to the will of Heaven she endured a long and painful illness, which had been brought upon her by the pressure of domestic sorrow on a constitution naturally weak. Her virtues as a friend, a child, a wife, and a mother, were most exemplary; and her piety, being sincere, rational, and habitual, gave additional value to the great faculties of her understanding, and the generous feelings of her heart."

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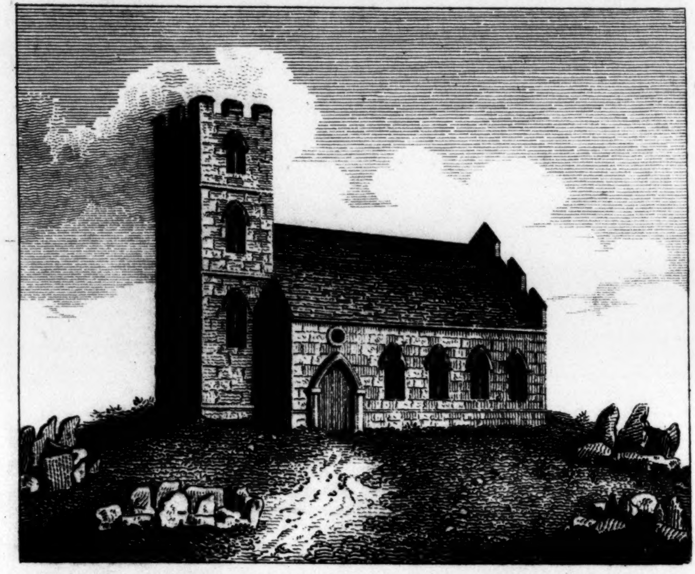
Fig. 1. NEW CHAPEL in CHARNWOOD FOREST.



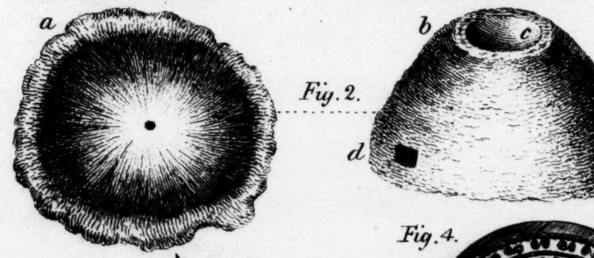


Fig. 2.

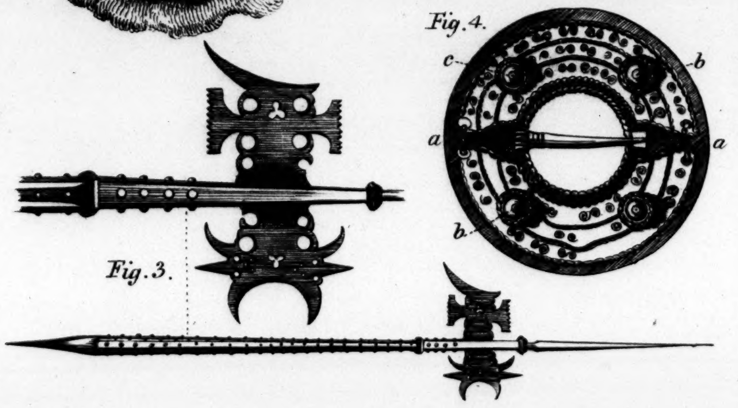


Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

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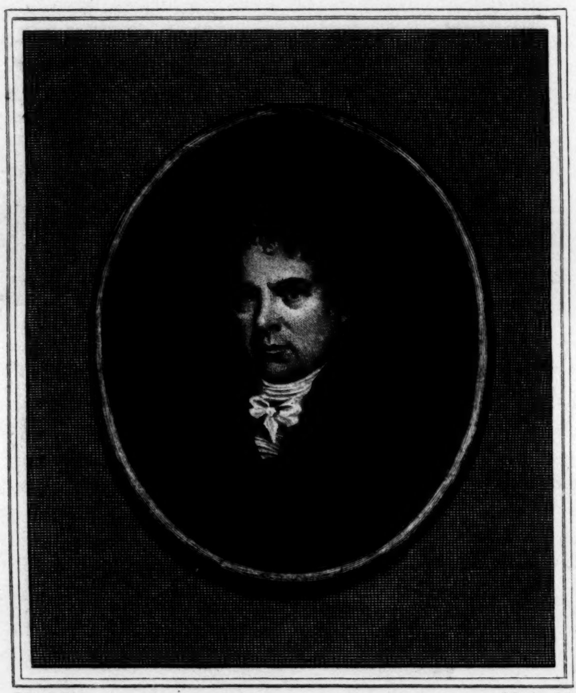
Vol. I. Pl. LI. p. 149.



T. Bass delin *J. Basire sculp*

Mr. JOHN WARD,

HINCKLEY.

Ætat. 45. March 8, 1810.

London Published by Nichols, Son and Bentley, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street. 1813

P. 748. col. 2, l. 36. I had great pleasure in prefixing the following brief Dedication to a second Edition of "The History of Hinckley."

"To Mr. John Ward.

"Dear Sir, *March* 8, 1813.

"Recollecting that the former Edition of 'The History of Hinckley' was inscribed to my worthy Friend the late Mr. John Robinson, as 'a hearty Well-wisher to the prosperity of his Native Town,' I cannot be at one moment's loss for a similar name to prefix to the present Re-publication. You are not only a 'Well-wisher' to your 'Native Town,' but have shewn yourself a warm and disinterested Promoter of its best interests; and from your being a resident at Hinckley, I have been well acquainted with many demonstrations of your attachment to the principles of our excellent Constitution both in Church and State. Of your accuracy in Heraldic and Antiquarian research, and of the prompt and very able assistance you have given in the improvement and correction of the following sheets, I can thankfully add the testimony of, Dear Sir, your greatly obliged and faithful servant, J. Nichols."

Mr. Ward was born March 8, 1765; and received his education under his father Mr. William Ward, who was for more than 30 years master of the free-school at Hinckley; author of "The Scripture Spelling Book, 1762;" and was the first who established a printing-press at Hinckley in 1773. He carried on the business of a bookseller in that town for many years; and died Oct. 21, 1791, aged 60, where several of his children are respectably settled; and one of his family is now the printer and bookseller of the place. The subject of this memoir was for several years engaged in the business of a hosier, carried on with reputation and success, from which he retired in 1809; and is resident in his native place very much respected. A Pedigree of his family may be seen in vol. IV. p. 710; and a good Portrait of him is herewith given, (see Pl. LI.) engraved in 1813, by Mr. James Basire, from a miniature painted in 1810 by Mr. Thomas Bass. Many of the prints have been distributed among his friends.

P. 760. The Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D. bishop of Peterborough, died Nov. 8, 1813. See an account and character of him in Gent. Mag. vol. LXXXIII. part ii. pp. 509, 703. LXXXIV. part. ii. p. 99.

P. 766. col. 2, l. 32. *add the following Epitaph*, from the church of Chipping Barnet in Hertfordshire:

"Here lieth interred the body of William Noell, of Kirkby Malory, in the county of Leicester, esq. He marryed Frances, the eldest daughter, and one of the coheires of Richard Cresheld, late one of the Justices of the Common Pleas, and departed this life the first of March, anno Dom. 1654, aged about 55 years."

P. 769. A labourer named Robinson died at Kirkby Malory early in 1811, aged 107.

P. 770. Mary viscountess Wentworth died at Kirkby Malory, June 29, 1814.

P. 771. l. penult. *read* William Pares, LL. B. December 1786, rector of Narborough, co. Leicester, and vicar of Ockbrook, co. Derby, and Selston, co. Nottingham.

P. 781. col. 2, l. 12 from bottom. *add to the account of* Leicester Forest. The following is transcribed from "A Booke of Offices, as well of his Ma'tye's Courtes of Records, as of his Howseholde, the Powncells of Yorke, Wales, and the Marches, his Ma'tie's Townes of Warr, Castles, Bullwarkes, and Fortresses, the Parks, Howses, Forrests, and Chases, with the Fee belonging to euery particular Officer: made perfect according to the Tyme of 1617."

"*Leycester.*——"Com' Leicestriæ.

Duchy Lanc'. — Constable and porter	£.	s.	d.
of the castle, fee - - - - - - -	3	0	8
Forester and keeper of the chase, fee	3	0	8
Keeper of Thewaight, alias Walkership, within the chase of Leycester, fee	2	10	4
Keeper of *Barne Parke*, parcel of the chase, fee - - - - - - - - -	2	5	6
Keeper of *Hartley Ward*, within the said chase, fee - - - - - - -	2	5	6
Tholowe.—Keeper of the parke, fee	2	5	6
Hinkley Parke.—Keeper of the woods, fee - - - - - - - - - - -	2	10	4
Birdnest.—Keeper of the house and lodge, fee - - - - - - - - -	3	0	8
Abbotts Parke.—Keeper of the woods, fee - - - - - - - - -	1	16	8
Keeper of the parke, fee - - - and th'erbage.	3	0	8
Paler of yᵗ fee - - - - - - -	0	13	4
Sum' com' Leycest' -	22	9	2."

P. 782. col. 2, l. 5 from bottom, J. E. Carter, esq. died 1813; see before, p. 132.

P. 792. At the moment this sheet was preparing for the press, Feb. 14, 1815, a worthy Friend informs me, that the Commissioners for the inclosure of Charnwood Forest have so nearly completed their labours, that the whole will be ready for cultivation this Spring. My Friend has also favoured me with an accurate view of a New Chapel (*see Plate* LII. *fig.* 1.) which has been built by subscription in the Forest, not far from Charley, on the side of a rock, as appears in the view; the church-yard being a complete rocky ground. The Bishop is to consecrate it next Summer. There are, and will be, about 220 acres of land set out in the Forest, for the endowment of this and any other Chapel that may be deemed expedient. That already built is in Lord Stamford's Peculiar, in the parish of Newtown Linford. The appointment is in six of the Lords of the Forest; viz. Earls of Stamford and Moira, Edward-March Phillipps, esq. William Herrick, esq. the Rev. Thomas Bosvile, and Edward Dawson, esq.

The Rev. William Mounsey, the worthy Vicar of Sproxton and Saltby, has favoured me with the following communication:

"The two stones *a* and *b*, wrought and formed for some particular use, of which a rough sketch is given *(see fig. 2.)* were lately found at Garthorpe upon a bed of gravel six or seven feet below the surface. He leaves it to the Antiquary to explain their use—in what age—or whether commonly found, or scarce. For the present let them be called a *Handmill.* The nether millstone *a* is not much unlike a platter or large shallow dish, with a shelved off edge, in some places chipped, in others broke down. The bottom is not quite flat, but gently rises to the center (like a fish-plate) which is perforated apparently for the purpose of a spindle; weight 31 pounds, diameter 16 inches. The upper millstone *b*, resembling in shape the bottom part of a cone or sugar loaf, is extremely perfect, and was found in its proper place upon the other, which it exactly fits. At the top *c* is an aperture or *hopper*, 5 inches in diameter, contracting as it descends, and may hold three pints. Greatest diameter 12 inches, least 7, and perpendicular height 6 inches, weight 33 pounds. Near about the situation of *d* is a square hole, which communicates with the bottom of the *hopper*, or that in the center, where there is a bed cut, evidently for a frame of iron work, which may have perished, and by the wearing down on that side by natural pressure, we may be somewhat countenanced in an opinion of the handle having been fixed there. The stone (not met with in this country) is of a dirty white coarse grit, and may be taken for a rough composition of beat sand and mortar; and though it has not the least resemblance to millstones now in use, yet appears not ill calculated for the grinding of corn. W. Mounsey."

Mr. Fowke, of Elmesthorpe, has also communicated the following article:

"As many of your Readers may be gratified with a description of what is curious or antique from or near to Bosworth field, you will herewith receive a drawing of a Halberd or Pike (*fig.* 3.) found recently in the roof of an old house at Stapleton, which is supposed to have been preserved by the antient family of *Dawes* in that place. It is upwards of 9 feet in length, the shaft of oak, banded on four sides with iron, and studded with brass nails between every band; the shaft is surmounted with two wings of iron cut into rude open work, which terminates from the knob above the wings to a square taper point of about two and a half feet in length. It is shod with sharp iron to be occasionally rested in the ground. Stapleton being situate adjoining Radmore plain[1], the field of battle, I have not the least doubt, it has been preserved as a rare relick of that memorable period, as it bears evident marks of other times[2]. RICHARD FOWKE."

The 4th article in the same Plate, found near Husbands Bosworth, was thus illustrated, in 1800, by Mr. Tailby, in the Gent. Mag. vol. LXX.:

"The subject is a large and rich *broche* or *buckle*, which was found five or six years ago, with some human bones, in digging for gravel, somewhere between Husbands Bosworth (co. Leiceter) and Welford (co. Northampton); but in which Lordship, I know not. However, I inclose a correct drawing of the same, coloured as it now appears *(see fig.* 4). But, as the colours cannot be shewn in your plate, I will subjoin a faithful description of the whole for the satisfaction of your Antiquarian friends.—It appears to have been found in (or very near) the route of the hasty retreat of part of King Charles the First's army to Leicester, after its defeat in Naseby field, June 14, 1645. Whether it belonged to some of the officers or suite of that ill-fated monarch or not, I dare not determine; but I am inclined to think it to be of a much earlier date. The under part of the *broche* consists of one entire circular thin plate of silver, its diameter $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with a circular hole in its centre $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch in diameter. On this plate lie two nearly semicircular moveable thin plates of pure gold, each $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, fastened together, and to the silver plate by a single gold wire passing through them at *a a*. Each of these gold plates is environed with a double twisted wire of the same. Each semicircular plate is circularly divided into three divisions or compartments by a single gold wire laid upon the same. Each compartment is overlaid with notched wire (which I have endeavoured to represent by dotting) of the same metal, and in the same forms, as shewn in the drawing. At nearly equal distances upon these plates are four gold sockets, two on each plate, placed in a kind of wreath of double-twisted wire of the same metal, in each of which is studded a pearl about the size of a white pea; and in the crown of each pearl is set a ruby about the size of a common pin's head; one of which (that just below the point of the tongue of the buckle) is gone, the other three remain bright and sparkling; but the pearls have quite lost their lustre, and are somewhat corroded by lying in the earth, and now appear of a dead white, inclining to a light brown. The rubies, which I have marked *b b*, have a flat surface; but that marked *c* is rose-cut, as probably was that in the opposite angle, which is now wanting. The buckle and tongue are of silver, the rim of which appears to be of twisted wire, but is not so, being only cast in that form (which I believe, is called *cable* silver), the under surface being flat, and falls within the gold plates upon the inner projecting part of the under silver plate. The upper part of this plate is much tarnished, especially the outer and inner projecting extremities, which appear as dark in colour as is shewn in the drawing. The buckle and under side of this plate, are of a brighter colour but rather dull. The gold belonging to this curious *broche* weighs 4 penny-weights, and the silver 5 penny-weights and 12 grains. J. TAILBY."

P. 800. The Rev. Richard Williams, rector of Markfield, observes:—"I herewith send you a copy of the deaths that have occurred in my parish of Markfield, from January to the end of March in the year 1813:—One only under twelve months.—Two only under 5 years.—Six deaths under 24 years.—Ten, aged 60, 61, 74, 75, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83.—In the year 1812, 64 deaths.—Population about 560 souls.—Births about 40. If, Sir, you think this proof of good nursing and kind maternal attention worth your observation it is at your service."

P. 816. l. ult. Rev. William Brown, the venerable rector of Burrow, who was presented to Narborough in 1810, died in 1814 (see p. 129); and was succeeded by the Rev. Isaac Crouch, M. A.

P. 837. Mr. Gough, in a Letter dated June 9, 1801, says: "Having lately visited the chapel at STEAN, in Northamptonshire; of the monuments in which your lamented Correspondent Mr. Henn gave so full an account, in Gent. Mag. vol. LX. pp. 420, 493, (see it in vol. IV. p. 838.) and Mr. Ayscough, vol. LVI. p. 933. from a MS. in the British Museum, before that part of Bridges's History was published; I have not much to add to either.

The inscription in the blank of the Bible is:

"Biblia hæc SSta,
cum venerandæ Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ
Liturgia reformata
olim ab ipsomet Carolo II. augustissimo
Britan' Monarcha quocies divinis
interfuit officiis diligentius versata
in
ædium har' sacrario ceu et pietatis suæ
in Deum ter Opt. Max. gratique serenissimum
erga Regem animi monumentum perpetuo
conservando
gentisque suæ posteris summi
Numinis cultui vacari liberis
sedulo perlegenda
D. D. D. qui heic lucem hanc primo adspexit vere
reverendus in Christo pater
D. D. Nathaniel Crewe,
olim Oxoniensis, hodie vero Dunelmensis
episcopus,
idemque excellentissimæ dicti regis majestati ab
intimioribus sacris
anno Christianor' 1674."

"It is the folio edition printed by Feilde, at Cambridge, 1660, having in the frontispiece Solomon on his throne of lions. On the cover is the crown over two Cs conjoined, for *Carolus à Carolo;* and on the edge the rose and crown. The Common Prayer is the London edition. In it is the autograph of the Bishop. The books, cushions, &c. are kept in a wainscot chest, which, standing on the stone floor, contracts damp and mould.

"The chapel has a large West window over a small door; an aile of two arches on clustered columns. A screen divides it from that part where the monuments are, which were crowded with the furniture of the farm-houses then under repair. This Mr. Bridges calls the North aile, built to answer the South, and used only as a place of burial, vol. I. p. 198. The covering for the pulpit, the communion-table, and the arm-chair, all of crimson velvet, are remaining in a very torn and ragged state. Mr. Henn could not have expected a *font* if he had recollected this was a private family chapel, though called in Ecton a *rectory*, and joined with Hinton, the rector or curate of which officiates in it once a month during the summer months, for which, I am informed, 20*l.* is paid; a benefaction of Bp. Crewe.

"All that remains of the old mansion-house on the South side of the chapel is the kitchen, which, with the contiguous large farm-house, from the road has the appearance of a considerable mansion. In it is one large lofty parlour, used as a dairy during the repair, in which are, a portrait of Charles I. and another of a lady holding a lamb in her right arm, and in her left hand a book; Hogarth's prints of Hudibras and Marriage à-la-mode; and the Luxemburg gallery.

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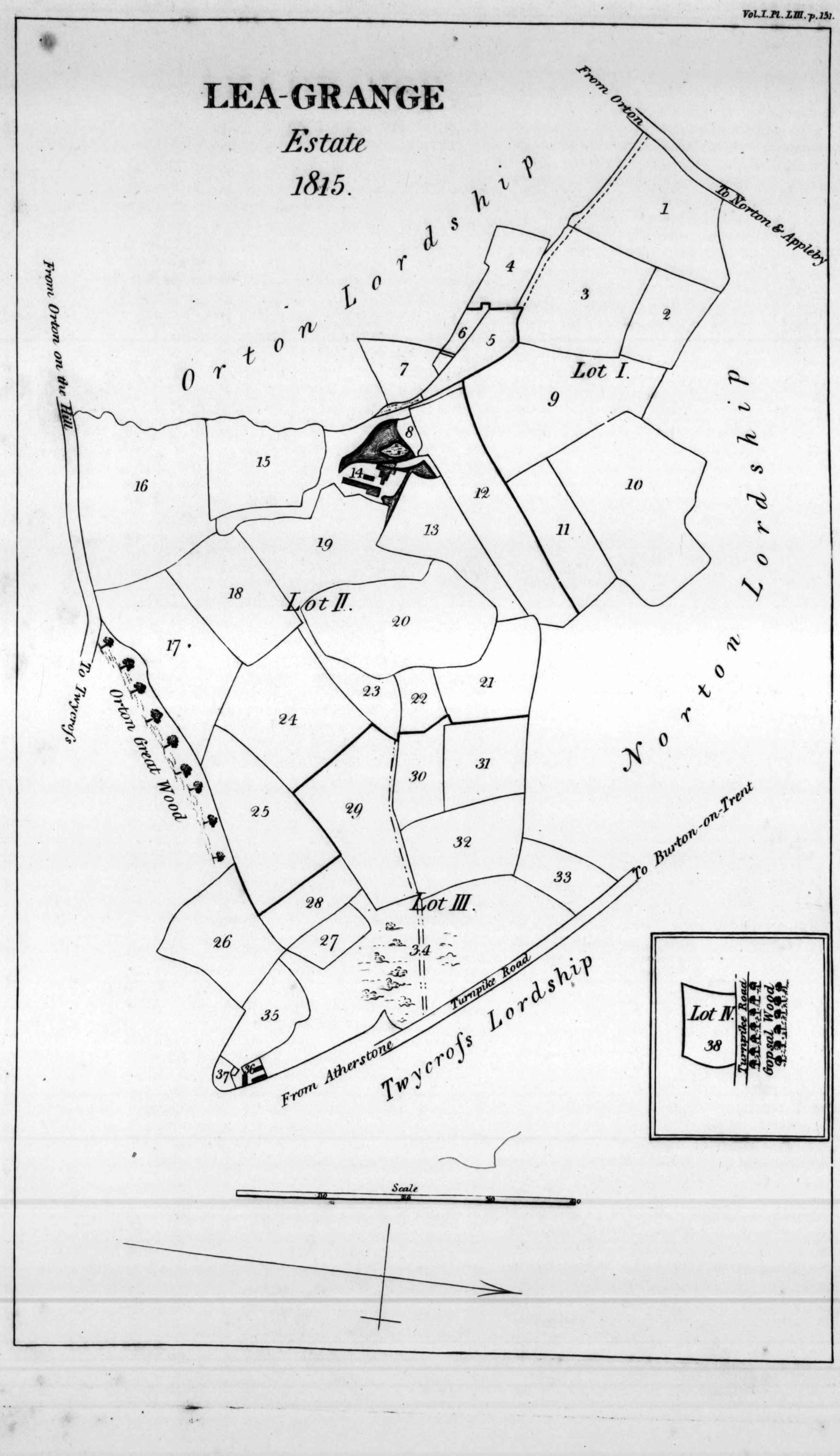
[1] See Mr. Pridden's Plan of Bosworth Field, in vol. IV. p. 556.

[2] Baker's Chronicle says, "The battle king Richard led himself, which consisted of a thousand bill-men, empaled with two thousand pikes, &c. &c."

"The

BRITISH
17 JN 923
MUSEUM

Vol. I. Pl. LIII. p. 151.



LEA-GRANGE

Estate

1815.

Orton Lordship
From Orton
To Norton & Appleby
From Orton on the Hill
To Twycroſs
Orton Great Wood
Norton Lordship
Twycroſs Lordship
To Burton-on-Trent
From Atherstone
Turnpike Road
Lot I.
Lot II.
Lot III.
Lot IV.
Turnpike Road
Gopsal Wood
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40

"The present tenant of the farm is Mr. Smith, of Charlton.

"Over the chapel West door,

"HOLINES BECOMETH THINE HOWSE, O LORD!"

and in the pediment above a shield inscribed,

. UILT BY
T. C.
162..

probably Serjeant Crewe, who died 1633, and married Temperance Bray, who died 1619.

"In the spandrils of the South door the arms of *Crewe*, and three eagles' legs [1], *Bray*, by whom the manor of Hinton and Stean came to Crewe.

"There are so many gilded vine-leaves and bunches of grapes about the monuments, that I suspect Polxyena's [Governor Thicknesse's] story, in Gent. Mag. vol. LVI. p. 450. [see vol. IV. p. 837.]

"The oldest monument is that of Sir Thomas Crewe, serjeant at law, and speaker of the House of Commons 21 James I. and 1 Charles I. who died 1633, aged 66. His figure, in a serjeant's gown, lies on a tomb, resting his head on his right hand, and holding in his left a roll; and by him is his wife Temperance, daughter of Reginald Bray, esq. who died 1619, aged 38. Next below this are the monuments of Thomas Lord Crewe, and his wife, Mary Townsend, his grandson, and John Lord Crewe, his son 1679, and his wife, Jemimah Waldegrave; of Penelope, daughter of Sir Philip Frowde, knt. wife of the Bishop, who died 1699, aged 44; of the bishop himself 1721, aged 38, and of his second wife, Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Forster, knt. who died 1715, aged 42.

"On the opposite side, a monument for the serjeant's third daughter, Temperance, wife of John Brown, esq. who died 1634, aged 25, representing her rising out of the tomb; made by John and Mathias, sons of Gerard Christmas; of whom see Walpole's Anecdotes, vol. II. p. 38. 4to."

P. 840. Sydney Wortley died Nov. 11, 1727.

P. 851*. Mr. Thomas Ball, late of Norton by Twycross, died at Leicester May 3, 1810. He was a highly-respected character, and at 93, could read the smallest print without glasses, and retained his faculties unimpaired till his last moments.

P. 850. "*June* 13th, 1651.

"Orton-on-the-Hill.—Whereas the Committee for Plundered Ministers, the 2^d of July 1647, graunted the yearly sume of forty-two poundes reserved to the Bishop of Oxon out of the impropriate rectory of Orton-on-the-Hill, in the County of Leicester, for increase of maintenance to the Minister of the parish church of Orton-on-the-Hill aforesaid; And whereas Mr. Thomas Hill is by order of the said Committee for Plundered Ministers of the 22^d of April, 1651, appointed to officiate in the said church, whose maintenance is certified to bee but twenty-five poundes a yeare; It is ordered by this Committee, that the yearly sume of forty-two pounds bee continued and paid to the said Mr. Hill, who is approued by this Committee, for increase of his maintenance, to commence from the said 22^d of April. And the Trustees for maintenance of Ministers are to pay the same accordingly.

Jo. Bourchier. M. Oldisworth.
Pet. Temple. Nat. Hallowes [2]."
Tho. Alein.

P. 850. The following inscription is on a neat white marble monument against the North wall in the church of Orton-on-the-Hill, in memory of the late truly pious, charitable, and good-disposed wife of Rev. Joseph Phillimore.

"Near this stone lie the remains of Mary, wife of the Rev. Joseph Phillimore, Vicar of this Parish; second daughter of John Machin, of Kensington, Middlesex, esq. Born August 12th, 1751. Married January 5th, 1775. Died February 2d, 1810.

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

In the church yard, on a tomb-stone to the memory of the late Edward Brown, that once-admired fine tenor-singer (see Barr Chapel, in Shaw's History of Staffordshire, vol. II. page 106, &c.) is the following inscription:

"In memory of Edward Brown, Professor of Musick, who departed this life February 19, 1811, in his 62d year:

Lord, tune my heart within my breast,
And frame it to thy holy will,
And let thy Spirit within me rest,
Which may my soul with comfort fill."

"In memory of Mary wife of Edward Brown, who died July 1, 1786, aged 35 years; also of Elizabeth, daughter of Edward and Mary Brown, who died February 7th, 1800, aged 21 years."

Edward Brown lived respected by numerous friends and acquaintance; possessed an excellent disposition; and was zealously attached to the Established Church; he was an amateur in musick, and in the practice of instructing the choirs of Leicestershire, and the adjoining counties.

At Orton-on-the-Hill there is a wake kept annually on the Sunday previous to September 4, or St. Bartholomew O. S.

P. 850. The Rev. William Churchill died in June 1804, at Orton-on-the-Hill. This gentleman was the youngest brother of the Poet, and was educated at Westminster school, at the same standing with Lloyd, Bonnel Thornton, Christopher Smart, and other contemporary sons of Genius. Mr. Churchill's modesty was unequalled; and he would have continued an humble curate to the grave, if his uncle, the late Bishop of St. Asaph, had not rewarded his merit with the living of Orton. Besides other valuable publications, he left a life and comment on the writings of his brother Charles, with notes explanatory of those political passages, and personages likely to grow obsolete. These have been principally incorporated in an edition of the Poet's works, lately published in two octavo volumes. Mr. Churchill was an excellent scholar, a man of merit and probity, and often benevolent to his own prejudice. He was beloved by all his acquaintance, and, while genius and literature are cherished, will live in the remembrance of all who possess a knowledge of his character.

P. 853*. At the Bean Hills, Richard Inge, esq. in 1811, built a handsome hall for his family-residence.

P. 864. A Particular for the sale of *Lea Grange*, in January 1815, gives so minute a description of this antient possession of the Abbey of Merevale, that I am induced to insert it, accompanied by a Plan of the Estate. (see Pl. LIII.)

"Lea Grange is a freehold estate, situate in or near the Parishes of Merevale, Twycross, and Orton-on-the-Hill, in the County of Leicester; and comprises an antient messuage, several cottages, and extensive farm-buildings, and nearly 320 acres of land, adjoining the turnpike road leading from Atherstone to Burton-on-Trent, distant about five miles from the former, and 14 from the latter of those places, and within a short distance from Tamworth.

Numbers on Plan.	Descriptions.	Quantities.		
	LOT I.			
1.	Blower's Lane Croft and Little Orton Close - - - - - - - - - -	12	3	29
2.	Oak Tree Close - - - - - - - -	5	2	15
3.	Clay Close - - - - - - - - -	11	3	12
4.	Flat Close - - - - - - - - -	3	3	34
9.	Barn Close, with Barn therein -	18	1	30
10.	Over Fox Nook - - - - - -	15	3	13
11.	Nether Fox Nook - - - - - -	8	0	6
		76	2	19

This Lot to be subject to a Right of Way to Lot II. as marked on the Plan.

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[1] The same arms impaled by Crewe are on six almshouses at the North end of Brackley, founded by the Serjeant, and augmented by the Bishop.

[2] "Acts of the Committee for Plundered Ministers," in Sion College Library.

LOT

LOT II.

5. Bull's Meadow - - - - - - - -	3	1	9
6. Croft, with Cottage, &c. - - - -	1	0	25
7. Intake *(in the Parish of Orton)* -	3	3	13
8. Bull's Pingle - - - - - - - - -	0	1	15
12. Norton Meadow - - - - - - -	11	3	30
13. Calves Croft - - - - - - - - -	7	3	22
14. Messuage, Yards, Gardens, Moat, &c.	8	3	33
15. Little Rachel - - - - - - - - -	9	2	7
16. Big Rachel - - - - - - - - -	19	1	14
17. Hill Meadow - - - - - - - - -	11	3	39
18. Old Clover - - - - - - - - -	10	0	25
19. Mowing Park - - - - - - - -	12	0	14
20. High Park - - - - - - - - -	14	1	31
21. Near Beadman's Close - - - - -	7	0	33
22. High Park Flat - - - - - - -	2	2	29
23. Pen Close - - - - - - - - - -	3	2	11
24. Near Foggy Close - - - - - -	14	0	10
25. Far Ditto - - - - - - - - - -	12	0	38
	154	2	38

This Lot to have Rights of Way over Lots I. and III. as shewn in the Plan.

LOT III.

26. Ash Croft - - - - - - - - -	8	1	27
27. Far Green's Close - - - - - -	2	3	10
28. Green's Close - - - - - - - - -	4	0	3
29. Bontree Close - - - - - - - -	12	1	3
30. Rushy Close - - - - - - - - -	4	2	27
31. Middle Beadman's Close - - -	6	2	0
32. Far Ditto - - - - - - - - - -	8	2	37
33. Hobley's Close - - - - - - - -	4	0	27
34. Shepherd's Close, Horse Close, and Crofts - - - - - - - - - - -	26	2	26
35. Twycross Meadow - - - - - -	4	3	20
36. Cottages and Gardens - - - - -	0	1	15
37. Garden Croft - - - - - - - - -	0	1	36
	83	3	31

This Lot to be subject to a Right of Way to Lot II. as marked on the Plan.

LOT IV.

38. Holyheath Close, near Gopsal Wood *(in the parish of Norton)* - - - -	3	2	10
Contained in the whole,	318	3	18

" Lea Grange is subject to Land Tax of 21*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* *per annum*, and to a yearly payment of 5*s.* 6*d.* to the Parson of Merevale; which Outgoings are to be apportioned per acre."

P. 873. Peckleton: The Rev. William Wood died Jan. 26, 1814, aged 69.

Ibid. *Add to vicars*: Rev. John-Mawbey Cooper, 1814.

P. 889*. col. 2, l. 40. Mrs. Margaret Choyce died May 3, 1704, aged 106. See an account of her great-grandchild Dorothy Buckley hereafter, p. 144. *n.* —L. 44. *read* Thompson.

P. 900. Mr. Joseph Smith, an opulent grazier, of Sapcote, died March 24, 1808, in his 54th year. His skill in musick and an uncommonly fine voice, uniformly and regularly exerted in aid of the Public Worship of the Established Church, to which he was zealously attached, contributed to render the Sapcote choir, for many years, one of the most respectable in the county. In consequence of a paralytic seizure he had been for some months deprived of the use of his right leg and hand; but he bore his affliction with the patience and resignation of a Christian.

P. 921. In the Particular published for the sale of *Sherman's Lodge*, April 15, 1812, the property is described, as consisting of a good farm house, standing on rising ground, with suitable barns, stables and outhouses, orchard, fold, and garden, and 255 acres, 3 roods, and 21 perches of land including the site on which the buildings stand, a considerable part of which land is meadow and pasture, and the remainder arable; the whole entirely compact, and divided into convenient inclosures; with a sprinkling of forest trees, and convenient ponds for watering cattle. This property, it is added, possesses rural and interesting views, both within itself and over the surrounding country, including *Bradgate Park*, the property of the earl of Stamford, *Marchfield*, *Charley Forest*, and other adjacent rising lands, interspersed with villages and churches at proper intervals, which enrich and complete the landscape. The ground in general lies well for drainage; and the situation is particularly eligible for carrying off and conveying the produce to market, it being within two miles of *Leicester*, to which there is a turnpike road running through the South-east extremity of the estate from Groby. The whole is extra-parochial and tithe-free, and moderately assessed to the land-tax; and the dwelling-house placed on an eligible and convenient part of the estate.

P. 947. notes, l. 21. The *jeu d'esprit* was more probably written by Mr. George Steevens.

P. 958. col. 2, l. 26. Benjamin Bennet, a Dissenting minister of considerable note in the beginning of the last century, was born at Whellesburgh in Leicestershire, in 1674. He was educated at the neighbouring freeschool of Market Bosworth. After going through a course of theological studies, he was first settled at a meeting house erected in 1710 on Temple Farm, the place of his nativity, from which he was called to succeed Dr. Gilpin at Newcastle upon Tyne, where he continued until his death, Sept. 1, 1726, exercising his ministerial functions with success and popularity, and acquiring a high character among his brethren for his talents and piety. He wrote several books: 1. " A Memorial of the Reformation," 1721, 8vo, an historical sketch of that event, full of prejudice against the church of England. 2. " A Defence" of the same, 1723, 8vo. 3. " Discourses on Popery," 1714, 8vo. 4. " Irenicum, or a review of some late controversies about the Trinity, &c." 1722, 8vo. Of this work one of his biographers says, that " like many other good men, he was not aware of the pernicious effects of Arianism, and entertained a more favourable idea of the sentiments of some of the dissenting ministers than they deserved. The general principles of the book are good, but not suitably applied." 5. " Sermons on the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures." But his most popular work, and which has gone through many editions, is his " Christian Oratory," which the biographer just quoted calls the " Dissenters' Whole Duty of Man." Job Orton, a very eminent divine among the dissenters, appears by one of his letters, to have read this book at least ten times [1].

P. 971. Anne, wife of Mr. Job Farmer, died at Stoney Stanton, Feb. 12, 1810, aged 72. She had been early under the instruction of the Rev. John Bold; and was an almost faultless pattern of piety, virtue, industry, and every good work. £.100 of Mr. Bold's savings (at 5*l. per annum)* set her and her husband up in a little farm, which they managed so well as to provide for, and set up in farms four children, who never went to bed, or rose from it, without performing their devotions. None ever asked relief from her in vain. She was diligent in attending the sick; and in her whole life was but once at Leicester, and two or three times to see her sister at Sapcote, not two miles from her own residence.

P. 972. Stoney-Stanton; Dr. Nicholls died at his rectory house, Stoney-Stanton, Oct. 11, 1814, in his 72d year. By the death of this worthy Divine, the cause of true Religion, and of the Church of England in particular, has been deprived of a most valuable friend and advocate; and all the poor with whom he was in the remotest degree connected have sustained a severe loss.

Ibid. *add to the rectors of* Stoney Stanton: Rev. Mr. Doyle, son of sir John Doyle, instituted 1815.

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[1] Chalmers's Biographical Dictionary; compiled from the Protestant Dissenters' Magazine; vol. V. Bogue and Bennet's History of Dissenters, vol. III. Orton's Letters to Stedman, vol. I.

P. 975. note, l. ult. *for* 1732, *read* 1703.

P. 1001. The following article occurs in the Parliamentary Records:

"A nostre Seigñr le Roy & a son Counsail monstrent Gregori de Normanton, Gregori Broun, Henri le Mey, William Roger, Richard Roger, Robert Roger, Henr' Roger, William de Snarkyston, Roger fiz Richard, Robert fiz Roger, William Henk, Robert Cok, Geffrey le Fowere, Henr' de Catebi, & Simound Henr', & altris, qe come le vescounte de Leycestr' avoit en comandement, q̃ touz ceux q̃ de une trespas feat a gent nostre Seigñr le Roy en Normanton fussent troves coupablis en du maner, prendreyt & en p̃soun mettereyt. Par colour de quele maundement, & verdist d'un enqueste illux p̃se, les avauntdistis Gregori, & les altris nent coupablis, ove ceux q̃ coupe aveient, prist & en prisoun mist, & uncore les detient a tort: Dount y priunt a nostre Seigñr le Roi & a son diste Consayl, qe de sa dreiturele Seignurie plese pite de eux prendre, & lur deliveraunce comaunder, issiñt q̃ eux ne seiunt puniz pur altri trespas.

"Mandet̃r Vic' Leyc' qđ si ita est, tunc eos sine dit̄one delib̄ari[1]."

P. 998. Mrs. Elizabeth Trotter died at Chater House, early in 1813. Her mind, highly gifted by nature, and improved by cultivation, was associated with the most amiable qualities of the heart.

P. 1007. Prefixed to a small impression (of 30 copies only) of a new edition of the History of Witherley and *Manduessedum*, printed in 1813, for private use, is the following brief Dedication:

"To John Newdigate-Ludford, Esq. D.C.L.

"Dear Sir, *Feb.* 15, 1813.

"In presenting to the publick a small impression of the History of Witherley, I have almost imperceptibly been led to enlarge it by some copious Extracts from our late learned Friend Mr. Bartlett's "History of the *Manduessedum Romanorum*," first printed in 4to, 1791, and now (by a fatal accident) become exceeding scarce. The task, however, has been much facilitated, by the suggestions and communications received in repeated visits at your hospitable mansion, and the frequent correspondence with which you have indulged me. This Portion, therefore, of my "History" can to no one be so properly inscribed as to yourself; and I hope you will accept it as an acknowledgement of sincere regard and respect.—You will be pleased, I am sure, to observe, that, in consequence of our last joint Perambulation of the old Roman Camp, I have been favoured by Mr. Thompson with an accurate Plan and Description of its present state, and with several additional particulars relative to the parish of Witherley. I am, dear Sir,

"Your greatly obliged and faithful servant,

J. Nichols."

P. 1008. *Witherley* lordship was inclosed about 1700, by articles of agreement between the Proprietors and Henry Grove, rector; and the award is at Lindley Hall.

	A.	R.	P.
The land which paid composition for tithes was near — —	718	0	23
The mill meadow, a modus —	5	1	0
A croft near Witherley Bridge belonging to Mr. Thomson, a modus	0	3	0
Glebe land — — —	61	1	5
Total of the lordship, except a few cottagers' gardens — —	785	1	28

So that 60*l.* a year in lieu of tithes was laid upon — — — 718 0 23

But in the year 1810, the present rector, to exonerate the land tax, sold, from the glebe, to Mr. John Chapman of Atherstone,

	A.	R.	P.
The Mithe close — —	4	1	31
The Mithe meadow — —	8	1	5
Total — —	12	2	36

For the residue he gave up to the church, the two Mill Nooks, the Mill Lane, and two cottagers' houses with the gardens thereunto belonging, contiguous to the rectorial house, viz.

	A.	R.	P.
The two Mill Nooks —	5	1	35
Two cottagers' houses with the gardens	0	1	1½
Total — —	5	2	36½

Which makes the land which now pays composition for tithes —	725	0	22½
And the glebe land is now but —	54	1	5½

The tithe was about 20*d.* per acre: but, a few years before the late rector's death, he set aside the agreement, and laid 60*l.* a year upon Witherley, and 40*l.* upon Atterton, in addition to what was settled. Witherley now pays from six to ten shillings *per* acre for tithe, and Atterton in proportion. The value of the living, some time after the inclosure, was about 200*l.* a year; now it is about 600*l.*

The resident Proprietors, in February 1813, were *Ralph Thompson*, *John Wilson*, *James* and *John Goodman*. There were then also a great many Out Town Proprietors.

Witherley and Atterton join in the church and constable levies, Witherley paying two thirds, and Atterton one third; but each maintains their own poor.

A whimsical occurrence took place here, Sept. 2, 1782, upon the finishing the new octagon tower to the Old Priory Church at Atherstone. One of the workmen came to the church, which has an octagon spire, ornamented with knobs at every angle; and, with a rope which he threw over every third knob, he drew himself up to the next, and so on to the top which is 52 yards from the ground, taking two bell-ropes with him. He took off the weathercock, and sent it about the town, to collect ale, &c. He then drew up a bottle, and drank there. He also hung down by his buckles from the hooks upon the cross-bar under the weathercock. After staying up some time, he tied the bell-ropes together in a noose round the iron bar, and let himself down again. On releasing the ropes, he drew out one of the knobs; fortunately for him, he did not go up by that angle.

P. 1009. l. 12. Rev. J. Roberts is also rector of Wolverton, co. Warwick.

P. 1009. col. 1, l. 20. In the year 1743 there were but four bells at Witherley, and the fourth was cracked, upon which Mr. Farmer of Witherley, being a great ringer, wished it to be re-cast into two smaller ones, to make five of them; but Mr. King opposed him, wanting it to be recast of the same size, and not to alter the number of them. The contention running high, Mrs. Beet, a near neighbour, said to Mr. King, "If I had your fortune, I would turn Mr. Farmer's red waiſtcoat wrong side outwards;" but after being at law for some time, Mr. King[2] gave it up, and it was cast into two.

R. Thompson.

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[1] Rot. Parl. 15 & 16 Edw. II. 1321-2. Vol. I. p. 359.

[2] This gentleman, grandfather to Mr. Thompson by his mother's side, was the last resident of his family at Atterton; but he left it, and retired to his estate at Stoke Golding, where he died in January 1757, aged 78. His daughter Dorothy Buckley, who died at Thornton, Jan. 22, 1813, in the 87th year of her age, was the relict of George Buckley, gent. She was endowed with a very strong memory, which she retained to her last; had a taste for Poetry, and composed many pieces, which she distributed amongst her friends. Her remains were interred in the North aile of Ratby church, in the same vault with her great-grandmother Mrs. Margaret Choyce, who died May 3, 1704, aged 106 years. (See vol. IV. p. 889*.) A Funeral Sermon was preached there, Jan. 31, 1813, by the Rev. Mr. Martin, from Rev. xiv. 13; and on Feb. 7, another at Thornton, by the Rev. Mr. Wood, from Amos iv. 12; and the following inscription is intended to be put on her monument: "She was a meek woman, a tender mother, a dutiful wife, always ready to relieve a neighbour in want, and deeply lamented by her only surviving son, William Buckley."

John King, esq. now resident at Leicester, is a grandson of Mr. King of Atterton.

On the five bells are these inscriptions:

1. "OMNIA FIANT AD GLORIAM DEI. THO. EAYRE FECIT. RICHARD FARMER, C. W. 1744."

2. "OMNIA FIANT AD GLORIAM DEI. GLORIA DEO SOLI. THO. EAYRE FECIT, 1744."

3. "BE YT KNOWNE TO ALL THAT DOTH ME SEE;
THAT NEWCOMBE OF LEICESTER MADE MEE. 1609."

4. "I. H. S. NAZARENVS REX IVDEORVM FILI DEI MISERERE MEI, 1619."

5. "IESVS NAZARENVS REX IVDEORVM."

The fifth bell sounds A. It has no date upon it.

Witherley is rather remarkable for longevity: there were living there, in February 1813, six poor men, who were each of them 80 years of age, and one woman 91.

P. 1018. col. 2. At Ansley Hall, is a drawing of Kenilworth Castle when compleat, reduced in 1716, by Mr. Henry Beighton of Griff, from an old drawing belonging to the Earl of Denbigh, taken about 1620.

P. 1019. BRET'S HALL.

"In the parish of *Ansley* there is a place though but of mean consideration, yet noted in the common maps by the name of *Bret's Hall,* from a family of that name, sometime owners thereof."

The following information respecting that family has been communicated by William Hamper, esq. of Birmingham; who transcribed it from the original, a Scrap of Paper in an ancient hand, probably of the time of Henry VII. or VIII. amongst Mr. Chetwynd's MSS. in the possession of the Right Hon. Charles-Chetwynd Talbot, Earl Talbot, A. D. 1812.

"M^{d} y^{t} Henrycus brette wedud y^{e} detur Alyc' of Ryc' salle & heyr
& by henr' had well' brette wedud syssyll y^{e} dotur of
Nycolas of Calten' & he had a son' by her y^{e} hett
well brett & his fadur dyud wen he was but
iij her' of Age & wen he com to hys Age he send
for is re'tts and brout doun a fyene y' a pond And yen
y' was a grette troubull he fell in y^{e} lond
And yen he wentte to the Kyngns warres
And y^{t} wyll y^{e} fyne passud A Genust hym
And wed y^{e} dotur Elysabet of Wyll Freeman And by hyr
he had a son y^{t} hett Wyll Brett."

Indorsed in a later hand,

"Descent of Brett of Brettes hall co. War."

When reduced into Pedigree, will stand thus:

Henry Brett.=Alice, daughter and heir of Richard Salle.
William Brett.=Cecily, daughter of Nicholas de Calten, [qu. de Colton, co Stafford?]
William Brett, aged 3 years at his father's death.=Elizabeth, daughter of William Freeman.
William Brett.

"The first of this family was *William;* unto whom William de Hardreshull (lord of Ansley in Henry the Third's time) gave certain lands here; from which William descended another *William,* unto whom the Bishop of the Diocese, in 34 Edward III. granted licence to have divine service celebrated, for the space of two years, in a private oratory here. But from these Brets, who possessed it till the beginning of Henry IV.'s time (which is above 200 years), it came to *Nicholas Palmer,* of Stanton, in com. Leicester, and by the daughters and coheirs of *William* Palmer to ······ *Harecourt* and *William Pouchin;* which William Pouchin, in 37 Henry VIII. passed away his interest to *John Purefey,* it being then reputed a manor; whereupon, in 14 Elizabeth, partition was made betwixt the said *John* and *George* Harecourt; to which John Purefey succeeded *Michael,* who sold his part thereof to *John White,* of Busby in Leicestershire.—In this family it continued till the 15th of December, 1658, when *Thomas* White the elder and *Ellen* his wife, and *Thomas* White the younger, passed it by indenture, bearing similar date, with other hereditaments, to *William Thornton* of Manceter; and in Hilary term, 1658-9, a fine was levied of one messuage, two cottages, three gardens, two orchards, 20 acres of land, 10 acres of meadow, 100 acres of pasture, seven acres of wood, and common of pasture for all cattle in Bret's Hall, Ansley, Hartshill, and Stockingford; wherein William Thornton aforesaid was plaintiff, and Thomas White the elder, and Ellen his wife, and Thomas White the younger, and Francis Bacon, clerk, and Barbara his wife, deforcients. The said William Thornton, on the 3d of April, 13 Charles II. and A. D. 1661, conveyed it to *John Stratford,* esq. of Horston Grange, in the parish of Nun-Eaton; whose descendant *Francis Stratford,* late of Merevale, esq. on the 10th of October, 6 Geo. II. A. D. 1732, exchanged it for a spring wood, called Hoare Park, in the hamlet of Bentley and parish of Shustoke, and in consideration of 180*l.* with the late *John Ludford,* esq. whose son *John* is now (1815) possessor of it.

The site, as well as most of the demesnes, are inclosed in the park at Ansley Hall. Part of the dwelling-house, and the oratory above noticed, were standing at the time it was purchased by the late Mr. Ludford: it was surrounded by a moat, which now remains, though divided into two parts; the sides of the N. E. part of which were raised, and the whole enlarged some years ago, and carried round an adjacent piece of land, so as to form a complete island; in the centre of which stands a Chinese temple, built A. D. 1767, from the 2d figure in plate VI. of Sir William Chambers's Chinese Designs; and in a cell underneath is erected the monument of the Purefoys; a drawing whereof is engraved in Dugdale's History of Caldecote[1], fig. 4; and which was pulled down and thrown away into the church-yard when the church was repaired about 1766; from whence it was removed in 1778, in order to be preserved in its present situation.

The South-west part of the moat still retains its proper name, and about 17 yards West of it is a well of very good spring water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards deep, which is always full to the top, and in wet weather runs over. The house and oratory were pulled down about the year 1750, and the stones of the oratory removed into the old gardens of Ansley Hall, where in a small dale they were formed into a cell for an hermitage, and at present remain so.

Mr. T. Warton, the celebrated Poet Laureat, wrote the annexed copy of verses[2] there in April 1758;

"Beneath this stoney roof reclin'd,
I sooth to peace my pensive mind;
And while, to shade my lowly cave,
Embowering trees their umbrage wave;
And while the maple dish is mine,
The beechen cup unstain'd with wine,
I scorn the gay licentious crowd,
Nor heed the toys that deck the proud.

Within my limits lone and still,
The blackbird sings in artless trill:
Fast by my couch, congenial guest,
The wren has built her mossy nest;

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[1] Ex autog. penès W. Sheldon, ar.

[2] "These verses, as printed in the Fourth Volume, p. 1044, are taken from an altered copy, published by Mr. Warton himself, with other Poems, in 12mo, London, 1777.—The facts are as follows: Mr. Warton was tutor to the last Earl and late Marquis of Donegall, of Trinity College, and as such visited Ansley Hall in the Easter vacation 1758, when he wrote and left these verses in the cell. He never saw Ansley Hall after that time above once, if ever, and that the following year. Lord Donegall leaving Oxford in 1759, or thereabouts, came of age in 1760; and of course all connexions between Mr. Warton and Ansley Hall ceased. The two poems are now before the publick; and let them be the judges whether the natural and local simplicity of the original, written upon the spot, with all the objects around him, and on the spur of the moment, is not preferable to the stiff and affected style of the altered copy published by the finished Poet, afterwards Poet Laureat, certainly above 18, if not nearer 20 years after he had ceased visiting Ansley Hall, and of course forgot all the *locality* of the poem. And as the copy he has given the publick is very different from the original, having little or no resemblance (except in the first and last words, and *first verse,* and this is even mutilated, and the word "co-genial," in the second verse, which he still retained), I verily believe he wrote this entirely from memory, without a scrap of the original poem in his possession, though he knew I was resident at Oxford at the very time, and could have furnished him with a copy at any time, as I always carried it in my *port-feuille,* and he knew the original, in his own hand-writing (which I still have safe at Ansley Hall) was in the hands of the late Miss Juliana Ludford, carefully preserved." J. N. L.

From social scenes, by nature wise,
To lurk with innocence she flies;
Here hopes in safe repose to dwell,
Nor aught suspects the sylvan cell.

At morn and eve I take my round,
To mark how blows my flowery mound;
And every budding primrose count,
That trimly paints my blooming mount;
Or o'er the sculptures quaint and rude,
Which deck my gloomy solitude,
I teach in many a wreath to stray
Fantastic ivy's gadding spray.

While such pure joys retirement wait,
Who but would smile at guilty state;
Who but would wish his holy lot
In calm Oblivion's thoughtful grot?
Who but would cast his pomp away,
To take my staff and mantle grey;
And to the world's tumultuous stage
Prefer the peaceful Hermitage? T. W.”

MONWODE.

“This lying on the West side of Ansley, and in the same parish, had heretofore the reputation of a mannour; for by that name, did sir *John de Hardreshull* call it in 39 Edw. III. at which time he settled it[1] with Ansley and Hardreshul in the hands of certain feoffees: and so by records of later time hath it often been termed: but as it was originally a member of Ansley, so is it now deemed to be; no part (that I know) retaining the name, but a piece of waste ground lying on the utmost skirt thereof, called Monwode Lee.”

[Though, as Sir William Dugdale observes, there is no part of Ansley retains the name of Monwode, except Monwode Lee, yet this is owing more to the lands being vested in one family for a number of years, and conveyed with other parts of Ansley, than for want of vestiges of the antient manor; both the Hadreshulls and Colepeppers being styled lords of the manor of Monwode; and Nature seems to have left a boundary to the manor, when Tradition is silent; a direct line drawn North from Ansley-mill to Hoare-park, cutting off a corner of the parish of Ansley, containing about 400 acres, and bounded nearly all round by lanes, which probably was the whole of the manor. Within this boundary are two places, which, from their names, appear to have been capital mansions, the one now destroyed called the Moat-house, and the moat of which still remains on the South side of Monwode Lea, a short way after you enter it from Ansley church; and the other, now called the Old-house, with two pieces of land adjacent, called the Great and Little Paddock. And here it is observable, that either our ancestors frequently changed their mansions; or capital houses were much more numerous formerly; as within the parish of Ansley, besides these two and Bret's Hall, there are no less than three others which appear to have been such, *viz.* the manor house of Ansley, situate at the church-end; a house called New Hall, situate upon the Colliery; and the present capital mansion of Ansley Hall.]

It is mentioned above in the account of the manor and parish, copied from Sir William Dugdale's Warwickshire, that this place is joined with Hartshill in the Conqueror's survey; upon which it is to be observed, that the constable of Ansley, chosen annually the day after Christmas-day, at the manor house of Ansley, by the parishioners, is also the constable of Hartshill; from which it appears, that the constablewick is a more antient division than manors or parishes.

The manor is valued in Domesday at 100 shillings, being a knight's fee; and is now, including the value of the woods and mines, not far off 3000*l.* There are about 50 acres of woodland still preserved in different parts of the parish as spring wood; but most of the hedge-rows abound with oak and ash, to the growth of which the soil seems naturally adapted, and which occasions the forest appearance above mentioned. The rest of the land is mostly arable, though there are some good upland meadows and pastures, but very little of what the graziers call prime-land (except about 50 acres in the manor of Bret's Hall); it bears very good crops of wheat and oats; but is not so favourable to barley, being naturally strong land inclinable to a marley clay.

About half a mile from the North-east side of Ansley-hall is an extensive mine of coals, which in this parish consists of upwards of 200 acres; but the vein continues into Nun Eaton South and Oldbury North; and for many miles both ways to the borders of Staffordshire, and beyond the city of Coventry; they have been severally worked for many years, and supply all this country with coals. Upon the East or Basset side of the coal runs a vein of iron stone, which was worked formerly, but not of late years; and a few hundred yards from the South or deep side of the coal, and on the South-west side of Ansley-hall, lies a vein of lime-stone, which likewise accompanies the coal into the neighbouring parishes; the manor of Ansley being in this place the narrowest, and not far exceeding half a mile in breadth. The lime is used not only in building, but also as a manure for the land, to which, being applied in sufficient quantities, it is a beneficial improvement. The coal-pits are from 38 to 88 yards deep; and the lime-pits about 15 yards. At Ansley-hall, which is situated between the two delfs of coal and lime (though the miners have conjectured there might be coal under it at a very great depth), there are several wells of excellent water at 33 feet; and what is very remarkable, at the new house about half a mile West of it, a well was sunk, and no water could be found till they got to 80 feet deep; and at a cottage between the two houses, the cottager, a collier, attempting to sink a well, nearly ruined himself, and was obliged to give up the pursuit, not having come to water at the depth of the new house well, and the damp preventing him proceeding farther; and what renders this still more remarkable, there is at an old farm-house, not above 100 yards of the new house, a draw-well of good water not exceeding three yards deep; and the spring of which is so strong, that it frequently runs over the top. About the year 1750, the late John Ludford, esq. enclosed a small piece of ground for a park, which he afterwards enlarged to 100 acres, the present size, containing the site, demesnes, and part of the manor of Bret's Hall, and also part of the parish of Nun Eaton; in this has frequently occurred the circumstance mentioned by Dr. Plot, in his History of Staffordshire, ch. VII. p. 258, *viz.* “Fawns cast with their lower jaws so short that they cannot suck; and so consequently all die; all of which are white, as if white was an imperfection in animals, as well as in plants.” Dr. Plot is certainly right in his conjecture, that they are all white which are born so imperfect; and it is further observable, they are always buck fawns; they have been brought home alive, and tried to be sustained with cows milk, but without success; but the Doctor is certainly mistaken in his idea of white being an imperfection in deer, because there are many milk-white deer in this park; and it has been observed, both in the bucks and does, that they are larger and fatter deer when killed than any other colours.

Two other circumstances in Natural History which have happened at this place may not be unworthy of observation: *viz.* In the year 1781 an ewe sheep yeaned one ram-lamb; and in about eight or ten days after, which was the 3d of April, she again yeaned two lambs, *viz.* one ewe and one ram. The first-yeaned lamb and the ewe lamb were left with her, and the youngest ram-lamb was taken from her and reared a kade; the ewe-lamb died in four or five days, the other lamb being too strong, and taking all the ewe's milk from it; the ram-lamb, which was reared a kade, was killed on the 21st of December, 1785, as a wether (after being sheared four times), and weighed 111 pounds when dressed. — On Monday May 17, 1784, three rearing cow-calves about three months old got into a drying-yard, where there was a yew-hedge (out of the croft into which they were turned to grass by a gate being left open), and, as is supposed, eat very plentifully of the yew; they were suckled as usual in the afternoon; and the next morning, *viz.* Tuesday, the 18th of May, two were found quite dead; and the third dying, to which they gave a few spoonfuls of oil, and it did not live half an hour after. They were opened and skinned, and their entrails thrown upon a muck-hill, where the dogs got to them; and a Dane-dog went out with the servants and horses, and was seen to drink at a spring, soon after which he was seen to leap up at the horse's nose as if to catch a fly from it, which he had frequently used to do, and dropped down dead immediately; upon bringing him dead home, being much alarmed for the safety of a favourite blood-hound, and not then having been informed of the other dog dying immediately after drinking, some sweet oil it was thought might relieve him, and a common drenching-horn full was accordingly given him, in about five minutes after which he died much in the same way as the other dog before. Many other dogs had eaten of the same entrails, but none else received any hurt, particularly two pointers, who were seen to eat voraciously of them, one of which is still living, and the other died of old age in January, 1790. The method which rendered yew innoxious to them was, the moment the effect of liquid was perceived on the death of the other two dogs, they were tied up, and kept without water or any liquid for 24 hours; and this seems to prove that yew is innoxious to the stomach unless thrown into a fermentation by liquids drank after it. The yew-leaves quite green were found both in the entrails of the calves and the dogs killed by it; and they were perforated through with small holes, which certainly occasioned their death.

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[1] Ed. Dugdale, 1656, p. 790; and ed. Thomas, vol. II. p. 1098.

The torrent or rivulet, mentioned by Dugdale, rises in the most Northern corner of the parish; from whence it runs in a South direction to a pool called Wagstaffe's pool, where it unites with another small stream, which bounds part of the North-west side; and from thence runs in almost a direct line North-west for nearly two miles to Ansley-mill, which it works; and from thence turns again Southwards, and forms not only the South-west boundary of this part of the parish and manor, but also of the two hundreds of Hemlingford and Knightlow. Upon the entrance of Arley, it is united with another small brook, which rises at Nuthurst Heath, and forms likewise this boundary line between the two parishes and hundreds. There are several other small brooks in the parish, one of which rises near the new park above mentioned, and runs East till it joins a third, which rises on the other side of Nuthurst Heath, and forms the South bounds on this side. At the junction of these two streams (as well as at a small distance up a short brook, which falls into the Mill-brook before it enters Arley), there are still remaining cinders of iron stone, from which it appears there antiently has been two small smithies at these places for the melting of the iron stone, though no other tradition of them remains. A little lower on this stream a fourth joins it, which rises not far from Ansley-hall, and forms the South and East bounds between this manor and the manor of Stockingford, in the parish of Nun Eaton; to which place these united streams continue their course, and fall into the Anker. A fifth rises in Bret's Hall wood, and continues its course to Nun Eaton, but in a different direction. A sixth rises on the North-east side the colliery, and forms the bounds between here and Oldbury and Hartshill; this also runs to Nun Eaton (but in another course the greatest part of the way), being first joined by the Bret's Hall brook, and then by the Nuthurst Heath brook, within half a mile of the junction with the Anker. A seventh stream rises at Birchley Heath, and forms the bounds between Ansley and Bentley North-west till it enters the parish of Over Whitacre, through which it runs, and unites with the Bourne, near Whitacre Furnace End.

P. 1025. The Rev. F. Bichley Astley, M. A. rector of Manningford Abbots, Wiltshire, third son of F. D. Astley, esq. of Everley-house, in the same county, and Mary-Anne, youngest daughter of John Newdigate-Ludford, esq. D. C. L. of Ansley Hall, were married at Ansley, July 19, 1813.

P. 1026. *Atterton* lordship was inclosed by articles of agreement between the Proprietors and Henry Grove, rector; *viz.* Charles Jennens, esq. Robert Charnels, Mr. John King[1], and John Geary, and a map and survey was taken by Mr. Henry Beighton in 1728, now in the possession of Captain Weaver, when the allotments were as follow:

				Tithe *per ann.*			
	A.	R.	P.	£.	*s.*	*d.*	
Charles Jennens, esq.	189	3	15	18	0	3	
Robert Charnels,	53	0	32	5	4	6	
Mr. John King	135	0	17	14	0	6	
John Weaver	63	1	35	6	15	10	
Elizabeth and Thomas Harris	94	0	10	9	14	1	
John Geary,	61	3	29	6	4	10	
Titheable land	597	2	18	60	0	0	Total
Glebe —	16	3	24				tithe.
Total of the lordship	614	2	2				

And by the award in the possession of the present proprietors, dated April 25, 1729, it was agreed that the rate tithe was set upon the inclosure in lieu and full satisfaction of all tithes and tenths of corn, grain, and hay, and all other tithes and tenths both predial, personal, and mixed, also in lieu and full satisfaction of all oblations, obventions, and other payments, except Easter book mortuaries and surplice fees.

P. 1031. For the annexed Plan of the site of Manduessedum (see Pl. LIV.) and the remarks which accompany it, I am indebted to Ralph Thompson, esq. of Witherley Bridge; who says, "I have lately purchased of the honourable *Charles Finch* that part of Manduessedum (called in the writings *Offal Bank*) North of the Watling Street, and also *Offal Close*; and it appears from the writings, dated the 23d of November 1717, that *Charles Jennens*, of Gopsal, esq. purchased, of *Thomas Hodgkinson*, of Slearston, and then of Sysham, in the county of Northampton, tanner, son and heir of *John* Hodgkinson, then late of Mancetter, in the county of Warwick, tanner, deceased, the above lands, with other property in Witherley.

"The remainder of the estate is purchased by Messrs. *Willson*, *Goodman*, *Nuttall*, and *Baker*.

	A.	R.	P.
"Content of that part of Manduessedum South of the Watling Street, including the cottager's gardens - - - - - -	3	0	11
"The North side - - - - - -	2	3	4
"The Watling Street through the above	0	1	29
"Total of Manduessedum - - - -	6	1	4
"Mean length, - - - - - - -	627 feet.		
"Mean breadth, - - - - - - -	438		

"The above is the survey of the level surface, not including the slope, which is about 33 feet, and is very perfect on that part of Manduessedum North of the Watling Street: but on the South side the plough has almost obliterated it, except at the South-east end, where I have frequently observed in a dry time the grass was burnt up for some breadth across it, more than on any other part: and, in September 1804, I informed *Thomas Cowper Hincks*, esq. the proprietor of this part of **Mandueſſedum**; who ordered a man to dig into it; and at the depth of four feet he found a causeway leading towards Manceter. Also in the year 1796 or 1797, as some workmen were making a sawpit at the North corner, they found a brass coin, which I gave to Mr. Hincks. I do not remember what the inscription was; but it is still, I believe, in his possession. There were also some antient kinds of pottery dug up, a specimen of which I have by me.

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[1] About the year 1600 a branch of this antient family, which had resided at Witherley for several centuries, possessed the Hall orchard in that lordship. See vol. IV. Part II. p. 1008; also note [5], p. 984.

The following memorandum occurs during the period of the Civil War in 1642:

"Received of John King, of Atterton, a brown bay horse for the public service, value 5*l.* PETER TEMPLE."

"In the Furlongs a road has been discovered leading towards Manceter. About 70 years ago that part of **Mandueſſedum** North of the Watling Street was gardened, and a great number of coins were dug up; also a brass plate, containing four curious seals, was dug up in one of the cottager's gardens, and an antient spur.

"I have lately purchased, from the executors of the late Mr. *Dudley Baxter*, the Furlongs; and it appears from the writings, that *William Burleton*, late of Fonthill Gifford, in the county of Wilts, but then of Handley, in the county of Dorset, esq. eldest son and heir at law of *William* Burleton, late of Donhead St. Mary, in the said county of Wilts, esq. deceased, in 1791, sold to Mr. Dudley Baxter the remainder, in four pieces, called the Furlong, Second Furlong, Roundhill, and Barnes's Meadow; and also the tithes of the lands of Manceter belonging to the vicarages of Stoneley, Ashow, Kellingworth, Manceter, and Monk's Kirby.

"At the latter end of December 1812, in making a ditch on the North-east side of **Mandueſſedum**, now called Oufort Bank, we discovered at the depth of two feet, some large red and white free-stones, and other large rough stones: they probably were to denote the bounds of the two parishes, or are some remains of **Mandueſſedum**; there did not appear to be any mortar upon them. Also about the same time, in making some soughs in the Broad close to drain the land, at the depth of four feet were discovered a road from **Mandueſſedum**; it appears to be a continuation of the road above described. There were also dug up some fragments of antient pottery.

R. Thompson."

It appears from family writings, that the *Thompson* family have resided there for several centuries. On the first leaf of the Register, *John* the son of *John Thompson* was baptized April 21, 1572; and a *Ralph* Thompson, who resided there in 1595, was a proprietor of lands in the common fields of Witherley: viz. Moore Field, Middle Field, Mithe Field, and of the cow pasture called Witherley Mithe: he also occupied land in the liberty of Manceter (spelt at that time *Manceyter*, and now usually *Mancetter*) in a field called the Bottom Field, which he rented of Basil Fielding, of Paddox Newnham, in the county of Warwick, esq.

After Ralph, who died in 1640, the next residents in succession were

Thomas, the son of Ralph, bapt. April 22, 1610.
Ralph, the son of Thomas, bapt. Aug. 15, 1641.
Samuel, the son of Ralph, bapt. Sept. 23, 1686.

John Thompson, an eminent mathematician and philosopher, son of *Samuel* and *Dorothy*, was born here March 1, 1721-2. When a child, he used to sit by his mother, a literary woman, and a great reader of the Scriptures; and he, probably, imbibed from her that early taste for books, which was afterwards the cause of his future acquirements. After having received the first rudiments of his education at Atherstone school, his genius for mathematical studies soon discovered itself, and he applied very closely, to what few Mathematical Books he was acquainted with; which were purchased by his mother, against his father's consent; so that he was obliged to steal a little time, when he could, which was generally in the night; his father wishing him to attend his own occupation, the Farming and Grazing business, to which the son had a great aversion; so that he laboured under very great difficulties, to procure books, and time to peruse them; and though there were but few writers upon mathematical subjects at that time, and the road to scientific pursuits very intricate, yet under every disadvantage, by the strength of his own genius, having no master to instruct him, he soon made extraordinary advances in algebra, geometry, plain and spherical trigonometry, land surveying, &c. &c. He had also made great proficiency in Music, and took a survey of every branch relating to that science, such as the doctrine sounds, the description of musical instruments, &c.; and was an excellent performer on the violin, and other instruments: and used to say that a true genius surmounted all difficulties. He had made this progress very early in life, which attracted the notice of two very eminent mathematicians, Mr. Henry Beighton of Griff, and Mr. Anthony Thacker[1], of Chilvers Coton, near Nuneaton, who were so fond of his company that they frequently held periodical meetings to discourse upon mathematical and philosophical subjects; and with the latter of these gentlemen he further extended his knowledge, and afterwards assisted him in writing, A new Method of solving Geometrical Problems, A Complete Treatise of Spherical Trigonometry," and "A Collection of Spherical Problems," &c. His knowledge in astronomy, and the various branches of the mathematics, he made subservient to practical purposes, making theory and practice go hand in hand, a specimen of which is well worth recording. On the inclosure of Atherstone common fields, in 1765, it was agreed that the small cottagers should have their claims laid out together in one piece of land, on which some of the most eminent surveyors and commissioners at that time were employed, who laid it out in the form of two trapezia (now called *The Cottager's Piece)*, which was to contain just 100 acres. The cottagers, being desirous of having it examined, requested Mr. Thompson to re-survey it, and he found they had laid out near three acres too much; on which he proposed it for a prize question in the Gentleman's Diary for that year (being the first that was proposed for that work), which exercised the abilities of some of its ablest contributors, as may be seen from the answers in the following year, which gave great satisfaction. The variety of subjects he wrote upon, in the mathematical, philosophical, and astronomical sciences, which appeared in Heath's Palladium[2], Martin's Magazines, the Ladies and Gentleman's Diaries, &c. &c. bespeak his great abilities: he made many improvements in the plain table, and other mathematical and philosophical instruments. His method of surveying land was entirely original, and his curious inventions in that art are very numerous, as appears from a manuscript treatise written upon that subject; he has also left manuscripts upon arithmetic, algebra, geometry, plain and spherical trigonometry, conic sections, fluctions, &c. &c. His conspicuous talents in these august sciences received additional lustre, from the milder virtues of domestic life, and the amiable qualities of a Christian. He was candid in his judgment, uniform and blameless in his manners; always communicative, and totally disinterested. His qualifications were tempered with a vein of gaiety, which neither his abstracted speculations nor his infirmities were able to impair. He had naturally a strong healthy constitution; but, being too fond of a studious life, it brought on the rheumatism; and for some years, he complained of a numbness in his limbs, which ended in a dropsy, of which he died Feb. 25, 1783. The editors of the Leicester Journal for March 29 following, after enumerating very highly his qualifications, conclude with these words: "Bosworth may boast of her Simpson, Burbach of her Cotes, &c. and Witherley bridge will long be noted as the residence of a Thompson."—He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John King, of Stoke Golding, near Hinckley, gent. a woman of an amiable disposition, and of great virtue and piety, an affectionate wife, and a tender mother, whose exemplary life will long be affectionately recollected. She died Dec. 16, 1799, aged 74. They had three sons; *John*, *Ralph*, and *Samuel*.

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[1] He was appointed to teach the mathematics at Birmingham free-school in the year 1740, which was but of short duratiom; for he was seised with a violent fever, which baffled the art of the physicians, and died in March 1741. He composed the mathematical parts of the Ladies Diary for his friend Mr. Beighton for some years before Mr. Beighton's death. He also printed Proposals for publishing a Miscellany of Mathematics, in three volumes, 8vo, but he only lived to finish the first volume. Dr. Hutton laments that, after many fruitless endeavours to procure proper materials for memoirs of the early compilers of the Ladies Diary, he was obliged to relinquish that favourite design. Diarian Miscellany, vol. I.

[2] Heath, who would hardly allow merit to any one, said (Palladium, 1762), "This solution is by a curious and careful computor, who always commanded our esteem."

John died June 24, 1777, aged 24.

Ralph married *Ann*, daughter of William Lole, of Barnacle, gentleman, by whom he has a son and a daughter, John and Elizabeth.

Samuel the third son is living, with his brother.

P. 1034. col. 1, l. 5 from bottom. *Thomas-Cowper Hincks*, esq. the son and heir of John Hincks, esq. of Chester, and of the late Mrs. Hincks, is now (1813) the largest proprietor in Manceter lordship.

P. 1035. col. 2. line 11. *Ridge Lane.*

"To the West is a lane called Ridge-lane, in which are some houses that do not belong to the manor of Oldbury." Ridge-lane has no more to do with the manor or hamlet of Oldbury than that of St. Dunstan's in the East. Ridge-lane is the continuation of the antient road from the Cross of the Hand, about a quarter of a mile above Ansley church, leading over Birchley-heath, from Ansley to Atherstone, and what I apprehend to be the antient Birchley-street, described above, p. 1035, col. a. par. 3. l. 28. It is flanked, leading from Ansley on the left or North-west side, all the way from Birchley-heath to Atherstone Out Woods (where it terminates), by Bentley Park, and Monk's Park, the property of Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, esq. a large wood of 200 or 300 acres, and the greatest remaining part of the antient Arden in Warwickshire.

The White Hart alehouse, now through ignorance tranformed from the White Stag into a White Human Heart, or rather the heart upon a pack of cards, instead of the antient Forest sign, which obtains all along the Watling-street from Barnet to Atherstone, is situate at the end of another lane or highway, about a mile or more in length, commencing at the Sun alehouse in Ansley, near the North gate of Ansley Park, and running in a direct line from South to North, about a quarter of a mile through Ansley, where it is called Bounds-lane, not half a mile through the hamlet of Oldbury, to a gate near to which a house has been built within a very few years, where it assumes the name of Piper-lane, and continues another quarter of a mile, to the above house. This place, which consists of several more houses, for what reason is unknown, assumes to itself the privilege of a village, and holds a wake as such annually on the Sunday after St. James the Apostle, 25th July. From the gate in Piper-lane to the gate into Bentley park, a very few yards beyond the White Hart, the parish and manor also of Manceter comes up, and joins Ansley as in vol. IV. p. 1033, col. 2. par. 8. l. 3. The land on the West side is the property of *John Newdigate Ludford*, esq. and on the East the property of *Dugdale Stratford Dugdale*, esq.

Ridge-lane wake is held upon the Sunday three weeks before Ansley wake, which is the Sunday after 15th August, though it ought to be after the 10th, the church of Ansley being dedicated to St. Laurence; and as, upon enquiry, it is found that no wake is held at Manceter, probably this may be the remains of the antient Manceter wake, which church is dedicated to St. Peter. J. N. L.

P. 1038. ool. 1. l. 33. *Stafford-Squire Baxter*, esq. of Gray's-inn, died March 22, 1812; and his well-selected Library was sold by auction by Mess. King and Lochée, May 25, 1812, and seven following days

His brother, *Dudley Baxter*, esq. died Dec. 27, 1811; and his Library was sold by auction.

P. 1041. col. 1, l. 40. *read* Kynnesman.

P. 1042. col. 1, l. 2. *for* 373, *read* 272.—L. 6. *read* Humphrey Banaster.

P. 1043. col. 2, l. 9 from bottom, *read* P. 859.

P. 1048. col. 1, l. 46. Mrs. Sarah Heyrick died on the 17th, not on the 10th, of November, 1811.

P. 1051. *read* Grey, Thomas lord, letter of 634*.

P. 1052. *read* Herdwike, of Lindley, pedigree, 643.

P. 123. *add to Sheriffs:*

55. Edward Farnham, of Quorndon, esq.

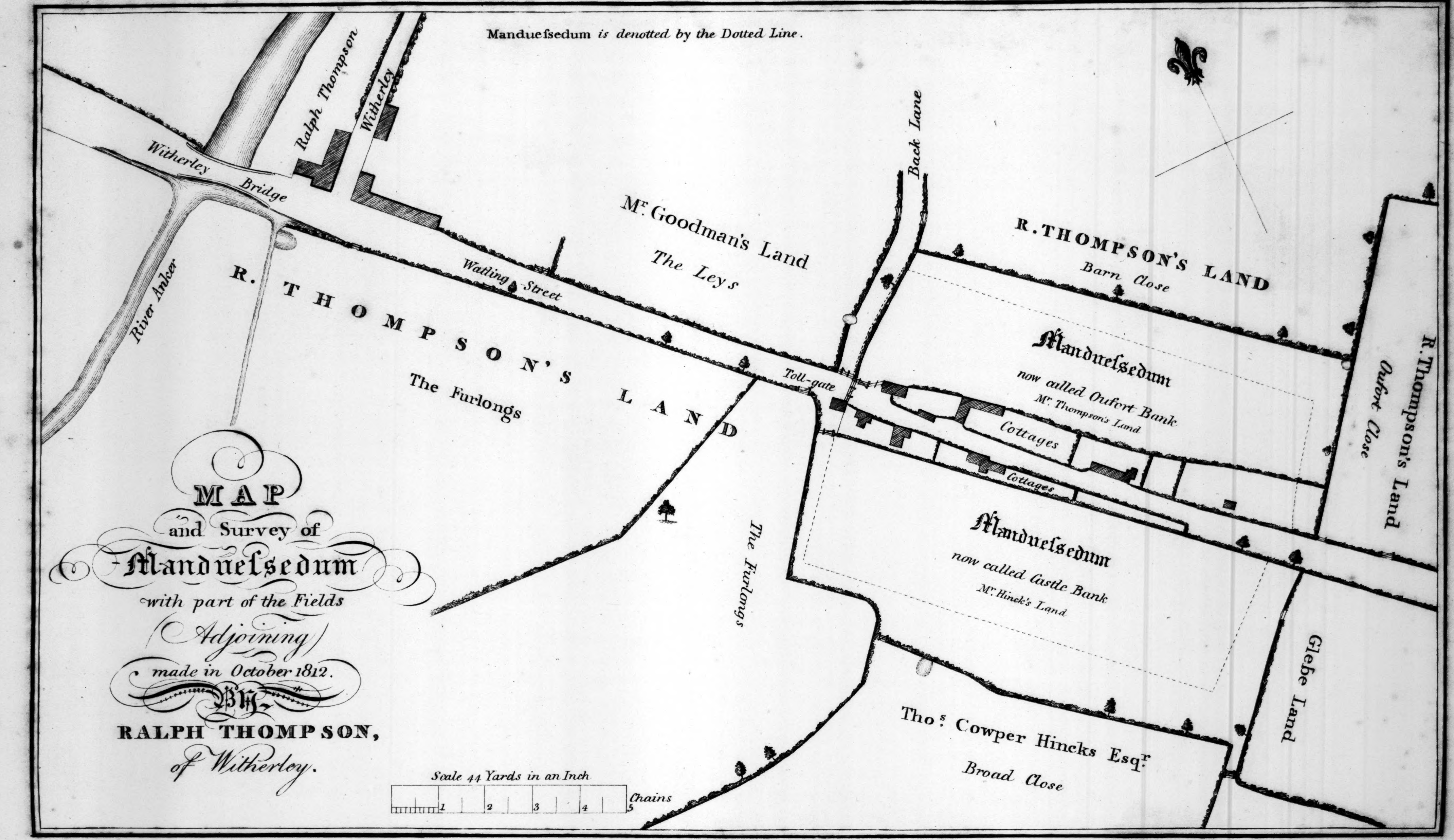
P. 519. Rev. Samuel Deacon, junior, died March 19, 1812, aged 98.

⁂ When the Memoirs of Mr. Robinson, in p. 119 of these Additions, were printing, I had not seen the very appropriate and elegant "Character, exhibited in the Speech of Robert Hall, M. A. at the Annual Meeting of the Leicester Auxiliary Bible Society, April 1813." And I cannot now forbear to extract from it a sentence or two highly creditable to the Speaker, as well to his deceased Friend.

"Though I have had the honour of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Robinson for upwards of thirty years, it is comparatively but of late that I had an opportunity of contemplating him more nearly. While placed at a distance, I admired him as one of the remote luminaries which adorn the hemishere; I certainly perceived him to be a star of the first magnitude: but no sooner was I stationed on the spot, than I became sensible of the lustre of his beams, felt the force of his attraction, and recognised in him the sun and centre of the system. His merit was not of that kind which attracts most admiration at a distance; it was so genuine and solid, that it grew in estimation the more closely it was inspected. It is possible some men may have extended their influence to a wider circle, and moved in a more extended sphere. But where influence is diffused beyond a certain limit, it becomes attenuated in proportion to its diffusion; it operates with an energy less intense. Mr. Robinson completely filled as large a sphere of personal agency, as is, perhaps, possible to an individual. He left no part of it unoccupied, no interstices unsupplied; and spread himself through it with an energy, in which there was nohing irregular, nothing defective, nothing redundant. ...... The hearers of Mr. Robinson were too much occupied by the subjects he presented to their attention to waste a thought on the speaker; this occupied a second place in the order of their reflections; but when it did occur, it assumed the character, not of superficial admiration, but of profound attachment. Their feelings towards him were not those of persons gratified, but benefited; and they listened to his instructions, not as a source of amusement, but as a spring of living water. There never was a settled pastor, probably, who had formed a juster conception of the true end of preaching, who pursued it more steadily, or attained it to a greater extent. He preached immortal truth with a most extraordinary simplicity, perspicuity, and energy, in a style adapted to all capacities, equally removed from vulgarity and affected refinement; and the tribute paid to his exertions consisted not in loud applauses, it was of a higher order; it consisted of penitential sighs, holy resolutions, a determination of the whole soul for God, and such impressions on the spirits of men, as will form the line of separation betwixt the happy and the miserable to all eternity...... Though he had reached that period of life which constitutes old age, it was a *cruda viridisque senectus*. His age had impaired little or nothing of his vigour; its chief effect was that of imparting additional dignity to his countenance, and weight to his character. He fell like a noble tree, after two or three strokes, with all his sap and verdure, with extended boughs and rich foliage, while thousands were reposing under his shadow and partaking of his fruits. Seldom has death gained a richer spoil than in the extinction of the earthly existence of this admirable man."

Feb. 14, 1815.—*Laus Deo.*

Vol. I. Pl. LIV. p. 153.



MAP
and Survey of
Manduessedum
with part of the Fields
Adjoining
made in October 1812.
By
RALPH THOMPSON,
of Witherley.

Manduessedum is denotted by the Dotted Line.
Ralph Thompson
Witherley
Witherley Bridge
River Anker
R. THOMPSON'S LAND
The Furlongs
Watling Street
Mr. Goodman's Land
The Leys
Back Lane
Toll-gate
R. THOMPSON'S LAND
Barn Close
Manduessedum
now called Oufort Bank
Mr. Thompson's Land
Cottages
Cottages
Manduessedum
now called Castle Bank
Mr. Hinck's Land
R. Thompson's Land
Oufort Close
The Furlongs
Glebe Land
Thos. Cowper Hincks Esqr.
Broad Close
Scale 44 Yards in an Inch
1
2
3
4
5
Chains

Longmate fc. 81, Margaret Strt. Cavendish Sqr.

BRITISH
12 JN 1923
MUSEUM

ABSTRACT of Answers and Returns to the Population Act of 51 *George III.* 1811.

COUNTY OF LEICESTER. HUNDREDS.	PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR EXTRA-PAROCHIAL PLACE.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the Two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
FRAMLAND.											
Ab-Kettleby [a]	Parish	31	31	—	2	28	3	—	74	68	142
Barkstone	Ditto	52	53	—	—	38	14	1	146	159	305
Belvoir [b]	Extra-Paroch.	2	3	—	—	—	2	1	46	50	96
Bottesford with Normanton	Parish	184	200	—	5	97	70	33	411	480	891
Branston	Ditto	47	48	—	1	32	15	1	115	121	236
Broughton, Nether	Ditto	78	78	—	2	40	30	8	171	196	367
Buckminster [c]	Ditto	61	63	1	1	40	17	6	180	150	330
Burton-Lazars	Ditto	40	41	1	3	33	8	—	100	112	212
Claxton, Long, alias Clawson	Ditto	134	137	1	5	85	36	16	296	331	627
Cold-Overton [d]	Ditto	18	18	—	—	16	2	—	47	49	96
Coston	Ditto	27	27	—	—	7	4	16	82	70	152
Croxton-Kyrial	Ditto	90	115	—	—	21	88	6	228	243	471
Dalby, Little	Ditto	28	28	—	1	25	1	2	78	77	155
Eastwell	Ditto	22	22	—	—	19	2	1	62	52	114
Eaton	Ditto	51	61	1	3	50	11	—	128	141	269
Edmondthorpe	Ditto	32	34	—	1	19	3	12	75	83	158
Freeby [e]	Chapelry	22	22	1	—	22	—	—	54	57	111
Garthorpe	Parish	17	18	1	1	16	2	—	60	47	107
Godeby-Marwood	Ditto	36	39	—	1	24	5	10	70	98	168
Harby	Ditto	75	77	—	2	57	12	8	177	187	364
Harston	Ditto	31	39	—	—	34	3	2	62	89	151
Holwell [a]	Township	20	20	1	—	19	1	—	42	53	95
Hose	Parish	55	58	—	—	34	13	11	147	149	296
Kirby-Belers	Ditto	36	41	1	1	36	5	—	107	89	196
Knipton	Ditto	48	59	—	—	38	13	8	134	143	277
Melton-Mowbray [e]	Ditto	411	447	—	11	72	261	114	994	1,151	2,145
Muston	Ditto	45	46	—	—	36	9	1	109	117	226
Plungar	Ditto	41	41	—	—	38	3	—	92	99	191
Redmile	Ditto	66	68	1	1	10	16	42	161	167	328
Saltby	Ditto	37	39	—	1	32	3	4	107	106	213
Saxby	Ditto	26	29	—	1	27	1	1	58	73	131
Scalford	Ditto	78	87	—	—	74	13	—	173	198	371
Sewstern [c]	Chapelry	52	57	—	—	49	8	—	130	136	266
Somerby [d]	Parish	76	78	—	1	39	26	13	154	179	333
Sproxton	Ditto	64	64	1	—	41	18	5	150	160	310
Stapleford	Ditto	31	31	—	—	31	—	—	80	82	162
Stathern	Ditto	86	88	1	3	71	16	1	170	202	372
Stonesby	Ditto	38	40	—	2	33	7	—	100	94	194
Sysonby	Ditto	11	12	—	—	11	—	1	24	24	48
Thorpe-Arnold	Ditto	19	19	—	—	19	—	—	46	42	88
Waltham-on-the-Woulds	Ditto	93	94	—	—	62	32	—	238	274	512
Welby [e]	Township	8	8	—	—	8	—	—	37	39	76
Withcote [d]	Parish	8	8	—	—	8	—	—	25	25	50
Wyfordby with Brentingby	Ditto	20	20	—	—	20	—	—	51	46	97
Wymondham	Ditto	80	87	—	1	60	25	2	232	205	437
		2,527	2,695	11	50	1,571	798	326	6,223	6,713	12,936
GARTRE.											
Bagrave [f]	Liberty	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	7	11	18
Billesdon [g]	Parish	121	126	1	5	58	66	2	264	270	534
Blaston	Ditto	12	13	—	2	13	—	—	36	22	58
Bowden, Magna [h]	Ditto	196	203	—	7	56	110	37	377	449	826
Bringhurst [i]	Ditto	16	19	—	1	7	11	1	44	50	94
Burrow	Ditto	28	34	—	1	27	5	2	74	64	138
Burton-Overy	Ditto	86	86	—	7	40	35	11	198	188	386
Bushby [j]	Township	16	16	—	—	8	8	—	29	42	71
Carlton-Curlieu [k]	Parish	8	8	1	—	7	—	1	21	23	44
Cranhoe	Ditto	21	24	—	—	24	—	—	44	53	97
Drayton [i]	Township	29	29	—	3	24	5	—	63	66	129
Easton Magna [i]	Ditto	114	129	—	2	69	57	3	250	264	514
Evington	Parish	49	52	—	—	32	15	5	109	113	222
Fleckney	Ditto	77	78	—	—	17	54	7	185	188	373
Foxton	Ditto	82	96	—	1	20	33	43	175	190	365
Frisby [l]	Chapelry	8	8	—	2	—	8	—	10	11	21
Galby [l]	Parish	21	21	—	—	14	4	3	47	61	108
Glen Magna [m]	Ditto	118	133	—	5	42	81	10	342	309	651
Glooston	Ditto	29	30	—	—	26	3	1	73	62	135
Godeby [g]	Chapelry	18	20	—	1	20	—	—	41	46	87
Gumley	Parish	55	56	—	1	18	11	27	127	134	261
Hallaton	Ditto	147	147	—	4	52	91	4	278	320	598
Holy Oaks-Lodge [n]	Lordship	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	4
Holt and Bradley [o]	Chapelry	9	9	—	1	8	—	1	17	31	48
	Carried forwd	1,262	1,339	2	43	583	597	159	2,813	2,969	5,782

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[a] Holwell is in Ab-Kettleby Parish.——[b] Partly in Lincolnshire (Soke of Grantham).——[c] Sewstern is in Buckminster parish.——[d] Cold-Overton, Somerby, and Withcote, form a detached portion of this Hundred, to the Southward.——[e] Freeby and Welby are in Melton-Mowbray parish.——[f] In Hungerton parish (East-Goscote Hundred).——[g] Godeby and Rolleston are in Billesdon parish.——[h] Market-Harborough is in Bowden parish.——[i] Drayton and Easton Magna are in Bringhurst parish.——[j] Bushby and Stoughton are in Thurnby parish.——[k] Illston-on-the-Hill is partly in the parish of Carlton Curlieu, partly in the parish of Norton. Stretton Parva is in the parish of Norton.——[l] Frisby is in Galby parish.——[m] Stretton Magna is in Glen Magna parish.——[n] In Dry-Stoke parish, Rutlandshire (Wrangdike Hundred).——[o] Holt and Bradley are in Medbourne parish.

COUNTY OF LEICESTER. HUNDREDS.	PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR EXTRA-PAROCHIAL PLACE.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the Two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
GARTRE *(continued)*.	Brought forward	1,262	1,339	2	43	583	597	159	2,813	2,969	5,782
Horninghold	Parish	20	20	—	2	16	3	1	41	42	83
Houghton-on-the-Hill	Ditto	79	80	2	1	37	25	18	156	173	329
Husbands-Bosworth	Ditto	155	155	—	2	96	56	3	519	505	1,024
Illston-on-the-Hill [k]	Township	28	29	—	2	24	1	4	54	64	118
Ingarsby [f]	Hamlet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keythorpe [p]	Liberty	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	13	7	20
Kibworth-Beauchamp [q]	Parish	115	119	—	6	36	69	14	263	292	555
Kibworth-Harcourt [q]	Township	91	96	—	1	17	76	3	185	200	385
Knossington	Parish	31	34	—	—	12	18	4	76	74	150
Langton, East [r]	Township	65	69	—	3	31	27	11	127	138	265
Langton, West [r]	Ditto	17	17	—	—	10	5	2	32	46	78
Laughton	Parish	34	37	—	1	26	10	1	75	77	152
Lubbenham	Ditto	112	112	1	6	61	51	—	223	254	477
Market-Harborough [h]	Ditto	335	343	1	7	8	209	126	788	916	1,704
Marefield [s]	Township	5	5	—	—	4	—	1	10	17	27
Medburne [o]	Parish	103	112	1	3	83	27	2	191	229	420
Mowsley [t]	Chapelry	55	58	—	1	46	11	1	114	115	229
Newton-Harcourt [u]	Township	45	45	—	1	33	12	—	101	113	214
Norton [k]	Parish	15	15	—	—	9	5	1	34	39	73
Noseley	Extra-Paroch.	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2
Owston with Newbold	Parish	44	44	—	—	42	1	1	104	112	216
Pickwell with Leesthorpe [v]	Ditto	27	27	—	1	23	—	4	52	71	123
Rolleston [g]	Chapelry	9	12	—	—	5	1	6	20	24	44
Sadington	Parish	52	52	1	2	22	17	13	107	108	215
Scraptoft	Ditto	26	27	—	—	3	3	21	43	67	110
Shankton	Ditto	7	7	—	2	7	—	—	17	19	36
Slawston	Ditto	49	49	—	5	31	11	7	97	106	203
Smeeton-Westerby [q]	Township	77	86	—	2	25	52	9	174	199	373
Stonton-Wyvile	Parish	20	23	1	1	17	4	2	42	51	93
Stockerston	Ditto	10	10	1	1	9	1	—	25	24	49
Stoughton [j]	Township	30	31	—	1	17	7	7	56	73	129
Stretton, Magna [m]	Ditto	3	3	—	1	3	—	—	13	11	24
Stretton, Parva [k]	Ditto	23	25	—	2	18	5	2	54	42	96
Thedingworth	Parish	46	48	—	—	11	29	8	99	97	196
Thorpe-Langton [r]	Township	42	48	—	1	36	12	—	89	91	180
Thurnby [j]	Parish	29	31	—	—	19	10	2	60	60	120
Tur-Langton [r]	Township	80	80	—	—	41	30	9	147	170	317
Welham	Parish	13	13	—	4	11	2	—	31	44	75
Wistow [u]	Ditto	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	6	5	11
		3,160	3,307	10	102	1,478	1,387	442	7,052	7,645	14,697
GOSCOTE, EAST.											
Allexton	Parish	17	18	—	3	15	1	2	37	47	84
Ashfordby	Ditto	86	88	—	1	35	28	25	184	183	367
Ashby-Folvile [w]	Ditto	37	37	—	—	25	5	7	65	80	145
Barkby [x]	Ditto	102	113	—	6	50	59	4	232	222	454
Barkby-Thorpe [x]	Township	12	12	—	—	11	1	—	31	31	62
Barrow-upon-Soar [y]	Parish	262	262	—	1	92	132	38	681	622	1,303
Baresby [w]	Township	58	59	—	1	36	21	2	111	128	239
Beby	Parish	23	25	—	—	24	1	—	50	71	121
Belgrave [z]	Ditto	121	122	—	2	9	36	77	299	332	631
Brokesby	Ditto	3	3	—	—	2	1	—	12	11	23
Burton-on-the-Woulds [a]	Township	80	90	—	1	60	16	14	183	201	384
Coates [a]	Ditto	16	16	—	—	13	3	—	38	45	83
Cossington	Parish	65	66	—	—	44	16	6	132	156	283
Croxton, South	Ditto	53	54	1	1	29	22	3	130	123	253
Dalby, Magna	Ditto	65	74	—	1	62	12	—	185	193	378
Dalby-on-the-Woulds	Ditto	54	66	—	—	28	12	26	159	161	320
Frisby-on-the-Wreke	Ditto	82	82	—	1	35	30	17	175	169	344
Gaddesby	Ditto	49	53	1	1	42	10	1	109	121	230
Grimston	Ditto	36	38	—	2	25	8	5	83	84	167
Halstead [b]	Township	31	33	—	—	29	3	1	67	71	138
Hoby	Parish	63	63	—	3	45	14	4	148	155	303
Hoton [a]	Township	56	65	—	2	41	19	5	175	161	336
Humberston	Parish	86	88	1	4	59	29	—	187	206	393
Hungerton [c]	Ditto	46	46	—	1	22	8	16	98	102	200
Keyham [d]	Township	36	43	1	3	29	13	1	75	132	207
Laund	Extra-Paroch.	5	6	—	—	5	—	1	20	20	40
Lodington [b]	Parish	34	38	—	1	36	2	—	57	80	137
	Carried forward	1,578	1,660	4	35	903	502	255	3,723	3,907	7,630

[*For Notes* f g h j k m o *see the preceding page.*]

[p] In Tugby parish (East Goscote Hundred).——— [q] Kibworth-Harcourt and Smeeton-Westerby are in Kibworth-Beauchamp parish.——— [r] The townships of East-Langton, West-Langton, Thorpe-Langton, and Tur-Langton, form the parish of Church-Langton.——— [s] In Tilton parish (East-Goscote Hundred).——— [t] In Knaptoft parish (Guthlaxton Hundred).——— [u] Newton-Harcourt is in Wistow parish.——— [v] Pickwell is a detached portion of the Hundred, North-eastward.——— [w] Baresby is in Ashby-Folvile parish.——— [x] Barkby-Thorpe and North-Thurmaston are in Barkby parish.——— [y] Barrow-upon-Soar contains Quorndon and Woodhouse; also part of Mountsorrell (see West-Goscote Hundred).——— [z] South-Thurmaston is in Belgrave parish; as is Burstall (see West-Goscote Hundred).——— [a] Burton-on-the-Woulds, Coates, and Hoton, are in Prestwould parish.——— [b] Whatborough is partly in Lodington, partly in Tilton parish. Halstead is in Tilton parish; as is Marefield (see Gartre Hundred).——— [c] Bagrave, part of this parish is in Gartre Hundred.——— [d] In Rothley parish (West Goscote Hundred), though locally situate in the middle of Framland Hundred,

COUNTY OF LEICESTER. HUNDREDS.	PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR EXTRA-PAROCHIAL PLACE.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the Two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
GOSCOTE, EAST *(continued)*.	Brought forward	1,578	1,660	4	35	903	502	255	3,723	3,907	7,630
Lowesby [e]	Parish	15	17	—	—	7	1	9	40	39	79
Newton, Cold [e]	Township	21	21	—	—	21	—	—	54	57	111
Norton, East	Parish	25	27	—	4	16	3	8	60	67	127
Prestwould [a]	Ditto	11	11	—	—	8	1	2	24	28	52
Queniborough	Ditto	94	96	2	2	50	46	—	217	229	446
Rakedale	Ditto	19	19	—	—	15	1	3	49	46	95
Radcliffe-on-the-Wreak	Ditto	22	22	1	—	16	6	—	56	61	117
Rearsby	Ditto	92	93	1	2	47	43	3	203	223	426
Rotherby	Ditto	25	25	—	—	16	7	2	53	57	110
Saxulby [f]	Ditto	21	21	—	—	10	6	5	44	56	100
Segrave	Ditto	72	74	—	—	53	20	1	183	182	365
Shoby [f]	Hamlet	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	11	12	23
Sileby	Parish	253	257	—	7	61	187	9	558	642	1,200
Skeffington	Ditto	31	33	—	—	18	6	9	66	70	136
Syston	Ditto	264	273	—	3	68	186	19	593	630	1,223
Thorp-Satchvile [g]	Hamlet	29	32	—	1	10	6	16	64	67	131
Thurmaston, North [x]	Township	34	34	—	—	21	13	—	82	86	168
Thurmaston, South [z]	Ditto	138	139	—	1	58	79	2	326	348	674
Thrussington	Parish	92	92	—	4	54	37	1	214	203	417
Tilton [b]	Ditto	32	34	—	2	26	6	2	65	81	146
Tugby [h]	Ditto	51	51	—	1	39	12	—	107	123	230
Twyford [g]	Ditto	59	72	—	1	25	17	30	138	141	279
Walton-on-the-Woulds	Ditto	47	48	—	1	35	8	5	111	111	222
Wartnaby [d]	Township	17	18	—	1	16	1	1	46	34	80
Whatborough [b]	Liberty	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	7	14	21
Wimeswould	Township	204	208	4	5	32	88	88	493	509	1,002
Wycomb and Chadwell [d]	Ditto	24	26	—	1	24	2	—	41	54	95
		3,276	3,409	12	71	1,655	1,284	470	7,628	8,077	15,705
GOSCOTE, WEST.											
Anstey [i]	Township	142	157	1	2	23	130	4	373	374	747
Ashby-de-la-Zouch [j]	Parish	638	645	48	9	226	339	80	1,525	1,616	3,141
Beaumanor	Extra-Paroch.	11	11	1	—	11	—	—	38	35	73
Beaumont Leys	Ditto	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	11	10	21
Belton (including Gracedieu)	Parish	119	119	—	—	71	44	4	267	287	554
Blackfordby [j]	Hamlet	54	55	—	1	47	8	—	135	127	262
Bradgate	Extra-Paroch.	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	4	4	8
Bredon [k]	Parish	125	128	—	1	99	27	2	269	300	569
Burstall [l]	Township	57	62	—	3	24	35	3	137	165	302
Charley	Ditto	10	10	—	—	9	1	—	24	25	49
Cole-Orton	Parish	201	211	1	14	59	142	10	422	488	910
Cropston [i]	Township	20	20	—	1	9	11	—	55	45	100
Diseworth	Parish	132	152	—	1	81	67	4	334	322	656
Donington-Castle	Ditto	481	493	1	12	200	274	19	1,081	1,227	2,308
Garendon	Extra-Paroch.	3	3	—	2	1	1	1	10	13	23
Gilroe	Ditto	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	4
Hathern	Parish	209	209	1	3	60	141	8	536	562	1,098
Hemington [m]	Township	78	89	—	2	57	32	—	197	187	384
Isley-Walton [n]	Ditto	10	10	—	—	10	—	—	32	23	55
Kegworth [n]	Parish	307	327	—	6	83	228	16	751	799	1,550
Knight-Thorpe [o]	Township	16	16	—	1	6	9	1	44	42	86
Langley Priory	Extra-Paroch.	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	5	10
Leicester Abbey	Ditto	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	14	5	19
Lockington [m]	Parish	40	41	—	—	29	7	5	104	95	199
Loughborough [o]	Ditto	1,128	1,179	8	12	186	847	146	2,612	2,788	5,400
Mountsorel, North & South [p]	Township	277	292	—	4	4	278	10	743	759	1,502
Newtown-Linford	Parish	72	90	—	2	54	34	2	195	208	403
Osgathorpe	Ditto	71	73	—	1	26	40	7	158	155	313
Packington with Snibston [q]	Ditto	88	92	—	1	56	19	17	220	235	455
Quorndon [p]	Township	265	266	1	7	88	151	27	645	636	1,281
Ravenston [r]	Parish	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rothley [p]	Ditto	186	196	1	4	77	113	6	433	424	857
Seile, Nether and Over [s]	Ditto	208	217	1	1	142	53	22	489	502	991
Sheepshead	Ditto	544	548	—	3	109	415	24	1,578	1,448	3,026
Shermans-Grounds	Extra-Paroch.	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	3	7
Staunton-Harold [k]	Township	49	56	—	1	31	18	7	146	135	281
Swannington [t]	Ditto	95	97	—	5	46	49	2	193	234	427
Swebston with Newton	Parish	109	109	1	—	67	37	5	255	265	520
Swithland	Ditto	58	62	—	5	30	31	1	155	150	305
Thorp Acre with Dishley	Ditto	56	57	—	—	37	19	1	139	148	287
	Carried forward	5,867	6,100	65	104	2,064	3,600	436	14,334	14,849	29,183

[*For Notes* [x] [z] [a] [b] [d] *see the preceding page.*]

[e] Cold-Newton is in Lowesby parish ——— [f] Shoby is in Saxulby parish. ——— [g] Thorpe-Satchvile is in Twyford parish. ——— [h] Containing Keythorpe (see Gartre Hundred). ——— [i] Anstey (including Anstey-Pasture, extra-parochial) and Cropston, are in Thurcaston parish. ——— [j] Blackfordby is in Ashby-de-la-Zouch parish. ——— [k] Staunton-Harold, Tonge, Wilston, Worthington, and Newbold, are in Bredon parish. ——— [l] In Belgrave parish (East-Goscote Hundred). ——— [m] Hemington is in Lockington parish. ——— [n] Isley Walton is in Kegworth parish. ——— [o] Knight-Thorpe and Woodthorpe are in Loughborough parish. ——— [p] Quorndon and Woodhouse are in Barrow-upon-Soar parish (East-Goscote Hundred); Keyham, Wartnaby, and Wycomb (East-Goscote Hundred), are in Rothley parish; and Mountsorel is in both of those parishes. ——— [q] Part of Packington is in Derbyshire (in Repton and Gresley Hundred). ——— [r] Partly in the Hundred of Repton and Gresley, in the county of Derby, where the whole is entered. ——— [s] Including part of Oakthorpe and Donisthorpe (Repton and Gresley Hundred), Derbyshire. ——— [t] Swannington and Thringston are in Whitwick parish.

COUNTY OF LEICESTER. HUNDREDS.	PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR EXTRA-PAROCHIAL PLACE.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprised in the Two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
GOSCOTE, WEST (*continued*).	Brought forward	5,867	6,100	65	104	2,064	3,600	436	14,334	14,849	29,183
Thringston [t]	Township	202	215	2	5	39	176	—	450	498	948
Thurcaston [i]	Parish	47	53	—	—	24	23	6	127	132	259
Tonge [k]	Hamlet	37	37	—	1	28	9	—	83	90	173
Ulvescroft	Extra-Paroch.	13	14	1	1	13	1	—	44	44	88
Wanlip	Parish	23	25	—	—	18	5	2	68	58	126
Whatton, Long	Ditto	147	147	—	—	46	88	13	414	368	782
Whitwick [t]	Ditto	189	205	—	2	62	138	5	433	462	895
Willson [k]	Hamlet	33	33	—	—	30	3	—	80	86	166
Woodhouse [p]	Parish	141	153	—	1	32	117	4	471	422	893
Woodthorpe [o]	Hamlet	14	14	—	—	14	—	—	35	35	70
Worthington and Newbold [k]	Liberty	237	237	—	—	124	111	2	543	570	1,113
		6,950	7,233	68	114	2,494	4,271	468	17,082	17,614	34,696
GUTHLAXTON.											
Arnsby	Parish	84	96	—	1	52	43	1	195	205	400
Ashby, Magna	Ditto	50	50	—	—	30	20	—	126	134	260
Ashby, Parva	Ditto	32	32	—	1	27	5	—	73	77	150
Aylestone [u]	Ditto	99	106	—	1	35	62	9	233	267	500
Bitteswell	Ditto	88	94	—	4	61	30	3	178	174	352
Bittesby [v]	Township	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	2	5
Blaby [w]	Parish	155	158	5	3	37	111	10	398	431	829
Broughton-Astley	Ditto	132	137	—	3	73	60	4	286	299	585
Bruntingthorpe	Ditto	69	76	—	—	36	36	4	171	161	332
Catthorpe	Ditto	34	36	—	—	14	18	4	90	77	167
Castle-View [x]	Extra-Paroch.	30	34	—	1	2	32	—	76	91	167
Claybrooke, Great [v]	Hamlet	74	80	—	5	30	41	9	273	169	442
Claybrooke, Little [v]	Township	14	14	—	—	6	—	8	26	35	61
Cosby with Little Thorpe	Parish	160	162	4	3	39	115	8	432	394	826
Cottesbach	Ditto	17	17	1	—	16	—	1	51	47	98
Countess-Thorpe [w]	Hamlet	116	116	1	—	31	83	2	286	307	593
Dunton-Bassett	Parish	90	92	—	1	45	44	3	219	213	432
Foston	Ditto	5	5	—	—	5	—	—	16	12	28
Frolesworth	Ditto	57	58	2	1	50	6	2	116	149	265
Gillmorton	Ditto	131	137	—	3	46	85	6	323	315	638
Glen, Parva [u]	Township	27	27	—	2	5	22	—	60	66	126
Kilby	Parish	68	70	1	2	31	37	2	170	161	331
Kilworth, North	Ditto	73	79	—	4	16	27	36	151	176	327
Kilworth, South	Ditto	85	87	—	—	56	22	9	226	205	431
Kimcote with Walton [y]	Ditto	153	157	4	1	66	70	21	331	390	721
Knaptoft [z]	Ditto	6	6	—	—	6	—	—	29	23	52
Knighton [a]	Hamlet	75	82	—	—	17	65	—	174	203	377
Leir	Parish	93	94	1	4	23	71	—	197	221	418
Lutterworth	Ditto	410	410	—	15	115	278	17	861	984	1,845
Misterton [b]	Ditto	8	8	—	—	6	1	1	27	29	56
Oadby	Ditto	150	158	—	6	19	139	—	369	397	766
Peatling, Magna	Ditto	37	37	—	1	25	12	—	87	99	186
Peatling, Parva	Ditto	25	28	—	—	17	6	5	58	78	136
Shawell	Ditto	40	48	—	2	32	10	6	99	97	196
Shearsby [z]	Hamlet	62	65	1	3	20	45	—	130	130	260
Swinford	Parish	85	89	—	2	47	32	10	198	212	410
Ullesthorpe [v]	Hamlet	100	104	—	2	35	64	5	218	252	470
Walcote and Poultney [b]	Ditto	85	85	—	—	55	26	4	187	186	373
Westrill and Stormouth	Extra-Paroch.	2	2	—	—	1	—	1	12	19	31
Whetstone	Parish	148	155	—	7	42	92	21	355	377	732
Wigston, Magna	Ditto	373	394	2	15	63	306	25	926	975	1,901
Wigston, Parva [v]	Township	11	16	—	—	12	2	2	34	35	69
Willoughby Waterless	Parish	52	58	—	4	19	30	9	143	135	278
		3,606	3,760	22	97	1,364	2,148	248	8,613	9,009	17,622

[*For Notes* i k o p t *see the preceding page.*]

[u] Glen Parva is in Aylestone Parish; as is Lubbesthorpe (see Sparkenhoe Hundred.) ——— [v] Great or Nether Claybrooke, Little or Over Claybrooke, Bittesby, Ullesthorpe, and Wigston Parva, form the Parish of Claybrooke. ——— [w] Countess-Thorpe is in Blaby Parish. ——— [x] Adjoining the Borough of Leicester, which is entered at the end of page 6. ——— [y] Including Cotes-Devile, and also Knaptoft in Walton. ——— [z] Shearsby is in Knaptoft Parish; as is Mawsley (see Gartree Hundred). ——— [a] Knighton is in the Parish of St. Margaret (Leicester). ——— [b] Walcote and Poultney are in Misterton Parish.

COUNTY OF LEICESTER. HUNDREDS.	PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR EXTRA-PAROCHIAL PLACE.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprized in the Two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
SPARKENHOE.											
Appleby[c]	Parish	214	220	—	3	180	34	6	469	654	1,123
Aston-Flamvile[d]	Ditto	12	13	—	1	13	—	—	41	30	71
Atterton[e]	Hamlet	13	14	—	—	12	—	2	41	42	83
Bagworth, wth Bagworth-Park[f]	Ditto	61	61	—	—	31	30	—	186	185	371
Bardon-Park	Extra-Paroch.	12	12	—	—	9	—	3	29	23	52
Barlston[g]	Chapelry	107	107	—	1	37	70	—	285	273	558
Barrons-Park[h]	Hamlet	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	9	6	15
Barton-in-the--Beans[g t v]	Township	33	33	—	—	19	12	2	81	88	169
Barwell[i]	Parish	186	196	—	2	71	111	14	464	464	928
Bassett-House	Extra-Paroch.	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	9	7	16
Bilstone[j]	Township	27	30	—	2	28	2	—	68	77	145
Botcheston and Newton[k]	Ditto	16	18	—	—	16	2	—	50	49	99
Braunstone[l]	Chapelry	38	38	—	3	36	2	—	103	90	193
Braunstone-Frith[l]	Liberty	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	5	4	9
Burbach and Sketchley[d]	Chapelry	219	229	—	2	98	131	—	709	639	1,348
Cadeby[m]	Parish	30	30	—	2	18	12	—	51	72	123
Carlton[g]	Chapelry	43	43	1	1	31	12	—	116	103	219
Congeston	Parish	42	53	—	2	30	14	9	120	124	244
Croft	Ditto	47	47	—	1	24	23	—	132	116	248
Dadlington[n]	Chapelry	27	31	—	3	18	13	—	66	81	147
Desford[h]	Parish	143	147	1	8	65	70	12	361	368	729
Drayton-Fenny	Ditto	23	23	—	—	19	3	1	69	70	139
Earl-Shilton[o]	Chapelry	307	309	1	3	65	221	23	758	775	1,533
Elmesthorpe	Parish	4	6	—	—	6	—	—	23	15	38
Enderby	Ditto	164	168	—	4	48	94	26	407	397	804
Glenfield[i]	Ditto	79	79	—	—	34	44	1	163	184	347
Glenfield-Frith[l]	Liberty	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	4
Gopsal	Extra-Paroch.	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	5	2	7
Groby[k]	Hamlet	64	64	—	—	29	31	4	158	164	322
Hether	Parish	67	68	—	1	45	23	—	157	177	334
Higham-on-the-Hill, with Lindley	Ditto	81	91	1	3	78	10	3	223	246	469
Hinckley[n]	Ditto	1,097	1,244	3	26	148	1,010	86	2,872	3,186	6,058
Hugglescote and Donington[p]	Township	114	114	—	2	85	29	—	312	302	614
Huncote[q]	Hamlet	61	61	—	—	29	30	2	136	161	297
Ibstock[p]	Parish	157	163	—	3	75	71	17	392	444	836
Kirkby-Frith[l]	Liberty	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	9	9	18
Kirkby-Malory[o]	Parish	51	53	—	2	48	3	2	122	126	248
Kirby-Muxloe[l]	Chapelry	46	46	—	2	32	12	2	107	124	231
Leicester-Forest	Extra-Paroch.	10	11	—	—	11	—	—	36	34	70
Lubbesthorpe[r]	Chapelry	11	11	—	—	11	—	—	41	36	77
Market-Bosworth[g]	Parish	168	173	—	4	60	103	10	430	435	865
Markfield	Ditto	190	197	—	2	28	74	95	468	439	907
Marston-Potters[i]	Chapelry	3	3	—	—	3	—	—	5	9	14
Merevale[s]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mythe	Extra-Paroch.	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	7	8	15
Nailstone[t]	Parish	69	73	—	1	60	12	1	139	154	293
Narborough[q]	Ditto	118	122	3	1	34	84	4	338	297	635
Newbold-Verdon	Ditto	94	96	—	3	40	53	3	183	227	410
New Parks[u]	Liberty	2	2	—	—	2	—	—	9	9	18
Normanton-le-Heath[t]	Parish	36	36	—	—	34	2	—	98	104	202
Norton[j]	Ditto	60	62	2	2	44	15	3	125	164	289
Odstone[v]	Hamlet	32	37	—	1	30	7	—	87	84	171
Orton-on-the-Hill	Parish	58	65	—	3	42	16	7	131	148	279
Osbaston[g m]	Township	36	36	—	—	24	9	3	91	88	179
Peckleton with Tooley	Parish	64	70	—	—	39	30	1	144	187	331
Ratby[k]	Ditto	107	118	1	1	55	60	3	266	275	541
Ratcliffe-Culey[w]	Hamlet	40	41	—	1	30	11	—	94	107	201
Sapcote	Parish	120	127	2	2	42	81	4	346	346	692
Shakerston[v]	Ditto	56	56	—	1	34	22	—	127	128	255
Sharnford	Ditto	85	90	—	1	48	35	7	188	206	394
Shepey-Magna[w]	Ditto	73	73	—	5	49	15	9	182	181	363
Shepey-Parva	Ditto	18	18	—	—	14	4	—	48	44	92
Shenton[g]	Chapelry	39	39	—	1	36	2	1	90	95	185
Sibbeston[x]	Parish	42	43	—	1	39	3	1	86	105	191
Snareston[v]	Ditto	68	68	—	2	47	15	6	157	152	309
Stanton-Stoney	Ditto	95	97	—	2	44	40	13	222	224	446
Stanton-under-Bardon, and Horsepool[f]	Township	53	53	—	—	15	14	24	158	132	290
Stapleton[l]	Hamlet	41	41	—	3	25	11	5	118	102	220
Stoke-Golding[u]	Chapelry	102	105	1	2	40	56	9	258	267	525
Sutton-Cheney[g]	Ditto	72	79	—	1	46	32	1	172	167	339
Temple-Hall[y]	Extra-Paroch.	9	10	—	—	9	1	—	38	32	70
Thornton[f]	Parish	68	69	—	—	35	30	4	202	165	367
Thurlaston[u]	Ditto	88	88	—	—	42	43	3	232	237	469
Twycross	Ditto	63	64	—	1	44	20	—	148	144	292
Upton[x]	Township	29	29	—	1	27	2	—	70	71	141
Witherley[e]	Parish	76	79	—	3	40	28	11	165	169	334
Wykin[n]	Hamlet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		5,891	6,203	16	122	2,710	3,049	444	15,010	15,650	30,660

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[c] Appleby is partly in Derbyshire (Repton and Gresley Hundred); but the whole is entered here. ——— [d] Burbach and Sketchley are in Aston-Flamvile parish. ——— [e] Atterton is in Witherley parish. ——— [f] Bagworth, and Stanton-under-Bardon, are in Thornton parish. ——— [g] Barlston, Carlton, Shenton, and Sutton-Cheney, are in Market-Bosworth parish; also Coton and Naneby, and

*** *For the Remainder of the Notes see the following page.*

COUNTY OF LEICESTER. HUNDREDS, &c.	PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR EXTRA-PAROCHIAL PLACE.	HOUSES.				OCCUPATIONS.			PERSONS.		
		Inhabited.	By how many Families occupied.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chiefly employed in Agriculture.	Families chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	All other Families not comprized in the Two preceding Classes.	Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
BOROUGH OF LEICESTER:											
All Saints	Parish	664	791	3	9	39	697	55	1,549	1,813	3,362
Leonard, St. with Abbey and Woodgate	Ditto	93	94	—	1	17	77	—	212	211	423
Margaret, St. with Bishop's Fee [z]	Ditto	2,064	2,138	56	26	293	1,672	173	4,835	5,323	10,158
Martin, St.	Ditto	598	635	1	23	24	549	62	1,446	1,808	3,254
Mary, St.	Ditto	816	823	10	11	25	768	30	1,951	2,128	4,079
Nicholas, St.	Ditto	337	355	3	4	30	300	25	721	868	1,589
Newark [a]	Liberty	37	37	—	—	—	27	10	87	194	281
		4,609	4,873	73	74	428	4,090	355	10,801	12,345	23,146

SUMMARY.

HUNDRED OF										
FRAMLAND	2,527	2,695	11	50	1,571	798	326	6,223	6,713	12,936
GARTRE	3,160	3,307	10	102	1,478	1,387	442	7,052	7,645	14,697
GOSCOTE, EAST	3,276	3,409	12	71	1,655	1,284	470	7,628	8,077	15,705
GOSCOTE, WEST	6,950	7,233	68	114	2,494	4,271	468	17,082	17,614	34,696
GUTHLAXTON	3,606	3,760	22	97	1,364	2,148	248	8,613	9,009	17,622
SPARKENHOE	5,891	6,203	16	122	2,710	3,049	444	15,010	15,650	30,660
BOROUGH OF										
LEICESTER	4,609	4,873	73	74	428	4,090	355	10,801	12,345	23,146
Local Militia [b]	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	957	—	957
TOTALS	30,019	31,480	212	630	11,700	17,027	2,753	73,366	77,053	150,419

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and part of Barton-in-the-Beans, and of Osbaston. ——— [h] Barrons-Park is in Desford parish. ——— [i] Potters-Marston and Stapleton are in Barwell parish. ——— [j] Bilstone is in Norton parish. ——— [k] Botcheston and Newton, and Groby, are in the parish of Ratby. ——— [l] Braunstone, Glenfield-Frith, Kirkby-Frith, and Kirby-Muxloe, are in Glenfield parish. ——— [m] Osbaston is partly in Cadeby parish. ——— [n] Dadlington, and Stoke Golding, are in Hinckley parish; in the Return of which are included Hinckley-Bond and Wykin. ——— [o] Earl-Shilton is in Kirby-Malory parish. ——— [p] Hugglescote and Donington are in Ibstock parish. ——— [q] Huncote is in Narborough parish. ——— [r] In Aylestone parish (Guthlaxton Hundred). ——— [s] Partly in the Hundred of Hemlingford (Atherstone Division), county of Warwick, where the whole is entered. ——— [t] Normanton-le-Heath is in Nailstone parish; as is part of Barton-in-the-Beans. ——— [u] New Parks is in Thurlaston parish, the Return of which includes Normanton-Turvile. ——— [v] Shakerston contains Odstone, part of Barton-in-the-Beans, and part of Snareston. ——— [w] Ratcliffe-Culey is in Shepey Magna parish; which includes Moor-Barns. ——— [x] Upton is in Sibbeston parish. ——— [y] Wellsborough extra-parochial is returned with Temple-Hall.

[z] Containing Knighton (see Guthlaxton Hundred. ——— [a] Castle-View is entered in Guthlaxton Hundred.

[b] The First Regiment of Leicester Local Militia was assembled for fourteen days' exercise on the 15th of May 1811, to the number of 957 (officers included). This Regiment was furnished by the Town of Leicester and its vicinity, extending into all the Hundreds of the County, except Framland Hundred.

Abstract of Answers and Returns to the Population Acts of 1800 *and* 1811.

PARISH REGISTERS.

HUNDRED OF FRAMLAND.

	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.		
Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1700	172	178	350	104	91	195
1710	141	138	279	95	113	208
1720	122	108	230	179	189	368
1730	143	152	235	132	143	275
1740	150	135	285	93	120	213
1750	171	150	321	122	110	232
1760	159	156	315	94	115	209
1770	166	170	336	118	107	225
1780	142	146	288	137	121	258
1781	144	149	293	114	140	254
1782	139	126	265	100	119	219
1783	131	155	286	131	113	244
1784	150	137	287	140	140	280
1785	155	135	290	128	126	254
1786	164	135	299	111	115	226
1787	158	150	308	104	101	205
1788	176	148	324	106	106	212
1789	144	173	317	93	114	207
1790	169	146	315	100	74	174
1791	172	157	329	110	114	224
1792	158	146	304	102	86	188
1793	167	165	332	118	108	226
1794	161	134	295	83	89	172
1795	156	162	318	120	127	247
1796	163	182	345	97	88	185
1797	163	163	326	100	109	209
1798	165	157	322	84	104	188
1799	182	183	365	109	100	209
1800	149	151	300	111	108	219

MARRIAGES.	
Years.	Marriages.
1754	61
1755	96
1756	96
1757	80
1758	93
1759	80
1760	81
1761	82
1762	88
1763	99
1764	86
1765	66
1766	53
1767	73
1768	80
1769	92
1770	71
1771	70
1772	71
1773	79
1774	78
1775	64
1776	96
1777	69
1778	84
1779	72
1780	83
1781	75
1782	74
1783	70
1784	75
1785	107
1786	89
1787	75
1788	90
1789	65
1790	75
1791	73
1792	77
1793	84
1794	85
1795	82
1796	68
1797	74
1798	85
1799	82
1800	88

Register of Baptisms and Burials of Nether Broughton, defective in 1700;—of Eaton, in 1700, 1710, and 1720;—of the Roman Catholic chapel of Eastwell, from 1700 to 1780, inclusive;—of Hose, in 1700;—of Kirby Bellars, in 1700;—and of Somerby, in 1710.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Years.	Marriages.
1801	154	166	320	101	121	222	–	68
1802	177	190	367	129	121	250	–	93
1803	205	182	387	106	119	225	–	97
1804	202	188	390	89	85	174	–	93
1805	181	180	361	102	105	207	–	105
1806	211	186	397	79	83	162	–	78
1807	203	169	372	102	109	211	–	93
1808	227	196	423	100	97	197	–	73
1809	202	184	386	118	123	241	–	95
1810	205	202	407	111	106	217	–	86

The above ABSTRACT is collected from the Registers of Abkettleby v. Barkstone v. Bottesford r. Branston r. Nether Broughton r. Buckminster v. Burton Lazars c. Claxton v. Coston r. Croxton Keyrial v. Little Dalby v. Eastwell r. Eaton v. Edmondthorpe r. Garthorpe v. Goadby Marwood r. Harby r. Horeston r. Hose v. Kirby Bellars c. Knipton r. Melton Mowbray v. Muston r. Cold Overton r. Plungar v. Redmile r. Saltby v. Saxby r. Scalford v. Somerby v. Sproxton v. Stapleford v. Stathern r. Stonisby v. Thorpe Arnold (with Brentingby) v. Waltham on the Wolds r. Withcote r. Wyfordby r. and of Wymondham r.

*** The Orthography of the different Parishes, in several instances, differs from that in the History; but the Parliamentary Returns are here strictly followed.

HUNDRED OF GARTRE.

	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.		
Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1700	200	192	392	132	131	263
1710	155	160	315	159	129	288
1720	198	178	376	176	174	350
1730	189	185	374	184	177	361
1740	206	152	358	158	158	316
1750	213	194	407	157	167	324
1760	218	228	446	190	185	375
1770	241	202	443	204	264	468
1780	246	237	483	237	256	493
1781	244	234	478	211	219	430
1782	236	216	452	178	187	365
1783	216	221	437	201	200	401
1784	212	189	401	200	218	418
1785	218	228	446	220	235	455
1786	256	196	452	211	210	421
1787	206	230	436	180	189	369
1788	260	235	495	164	295	459
1789	266	265	531	159	186	345
1790	257	237	494	188	214	402
1791	272	271	543	198	187	385
1792	299	288	587	181	221	402
1793	305	256	561	190	200	390
1794	264	252	516	211	197	408
1795	276	272	548	189	235	424
1796	255	234	489	183	199	382
1797	261	315	576	207	184	391
1798	296	296	592	228	197	425
1799	270	263	533	191	157	348
1800	290	251	541	190	205	395

MARRIAGES.	
Years.	Marriages.
1754	106
1755	130
1756	135
1757	131
1758	131
1759	113
1760	148
1761	158
1762	143
1763	144
1764	155
1765	123
1766	132
1767	97
1768	120
1769	130
1770	146
1771	156
1772	146
1773	129
1774	136
1775	131
1776	138
1777	154
1778	161
1779	151
1780	150
1781	140
1782	118
1783	143
1784	127
1785	152
1786	161
1787	176
1788	123
1789	162
1790	159
1791	152
1792	157
1793	165
1794	125
1795	155
1796	157
1797	168
1798	173
1799	142
1800	153

Register of Baptisms and Burials of Carlton Curlieu, defective from 1700 to 1740, inclusive;—of Evington, from 1700 to 1740;—of Gumley, in 1700;—and of Laughton, from 1700 to 1750.

Register of Marriages of Stoughton, defective in 1754, 1756, 1758, 1760, 1761, 1762, 1765, 1780, and 1781, and from 1784 to 1786, inclusive; from 1791 to 1793, inclusive; in 1795, 1798, and 1800.

Observation.—The Curate of Great Bowden observes, "that the increase of Burials in 1785 was occasioned by the small-pox."

Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Years.	Marriages.
1801	162	151	313	124	163	287	–	101
1802	194	196	390	155	187	342	–	130
1803	213	201	414	160	150	310	–	128
1804	200	215	415	115	111	226	–	113
1805	199	161	360	124	108	232	–	96
1806	212	193	405	120	125	245	–	86
1807	206	179	385	139	152	291	–	92
1808	189	196	385	121	135	256	–	97
1809	181	195	376	113	132	245	–	83
1810	189	190	379	146	165	311	–	106

The above ABSTRACT is collected from the Registers of Billesdon v. Blaston[1] r. Husband's Bosworth r. Great Bowden c. Bringhurst v. Burrow r. Burton Overy r. Carlton Curlieu r. Cranoe r. Great Easton c. Evington v. Fleckney c. Foston v. Galby r. Great Glen v. Glooston r. Goadby c. Gumley r. Hallaton r. Market Harborough c. Horninghold v. Houghton on the Hill r. Ilston on the Hill c. Kibworth Beauchamp r. Knissington r. East Langton r. Thorpe Langton c. Tur Langton c. West Langton c. Langton r. Lubenham v. Medbourn and Holt r. Mowsley c. Norton by Galby v. Ouston c. Pickwell r. Rolleston Chapelry c. Saddington r. Scraptoft v. Shangton r. Slawston v. Staunton Wyville r. Stockerston r. Stoughton c. Great Stretton c. Little Stretton c. Thedingworth v. Thurnby v. Welham v. and of Wistow (with Newton Harcourt) v.

[1] No church-yard at Blaston.

HUNDRED OF EAST GOSCOTE.

	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.	
Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Years.	Marriages.
							1754	55
1700	139	152	291	65	116	181	1755	56
1710	102	77	179	50	76	126	1756 1757	86 110
1720	199	99	298	99	98	197	1758	103
1730	145	123	268	110	102	212	1759 1760	105 120
1740	119	126	245	67	91	158	1761	89
1750	152	123	275	58	81	139	1762 1763	79 109
1760	143	116	259	86	81	167	1764	100
1770	149	130	279	72	97	169	1765 1766	90 78
1780	169	260	429	119	161	280	1767	75
1781	180	173	353	167	172	339	1768 1769	82 95
1782	178	197	375	160	158	318	1770	106
1783	197	200	397	146	178	324	1771 1772	108 92
1784	184	175	359	160	160	320	1773	87
1785	228	212	440	182	152	334	1774 1775	95 94
1786	198	225	423	147	170	317	1776	98
1787	213	195	408	117	151	268	1777 1778	80 105
1788	213	200	413	162	135	297	1779	113
1789	201	215	416	138	151	289	1780 1781	107 106
1790	220	240	460	128	172	300	1782	111
1791	225	191	416	122	135	257	1783 1784	105 112
1792	207	201	408	121	141	262	1785	114
1793	172	231	403	137	157	294	1786 1787	90 102
1794	213	213	426	141	157	298	1788	107
1795	190	216	406	152	142	294	1789 1790	119 104
1796	187	198	385	117	141	258	1791	103
1797	228	203	431	135	127	262	1792 1793	105 108
1798	203	215	418	110	146	256	1794	115
1799	187	195	382	122	141	263	1795 1796	85 118
1800	198	206	404	129	105	234	1797	119
							1798	111
							1799	109
							1800	99

Register of Baptisms and Burials of Brookesby, defective from 1700 to 1760, inclusive;—Dalby on the Wolds, in 1700, 1710, and 1720;—of Hoton, from 1700 to 1770;—of Keam, in 1700, and 1710;—of East Norton, from 1700 to 1730;—of Rearsby, in 1700 and 1710;—and of Thurmaston, in 1700 and 1710.

Register of Marriages of Brookesby, defective from 1754 to 1766, inclusive;—of Hoton, from 1754 to 1761;—and of Skeffington, from 1754 to 1762.

Observation.—The Register of Ragdale, prior to 1784, is in possession of earl Ferrers; and his lordship desired the Rev. William Casson, curate of the parish, to say, that it was mislaid.

1801	227	203	430	151	166	317	-	94
1802	234	242	476	122	148	270	-	102
1803	243	249	492	161	154	315	-	109
1804	279	226	505	115	132	247	-	123
1805	241	259	500	123	130	253	-	111
1806	224	221	445	116	163	279	-	96
1807	249	226	475	166	174	340	-	100
1808	229	245	474	102	125	227	-	107
1809	236	245	481	127	130	257	-	112
1810	252	235	487	148	127	275	-	110

The above ABSTRACT is collected from the Registers of Alexton r. Asfordby r. Ashby Folville v. Baresby c. Barkby v. Barkby Thorpe c. Barrow upon Soar v. Beeby r. Belgrave v. Brooksby r. Cossington r. South Croxton r. Dalby Challacomb v. Dalby on the Wolds c. Frisby on the Wreak v. Gadsby c. Grimston c. Hoby r. Hoton c. Humberston v. Hungerton v. Keyham c. Loddington r. Lowesby (with Cold Newton) v. East Norton c. Prestwold v. Queneborough v. Ragdale c. Ratcliffe v. Rearsby r. Rotherby r. Saxelby r. Seagrave r. Sileby v. Skeffington r. Syston v. Thrussington v. Thurmaston North End c. Thurmaston South End c. Tilton v. Tugby v. Twyford v. Walton on the Wolds r. Wartnaby c. Wymeswold v. and of Wicomd and Caldwell c.

HUNDRED OF WEST GOSCOTE.

	BAPTISMS.			BURIALS.			MARRIAGES.	
Years.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Years.	Marriages.
							1754	88
1700	234	180	414	183	158	341	1755	141
1710	192	173	365	122	114	236	1756 1757	151 159
1720	218	216	434	180	164	344	1758	174
1730	224	204	428	223	175	398	1759 1760	140 202
1740	251	223	474	173	179	352	1761	189
1750	311	290	601	196	199	395	1762 1763	182 193
1760	284	260	544	181	180	361	1764	186
1770	334	349	683	222	240	462	1765 1766	174 161
1780	368	379	747	242	241	483	1767	173
1781	376	318	694	229	242	471	1768 1769	197 216
1782	366	337	703	244	232	476	1770	189
1783	372	366	738	256	309	565	1771 1772	194 146
1784	339	352	691	289	289	578	1773	178
1785	388	370	758	285	286	571	1774 1775	166 168
1786	406	358	764	291	290	581	1776	182
1787	407	384	791	238	222	460	1777 1778	182 193
1788	382	371	753	252	265	517	1779	165
1789	424	375	799	241	250	491	1780 1781	163 195
1790	413	386	799	283	248	531	1782	190
1791	380	374	754	240	247	487	1783 1784	185 210
1792	460	406	866	258	268	526	1785	197
1793	220	365	585	348	312	660	1786 1787	214 197
1794	395	424	819	262	257	519	1788	200
1795	386	388	774	266	285	551	1789 1790	220 211
1796	375	355	730	264	263	527	1791	178
1797	392	356	748	267	264	531	1792 1793	333 232
1798	379	396	775	233	257	490	1794	248
1799	370	307	677	284	273	557	1795 1796	213 197
1800	361	315	676	289	267	556	1797	218
							1798	227
							1799	197
							1800	190

Register of Baptisms and Burials of Newtown Linford, defective in 1760, 1783, and 1784;—of Ravenstone, in 1700;—and of Rothley, in 1700.

Register of Baptisms of Lockington, defective in 1784 and 1785; of Mountsorrel, in 1700;—and of Newtown Linford, in 1770.

Register of Marriages of Rothley, defective from 1779 to 1791, inclusive.

1801	387	358	745	287	285	572	-	231
1802	423	406	829	381	371	752	-	281
1803	426	395	821	305	295	600	-	281
1804	424	485	909	276	284	560	-	285
1805	420	402	822	268	270	538	-	253
1806	425	409	834	258	285	543	-	248
1807	447	390	837	247	265	512	-	285
1808	452	400	852	259	296	555	-	270
1809	399	374	773	296	286	582	-	263
1810	427	427	854	291	275	566	-	286

The above ABSTRACT[1] is collected from the Registers of Ansty c. Ashby-de-la-Zouch v. Belton v. Birstall c. Blackfordby c. Breedon v. Cole Orton r, Diseworth v. Diskby (with Thorpe Acre c. Castle Donington v. Hathern r. Isley Walton c. Kegworth r. Lockington (with Hemington) v. Loughborough r. Mountsorrel c. Newtown Linford c. Osgathorpe r. Packington v. Quarndon c. Rothley v. Scale r. Sheepshead v. Swepston r. Swithland r. Thurcaston[2] r. Wanlip r. Long Whatton r. Whitwick[3] v. Woodhouse c. and of Worthington[4] c.

[1] Staunton Harold, in this Hundred, is a domestic chapel.

[2] The chapel formerly at Cropston is demolished.

[3] Including Swannington and Thringstone.

[4] No church-yard at Worthington.

Hundred of GUTHLAXTON.

Years.	BAPTISMS. Males.	BAPTISMS. Females.	BAPTISMS. Total.	BURIALS. Males.	BURIALS. Females.	BURIALS. Total.
1700	114	142	256	103	89	192
1710	116	121	237	109	121	230
1720	143	151	294	135	127	262
1730	136	119	255	112	119	231
1740	145	106	251	86	83	169
1750	174	146	320	134	159	293
1760	174	159	333	126	117	243
1770	192	174	366	119	129	248
1780	195	183	378	147	157	304
1781	198	185	383	136	155	291
1782	198	191	389	156	139	295
1783	184	191	375	175	149	324
1784	179	176	355	195	183	378
1785	171	164	335	190	226	416
1786	205	201	406	194	185	379
1787	198	184	382	132	155	287
1788	224	210	434	138	158	296
1789	198	221	419	128	181	309
1790	212	166	378	124	161	285
1791	205	205	410	114	135	249
1792	215	212	427	123	149	272
1793	241	215	456	202	188	390
1794	209	217	426	155	167	322
1795	203	179	382	152	131	283
1796	228	220	448	133	146	279
1797	238	230	468	131	154	285
1798	213	206	419	132	127	259
1799	208	225	433	126	143	269
1800	211	215	426	157	146	303

MARRIAGES. Years.	MARRIAGES. Marriages.
1754	54
1755	91
1756	91
1757	91
1758	94
1759	94
1760	87
1761	84
1762	100
1763	106
1764	107
1765	101
1766	89
1767	76
1768	86
1769	96
1770	109
1771	109
1772	108
1773	94
1774	84
1775	115
1776	95
1777	105
1778	103
1779	118
1780	120
1781	107
1782	90
1783	93
1784	87
1785	119
1786	115
1787	127
1788	100
1789	102
1790	95
1791	121
1792	106
1793	109
1794	104
1795	112
1796	113
1797	122
1798	138
1799	139
1800	102

Registers of Baptisms and Burials of Little Ashby, defective in 1700 and 1710;—of Broughton Astley, in 1710;—of Claybrook, in 1700;—of Gilmorton, in 1700, 1710, and 1720;—of Kimcote and Walton, in 1700 and 1710;—of Knighton, in 1730;—of Little Peatling, from 1700 to 1786, inclusive;—of Shawell, in 1750;—and of Swinfield, from 1700 to 1740.

Register of Marriages of Leir, defective from 1754 to 1765, inclusive; and from 1767 to 1771;—of Little Peatling, in 1754 and 1755;—and of Shawell, from 1759 to 1765.

Years.	BAPTISMS. Males.	BAPTISMS. Females.	BAPTISMS. Total.	BURIALS. Males.	BURIALS. Females.	BURIALS. Total.	MARRIAGES. Years.	MARRIAGES. Marriages.
1801	193	181	374	170	164	334	-	103
1802	247	214	461	174	192	366	-	138
1803	277	245	522	167	168	335	-	143
1804	256	217	473	146	170	316	-	141
1805	260	240	500	133	121	254	-	127
1806	233	248	481	149	132	281	-	115
1807	228	252	480	139	139	278	-	126
1808	246	239	485	128	138	266	-	140
1809	249	246	495	137	134	271	-	129
1810	251	238	489	168	152	320	-	151

The above Abstract is collected from the Registers of Aileston r. Arnsby v. Great Ashby v. Little Ashby r. Bitteswell v. Blabye r. Broughton Astley r. Bruntingthorpe r. Catthorpe r. Great Claybrook c. Little Claybrook v. Cosby v. Cotesbach r. Countess Thorpe c. Dunton Basset v. Foston r. Frowlesworth r. Gilmorton r. Little Glen c. Kilby c. North Kelworth r. South Kelworth r. Kimcote r. Knighton c. Leire r. Lutterworth r. Misterton r. Oadby v. Great Peatling v. Little Peatling r. Shawell r. Shearsby[1] c. Swinford v. Ullesthorpe c. Whetstone c. Great Wigston v. Little Wigston c. and of Willoughby Waterless r.

Hundred of SPARKENHOE.

Years.	BAPTISMS. Males.	BAPTISMS. Females.	BAPTISMS. Total.	BURIALS. Males.	BURIALS. Females.	BURIALS. Total.
1700	176	172	348	121	124	245
1710	170	150	320	142	121	263
1720	192	176	368	140	118	258
1730	162	159	321	224	183	407
1740	182	191	373	179	196	375
1750	262	225	487	147	186	333
1760	243	252	495	137	147	284
1770	242	230	472	213	193	406
1780	269	262	531	186	192	378
1781	272	244	516	200	177	377
1782	245	243	488	187	182	369
1783	283	242	525	189	184	373
1784	214	202	416	226	246	472
1785	280	284	564	200	219	419
1786	254	276	530	208	225	433
1787	243	286	529	183	172	355
1788	273	264	537	222	215	437
1789	293	256	549	197	220	417
1790	304	289	593	189	224	413
1791	263	262	525	205	185	390
1792	483	472	955	313	340	653
1793	494	511	1,005	363	380	743
1794	592	460	1,052	367	360	727
1795	474	442	916	341	354	695
1796	468	462	930	399	410	809
1797	553	493	1,046	344	351	695
1798	472	500	972	295	348	643
1799	488	460	948	307	295	602
1800	454	475	929	360	340	700

MARRIAGES. Years.	MARRIAGES. Marriages.
1754	101
1755	113
1756	119
1757	113
1758	120
1759	145
1760	160
1761	135
1762	157
1763	169
1764	147
1765	144
1766	123
1767	158
1768	154
1769	156
1770	175
1771	160
1772	166
1773	132
1774	168
1775	137
1776	165
1777	169
1778	149
1779	168
1780	139
1781	156
1782	145
1783	146
1784	150
1785	155
1786	161
1787	198
1788	186
1789	196
1790	176
1791	190
1792	205
1793	177
1794	192
1795	147
1796	196
1797	216
1798	225
1799	195
1800	178

Register of Baptisms and Burials of Aston Flamville, defective from 1760 to 1780, inclusive; of Cadeby, in 1730 and 1740;—of Carlton, in 1700 and 1710;—of Dadlington, from 1700 to 1730;—of Grooby cum Ratby, from 1700 to 1783;—of Higham and Lindley, in 1700;—of Hugglescote, in 1700, 1710, and 1720;—of Kirby Muxloe, in 1700;—of Ratcliffe, in 1740;—of Great Sheepy, in 1700; and of Shenton, in 1800.

Register of Baptisms of Kirby Muxloe, defective in 1784.

Register of Burials of Hugglescote, defective from 1730 to 1790, inclusive;—and of Kirby Muxloe, in 1720.

Register of Marriages of Aston Flamvile, defective from 1755 to 1767, inclusive;—of Burbage from 1754 to 1768;—of Charlton, from 1754 to 1758;—of Earl Shilton, in 1754; and of Peckleton, from 1754 to 1769.

Years.	BAPTISMS. Males.	BAPTISMS. Females.	BAPTISMS. Total.	BURIALS. Males.	BURIALS. Females.	BURIALS. Total.	MARRIAGES. Years.	MARRIAGES. Marriages.
1801	288	314	602	279	275	554	-	182
1802	334	314	648	284	288	572	-	246
1803	344	354	698	229	242	471	-	334
1804	395	388	783	163	169	332	-	225
1805	367	354	721	257	232	489	-	204
1806	354	357	711	193	199	392	-	228
1807	379	386	765	202	244	446	-	224
1808	387	371	758	246	209	483	-	216
1809	398	391	789	246	209	455	-	229
1810	358	365	723	236	273	509	-	227

The above Abstract is collected from the Registers of Appleby r. Aston Flamville r. Barlston c. Barwell (with Stapleton and Marston) r. Braunston c. Burbach c. Cadeby r. Carlton c. Conyerston r. Croft r. Dadlington c. Desford r. Fenny Drayton r. Enderby v. Glenfield r. Heather r. Higham on the Hill r. Hinckley v. Hugglescote c. Ibstock r. Kirby Mallory r. Kirby Muxloe c. Lubbesthorpe c. Market Bosworth r. Markfield r. Nailstone r. Narborough r. Newbold Verdon r. Normanton on the Heath c. Norton by Twycross r. Orton on the Hill v. Peckleton r. Ratby v. Ratcliffe Culey c. Sapcote r. Shackerston v. Sharnford r. Great and Little Sheepy r. Shenton c. Earl Shilton c. Sibstone r. Snareston c. Stoke Golding c. Stoney Stanton r. Sutton Cheney c. Thornton (with Bagworth) v. Thurlaston r. Twycross c. and of Witherley r.

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[1] The church of Knaptoft being demolished, Shearsby chapel is used instead of it.

TOWN OF LEICESTER.

Years.	BAPTISMS. Males.	BAPTISMS. Females.	BAPTISMS. Total.	BURIALS. Males.	BURIALS. Females.	BURIALS. Total.	MARRIAGES. Years.	MARRIAGES. Marriages.
							1754	76
1700	83	80	163	61	59	120	1755	83
1710	65	59	124	42	44	86	1756 1757	78 67
1720	67	70	137	73	67	140	1758	76
1730	103	78	181	88	96	184	1759 1760	77 83
1740	98	89	187	109	76	185	1761	83
1750	98	111	209	109	138	247	1762 1753	70 92
1760	93	97	190	137	171	308	1764	74
1770	164	128	292	147	124	271	1765 1766	81 81
1780	141	137	278	135	121	256	1767	75
1781	157	149	306	214	171	385	1768 1769	94 111
1782	132	135	267	120	158	278	1770	96
1783	135	141	276	134	142	276	1771 1772	77 83
1784	151	134	285	135	151	286	1773	69
1785	142	152	294	128	139	267	1774 1775	88 95
1786	153	144	297	138	143	281	1776	105
1787	154	149	303	126	115	241	1777 1778	103 82
1788	163	153	316	180	175	355	1779	107
1789	185	143	328	145	124	269	1780 1781	82 84
1790	159	149	308	156	151	307	1782	91
1791	165	179	344	161	137	298	1783 1784	77 100
1792	171	156	327	162	157	319	1785	118
1793	188	162	350	127	147	274	1786 1787	116 123
1794	181	165	346	167	193	360	1788	120
1795	141	147	288	162	177	339	1789 1790	107 114
1796	132	130	262	127	128	255	1791	108
1797	140	149	289	141	136	277	1792 1793	143 114
1798	151	151	302	145	177	322	1794	98
1799	186	153	339	139	145	284	1795 1796	94 105
1800	155	179	334	143	155	298	1797	130
							1798	120
							1799	124
							1800	116

Register of Baptisms and Burials of St. Leonard, defective in 1720.

Observation.—The vicar of the parish of St. Mary observes, "that the increase of the Burials in 1781 was owing to the small-pox;" and also, "that an infirmary, and an hospital for aged and infirm persons, occasion the Burials of that parish to bear a larger proportion in the Register."

1801	250	241	491	287	316	603	-	191
1802	256	293	549	251	285	536	-	225
1803	336	329	665	219	210	429	-	348
1804	331	329	660	152	147	299	-	237
1805	326	320	646	197	193	390	-	188
1806	307	312	619	230	221	451	-	179
1807	344	310	654	249	241	490	-	198
1808	309	278	587	180	189	369	-	231
1809	400	338	738	328	284	612	-	218
1810	352	367	719	266	272	538	-	240

The above ABSTRACT is collected from the Registers of All Saints v. St. Leonard v. St. Margaret v. St. Martin v. St. Mary v. St. Nicholas v.

SUMMARY.

Years.	BAPTISMS. Males.	BAPTISMS. Females.	BAPTISMS. Total.	BURIALS. Males.	BURIALS. Females.	BURIALS. Total.	MARRIAGES. Years.	MARRIAGES. Marriages.
							1754	541
1700	1,118	1,097	2,215	769	768	1,537	1755	710
1710	941	878	1,819	712	718	1,430	1756 1757	756 751
1720	1,059	998	2,057	982	937	1,919	1758	791
1730	1,042	920	1,962	1,073	995	2,068	1759 1760	754 881
1740	1,151	1,022	2,173	865	903	1,768	1761	820
1750	1,381	1,239	2,620	893	1,040	1,933	1762 1763	819 912
1760	1,314	1,268	2,582	951	996	1,947	1764	855
1770	1,488	1,383	2,871	1,095	1,154	2,249	1765 1766	779 717
1780	1,530	1,504	3,034	1,203	1,249	2,452	1767	727
1781	1,571	1,452	2,023	1,271	1,276	2,547	1768 1769	813 896
1782	1,494	1,445	2,939	1,145	1,175	2,320	1770	892
1783	1,518	1,516	3,034	1,232	1,275	2,507	1771 1772	874 812
1784	1,429	1,365	2,794	1,345	1,387	2,732	1773	768
1785	1,582	1,545	3,127	1,333	1,383	2,716	1774 1775	815 804
1786	1,636	1,535	3,171	1,300	1,338	2,638	1776	879
1787	1,579	1,578	3,157	1,080	1,105	2,185	1777 1778	862 877
1788	1,691	1,581	3,272	1,224	1,349	2,573	1779	894
1789	1,711	1,648	3,359	1,101	1,226	2,327	1780 1781	844 863
1790	1,734	1,613	3,347	1,168	1,244	2,412	1782	819
1791	1,682	1,639	3,321	1,150	1,140	2,290	1783 1784	819 861
1792	1,993	1,881	3,874	1,260	1,357	2,617	1785	962
1793	1,987	1,905	3,892	1,485	1,492	2,977	1786 1787	946 998
1794	2,015	1,865	3,880	1,386	1,420	2,806	1788	926
1795	1,826	1,806	3,632	1,382	1,451	2,833	1789 1790	971 934
1796	1,808	1,781	3,589	1,320	1,375	2,695	1791	925
1797	1,975	1,909	3,884	1,325	1,325	2,650	1792 1793	1026 989
1798	1,879	1,921	3,800	1,227	1,356	2,583	1794	967
1799	1,891	1,786	3,677	1,278	1,254	2,532	1795 1796	888 954
1800	1,818	1,792	3,610	1,379	1,326	2,705	1797	1047
							1798	1079
							1799	983
							1800	926

The above ABSTRACT is collected from the Registers of two hundred and forty-eight parish churches and chapels, situate in the county of Leicester.

It is supposed that thirty Returns due from this County were not received at the Privy Council Office.

1801	1,661	1,614	3,275	1,399	1,490	2,889	-	970
1802	1,865	1,855	3,720	1,496	1,592	3,088	-	1,215
1803	2,044	1,955	3,999	1,347	1,338	2,685	-	1,441
1804	2,087	2,048	4,135	1,056	1,098	2,154	-	1,217
1805	1,994	1,916	3,910	1,204	1,159	2,363	-	1,084
1806	1,966	1,926	3,892	1,145	1,208	2,353	-	1,030
1807	2,056	1,912	3,968	1,244	1,324	2,568	-	1,118
1808	2,039	1,925	3,964	1,136	1,217	2,353	-	1,134
1809	2,065	1,973	4,038	1,365	1,298	2,663	-	1,129
1810	2,034	2,024	4,058	1,366	1,370	2,736	-	1,206
Total	19,811	19,148	38,959	12,758	13,094	25,852	-	11,544

The SUMMARY of the County of Leicester is collected from the Registers of 259 parish churches and chapels; and it is believed that no Return whatever remains due.—Several Returns mention Unentered Baptisms and Burials, to the following amount, viz. annual average number of Unentered Baptisms 232—Burials 66.

BRITISH MUSEUM 12 JN 1928

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Belfry of St. Martin's church in Leicester; within it formerly there was a library, 574.—In this *library* was a grave-stone with an inscription (transcribed) for George Pilkington, of Stanton, Derbyshire, 606. [¶ This latter reference is introduced, in order to shew that the present *consistory-court* is not the part of the church intended, as stated p. 606, when it is said that the stone was heretofore in the *library*: the consistory-court, we read in p. 591, is now held in "Our Lady's chapel, or choir, at the East end" of the church.—In pag. 576, we have a receipt "for a gravestone for Mr. Stafford Watts, carried out of the church into the library." In the same page, there is mention of a payment, eight years after this receipt, "for the seats in the belfry, which hold forty several people."—It may be worth while to remark farther, that the *Town-library* was not completed till about eight years after the belfry had thus been furnished with seats: what then became the receptacle for the town-books (for they had several) in the interim? That some of them were *chained* and *nailed* in or about the church, appears from several entries; see the article *Chains.* In fine, it is probable that the belfry-part of the church retained the name of *the Library* for some years, even till the erection of the building called the *Town-library*, and that the appellation afterwards gradually died away.]

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Bellers, John, obtains from John German a grant of a certain messuage and garden in the parish of St. Margaret, in the suburb of Leicester; and re-grants the same to Hugh Thompson, &c. 556.

BELLOMONTS (*the*), earls of Leicester, their history at large, 22—98; 356—359; *App.* 53, 54.—Their genealogy, 98. (See the subsequent articles.)

Bellomont, Roger de, lord of Pont-Audomare, was in high esteem with William the Conqueror, and his prime-counsellor; his descent, marriage, and issue, 22; 98; 356.

BELLOMONT, *Robert de*, son of the preceding; earl of Mellent or Meulan in Normandy; first of the Norman earls of LEICESTER; a kinsman and favourite of the Conqueror, and his companion in arms; wins the town of Leicester by conquest, 21; 259. — Created earl of Leicester by the Conqueror, *App.* 37. *n.*; or rather by king Henry the First, whose interest he espoused against Robert Curthose, duke of Normandy, li; 22; 357. —His lordships in Leicestershire, li.—His prowess at the battle of Hastings; and the large possessions in England with which his services were requited by king William, 22; 259; 356, 357.—Subtly advises Ivo de Grentemaisnell to undertake a pilgrimage, 21.—His bold conference with Robert duke of Normandy, 22.—Imprisoned by the duke's command, but liberated by the mediation of his father, *ib.*—Having repaired (or re-built) the collegiate church of St. Mary *de Castro* at Leicester, he augmented its possessions, and confirmed to it three churches in the town, 19; 22; 26; 258; 283; 303; 307; 357; *App.* 53, 54. — His donations to this church particularized, 277. *n.*; 303; *App.* 54.—He also repaired the castle of Leicester, within the precincts of which the above church stood, 357.—By this earl was first appointed a jury (company) of *twenty-four* in Leicester for discussing and bringing to issue the pleas of his burgesses, 22; 357.—To his burgesses also he granted the privilege of fetching wood from his forest of Leicester at a very moderate acknowledgement, *ibid.*—This earl abolished at Leicester the trial by battle for lands and tenements in burgage; and instituted in lieu thereof the payment called *gavel-pence*, ibid. — He also established the impost called *brigg-silver*; appointing one Penbrioch to collect the same, 23; 357.—His issue by his countess Elizabeth, daughter of the earl of Vermandois, 23; 98.—Towards the close of his life, he assumed the monastic habit in the priory of Preaux in France, to which house he was a great benefactor, 23; 357:—his charter of grant to that priory, *App.* 12. — His death, and interment, 23; 357. — His heart sent to the hospital of Brackley in Northamptonshire, founded by himself, *ibid.*; and see *App.* 11. — Conference betwixt him and his confessor, 23.—His works of piety, *ib.*—His character, by various historians, *ib.*; 24; 357.—Summary recapitulation of his history, 356, 357; *App.* 53.—His grant of ten burgesses within the walls of Leicester to the church of Lincoln, 23; *App.* 15: (but see page xli. *n.* where this grant is attributed to earl Bossu.)—His other grants, *App.* 37; 48. [¶ Respecting this Robert's advancement to the *Earldom of Leicester*, there is an apparent anachronism, as shewn above; which, however, does not so far diverge from the truth, but that it may, by a little qualifying, be made apparent. Thus; in the Appendix, pag. 37, note 2, it is expressly declared that the Conqueror *created* him earl. This expression should be altered agreeably to what is said at pag. 259. of the History; *viz.* that earl Robert obtained from the king "the earldom, consulate, or government of Leicester:" *i. e.* as a *possession*, a reward of his prowess; with vast *property* elsewhere in England; but the *dignity*, *title*, or *honour*, does not appear to have accompanied the donation. If the Conqueror's largition of *property* had conveyed honorary title, it is but a just parallelism to infer, that this Robert was earl also of Warwick: for he had no less than *sixty-four* lordships in that county, (which exceeds in quadruple proportion his Leicestershire possessions;) and several tenements in the borough of Warwick: yet it is not even hinted, that he ever was so styled. It is farther observable, that the town of Leicester was the earl's own prize by conquest. So that, under the Conqueror, he was rather *lord* than *earl* of Leicester: and in the Domesday-survey he is noticed by his Norman title, as earl of *Mellent*.]

Bellomont, Robert, second of the Norman earls of Leicester; see *Le Bossu*.

——— Robert, the third Norman earl of Leicester; see *Blanchmaines*.

——— Robert, the fourth earl; see *Fitz-Parnell*.

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[¶ The inclosure of this forest is now (November 4, 1813,) completed to the extent of 21,000 acres; a considerable portion of which is actually under tillage, and part of it has already produced excellent wheat.]

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Chillingworth, William, appointed master of Wigston's Hospital at Leicester, 497. —His character, death, interment, and epitaph, *ib.*—[¶ The following additional particulars relative to Mr. Chillingworth are transcribed from Echard's History of England:—"Mr. William Chillingworth (archbishop Laud's most celebrated convert from the Romish church) was chancellor of Salisbury, and master of Leicester-hospital; a most noted philosopher and orator, who had such an admirable faculty in reclaiming schismaticks and confuting papists, that it became a current saying in the University of Oxford, 'That he, and the lord Falkland, had such extraordinary clear reason, that if the great Turk, or devil, were to be converted, they were able to do it.' On Waller's re-taking of Arundel castle, in the beginning of this year (1644), this worthy man was taken prisoner, who, out of respect to the lord Hopton, had accompanied him in that march; and being indisposed by the excessive coldness of that season, chose to repose himself in that garrison till the weather should mend. As soon as his person was known (which would have drawn reverence from any noble enemy), the clergy who attended that army, persecuted him with all imaginable inhumanity: so that, by their barbarous usage, he died within a few days, to the grief of all who thoroughly knew his person or his character. They proceeded to insult his body, and his works, to the very grave: for when his body was carried to be interred in the cloister of the church of Chichester, Mr. Cheynell, minister of Petworth, stood ready to receive it; and throwing his famous book against the papists insultingly after the corpse, he cried out; 'Get thee gone, thou cursed book, which hast seduced so many precious souls; thou corrupt rotten book; earth to earth, dust to dust; get thee into the place of rottenness, that thou mayest rot with the author, and see corruption:' an usage that needs no reflection, nor aggravation."]

Chimes; see *Clock.*

Chirurgery, state of, amongst the monkish practitioners, 278.

Chivalry, characteristic features of the age of, 144; 229.

——— the laws of, how enforced, 248, 249.

——— of England, 163. *n.*

Cholmondeley, George earl of, was chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, 546.

Chorus inferior, and *superior*, two classes of singers in the antient church-service, 266. *n.*

Chrism; see *Crisma.*

Chrisoms, 308. [¶ *Chrismale, chrismal, chrisom*, or *crysom*, was the face-cloth, or piece of linen laid over the child's head at baptism, which of old was a customary due to the parish-priest. *Mulieres sequentes debent offerre* chrismalia *infantum; nec* chrismalia *debent alienari,*

nec

nec in aliquos usus mitti debent, nisi in usus ecclesiæ. Statut. Ægid. episc. Sarisbur. anno 1256. — — The CHRISOM-PENCE *(Chrismatis denarii)* were paid to the diocesan, or his suffragan, by the parochial clergy for the *chrism* consecrated by them about Easter, for the holy uses of the year ensuing. This customary payment being made in Lent near Easter, was therefore in some places called *Quadragesimals*, and, in others, *Paschals* and *Easter-pence*. The bishops' exaction of it was condemned by pope Pius III. for simony and vile extortion: and therefore the custom was released and quitclaimed by some of our English bishops.—See farther, in Cowel's Interpreter.]

Christ-church, Canterbury, the monks of, received from Lewis le Jeune, king of France, on that monarch's visiting the shrine of archbishop Becket, a present of a hundred tuns of French wine; the like to be received by them annually for ever, *App.* 37. *n.*

Christ-church Oxford; library given to that foundation by archbishop Wake, li. *n.*

Christendom, spiritual monarchy of, described, 50.—Deluged with the monstrous corruptions of the (misnamed) holy see, 122.—Overspread with barbarism on the fall of the Roman empire, 256.

Christiana, countess of Devonshire; see *Bruce*.

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—— oppressed by the sultan Saladine, 81.—Their conflicts with the Turks in Palæstine, 92, 93.

—— *of St. Thomas*, 569. *n.*

Chronicle of Sir John Froissart; to whom the first volume of that valuable work was dedicated, 232.

—— of Knighton, when and where compiled; commendation of it, 262.

Chronicles of England often deficient in truth; the reason, 68. *n.*; 165.

[¶ *Chronology* of the Town of Leicester.
Built by king Leir ... Before Christ 844
Walls built.......... Since Christ 914
—— destroyed.................1173
Abbey founded.................1143
Charter granted.................1207
First mayor.................1258
Trinity-hospital founded.................1332
Parliaments holden in Leicester 1400, 1421, & 1425.
Battle of Bosworth-field.................1485
Wigston's Hospital founded.................1490
Cardinal Wolsey died at Leicester-abbey.................1530
Sir Thomas White left £.10,000. to the freemen.................1556
A great plague.................1610 & 1611
Besieged by king Charles the First 1645
Corporation-charter taken away, 1682; and restored.................1687
The Exchange built.................1748
Mitford's contested election.................1753
Grey and Coote's and Darker and Palmer's contest.................1767
The Infirmary built.................1771
New walk formed.................1785
Parkyns's and Smith's election.................1790
County-gaol built.................1791
Leicester Navigation-bill obtained 1791.]

Church, John, elected mayor of Leicester, 369;—again, 371.

Church-ales, 305.—Were frequently kept in St. Margaret's church at Leicester; various sums received and expended at, 560; 569.

Church-door, endowment at, instance of, 225. [¶ *Dower ad ostium ecclesiæ* was made by the husband immediately after the marriage; who expressly named such particular lands, whereof his wife should be endowed: and as the certainty of the land was openly declared, the wife, after her husband's decease, might enter upon the land of which she was so endowed, without any other assignment.]

Churches are not generally noticed in the Domesday record; why, xl.

—— in Leicestershire, patronage and valuation of, recorded in the Matriculus of Bishop Welles, lv. to lxii.—Procurations and taxation of, in the time of Edward the Third, lxiii. to lxxvi.—Names of those which were formerly appropriate, lxxviii.—Value of those in the archdeaconry of Leicester, with pensions, synodals, and incumbents, in the reign of Henry the Eighth, lxxix. to lxxxiv.—Survey of the churches in the county, by the Parliamentary visitors, xcvi. to xcviii.—Ornaments, &c. in several, at the time of the dissolution of the religious houses; and the prices for which they were sold, cxxxvii. to cxxxix.

Churches of the town of Leicester in particular; how registered in the Matriculus of bishop Welles, lv.—Extracts from Charyté's Rentale relative to some of them, *App.* 113, 114. — (There are now five churches in Leicester, viz. that of *All-Saints*; St. *Margaret's*; St. *Martin's*; that of St. *Mary de Castro*; and St. *Nicholas's*: see them respectively in their proper places.)

—— demolished, at Leicester, account of, 328.

—— were often, in old time, erected in places where the reliques or bones of martyrs had been buried, 6:—and oftentimes upon the sites of heathen temples and Roman roads, 7; 8.

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Church-lands, restoration of, xxxv. *n.*—Those possessed by donation, burthened with military service, xxxviii.

Church-lane (St. Margaret's) at Leicester; six tenements for the accommodation of a few poor people erected there in lieu of those that had stood on the Cock-muck-hill, 323; 557, 558. (See *Cock-muck hill.)*

Churchman, Francis, chosen mayor of Leicester, 426.

Churchmaster; thus the churchwarden of St. Martin's in Leicester is styled in a certain memorandum, 575.

Church-men were formerly practitioners in medicine and law, as well as in divinity, 123.

Churchwardens' Accompts relating to the town of Leicester; viz. observations on, and extracts from, those of St. Mary de Castro, 309, 310, 311. — Extracts from those of St. Margaret's, 560, 561. — From St. Martin's, 569. to 585.

Churl, or *Charl*, a clown or ploughman; derivation of the word, xlvii. *n.*; 213.

Chykenlane (Chicklane), by Smithfield, London; the abbot and convent of Leicester had there a parcel of land; its dimensions and yearly value, 282; *App.* 74.

Chyrch-lane, 533.

Cincture, military, 187. (And see the articles *Belt* and *Knighthood.)*

Cincture with a sword, the ceremonial badge of a duke's investiture in his dignity, 229.

Cinque-ports, the barons of, how denominated, 178. *n.*—The *libres hommes*, or citizens of, styled barons, 213.

—— the custody of, committed by king Henry the Third to Richard de Gray, 151. *n.*—This office, assumed by Hugh Bigot the high-justiciar, 162.—The wardens renew their oath of fealty to king Henry, 182.—The custody of them given to sir Henry de Montfort, 190.—Their freemen elected some of their order to represent them in the (parliament) grand council of the realm, 191. *n.*—Such representatives styled Barons, *ib.*—The inhabitants excommunicated by Guy the cardinal-legate, 195: — commit great outrages in the Channel, 196:—refuse to accede to terms of amity with king Henry; burn the town of Portsmouth, 210.—Headed by young Simon de Montfort, the barons hold out against the king till they obtain an amnesty for their outrages, and a confirmation of their charters and rights, *ib.*

Cioches, Gunfrid de, an antient land-owner at Moseley, lii.

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—— William de, brother of the earl of Gloucester, made warden of the castle of Winton by king Henry the Third, 151. *n.*—His death, *ib.* — Farther particulars respecting his death; poisoned by Walter de Scotiney, 153; 160; 161. — His character, 153. *n.*

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baronial party, 176.—Submits to be shorn in token of his cause, 177—Unites himself closely by party and affection to the earl of Leicester, 185.—Massacres the Jews of Canterbury, 187.—His castle of Kingston captured by king Henry the Third, *ib.*—Jointly with the earl of Leicester, he sets his seal and signature to a letter to the king, demanding conciliatory terms, 188.—Stationed at the head of the second division of the baronial forces at Lewes, 189.—Knighted on the field of battle by the earl of Leicester, *ib.*—Charges the adverse party with irresistible fury, *ib.*—Appointed one of the nominators of the Council of Nine, 192.—Prevents the cardinal-legate, Guy of Sabino, from entering the kingdom, 194.—Excommunicated by the legate, 195.—Obtains an indemnification from the king, 200.—Piqued at the earl of Leicester's growing power, 202.—Demands the custody of the person and estates of the captive king of Almaine, *ib.*;—but Leicester refuses to comply with his requisition, 203.—Prohibited from holding a tournament at Dunstable, *ib.*; 363.—Greatly offended with the earl and his sons, he contemptuously withdraws from the assembly of the great men, and forms an alliance with the exterminated Marchers, 203.—Sharply reproved by the earl of Leicester for his inconstancy, *ib.*—Hovers with a large army about the forest of Dene, 204.—Lays an ambush for the earl of Leicester; which failing, he tries a second time to circumvent him, and to get prince Edward out of his hands, *ib.*—Forms a close friendship with sir Roger de Mortimer, *ib.*—Has a meeting with prince Edward at Ludlow, and is perfectly reconciled to him, *ib.*—Declared by the king to be an abettor of rebels; ordinance issued against him, 205.—(Excommunicated by the bishop of London, 363.)—Hand in hand with the prince, he wins several fortresses and towns; blocks up the town of Newport with armed galleys, and destroys several vessels belonging to the earl of Leicester, 206.—Flushed with his successes, he raises his standard, draws up his forces in order of battle, and pants for an encounter with the earl, *ib.*—Marches with the prince to Evesham; commands one division of the army, and manfully plays his part in the decisive engagement that there took place, 207, 208.—For his good services at the battle of Evesham, his former offence in having adhered to the earl of Leicester was remitted by the king, 363.—He was earl also of (Hertford?) Hereford, 205; 362.

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——— Dr. George, endowed six fellowships and three scholarships in Worcester-college, Oxford, 607.

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——— Henry, recorder of Rochester, some account of him,, 340. & *n.*

——— Jacob, (or *Jacob.* i. e. James) elected mayor of Leicester, 398; again, 404.

——— Jesson, stipendiary minister of the parish-church of St. Mary at Leicester, is by the corporation appointed tenant of the Easter-book, and entitled to the mortuaries, &c. 308; 311.—Made tenant to the town of the Easter-book for that parish, 419.

——— John, twice mayor of Leicester; his donation to Trinity-hospital in the Newark, 350.

——— John, obtains from the corporation of Leicester a lease of the toll of horses, 408.

——— John, of London; his epitaph, in All-Saints church at Leicester, 553.

——— Peter, chosen mayor of Leicester, 369.

——— Ralph, his salary for keeping the register-book of St. Martin's in Leicester, 571; 574.

——— rev. Richard, appointed master of Wigston's hospital at Leicester: his death, interment, and epitaph, 495; 497.

——— Samuel, chamberlain of Leicester, 450.—Chosen mayor, 451; 621.

——— (Dr.) Samuel, rector of St. Peter's in Northampton, and master of Wigston's Hospital at Leicester, 340.—His family-descent, and preferments, 496.—His ill discharge of his mastership exemplified in several particulars, *ib.* & 497.

——— Dr. Samuel, master also of the said Hospital: his appointment, 498.—His exemplary character, from the pen of Dr. Salter, *ib.*—His death, *ib.*

——— rev. Samuel (rector of St. Bennet Fink, London, in 1656), anecdote related by him, 601. *n.*

——— Thomas, elected mayor of Leicester, 373.

——— Thomas, obtains from the corporation of Leicester a grant, for term of life, of the site of St. John's hospital in that town, 326; 407.

——— Thomas, elected mayor of Leicester, 403.

——— Thomas, elected mayor of Leicester, 408, 409; 411.

——— Thomas, his tenure in Horningloe, Staffordshire, under Wigston's hospital, 488.

——— Thomas, his donation to the free grammar-school at Leicester, 511, 512.

——— William, elected mayor of Leicester, 373.

——— Mrs. (landlady of the Blue-Boar Inn at Leicester,) robbed and murdered by her maid-servant; sir Roger Twisden's narrative of the affair, 380, 381.

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——— Anne, daughter of the above; her epitaph, in St. Nicholas's church, 610.

——— rev. William, his epitaph, in the same church, 610.

——— Richard, master of St. John's college, Cambridge, collated to the prebend of St. Margaret's in Leicester, 561.—His other preferments, and death, *ib.*

——— Robert, admitted a freeman of the borough of Leicester, 443.

Cleadon, Joseph. his epitaph, in St. Martin's church, in Leicester, 603.

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——— VI. (III. by error, 329.) pope, his bull of relaxation of penance to the visitants of the earl of Lancaster's bede-house in the Newark at Leicester, 329; *App.* 109.

——— VII. pope, permits Cardinal Wolsey to suppress some of the small monasteries in England, 257.

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Cleybroc Parva, Leicestershire; its antient fee and tenure, cxiv.

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Cley-Cotys, Northamptonshire, the advowson of the chapel there alienated from Leicester-abbey, 283.

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——— sir Roger de, a partisan of Thomas earl of Lancaster in the confederacy against king Edward the Second; taken prisoner at Burrowbridge by sir Andrew de Harcla, 224.

——— *(De)*, the antient barony of, confirmed to lady Margaret (Tufton) countess of Leicester by king George the Second, 543.

Cliffs of Albion, remarks on the etymology, 1. *n.*

Clifton, Warwickshire; the rectory and advowson of the church there, with its dependent chapels, given to Leicester-abbey by Ernald de Bosco, 285; *App.* 54; 80.—That church was antiently one of the prebends of the collegiate church of St. Mary *de Castro* at Leicester, 303.

Clifton, John, his tenure in Bottesford, under Wigston's Hospital, 487; 491, 492.

——— Gervas, his poetical effusion in commendation of Lettice countess of Leicester, 538.

Clinton, William de, earl of Huntingdon, associated with Henry earl of Lancaster and others in a commission for hearing

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and determining all disputes touching arms during the siege of Calais, 228.

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Clock and *chimes* of St. Martin's church in Leicester, items of payment for keeping and repairing the same, (so early as 1544, and in successive years,) 569; 574; 580, 581.—The old clock taken down and sold; and a new one ordered to be set up, 583.—Mr. Bickerstaffe's remark on the mechanism of this clock and its chimes, 593.

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Clothier, one hired by the corporation of Leicester for the purpose of employing the poor of the town, 398, 399, &c.

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Cloths, woollen, of English manufacture, ordered to be worn exclusively throughout the kingdom, 153.—Injunction of the Oxford statutes respecting the use of those of English wool and home-manufacture, 196. *n.*

Cloudbury-hill, on the Foss, supposed to have been the sepulchre of one Claudius, cl. *n.*

Cloudesley Bush, a tumulus in Watling-street road, cli. *n.*

Cloveshoe, synod of, 12, 13.

Clowne, William, abbot of Leicester; see *Le Clowne.*

Clught, Christopher, prohibited from riding the George, 391.—Elected mayor of Leicester, *ib.*;—again, 392.

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Coal dug up in the Vale of Belvoir, cciv.

Coal-hill (The), 532.

Coals (sea-coal):—it is said, that Eleanor queen of Henry the Third could not abide at Nottingham on account of the smoke of the sea-coal in that town, 143. [¶This was in the year 1257; and demonstrates that this species of fuel was not at that time in general use.—Coals were first discovered near Newcastle in 1234, and there first dug by a charter granted to the town by king Henry the Third. In the reign of Edward the First, diers, brewers, &c. began to use sea-coal for fire; but, in consequence of an application from the nobility, that king issued a proclamation against it as a public nuisance. In 1350, they were imported from Newcastle to London in any quantity; and were in general use in that city in 1400.]

Coates, Roger, elected mayor of Leicester, 426.

Cobham, Roger de, keeper of the Cinque-ports; commanded by king Henry the Third to prohibit egress from the kingdom to clercs but on certain conditions, 135.

——— Renaud de, joined in a commission with the earls of Lancaster and Huntingdon to hear and determine all causes touching arms during the siege of Calais, 228.

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Cochran, captain John, his epitaph in St. Martin's church, Leicester, 599, 600.

Cockades, a number of them provided, to be worn by the corporation of Leicester, 443.

Cockchafers, great depredations made by those insects on the oaks at Doncaster, cxcii.

Cock-lane, by Smithfield, London; several shops there antiently belonged to Leicester-abbey, *App.* 73.

Cockle, William, chosen sexton of St. Martin's in Leicester, 581. — Discharged from his office, 582.

Cock-muck-hill, an asylum for a few poor people, at the end of Belgrave-gate, in the suburb of Leicester; erected on the site of the antient Spital, 323. — Mr. Carte's description and account of this institution, *ib.*—The six houses of which this asylum consisted; pulled down, and re-built, (under a contribution from the corporation of Leicester,) in St. Margaret's-Church-lane, *ib.*; 450; 557. —Mrs. Catharine Holmes's donation for supplying the poor in these houses with coals, 557.—Rules and orders prescribed to the inhabitants of these houses, 558.

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— Edward, installed archdeacon of Leicester, and afterwards made bishop of Hereford, 464.—His death, *ib.*

— George, founder of the sect of Quakers, commenced his career in the county of Leicester, 547.

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[¶ John *Fox,* esq. was elected mayor of Leicester for the year 1812; James Rawson and William Forrester, gents. being chamberlains.]

Fox, William, curate first, and afterwards vicar of St. Mary's at Leicester; appointed tenant of the church-yard by consent of common-hall, 308; 311; 440, 441.—This gentleman used to officiate as chaplain to Trinity-hospital in the Newark, 347.

Fox preaching to the geese; a whimsical device in one of the windows of St. Martin's church in Leicester, 591; *Plate* XLIII. [¶ The words issuing from the fox's mouth render this design a burlesque, or pun delineated to the eye, upon a passage of the New Testament, where Paul commends his love to the Philippians; *Philip.* i. 8. — This instance of exemplifying doctrines, precepts, or simple assertions, by *ocular demonstration,* is not a solitary relic: but why the artists made here their choice, is hard to say. The passage in question wears no obscurity: and the Scriptures are too important to be trifled with. In many of our Bible-histories, an *ad vivum* delineation, surely less *witty* than the above, (indeed a display of ignorance) highly offends common sense; namely, our Lord's injunction, *Matt.* vii. 5. The mote is represented projecting from a man's eye, not as a small point merely indicative of a disorder, but a *moat* surrounding its castle in complete fortification: while his companion balances from one of his eyes a ponderous *beam,* or tree, nearly as large as himself. Besides the stupidity of such a design as this, others too gross to be noticed here, often occur: indecency characterizes the artist's selection.—No book succeeds these sorts of histories as a counterpart more faithfully perhaps than Quarles's Emblems, (an enlargement of Hugo's *Pia Desideria;)* humour enough certainly some of them have, and the graver of Marshall furnished a grateful *regale* to the amateurs of art. *Exempli gratiâ;* Isaiah lxvi. 11. is thus illustrated: a prodigious globe by way of back-ground exhibits the world; the world is represented as a *mater mammifera:* two hopeful children are feeding (not so exactly) on her bounty; one a bloated *fool,* with his cap, hobby, and other insignia, is clinging leach-like to one breast; portraying well enough the insatiable *glut-*

ton. His companion, an emaciated figure, is with his hand draining the other breast of its contents; and what he draws thence, passes through a riddle or sieve to the ground: the *miser* is sufficiently manifest in this figure.—One more design is this; Isaiah l. 11. A globe, as before, represents the world; on its summit is a candlestick with a lighted candle therein, foul through want of trimming: a meridian sun surmounts the whole. A *fool* and a *cupid* are the two actors in this scene: the former with a pair of bellows is puffing at the sun; the latter, physician-like, is with a pair of snuffers tendering his services to the candle. (*Presumption* and *natural reason* develope the hieroglyphic, if this device may so be called.) Mr. Pope has already given his vote of disapprobation against some others of the sculptures in this book, particularly of that where the devil is represented acting as umpire in a game at bowls: So that to multiply examples here would be superfluous. The blending religious matters with profaneness, indecency, and misapplied wit, (as before observed,) should be, and in great measure is, deservedly exploded. — — Our sacred edifices themselves are not void of a like incongruity: the figures of a *tosspot* and of a *tumbler* are exhibited over the porch and under the belfry of (I believe) Chalk-church in Kent; and these very large and conspicuous. — — It is no uncommon thing to meet with manuscripts on the most solemn subjects, even Psalters, and other portions of holy writ, decorated with ample margins exhibiting grotesque figures, sports, pastimes, pageants, mummeries, and the like; and these outré drawings border others of a far different nature. Many of the illustrations in Mr. Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes of the English," were deduced from a manuscript of this description.—It seems, on the whole, to be a subject not unworthy the study of the Antiquary to trace the origin of the *Fox and geese,* and similar extraneous devices, in places set apart for religious exercises. This particular device must, apparently, have been a common one; and the game called *Fox and geese* may perhaps look up to it (or to the subject of satire couched under it) for its origin. A middleman or tithe-proctor, in Ireland, or a fleecing lay-impropriator in England, would not approve of so prominent a butt of censure levelled against himself.

The Reader, it is humbly hoped, will pardon this length of digression: but who with any harmonized feeling could tamely look on these monstrous incongruities, and not cast his weapon of disapprobation against the gigantic intruder? The wit of man should be restricted to the concerns of man: the holy word dictated by the SPIRIT of GOD is too sublime and important to be played upon, and set as a mark for the profane scoffer to lavish his ridicule upon.

But here it would be unjust (having introduced Francis Quarles to the reader's notice under no very favourable impression) to leave him, without allowing him to say a word for himself. He thus ushers in his Emblems: "An emblem is but a silent parable: let not the tender eye check, to see the allusion to our Blessed SAVIOUR in these types. In Holy Scripture, he is sometimes called a Sower; sometimes a Fisherman; sometime a Physician: and why not presented so, as well to the eye, as to the ear? Before the knowledge of letters, GOD was known by hieroglyphics. And indeed, what are the heavens, the earth, nay, every creature, but hieroglyphics and emblems of His glory? I have no more to say: I wish thee as much pleasure in the reading, as I had in writing. Farewell, reader."

Such is his apology: yet though his arguments may suffice to justify the insertion of *some* of the plates; *many* of them had better have been omitted. And as to his book; while in parts, the style is turgid, sometimes coarse, and the metre harsh; while pedantry (fashionable in his times), quaintness, and mythological allusions, oftentimes repel the pious tear; there are yet beauties, original beauties, many and great, which are well calculated to excite the finer feelings, and to gratify the sympathetic soul. As a *whole,* "Quarles's Emblems" is an excellent performance, and, with some judicious pruning, it might be so transformed, that neither the tender eye, nor the feeling heart, should *check* at it.]

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caster, and also surnamed *Plantagenet*; son of Henry third earl of Lancaster; obtains from his father a grant of the castle and town of Kidwelly, with divers other castles, towns, and manors, 227. —Accompanies king Edward the Third in an expedition against the Scots, and for his valour is rewarded with certain lands at Berwick-upon-Tweed; and afterwards appointed captain-general of the king's army in the North, with the title of a banneret, *ib.* — Obtains from the king an assignment of a sum of money for the wages of himself and his men at arms, *ib.* —Advanced to the title and dignity of earl of Derby, *ib.*;—and about this time he held a solemn tournament at Leicester, 366.—His annual pensions, 227.—Sent with forces to dispossess the French garrison of the isle of Cagant; felled to the ground on the first encounter, but rescued by sir Walter Manney, *ib.*—Attends the king in his Flandrian and French expeditions, and in the naval fight with the French before Sluys, *ib.*—Was one of the commissioners for ratifying a truce with the French at Maletrete, *ib.* — Invested with a special commission to treat for peace with the Scots, *ib.* — Wounds William de Douglas in a tournament, *ib.* — Employed in another expedition into France; 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— which afterwards he left as a precious † relick to the collegiate church of St. Mary at Leicester, *ib.*; 329.—Returns triumphantly to England, where he is honourably received by king Edward, 229.—Called, on account of his many and heroic virtues, (as noticed above) "the good duke of Lancaster," *ib.* — Grants licence to the abbot and convent of Leicester-abbey to impark their wood, and gives them deer to store it with, *ib.*; 262. — Mediates personally with the pope for the appropriation of the churches of Humberston and Hungarton to the said Abbey, *ibid.* —Obtains from the abbot and convent, in requital of this last favour, a quit-claim of their right to a cart-load of wood daily from Leicester-forest, and of certain other of their rights, 262.—Receives special command from the king to guard the sea-coasts of Lancashire, 229.—Attends the king into France, *ib.* Sent to Avignon to the pope, to treat in his presence for a prolongation of peace with the French: his reception, retinue, and munificence, 230. — Narrowly escapes surprisal and capture by the French on his return; 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366, 367; *App.* 26, 27.—Sent by the king to the gates of Paris to offer a decisive battle to the French, 231. — — Among his numerous works of piety, which are detailed at length, may be enumerated the following: He completed the bede-house (in the Newark) at Leicester, which the earl his father had begun; adding largely to its possessions and privileges, *ib.*; 239; 329; 330. *n.*; 339; 348, 349; 365; (226;) *App.* 109.—Within the precincts also of the Newark he founded, and amply endowed, a church in honour of the Virgin Mary, which he engrafted upon the said hospital, and which, by licence from the king and pope, he converted into a collegiate church, 231; 239; 329; 332; 339; 365; *App.* 109, 110.—Relinquishing the place of sepulture of his ancestors, he (as his father before him had done) fixed upon this hospital as his burial-place, 329.—His donation to the recluses of St. Helen's at Pontefract, 231.—His ample grants to the monks of Whalley, *ib.*—Lord of the honour of Pontefract, *ib.*—Lord also of Brigerac and Beaufort, *ib.*—Items of his last will, *ib.* — Dies at Leicester of the pestilence, *ib.*; 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*App.* 44.—Several royal grants to him, both as earl and duke of Lancaster, *App.* 44, 45.

* Though this Duke is more than once in the course of these memoirs called earl of *Nicol*; it does not seem to be any additional title. That he was earl of *Lincoln*, is several times distinctly mentioned. Now, it should seem that *Nicol* is no other than *Lincoln*; which city was familiar to the Normans by the appellation of *Nicol*: and one of the places where the Duke is so styled, is a charter in the old or Norman French.] — — [† We read of another *precious relick* which passed through the hands of this great Duke.—"The coronation of Henry the Fourth was extraordinarily solemn and magnificent; and he was anointed with a peculiar oil which a religious-man had given to *Henry* the first duke of Lancaster, with a certain prophecy; That all kings anointed with it should be champions of the church. This oil coming into the hands of king Richard, as he was looking among his jewels (then going into Ireland,) he was desirous to be anointed with it; but Arundel the archbishop prevented him, by assuring him, that it was not lawful to be anointed more than once. On his return into Wales, the archbishop got it into his own possession, and reserved it to the coronation of king Henry, who was the first king of the realm that was anointed with it." See Echard's History of England.]

Groby, Leicestershire; its antient fee and tenure, cxvi.—Gave title of Baron to the Quinceys earls of Winchester, 98; 220. Description of its peculiar, or ecclesiastical jurisdiction, 624.

Groby, barons of, deduction of their genealogy, 545.

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Henry the Second, invites Hugh the pious Carthusian into England, and procures his election to the see of Lincoln, lv.— Founds a religious-house at Whitteham, *ib.* — Introduces grand assizes instead of the trial by battle, 22. *n.*—His law relative to accused persons, *ib.*—Appoints Robert earl of Leicester his high-justice, 30.—Confers great favour on Thomas à Becket, and makes him his chancellor, 33. — His incontinence, *ib.* — His arbitrary and rapacious temper, 34.—His disagreement with Becket, 36, 37. — Seeks to infringe the privileges of the clergy, 38.—His speech to the bishops, *ib.*—His hatred to Becket augmented by the primate's steady opposition, 39.— His measures to reduce Becket to submission, 40.—By the ratification of the constitutions of Clarendon, he gains a complete triumph over the clergy, *ib.*— Seeks the destruction of Becket, 41.— Causes him to be impeached, 42.—Recapitulation of the means he employed to effect the primate's overthrow, 43. to 47.—Orders the sea-ports to be strictly guarded, to prevent his escape into foreign parts, 48.—Sends embassies to the king of France, and to the pope, *ib.*— His letter to the French king, 49.—Confiscates the property of Becket, and banishes all his relations and adherents, 51.—Has an interview with the king of France, *ib.*—His letter to the archbishop of Cologne, *ib.* — Renounces the authority of pope Alexander, 52.—Ill traits in his character, *ib.* — Answers the gentle admonitions of Becket with indignant reproach, 53.—Is more and more exasperated against the discarded primate, *ib.*—Assembles his grandees at Chinon, to consult on the means of averting the papal anathema, 54. — Issues his mandate to compel the bishops to appeal against Becket, *ib.* — His proceedings with the Cistertian monks, 55.—Sends submissive letters to the pope, *ib.*—Enters into a treaty with Lewis king of France, 56. — Treats Becket with much asperity in the presence of that king, *ib.* —Violates his treaty with Lewis, 57.— Solicits the pope to send legates into England to absolve his excommunicated subjects, *ib.*—Consents ostensibly to the restoration of Becket, 58.—Seeks an interview with the king of France, *ib.*— Refuses the kiss of salutation to Becket, *ib.*; 62, 63.—Requires of his subjects to abjure pope Alexander, and takes measures to prevent the papal interdict from getting into the kingdom, 58.—By what means he obtained the advantage-ground against Becket, *ib. n.* — His transactions with cardinal Vivian, 59.— Entertains the project of his eldest son's coronation, *ib.* — Real cause of his disagreement with Becket, *ib. n.*—His motives for the coronation of his son investigated, 60.—Causes the archbishop of York to perform the ceremony, *ib*; 358. —Is *reconciled* to archbishop Becket, 61, 62. — Stimulates his barons to inflict vengeance on the primate, 65.—Takes precautions once more to prevent his escape out of the kingdom, 66.—His guilt in the murder of the primate demonstrated, 68. *n.* — Rendered odious throughout Europe on that account, 69. —Invades Ireland with success, *ib.*—By affected contrition he reconciles himself to the holy-see, *ib.* — Seeks ineffectually to form a family-alliance with Hubert count of Maurienne, 70. — Imprisons his son Henry for refusing to alienate certain castles in Normandy, *ib.*—Is reduced to great straits through the rebellion of his own family, *ib.*—His embassy to the king of France treated with disdain, *ib.* — Amidst all surrounding dangers he yet retains his fortitude, and indulges in his accustomed amusements, *ib.*—Fortifies himself in Normandy, 71. —Persuades his queen Alianor to return to her allegiance, and then imprisons her, *ib.*—Wins and destroys the castle of Breteuil, and repulses the king of France and his son Henry from Verneuil, 72; 358. — Marches into Bretagne, and captures the city of Dol, 72.—Sends his justiciar Richard de Lucy to besiege the town of Leicester, *ib.*; 358.—Has a personal conference with his sons and the king of France, 73.—Treated with much indignation by the earl of Leicester, and narrowly escapes the vengeance of his sword, *ib.* — Orders the earl and his countess to be conveyed to Normandy and imprisoned, and seizes their property, 74; 358.—Recovers Bretagne, and achieves several conquests in Anjou, *ib.*—Makes preparations for returning to England, *ib.* — Arrives at Southampton, and proceeds thence on pilgrimage to the shrine of Becket, 75.— Submits to the penance of flagellation! there, *ib.* — (To this shrine also he paid his devoirs in company with king Lewis of France, *App.* 37. *n.*)—Takes the king of Scotland prisoner, and wins several fortresses in England, 75.—Passes over to Normandy to the relief of Rouen, *ib.* —Obtains a complete victory over his rebellious family, and accedes to terms of general pacification, 76.—Razes the castles of his rebellious barons, 77; 96. —Holds a great council at Northampton, 78.—Restores to earl Blanchmaines his possessions and honour of Leicester, *ib.*; 358. — Seeks to be divorced from Alianor his queen, 80. — His intrigues with Fair Rosamond, and issue by her, *ib.* & *n.*—Debauches the lady Adelais, the espoused wife of his son Richard, *ib.*; 91. — Commences hostilities with Philip-Augustus king of France, and suffers a defeat, 81.—Forced by that king to discharge his vow of joining in the crusades, *ib.*—Gives general licence to his subjects to take the cross, *ib.*—His conference with Heraclius, patriarch of Jerusalem, 82.—Releases and again confines his queen Alianor, *ib.*—Sends a threatening mandate to his son Richard, *ib.* — Commences hostilities with the young king of France for the duchy of Bretagne, 83. — Gains a truce through the mediation of his son Richard, 84.— Again involved in war with France, he assails the utmost confines of that country, *ib.* — His affairs in France wear a declining aspect, 85.—Defeated at Mans, and pursued by his own son Richard, 86.—His impious speech, *ib.*—Deserted by his army, he is fain to submit to the mercy of his son and the king of France, *ib.*—His death, *ib.*—His character, 87; 144. — Introduced the tax denominated a subsidy, 102; 214.—His character farther developed, 216. — Revived the imposition of the Dane-geld, *ib.*—Imposed a tax of a tithe upon all the rents and chattels of the kingdom, *ib.*—Confirmed by charter the various donations of the founder and others to the abbey of St. Mary *de Pratis* at Leicester, 259, 260; *App.* 57, 58.—Recapitulation of some passages in his history, 358.—Confirmed by charter, the grant of some of the churches and land in Wareham to the abbey of Lira, *App.* 9. — Others of his charters to that abbey, 10, 11. — His charters to the priory of Alcester, in Warwickshire, 18. 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Henry the Third, his charter to prohibit the Jews from residing in Derby, 7;—and at Newcastle, 8.—Refuses to re-instate Amauri de Montfort in the earldom of Leicester, 105.—Keeps a fête in honour of his newly-espoused queen Alianora, 106.—Gives his sister Alienor in marriage to Simon de Montfort II. on his succeeding to the earldom of Leicester, 107; 361.—Greatly offends the barons thereby, *ib.*—Invests Montfort in his earldom, 108. — His capricious conduct towards the earl and countess of Leicester, *ib.*; 361.—Squeezes money from his subjects to support his invasion of Poitou; narrowly escapes falling into the hands of the French, 109.—His character, 110.— Solicits an *aid* for the recovery of the Anglo-gallican provinces; severely reproached by his barons, *ib.*—Instances of his tyranny and rapine; his speech in

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the convention of nobles; and sarcasm on the citizens of London, 111.—Has recourse to mean subterfuges for the raising of money, 112.—His transaction with the abbot of Ramsey, &c. *ib.* —Talliages the Jews, and the cities and burghs, *ib.*—Appoints the earl of Leicester to the government of Gascogne, 113; 217:—and urges him to treat the Gascons with furious severity, 114.—His letter to the earl, *ib.* & 115.—Oppresses the citizens of London, 115.—His humiliating confession to the Londoners, *ib. n.*—His conferences with the earl of Leicester, 116; 117.—Reproaches the earl with great scurrility, 118.—Deprives him of his government of Gascogne; confers that duchy on his own son, prince Edward; repents of this unadvised step, 119; 120.—Pledges himself to his great men for the strict observance of the Great Charter, 121.—(Was required by the barons, previously to his assuming the kingly power, to confirm solemnly the Magna Charta, 215. —Did so; but in his charter disannulled certain provisions of the Great Charter, *ib.*)—Embarks for Gascogne; besieges and captures Riole and Kenanges, *ib.*—Subdues the Gascons, with the aid of the earl of Leicester; compelled to acknowledge the earl's generosity and affection, 122.—His stipulation with Alphonso king of Spain, 123.—Sends to England for succours, on a frivolous pretence, *ib.* —Returns to England, 124;—(and is received with great respect, 127.)—Joyfully accepts the papal tender of the crown of Sicily for prince Edmund his son, 125.—Sues to the pope to be released from his vow of going to the Holy Land, *ib.*—Made the dupe of the pope's artifices; takes upon himself the charge of paying the pontiff's debts, 126.—Takes measures for instating his son Edmund in the kingdom of Sicily, *ib.*—Admits Peter de Aigle-blanche, bishop of Hereford, to great favour; twice ineffectually seeks to promote him to vacant sees, 127.—Ill-requites the Londoners for their kind welcome; levies a heavy fine upon the city, 128.—Fleeces the Jews, and *sells!* them to his brother the earl of Cornwall, 129.—Lavishes all his foreign possessions and ample sums of money on the marriage of his son Edward, *ib.*—Convenes a great council (parliament) at London, *ib.*—Concerts a scheme for raising money with the bishop of Hereford, 130.—Takes the cross, and swears to commence his voyage to the Holy Land, *ib.*—Clandestinely aids the pope in fleecing and oppressing his subjects, 131.—Obtains the papal absolution from his vow; ineffectually craves pecuniary aid from the earl his brother, and from the great men of the realm, 132.—Quarrels with the earl-mareschal, *ib.*—Meditates the ruin of the two Scots barons, Robert de Ros and John de Bailiol, 133.—Reproved to his face with the epithet of *liar* by the earl-mareschal, *ib.*—His mandate to sir John Mansel, 134.—Treats the bishop of London with much indignity, *ib.*—Solicits a free passage through France into Italy for himself and his army, 135.—Prohibits egress from the kingdom to clerks, except on certain conditions, *ib.*—Communicates his sentiments to the pope on the election of a king of the Romans, *ib.*—Prostitutes the order of knighthood, in order to augment his milice, 136; (138.)—Again talliages the Londoners, and reduces them to a state of beggary, 136. His justice and clemency displayed towards the shire-reeve De l'Isle, 137.—Causes a survey of weights and measures to be made, 138.—Censured by the pope for his tardiness in the affair of Sicily, *ib.*—Exerts himself for the election of the earl his brother to the Imperial dignity, 139.—Overwhelmed with family-afflictions; seized with a tertian fever; quarrels with his son Edward, 141; 148.—Sends the earl of Leicester to treat for a firm peace with the king of France, 142.—Heads an army against the Welsh; retreats ingloriously, 143.—His intellectual character, *ib.*—Threatened with deposition by the pope for non-payment of his debts incurred in the affair of Sicily; has recourse to the community of the realm for counsel and aid, 144.—Solicits pecuniary aid from his brother William of Valence, 145.—Makes preparations for an expedition against the Welsh, 146.—Severely reprehended by the earls and barons for his breach of promise; solemnly vows amendment, *ib.*—His letters-patent of compromise with the grandees, 147.—Swears to comply with the counsels of the confederate barons, 148, 149.—Submits to be guided by the ordinations and provisions of the Council of Twenty-four, 150; 362.—His letters-patent to the earl of Gloucester and to sir John Mansel; and appointment of the wardens of the castles in England, 151. *n.*—Ratifies the provisions or statutes of Oxford with the most sacred obtestations, holding a flaming taper in his hand, 153.—Terrified at a thunder-storm; his uncivil retort to the earl of Leicester's hospitable invitation, 154.—Issues letters to the shire-reeves of each county, to enquire into and redress grievances, 155.—Seeks a pacification with king Lewis IX. of France through the mediation of the pope, 156.—His charters for redress of the national grievances, 157.—Transmits the charter of the resignation of Normandy to the king of France; makes peace with that king, 160, 161.—Prepares to go over to France for ratification of the treaty; visits previously the shrine of St. Alban, 161.—Lands in Fance, 162.—Makes a formal surrender of the duchy of Normandy to the French king, 164.—Concludes the treaty of pacification at Paris, *ib.*—His letter to the king of France, *ib* —Alarmed by intelligence of a conspiracy betwixt his son Edward and the nobles, he abides still in foreign parts; his letter thence to the barons of the Cinque-ports; by the interference of his brother the king of Almaine, he obtains a safe entrance into England; advances to London, and by reason of the tumults is obliged to sojourn within the city; reconciled to his son Edward; arrives at his own palace, 165, 166.—Quarrels with the earl of Leicester, and with the abbot of Peterborough, 166.—Issues his summonses to his knights to join him in an expedition against the Welsh, 167.—Celebrates the anniversary of St. Edward with the greatest magnificence, bestows his daughter Beatrice on John count of Bretagne, and confers knighthood on several persons, *ib.*—Professes open hostilities against the barons, and sends to the pope for absolution from his oath to them, 168.—Breaks open the treasury, and carries the money thence to the Tower of London; fortifies the city all round, compels the citizens to swear fealty to him, and secures himself within the Tower, *ib.*—Issues a manifesto to the sheriff of each county, *ib.*—Escapes from the Tower, and gains admission into Dover-castle, 169.—(His ready compliance with the ill counsels of his queen plunges him into many unpopular measures, *ib. n.*)—Enters into the castle of Winton without obstruction; offends the barons afresh by removing the chancellor and treasurer from their office; *steals* back to London, and again secures himself in the Tower, 170.—His circular letter to the several counties of England, *ib.* & 171.—Submits to the award of Margaret queen of France certain plaints and demands of the earl and countess of Leicester, 171.—His letters to the king of France, 172; and mandate to the sheriffs of Norfolk and Suffolk, *ib.*—Plies Urban the new pope with solicitations not to hearken to the petitions of the barons, 173.—His disputes with the barons relative to the election of shire-reeves, how adjusted, 174.—Goes over to Paris on a visit to the king of France, 175.—Baffled completely in his long-projected scheme relative to Sicily, *ib.*—Returns to England; receives intelligence of an insurrection of the Welsh; unable through illness to go against the insurgents, he sharply reproves his son Edward for tarrying in France, 176.—His letter to the prince, *ib.* & 177.—Rejects the petition of the barons for his observance of the Oxford statutes; takes up his residence again in the Tower; reduced to great distress through lack of money, 177.—His conduct excites murmurs among the barons, 178.—Compels the barons of the Cinque-ports to swear fealty to his son Edward, *ib.*—Shut up in the Tower, and disappointed of succours promised by the prince, he yields an unwilling accord to the terms of the barons, 179.—Proceeds with the earl of Leicester to Windsor; reconciled to his son Edward; has the castle of Windsor ceded to him, 180.—Attends the *colloquy* of the king of France at Boulogne; deposes bitter complaints against the earl of Leicester before that king; and returns to England, to keep the feast of St. Edward, *ib.*—His two letters to the king of France, 181.—Sends commissioners into Wales, to treat for peace with prince Llewellin, *ib.*— —Publishes his intention of going over to France; sets out on his journey, *ib.*—Holds a parliament at Westminster, *ib.*—Invests Dover with a large army, but cannot win admission into the castle: returning with indignation towards London, he comes up with the earl of Leicester at the head of a few baronials near the city-walls; (see *Montfort* II;) is put the rout by the Londoners, and forced to enter into a negotiation with them, 182.—His instrument, or letters-patent, directed into the several counties of England, *ib.*—Consents to yield to the award of the king of France relative to the matters in dispute betwixt himself and the barons; goes to Amiens in consequence, 183, 184; 362.—Acquitted, by that king's decree, from the observance of the Oxford statutes, and restored to the full exercise of his prerogative in the appointment of his own officers, 184.—Returns to England, accompanied by many Frenchmen and other foreigners; prepares for renewing hostilities with the barons, and cites them to meet him in parliament, *ib.*—Makes another ineffectual effort for the castle of Dover, *ib.*—Causes sentence of excommunication to be pronounced upon all persons strenuous for the maintenance of the Oxford statutes, 185.—Marches to Northampton, the baronial rendezvous, at the head of a numerous and well-appointed army; by stratagem, he gains an entrance into the town, and, after a fierce skirmish, achieves a conquest; consigns the place wholly to plunder; makes the chief personages therein his prisoners, and binds them with thongs, 186.—Directs his vengeance primarily against the swarms of clergy in the town, but is diverted from his purpose of putting them to death, by the counsel of his friends, *ib.* & 187.—Having disposed of his captives, he marches to Leicester, and thence to Nottingham, carrying every thing before him, 187.—Sends his son Edward with a potent army against the counties of Stafford and Derby, *ib.*—Goes to the relief of his garrison at Rochester; and captures the castles of Kingston and Tunbridge, *ib.*—Admits the mariners of the ports at Winchelsea to his peace, and receives submission from some of the Cinque-ports, 188.—Obstructed in the Streights by certain Welsh archers; seizes and beheads them, *ib.*—His army suffering through want of provisions, he marches towards Lewes, and encamps there, *ib.*—Returns an answer of defiance to the letter of the barons, suing for conciliatory terms, *ib.*—His letter, *ib.*—Distributes his army into three parts, himself heading the third division, 189.—Has his horse killed under him; taken prisoner by the earl of Leicester, and lodged in the priory of Lewes, *ib.* 362.—Acting under the direction of the earl, he orders all his followers to go to their respective homes; liberates young Simon de Montfort, and several others, captured at Northampton; and confers the wardship of Dover and the Cinque-ports on Henry de Montfort, 190.—Qualifies his patents with the clause, *de consilio et assensu baronum nostrorum*, *ib.*—Removes with the earl to Canterbury, *ib.*—Appoints a conservator of the peace in every county, 191; (179).—(Influenced still in his proceedings by the counsels of the earl of Leicester, and so till the earl's death, at pag. 208.) he holds a parliament at London, and en-

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acts an ordinance of pacification preparatorily to the ratification of the Mise of Lewes, 191.—Prohibits the carrying of offensive arms without his especial licence, *ib.*—Appoints the earls of Leicester and Gloucester, and the bishop of Chichester, to nominate a council of *nine* persons for the better order and tranquillity of the realm, 192.—Issues his writs to the several shire-reeves to summon a general meeting of all his knights, equipped for war, at a time and place appointed, 193.—Suspends the labours of the harvesters by this curious writ *(inter alia)*; relaxes his prohibition of the use of offensive arms in favour of the earl of Leicester; and causes the sea-ports to be strictly guarded, *ib.*—Gives validity to divers instruments touching the general welfare, 194, 195.—Goes with the earl to Oxford, and holds a parliament there, 195.—Treated with great respect by the earl, *ib.*—Makes a formal surrender of the Two Sicilies to Charles of Anjou, *ib. n.* Summons all who owe him military service to assemble, with horse and arms, at Northampton, 196.—Journeys with this muster (unwillingly) towards the frontiers of Wales, and reduces the Marchers to subjection, *ib.*—Holds a parliament at Worcester, 197.—Summons two knights from each county to attend a parliamentary convention at London, 198.—Celebrates his Christmas at his palace at Wodestock, 199.—Invites his great men to a tournament at Dunstable, *ib.*—His charter or instrument for the release of his son Edward, *ib.* 200, 201.—Indemnifies the barons and their adherents, by charter, from all future charges for damages by them committed; the charter, 201, 202.—The management of his person assumed by the earl of Leicester and two of his associates, 202.—Wishes to pass sentence against the earl of Derby for divers outrages, but is diverted from his purpose by the earl of Leicester, 203.—Accompanies the earl in an expedition against the Marchers, 204.—Issues summonitory remonstrances against his son Edward and the rebellious Marchers and their associates, *ib.* & 205.—Enters into treaty with Llewellin prince of Wales, 206.—Blocked up in the town of Newport, with the earl of Leicester, by his son Edward and the earl of Gloucester, *ib.*—Marches towards Evesham, 207.—Taking the baronial side in the battle there fought, he is wounded in the shoulder; recognized by his son Edward, he is by him rescued, and committed to a place of safety, 208.—(His lamentation over the fallen earl of Leicester, on attending his funeral, 107.)—Traits of his character, *ib.*—After the death of the earl of Leicester, he revokes all the patents and other instruments that had passed under the great seal during the earl's ascendancy, *ib.*; 363.—Levies a heavy fine upon the burgesses of Hereford, *ib.*—Holds a parliament at Winton, *ib.*—Seizes the lands of the rebels into his own hands, and has them vested in himself by the parliament, 209; *App.* 35, 36.—Grants the earldom of Leicester, together with the seneschalcy of England, to his son Edmund, 209; 211, 212; 221, 222; 363.—Leads a great army against the city of London; imprisons the mayor and several of the wealthiest citizens; causes the chains and posts of the city to be taken away; deprives the city of its liberties, which he restores on payment of a heavy fine, 209; (208.)—Bestows the forfeited lands of the rebels on his children and adherents, 209.—Excites fresh disturbances by his severe and arbitrary proceedings, *ib.*—Grants to the citizens of the Cinque-ports an amnesty for the outrages committed by them, and a confirmation of their charters and rights, 210.—Besieges the castle of Kenilworth with a great army, but cannot compel the garrison to surrender, 211.—Summons a parliament at Kenilworth, and passes the famous *Dictum de Kenilworth*, *ib.*—Continues his blockade of the castle for upwards of two years; till, the garrison being reduced to the most abject necessity, the place is yielded to him, *ib.*—Confers this castle, together with the honour and earldom of Leicester, on his son Edmund; whom he had previously created earl of Derby, *ib.*; 212; 622; *App.* 41, 42.—Account of divers subsidies granted to him, 213.—Confirmed by charter to the *homines de regno Angliæ* their antient liberties and customs, 215.—Obtained a payment of the escuage for the marriage of his eldest daughter, *ib.*;—and of his sister Isabella to the emperor of Germany, *ib.*—His carucages and escuages, 218.—Though he restored to earl Montfort his hereditary lands in England, and all his father's honours, yet he retained in his own hands the high-stewardship, 219. *n.*—(Committed the earldom of Leicester to the charge of Ranulph de Blundeville earl of Chester, 219; 360.)—Unites the country betwixt the Ribble and Mersey to the honour of Lancaster, and creates his son Edmund earl of Lancaster, 220.—At the suit of Hawise sister of the earl of Chester, he confers the honour of Lincoln upon John de Lacy, *ib.*—His several grants to his son Edmund Crouchback, 221; *App.* 19. & *seqq.*—Confirms, by charter, to the abbot and convent of Leicester, three hundred acres of wood in Leicester-forest, 261; *App.* 59.—Grants to the friers *de Pœnitentiâ* a Jewish synagogue in Lothbury, 302.—Ordered a general perambulation to be made of the forests in Leicestershire, 360.—Gave licence to the men of Leicester to change the time of holding their fifteen-days fair, *ib.*—His marriage, issue, and descendants, *App.* 34.—His inquisition respecting the possessions of the slain and captives at the battle of Evesham, 35, 36.

Henry of Bolingbroke, son of John of Gaunt duke of Lancaster, (and afterwards king Henry the Fourth of England;) see *Plantagenet*; and the subsequent article.

Henry the Fourth succeeds to the throne, on the deposition of his cousin Richard the Second, 221; 250; 368.—Appointed a commission to search for the right to the stewardship of England, 221. *n.*—Grants licence to his father's executors to purchase lands for support of certain chantries, 241.—Gives to the dean and chapter of St. Paul's divers messuages and lands towards celebrating the anniversary of his father and mother, *ib.*—His licence to the executors of the duke his father concerning the founding of a chantry in the collegiate church of St. Mary in the Newark at Leicester, *ib.*; 330; 331.—His liberal grant to Leicester-abbey, 264.—Causes sir Roger Clarendon and several Grey Friars to be put to-death for a conspiracy, 297.—Gives licence to the dean and canons of St. Mary *de Castro* to receive a grant of certain messuages, &c. 304.—His singular message to abbot Repingdon, *ib.*—Grants many ample privileges to the dean and canons of the church in the Newark, 331.—Privilege granted by him to Leicester-abbey, 357.—Bestowed the lands belonging to St. John's Hospital at Leicester on the church in the Newark, 357.—His letters-patent respecting the custody of the Prince's Court in Leicestershire, 369.—His death, *ib.*—By this king were erected the two courts, called the Duchy-court of Lancaster, and the Court of the county-palatine of Lancaster, 546. *n.*—Deduction of his genealogy, *App.* 33, 34.—Styled "Rex de facto, non de jure," 47.—His charters in favour of Newark-college, 110, 111.

Henry of Monmouth, duke of Lancaster, degraded from his office of high-steward for striking the chief-justice, *App.* 7. (See the subsequent article.)

Henry the Fifith grants the alien priory of Ware to the monks at Shene, 265.—Takes measures, on petition from the canons of St. Austin, for establishing at Oxford a seminary for the youth of their order, *ib.*—Confirmed to the dean and canons of St. Mary's in the Newark at Leicester some of their privileges, 331.—His *(qu. ?)* marriage with Margaret of Anjou incidentally mentioned, 332.—Styled, in a certain instrument of king Edward the Fourth, "late in deed and not in right king of England," 333.—Holds a parliament at Leicester; restores his brothers and uncle to their titles and honours, 369, 370.—His death, 371.—His will surrendered in form to the custody of the keeper of the privy-seal, 372.

Henry the Sixth, a zealous patron of literature, devotes the profits of certain alien priories to the maintenance of houses of learning, 265.—Was the munificent founder of King's College in Cambridge, and also of Eton College, *ib.*—Promoted the founding of a seminary at Oxford for the instruction of young canons of the order of St. Austin, *ib.*—Granted many considerable privileges to the dean and canons of St. Mary's in the Newark at Leicester, 331.—His title of *king* disavowed by Edward the Fourth, 333.—Holds a parliament in the great hall of the castle of Leicester, 371. Knighted by John duke of Bedford, 372.—Crowned at Paris, 373.—Deposed, *ib.*—His grant to the canons of Newark-college in Leicester, *App.* 111.

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[¶ Some idea, at least, there was of an institution of this nature at Leicester very shortly after the Conquest: for we find Robert de Bellomont, the first Norman earl of Leicester, granting a mill at the North-bridge in that town, in trust, to the canons of his collegiate church of St. Mary, *ad vestitum infirmorum*: see *Append.* pag. 54.]

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[*N.B.* It was the intention of the Compiler of this Index to have formed here an article referring to the *oaths* used antiently in animated or even common conversation, as the allusions therein tend much to illustrate obsolete *manners* and *customs:* but really they are many of them (especially in the mouths of our kings Henry the Second and Third), so fearfully profane and blasphemous, that even gigantic infidelity itself cannot here but veil, and an apostate Julian be thrown into the background, vanquished at his own weapons by these *Christian* kings. Instead, therefore, of indicating them to the reader, it is judged far more expedient to consign them to dispersion and merited oblivion.]

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emendation

emendation is made respecting the particular earl of Chester, by whom the abovementioned grant was made. Cowel says it was " Ranulph *third* earl of Chester," (omitting his cognominal appellation :) this is an inaccurate statement ; because *Ranulph de Meschines,* who was the *third* earl of Chester, died in the reign of Henry the *First,* viz. in the year 1128.]

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Remigius, the founder of this church,
Lieth within this urn: 'tis large enough for a little man:
But, should you expect a sepulchre equal to his mind,
To what a structure would that rise!
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Ruled Bible, one purchased for St. Martin's church in Leicester; its cost, 583.— [¶If the reader be pleased to look back to letter *B*, he will see, that, in the article *Bible*, some remarks were promised under the present head. In consequence, these said remarks are here subjoined: and it is hoped that the importance of the subject will serve as an apology, if they be somewhat amplified. — In this all-improving age of ours, it must be confessed, much genuine information and many important discoveries have been brought to light: but *novelty* and real *improvement* are by no means always associated. Innovations in the more refined branches of knowledge are ushered in with indefinable terms; (or, if not entirely so, not satisfactorily soluble,) and dry metaphysical disquisitions, and cramp far-fetched epithets, perplex where simplicity is required, and repel the humble *tyro*, who would fain sit at the feet of Philosophy, and imbibe her native lessons *vivâ voce.* Not only does knowledge suffer under the influence of innovation; manners and customs also take the degenerate course; and in proportion as refinement, unrestrained, exalts its head, pride and daring insolence usurp ample sway over the minds of men. But to come to the point in hand, (for it would require a volume to descant at full on the subject of innovation); what effects do we witness in the typographical art which novelty has superinduced? Many, certainly, of very different shades and complexions. — A Bible, then, a *ruled Bible*, as that is the subject on which this digression takes its course, has some advantages, and those not trivial, over the unadorned modern-printed as well Bibles as other books. — These advantages need not be treated separately under so many distinct heads, but may be summarily comprised, *uno verbo*, in this, that they were *legible:* whereas, generally speaking, our modern-*stamped* (we must not say *printed) Bibles* vex the eyes, and obliterate the pleasure of perusal by the pains requisite to ascertain the reading, which merely here and there shines out of obscurity. I will not take upon me to decide whether the limitation of a margin by *red* lines, from the diversity of colour, relieves the sight (of the aged); certain I am that it conveys to the mind a satisfactory idea of a *finish*, to wit, that adequate pains have been taken with the book, to make it fitting for the purchaser and peruser.—But it may be said, that a Bible might be well printed, and yet the additional labour of ruling be spared. True: but the ruling secures these essentials; 1. A good substantial paper is requisite; 2. It is indispensable, that the printed sheets should be well dried, before they can be prepared for the operation of ruling.— To apply this to our times. It is a lamentable but too certain fact, that, now, when an article is grievously advanced in price, it proportionally degenerates in quality: paper, among other commodities, (though this perhaps less so than the *necessaries* of life,) feels the diminution of its substance and the exaggeration of its price. The most ordinary book heretofore, if clad in a homely garb of coarse paper, yet did not shrink from the touch of the improving or correcting pen; while the flimsy meretricious face of our present paper presents a more fair appearance, but shrinks under the test of the uplifted plume, and, blushing, buries its imprinted superficies in the oblivion of deletion:—a fate, by-the-by, which much of our modern trash amply merits. The hasty call for novel information is so imperious, that, as with newspapers, each book is almost taken into hand wet with the dew (not of heaven, which unction they too seldom can claim, but) of the *prelum impressorium.* To satisfy himself of the truth of these observations, a person had only need to look at the several things published for the last twenty years under the appellation of *Holy Bibles:* vile paper, illegitimate, and inaccurate orthography, &c. constitute a book; with, perhaps, a showy (book-binding too has suffered its eclipse) outside. For more than double the above-specified number of years, few small Bibles, (those called Pocket-Bibles I mean, of which, after their introduction by Field, prodigious numbers issued from the press in the latter half of the seventeenth century,) few, I say, of these little books have been given to the publick, which it is practicable to peruse. One, however, called *Pasham's Bible*, printed about thirty years ago, may well deserve the appellation of a pretty book, and may stand in competition with that printed by Field or any of his imitators: it is said, that each sheet of this book was hung up separately, until it was thoroughly dried; and the good effects of this care seem manifest in the general beautiful appearance of the book. Whereas, now, the printed sheets are laid together in heaps while wet, and huddled upon the drying-poles in clusters, ere the impression be well settled:—the causes of this negligence I do not design to investigate, nor to trace the ill effects thence resulting, farther than they have been already adverted to, in a general view. —— The ornamental finish of ruling seems to have been discontinued about the year 1720, or shortly after, and never, in recent times, has its revival been attempted, unless a single effort made by Corall, a few years ago, may be dignified with the appellation of a resuscitatory attempt: this was a pocket-bible, to enhance the value of which, red lines were drawn around the margin; but, instead of the brilliant gloss of old times, the colour seemed absorbed as by a sponge or blotting-paper. —— But the omission of ruling books is not the whole of the *improvement* which innovation has introduced: our title-pages heretofore, and that in times not long past, were wont to exhibit a display of characters red and black; the former marking the leading words or summary of the subject handled. The variety was, surely, not unpleasing, and stamped upon a book (as above remarked in respect to the ruling) a something like a *finish;* but, more than that, it preserved, as it were, a faint vestige of the rich adornments of our antient illuminated titles. In one work, indeed, of recent publication, the "Illustrations of Shakspeare," the learned author has shewn so much deference to old usages, as to re-instate in his title-pages the obsolete assemblage of red and black characters. — And truly, though many frivolous objections might be raised against a general revival of this practice, such as the uselessness thereof, the additional trouble and expence, and many similar arguments just as futile: yet, after all, we may infer, that, however rich the jewel may be that is contained within the casket, or however sumptuous the interior of the edifice, a graceful exterior can by no means be regarded as any disparagement. *Verbum sapienti.*—Having thus, as I trust, briefly illustrated my position, (though many other arguments on the subject might be adduced,) I conclude by soliciting the reader's indulgence for this digression.]

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Shireburne-castle, Dorsetshire; Stephen Lungespeye constituted warden thereof by king Henry the Third, 151. *n.*—Granted by the king to his son Edmund Crouchback, 221.

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Shops, several in the Saturday-market at Leicester pulled down, and new ones erected: these let to several tenants; their names and rents specified, 444:—These shops made amenable to the church and poors' rates, 585.

Shorn: so were the baronials in league with the earl of Leicester against king Henry the Third, to indicate that they fought for righteousness-sake, 177.—(Of the custom, Q.?) —— [¶ Cowel speaks of an ecclesiastical tonsure, which was in form of a *corona,* or "*crown of thorns.*" If such a particular reddition may be allowed to this word, the emblem is sufficiently obvious, when we recollect that HE who is essentially Righteousness, condescended to wear so dedecorous a crown.]

Shrewsbury, the Earl of, styled a count-palatine, 173. *n.*

Shrine of St. Alban; superstitious ceremony practised with, by king Henry the Third, 161: *quasi oraculum!*

Shrovetide-sport of throwing at cocks, abolished at Leicester, 450.

Shuckborough, Warwickshire; an oxgang of land there, granted to Leicester-abbey by Osbert de Lemington, 285, 286; *App.* 82.

Shulton, Leicestershire; its antient fee and tenure, cxv.

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SIDNEY, of Penshurst, memoirs of the noble family of, 540—543. (See the subsequent articles.) Pedigree of, 544.

Sidney, William, the great ancestor of this family, came from Anjou with king Henry the Third, 540. *n.*

——— sir William, descended from the above; made a knight-banneret at the battle of Flodden-field; steward and chamberlain to prince Edward: his marriage, issue, death and interment, monument described, and epitaph, 540. *n.*; 544., 545. *n.* [☞ The year of his death is diversely stated; *viz.* in p. 545. *n.* it is said that "he died May 5, 1586:" in his epitaph we read, that he "died the xth day of February, in the VII yere of our Lord God M fyve hundred fiftie and three."]

——— sir Henry, son of the above, obtains livery of his father's manors, 540. —Having been brought up at court as a companion to king Edward the Sixth, he ever stood in high esteem with the young monarch, *ib.*—Was a knight of the Garter, a privy-counsellor, and lord-justice and deputy of Ireland, *ib.*—His death, *ib.*—His body interred at Penshurst, and his heart at Ludlow, *ib.*—His marriage and issue, *ib.* & 544.

——— Frances, a daughter of sir William, married to Thomas Ratcliff earl of Sussex, 540. *n.*—By this lady, Sidney-Sussex College in Cambridge was founded, *ib.*

——— Anne, another daughter, married to sir William Fitzwilliam, 540. *n.*

——— Mary, a third daughter, married to sir William Dormer, 540. *n.* And

——— Lucy, her sister, married to sir James Harrington, 540. *n.*

——— sir Philip, eldest son of sir Henry; his birth, 540.—Camden's character of him, *ib.*—Made governor of Flushing, *ib.* —Slain in an encounter with the Spaniards, *ib.*—Interred in St. Paul's church in London with vast magnificence, 541. —His marriage, and issue, *ib.*; 544.—Inscription to his memory, 541.

(I.) SIDNEY, *sir Robert*, brother and heir of sir Philip, succeeds to the family-estates, 541.—Appointed governor of Flushing; sent ambassador into France; joined in military command with sir Francis Vere, *ib.*—Advanced to the dignity of a baron, made chamberlain to the queen, and created viscount L'Isle, *ib.* — Installed knight of the Garter, and afterwards created earl of LEICESTER, *ib.* — His death, and interment, *ib.*—His marriages, and issue, *ib.*; 544.

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——— Elizabeth, daughter of sir Philip, married to Roger earl of Rutland, 541; 544.

——— sir William, son of earl Robert, his death, 541; 544.

(II.) SIDNEY, *sir Robert*, knight of the Bath, and viscount L'Isle, succeeds to the earldom of *Leicester*, on the death of his father Robert, 541. — Employed on several embassies by king James the First, *ib.*—Nominated lord-lieutenant of Ireland, *ib.* — His marriage, issue, and death, *ib.*; 544.

——— Mary, daughter of the first-mentioned earl Robert, married to sir Robert Worth, 544.—This lady was an authoress, 545. *n.*

——— Catharine, another daughter, married to sir Lewis Mansel, 544.

——— Philippa, another daughter, married to sir John Hobart, 544.

——— Barbara, another daughter, married to Thomas Smith, afterwards viscount Strangford, 544, 545. *n.*

(III.) SIDNEY, *Philip*, succeeds his father Robert as earl of *Leicester*; his marriage, issue, and death, 541; 544.

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——— Henry, another brother, created baron of Milton and viscount Sidney, traits of his character; his official appointments, and death, 541, 542; 544.

——— Dorothy, sister of the above, married to Henry earl of Sunderland, 544.—Re-married to Robert Smythe, 545. *n.*

——— Lucy, her sister, married to sir John Pelham; from whom descended George marquis Townshend, 544.

——— Anne, her sister, married to the rev. Joseph Cart, 544.

——— Isabella, another sister, married to Philip viscount Strangford, 544.

(IV.) SIDNEY, *sir Robert*, baron Sidney, (baron L'Isle, 544.) succeeds his father Philip in the earldom, 541. — His marriage, and issue, *ib.* & 544.—His death and interment; his monument described, and epitaph, 541.

Sidney, Dorothy, sister of earl Robert, married to Thomas Cheke, 544.

(V.) SIDNEY, *Philip*, son of sir Robert, succeeds to the earldom; his marriage, issue, death, and interment, 541; 544. —His epitaph, 542.

(VI.) SIDNEY, *John*, fourth son of earl Robert, 541; 544.—Succeeds his brother Philip as earl of *Leicester*, 542.—Appointed warden of the Cinque-ports, constable of the Tower of London, &c. *ib.*—His character, *ib.*—His death, interment, and epitaph, *ib.*

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(VII.) SIDNEY, *Josceline*, the last earl of *Leicester* of this family, succeeds to the earldom on the death of his brother John; his marriage, death, interment, and epitaph, 541, 542; 544.—This earl, several years prior to his death, had been separated from his countess, 543. *n.*:—and overlooking his legitimate son by her, *ib.*;—devised all his estates to his natural daughter Anne, 542.

Sidney, Robert, William, Charles, and Henry, brothers of the preceding; and Frances their sister; monumental tribute to them, 541.

——— Elizabeth, daughter also of Robert the fourth earl, married to sir Harcourt Masters; her death, 544.

——— Catharine, her sister, married to William Baber; her death, 544.

——— Mary, daughter of col. Thomas Sidney, married to sir Brownlow Sherrard; joins her sister in a suit for recovery of the estates of their uncle Josceline earl of Leicester; her death, 542; 544.

——— Elizabeth, sister of the preceding, married to William Perry; recovers her moiety of her uncle's estates, 542.—On the death of lady Mary Sherrard her sister, she and her husband purchase the other moiety of the family-estates, 543. —Obtains a favourable verdict in a trial betwixt herself and Mr. John Sidney claimant of the estates, *ib.* — Her death, and issue, *ib.* & 544.

——— Anne, afterwards Mrs. Streatfield, a natural daughter of earl Josceline;—to her the earl, to the exclusion of his lawful son and heir (see the subsequent article), devised all his estates;—exhibits a bill in chancery in support of her claims against sir Brownlow Sherrard and Mr. Perry, husbands of the two neices and co-heiresses of earl Josceline; with whom she enters into a compromise on their payment of an adequate compensation: see the account of this affair at large, 542, 543.

SIDNEY, MR. JOHN, (*legitimate son* of Josceline earl of Leicester; disallowed of, indeed, by the earl his father, who first repudiated his countess, and afterwards in his will devised all his estates to a natural daughter,) being reputed the son of a farmer, was articled to an obscure attorney, and practised sometime in the profession: he afterwards claimed the title of *earl* of *Leicester* and the family-estates, but, notwithstanding manifest proof of his legitimacy, &c. judgment was given against him, and a *nominal peerage* alone accrued to him, 543. & *n.*; 544; (542.)——[☞ One cannot without almost a painful emotion contemplate the really hard fate (if the honours and possessions of this transitory life, which are but for a moment, be not over-rated by counting the want of them a cause for grief) of this neglected son: an *earl of Leicester* degraded to a vassal; educated as a pettifogger! Hardly need we say, I think, with our text (p. 542.) that his father was "a man of eccentric and *doubtful* character:" in plain terms we may aver, that he was a *degenerate* and *bad* man, in the full sense of both those terms. Though he entertained his *Dalilah*, he lacked the heroism of a *Samson*. What would the gallant Montfort have thought of such a puny successor! Have we not seen a Bellomont lay his hand upon his sword, and compel a cowardly monarch to retract an opprobrious epithet? Have we not seen a Plantagenet Leicester surpassing even a monarch in riches and domains?—a Dudley, the munificent host, as from another *cornucopia* lavishing his exhaustless stores for the highest gratification of his royal mistress! And (as was said of old, "let it not be told in Gath, nor published in the streets of Askelon, lest the daughters of the enemy hear thereof, and triumph,") can we suppress our indignation at witnessing such a falling-off! An *earl of* LEICESTER *(hinc illæ lacrymæ)*, an *earl of* LEICESTER, probably, like Cincinnatus of old, with many a weary step, plodding over the rude furrows, chanting his mattins song, growling out his noon-day ditty, or whistling his homeward evening-trudge! Poor youth! thy heart perhaps was affected when thy unnatural father carried away with himself thy title and thy earldom, — ("we brought nothing into this world, and it is certain we can carry nothing out," *non obstante)*,—and while the mourners went about the streets, thy cheeks were bedewed in secret with the tribute of filial sorrow, uninvited to mingle in the solemn pomp. Reader! behold the mighty revolutions which the fugitive, Time, accomplishes!]

Sidney, Algernon-Perry, son of William and Elizabeth Perry, his death, 543, 544.

Sidney-Sussex College, Cambridge, founded by Frances (Sidney) countess of Sussex, 540. *n.*

Siege, antient manner of, 122; 186, 187; 210, 211; 227—230.

Sifrewast, Robert de, his donation to Leicester-abbey, 280.

Siglesbie, xlii.

Sign-posts; — all other traders, formerly, except inn-keepers, restricted from having them, 403.

Silby, John, sexton of St. Martin's in Leicester; his salary, &c. 583. — Removed from his office by vote, *ib.*

Sileby, 1; liii.

Sills, Richard, his payment to Wigston's Hospital, 490, 491.

Silva, definite import of the word in the Domesday-record, xlii. — *Silva infructuosa*, a wood producing neither acorns nor beech-mast, xliii.

Silve cedue, tithe upon timber under that denomination, complained of in parliament in the reign of Henry the Fifth, 370.

Silver, the pound of, its antient weight and value, xxxix. — Great profusion of the Romans in the use of that metal, 9; 356.

Silver-street, in Leicester, description of it, 532, 533.

Silvester, Simon de, erroneously stated to have been earl of Leicester at the time of the Conquest, 17.

Simeon, Geffrey, prebendary of St. Margaret's in Leicester, gave up the prebend on being appointed to the chancellorship of Lincoln, 561.

Simmonds, rev. John, vicar of St. Mary's at Leicester, 311.—His epitaph, 314, 315.

Simon the Bald, lord of Montfort and Espernon, marries Amicia, daughter of Robert Blanchmaines earl of Leicester, 90; 99.—Sides with king Henry the Second against the king of France, *ibid.*—His death, *ibid.*—His issue, 99.

——— *the Elder;* see *Montfort* I. earl of Leicester.

Simons, John, keeper of the County-gaol at Leicester, his annual salary, 530.

——— Matthew, (high-sheriff of Leicestershire,) his donation to St. John's hospital at Leicester, 326.—Founded in that town the Charity distinguished by his name, *ib. n.*—His death, 327.—His provision for perpetuating his charitable institution, *ib.*—His other benefaction, *ib.*—His donation to the Town-library, 508.—His legacy for clothing and instructing twelve poor boys, 513.—His epitaph, in All-Saints church at Leicester, 553.

Simons's Charity, in Blue-boar-lane at Leicester; instituted by the above gentleman for the accommodation of six poor single women; account of it, 327.—*Simons's School*, 513.

Simpson, Dyer, his epitaph, in All-Saints church-yard at Leicester, 555:—and arms, *Plate* XXXVIII.

——— John and Mary, their epitaphs, 555.

——— Samuel, chamberlain of Leicester, 446.—Chosen mayor, 447:—again elected mayor, 448.—His epitaph, in St. Martin's church, in Leicester, 602.—This gentleman was profoundly skilled in the Hebrew language, *ib. n.*

——— Elizabeth, wife of the above; and William Simpson their son; their respective epitaphs, 602.

——— Joseph, his epitaph, 603.

Singing, choral, of antient times, remarks on, 266. *n.*

Sins, the seven! deadly (of the Romish creed), how atoned for, 240.

Sir; that style antiently was given indiscriminately to any noble personage, and even to princes; repeated instances of which usage occur in this Volume: particularly at pp. 150; 166; in the latter of which pages, prince Edward Longshanks is more than once styled *Sir* Edward.—The epithet was also frequently applied to ecclesiastical personages; examples of which are referred to in the Index of Names, where this title *(sir)*, when given to a churchman, is distinguished in *italics*.

Sire, Roger, his tenures under Leicester-abbey, *App.* 98, 99.

Siresham, Northamptonshire; the church and divers lands there granted to Leicester-abbey, 284.

Sismey, James, chamberlain of Leicester, 447.—Elected mayor, 448.

Siston, William, elected mayor of Leicester, 367.

Sitting-dogs, first taught by sir Robert Dudley, 538. *n.*

Skeffington, l.

Skeffington, a confederate with Montfort earl of Leicester; captured at Chester after the battle of Evesham, and his property seized by the king: specification of his tenures in Leicestershire, *App.* 36.

——— sir William, gave to St. Martin's church, Leicester, a picture of the Ascension, by Francesco Vanni, 593. *n.*

Skeffington-house, in the Newark at Leicester, after having been the residence of Mr. Lawrence Carter and Mr. Coultman, was sold in lots, 349.

Skeleton, human, found in a leaden coffin at Humberstone-gate, 5* *n.*

Skeyth, or *Le Skeyth;* see *Senvey-gate.*

Skinner's exposition of the term *horngelt*, 130. *n.*

Skipton, Thomas, his salary for keeping the clock and chimes of St. Martin's church in Leicester, 569.

Skipwith, Henry, elected burgess of parliament for the borough of Leicester, 404; 458.—His death, 424.

——— Thomas, obtains an act of parliament for making the river Soar navigable, clix.

——— sir William, of Leicester, entertains Anne queen to James the First, and prince Henry her son, with lodging in his house, 417.—Made free of the borough of Leicester, 418:—and chosen burgess of parliament for the same, *ib.;* 432; 458.

Skirmishes:—Betwixt the royalists and baronials (*temp.* Hen. III.) at Northampton, 185, 186, 187:—at Lewes, 189, 190.—Betwixt the Marchers and baronials, 195, 196; 204.—With armed vessels, on the river Uske, before Newport, betwixt the earls of Gloucester and Leicester, 206.—At Evesham, 207, 208.—Betwixt the garrison of Kenilworth-castle and prince Edward Longshanks, 211;—and betwixt the said garrison and king Henry the Third, *ib.*—At Pontefract, 224, 225.—At the island of Cagant, and various other places, in France and Flanders, (*temp.* Edw. III.) 227—230. (And see *Battles*).

Skull, a human, with several broken urns, found near Wanlip, 4.

Slack, Mary, her epitaph, in St. Nicholas's church, Leicester, 610.

Slater, John, chamberlain of Leicester, 450.—Elected mayor, 451.

Slavery, abject state of, under the old Norman barons, xlv.—What gave the finishing stroke to it, *ib. n.*

Slaves (servi), their lives formerly under the protection of the laws, xliii.—Those in religious-houses could not be manumised by the monks, *ib.;*—and their state of servitude continued to a later period than that of any other class of bond-servants, xliv.—Ranked by the old Norman barons little higher than live or dead stock, xlv.—Bulk of the people considered as such in Magna Charta, xlvi.

Sloane, James, and Susannah, their epitaph in St. Margaret's church, Leicester, 564.

Sluse, famous naval engagement of, betwixt king Edward the Third and the French, 227.

Smalley, John, obtains from the corporation of Leicester a lease of certain ground by the Senvey-gate, 441, 442.—Chamberlain of Leicester, 447.—Elected mayor, *ib.*

——— Ralph, of Leicester; his donation to Trinity-hospital, in the Newark, 350.

Smart, John, of Thurleston; his donation to Trinity-hospital, 350.

Smart, Mr. his donation to the poor of St. Nicholas's, in Leicester, 608.

Smeton, l.

Smith, Dr. his conjecture respecting the church erected by bishop Paulinus, *App.* 2.—Placed the antient Sidnacester near Gainsborough, 3.

Smith, Henry, chamberlain of Leicester, 446.—Elected mayor, 447.—Constituted a trustee and governor of Wigston's Hospital, 489.

——— Nicholas, lessee, under Wigston's Hospital, of some ground, &c. in the town of Leicester; his annual rent, 494.

——— Sarah, widow of T. Smith, re-married to Robert Sidney earl of Leicester, 544.

——— Thomas, elected mayor of Leicester, 426.

——— Thomas, marries Barbara daughter of Robert Sidney earl of Leicester, 544.—Created viscount Strangford, 545. *n.*

——— William, of Leicester, accused to the archbishop of Canterbury as maintaining heretical doctrines, 263.—Cited, but refusing to appear, he is excommunicated 264.—Recants, and is enjoined a singular penance, *ib.*

Smithfield, London, account of the pool or pond there in antient times, 282. *n.*—The abbot and convent of Leicester antiently had considerable possessions there, and in the vicinity; specification thereof, 282; *App.* 73, 74.

Smoke-farthings, or *Lincoln-farthings;* a sort of episcopal tax or levy, imposed by the bishop of Lincoln within his diocese for building *(ad constructionem)* or repairing the prebendal church of St. Margaret, in the suburb of Leicester, 558.—Statements of various sums at different times collected in consequence of this levy, 560; 571, 572, 573.—These continued "to be paid in queen Mary's reign, but not after," 571: [notwithstanding which assertion, we find them once collected under queen Elizabeth, in her third year, 573.]——[¶ The following extract is an enlargement of the citation from Cowel's Interpreter given at the page referred to, and may not be judged unacceptable in this place, as throwing additional illustration upon this curiously denominated levy. The trifling repetition, it is hoped, will be excused, and the rather, as the passage cited at the place referred to, is not quite accurate.—"*Smoak Farthings;* the pentecostals or customary oblations offered by the dispersed inhabitants within a diocese, when they made their processions to the mother cathedral-church; came by degrees into a standing annual rent, called *Smoak-farthings:* for, in the year 1444, William Alnewyke, bishop of Lincoln, issued out his commission—*ad levandum les* SMOAK-FARTHINGS, *aliàs dict.* LINCOLN-FARTHINGS, *à nostris archidiaconatûs Leycestriæ subditis ad utilitatem nostræ matricis ecclesiæ cathedralis Lincoln. sponsæ nostræ convertend.—dictæ* SMOAK-FARTHINGS *conceduntur ad constructionem campanilis ecclesiæ præbendalis S. Margaretæ Leicestr.* Reg. Will. Alnewyk Episc. Linc. MS. And about the year 1470, John bishop of Lincoln sent his injunctions to John Gilbert, doctor of decrees, his commissary-general within the archdeaconry of Oxford, and George Ward, LL.B. to move the curates or parochial clergy to advise their people of their antient and laudable custom of processions and oblations to the mother cathedral church at Whitsontide:—*necnon ad exigendum, petendum, levandum, & colligendum, & recipiendum, omnes et singulas oblationes hujusmodi, quadrantes pentecostales aliàs* SMOCK-FARTHINGS *vulgaritèr nuncupatas.*"]

Smyte, river, its course described, clx. & cxli.

Smyth, Thomas, one of the commissioners of Leicester for levying a subsidy granted to king Henry the Eighth, 389.—Elected mayor of the town, *ib.*

——— William, bishop of Lincoln, purchased lands for the maintenance of one fellow in Oriel-college, Oxford, 607.

Smythe, Henry, and William, were two of the eight pious priests of Woolsthorpe-priory, at the time of the Dissolution, cxliii. *n.*

——— John, obtains a conventual lease of certain closes at Leicester, the property of the Friers-Eremites there, 300.

——— Percy, viscount Strangford, his family-descent, 544, 545. *n.*

——— Robert, married Dorothy countess of Sunderland, 545. *n.*

Soar River (antiently called *Legra*, and *Leir*, or *Leire*, 3; 7; 355;) act of parliament for making it navigabl[illegible]lix:—agreeably to a plan exhibited [illegible] lord Rawdon, clxi.—Remains of a vaulted passage discovered under that [illegible], 8.—The Foss-road over the river [illegible]pped up by the men of Belgrave, 256.—Description of the river as it environs the town of Leicester, with the bridges across it, 294; 296; 301, 302.—Injunction of the mayor and community of Leicester to prevent the river from being choaked up with weeds, 395.—The fishing of that river purchased by the corporation of Leicester, 432:—and re-purchased from them by Lawrence Carter, 436.

Soar-Brook, *Soar-Mill*, and *Soar-Stone*, clix. *n.*—*Soar-lane*, 532.

Soc, the franchise of a great baron, xlvi.—The precinct in which the *saca* and other privileges were exercised, *ib.*

Soca, and *Saca*, explained, xlvi.

Socage, tenure by, xlii; 213.—Town-socage, xlii.—Common socage, *ib.*—Free socage, a remnant of Saxon liberty, *ib.;* and see p. xlvi.—The term farther explained, 88. *n.*

Socage in capite, tenure by; what constituted it, 219. *n.*

Socage, tenants *in capite* by, not chargeable to the escuage, 218.

Socman, a sort of inferior landholder, xlvi. —Nature of his tenure, *ib.*—Number of socmen in Leicestershire, at the Conqueror's survey, xlviii.

Soke, a free court for the dispatch of common causes, xlvi. *n.*

Soldiers, several slain in the market-place at Leicester, and many of them interred under the communion-table of St. Martin's church in that town, 606. (When ?)

Solidus, its antient weight and value, xxxviii. *n.*; xxxix.

Solomon, chaplain of the hospital at Brackley, obtains permission from the abbot of Leicester to found a church within the said hospital, 261; *App.* 61.

Somerby, l.

Somerfield, John, elected mayor of Leicester, 429.

Somersetshire, the churches and payment of tithes in that county rarely mentioned in Domesday-book, xl.

Somery (or Sumery), Roger de, taken prisoner at the battle of Lewes, 190.

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PERSONAL INDEX

TO THE

SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH VOLUMES.

⁂ It has been found necessary, in compiling this Index, to reduce the number of references as far as was consistent with clearness and precision. For this reason the names of *all the Landholders* are given under this restriction, that when Lands or Manors remained for a century or more in a family bearing the *same name, that name* is seldom mentioned more than *once* in the same page, in the Index, though there may be ten or more members of the family noticed as succeeding to the property.

In pointing out the period when the persons lived, the actual dates are used, when given by the Author; in other cases, the dates of Inquisitions are substituted.

In those cases where a great number of references occur under the same name, the Christian names of John, James, &c. are kept together; but when the same Christian names again occur, more is said of the parties in MEMOIRS of their families in successive pages of the work.

It should also be remembered that antient names are spelt in several ways; as Eyrick, Heyrick; Boghan, Buchan, and Bucquan, &c.; these are referred to as occasion requires.

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BRITISH 13 JN 1923 MUSEUM

LCCAL

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS INDEX

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BRITISH 12 JN 1923 MUSEUM

SUPPLEMENTARY INDEX

TO

THE ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS, DOMESDAY, &c.

⁂ SMALL CAPITALS indicate Names of Parishes, &c. The *Italic* Characters are the antient Names, both of Places and Possessors of Land, as spelt in Domesday Survey (given in Vol. I. Part I.) and the Figures and Letters refer to the Pages of the original Record.—ap. refers to the Appendix, and po. refers to the Population Return of 1811 (both given in Vol. II. Part II.)

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NICHOLS'S HISTORY OF LEICESTERSHIRE.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

FEBRUARY 14, 1815.

The Work consists of Four very large Volumes, divided into Eight Parts; viz.

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For a List of the Plates and Signatures in this Part, see at the back of the Preface, p. xii.

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For the Contents and List of Plates to this Part, see p. viii.

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(Lettering.)

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(Lettering.)

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(Lettering.)

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Place the Portrait of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington (given with the General Indexes), as a Frontispiece to this Part.

Place the additional Pedigree of Jervoise Clarke Jervoise (given in the General Indexes) facing p. 602.

END OF VOL. I.

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